

Man's fall and the consequences

Q.17: Into what estate did the fall bring mankind?

A.17: The fall brought mankind into an estate of sin and misery.

Q. 18: Wherein consists the sinfulness of that estate whereinto man fell?

A.18: The sinfulness of that estate whereinto man fell, consists in the guilt of Adam's first sin the want of original righteousness, and the corruption of his whole nature; which is commonly called Original Sin; together with all actual transgressions which proceed from it.

The guilt of Adam's first sin (imputed to all mankind):

Rom. 5:12-19-

Rom 6:23—

Rom 3:23—

The lack of original righteousness "*wherein he was createcf*":

[Mankind is universally and totally depraved in sin.]

Rom 3:10-18—

The corruption of his whole nature, "*whereby he is utterly indisposed, disabled, and made opposite unto all that is spiritually good, and wholly inclined to all evil, and that continually*":

[Mankind is dead in sin and therefore unable to please God 1

Eph2:l-3—

Rom 5:6-10—

Rom 8:7-8—

Gen 6:5—

Job 15:14-16—

Jer 13:23—

Adam's first sin, which is commonly called original sin, and from which do proceed all actual transgressions:

Gen 8:21—

Ps 51:5—

Ps58:3—

Ecc19:3—

Jer17:9—

Mk 7:20-23—

James 1:14-15—

What is the basic error of many non-Christian religions, systems of philosophy, and human plans for world betterment?

What popular false religion of the present day denies the reality of both sin and misery?

Does total depravity of nature mean that an unsaved person cannot do anything good?

What practical lesson may we learn from the doctrines of original sin and total depravity?

Is it possible for a person to save himself from this condition of original sin and total depravity?