

4. Romans 7:12-13 – Paul’s _____ statements on the Law and the sin nature
 - a. Romans 7:12 – *So then, the Law is holy, and the commandment is holy and righteous and good.* As in verse 7, Paul _____ acknowledged the perfection of the Law.
 - b. Romans 7:13a – *Therefore did that which is good become a cause of death for me? May it never be!* So, did the good Law of God cause Paul’s death? _____. Perish the thought! He would never blame the perfect Law of God for his sin. It was his sin nature that took advantage of the Law and triggered his death.
 - c. Romans 7:13b – *Rather it was sin [the sin nature], in order that it might be shown to be sin [or sinful, no definite article here] by effecting my death through that which is good...* It was Paul’s sin nature that caused his death by _____ taking advantage of God’s good Law and causing him to sin.
 - 1) The sin nature is so desperately _____ it has the audacity to take advantage of the good and perfect Law of God to make a person sin and cause his or her death.
 - 2) This insight concerning the sin nature does not mean you are not personally responsible for your sinful actions, but it does _____ you recognize the source of sin in your life.
 - d. Romans 7:13c – *...so that through the commandment sin would become utterly sinful.* How does God _____ your sin nature’s abuse of the Law and your failure for your good?
 - 1) God uses this new understanding of the true state of your sin nature’s _____ essence to encourage you to count on the truths of Romans 6:11. By faith, you should reckon yourself to be dead to the sin nature and alive to God in Christ.
 - 2) This understanding should energize you to _____ the parts of your body as instruments of righteousness to God as Romans 6 teaches. John 15:5, 2 Corinthians 12:9-10

D. Romans 7:14-23 – A frustrated life

1. Romans 7:14 – Paul identified the _____ of the sin problem in his life.
 - a. Romans 7:14a – *For we know that the Law is spiritual.* Since the Law comes from _____, it is totally good and perfect. It is spiritual, not fleshly.
 - b. Romans 7:14b – *...but I am of flesh (SARKINOS)...* This phrase is translatable, “I am fleshly, or _____.” Paul was going to use himself as an example of what a believer experiences when walking according to the flesh. He knew this frustration from personal experience, just as we do, if we are honest.
 - 1) When he said, “*...but I am of flesh,*” Paul was not confessing that he was walking according to the _____ as he wrote.
 - 2) Also, Paul was not writing about his _____ life as an unsaved person. Otherwise, he would have used a description of the unsaved, similar to the one he used in Romans 7:5 - *while we were in the flesh.*

- c. Romans 7:14c – *But I am of flesh sold into bondage to sin...* This could be understood as, “I am fleshly _____ I come into bondage to the sin nature.” Paul knew who to blame for sin in his life.
- 1) In this verse, Paul was referring to the battle a believer faces when he or she walks according to the flesh. Because of his own personal experience, Paul could use himself as an example of the _____ who finds himself or herself under the domination of the sinful nature.
 - 2) Whenever believers present themselves to the sin nature, the members of their human body get used by the sin nature, causing them to instantly become _____ or carnal. Galatians 5:17
2. Romans 7:15 – Paul was perplexed by the fact that his desires and his actions did not _____. This is exactly what we also experience when we walk by means of the sin nature.
- a. Romans 7:15a – *For what I am doing, I do not understand...* Paul was frustrated because he did not understand his own _____.
 - b. Romans 7:15b – *...for I am not practicing what I would like to do...* Although he desired to do what was _____, in practice he was totally unsuccessful.
 - c. Romans 7:15c – *...but I am doing the very thing I hate.* Instead of doing what was right, he kept doing the terrible things he hated. This kind of _____ is true of a believer when he or she sins and feels hopeless to ever change.
3. Romans 7:16-20 – Paul explained the _____ of being dominated by the sin nature.
- a. Romans 7:16 – In his _____ nature, Paul wanted to do what was right.
 - 1) Romans 7:16a – *But if I do the things that I don’t want to do...* This shows Paul had a new nature. The new person he was in Christ _____ to do what the Law commanded.
 - 2) Romans 7:16b – *I agree with the Law, confessing that the Law is good...* Paul’s new nature knew the Law was good and wanted to _____.
 - b. Romans 7:17a – *So now, no longer am I the one doing it, but sin which dwells in me.* Paul was not shirking his responsibility here. He was simply confirming that, obviously, it was not his new nature that was _____ him to sin.
 - c. Romans 7:17b – It was the *sin which* _____ *in me*, or his sin nature, producing sins in his life. In the believer’s life, the root problem of sin and the resulting defeat are the result of the sin nature.
 - d. Romans 7:18 – *For I know that nothing good dwells in me, that is, in my flesh, for the willing is present in me, but the doing of the good is not.* The new nature always desires to do what is right (1 John 3:9); however, the sin nature is absolutely _____ to please God. It is powerless to keep the Law.

