

# Romans – Paul’s letter to the church in Rome, 57 AD

Overview from “Framework” book →

[https://www.generationword.com/bible\\_school\\_notes/33.html#romans](https://www.generationword.com/bible_school_notes/33.html#romans)

Full series verse by verse in 60+ classes with audio, video and notes here →

[www.generationword.com/audio\\_series/romans.htm](http://www.generationword.com/audio_series/romans.htm)

Book “Framework for Christian Faith” online .pdf →

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Chapter forty-five

## The New Testament Books

Dates	Book	Place of Writing	Author
45	James	Jerusalem	James
49	Galatians	Antioch	Paul
50	Matthew	Jerusalem	Matthew
51	1 Thessalonians	Corinth	Paul
52	2 Thessalonians	Corinth	Paul
55	1 Corinthians	Ephesus	Paul
56	2 Corinthians	Macedonia	Paul
56	Luke	??	Luke
57	Romans	Corinth	Paul
60	Ephesians	Rome	Paul
61	Philippians	Rome	Paul
62	Colossians	Rome	Paul
62	Philemon	Rome	Paul
62	1 Peter	Rome	Peter
62	1 Timothy	Macedonia	Paul
64	Titus	Corinth	Paul
64	2 Peter	Rome	Peter
65	Mark	Rome	Mark
65	Jude	?	Jude
67	2 Timothy	Rome	Paul
68	Hebrews	Maybe Corinth or Rome	?? (Barnabas)
85	John	Ephesus	John
85(?)	1, 2, 3 John	Ephesus	John
96	Revelation	Patmos (Ephesus)	John

