"And God saw that the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and that every imagination of the
thoughts of his heart was only evil continually." Gen. 6:5.

1. How widely different is this from the fair pictures of human nature which men have drawn in all
ages! The writings of many of the ancients abound with gay descriptions of the dignity of man; whom
some of them paint as having all virtue and happiness in his composition, or, at least, entirely in his
power, without being beholden to any other being; yea, as self-sufficient, able to live on his own stock,
and little inferior to God himself.

2. Nor have Heathens alone, men who are guided in their researches by little more than the dim light
of reason, but many likewise of them that bear the name of Christ, and to whom are entrusted the
oracles of God, spoken as magnificently concerning the nature of man, as if it were all innocence and
perfection. Accounts of this kind have particularly abounded in the present century; and perhaps in no
part of the world more than in our own country. Here not a few persons of strong understanding, as
well as extensive learning, have employed their utmost abilities to show, what they termed, "the fair
side of human nature." And it must he acknowledged, that, if their accounts of him be just, man is still
but "a little lower than the angels;" or, as the words may be more literally rendered, "a little less than
God."

3. Is it any wonder, that these accounts are very readily received by the generality of men For who is
not easily persuaded to think favourably of himself Accordingly, writers of this kind are most
universally read, admired, applauded. And innumerable are the converts they have made, not only in
the gay, but the learned world. So that it is now quite unfashionable to talk otherwise, to say any thing
to the disparagement of human nature; which is generally allowed, notwithstanding a few infirmities,
to be very innocent, and wise, and virtuous!

4. But, in the mean time, what must we do with our Bibles -- for they will never agree with this. These
accounts, however pleasing to flesh and blood, are utterly irreconcilable with the scriptural. The
Scripture avers, that "by one man's disobedience all men were constituted sinners;" that "in Adam all
died," spiritually died, lost the life and the image of God; that fallen, sinful Adam then "begat a son in
his own likeness;" -- nor was it possible he should beget him in any other; for "who can bring a clean
thing out of an unclean" -- that consequently we, as well as other men, were by nature "dead in
trespasses and sins," "without hope, without God in the world," and therefore "children of wrath;" that
every man may say, "I was shapen in wickedness, and in sin did my mother conceive me;" that "there
is no difference," in that "all have sinned and come short of the glory of God," of that glorious image
of God wherein man was originally created. And hence, when "the Lord looked down from heaven
upon the children of men, he saw they were all gone out of the way; they were altogether become
abominable, there was none righteous, no, not one," none that truly sought after God: Just agreeable
this, to what is declared by the Holy Ghost in the words above recited, "God saw," when he looked
down from heaven before, "that the wickedness of man was great in the earth;" so great, that "every
imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually."

This is God's account of man: From which I shall take occasion, First, to show what men were before
the flood: Secondly, to inquire, whether they are not the same now: And, Thirdly, to add some
inferences.
I. 1. I am, First, by opening the words of the text, to show what men were before the flood. And we may fully depend on the account here given: For God saw it, and he cannot be deceived. He "saw that the wickedness of man was great:" -- Not of this or that man; not of a few men only; not barely of the greater part, but of man in general; of men universally. The word includes the whole human race, every partaker of human nature. And it is not easy for us to compute their numbers, to tell how many thousands and millions they were. The earth then retained much of its primeval beauty and original fruitfulness. The face of the globe was not rent and torn as it is now; and spring and summer went hand in hand. It is therefore probable, it afforded sustenance for far more inhabitants than it is now capable of sustaining; and these must be immensely multiplied, while men begat sons and daughters for seven or eight hundred years together. Yet, among all this inconceivable number, only "Noah found favour with God." He alone (perhaps including part of his household) was an exception from the universal wickedness, which, by the just judgment of God, in a short time after brought on universal destruction. All the rest were partakers in the same guilt, as they were in the same punishment.

