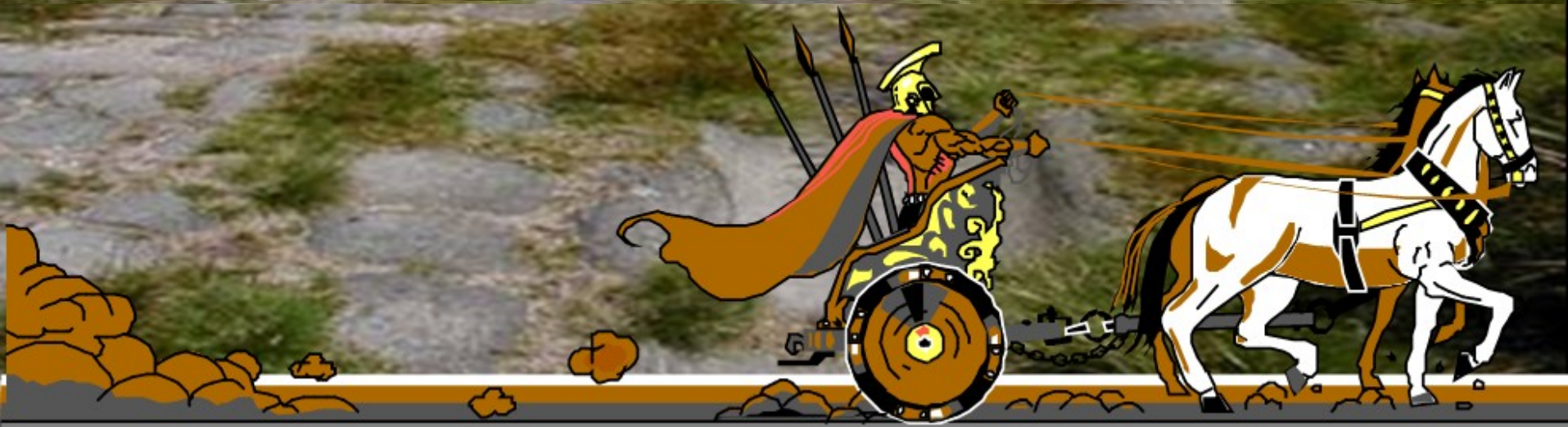


The Book Of Romans. A Short Introduction.

Ancient Roman Road



**THEME of BOOK 1:16-17;
"Justification by faith
apart from the works of the law."**

**THE JUST SHALL LIVE
BY FAITH**

The Book Of Romans.



**The Holy Spirit speaks through Paul and guides us
through understanding the Grace of God.**

Our response to God's Grace.

**Our responsibilities now
that we have been saved by God's grace.**

Title of the BOOK:-

Named for the **place** to which it was sent.

In **Rom 1:7**; it is stated to be to
“all in Rome” specifically to Christians.

A list of people to greet is mentioned in **chapter 16**.
Chapter 16:5; also **lists a specific congregation** thus
there seemed to be several congregations in Rome.

This is not surprising as the city
may have had as many as 1 million people.

City of Rome.

Rome was the capital city
of the most powerful empire in the world of its day.

The book of Romans has much to say about
the Christian's relationship to their government.

Roman Forum



EARLY HISTORY of the Roman Congregation.

We know there were **Jews from Rome** at Jerusalem on the **Day of Pentecost** as we learn in **ACTS 2**;

From chapter 16 we learn that Paul knew many of these Romans.

He had worked with some and served prison time with some. And some may have been his relatives.

Other than that we **know nothing** about the founding of the Roman congregation or its early history.

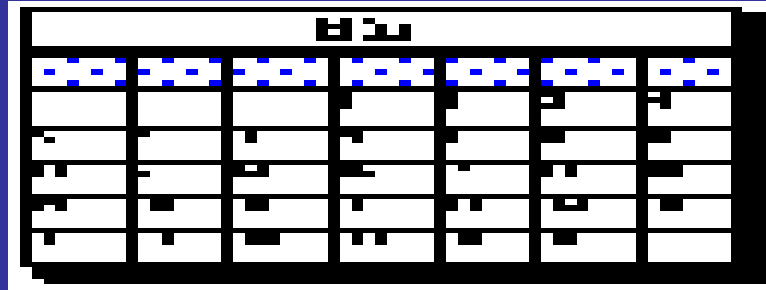
**Who was the author
of the book of Romans?
Who physically wrote the book?**

**According to chapter 1:1;
it was Paul the apostle.**

**In chapter 16:22;
we learn that Paul
had dictated this letter
to Tertius to write down.**



Date the letter was written?



