



May 31, 2026

The Spirit Unites

Romans 6 & 7

1. Sermon Outline:

- a. Every Christian Battles Sin
 - i. Important Biblical Truth
 - ii. Main Question: How do Christians sin less?
- b. Jesus' Promise
 - i. Truth Brings Freedom
 - ii. Three Steps toward victory over sin
- c. Truth 1: Humanity is depraved by nature
- d. Truth 2: Sin brings death, but God provides a remedy
- e. Truth 3: A Christian's spiritual position is in Christ
- f. Truth 4: Christians receive a divine nature
- g. Truth 5: Sin no longer reigns over Christians
- h. Application
 - i. Step 1: Know
 - ii. Step 2: Consider
 - iii. Step 3: Yield
- i. Vision for the church

2. **Sunday** – As soon as possible after the sermon, consider:

- a. What stood out to you the most in this sermon?
- b. What new truth did you learn, or what truth were you reminded of?
- c. Is there a particular Scripture passage you feel God is leading you to meditate on or commit to memory?
- d. What is one thing God is leading you to do after hearing this message?
- e. Did God convict you of a need to make any changes in your life and walk with Him?

3. **Monday**:

- a. Set the stage for this week's focal passage by reading and meditating on 1 John 1:6-10
 - i. Although this week's sermon emphasizes verses 8-10, 6—7 provide the context for what follows. What two-word phrase does John use (at least 5 times) to tie the five verses together?
 - ii. What do "darkness" and light mean or represent (see Psalm 104:2; Isaiah 2:5; John 3:19–21; 8:12; 2 Corinthians 6:14; Ephesians 5:8; and 1 John 2:11)?
 - iii. What does John mean when he says "walk" (the Greek verb means a continuous and consistent activity)?

- iv. Knowing that John is writing to believers, what does verse 8 tell us about ourselves? What are we doing if we say that we have no sin?
 - v. What is the distinction between saying “we have no sin” (verse 8) and saying “we have not sinned” (verse 10)? According to John, which is more serious? Why?
- b. Now read and meditate on John 8:31-36.
- i. What does Jesus mean when He says “abide in my word” (see John 2:22 and 15:1-7)?
 - ii. What is the “truth” they will know (see Psalm 119:142; John 1:17; 14:6; 17:17; Ephesians 1:13; 2 Thessalonians 2:10)?
 - iii. From what will the truth set you free?
4. **Tuesday:**
- a. Truth 1: *Humanity is depraved by nature.* Read Genesis 3:6; Psalm 51:5; Romans 3:23; 5:12-21; and Galatians 5:19-21.
 - i. What do these verses tell us about human nature? About the origin of our sin?
 - ii. Left to our own devices, what will we choose to do? Who is exempt from this nature?
 - b. Truth 2. *Sin brings death, but God provides a remedy.* Read Genesis 2:17; 3:19; Romans 5:12-17; 6:23; 8:13; and James 1:15.
 - i. What is the consequence of all sin?
 - ii. What did God do to provide an alternative to the death we all deserve (Romans 5:8, John 3:16; 1 Peter 3:18; and 1 John 4:10)?
 - iii. What do we have to do to avail ourselves of the remedy (John 3:16; 6:40; Acts 13:39; 16:31; Romans 3:22; 10:9-10; 1 John 5:1, 5, 10)?
 - c. Truth 3. *A Christian’s spiritual position is in Christ.* Read Romans 6:2-4; 2 Corinthians 5:17; Galatians 3:26-29; 4:1-7; Ephesians 4:22-24.
 - i. What changes when we become Christians?
 - ii. What had to occur for that to be true (Romans 6:2)?
 - iii. How does that change our relationship to sin?
5. **Wednesday:**
- a. Truth 4: *Christians receive a divine nature.* Read 2 Peter 1:3-4; John 1:12-13; Galatians 5:22-25; 1 John 3:9; and 5:18.
 - i. What do these verses tell us should accompany our new position as sons of God?
 - ii. What enables us to live righteously?
 - iii. What evidence should there be in a believer's life pointing to the new nature?
 - iv. John has already told us in 1 John 1:8-10 that we are deceiving ourselves if we claim that we do not sin, but in the verses in 1 John 3 and 5, he now tells us that anyone born of God does not continue to sin. How do you explain this

