

Understanding People The Sinful Nature of Man

This lesson is a **supplement** to the book. It is designed to bring out and emphasize that man's basic problem is sin. If we are to help each other deal with problems, then we must understand what sin is, how it has affected us, and how it is to be dealt with.

1. What is Sin? Many terms are used in the Bible to help us understand what sin is. Define each of the following and then summarize in your own words what you believe sin is.

A. Sin (Deuteronomy 24:16; Daniel 9:20; John 16:8; Romans 3:23)

Hebrew, חַטָּאת - chattaah carries the same idea of missing or _____ an implied absolute standard.

ἁμαρτία / hamartia Lit. = " _____ " in classics this referred to throwing a spear and missing the target. The general word for an evil deed - i.e. an offence or violation of the divine standard.

B. Trespass (1 Chronicles 10:13; Ephesians 2:1; Galatians 6:1)

Hebrew - מַעַל - maal: to act unfaithfully, a _____ act.

παράπτωμα / paraptōma Lit. "to _____ *beside or near something*" - i.e. Falling, stumbling, not maintaining an upright position. Hence a lapse or deviation from truth and uprightness.

C. Transgression (Numbers 14:18; Isaiah 53:8; Hebrews 9:15)

Hebrew פְּשָׁע - pasha. A _____ of relationships. "To revolt or refuse subjection to rightful authority."

παράβασις / parabasis; παράβαινω / parabaino: greek = Lit. "a going / _____ *over.*"
Metaphor = disregarding, violating the law.

Also παρανομία / Paranomia: "breaking the law". 2 Peter 2:16

D. Lawlessness (Matt. 7:23; Romans 4:7; 2 Thess. 2:3; Titus 2:14; Hebrews 10:17; 1 John 3:4)

ἀνομία / anomia = _____, *lawless* - either because of ignorance or violation.
Contempt and violation of law, wickedness

E. Iniquity (Exodus 34:9; Isaiah 53:6; Hebrews 8:12)

Hebrew: עָוֹן - Avan / _____ integrity or righteousness.

Greek: ἀδικία / adikia - = the _____ of righteousness, unrighteousness.

Summary: _____

2. How does sin affect mankind?

A. Man is _____ in sin. Psalm 51:5 & Ephesians 2:1-3.

B. How does sin affect man's ability to _____ ?

Genesis 6:5; 8:21 _____

Jeremiah 17:9-10 _____

Mark 7:20-23 _____

Ephesians 4:17-19 _____

C. Is man capable of change? _____

Romans 3:10-12

Romans 6:17-20

Jeremiah 13:23

1 Corinthians 2:14

D. What about Christians?

I John 1:8-10 Christians still _____

Romans 7:14 - 8:8. Christians _____ within themselves

Galatians 6:1 Christians can be _____ & need help to overcome it.

Hebrews 12:7-11 Christians are _____ by God because of their sin.

(Note, the Christian does not come to Christ on his own will. He comes because God has sovereignly chosen him - John 1:12-13; Ephesians 1:4; 2:8-9; 2 Timothy 1:9; Titus 3:5)

3. Where does sin in a believer come from?

A. The _____

1 John 2:15

2 Timothy 4:10

James 4:4

B. The _____ (internal)

Galatians 5:17

Romans 7:14 - 8:8

James 1:13-15

C. The _____

Ephesians 6:11-12

1 Peter 5:8

Note that external influences cannot make a person sin. They are only sources of temptation. Sin comes from man's own evil heart - James 1:13-15

4. How does a believer deal with sin?

A. Correct _____ : Romans 12:2

What do each of these verse say we are to believe?

1 Corinthians 10:13 _____

2 Peter 1:3 _____

1 John 5:4-5 _____

1 John 1:9 _____

B. Correct _____

Ephesians 6:10-18: _____

C. Correct _____

Galatians 5:16, 24-25. _____

Luke 9:23. _____

Romans 8:13. _____

James 4:7. _____

D. Correct _____

Hebrews 10:24-25 _____

Galatians 6:1 _____

Matthew 18:15-17 _____

Summary:

1. Sin is any _____ regardless of reason to meet God's perfect standard.
2. Man is born in sin, his _____ is darkened, without God he cannot change. Even Christians sin, though it is against their new nature.
3. The believer _____ sins which arise from both internal and external sources.
4. The believer has been given provisions in order to _____ battle sin.