

INTRODUCTION: EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

The Four “Emancipations”

1. From the power of sin (6:1-14)
2. From enslavement to sin (6:15-23)
3. From the demands of the law (7:1-8:4)
4. From the works of the flesh (8:5-17)

THE SECOND EMANCIPATION: FROM ENSLAVEMENT TO SIN: Paul answers why believers under grace and free from the law do not practice sin.

I. _____ WITH GOD AS SLAVES OF GOD (vs.15-16)

There is the fact of universal enslavement based on the choices one makes (v16)

A. Obedience to _____ Results in Enslavement to Sin (v16)

1. Our Lord stated that fact (John 8:34)
2. Paul states it again in Eph. 2:1
3. Sinful man thinks he is free when in fact he is a slave to sin and has no other choice in the matter.

B. Obedience to _____ Results in Enslavement to God (vs.16, 22)

1. Implies repentance (v17): “You were slaves to sin.”
2. Depends on faith in Christ (v17): “
Belief in the truth (John 8:31-31, 36)
Belief with the heart (Rom. 10:9-10; also Ps.1; Matt. 7:21)
Obedience: choose Christ as Lord of one’s life (John 8:36; Rom. 10:9-10)
3. Become slaves to righteousness (vs.18, 22)
As the redeemed by grace we become slaves of God (I Cor. 6:19; I Pet. 2:16)
As slaves of God we are slaves to righteousness. We do His bidding.

II. THE NEW _____ AS SLAVES OF GOD (vs.19-20)

The Apostle contrasts the two types of behavior; one when we were slaves of sin, and the other when we become slaves of God. Here is how one behaves when we become slaves of God:

A. We Become _____ of Righteousness (v18)

Hence, the true believer does not practice sin because he practices righteousness since he is a slave of righteousness.

1. Righteousness is his nature (Eph. 2:10)
2. Righteousness is his obligation (I Cor. 9:16-17; Luke 17:7-10)
3. Righteousness is his desire as a privilege to serve such a benevolent Master (“I get to serve her”)

B. This Results in _____ (vs.19, 22)

1. Sanctification is a transformation of the life (Gal. 5:22)
2. Sanctification is marked by holiness (the evidence of sonship)

C. _____ Becomes the Practice of the Believer (v19)

1. It is what true believers do.
2. Rom. 6:12-13; 12:1; Gal. 5:24-25

III. THE NEW _____ OF BEING SLAVES OF GOD (vs.20-23)

Again, Paul contrasts the life of enslavement to sin and its consequences with the life of enslavement to God and the benefits of it. Again, he emphasizes the benevolent nature of our divine Master.

A. _____ from Enslavement to Sin (vs.18, 22)

1. We were unshackled from this cruel taskmaster.

B. A _____ of Glory to God (v21)

1. He contrasts a life of shame with the praise we offer Him now for His love and forgiveness (I Tim. 1:12ff). Paul called himself a "bond slave" as an expression of honor. He had been bought with a precious price by a Precious Master.
2. See the new garb of the prodigal son and never again wish to be in the pig pens of life (Luke 15:10).

C. _____ (v22)

Paul calls this a "benefit", something to our advantage.

1. Sonship (Rom. 8:15)
2. Holy living
3. Joy

D. _____ Life (22-23)

1. Freedom from punishment: "the wages of sin is death"
Death and hell is what sin pays out to the sinner; he deserves them.
2. A free gift of God in Christ Jesus
There was no merit in us at the auction block of sin.

CONCLUSION:

- Would you still continue enslaved to sin when you have an option to become a slave of god?
- Either way you will be a slave, but a slave to what? to whom?
- The choice is yours.