

Romans 1-8

Student's Manual



Justification
Sanctification
Glorification



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Acknowledgments

Inspired by the Spirit of God, Paul dictated this letter to Tertius and sent it by Phoebe to Rome. His purpose statement was clear.

*I have written you quite boldly on some points, as if to remind you of them again, because of the **grace** God gave me to be a minister of Christ Jesus to the Gentiles with the priestly duty of **proclaiming the gospel of God**, so that the Gentiles might become an **offering acceptable to God, sanctified by the Holy Spirit.***

Because of the grace God gave to Paul, Romans is still being used to proclaim the Gospel of God to men and women all over the world. God is using Romans to inspire individuals to become an offering acceptable to God, sanctified by the Holy Spirit. We encourage you to study Romans with an enthusiastic and receptive posture. As you do, may the grace of God revealed in this book captivate your heart, as it did the apostle Paul's, and lead you to holy living.

To God be the glory!

Bret W. Nazworth

March 21, 2012

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ROMANS 1-8

Romans 1:1-17 – The Justice of God Introduced	7
Romans 1:18-3:20 – God’s Justice Is Required	9
Romans 3:21- 5:11 – The Doctrine of Justification	19
Romans 5:12-21— Truths of Identification	27
Romans 6:1-8:17 – The Doctrine of Sanctification	31
Romans 8:18-39 – The Doctrine of Glorification	59

APPENDIX

The Gospel	69
God’s Eternal Care of the Believer in Jesus Christ	81
Five People You Should Know	87
If You Live A Consistently Carnal Life, What Happens?	91
The Only Prerequisite For Salvation Is Faith Alone In Christ Alone.	95

THE BOOK OF ROMANS

GOD IS JUST

I. Romans 1:1-17 – The Justice of God Introduced and the Message of Salvation

A. Romans 1:1-5 – Paul’s Accountability to the Gospel.

1. Romans 1:1a – His **mentality** was that of a _____-servant.
2. Romans 1:1b – His **master** was _____ Christ.
3. Romans 1:1c – His **ministry** was that of an apostle. An apostle is a person who is _____.
4. Romans 1:1d-4 – His **message** was the _____ of God.
 - a) Romans 1:1d – The **Gospel** is good _____ from God to undeserving sinners.
 - b) Romans 1:2 – The **Gospel** was promised in the _____ Testament.
 - c) Romans 1:3 – The **Gospel** is about _____ Person, Jesus Christ.
 - d) Romans 1:3-4 – The _____ is about Jesus Christ, the Messiah.
 - 1) Romans 1:3 – In His humanity, Jesus, a descendant of David, was the prophesied eternal _____ to the throne of David. 2 Samuel 7:16, Psalm 89:34-37
 - 2) Romans 1:4 – As the God-man, Jesus was declared (proven) to be the _____ of God.
 - (a) By the _____ of the resurrection from the dead
 - (b) By the _____ of holiness (perfectly sinless) throughout His life - Hebrews 4:15
5. Romans 1:5a – His **mandate** was to bring about the obedience that comes from _____.
6. Romans 1:5b – His **mission-field** was the whole _____.
7. Romans 1:5c – His **motivation** was the _____ of God *...for His name's sake*.

B. Romans 1:6-7 – Paul addressed saved Romans.

1. Paul’s **acknowledgement**: The Roman believers were
 - a) Romans 1:6 – _____: *among whom you also are the called of Jesus Christ*
 - b) Romans 1:7a – God’s _____ ones: *beloved of God in Rome*
 - c) Romans 1:7b – God’s _____, His set apart ones: *called as saints*
2. Romans 1:7c – Paul’s **acclamation**: God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ gave the Roman believers two blessings that every believer needs.
 - a) God’s _____ - 2 Peter 3:18
 - b) God’s _____ - Philippians 4:7

C. Romans 1:8-13 – Paul’s Aspirations in the Gospel

How to lend a spiritual hand to fellow believers.

1. Romans 1:8-9 – Through our **prayers** we provide consistent intercession for ____ another.
2. Romans 1:10 – Through our **presence** we provide ____ and involvement in each other’s lives.
3. Romans 1:11-12 – Through the **preaching** of God’s ____ we establish others in the faith.
4. Romans 1:13a – Through our **patience** we are not dissuaded by setbacks or failures in ____ outreach.
5. Romans 1:13b – God’s **power** ____ us with enabling grace and strength: *In order that I might obtain some fruit among you...* Romans 15:18, 2 Corinthians 3:5-6

D. Romans 1:14-17 – Paul’s Acclamation of the Gospel - 1 Corinthians 15:1-11

1. Romans 1:14 – Paul’s **priority** was the preaching of the Gospel because he was indebted to ____ people, whether Greek, barbarian, wise, or foolish.
2. Romans 1:15 – Paul’s **passion** was to one day ____ to Rome and preach the Gospel there.
3. Romans 1:16a – The **purpose** of the Gospel is to offer salvation for ____ through Jesus Christ.
4. 1 Corinthians 15:1-3a – The **preeminence** of the Gospel is clearly revealed in the words *I delivered to you as of ____ importance that which I also received.*
5. 1 Corinthians 15:3-11 – The vital **principles** of the Gospel
 - a) 1 Corinthians 15:3-4 – The **Gospel** is a precise ____ accomplished for our justification: *...that Christ died for our sins and was raised again on the third day.*
 - b) 1 Corinthians 15:4-6 – At least three important evidences ____ that the Gospel is a historical fact.
 - 1) The **entombment**: *Christ died* and was ____ on a day in history.
 - 2) The **empty grave**: *Christ was raised* on a day in history. His ____ remains empty.
 - 3) The **eyewitnesses**: *He appeared* and was seen by more than ____ witnesses.
 - c) 1 Corinthians 15:3-4 – The Gospel was a prophetically foretold ____ that happened *according to the Scriptures.*
 - d) 1 Corinthians 15:5-8 – The Gospel ____ publicly verifiable.
 - e) 1 Corinthians 15:9-11 – The Gospel was a ____ preached message.
 - f) 1 Corinthians 15:11 – The Gospel was a personally believed ____.

6. Romans 1:16b – The **potency** of the Gospel is real, because it is the very _____ of God.
7. Romans 1:16c – The **proposal** of the Gospel was made to _____.
8. Romans 1:16d – The only **prerequisite** of the Gospel is to personally place _____ in Christ alone - *the power of God unto salvation to all who believe*.
9. Romans 1:17 – The final **product** of the Gospel is that _____ justice is satisfied.

II. Romans 1:18-3:20 – God’s Justice Is Required, Because Man’s Sin Requires God’s Condemnation. Matthew 7:13-14

A. Romans 1:18-32 – God’s condemnation rightly falls on the *Immoral Sinner*.

1. Romans 1:18-21 – God condemns **immoral sinners** because they suppress the _____ by brazen denial of it.
 - a) Romans 1:17 – declares that the righteousness of God is revealed from Heaven through the Gospel; conversely, Romans 1:18 declares that the _____ of God is revealed from Heaven against all ungodliness.
 - b) Romans 1:18a – Man needs God’s righteousness because, in his sinful state, he _____ directly under God’s wrath.
 - c) Romans 1:18b – Man’s ungodliness and unrighteousness violate God’s righteous character; therefore, God _____ respond in wrath.
 - 1) Romans 1:18c – Ungodliness is sin or rebellion against _____. Anything that opposes His character or existence is ungodly (not like God) and suppresses truth.
 - 2) Romans 1:18d – Unrighteousness is sin or injustice directed toward other _____. Anything that defies God’s commandments suppresses the truth.
 - d) Romans 1:18e-19 – Man knows the truth of God’s righteous character but actively chooses to _____ that truth.
 - 1) Romans 1:19a – _____ person possesses knowledge of God.
 - 2) Romans 1:19b – All civilizations and cultures understand right and wrong because God places it into the _____ of every human being. Genesis 1:26-27
 - e) Romans 1:19c-20 – God’s creation preaches the message of His existence so that every heart understands it. God has also written eternity into everyone’s _____. Ecclesiastes 3:11
 - 1) Romans 1:20a – The creation testifies about the Creator’s divine _____.
 - 2) Romans 1:20b – All people possess the mental capacity to recognize God’s existence and are, therefore, *without* _____ for rejecting Him.

2. Romans 1:21-31 – God is **correct** in condemning **immoral sinners**, because they have rejected the _____. Let's look at the downward descent of sinful humanity.
- a) Romans 1:21-22 – Man's depravity deserves judgment. Ignorance of God comes with a price ____.
- 1) Romans 1:21a – **Futility**: Failure to recognize God as Creator and give Him all _____ results in futility of mind.
 - (a) Romans 1:21b – Futile thinking results from _____ honoring God as Creator.
 - (b) Romans 1:21c – Futile thinking produces wrong reasoning, which results in ignorance, which leads to _____ worship. (compare Ephesians 4:17-19 with Colossians 3:5-6)
 - 2) Romans 1:22 – _____: Man calls his speculations wisdom, but in reality, his thinking is foolishness.
 - 3) Romans 1:23a – **Distortion**: In man's attempt to _____ from God, he purposely distorts the truth. Genesis 3:8
 - 4) Romans 1:23b – **Perversion**: Man perverts his responsibility toward God and creates _____ he can manipulate and control.
- b) Romans 1:23-24 – Denial of the living God results in idolatry. They *exchanged the _____ of the incorruptible God for an image*. Jeremiah 10:1-5
- 1) Romans 1:24a – God _____ them over to the impurity they desire.
 - 2) Romans 1:24b – God allows them to dishonor their _____ bodies.
- c) Romans 1:25-27 – The defilement of _____ worship results in their degradation.
- 1) Romans 1:26a – So God _____ them over to degrading passions.
 - 2) Romans 1:26b – _____ calls the resulting prostitution unnatural.
 - 3) Romans 1:27 – God _____ the resulting sexual deviances indecent and destructive.
- d) Romans 1:28-31 – Their disavowal of the knowledge of God _____ in atheism.
- 1) Romans 1:28 – So God gives them over to depraved _____.
 - 2) Romans 1:29-31 – So they multiply their degradation through innumerable _____.
- e) Romans 1:32 – Their defiance of God and their flirtation with _____ result in reprobation.
- 1) Romans 1:32a – They _____ that their actions deserve death. *...that those who practice such things are worthy of death,*
 - 2) Romans 1:32b – They personally _____ God. *...they not only do the same*
 - 3) Romans 1:32c – They encourage others to _____ God. *...but also give hearty approval to those who practice them.*

B. Romans 2:1-16 – God’s condemnation rightly falls on the *Moral Sinner*.

1. Romans 2:1 – The **culpability** of the _____ *sinner*.
 - a) Romans 2:1a – **Moral sinners** who _____ judgment on others are without excuse.
 - b) Romans 2:1b – God says that _____ **moral sinners** do the same things they accuse others of doing, they actually condemn themselves.

2. Romans 2:2-3 – The **correctness** of _____ judgment against the *moral sinner*
 - a) Romans 2:2 – God always judges properly. God’s judgment rightly _____ *upon those who practice the same things*.
 - b) Romans 2:3 – God’s judgment is inescapable: Do you think *you* will _____ *the judgment of God*?

3. Romans 2:4-16 – **Corroborating arguments** for the legitimacy of God’s judgment _____ the *moral sinner*
 - a) Romans 2:4a – Just because God is not presently judging does not mean that He will not _____ sin in the future, or that He is lenient with sin.
 - b) Romans 2:4b – God is not judging people yet because He patiently _____ for them to change their minds about their sinfulness.
 - c) Romans 2:5 – **Moral sinners** are storing up _____ justifiable judgment because of their unrepentant hearts in the face of God’s patience.
 - d) Romans 2:6 – Paul argues that God, as a completely righteous _____, gives all people exactly what they deserve, nothing more and nothing less.
 - e) Romans 2:7 – God is _____. Anyone who perseveres every day doing good will receive *eternal life*. Romans 2:10
 - 1) Question: Is there anyone in this category? Romans 3:10-12, 23
 - 2) Isaiah 64:6 says humankind has a double-edged problem: they commit sin and their good works are like filthy _____.
 - 3) Ecclesiastes 7:20 says, *There is not a righteous man on earth who does what is right and _____ sins*.
 - f) Romans 2:8-9 – God is fair. He will punish anyone who does _____ with *wrath and indignation*.
 - 1) We must understand that the _____ world is worthy of punishment. Romans 3:9
 - 2) We must understand that _____ sin makes us guilty of breaking all of God’s law. James 2:10
 - g) Romans 2:11 – God is an impartial _____.

- h) Romans 2:12 – God judges according to ____ understanding.
- 1) All who sin without the Ten Commandments _____ without the commandments.
 - 2) All who sin with the Ten Commandments are judged ____ the commandments.
- i) Romans 2:13a – Knowing the ____ does not justify you.
- j) Romans 2:13b – For the **moral sinner** to be justified on his own, he/she would have to be a perfect ____ of the Law.
- 1) You must remember this important phrase from Romans 2:7 - *by perseverance in doing* _____.
 - 2) To be justified by keeping God’s Laws, a person would need to be perfect _____ moment of his/her life. Romans 2:16, 3:19-20, Galatians 5:4
- k) Romans 2:14-16 – God judges **moral sinners** correctly. Anything you have ever thought or done will be ____ against you on Judgment Day.
- 1) Romans 2:14 – When people who do not have the Ten Commandments instinctively do them, they become a ____ to themselves.
 - 2) Romans 2:15a – When people who do not have the Ten Commandments instinctively do them, they prove that they have the Law written on their hearts and cannot _____ ignorance to sin.
 - 3) Romans 2:15b – People’s consciences become their constant _____, either accusing or acquitting them.
 - 4) Romans 2:16a – One day, God will reveal people’s _____ and condemn them by their understanding of right and wrong according to their consciences.
 - 5) Romans 2:16b – People will be judged and condemned by their own _____ and actions even if they never knew the Ten Commandments.

C. Romans 2:17-3:8 – God’s condemnation rightly falls on the **Religious Sinner**.

1. Romans 2:17-20 – The **example** of the **religious sinner**: *You bear the name* ____.

 - a) Romans 2:17a – The **religious sinner** in this illustration relied on the ____.
 - b) Romans 2:17b – They boasted of having God as _____ god.
 - c) Romans 2:18a – They said they knew God’s _____.
 - d) Romans 2:18b – They felt they ____ God’s requirements. They *approved the...essential*.
 - e) Romans 2:18c – They said the ____ instructed them.
 - f) Romans 2:19 – They felt _____ they were
 - 1) Romans 2:19a – Guides for the spiritually _____.

- 2) Romans 2:19b – _____ for those in spiritual darkness.
 - 3) Romans 2:20a – Correctors of the _____.
 - 4) Romans 2: 20b – _____ of the immature.
 - 5) Romans 2:20c – Possessors of the *Law, the embodiment of knowledge and* _____.
2. Romans 2:21-24 – God’s **evaluation** of the **religious sinner**: *You do not practice what you _____.*
- a) Romans 2:21a – You who teach others, do you not _____ yourself?
 - b) Romans 2:21b – You who say it is wrong to steal, do you not _____?
 - c) Romans 2:22a – You who say it is wrong to commit adultery, do you _____ commit adultery?
 - d) Romans 2:22b – You who say it is wrong to have images or other gods, do you not have _____ as your god?
 - e) Romans 2:23 – You who boast about having God’s Law, do you not dishonor God when you _____ the law?
3. Romans 2:24-29 – God’s **edict** against the **religious sinner**
- a) Romans 2:24 – Your hypocrisy makes God’s name into a _____ word!
 - b) Romans 2:25-27 – Your religious identification (circumcision) would be of value only if you were absolutely _____.
 - c) Romans 2:28-29 – Your external religious identity (i.e. Jew, Protestant, Catholic, etc.) or external ritual (circumcision, baptism, communion) is not _____ for salvation.
 - d) Romans 2:29b – God does the work in our salvation! (Ephesians 1:13-14) The *circumcision...of the heart, by the Spirit* is what counts. This is the _____ of the Spirit of God (Titus 3:5) in a person’s heart (Philippians 3:3) and He brings about eternal salvation.
4. Romans 3:1-9 – Paul **EXPOUNDED** on some sticky questions.
- a) Romans 3:1-2 – Is there any advantage in being a _____?
 - 1) The answer is _____.
 - 2) The advantage of being born a Jew as opposed to a Gentile is that Jews have the very oracles of God, the _____ (Old Testament Scripture).
 - b) Romans 3:3-4 – If someone religious has the Bible and does not believe it or handle it correctly, does that invalidate God or make Him a _____ or unfaithful?
 - 1) The answer is an emphatic _____.
 - 2) May it never be: *Let God be found true and every _____ ... a liar.*

- c) Romans 3:5-6 – If someone religious says, “I’m helping God if I am bad because that highlights the fact that God is _____,” how should we respond?
- 1) The answer is an emphatic, “No, you are not helping God!” *May it never be!* God _____ condones sin!
 - 2) If God condones sin, He is disqualified to be the Judge of the _____.
- d) Romans 3:7-8 – If someone argues, saying, “My _____ make God’s truthfulness really stand out, so I am really helping God when I sin,” what should we answer?
- 1) Once again the answer is, “No, you are not helping God!”
 - 2) Some people say that Paul taught, “Let’s sin so that _____ may come.”
 - 3) Question: Why was Paul accused of this?

D. Romans 3:9-20 – God’s conclusion: the whole _____ is guilty.

1. Romans 3:9 – God’s **far-reaching accusation** is that _____ are under sin.
2. Romans 3:10-18 – Our **final authority** is the _____ of God.
 - a) The Old Testament gives _____ indictments against humanity.
 - b) Romans 3:10-12 – Indictment 1: Humanity’s _____ is deplorable (unrighteous) to God.
 - 1) Romans 3:10 – Not even _____ human has God's approval.
 - 2) Romans 3:11a – Not one _____ understands God.
 - 3) Romans 3:11b – Not one human searches for God and desires to get to _____ Him.
 - 4) Romans 3:12a – _____ human being has rejected God and become worthless.
 - 5) Romans 3:12b – Not even one human _____ right.
 - c) Romans 3:13-14 – Indictment 2: Humanity’s _____ is disgraceful before God.
 - 1) Romans 3:13a – Mankind’s throats (word) are like an open _____.
 - 2) Romans 3:13b – Mankind’s tongues are good only for telling _____.
 - 3) Romans 3:13c – Mankind’s _____ (vocabulary) are as deadly as the fangs of a snake.
 - 4) Romans 3:14 – Mankind’s mouths are _____ of curses and bitterness.
 - d) Romans 3:15-18 – Indictment 3: Humanity’s _____ are despicable to God.
 - 1) Romans 3:15 – Humanity is _____ to become violent.
 - 2) Romans 3:16 – Humanity leaves a _____ of destruction and misery wherever it goes.
 - 3) Romans 3:17 – Humanity does not know how to _____ in peace.
 - 4) Romans 3:18 – Humanity does not respect or _____ God.

3. Romans 3:19-20 – The **finishing argument** is that all are _____ *before God*.
 - a) Romans 3:19a – The Law _____ everyone on Earth guilty
 - 1) Romans 3:19b – So that every _____ (defense) may be silenced.
 - 2) Romans 3:19c – So that _____ the world may become liable for their wrongdoings.
 - b) Romans 3:20a – Even if someone tries to _____ the Law, he will not be acquitted.
 - c) Romans 3:20b – The purpose of the Law is not to _____ man righteous, but to expose man’s culpability.

E. Romans 3:19-20 – Let’s go to Law School. What is the Law all about?

1. The **Ten Commandments** were not given
 - a) Romans 4:14 – To _____ you from your sins. Titus 3:5
 - b) Romans 3:28 – To make you _____ before God, the universal Judge. Galatians 2:16, James 2:10
 - c) Galatians 3:21 – To give you _____, either eternal or abundant.
 - d) Galatians 3:2, 5,10 – To make saved people _____ in the Christian life. Galatians 5:18; Philippians 3:9
 - e) 1 Timothy 1:8,9a – To keep _____ people in line. Galatians 5:4,18
2. God gave the **Ten Commandments**
 - a) Romans 3:19a – To _____ every mouth.
 - b) Romans 3:19b – To _____ the whole world accountable to Him for their sins.
 - c) Galatians 3:24-25 – To be an instructor that brings the unsaved to _____.
 - d) 1 Timothy 1:9-10 – To _____ unrighteous people of sin. God did not give the Law for the justified person.
 - e) Romans 3:20b – To expose the horror of _____. Romans 5:20; 7:7,13b
 - f) Galatians 3:23 – To _____ man in custody until he comes to Christ.
3. Are the **Ten Commandments** bad?
 - a) Romans 7:7a – Is the law sinful? *May it _____ be!*
 - b) Romans 7:12 – The Law is _____, righteous, and good.
 - c) 1 Timothy 1:8 – The Law is good _____ used lawfully.

4. The lawful use of the **Ten Commandments**

- a) 1 Timothy 1:9-10 – The Law is to be used with those still in their _____.
- b) Luke 18:18-23 – Jesus used the Law lawfully to _____ people they were sinners.
- c) John 16:8 – The Holy Spirit _____ with the Law to convict the world of sin, righteousness, and judgment.

