

Romans 6:1-10

Duluth Bible Church – All Believers Conference – Pastor John Clark

Introductory Comments:

1. Some people struggle to _____ well!
2. We need to recognize the _____ of the passage. WHERE we have come from and WHERE we are going and WHY Paul is taking us where he is taking us.
 - a. As a result of our identification with Christ, we have a new relationship to sin as a _____. (Romans 6)
 - b. As a result of our identification with Christ, we have a new relationship to the Law as a _____ . (Romans 7)
3. We need to _____ the text carefully.
4. We need to understand that there is _____ for the Christian, just as much as there is good news for the unsaved!

Exposition:

✦ Romans 6:1

A. Getting stuck in Romans 5:20.

B. Let's make _____ quick observations here:

1. First, starting in 5:20, “sin” is _____ (i.e., “The”) and so it begs the question - WHY?
 - a. Is Paul talking about a certain act of sin? Or a certain type of sin? Or a certain consistency of sin?
 - b. Or is Paul saying “the” sin, causing us to ask “the sin *what?*”
 - c. Paul is referring to the _____ of sin here, the root of sin in our lives (i.e. the sin nature).
2. Second, Paul _____ “shall we continue **IN** sin” and **NOT** “shall we continue **TO** sin.”
 - a. Whereas many people are so concerned about “acts of sin,” Paul seems to focus on the _____ issue here – the SOURCE of every act of sin.
 - b. The word “continue” is an emphatic form of the word translated “Abide” in John 15 and it means “to remain in addition or to abide in or at a place.”
 - c. Literally, Paul is anticipating the objection, “should we continue abiding in the sin nature and live under its _____ so that God’s grace can abound even more?”

✦ Romans 6:2

A. Paul answers his own anticipated question with an emphatic “certainly not,” “may it never be and may it never come into existence!”

- B. Paul's reason for being so emphatic in his answer has _____ to do with the reason "most" people would give for not continuing in sin for the Christian life.
- C. Paul's reason is a **POSITIONAL TRUTH** based upon our _____ with Jesus Christ.
1. As believers, you and I "have died" (_____ tense, at a point in time) "to" [*the*] sin.
 2. Whether or not we know it or believe it, you and I have _____ died in our relationship to "the sin nature." Death by definition means "separation."
 3. So, the question Paul asks to answer his own rhetorical question is this, "Since we have already died to [*the*] sin nature, why would we live any longer *in* it (or under its _____)?"

✦ **Romans 6:3**

- C. Paul assumes that the believers he is writing to are acquainted with or understand **presently** the fact that they were _____ into Christ Jesus.
1. He is going to use this "known" or "understood" fact to build his case and show the believer _____ we died to sin.
 2. Basically, we all died to sin the _____ we were baptized into Christ. When did this happen?
- D. First, we must _____ the word "baptism" which means "to immerse, submerge, to overwhelm, or saturate." It also meant to put into, to identify with, or to place in union with.
1. Consider some everyday uses of the word "baptize" in Greek culture outside of the biblical text.
 2. It is important to note at this point that the word "baptism" does not always mean "in _____." In fact, there are more "dry" baptisms in the bible than there are "wet" or water baptisms.
- E. So, when Paul says that the believer was baptized into Christ Jesus, he is saying they were "placed into" or "_____ with" Jesus Christ.
- F. So, again when does this happen to the believer? - The moment one _____ the gospel. (1 Corinthians 12:13; Ephesians 1:13-14; Ephesians 4:5)
- G. Now, using this _____ fact about the believer's baptism or identification "into Christ," Paul goes on to say the believer was also baptized (or identified) into something else...Christ's death.