**Paul’s Thirteen Letters (48-67 AD)**

### **Paul's Thirteen Letters (48-67 AD)**

Written after First Journey

- Galatians

Written on his Second Journey

- 1 Thessalonians
- 2 Thessalonians

Written on his Third Journey

- 1 Corinthians
- 2 Corinthians
- Romans

Written during the Imprisonment recorded in Acts

- Ephesians
- Philippians
- Colossians
- Philemon

Written Before Final Arrest

- 1 Timothy
- Titus

Written During Final Imprisonment

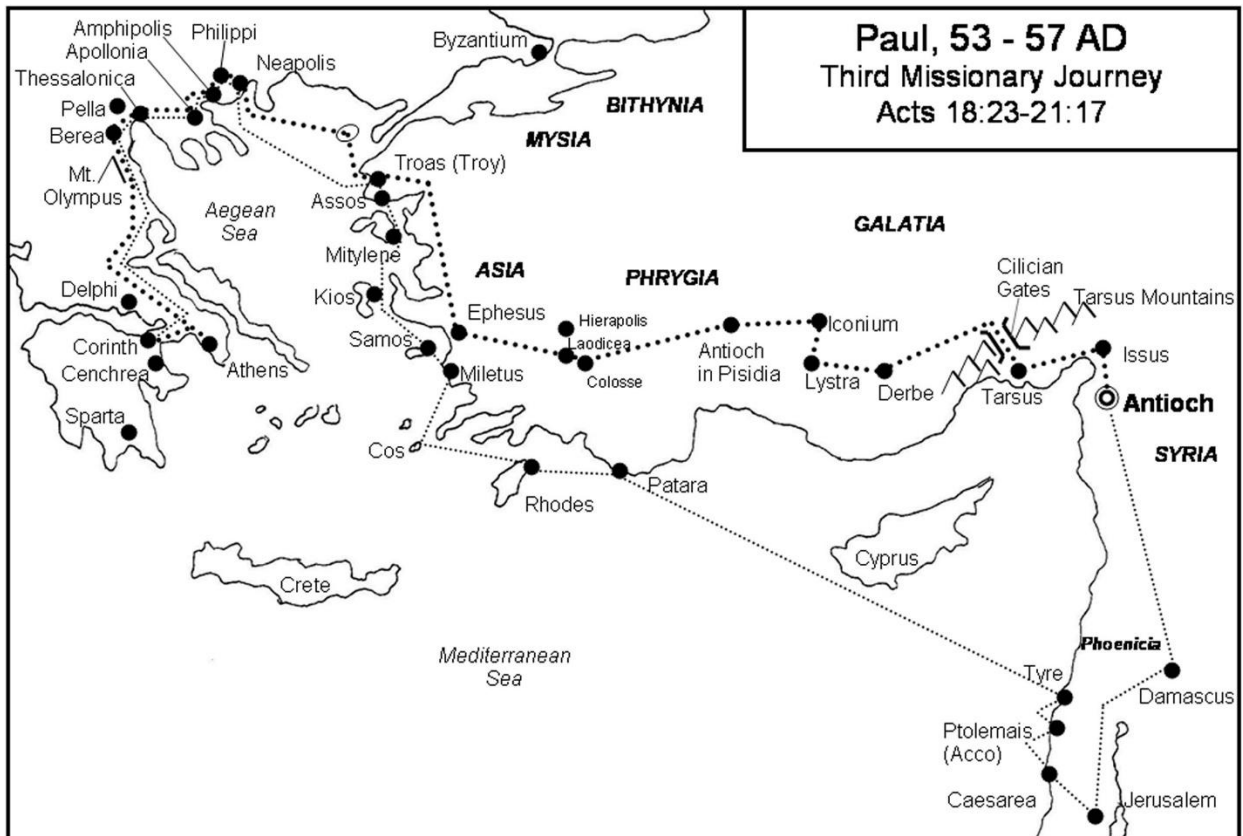
- 2 Timothy

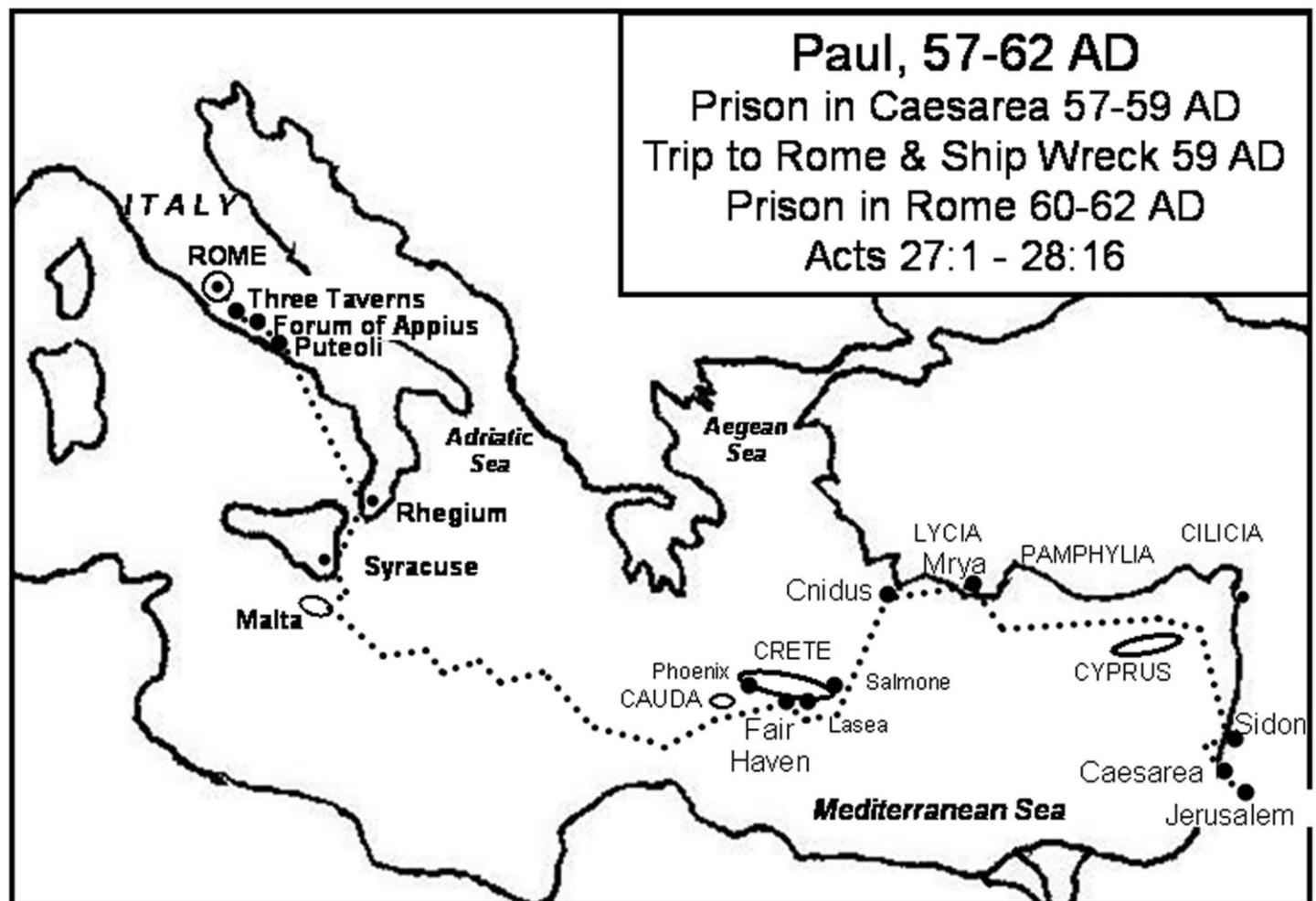
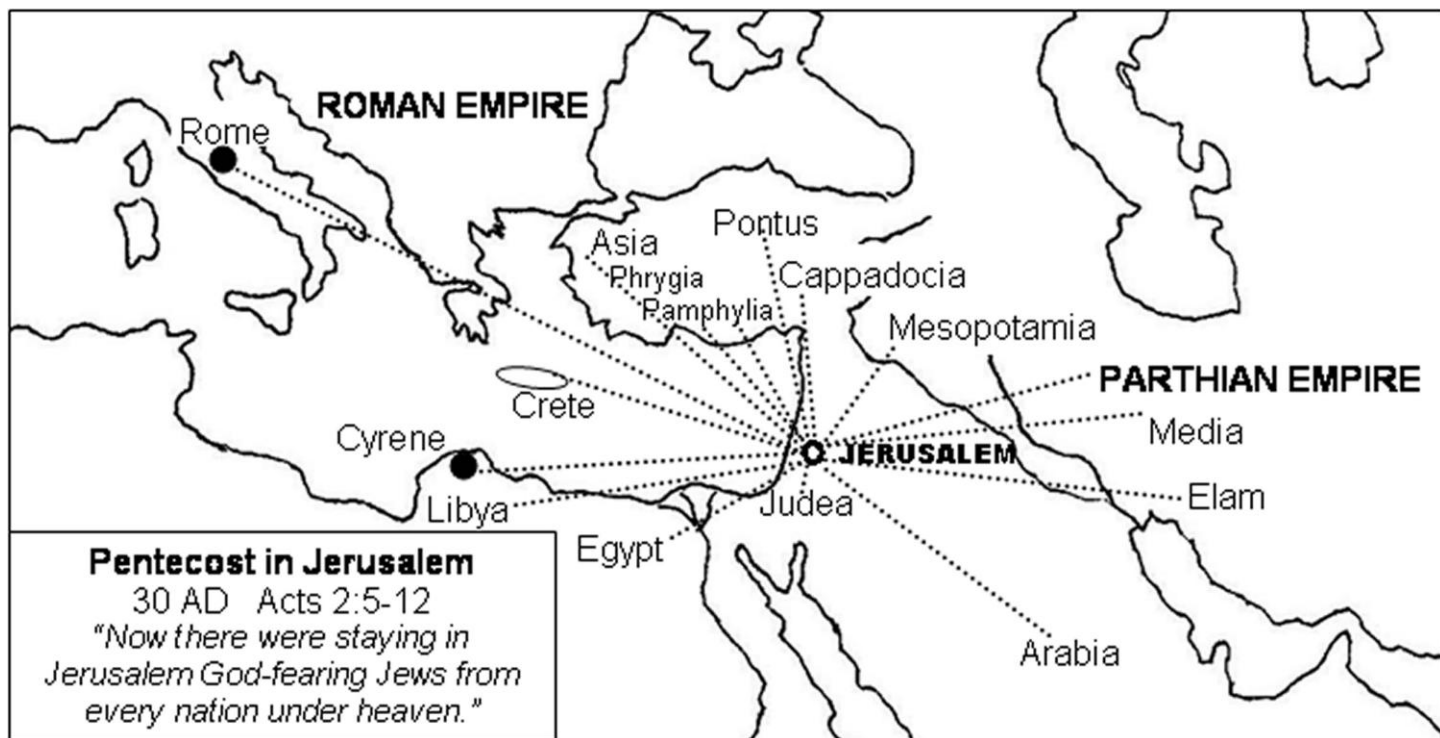
### **The Eight General Epistles (45-85 AD)**