2. "God saw all the imaginations of the thoughts of his heart;" -- of his soul, his inward man, the spirit within him, the principle of all his inward and outward motions. He "saw all the imaginations:" It is not possible to find a word of a more extensive signification. It includes whatever is formed, made, fabricated within; all that is or passes in the soul; every inclination, affection, passion, appetite; every temper, design, thought. It must of consequence include every word and action, as naturally flowing from these fountains, and being either good or evil according to the fountain from which they severally flow.

3. Now God saw that all this, the whole thereof, was evil; -- contrary to moral rectitude; contrary to the nature of God, which necessarily includes all good; contrary to the divine will, the eternal standard of good and evil; contrary to the pure, holy image of God, wherein man was originally created, and wherein he stood when God, surveying the works of his hands, saw them all to be very good; contrary to justice, mercy, and truth, and to the essential relations which each man bore to his Creator and his fellow-creatures.

4. But was there not good mingled with the evil Was there not light intermixed with the darkness No; none at all: "God saw that the whole imagination of the heart of man was only evil." It cannot indeed be denied, but many of them, perhaps all, had good motions put into their hearts; for the Spirit of God did then also "strive with man," if haply he might repent, more especially during that gracious reprieve, the hundred and twenty years, while the ark was preparing. But still "in his flesh dwelt no good thing;" all his nature was purely evil: It was wholly consistent with itself, and unmixed with anything of an opposite nature.

5. However, it may still be matter of inquiry, "Was there no intermission of this evil Were there no lucid intervals, wherein something good might be found in the heart of man" We are not here to consider, what the grace of God might occasionally work in his soul; and, abstracted from this, we have no reason to believe, there was any intermission of that evil. For God, who "saw the whole imagination of the thoughts of his heart to be only evil," saw likewise, that it was always the same, that it "was only evil continually;" every year, every day, every hour, every moment. He never deviated into good.

II. Such is the authentic account of the whole race of mankind which He who knoweth what is in man, who searcheth the heart and trieth the reins, hath left upon record for our instruction. Such were all men before God brought the flood upon the earth. We are, Secondly, to inquire, whether they are the
1. And this is certain, the Scripture gives us no reason to think any otherwise of them. On the contrary, all the above cited passages of Scripture refer to those who lived after the flood. It was above a thousand years after, that God declared by David concerning the children of men, "They are all gone out of the way, of truth and holiness; "there is none righteous, no, not one." And to this bear all the Prophets witness, in their several generations. So Isaiah, concerning God's peculiar people, (and certainly the Heathens were in no better condition,) "The whole head is sick, and the whole heart faint. From the sole of the foot even unto the head there is no soundness; but wounds, and bruises, and putrifying sores." The same account is given by all the Apostles, yea, by the whole tenor of the oracles of God. From all these we learn, concerning man in his natural state, unassisted by the grace of God, that "every imagination of the thoughts of his heart is" still "evil, only evil," and that "continually."

2. And this account of the present state of man is confirmed by daily experience. It is true, the natural man discerns it not: And this is not to be wondered at. So long as a man born blind continues so, he is scarce sensible of his want: Much less, could we suppose a place where all were born without sight, would they be sensible of the want of it. In like manner, so long as men remain in their natural blindness of understanding, they are not sensible of their spiritual wants, and of this in particular. But as soon as God opens the eyes of their understanding, they see the state they were in before; they are then deeply convinced, that "every man living," themselves especially, are, by nature, "altogether vanity;" that is, folly and ignorance, sin and wickedness.

