

What Does Baptism Mean?

Rom 6:1-14

I. Introduction

- A. Review: Why do we baptize?
- B. For some, the practice of baptism involves a return to symbols & experience after they were replaced by ideas (more next week).
- C. The practice of baptism involves a variety of learning styles: Auditory, visual, kinesthetic

II. Baptism Is Related to Key Old Testament Types

- A. The flood (1 Pet 3:19-21//)
- B. Crossing the Red Sea (1 Cor 10:2//Ex 13:17-14:31; cf. Ex 13:21)
- C. Circumcision (Col 2:11-12//Gen 17:10-27)
- D. Purification (Heb 10:19-22//Lev 14-16; Num 19; Zec 13:1; Ez 36:25)

III. Baptism Demonstrates Participation in Key Events and Realities of Faith

- A. Washes away our sins
 - Acts 2:38
 - Acts 22:16
- B. Salvation
 - 1 Pet 3:21
- C. Spiritual rebirth
 - Tit 3:5
- D. Unity with Christ
 - 1. Placed in the body of Christ
 - Eph 4:3-6
 - 2. Death, burial, resurrection
 - Rom 6:3-4
 - Col 2:12
 - 3. Clothed with Christ
 - Gal 3:27

- E. Baptized with the Holy Spirit
Association of baptism and the Holy Spirit throughout Acts
1 Cor 12:13
- F. Membership/unity with the people of God
1 Cor 12:13
Acts 15 & Paul's ministry to the Gentiles
- G. Priesthood of the believer
Heb 10:19-22 (25)

IV. Conclusion

- A. Consider: Does water still communicate to our culture as a symbol?
- B. Study: How does the Old Testament deepen our understanding of baptism?
- C. Meditate: Pick an aspect of baptism that surprised you or was most important to you and meditate on that aspect this week
- D. Participate: If you haven't been baptized, make a commitment to participate in the key events and realities of your faith