- Hebrews
- James
- First and Second Peter
- First, Second and Third John
- Jude

### **The One Prophetic Epistle (96 AD)**

- Revelation





## Chapter forty-six

**The Letters of Paul**

<b>ROMANS</b>	57 AD
<i>"In the gospel a righteousness from God is revealed, a righteousness that is by faith."</i> 1:17	
<b>Author:</b> Paul	
<b>Written From:</b> Corinth	
<b>Sent To:</b> Church in Rome	
<b>Purpose:</b> Paul presents his gospel and the theology of his gospel to the well-established and doctrinally correct church at Rome. Paul planned to follow the letter with a visit, be welcomed into the church and then be sent by the church into Spain (15:23-29).	
<b>Theme:</b> The righteousness provided to us by God through Jesus Christ	
<b>Basic Outline:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1:1 -8:39 – Doctrinal</li> <li>• 9:1-11:36 – Israel's National Election, Rejection and Restoration</li> <li>• 12:1-16:27 – The Christian Life: Service and Freedom</li> </ul>	

## FRAMEWORK FOR CHRISTIAN FAITH

(page 367 in book) .pdf→ 361

**Healthy Doctrine:**

- God's Wrath and Divine Judgment (1:18-2:16)
- Sin Nature of Man (3:9-20) – total depravity
- Justification by Faith (3:21-4:25)
- Eternal Security (5:1-11; 8:28-39)
- Imputation (5:12-14, 19; 4:25; 5:16-21)
- Sanctification (6:13; 12:1)
- Reconciliation

<b>The Roman Road: The Way of Salvation</b>		
Romans 5:12	Death came to all men.	"Sin entered the world through one man, and death through sin, and in this way death came to all men, because all sinned."
Romans 3:23	All men have sinned.	"There is no difference, for all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God."
Romans 3:20	No one will be declared righteous by obedience.	"Therefore, no one will be declared righteous in his sight by observing the law."
Romans 5:8	Christ died for us.	"God demonstrates his own love for us in this: while we were still sinners, Christ died for us."
Romans 4:25	Christ died for our sins; Christ rose because we were justified.	"He was delivered over to death for our sins and was raised to life for our justification."
Romans 6:23	Wages of sin is death; God's gift is eternal life.	"For the wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord."
Romans 3:21,22	Righteousness is from God through faith.	"Now a righteousness from God, apart from law, has been made known, to which the law and the Prophets testify."
Romans 1:16, 17	Gospel is the power of God for everyone who believes.	"I am not ashamed of the gospel, because it is the power of God, for the salvation of everyone who believes . . . For in the gospel a righteousness from God is revealed, a righteousness that is by faith from first to last."
Romans 10:9	Confess Jesus and be saved.	"The word of faith we are proclaiming: That if you confess with your mouth, 'Jesus is Lord,' and believe in your heart that God raised him from the dead, you will be saved."
Romans 6:14	Sin shall not be your master.	"Sin shall not be your master, because you are not under law, but under grace."
Romans 8:28-32	All things work together for good of those who love God.	"We know that in all things God works for the good of those who love him . . . if God is for us, who can be against us? He who did not spare his own Son, but gave him up for us all – how will he not also, along with him, graciously give us all things?"

