

Trespasses And Sins

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Leviticus 6:1-7 And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying, If a soul sin, and commit a trespass against the LORD, and lie unto his neighbour in that which was delivered him to keep, or in fellowship, or in a thing taken away by violence, or hath deceived his neighbour; Or have found that which was lost, and lieth concerning it, and sweareth falsely; in any of all these that a man doeth, sinning therein: Then it shall be, because he hath sinned, and is guilty, that he shall restore that which he took violently away, or the thing which he hath deceitfully gotten, or that which was delivered him to keep, or the lost thing which he found, Or all that about which he hath sworn falsely; he shall even restore it in the principal, and shall add the fifth part more thereto, and give it unto him to whom it appertaineth, in the day of his trespass offering. And he shall bring his trespass offering unto the LORD, a ram without blemish out of the flock, with thy estimation, for a trespass offering, unto the priest: And the priest shall make an atonement for him before the LORD: and it shall be forgiven him for any thing of all that he hath done in trespassing therein.

- I. We must put things in the proper order and understand the distinctions between sin, trespass.
 - A. Sin is the transgression of the divine law.
 - B. Trespass is to commit any offense or to do any act that injures or annoys another; to violate any rule of rectitude to the injury of another.
 - C. So the trespass offering deals with all the different aspects of sin and trespasses.

- II. What is the distinction between sin and trespass?
 - A. Sin is against God – not others.
 - B. Trespass is when we do injury to one another.
 - C. Trespass is also treachery, which is:
 1. Violation of allegiance, or of faith and confidence. The man who betrays his country in any manner, violates his allegiance, and is guilty of treachery. This is treason.
 2. The man who violates his faith pledged to his friend, or betrays a trust in which a promise of faithfulness is implied, is guilty of treachery.
 3. The disclosure of a secret committed to someone in confidence, is treachery. This is perfidy.
 - D. Trespass against God is constituted by our trespass against another person.
 1. When we violate the moral law it is sin against God and a trespass against the person or persons we have wronged.
 2. We do not trespass against another person without sinning before God.
 3. We trespass against one another and when we do we sin against God.

Luke 15:21 And the son said unto him, Father, I have sinned against heaven, and in thy sight, and am no more worthy to be called thy son.

2 Samuel 12:13 And David said unto Nathan, I have sinned against the LORD. And Nathan said unto David, The LORD also hath put away thy sin; thou shalt not die.

Psalms 51:4 Against thee, thee only, have I sinned, and done this evil in thy sight: that thou mightest be justified when thou speakest, and be clear when thou judgest.

4. The person who is wronged by another may forgive the trespass against him, but the sin that is behind the trespass must be forgiven by God alone.

Matthew 6:14-15 For if ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also forgive you: But if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses.

Luke 17:3-4 Take heed to yourselves: If thy brother trespass against thee, rebuke him; and if he repent, forgive him. And if he trespass against thee seven times in a day, and seven times in a day turn again to thee, saying, I repent; thou shalt forgive him.

Ephesians 2:1 And you hath he quickened, who were dead in trespasses and sins;

Colossians 2:13 And you, being dead in your sins and the uncircumcision of your flesh, hath he quickened together with him, having forgiven you all trespasses;

- III. The trespass offering covers all the aspects of the damage done by our trespass and sin.
 - A. Sin must be atoned for and forgiven by God.
 - B. Trespass must be forgiven by the injured party.
 - C. Restitution must be made to the injured party.
 - D. Plus 20% to compensate them for the trouble.
 - E. The trespass offering deals with sins where restitution can be made.
 1. This includes matters of property and goods.
 2. Property that he has been entrusted with safekeeping and he lies about it to keep it for himself or in any way tries to avoid responsibility for its loss.
 3. Fellowship, or partnership – he lies to his partner or in any other way acts treacherously against him to defraud him.
 4. Violence - Just flat robbing someone and taking away from them something that is theirs; or doing it by some unjust means.
 5. Finding something that was lost and keeping it for yourself when you know it belongs to someone else.
 - F. This covered the last three commandments:
 1. Thou shalt not steal
 2. Thou shalt not bear false witness
 3. Thou shalt not covet
 - G. The trespasses that cannot be undone were more complicated.

Leviticus 20:10 And the man that committeth adultery with another man's wife, even he that committeth adultery with his neighbour's wife, the adulterer and the adulteress shall surely be put to death.

1. All sexual immorality is something that cannot be undone or made right.
 2. A wrong has been done that cannot be corrected, and the penalty was death.
 3. All wizards, witches, necromancers, and anything that poisoned the soul of another was also a trespass that could not be made right, and likewise the penalty was death.
 4. Murder was a trespass that could not be made right – the penalty was death.
- H. The trespass offering was for someone who wanted to be right with others and right with God.
 1. It was for the person who had repented and wanted to have a clean conscience before God and man.

- I. But not everyone that did wrong wanted to be right, any more than they do today.
- J. So there was civil law and judges that enforced the penalties for these trespasses.

Leviticus 24:20 Breach for breach, eye for eye, tooth for tooth: as he hath caused a blemish in a man, so shall it be done to him again.

Leviticus 24:21 And he that killeth a beast, he shall restore it: and he that killeth a man, he shall be put to death.

Leviticus 24:22 Ye shall have one manner of law, as well for the stranger, as for one of your own country: for I am the LORD your God.

- K. There was forgiveness and restoration available, but most did not avail themselves of it, any more than people do today.
- L. If a person would truly repent and turn to God and abandon his evil ways, there was even forgiveness available for those trespasses that carried the penalty of death.

2 Samuel 12:13 And David said unto Nathan, I have sinned against the LORD. And Nathan said unto David, The LORD also hath put away thy sin; thou shalt not die.

Psalms 32:1-2 A Psalm of David, Maschil. Blessed is he whose transgression is forgiven, whose sin is covered. Blessed is the man unto whom the LORD imputeth not iniquity, and in whose spirit there is no guile.

Isaiah 44:22 I have blotted out, as a thick cloud, thy transgressions, and, as a cloud, thy sins: return unto me; for I have redeemed thee.

Zechariah 3:1-5 And he shewed me Joshua the high priest standing before the angel of the LORD, and Satan standing at his right hand to resist him. And the LORD said unto Satan, The LORD rebuke thee, O Satan; even the LORD that hath chosen Jerusalem rebuke thee: is not this a brand plucked out of the fire? Now Joshua was clothed with filthy garments, and stood before the angel. And he answered and spake unto those that stood before him, saying, Take away the filthy garments from him. And unto him he said, Behold, I have caused thine iniquity to pass from thee, and I will clothe thee with change of raiment. And I said, Let them set a fair mitre upon his head. So they set a fair mitre upon his head, and clothed him with garments. And the angel of the LORD stood by.