Romans Series
Lesson #62
May 31, 2012

Dean Bible Ministries www.deanbible.org Dr. Robert L. Dean, Jr.











The Epistle to the ROMANS

Sin and Death

Romans 5:12-19



Begins a Comparison and Contrast of Adam and Christ

Rom. 5:12, "Therefore, just as through one man sin entered the world, and death through sin, and thus death spread to all men, because all sinned—"

Relation between sin and death

Rom. 5:13, "(For until the law sin was in the world, but sin is not imputed when there is no law.

Rom. 5:14, "Nevertheless death reigned from Adam to Moses, even over those who had not sinned according to the likeness of the transgression of Adam, who is a type of Him who was to come."

Contrasts Adam's Sin and Grace Through Christ

Rom. 5:15, "But the free gift is not like the offense. For if by the one man's offense many died, much more the grace of God and the gift by the grace of the one Man, Jesus Christ, abounded to many.

Rom. 5:16, "And the gift is not like that which came through the one who sinned. For the judgment which came from one offense resulted in condemnation, but the free gift which came from many offenses resulted in justification.

Rom. 5:17, "For if by the one man's offense death reigned through the one, much more those who receive abundance of grace and of the gift of righteousness will reign in life through the One, Jesus Christ.)"

Connects Adam's Sin and Condemnation with Christ's Obedience and Justification

Rom. 5:18, "Therefore, as through one man's offense judgment came to all men, resulting in condemnation, even so through one Man's righteous act the free gift came to all men, resulting in justification of life.

Rom. 5:19, "For as by one man's disobedience many were made sinners, so also by one Man's obedience many will be made righteous."

How did death spread to all men?

AND IN THIS MANNER DEATH SPREAD TO ALL MEN BECAUSE ALL SINNED [in Adam positionally]

Seminalism: The entire human race, body and soul, was genetically present in Adam. Thus God considered every human being to be physically participating in Adam's original sin, and thus receiving the same penalty. This view is usually connected to a Traducianist view of the transmission of the soul.

Federalism: The view that Adam stood as the head and representative of the human race, Adam's decisions were on behalf of all humanity. God viewed Adam's sin as the act of all people through representation, and thus Adam's penalty is judicially imputed to all mankind. This view is most consistently linked to the Creationist view of the origin and transmission of the soul.

Romans

Modern

Views	5:12	Adam	Humanity	Adherents
Pelagian View	People incur death when they sin after Adam's example	Sin affected Adam alone	No one affected by Adam's sin	Unitarians, R. C. have a semi-Pelagian view
Arminian View	All people consent to Adam's sin —then sin is imputed	Adam sinned and partially affected humanity	Depravity is not total; people received corrupt nature from Adam but not guilt or	Methodists, Wesleyans, Pentecostals, Holiness groups

culpability

	imputed			
Federal View	Sin is imputed to humanity because of Adam's sin	Adam alone sinned but human race affected	Depravity is total; sin and guilt are imputed	Presbyterians, Others holding to Covenant theology
Augusti- nian View	Sin is imputed to humanity because of Adam's sin	Humanity sinned in Adam	Depravity is total; sin and guilt are imputed	Reformers, Later Calvinists

Four Questions:

- 1. What is sin?
- 2. What is the penalty for sin?
- 3. What is the sin nature's relationship to the corporeal human body?
- 4. And how is this passed on?

Hebrew Words for Sin

אטח cht

miss the mark, miss the way, sin, incur guilt, forfeit, purify from uncleanness.

The "mark" is God's character, Rom. 3:23



Judges 20:16, "Among all this people were seven hundred select men who were left-handed; every one could sling a stone at a hair's breadth <u>and not miss</u>.

Prov. 19:2, "Also it is not good for a soul to be without knowledge, and he <u>sins</u> who hastens with his feet."

Prov. 8:36, "But he who sins against me wrongs his own soul; all those who hate me love death."

שבר *'avar-1* to transgress, pass over, through, or by

ששים feshac

rebellion, revolt, to transgress

רַע. ra' Bad, evil (noun).

אָבֶ, aven

wickedness, emptiness, evil

άμαρτία hamartía; 3× in vs. 12 "missing the mark, missing the standard of God's character, God's righteousness. Sin isn't defined by its impact on human relations or human standards, but divine standards."



παράβασις parábasis; offense, from a v. meaning to transgress, break the law, (Rom. 2:23; 4:15; 5:14; Gal. 3:19; 1 Tim. 2:14; Heb. 2:2; 9:15.

παράπτωμα *paraptoma*; "to fall by the wayside. Transgress, a violation of moral standards, wrongdoing." (19× in the New Testament, 5× in Rom. 5).

παρακοή parakoé – "act of disobedience"

πλάνη plane

wandering out of the way, used figuratively for error, 1 Thess. 2:3; 2 Thess. 2:11; Eph. 4:14, 2 Pet. 3:17.

ἀνομία anomia

Lawless, 1 John 3:4; Rom. 4:7

ἀδικία adikía; unrighteousness, unjust, 1 John 5:17, "all *adikia* is sin."

παρανομία paranomía; "contrary to law, transgression"

Through one man sin entered the world and THE death through sin

What Kind of Death is This?

Death in the Bible

- 1. Spiritual Death, Eph. 2:1; Rom. 5:12; 6:23; 1 Cor. 15:22
- 2. Physical Death, Matthew 8:22; 2 Corinthians 5:1–8; Romans 8:38, 39; Philippians 1:21.
- 3. Second Death, Heb. 9:27; Rev. 20:12-15
- 4. Operational Death, James 2:26
- 5. Positional Death, Romans 6, Col. 2:12, 20; 3:3
- 6. Temporal Death, Romans 8:6–13, Eph. 5:14
- 7. Sexual Death, Romans 4:16–21

Eph 2:1, "And you He made alive, who were dead in trespasses and sins,

Eph 2:2, "in which you once walked according to the course of this world, according to the prince of the power of the air, the spirit who now works in the sons of disobedience,"

Rom. 5:12, "Therefore, just as through one man sin entered the world, and death through sin, and thus death spread to all men, because all sinned."