

What Is Sin? Lesson 1 – What Sin Is

Introduction:

- Sin disrupts _____.
- We don't live the lives God _____ designed mankind to live.
- We don't live in a _____ that God originally designed for man to live in.
- The Bible is the story of God's _____ over the many results of sin in the world.
- What is sin?

1. The simplest Biblical definition of sin is: “to miss the _____.”

- The target is God's _____ revealed in Scripture.

Rom 7.12 *So the law is holy, and the commandment is holy and righteous and good.*

- When we fail to achieve God's _____, we are guilty of sin.

Rom 3.23 *for all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God,*

James 2.10 *For whoever keeps the whole law but fails in one point has become accountable for all of it.*

2. Sin is any failure to _____ the moral law of God in action, attitude, or nature.

A. We can sin by our _____.

Ex 20.13–16 *“You shall not murder.*

14 “You shall not commit adultery.

15 “You shall not steal.

16 “You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor.

B. We can sin by our _____.

Ex 20.12 *“Honor your father and your mother,*

Ex 20.17 “You shall not covet your neighbor’s house; you shall not covet your neighbor’s wife, or his male servant, or his female servant, or his ox, or his donkey, or anything that is your neighbor’s.”

Matt 5.21–22 “You have heard that it was said to those of old, ‘You shall not murder; and whoever murders will be liable to judgment.’ 22 But I say to you that everyone who is **angry** with his brother will be liable to judgment;

Matt 5.27–28 “You have heard that it was said, ‘You shall not commit adultery.’ 28 But I say to you that everyone who looks at a woman with **lustful** intent has already committed adultery with her in his heart.

Gal 5.20 idolatry, sorcery, **enmity**, strife, **jealousy**, fits of **anger**, **rivalries**, dissensions, divisions,

Matt 22.37–40 And he said to him, “You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your mind. 38 This is the great and first commandment. 39 And a second is like it: You shall love your neighbor as yourself. 40 On these two commandments depend all the Law and the Prophets.”

- **Sins of Omission – things we should do, but fail to do**
 - **EXAMPLES:**
 - Ingratitude or unthankfulness
 - Lack of love for God
 - Unbelief
 - Neglect of the Bible
 - Lack of Prayer
 - Neglect of fellowship and worship
 - Neglect of self-denial
- **Sins of Commission – things we should not do, but do anyway**
 - **EXAMPLES:**
 - Murder
 - Stealing
 - Love of possessions
 - Envy
 - Bitterness
 - Slander
 - Lying
 - Fornication and adultery

C. We are sinful in our _____.

Eph 2.3 ...were **by nature** children of wrath,

Rom 5.8 but God shows his love for us in that **while we were still sinners**, Christ died for us.

- Committing sins does not _____ into sinners.
- The _____ we commit sins is because we have a sinful nature.

3. The seriousness of sin

A. Sin is opposed to man's _____.

- Sin offends man's _____.

Rom 2.15 They show that the work of the law is written on their hearts, while their **conscience also bears witness, and their conflicting thoughts accuse** or even excuse them

Prov 29.6 An evil man is **ensnared in his transgression**,
but a righteous man sings and rejoices.

Rom 3.19 Now we know that whatever the law says it speaks to those who are under the law, so that every mouth may be stopped, and the whole world may be held accountable to God.

- Sin condemns our _____ to God's eternal judgment.

Ezek 18.20 The soul who sins **shall die**.

Rom 6.23 For the **wages of sin is death**, but the free gift of God is eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord.

Rom 2.5 But because of your hard and impenitent heart you are storing up wrath for yourself on the day of wrath when God's righteous judgment will be revealed.

- Sin affects _____ besides the one sinning.

Rom 5.12 Therefore, just as sin came into the world through one man, and death through sin, and so death spread to all men because all sinned—

1 Cor 15.33 Do not be deceived: "Bad company ruins good morals."

- Sin is _____ simply painful and destructive.

B. Sin is opposed to _____.

Jer 14.7 *“Though our iniquities testify against us,
act, O LORD, for your name’s sake;
for our backslidings are many;
we have sinned against you.*

Psa 51.3–4 *For I know my transgressions,
and my sin is ever before me.*

4 ***Against you, you only, have I sinned
and done what is evil in your sight,***

Acts 9.4 *And falling to the ground he heard a voice saying to him, “Saul, Saul, why are you persecuting me?”*

• **Sin wrongs God more than anything or anyone else.**

- **Sin resists God’s _____ and _____.**
- **Sin is _____ against God.**

1 Sam 15.23 *For **rebellion** is as the sin of divination,
and presumption is as iniquity and idolatry.
Because you have rejected the word of the LORD,
he has also rejected you from being king.”*

- **Sin is an act of _____ God.**

2 Sam 12.9 *Why have you **despised** the word of the LORD, to do what is evil in his sight? You have struck down Uriah the Hittite with the sword and have taken his wife to be your wife and have killed him with the sword of the Ammonites.*

C. Sin is opposed to everything that is good in God’s _____.

- **God is the greatest _____.**
- **Sin is bad because it is morally _____!**

Luke 18.19 *No one is good except God alone.*

Psa 106.1 *Praise the LORD!
Oh give thanks to the LORD, **for he is good,***

- Sin is so opposite of God, that if the smallest part of it could get into God's nature, He would no longer be _____.

James 1.13 *Let no one say when he is tempted, "I am being tempted by God," for God cannot be tempted with evil, and he himself tempts no one.*

- God infinitely _____ righteousness.
- God infinitely _____ sin.
- There is more evil in the smallest sin than in the greatest _____.

Phil 1.29 *For it has been **granted to you** that for the sake of Christ you should not only believe in him but also **suffer for his sake**,*

Rom 8.28 *And we know that for those who love God all things **work together for good**, for those who are called according to his purpose.*

- Sometimes God's purpose is to allow us to suffer so that we might be _____ from sin.

1 Pet 1.6–7 *In this you rejoice, though now for a little while, **if necessary**, you have been grieved by various trials, 7 so that the tested genuineness of your faith—more precious than gold that perishes though it is tested by fire—**may be found to result in praise and glory and honor at the revelation of Jesus Christ.***