

ESSENTIALS TO UNDERSTANDING SIN AFTER SALVATION

Reference: Miscellaneous Scripture

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Seven strategic action steps for resolving our sin after salvation:

STEP ONE is to _____ our sin.

Reference: **Psalm 51:1-3** (see screen)

This particular Psalm is one of seven poems called the penitential Psalms. (i.e. **Psalms 6,32,38,51,102,130 and 143**)
The word penitential means “to express repentance and penitence” and penitence means “regret for one’s wrongdoing or sin”. This particular Psalm is also called a psalm of contrition because the term contrition means “_____.”

STEP TWO is to confess our sin to _____, and confess it to _____ who might have been directly affected by our sin.

There are two specific parts to this step:

Part one is to _____ our sin _____.

Reference: **I John 1:9** (see screen)

Confession is _____ with God against our sin.

Part two is to also _____ to _____ who has been directly affected by our sin.

Reference: **James 5:16** (see screen)

STEP THREE is to acknowledge God’s _____ forgiveness.

Reference: **I John 1:9** (see screen)

Definition: Judicial forgiveness is forgiveness from God acting as a _____ and results in the legal forgiveness of all sins: past, present and even future sins.

Definition: Parental forgiveness is forgiveness from God acting as a spiritual _____ and results in the forgiveness of the sin that has broken our fellowship to God.

The basic differences between these categories of forgiveness are summarized on the chart that is attached to this lesson. This information is absolutely essential to understanding the concept of forgiveness and the solution of what someone is to do after he has sinned. Please read it carefully.

STEP FOUR is to _____.

Five biblical examples of what happens to our forgiven sins:

- 1) Our forgiven sins are put as far as the _____ is from the _____.
Reference: **Psalm 103:12** (see screen)
- 2) Our forgiven sins are put behind the _____ of God.
Reference: **Isaiah 38:17** (see screen)
- 3) Our forgiven sins are covered behind a _____.
Reference: **Isaiah 44:22** (see screen)
- 4) Our forgiven sins are put into the _____ of the ocean.
Reference: **Micah 7:19** (see screen)
- 5) Our forgiven sins are not _____.
Reference: **Hebrews 10:17** (see screen)

STEP FIVE is to show _____ of _____.

Reference: **Matthew 3:7-8** (see screen)

The term "repent" means a change of _____.

Repentance means a change of mind that ultimately results in a change of _____.

STEP SIX is to discern the difference between _____ and _____.

Reference: **Revelation 20:10** (see screen)

STEP SEVEN is to remember that God can even use a _____ for our _____.

Reference: **Romans 8:28-29** and **Ephesians 4:13**

JUDICIAL AND PARENTAL FORGIVENESS

The difference between the two types of forgiveness can be summarized graphically as follows:

	JUDICIAL	PARENTAL
The Person's Status	Sinner (Romans 3:23)	Child (I John 3:2)
Relationship of God	Judge (Psalm 96:13)	Father (Galatians 4:6)
Result of Sin	Eternal death (Romans 6:23)	Broken fellowship (I John 1:6)
Role of Christ	Savior (I Timothy 1:15)	High Priest and Advocate (Hebrews 4:14-16; I John 2:1)
The Person's Need	Salvation (Acts 16:30)	Joy of Salvation (Psalm 51:12)
Means of Forgiveness	Faith (Acts 16:31)	Confession (I John 1:9)
Kind of Forgiveness	Judicial (Romans 8:1)	Parental (Luke 15:21, 22)
Consequence Averted	Hell (John 5:24)	Chastening (I Corinthians 11:31-32) Loss of reward at the Judgment Seat of Christ II John 8; I Corinthians 3:15)
Positive Result	New relationship (John 1:12)	Renewed fellowship (Psalm 32:5)
Frequency	Once One bath of regeneration (John 13:10)	Many times Many cleansings (John 13:8)