5. We should use God's **TEN COMMANDMENTS** in our _____ with the unsaved.
Exodus 20:1-17; Remember James 2:10

- a) **Law #1** *I, the Lord, am your God, who brought you from the land of Egypt, from the house of bondage. You shall _____ no other gods before me.*
Exodus 20:2, 3; Matthew 22:37
 - 1) Man must _____ God only.
 - 2) The Lord commands us to have no _____ gods.
- b) **Law #2** *You shall not make for yourself a carved image or any likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that is on earth under it, or that is in the water below. You shall not _____ down to them or serve them, for I, the Lord, your God, am a jealous God...*
Exodus 20:4,5; 1 Corinthians 6:9
 - 1) In this second command, God prohibits the fabrication of any _____ or idol with the intention of worshiping it or bowing down before it.
 - 2) To burn candles before an image or to _____ to an image is to disobey God.
- c) **Law #3** *You shall not take the name of the Lord your God in _____, for the Lord will not hold guiltless anyone who takes His name in vain.* Exodus 20:7, Matthew 12:33-37, Romans 1:28-32 *haters of God*
 - 1) To claim that God _____ something when He has not spoken is using God's name in vain. 1 Kings 13:1-34, Nehemiah 6:10-14
 - 2) God and His _____ must be respected and His name is never to be used in a flippant way.
 - 3) To use God's name as a verbal exclamation _____ is to sin.
- d) **Law #4** *Remember the Sabbath day to sanctify it. For six days, you may labor and do all your work, but the seventh day is a Sabbath to the Lord your God; on it you shall not do any _____... Exodus 20:8-10; Ecclesiastes 12:1 remember your Creator; Romans 1:25 worshiped creature*
 - 1) God commanded the Israelites to always remember the _____ He rested (ceased from work) from His creation of the world as a reminder that He is their Creator and they are His creatures.
 - 2) Believing in evolution _____ this command.

- e) **Law #5** *Honor your father and your mother that your days may be _____ in the land the Lord your God is giving to you.* Exodus 20:12, Matthew 15:4-9
- 1) God commands all children to _____ their parents.
 - 2) To fail to _____ a parent is to dishonor him/her.
- f) **Law #6** *You shall not _____.* Exodus 20:13, Matthew 5:21-22
- 1) This law says not to murder. God gives the government the legal right to _____ human life. Genesis 9:5-6
 - 2) God has given all mankind _____. Murder oversteps God's authority to determine life and death.
- g) **Law #7** *You shall _____ commit adultery.* Exodus 20:14, Matthew 5:27-28
- 1) God demands that all mankind refrain from adultery, fornication, and every other type of sexual _____.
 - 2) God declares that marriage is the only legitimate _____ for sex. God strictly prohibits any sex outside of marriage.
- h) **Law #8** *You shall not _____.* Exodus 20:15, 1 Corinthians 6:10
- 1) _____ stealing is sin.
 - 2) God says that if you take anything that belongs to another, you are a robber and a _____.
- i) **Law #9** *You shall not give _____ testimony against your neighbor.* Exodus 20:16, Revelation 21:8
- 1) Lying is a _____.
 - 2) God requires all men to tell the _____. Any lie transgresses this law.
- j) **Law #10** *You shall not _____ your neighbor's house. You shall not covet your neighbor's wife, nor his male servant, nor his female servant, nor his ox, nor his donkey, nor anything that belongs to your neighbor.* Exodus 20:17, Galatians 5:19-20, Romans 7:7-9
- 1) To covet is to _____ what belongs to another.
 - 2) To _____ another's possessions is to sin.

III. Romans 3:21- 5:11 – The Doctrine of Justification - God’s Justice Received In Deliverance From the Punishment of Sin

A. Romans 3:21-31 – The explanation of the Doctrine of Justification

1. Romans 3:21 – **Justification** does not come by _____.
 - a) Romans 3:21a – God has revealed His righteousness: His ____ of legally declaring people righteous.
 - b) Romans 3:21b – God’s declares people righteous apart from the ____.
 - 1) God declares people legally righteous _____ from obeying the Law.
 - 2) God justifies people apart from it being _____ or merited by observing the Law.
 - c) Romans 3:21c – The Old Testament (the Law and the Prophets) predicted mankind could be declared _____ with God through justification.
2. Romans 3:22-23 – **Justification** comes by _____.
 - a) Romans 3:22a – God’s righteousness comes as a free gift to all who ____ in Jesus Christ.
 - b) Romans 3:22b – Without exception, this way of being declared righteous comes in the same way to _____ person who believes.
 - 1) Romans 3:22c – Since all must come to God by the _____ way.
 - 2) Romans 3:23a – Since all have equally _____.
 - 3) Romans 3:23b – Since no one measures up to God’s standard of greatness (His _____).
3. Romans 3:24 – **Justification** comes by _____.
 - a) Romans 3:24a – God declares those who believe legally right with Him as a _____ gift.
 - b) Romans 3:24b – God declares those who believe legally right with Him through His completely undeserved loving favor (His _____).
4. Romans 3:24c – **Justification** comes by redemption. God makes us right with Him through the price _____ by Jesus Christ (i.e. His substitutionary death.)
5. Romans 3:25 – **Justification** comes by propitiation, meaning God’s demands for salvation have been _____ and fully satisfied. 1 John 2:2
 - a) Romans 3:25a – God’s righteous demands against sinners were satisfied and His wrath _____ (propitiated) when the innocent Jesus Christ died for the whole world.
 - 1) It was important that Jesus die in clear _____ of many witnesses.
 - 2) His death on the cross was a _____ verification that the debt for sin was paid.

- b) Romans 3:25b – A person receives the benefit of justification *through* _____ in Christ, the One who died for our sins and rose again.
6. Romans 3:25c-26 – **Justification** comes by a perfectly _____ means.
- a) Romans 3:25c – Jesus’ execution explained God’s forbearance in not destroying all mankind for their sins from _____ to the cross.
- b) Romans 3:26a – Jesus’ public execution is _____ that God is just when He now acquits sinners of their sins. Just as the Law required, the death penalty for sins was fully paid.
- c) Romans 3:26b – Jesus’ substitutionary death allows God to legally and honestly acquit all sinners who _____ in Jesus Christ.
7. Romans 3:27 – **Justification** removes all _____.
- a) Romans 3:27a – *Where is boasting?* Can anyone _____ that he is worthy of salvation? Has anyone made himself right with God?
- b) No! All boasting is _____. It is excluded. Jeremiah 9:23-24
- c) Romans 3:27b – Is boasting excluded by some law we have successfully kept? _____.
- d) Romans 3:27c – All boasting is removed by the _____ of faith! Since faith is the ultimate non-work issue, all boasting is removed when you are justified before God by faith.
8. Romans 3:28 – **Justification** comes independent of the _____.
- a) Justification by faith precludes justification by _____.
- 1) Romans 3:28a – Paul said, “We maintain that a person is declared right with God by trusting in Christ (by _____).” Do you firmly hold this same truth?
- 2) Romans 3:28b – Paul said, “We maintain that a person is made right with God independently of, and distinctly apart from, doing good _____ found in observing the Law. Do you firmly hold to this truth?”
9. Romans 3:29-30 – **Justification** by faith is the _____ for all people. God plays no favorites.
- a) Are all (Jews and non-Jews alike) declared _____ with God in the same way?
- 1) Romans 3:29 – Yes. Since we all have the one _____ true God, we are all declared right with Him in the same way.
- 2) Romans 3:30 – _____ Jews and non-Jews alike are all declared right with the one true universal God through faith in Christ and His death for their sins and resurrection.
10. Romans 3:31 – **Justification** by faith does not undermine the _____.
- a) Romans 3:31a – If we are made right with God by faith, are we saying that the Law is useless or _____?
- 1) Romans 3:31b – *May it _____ be!*

- 2) Romans 3:31c – Being declared right with God through faith in Christ’s substitutionary death establishes the validity of the Law since it says, “The wages for sin is _____.”

B. Romans 4:1-25 – Examples from the Old Testament of being justified without the Law

1. Romans 4:1-5 – **Abraham’s** justification before God was based on _____, not works.
 - a) Romans 4:1 – We will see that Abraham discovered that man is made right with God through faith in Him, apart from _____.
 - b) Romans 4:2 – Abraham discovered that anyone justified through faith and not by works has no reason to _____. Salvation that comes through faith cancels out all pride.
 - c) Romans 4:3 – Abraham discovered that God credited righteousness to him as a ____ gift at the moment he believed in God. Righteousness was not a reward for any good works.
 - d) Romans 4:4 – Abraham understood the vast difference between _____ paid to someone who merits them through work and the undeserved favor given freely to someone who does not work and, therefore, does not merit it. God credits righteousness to someone as a free gift at the moment he simply believes God.
 - 1) Work is recompensed by earned _____.
 - 2) Wages are never counted/considered a _____ or a gift.
 - 3) Wages are counted as deserved payment, as something ____ you.
 - 4) Justification before God is a free _____, not a payment.
 - e) Romans 4:5a – Abraham found that God does not classify faith as a _____. *But to the one who **does not work** but believes...*
 - 1) _____ is not an effort, work, or contribution that God rewards with salvation.
 - 2) To God, faith is the _____ opposite, the antithesis, of work.
 - 3) By its very nature, faith is not meritorious work that deserves reward or compensation, but rather it is the cessation from work or _____.
 - f) Romans 4:5b – Abraham trusted in the Lord. His faith was *in the _____ who justifies the ungodly.*
 - 1) Biblical faith is not an aura of good will or a _____ feeling about God.
 - 2) Biblical faith always has an object. The worthy _____ of Abraham’s faith, the coming Deliverer, was totally capable of saving him. John 8:56
 - g) Romans 4:5c – Abraham found that God declares the ungodly right with Him through faith and not through personal _____, as expressed in *who justifies the ungodly.*
 - h) Romans 4:5b – When a person believes on the Lord Jesus Christ, God counts his _____

as righteousness.

- i) John 8:56 – In whom did Abraham trust? He trusted in the _____ Messiah Jesus Christ, even though he did not know His name or the exact work He would do.
2. Romans 4:6-8 – **David** discovered that justification before God is based on God’s _____, *blessed is the man...*
 - a) Romans 4:6 – David discovered justification by grace when he understood the blessedness of God’s crediting righteousness to his account apart from _____.
 - b) Romans 4:7a – David saw justification by grace in the blessing of undeserved forgiveness of his lawless _____.
 - c) Romans 4:7b – David saw justification by grace in the blessing of undeserved removal of sin from God’s _____.
 - d) Romans 4:8 – David saw justification by grace in the blessing of God’s not _____ his sins into account.
 3. Romans 4:9-12 – Abraham’s salvation proves that justification is by **grace** through **faith** alone apart from _____.
 - a) Romans 4:9 – Is justification by faith through grace for the Jewish nation _____ and not for other nations? Was it only for Abraham, the Jew, that God reckoned faith as righteousness?
 - b) Romans 4:10-11a – Abraham was justified _____ God instituted the ritual of circumcision.
 - c) Romans 4:11b – Abraham was _____ a Gentile when God declared him righteous; therefore, God can declare non-Jews and the uncircumcised right with Him.
 - d) Romans 4:11c – Anyone in the world, Jewish or non-Jewish, circumcised or uncircumcised, can be saved without any _____.
 - e) Romans 4:12 – Trusting in God as Abraham did, ensures justification. Religious rituals such as _____, communion, confirmation, infant baptism, circumcision, going to church, praying, lighting candles, walking the aisle, etc. in no way affect justification.
 4. Romans 4:13-15 – Abraham’s salvation proved that justification is by **grace** through **faith** alone, apart from obeying the _____ Commandments. Galatians 3:15-18
 - a) Romans 4:13 – God did not fulfill His promise to Abraham and his descendants because Abraham obeyed the _____, but rather because he believed God’s promise.
 - b) Romans 4:14 – If righteousness or salvation came through obeying the Ten Commandments, _____ things would happen.
 - 1) Romans 4:14a – *...faith is made _____...* Faith in Christ’s death on the cross would have no value or significance in saving fallen mankind. We would save ourselves by our own efforts.
 - 2) Romans 4:14b – *...the promise nullified...* Salvation would not be based on God’s

- promise to _____ those who trust Christ but rather on man's personal worthiness.
- c) Romans 4:15a – Beware you who believe people are saved by obeying the Law! The Law does not bring salvation; rather, it brings the _____ of God. Romans 3:19-20
- d) Romans 4:15b – Abraham was declared right with God long before the Law existed, thereby proving that man can be declared _____ with God apart from the Law. Romans 3:28
5. Romans 4:16 – Abraham's salvation proves that justification is through a **faith** that accords with _____.
- a) Romans 4:16a – _____ faith accords perfectly with God's grace.
- 1) Since faith is not a _____ (Romans 4:5), it is harmonious with grace.
 - 2) If faith were some kind of work, salvation would not be by _____ because grace is unmerited favor given for free. Romans 11:6, Ephesians 2:8-9
 - 3) Do you remember God's promise to Abraham that pertains to all mankind? *All the families of the earth shall be _____*... Genesis 12:3.
- b) Romans 4:16b – God's grace is for _____ who believe in Christ, regardless of national or cultural ethnicity.
6. Romans 4:17-25 – Abraham's testimony proves that justification is by God's _____ without any human effort.
- a) Romans 4:17 – Abraham's faith was not based on his _____ ability. Contrary to popular belief, God helps those who cannot help themselves.
- b) Romans 4:18 – Abraham's faith was _____ based on feelings.
- c) Romans 4:19 – Abraham's faith was not based on _____ possibilities.
- d) Romans 4:20a – Abraham's faith was not based on _____.
- e) Romans 4:20b – Abraham's faith _____ stronger as time passed.
- f) Romans 4:21 – Abraham's faith was not based on circumstances but rather on God's _____.
- g) Romans 4:22 – Abraham was counted right with God _____ he believed in God.
- h) Romans 4:23-25 – Abraham is not the only one saved by faith. So are _____!
- 1) Romans 4:23 – The Scripture that says *and Abraham believed God and it was counted to him as righteousness* was written for _____, too.
 - 2) Romans 4:24 – This written testimony declares that _____ faith can make us right with God. We are made right with God the moment we believe in Him who raised Jesus our Lord from the dead.
 - 3) Romans 4:25 – This is the Gospel clearly spelled out. Jesus was delivered up for our

_____ and raised again for our justification.

- 4) Romans 4:24-25 – We are made right with God when we personally _____ in Christ and His death for our sins and His resurrection. 1 Corinthians 15:1-4

C. Romans 5:1-11 – The end results of Justification

1. Romans 5:1-5a – The **privileges** of being made right with God ...*having been justified* by _____...
 - a) Romans 5:1 – **Past** view: We have _____ with God through our Lord Jesus Christ.
 - b) Romans 5:2a – **Present** perspective: Through faith in Christ, we gain access to God and a permanent standing in His _____.
 - c) Romans 5:2b – **Future** outlook: We rejoice that God guarantees we absolutely will experience His _____.
 - d) Romans 5:3-4 – **A new outlook on life**: We have the ability to rejoice in all our _____.
 - 1) Romans 5:3 – Because we _____ that our trials produce endurance (perseverance).
 - 2) Romans 5:4a – Because we know that our _____ produce integrity (proven character).
 - 3) Romans 5:4a – Because we know that our trials produce optimistic anticipation (_____ and confidence).
 - e) Romans 5:5a – **A new inner peace**: We have God's _____ poured into our hearts. Ephesians 1:3-4, Colossians 2:10-15, 2 Peter 1:3-4
2. Romans 5:5b-10 – The **permanence** of having been declared right with God (justified): The Trinity at _____
 - a) Romans 5b – God the Holy Spirit indwells us permanently. He _____ leaves us. Romans 8:9; Ephesians 1:13-14, 4:30
 - b) Romans 5:6-9 – The Lord Jesus Christ is our perfect Substitute who fully _____ our sin debt. For whom did Christ die?
 - 1) Romans 5:18 – He died for _____. 1 Timothy 2:5-6, 4:10
 - 2) Matthew 20:28 – He died for _____.
 - 3) Romans 5:6 – He died for the _____.
 - 4) Romans 5:8 – He died for _____.
 - 5) Hebrews 2:9 – He died for every _____.

- 6) John 3:16 – He died for the _____.
 - 7) 1 John 2:2 – He died for the _____ world.
 - 8) John 11:50-51 – He died for the whole _____ of Israel.
 - 9) Ephesians 5:25 – He died for the _____.
 - 10) John 10:11 – He died for His _____.
 - 11) 2 Peter 2:1 – He died for _____-deniers.
 - 12) Isaiah 53:6 – He died for _____ of us.
 - 13) Galatians 2:20 – He died for _____ too!
- c) Romans 5:10 – God the _____ gave us precious promises. We have His sure and firm promises *through the death of His Son*.
3. Romans 5:9-10 – Three **perspectives** of having been declared right with God; the three _____ of salvation
- a) Romans 5:9a – **Justification** - We were justified forever by His death at a point in time in the _____.
 - b) Romans 5:9b – **Glorification** - We will _____ saved from the wrath of God in the future.
 - c) Romans 5:10 – **Sanctification** - We will be saved by His _____ in the present in an ongoing sense. Romans 8:11, Colossians 1:27, 3:4; Philippians 1:20-22; 1 Corinthians 1:30-31; Galatians 2:20b
4. Romans 5:11 – The **product** of being declared right with God in our _____ lives
- a) Romans 5:11a – We _____ in our God.
 - b) Romans 5:11b – We rejoice through _____ Lord Jesus Christ.
 - c) Romans 5:11c – We recognize our _____ standing of acceptance to God.

Romans 5:12-21— Truths of Identification, a Precursor to Understanding Sanctification.

D. Romans 5:12-21 – The two identities that sum up all humanity - 1 Corinthians 15:20-22, 45-49

1. God identifies all humanity in (with) one of ____ men: the *First Adam* or the *Last Adam* (Christ). 1 Corinthians 15:45, Philippians 3:20-21
2. God ____ you a member of one of these two lineages. John 3:3,5-6, Galatians 6:15
3. Adam and Christ are like national ____ who represent the two branches of humanity. Thus, in his epistles, Paul often referred to the believer as being *in Christ*.
Ephesians 1:3,4,6,7,10-11,13
4. In God's assessment, whatever is true of your *national head*, Christ or Adam, is ____ of you. 1 Corinthians 15:22
5. You must ____ in your understanding of who you are in Christ (your true identity as a believer) in order to enjoy your position to the full. 2 Corinthians 5:17
6. Because you were ____ again, God identifies you with Christ twenty-four hours a day seven days a week, forever. John 17:23, Ephesians 2:6, Colossians 3:3
7. What about you? At ____ given time in both your daily life and your thought-life, you are either identifying yourself with Adam (your former head) or with Christ (your new head).
John 15:4-5

E. Romans 5:12-15 – The heritage given us by the two branches of humanity (Adam's and Christ's)

1. Romans 5:12-14 – **Adam**, our ____ head, gave us a terrible heritage.
 - a) Romans 5:12a – The one man Adam brought ____ into the human race.
 - b) Romans 5:12b – Sadly, we received the sentence of ____ from Adam's sin.
 - c) Romans 5:12c – Death was handed down to ____ because of our relationship to Adam.
 - 1) Romans 5:12d – Not only did we inherit death from Adam, but, like him, we also deserve death because ____ have sinned.
 - 2) Romans 5:13a – From Adam to Moses, before the Ten Commandments existed, everyone ____ because of sin.
 - 3) Romans 5:13b – Since they could break no law as had Adam, God did ____ impute their personal sins to them as a *transgression* or as a breaking of a law.

- 4) Romans 5:14a – Even though God did not impute their sins as *transgressions*, humans from the time of Adam to Moses still died because of the sin _____ and the sin penalty imputed, or passed down, to them from Adam.
- 5) Romans 5:14b – Even though people from the time of Adam to Moses did not break a law as had Adam, all _____ Adam, died.
- d) Romans 5:14c – **Adam** was a _____ of Christ, *a type of Him who was to come*.
 - 1) Adam was a type of Christ in that he was the progenitor of the _____ of humanity who all bore his likeness and his characteristics. 1 Corinthians 15:44-49
 - 2) As a type of Christ, Adam _____ before God as the representative of his branch of humanity just as Christ stands before God as the representative of His branch.
 - 3) The sin, death, and judgment that Adam possessed, his children possess _____ well. In the same way, whatever Christ possesses, His children also possess.
2. Romans 5:15 – **Christ**, our new _____, gives His branch of humanity (us) a blessed heritage.
 - a) Through his sin, Adam passed the death penalty to all who are _____ Adam.
 - b) Conversely, *in Christ* we receive the free gift of God’s _____ because of Christ’s righteousness.
 - 1) This free gift is not like the death _____ that the man Adam bestowed on his line, except that all who belong to the “national” head, *the many* in Adam, inherit it.
 - 2) This free gift is the grace of God abounding through the Man Christ Jesus to His lineage, *the _____* of Christ.

