

## Christian Sin unto Death

### Review

- If a Christian determines to live a life of sin, what happens?
- Two levels of life: spiritual and physical.
- Christians are never threatened with spiritual death (1 Cor. 15:2; Eph. 2:8).
  - God does not take back His gift of salvation.
  - There is no “fine print” in the Gospel.
  - If no part of salvation (past, present or future) can be earned, then no part can be unearned.
  - Passages normally used by the Arminian philosophy are in fact aspects of Eternal Security.
- Once born into the family of God, the Father has to be at ease as a Father (1 Jn. 3:9) and He will discipline His children (Heb. 12).
- The Father has a specific objective for His discipline: to change the behavior to act like a son (Heb. 12:11).
- Misuse of Grace, Freedom and Liberty.

**Sin unto Death**; sinning facing physical death (1 Jn. 5:16).

- A. Christ, as Head of the Body, judges us now (1 Cor. 11:32).
- a) So we will not be judged in the future.
  - b) So we will not be judged with the world.
- B. Christ keeps us saved by initiating the Father's discipline.
- a) Jesus as High Priest intercedes to the Father (Heb. 7:25).
  - b) Our High Priest keeps us saved in the present tense.
  - c) Christ keeps us set apart to Him and ceremonially clean (Eph. 5:26).
  - d) Christ's intercession to the Father triggers chastisement.
- C. The Holy Spirit's involvement in our discipline (Eph. 4:30).
- D. For Christians there is a point of no return (Heb. 10:26-31; 36-37).
- a) Willfully.
  - b) Full experiential knowledge of “The Truth.”
  - c) Old Testament practice—sin now, pay later.
- E. A Christian can hasten his life cycle (Gal. 6:6-9).
- a) We reap in this life.
    - Sow to flesh; reap decay.
    - Sow to the Spirit; reap a quality of eternal life.
  - b) God will not be mocked.
  - c) Corruption is subject to decay.