

Romans 6:15-23 Teaching Outline

- I. Rhetorical Question (15a-d)
 - A. General Question – “What shall we say?” (15a)
 - B. Specific Question (15b-d)
 - 1. Shall we sin? (15b)
 - 2. Reason (15c-d)
 - a. Because we are not under law (15c)
 - b. But we are under grace (15d)
- II. Answer to Rhetorical Question (15e-23)
 - A. No!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! (15e)
 - B. Reason – There is more involved than just legal penalty of sin (16-23)
 - 1. General principle of slavery by obedience (16)
 - a. Disclosure formula – “You know that...” (16a)
 - b. Content that is known (16b-e)
 - 1) General principle stated (16b-c)
 - a) When you present yourself to someone as a slave to obey... (16b)
 - b) You are a slave to that one (16c)
 - 2) Specific instances where this is the case (16d-e)
 - a) Neg. – whether slaves to sin which leads to death (16d)
 - b) Pos. – or slaves to obedience which leads to righteousness (16e)
 - 2. Bringing this general principle to bear specifically on the situation of the readers. (17-23)
 - a. What God has done in their lives (17-18)
 - 1) Thanks be to God (17a)
 - 2) Reason (17b-18)
 - a) He has caused you to obey righteousness (17b-c)
 - (1) Even though you were slaves to sin (17b)
 - (2) You obeyed from the heart the form of teaching that was given to you (17c)
 - b) The results (18)
 - (1) You have been set free from sin (18a)
 - (2) Resulting in you becoming a slave to righteousness (18b)
 - b. The implications for the readers (19-23)
 - 1) The command to the readers (19)
 - a) Paul is speaking in an everyday simple way because of the weakness of his hearers – using a human example (19a)
 - b) Specifically what he is commanding (19b-c)
 - (1) In the same way that you used to present your members as a slave to impurity and lawlessness (19b)
 - (2) Present your members as slaves to righteousness, leading to holiness. (19c)

- 3) The reason – learn from your past experiences (20-23)
 - a) You either have one or the other (20)
 - (1) When you were slaves to sin (20a)
 - (2) You were free from righteousness (20b)
 - b) The implication – each option has its own fruit (results) (21-23)
 - (1) What the results are: (21-22)
 - (a) The fruit of sin (21)
 - (i) You have found that sin has bitter fruit (21a-b)
 - ((a)) Question: What fruit do you now have? (21a)
 - ((b)) Answer: You are now ashamed of these things. (21b)
 - (ii) Reason: the end of these things is death (21c)
 - (b) The fruit of righteousness (22)
 - (i) What has happened in your life. (22a-b)
 - ((a)) You have changed allegiance . (22a-b)
 - ((1)) You have been set free from sin (22a)
 - ((2)) You have become a slave to God (22b)
 - ((b)) Result: You have the fruit of holiness (22c)
 - (ii) Result: the end of this is eternal life (22d)
 - (2) The reason – There is an eternal principle with regard to what the result is from slavery to each master (23)
 - (a) The wages of sin is death (23a)
 - (b) The gift of God is eternal life in Jesus Christ our Lord (23b)