

INTRODUCTION:

- 1) TODAY WE WILL BE LOOKING AT ROMANS AND GALATIANS, THE LETTERS ABOUT LAW AND GRACE

THINGS WE WILL LOOK AT IN THIS LESSON:

- 1) PAUL
- 2) ROMANS
- 3) GALATIANS

PART 1 – PAUL:

Q 1) WHAT CITY WAS PAUL FROM?

Q 2) WHAT DID PAUL LEARN TO DO THAT HE LATER USED TO SUPPORT HIS MINISTRY?

Q 3) WHAT DID PAUL STUDY UNDER GAMALIEL?

Q 4) WHAT TRIBE WAS PAUL FROM?

Q 5) WHAT CULTURE DID PAUL GROW UP IN?

Q 6) WHAT CITIZENSHIP DID PAUL HOLD?

FIGURE 1)

Twelve Qualifications That Enabled Paul to Be an Effective Missionary
1. He learned the Jewish language and culture well. Acts 21:40; Phil. 3:5
2. He learned the Greek language and culture well. Acts 17:22–31; Titus 1:12
3. He was a Roman citizen. Acts 16:37; 22:23–29; 25:10–12
4. He was trained in Jewish theology. Gal. 1:14
5. He supported himself so as not to be a burden. Acts 18:3; 1 Cor. 9:14–18; 2 Cor. 11:7–11; 1 Thess. 2:9; 2 Thess. 3:8
6. He was called by God. Acts 9:15–16; 22:14–15; 26:12–18; Rom. 1:1; 1 Cor. 1:1 (and others)
7. He was filled with the Spirit. Acts 9:17
8. He was given great grace. 1 Cor. 3:10; 15:10; 2 Cor. 12:9
9. He was given a thorn in the flesh that kept him humble and dependent on Jesus. 2 Cor. 12:7–9
10. He had a great love for people. Rom. 9:1–4; 2 Cor. 11:28–29; Philemon 12–19
11. He had the heart of a servant. Acts 21:17–26; 1 Cor. 9:19–23; 2 Cor. 6:3–10
12. He was diligent and persevered to run his race. 1 Cor. 9:24–27; 2 Cor. 11:23–33; Phil. 3:13–14

Q 7) WHO TAUGHT WITH PAUL IN ANTIOCH?

Q 8) WHEN DID PAUL'S FIRST MISSIONARY JOURNEY OCCUR?

FIGURE 2)

Paul's thirteen letters are divided into four groups.		
Group	Letters	Date
Four letters about salvation (soteriology)	Romans, Galatians, 1 and 2 Corinthians	49–57
Four letters from prison (Prison Epistles)	Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, Philemon	60–62
Two letters about the future (eschatology)	1 and 2 Thessalonians	51–52
Three letters to pastors (Pastoral Epistles)	1 and 2 Timothy, Titus	62–67

PART 2 – ROMANS:

FIGURE 3)

Verses in Romans Describing Paul's Desire to Visit Rome	
Romans	Scripture
1:10	I pray that now at last by God's will the way may be opened for me to come to you.
1:11–12	I long to see you so that I may impart to you some spiritual gift to make you strong—that is, that you and I may be mutually encouraged by each other's faith.
1:13	I planned many times to come to you (but have been prevented from doing so until now) in order that I might have a harvest among you, just as I have had among the other Gentiles.
1:15	That is why I am so eager to preach the gospel also to you who are at Rome.
15:20–22	It has always been my ambition to preach the gospel where Christ was not known, . . . This is why I have often been hindered from coming to you.
15:23–24	But now that there is no more place for me to work in these regions, and since I have been longing for many years to see you, I plan to do so when I go to Spain. I hope to visit you while passing through and to have you assist me on my journey there, after I have enjoyed your company for a while.
15:28–29	I will go to Spain and visit you on the way. I know that when I come to you, I will come in the full measure of the blessing of Christ.
15:31–32	Pray that I may be rescued from the unbelievers in Judea and that my service in Jerusalem may be acceptable to the saints there, so that by God's will I may come to you with joy and together with you be refreshed.

Q 9) WHAT DOES ROMANS TEACH MORE COMPLETELY THAN ANY OTHER BOOK IN THE NEW TESTAMENT?

Q 10) WHAT IS THE MAIN THEME OF ROMANS?

ASPECTS OF RIGHTEOUSNESS SEEN IN ROMANS...

- I. Sin: The need for righteousness (1–3)
- II. Justification: The provision of righteousness (3–5)
- III. Sanctification: The result of righteousness (6–8)
- IV. Rejection: The width of righteousness (9–11)
- V. Service: The fruit of righteousness (12–15)

OUTLINE OF ROMANS...

- Introduction, 1:1–17
- I. Sin: The Need for Righteousness, 1:18–3:20
 - A. Gentile sin (1:18–2:16)
 - B. Jewish sin (2:17–3:8)
 - C. Everyone's sin (3:9–20)
- II. Justification: The Provision of Righteousness, 3:21–5:21
 - A. A summary of justification by faith (3:21–31)
 - B. Abraham, an illustration of justification by faith (4:1–25)
 - C. Blessings that come with justification by faith (5:1–11)
 - D. Adam and Christ contrasted (5:12–21)
- III. Sanctification: The Result of Righteousness, 6–8
 - A. Our union with Christ (6:1–23)
 - B. The conflict of our fleshly and spiritual natures (7:1–25)
 - C. Our victory through walking in the Spirit (8:1–39)
- IV. Rejection: The Width of Righteousness Includes Jews and Gentiles, 9–11
 - A. Israel's past: God's judgment for sin (9:1–33)
 - B. Israel's present: God's offer of salvation (10:1–21)
 - C. Israel's future: God's promise of restoration (11:1–36)
- V. Service: The Fruit of Righteousness, 12–15
 - A. The believer: a living sacrifice (12:1–2)
 - B. The believer and others in the body (12:3–15)
 - C. The believer and the government (13:1–7)
 - D. The believer and the law of love (13:8–15:13)
- Conclusion and Greetings, 15:14–16:27

