

SIN

1. Definition:

- A. Sin is defined as a transgression of the Law or standards of God.
- B. There are two categories of sin: known and unknown.
 - Known sin is a willing violation of God's law or standards.
 - Unknown sin is an act where the person is unaware he has committed a sin due to ignorance of the Bible. It is due to a lack of spiritual perception in some area.
- C. Therefore, a person may commit sin knowingly or unknowingly, however, he is still guilty before the Lord for ANY sin. Both have to be confessed, for there is no excuse for sin before God.
- D. God does not excuse Christians for committing unknown sins. We must learn our areas of weakness and then confess when we sin (1 John 1:9).
- E. You cannot confess what you don't know, but what you don't know does break your fellowship with God!
- F. God the Father is just to Jesus Christ's work on the cross for the sins of mankind. God will not allow Christians to have fellowship with Him with unconfessed sin in their lives.
- G. The purpose of Christian confession of sin is to remind the believer that Christ has paid for that sin. Further, it points out to the believer how damaging sin can be and it demonstrates that the believer has grown spiritually enough to recognize the sin.

PRINCIPLE: Jesus Christ bore our known and unknown sins on the cross.

PRINCIPLE: When we commit sin we are engaging pride and arrogance thoughts into our lives. We choose to go against what God's Word says. We are responsible for our decisions, speech, and actions.

PRINCIPLE: God has provided a way for us to be cleansed through confession of sin and removal of soul damage that pride caused. How? Through the intake of the Word of God and application of it to daily life.

2. Classifications of sin:

- A. Imputation of Adam's sin: When Adam sinned then all mankind sinned. His sin was imputed to the whole human race and all are guilty. Even if you are born without personal sin you would still be guilty because of the old sin nature with residing pride you receive from your father. Jesus Christ did not have an old sin nature nor pride for He was virgin born. He did not have an earthly human father so no pride or arrogance was passed down to Him.
- B. Old sin nature pride is perpetuated through physical birth. We are born physically alive and spiritually dead. The old sin nature is the source of temptation to sin (James 1:13-15).
- C. Personal sins are violations of God's standards in our daily life. These are These are the ones Christ paid for on the cross.

3. Classification of personal sins.

- A. Mental attitude sin—these are the sins that are thought but not spoken, sins like pride, jealousy, envy hatred, anger, bitterness, mental adultery, mental fornication, etc.
- B. Sins of the tongue—these are thought first and then spoken, sins like slander, gossip, anger expressed in words, maligning, lying, deceiving.
- C. Overt sins—these are thought then acted upon, adultery, fornication, murder, deceit tactics, stealing, drunkenness, cheating in business, cheating the government or public, homosexuality, pimping, teaching false doctrine to promote your cause, etc.

4. Out of the seven sins which God despises, three are related to verbal sins, Proverbs 6:16-19.

5. Evil is related to sins of the tongue.

- A. The pride has the ascetic (religious) emphasis in the desire to be worshipped.
This builds self-righteousness and arrogance.
- B. Self-righteous people reject grace methods from God and set up their own standards; they have a double standard (Psalm 12:2).

- C. The key word used by a self-righteous person is “duty” or “my responsibility.” The self-righteous Pharisees thought it was their duty to destroy the Son of God.
- D. The epitome of self-righteousness is the believer who thinks he has the right to judge others and take Christ’s place as the Supreme Court Judge of Heaven.
- E. Such a self-righteous person regards it their duty to slander and malign others in the name of God (Romans 2:1).
- F. Only the Lord Jesus Christ, the Supreme Court Judge, can evaluate fairly, for He alone has all the facts. Bible doctrine resident in the soul of the believer produces grace standards of grace righteousness in the soul, (Romans 14:4, 10).

PRINCIPLE: Grace righteousness and self-righteousness are mutually exclusive; they cannot exist in the soul at the same time.

- G. No one knows the mind of the Lord enough to judge others and pass sentence upon them (Romans 11:33-34, 1 John 3:8).