It is **believed** to have been written
between **AD 57** and **AD 59**.

There is **no reference** to the
destruction of the Temple thus
believed to be **written before 70 AD**.

Many believe that
it was likely **written by Paul**
while he was in Corinth in Acts 20;

What do we know about The recipients of this book?

Acts 2:10; speaks of “strangers from Rome” who **listened to Peters sermon**. Perhaps some of them had **taken the gospel back to Rome**.

It seems that in Rome there were many **Greek Christians** as well as **Jewish Christians**.

The emperor had **expelled** the Jews from Rome in AD 54 but by the time of the writing, perhaps some had returned.

Much of **Romans 2**; and **chapters 9-11**; are definitely written to **a Jewish audience**.

What do we know about The recipients of this book?

Romans 1:13; (“other gentiles.”)

Romans 11:13; “I am speaking to you
Gentiles.” sounds like many
of the recipients are Gentiles.

**Thus, the book was written
to both Jewish and Gentile Christians.**

Many names are mentioned in chapter 16;

Rome was the centre of government and chapter 13;
speaks of the authority of government which
would have been very important to the readers.

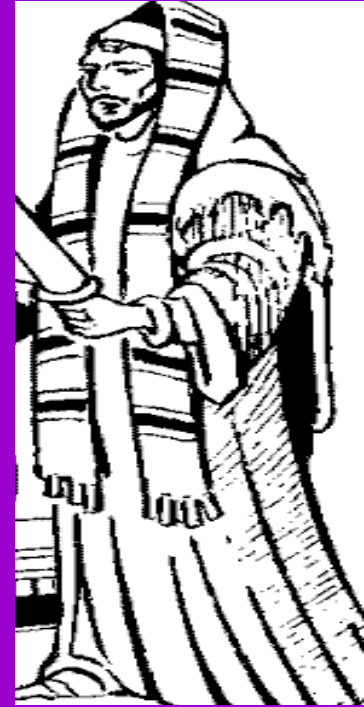


Throughout the book is a picture of Jewish and Gentile rivalry



GENTILE

*Na Na Na
Na Na !!!!*



JEW

And of Gentile and Jewish rivalry



GENTILE

*Na Na Na
Na Na !!!!*



JEW

Interior of the Pantheon. Rome.



The theme of the book is stated in 1:16-17;

**“For I am not ashamed
of the gospel of Christ,
for it is the power of God unto salvation
for everyone who believes,
for the Jew first and also for the Greek.”**

**“For in it the righteousness of God
is revealed from faith to faith;
as it is written,
“The just shall live by faith.”**

The theme of the book is stated in 1:16-17;

**Every element of this message
was a slap in the face of Caesar.**

**The Caesar cult was the fastest
growing religion in the ancient world:**

**They claimed that Caesar was
the son of God, the Lord of the world.
His accession was “good news.”**

PAUL’S ANSWER:- IT IS ALL A LIE.

**The theme of the book is stated in 1:16-17;
Is it possible to be a good Roman citizen
and a good Christian? (See Chap 13;)**

Yes and No.

**Yes:- If to be a citizen is to committed
to the virtues of goodness,
decency and honesty**

**No:- If being a Roman citizen
is to worship at the shrine of Caesar.
The temples at Corinth and Ephesus
are blasphemy.**

Caesar is not Lord; Jesus is Lord.

Romans shows us the Roman Road to RIGHTEOUSNESS.

