

# The Remission Of Sins

Luke 24:47

## Introduction:

- A. “Remission” and “forgiveness” are interchangeable: “release, dismiss, or send away.”
- B. “Sin” is “lawlessness” (1 John 3:4 NKJ); “transgression of the law” (KJV). (1 John 3:4); “To miss the mark” (Vine).
- C. Our subject naturally divides into three parts:
  - 1. What it means to sin—beyond a formal definition of the terms.
  - 2. What it means to have remission of sins—beyond a formal definition of the terms.
  - 3. What it means to preach the remission of sin—beyond a formal definition of the terms.

## Discussion:

### I. What Does It Mean To Sin?

- A. Spiritual death. (Eph. 2:1; Jas. 1:15).
  - 1. Separated from God - Now. (Isa. 59:1,2; 2 John 9-11)
  - 2. Separated from God - Eternally (2 Thess. 1:9; Rom. 6:23)
- B. Subject to God's wrath. (Rom. 1:18).
  - 1. God's *past wrath* revealed.
    - a. Adam and Eve.
    - b. The Flood.
    - c. Sodom and Gomorrah—Lot's wife.
    - d. Nadab and Abihu.
    - e. Anias and Saphira.
  - 2. God's *promised wrath* revealed.
    - a. Worse than physical death. (Matt. 10:28)
    - b. Tormented immediately after death. (Luke 16:19-25)
    - c. Followed by final day of judgment and wrath. (Heb. 9:27; Acts 17:31; Matt. 25:31-46).
    - d. A death where punishment does not die. (Rev. 21:8; Mark 9:42-48).

### II. What Does It Mean To Have The Remission Of Sins?

- A. That the charges have been dropped—sin is no longer imputed. (Rom. 7:6,7; cf. Psa. 32:1-5)
  - 1. Washed away. (Matt. 26:28; Rev. 1:5).
  - 2. Removed from your record—no need for consciousness of sin. (Heb. 10:1-4)
- B. That the sentence of eternal death has been lifted.
- C. That the *eternal* penalty is removed, but not necessarily the *temporal* penalties. (David—2 Sam. 12:13,14)

### III. What Does It mean To Preach The Remission Of Sins?

- A. The *availability* of remission of sins.
- B. The *means* of remission of sins—The sacrifice of Christ (Matt. 26:28; Romans 5:6-11).
- C. The *conditions* of remission of sins.
  - 1. For one having never received it—parallel accounts.
    - a. Hearing or being taught (Matt. 28:19; Mark 16:15; cf. Rom. 10:17)—not direct operation.
    - b. Faith or Belief (Mark 16:16)
    - c. Repentance - a change of heart or toward sin and God. (Luke 24:47; cf. Acts 20:21)
      - (1) Prompted by *godly* sorrow - not mere sorrow. (2 Cor. 7:9,10.
      - (2) Accompanied by a change of life - not mere reform. (Acts 26:20 cf. NIV)
    - d. Confession. (Rom. 10:10).
    - e. Baptism. (Mark 16:16; Matt. 28:19,20; cf. Acts 2:38).
  - 2. For one needing remission again. (Acts 8:22; 1 John 1:9)

## Conclusion:

- A. All accountable persons need the remission of sins—many have received it.
- B. All can have remission of sins, if they will meet the conditions.