HAMARTIOLOGY (39)

- 5. Sin is only remedied by the <u>cross</u>-work of Jesus Christ. **Ephesians 1:7; Colossians 1:14,** 20, 22; **Hebrews 9:11-22; 10:10-18**
- 6. Sin and all things that caused it will be <u>abolished</u> by Jesus Christ. **I Corinthians 15:24-25**; **Revelation 21:27**
- 7. Satan will be eternally <u>judged</u> and sentenced to burn forever in the lake of fire. **Revelation 20:10**
- 8. Unbelievers will be eternally <u>judged</u> and sentenced to burn forever in the lake of fire. **Revelation 20:13, 15; 21:8**
- 9. Death, which is the <u>penalty</u> for sin, will be completely abolished. **Revelation 20:14**; **I Corinthians 15:26**

QUESTION #23 – What happens to those who die who have not trusted Jesus Christ as Savior so that His shed blood takes away all of the person's sin?

Although we live in a world in which many do not wish to think about judgment and accountability, the Bible is very clear and very specific that one who rejects Christ will suffer eternal condemnation and damnation and will literally go to hell.

There are several observations we want to make:

- 1. The doctrine of eternal punishment and damnation is a Biblical doctrine.
 - A. Matthew 25:41; B. John 3:36; C. John 5:28-29; D. II Thessalonians 1:8-9;
 - E. **Revelation 14:9-11**
- 2. The doctrine of eternal punishment and damnation is a <u>needed</u> doctrine.
 - A. It is needed to establish a proper concept of God. Romans 9:22
 - B. It is needed to justify the cross-work of Jesus Christ. II Thessalonians 1:8-9
 - C. It is needed to bring some to salvation. Jude 23
 - D. It is needed to right many wrongs. **Revelation 6:10-11**
 - E. It is needed to forever separate the godly from the godless. Revelation 21:24-27
- 3. The sentence of eternal punishment and damnation begins at <u>death</u>. **Luke 16:22-23** At the precise moment of physical death, the unbeliever is instantly in hell.
 - A. A person goes to hell immediately at death. Luke 16:22-23
 - B. A person who goes to hell is in great <u>torment</u>. Luke 16:23, 24, 28

 The word "torment" (16:23, 28) literally has to do with torture torment by torture.

 The word "agony" (16:24) is a different word that refers to excruciating pain.
 - C. A person who goes to hell is completely conscious.
 - 1. He is conscious of the environment he is missing. Luke 16:23-25
 - 2. He is conscious of the pain he is experiencing. Luke 16:24
 - 3. He conscious of the relief he is lacking. Luke 16:24
 - 4. He is conscious of the life he lived. Luke 16:25
 - 5. He is conscious of the inescapability of his existence. Luke 16:26
 - 6. He is conscious of the relatives he left behind on earth. Luke 16:28
 - 7. He is conscious of the burden he has for others. Luke 16:28, 30

HAMARTIOLOGY (40)

- D. A person who goes to hell is completely <u>aware</u> of the eternity he is missing. **Luke 16:23-24**
- E. A person who goes to hell realizes he will never escape. Luke 16:26
- F. A person who goes to hell will remember the Word of God he <u>rejected</u>.

 Luke 16:29-31

It is obvious that eternal death does not mean annihilation. Annihilation carries with it the idea of ceasing to exist. One who goes to hell is very much alive and exists in a real place and lives with real memories that are very painful. When a person dies, he does not cease to exist; he simply changes his place of residency to that of eternal life or eternal condemnation.

The doctrine of God's future judgment against sin and sinners should produce the following:

- 1) It should show the devastating consequences that come to one who rejects God's grace.
- 2) It should demonstrate how appalling sin is in regard to a holy God.
- 3) It should promote the necessity of sinful men making a decision here and now to believe on the Lord Jesus Christ.
- 4) It should demonstrate the importance of evangelism. As we accurately and prayerfully set forth the truth of God, God will move and many will believe and be saved from this terrible place of damnation. This should make every true believer fervent in his evangelistic activity.

In concluding this study of Hamartiology, it must be observed that no person or church will ever blossom in full righteousness if the doctrine of sin is watered down. We must recognize sin for what is has been Biblically revealed to be. We must call sin what the Bible calls it. We must face and deal with sin in the manner in which the Bible prescribes. When this doctrine is neglected in an individual life or church, the result will be a floundering relationship that makes little progress with God.

It is our desire that doctrinal studies make a very real difference in the way we think, live, and act. If this study of Hamartiology has given us more of an awareness of the terrible nature of sin, the terrible state sinners are in, and the terrible consequences for one in sin, and if it has caused us to realize, more and more, how holy God is and the kind of holiness we need to pursue - then this doctrine has accomplished its objective.

HAMARTIOLOGY INDEX

i

| Introduction to Hamartiology | pp. 1-8 |
|---|-----------|
| The Definition of Sin | pp. 1-2 |
| The Seriousness of Sin | pp. 2-3 |
| False Ideas Concerning Sin | pp. 3-5 |
| 1. Sin is Acceptable | p. 3 |
| 2. Sin is a Sickness | pp. 3-4 |
| 3. Sin is an Accident | p. 4 |
| 4. Sin is Nonexistent | p. 4 |
| 5. Sin is a Mistake | pp. 4-5 |
| Why God Permits Sin | pp. 5-8 |
| 1. It Demonstrates the Potential of Choice | pp. 5-6 |
| 2. It Demonstrates the Value of Redemption | p. 6 |
| 3. It Promotes Proper Theological Knowledge | p. 6 |
| 4. It Promotes Knowledge for Angels | p. 7 |
| 5. It Demonstrates God's Hatred for Evil | p. 7 |
| 6. It Demonstrates God's Grace | pp. 7-8 |
| The Origin of Sin | pp. 8-9 |
| When Humans Began to Sin | p. 9 |
| Basic Observations Concerning Good and Evil | pp. 10 |
| Proof That All Humans Have Sinned | pp. 11-12 |
| God's Awareness of Our Sin | pp. 12-13 |
| How We Personally Sin | pp. 13-17 |
| 1. In Relation to God's Word | pp. 13-14 |
| 2. In Relation to a Specific Person | p. 14 |
| 3. In Relation to Self | p. 14 |
| 4. In Relation to Intention | pp. 14-15 |
| 5. In Relation to Incrimination Before God | p. 15 |
| 6. In Relation to Degree of Sinfulness | pp. 15-16 |
| 7. In Relation to One's Spiritual Condition | p. 16 |

| 8. In Relation to Judgment | p. 16 |
|--|-----------|
| 9. In Relation to God's Forgiveness | pp. 16-17 |
| The Ways in Which All People are Sinners | pp. 17-24 |
| 1. Nature, Practice, and Imputation | p. 17 |
| 2. Three Major Imputations | pp. 18-24 |
| The Status of an Unbeliever | pp. 24-25 |
| The Relationship of a Believer to Sin | pp. 25-26 |
| Attitudes a Believer Must Avoid in Relation to Sin | pp. 26-27 |
| The Sin Enemies of the Believer | pp. 27-28 |
| Satan's Inability to Possess the Believer | pp. 28-31 |
| The Penalties for Sin | pp. 31-32 |
| Sin Begins in the Mind of the Believer | p. 33 |
| The Believers' Need for Confession When He Sins | pp. 33-34 |
| Making Restitution after Confession of Sin | pp. 35-36 |
| Sin Preventions God has given to the Believer | pp. 36-38 |
| The History of Sin | pp. 38-39 |
| The Destiny of the Unbeliever | pp. 39-40 |