1. The very _____ group who were baptized “into Christ” is the very _____ group who were baptized “into His death.”

✚ ***Romans 6:4***

- A. “Therefore” - Since it is true that we were baptized or identified with Christ in His death, we were also _____ with Him through this baptism.
- B. “That” - This is going to give us the reason or _____ behind God’s identification of us with Christ in His death and burial.
- C. “Christ was raised from the dead by the glory of the Father, “ – Christ’s resurrection is presented as a _____ fact.
- D. “Just as” - So in the same manner God raised Christ from the dead through His glory, God’s purpose for the believer is to walk in _____ of life.
 1. Because the believer has been baptized or identified with Christ in His death, the believer has also been baptized or identified with Christ in His _____.
 2. This is the life that the believer is now designed to “_____ _____,” and hence the reason for Paul’s comment in verse 2.
 3. Now, it is interesting to take note of the _____ (subjunctive) of the verb translated “We should walk.” (See also Ephesians 2:10, and Titus 3:8).
 - a. The subjunctive mood in the Greek does ***NOT*** communicate a mood of _____ or a definite occurrence or action (that would be the indicative).
 - b. The subjunctive mood presents the verbal action as being “_____” or “intentional.” It can also express verbal action in terms of mere “possibility” or express a strong desire.
 - c. So, the believer is fully equipped and resourced to walk in newness of life, and God strongly desires this and has put all things in place for this, however it is ***NOT*** a _____ outcome.
 - d. We have seen God’s part, and as we get further into Romans 6, we will see the believer’s _____.

✚ ***Romans 6:5***

- A. “For” gives us an indication that Paul is _____ upon his argument for God’s purpose for identifying us with the death, burial, and resurrection of Jesus Christ.
 1. This “if” is a first-class condition meaning “For if we have been united together in the likeness of his death, and *for argument’s sake, let’s assume we* _____...”

2. Additionally, “we have been” is a perfect tense indicating a completed action with ongoing _____.
- B. Paul then goes on to use a couple of words to describe how _____ we are with Christ in our identification with His death.
1. “United together” is a compound word meaning “planted together, or to grow together.” It denotes not merely homogeneousness, but a similarity of _____. We could say “*fused together*.”
 2. “Likeness” means similitude, resemblance. It is used in the same way two men may _____ one another even though they are in no way related to one another.
- C. “Certainly” is a particle that gives us a _____ to what preceded.
1. Since we know that we were “united together in the likeness of His death,” most assuredly we will be united together in the likeness of His _____.

✦ ***Romans 6:6***

- A. “Knowing this” - Knowing **WHAT?** God wants us to know that another _____ He identified us with Christ was to crucify our old man.
- B. “Our old man” - What is this referring to? This refers to the believer’s old self or old _____ “in Adam.”
1. This phrase refers to all that the believer was “in Adam” _____ salvation.
 2. The person that the believer was “in Adam” was crucified with Christ, and that person, that identity, no longer _____ (See Galatians 2:20).
 3. Because of this, no believer is currently _____ to or identified with Adam.
 4. The “old man” is to be _____ from our “old nature” or “sin nature.” They are not the same thing.
 - a. Our “old man” refers to our identity, who we were in Adam...this person no longer exists after _____!
 - b. Our “old nature” or “sin nature” refers to the source of sin which indwells our human bodies...unfortunately, this _____ exists after justification.
- C. Notice, that our “old man” (identity in Adam) **was crucified** indicating that this is an event which has _____ taken place and is not a command that needs to be fulfilled.
1. However, as we will see, even though our co-crucifixion with Christ has already been accomplished, the believer needs to daily (moment by moment) count upon this crucifixion with Christ by faith to _____ from it.
- D. Now, **WHY** did God do this? For what purpose? We have _____ purposes listed in verse 6:

