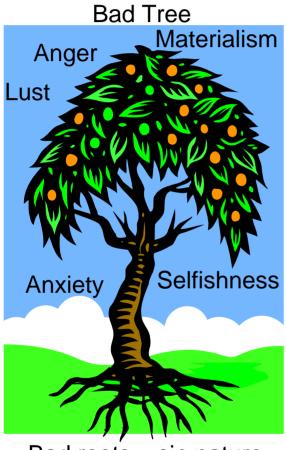


- Introduction
  - Romans 3:20- 5:21 teaches the justification truths while chapter six moves into the sanctification truths.
  - Christ death for us deals with the penalty of sin while our death with Christ deals with the power or root of sin.
  - The sanctification truths of chapter 6 get to the root of the sin nature
  - Any other way to deal with the sin problem is going to be selfeffort or legalism
- But what is this all about and what is it all for:
  - God's glory
    - To declare His Glory
    - To reveal His Glory
    - To share His Glory
    - To be glorified
  - The focus of it all is to be on the Lord and not on ourselves

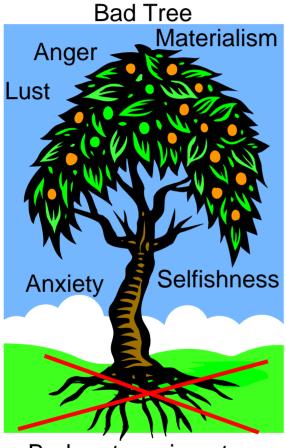


Buried and Risen in Him 6:1-4



Bad roots - sin nature

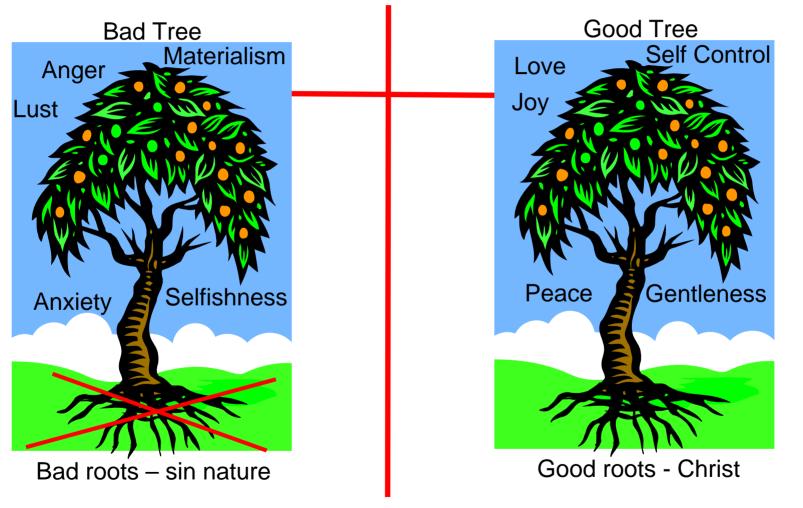




Bad roots - sin nature



Buried and Risen in Him 6:1-4



Which tree are we abiding in?



- But what is this all about and what is it all for:
  - God's glory
    - To declare His Glory
    - To reveal His Glory
    - To share His Glory
    - To be glorified
  - The focus of it all is to be on the Lord and not on ourselves
- What shall we say then?
  - The question is in response to what was stated in 5:20b, 'where sin increased, grace abounded all the more'.
  - So, the question is, what are we to say, are we to continue in sin so that grace may increase?
  - 'Shall we say' are we really to be saying this? (verb, indicative, future, active)



- Shall we continue in sin that grace may increase?
  - This is a rhetorical question
    - A rhetorical question is a question that doesn't need to be asked because the answer is obvious
  - 'shall we continue' The idea is should we continue in sin? (verb, subjunctive, present, active – subjunctive caries the idea of something might happen or might not happen.)
  - 'In sin'
    - In in or the (dative case)
    - Shall we continue in sin or shall we continue the sin.
    - Most translations have gone with 'in'
  - That grace may increase?
    - May increase that grace might or should increase, (verb, subjunctive, aorist, active)
    - The <u>wrong thinking</u> coming from 5:20b is that if there is this much sin there is more grace and if there is more sin there is more grace, so let me continue in sin and sin a lot so that I can get a lot of grace.
    - Paul objects to this thinking in the opening of verse two



