

YOU HAVE DIED TO THE LAW (Romans 7:1-6)

- What are two imbalances with a legalistic approach to the Christian life?
- What does it mean that the believer is “not under law, but under grace?”

III. SALVATION AND SANCTIFICATION (Rom. 6:1 - 8:17) ... The Righteousness of God Reproduced

A. POSITIONAL Sanctification. (6:1-10)

B. PRACTICAL Sanctification (6:11-23)

C. POWERLESS Sanctification (7:1-25)

1. Some DEFINITIONS You Should Know:

- a. *License* involves the mental attitude that abuses the _____ by using your liberty in Christ as an excuse to _____. This problem is addressed by understanding and believing that you have _____ and are now _____ in Christ Jesus our Lord so as to _____ to the Lord in order to walk by faith in newness of life in Christ. (Romans 6) License abuses the grace of God.
- b. *Legalism* is the mental attitude or false belief which seeks to _____ or _____ the blessings of God by _____ or _____ for either salvation or sanctification. This problem is addressed by understanding and believing that you have _____ in Christ and are now _____ from the Law and _____ for justification, eternal security, true spirituality, and practical sanctification under grace. (Romans 7) Legalism is contrary to the finished work of Christ and the grace of God.
- c. *Mysticism* is a false belief that encourages its adherents to possess a deeper or higher spiritual state based on some _____, _____, _____, or _____. This problem is address by understanding and believing that the believer is _____ and _____ in Christ, and that true spirituality involves a walk of _____ which is focused upon _____ as revealed only in _____ and empowered by the _____. (Romans 8) Mysticism misfocuses the believer from Jesus Christ, undermines the singular authority and sufficiency of the Word of God, and misunderstands the role and ministries of the Holy Spirit.

2. The BELIEVER’S Relationship to the LAW (7:1-6)

- a. Those ADDRESSED are called ... “brethren” (7:1a) The word “brethren” describes a _____. This means that these truths specifically refer to those in the _____.

b. The ASSERTION ... "Do you not know ... that the law has dominion over a man as long as he lives?" (7:1b) Paul appeals to their prior or present _____ of the Law in order to set forth a basic principle, namely that _____.

■ **Some Truths about the Mosaic Law You Need to Know:**

- 1) The PEOPLE of the Law consisted of the _____.
(Rom.2:14; 9:3-4)
- 2) The PROPOSITION of the Law was basically _____
_____. (Gal.3:12)
- 3) The PARTS of the Law were three: the _____.
However, they were one indivisible _____. (James 2:10-11; Gal.3:10)
- 4) The PERIOD of the Law lasted _____.
- 5) The PRIMARY PURPOSES of the Law were to _____ and
_____. (Romans 3:19-20)
- 6) The PUNISHMENT of the Law includes _____.
- 7) The POWERLESS ability of the Law is that it cannot _____ the sinner, nor
_____ the saint. (Galatians)

c. The ANALOGY (7:2-3). This illustration involves a _____, a _____, and a _____. Paul simply states that a woman is _____ by law to her husband as long as he lives. However, if the woman's husband _____, she is _____ from the law that bound her to her husband and is _____ to be married to another husband.

d. The APPLICATIONS (7:4-6)

1. Every believer has _____ to the _____ through their identification with _____ and His death in order to be _____ and have a new life with Him. (7:4-5)

- What was the purpose of this?
- Why was this needed?

2. Every believer has been _____ from the _____. (7:6)

- Why was this necessary?
- What does this mean?
- What should this result in?
- How does all of this apply to you?