

Living as a Gospel Person

Sin	Effects	Gospel Doctrine	Faith Discipline	Virtue of Jesus
Callous	Alienation	Adoption	Sacrifice	Love
Entitled	Curse	Propitiation	Praise & Thanks	Joy
Divisive	Guilt	Justification	Reconciliation	Peace
Compulsive	Slavery	Redemption	Moderation	Self-Control
Miserly	Selfishness	Condescension	Giving	Kindness
Abrasive	Brutality	Incarnation	Compassion	Gentle
Foolish	Blindness	Revelation	Fear of the Lord	Wisdom
Despairing	Death	Resurrection	Evangelism	Hope
Arrogant	Rebellion	Ascension	Encouragement	Humility
Unfaithful	Dead	Regeneration	Perseverance	Faithfulness
Immoral	Corruption	Sanctification	Submission	Goodness
Nominal	Apathy	Commission	Service	Zeal
Impatient	Accusation	Mediation	Prayer	Patience

Common Sins

Callous – an insensitive or even cruel regard for others

Entitled – the belief that you inherently deserving privileges or special treatment

Divisive – a tendency to cause disagreement or hostility among people

Compulsive – an irresistible urge to act in contradiction with your conscious desires

Miserly – a reluctance to use resources in any way combined with a delight in hoarding

Abrasive – unpleasantly and carelessly rough or harsh

Foolish – lacking good sense or judgment

Despairing – a tendency to see the worst aspect of a situation or believe the worst will happen

Arrogant – regarding your own thoughts, desires, feelings, life, etc., as superior to others

Unfaithful – prone to break trust, promises or loyalty

Immoral – a lifestyle that does not conform to the generally accepted moral standards

Nominal – in name only without significant influence on lifestyle

Impatient – easily annoyed or angry with delay

The Effects of Sin

Alienation: Human beings are estranged from God because of their sin (Col 1:21).

Curse: Human beings are by nature sinful objects of God's wrath (Eph 2:3).

Guilt: Human beings are legally guilty before God for their sin (Rom 3:20).

Slavery: Human beings are slaves to sin (John 8:34).

Selfishness: Sin has made human beings supremely selfish (2 Tim 3:2).

Brutality: Sin causes human beings to act inhumanely (Gen 4:7-8).

Blindness: Satan has blinded the human mind with sin (2 Cor 4:4).

Death: The wages of sin for human beings is physical death (Rom 6:23).

Rebellion: Sin has made human beings arrogant (2 Pet 2:10-17).

Dead: Human beings are spiritually dead in their sins (Eph 2:1-2).

Corruption: Sin has made human beings immoral (Rom 1:21-32).

Apathy: Sin has hardened the heart of the human being towards God (Eph 4:18).

Accusation: Satan accuses people of sin day and night before God (Rev 12:10).

Gospel Doctrines

Adoption: Though we were alienated from God because of our sin, he adopted us in love through Christ (Eph 1:4-6).

Propitiation: Jesus served as the wrath-absorbing substitute of our sins so that we are not cursed by God (Rom 3:25; 1 John 2:2, 4:10).

Justification: God declares guilty sinners righteous through their faith in the risen Christ (Rom 3:21-4:25).

Redemption: Jesus purchased us so that we are no longer slaves to sin, but slaves to righteousness (Rom 6:17-18).

Condescension: Christ, who was rich in every way, became poor to rid us of our sin-bent selfishness (2 Cor 8:7-9).

Incarnation: Christ became incarnate to demonstrate the truly human way of life that sin distorts (Gen 4:7-8).

Revelation: Jesus has opened the eyes of our sinful mind so that we can see the glory of God (Matt 11:27).

Resurrection: Though physical death is on the horizon, Christ has guaranteed us new, glorified, sinless selves in a sinless place (1 Corinthians 15).

Ascension: While we were arrogant, sinful rebels against God, Christ ascended to the right hand of God, poured out his Spirit on us so that our knees would bow, and tongues confess with joy and humility that he is Lord (Acts 2:33; Phil 2:9-11).

Regeneration: When we were dead in our sins, God made us alive in Christ (Eph 2:5).

Sanctification: Christ has set us immoral sinners apart to be holy (1 Cor 6:9-11).

Commission: God has removed our heart hardened by sin, given us a new heart responsive to him, and commissioned us to serve him (Ezek 36:26; Matt 28:18-20).

Mediation: Though Satan accuses people of sin day and night before God, Jesus always lives to intercede for us as our mediator (Heb 7:25).

Faith Disciplines

Sacrifice: giving up something you want for yourself so that Christ gets more glory

Praise & Thanks: expressions admiration for and gratitude to Christ

Reconciliation: the restoration of right relationships through repentance, confession and forgiveness of sin

Moderation: the avoidance of excess

Giving: freely transferring the possession of something to someone

Compassion: sympathetic pity and concern for the sufferings or misfortunes of others

Fear of the Lord: seeking to please the Lord more than anyone else

Evangelism: proclaiming the Gospel

Encouragement: building others up in their Christian faith

Perseverance: a steadfastness in faith despite difficulty or lack of success

Submission: following the leaders of the God ordained institutions in your life

Service: actively serving Christ without compensation

Prayer: asking God in prayer to act in your life, your relationships and the world

The Virtue of Jesus

Love: Heartfelt devotion to someone without regard to merit; devotion focused on God's best for that person; devotion that produces thoughtful, willful and personal sacrifice, service and even suffering.

Joy: Inner delight *in God* and everything that reflects his nature and character—that is, his glory.

Peace: The absence of strife produced by a right relationship with God and right relationships with mankind.

Self-control: The ability to please God with one's thoughts, desires, actions, words, and feelings and to refrain from thoughts, desires, actions, words, and feelings in which God cannot ultimately take pleasure.

Kindness: A generous disposition that considers what others lack and intentionally uses resources to glorify God in the benefitting of them without regard to their merit to be benefitted.

Gentleness: A calm and tender disposition that glorifies God by considering the fragility of others, particularly living things that are in distress as a result of oppression or calamity and intentionally overseeing power to minimize harm and maximize edification.

Wisdom: Decision-oriented insight that glorifies God, a combination of the ability to understand reality, the skill to discern truth, and the desire to live righteously, which produces activities and relationships that are pleasing to God and results that are successful in God's eyes.

Hope: Eager and expectant confidence in God to usher in the most God glorifying (that is, the best) of all possible futures, which gives people the ability to cope with the hardships of life and death in this fallen world.

Humility: Accurate self-perspective that glorifies God by comfortably receiving less than one deserves from others and acting with others from a 'less-than-one-is' posture in order to promote their edification.

Faithfulness: The quality of being true to one's word and reliable with one's responsibilities in relationships and, ultimately, in relationship with God himself.

Goodness: The propensity to act in God-glorifying ways that are upright, beneficial, consistent, reliable, loyal, favorable, and worthy of respect, honor, and imitation.

Zeal: Determined enthusiasm about and loyalty to God—his nature, his character, his promises, and his purposes.

Patience: The God-glorifying capacity to bear the delay of a chief end.