LESSON 5

The Consequences of Sin

Read: Genesis 3:7-10; Romans 3:10-23; 5:12; 7:14-25

1. Q. Since Adam sinned, are we also sinful?

   A. Certainly, for he is the father of us all, and we are born with his sinful nature.
2. Q. What do we call the sin which we inherited through Adam's disobedience?

   A. Original sin.
3. Q. What do we call the sin which we commit in our thoughts, words, and deeds?

   A. Actual sin.
4. Q. How sinful is fallen man?

   A. He is so sinful that he cannot do any good of himself; he is even inclined to do all manner of evil.
5. Q. Will God permit our sins to go unpunished?

   A. No, for God hates sin, and will punish it with suffering and death.
6. Q. Why must God punish sin?

   A. Because He is a holy and righteous God.

Many people regard sin as a small matter, but the Bible teaches that it brings tragic consequences into a person's life.

If we could witness armies fighting in battle, all the suffering endured in hospitals, and especially the miseries of the lost in hell, then we too would better understand the terrible results of sin.

Let us look up the following Scripture passages and learn what the Bible teaches on this subject.

I. Sin is Found in Every Heart

(1) The Bible says that Adam was created in God's image. In whose image was Seth, Adam's son, born?

Seth was born in the image or l _ _ _ _ _ s of Adam (Genesis 5:3).

(2) Original sin is the name given to the sin which we inherit from Adam.

In Romans 5:12, we read: "Wherefore, as by _ _ _ man _ _ _ entered in the world, and death by _ _ _ ;

and so _ _ _ _ _ passed upon all men, for that all have _ _ _ _ _ _ ."

(3) In Psalm 51:5 we learn about

(a) our original sin.

(b) our actual sin.

Underline the correct answer.

(4) In Galatians 5:19-21 we read about

(a) original sin.

(b) actual sin.

Underline the correct answer.

(5) Who is the only exception to this condition? (1 Peter 2:21-22)

_ _ _ _ _ _ .

(6) As for everyone else, we read: "For _ _ _ have _ _ _ _ _ _ , and come _ _ _ _ _ of the _ _ _ _ _ of _ _ _ " (Romans 3:23).

II. Man has a Depraved Nature

(1) Our depraved condition is so bad that, according to Romans 3:12b, "there is _ _ _ _ that _ _ _ _ _ good, no, not _ _ _ ."

(2) The source of sin is the h _ _ _ _ (Matthew 15:19a).

1. What are the sad consequences of sin according to:

(a) Jeremiah 17:9? "The heart is _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ above _ _ _ things and desperately _ _ _ _ _ _ ."

(b) Isaiah 59:2? "But your iniquities have separated between _ _ _ and _ _ _ _ _ _ _ , and your _ _ _ _ have hid his _ _ _ _ from you."

(c) Ephesians 2:1b? "Who were _ _ _ _ in trespasses and _ _ _ _ ."

(d) Psalm 7:11b? "God is _ _ _ _ _ with the _ _ _ _ _ _ every day."

III. God Punishes Man's Sin

1. How were certain people punished for sin in this life?

   (a) According to Joshua 7:25, Achan was _ _ _ _ _ _ .

   (b) According to Numbers 16:31-32, the earth opened her _ _ _ _ _ and swallowed up K _ _ _ _ and his relatives.

2. Q. How will the lost sinner be punished in eternity? (Matthew 13:42)

   A. They shall be cast into a furnace of _ _ _ _ . "There shall be _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ and gnashing of _ _ _ _ _ ."

3. Q. What warning does the Bible give to sinners who continue in their sin? (Galatians 5:21b)

   A. "They which do such things shall not inherit the _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ of _ _ _ ."

4. Q. What is the great need for everyone? (John 3:3).

   A. "Except a man be _ _ _ _   _ _ _ _ _ _ , he cannot _ _ _ the kingdom of God."

5. Q. If an angel were to bring up someone's child, separated from all sinful influence, would it live a sinless life?

   A. ____ .

6. Q. Since the Bible teaches God is love, why does God punish the sinner?

   A. Indeed God is love. However, _ _ _ is also holy and just. Therefore, He punishes the _ _ _ _ e_ who in their unbelief continue to rebel against _ _ _ .