1. Rom 3:23;

2. Rom 6:23;

3. Rom 5:18;

4. Rom 6:1-6;

5. Rom 10:9;

6. Rom 10:13-15;

7. Rom 12:1-3;



Overall theme:

**The revelation of saving justice
through the gospel of Jesus Christ.
(saving justice = one way of translating
“the righteous of God.”)**

**This was a subject of urgent inquiry
of Jew of the day.**

**They believed the creator God
was in a covenant relationship with Israel.**

**Covenant justice required God to aid Israel
when Israel was in trouble.**

THEMES:-

When then was God going to be faithful with the covenant with Abraham and help Israel in its plight?

Paul believed the answer to this question lay in the good news of.

Other themes:

Justification by Grace through Faith.

Sanctification, the result of Justification.

Israel's salvation through

Obedience to the gospel.

Summary:-

Paul's letter to the congregations of Christians in Rome.

Basic doctrines of salvation through the grace of God revealed in the death, burial and resurrection of Jesus

An attempt to eliminate the religious barrier between Jews and Gentiles.

The Holy Spirit's practical advice on how to live as a follower of Jesus through this letter by Paul to the Romans.

**THEME OF THE BOOK -"Justification by faith
apart from the works of the law." 1:16-17;**

GENERAL OUTLINE OF THE BOOK.

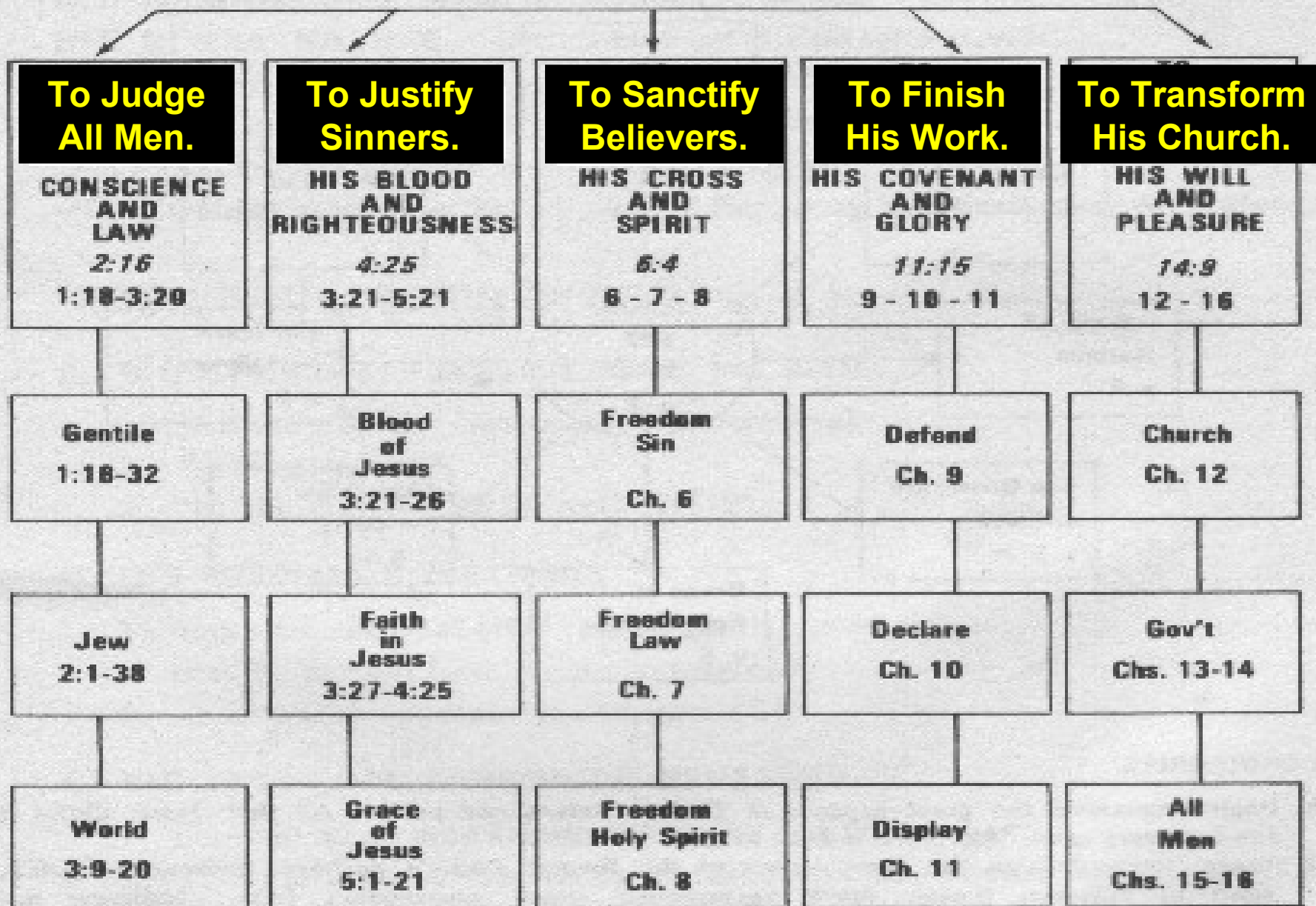
Introduction.	1:1-15;
Statement of Thesis.	1:16-17;
Doctrine of Sin.	1:18-3:20;
Doctrine of Justification.	3:21-5:21;
Doctrine of Sanctification.	6:1-8:39;
Doctrine of vindication.	9:1-11:36;
Practical exhortation.	12:1-15:13;
Conclusion.	15:14-16:27;

