Reviewing Paul's Epistle to The

Romans

Weeks 4 & 5: The Need for Redemption: Sin (1:18-3:20)

Quarter Outline



Week 1 - Romans Overview

- The Who, When, Where, & Why
- The Main Purpose and Message
- Paul's Introduction & Prelude (1:1-17, 15:14-33)

Week 2 - Major Terms In Romans

- Law
- Righteousness (Justification)
- Faith
- Flesh

Week 3 - Major Terms In Romans

- Sin
- Works
- Grace
- Israel or Jew

Week 4 & 5 - The Need for Redemption:

Sin (1:18-3:20)

Week 6 & 7 - The Provision of Redemption:

Justification (3:21-5:21)

Week 8 & 9 - The Effect of Redemption:

Sanctification (6:1-8:39)

Week 10 & 11 - The Scope of Redemption:

Jew and Gentile (9:1-11:36)

Week 12 - The Fruit of Redemption:

Service (12:1-15:13)

Week 13 - Conclusion and Love

Expressed:

Greetings and Salutation (16:1-27)

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Recall from Week 1: Paul's Intro & Prelude – (1:1-17)

Romans Introduction



Introduction & Theme:

Concerning Paul: 1:1-7, 13-15

- □ Paul, A Serving Man (bond-servant)
- □ Paul, A Sent Man (called as an apostle)
- Paul, A Separated Man (set apart for the gospel of God)
- Paul, A Savior Focused Man (concerning His Son)
- Paul, A Recipient of Grace and Apostleship to bring about the obedience of faith (1:5, 16:26)

Concerning The Romans: 1:8-17

- □ The Rome Church Praise Worthy (your faith is proclaimed throughout whole world)
- □ The Rome Church Prayer Worthy (*make mention of you in my prayers*)
- The Rome Church Primed For Spiritual Fellowship (established and encouraged together by one another)

Romans Overview



Concerning The Gospel: 1:16-17

- □ In these two verses are found the overall theme of Paul's epistle "It's the Gospel!"
 - □ It's Nature POWER to save!
 - □ It's Origin From GOD!
 - □ It's Scope For *EVERYONE* who believes!
 - □ It's Aim For SALVATION!
 - □ It's Respectability Nothing to be *ASHAMED* of!
 - □ It's Content The *RIGHTEOUSNESS* of God is *REVEALED*!
 - □ It's Result From *FAITH TO FAITH*!
- "For I am NOT ASHAMED of the gospel"

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Reminder



- ☐ Romans can be hard to understand or confusing or even supposedly contradicting
- ☐ It does not have to be that way. We can understand.
 - ☐ Col 2:1-5
 - □ Eph 3:4-5, 9-10
- ☐ If you want to know God's truth, you have to be willing to do it.
 - ☐ John 7:17
- Our unwillingness to do what the Bible says is the primary reason we do not accept what it says (and hence why we disagree with people on what it says)

The Need for Redemption (1:18-3:20)



Summary

☐ Unbelief and Unrighteousness (1:18-32)
 ☐ The Impartiality of God (2:1-16)
 ☐ The Jew is Condemned by the Law (2:17-29)
 ☐ All the World is Guilty before God (3:1-20)

Conclusion

Rom 3:19-20 - Now we know that whatever the Law says, it speaks to those who are under the Law, so that every mouth may be closed and all the world may become accountable to God; (20) because by the works of the Law no flesh will be justified in His sight; for through the Law comes the knowledge of sin.

Rom 3:23 NASB for all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God,

Unbelief & Unrighteousness (1:18-32)



☐ Wrath of God is revealed. How? His invisible attributes, eternal power, divine nature have been clearly seen through what has been made ☐ Man is without an excuse to know God exists Professing to wise, become fools. How? ☐ They know God but many exchange God for an idol (image, money, pleasure, power, etc) ☐ Do you believe all men are without excuse? ☐ What can you and I do to prevent from becoming a fool?

Unbelief & Unrighteousness (1:18-32)



□What does it mean "God gave them over"? ☐ See 2 Thes 2:11-12, Ps 81:12 □ Consequence #1 (24-25) – God gave them over: ☐ To impurity so bodies would be dishonored They exchange truth of God for a lie. Why? ☐ They worshipped the creature rather than Creator \square Consequence #2 (26-27) – God gave them over: □ Degrading passions – exchanged natural for unnatural ■Women with women - unnatural ☐ Men with men – unnatural, indecent acts ☐ Receiving due penalty of error. Examples?

Unbelief & Unrighteousness (1:18-32)



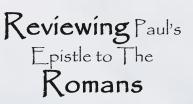
Consequence #3 (28-32) – God gave them over: ☐ To depraved mind To do what is not proper: Greed, Evil, Envy, Murder, Strife, Deceit, Malice, Gossips, Slanderers, Haters of God, Insolent, Arrogant, Boastful, Without understanding, Untrustworthy, Unloving, Unmerciful ☐ What do you notice about this list? ☐ They practice these and give hearty approval ☐ They are worthy of death

Impartiality of God (2:1-16)



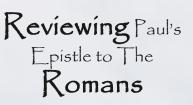
□God rightly judges all (2:2, 2:11) Man practices evil and judges/condemns others for practicing evil. ■ Net result is what (2:5-8)? ☐ What happens to every evil person (2:9)? ☐ What happens to every righteous person (2:10)? □ Does the OT Law provide any protection? Does the law of the Gentiles provide any protection? ☐ How does one become righteous? ☐ What does it say? Any confusion?

The Jew is Condemned by the Law (2:17-29)



☐ The Jew had lots of benefits but was still lost ☐ These values are listed (2:17-21)? ☐ Were you saved by virtue of being a Jew? ☐ What is required to be saved under the OT Law(25)? ☐ What is meant by one's "circumcision" (25-27)? ☐ Which is better, being given the Law or practice the Law? ☐ The inward man is what is important – the heart and intentions are more important than the physical showing of righteousness ☐ Was a Jew considered faithful just because of his circumcision? ☐ Is a Christian considered faithful just because he has been baptized?

All the World is Guilty Before God (3:1-20)



Paul now answers some "worldly-minded" responses to his previous discussion (3:1-9). ■What do you think about these? Are some questions fair but are all the questions fair? Why? See Rom 6:1 Are the Jews better than the Greeks or vice versa? ☐ What is the problem with thinking you are better than someone else? Why is it done? Paul concludes: We are all guilty. No one is better than anyone else. God is just.