F. Romans 5:16 – Two Legacies

1. Romans 5:16a – **Adam** gained us the judgment that came from his _____ transgression.
 - a) Adam’s _____ sin brought God’s judgment against us.
 - b) God’s judgment against us brought _____ condemnation.
2. Romans 5:16b – **Christ** gained for us the free gift (saving _____), resulting in justification.
 - a) Christ procured _____ us the salvation grace of God.
 - b) This free _____ resulted in God’s declaring us righteous.

G. Romans 5:17 – Two Dominions

1. Romans 5:17a – **Adam's** transgression brought death's dominion. His _____ is one of death.
 - a) Adam's one transgression caused death to reign as _____ among his descendants.
 - b) Since the fall, death has reigned through Adam (*the one* _____) among his people.

2. Romans 5:17b – **Christ's** obedient act (His death on the cross) brought life's dominion; He gives to His _____ both abundant and eternal life. John 7:38
 - a) Christ's people, who have received the abundance of God's grace, _____ in life.
 - b) Christ's people, who have also received the _____ of justification (being made right with God), reign in life. (*Gift* here is the Greek word DOREA, meaning free gift.)
2 Corinthians 11:7, Ephesians 3:7, Revelation 22:6,17

H. Romans 5:18 – Two choices that changed history

1. Romans 5:18a – **Adam** _____ to disobey God.
 - a) Adam's _____ transgression (his act of unrighteousness), his sin of disobedience, brought sin and condemnation into the human race. Genesis 3:6
 - b) Adam's act of unrighteousness resulted in condemnation for _____ humankind.

2. Romans 5:18b – **Christ** chose to _____ God the Father.
 - a) Christ's act of righteousness, His death on the cross, brought a _____ for the sins of the whole world. Philippians 2:8
 - b) Christ's act of righteousness _____ the opportunity for justification to all humankind.

I. Romans 5:19 – Two actions with two very different results

1. Romans 5:19a – **Adam's** disobedience
 - a) affects _____ whole race.
 - b) establishes his entire lineage as _____.

2. Romans 5:19b – **Christ's** obedience - *obedient unto death, even the death of the _____*, Philippians 2:8
 - a) affects _____ who believe (all His born-again ones, all His *many*) and is freely offered to all of Adam's *many*.
 - b) establishes all His _____ as *righteous*.

J. Romans 5:20-21 – Two Spheres: The Law versus Grace

1. Romans 5:20-21 – **Law**: God designed the Law to build a _____ against Adam's *many* (his fallen race) and in order to condemn them to death.
 - a) Romans 2:13 – God has always sought to clearly define _____ to Adam's race.
 - b) Romans 5:20a – God gave the Law to open every _____ to humanity's ever-present sin.
 - c) Romans 3:19-20 – Sin was in the world before the Law but was _____ easily recognized.
Romans 7:7
 - d) Romans 5:20b – _____ abounded as a result of the Law's emergence.
 - e) Romans 5:21a – Sin *reigned in death* by gaining control and giving death to _____ mankind.

2. Romans 5:20-21 – **Grace**: This grace is for Christ's race, designed to bring real _____ to His *many*.
 - a) With the coming of the Law and the condemnation it brought, grace became the _____ solution.
 - b) Romans 5:20b – Grace _____-abounds wherever sin increases.
 - c) Romans 5:21a – Now that Christ has come and completed His work on the cross, *grace and* _____ reign where law and death once dominated.
 - d) Romans 5:21b – God's grace brings righteous living with no _____ that grace will make people sin. Titus 2:11-13

IV. Romans 6:1-8:17 – The Doctrine of Sanctification: Deliverance from the Power of Sin

A. Positional Sanctification: Since you are now *in Christ*, you should understand your new relationship to **sin**

1. Sin

- a) Sin as a _____ (Greek: HARMARTIA) appears in 39 verses in Romans.
 - 1) It appears _____ times in chapter 5 after verse 12.
 - 2) It appears _____ times in chapter 6.
 - 3) It appears _____ times in chapter 7.
 - 4) It appears _____ times in chapter 8:1-10.
 - 5) The sanctification chapters (5:12-8:17) refer to sin no fewer than _____ times.
 - (a) Remarkably, in the first four chapters of Romans, sin (HAMARTIA) as a noun appears only _____ times.
 - (b) Similarly, in Romans 8:11 through 16:27, the word sin appears only _____ times.
 - 6) The plural form of sin (sins) appears only _____ times in Romans (4:7, 7:5, 11:27) and only once in the chapters dealing with sanctification.
- b) Sin as a _____ (Greek: HAMARTANO) appears _____ times in Romans. Of the 7 uses of sin as a verb, 4 are in the sanctification chapters.
- c) The great number of uses of the word sin in the sanctification chapters shows that God focuses on sin in the _____ of the believer rather than on sin in the ungodly.
- d) God _____ about your attitude toward sin in your Christian life!
- e) Note also that the Greek noun for sin is most often in the singular rather than in the _____ (sins). This is significant, as you will see.
- f) In Romans 5-8, the Greek usually pairs *sin* with the definite article _____ (*the sin*).
 - 1) The use of the definite article *the* with the singular noun *sin* leaves us to ask: “The sin _____?”
 - 2) Romans 7:17-18 tells us that the answer to “the sin *what?*” is *the sin* _____.
 - 3) *The sin* refers to the *indwelling sin*, the fleshly _____ of a person.

g) In summary

- 1) When Paul referred to sin in the believer's life, he purposely used the singular form of the word sin to indicate the _____ of sin (the fleshly nature) and not its products, sins in the plural.
 - (a) In essence, he focused on the root of sin, not the _____.
 - (b) You will never properly deal with the issue of sin by dealing with your individual sins. You must go to the _____, the sin nature or *the sin*.

- 2) The _____ and the world are curiously absent in this passage that deals with sin in the believer's life. Too many Christians blame *Satan* and the *world* for all their ills and never deal with the root problem, their sin nature.

2. Romans 6:1 – Why shouldn't we go on sinning?

a) Suppose a well-meaning Christian asked you, "Shall I continue in sin that _____ may abound?" Wouldn't you answer, "No!?" Place an X beside all the reasons this person should not sin.

- 1) Sin is bad for you. _____
- 2) Sin offends God. _____
- 3) Sin is not good for your health. _____
- 4) Sin will cause you to lose rewards. _____
- 5) If you sin, you will be submitting to the devil and the world. _____
- 6) God will discipline you for sinning. _____
- 7) Don't sin, because _____.

b) Paul posed this question because in Romans 5:20-21, he stated that God's _____ is always greater than sin's ability to condemn.

- 1) You cannot ____-sin the grace of God.
- 2) When sin abounds, grace _____-abounds.

3. Romans 6:2 – Paul gave an astounding answer to the question, "Why _____ sin?"

a) Romans 6:2a – ***We who _____ to the sin...*** is a meaningful statement that we might disregard if we don't stop and give it proper consideration.

- 1) When explaining why we should not sin, Paul reasoned differently than most Bible teachers. Paul declared that the reason a Christian should not sin is because we are dead to sin. Astounding!

- 2) Paul took care not to say that our sin _____ is dead. This is not a matter of semantics. He meant exactly what he wrote.
 - 3) _____ are dead to sin (*the sin*, our sin nature), but our sin nature is not dead.
- b) Romans 6:2b – *How shall we ... still live in it?*
- 1) Dead people don't live in their old _____ or participate in their old relationships. Dead people feel no pain.
 - 2) With death _____ separation.
 - 3) We are not to continue in sin because our relationship with the sin nature is no longer the same. We are now to count ourselves _____ to sin (sin singular, *the sin nature*).

B. Romans 6:1-2 – Positional Sanctification: KNOW your new relationship to sin (HAMARTIA).

1. A Review of Romans 6:1-2
 - a) Romans 6:1 – Remember that Paul posed the question, *Why not continue sinning so that _____ might abound?*
 - b) Romans 6:2a – Paul's startling answer was that we are _____ to the sin nature.
2. Romans 6:2b – Now let's take some time to KNOW what this means!
 - a) The pronoun *we* refers _____ to believers.
 - b) The phrase _____ *to sin* refers to each believer's position, while the phrase *live any longer in it* obviously refers to the believer's practice.
 - 1) You must clearly know and understand the difference between your position in Christ and your condition, or your eternal _____, in Christ versus present standing in life.
 - 2) First, let's examine what the positional statement *died to sin* does _____ mean
 - (a) It does not mean that the sin nature is dead _____ (that would be eradication).
 - (b) It does not mean that you must _____ yourself to die to the sin nature. Paul stated *we died to sin* as a fact, not as a command for us to obey.
 - (c) It does not mean that you are _____ to the sin nature. This verb is in the *aorist tense*, not the present tense, meaning that it happened at one punctuated point in time.
 - (d) It does not mean that you must _____, or crucify, the sin nature. This human effort would result only in frustration. You cannot crucify yourself!

- 3) So, what does *dead to sin* mean?
- (a) It means ____ ____ dead to my sin nature by virtue of the fact that I was positionally crucified with Christ.
- (b) In His death, He (and we also since we are in Him) died to the whole realm of ____ (including sins (plural), Satan, the world, even our indwelling sin nature). Romans 6:10, Galatians 2:20
- (c) It means that in God's estimation, every believer has been crucified ____ Christ. Galatians 2:20, Colossians 3:1-3
- (d) With Christ, we have positionally died, or been separated and _____, from the sin nature's right to rule in our lives. Romans 6:6

C. Romans 6:3-10 – Positional Sanctification: *KNOW* how you acquired your new identity in Christ.

1. Romans 6:3-5a – An important **deduction** will help you ____ your new standing.
- a) According to Romans 6:3, INTO WHAT has the believer been baptized? ____ Jesus Christ.
- b) The word *baptized* literally means to be identified ____, to be placed into, or to be immersed.
- c) Every believer has been identified ____ Christ in his new birth. Every believer should know this truth.
- d) ____ has identified every believer with Christ.
- 1) Romans 6:3b – In His death: *We have been baptized ____ His death.*
- 2) Romans 6:4a – In His ____: *We were buried with Him through baptism into death.*
- 3) Romans 6:4b-5a – In His resurrection: *In order that as Christ was raised from the dead through the glory of the Father so we too might ____ in newness of life.*
2. Romans 6:5b – An important **recognition** for you to make — There is no reason for you to have an identity _____!
- a) God sees you, His child, as one who died, was buried, then raised again in Christ; whether or not you see yourself in this way, ____ eternally does.
- 1) This truth is the ____ for every believer in Christ Jesus.
- 2) God wants ____ to know this and to identify yourself in this way.
- b) You do not have to make yourself dead. God says you have already died and been raised to newness of life. Because this death and resurrection are true of your “national” ____ Jesus Christ, they are true of you, too.

- c) Your understanding (or lack of understanding) of this truth will have tremendous practical ramifications on _____ you live your Christian life.
- 1) Will you _____ in the victory that Christ, through His death for you, has already won over your sin nature?
 - 2) Or, will you refuse to acknowledge this _____ and walk in ignorance, continually falling prey to the sin nature's ravages?
- d) Romans 6:5b – _____ position in Christ is important to God. Is it equally important to you?
- 1) Romans 6:5b – Our future _____ resurrection is based on God's view that we already died in Christ's death, burial, and resurrection. (*Certainly we shall be also in the likeness of His resurrection.*)
 - 2) Because God sees you as having died in Christ and thus been united with Him, He will one day literally _____ you from the dead. 1 Corinthians 15:20-26
3. Romans 6:6 – Important **ramifications**: _____ how your new standing changed you.
- a) Romans 6:6a – Our old unregenerate _____
- 1) The phrase **old self** (*KJV-old man*) refers to your _____ identity, all that you were in Adam before your salvation. The person that you were in Adam died. You are no longer related to Adam. (Please note that your old self or your old man is **not** synonymous with your *old nature*.)
 - 2) The word *crucified* implies being _____ to death legally, meaning that your old man was punished by capital punishment (the death penalty).
- b) Romans 6:6b – Our sin nature: *that our _____ of sin might be done away with*
- 1) The phrase *be done away with* (Greek: KATARGEIO) means to _____ powerless or inoperative, put out of business, or strip of power.
 - (a) The body of sin, our *sin nature* (the embodiment of sin in our lives), has been left inoperative, stripped of its _____ over us.
 - (b) The phrase *be done _____ with* is not the best translation of the Greek word KATERGEO because it sounds as if the *body of sin* was annihilated. Neither our physical bodies nor our sin natures have been annihilated.
 - (c) Our sin nature was rendered powerless over us so that we would not have to _____ it as slaves any longer.
 - 2) The phrase *body of sin* refers to the sin _____. Some commentators believe it refers to the human body under the control of the sin nature and others hold that it is the sin nature itself. The latter is the preferred interpretation.
 - (a) The sin nature, not the human _____, is the thing rendered powerless.

- (b) Though the human body is under God's curse and is not yet glorified, it is not the real problem in the believer's life. The human body is not intrinsically _____ nor is it the cause of sin in the believer's life!
- (i) Your still un-glorified human body is now the _____ of the Holy Spirit. If your body is intrinsically evil, why would He live there? He wouldn't. 1 Corinthians 6:13-20
 - (ii) God tells us to present our bodies as living sacrifices. God never accepted a sacrifice that was unclean or _____. Sacrificial lambs were to be pure, unblemished, and spotless. Romans 12:1-2
- (c) The _____ of you that is intrinsically evil is your sin nature, not your human body.
- (i) Only when your sin nature _____ in your mortal body does your body become a vehicle or vessel for sin
 - (ii) Those who teach that the sin nature is eradicated at salvation teach that problems in the Christian life are related to our Adamic bodies (i.e. ruts in the brain or _____ patterns established prior to salvation. They would say the answer is to retrain the brain and form new habits).
- (d) Teachers who say that our sin nature has been eradicated believe that the answer to sin in the believer's life is to learn _____ habits.
- (i) This concept _____ like the gnostic heresy that falsely considered the body and anything physical to be evil and the spirit and soul to be pure.
 - (ii) These teachers wrongly believe that holiness comes by controlling the human _____.
- (e) Of course, the human body is not as perfect as when God created Adam. God cursed it (Genesis 3:16-18) and subjected it, along with all creation, to futility Romans 8:19-21. It dies because of the _____. Genesis 3:19
- (f) _____ rendered this *body of sin* powerless. The sin nature is left powerless over me. The human body is not rendered powerless.
- (g) The Holy Spirit's use of the phrase *body of sin* sets it apart from the _____ body. He would have simply written *body* or *mortal body* (cf. Romans 6:12) to refer to the human body.
- (i) In Colossians 2:11, Paul set a precedence for calling the sin nature *the _____* (Greek: SOMA) *of the flesh*, a phrase that indicates the sin nature was cut off (circumcised) with the circumcision of Christ. Our human bodies were not cut off in this circumcision.
 - (ii) Also, in Romans 7:24, the Spirit used the metaphor *body of this death* to describe the sin nature. Paul did not desire to be delivered from the human body but rather from the *body of death*, meaning from the dominance and control of the sin nature in _____ life.

- (iii) Why would the Holy Spirit call the sin nature a _____?
- (1) The word body (Greek: SOMA) can refer to the essence as opposed to the _____ of an object. (See Colossians 2:17)
 - (2) The result of our co-crucifixion with Christ is that God has dealt with the body (the essence, the _____, *soma*) of sin rather than the shadow or result, which would be personal sins.
4. Romans 6:6c-7 – Important **relationship**: Know your freedom _____ the sin nature.
- a) Romans 6:6c – Know that *we should no longer be _____ to sin*.
 - 1) First, note that Paul did not _____ that we should no longer be slaves to the human body, but rather that we should not be slaves to sin.
 - 2) Second, note that *sin* is in the singular and is a noun. This phrase, then, refers specifically to indwelling sin, the sin nature, rather than to individual _____.
 - b) Romans 6:7 – Know that we should not be slaves to sin *because he who has died is _____ from sin*.
 - 1) Because of the believer's identification with Christ in His death, the sin nature's right to _____ as master in the believer's life has been legally broken so that the believer is now legally freed from slavery to the sin nature. Romans 8:3-4
 - 2) Because God has identified us with the cross-_____ of Jesus Christ and the effects of this work have passed on to us, we are no longer slaves to the sin nature.
 - 3) Because of our identification _____ Christ's death, we have been freed from our previous relationship with the sin nature.
 - (a) It is important to know that _____ died Romans 6:2, 7 *to* the sin nature, but the sin nature did not die.
 - (b) It is important to comprehend that the sin nature was rendered powerless _____ us in its entirety (in body, soul, and spirit).
5. Romans 6:8-10 – Important practical **RESULTS** of our identification (death and new life) in Christ's death and resurrection that you should _____
- a) Romans 6:8 – *Now if we have died with Christ, [then] we believe that we shall also live with Him*.
 - 1) In the future: Your death with Christ is so valid that even though *it is appointed unto man once to die* (Hebrews 9:27), should the rapture happen today, you would go straight to heaven without dying. You do _____ need to die.
 - 2) Today: *Now if (if is a first class condition, meaning the speaker assumes a reality) we died with Christ (and we did), then we believe we shall also _____ with Him (and we will)*.

- b) Romans 6:9 – *Knowing that Christ, having been raised from the dead, is _____ to die again...*
- 1) Christ died *once* and was raised from the dead *once*, and in these actions He conquered death _____ for all, for all men for all time.
 - 2) Death mastered Him once but will never do so again; Christ now masters death. He holds the _____ to death and hell. Hebrews 2:14-15, Revelation 1:18
- c) Romans 6:10a – *For the death that _____ died he died to sin ...*
- 1) Romans 6:10b – *He died to sin...* Sin here is a singular _____, thus referring to indwelling sin or the sin nature.
 - (a) Christ died _____ our sins (1 Corinthians 15:3, 1 Peter 3:18), but here Paul wrote that He also died _____ sin on our behalf. *He condemned sin in the flesh.* Romans 8:3
 - (b) We do not have to die to the sin nature ourselves because in His one death on our behalf, He died to every form of _____, including *sin singular* or the *sin nature*. Romans 7:17-18
 - 2) Romans 6:10c– *He died to sin, _____...* Christ doesn't need to re-die. He died once; therefore, in Him you died to the whole realm of sin. Hebrews 7:27
 - 3) Romans 6:10d – *He died to sin, once _____*. His one death was for all of humanity even though only the redeemed benefit. His one death was enough to liberate us from all forms of evil, including Satan, the world, sins plural, and the sin nature. Hebrews 2:9, 10:10
- d) Romans 6:10b – *...but the life that He lives, He lives to _____.*
- 1) The life that Christ lives (present tense), He _____ to God and to God alone.
 - 2) His resurrected life is the basis of your _____ to live the Christian life. Colossians 1:27b, 3:4
 - 3) Because you are now in the living Christ, you are not only dead to sin but also marvelously _____ unto God.

D. Romans 6:11 – Positional Sanctification made practical: Counting on your new identity with Christ

1. This verse gives the first imperative command for Christians in the _____ of Romans.
2. While it is wonderful to know our position in Christ, knowledge _____ is not enough.
 - a) What you know does not help you unless you _____ on it by faith.
 - b) You can know that you were placed into the death, burial, and resurrection of Christ and yet _____ benefit from it.
3. Romans 6:11 – What are you going to _____ with your knowledge of verses 1-10?

- a) *Likewise consider* (reckon)... What does it _____ to consider, or reckon?
- 1) The Greek verb for *reckon* is LOGIZOMAI, an accounting and mathematics term, used at least _____ times in Romans.
 - 2) Math and accounting deal with realities and certainties. For example: two plus two always equals four. With _____, what is true today is also true tomorrow.
 - 3) To reckon is to count _____ the facts, to personally count something as factual.
 - 4) For example, God reckoned LOGIZOMAI Abraham as _____ with Himself when Abraham believed. Romans 4:3
 - 5) God asks you to count these truths to be ____! Since you trusted Christ for salvation, God now counts Christ's death as your death and Christ's standing as your standing.
 - 6) Plainly stated, reckoning is walking daily by faith in the truth of who you _____ now in Christ.
- b) What exactly does God command you to count on, or reckon?
- 1) Romans 6:11a – First, you are to consider/ count/*reckon yourselves to be dead* [_____ KJV] *to sin...* Colossians 2:20, 3:1-3
 - (a) In your co-crucifixion _____ Christ (Romans 6:6), you died to sin (singular) - the sin nature.
 - (b) Because you died to its realm and its reach, the sin nature does not have _____ over you. Christ's death on the cross separated you from the sin nature's power over you.
 - 2) Romans 6:11b – Second, you are to consider (count/reckon) yourselves to be _____ *unto God*. Colossians 3:4
 - 3) Romans 6:11c – Third, this reckoning is possible because you are _____ *Christ Jesus*. You have a positional relationship with Jesus in His crucifixion and resurrection.
- c) What reckoning is not
- 1) It is _____ creative or imaginative thinking.
 - 2) It is not you _____ to convince yourself that this is true.
 - 3) It is not existentialism, in which what you believe becomes your personal _____.
 - 4) It is _____ positive thinking.
- d) Where does that leave you?
- 1) Your co-crucifixion with Christ is _____ of you whether or not you believe it.
 - 2) Whether or not you count on/reckon it to be true determines its _____ to you.