FIGURE 4)

No one can serve two masters. We are slaves either of sin or of righteousness (Romans 6–8).			
Romans	Slaves of Sin	Slaves of Righteousness	Romans
5:21	Sin reigned in death	Grace reigns through righteousness	5:21
6:1	"Shall we go on sinning?"	"We died to sin; how can we live in it any longer? Our old self was crucified with him . . . that we should no longer be slaves to sin."	6:2, 6
6:12–13	Slaves of sin let sin reign in their bodies and obey its evil desires. They offer themselves to sin as instruments of wickedness.	"Count yourselves dead to sin but alive to God in Christ Jesus. . . . Offer yourselves to God, as those who have been brought from death to life; and offer the parts of your body to him as instruments of righteousness. For sin shall not be your master, because you are not under law, but under grace."	6:11–14
6:16	Slavery to sin leads to death.	Slavery to obedience leads to righteousness.	6:16
6:20–21	"You were slaves of sin Those things result in death!"	"Now that you have been set free from sin and have become slaves to God, the benefit you reap leads to holiness, and the result is eternal life."	6:22
7:5	"When we were controlled by the sinful nature, the sinful passions aroused by the law were at work in our bodies, so that we bore fruit for death."	"But now, by dying to what once bound us, we have been released from the law so that we serve in the new way of the Spirit, and not in the old way of the written code (law)."	7:6
7:8	"Sin . . . produced in me every kind of covetous desire."	"By dying to what once bound us, we have been released from the law so that we serve in the new way of the Spirit."	7:6
7:14–15	"The law is spiritual; but I am unspiritual, sold as a slave to sin. . . . What I want to do I do not do, but what I hate I do."	"Through Christ Jesus the law of the Spirit of life set me free from the law of sin and death."	8:2

FIGURE 5)

No one can serve two masters. We are slaves either of sin or of righteousness (Romans 6–8). (continued)			
Romans	Slaves of Sin	Slaves of Righteousness	Romans
7:18–20, 23–24	“I have the desire to do what is good, but I cannot carry it out. . . . The evil I do not want to do—this I keep on doing. . . . It is sin living in me that does it. [I am] a prisoner of the law of sin Who will rescue me from this body of death?”	“Thanks be to God—through Jesus Christ our Lord! For what the law was powerless to do . . . God did by sending his own Son . . . to be a sin offering . . . in order that the righteous requirements of the law might be fully met in us, who do not live according to the sinful nature but according to the Spirit.”	7:25; 8:3–4
8:5	“Those who live according to the sinful nature have their minds set on what that nature desires.”	“But those who live in accordance with the Spirit have their minds set on what the Spirit desires.”	8:5
8:8	“Those controlled by the sinful nature cannot please God.”	“You, however, are controlled not by the sinful nature but by the Spirit, if the Spirit of God lives in you.”	8:9
8:13	“For if you live according to the sinful nature, you will die (eternally).”	“If by the Spirit you put to death the misdeeds of the body, you will live, because those who are led by the Spirit of God are sons of God.”	8:13–14

PART 3 – GALATIANS:

Q 11) WHAT DID PAUL REMIND THE GALATIANS OF?

Q 12) WHAT IS THE GREATER AND LESSER PURPOSE OF GALATIANS?

FIGURE 6)

The Three Main Parts of Galatians	
Galatians	Section
1–2	Personal: Paul's testimony—The gospel revealed
3–4	Doctrinal: The gospel explained
5–6	Practical: The gospel applied

OUTLINE OF GALATIANS...

- I. Introduction, 1:1–10
- II. Personal: Paul's Testimony—The Gospel Revealed, 1:11–2:21
 - A. God's revelation of the gospel (1:11–24)
 - B. The other apostles' agreement with the gospel (2:1–10)
 - C. The personal application of the gospel (2:11–21)
- III. Doctrinal: The Gospel Explained, 3:1–4:31
 - A. The personal appeal (3:1–5)
 - B. The experience of Abraham (3:6–14)
 - C. The promise and the Law (3:15–22)
 - D. The nature of the Son (3:23–4:7)
 - E. The danger of turning away (4:8–20)
 - F. The lesson from history (4:21–31)
- IV. Practical: The Gospel Applied, 5:1–6:10
 - A. Stand firm in freedom (5:1–12)
 - B. Walk in the Spirit, not the flesh (5:13–26)
 - C. Help one another (6:1–10)
- V. Conclusion, 6:11–18

FIGURE 7)

In Galatians 5, Paul contrasts the acts of the flesh with the fruit of the Spirit.	
The acts of the sinful nature (flesh)	The fruit of the Spirit
Sexual immorality, impurity, and debauchery Idolatry and witchcraft Hatred Discord Jealousy Fits of rage Selfish ambition Dissensions Factions Envy Drunkenness, orgies, and the like "I warn you, as I did before, that those who live like this will not inherit the kingdom of God" (Galatians 5:19–21).	Love Joy Peace Patience Kindness Goodness Faithfulness Gentleness Self-control "Against such things there is no law. Those who belong to Christ Jesus have crucified the sinful nature with its passions and desires. Since we live by the Spirit, let us keep in step with the Spirit" (Galatians 5:22–25).

HOMework FOR THE WEEK:

Write the appropriate subtheme beside each reference in Romans in the adjacent chart...

Five Aspects of Righteousness in Romans	
Romans	Subtheme
1–3	
4–5	
6–8	
9–11	
12–15	

