

## Lesson 11 – 5:12-21

### Man number one – Adam Disobeyed

#### 1. He brought sin to humanity

##### Consequence #1 – All are sinners

How is the sin nature passed from one generation to the next?

1. Pelagius's (British monk, born about 370 a.d.) view – God creates each perfect soul and that each person falls into sin, not because of an innate sin nature, but because of parental examples.
2. Arminius's (Dutch theologian; 1560-1609) view – Man does not inherit his sin nature, nor its guilt from parents, but God gives a measure of the Holy Spirit to counter the effects of a corrupt nature (not a sin nature), and thereby give man a balanced choice between sin and righteousness. Unfortunately man consents to Adam's sin and thereby falls and dies.
3. Cocceius's (Dutch reformed theologian; 1603-1669) view (more popularly known as the Federal View) – Adam acted as the federal representative of the whole human race, in obedience to life, and in disobedience to death.
4. Augustine's (Early church theologian; 354-430) view (AKA the Seminal Headship view) – As Levi paid tithes to Melchizedek through Abraham (Heb. 7:9-10), in similar fashion all of us sinned in Adam being genetically present in his seed.

##### **For further reading -**

<http://helpmewithbiblestudy.org/8Sin/DefImputedDoctrine4.aspx#sthash.7lgQkh9M.dpbs>

##### Consequence #2 – Death

2. He brought death to humanity– The deserved disfavor and/or wrath of God (We prefer not to define death as separation from God since He is omnipresent, but rather a disposition of wrath.)

3. He brought condemnation to humanity

“condemnation” – punishment (retribution for disobedience)

\* The place of The Law \*

Vs. 13 – Sin predates the Law, but sin is not reckoned without the Law.

So then, before the Law, people were not accountable for their sin? Yes.

Verse 14 says “death reigned from Adam to Moses.” So what does verse 13 mean? The Law legislates action, or works of the flesh, not the heart. In order to justly punish sinful deeds, there must be an objective standard against which they can be weighed.

Vs. 20 – The giving of the Law brought sin to bear. Without the Law whereby we can evaluate behavior, the heart can operate often without consequence.

## Man number two – Christ obeyed

### 1. He brought grace to humanity

To the culture that coined the word, *Grace* referred to an element of particular delight within the beautiful of humanity (EG We might say that someone is wonderful. Grace refers to the part of their personage that makes them wonderful, especially kindness, or generosity.).

To the Jews who translated the O.T. into Greek, they used this word as a direct translation of the Hebrew *Khane*, which means to be generous, favorable, or show pity. It is basically a direct translation of thought.

The way Paul uses *grace* refers to the disposition of God who generously gives to meet the needs of sinful men.

### 2. He brought a gift to humanity

1. By Gods grace – vs 15
2. Through Jesus Christ – vs. 15
3. Justifies multitudes of sins – vs. 16
4. It is RIGHTEOUSNESS – vs. 17

### 3. He brought justification to humanity

In one act of righteousness Christ declares us righteous. The mystery of justification is that we do not deserve it. The reason we are justified is based upon His generous sacrifice, obediently submitting to death (vs. 19).

### 4. He brought life to humanity

In direct contrast to death, as previously defined, life is the favor and glory of God that we experience post salvation. Eternal life begins at the moment of salvation.