



## Sin in the Beginning

- The fall reveals basics about sin.
  - Sin is disobedience to God.
  - Sin is destructive in its results.
  - Sin is associated with an evil power who desires humanity's destruction.
  - Sin calls for God's justice in punishing it and reveals his mercy in forgiving it.
  - Sin's ultimate defeat is seen.
- Genesis 6:5
- After the flood sin is still prevalent.
- Sin came into the world through one man, and redemption will be focused in one man. (Genesis 12:3).
  
- Bondage in Egypt is a type of the bondage of sin.
- The law is given in the context of a covenant.
- God provided for atonement for sin through substitutes.
- Sin affects economic, political, social activities, the family, and sexual relations.
- Sin described as rebellion and unbelief.

## Sin in Israel's Continuing Story

- Sin and lack of trust result in a land that is not fully cleansed.
  - Judges 2:10–15
- The sin of Israel and her kings is continually highlighted throughout Samuel, Kings, and Chronicles.
  - David becomes king and God makes a covenant with him.
  - David sins and repents, but there are still consequences.
  - Solomon is led astray by his many foreign wives.
  - The kingdom is divided and Jeroboam, the king of Israel immediately leads the northern tribes into idolatry by creating two golden calves.
  - 2 Kings 17:7–18.
  - 2 Kings 25:21
  - The northern kingdom of Israel is gone, and Judah is in exile.
- God is gracious.
  - God sovereignly intervened through Esther.
  - God maintains faithfulness through Daniel and his friends.
  - The prophets Jeremiah and Ezekiel continue to proclaim God's word.
- After the 70 years of exile God moves Cyrus to allow the Jews to return to their land. Ezra 9:6–15
  - Nehemiah confesses his own sin and the sin of the people. Nehemiah 1:6
  - There is still sin after the return from the exile and are called to repent. Nehemiah 9:32–37
- God has been faithful to his righteous character and law, and his people have not.
- Sin still holds sway. Redemption is not complete.



## Sin in Israel's Wisdom Literature

- Job 37:23–24
- Psalm 2:12
- Psalm 53:3
- Psalm 7:16
- Psalm 32:1–5
  - The Hebrew word for *forgiven* theologically refers to the removal of guilt and the stain of sin.
  - The Hebrew word for *covered* refers to something being concealed instead of publicly proclaimed.
  - The Hebrew word for *counts* means that something is no longer held against someone else.
- Psalm 51
  - Same Hebrew words for sin as found in Psalm 32.
  - Sin is ultimately against God.
  - Sin is a part of the human condition.
  - Provides a varied look at God's work in salvation.
  - God hides his face from our sins (verse 9).
  - God cleanses us from sin (verse 7).
  - God restores joy as he creates a clean heart (verse 10).
  - The defeat of sin impacts the whole community (verses 13–19).
- Proverbs 1:7
- Proverbs 6:16–19
- Proverbs 1:17–19
- Proverbs warns of
  - The wicked (2:12)
  - The adulteress (2:16)
  - The treacherous (2:22)
  - The violent (3:31)
  - The devious (3:32)
  - The evil (4:14)
- Sinners
  - Speak perverse things (2:12)
  - Walk in the ways of darkness (2:13)
  - Delight in doing evil (2:14)
  - Rejoice in the perversity of evil (2:14)
  - Walk on crooked paths (2:15).

## Ecclesiastes and Lamentations

- Ecclesiastes 1:2
- Ecclesiastes 7:29
- Ecclesiastes 3:1



- Ecclesiastes 5:1–3
- Ecclesiastes 8:11–13
- Ecclesiastes 9:3
- Ecclesiastes 12:13–14
- Lamentations 4:4
- Lamentations 4:10
- Lamentations 5:16
- Lamentations 3:21–24,

### Song of Solomon

- Song of Solomon portrays a right and intimate relationship with God using the imagery of love and marriage.
- Part of understanding sin is understanding what we lose with sin.

The wisdom literature shows the destructiveness and folly of sin, but it also shows the mercy and forgiveness of God towards his people.

## Sin According to Israel's Prophets

### Sins Against Humanity

- Isaiah 34:2
- Isaiah 5:18–23 gives woes to the wicked.
  - Woe to the greedy (5:8)
  - Woe to the drunkard (5:11)
  - Woe to those who test the Lord with their sin (5:18–19)
  - Woe to those who call evil good (5:20)
  - Woe to those who trust in their own wisdom (5:21)
  - Woe to those who are unjust (5:22–23)

### Sins Against God

- Isaiah 2:8
- Jeremiah 25:4–7
- Isaiah 30:9–11
- Isaiah 29:13
- Ezekiel 16:30–34
- In chapters 16 and 23 of Ezekiel and in Hosea we there are insights into how the Bible depicts sin.
  - Sin is irrational.
  - Sin is enslaving, binding, and blinding.
  - Sin is twisted and perverse.
  - Sin is costly.



- Sin is against God.

### **The Judgment and Mercy of God**

Jeremiah 7:20

Isaiah 34:2

Micah 1:12

Zephaniah 1:2

Jeremiah 29:10–14

Ezekiel 18:23

Zechariah 13:1

Jeremiah 31:31–34

Ezekiel 37:23

Joel 2:28