

THE UNPARDONABLE SIN - PART II

Reference: **Matthew 12:22-32**

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Jesus was introduced to a man that was demon possessed. Jesus cast the demon out of this man and as a result a large multitude of Jewish people that witnessed that exorcism announced that Jesus could possibly be the promised Messiah. The Pharisees felt the people were being deceived so, in an attempt to discredit Jesus, these religious authorities said that Jesus cast out this demon through the enablement of Satan. Those insecure Pharisees argued that Satan empowered and enabled Jesus to perform that exorcism.

Jesus then rebutted that charge through using three basic arguments:

The first argument is found in **verses twenty-five** and **twenty-six** and demonstrated to his accusers that their charges constituted a _____.

The second argument is found in verses **twenty-seven** and **twenty-eight** and demonstrated that the accusation against Him was _____.

The third argument is found in **verses twenty-nine** and **thirty** and demonstrated how it would be impossible for someone to exorcise a demon unless he first managed to get control of his _____.

verses thirty-one and **thirty-two** (see screen)

DEFINITION: The **unpardonable sin** (also called blasphemy against the Holy Spirit) was committed when the Pharisees _____ to _____ the miracle that the Holy Spirit, operating through Jesus, had performed in casting out a demon.

Merle Unger, famous theologian from Dallas Seminary, said that there are two general forms of blasphemous behavior:

One is attributing _____ to God or _____ that God has performed some good work that should be attributed to Him.

References: **Romans 2:24**

Two is attributing certain characteristics of God to a _____ (including man).

Reference: **Matthew 5:16**, **Luke 5:21**, and **John 10:36** also **Psalms 111:9** (see screen)

Two basic categories of individuals that reject Jesus Christ:

- those who argue, "I _____ believe!"
- those who argue, "I _____ believe!"

Three statements about this unpardonable sin:

Number One... the unpardonable sin _____ be committed by a _____.

Definition: **Judicial forgiveness** is once and forever, unrepeatable and permanent forgiveness that transpires at someone's salvation. It is forgiveness from God acting as a judge and results in the legal forgiveness of _____: past, present and even future sins.

References: **Romans 8:1a**; **Colossians 2:13** (see screen)

Number Two... the unpardonable sin **cannot** _____ **be committed** in the exact same sense as the original unpardonable sin.

Reference: **Acts 10:38** (see screen)

Number Three...there are now _____ **unpardonable sins**.

Reference: **Psalms 103:2** and **3a** (see screen)

The problem is that we tend to see forgiveness from a human perspective instead of from a divine perspective.

- Humans are _____ to forgive... **but not God!**
Reference: **Psalms 86:5** (see screen)
- Humans might forgive but _____... **but not God!**
Reference: **Isaiah 43:25** (see screen)
- Humans might forgive minor agitations but sometimes refuse to pardon _____... **but not God!**
Reference: **Isaiah 1:18** (see screen)
- Humans put _____ on forgiveness... **but not God!**
Reference: **Isaiah 55:7** (see screen)
- Humans might forgive one or two offenses and then _____ a _____ and insist, "*That's it, no more...*" **but not God!**
Reference: **Lamentations 3:22** and **23** (see screen)
- Humans might forgive but then hold a _____ ...**but not God!**
Reference: **Jeremiah 31:34** (see screen)