

- c. Romans 5:10 – Between justification and glorification is sanctification, salvation’s _____ tense. *For if while we were enemies we were reconciled to God through the death of His Son, much more, having been reconciled, we shall be saved by His life.* Hebrews 7:25
- 1) In sanctification, we are being saved in the present tense from sin’s _____ in our lives through Christ’s life. 1 Corinthians 1:18
 - 2) Christ in us is God’s “secret” for holy living. Colossians 1:27 says, “*To whom God willed to make known what is the riches of the glory of this mystery among the Gentiles, which is _____ in you, the hope of glory.*”
 - 3) Christ in you makes it possible to truly experience an abundant life. Colossians 3:4 says, “*When Christ, **who is our life**, is revealed, then you also will be revealed with Him in _____.*” John 7:38
 - 4) Paul explained that he lived the Christian life by faith in the Lord Jesus. Galatians 2:20 – *I have been crucified with Christ; and it is no longer I who live, but **Christ lives in me**; and the life which I now live in the flesh I live by _____ in the Son of God, who loved me and gave Himself up for me.*
4. Romans 5:11 – The _____ of our justification by faith
- a. Romans 5:11a – *And not only this, but we also exult in God through our Lord Jesus Christ...* When we understand the full scope of our justification, we heartily _____. We rejoice in the grace of God.
 - b. Romans 5:11b – *...our Lord Jesus Christ, through whom we have now received the reconciliation.* We rejoice because Jesus Christ _____ God’s acceptance for us.

V. Romans 5:12-21 – The Doctrine of Identification: The Gateway to Sanctification

A. 1 Corinthians 15:20-22, 45-49 – Two identities

1. God identifies all humanity with one of two men: the first Adam or the last Adam, Christ. Adam and Christ are like national _____, or patriarchal representatives, who represent two distinct divisions of humanity. John 3:3, 5-6; 1 Corinthians 15:45-50
2. God considers you a member of one of these two lineages. In God’s assessment, whatever is true of your head, Christ or Adam, is _____ of you. 1 Corinthians 15:22 says, “*For as in Adam all die, so also in Christ all will be made alive.*”
3. Because you were _____ again, God now identifies you with Christ twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, forever. Ephesians 2:6, Colossians 3:3
4. In many of his epistles, Paul referred to believers as being *in* _____. Ephesians 1:3, 4, 6, 7, 10-11, 13

5. The question is: With whom do you identify yourself? At any given moment, whether at home or in public, whether in action or in thought, you are either identifying yourself with Adam, your former head, or with Christ, your new _____. John 15:4-5
6. You need to _____ in your understanding of who you are in Christ so that you can enjoy your salvation to the fullest. 2 Corinthians 5:17

B. Romans 5:12-15 – Two lineages

1. Romans 5:12-14 – **Adam**, our _____ head, gave us a terrible heritage.
 - a. Romans 5:12a – *Therefore, just as through one man sin entered into the world...* The first man, Adam, brought sin into the human _____.
 - b. Romans 5:12b – *...and death through sin...* Since the _____ for sin is death, Adam's sin introduced death into the world.
 - c. Romans 5:12c – *...and so death spread to all men...* Because of our relationship with Adam, _____ was handed down to all of us.
 - d. Romans 5:12d – *...because all sinned.* Not only did we inherit death from Adam, we also personally deserve death, because like Adam, we all _____. Romans 3:23
 - e. Romans 5:13a – *...for until the Law sin was in the world...* Even though the Ten Commandments did not _____ from the time of Adam until Moses, people still sinned.
 - f. Romans 5:13b – *...but sin is not imputed when there is no law.* When there are no laws to break, people cannot be _____ as lawbreakers.
 - g. Romans 5:14a – *Nevertheless death reigned from Adam until Moses...* But even though the people during this time did not have specific laws, the basic requirements of the law were etched on every person's conscience. Therefore, people still sinned, and the penalty for sin is _____. Romans 2:14-15
 - h. Romans 5:14b – *...even over those who had not sinned in the likeness of the offense of Adam...* Even though people from the time of Adam to Moses did not break a _____ law as Adam did, they all died, because they all fell short of the glory of God. Romans 3:23
 - i. Romans 5:14c – *...who is a type of Him who was to come.* _____ was a type of Christ. How did Adam prefigure Christ?
 - 1) Adam was a type of Christ in that he was the originator, or forefather, of a _____ of humanity who all bore his image and characteristics. 1 Corinthians 15:44-49
 - 2) As a _____ of Christ, Adam stands before God as the representative of his branch of humanity, just as Christ now stands before God as the representative of His branch of humanity.
 - 3) In the same way all Adam's children _____ Adam's sin, death and condemnation before God, all who are born again into Christ's "family" automatically receive Christ's righteous standing before God.