7. Q. According to Isaiah 53:5, are believers punished for the sins they commit?

   A. No, the chastisement of their _ _ _ _ _ was upon Christ. With His stripes t _ _ _ were _ _ _ _ _ _ .

8. Q. Briefly, how does God deal with His people who sin? (Hebrews 12:5,6).

   A. He chastises t _ _ _ , that is, He punishes s _ _ _ in order to correct them.

9. Q. What are we commanded and promised in Acts 16:31?

   A. "B_ _ _ _ _ _   _ _   _ _ _   _ _ _ _   _ _ _ _ _   _ _ _ _ _ _ , and _ _ _ _   _ _ _ _ _   _ _   _ _ _ _ _ , and _ _ _   _ _ _ _ _ ."

10. Q. What should be every sinner's prayer? (Luke 18:13b).

    A. "God _ _   _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _   _ _   _ _   _   _ _ _ _ _ _ ."

A Pastoral Message

The work of grace in the human heart cannot have a beginning, neither can it be maintained, nor can it be advanced, without the enlightening grace of the Holy Spirit. Sinful man, fallen man, will remain an utter stranger to the grace of God, until the Lord, in His infinite mercy, opens his spiritual eyes. When the Lord does take away the veil from of our spiritual eyes, we begin to see our sinful blindness, and the prayer is born in the heart, "Open thou mine eyes." A needy sinner desires to be taught by the Lord.

It is remarkable that in a psalm so full of the tender fear of the Lord, we repeatedly find similar petitions, all expressing the need for divine teaching. In eight verses of Psalm 119, the saintly psalmist pleads with the Lord, "Teach me" (verses 12, 26, 33, 64, 66, 68, 124 and 135). Five times he comes to the Throne of Grace with the request, "Give me understanding" (verses 34, 73, 125, 144, & 169). All who are taught by the Lord desire to remain at Jesus' feet. They realize their constant need for divine teaching. Understanding of the wonders of the Law of God can only be learned step by step and never without divine guidance.

Those who may know something of the grace of God are aware of the fact that they know little, and they often find their ignorance distressing. They dare not boast, nor lean on their own understanding (Proverbs 3:5). Like the psalmist, their constant petitions are for help from "above". The desire to be taught by the Lord never leads away from, but always to the Word of God. This is evident in the entire Psalm. The purpose of divine teaching is to "behold wondrous things out of God's law."

The expression "Law of God" does not exclusively refer to the Law, like the Ten Commandments, in the narrower sense of the word. The Hebrew word "Torah" has a wider range of meaning. The reference here is to the entire Word of God, including the commandments, as the guide of life. The inspired Word of God contains many wondrous things. The most excellent of these mysteries is the Gospel of free grace, the Good News of God's dear Son. Only consider the uniqueness of His person and His coming into this world. Then consider the wonder of the voluntary Lamb. How willingly did He go to the slaughter to be the Substitute for needy, guilty, hell-worthy sinners! How amazing is the mystery of the sacrifice of God's eternal love!

The resurrection of Christ is another priceless wonder, which, when viewed by faith produces endless comforts. Moreover, who can contemplate the mystery of Christ's ascension and His continuous intercession, without a sacred amazement? The wondrous things of the Law of God are the mysteries of God's redeeming love revealed in Christ. The desire of needy sinners is to have clear views of the wonders of God's mercy. The longing of the heart is to see the King in His beauty. Let us never be satisfied with the attainments of our own reasoning.

May we ever be mindful of the necessity of divine teaching, pleading with the psalmist in Psalm 119:18: **"Open thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of thy law."**

Evaluator: _____