3. We see, when God opens our eyes, that we were before aqeoi en tv kosmv -- without God, or, rather, Atheists, in the world. We had, by nature, no knowledge of God, no acquaintance with him. It is true, as soon as we came to the use of reason, we learned "the invisible things of God, even his eternal power and Godhead, from the things that are made." From the things that are seen we inferred the existence of an eternal, powerful Being, that is not seen. But still, although we acknowledged his being we had no acquaintance with him. As we know there is an Emperor of China, whom yet we do not know; so we knew there was a King of all the earth, yet we knew him not. Indeed we could not by any of our natural faculties. By none of these could we attain the knowledge of God. We could no more perceive him by our natural understanding, than we could see him with our eyes. For "no one knoweth the Father but the Son, and he to whom the Son willeth to reveal him. And no one knoweth the Son but the Father, and he to whom the Fatherrevealeth him."

4. We read of an ancient king, who, being desirous to know what was the natural language of men, in order to bring the matter to a certain issue, made the following experiment: He ordered two infants, as soon as they were born, to be conveyed to a place prepared for them, where they were brought up without any instruction at all, and without ever hearing a human voice. And what was the event? Why that when they were at length brought out of their confinement, they spoke no language at all; they uttered only inarticulate sounds, like those of other animals. Were two infants in like manner to be brought up from the womb without being instructed in any religion, there is little room to doubt but (unless the grace of God interposed) the event would be just the same. They would have no religion at all: They would have no more knowledge of God than the beasts of the field, than the wild ass's colt. Such is natural religion, abstracted from traditional, and from the influences of God's Spirit!

5. And having no knowledge, we can have no love of God: We cannot love him we know not. Most men talk indeed of loving God, and perhaps imagine they do; at least, few will acknowledge they do
not love him: But the fact is too plain to be denied. No man loves God by nature, any more than he
does a stone, or the earth he treads upon. What we love we delight in: But no man has naturally any
delight in God. In our natural state we cannot conceive how any one should delight in him. We take no
pleasure in him at all; he is utterly tasteless to us. To love God! it is far above, out of our sight. We
cannot, naturally, attain unto it.

6. We have by nature, not only no love, but no fear of God. It is allowed, indeed, that most men have,
sooner or later, a kind of senseless, irrational fear, properly called superstition; though the blundering
Epicureans gave it the name of religion. Yet even this is not natural, but acquired; chiefly by
conversation or from example. By nature "God is not in all our thoughts:" We leave him to manage his
own affairs, to sit quietly, as we imagine, in heaven, and leave us on earth to manage ours; so that we
have no more of the fear of God before our eyes, than of the love of God in our hearts.

7. Thus are all men "Atheists in the world." But Atheism itself does not screen us from idolatry. In his
natural state, every man born into the world is a rank idolater. Perhaps, indeed, we may not be such in
the vulgar sense of the word. We do no, like the idolatrous Heathens, worship molten or graven
images. We do not bow down to the stock of a tree, to the work of our own hands. We do not pray to
the angels or saints in heaven, any more than to the saints that are upon the earth. But what then We
have set up our idols in our hearts; and to these we bow down and worship them: We worship
ourselves, when we pay that honour to ourselves which is due to God only. Therefore all pride is
idolatry; it is ascribing to ourselves what is due to God alone. And although pride was not made for
man, yet where is the man that is born without it But hereby we rob god of his unalienable right, and
idolatrously usurp his glory.

8. But pride is not the only sort of idolatry which we are all by nature guilty of. Satan has stamped his
own image on our heart in self-will also. "I will," said he, before he was cast out of heaven, "I will sit
upon the sides of the north;" I will do my own will and pleasure, independently on that of my Creator.
the same does every man born into the world say, and that in a thousand instances; nay, and avow it
too, without ever blushing upon the account, without either fear or shame. Ask the man, "Why did you
do this" He answers, "Because I had a mind to it." What is this but, "Because it was my will;" that is,
in effect, because the devil and I agreed; because Satan and I govern our actions by one and the same
principle. The will of God, mean time, is not in his thoughts, is not considered in the least degree;
although it be the supreme rule of every intelligent creature, whether in heaven or earth, resulting
from the essential, unalterable relation which all creature bear to their Creator.