- e. Romans 7:19 – *For the good that I want, I do not do, but I practice the very evil that I do not want.* Paul again repeated his failure and frustration. This was obviously a big problem for him, as it is for all believers. When a believer walks by human effort rather than by God's power, he or she will _____ every time. Galatians 5:16-24
- f. Romans 7:20 – *But if I am doing the very thing I do not want, I am no longer the one doing it, but sin which dwells in me.* When you see sins in your life, the _____ of the problem is the sin nature - [the] *sin which dwells in me*. Romans 7:15, 16, 19, 20
- 4. Romans 7:21-23 – Paul concluded that there is a principle of _____ inside every believer.
 - a. Romans 7:21 – *I find then the principle that evil is present in me, the one who wants to do good.* Paul described the struggle of the believer who desires to do what is right without the _____ of the Holy Spirit. He understood the same spiritual battle that rages in us 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Galatians 5:17
 - b. Romans 7:22 – *For I joyfully concur with the law of God in the inner man.* Paul's new nature, his _____ man, was very happy to do what was right in obedience to God's Law. Ephesians 3:16
 - c. Romans 7:23a – *...but I see a different law in the members of my body, waging war against the law of my mind...* Although Paul desired to do what was right, there was a _____ raging inside him. His sin nature was fighting against, and overcoming, the desires of his new nature. Galatians 5:16-17
 - d. Romans 7:23b – *and making me a prisoner of the law of sin which is in my members.* Paul was losing the war because his new nature was no match for his sin nature. He needed the _____ of the Holy Spirit, which he went on to explain in Romans 8. Romans 7:14-15

E. Romans 7:24-25 – Paul's acknowledgment of deliverance in Christ

- 1. Romans 7:24a – *Wretched man that I am!* Paul was totally exasperated in this _____ with his sin nature. He recognized his own failure and inadequacy. He was at the end of himself and his own human efforts.
- 2. Romans 7:24b – *Who will set me free from the body of this death?* Paul was asking the right question when he asked **who** would set him free instead of **what** would set him free. The freedom he sought was found in a _____ rather than in a method. 1 Corinthians 1:30
 - a. Paul sensed he needed deliverance from the _____ of this death. It was not from his physical body that he needed deliverance.
 - b. He needed to be delivered from the *body of death*, or the _____ nature, that weighed heavily on his earthly body.
- 3. Romans 7:25a – The deliverance Paul sought comes through Jesus Christ our _____. *Thanks be to God through Jesus Christ our Lord!* Paul did not explain the dynamics of this deliverance in this passage, only his confidence that it comes through Jesus Christ. Romans 8; Galatians 5:16, 24

4. Romans 7:25b – Summary of the _____: *So then, on the one hand I myself with my mind am serving the law of God, but on the other, with my flesh the law of sin.*
 - a. In his _____ nature, Paul joyfully wanted to obey God's laws.
 - b. But on the other hand, with the sin nature dominating him, he gloomily _____ the law, or principle, of sin.
5. So, what is God's provision for living the Christian life? The specific details are not found in Romans 7. This leads us to Romans 8 and the ministry of the _____ Spirit in our sanctification.

IX. Romans 8:1-17 – The Doctrine of Sanctification and the Holy Spirit

A. Introduction

1. Paul's outcry in Romans 7:24 was, "*Wretched man that I am! _____ will set me free from the body of this death?*" And his answer in the next verse was, "*Thanks be to God through Jesus Christ our Lord!*"
2. Through _____, God not only provided for our eternal deliverance, He also provided for our daily deliverance. In this chapter, Paul gave a detailed explanation of God's abundant provision for us in Christ.

B. Romans 8:1-4 – A new principle for living

1. Romans 8:1 – *Therefore, there is now no condemnation for those who are in Christ Jesus.* Now that God identifies us with Christ Jesus, we do not need to _____ that we will be eternally condemned. Romans 8:33-34
 - a. The word *condemnation* (KATAKRIMA) means to judge _____ of punishment. Believers are never in danger of being judged worthy of punishment and condemned to the Lake of Fire. John 3:18, 5:24
 - b. *...for those who are in Christ Jesus...* Our identification with Jesus Christ has _____ us from all condemnation. His righteousness has become our righteousness. If we were still condemned, Christ would be condemned as well, because as believers we are positioned *in Christ Jesus*. 2 Corinthians 5:21; Ephesians 1:3-5, 2:4-7; Colossians 3:1-3
 - c. Because of being *in Christ Jesus*, no believer, spiritual or carnal, will _____ face eternal condemnation. Carnal believers often face severe and debilitating self-condemnation for their sinful behavior, but this verse is not referring to that miserable condition.
2. Romans 8:2a – *For the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus has set you free from the law of sin and of death.* Not only are we free from the fear of condemnation, but we now enjoy a new principle – *the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus*. In this _____ position in Christ, we have been delivered from mandatory domination by the sin nature. Romans 7:25
 - a. Romans 8:2a – *For the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus has set you free...* Notice Paul called this new principle *the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus*. Through the Holy Spirit, Christ is _____ in us. Romans 8:9-11