

Lesson #18

SIN

1. Sin originated in the _____ and _____ of an angel named _____, Son of the Morning. Isaiah 14:12-15
2. The first sin was the sin of _____. Isaiah 14:13 and 14.
3. Sin entered the human race when _____ by the serpent. Genesis 3:1-6
4. We are born with a _____ which we _____ from Adam. Romans 5:12; Psalm 51:5; Psalm 58:3 and 4
5. Children do not need to be _____. They do it automatically. Children need to be _____.
6. Jesus died to give us a _____ which becomes the source of _____.
7. Sin is _____. Jesus alone is _____. Romans 3:23; Galatians 3:22; Romans 8:22; Romans 3:10-18
8. Even _____ proclaims universal sin. Genesis 3:17-19; Romans 8:22
9. Sin has several aspects to it:
 - a. _____ which is _____ the law. Joshua 7:11, 15; 1 John 3:4 and Romans 4:7 and 8
 - b. _____ which is, that which is _____ wrong. Mark 7:20; Colossians 3:5-9
 - c. _____ which is _____ against authority. Ephesians 5:6
 - d. _____ which is failure to meet the _____. Romans 3:23
 - e. _____ is placing self-will into the _____. Ephesians 2:1 and 2
 - f. _____ is self-explanatory. It is that which is _____. Romans 5:6
 - g. _____ in the _____ of God. Mark 9:24; Matthew 13:58; and 1 John 5:10
 - h. Sins of _____ are things we _____ that

we should.

I. Sins of _____ are things we do that we _____.

10. What does sin do to people?

a. It causes a _____ view of _____ things.
John 9:39; Romans 7:19

b. Sin _____ the soul. Romans 1:21, 22 and 32

c. Sin _____ man to the truth. Ephesians 4:17 and 18

d. Sin _____ the _____. Ephesians 4:19 and
1 Timothy 4:2

11. All _____ is sin. Psalm 14:1-3; Romans 3:10; and
1 John 5:17

12. Two types of sin are _____ sin and _____ sin. Psalm 90:8 and
Jeremiah 17:9 and 10

Discussion Question

What would be considered open sin and what would be considered secret sin?

13. Sin is _____ long before it becomes _____. Mark 7:20-23

14. Sin has _____. Romans 6:23

15. Wages is something we _____. We work for an _____
such as a paycheck, fame, earthly possessions, etc.

16. The end result of sin is _____, both _____ and
_____. Genesis 2:16 and 17

17. Death in scripture never means _____. 2 Thessalonians 1:8 and 9;
Matthew 7:13; Matthew 25:46 and John 3:18

18. When a _____ sins, God _____ him. Hebrews 12:6

19. A father chastens only _____. Hebrews 12:6

20. We should _____ before God has to chastise us.
1 Corinthians 11:31 and 32

21. _____ is necessary for _____. 1 John 1:9

22. The _____ remedy for our sin is the _____
_____. Romans 1:16

Conclusion

The crowning sin of all sins is to refuse the free gift of salvation through faith in Jesus Christ as Lord and Saviour. People are not lost because of sin, but because they will not surrender their hearts and lives to Christ.

There is a difference between “sin” and “sins.” SIN is that tendency or disposition to sin inherited from Adam. SINS are the specific acts of sin that one commits as a result of the sin nature.

Jesus came to provide an atonement for SIN, not for SINS. He came to change the hearts of all who would accept Him. He gives to everyone who accepts Him a new nature - a nature to turn from the old life to a new life. Paul said, “Therefore if any man be in Christ, he is a new creation: old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new.” (2 Corinthians 5:17)

Paul states in a few verses the difference between the two Adams - “The first man Adam was made a living soul; the last Adam (Jesus) was made a quickening spirit.” (1 Corinthians 15:45). “The first man is of the earth, earthly: the second man is the Lord from heaven.” (1 Corinthians 15:47)
Underline verse 48 in your Bible.

“For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive.” (1 Corinthians 15:22)

WE ARE NOT SINNERS BECAUSE WE SIN --
WE SIN BECAUSE WE ARE SINNERS.

“Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved.” (Acts 16:31)