CHART OUTLINE.

Focus.	Revelation of God's Righteousness.	Vindication of God's Righteousness.	Application of God's Righteousness.
Reference.	1:1;	9:1;	12:1;
Division.	Doctrinal.		Behavioural.
Topic.	Sin, Salvation And Sanctification.	Sovereignty.	Service.

THE GOSPEL OF JESUS OUR LORD

"God hath raised him from the dead . . ."



BRIEF OUTLINE.

(adapted from Dexter Sammons.)

INTRODUCTION. (1:1-17;)

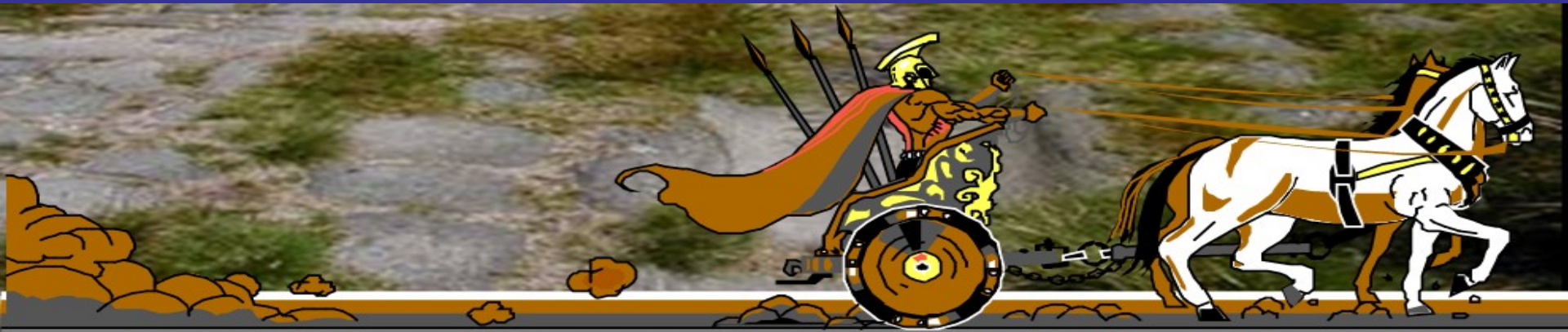
JUSTIFICATION BY FAITH. (1:18-11:36;)

A. SIN:- THE "NEED" FOR SALVATION.

1. The Need of the Gentiles. (1:18; 2:16;)

2. The Need of the Jews. (2:17-3:8;)

3. The Universal Need for Salvation. (3:9-20;)



BRIEF OUTLINE cont.

B. JUSTIFICATION BY FAITH:— THE "PROVISION" MADE FOR SALVATION.

1. God's Righteousness Through Faith. (3:21-31;)
2. Abraham as An Example. (4:1-25;)

C. FREEDOM:— THE "RESULT" OF SALVATION.

1. Freedom from Wrath. (5:1-21;)
2. Freedom from Sin. (6:1-23;)
3. Freedom from The Law. (7:1-25;)
4. Freedom from Death. (8:1-39;)



BRIEF OUTLINE cont.

