

Truths About Our Sin Nature

Welton Academy released a message poster¹ which 'hammers home' some important truths we must understand about sin and the sin nature so we can break free of any bondages that our misunderstanding has placed us under. The following points are made in the graphic:

1. The 'flesh' is different to the soul and the body. (Ephesians 5:29)
2. 'Self' is different to our sin nature. We can't crucify our 'self', but we are called to deny it. (Matthew 16:24)
3. Paul didn't crucify his 'flesh' daily. He was facing death because of persecution every day. (1 Corinthians 15:30-32)
4. Counting the cost and then following Jesus is what it means to deny 'self'. (Luke 14:25-35)
5. We died with Christ as a one-off event. It's not a process we go through. (Romans 6:2-4; Colossians 2:11-14; Galatians 5:24)
6. Our sinful, 'flesh' nature was killed when Jesus was killed for us. (2 Corinthians 5:14-15; Galatians 2:20)
7. We can live free from a life controlled by sin. (1 John 2:1)
8. Paul didn't struggle with sin.² He thought back about his lifestyle before becoming a Jesus-follower. (Romans 7:13-24)
9. Pre-Fall, people didn't have a sin nature, but they still had the ability to choose to sin. Being born-again takes us back to the same condition and ability to choose.
10. Grace is not an excuse to sin and keep sinning. Grace provides forgiveness for sin, but also the desire and power not to ever sin again. (Romans 5:17; 6:1, 14-15)

NOTE

- The 'flesh' is our base nature, the evil side of us (as it were) that gives us the propensity to rebel against God and righteousness.
- Our sin nature comes from our lineage from Adam. It is passed on to us from our father (sire) and is most likely carried on his Y-Chromosome. This is the reason why Jesus the man was born sinless – he didn't have a natural father with a Y-Chromosome. He was sired (as it were) by Holy Spirit. He didn't receive Adam's genetic material that would normally have come from Joseph.

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1 – Jonathan Welton (12-6-2017) “The 10 Points of Reformation Regarding Identity” [Blog item] (weltonacademy.com/blogs/jonathanwelton/the-10-points-of-reformation-regarding-identity)

2 – He was using a literary device known as 'historical present'. “In English grammar, the historical present is the use of a verb phrase in the present tense to refer to an event that took place in the past. In narratives, the historical present may be used to create an effect of immediacy. Also called the historic present, dramatic present, and narrative present.” (www.thoughtco.com/historical-present-verb-tense-1690928)