

Why is a Man Lost?

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I. Introduction. Why is a man lost?

II. His own personal sins.

- A. These are acts of commission like lying or stealing.
- B. These are also acts of omission.
- C. All have committed acts of sin. (I Kings 8:35, Romans 3:23, Galatians 3:22)
- D. The remedy is to recognize that one has sinned.
- E. Sin must then be removed. This is taken place through Jesus Christ. (Ephesians 1:7, Psalm 103:10)
- F. There must be righteousness. God justifies us through Christ.

III. His sin nature.

- A. This is an inner compulsion to do evil.
- B. The only exceptions to this are...
 - 1. Adam—he became a sinner by sinning.
 - 2. Jesus who never sinned.
- C. Experience teaches that we are evil. (Psalm 51:5, Jeremiah 17:9, Romans 7:24, Ephesians 3:2)
- D. The remedy must be the judgment of the sin nature and a supernatural power to overcome it. (Romans 8:3-4, Galatians 5:16)
- E. Christ condemns sin in the flesh and sends His Spirit to indwell us.

IV. Imputed sin.

- A. Imputation is to transfer a debt or credit from one account to another.
- B. The sin of Adam is placed on our account.
- C. Christ imputes His righteousness on the believer (Romans 5:12, Hebrews 7:4, II Corinthians 5:21).

V. Unbelief.

- A. Unbelief is sin. (John 16:8-9)

B. The height of sin is to reject Jesus as savior. (Matthew 11:20-21)

Application questions:

1. Where does the “sin nature” come from?

2. What does it mean that sin is imputed?

3. Why is unbelief the greatest sin? Explain.
