

Protection
from
The Disaster of the Deception
of The Old Man
i.e. 'The Flesh' / 'The Sin Nature'
#11

(Point I. and All Subpoints 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 subpoints see previous note sheets)

H. Know the Sinful Desires of The Flesh Can Be **Aborted** before They Are Acted Upon

1. A God-Centered Perspective of Sin Is One That Knows and Believes God Really **Hates** Sin cf Lev. 20:23; Psalm 5:4-5; 11:5; Prv. 6:16-19; 15:9; Prv. 16:5; Hosea 9:15; Ezk. 25:17; Zech. 8:17; Nah 1:2-6; Jn. 3:36; Rm. 1:18; Rm. 2:5; 5:9; Eph. 5:6; Col. 3:5-6; Heb. 1:8-9; Rev. 2:6; 6:16-17; 19:11-21; and Knows and Believes The Believer Is to **Hate Sin** Psalm 97:10; 119:104; Prv. 8:13; Amos 5:15; Rm. 12:9; Jude 23
2. A God-Centered Perspective of Sin Knows And Believes That One's Personal Sin(s) Might Be a **Defiant** and Definitely Is a Personal **Insult** to God cf Prv. 14:31; 17:5
3. A God-Centered Perspective of Sin Knows and Believes One's Sins Are **Against** God cf Gen. 20:6; 39:9; Lev. 6:1-3; Nu. 16:3; 26:9; 27:3; 2 Sam. 12:9, 13; Psalm 51:4; Lk. 15:18, 21; Acts 5:3-4
4. A God-Centered Perspective Knows and Believes That One's **Sins Are** Disgusting, Repulsive, Utterly Repugnant to God cf Deut. 7:26; Prv. 3:32; 6:16; Prv. 11:1; 16:5; 20:10; 20:23; Jer. 6:15; Jer. 7:9-10; 8:12; 16:18; 32:35; Ezk. 6:9; Ezk. 11; 8:6, 13
5. A God-Centered Perspective of Sin KNOWS and BELIEVES That One's Sin(s) **Grieves, Pains** God cf Gen. 6:6-7; Psalm 78:17; 40-41; Isa 63:10; Eph. 4:30
 - a. The **Example** of the People of Israel Who Comprised '*The Wilderness Generation*' cf Psalm 78:40:41

"How often did they provoke Him in the wilderness and grieve Him in the desert!" Psalm 78:40

- 1) Their **Sin** against God is Expressed by the Word 'Provoke' / 'Rebelled' (מָרָה) English Transliteration 'Marah' Primary Meaning of the Hebrew Word Is To **Rebel, Defy, Disobey** an Authority cf Nu. 17:10; 20:10; 20:24; Nu. 27:14; Deut. 1:26, 43; Duet. 9:7, 23, 24; 21:18, 20; 31:27^{2x}; Josh. 1:18; 1 Sam. 12:14, 1 Sam. 12:15; 15:23; 1 Ki. 13:21, 26; Psalm 5:10; 78:8, 17; 56; Psalm 105:28; 106:7; 107:11; Isa. 1:20; 3:8; 30:9; 50:5; Jer. 4:17; Jer. 5:23; Lam. 1:18, 20; 3:42; Ezk. 2:6, 7, 8; 3:9
- 2) To Disobey God, or Rebel Against God Is to **Sin** Against God cf 1 Sam. 15:28; Psalm 78:17
- 3) The **Effect** of the Sin on God: the Sin **Grieved** Him אָהַב = ahsab = Denotes **Intense** Emotional Anguish, Distress, Grief, Travail cf Gen. 34:7; 1 Sam. 20:3; 2 Sam. 19:3; Isa. 54:6

b. The **Testimony** of Isaiah the Prophet cf Isa. 63:10

"But they) rebelled, vexed / grieved His Holy Spirit; therefore, He was turned to be their enemy, and fought against them." Isa. 63:10

c. Believers Are **Commanded** to Stop **Grieving** the Holy Spirit cf Eph. 4:30

"And grieve not the Holy Spirit of God, by Who ye are sealed unto the day of redemption." Eph. 4:30

- 1) The Command Is to **Stop** an Action in **Progress**: The Greek Text Uses the Negative Particle (μή) English Transliteration *me* Plus a Verb in the Present Tense, Imperative Mood Which Usually Conveys the Thought of Putting a Stop to Something That Is Happening; **Quit** Grieving
- 2) The Word Translated Grieving (λυπέω) English Transliteration *lupeo* = "1. to cause **severe** mental or emotional **distress**" A Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament and Other Early Christian Literature cf Mt. 19:22; 26:22, 37; Jn. 16:20
- 3) The **Reason** for the Grieving of The Holy Spirit in This Context Is the **Sins** of Some of the Believers at Ephesus cf Eph. 4:25-29, Eph. 4:31

6. To Be Tempted to Sin Is **Not** to Sin cf Mt. 4:1-11; 16:23; Mk. 1:12-13; 8:33; Lk. 4:8, 13 cf Lk. 22:28 Heb. 2:18; 4:15