E. Romans 6:12-14 – Practical ramifications of positional Sanctification: Presenting yourself as a slave to the Lord must be based on your ____ identity with Christ.
John 8:34, 2 Peter 2:19

1. Some important Lordship _____ to observe in the book of Romans
 - a) The Lordship of _____ is mentioned at the end of Romans 5-8 (Romans 5:21, 6:23, 7:25, 8:39), making Lordship a prevailing issue in the passages concerning our sanctification. (also in Romans 6:11 NKJV)
 - b) In Romans 6:12-23, Paul used ____ terms to refer to lordship and slavery: *Slaves* or *enslaved* 8 times; to *present* 5 times; to *obey* or *obedience* 5 times; *free* from 2 times, *reign* 1 time; *master* 1 time.
2. Romans 6:12 – By faith, you are to _____ the reign of the sin nature in your life.
 - a) *Therefore...* in light of Romans 6:11, by faith, _____ that in Christ you are dead to sin and alive unto God.
 - b) *Do not let sin* (singular, thus, the sin nature) _____ *in your mortal bodies that you should obey its lusts.*
3. Romans 6:13 – By faith, _____: God calls you to present your body as an instrument of righteousness unto Him.
 - a) The first command is to **STOP** (as one who is now dead to sin) presenting the members of your body to the sin nature as _____ of unrighteousness. This is done by faith not human determination.
 - b) The second command is to **START** (as one who is now _____ from the dead), presenting yourself and the members of your body to God as His tool for righteousness. This too is done by faith and not by human efforts.
4. Romans 6:14 – Why worry about presenting ourselves? We present ourselves to God so that sin (the sin nature) will not be master _____ us.
 - a) The first reason you present yourself to God is because *you are not* _____ *Law*.
 - 1) Law-keeping or legalism is ____ your master. Romans 7:7-8
 - 2) The sin nature takes advantage of the Law to order you to ____.
 - 3) People who walk by the flesh are usually legalistic while at the same time secretly fulfilling the desires of the _____. Colossians 2:20-23
 - 4) By implication, if a person is under law, the sin nature is his _____.
 - b) The second reason you present yourself to God is because *you are under* _____.
 - 1) Now, the _____ of God is to be the presiding influence in your life.
 - 2) Grace is _____ present standing. Romans 5:1

- 3) Because of your death and resurrection with Christ, you are now under the grace of God and thus _____ from the domination of the Law (and the flesh).

F. Romans 6:15-23 – Practical ramifications of positional sanctification: What does freedom mean? *Shall we sin because we are not under law but under grace?*

1. Romans 6:15 – **Sin’s inescapable payout:** Since we are not under the ____ but under grace, why not keep on sinning? Why not be licentious or lawless?
 - a) Should we give ourselves to sin since we are no longer under law? No, *May it never be.* Even if God never punished sin, sin _____.
 - b) Every Christian should understand that sin enslaves, and eventually destroys, everyone who _____ himself to it!
2. Romans 6:16 – **Sin’s unavoidable slavery:**
 - a) Romans 6:16a – The reason we should not sin is a practical one: *You are slaves of the one whom you _____.*
 - 1) You become a slave of the one to whom you _____ yourself. At any given moment, you are either a slave to God, resulting in righteousness, or a slave to the sin nature, resulting in death.
 - 2) You cannot _____ with sin (walk according to the sin nature) and escape getting entrapped (James 1:14-15, 2 Peter 2:19), enslaved (Matthew 6:24, John 8:34), and ultimately destroyed. Romans 6:23; Galatians 6:7; James 1:15
 - b) Romans 6:16b – The Law does not keep us from sinning. Rather, our motivation for not sinning is that we know the facts about the sin nature and its ability to enslave us if we _____ according to it.
 - c) Romans 6:16c – **Facts about slavery:** _____ people on earth, both believers and unbelievers, are slaves to something.
 - 1) Unsaved people are slaves to sin (their sin nature) and thus locked in the death-_____ of sins. Ephesians 2:1-3
 - 2) Romans 6:16d – On the other hand, because a believer is positionally dead to sin’s authority, he becomes a slave _____ to the one to whom he presents his body.
 - (a) Believers are *either* slaves of obedience _____, resulting in a harvest of righteousness - Romans 8:13b, John 6:63, Galatians 6:7-8
 - (b) *Or* believers are slaves of obedience _ _____ (singular: indwelling sin), resulting in a harvest of death (dysfunctional homes, ruined lives, shattered dreams, broken hearts, wrecked relationships, hopelessness, etc.). Romans 8:12-13a; 1 Tim. 5:6
 - d) You need to be _____ that *all believers* are slaves.
 - e) However, as a believer, you get to choose your master. You can _____ the one to whom you present yourself.

- f) The ongoing success or failure of your Christian _____ reflects whether or not you reckon on your position in Christ (dead to sin and alive unto God) and subsequently present your members to God as instruments for righteousness.
- g) **Facts about lordship:** The two masters presented here parallel Galatians 5:16-25 in which the sin nature and the Holy Spirit _____ for control over you. Matt 6:24
- 1) Romans 6:19 – Obedience to indwelling sin (impurity, lawlessness) always results in a _____ of death. Romans 6:21
 - 2) Romans 6:16 – Obedience to God’s indwelling _____ always results in righteousness or practical sanctification. Romans 6:22
3. Romans 6:17-18 – **Sin was defeated:** We stop sinning because we understand our liberation from the sin nature. *But _____ be to God.*
- a) Romans 6:17-18a – When you became *obedient from the heart to that _____ of teaching to which you were committed*, absolute slavery to sin ceased. You were freed from the sin nature’s tyranny by understanding and counting on your death with Christ to sin.
 - b) Romans 6:18b – On the day of your salvation, when you were freed from the sin nature’s exclusive _____ to rule over you, you rightfully became a slave of righteousness and came under the lordship of Jesus Christ. Romans 6: 22
4. Romans 6:19-21 – **God’s solution:** We _____ sinning by presenting our members (bodies) to God just as we formerly presented them to the sin nature.
- a) Romans 6:19 – **Remember your old eagerness:** Remember how eagerly you _____ to present your members to the sin nature? Now, do what you did then, only do it in reverse and you will reap sanctification, or holy living.
 - 1) Before, you presented your body _____ (hands, eyes, feet, mind, etc.) to the sin nature to commit sins, resulting in lawlessness in your life.
 - 2) Now, in a similar manner, by faith, present your body (hands, eyes, feet, mind, etc.) to righteousness (to Christ), and you will _____ sanctification.
 - b) Romans 6:20 – **Remember your old exemption:** Remember how you used to be exempt from doing right? When you were slaves to the sin nature, you were totally _____ from righteousness!
 - 1) Now the same thing is _____, but in reverse!
 - 2) Now you can live free from unrighteousness through your _____ position in Christ in this new divine order that God established.
 - c) Romans 6:21 – **Remember your old earnings:** Remember how your old slavery earned you nothing but _____ and death?
 - 1) You gained _____ benefits!
 - 2) You _____ reaped death!

G. Romans 6:22-23 – Conclusion: *Shall we sin because we are not under the Law?*

No, because

1. Romans 6:22a – ...*having been freed*... You are free from the ____ evil master, the sin nature. Galatians 5:1
2. Romans 6:22b – ...*and enslaved to God*... You are under a new Master, ____, and under the Lordship of Jesus Christ. 1 Corinthians 6:19-20
3. Romans 6:22c – ...*you _____ your benefit*... You now receive benefits and have quite a benefit package!
 - a) Romans 6:22d – You start experiencing sanctification. That ____ life you've always wanted becomes yours.
 - b) Romans 6:22b-23 – You start living the eternal life. You finally start really living. Eternal life is not just unending life but ____ the abundant life Christ promised. John 17:3, Galatians 2:20, Colossians 3:3-4, 2 Timothy 1:10
4. Christian, what will it be? ____ or death? We often use this verse in evangelism, but its real context is what will you harvest from the bosses you present yourself to as a believer? Romans 6:23
 - a) In the Christian life, presenting yourself in slavery to the sin nature ____ you a harvest of death.
 - b) Or, in the Christian life, presenting yourself in slavery to God allows you to enjoy and receive the benefit of God's free gift of eternal life in (not from) none other than Jesus Christ our ____.

H. Romans 7:1-6 – Practical ramifications of positional sanctification:

Understanding your old relationship to the Law and your new relationship with Christ

1. Let's define terms.
 - a) **Death** – When you see the word *death* (Greek: THANATOS) in the Bible, ____ must determine its meaning.
 - 1) The biblical term death does not ____ annihilation or obliteration.
 - 2) The biblical concept of death conveys a ____ of separation, never the cessation of existence.
 - (a) **Physical death** is the separation of the spirit and soul from the ____ (Genesis 5:5). The Bible teaches that even after death the soul and spirit continue to live.
 - (b) **Spiritual death** is the separation of the body, soul, and spirit from ____, the Source and Giver of life; therefore, the Bible can speak of people being dead even though they are still physically alive. Genesis 2:17, Ephesians 2:1, 5, Colossians 2:13

- (c) **Eternal death**, also called the _____ death, is separation from God for eternity in the terrible place called the Lake of Fire. Revelation 20:11-15
- (d) **Relationship death** is a _____ in fellowship and communication with another person. Also called by some **temporal death**. 1 Timothy 5:6, Revelation 3:1
- 3) On the human level, physical death brings the end of the _____ jurisdiction.
- b) **Law**—When you _____ the word *law* (Greek: NOMOS) in the Bible, you must determine its meaning.
- 1) Law can refer to the _____ laws that govern society. Romans 7:2, Daniel 6:8,15
- 2) Law can also mean a principle found in nature or life (natural _____, law or gravity). Romans 8:2
- 3) Law can mean all Old Testament Scripture, OT Laws (more than 600), or even more specifically the _____ Commandments. Luke 16:16-17
2. Romans 7:1-6 – Paul used the universal _____ of *marriage* to explain the important biblical concept of the believer being free from law (legalism) and beginning a new way of living with Christ.
- a) Romans 7:1a – Paul _____ to believers who were versed in law, probably civil law.
- b) Romans 7:1b – All human society is under the law’s jurisdiction until _____.
- c) Romans 7:2-3 – The laws that govern marriage exemplify our _____ condition.
- 1) A married woman is _____ the *law of marriage*.
- (a) Romans 7:2 – Law binds a married woman to her husband as long as he _____.
- (b) If he dies, she is _____ from the jurisdiction of the *law of marriage*.
- (c) Romans 7:3 – If she is _____ to another while her husband is still living, then under the *law of marriage*, she is an adulteress.
- (d) But, if her husband _____, she is free from the reaches of the *law of marriage* and totally free to marry another.
- 2) At the death of her husband, she also dies to (is separated from) the jurisdiction or _____ of the *law of marriage*.
- d) Romans 7:4 – Understanding this principle will save you from a _____ of legalism. Put your thinking cap on.
- 1) Romans 7:4a – A death also separated _____ from the jurisdiction of law.
- (a) Christ’s death separated you from the Law’s reaches and ultimately from trying to please God and _____ His acceptance through legalism.
- (b) You were co-crucified with Christ and, thus, released from a life of bondage to the law. You do not have to try to gain God’s _____ and acceptance by living under the crushing weight of your works and obedience to Law. Galatians 2:20, 3:1-5

- 2) Romans 7:4b – Like a married woman who is freed by a death from the law of marriage, you also were freed from the realm and reach of law by _____ death together with Christ on the cross. Colossians 2:13-14
 - 3) Romans 7:4c – *You were made to _____ to the Law.* Law no longer has jurisdiction over you. Christ moved you into a different realm under which you are to live.
 - 4) Romans 7:4d – *So that you might be joined to another, to _____ who was raised from the dead.* You are now married to Christ and thus have Him as your loving Husband, who constantly assists you in living life.
 - 5) What results from your relationship with Christ? You can now _____ fruit (children, offspring, good deeds, etc.) for God without the burden of the Old Testament Law on your shoulders. The very thing that legalism could never do, God now does. Acts 15:8-11; Romans 8:3
- e) Romans 7:5 – When you were still _____ (as an unbeliever married to law), here's what happened.
- 1) Romans 7:5a – The law aroused your _____ passions.
 - 2) Romans 7:5b – Your sinful passions expressed themselves through the members of your _____.
 - 3) Romans 7:5c – Your sinful passions bore _____ for death in the members of your body.
- f) Romans 7:6 – How should your life be now that you are married to Christ?
- 1) Romans 7:6a – Christ released you _____ the Law (bondage and legalism).
 - 2) Romans 7:6b – You died to that to which you were _____ (the law and the resulting slavery to the passions of your flesh). Colossians 2:20-23
 - 3) Now you are able to live in newness of the _____ with the following results: 2 Corinthians 3:4-8
 - (a) Romans 7:6c – You _____ in the freshness and vigor of the Holy Spirit.
 - (b) Romans 7:6d – You no longer serve in the oldness, _____, and heaviness of the Letter (another term for the Law).

I. Romans 7:7-13 – Practical ramifications of positional sanctification: What was Paul's life like under the Law?

1. Romans 7:7 – Paul conveyed this thought: “Since I sinned when I was under the Law, was the Law somehow to blame?”
 - a) Perish the thought that the Law is _____! The Law is perfect because its Author is perfect.
 - b) The Law did its _____ of being a good teacher.

- c) The Law clearly _____ what sin is.
- 1) Paul was ignorant of coveting _____ the Law taught him that it was sin.
 - 2) Most people are ignorant of this type of sin regardless of their culture or background. God _____ the Law to introduce everyone to sin.
2. Romans 7:8-9 – Paul continued the thought. “If the Law is perfect, what went wrong?”
- a) Romans 7:8a – If the Law is perfect, why did I sin under the Law?
- 1) The sin nature used the good Law to _____ me to sin.
 - 2) Even though I was taught not to _____, the sin nature produced every kind of coveting in me.
- b) Romans 7:8b-9 – Before the Law, I was free from _____.
- 1) Romans 7:8b – Without the Law to exploit, the sin nature doesn’t have power; therefore, trying to live the Christian life by the Law or rules of do’s and don’ts _____ works.
 - 2) Romans 7:9a – When the Law _____, the sin nature was activated, stimulated and triggered.
 - 3) Romans 7:9b – Finally, when the sin nature (flesh) came into _____ in my life, I died.
3. Romans 7:10-11 – Paul confessed that as a _____, he scorned the teaching of the perfect Law.
- a) Romans 7:10 – God meant the commandment for my good by teaching me correct _____, but it proved to be my own undoing, resulting in my death.
- b) Romans 7:11 – My ____ **sin nature** (sin singular), seizing the opportunity, took advantage of the Law and destroyed me.
- 1) Through the law, the sin nature first deceived _____.
 - 2) Second, through the law, the sin nature _____ me.
4. Romans 7:12-13b – Paul concluded, “Why do I sin?”
- a) Romans 7:12 – First, I _____ and affirm that the Law is holy, righteous, and good.
- b) Romans 7:13a – Did something good _____ my death?
- 1) _____, perish the thought!
 - 2) It was ____ sin nature that caused my death by taking advantage of God’s good Law.
- c) Therefore, the good, holy, and righteous Law should never take the _____ when I choose to sin.

- d) Romans 7:13b – My sin nature, which takes advantage of the good and perfect Law, is to blame for my sinfulness. This does not mean that I am not responsible for my actions, but it does _____ where sin comes from in my life.
5. Romans 7:13c – How does God use this abuse of the Law by my sin nature and my subsequent failure?
- God uses this to _____ us the desperate character of our sin nature.
 - The sin nature is so incurably sinful that it had the audacity to produce my death through something as good and _____ as the Law.
 - Through the Law, God shows the sin nature to indeed be a _____-sinner (KATA HYPERBOLEN HAMARTOLOS, utterly sinful).

J. Romans 7:14-25 – Practical ramifications of positional sanctification: A common, yet failed, way to live the Christian life as a believer

1. Romans 7:14 – *We know!* According to Paul, *we* _____, but do we really?
- Romans 7:14a – The Law is spiritual, or _____, with nothing flawed or fleshly to it.
 - Romans 7:14b – *I am of flesh* is better said *I am* _____ (Greek: SARKIKOS).
 - Paul was not saying that he is walking according to the flesh as he wrote.
 - Paul was not writing of his _____ life; otherwise, he would have stated it the same way as in verse 5: *while we were in the flesh*.
 - Paul was not speaking of the spiritual Christian or the spirit-_____ Christian life. He did not mention the Spirit of God in this passage. Romans 7:14-25
 - Sold into bondage to sin...* He was declaring what happens when we are _____ out, or betrayed, by our own sin natures.
 - Romans 7:14c – *I am fleshly, sold into bondage to sin...* would be better understood: *I am fleshly* _____ *I am sold into bondage by the sin nature*.
 - We can conclude that Paul referred to the believer's _____ under the domination of the sin nature deprived of the power of the Holy Spirit.
 - This sad saga describes the believer sold into _____ by the sin nature.
 - Such a life is not lived by _____ in the Lord Jesus Christ who indwells us with the Holy Spirit but rather by the sin nature's power only. Galatians 2:20,3:3
 - Did you know that when you walk by means of the sin nature, the members of your body get used by it, and at that moment you are " _____ " Galatians 5:17
 - You should know that as a believer you are never in the flesh (compare Romans 7:5 and Romans 8:8), but you can easily _____ according to the flesh.

2. Romans 7:15-16 – **We’re Perplexed!** If you walk by the _____ in your Christian life, you will reap confusion!
- a) Romans 7:15 – *Why do I do what I do?* Betrayed by the sin nature, Paul confessed that he did _____ *understand* what was happening in his life.
- 1) *I am not practicing what I would _____ to do.*
 - 2) *I am doing the very thing I _____.* Remember, Paul was a believer.
- b) Romans 7:16 – Paul fully agreed with the _____ because
- 1) “I do the things that I don’t want to do.” (This shows he had a _____ nature.)
 - 2) “I _____ with the Law and confess that it is right in what it says.”
3. Romans 7:17-23 – **We Understand, But!”** Paul really did know what was happening.
- a) Romans 7:17 – It is not me sinning; rather it is sin that _____ in me (the sin nature) that is doing it.
- b) Paul was not shirking his responsibility. He was confirming that, obviously, his _____ nature was not causing him to sin.
- c) Romans 7:17b – *The sin that indwells me* is _____ other than the sin nature.
- d) Romans 7:18 – I know that in my flesh there dwells not one good _____.
- 1) Paul’s new nature desired to do what was good (1 John 3:9), but the doing of that good was not present when he _____ on the flesh and not on the Spirit.
 - 2) The power to do good comes from the Spirit of God, but Paul wrote here of the Christian who is betrayed by his sinful nature.
- e) Romans 7:18b – He argued from the perspective of one walking by _____ effort, not divine power.
- 1) Romans 7:19a – The good that I want to do, I end up _____ doing.
 - 2) Romans 7:19b – The _____ that I do not want to do, I end up doing.
 - 3) Romans 7:20 – If I am doing the very things that I do not _____ to do, it is my sin nature, the *sin which dwells in me*, that is doing the evil, not my new nature.
- f) Romans 7:21-22 – **Principle:** Even though I want to do good, evil is present _____.
- 1) Romans 7:21 – The sin nature that dwells in me wants to do that which is _____.
 - 2) Romans 7:22 – The new nature, the _____ man, wants to do that which is good. Ephesians 3:16

- g) Romans 7:23 – In my new nature (the inner man), I joyfully want to do what is correct, but something else in me wages _____ in the members of my body. Galatians 5:17
- 1) Romans 7:23a – War is being waged against the law of my _____ (the principle of right and wrong that I know I should act on).
 - 2) Romans 7:23b – I end up _____ this war and becoming a prisoner to the law or principle of sin that is in my body; I end up sinning. Romans 7:14
4. Romans 7:24 – **Woe Is Me!**
- a) Paul was totally exasperated in the _____ of life. He recognized his own wretchedness through his failure and inadequacy.
 - b) Paul sensed that he needed deliverance from the _____ *of this death*.
 - 1) He did not _____ to be delivered from his physical body.
 - 2) He needed to be delivered from the body of death (the sin nature) that hung around his _____.
5. Romans 7:25a – **Wow!** A beautiful answer!
- a) The deliverance that Paul sought comes through Jesus Christ our _____!
 - b) Paul did not relate how the deliverance comes, but he did express the _____ and confidence of that deliverance. (See Chapter 8)
6. Romans 7:25b – What now?
- a) With his _____, through the impulses of his new nature, the believer serves the law of God.
 - b) With the flesh or sin nature, he _____ the law (principle) of sin.
 - c) What is God’s provision for living the Christian life? Notice that Romans 7:14-25 is devoid of any reference to dependence on the _____ of God. Enter Romans 8!

K. Romans 8:1-17 – Powerful ramifications of positional sanctification: The magnificent life versus the miserable life

1. Romans 8:1 – The new **position** of the believer
 - a) Any eternal condemnation of the believer is condemnation of Christ, in whom we are now _____. Colossians 3:1-3
 - b) Our identification with Jesus Christ and our position in Him _____ us from eternal condemnation.

