

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.

- e. Where does this leave you?
- 1) You are dead to sin and alive to God, period. But unless you personally, by faith, count this fact to be true of you, it will have no _____ for your daily living.
 - 2) If you do not daily _____ on this biblical fact by faith, you are guaranteed to be dominated by the sin nature, even though it does not have to be that way.
3. Romans 6:11b – You are to *consider yourselves to be dead [indeed, KJV] to* _____.
Colossians 2:20, 3:1-3
- a. From Romans 6:1-10, we know we are dead to the sin nature, but now by faith, God wants us to begin to count on this fact. This is important, because no matter how long you have been a believer, by _____ you face the temptation to walk according to the sin nature every day of your life. Romans 6:6
 - b. Because you died to the sin nature, you no longer have any obligation to it. The sin nature no longer has any authority in your life. God commands you to personalize this truth. He wants you to continually _____ on this reality.
4. Romans 6:11d – You are also commanded to *consider yourselves to be* _____ *unto God in Christ Jesus*. Colossians 3:4
- a. In Adam, you were _____ in your sins. You had no relationship with God at all. In fact, you were His enemy. Ephesians 2:1-3
 - b. In Christ, on the other hand, you are alive to God. When you died with Christ on the cross, the person you were in Adam died and you were born again with new _____ and a new identity. 2 Corinthians 5:17, James 1:18
 - c. Now that you are alive to God, you have a relationship with Him. You can come _____ into God's presence. You can get to know the God of the universe and cast all your cares on Him. 1 Corinthians 1:9, Ephesians 2:5-6, Colossians 3:3, Hebrews 4:16, 1 Peter 1:23
 - d. Being alive to God, you are able to _____ God and live for His purposes and glory. Philippians 1:21

B. Romans 6:12-14 – Presenting your members

1. Romans 6:12 – *Therefore do not let sin reign in your mortal body so that you obey its lusts*. This is the second command in the book of Romans. By faith, you are to not allow your body to be _____ by the sin nature.
 - a. *Therefore...* The command in Romans 6:11 – to by _____ count yourself dead to sin and alive unto God – should affect your daily life.
 - b. *Do not let sin* _____ *in your mortal bodies that you should obey its lusts*. This command – to not permit your body to be ruled by the sin nature – is based on the fact that you are legally dead to the sin nature and have no obligation to respond to it.
 - 1) Paul was not saying to _____ the sin nature by ordering it to go away or telling it “no.” This would be going back to human effort.

- 2) You are not to fight or oppose the sin nature in your own strength. Rather, based on the fact that you are dead to it, you are to not _____ to its stimulations. In relation to the sin nature, you are dead. Believe it.
2. Romans 6:13a – Paul went on to clarify the previous thought. ...*do not go on presenting the members of your body to sin as instruments of unrighteousness*. *Members* means parts. By faith you are to stop presenting the parts of your body to the sin nature as _____ or weapons for unrighteousness.
3. Romans 6:13b – Instead _____ *yourselves to God as those alive from the dead, and your members as instruments of righteousness to God*.
 - a. The verb *present* (PARISTEMI) means to come up close to and stand by. PARISTEMI as a compound word is derived from PARA meaning “close beside” and HISTEMI meaning “to _____.”
 - b. This word could be used to describe a military unit standing at attention. In the military, soldiers voluntarily present themselves, armed and ready, waiting for _____.
 - c. Based on your new life together with Christ, you are to by _____, not by human effort, present your members to God as His tools for righteousness.
 - d. Some Bibles translate *present* as *yield*, but to yield conveys a different concept. It is not the best English translation of the _____ word PARISTEMI. To yield implies restraining yourself rather than offering yourself. Romans 12:1-2
4. Romans 6:14a – *For sin shall not be master over you for you are not under law...* In other words, if you were living under law, sin _____ be your master. Legalism actually makes you a slave to the sin nature. Laws and rules encourage, rather than discourage, sin. Romans 7:5
5. Romans 6:14b – *For sin shall not be master over you for you are ...under grace*. Life under _____ is superior. God’s grace keeps you from becoming a slave to the sin nature. Grace is God’s power to change our lives. Live by grace and the sin nature will not be your master. Titus 2:11

C. Romans 6:15-18 – Who is your master?

1. Romans 6:15-16 – We need to understand the destructive consequences of living _____ the sin nature as a master.
 - a. Romans 6:15a – *What then? Shall we sin because we are not under law but under grace?* Since we are under grace, why not keep sinning? Most people think grace leads to sin. They think the way to keep from sinning is through _____ and regulations.
 - b. Romans 6:15b – Paul’s answer was, “*May it never be!*” Just because you are not under law, does not mean you are free to sin. Paul did not _____ that Christians should sin.
 - c. Romans 6:16a – *Do you not know that when you present yourselves to someone as slaves for obedience, you are _____ of the one whom you obey?*
 - 1) Here Paul gave a second reason why Christians should not sin: *you are slaves of the one whom you _____*.