

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?

2. Romans 6:6b – God crucified us together with Christ *in order that our body of sin might be done away with*. The term *body of sin* does not refer to the human _____. Romans 7:17-19
 - a. Although the human body is under God’s curse and not yet glorified, it is not _____ by nature. The body is not the root source of sin in a believer’s life. Romans 8:22
 - b. Your human body is presently the _____ of the Holy Spirit. If your body were naturally evil, God would not live there. 1 Corinthians 6:13-20
 - c. God also tells us to _____ our bodies as a living sacrifice. In the Old Testament, the lambs sacrificed by the Israelites had to be acceptable. God would not accept your body as a sacrifice if it were innately evil. Romans 12:1-2
 - d. We conclude then that the term *body of sin* refers to the sin nature. The sin nature is innately and incurably _____. Your human body only becomes an instrument of sin when it is dominated by the sin nature. Romans 6:12
3. Romans 6:6c – *...might be done away with...* The phrase *done away with* (KATARGEO) means to be stripped of power or put out of business. It does not mean annihilation. The sin nature was not annihilated at salvation, but God destroyed its authority over us. In order to free us for service, God stripped the sin nature of _____.
 - a. Those who teach that the sin nature was eradicated at salvation claim that we sin because of deep ruts in the brain formed by bad habits. They believe the way to stop sinning is to retrain the brain by forming new _____. However, this only results in wasted self-effort.
 - b. These teachers falsely assume that holiness comes by controlling the human _____. They erroneously teach legalism, mysticism, harsh self-restraint or other human philosophies as ways of combatting sin in the believer’s life. Colossians 2
 - c. However, God’s provision for godly living does not depend on human effort but rather on walking in the light of our _____ in Christ.
4. Romans 6:6d – *...that we should no longer be _____ to sin...* Compulsory slavery to the sin nature ended when the old self, the person we were in Adam, was crucified with Christ. Galatians 2:20
 - a. Note that Paul did not say we should no longer be slaves to the human body; he said we should no longer be slaves to _____.
 - b. The word *sin* here is actually “_____ sin” in Greek. It refers to the sin nature not to individual sins. As believers, identified with Christ, we are no longer to be slaves to the sin nature.
5. Romans 6:7 – *...for he who has died is freed from sin*. Your freedom from the sin nature’s _____ is based on your new identity. As believers, *we have become united with Him in the likeness of His death*. Romans 6:5
 - a. *...for he who has died...* It is important to remember once again that in the identification work of God, we died (Rom. 6:2, 7) _____ the sin nature. The sin nature did not die.

- b. Due to our identification with Christ in His death, *we have been* _____ *from sin*. Although the sin nature is not eradicated, it no longer has any authority to dominate our lives. Romans 8:3-4
6. Romans 6:8 – *Now if we have died with Christ, [then] we believe that we shall also live with Him*. God considers this truth concerning our identification with Christ to be 100% _____ and so should we.
- a. Romans 6:8a – *Now if* (*if* is a Greek first class condition, meaning the speaker assumes a reality) *we died with Christ* (and we did), *then we believe we shall also* _____ *with Him* (and we will).
- 1) Since in God's estimation, Christ's death already _____ for your death, you are not to try to die to yourself.
 - 2) As a believer you have already died with Christ. It is a historical _____ not a future action for you to initiate.
- b. Romans 6:8b – *We believe that we shall also* _____ *with Him*. As a believer, your death with Christ is so valid to God that even though *it is appointed unto man once to die* (Heb. 9:27), if the rapture happened today, you would go straight to heaven without your body experiencing a physical death.
7. Romans 6:9 – *...knowing that Christ, having been raised from the dead, is* _____ *to die again; death no longer is master over Him*. Christ conquered death, and because you are identified with Christ, you also conquered death through Him.
- a. We need to know that Christ died *once* and was raised from the dead *once*, and in these actions, He conquered death _____ for all.
 - b. Christ allowed death to master Him once, but it will never do so again. Christ now masters death. He holds the _____ to death and hell. Hebrews 2:14-15, Revelation 1:18
8. Romans 6:10a – *For the death that He died, He died* _____ *sin...* What is the significance of Christ's death in this verse?
- a. We know that Christ died *for our sins* (1 Cor. 15:3, 1 Pet. 3:18), but here Paul included another _____ of Christ's death. Christ also died *to sin* on our behalf. Romans 8:3, 1 Peter 2:24
 - b. Sin here is a singular _____ referring to the sin nature. Romans 7:17-18
 - c. Since *Christ died to sin* on our behalf, in Him we are _____ to the sin nature. This is our reality before God and there is nothing we can do to make it any truer than it already is. We simply need to believe what is already true of us. 1 Peter 2:24
9. Romans 6:10b– *He died to sin,* _____ *...* Christ doesn't need to re-die. He died once; therefore, in Him you also died once to the whole realm of sin. Hebrews 7:27, 9:28

10. Romans 6:10c – *He died to sin, once* _____. His one death was for all of humanity, even though only those who believe in Him benefit. His one death was enough to liberate us from all forms of evil, including Satan, the world, sins plural, and specifically in this context, the sin nature. Hebrews 2:9, 10:10
11. Romans 6:10d – *...but the life that He lives, He lives to* _____.
 a. The life that Christ lives (present tense), He _____ to God and to God alone.
 b. Christ's resurrection life is the basis of your _____ to live your life to God as well. Ephesians 1:19-20; Colossians 1:27b, 3:4
 c. Because God now identifies you with the living Christ, in Christ you are not only dead to sin but also marvelously _____ unto God. 2 Timothy 2:11

VII. Romans 6:11-23 – The Doctrine of Sanctification - Making Sanctification Practical

A. Romans 6:11 – Counting on your new identity

1. Romans 6:11 – *Even so consider yourselves to be dead to sin, but* _____ *to God in Christ Jesus.*
 - a. This is the first command for Christians in the _____ of Romans.
 - b. While it is wonderful to know about your identity in Christ, knowledge alone is not enough. What you know does not help you unless you _____ on it by faith.
 - c. In other words, you can know you were placed into the death, burial and resurrection of Christ, and yet never _____ from it. What are you going to do with the knowledge of your identification with Christ just explained in Romans 6:1-10?
2. Romans 6:11a – *Even so consider...* What does it mean to _____?
 - a. The Greek verb *consider* (LOGIZOMAI) is translated to _____ in many Bible translations. This verb is used at least 20 times in Romans.
 - b. To *consider* (LOGIZOMAI) is an accounting or mathematics concept. Math and accounting deal with certainties. For example, two plus two always equals four. When it comes to _____, what is true today is still true tomorrow.
 - c. To consider, or reckon, means to count on certainties. It means to count on facts that are always true. Your co-crucifixion with Christ is _____ of you whether or not you believe it.
 - d. Consider, or reckon, does not mean...
 - 1) It is not _____ or imaginative thinking.
 - 2) It is not trying to _____ yourself something is true.
 - 3) It is not existentialism, in which what you believe becomes your unique personal _____ whether or not it is indeed true.
 - 4) It is not merely _____ thinking.