D. JEW AND GENTILE:— THE "SCOPE" OF SALVATION.

**1. God Chooses to Save Believers
through the gospel. (9:1-33;)**

**2. Israel Chose to Trust in
Their Own Righteousness. (10:1-21;)**

**3. Both Jew and Gentile Can Have Salvation
through Faith in Jesus. (11:1-36;)**



BRIEF OUTLINE cont.

II. THE TRANSFORMED LIFE. (12:1- 15:13;)

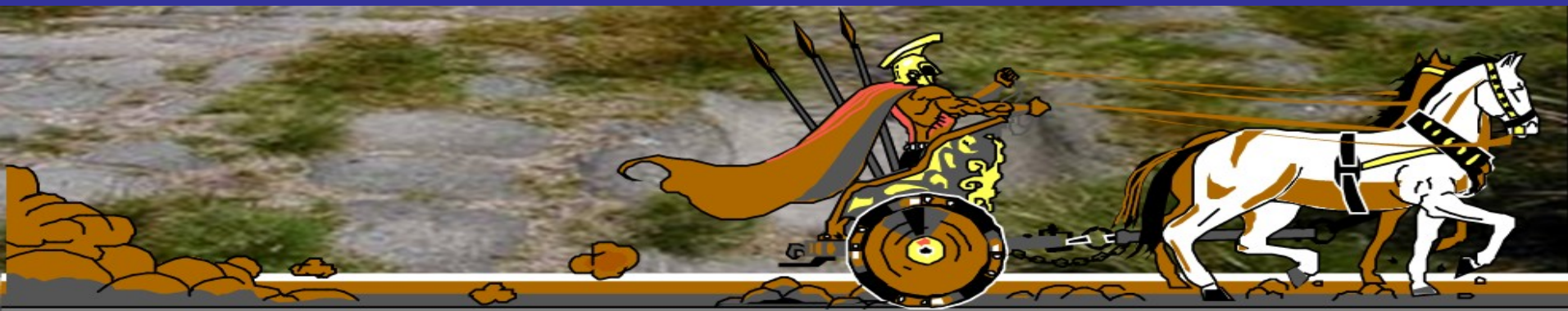
A. IN RELATION TO OVERALL CONDUCT. (12:1-21;)

B. IN RELATION TO CIVIL AUTHORITY. (13:1-7;)

C. IN RELATION TO FELLOW MAN. (13:8-14;)

D. IN RELATION TO WEAK BRETHREN. (14:1-15:13;)

CONCLUDING REMARKS,
INSTRUCTIONS, AND BENEDICTION. (15:14-16:27)



MORE DETAILED OUTLINE OF ROMANS.

The Revelation of God's Righteousness. (Rom 1 to 8;)

A. Introduction. 1:1-17;

B. **Condemnation:** the need for God's Righteousness.

1:18-3:20;

1. Gentiles are guilty. 1:18-32;

2. Jews are guilty. 2:1-3:8;

3. All are guilty. 3:9-20;

C. **Justification:** God's Righteousness is imputed. 3:21-5:21;

1. Righteousness described. 3:21-31;

2. Righteousness illustrated in Abraham. 4:1-25;

3. Benefits of righteousness. 5:1-11;

4. Contrast of righteousness and condemnation. 5:12-21;



MORE DETAILED OUTLINE OF ROMANS.

D. Sanctification: The demonstration of God's righteousness.

Chps 6-8;