- May it never be/God forbid
  - Never be/forbid an expression rejecting a false conclusion, (verb, optative, aorist, middle)
  - False conclusion is that man should continue in sin so that grace might increase – Paul is saying no way – may it never be
- How shall we who died to sin still live in it?
  - Who is the 'we' referring to?
  - Paul is asking, How can we continue in sin if we have died to it?
  - What does it mean that we have died to sin?
  - Died are dead Positional truth, (verb, indicative, aorist, active)
    - This action is a reality that happened in the past
    - This is a permanent act which cannot be undone or redone
    - When did believers die to sin? At the cross with Christ
    - This verse does not tell believers to die to sin but tells that they have already died to sin
    - How did this happen?
      - We have been baptized or identified into His death vs. 3



- Before salvation people can only be slaves to sin
- Now that relationship has been broken and believers no longer have to be slaves to sin
- What does 'died' mean in this context?
  - Death means separation separation from the power of sin
  - Important to point out that the sin nature was not eradicated, but believers have been positionally separated from it.
  - The sin nature can still try to influence us but we no longer have to give into it because we have been separated from it.
  - The sin nature will be removed once we go to be with the Lord
  - It does not matter if we fell like it or not we have died to sin.
  - It doesn't matter if we see it effecting our lives or not we have died to sin.
- What does 'to sin' mean in this context?
  - Have died in respect to sin
  - Positional separation from the power, influence, slavery or rule of sin
- Still live in it live in the sin nature.
  - Live meaning that after we have died to sin how shall we any time in the future (after we have died with Christ) still live in sin (verb, indicative, future, active)



- Is Paul saying that it is possible not to sin?
- Is he saying that because we have died to sin, it is impossible to continue to live in it?
  - Mechanically it is an impossibility for someone who has died to sin to still live it.
- Verse 3 tells us how it is that we are dead to sin
- Do you not know (verb, indicative, present, active)
  - Same word used in Romans 7:1
  - It assumes present knowledge, knowledge enough to understand what follows.
  - It could be said, do you not know and by the way you do know!
  - These people already knew of the truths that Paul was talking about.
    - Verse 6 & 9 'knowing' has the idea of 'because of' or 'because we know'. (these are both causal participles)
    - Verse 11 because we know now reckon
- All of us who have been baptized into Jesus Christ
  - What kind of baptism is this taking about? Water baptism or something else?
  - Have been baptized This is an action which was done to us, accomplished in the past and is a reality, not a possibility. (Verb, indicative, Aorist, Passive)



- Baptized
  - Immersed
  - Placed into
  - Identified with
  - Whatever happened to Christ also happened to us.
- Into Jesus Christ
  - Previous union was with Adam, we were in Adam (Romans 5:12)
  - Separation from the Adamic nature could only come through death.
  - Now the new identification is with Christ, we are no longer in Adam but we are in Christ. (2 Cor. 5:17)
- We were baptized into His death
  - When Christ died we also died with him. What part of us died?
    - Sin nature, all we were in Adam
  - Remember death means separation In our death with Christ what were we separated from? The sin nature, we were cut loose from it
  - Baptized used here with the preposition indicates movement into in order to become involved with or a part of
- We were buried with Him through baptism into death
  - Buried here has the idea of to bury together when Christ was buried we were buried with Him.
  - Through baptism or identification with Christ



- Into death again the preposition here is communicating the incorporation into Christ death
- In order that as Christ was raised from the dead through the glory of the Father
  - The conjunction, that is to express purpose or result
  - In order that, as this happened to Christ it has also happened to us
    - Christ died we also died
    - Christ was buried we were also buried
    - Christ was raised from the dead we were also raised from the dead (Col. 2:12)
- For the ultimate purpose that God would be glorified as we walk in newness of life
  - Should Walk to walk about or conduct ones life (verb, aorist, active, subjunctive)
    - Subjunctive points out that this may happen or it may not happen
    - Based on the context it is clear that God wants us to be walking in newness of life
    - Walking no longer in the sin nature but in our new life with Christ
  - Newness the idea of a change, change from walking abiding in the sin nature to walking – abiding in the new nature
    - It is our new (in quality) nature



- Of life
  - Newness of life, with Christ as the source of this new life
  - Not newness of the sin nature (God did not improve the sin nature), newness of our abilities, or anything else but newness of life the life of Christ.
- Facts
  - We were baptized into Christ
  - We were baptized into His death
- Concluding Facts (Therefore)
  - We were buried with Him by baptism into death
- Purpose
  - In order that just as Christ was raised from the dead through the glory of the father
  - So also we should walk in newness of life

