"My Sin Is Ever Before Me"

Psalm 51:1-4

Introduction:

- A. David likely refers to his sin with Bathsheba..
- B. Does this case show that national leaders should be forgiven without further consequences?
- C. Does not this case who how terrible and far reaching sin can be even forgiven sin?
- D. In fact, David and Bathsheba illustrates several important facets of sin:

Discussion:

II. The Attractiveness of Sin.

- A. David's attraction to Bathsheba (2 Sam 11:2-4)
 - 1. David could enjoy a relationship with beautiful woman.
 - 2. Bathsheba could have a relationship with the king.
 - 3. Like Eve's attraction to the forbidden fruit (Gen. 3:6)
- B. Sin does have its pleasant side else would not be attractive (cf. Heb. 11:25)
- C. Sin always appears to be beautiful, or pleasant, or advantageous.
- D. The ugliness of sin is seldom self-evident.
 - 1. One has to learn it from divine truth.
 - 2. Or from experience personal and of others.

III. The Accumulativeness of Sin.

- A. Sin is like potato chips seldom eat one.
- B. The accumulative nature of David's sin.
 - 1. Idleness (v. 1; cf. 1 Tim. 5:13)
 - 2. Fornication (vv. 3-4).
 - 3. Attempt to cover-up (vv. 6-13).
 - 4. Murder (vv. 14-17).
- C. Unless nipped in the bud, sin has a way of getting out of hand.
 - 1. Few Alcoholics start out to be drunks.
 - 2. Few broken homes start out to be so.
 - 3. Few back sliders start out to guit the Lord.

IV. The Acknowledgment of Sin.

- A. First, David had to make self-application (2 Sam. 12:1-9).
 - 1. Easy to see principle when applied to others.
 - 2. Hard to see principle when applied to self.
 - 3. Cannot just preach principles, must specifically apply.
- B. Then David confessed his sin and was forgiven(2 Sam. 12:13).
 - 1. Later describes it. (Psa. 32:1-5).
 - 2. Shows the one to whom God does not impute sin the forgiven one (cf. Rom. 4:8).
- C. David enjoyed forgiveness (cf. Psa. 103:12)

V. The Aftermath of Sin.

- A. Forgiveness did not end the matter. (2 Sam. 12:10-14; Note "however" in v. 14).
 - 1. The vigil and death of the child (12:13ff)
 - 2. His son Amnon raped his half sister (Ch. 13)
 - 3. Absalom takes vengeance after two years.
 - 4. Absalom commits treason against David -- more violence (Ch. 16).
 - 5. Absalom commits sin with David's wives (ch. 16:22).
 - 6. David's was never able to forget it (cf. Psa. 51:3,4).
- B. Forgiveness heals the wound (guilt), but not the scars of sin.
 - 1. Awareness of what one has done (cf. Paul).
 - 2. Physical, emotional, socials and civil consequences.

Conclusion:

- A. God's mercy and forgiveness is too wonderful describe.
- B. Forgiveness removes spiritual and eternal consequences of sin not the physical and temporal.

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His sin with Bath. ■ Nation leaders forgiven w/o consequences? ■ How terrible & far reaching - even forgiven? ■ In fact, illustrates several important facets:

The Attractiveness of Sin.

- **David's attraction (2 Sam 11:2-4) David-beautiful woman Dath. with the king! Like Eve (Gen. 3:6)**
- **Sin has pleasant side** (**Heb. 11:25**) **■** beautiful or pleasant or advantageous
- **■** Ugliness seldom self-evident

The Accumulativeness of Sin

- Potato chips
- **David's sin** Idleness (v. 1; 1 Tm 5:13) Fornication (vv 3-4) Cover-up (vv 6-13) Murder (vv 14-17).
- **©** Unless nipped, out of hand **©** Alcoholics **©** Broken homes **©** Backsliders.

The Acknowledgment of Sin

- **■** First, self-application (2 Sam 12:1-9) **■** Easy to others
- Hard to self Not just preach principles.
- 5) (cf. Rm 4:8). Enjoyed forgiveness (Ps 103:2)

The Aftermath of Sin

- Forgiveness not end (2 Sam 12:10-14 "however") Death of child (12:13 ff) Amnon's rape (ch 13) Absalom's revenge 2 yrs Absalom's treason more violence (ch. 16) Absalom & David's wives (16:22) David not able to forget (cf. Ps 51)
- **■** Forgiveness heals, not scar Paul Physical, emotional, social, civil

Mercy & forgive wonderful **□** sp & etern not phy & tmp