4. In Mark 10:18, Jesus states that *God alone is good*. In this context what do we learn about Jesus, and what is the connection between *love* and *goodness*?

### BONUS QUESTION

• The penalty for sin is death—eternal separation from God. Since Jesus was only in the grave three days, how can it be true that He paid the penalty of man's sin?

#### PERSONAL APPLICATION

- 1. How has this study helped you understand the seriousness of your own sin?
- 2. How has this study helped you better appreciate the grace of Jesus Christ?

If you have never been *born again*, contact Pastor Keith or a trusted Christian friend this week to find out how.

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# PASTOR D. KEITH WALKER DAHRUMP COMMUNITY CHURCH August 10, 2025

### God's Character versus Your Sin

Introduction: Numbers 14:18-19.

I. Because God is, H	łe	your sin.
A. God L	eviтicus 11:45; Josн	ua 24:19
B. Your sin Isaiah 59:2; Hebrews 7:26	f	rom
C. God		
II. Because God is,	Не	your sin.
A. God D	euteronomy 32:4	
B. Your sin		··
C. God		because to do so would
be a		
Proverbs 17:15; Job 40:6-8		
III. Because God is	, He	
the	for you	ır sin.
A. God	Јони 14:6	
B. The	your sin	
	N.T.	22.10

C. God cannot	·
because to do so would be t	o on
Romans 6:23; 1:28-32, 2:2; Titus	1:1-2
IV. Because God is, He	will not
the	_ caused by sin.
A. God Psalm	л 34:8; 145:9; Макк 10:18
B. God	
in the	_ of the Ezekiel 33:11
C. God will not	by
while all mankind suffers	
because to do so would	His
PSALM 25:7-8	
V. Because God is, He	
to your sin.	
А. God John	3:16
B. God's compels H	lim to make the
to	you
the with He	Himself. John 15:13
C. God Himself the	to
your sin	
of His perfect character. 1.	John 4:8-10; Matthew 26:39
Conclusion:	and
can be yours through	in Jesus.
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## STUDY & DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Multiple times, the Old Testament uses statements to the effect that God "visits the iniquity of the fathers on the children, to the third and the fourth generation" (see e.g. Numbers 14:18). What does this mean and does it still apply today?

2. Acrs 17:29-30 might be interpreted to mean God ignores some sin ("idolatry" in this reference). How can this passage be understood in light of the principle that *God cannot ignore sin*?

3. In what ways do some people/religions/"churches" teach that God ameliorates the penalty of sin?