

The seven deadly sins

The [seven deadly sins](#) are listed in the early Christian teaching. These 7 deadly sins are:

Lust - *excessive thoughts or desires of a [sexual](#) nature.*

Gluttony, *the over-indulgence and [over-consumption](#) of anything to the point of waste.*

Greed, *is more of a blanket term that can describe many other examples of greedy behavior. These include disloyalty, deliberate [betrayal](#), or [treason](#), especially for personal gain, for example through [bribery](#). [Scavenging](#) and [hoarding](#) of materials or objects, [theft](#) and [robbery](#), especially by means of [violence](#), [trickery](#), or [manipulation](#) of [authority](#) are all actions that may be inspired by greed.*

Sloth, *More than other sins, the definition of **sloth** has changed considerably since its original inclusion among the seven deadly sins. In fact it was first called the sin of **sadness or despair**. It had been in the early years of Christianity characterized by what modern writers would now describe as melancholy: apathy, depression, and joylessness — the last being viewed as being a refusal to enjoy the goodness of God and the world God created. Dante refined this definition further, describing sloth as being the "failure to love God with all one's heart, all one's mind and all one's soul." The modern view of the vice, as highlighted by its contrary virtue of zeal or diligence, is that it represents the failure to utilize one's talents and gifts. For example, a student who does not work beyond what is required (and thus fails to achieve his or her full potential) could be labeled slothful.*

Current interpretations portray sloth as being more simply a sin of laziness or indifference, of an unwillingness to act, an unwillingness to care, For this reason sloth is now often seen as being considerably less serious than the other sins, more a sin of omission than of commission.

Wrath, *is an inordinate and uncontrolled feelings of hatred and anger. These feelings can manifest as vehement [denial](#) of the [truth](#), both to others and in the form of [self-denial](#), [impatience](#) with the procedure of law, and the desire to seek revenge outside of the workings of the justice system (such as engaging in [vigilantism](#)) and generally wishing to do evil or harm to others. The transgressions*

borne of vengeance are among the most serious, including [murder](#), [assault](#), and in extreme cases, [genocide](#)

Envy, Like greed, envy may be characterized by an insatiable desire; they differ, however, for two main reasons. First, greed is largely associated with material goods, whereas envy may apply more generally. Those who commit the sin of envy resent that another person has something they perceive themselves as lacking, and wish the other person to be deprived of it.

Pride. In almost every list **pride or vanity** is considered the original and most serious of the seven deadly sins, and indeed the ultimate source from which the others arise. It is identified as a desire to be more important or attractive than others, failing to give compliments to others though they may be deserving of them¹ and excessive love of self. Dante's definition was "love of self perverted to hatred and contempt for one's neighbor.". In perhaps the best-known example, the story of [Lucifer](#), pride (his desire to compete with God) was what caused his fall from Heaven, and his resultant transformation into [Satan](#)..

Each of the seven deadly sins has an opposite called the [seven holy virtues](#). In parallel order to the sins they oppose, the seven holy virtues are [chastity](#), [temperance](#), [charity](#), [diligence](#), [patience](#), [kindness](#), and [humility](#)