

9. **Jesus' Statement To Pilate** (Jn 19:10-11) Pilate asked Jesus: (V10) “*Knowest thou not that I have _____ to _____ thee, and have power to _____ thee?*” Jesus answered (V11) that his power was “*given thee _____.*” He then said, “*he that _____ unto thee hath _____.*” While “he” is singular, we understand that it was actually “they.” It was Judas Iscariot, but also the high priests, and members of the Jewish Sanhedrin.
10. **Greater Sin?** Do you believe Jesus when he said it was “*the greater sin?*” _____ Pilate only heard the case. He didn't make the arrest or file the charges. Had he judged impartially, he would have shared no guilt. He used his free choice and came down on the wrong side.
11. **Greater Condemnation?** (Mt 23:14) “*Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, _____! --- ye shall receive the _____.*” (Cf: Mk 12:40; Lk 20:47) “*Greater condemnation*” here refers to future punishment after earth life. James warned: (3:1) “*Be not many _____, knowing that we _____ the _____.*” The same GK *krima* in this verse means stricter “judgment.” With accountability comes responsibility!
12. **Erstwhile Consequences Of Sin Not The Same** Some sins have no immediate consequences; the consequences of others are obvious. (1 Tim 5:24) “*Some men's sins are _____, going before to judgment; and some men _____.*” It is also said of the faithful departed saints: (Rev 14:13) “*Their _____ do _____ them.*”
13. **Example #1.** (Rom 13:9) “*Thou _____ steal.*” (a) Stealing is sinful. (b) Civil law makes a distinction between “petty” and “grand” larceny. (c) Some civil penalties are much milder than those imposed for crimes such as murder, rape, treason, or kidnapping. (d) In the Bible all theft is unconditionally condemned. (e) It is possible to make restitution for crimes of larceny.
14. **Example #2** (Rom 13:9) “*Thou shalt _____.*” (a) This means thou shalt not murder. (b) The phrase “innocent blood” is used 20X in the KJV. “*_____ that _____ innocent blood*” (Prov 6:17) is one of the seven abominations God hates. (c) Murder is perceived to be a greater social ill than larceny. (d) One cannot make restitution for murder.
15. **Example #3** (1 Thess 4:3) “*For this is the _____ of God---that ye should _____ from _____.*” (a) Fornication is sin. (Gal 5:19). (b) USA civil law (circa 2002) winks at sins of the flesh. Abortion, homosexuality and many perverse fleshy acts are actually legal. (c) God says (Gal 5:21) that “*they which do such things _____ the kingdom of God.*” Paul said (Rom 1:32) that they are “*worthy of _____.*”
16. **More Of Example #3** (a) Most of developed society has now become *inured* to immorality. (b) One cannot make restitution for sins of the flesh. (c) A couple may legally marry after conceiving a child and keep the “out of wedlock” baby. (d) Such actions, taken to blunt the consequences of the sin, may be commendable but they do not equal restitution. (e) May the couple experience enjoyment from the “fruit of sin” (ie: the innocent baby)? _____
17. **Is Forgiveness Possible For All Sins?** Yes, if God's law of pardon is sincerely obeyed. (a) Repentance is essential. (b) Repentance is a *change of attitude* and includes sorrow (2 Cor 7:10). (c) Some contend that an “unpardonable” sin lurks in our midst. If so, repentance won't help.
18. **Accountability** (Lk 12:47-48) Jesus told of one servant “*which _____ his lord's will,*” didn't obey it, and who “*shall be beaten with _____ stripes.*” The other servant who “*_____ , and did commit things worthy of stripes, shall be beaten with _____.*” We recommend you study carefully TPBS Lesson [#190](#) – Accountability.
19. **Summation** (a) Sin separates one from God. (b) The accountable are culpable. (c) Sin damns the soul! (d) (Num 32:23) “*Be sure _____ will _____ you out.*” You can't hide your sins from God. “*And the times of this ignorance God winked at; but now commandeth all men every where to repent.*” Scripture? _____ No sin is without ultimate consequence.