- 1** Chapter one explains that the knowledge of the existence of a creator is clear to every man. Atheists say there is no God but in these verses (1:19-21) God says there are no atheists. There are only “men who suppress the truth by their wickedness” (1:18) because “God has made it plain to them” (1:19) “so that men are without excuse” in rejecting the existence of God (1:20).
- 2** Chapter two discusses the moral conviction that every man experiences because God’s requirements “are written on their hearts “ (2:15). Men who recognize the Creator and his moral requirements will either suppress that knowledge or pursue God by “doing good” and in their lives “seek glory, honor and immortality” (2:7). To these “he will give eternal life” by leading them to Jesus. They do not earn eternal life by doing good and seeking glory, honor and immortality, but they, like Cornelius (Acts 10:4-6), will find God because they seek God (Jer. 29:13; Dt. 4:29; Isaiah 55:6; 2 Chr. 15:2).
- 3** Chapter three describes the total depravity of every man, and explains that both the Jew and the Gentile, are under the judgment of God. No man can achieve right standing with God by his own efforts in meeting God’s Jewish laws or the laws written on the hearts of the Gentiles. But, a right standing with God that is not based on man’s work is revealed (3:21). In fact, it was written in the Law and the Prophets (the Old Testament) (3:21). This righteousness comes because of what Jesus Christ did for men. Each man has access to this right standing with God through faith.
- 4** In chapter four, Paul uses Abraham as an Old Testament example of someone who obtained right standing with God by trusting in God’s word, or having faith in his promises. David is also used as an example of this kind of faith which resulted in righteousness (4:6)
- 5** Chapter five begins to explain the life of a man after he has been justified by faith and is in right standing with God. That man has peace with God (5:1) and must realize that God is willing to continue to do gracious things for him especially now that he is in right standing with God and is legally justified or declared innocent in the courts of heaven (5:9). Beginning in 5:12 Paul explains imputation. Mankind all became guilty when one man Adam sinned, but imputation can work in the positive sense also because “the result of one act of righteousness was justification that brings life for all men” (5:18).
- 6** In chapter six, Paul begins to describe our obligation now to live in righteousness since we have been made righteous. Since we are eternally positionally righteous we need to pursue temporal righteousness today. We have been raised like Christ so “we too may live a new life” (6:4).
- 7** Chapter seven uses a principle from the Law of Moses to demonstrate that we have been set free from the law to live under the power of grace. Yet, even in the state of grace, we carry with us “this body of death” (7:24), the sin nature. Paul describes his frustration with his “desire to do what is good” (7:18), but says, “I cannot carry it out. For what I do is not the good I want to do; no, the evil I do not want to do – this I keep on doing” (7:18, 19). Paul ends this chapter rejoicing and looking toward that day in eternity when God rescues him from the sin nature completely (7:24, 25).

**8** Chapter eight then explains that until the time of complete sanctification or glorification, we live on the earth with the Holy Spirit empowering us and enabling us to walk as sons of God. Not only are we waiting to be delivered from this present age but “even creation waits in eager expectation for the sons of God to be revealed” (8:20). Our hope is in the Spirit of God who “helps us in our weakness” (8:26). “We know that in all things God works for the good of those who love him” and nothing on earth, in time or in us can separate us from God and the plan he began in our lives (8:28). We may seem like “sheep to be slaughtered” (8:36) at times with the sin nature inside of us and the forces of evil around us, but “in all these things we are more than conquerors through him who loved us” (8:37).

**9** At this point Paul has fully discussed and explained the gospel and the full salvation  
**10** experience from beginning to end. This portion of the book is finished and Paul switches  
**11** topics. Many in the church in Rome were Jewish converts who along with the Gentiles were excited about the future prospects of the gospel they had come to believe and that Paul had just described for them. But, weren't the promises given to Israel just as glorious? And, had not Israel failed to obtain these wonder prospects for their future? If that were true, could not the same fate fall to those who had trusted in the gospel? In response to these nagging questions Paul spends the next three chapters (9, 10 and 11) explaining Israel's promises, Israel's failure, and Israel's ultimate fulfillment of God's plan.

**12** In chapter twelve, Paul returns to the believer and his life as a Christian. As is the case in  
**13** Paul's other epistles, namely Ephesians and Colossians, the letter begins with doctrinal  
**14** teaching but ends with directions and guidelines for living. Romans chapters 12-15 focus  
**15** on the Christian life. These are the things that are discussed:

- Spiritual acts of worship is how you live your life. (12:1)
- Renew your mind by God's word and no longer conform to the world. (12:2)
- Each believer has a spiritual gift and must use it. (12:3-8)
- Love must be sincere (12:9). It will look like what is described in verses 12:9-21.
- Respect government and rulers. (13:1-7)
- Love and how it is demonstrated to society in general (13:8-14)
- Relations with younger or less mature believers (14:1-15:13)

Paul begins to close his letter in 15:14 where he discusses his ministry to the Gentiles. He tells the Romans that he plans to visit the church in Rome, take an offering and use the money to reach Spain.

**16** Chapter sixteen is basically a list of references for the Roman Church to use to check Paul's credentials and character. Since Paul has never visited Rome before, he used this letter to explain his gospel and the theology of his gospel. In these closing verses he greets those that he has met at other times in his travels throughout the Roman Empire. Surely, many of these people had heard Paul preach in other synagogues and churches to the East.