

ROMANS 6:1-2

UNDERSTANDING GRACE

THE CORE OF GRACE (Romans 6:1)

- Paul anticipates the misuse of grace as a license to sin. Grace has been so magnified in chapter 5 that someone might logically, but wrongly, conclude that sin actually *helps* grace shine more. This is called “antinomianism” and is something Paul fought against. “Anti” means against, or opposed to and “nomos” is the Greek word for law. Antinomian means being opposed to the law of God, or against the law of God. Why do you think some people would be and still are tempted to use grace as an excuse to sin?
- What are some modern ways we see “grace abuse” in our culture – or even in our churches?
- Why does true justification by faith never lead to license to sin?

THE CONVICTION OF GRACE (Romans 6:2)

- A person transformed by Jesus does not want to sin more, they want to sin less. This is why true grace always leads to holiness, not indulgence. What does Paul’s strong language (by no means, may it never be) tell us about how seriously we should take sin?
- How do you distinguish between struggling with sin and slavery to it?
- Grace is not freedom *to* sin, it’s freedom *from* sin. How can the church and Christians better walk in the freedom and newness of life that Christ secured through His death and resurrection?

THE CONDUCT OF GRACE (Romans 6:2b)

- The text does not say that sin dies to the believer; it is the believer who has died to sin. What does it practically mean to be “dead to sin?”
- How is our identity changed in Christ? How does understanding that help us resist temptation?
- What is sanctification? What does it look like in the life of a believer?
- What are some daily habits or truths that can reinforce your new identity in Christ?