

Immanuel Institute: Fall 2024
Biblical Anthropology
Week Two: Hamartiology
Guest Lecturer: Nick Carraway

“Woe is me! For I am lost; for I am a man of unclean lips, and I dwell in the midst of a people of unclean lips; for my eyes have seen the King, the Lord of hosts!” (Isaiah 6:5)

I. Definition

A. What is sin?

“Sin is any failure to conform to the _____ of God in act, attitude, or nature.”
(Wayne Grudem, *Systematic Theology*, 490)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

B. Key Biblical Passages

- Genesis 3:6-7
- Psalm 51:1-5
- Galatians 5:19-21
- James 1:14-15
- 1 John 3:4-6

C. Biblical Definitions

1. Sin as _____ - A concept found in both Testaments, combined it is used almost 800 times. Also can be translated as fault, trespass, and offense.
2. Sin as _____ - Refusal to submit to God's authority. Often translated as transgression or disobedience.
3. Sin as _____ - Idea is that of "breaking up" or "ruin." Something that is morally harmful or evil. A general term used throughout both testaments.
4. Sin as _____ - To do wrong, commit offense, cause injury. Describes sins that are committed through error, negligence, or ignorance. (Daniel Akin, *A Theology for the Church*, 414)
5. Sin as _____, perversion, _____, treachery, _____

II. Significance

"Nearly all wisdom we possess, that is to say, True and sound wisdom, consists of two parts: the knowledge of _____ and of _____." (John Calvin)

- A. Gives us the ability to understand _____
- B. Gives us the ability to understand _____
- C. Gives us the ability to understand the _____
- D. Gives us the ability to understand our _____
- E. Gives us the ability to understand the _____

III. Objections

- A. There is no such thing as sin.
- B. If it doesn't hurt anyone, then it doesn't matter.
- C. Man is inherently _____.
- D. Man is _____.
- E. Used by the church as a tool of control.
- F. Christians _____ about this.

IV. Theological Questions

- A. _____ of Sin - Where does sin come from?
 - 1. In the Universe
 - 2. In Humanity (Original Sin)
 - 1. _____ Headship
 - 2. _____ Headship
- B. _____ of Sin - How deeply does sin impact humanity?
 - 1. Sin is _____
 - 2. Man is _____

“The whole man is overwhelmed-as by a deluge-from head to foot, so that no part is immune from sin and all that proceeds from him is to be imputed by sin.” (John Calvin, *Institutes of the Christian Religion*, 2.1.4)

- “Sin affects the entire person.” (Millard Erickson, *Christian Theology*, 572)
 - The _____ (Rom 6:6,12)
 - The _____ (2 Cor 3:14-15)
 - The _____ (Gal 5:24)
 - The _____ (Rom 6:17)
- Humans are _____ and _____ to change this fact.
- Does not mean that humans are _____ in their consciences.
- Does not mean that people are as sinful as they could possibly be.
- Does not mean that every sinner engages in _____ of sin.

C. _____ of sin - Are all sins the same?

VI. Application

- A. We must wage _____ against sin.
- B. We must be people marked by repentance.
- C. We must be _____.
- D. We must be _____.

VII. Conclusion

Sources:

- Akin, Daniel, *A Theology for the Church*
- Bavinck, Herman, *Reformed Ethics*
- Erickson, Millard, *Christian Theology*
- Grudem, Wayne, *Systematic Theology*
- Hoekema, Anthony, *Created in God's Image*
- Reymond, Robert, *A New Systematic Theology of the Church*