

The Believer's New Relationship to Sin (Pt. 4)

1 John 1:5-2:6

- I. God's Essential Nature of Holiness (5)
- II. The Believer's New Relationship to Sin (1:6—2:6)
 - A. Shown by the Pattern of His Life (6-7)
 - B. Shown by the Acceptance of His Inherent Sinfulness (8-9)

The Believer's New Relationship to Sin

(Pt. 4)

1 John 1:5-2:6

C. Shown By the Admission of His Actual Sins (1:10—2:2)

1. A false Christian denies or downplays his sins (1:10).
2. A true Christian admits and hates his sins, pursues holiness, and trusts the work of Christ alone as the only solution for his sins (2:1-2).
 - He admits and hates his sins and pursues holiness (1 a).
 - He trusts Christ and His work (1b-2).
 - (1) His Intercession as our High Priest (1b)

The Nature of His Intercession

1. He entered the true Holy of Holies and presented His perfect sacrifice to the Father (Heb. 8:2; 9:24).
2. He prays for the eventual salvation of all the elect (Jn. 17:20; Acts 18:9-10).
3. He defends us against all charges Satan brings against us (Rev. 12:10; Rom. 8:33-34).
4. He prays for the sanctification of all true believers (Jn. 17:17).

The Nature of His Intercession

5. He prays for and supplies grace for us in our trials and temptations (Heb. 2:18; 4:15).
6. He prays for our spiritual protection and perseverance (Lk. 22:31-32).
7. He sanctifies our prayers, worship, and all our spiritual activities to make them acceptable to God (1 Pet. 2:5).
8. He prays for the eventual glorification of his people (Jn. 17:24).

The Arguments of His Intercession

1. Christ's relationship with God — "*With the Father*"
2. Our relationship with God — "The Father"
3. Christ's salvation of Us — "Jesus"
4. The plan of God — "Christ"
5. The Righteousness of Christ – "The Righteous"
6. The Results of His Sacrifice (2:2) – "The Propitiation"

The Believer's New Relationship to Sin

(Pt. 4)

1 John 1:5-2:6

C. Shown By the Admission of His Actual Sins (1:10—2:2)

1. A false Christian denies or downplays his sins (1:10).
2. A true Christian admits and hates his sins, pursues holiness, and trusts the work of Christ alone as the only solution for his sins (2:1-2).
 - He admits and hates his sins and pursues holiness (1a).
 - He trusts Christ and His work (1b-2).
 - (1) His Intercession as our High Priest (1b)
 - (2) His Propitiation as our High Priest (2)

The Meaning of Propitiation — “*Propitiation*”

- Noun (*hilasmos*) – 1 Jn. 2:2; 4:10
- Noun (*hilasterion*) – Heb. 9:5; Rom. 3:25
- Verb (*hilaskomai*) – Lk. 18:13; Heb. 2:17
- ***Propitiation*** means “the satisfaction or turning away of God’s wrath.”

Pagan "Propitiation" vs. Biblical Propitiation

1. The anger of pagan gods was sinful, petty and capricious.
2. The wrath of the pagan gods was a sinful uncontrollable outburst, like our own.
3. In pagan religions, the worshipper had to satisfy the offended deity.

The Need for Propitiation – “for our sins”

1. God is perfectly holy and entirely without sin (1 Jn. 1:5).
2. God created moral laws for man that reflect His holy character (Mt. 22:36-39; Ex. 20:1ff; Rom. 7:12).
3. In His holy justice, God is righteously angry toward the sinner (Jn. 3:36; Rom. 1:18; 2:4-5; Eph. 2:3).
4. God must punish our sin and rebellion with spiritual, physical, and eternal death (Gen. 2:18; Ezek. 18:4; Rom. 5:12; 6:23; Gal. 3:10).
5. God’s wrath is only satisfied when the just payment of death has been made (Heb. 9:22).