Imputation Hebrews 10:1-18: Romans 5:12-19 **December 3, 2023**

Accounting principles and ______ crunching are sometimes viewed as an unnecessary ______, but they are necessary to maintain ______ affairs of society, including individuals, the family, and government. God is like a perfect accountant who must deal with the ______as they are. A ledger sheet has a debit side and a credit side, and they _____ balance.

- A. The Meaning of Imputation
 - 1. The Hebrew word *hashab* ("to think, , be accounted") a. Leviticus 7:18: 17:4
 - b. 2 Samuel 19:19
 - c. Psalm 32:2
 - 2. The Greek words
 - a. *Ellogeo* " to impute, lay to one's " (only used twice) (1). Romans 5:13
 - (2). Philemon 18
 - b. *Logizomai* "to place to the account of, to, impute" (1). Romans 4:6-12
 - (2). 2 Corinthians 5:19
 - (3). James 2:23

B. The Principle of Imputation

- 1. The imputation of Adam's sin to the race a. All in Adam. (1). Romans 5:12 (2). 1 Corinthians 15:22 b. Death _____ from Adam continually through today.
 - (1). Adam's sin was every person's sin.
 - (2). Romans 5:13-14

- 2. The imputation of the ______ of man to Christ a It involves a ______ inputation as it is the
 - reckoning to Christ of that which is not His own.
 - b. Examples of the
 - (1). Isaiah 53:6
 - (2). 1 Peter 2:24
 - (3). 2 Corinthians 5:21
- (1). His own _____ righteousness (1:17; 3:5)
 - (2). The righteousness of which is imputed to the believer (3:21-22; 10:3; 2 Corinthians 5:21)
 - b. Christ's righteousness is the ______ of the Christian's acceptance and standing before God
 - (1). 1 Corinthians 1:30
 - (2). God identifies us with all that Christ did in His life, death, burial, and resurrection. and baptizes us _____ Christ (Romans 6:3-6; 1 Corinthians 12:13)
 - (3). The believer ______ in Christ, and entirely in Him (Colossians 2:9-10), and because of that fit to appear in the presence of God (Colossians 1:12; Philippians 3:9)