9. So far we bear the image of the devil, and tread in his steps. But at the next step we leave Satan
behind; we run into an idolatry whereof he is not guilty: I mean love of the world; which is now as
natural to every man, as to love his own will. What is more natural to us than to seek happiness in the
creature, instead of the Creator -- to seek that satisfaction in the works of his hands, which can be
found in God only What more natural than "the desire of the flesh" that is, of the pleasure of sense in
every kind Men indeed talk magnificently of despising these low pleasures, particularly men of
learning and education. They affect to sit loose to the gratification of these appetites wherein they
stand on a level with the beasts that perish. But it is mere affectation; for every man is conscious to
himself, that in this respect he is, by nature, a very beast. Sensual appetites, even those of the lowest
kind, have, more or less, the dominion over him. They lead him captive; they drag him to and fro, in
spite of his boasted reason. The man, with all his good breeding, and other accomplishments, has no
pre-eminence over the goat: Nay, it is much to be doubted, whether the beast has not the pre-eminence
over him. Certainly he has, if we may hearken to one of their modern oracles, who very decently tells
us,

Once in a season beasts too taste of love; Only the beast of reason is its slave, And in that folly
drudges all the year.

A considerable difference indeed, it must be allowed, there is between man and man, arising (beside
that wrought by preventing grace) from difference of constitution and of education. But, notwithstanding this, who, that is not utterly ignorant of himself, can here cast the first stone at
another Who can abide the test of our blessed Lord's comment on the Seventh Commandment: "He
that looketh on a woman to lust after her hath committed adultery with her already in his heart" So
that one knows not which to wonder at most, the ignorance or the insolence of those men who speak
with such disdain of them that are overcome by desires which every man has felt in his own breast; the
desire of every pleasure of sense, innocent or not, being natural to every child of man.

10. And so is "the desire of the eye;" the desire of the pleasures of the imagination. These arise either
from great, or beautiful, or uncommon objects; -- if the two former do not coincide with the latter; for
perhaps it would appear, upon a diligent inquiry, that neither grand nor beautiful objects please any
longer than they are new; that when the novelty of them is over, the greatest part, at least, of the
pleasure they give is over; and in the same proportion as they become familiar, they become flat and
insipid. But let us experience this ever so often, the same desire will remain still. The inbred thirst
continues fixed in the soul; nay, the more it is indulged, the more it increases, and incites us to follow
after another, and yet another object; although we leave every one with an abortive hope, and a
deluded expectation. Yea,

The hoary fool, who many days Has struggled with continued sorrow, Renews his hope, and fondly
lays The desperate bet upon tomorrow! To-morrow comes! 'Tis noon! 'Tis night! This day, like
all the former, flies: Yet on he goes, to seek delight To-morrow, till to-night he dies!

