"The Doctrine of Sin" (Part 2) Romans 5:12-21

- The Doctrine of Sin: Original Sin and Imputed Sin
 - What is Original Sin? We all enter the world with a fallen nature, we are slaves to sin (Romans 6:17-18), that is, we are born with sinful tendencies, desires, and dispositions in our hearts (Psalm 51:5; John 8:21 & 24). This reality is seen in our thoughts, feelings, and actions, that are against God's moral commands; we have a morally ruined character (Romans 8:6-8). Our sinful desires/hearts cause us to make sinful choices, have sinful thoughts, and feel sinful feelings. We are depraved (Romans 3:10-18). "We are not sinners because we sin, we sin because we are sinners." (John MacArthur)
 - What is Imputed Sin? All humanity is guilty of committing Adam's sin or we all have the same ruined standing with God that Adam had after the sin he committed (Genesis 2:16; Genesis 3:8; Genesis 3:23-24). This is a positional reality that is seen in an outward reality. Both of these realities leave us under the wrath and judgment of God (Romans 5:9-10).
 - What is the solution for this? Christ's Imparted Righteousness (Sanctification) enables us to strive for holiness and righteousness because we have been given a new nature to put to death our sin and glorify God (Romans 6:18-19; 2 Corinthians 7:1; Romans 8:12-13). Christ's Imputed Righteousness (Justification) gives us right standing with God therefore reconciling us to God. We are declared righteous and now have access to Him by faith through Jesus Christ (Romans 5:11; 1 Peter 3:18; Hebrews 4:16).
- The Doctrine of Sin: Death (Romans 6:23)
 - Sin did not originate with Adam, it originated with Satan (1 John 3:8), but it came to affect humanity and the world through the sin of Adam (Romans 5:12). The consequence of sin is death (Romans 6:23), but the works of sin and death were destroyed by the work of Jesus Christ (Colossians 2:13-15; 1 Corinthians 15:56-57).
 - Death is universal to the human race (Hebrews 9:27). In fact, sin affects all creation (Romans 8:19-22).
 Sin ushered in a universal destruction of all mankind leaving them under the wrath of God, dead in their trespasses (Ephesians 2:1-3). Death is inevitable; since the creation of the world, every person has died outside of Enoch (Genesis 5:24) and Elijah (2 Kings 2:11).
 - Because of the destruction that sin has brought, men and women naturally degenerate and devolve into greater and greater sinfulness in their rejection of God's truth and this is a product of the effects of sin and death (Romans 1:18-32).
 - The three different forms of death due to sin....
 - The loss of spiritual life and fellowship with God (the loss of temporal contentment and joy in God). Romans 5:1-11
 - The loss of physical life.
 - The loss of eternal life, the second death (the loss of eternal contentment and joy in God). Revelation 21:8
 - As Christians we should have no fear of death because we are going from temporal contentment and joy to eternal contentment and joy (Hebrews 2:14-15; Psalm 16:11).
- The Law
 - The Law was not what ushered in sin, the Law made us able to see our sin more clearly (Romans 3:20). Even before the Law was given, mankind still had the law written on their hearts, therefore still being responsible for their sin (Romans 2:15-16). The phrase "sin is not counted" has to do with the

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severity of having knowledge of the Law and sinning against it verses sinning against our conscience or sinning unintentionally (Hebrews 10:26-29; Luke 12:47-48; Leviticus 4:1-35).

- The principle of "a little leaven can leaven the whole lump" (1 Corinthians 5:6-7).
 - In Joshua 7 we see the story of Achan. When God gave Israel victory over Jericho, He specifically commanded them not to keep the spoils from their victory, but Achan did. The results were devastating. Thirty six men died in battle because of his sin (Joshua 7:4-5) and his whole family died because of his sin (Joshua 7:22-26). Just like Adam our sin can greatly affect others.