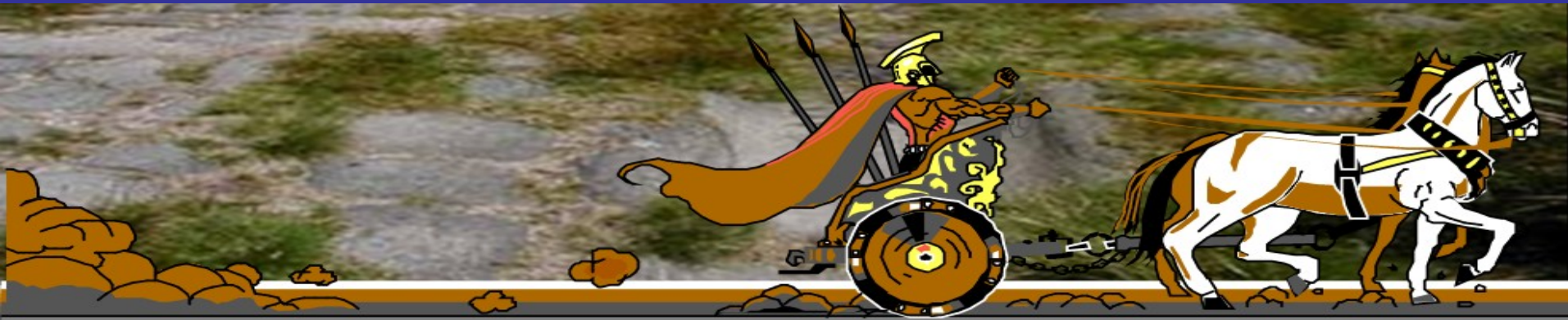
1. Sanctification and sin. chp. 6;
2. Sanctification and the Law. chp. 7;
3. Sanctification and the Spirit. chp. 8;

The Vindication of God's Righteousness (Chps 9-11;)

A Israel's Past: God elected her. 9:1-29;

B. Israel's Present: God rejected her. 9:30-10:21;

C. Israel's Future: God restores her through the gospel.
11:1-36;



MORE DETAILED OUTLINE OF ROMANS.

The Practical Application of God's Righteousness. (Rom 12-16;)

A. Righteousness demonstrated in duties of Christians. 12:1-13:14;

1. duties to God. 12:1-2;
2. duties to society. 12:3-21;
3. duties to higher powers. 13:1-7;
4. duties to neighbours. 13:8-14;

B. His righteousness demonstrated in matters of liberty. 14:1-15:13;

C. Conclusion, 15:14-16:27;

1. reason for writing;
2. Travel plans;
3. praise and greetings;



INTRODUCTION TO IMPORTANT TERMS.

SFAOUICINJTTI.

JUSTIFICATION.

WLA.

LAW

GIMELSLA.

LEGALISM

RCEGA.

GRACE

ITAHF.

FAITH

POTTNRIAPOI.

PROPITIATION

FIOATNIICTCNAS.

SANCTIFICATION

IMPORTANT TERMS DEFINED.

Grace:- "favour, goodwill, loving kindness;" as used in reference to **God's favour toward man**, it's freeness is stressed; i.e., unmerited favour, **"A free 'unearned' gift."**

Faith:- "trust, conviction;" produced by God's Word. (Rom 10:17), It expresses itself through obedience and love. (Rom 1:5; Gal 5:6;)
A steadfast trust or commitment conjoined with obedience.

Gospel:- "Literally, **"good news;"** in the NT it denotes the good tidings of the kingdom of God and of salvation through Christ." **The gospel is all the God has done for us in Christ.**

Propitiation:- "A satisfying thing, to completely, totally meet the need.

Power:- From the Greek word **"dunamis,"** (from which we get **"dynamite"**); **"strength, ability."**

IMPORTANT TERMS DEFINED.

Justification:- "to vindicate" -just as if I'd never sinned-
declaring one to be "not guilty;" . (Rom 4:6-8;)

Righteousness of God:-

- 1) God doing that which is right. (Rom 3:25- 26;)
- 2) God's way of making one right with Him.

Related to the concept of "justification,"

A form of the word "righteous"
is used over 50 times in this book.

Law:- "A legal code demanding observance
and punishing violators."

Sanctification:- To be Set apart for service. Made Holy.

JESUS IS LORD.

Is the gospel about effect of Jesus in my life.

The forgiveness of sins.

Or is the gospel about obedience?

The word obedience:- No one English word corresponds.

Elements for Paul include:- To hear and obey.

Listen to the **gospel** with the view of it changing your life.

Listen to the **gospel** as something
that will become a part of who you are.

The announcement of **gospel creates** this obedience
of faith. Obedience is not what justifies us.

The gospel reaches out and grabs us

The gospel is God's gift of Jesus.

JESUS IS LORD.

