

Dead to Sin

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I. Introduction.

A. Romans 6 is a critical because it can be damaging if misunderstood or fruitful if understood correctly.

B. The result of justification by faith is peace with God and holiness through union with Christ.

II. The antagonist.

A. The more sin, the antagonist says, the more grace.

B. If God justifies the ungodly, some would say he puts a premium on sin. God's grace was turned into an opportunity for sin.

C. God's grace is not opportunity for sin. Grace cannot be preached before law and sin.

III. Paul's answer.

A. We should not respond to grace with more sin.

B. A justified man cannot remain in service to sin because a Christian has died to sin.

C. The moment one was saved, one died to sin. Paul is saying that the Christian should not want to live in sin anymore. (1 John 3:9)

IV. What it means to be dead to sin.

A. Christian baptism symbolizes baptism into Christ. It means that a person has entered into a vital union with Christ. (Galatians 3:27)

B. Baptism into Jesus is baptism into his death. It symbolizes that our old life is dead and our new life has come. We walk in resurrection life. (Colossians 2:12, 2 Corinthians 5:17, 1 Corinthians 6:17, John 12:24)

C. Christ's death was a death to sin and his resurrection was a resurrection unto God.

1. Death to sin is always dealt with in terms of penalty of sin.

2. Christ died to sin in the sense that he bore sin's penalty.

3. There is no condemnation because of the price our old self has paid.

4. Death is the funeral and resurrection is the life. Death no longer has dominion.

D. We must count on the position we have been given in Christ.

E. Do not let sin reign.

Application Questions:

1. What does it mean that Christians have died with Christ?

2. How should the Christian life look different in light of what happens at conversion? Explain.

3. How has sin reigned in your life? How is the cross an answer not only to past sin but present sin?
