

Satan's Temptations

The lust to steal

- I.** Unrighteousness as compared and contrasted to sin.
 - 1. Unrighteousness is the larger of the two terms and also includes trespass, ungodliness, and other terms (Rom. 1:18, 29-32).
 - 1) Unrighteousness begets sin (Rom. 6:13).
 - 2) God is never the source of unrighteousness (Rom. 9:14).
 - 3) Christians are to separate ourselves from unrighteousness (2 Tim. 2:19).
 - 4) In the church, the unrighteousness of false teaching, can be profitable (2 Pet. 2:1, 13, 15).
 - 5) When sin is confessed, the associated unrighteousness is also forgiven (1 Jn. 1:9).
 - 2. Sin is sin because God labels it sin.
 - 1) Sin is acting as though God has no restraints (1 Jn. 3:4).
 - 2) Sin is always against God (Ps. 51:4).
 - 3) Sin is an activity outside the body (1 Cor. 6:18).
 - 4) God's definition of sin changes.
 - i. Gideon doubted when putting the fleece down and waited for the dew (Jud. 6:35-40).
 - ii. A Christian who acts out of doubt sins (Rom. 14:23).

- II.** The lust to steal.
 - 1. Stealing grieves the Holy Spirit (Eph. 4:27-32).
 - 2. Stealing is unrighteous (1 Cor. 6:9-10).
 - 3. Stealing can lead to the Father's discipline (1 Cor. 11:30-32; Heb. 1:5-11; 1 Jn. 5:16-17).
 - 4. Being a thief is the wrong reason to suffer (1 Pet. 3:15-16).