11. A third symptom of this fatal disease, the love of the world, which is so deeply rooted in our
nature, is "the pride of life;" the desire of praise, of the honour that cometh of men. This the greatest
admirers of human nature allow to be strictly natural; as natural as the sight, or hearing, or any other
of the external senses. And are they ashamed of it, even men of letters, men of refined and improved
understanding So far from it that they glory therein! They applaud themselves for their love of
applause! Yea, eminent Christians, so called, make no difficulty of adopting the saying of the old, vain
Heathen, Animi dissoluti est et nequam negligere quid de se homines sentiant: "Not to regard what
men think of us is the mark of a wicked and abandoned mind." So that to go calm and unmoved
through honour and dishonour, through evil report and good report, is with them a sign of one that is,
indeed, not fit to live: " Away with such a flow from the earth!" But would one imagine that these men
had ever heard of Jesus Christ or his Apostles; or that they knew who it was that said, "How can ye
believe who receive honour one of another, and seek not the honour which cometh of God only" But if
this is really so, if it be impossible to believe, and consequently to please God, so long as we receive
or seek honour one of another, and seek not the honour which cometh of God only; then in what a
condition are all mankind! the Christians as well as Heathens! since they all seek honour one of
another! since it is as natural for them so to do, themselves being the judges, as it is to see the light
which strikes upon their eye, or to hear the sound which enters their ear; yea, since they account it a
sign of a virtuous mind, to seek the praise of men, and of a vicious one, to be content with the honour
that cometh of God only!
III. 1. I proceed to draw a few inferences from what has been said. And, First, from hence we may
learn one grand fundamental difference between Christianity, considered as a system of doctrines, and
the most refined Heathenism. Many of the ancient Heathens have largely described the vices of
particular men. They have spoken much against their covetousness, or cruelty; their luxury, or
prodigality. Some have dared to say that "no man is born without vices of one kind or another." But
still as none of them were apprized of the fall of man, so none of them knew of his total corruption.
They knew not that all men were empty of all good, and filled with all manner of evil. They were
wholly ignorant of the entire depravation of the whole human nature, of every man born into the
world, in every faculty of his soul, not so much by those particular vices which reign in particular
persons, as by the general flood of Atheism and idolatry, of pride, self-will, and love of the world.
This, therefore, is the first grand distinguishing point between Heathenism and Christianity. The one
acknowledges that many men are infected with many vices, and even born with a proneness to them;
but supposes withal, that in some the natural good much over-balances the evil: The other declares
that all men are conceived in sin," and "shapen in wickedness;" -- that hence there is in every man a
"carnal mind, which is enmity against God, which is not, cannot be, subject to" his "law;" and which
so infects the whole soul, that "there dwelleth in" him, "in his flesh," in his natural state, "no good
thing;" but "every imagination of the thoughts of his heart is evil," only evil, and that "continually."

2. Hence we may, Secondly, learn, that all who deny this, call it original sin, or by any other title, are
put Heathens still, in the fundamental point which differences Heathenism from Christianity. They
may, indeed, allow, that men have many vices; that some are born with us; and that, consequently, we
are not born altogether so wise or so virtuous as we should be; there being few that will roundly
affirm, "We are born with as much propensity to good as to evil, and that every man is, by nature, as
virtuous and wise as Adam was at his creation." But here is the shibboleth: Is man by nature filled
with all manner of evil Is he void of all good Is he wholly fallen Is his soul totally corrupted Or, to
come back to the text, is "every imagination of the thoughts of his heart only evil continually" Allow
this, and you are so far a Christian. Deny it, and you are but an Heathen still.

3. We may learn from hence, in the Third place, what is the proper nature of religion, of the religion of
Jesus Christ. It is qerapeia yuchs, God's method of healing a soul which is thus diseased. Hereby the
great Physician of souls applies medicines to heal this sickness; to restore human nature, totally
corrupted in all its faculties. God heals all our Atheism by the knowledge of Himself, and of Jesus
Christ whom he hath sent; by giving us faith, a divine evidence and conviction of God, and of the
things of God, -- in particular, of this important truth, "Christ loved me" -- and gave himself for me." By
repentance and lowliness of heart, the deadly disease of pride is healed; that of self-will by
resignation, a meek and thankful submission to the will of God; and for the love of the world in all its
branches, the love of God is the sovereign remedy. Now, this is properly religion, "faith" thus
"working by love;" working the genuine meek humility, entire deadness to the world, with a loving,
thankful acquiescence in, and conformity to, the whole will and word of God.

4. Indeed, if man were not thus fallen, there would be no need of all this. There would be no occasion
for this work in the heart, this renewal in the spirit of our mind. The superfluity of godliness would
then be a more proper expression than the "superfluity of naughtiness." For an outside religion,
without any godliness at all, would suffice to all rational intents and purposes. It does, accordingly,
suffice, in the judgment of those who deny this corruption of our nature. They make very little more of
religion than the famous Mr. Hobbes did of reason. According to him, reason is only "a well-ordered
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