

Thou Shalt Not Covet

Exodus 20:17; James 1:13-15; 2 Timothy 3:1-2

February 27, 2022

Our society seems dissatisfied in this age of _____,
and that plays a large part in its desires and _____. The
Bible tells us that one of the characteristics of the last days will be an
_____ in covetousness. The root of covetousness is
dissatisfaction and _____.

A. Defining the Term Covet

1. The Hebrew root word means to “desire, _____ in”.
 - a. The _____ sense indicates what is dear to a person.
(beauty, _____, things that are lovely)
Psm. 68:16 God desired Jerusalem for an _____.
Psm. 19:10 The Lord’s ordinances are more to be desired than
_____.
 - b. The _____ sense refers to an “inordinate,
ungoverned, _____ desire”.
Deut. 7:25, Israel was not to desire the gold adorning _____.
Prov. 6:25, They were not to _____ after prostitutes.
Ex. 34:24, They were not to covet _____.
2. The problem begins in the _____.
 - a. The other commandments basically concern _____.
 - b. This commandment deals with thoughts and _____.

B. Principles Revealed in the Command

1. Desiring the _____ of another is sin. (Prov. 14:30)
2. Coveting has never been a part of the _____ of society.
 - a. Man cannot _____ the heart.
 - b. It is impossible to enforce.

3. Most other commandments are _____ as a result of
this sin. (2 Corinthians 10:5)
4. Old Testament example (1 Kings 21:1-16)
 - a. _____ (v. 2)
 - b. _____ witness (v. 10)
 - c. _____ (v. 13)
 - d. _____ (v. 15)

C. Important Truths about Covetousness in the New Testament

1. The _____ of Jesus (Matthew 6:19-21)
2. The _____ of Jesus (Luke 12:13-21)
 - a. The rich man’s life was devoted to _____.
 - b. He gave no time to spiritual _____.
 - c. Jesus called him a _____ in verse 20.
3. Contentment is the greatest spiritual _____ (1 Tim. 6:6-11)
 - a. The Bible condemns the basic dissatisfaction with life as
_____. (Hebrews 13:5)
 - b. Godliness with contentment is _____ gain. (1 Tim. 6:6)
 - c. The _____ of money is the root of all evil.
(1 Tim. 6:10)