**The gospel is not merely the system,
the means whereby:-**

**How we get justified. / How we can be saved.
How we can be made righteous by God.**

**Rather the Gospel tells us JESUS IS LORD.
HE IS KING
HE LIVES, HE IS REIGNING TODAY**

**Then a POWER is let loose
by that announcement.**

**THE MORE WE UNDERSTAND THAT JESUS
IS LORD OF OUR LIVES THE MORE WE WILL
WANT HIM TO USE US IN HIS SERVICE.**

JESUS IS LORD.

Gospel is not about me, IT IS ABOUT JESUS:
The royal announcement that
JESUS IS LORD.

From this fact that **Jesus is Lord**
and conquered death for us.

This ought to bring about in us a “**covenant**
obedience of faith.” **A relationship with God.**

Our **obedience does not EARN US** salvation.

Salvation is offered through the gospel
and we reach out **to accept Jesus as Lord**
through **our obedience of faith**
which **the gospel (good news) creates in us.**

Romans is a message of HOPE.

This sums up the whole
point and message of the Bible. The Bible
has only one subject from beginning to end.
“Jesus the Potential Saviour of All Mankind.”

The Title of the Bible should not be **The Holy Bible,**
but Rather:-

Mans problem
and Gods way of fixing that problem!

OR

Mans problem and the **million ridiculous ways**
man tried to fix the problem and **failed**
so God came and fixed it for him!

Letter to the Romans is a message of HOPE.

Romans is discussing two different ways of trying to make man **RIGHTEOUS** before God.

Much of the Bible shows the **BATTLE** between **MAN** trying to trust in himself rather than trusting in God.

If you are counted as righteous through the Grace of God you will live!
If you strive to be righteous in your own way or any other way you will die.

God knew that man would be tempted to **TRUST** in his **OWN righteousness or Goodness or kindness** to enable man to get to heaven.

Mans attempts to SAVE HIMSELF will ALL FAIL.

How can we be righteous before God?

We need to understand

How can we be righteous before God?

How can we stand before God Justified?

**Just, justified, righteousness, right,
“DIKIA” if you change the ending on the word
it will change from a noun to a verb or an adjective**

**It can be used as an accounting term
“DIKAIOS” means balanced accounts
and when we sin we unbalance the books.**

**So how can we ever balance the books
again by ourselves we cannot.**

How can we be righteous before God?

How can we cause our lives to be rebalanced

God is Just, Right and Fair.

**If we sin we become NOT DIKAOS, not Righteous
we no longer have the quality of righteousness.**

We need to be made Righteousness again

If all that we trust in is ourselves

to make us righteous then we are doomed to failure.

We need to be made righteous by God.

God wants to RIGHTEOUSIZE US.

**God wants to MAKE us righteous again and
He does this through the Gospel of Christ.**

Important Words that Paul Emphasises.

If God the Holy Spirit uses
the same word over and over again
It must be because He wants to stress something.

Greek words are not always translated
the same way into English.

The Holy Spirit through Paul stresses **MERCY**
There are three words for mercy

In the book of Romans **MERCY** appears **11** times.
Mathew also uses **MERCY 11** times
but Mathew is a much bigger book.
Luke **10** times. Jude **4** times. Others 1 or none

Important Words that Paul Emphasises.

RIGHTEOUSNESS OR JUST, RIGHT, JUSTIFIED.

Appears in Romans 64 times. Important?

In Matt 26 times.

Luke 19 and in others very seldom.

GOSPEL. It appears in Romans 12 times.

Only found more in Acts 14 times but a Bigger book.

In Romans there is **BAD NEWS** some **GOOD NEWS!**

The **Bad News:- ALL have SINNED**

The **GOOD News:- God through Christ's blood
paid our debt of sin for us.**

Important Words that Paul Emphasises. Faith “Pistes.”

Appears in Romans **61** times

In John **100** times

Acts **56** times Hebrews **39**. Others a lot less.

**Faith and belief is same word in Greek
Not just faith that Christ exists.**

**Faith means that we are relying on Christ
to do for us what we cannot do and even
are incapable of doing for ourselves.**

Important Words that Paul Emphasises.

Grace. "Charis."

