

The Disaster of the Deception of The Sin Nature

#13

(Point I. and all sub points see previous note sheets)

II. Things Believers 'Can Do', 'Need to Know', and / or 'Beware of' in Order to Protect Themselves from the Deception of the Sin Nature

(Points A. through G. and all sub points see previous note sheets)

H. Know and Believe the Sinful Desires of The Flesh Can Be Aborted before They Are Acted Upon cf James 1:14-15

(Points 1. Through 12. and all sub points see previous note sheets)

13. The Meaning of Death the Greek Noun (θανάτος) English Transliteration *thanatos* in This Passage

a. The Scriptures Use the Word Death (θανάτος) English Transliteration *thanatos* with Three Senses or Meanings

- 1) The Most Common Use of the Word in The New Testament is to Denote Physical Death cf Mt. 10:21; 15:4; 16:28; 20:18; Mt. 26:38, 66; Mk. 7:10; 9:1; 10:33; 13:12; 14:34, 64; Lk. 2:26; Lk. 9:27; 22:33; 23:15, 22; 24:20; Jn. 8:52; 11:4, 13; 12:33; Jn. 18:32; 21:19; Acts 2:24; 13:28; 22:4; 23:9; 25:11, 25; 26:31; Acts 28:18; Rm. 1:32; 5:10, 12^{2x} *(p & s); Rm. 5:23 *(p & s); 7:5 *(p & s); Rm. 8:38; 1 Cor. 13:22; 11:26; 15:21, 26, 54, 55^{2x}, 56; 2 Cor. 1:9, 10; 2:16^{2x} (first time death is used it denotes spiritual death and second time physical death); 2 Cor. 4:11; 12; 11:23; Philipp. 1:28; 2:8^{2x}, 27, 30; Col. 1:22; Heb. 2:9^{2x}, 14^{2x}, 15; 5:7; Heb. 7:23; 9:15, 16; 11:5; 1 Jn. 5:16^{3x}, 17; Rev. 1:18; 2:10, 23; Rev. 6:8^{2x}; 9:6^{2x}; 12:11; 13:3^{2x}, 12; 18:8; 20:13^{2x}, 14; 21:14 (*Some of these verses with p & s might have overlapping senses denoting both physical and spiritual death)
- 2) The Word Can Be Used to Denote Present Spiritual Death Meaning at the Present Time One Is Living Separated from God and Under the Condemnation of Everlasting Death Because He / She Has Not Believed in Jesus Christ and His Death for Their Sins and His Resurrection from the Dead cf Mt. 4:16; Lk. 1:79; Jn. 3:18; 5:24; Rm. 7:10, 13^{2x}, 24; 8:6
- 3) Permanent Everlasting Spiritual Death cf Jn. 8:51; Rm. 8:2, 6; 2 Cor. 2:16^{2x} (first time death is used it denotes spiritual death and the second time physical death); 2 Cor. 3:7; 7:10; 2 Tim. 1:10; James 5:20; 1 Jn. 3:14; Rev. 2:11; 20:5, 14; 21:8

- b. In This Context The Death Is *Probably* **Premature Physical** Death of the *Believer* Who Indulged Himself / Herself in *Sin Being the Way of Life* Leading to Death
- c. God Might Impose the Extreme Discipline of Pre-Mature Physical Death for **Sin** upon Believers cf Lev. 24:10-16; Nu. 18:22; 20:12 cf Nu. 27:12-14 and Deut. 3:23-27 Deut. 34:5-7
- d. The New Testament Demonstrates by Way of **Examples** That There Is **Sin** Unto Physical Death Acts 5:1-11; 11:30; Rev. 2:23
- e. The New Testament Teaches **Directly** That There Is Sin Unto Death cf 1 Jn. 5:16-17
 - 1) Sin (ἁμαρτάνω) English Transliteration hamartano in the Present Tense, Participle Form, This Is **Not** a Singular Act of Sin but **Persisting** in Sin
 - 2) Sin (ἁμαρτία) English Transliteration hamartia Is the Most Common Word for Sin in the New Testament = Behavior, Thinking or Feelings That Are Not in Accordance with the **Norms** and / or **Standards** of the Word of God for Living Life in the Particular Existing Span of Time
 - a) “① a **departure** fr. either human or divine standards of uprightness” Arndt, W., Danker, F. W., Bauer, W., & Gingrich, F. W. (2000). *A Greek-English lexicon of the New Testament and other early Christian literature* (3rd ed., p. 50). Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
 - b) God’s Standards for Uprightness Are Set Forth in His **Word** cf Psalm 19:7; 33:4; 119:9, 160; Prv. 30:5; Rm. 7:12