- apparent contradiction? What kind of sinning (not a type of sin) do you think he meant when he says we will not continue?
- b. Truth 5: *Sin no longer reigns over Christians*. Read 2 Corinthians 5:17; Romans 6:6; and 7:18-20
 - i. How does Paul describe our situation as Christians in 2 Corinthians 5:17? How did John describe it in John 1:12-13? How did Jesus explain it to Nicodemus in John 3:3-6?
 - ii. While every Christian has undergone this transformation (and should have no doubt that it has occurred), what reality does Paul address in Romans 7:18-20?
 - iii. Continue reading Romans 7:21-25. To what does Paul attribute the conflict he (and we) face?
 - iv. What does Paul tell us will be the ultimate (final) solution to this conflict in Philippians 3:20-21? How do 1 Corinthians 13:12 and 1 John 3:2 reinforce this truth?

6. **Thursday:**

- a. Read and meditate on Romans 6:1-11.
- b. What word does Paul use in verses 1, 6, and 9 to show us that he wants to communicate a basic doctrine?
 - i. What do you think the truth is? What does Paul want us to know?
 - ii. How does Paul answer the question “Why should a justified person not continue to sin?” in these verses?
 - iii. How does Paul use baptism to demonstrate this truth?
- c. What reasons does Paul provide for why sin no longer has mastery (power, control) over us in:
 - i. Verse 4
 - ii. Verse 5
 - iii. Verse 6
 - iv. Verse 7
- d. Why is death a release from the control of sin (think of a drug addict or an alcoholic)? You might say that a dead person can do nothing, but what does Paul say happens to us in addition to death (verse 8 and Colossians 2:20)?
- e. What does Paul say we must do in order to avoid sin in verse 11?
 - i. What does it mean to “consider” ourselves dead to sin?
 - ii. The word translated “consider” in the ESV can also mean reckon, impute, or esteem. Read Romans 4:10, 11, 23, 24, where it is translated “credited”. How does this affect your definition of “consider”?
 - iii. Why is it not sufficient to just feel or intellectually understand that we have died to sin? Are we claiming a promise or acting on a fact when we obey verse 11?

7. Friday:

- a. Read and meditate on Romans 6:12-23.
- b. What word does Paul use repeatedly in this passage (verses 13, 16, & 19)?
 - i. “Present” (in the ESV) or “offer” (in the NIV and CSB) is also translated “yield”. What additional meaning is conveyed by “yield”?
 - ii. What two choices does Paul say we have in verse 13?
 1. How does he differentiate between what we should not present to sin and what we should present to God (consider the NIV or CSB translations if possible)?
 2. What is the significance of saying that what we present becomes “instruments”?
 - iii. Read Romans 12:1-2. How do these verses add to your understanding of Romans 6:12-23?
- c. Read Galatians 5:16-17. What is necessary to provide us the ability to “present” (or “offer”) ourselves to God rather than to sin?

8. Saturday:

- a. Read Romans 6 again, but this time personalize it by replacing “we” with “I” as you read.
- b. End the week by thanking God for the gift in verse 23 and praying that His Spirit will show you any areas in your life where repentance and confession are needed.

9. **Application:** Our society, like others around the world, glorifies sin. Consequently, we as Christians can easily fall into the trap of not taking sin as seriously as the Bible demands. Until we are forced to stop and think about it, we forget that sin (all sin) is so horrendous that God needed to send His only Son to pay the penalty we could never pay for our sins. As we grow in spiritual maturity and become more like Christ, our sinning should decrease, and those that we do commit should become increasingly repugnant. We, like Paul as he approached the end of his life, should say “Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners – of whom I am the worst.”

10. **Pray:** This week, in addition to praying for our mission team that is in Indonesia (Brian, George, and Ruth), please pray for these unreached people groups in Indonesia:

- a. **Bajau:** The 356,000 Bajau are Sunni Muslims who live along the coast of Sulawesi, Kalimantan, Sumatra, and other islands in houses built on stilts or on their boats. Fishing is a major source of income. Less than 0.1% are Christian.
- b. **Enrekang:** 82,000 Enrekang live as farmers in the foothills of South Sulawesi. Their main crops are rice, fruits, and gula aren (sap from the sugar palm tree that is made into a brown sugar). 99.99% of the Enrekang are Muslims, but they are greatly influenced by animistic beliefs.
- c. **Jambi:** The Jambi live in a lowland basin of central Sumatra characterized by dense jungles, peat bogs, and swamps where they make a living primarily by fishing in the Batang Hari river and its many tributaries. Over 99% of the 1.2 million Jambi are Muslim, and less than 0.01% evangelical Christians.