Appears in Romans **24** times
and 2 Cor **18** times.

Law.

Appears in Romans **80** times
78 times in the first 11 chapters.

SIN "Hamartia."

Appears in Romans **60** times.

In Luke **33** times.

In Hebrews **29** times.

In 1 John **27** times.

Important Words that Paul Emphasises.

God “Theos.”

Appears in Romans 153 times.

In Acts 167 times.

In others books a lot less.

God is the one who makes us righteous.

HOPE “Elpis.”

What do we have our faith in?

Is it because we go to the right church?

is it because we have been baptised?

Or is it because

we have been made righteous by God?

**How can we be righteous before God.
The only power that removes our sins
is God's kind of Power.**

**A Good Title for the Book of Romans!
Gods determined Mercy.**

**(Because God was determined
to show us Mercy.) Rom 11:31-32;**

**Until we realise that we have a problem
we cannot fix it. We will not look for a solution.
(The price has to be paid because God is a Just God
and sin has consequences.)**

How can we be righteous before God.

**God allowed one man to pay
the price, the bill for our freedom.
How can God pronounce us innocent
when we are Guilty? Rom 3:23-26;**

**Jesus died to pay the price to justify
My sins and even Abraham's sins.
Jesus paid the price of death
to make our righteousness possible.**

**How can we be righteous before God.
Another Title for the Book of Romans.
All Roads lead to MERCY
As God reveals our Hopelessness.**

**Or a right God proves that Rightness
comes only by HIS righteousness.
NOT going to Church, NOT by our Baptism.**

**Best Book of Romans Title!
A right God proves rightness comes
only by His right and Merciful righteousizing
which motivates to obedience and gospeling.**

*Hmm...how do I go
about studying this
Letter?
It seems to be deep
and very involved,
so what do I look for?*





*Let me suggest some things
that might help us get more
from our study:-*

Read through several chapters to get a general idea
of what is said.

Write down what seem to be key words & phrases.

After each paragraph, summarize what you've just read. Pretend
you are on the phone listening to Paul talk and then, in your own
words, you are relating it to someone on the other end of the line.

Don't study it one verse at a time. One verse, isolated from the full
paragraph, can leave you very confused.

Read & analyze a full paragraph at a time. You may need to re-read
some of it several times before you are able to rephrase it in your
own words.

Use your outline of the book as both a guide and a reminder of what
you already have studied.

**When it gets "heavy" don't quit:-
avoid distractions and concentrate harder.**

**It will help to
know how *Romans*
fits in with the
rest of the
Scriptures...so
let's take a look**



The Place of Romans in Scripture

To understand the important place Romans occupies in Scripture, we should understand man's utter lack of righteousness, as shown throughout human history.

A. **Beginning with Adam** man always was an utter failure in being righteous.

B. From **Adam to Noah** the corruption was so great *that every intent of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually.* (Gen 6:5;)
God washed the earth clean of its iniquity with the waters of the flood.

There is none righteous, no not one. (3:10;)
All have sinned and fallen short of the glory of God. (3:23;)

B. From **Adam to Noah** the corruption was so great *that every intent of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually.* (Gen 6:5;) God washed the earth clean of its iniquity with the waters of the flood.

C. From **Noah to Abraham** God patiently gave man every opportunity to accept His teaching and find His favour. But the human family rejected Him to the point that God *gave them up* and allowed them to fall to the lowest depths of wickedness (1:24-28).

D. God tested Israel. He gave them everything that would provide the perfect motivation and opportunity to choose His righteous ways.

E. But they utterly failed ... continually playing the harlot with idols... persecuted and killed God's prophets ... denounced and killed His Son ... rejected the inspired apostles.

**F. In Romans God is providing the righteousness man could never attain on his own:
it comes through faith in Jesus Christ.**

Point: From **Adam to now**,
we have not changed:
all have sinned
and fallen short of the glory of God.

Our only hope to be **justified from sin**
and to be **sanctified**
as God's righteous children,
is through the gospel of Jesus Christ,
God's one, His only message
That has the power to save.

The Book Of Romans. A Short Introduction.

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**Next in the series:-
Rom 1:1-5; CONCERNING PAUL.**