

BIBLE MARKING NOTES – ROMANS 6

Structural Analysis	
V.1 – Question – Shall we continue in sin? Vv.2-14 – Answer – The significance of baptism V.15 – Question – Shall we sin without law? Vv.16-23 – Answer – The believer has changed masters	
Romans 6	Expositional Notes
<p>¹What shall we say then? ¹<u>Shall we continue in sin, that grace may abound?</u></p> <p>²²<u>God forbid.</u> How shall we, that are ³<u>dead to sin,</u> ⁴<u>live any longer therein?</u></p> <p>³ ⁵<u>Know ye not,</u> that so many of us as ⁶<u>were</u> baptized into Jesus Christ ⁶<u>were</u> baptized into his death?</p> <p>⁴ ⁷<u>Therefore</u> we are ⁸<u>buried with him by baptism</u> into death: that like as ⁹<u>Christ was raised up from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in newness of life.</u></p> <p>⁵For if we have been ¹⁰<u>planted together in the likeness of his death,</u> ¹¹<u>we shall be also in the likeness of his resurrection:</u></p> <p>⁶ ¹²<u>Knowing this,</u> that ¹³<u>our old man is crucified with him,</u> that <u>the body of sin</u> might be destroyed, that henceforth we should not serve sin.</p> <p>⁷For he that is dead is ¹⁴<u>freed from sin.</u></p> <p>⁸Now if we be ¹⁵<u>dead with Christ,</u> we believe that ¹⁶<u>we shall also live with him:</u></p> <p>⁹ ¹<u>Knowing that Christ being raised from the dead dieth no more;</u> ²<u>death hath no more dominion over him.</u></p> <p>¹⁰ ³<u>For in that he died, he died unto sin once:</u> but in that he liveth, he liveth ⁴<u>unto God.</u></p> <p>¹¹ ⁵<u>Likewise</u> ⁶<u>reckon</u> ye also yourselves to be dead indeed unto sin, but ⁷<u>alive unto God</u> through Jesus Christ our Lord.</p> <p>¹² ⁸<u>Let not sin therefore reign in your mortal body,</u> ⁹<u>that ye should obey it in the lusts thereof.</u></p> <p>¹³ ¹⁰<u>Neither yield ye your members as</u> instruments of unrighteousness unto sin: but ¹¹<u>yield yourselves</u> unto God, ¹²<u>as those that are alive from the dead,</u> and your members <u>as instruments of righteousness</u> unto God.</p>	<p>¹ i.e. allow the carnal mind to control so that divine mercy might be shown.</p> <p>² Lit. "By no means".</p> <p>³ Grk. is past tense – "who died unto sin – refers to act of conversion and baptism – fig. death.</p> <p>⁴ Have discarded sin as our master and now abide in the sphere of Christ's righteousness.</p> <p>⁵ Baptism demonstrated an inward conviction – a change in relationship from in Adam to Christ – a sacrificial life, a crucifixion of the flesh.</p> <p>⁶ See mgn. "are".</p> <p>⁷ Because of the above principle – now must show it in our lives.</p> <p>⁸ Roth. "buried together with him through our immersion into his death". Our body of sin motivated by flesh must be entombed with Christ.</p> <p>⁹ The new life cannot be a continuance of the old – there must be a new principle of life.</p> <p>¹⁰ NIV – "unified with him". Complete identification with Christ's death.</p> <p>¹¹ Physical regeneration consequent on a faithful obedient life - 2 Pet.1:4; 1 Cor.15:49.</p> <p>¹² Means to be in full realisation of the facts.</p> <p>¹³ The body of sin = the body subject to the bias to sin. This was done away with so that is no longer the master.</p> <p>¹⁴ The baptised person is morally freed from the absolute dominion of sin – a master has no possession of a dead slave.</p> <p>¹⁵ Roth. "buried together with Christ". His perfect obedience and voluntary sacrifice assured his resurrection.</p> <p>¹⁶ The same shall be true for us and we will live eternally.</p> <p>¹ He died in Adam and was raised to immortality – Heb.9:12.</p> <p>² Diag. "death no longer lords over him". Immortality takes a person beyond the grasp of death – John 3:15; 10:28; 17:2; 1 Tim.6:19.</p> <p>³ RSV "once for all". He provided the one sacrifice for sin which could completely take away its effect.</p> <p>⁴ Gr. "by", i.e. being raised by the righteousness and power of God – Acts 2:20.</p> <p>⁵ 20Cent.NT "So too with you".</p> <p>⁶ Gr. "consider, calculate". Christ's crucifixion of the flesh must find a reflection in disciples lives.</p> <p>⁷ Reflecting God in our lives – Gal.2:19.</p> <p>⁸ Paul urges that we not allow the flesh to dominate us.</p> <p>⁹ Diag. "in order to obey its desires".</p> <p>¹⁰ Best to remain clear of any activity or influence that might lead to sin.</p> <p>¹¹ Lit. "to present yourselves" – a deliberate choice – Deut.30:19; Josh.24:15.</p> <p>¹² Jerus. Bib. "consider yourselves as dead men brought back to life".</p>