2. Romans 5:15 – **Christ**, our _____ head, gave us a blessed heritage.
 - a. Romans 5:15a – *But the free gift is not like the transgression.* Instead of giving death to His branch of humanity, all who are born again into Christ's family receive eternal _____ as a free gift from God.
 - b. Romans 5:15b – *For if by the transgression of the one the many died...* A transgression is a deliberate breaking of a law. Adam died because he _____ God's one law; he ate the fruit from the tree of the knowledge of good and evil. As a result, he passed the death penalty down to all who are his descendants. Romans 6:23
 - c. Romans 5:15c – *...much more did the grace of God and the gift by the grace of the one Man, Jesus Christ, abound to the many.* Just like Adam passed death on to his entire lineage, through Jesus Christ, the free _____ of God's grace is now passed on to His entire lineage.

C. Romans 5:16 – Two legacies

1. Romans 5:16a – *The gift is not like that which came through the one who sinned...* Paul compared the _____ we received from Adam to the legacy we receive from Christ.
2. Romans 5:16b – *...for on the one hand the judgment arose from one transgression resulting in condemnation...* In **Adam's** case, _____ **sin resulted in judgment**, which brought a legacy of condemnation to the entire human race.
3. Romans 5:16c – *...but on the other hand, the free gift arose from many transgressions resulting in justification.* In **Christ's** case however, _____ **sins resulted in a free gift**, which resulted in justification to all who believe. Because Christ died for our sins and rose again, God can legally declare us righteous before Him and give us the free gift of eternal life.

D. Romans 5:17 – Two dominions

1. Romans 5:17a – *For if by the transgression of the one, death reigned through the one...* **Adam's** one transgression brought death's domination, causing all his descendants to be under the curse of death. Ever since the fall, because of Adam's sin, everyone is born into a world in which death _____. 1 Corinthians 15:21-22
2. Romans 5:17b – *...much more those who receive the abundance of grace and of the gift of righteousness will _____ in life through the One, Jesus Christ.* The good news is that though we were dominated by death, **Christ's** gifts of grace and righteousness provide abundant life to all who believe in Him. John 7:38

E. Romans 5:18-19 – Two outcomes

1. Romans 5:18a – *So then as through one transgression there resulted condemnation to all men...* **Adam** chose to _____ his Creator. His sin brought judgment on the entire human race. Genesis 3:6

2. Romans 5:18b – *...even so through one act of righteousness there resulted justification of life to all men.* Conversely, **Christ** chose to _____ the Father. Philippians 2:8 says, “*He humbled Himself by becoming obedient to the point of death, even death on a cross.* Christ’s sacrifice brought the opportunity to be justified to the entire human race.
3. Romans 5:19a – *For as through the one man’s disobedience the many were made sinners...* **Adam’s** disobedience brought _____ to humanity. Adam’s disobedience adversely affected his whole race. His disobedience established his entire lineage as sinners; therefore, we were all born in sin.
4. Romans 5:19b – *Even so through the obedience of the One the many will be made righteous.* Conversely, **Christ’s** obedience *unto death, even the death of the _____* (Phi. 2:8), brought deliverance to all who would believe in Him. Christ’s obedience to death has established all His *many* believers as *righteous*. John 3:3

F. Romans 5:20-21 – Two spheres: law versus grace

1. Romans 5:20a – *The Law came in so that the transgression would increase...* The **Law** reigned in order to build a _____ against all humanity. The Law proves that all people are totally corrupt. Romans 2:13, 3:19-20, 7:7
2. Romans 5:20b – *...but where sin increased grace abounded all the more.* However, God’s **grace** super abounded to _____ for all humanity’s sin. 1 Timothy 1:12-14
3. Romans 5:21 – *So that as sin reigned in death, even so grace would reign through righteousness to eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord.* _____ had gained control of mankind, causing death. Through Christ’s righteousness, grace came and defeated sin. Grace provided a way for sinners to be declared righteous and receive eternal life. Titus 2:11-13

VI. Romans 6:1-10 – The Doctrine of Sanctification - Positional Truth

A. Romans 6:1-2 – Why not sin?

1. Romans 6:1a – *What shall we say then? Are we to continue in sin...?* Sanctification begins with an understanding of our new relationship to _____. Without this understanding, our growth will remain stunted.
 - a. Sanctification is the process by which believers _____ to become more Christ-like. It involves being saved from the power of sin in our daily lives. Romans 8:29
 - b. Our sanctification is _____ upon the foundation of our position **in Christ** as the result of our justification. 1 Corinthians 3:11
2. Romans 6:1b – *What shall we say then? Are we to continue in sin...?* The question is if we should continue _____ **sin** (a noun), not if we should continue _____ **sin** (a verb).
 - a. The _____ form of the word sin (HAMARTANO) appears 7 times in Romans. Of the 7 uses of sin as a verb, 4 are found in the sanctification chapters. The verb form of sin refers to the act of sinning, not particularly the source of sins, which is the sin nature.