

WHAT WE BELIEVE, PART 5
December 7, 2022
Hamartiology Part 1: The Definition and Origin of Sin

The Introduction to Hamartiology

- **Definitions:**
 - Hamartia (Greek) = “ _____ ”
 - Logos (Greek) = “word, doctrine”
 - Hamartiology = the doctrine of sin
 - Sometimes included under _____
- **Discussion:**
 - The Definition of Sin
 - The Origin of Sin
 - The _____ of Adam’s Sin
 - The Inheritance of Sin
 - The _____ of Sin
 - The Consequences of Sin

The Definition of Sin

- **Summary:**
 - Sin is “*lack of conformity to the moral _____ of God, either in act, disposition, or state*” –Strong
- **Details (from Thiessen, Ryrie):**
 - Sin is _____ evil as opposed to physical evils or calamities.
 - Isa. 45:7: “*I form the light, and create darkness: I make peace, and _____ evil: I the LORD do all these things.*”
 - Sin is a _____ of the Law of God.
 - 1 John 3:4: “*Whosoever committeth sin transgresseth also the law: for sin is the _____ of the law.*”
 - God’s Law is His expression of His moral _____ and includes both His written Word as well as His Law written on human _____.
 - See Romans 2:12-16: _____
 - Violations can be either sins of _____ or omission.
 - James 2:10: _____
 - James 4:17: _____
 - Sin is ultimately directed against _____.

- Psalms 51:4: *“Against thee, thee _____, have I sinned, and done this evil in thy sight: that thou mightest be justified when thou speakest, and be clear when thou judgest.”*
- Romans 8:7: *“Because the carnal mind is _____ against God: for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be.”*
- Sin is a principle or _____ as well as an act.
 - The word sin is often used in the Bible to describe the nature and the plural sins to describe the _____.
 - We sin with our members because it first resides in our _____.
 - Romans 7:8, 17: _____
- Sin is essentially _____.
 - Isa. 53:6: *“All we like sheep have gone astray; we have turned every one to his _____ way; and the LORD hath laid on him the iniquity of us all.”*
 - In contrast with _____ being the fulfillment of the Law, selfishness is the root cause of every violation of Law.
 - Rom. 13:10: *“Love worketh no ill to his neighbour: therefore love is the fulfilling of the law.”*
- Sin is fully described by the Biblical terminology.
 - Old Testament (Hebrew):
 - Chata = to miss the right _____ and hit the wrong
 - Pasha = to _____, transgress
 - Awon = iniquity and guilt
 - Shagag = to _____ or go astray
 - Rasha = wicked, opposite of righteous
 - Taah = to wander or go astray
 - New Testament (Greek):
 - Hamartia = missing the mark (most all-inclusive word for sin)
 - Kakos = bad, often _____ bad
 - Poneros = moral evil
 - Enochos = guilty, deserving of _____
 - Adikia = unrighteous conduct
 - Anomos = _____, iniquity
 - Planao = to go astray or lead astray

The Origin of Sin

- **Sin originates with _____.**
 - James 1:14-15: *“But every man is tempted, when he is drawn away of his own lust, and*

_____ . Then when lust hath conceived, it bringeth forth sin: and sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death.”

- **The originator of temptation (Gen. 3:1)**

- The _____:
 - He was _____ (crafty, cunning).
 - He _____.
 - He was more than a serpent.
- Actually, _____:
 - Revelation 20:2: “And he laid hold on the dragon, that old _____, which is the Devil, and Satan, and bound him a thousand years...”

- **The _____ of temptation (Gen. 3:2-6)**

- It is _____.
 - The serpent _____ God’s Word (vs. 1).
 - The serpent called God a _____ (vs. 4).
 - The serpent attacked God’s _____ (vs. 5).
 - The serpent mixed _____ with his own lie (vs. 5).
- It is _____.
 - Dressed up as something _____.
- It is _____.
 - _____ like the serpent.
- It appeals to our _____.
 - Our ability to desire things comes from God, but desires become evil when we seek to fulfill them _____ the will of God or when we desire _____ things.
 - The Devil uses temptation to appeal to wrong desires in three ways (1 John 2:15-16):
 - The lust of the _____ = desire for sinful satisfaction
 - Appeals to the _____
 - The lust of the _____ = desire for selfish possession
 - Appeals to the _____ (emotions)
 - The _____ of life = desire for self-exaltation
 - Appeals to the _____
- It ends in _____.
 - James 1:13-16: _____
 - Proverbs 16:25: “There is a way that seemeth _____ unto a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death.”