

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.

- b. It is significant to note that the noun form of the word sin (HAMARTIA) appears more than _____ times in the passages that address sanctification (Rom. 5:12-8:17). This is important, because when sin is used as a noun, it refers particularly to the source of sin, rather than pointing to the act or action of sinning.
- 1) In chapter 5:12-21, sin as a noun appears ____ times.
 - 2) In chapter 6, sin as a noun appears _____ times.
 - 3) In chapter 7, sin as a noun appears _____ times.
 - 4) In chapter 8:1-10, sin as a noun appears ____ times.
 - 5) Remarkably, in the first four chapters of Romans that deal with unbelievers, sin as a noun appears only ____ times.
 - 6) In the section that deals with Christian life issues, Romans 8:11 to 16:27, the word sin appears only ____ times.
 - 7) The plural form of sin (sins) appears only ____ times in the entire book of Romans and only once in the chapters dealing with sanctification. The importance of this fact will become clearer as we proceed. Romans 4:7, 7:5, 11:27
- c. The great number of uses of the word sin in the sanctification chapters shows how concerned God is about _____ in the believer's life.
- d. In Romans 5-8, the noun form of the word sin in Greek is usually in the singular and paired with the definite article _____, making it "the sin." In Romans 7:17-18, we see that "the sin" refers to the indwelling sin nature.
- 1) When Paul referred to sin in the believer's life, he purposely used the term "the sin." **The sin** indicates the _____ of sin, in other words, the sin nature, and not the fruit produced by the sin nature, which would be sins plural.
 - 2) In teaching on sanctification, Paul focused on the _____ of sin.
 - 3) Paul understood that the only way to control individual _____ in a believer's life is to go to the root.
- e. The devil and the world are curiously _____ in this passage that deals with sin in the believer's life. Too many Christians blame Satan or the world for all their problems, and therefore they never deal with the root problem, their own sin nature. Romans 6-8 deals directly with the sin nature. James 1:14
3. Romans 6:1c – *What shall we say then? Are we to continue in sin so that grace may increase?* This is a natural follow-up to Paul's sweeping statement at the end of chapter five, "But where _____ increased, grace abounded all the more."
- a. God's _____ is always greater for forgiveness than sin's ability to condemn.
 - b. Because of the super-abounding nature of grace, some believers might become tempted to _____ God's grace and go on sinning.

4. Romans 6:2a – What was Paul’s response to his own question, “*Are we to continue in sin so that grace may increase?*”
 - a. “*May it _____ be!*” We should definitely not continue to sin. But why?
 - b. What do you think is the _____ important reason for not sinning? Check your **top** choice or write in a better answer below.
 - 1) _____ Don’t sin because sin hurts you.
 - 2) _____ Don’t sin because sin hurts those you love.
 - 3) _____ Don’t sin because sin offends God.
 - 4) _____ Don’t sin because sin causes you to lose joy or rewards.
 - 5) _____ Don’t sin because sin is submission to the devil and the world.
 - 6) _____ Don’t sin because sin will bring God’s discipline.
 - 7) _____ Don’t sin because sin breaks the law.
 - 8) Don’t sin, because _____.
5. Romans 6:2b – *How shall we...* Note that the pronoun _____ refers exclusively to believers.
6. Romans 6:2c – *How shall we who died to sin still live in it?* Paul’s unique reason for why Christians should not sin had to do with understanding that through our position in Christ we are _____ to sin.
 - a. “*We ...died to sin*” describes the believer’s position in Christ, whereas “*still live in it*” describes the believer’s daily _____. Knowledge of our position should affect our conduct.
 - b. The statement *we died to sin* does _____ mean the following:
 - 1) *We died to sin* does not mean the sin nature is dead in us. Some teach a doctrine of eradication, meaning we no longer have a sin _____. This is not found in the statement *we died to sin*.
 - 2) *We died to sin* does not mean you must kill or crucify the sin nature. The verb *died* is in the Greek aorist tense, meaning it happened at a specific point in time in the past. *We died to sin* is a statement of _____, not a command to obey. It is not something we must do ourselves.
 - 3) All _____ to eradicate your sin nature in your own strength will lead to pure frustration. You cannot restrain or crucify your sin nature.
 - c. What does the statement *we _____ to sin* actually mean?
 - 1) *We died to sin* could be translated *we died to [the] sin*. As believers, we are dead to our sin nature, because at salvation, God supernaturally _____ us with Christ in His death. This is a work God did. Galatians 2:20

- 2) *We died to sin* means that in Christ's death we were identified with Him and consequently died to the whole _____ of sin, including individual sins, Satan, the world, and even our sin nature. Romans 6:10
- 3) *We died to sin* means that in God's estimation, every believer has died, having been crucified with Christ. In that position, we possess Christ's _____ over sin. Colossians 2:20, 3:1-3
- 4) Together with Christ, we have been supernaturally liberated from the sin nature's absolute _____ to rule over our lives. Romans 6:6
- 5) In conclusion, Paul's unique _____ for us to not continue in sin was simply because we *died to sin*.

