The Remission Of Sins
Luke 24:47

Introduction:
A. “Remission” and “forgiveness” are interchangeable: “release, dismiss, or send away.”
B. “Sin” is “lawlessness” (I 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)
         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)
            (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).
      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.