1. **Purpose #1:** “**THAT** the body of sin might be done away with”
 - a. The word translated “done away with” means “to render _____ or inoperative, put out of business, or strip of power.”
 - b. The word communicates an existence or presence, but a _____ of its impact while still present.
 - c. What is the “body of sin” referring to? This is referring to our sin nature or the indwelling _____ of sin in our human bodies.
 - 1) Remember, our human bodies are _____. They can be instruments used for God’s glory or they can be instruments used to fulfill and carry out the lusts of the sin nature.
 - 2) The human body does not need to be **rendered** _____ in our daily lives...God wants to use our human bodies (See Romans 12:1-2).
 - 3) Rather, it is the sin nature that is to be **rendered inoperative** as our relationship to it has been _____ via our co-crucifixion with Christ.
 - 4) Through our death with Christ, the sin nature has been rendered powerless over us so that we would not have to serve it as slaves any longer.
 - d. Notice again, the “might be” phrase reflecting the subjunctive mood – meaning it is **NOT** _____!
2. **Purpose #2:** “(**THAT**) we should no longer be slaves of sin”
 - a. This is to have a present and practical _____ in our daily lives – our old man was crucified with Christ so that we would not be in a position of a servant to our sin nature.
 - b. “No longer” implies that this position as a slave to sin is _____ position before justification.
 - c. God Himself, via His identification of you with Jesus Christ has delivered you from _____ to your sin nature.

✦ **Romans 6:7**

- A. “For” explains further WHY a believer does not have to be a _____ to sin any longer.
- B. The _____ of our death with Christ is described here also as a completed and accomplished act – **has been** freed from sin. This is another positional benefit that we obtain at the moment we were crucified with Christ.

1. The word translated “has been freed” is the Greek word *dikaioo*, meaning “to justify, or to bring out the fact that a person is righteous” and it is a perfect tense verb indicating completed action with ongoing results.
2. Literally this could be translated, “for he who has died has been justified (declared righteous) away from (the) sin (nature) with the _____ results of remaining justified away from the sin nature.”
3. God’s assessment is that every believer has the ability and resources to be practically righteous and not be _____ by the sin nature – **WHY?** Because of what happened in a practical and “legal” sense as it relates to the believer’s relationship to the sin nature.

✦ **Romans 6:8**

- A. “Now” is a transition word further _____ Paul’s point.
- B. “If” is a 1st class condition meaning, “if we died with Christ, and *let’s assume that we did*, then...” – You might even say _____ in this context.
 1. Again, notice the certainty and _____ tense completion of our death with Christ.
 2. This death with Christ is so valid in God’s estimation that even though *it is appointed unto man once to die* (Hebrews 9:27), one generation of believers will never die _____ due to the rapture!
- C. Paul is convinced that if God identified us with Jesus in His death, we will _____ identified with Him in our future life.

✦ **Romans 6:9**

- A. At a point in time, Paul saw with perception the fact that Christ was raised from the dead and by _____ does not die anymore.
 1. Thus, if Jesus “dies no more” (See Revelation 1:18) then the believer also “dies no more” following their own resurrection from physical _____.
- B. When Jesus submitted to His death on the cross, He submitted to death’s _____ or dominion.
- C. However, now being raised from the dead, He will no longer die and “death no longer has _____ (or rulership authority) over Him”.
 1. Because this is true of Jesus Christ, this is also true of everyone who has been _____ with Him in His death, burial, and resurrection.

✦ **Romans 6:10**

- A. “For” signals further explanation of the fact that Christ’s death was a one-time event, and why Christ’s death has _____ and present significance.
1. Christ’s death **TO** sin was a one-time event, and His death _____ what God set out for Him to do.
 2. Now, it is important to note that Christ was **never** “connected” to the sin nature, nor was He **under** sin’s _____.
 3. But He died this death to sin specifically so that He could deliver ____ from it, and His death was done in finality (i.e., “once for all”).
- B. Christ did indeed die **FOR** our sins (_____) to pay the penalty for those sins, so that our sins may be forgiven.
- C. However, we died **WITH** Christ and Christ died **unto** sin (_____) so that our sin nature may be condemned, **NOT** forgiven (See Romans 8:3).
- D. In contrast to the finality and completion of His death to sin, Jesus Christ now **presently** and **continually** _____!
1. Not only does He live, but His life is directed with _____ as living unto God the Father.
 2. Having now completed the death aspect of His work, Jesus is free to continually live unto God with no potential for future _____ of fellowship or intimacy.