- c) No believer is in jeopardy of _____ condemned!
- (1) There is _____ condemnation for the believer!
 - (2) This word *condemnation* (Greek: KATAKRIMA) can be translated to pass judgment against, to judge _____ of punishment, or to sentence with judgment to follow.
 - (3) We know that not one person who is in Christ Jesus will _____ face eternal condemnation.
- d) A believer who does not walk correctly may face _____-condemnation for bad behavior, but he or she will never be eternally condemned. John 3:16-18
2. Romans 8:2 – The new **principle of life** for the believer: *The law (principle) of the _____ of life in Christ Jesus has set you free.*
- a) Romans 8:2a – **Freedom**: In our _____ position in Christ, we have freedom from the tyranny of the sin nature through the life-giving Spirit of Christ.
- (1) Christ in us is our hope of glory _____ and in the future. Colossians 1:27
 - (2) All of the Godhead dwells in Christ and He _____ in us. We are complete in Him. Colossians 2:9-10
 - (3) Christ is our very _____. Colossians 3:4
 - (4) For Paul, life was synonymous with _____. Philippians 1:21
 - (5) Paul said that the life he lived in the fleshly body, he lived by _____ in the Son of God, who loved him and gave Himself up for him. Galatians 2:20-21
 - (6) Paul's burning desire was to be found in Christ, not having self-righteousness or some other legalistic righteousness, but the righteousness that _____ from God through faith in Christ. Philippians 3:9-10
- b) Romans 8:2b – **Set free**: Because of our position _____ Christ, we now have freedom from *the principle of sin and death*.
- (1) When we live by the sin nature, we leave a furrow of death and _____ behind us. We need to understand that our new relationship with the Lord has freed us from that destructive principle.
 - (2) You do not have to be caught in the endless _____ of sinning and then facing the death of relationships, fellowship, and peace. Ephesians 4:17-24
3. Romans 8:3 – The _____ available to the believer
- a) Romans 8:3a – Because of the work of Christ dying **to sin once for all** on the cross (Romans 6:10), every believer has the power for practical victory and righteous living by _____ of the Holy Spirit.

- b) Romans 8:3b – *What the law could not do...* The Law is totally powerless to _____ me (my sin nature) from sinning. Romans 7:8,11,13,17,18,20,23
- (1) When you were an unbeliever, the Law could not _____ you before God.
 - (2) Now that you are a believer, the Law cannot make you _____ in your daily life before God.
- c) Romans 8:3c – *God did...* God accomplished for us what the Law could _____ do (sanctification) because of the intrinsic weakness of our flesh.
- (1) The _____ here is not justification.
 - (2) Paul wrote of freedom from the principle of sin and death. In the greater context, he told believers how to _____ sinning and be holy.
- d) Romans 8:3d – *God did sending His own Son in the likeness of sinful flesh...*
- (1) The word likeness (Greek: HOMOIOMA) means to have the _____, or resemblance, of.
 - (2) This verse cannot _____ the exact nature of sinful humanity or else Christ would have had a sin nature, and He did not have a sin nature.
- e) Romans 8:3e – *...and <as an offering (NASB added this)> for sin He condemned sin in the flesh* should be translated **and for sin, He condemned sin in the flesh**.
- (1) Through His death, Jesus condemned _____ sin nature in our mortal flesh (bodies).
 - (2) God the Father sent Jesus with a body in Adam’s likeness (except that Jesus was without sin) *for* (Greek: PERI, a preposition meaning about, _____, concerning) sin. Sin is again singular and refers to the sin nature.
 - (3) This implies that Christ’s death was not only to forgive sins (sins plural, 1 Corinthians 15:3) but also to condemn, or _____ a death sentence on, our sin nature (sin singular).
 - (a) Something condemned, like a building, is destined _____ destruction.
 - (b) Something condemned is put _____ of business or made off limits. It does not become nonexistent. Any honest believer will admit that his sin nature is still there.
 - (c) Our sin nature will be destroyed at either the rapture of the Church or at death. Christ’s death already condemned it, meaning its power over us has been rendered inoperative (Romans 6:6) and that it is now off _____ (Romans 6:12).
- f) In conclusion, Christ’s work on the cross had a two-fold effect. He died for our sins (plural) so that we would be justified, and He _____ _____ sin (singular) once for all so that we could be sanctified. Romans 6:10

4. Romans 8:4 – God’s _____ to liberate the believer
- a) Romans 8:4a – *He condemned sin in the flesh...* God condemned the sin nature in our fleshly _____.
 - b) Romans 8:4b – He condemned the sin nature so that the righteous requirements of the Law could be fulfilled in those of us *who do not _____ according to the flesh but according to the Spirit.*
 - (1) Any believer who walks according to the fleshly nature _____ please God.
 - (2) Only a believer who walks _____, or according to, the Spirit can please God and thus fulfill the righteous requirements of the Law.
5. Romans 8:5-7 – The **potential** for _____ a magnificent life or a miserable life
- a) Paul contrasted a life dominated by the _____ (sin nature) with one dominated by the Holy Spirit. Galatians 5:17
 - (1) Romans 8:5a – Earlier, we determined that those who are _____ (Greek: EN) the flesh are the unsaved (Romans 7:6). They have their minds set on the flesh. In a similar manner, those believers who walk according to (Greek: KATA) the flesh have set their minds on the flesh. 1 Corinthians 3:1-3
 - (a) To set your mind on something means to entertain, or _____ your mind with it, or to dispose your thinking toward it.
 - (b) We may want to believe otherwise, but to the degree that we walk *according to the flesh*, we are fleshly or unspiritual in our _____. 2 Corinthians 1:16-17, 10:2-6
 - (2) Romans 8:5b – By contrast, those who walk *according to the Spirit* _____ their minds with the things pertaining to the Holy Spirit. 2 Corinthians 5:16
 - b) Romans 8:6 – The consequence of a mind _____ the flesh is death while the results of a mind set on the Spirit are life and peace.
 - (1) *The mind set on the flesh is death.* Death is a _____, emphasizing the type of life you have if you set your mind on the flesh. (John 6:63) You will live a useless life devoid of fellowship with God.
 - (2) *But the mind that is set on the Spirit* speaks of the believer who is walking according to the Holy Spirit and has a mind filled with life and _____. John 6:63
 - (a) *Life* in this context implies _____, abundant living. John 7:38
 - (b) This *peace* (Greek: EIRENE) means prosperity, quietness, _____, or, literally, to be set at one again.
 - (c) Every human being desires this peace whether he _____ it or not.
Romans 14:17, Colossians 3:14-17

- c) Romans 8:7 – We need to know that if we set our minds on the flesh, we will become carnal. The characteristics of the _____ mind are
- (1) **Insolence:** The mind of the believer who is walking according to the flesh (and all unbelievers) is _____ toward God. Christians who walk by the flesh are resistant to God.
 - (2) **Insubordination:** The mind of the believer who is walking according to the flesh (and all unbelievers) does not _____ itself to the Law of God. Christians who walk by the flesh are not submissive to God.
 - (3) **Ineptitude:** The mind of the believer who is walking according to the flesh (and all unbelievers) is incapable of ever pleasing God (*cannot please God*). Christians who walk by the flesh cannot _____ God in any way.
 - (4) When we lack peace, feel _____ from God, do not want to pray, or experience many broken relationships, we are most surely walking according to the flesh and not according to the Spirit. Christians who walk by the flesh are cold toward God.
6. Romans 8:8-11 – The **presence** of the Holy Spirit in each believer’s life _____ his present salvation and guarantees his future glorification.
- a) Romans 8:8 – The unsaved are in the flesh and cannot _____ God.
- (1) Just as we are now in Christ, we were once hopelessly _____ away in Adam.
Romans 5:12-19, Ephesians 1
 - (2) Romans 7:5 – Those who are _____ the flesh (unbelievers) are totally incapable of pleasing God.
 - (3) Romans 8:8-9a – Even though we are not *in the flesh*, we can _____ walk *according to the flesh* and cease to please the Lord.
- b) Romans 8:9 – The Bible describes the saved as those who are in the Spirit or those who have the Holy _____ dwelling in them.
- (1) Paul would not say to a natural man (unbeliever) that he is in the Spirit, nor would he command the natural man to walk according to the Spirit; only those who have the indwelling Spirit of _____ are in the Spirit.
 - (2) Because we as believers have the indwelling Spirit of Christ, we belong to Christ. Anyone who does not have the Spirit does not _____ to Christ, period!
1 Corinthians 12:13, Galatians 3:26-27, Ephesians 1:13-14
 - (3) Just because we are *in* the Spirit rather than in the flesh does not guarantee that we will walk *according* to the Spirit. When we do walk according to the Spirit, spiritual _____ and maturity can occur.
- c) Romans 8:10 – Though your physical body is subject to death due to sin, your human spirit is _____ and well because of righteousness and for the purpose of righteousness.

d) Romans 8:11 – The Holy Spirit living in you not only guarantees the future resurrection life to your mortal body but also provides you that kind of life in the _____.

(1) Life to your bodies _____

- (a) The Holy Spirit, who _____ life to the lifeless body of Jesus Christ, will one day also give life to your body, which is subject to death. Romans 1:4
- (b) We will be resurrected after we _____ asleep in Christ. 1 Corinthians 15:21-22, Ephesians 1:13-14, 1 Thessalonians 4:13-18
- (c) We will be raptured if we do not die before Christ returns for His _____.
1 Corinthians 15:50-51

(2) Life to your body _____

- (a) The same Holy Spirit who brought Jesus Christ to life is the _____ Spirit that lives in you! Ephesians 1:19-20, Philippians 1:21, Colossians 1:27
- (b) Because eternal life is to _____ (fellowship with) God the Father and God the Son in a practical and intimate way, you can experience eternal life on earth.
John 3:16 – the believer **has** eternal life, John 17:3.

7. Romans 8:12-17 – The **practice** of the spiritual believer

a) Romans 8:12-13 – What are our personal obligations?

(1) Romans 8:12 – What are our obligations to the sin nature? We are **not** obligated to live according to the flesh and experience a death-_____ existence.

(a) We no longer have any obligation to our flesh to live according to it.

- (i) Many believers get trapped in Romans 7, believing that they have no _____ but to live according to their sin nature. They try and fail and eventually give up on their sanctification. Romans 7:24-25
- (ii) Believers _____ believe that they have no hope of ever changing and that their sin nature is stronger than everyone else's.

(b) Romans 8:13a – Death awaits those who live according to the flesh.

(i) *You must die* could literally be translated *You are _____ to die.*

(ii) When we walk according to the flesh, we _____ toward death. How?

- (a) Discipline from the Lord's _____ - Acts 5:1-11, 1 Corinthians 11:30, 2 Timothy 4:14-15, 1 John 5:16
- (b) Discipline from the local _____ - John 15:6, 1 Corinthians 5:13, Rom. 16:17-18, 2 Thessalonians 3:11-15, 1 Timothy 1:19-20, Titus 3:10-11
- (c) Sin's _____-in death mechanism (*the law of sin and death*) - Romans 6:16,21 23, 8:2, Galatians 6:7-8, Job 4:8

- (2) Romans 8:13b – What are our obligations to the Holy Spirit? We are responsible to live by means of the Spirit in whom the _____ of the body are put to death and life is really lived for God’s glory.
- (a) The power of the Spirit of God is *putting to death* the evil things done by our _____.
 - (b) Then, we begin to experience the life that Jesus spoke of in John 7:38. Our lives become vessels through whom His living _____ can flow.
 - (c) Is *put to death* a _____ of eradicating sin from your life that you must do, or is it done by faith?
 - (d) Counting by faith on *the death Christ died to sin* (Romans 6:10-11) is what we must do. We do not have to _____ the deeds of the flesh ourselves.
 - (e) In light of Romans 6-8, we conclude that the apostle is encouraging us to _____ on the death *Christ died to sin once for all* as fact and enjoy His freedom from sin’s control.
- b) Romans 8:14-17 –What can God’s child anticipate from a Spirit-enabled walk?
- (1) Romans 8:14 – We can expect guidance _____ God.
 - (a) Only God’s *sons* are capable of being consistently _____ by God.
 - (b) This word for *sons* (Greek: HUIOI) generally indicates _____ or responsible sons.
 - (i) This word is used of _____ as the *Son* of God and the *Son* of Man. John 1:49
 - (ii) Another term for *son*, (Greek: TEKNA, as used for *children* in 16 and 17) generally means offspring or _____ ones (e.g. sons of God, John 1:12) as opposed to mature sons (HUIOI).
 - (c) Paul was not casting _____ on the believer’s sonship but stating that maturing sons (HUIOI) are guided and led by the Holy Spirit.
 - (d) Sons (TEKNA, born ones) of God who are walking according to flesh are not being _____ by the Holy Spirit, at least not consistently.
 - (e) We will see that all God’s children (TEKNA) are secure as _____, but only the HUIOI, the sons of God, are led by God’s Spirit.

- (2) Romans 8:15-17 – We can experience practical intimacy and fellowship _____ God.
- (a) Romans 8:15a – Sonship is not an **imposition**: *We have not received a spirit of _____.*
- (i) If you are not walking according to the Spirit but still seek to be faithful in your walk, your relationship with the Lord will seem more like slavery than _____.
- (ii) If your Christian life _____ like slavery or drudgery, you should consider if you are in fellowship with the Spirit of God at this time.
- (b) Romans 8:15b – Sonship does not involve **intimidation**: *...leading to _____ again.*
- (i) Again, if you _____ according to the Spirit, you will not walk in slavery to fear.
- (ii) If you are _____ of fear, by what, or whom, are you living your life?
- (c) Romans 8:15c – Sonship fully **inducts** you into God's _____: *...but you have received a spirit of adoption...*
- (i) The *spirit of adoption* means that you are not a second _____ child in your relationship with God. Galatians 4:1-7
- (ii) Instead, you have a _____ of belonging in your relationship with God. Ephesians 1:5
- (iii) Also, the Holy Spirit in you guarantees your _____ adoption.
- (d) Romans 8:15d – Sonship gives you **intimacy**: *...by which we _____ out, Abba! Father!*
- (i) What kind of Christian experience have you had to this point? Is God like a papa or _____ to you?
- (ii) You should be experiencing intimacy with the Lord in your _____ walk.
- (iii) If God seems distant, uncaring, or _____, you are missing an important part of the Christian life.
- (e) Romans 8:16 – Sonship gives you a new **identification**: *The Spirit Himself bears _____ with our spirit that we are children of God.*
- (i) One practical ministry of the Holy Spirit in _____ lives is to bear witness with us that we are God's children. John 15:26-27,16:7,12-15
- (ii) If you walk according to the Spirit, you easily _____ that statement from the witness of the Word of God.

- (iii) If you walk according to the flesh, you can _____ to hear this witness. You even lose your personal consciousness of your position in Christ.
- (iv) You do not _____ your salvation; rather, sadly, you do not hear the witness of the Spirit of God in your life.
- (f) Romans 8:17a – Sonship gives you an **inheritance**: *If children, _____ also...*
Ephesians 1:11
- (i) Again, the Spirit of God wants to teach you this _____ - that you are not only God's offspring but also His heir.
- (ii) Those who walk by the Spirit _____ His voice clearly, and thus benefit practically, from their fellowship with Him.
- (g) Romans 8:17b – Sonship gives you full **integration**: *Heirs of God and fellow heirs _____ Christ...*
- (i) Again, the Spirit of God wants to communicate to you that you are indeed God's heir and will inherit from _____. Colossians 1:12
- (ii) You are also a _____ or fellow heir with Christ. This means that all He has received, you have co-received in Him. Ephesians 2:4-7
- (h) Romans 8:17c – Sonship incurs **investments**: *If indeed we _____ with him in order that we may be glorified with him.* Philippians 3:10
- (i) This *if* (1st class condition in Greek) means if and it is a _____.
- (ii) The truth is, it is appointed to believers to suffer with and _____ Him.
- (iii) This suffering plays a part in our _____ glorification.
- (iv) This verse segues to the _____ phase of our one salvation – glorification.

VI. Romans 8:18-39 – The Doctrine of Glorification

A. Romans 8:18 – Understanding future glorification gives you a correct outlook on present suffering.

1. Paul weighed our present sufferings against our future glory and found them incomparable. God wants you to know that your present *sufferings are not* _____ *to be compared with* your future glory.
2. God wants you to have a _____ perspective regarding your present suffering.
 - a) *Christian Guarantee #1: You are expected to* _____. Suffering is part of God's plan for your life. 2 Timothy 3:10-12
 - b) *Christian Guarantee #2: Your future* _____ *is superior to your present sufferings.* 2 Corinthians 4:16-18
 - c) *Christian Guarantee #3: You* _____ *be glorified. That is a fact! Romans 8:30*

B. Romans 8:19-27 – What is happening as we wait for future glory? Let's look at three personages who are groaning at the present time.

1. Romans 8:19-22 – All _____ is **groaning** for future glory.
 - a) Romans 8:19-21a – All nature is anxiously _____ for, and eagerly awaiting, the day when the sons of God will be revealed in glory.
 - 1) Romans 8:20 – Creation is waiting in anticipation because God subjected it to futility back in the Garden of Eden due to the _____. Genesis 3:17-19
 - 2) Romans 8:21a – At the second coming, (*the revealing of the _____ of God*, Romans 8:19) when we return with Christ to set up the kingdom, the majority of the curse will be removed.
 - b) Romans 8:21b – God promises that nature will be set free from its slavery to corruption on the day God's children are revealed in _____ their glory.
 - c) Romans 8:22 – While creation eagerly awaits its freedom from the effects of sin, it groans and suffers childbirth _____.
2. Romans 8:23-25 – We believers are **groaning** for future glory.
 - a) Romans 8:23– Much like creation, we _____ while we await the future redemption of our bodies.
 - 1) *...having the first fruits of the Spirit.* Much to the disappointment of modern Christian thinking, possessing the Holy Spirit means that we will, indeed, _____.

- 2) *waiting for...the redemption of the body.* In glorification when God changes our bodies, we will _____ no more. 1 Corinthians 15:50-54, 1 Thessalonians 4:13-18, 1 John 3:1-2
- 3) Is Isaiah 53:4-5 talking about physical healing?
- (a) No. Isaiah was writing about spiritual healing when he said *by his _____ we are healed.*
- (b) Even so, on the day Christ returns in the _____, we will be glorified and we will experience physical relief because of His finished work on Calvary.
- b) Romans 8:24a – The reason we believers eagerly and patiently wait for future glorification is that we are saved in the _____ or sure confidence, of going to heaven and being freed from all suffering.
- 1) Romans 8:24b – Biblical hope is confident expectation, even though God’s promise is _____ yet realized.
- 2) Romans 8:25 – The hope of future glorification makes us _____ for eternity.
3. Romans 8:26-27 – The Holy Spirit’s **groaning** on our behalf
- a) Romans 8:26a – The Holy Spirit *helps* _____ *weaknesses*. (He does not help our strengths. Besides, do we really have strengths?)
- b) Romans 8:26b – *...for we do not know how to _____ as we should.*
- 1) This does not say sometimes or even _____ we do not know how to pray.
- 2) This sweeping statement says that we absolutely _____ know how to pray as we should.
- c) Romans 8:26c – The Holy Spirit _____ intercession for us.
- 1) He groans *for us*, not _____ us. He does the groaning; we don’t. This is not a heavenly or angelic language we speak.
- 2) In fact, this groaning is *too _____ for human words* (literally, is unutterable). This does not come out of our mouths, but rather it is done for us by the Spirit before God’s throne.
- d) Romans 8:27 – God the _____ responds appropriately to the groaning of the Holy Spirit.
- 1) Romans 8:27a – God, who knows human _____, knows what the Holy Spirit has in mind for us.
- 2) Romans 8:27b – The Holy Spirit will request of God the Father only that which is in accordance with the _____ of God.

