

WHAT WE BELIEVE, PART 9
January 11, 2022
Hamartiology Part 4: The Imputation and Consequences of Sin

The Imputation of Sin

• **Definition:**

- Imputation = “To attribute or _____ or ascribe something to someone” (Ryrie)
 - Can take the form of a _____ or credit to someone’s account.
 - Philemon 1:18: “*If he hath wronged thee, or oweth thee ought, put that on mine _____; ...I will repay it...*”
 - Biblical examples:
 - The imputation of Adam’s _____ to the human race.
 - The imputation of sins as violations of God’s _____.
 - The imputation of man’s sin to _____.
 - The imputation of Christ’s _____ to believers.

• **Discussion:**

- Does the Bible teach the imputation of Adam’s original sin to the human race?
- _____; see Romans 5:12-19.
 - Vs. 12: “_____ have sinned” (past tense) in Adam.
 - Vs. 13: Sins committed before the Law weren’t imputed as _____ of the Law.
 - Vs. 14: Those who sinned before the Law was given still _____ because:
 - They sinned in _____.
 - They also sinned against _____ (Rom. 2:14-16).
 - Vs. 15-19: “*Five times...Paul stated that condemnation and death reign over all because of the _____ sin of Adam, not because of the various sins of all of us.*” (Ryrie)
 - Notice also the parallels between Adam and _____.

• **Theories**

- Pelagian—people not born sinners but morally _____ and only become sinners when they sin.
 - No inherited sin nature or imputed sin; Adam is only a bad _____.
 - Leads to an emphasis on salvation by _____ and Law-keeping.
 - Never viewed as Biblical.
 - Problem: All people start _____ as soon as they come to moral

consciousness (Ps. 58:3).

- Semi-pelagian or Arminian—people aren't born sinners but morally "_____” through no fault of their own and only become sinners when they choose to sin.
 - No _____ sin nature, guilt, or total depravity.
 - Held by Catholics and some Protestant groups like Methodists and Wesleyans.
 - Problem: The fact that even _____ die shows that people are under the penalty of sin before they choose to sin.
- **Theories (two most common):**
 - _____ or representative
 - Since Adam was the _____ of the human race, God imputes his sin to all he represents.
 - Held by Covenant theologians.
 - Problem: How can one person be considered guilty of another's sin?
 - _____ or realistic
 - Since all people were seminally in Adam when he sinned, we are all co-_____ in his sin.
 - 1 Corinthians 15:22: *“For as _____ Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive.”*
 - A Biblical parallel:
 - Hebrews 7:9-10: *“And as I may so say, Levi also, who receiveth tithes, payed _____ in Abraham. For he was yet in the loins of his father, when Melchisedec met him.”*

The Consequences of Sin

- **General Consequence No. 1:** _____
 - The definition of guilt
 - Guilt is deserving _____ for participating in sin.
 - Guilt is not so much a subjective feeling as the objective _____ of God's disapproval and condemnation.
 - Guilt is felt in the _____ as a “partial and prophetic manifestation” (Thiessen) of God's condemnation of sin.
 - The degrees of guilt
 - Sins of _____ and personal transgression
 - People become more guilty when they _____ on their natural sinful impulses.
 - Matthew 23:32: *“Fill ye up then the measure of your fathers.”*
 - Sins of ignorance and _____

- The greater the _____ of right, the greater the guilt.
- Luke 12:47-48: *“And that servant, which knew his lord's will, and prepared not himself, neither did according to his will, shall be beaten with _____ stripes. But he that knew not, and did commit things worthy of stripes, shall be beaten with _____ stripes. For unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall be much required: and to whom men have committed much, of him they will ask the more.”*
- Romans 2:12: *“For as many as have sinned without law shall also perish without law: and as many as have sinned in the law shall be judged by the law;”*
- Sins of _____ and presumption
 - The greater the _____ or intention to sin, the greater the guilt.
 - Psalms 19:13: *“Keep back thy servant also from _____ sins; let them not have dominion over me: then shall I be upright, and I shall be innocent from the great transgression.”*
- Sins of incomplete and _____ hardheartedness
 - The more a person has hardened his heart to the _____ of God, the greater the guilt.
 - 2 Peter 2:20-21: *“For if after they have escaped the pollutions of the world through the knowledge of the Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, they are again entangled therein, and overcome, the latter end is worse with them than the beginning. For it had been better for them not to have known the way of righteousness, than, after they have known it, to _____ from the holy commandment delivered unto them.”*
- **General Consequence No. 2:** _____
 - Three types of death
 - _____ death
 - It is the separation of a person from _____ because of sin.
 - Ephesians 2:1: *“And you hath he quickened, who were _____ in trespasses and sins;”*
 - Isaiah 59:2a: *“But your iniquities have _____ between you and your God...”*

