

11-16-14 Study Guide
The New Covenant Work
of the
Father, Son, and Holy Spirit
Romans 8:1-4

The Spirit: To Guide Our Relationship to Christ (1,2,4)

●What does it mean to be “in Christ” and why is the word “in” used? (v. 1)

1. “In Christ” cannot mean that we are “inside” Christ
 - a. Christ is in h_____ in His human body (1Tim 2:5), where we are on this earth.
 - b. Christ is in us s_____ (Rom 8:9)
2. “In Christ” means that we are connected to Him, in a r_____ to Him.
 - a. I Cor 15:22 describes two spiritual realms – “In A_____ and in C_____”
 - 1) In Adam all d_____
 - 2) In Christ all will be made a_____ (refers to the resurrection of our bodies at Christ’s coming – vv 23,26,50-57)
 - b. I Cor 1:30 states that by G_____ doing believers are “in Christ Jesus”
 - c. “In Christ” is not a physical location but a spiritual connection where we personally relate to Jesus Christ.

●The Holy Spirit is our connection to Christ

1. A new l_____ is at work in the believer (v. 2) – the law of the S_____
2. The New Covenant is detailed in Jer 31
 - a. Jer 31:33 – God promised to put His law in the h_____ of believers.
 - 1) This is done by the Holy Spirit indwelling us
 - 2) The Holy Spirit g_____ us and t_____ us (Jn 16:13; I Jn 2:27; Rom 8:14)
 - b. Jer 31:34 – God promised to forgive all our sins and to f_____ them (i.e. never bring it up against us).

The Son: To Fulfill God’s Law (3,4)

●Jesus fulfilled God’s Law by His life - o_____ the Mosaic Law and obeying the Father.

1. God sent His Son in the l_____ of sinful flesh.
 - a. Adam and Eve were not created with sinful flesh but in the i_____ of God (Gen 1:27,31)
 - b. Disobedience causes us to l_____ that image and can only be restored in salvation (Rom 8:29)
 - c. Jesus was in the image of the i_____ God (Col 1:15) not in the image of sinful flesh.
 - d. Jesus came in the l_____ of sinful flesh
 - 1) The sinful nature is i_____ and cannot be seen, only its evidence (like the wind is unseen but its evidence is seen)
 - 2) Jesus’ internal nature could not be seen
 - a) As far as what could be seen, Jesus was human (Jn 1:14)
 - b) But Jesus had no sin nature, He was p_____
 - e. So on the outside Jesus was like sinful humanity – He was human; but on the inside He was unlike sinful humanity – He was perfect.
2. Jesus lived His life without s_____

●Jesus fulfilled the righteous requirements of the Law by His d_____ (v.4)

1. He became the perfect s_____ for all sin

2. He became our righteousness and our h_____, which was the purpose behind the Old Covenant Law (I Cor 1:30 - previous message)

The Father: To Condemn Man's Sin in Christ's Body (3)

God, the Father, is stated to have done two things:

- S_____ His own Son
 - C_____ sin in the flesh
1. What does the word "flesh" refer to?
 - a. It cannot refer to the sinful n_____ (Jesus stated in Jn 3:17,18 that He came to save the world not judge it because the world was already judged)
 - b. It refers to the b_____ of Jesus
 2. God had to condemn sin in the body of Jesus in order for Him to suffer its penalty.
 - a. Jesus' body was imortal and so could not d_____ (the penalty of sin is death, but Jesus was perfect)
 - b. Adam and Eve were created with immortal bodies and so they could not die.
 - c. Only sin can bring about death
 - 1) B_____ Jesus could not kill Him
 - 2) S_____ Jesus could not kill Him
 - 3) C_____ Jesus could not kill Him
 - d. God the Father transferred the sins of mankind into the body of Jesus (2 Cor 5:21).
 - 1) Jesus first suffered the spiritual penalty of sin – separation of His spirit from His G_____ (Matt 27:46)
 - 2) Jesus finally suffered the physical penalty of sin – separation of His spirit from His b_____ (Matt 27:50)

Conclusion:

- Oh how much God loves us! – *There is now no condemnation for those who are in Christ Jesus.*
- Jesus instituted the Lord's Supper as a way of remembering this New Covenant work – let's remember together.