C. God's guarantees of future glorification

1. Romans 8:28 – God's incredible **promise** to every believer in Christ is *I will _____ working with you!* Romans 14:4, Jude 24-25
 - a) Romans 8:28a – The **certainty** of God's promise: *And we _____.*
 - b) Romans 8:28b – The **commitment** to success of God's promise: *God _____...*
 - c) Romans 8:28c – The **crux** of God's promise: He makes *all _____ to work together for good.*
 - (1) What **good** is this?
 - (a) Is it for your physical good? ____ That's not the promise.
 - (b) Is it for your materialistic ____? No! That's not the promise.
 - (c) It is for your spiritual good and for the _____ of Jesus Christ.
 - (2) What must you do to appropriate this promise?
 - (a) As with all of God's promises, you _____ to believe it.
 - (b) To begin to appreciate this promise in a practical way, you _____ faith. You can be sure He really does work all things together for the good of every believer.
 - d) Romans 8:28d – The **content** of God's promise demands that you understand some things.
 - (1) This promise **IS NOT** asserting
 - (a) That all things ____ good. (For example, Satan, sin, false doctrine, rape, murder are not good. 1 John 2:16)
 - (b) That you will not _____ what you have sown. (You will reap corruption if you sow to the flesh. Galatians 6:7-8)
 - (c) That God condones everything in your _____. (God's permissive will versus His perfect will.) Romans 14:23b, 1 Corinthians 6:12; 10:23
 - (d) That this promise is true for ____ people. (This promise is true only for believers.)
 - (e) That this is an _____ for irresponsible decisions. 2 Peter 2:19
 - (2) This promise **IS** asserting
 - (a) That without violating your _____ will, or doing away with the negative consequences of your bad choices, God is determined to work all things together for your ultimate good and for His glory.
 - (b) That God will _____ what He started in your life. God promises that you will be trained in the present and glorified in the future. Philippians 1:6, 1 Thessalonians 5:24

- e) Romans 8:28 – This promise is for the **children** of God.
- (1) Romans 8:28e – From the human side: *to those who _____ God* - 1 Corinthians 2:9
 - (a) *Those who love God* is a general statement, describing _____ believers. Do you know anyone who loves God perfectly? 1 John 2:5, 1 Corinthians 8:2-3, Peter's story: John 13:37-38, 18:25-27, 21:15-17, 1 Peter 1:8
 - (b) Some believers _____ their love for God. The Ephesian believers left their first love for the Lord. (Compare Revelation 2:4-5 to Ephesians 6:24; during the tribulation, Matthew 24:12)
 - (c) If you leave your first love, God may take you home for your own good (_____ your life). 1 Corinthians 11:29-31, 5:13; 1 Tim 1:18-20; 2 Pet 2:20-22
 - (d) Remember: the _____ of Christ is to love God (Galatians 6:2, 1 Corinthians 16:22) and one another. John 15:12-17, 13:35, Luke 10:25-29.
 - (e) How is your love for the Lord? What should you do if your love for God and His people has grown _____? Romans 8:35, Revelation 2:4-5
 - (2) Romans 8:28f – From the divine side: *to those who are _____ according to His purpose.*
 - (a) Everyone who has ever believed did so in response to God's call and is therefore referred to as the _____. John 6:44; Romans 1:6
 - (b) The Lord called us, yet we exercised our volition to _____. Ephesians 1:13
 - (c) Spiritual believers, baby believers, and _____ believers are all part of this category of *called ones*.
2. Romans 8:28-29a – God's good **PURPOSE** with every believer in Christ: *I will _____ you to Christ!*
- a) Romans 8:28g – *for good*: God works all things together for our ultimate _____ (Greek: AGATHOS means good in its character, beneficial).
 - b) Romans 8:28h – *according to His purpose*: God works all things together for a definite _____.
 - c) Romans 8:29a – *for whom He foreknew, He also predestined*: God predetermined this because He had all the _____ in hand from the beginning.
 - (1) *Foreknow* (Greek: PROGINOSKO - GINOSKO means to _____; PRO means beforehand).
 - (a) In eternity past, God knew you were going to trust Christ, and He graciously incorporated you into His _____.

- (b) Your being _____ like Christ was planned and accomplished according to His foreknowledge.
- (c) Knowing something beforehand is not the same as causing it. God _____ sin would exist beforehand, but He did not will it to be or designate it to come into being. James 1:13

(2) *Predestined* (Greek PROORIZO - ORIZO means to declare, determine, _____, or ordain; PRO means beforehand).

- (a) To predestine means to _____ a boundary, to mark out or limit in advance, to determine beforehand.
- (b) The Bible _____ uses the word predestination to describe who will or will not be saved.
- (c) Scripture always uses the word *predestination* in a context of _____ or glorification and never in reference to our justification.
 - (i) Foreordination was used in reference to Christ's _____.
 - (1) In Acts 4:27-28 the word predestine is used to _____ God orchestrating everything about Christ's death so it occurred exactly as He had predetermined.
 - (ii) Foreordination is used of the believer's _____ and glorification.
 - (1) In Romans 8:28-29 it is used of the believer being predetermined to be made into Christ's _____. (our present service and our future glorification, 2X)
 - (2) In 1 Corinthians 2:7 it is used of the wisdom we receive in the Church Age that was preordained for our _____. (our present service)
 - (3) In Ephesians 1:5 it is used to say that every believer ultimately will be fully adopted as full-fledged legal _____ of God. (our future glorification)
 - (4) In Ephesians 1:11 it is used for the fact that all believers _____ inherit blessings (our future glorification).
- (d) God says that those whom He foreknew He predestined. Predestination is _____ on God's foreknowledge, not on an arbitrary or ignorant-of-the-future decision that He made in eternity past without omniscience.
 - (i) If God has not _____ known the future, He cannot be God.
 - (ii) _____ for one moment has God not known everything.

3. Romans 8:29b-30 – God’s **plan** for every believer in Christ: *I will _____ you to the image of Christ* -all the way to the end!
- a) God’s plan and purpose is so guaranteed that the _____ and **these** in these verses refer to the same group of people without any exception or drop-outs.
- 1) _____ foreknew everything.
 - 2) 100% of those _____ God foreknew, He predestined.
 - 3) 100% of those whom God predestined (to conformity with His Son’s image), He _____.
 - 4) 100% of those whom God called, He justified (to be declared _____).
 - 5) 100% of those whom God justified, He glorified (to be _____ perfect).
- b) Romans 8:29 – God’s plan for you is like _____ links in an unbreakable chain: those for whom God works all things together for good (Romans 8:28) are foreknown, predestined, called, justified and glorified.
- 1) General observations
 - (a) God _____ in each of these five doctrinal states of being.
 - (b) Not one of these states of being requires _____ responsibility. Rather, God alone acts.
 - (c) In this passage, predestination, calling, justification, and glorification are _____ on God’s foreknowledge.
 - (d) Out of His foreknowledge, God ordained that _____ of these doctrinal issues would happen.
 - (e) Each of these states of being is exclusively for believers. No unbeliever can ever _____ any of them.
 - 2) Romans 8:29a – *whom He foreknew*
 - (a) God foreknew us in Adam, and He also foreknew us _____ . 2 Timothy 1:9, Ephesians 1:4
 - (b) God cannot _____ but know all things beforehand. 1 John 3:20
 - (c) God foreknew that sin would exist, but God did _____ orchestrate or instigate sin.
 - (d) Just because God foreknows something does not _____ that He foreordains it.
 - (e) God *has* foreordained many things, including those that have to do with _____.

- 3) Romans 8:29b – *These He also predestined*
- (a) God predestined us, His foreknown ones, to understand His wisdom for our _____ (in the present). 1 Corinthians 2:6-10, Col 1:26-27, 2:3-4
 - (b) God predestined each of those He foreknew to be conformed to the _____ of His Son (in the present and future). 1 Corinthians 15:49, 2 Corinthians 3:18, Ephesians 4:24, Philippians 3:21, Colossians 3:10-11
 - (c) God also predestined each of His foreknown ones to adoption as _____ (in the present and future). Romans 8:23, Galatians 4:5
 - (d) God also predestined each of us to _____ in the inheritance of Christ in the future. Ephesians 1:11,14, Colossians 1:12, 1 Peter 1:4
- 4) Romans 8:30a – *these He also called* - 1 Thessalonians 5:24, Jude 1:1, 1 Corinthians 1:24
- (a) 2 Timothy 1:9 – He saved us and called us with a _____ calling.
 - (b) 1 Timothy 6:12 – He called us to eternal _____.
 - (c) 1 Peter 2:9 – He called us _____ of darkness into the light of the glorious Gospel.
 - (d) 1 Thessalonians 2:12 – He called us into His kingdom and _____.
 - (e) 2 Thessalonians 2:14 – He called us through the _____.
 - (f) Galatians 1:6 – He called us by the _____ of Jesus Christ.
 - (g) 1 Peter 5:10 – He called us by Christ Jesus into His eternal _____.
 - (h) Romans 9:25-26 – He called us to be called _____ children. 1 John 3:1
 - (i) Romans 1:7 – He called us _____. 1 Corinthians 1:2
 - (j) 1 Peter 3:9 – He called us to inherit a _____.
 - (k) Galatians 5:1 – He called us to _____.
 - (l) Col 3:15 – He called us to peace and _____.
 - (m) 1 Peter 2:21 – He has called us to _____ in Christ’s sufferings.
 - (n) This is why we are called, the _____.
- 5) Romans 8:30b – *these He also justified* - 1 Corinthians 6:11b
- (a) Romans 3:24 – We are justified as a free _____.
 - (b) Romans 3:28 – We are justified by _____ in Christ. Romans 5:1
 - (c) Titus 3:7 – We are justified by God’s _____.
 - (d) Romans 4:2-4 – We are justified apart from _____. Galatians 2:16, 3:11
 - (e) Acts 13:38-39 – We are justified without the _____.

- 6) Romans 8:30c – *these He also glorified* - Romans 8:17, 30
- (a) We are not yet glorified, but as far as God is concerned it's a done ____.
- (b) The word glorified is in the ____ tense because God absolutely guarantees it.
- c) What aspect of God's ____ is clearly missing here? Sanctification. Why?
4. Romans 8:31-34 – God's **provision** for every believer in Christ: *I will never let you go!* To underscore the means and magnitude of God's provision for our eternal security and future glorification, Paul raised ____ questions.
- a) Romans 8:31a – Question #1: *What then shall we say to these things?* Anticipated answer: ____! Praise the Lord.
- b) Romans 8:31b – Question #2: *So then, If God be for us, who can be against us?* Anticipated answer: "No ____!"
- c) Romans 8:32 – Question #3: *He who did not spare His own Son but delivered Him up for us all, how will He [the Father] not also with Him [the Son] freely give us all things?* Anticipated answer: Yes, He ____, all because of His amazing grace.
- d) Romans 8:33 – Question #4: *Who will bring a charge against God's ____?* Anticipated answer: No one! Why? Because *it is God who justifies*.
- e) Romans 8:34 – Question #5: *Who is the one who condemns?* Anticipated answer: No one! Why? Because the only one who could legitimately condemn us is Christ and...
- 1) He is the one who ____ to pay for our sins: *Christ is He who died*.
 - 2) He ____ and conquered death: *yes, rather who was raised*.
 - 3) He ____ at the favored side of God: *who is at the right hand of God*.
 - 4) He, right now and forever, argues ____ case: *who also intercedes for us!*
5. Romans 8:35-39 – God's **perpetual love** for every believer in Christ. To further underscore the certainty and security of the believer's salvation and glorification, Paul raised one last question.
- a) Romans 8:35a – *Who shall separate us from the ____ of Christ?* Anticipated answer: _____
- b) Romans 8:35b – The **question qualified**—Seven potential areas in which we might ask, "If this is happening, does the Lord really love me?"
- 1) What if I have tribulation (trouble, oppressive ____, and affliction)?
2 Corinthians 4:8-11
 - 2) What if I'm under distresses (calamity, ____ times, problems, anguish)?
2 Corinthians 7:5-6

- 3) What if I have persecution (suffering hostility, being _____)? Acts 8:1
 - 4) What if I am in a famine (hunger, _____ deprivation, dearth)? Acts 11:28-30
 - 5) What if I suffer nakedness (without clothing, being out in the _____, homelessness)? Hebrews 11:37-38
 - 6) What if I am under _____ (in danger, threatened)? 2 Corinthians 11:23-27
 - 7) What if I am threatened by the sword (_____, violent death, backstabbing)? Acts 7:58-8:2
 - 8) Can anything separate us from the _____ Christ has for us? Can troubles or problems or sufferings or hunger or nakedness or danger or violent death?
- c) Romans 8:36 – Psalm 44:22 corroborates these potential difficulties for believers. Why did Paul cite this verse?
- 1) Sometimes, the _____ counts Christians as sheep for slaughter (e.g. Nero, John 16:33).
 - 2) The fact that someone considers you a _____ to be slaughtered does not mean God has abandoned you.
- d) Romans 8:37 – The answer to Paul’s question in verse 35 is a definite NO! *But in _____ these things we overwhelmingly conquer through Him who loved us.*
- e) Romans 8:38-39 – The certain conviction you can have regarding verse 35 is *for I am convinced that* nothing can separate _____. What about you, are you persuaded of this truth?
- 1) Romans 8:38a – No sphere of existence, including death or _____, can separate us from the love of God in Christ. Romans 8:35
 - 2) Romans 8:38b – No supernatural power, including _____ *or principalities or powers* can separate us from the love of God in Christ. Romans 8:35
 - (a) Is Satan included in this? Yes, remember, Satan is a fallen _____.
 - (b) Not even Satan can separate us from the _____ of God!
 - 3) Romans 8:38c – No present realities or future possibilities, (*things present and things to _____*) can separate us from the love of God in Christ. Romans 8:35
 - (a) What might this involve? You can do nothing, even in the future, to separate yourself from God’s love. Judgment _____ cannot separate you from the love of God in Christ Jesus.
 - (b) What about your future sins or possible unbelief? What about your _____ or even carnality!?

- 4) Romans 8:39a – No extremes of location in the cosmos, including *height or _____*, can separate you from the love of God in Christ!
- (a) Can a believer drift _____ from God’s love? Psalm 139:7-16
 - (b) Neither the deepest _____ (trial) nor the highest height in the world can separate you from the love of God in Christ Jesus.
 - (c) Whether you are up or down, you cannot get _____ from the love of God in Christ.
- 5) Romans 8:39b – No created being *or created _____* can separate you from God’s love.
- (a) Are you a created being? Can you, a created being, separate yourself from God? No, not even _____ can remove yourself from God’s love.
 - (b) Some mistakenly say you can _____ back the free gift of salvation (Romans 11:29), but how can you give back your spiritual DNA to God and become unborn?
1 Peter 1:23
- f) Romans 8:39c – The triumphant conclusion is that no one nor any thing, including you, *shall be _____ to separate us from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus our Lord.*
- 1) Are you as persuaded of this as the _____ who penned it? *I am convinced...*
 - 2) Could you _____ this declaration with all confidence?
 - 3) You will never be _____ of this, not even on your best day! Amazing grace!

APPENDIX

I. The Gospel

A. Defining the word gospel

1. The _____ word for gospel is EUANGELION.
 - a) The word EUANGELION can mean any type of _____ news.
 - b) Therefore, the _____ Bible could be called good news, the gospel.

2. The writers of the New Testament developed a _____ meaning for the word EUANGELION or Gospel.
 - a) In Scripture, the word Gospel came to mean God's good _____ of salvation for all mankind.
 - b) EUANGELION describes the saving message, the good news that an unbeliever must believe to be _____. 1 Corinthians 15:1-4, Galatians 1:6-9

B. According to Romans 1:16-17, the Gospel is a powerful message.

1. God's Good News is _____ His provision of a Savior and that Savior's work.
 - a) The Gospel is God's _____ unto salvation.
 - b) But... God's power unto salvation is only for _____ who believe.

2. The Gospel provides God's righteousness to undeserving _____.
 - a) As soon as you _____ focusing on Christ in your Gospel presentation, you no longer have a Gospel message.
 - b) Martin Luther once wrote that salvation is *Sola Fide* (faith alone), *Sola Gratia* (grace alone), *Solus Christus* (Christ alone), *Sola Scriptura* (Scripture alone), and *Soli Deo Gloria* (to God _____ be glory).

C. What kind of message is the Gospel?

1. The Gospel is the objective, historical message of God's work to freely save us from His just wrath, _____ us our sins, and provide us eternal life.
2. The Gospel is not some subjective, _____ method that we use to herd people through a salvation process.

D. The Gospel: The irreducible minimums – Take these away, and you do not have the Gospel.

1. First Corinthians 15:1-11 is the Apostle _____ clearest declaration of the Gospel.
2. 1 Corinthians 15:3-11 – The Good News is about a _____, the God-man, Jesus Christ.
3. 1 Corinthians 15:3-4 – The Good News is the actual historical _____ by which God brought salvation to all humanity through the Person and work of Jesus Christ.
 - a) 1 Corinthians 15:3a – The _____ of salvation: *Christ* - Romans 1:2-4
 - 1) _____ is the Greek translation of the Hebrew word **Messiah**. John 7:41
 - 2) In the Garden of Eden, God pronounced that the Christ would be _____. Genesis 3:15
 - 3) God promised that the Messiah, the *seed of the woman* (Genesis 3:15), would come to rescue mankind from the deadly lie of the Serpent _____. Job 19:25, John 1:14
 - 4) God also promised that the Christ would be _____, God residing with us, *Emmanuel*. Isaiah 7:14, 9:6, John 8:23-24
 - b) The _____ of salvation, 1 John 4:14-15
 - 1) 1 Corinthians 15:3b – *Christ _____ for our sins.*
 - (a) In Scripture, death always _____ separation, not cessation or obliteration.
 - (i) Christ suffered **spiritual** death, being separated from God the Father because of the sins of all mankind, which He _____ in His own body during the dark hours of the cross. 1 Peter 2:24; Colossians 1:22
 - (ii) Christ suffered **physical** death, separation of His soul and spirit from His dead _____. Luke 23:46; Hebrews 10:10
 - (iii) Christ suffered _____ death in that whether He was separated from the Father for one minute or one million years made no difference since God lives outside the realm of time and is not subject to time. Hebrews 7:27; 9:26,28; 10:12, 14; 1 Peter 3:18
 - (b) 1 Corinthians 15:3c – Proof of His death: *According to the Scriptures* – Christ's death occurred _____ as God prophesied.
 - (c) 1 Corinthians 15:3d – Proof of His death: Christ was _____. The living are not buried.

- 2) 1 Corinthians 15:4-10 – Christ was **raised** on the third ____.
- (a) Christ’s resurrection validated His victory ____ sin and death on the cross.
- (b) 1 Corinthians 15:4a – Proof of His resurrection: *According to the Scriptures* – Christ’s resurrection occurred exactly ____ God prophesied.
- (c) 1 Corinthians 15:5-10 – Proof of His resurrection: *And was* ____ – Many witnesses saw the resurrected Christ.
- (i) 1 Corinthians 15:5a – _____, one of Jesus’ closest friends and one of the best known Christians of all time, saw Christ resurrected.
- (ii) 1 Corinthians 15:5b – While still doubting Christ’s resurrection, the twelve disciples ____ Him. (Even though Judas Iscariot was dead, corporately they were still called the twelve.)
- (iii) 1 Corinthians 15:6 – Christ appeared to ____ 500 people at one event, most of whom were still alive in Paul’s time to affirm it.
- (iv) 1 Corinthians 15:7a – James, Christ’s ____-brother, saw Him after the resurrection. Having grown up with Christ, he easily confirmed His identity and began following Him. He didn’t call the resurrected Jesus a fraud.
- (v) 1 Corinthians 15:7b – The apostles, the ones Christ personally commissioned to share the facts of His death and resurrection with the rest of the world, ____ Him resurrected.
- (vi) 1 Corinthians 15:8-10 – The apostle _____, formerly a blasphemer and destroyer of the Church, saw the resurrected Christ and believed.
- c) 1 Corinthians 15:3-4 – The Good News was a prophesied series of _____ that happened exactly as God foretold through His holy prophets. Acts 10:43, Romans 1:2-4
- 1) The phrase *according to the Scripture* is repeated ____ in this passage.
- 2) Old Testament prophets ____ many amazing details as they foretold Christ’s death. Psalm 22:17-18, 69:11, Isaiah 53:3-6, Zechariah 12:10, Luke 24:46
- 3) Old Testament prophets also ____ of Christ’s resurrection. Job 19:25-26, Psalm 16:8-11, Isaiah 25:8
- d) 1 Corinthians 15:5-9 – The Good News of His death and resurrection came from ____ witness accounts of the actual events. 1 John 1:1-2
- e) 1 Corinthians 15:10-11 – The Good News was proclaimed everywhere, bringing constant persecution to the faithful and eventually costing many their _____. Would they have chosen to suffer and die for a lie?

E. Christ calls you to help share the _____ Gospel around the world.

1. In Mark 16:15, the Lord Jesus Christ commands us to *go into _____ the world and preach the Gospel to all creation.*
2. In Acts 1:8, Jesus said, *you will receive power when the Holy Spirit has come upon you, and you shall be My witnesses both in Jerusalem and in all Judea and Samaria and even **to the remotest _____ of the earth.***
3. The _____ of Jesus Christ is not calling you to be Christ's witness.
4. Some mission organization is _____ calling you to be witness.
5. Some important _____ is not calling you to be witness.
6. Jesus Christ is calling you to be _____ witness in all the earth. Matthew 28:16-20

F. According to Scripture, the only condition for receiving salvation is _____ alone in Christ alone.

1. Acts 16:30-31 – And after he brought them out, he said, “Sirs, what must I do to be saved?” They said, “_____ **in the Lord Jesus**, and you will be saved, you and your household.”
2. John 6:47 – “Truly, truly, I say to you, he who _____ has eternal life.”
3. John 8:24 – “Therefore, I said to you that you will die in your sins; for unless you _____ **that I am He**, you will die in your sins.”
4. John 11:25-26 – Jesus said to her, “I am the resurrection and the life; he who **believes in _____** will live even if he dies, and everyone who lives and believes in Me will never die. Do you believe this?”
5. John 20:30-31 – Therefore, many other signs Jesus also performed in the presence of the disciples, which are not written in this book; but these have been written so that you may **believe that Jesus is the Christ, the _____ of God**; and that **believing** you may have life in His name.