B. Romans 6:3-5 – Knowing the history of your death to sin with Christ

1. Romans 6:3a – *Or do you not* _____? Knowing you are dead to sin and understanding how that came to be your reality can dramatically change your entire way of living.
 - a. Knowing you are dead to sin will stop you from trying to _____, eradicate or outsmart sin through your own human effort.
 - b. Human _____ in dealing with sin leads only to frustrating and failed man-made strategies such as legalism, mysticism, or even harmful mistreatment of one's body. Colossians 2:20-23
 - c. Knowing you are dead to sin allows you to _____ in your position of victory over sin based on the powerful significance of your new identity in Christ.
2. Romans 6:3b – *...that all of us...* This truth is true of _____ believers. If you are a child of God, these truths belong to you.
3. Romans 6:3c – You need to know that *...all of us who have been baptized* _____ *Christ Jesus have been baptized into His death*.
 - a. The word *baptize* (BAPTIZO) means to be identified with or _____ into. At the point of your salvation, the Holy Spirit placed you into Christ.
 - 1) 1 Corinthians 12:13 – *For by one* _____ *we were all baptized into one body...*
 - 2) Galatians 3:27 – *...for all of you who were baptized into Christ have* _____ *yourselves with Christ*.
 - b. This passage does not refer to a baptism in _____. It explains spiritual baptism, in which you were placed into, or identified with, Christ.
 - c. As a part of your new _____, you were taken out of Adam and placed into Christ. Christ, not Adam, is now your national head, and whatever is true of Christ, is true of you.
 - d. Whether you believe it or not, this is _____ you are. This is your reality before God. Now it is up to you to live in the reality of what God says is true of you in Christ.

4. Romans 6:3d – *...all of us who have been baptized into Christ Jesus have been baptized into His _____*. When the Holy Spirit placed you into Christ, you were identified with Christ in His death. In Christ you died. His death became your death.
5. Romans 6:4a – *Therefore we have been buried with Him through baptism into death, so that as Christ was raised from the dead through the glory of the Father, so we too might _____ in newness of life*. God now sees you as a person who died, was buried, and then raised to newness of life.
 - a. Not only did you die with Christ; you were also _____ with Him. Ephesians 2:4-6
 - b. The _____ that you were raised with Christ makes it possible for you to *walk in newness of life*. Colossians 3:1-4
 - c. You do not have to live in failure and defeat. Now you can live in Christ's _____ and experience the *newness* of abundant living Christ promises. John 10:10, 2 Corinthians 5:17
6. Romans 6:5 – *For if we have become united with Him in the likeness of His death, certainly we shall also be in the likeness of His resurrection*. God sees you as being _____ with Christ in both His death and His resurrection. 1 Corinthians 15:20-26
 - a. Your future bodily resurrection is based on the _____ that in God's assessment you are united with Christ.
 - b. If God counts this fact to be true of you, can't you do the same today? If you _____ to recognize and embrace the truth that you are united with Christ in His death and resurrection, your growth as a Christian will be inhibited.

C. Romans 6:6-10 – Knowing the significance of your death to sin with Christ

1. Romans 6:6a – *Knowing this, that our _____ was crucified with Him*.
 - a. The phrase *old self* (KJV-*old man*) refers to your old identity in _____. Your ***old self*** is **all that you were in Adam** before salvation.
 - 1) Because your *old self* was crucified with Christ on the cross, you are no longer related to Adam. Your old _____ in Adam is gone; it is past history.
 - 2) In salvation, you assumed a new identity. You were born again and became a _____ creation in Christ. 2 Corinthians 5:17
 - 3) The *old self* is not synonymous with your old nature, also called the flesh or the sin nature. The *old self* is crucified and _____, whereas the old nature remains with us as long as we are still in these fleshly bodies received from Adam. 1 Corinthians 15:45
 - b. The word *crucified* implies being _____ to death by law. Your *old self*, that person you were in Adam, was legally put to death; it *was crucified*.
 - c. What else did God _____ through this crucifixion?