<p>¹⁴For sin shall not have ¹³<u>dominion</u> over you: for ye are not under the law, but under grace.</p>	<p>¹³ Suggests victory over King Sin.</p>
<p>¹⁵What then? ¹<u>shall we sin, because we are not under the law, but under grace?</u> ²<u>God forbid.</u> ¹⁶ ³<u>Know ye not</u>, that to whom ye yield yourselves ⁴<u>servants</u> to obey, his servants ye are to whom ye obey; ⁵<u>whether of sin unto death</u>, or ⁶<u>of obedience unto righteousness?</u> ¹⁷But God be thanked, that ⁷<u>ye were the servants of sin</u>, but ⁸<u>ye have obeyed from the heart</u> that ⁹<u>form of doctrine</u> ¹⁰<u>which was delivered you.</u> ¹⁸ ¹¹<u>Being then made free from sin, ye became the servants of righteousness.</u> ¹⁹ ¹²<u>I speak after the manner of men</u> because of the ¹³<u>infirmity</u> of your flesh: ¹⁴<u>for as ye have yielded your members servants to uncleanness and to iniquity unto iniquity;</u> ¹⁵<u>even so now</u> yield your members servants to righteousness ¹⁶<u>unto holiness.</u> ²⁰ ¹⁷<u>For when ye were the servants of sin</u>, ye were free from righteousness. ²¹ ¹<u>What fruit had ye then in those things</u> whereof ye are now ashamed? ²<u>for the end of those things is death.</u> ²²But now ³<u>being made free from sin</u>, and become servants to God, ⁴<u>ye have your fruit unto holiness, and the end everlasting life.</u> ²³ For the ⁵<u>wages of sin is death</u>; but ⁶<u>the gift of God is eternal life</u> ⁷<u>through</u> Jesus Christ our Lord.</p>	<p>¹ Jerus. Bible – “does the fact that we are living by grace and not law mean we are free to sin”. ² Lit. “May it never be”. ³ Calls attention to an obvious rule of life. ⁴ Gr. doulos – bond slave. ⁵ Sin-prone nature that will lead us to the grave. ⁶ Obedience allows the person to receive imputed righteousness from God. God will then give them the gift of life eternal. ⁷ Jerus. Bible – “ye were once slaves to sin”. ⁸ NIV – “you wholeheartedly obeyed” – motivated from within. ⁹ Diag. “mould of instruction”; i.e. the mould is the Christ character. ¹⁰ Diag. “into which you were delivered” – a protection against encroachments of sin. ¹¹ Jerus. Bible – “You may have been freed from the slavery of sin but only to become slaves to righteousness”. Baptism brought this change. ¹² Jerus. Bib. – “If I may use human terms”. ¹³ Sig. “dullness, lack of strength”; i.e. their inability to comprehend and reason on the matter presented. ¹⁴ As sinners we once used the members of our body to gratify the flesh – 1 Cor.6:10-11; Eph.2:2-3,11-12. ¹⁵ An appeal by Paul to serve our new master. ¹⁶ Everything we do must have holiness in mind. ¹⁷ i.e. entirely devoted to sin. ¹ Was there any benefit in serving the flesh – it was unfruitful – Eph.5:11. ² Paul now turns to matters of consequence – servitude to sin ends in oblivion. ³ Diag. “having been emancipated from sin”. ⁴ Cp. v.21. Here result is life; there is death. ⁵ Sin has consequences – it pays wages. ⁶ Diag. “gracious gift” – not earned but given by God’s benevolence. ⁷ Gr. “in”. Only those in Christ will receive it – Eph.2:8.</p>

Abbreviations

- Jerus. Bib. = Jerusalem Bible
- NIV = New International Version
- Diag. = Diaglott
- Gr. = Greek
- Sig. = Signifies
- Cp. = Compare
- Lit. = Literally
- Mgn. = Margin