

SIN DEFINITIONS

1Corinthians 6:9 Do you not know that the unrighteous shall not inherit the kingdom of God?

un-right-eous– wicked; sinful; evil; not in accordance with right or justice; unfair/unjust

Do not be **deceived**;

de-ceive - mislead by a false appearance or statement; delude, unfaithful falsely persuade others; practice deceit

neither **fornicators**

for-ni-ca-tion – voluntary sexual intercourse between two unmarried persons or two persons not married to each other.

2. *Bible use*; idolatry.

nor **idolaters**

i-dol-a-try– religious worship of idols, excessive or blind adoration, reverence, devotion

nor **adulterers**

a-dul-ter-y– voluntary sexual intercourse between a married person and someone other than his or her lawful spouse.

nor **abusers**

a-buser - to use wrongly or improperly; misuse: *to abuse one's authority or position* treat in a harmful, injurious, or offensive way; speak insultingly, harshly, and unjustly to or about; revile; malign, to commit sexual assault upon, harshly or coarsely insulting language: bad or improper treatment; maltreatment: corrupt or improper practice or custom: rape or sexual assault.

—*Idiom*

abuse oneself, to masturbate, sexually manipulate ones own body for sexual release.

nor **homosexuals**,

ho-mo-sex-u-al - relating to, or having a sexual orientation to persons of the same sex.

1Corinthians 6:10

nor **thieves**,

thieves - take by theft; steal, a person who steals, secretly with or without open force; theft or larceny.

nor **covetous**,

cov-et-ous–inordinately or wrongly desirous of wealth or possessions; greedy, eagerly desirous of something to the point of gaining it at all costs

nor **drunkards**,

drunk-ard -One who is habitually drunk; suffering from or subject to acute or chronic alcoholism; habitually becomes drunk on alcohol or spirits of the like

nor **revilers**,

re-vile - to assail with contemptuous or outrageously disgraceful or shameful language; address or speak of abusively; to speak abusively using words that are hurtful, degrading, or blasphemous

nor **extortioners**,

ex-tor-tion-er–individual who acts out the instance of extorting; *Law* . the crime of obtaining money or some other thing of value by the abuse of one's office or authority, oppressive or illegal exaction, as of excessive price or interest; one who uses blackmail [secret knowledge against another] to obtain desired results

shall inherit the kingdom of God.

Galatians 5:19 Now the works of the flesh are clearly revealed, which are:

adultery – sexual intercourse with one not your husband or wife

fornication – sexual intercourse with anyone unmarried male or female

uncleanness – morally impure; evil; vile: *unclean thoughts or actions*

lustfulness - uncontrolled or illicit sexual desire or appetite; lecherousness, craving

Galatians 5:20

idolatry – anything that takes the place of God in worship and obedience

sorcery - exercise supernatural powers through evil spirits; magic, witchcraft

hatreds - intense dislike or extreme aversion or hostility

fightings - an angry argument or disagreement, attempt to defend oneself against or to subdue, defeat, or destroy an adversary.

jealousies - resentment against a rival, mental uneasiness from suspicion or fear of rivalry,

angers - strong feeling of displeasure and belligerence aroused by a wrong; wrath; ire.

rivalries - The act of competing or emulating, competitive or antagonistic state/condition

divisions - separation by difference of opinion or feeling; disagreement; dissension.

Heresies - opinion or doctrine at variance with the orthodox or accepted doctrine, esp. of a church or religious system, untruth introduced to deceive others

Galatians 5:21

envyings - a feeling of discontent or covetousness with regard to another's advantages, success, possessions, etc.

murders - the killing of another human being, one made in the image of God

drunkennesses - being intoxicated with alcohol or spirits of the like

revelings - indulge in boisterous festivities, raise tumult or carouse

and things like these; of which I tell you before, as I also said before, that

they who do such things shall not inherit the kingdom of God.

Question: "What is the definition of sin?"

Answer: Sin is described in the Bible as transgression of the law of God ([1 John 3:4](#)) and rebellion against God ([Deuteronomy 9:7](#); [Joshua 1:18](#)). Sin had its beginning with Lucifer, probably the most beautiful and powerful of the angels. Not content with his position, he desired to be higher than God, and that was his downfall, the beginning of sin ([Isaiah 14:12-15](#)). Renamed Satan, he brought sin to the human race in the Garden of Eden, where he tempted Adam and Eve with the same enticement, "you shall be like God." Genesis 3 describes Adam and Eve's rebellion against God and against His command. Since that time, sin has been passed down through all the generations of mankind, Adam's descendants, have inherited sin from him. [Romans 5:12](#) tells us that through Adam sin entered the world, and so death was passed on to all men because "the wages of sin is death" ([Romans 6:23](#)).

Through Adam, the inherent inclination to sin entered the human race, and human beings became sinners by nature. When Adam sinned, his inner nature was transformed by his sin of rebellion, bringing to him spiritual death and depravity which would be passed on to all who came after him. This passed-on depravity is known as inherited sin. Just as we inherit physical characteristics from our parents, we inherit our sinful natures from Adam. King David lamented this condition of fallen human nature in [Psalm 51:5](#): "Surely I was sinful at birth, sinful from the time my mother conceived me."

Another type of sin is known as imputed sin. Used in both financial and legal settings, the Greek word translated "imputed" means "to take something that belongs to someone and credit it to another's account." Before the Law of Moses was given, sin was not imputed to man, although men were still sinners because of inherited sin. After the Law was given, sins committed in violation of the Law were imputed (accounted) to them ([Romans 5:13](#)). Even before transgressions of the law were imputed to men, the ultimate penalty for sin (death) continued to reign ([Romans 5:14](#)). All humans, from Adam to Moses, were subject to death, not because of their sinful acts against the Mosaic Law (which they did not have), but because of their own inherited sinful nature. After Moses, humans were subject to death both because of inherited sin from Adam and imputed sin from violating the laws of God. God used the principle of imputation to benefit mankind when He imputed the sin of believers to the account of Jesus Christ, who paid the penalty for that sin—death—on the cross. Imputing our sin to Jesus, God treated Him as if He were a sinner, though He was not, and had Him die for the sins of the entire world ([1 John 2:2](#)). It is important to understand that sin was imputed to Him, but He did not inherit it from Adam. He bore the penalty for sin, but He never became a sinner. His pure and perfect nature was untouched by sin. He was treated as though He were guilty of all the sins ever committed by the human race, even though He committed none. In exchange, God imputed the righteousness of Christ to believers and credited our accounts with His righteousness, just as He had credited our sins to Christ's account ([2 Corinthians 5:21](#)).

SIN = DEATH

Revelation 9:20 And the rest of the men who were not killed by these plagues *still* did **not repent** of the works of their hands, that they should not **worship demons**, and golden, and silver, and bronze, and stone, and wooden **idols** (which neither can see, nor hear, nor walk).

Revelation 9:21 And they did **not repent** of their **murders**, nor of their **sorceries**, nor of their **fornication**, nor of their **thefts**.

Revelation 21:8 But the **fearful [cowardly]**, and the **unbelieving**, and the **abominable**, and **murderers**, and **whoremongers**, and **sorcerers**, and **idolaters**, and all **liars**, will have their part in the Lake burning with fire and brimstone, which is the second death.