G. The facts about biblical faith

1. The Greek words PISTIS (noun) and PISTEUO (verb) literally mean believe _____, rely on, trust in, or have faith in.
2. Believe, a verb, requires a **subject** (someone who trusts/believes) and an _____ (something or someone in whom to trust).
3. Faith's value relies solely on the _____ of the object trusted. Jeremiah 17:5-8
4. Hearing the _____ of God initiates faith. Romans 10:13-17

5. The Scriptures exclude faith from the category of _____. Romans 4:4-5
 - a) Because faith is not meritorious or a type of work, it is consistent with the _____ of God. Ephesians 2:8-9, Romans 11:6
 - b) Because faith is not a work, when you believe in Christ, you receive salvation as a gift and all _____ goes to God. Romans 4:20
6. More than _____ verses in the New Testament show faith to be the only prerequisite for salvation. (See end)

H. What is the false gospel?

1. People easily nod their heads in agreement when they hear the one _____ Gospel, but when you stipulate what the **Gospel is not**, they often strongly disagree.
 - a) The apostle Paul was bold in stating both what the Gospel is and what it _____.
 - 1) Salvation cannot be both Christ's _____ and our work at the same time. It cannot be 99% perfect Christ and 1% sinful us. Ephesians 2:8-9
 - 2) We either rely solely on the work of Christ or solely on ourselves. There is _____ middle ground. *"I am the LORD; that is My name; I will not give My glory to another."* Isaiah 42:8, Acts 4:10-12
2. **CONFUSION: Believe and do _____ works.**
 - a) The Gospel is not faith in Christ _____ good works.
 - 1) Paul stated emphatically that salvation is entirely God's _____. Psalm 3:8; Jonah 2:9; Revelation 7:10
 - 2) We can add nothing to Christ's perfect salvation work. He achieved complete and _____ salvation for all mankind. Hebrews 1:3, 10:12
 - b) *For by grace you have been saved through faith, and that not of yourselves; it is the gift of God, not _____, lest anyone should boast.* Ephesians 2:8-9
 - c) *Not _____ of righteousness which we have done, but according to His mercy, He saved us through the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Spirit.* Titus 3:5
3. **CONFUSION: Believe and be _____.**
 - a) Water baptism is a believer's public testimony of his salvation, not the _____ of salvation for the unsaved. Acts 8:26-40, 10:43-48
 - b) If water baptism is required for salvation, Paul made a major blunder when he said the following: *For Christ did not send me to _____ but to preach the gospel, not in cleverness of speech, so that the cross of Christ would not be made void.* 1 Cor. 1:17

4. **CONFUSION: Believe and _____ the Ten Commandments.**

- a) *Knowing that a man is _____ justified by the works of the law but by faith in Jesus Christ, even we have believed in Christ Jesus so that we might be justified by faith in Christ and not by the works of the law; for by the works of the law, no flesh shall be justified.*
Galatians 2:16
- b) *Through Him, everyone who believes is justified from everything you could _____ be justified from by the Law of Moses.* Acts 13:39
- c) *Therefore, _____ will be declared righteous in his sight by observing the law; rather, through the law, we become conscious of sin.* Romans 3:20
- d) *Clearly no one is justified before God by the law because "The righteous will _____ by faith."* Galatians 3:11

5. **CONFUSION: Believe and _____ your sins.**

- a) Confession of sins is not a requirement for salvation. God never commanded anyone to _____ his sins to be saved.
 - 1) First, no one could possibly remember _____ sin he ever committed. In fact, most of us cannot remember what we had for supper last night!
 - 2) Second, it would invite distressing introspection and doubt because we could _____ be secure in our salvation for fear we had forgotten some sin.
- b) God will condemn unbelievers to the Lake of _____, not because they failed to confess their sins, but because they did not believe in the Lord Jesus Christ.
- c) *"He who believes in Him is not judged; he who does not believe has been judged already because he has not believed in the _____ of the only begotten Son of God."* John 3:18
- d) Confession of sins allows the believer to maintain fellowship _____ God but has no power to save the unbeliever.
- e) Confession belongs to the person who is already saved (1 John 1:9) and definitely is _____ a prerequisite for someone to become saved.
 - 1) The Greek words translated *confess* (HOMOLOGEO or EXHOMOLOGEO) were two root words HOMO, meaning the _____ thing, and LOGEO, meaning to speak.
 - 2) Literally, confess means to _____ the same thing, to agree with, or to admit.
 - 3) God does not want His children to ask for forgiveness but rather to tell Him exactly what they did _____. That is confession! And *when we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins.* 1 John 1:9

6. **CONFUSION: Repent from your sins to be saved.**

- a) You may be surprised to learn that the phrases *repent* ____ *your sins* and *repent* ____ *your sins* are not found anywhere in the Bible.
- b) God's Word does not command repentance from ____ to be saved, but every person who has ever believed unto salvation has repented from something.
- c) What does God mean when He commands us to repent for salvation?
 - 1) Repent in Greek (METANOIA) means to change your ____ or change your thinking.
 - 2) Every Bible verse that uses the word repent tells ____ specifically needed to change his mind/thinking.
 - 3) Each context described ____ the individual needed to change his mind/thinking about. For example, in Acts 19:4 Luke described John the Baptist's meaning when he told people to repent. *Paul said, "John baptized with the baptism of repentance, telling the people to believe in Him who was coming after him, that is, in Jesus."*
 - 4) In our study of the ____ repentance, we should seek to correctly understand each passage in light of the biblical and historical meaning of the word, not according to the modern dictionary meaning.
- d) The moment you believed in Christ, you changed your mind about what you ____ to believe in and decided to believe exclusively in Jesus Christ.
- e) Repentance implies that no person is a ____ slate before salvation.
 - 1) Every person in the world has some ____ hope that he relies on for eternal salvation or some false hope that allows him to ignore the issue of eternal salvation all together.
 - 2) Therefore, an unbeliever must change his mind ____ to trusting exclusively in Jesus.
 - 3) Repentance is a change of mind not a change of conduct. Repentance is not a ____ that an unbeliever adds to his salvation.
 - 4) As we share the Gospel, when we notice that someone needs to change his mind about something (a religion or a self-effort), we should follow Paul and John the Baptist's examples and command him to change his mind about that issue and believe exclusively in ____ Christ.
- f) In order to properly understand the New Testament's use of the words repent (verb) and repentance (noun), we cannot start with the modern English meanings. Instead, we must begin with their meanings in the original ____ as used in Scripture.
 - 1) As mentioned earlier, the Greek word repent (METANOIA) literally means change of mind or after-thought (META, _____ – NOIA, mind).
 - 2) What we repent of (or change our minds about) can vary. We can repent of good things and bad things. Repentance in and of itself is _____.

- 3) Our modern understanding of repentance is derived from the Latin word REPOENITET, which means to be _____ again. Interestingly, Merriam-Webster says repent and reptile come from the same Latin root word meaning creeping or prostrate.
- 4) This change in understanding concerning the word repent began with _____ (AD 347–420), who chose to use the Latin word PAENITENTIAM to translate the Greek word METANOIA in the Latin Vulgate. That word means *do penance* rather than *change your mind*.
- 5) His Latin translation became the standard Bible for many centuries and caused a shift in the meaning of repent from change of mind to do penance and to regret and _____ for sin. This is a mistranslation that affects our understanding even today.
- 6) This mistranslation of repent has led to _____ meaning modifications.

7. CONFUSION: *Invite Christ into your life or heart* or *Ask Jesus into your heart*.

- a) The Gospel does not include _____ Jesus into your heart. The proper response to the Gospel is to believe the message of who Christ is and what He did for you.
- b) No unbeliever has to beg, _____, or coerce Christ to come into his life. The moment he believes that Jesus Christ died for his sins and rose again, he receives eternal life as a free gift, is placed into union with Christ, and the Holy Spirit comes to indwell him.
- c) When you believed the Gospel, God immediately came _____ your life through the person and work of the Holy Spirit. *In Him, you also, after listening to the message of truth, the Gospel of your salvation— having also believed, you were sealed in Him with the Holy Spirit of promise.* Ephesians 1:13
- d) When you trust in Christ as your Savior, the Holy Spirit comes to _____ in you, but nowhere does God's Word tell you to ask Jesus to live in you as part of salvation. Revelation 3:20 does not tell the unregenerate sinner to ask Jesus into his sinful heart.

8. CONFUSION: _____ *your heart or life to God*.

- a) The saving message of the Gospel does not involve _____ something to God in return for salvation.
 - 1) A salvation received through some type of exchange is no longer a _____ gift but something earned or bargained for.
 - 2) *But if it is by grace, it is no longer on the basis of works, otherwise grace is no _____ grace.* Romans 11:6

- b) The Gospel is not about _____ your life, your heart, or anything else to God in exchange for eternal life.
- c) Rather, the Gospel is that God gave _____ for your sins and died as your substitute on Calvary. God does not accept anything from you in exchange for, or as payment for, salvation. Salvation is a free gift by grace alone.
 - 1) *...as Christ also loved you and gave Himself up for _____, an offering and a sacrifice to God as a fragrant aroma.* Ephesians 5:2
 - 2) *...the Son of God, who loved me and gave Himself up for _____.* Galatians 2:20b

9. **CONFUSION: You must _____ Christ Lord of your life or Submit to His Lordship.**

- a) If you _____ that Christ is God, or Lord, you cannot be saved. Why would anyone who denies that Jesus is Lord ever trust in Him as Savior?
 - 1) We must believe that Jesus is the LORD God for salvation. The title Christ has _____ built into it. *"Therefore, I said to you that you will die in your sins for unless you believe that I am He, you will die in your sins."* John 8:24; Acts 2:36
 - 2) Although you must believe that Christ is the Lord God in order to be saved, making Him Lord of your life will not save you. If that were the case, your salvation would be based, not on Christ's finished work, but on _____ work in making Christ your Lord, or on your submission to Him. Titus 3:5-6
- b) How can an unbeliever, dead in his trespasses and sins, under Satan's control, without the Spirit of God in his life, ever honestly and effectually choose to _____ to the Lordship of Jesus Christ and, thus, qualify for salvation?
- c) You cannot be saved by making Christ the _____ of your life. Lordship is a sanctification (spiritual life) issue, not a justification (salvation) issue.
 - 1) No one has ever made Christ the complete Lord of his life because to be completely under Christ's Lordship is to be completely _____. 1 John 1:8-10
 - 2) The moment we sin we are no longer under Christ's Lordship, and _____ believer sins. 1 John 1:6
- d) Jesus Christ our Lord wants to be Lord of every member of His body. He initiates this lifelong process at salvation and promises to continue working to complete it _____ our death. Philippians 2:12-13, 1 Peter 1:13-16
 - 1) Lordship can only be accomplished over the course of the believer's life, not through a decision made moments _____ you believe. Philippians 1:6
 - 2) Until we die, all of us struggle with sin. When we sin we cannot _____ anyone but ourselves; sin is rebellion. Even after years of maturing, we can suddenly find ourselves rebelling against Christ's lordship in some area. Romans 6:11-23

3) Lordship is a progression. We are to consistently present the members of our bodies as instruments of righteousness to the Lord. This _____ that Christ's lordship over our lives is a lifelong process. Romans 6:19-22

e) Therefore, lordship is a sanctification issue _____ the believer, not a salvation issue for the unbeliever.

10. CONFUSION: *You must make a _____ profession of faith to be saved.*

a) This error implies that to be saved, you must make a _____, public profession of your faith in Christ.

b) If this were true, Christ's work on the cross to pay for sin was not _____. To complete our salvation, we would have to add our imperfect work of public confession to Christ's perfect work of dying for our sins.

c) You will receive rewards for your public confession of Christ as Savior, or God may exclude you from rewards if you deny Christ as your Savior, but testifying cannot _____ you salvation. 2 Timothy 2:11-12)

d) Christ _____ gained a complete salvation that can never be undone. 2 Timothy 2:13

e) Romans 10:9-10 does not _____ that an unbeliever must proclaim Christ publically in order to be saved.

1) It does teach that an Israelite called on the name of Christ because he had already believed _____ Him. Romans 10:14-15

2) Children of Israel did not confess Jesus Christ as the _____ of the Old Testament without first believing on Him. 1 Corinthians 12:3

11. CONFUSION: *Come forward and _____ the sinner's prayer.*

a) The Gospel is not praying a prayer or walking an aisle. The Bible never commands anyone to _____ to receive salvation. If praying were a requirement for salvation, the Lord would have made it abundantly clear.

b) *He said, "Sirs, what _____ I do to be saved?" They said, "Believe in the Lord Jesus, and you will be saved, you and your household."* Acts 16:30b-31

I. Summarizing what the Gospel is not!

1. The Gospel is ____ a subjective message.
 - a) The Gospel is not something we say or do in our little _____.
 - b) The Gospel is not an experience we've _____.
2. The Gospel is not a _____.
 - a) The Gospel is not repeating some _____.
 - b) The Gospel is not what I say or what someone _____ me to say.
3. The Gospel is not the sinner's _____.
4. The Gospel is not an _____.
 - a) The Gospel is not a _____ of remorse.
 - b) The Gospel is not a display of tears, _____, or sorrow.
5. The Gospel is not _____ ecstatic or mystical experience.
 - a) The Gospel is not speaking in _____.
 - b) The Gospel is not being _____ in the spirit.
 - c) The Gospel is _____ a mystical message.
 - d) The Gospel is not a _____ incantation.
6. The Gospel is not a promise or commitment we _____.
7. The Gospel is not something we do _____ God.
8. The Gospel is not some _____ we make with God. (Let's make a deal!)
 - a) If you'll _____ me Lord, then I'll save you.
 - b) If you'll _____ me your life, your heart, your all, then I'll give you salvation.
9. The Gospel is not something we have to _____ or beg for.
 - a) The Gospel is not asking Him into my heart or _____.
 - b) The Gospel is not to _____ for forgiveness, or confession of sins.
10. The Gospel is not our _____ to believe!
 - a) The Gospel is not trusting in _____ faith.
 - b) The Gospel is not our ability to be _____.
 - c) The Gospel is not our ability to _____ out all doubts.
11. The Gospel is the objective message of: Jesus Christ _____ for my sins and rose again. Do you believe in Him and what He did for you? If so, you are saved.

J. Beware if you preach any other Gospel. Galatians 1:6-9

1. Galatians 1:6 – Christians can _____ the Gospel.
2. Galatians 1:7 – No Gospel exists other than: Christ died for your sins and _____ again.
3. Galatians 1:8-9 – Those who preach another Gospel should be accursed. Of course, a believer cannot be accursed, but Paul wanted us to understand God’s hostility toward false gospels and _____ who preach them.
4. Galatians 1:10 – Don’t be tempted to preach a popular Gospel or a watered-_____, appealing Gospel, because if you do you are no longer Christ’s servant.

K. Are you convinced? Do you believe Christ’s words?

1. *Jesus said to him, “I am the _____, and the truth, and the life; no one comes to the Father but through Me.” John 14:6*
2. Do you believe Jesus Christ’s declaration that He is the one and _____ way to God?
 - a) Was He lying? _____!
 - b) Is there another way? _____!
3. Can you find another doorway to God? **No!** Jesus said, *“I am the _____; if anyone enters through Me, he will be saved and will go in and out and find pasture.” John 10:9*

II. God's Eternal Care of the Believer in Jesus Christ

A. How do we define God's security for the believer in Jesus Christ?

1. Eternal security is God's _____ on behalf of the believer. ...*crying out with a loud voice, "Salvation belongs to our God who sits on the throne and to the Lamb!"* Revelation 7:10 ESV
2. Through His grace alone, God preserves and ensures the ___ and complete salvation of each individual believer totally apart from any personal merit or human effort. Ephesians 2:8-9
3. Since salvation is God's work, the believer can never be _____ or in danger of damnation. John 10:28, 29, Romans 8:29-39, 11:29
4. God's gracious protection keeps the believer in Jesus Christ _____ and secure forever and ever. Philippians 1:6, Hebrews 13:5

B. What happens if you do not believe or teach eternal security?

1. If you do not believe and teach eternal security, you remove the good news from the gospel. How can you honestly offer the message of eternal life if you do _____ believe it is truly eternal? Hebrews 7:25
2. If you do not believe and teach eternal security, you bring confusion to the preaching of God's grace. You trade biblical grace for some _____ or effort by a sinner to secure his salvation. Romans 11:6
3. If you do not believe and teach eternal security, you destroy _____. Your hearers will never know for certain they are saved even though God has declared salvation through Christ with absolute certainty. Matthew 1:21
4. If you do not believe and teach eternal security, you must _____ or change, numerous direct statements from Scripture that teach eternal security. (Later, we will examine 34 clear Scriptures about eternal security.)
5. If you do not believe and teach eternal security, you remove the basis for genuine spiritual _____. Assurance causes spiritual growth (Colossians 2:2) while doubt extinguishes it. 1 Corinthians 15:19
6. If you do not believe and teach eternal security, you will emphasize the _____ of hell rather than the love of Christ as the motivation for living the Christian life. The Bible teaches that the love of Christ should motivate us. 2 Corinthians 5:14
7. If you do not believe and teach eternal security, you will _____ hope and confidence in your future participation in the rapture. If a believer can lose his salvation, how can God call the rapture *the blessed hope* of every believer? 1 Thessalonians 4:13-17

C. So what is the real question?

1. The real question is, “Can a child of God _____ his salvation?”
2. The answer must come exclusively from the pages of the _____ of God and not from feelings, opinion, experience, denominations, dogma, or tradition.

D. Does it really matter what we think or believe on the subject of eternal security?

1. Yes, it matters because as a man thinks in his heart _____ he is. Proverbs 23:7
2. Yes, it matters because if you believe you can lose your salvation, you will live in fear and _____. You will not glorify God with your life.
3. Yes, it matters because if you know from the Scripture that you cannot lose your salvation, you will live rejoicing with thankful confidence and certainty while giving all _____ to our gracious God.

E. Does it make a difference how you respond to the question “Can a Christian lose his salvation?”

1. Yes, because your answer tells your _____ beliefs about salvation.
2. If you believe salvation can be lost, then by implication you also believe that salvation is earned or maintained by good _____. This error keeps you from ever knowing with certainty that you are saved. Romans 11:6, 1 John 5:13
3. If you know from Scripture that salvation cannot be either earned or lost by personal conduct, whether good or bad, then you understand that salvation is a _____ gift. Ephesians 2:8-9
4. If you know from Scripture that good works do not play any role whatsoever in your salvation, you have _____ to understand God’s grace. Titus 3:5-6, Galatians 2:16, Acts 13:39

F. Who or what is the final authority on the subject of eternal security?

1. It is not _____ opinion.
2. It is not my _____ private experience.
3. It is not my _____.
4. It is not my church’s _____ or dogma.
5. The final authority on the matter of eternal security is the _____ of God.