- It entered the world with _____ sin.
 - Genesis 2:17: *“But of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it: for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely _____.”*
- It is the condition in which we enter this world.
 - John 5:24: *“Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that heareth my word, and believeth on him that sent me, hath everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation; but is passed from _____ unto life.”*
- It ends when a person is _____ again by faith in Christ.
- _____ death
 - It is the separation of the _____ from the body.
 - It is appointed for every person, although there are exceptions for believers!
 - Hebrews 9:27: *“And as it is _____ unto men once to die, but after this the judgment:”*
 - 1 Corinthians 15:51: *“Behold, I shew you a mystery; We shall not all _____, but we shall all be changed,”*
- _____ death
 - It is the separation of the sinner from God forever in _____.
 - It is also called the _____ death (after physical death).
 - It is the continuation and culmination of spiritual death.
 - Revelation 20:14-15: *“And death and hell were cast into the lake of fire. This is the second death. And whosoever was not found written in the book of life was cast into the lake of _____.”*
- **Consequences of Sin for the _____**
 - Loss of _____ with God
 - 1 John 1:6-7: *“If we say that we have fellowship with him, and walk in darkness, we lie, and do not the truth: But if we walk in the _____, as he is in the light, we have fellowship one with another, and the blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us from all sin.”*
 - Loss of _____
 - Psalms 51:12: *“Restore unto me the joy of thy salvation; and uphold me with thy free spirit.”*
 - Loss of _____ and happiness
 - Psalms 32:1-4: *“Blessed is he whose transgression is forgiven, whose sin is*

covered. Blessed is the man unto whom the LORD imputeth not iniquity, and in whose spirit there is no guile. When I kept _____, my bones waxed old through my roaring all the day long. For day and night thy hand was heavy upon me: my moisture is turned into the drought of summer. Selah.”

- Loss of _____ power
 - Psalms 66:18: “If I regard iniquity in my heart, the Lord will not _____ me.”
- Loss of _____ of salvation
 - 2 Peter 1:9: “But he that lacketh these things is blind, and cannot see afar off, and hath _____ that he was purged from his old sins.”
- Loss of the Spirit’s _____
 - Ephesians 4:29-30: “Let no corrupt communication proceed out of your mouth, but that which is good to the use of edifying, that it may minister grace unto the hearers. And _____ not the holy Spirit of God, whereby ye are sealed unto the day of redemption.”
- Loss of God’s best _____
 - Psalms 84:11: “For the LORD God is a sun and shield: the LORD will give grace and glory: no good thing will he withhold from them that walk _____.”
- **Consequences of Sin for the _____ Sinning Believer**
 - Divine _____
 - Proverbs 3:11-12: “My son, _____ not the chastening of the LORD; neither be weary of his correction: For whom the LORD loveth he correcteth; even as a father the son in whom he delighteth.”
 - 1 Corinthians 11:30-31: “For this cause many are weak and sickly among you, and many sleep. For if we would _____ ourselves, we should not be judged.”
 - Church _____
 - 1 Corinthians 5:4-5, 13: “In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, when ye are gathered together, and my spirit, with the power of our Lord Jesus Christ, To deliver such an one unto Satan for the _____ of the flesh, that the spirit may be saved in the day of the Lord Jesus....them that are without God judgeth. Therefore _____ away from among yourselves that wicked person.”
 - Premature physical _____
 - 1 John 5:16: “If any man see his brother sin a sin which is not unto death, he

shall ask, and he shall give him life for them that sin not unto death. There is a sin _____ death: I do not say that he shall pray for it.”

Closing Application

- **Proverbs 8:13:** _____
- **Psalm 97:10:** _____