

haunt us. (cf. Psa. 51:3; 1 Tim. 1:15) Then, if sins are not removed by the blood of Christ, they meet us in judgment and follow us into eternity – eternal damnation.

The Guilt of Sin

This is the debt incurred by sin, the sinner's account in heaven. (Rom. 6:23) All are guilty of sin. (Rom. 3:23) All are confined under sin. (Gal. 3:22) If we say we have no sin, we make God a liar. (1 John 1:10)

We are accountable for our sins. Each shall give an account of himself to God. (Rom. 14:12) Each will be judged as to whether he has done good or bad. (2 Cor. 5:10) God will bring every work into judgment even every hidden thing. (Eccl. 12:14)

The enormity of the guilt of sin is seen in the price that had to be paid for man to be redeemed from it: the precious blood of Jesus Christ. (1 Pet. 1:18-19)

Conclusion

Through the offering of Christ and our submission to the gospel, God's power unto salvation (Rom. 1:16), we are freed from all of the power, stain and guilt of sin. We can then say with the apostle Paul, "We are more than conquerors through Him who loved us. (Rom. 8:37)

© 2014, Gene Taylor. All Rights Reserved.

"For all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God." (Romans 3:23)

Three Facts



Of Sin

Gene Taylor

Three Facts of Sin

No one should be ignorant of sin and what it is because sin is clearly defined in the word of God.

In 1 John 5:17 it is called “unrighteousness.” Sin is the opposite of what is right. Only God in His infinite wisdom and character can determine what is right for man. (Psa. 119:172) God has revealed what is right through the person of His Son and in the gospel. (1 John 3:7; Rom. 1:16-17)

According to 1 John 3:4, “sin is lawlessness.” Lawlessness is the failure to be law-abiding. An all-wise God has determined law that is best for mankind. (Jas. 1:25) Sin is the failure to live by that divine law.

The Bible points out that all people have sinned and are thus accountable to God in relation to sin. (Rom. 3:23; 2 Cor. 5:10) Therefore, we need to know as much about sin and its destructive powers as possible so that we can make every effort to overcome it by the power of Christ. Thus, this tract will point out three facts of sin.

The Power of Sin

Sin has the power to allure, to fascinate and to

charm. It presents itself as the fulfillment of all the flesh desires and seeks to fulfill. It appears quite pleasurable in its pursuits. (Heb. 11:25) No one is free from its temptations. (1 Cor. 10:13) Even Jesus was tempted in all points as we are. (Heb. 4:15) The longer we yield to it, the harder it is to resist. The reverse is also true. The longer we resist it, the easier it is to resist. (Jas. 4:7-8)

Sin has the power to deceive. (Heb. 3:13) While it exhibits its pleasure, it conceals the pain and shame that follows. It promises more and returns less than anything known to man. We can be beguiled by it as Eve was. (2 Cor. 11:3) Satan has a snare by which he takes one captive. (2 Tim. 2:24-26) Yet, in spite of its power to deceive and beguile, many will minimize sin, attempt to justify themselves in it, try to ignore it and even deny that it exists.

Sin has the power to enslave. The sinner yields himself to sin and thus becomes a slave of sin. (Rom. 6:16) He is in bondage to it. (Gal. 4:3) Sin stifles every noble impulse of man, leads one into captivity, paralyzes the will, corrupts the affections and blinds the intellect. The one enslaved by sin forsakes everything beautiful and worthwhile to fulfill his desires

The Stain of Sin

Everything that is wounded is left with a scar. Disease leaves its mark on the human body. A stream, fire or storm all leave their marks on the landscape. As it courses its way through a life, sin will leave indelible marks in that life.

Sin leaves its stain on one’s reputation. People find it hard to forget that another has engaged in the unlawful. Even when one repents and forsakes sin, the memory of it remains. It is much like driving nails into a wall. Driving the nails into the wall represents sin. Removing them illustrates repentance. Even when the nails are removed, their scars, representing the consequences of sin, still remain.

Sin often leaves its scars on the body. Disease and death are present in the world as a result of man’s sin. Even the righteous are subject to death. In addition to the curse of death, there are infirmities that are a direct result of sin. Sexually transmitted diseases are rampant because of sexual promiscuity. The drunk or addict may stop their abuse but the effect on the body remains.

Sin’s far-most reaching effect is the scar on the soul. Sin is a mental poison. It stains the conscience then sears it. (1 Tim. 4:2) Having done evil, it becomes increasingly hard to think good thoughts because the memories of our misdeeds, even a misspent life, remain to