G. When it comes to the matter of eternal security we must be like the Bereans.

Now these were more _____-minded than those in Thessalonica, for they received the word with great eagerness, examining the Scriptures daily to see whether these things were so. Acts 17:11

H. If you have trusted exclusively in Christ, your salvation is secure forever because

1. Once you are born _____, you are a child of God and a member of God's family forever. Biblically, you cannot become un-born, un-saved, un-redeemed, un-forgiven, un-sealed or un-adopted. John 1:11-13, 1 Peter 1:23
2. When God gives eternal life, it truly _____ forever. (John 3:14-16) If it could be lost, God would have called it temporary life or short-term life and not eternal or everlasting life.
3. According to John 3:17-18, it is not personal sin that condemns a person to hell. It is unbelief that condemns a person to hell, therefore _____, either before or after salvation, does not cause you to lose your salvation. Hebrews 7:27
4. Every person either has (present perfect tense) eternal life or _____ has had it. (John 3:36) Biblically, it is impossible to have had (past perfect tense) eternal life and then lost it. 1 John 5:11-12
5. If you could lose your salvation, you would become spiritually thirsty _____. Christ promised that no one who believes in Him will ever thirst again. John 4:13-14
6. If you could lose your salvation, you would become spiritually _____ again. Jesus said that those who believe in Him cannot become spiritually hungry again. John 6:35
7. Jesus Christ promised that the believer will never come into condemnation. If you could lose your salvation, _____ would again be condemned. John 5:24
8. Jesus Christ is at the Father's right _____ constantly interceding for us; therefore, no one can ever successfully condemn us in God's presence. Romans 8:31-34, Hebrews 7:25, 1 John 2:1-2, Revelation 12:9-10
9. Jesus Christ promised to never drive _____ anyone who believes in Him; therefore, no believer can ever be cast out. John 6:37
10. A Christian cannot lose his salvation because God promised to bodily resurrect every person who comes to Him by faith so they can live _____ Him forever. John 6:38-40, 1Thessalonians 4:17
11. Christ promised that no believer will _____ perish. If you could lose your salvation, God would not have made such a broad, unconditional statement. John 10:27-28
12. Christ promised that no one (not you, not _____) can snatch a believer from His hand or His Father's hand. In His care, you are safe and secure. John 10:28-30

13. God promised that we will be glorified in the future. In fact, He states our glorification in the _____ tense (glorified) because in His omniscience and foreknowledge, He has always known that our glorification is assured. Romans 8:28-30
14. If we could lose our salvation, we would be separated from God's love, but God promised that nothing can separate us from His _____ in Jesus Christ. Romans 8:35-39
15. Salvation is God's _____ (Romans 6:23), and the Bible emphatically states that God's gifts are permanent. Romans 11:29
16. God is faithful to fulfill all His salvation promises to the believer. (Romans 5:8-10) God cannot _____. Hebrews 6:18-20
17. Even if you are unfaithful to Christ, He will remain faithful to you forever. He cannot _____ His promises. 2 Timothy 2:12-13
18. Even if you lose rewards because of your unfaithfulness, God guarantees that you will remain saved. If you lose your rewards, you will be like those who lose everything yet are snatched _____ from the fire. 1 Corinthians 3:11-15
19. Paul told the believers in the Corinthian church, the most carnal church in the New Testament, that they would one _____ be in heaven. *Because we know that the one who raised the Lord Jesus from the dead **will also** raise us with Jesus and present us with you in His presence.* 2 Corinthians 4:14
20. Because of God's grace (not your personal _____), you are already accepted, redeemed, and forgiven in the person of Jesus Christ. Ephesians 1:6-7
21. God the Holy Spirit has sealed you until the day of redemption. (Ephesians 1:13-14, 4:30) The Bible does not say you are sealed only until you _____ or sin.
22. Salvation is already an accomplished reality. *For by grace you have been _____ through faith.* Ephesians 2:8
23. Salvation is not obtained or maintained by your holy life, or works. Instead, salvation is God's gift and work on your behalf. *You have been saved...and that not of yourselves, it is the gift of God. For we are _____ workmanship, created in Christ Jesus.* Ephesians 2:8-10
24. To God, you are Heaven's citizen right _____. (Philippians 3:20-21) God gave you your heavenly citizenship; therefore, it endures forever. Colossians 1:13, 1 Peter 1:4
25. The truth is that *your life is hidden _____ Christ in God.* Question: Who could sneak into God, find you, and then wrestle you away from Christ? Could Satan? Could you yourself? (Colossians 3:3) The answer is an emphatic, "NO!"
26. God unequivocally declares that we will be revealed with Christ in eternity. *When Christ who is our life shall appear, then shall you also appear _____ Him in glory.* Colossians 3:4

27. We know that God finishes everything He starts. He started our salvation, and He will continue it until Christ returns. *Being confident of this very thing, that He who began a good work in you will perform it _____ the day of Jesus Christ.* Philippians 1:6
28. Because you died with Christ, you shall _____ with Him. 2 Timothy 2:11
29. God knows that Christ's finished work on your behalf _____ you perfect forever. Hebrews 10:10-14
30. Christ promised He will never _____ you or forsake you. If you could lose your salvation, He would have to leave you and forsake you. Hebrews 13:5
31. You are kept saved by God's power, not by your own _____. 1 Peter 1:3-5
32. God forgave and _____ all your sins forever. If sin can keep you out of Heaven—and it cannot, God didn't completely forgive you. Psalm 103:10-12, Colossians 2:13, Hebrews 8:12
33. God promised to keep you from falling and present you before His throne in eternity. You will never “_____ out” of salvation. Jude 24-25
34. God promised that He will sustain you by His own _____. Even if you fall, you will never be forsaken or left helpless. This is grace, and grace is undeserved kindness. You are never worthy of God's grace, not even on your best day! Psalms 37:23-24

Five People You Should Know From 1 Corinthians 2:6-3:4

A. The _____ Person

1. The natural person defined
 - a) This unregenerate human does not _____ the Spirit of God. Romans 8:9
 - b) The unbeliever (the natural man) has not been born _____; therefore, he is still lost and under the control of the world, the flesh, and the devil. Ephesians 2:1-3
2. Text: 1 Corinthians 2:14 The unbeliever cannot comprehend the teachings of the Spirit of God because they _____ foolish to him.
 - a) The natural person does _____ accept the things of the Spirit of God. Jude 18-19
 - b) The natural person considers things from _____ to be foolishness. John 14:17, 1 Corinthians 1:18
 - c) The natural person cannot understand spiritual _____.

B. The _____ in Christ

1. The babe in Christ defined
 - a) This newborn believer is immature in the faith, and therefore is fleshly or worldly in _____ thinking.
 - b) This believer desires the Word of God, but does not yet walk consistently _____ the Spirit of God. Hebrews 5:14
 - c) We should not fault this person for his lack of understanding because he needs _____ and encouragement to grow spiritually. Ephesians 4:14-16
 - d) He is still growing by means of the sincere _____ of the Word. 1 Peter 2:2
2. Texts: Thoughts deduced from these two texts: 1 Corinthians 3:1-2, Hebrews 5:12-13
 - a) This infant Christian is immature from lack of _____ in God's Word and thus often fleshly in actions. *For everyone who partakes only of milk is not accustomed to the word of righteousness for he is an infant.* Hebrews 5:13
 - b) This infant Christian, because of newness to the faith, is able to receive only the _____ of the Word, not solid food. *...need milk and not solid food.* Hebrews 5:12
 - c) As in the case of the carnal Christian, this newborn Christian needs to be _____ the elementary things of the Word. *You have need again for someone to teach you the elementary principles of the oracles of God.* Hebrews 5:12
 - d) This _____ of God is not used to partaking of the deeper things of the Word of God because he is an *infant in Christ*. *I gave you milk to drink, not solid food, for you were not yet able to receive it. Indeed, even now you are not yet able, for you are still fleshly.* 1 Corinthians 3:1b-3a

C. The _____ Christian

1. The spiritual Christian defined
 - a) This believer is one who has all his known _____ confessed. 1 John 1:6-10
 - 1) You are spiritual the instant you confess all your _____ sins. 1 John 1:9
 - 2) You are not spiritual if you are harboring _____ in your heart. Psalm 66:18
 - b) The babe in Christ, the carnal Christian, and the mature Christian all become spiritual the _____ they confess their known sins.
 - 1) The babe in Christ regresses into sin very _____ because of immaturity.
 - 2) The carnal Christian typically regresses _____ into a state of rebellion and stays there until communion Sunday or just before a teaching time.
 - 3) The mature Christian spends longer amounts of _____ in fellowship, thus giving time for Christ-likeness to develop in his life.
 - c) The spiritual believer, because he is in fellowship (has his sins confessed), is able from this posture to _____ insight into the Lord and to have God's Word change his thinking. Ephesians 4:20-24
 - d) The spiritual believer is positioned to grow in the Lord and become _____. Romans 6:22
 - e) This believer will maintain his spirituality if he will now _____ by the Spirit. Galatians 5:16; Romans 6:10-11; Colossians 3:1-3
2. Text: 1 Corinthians 2:15-16
 - a) 1 Corinthians 2:15a *...he who is spiritual appraises (judges) _____ things...*
 - 1) Since the spiritual Christian is rightly relating to the Holy Spirit, he has some wonderful privileges, one of which is the ability to discern ANAKRINEI, evaluate, or scrutinize everything including teaching, situations, and _____.
 - 2) When a person is spiritual, he is _____ grieving or quenching the Holy Spirit at that moment. 1 Thessalonians 5:19; Ephesians 4:30
 - b) 1 Corinthians 2:15b *...yet he himself is appraised (judged) by no one...*
 - 1) Because the spiritual Christian is presently walking by the Spirit, he is not _____ the scrutiny or criticism of others. This is another benefit. Romans 6:22
 - 2) When you are spiritual you are breaking _____ laws. Instead, you are bearing the beautiful fruit of the Holy Spirit. This, of course, pleases God and no one disapproves of you. Galatians 5:22; Romans 8:40
 - c) 1 Corinthians 2:16 *...but we have the mind of Christ...* The spiritual Christian is able to enjoy and benefit from the _____ or thinking, of Christ.

D. The _____ Christian

1. The mature Christian defined
 - a) Colossians 2:5-7 – This Christian consistently _____ by faith with Jesus Christ through the strength of the Holy Spirit.
 - b) Romans 12:1-2 – This believer is well on his way to being conformed to the _____ of Christ in his daily life.
 - c) Hebrews 5:14 – This person has spiritual “_____ hair” received from time, trials, and persecution.
 - d) 2 Peter 3:17-18 – Spiritual maturity should be the _____ of every Christian.

2. Texts: 1 Corinthians 2:6, 1 John 2:13-14, Hebrews 5:14
 - a) 1 Corinthians 2:6 – Understands deeper truths _____ the Word of God.
 - b) 1 John 2:13 – Is growing in intimacy _____ the Lord. *I am writing to you, fathers, because you know Him who has been from the beginning...* (John called them fathers and young men indicating levels of maturity.)
 - c) 1 John 2:14a – Is _____ spiritually ...*because you are strong.*
 - d) 1 John 2:14b – Has a _____ grasp of God's Word. *The word of God abides in you.*
 - e) 1 John 2:14c – Is overcoming the _____ one in daily living.
 - f) Hebrew 5:14a – Is able to _____ solid food (the meat of the Word).
 - g) Hebrew 5:14b – Because of consistency, the mature believer is able to discern good and evil. *But _____ food is for the mature, who, because of practice, have their senses trained to discern good and evil.*
 - h) Important distinctions
 - 1) Every mature Christian is spiritual, but not every spiritual Christian is _____.
 - 2) You become spiritual instantly! The moment you confess _____ sins you are no longer controlled by the flesh, and thus you are no longer carnal but instantly spiritual. 1 John 1:9
 - 3) But no one is instantly mature! Instant spiritual maturity is impossible. Spiritual maturity takes _____ and a consistent walk as a “spiritual” Christian. (Growth takes time + God's Word + walking by faith + the grace of God + walking in the truth of your position in Christ. 1 Peter 3:18)
 - 4) The pathway to maturity is to walk _____ the Spirit consistently day after day. Romans 8:12-14; Galatians 5:16
 - 5) Spiritual maturity comes from a lifetime of consistent spiritual _____.
Hebrews 4:1-2

- 6) Some of the most immature Christians are longtime church _____ who only confess their sins moments before a sermon or before taking communion, but do not choose to consistently walk in fellowship with the Lord the rest of the week. Hebrews 6:1-2
- 7) Spiritual maturity comes as we _____ by faith each moment through the strength of God's Spirit. This gives God's Spirit time to use the Word of God to conform us to the image of Christ. Romans 8:12-13

E. The _____ Christian

1. Texts: 1 Corinthians 3:1-3, Romans 8:4-13
 - a) A carnal Christian is a babe in Christ by _____. Though he should have already grown spiritually, he languishes. 1 Corinthians 3:1, Hebrews 5:12-13
 - b) This Christian does not eat the solid truth of God's Word but rather its _____. 1 Corinthians 3:2
 - c) The _____ dominates the carnal believer; therefore, he is fleshly or carnal in his thinking. 1 Corinthians 3:3, Romans 8:5-8
 - d) The carnal Christian is characterized by _____ relationships. 1 Corinthians 3:3, Galatians 5:19-21
 - e) A carnal believer walks like an unbeliever, following _____ rather than Christ. 1 Corinthians 3:4
2. The carnal believer defined
 - a) This believer is spiritually immature by _____.
 - b) This believer consistently _____ according to his fleshly nature and, therefore, is carnal, not spiritual.
 - c) This believer is _____ to distinguish from an unbeliever in attitude, actions, and speech. Ephesians 4:17-24
3. The characteristics of carnality from Romans 8:4-13
 - a) Romans 8:4 – The fleshly person _____ God's Laws.
 - b) Romans 8:5 – The fleshly person has his _____ set on the flesh.
 - c) Romans 8:6 – The fleshly person does not _____ the promised abundant life of Christ, but instead experiences carnal death.
 - d) Romans 8:7a – The fleshly person is hostile toward God. He often complains that God is distant and uncaring; when in reality his _____ fleshliness has distanced him from God.

- e) Romans 8:7b – The fleshly person does not submit himself to God’s commands. He is disobedient and _____.
- f) Romans 8:8 – The fleshly person cannot _____ God.
- g) Romans 8:12-13 – The fleshly person is about to _____ either by divine discipline, sin’s built-in destructive mechanism, or even self-destruction. Romans 6:23, 8:2

IV. If You Live A Consistently Carnal Life, What Happens?

A. What is at stake in your Christian life?

1. We have already determined biblically that no believer can _____ his salvation.
2. Some believers worry that teaching the doctrine of eternal security will cause grace to be abused; however, because God designed the biblical _____ of eternal security, we should not shrink from teaching it.
3. Always remember that true biblical grace does not produce disgrace. *I have written to you briefly, exhorting and testifying that **this is the _____ grace of God. Stand firm in it!***
1 Peter 5:12b

B. A Christian cannot lose his salvation, but if he chooses to walk according to his flesh rather than by the Holy Spirit, he will lose out.

1. Being carnal comes with a high price tag. A carnal believer can become so spiritually confused he loses all certainty that he _____ saved.
 - a) God’s will is that you be _____ assured of your salvation and attain *to all the wealth that comes from the full assurance of understanding.* (Colossians 2:1-2) Doubting your salvation nullifies that wealth.
 - b) Your salvation cannot _____ lost, but you can begin to struggle with doubts.
 - c) You can lose your knowledge of the truth and forget that Christ _____ for all purified you from your sins. 1 Peter 1:8-11
2. If you live carnally, you lose your fellowship _____ God. 1 John 1:3-10, Luke 15:11-24
 - a) God hates _____ because sin breaks our fellowship with Him. 1 John 1:6-7
 - b) God invites us to abide in Christ and commands us to not _____ in darkness (the flesh). John 15:4-5, Ephesians 5:6-18
 - c) A Christian who continually walks according to the flesh has no intimacy _____ Christ.

3. When a believer lives according to the flesh, he loses his ____ for life.
 - a) He loses the joy of the _____. Nehemiah 8:10b
 - b) King David did ____ lose his salvation when he sinned, but he did lose his joy in life. He prayed that God would restore the joy of his salvation. Psalm 51:12

4. When a believer walks ____ the flesh, he loses his capacity to serve the Lord.
 - a) God saved us by His grace so that we might _____ Him. Ephesians 2:10
 - b) God wants each of us to be faithful in ____ service. Titus 3:8
 - c) If we seek to selfishly protect ourselves, we _____ the spiritual race for the eternal prize. Mark 8:34-35, Galatians 6:7-9
 - d) The Holy Spirit cannot produce His goodness through carnality; therefore, the _____ believer loses his usefulness to God. Galatians 5:16-23

5. Fleshly living causes _____ of effectiveness as a minister.
 - a) The believer loses his fruitfulness when he ceases abiding in Christ and begins walking according to the _____. John 15:1-5
 - b) Your testimony before the world is important. Carnal believers lose their ability to impact others ____ the Lord. Matthew 5:10-16
 - c) God never commands us to work ____ our salvation, but He does command us to work **out** our salvation so that we shine forth as lights in this dark world. Philippians 2:12-16

6. A believer who lives by the flesh loses his confident outlook ____ the future.
 - a) Having hope for the future allows us to _____ the present. Romans 15:13
 - b) The believer who refuses to live by the Spirit loses his eternal perspective and _____ from spiritual nearsightedness. 2 Peter 1 :3-9a
 - c) The Lord commands us to _____ to Jesus, but the carnal believer has lost that focus. Hebrews 12:1-2

7. A believer who lives carnally will lose rewards at the judgment seat of Christ (_____). 1 Corinthians 9:27, 2 Timothy 4:6-8
 - a) God wants to say to you, “Well _____, good and faithful servant.” Luke 19:17
 - b) But if you choose to walk by the flesh, you will enter Heaven with nothing of value to _____ for your life. 1 Corinthians 3:15, 2 Corinthians 5:6-11
 - c) God wants every believer to get a _____ reward (2 John 1:8), but carnal believers will be ashamed at Christ’s appearing. 1 John 2:28, 4:17

8. Being carnal keeps the believer from triumphing over the world in his _____ life.
- The apostle Paul _____ that a believer could become a castaway, shipwrecked in his spiritual life. 1 Corinthians 9:27, Romans 8:13
 - Through carnality, the believer returns to eat his own vomit and wallow in the _____. 2 Peter 2:18-22
 - The prodigal son remained a _____ even while he was with the pigs, but he was defeated as a person because of his carnality. Luke 15:11-32
9. Carnality upsets a believer's spiritual life so that he never reaches his _____ potential.
- The carnal believers in the church of Laodicea became lukewarm and blocked Jesus from their church life. They were religious yet _____. Revelation 3:14-22
 - Carnality _____ instability. 2 Peter 3:17
 - Our goal should be to _____ in grace and in intimacy with our Lord Jesus Christ. 2 Peter 3: 18
10. Carnality causes a believer to reject a _____ conscience and sways him disastrously from the historical teachings of the faith.
- God wants us to fight the good fight of faith, stay _____ to the teachings of His Word, and maintain a clean conscience. 1 Timothy 1:18-19a
 - Some believers (e.g. Hymenaeus and Alexander) were shipwrecked in their _____. 1 Timothy 1:19b
 - Hymenaeus and Alexander did not lose their salvation, but through church discipline were *turned over* to _____ for the destruction of their bodies in order to *learn* not to blaspheme. 1 Timothy 1:20
 - The church may discipline carnal believers so they will learn to _____ blaspheme. 1 Corinthians 5
 - Child of God, much is at stake! You have much to lose!

V. The Only Prerequisite For Salvation Is Faith Alone In Christ Alone.

A. Over 160 references in the New Testament show that salvation is based on faith alone in Christ alone. (Taken from J. B. Hixson's book, Getting the Gospel Wrong)

B. The Gospels

1. Luke 7:48-50; 8:12; 18:42
2. John 1:7, 12; 2:23; 3:15, 16, 18, 36; 4:39, 41, 42; 5:24, 45-47; 6:29, 35, 40, 47; 7:38, 39; 8:24, 29, 30; 9:35-38; 10:24-26; 11:15, 25, 26, 41, 42; 12:36, 46; 13:19; 14:1-6; 17:20, 21; 19:35; 20:29, 31

C. The Book of Acts

1. Acts 3:16; 4:4, 32; 8:12, 37; 9:42; 10:43, 45; 11:17, 21; 13:21, 39; 14:1, 23, 27; 15:7, 9; 16:31; 17:4, 5, 11, 12; 18:8, 27; 19:4; 20:21; 21:25; 26:18

D. The Pauline Epistles

1. Romans 1:16, 17; 3:22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30; 4:3, 5, 9, 11, 13, 16, 23, 24; 5:1, 2; 9:30, 32, 33; 10:4, 6, 9, 10; 11:20, 30-32; 15:13
2. 1 Corinthians 1:21
3. 2 Corinthians 4:4
4. Galatians 2:16, 20; 3:2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 14, 22, 24, 26; 5:5
5. Ephesians 1:13, 19; 2:8; 3:17
6. Philippians 1:29; 3:9
7. 1 Thessalonians 1:7; 2:10; 4:14
8. 2 Thessalonians 1:10; 2:12, 13; 3:2
9. 1 Timothy 1:16; 3:16; 4:3, 10
10. 2 Timothy 1:12; 3:15

E. The Other New Testament Epistles

1. Hebrews 4:2, 3; 6:12; 10:39; 11:6, 7, 31
2. James 2:23
3. 1 Peter 1:21, 2:6, 7
4. 1 John 5:1, 5, 10, 13
5. Jude 5

ROMANS

THE GOSPEL OF GRACE	THE THREE TYPES OF SINNERS	THE THREE TENSES OF SALVATION		THE NATION OF ISRAEL	THE CHRISTIAN LIFE
		JUSTIFICATION	SANCTIFICATION GLORIFICATION		
1:1-17	1:18-3:20	3:21-5:21	6-8	9-11	12-16
Accountable for the _____ 1:1-5	The _____ Sinner 1:18-32	Justification _____ 3:21-31	Sanctification _____ 6:1-10	Past: _____ 9:1-33	Serving the _____ 12:1-21
Addressees The _____ 1:6-7	The _____ Sinner 2:1-16	Justification _____ 4:1-25	Sanctification _____ 6:11-8:17	Present: _____ 10:1-21	Serving the _____ 13:1-14
Aspirations in the _____ 1:8-15	The Religious Sinner 2:17-3:8	Justification's _____ Results 5:1-11	_____ 8:18-39	Future: _____ 11:1-32	Serving the _____ 14:1-23
Acclamation of the Gospel: <i>Salvation to all who _____</i> 1:16-17	Conclusion: <i>All Are Sinners</i> 3:9-20	Identification: <i>In Adam All _____</i> <i>In Christ All _____</i> 5:11-21	Jubilation: <i>we</i> <i>overwhelmingly</i> <i>through _____</i> <i>Him who loved us</i> 8:37	Doxology: <i>To _____ Be</i> <i>The Glory</i> 11:33-36	_____ Greetings _____ Serious Warnings _____ Special Mentions 16:1-27

The Justice of God Revealed