1. The Meaning of Sin
	1. Sin is not:
		1. An . Romans 5:12 – Sin resulted from an act of responsible disobedience on the part of Adam.
		2. A . Jeremiah 17:9
		3. The of Good. Romans 7:14 – The Word of God declares sin and evil to exist in reality and to be an offense to the Lord.

Note – Christian Science teaches that evil is the absence of good, and sin is the absence of righteousness.

* + 1. I John 3:4 – Sin cannot be defined as a step backward, lack of development, or the remnant of primitive characteristics.
	1. Sin is:

In the Old Testament and the New Testaments alike, sin is thought of chiefly as a breach or rupture of relations between the sinner and the personal God.

In the Old Testament - Where there is a violation of the law, it is God’s law that is violated. Where there is selfishness, it is an exaltation of self against Jehovah. Where there was a sinful disposition or the wrong motive, it was in alienation of heart from God.

In the New Testament – Jesus portrayed the ideal human life as a life of fellowship with God. Sin is the want of this fellowship. Moreover, Jesus traces sin to the inner motive of men. The sinful thought is in quality the same as the outward act.

* + 1. to meet one’s obligation to God.
			1. Coming of the glory of God. Romans 3:23 – The inability to measure up to the Divine standard.
			2. of duty. James 4:17 – Sinlessness is never achieved simply by abstaining from the things that God prohibits, but lies also in accomplishing all that God desires for us.
			3. Jeremiah 14:7 – Backsliding is the allowing distance between the sould and God, which distance is identified as sin and iniquity. Isaiah 59:1-2
		2. Wrong toward the person of God.
			1. The thought of Proverbs 24:9 – Thoughts that are derogatory and dishonoring to the being of God.
			2. Practice of and Arrogance – Proverbs 21:4 – Self-exaltation and self-assertion which denote a wrong attitude of mind and heart toward God Himself.
			3. against God Numbers 21:7; Leviticus 24:15-16; I Corinthians 10:10-11; Jude 16 – The expression of dissatisfaction with God’s plan and providence.
			4. against the Holy Spirit Mark 3:29
		3. Wrong in relation to the will of God.
			1. Indulgence Romans 14:23, I John 3:18-22 - Indulgence in questionable things brings condemnation.
			2. and Stubbornness I Samuel 15:23
			3. Jeremiah 3:25
			4. I John 3:4 – Any stepping over the boundary of God’s will as expressed in His Word is sin.
		4. Wrong in relation to men.
			1. James 2:9
			2. All I John 5:17 – All wrongs committed against our fellowmen are against God.
			3. one’s neighbor Proverbs 14:21
		5. Wrong toward Jesus Christ: unbelief John 16:8-9
		6. Wrong tendency of Romans 7:15-17 – The Scriptures recognize an evil principle within the nature of man that is called sin. It is this which gives the natural man a bent or bias toward disobedience and wickedness.

**Doctrinal Statement:** Sin is any transgression of, or want of conformity to, the revealed will of God, either in condition or conduct.

1. The Categories of Sin:
	1. - At conception, God credits to every member of the human race the responsibility and penalty for Adam’s sin. Romans 5:12; 5:18-19; I Corinthians 15:22
	2. - Every person inherits a sinful capacity that causes and leads him to commit personal acts of sin. Romans 6:6; 7:17-18; Ephesians 4:22
	3. - Any lack of conformity to the will of God in word, thought, deed, or omission is an act of personal sin against the Lord. Mark 7:20-23; Romans 6:12-13; II Corinthians 10:5; James 3:5-6
2. The Consequences of Sin:
	1. Sin Affects Man’s Eternal . Isaiah 59:1-3; Ezekiel 18:20
	2. Sin Affects the . Romans 6:16; John 8:44
	3. Sin Affects the . John 9:3; Romans 6:21; Psalm 38:3-4
	4. Sin Affects . Exodus 20:5; Luke 20:46-47
	5. Sin Affects the :
		1. Sin interrupts our with God and others. I John 1:3, 6-7; Psalm 66:18
		2. Sin causes a loss of . John 15:11; Galatians 5:22
		3. Sin causes the believer to walk in . I John 1:6; 2:10; Ephesians 5:8
		4. Sin brings a lack of in prayer. I John 3:19-22; Psalm 66:18
		5. Persistent sin brings about God’s . Hebrews 12:5-11; I Corinthians 11:30
		6. It can result in Church . I Corinthians 5; Matthew 18:17
		7. Persistent sin can even result in physical - the "sin unto death.” I John 5:16
3. The Extent of Sin
	1. The - The sin and fall of Satan have affected the heavens, infesting the heavenly realms with fallen beings. Ephesians 6:11-12; Job 1:6; Isaiah 14:12-15; Zechariah 3:1; Luke 10:18; Revelation 12:7-9
	2. The
		1. The Kingdom – The vegetable kingdom has been cursed because of man’s sin, but will be redeemed from the curse at Christ’s return to reign. Genesis 3:17-18; Isaiah 55:13
		2. The Kingdom – The animal kingdom has suffered in consequence of man’s sin, the nature of animals as well as men’s nature being affected. But this realm also will share in the peace and glory of the millennium. Genesis 9:1-3; Isaiah 11:6-9
		3. The race of : Ecclesiastes 7:20
			1. All have . Romans 3:10, 23; Psalm 14:2-3; Isaiah 53:6; I John 1:8-10
			2. All before God. Romans 3:19; Psalm 130:3; 143:2
			3. Children of - The only nature the unbeliever possesses stands in opposition to and at enmity with God, and therefore it justly merits His abiding wrath. Ephesians 2:3; John 8:44; I John 3:8-10
			4. From God. – Man has become alienated from God, so that God is no longer the object of his affection. Ephesians 4:18; I Corinthians 2:14
			5. Corrupt and deceitful in . Jeremiah 17:9; Genesis 6:5, 12; 8:21; Psalm 94:11; Romans 1:19-31
			6. by sin and dead in sin. – Romans 6:17; Ephesians 2:1; Romans 7:5, 7-8, 14-15, 19, 23-24
			7. Antagonistic to and identified with His adversary. Romans 8:7-8; Ephesians 2:2
			8. Body and death doomed. II Corinthians 4:7; Romans 8:11
			9. Debased in character and . Titus 3:3; Ephesians 2:3; Colossians 3:5,7

**Doctrinal Statement:** Sin seems to have permeated the whole universe, including every realm and affecting every race and species among creatures with disastrous results.