

Introduction:

Today we will continue our *Introduction to Romans*.

Things we will look at in this lesson: Paul's Letter to the Roman Church

Paul's Letter to the Roman Church:

01. Where did Paul write his letter to the Romans, and when did he write it?

02. How did God work through Paul so that the good news of Christ spread?

03. What did Paul and his companions do during their ten years of ministry in the regions between Europe and Asia?

04. Why did Paul aim to go to Spain?

05. What introductory remark does Paul make to the Romans?

06. What does Paul commend the Believers at Rome for?

07. Which group was the majority when Paul wrote Romans?

08. Under which two Emperors were the Jews ordered to leave Rome?

09. What does Luke record a persistent pattern of?

10. What was one reason Paul wrote to the church in Rome?

11. Beside strengthening the believer's faith, what else would Paul's letter do?

12. What did Paul appeal for in his letter to the Romans?

13. What was the most important reason for Paul writing his letter to the Romans?

Figure 1)

KEY CONCEPTS OF ROMANS	
Theme	A righteousness from God—a broad term that includes concepts such as justification and sanctification . The gospel reveals how we receive this righteousness.
Key words	righteousness, faith, law, all, sin
Key verses	Romans 1:16–17; 3:21–25
Key chapters	Romans 6–8 give the basis of Christian living and explain: our relationship to law and grace; how we are delivered from sin; how to live in victory through the empowerment of the Holy Spirit.

Article 1) Highlights of Romans:

(1) Introduction (Romans 1:1–17). Paul introduces himself from the standpoint of his relationship to Christ, explains his purpose for writing, and summarizes his gospel message.

(2) Humanity's problem: sin (Romans 1:18–3:20). Jews and Gentiles alike are unrighteous: "There is no one righteous, not even one" (3:10). Consequently, all people are guilty before God, under condemnation, and in need of a Savior.

(3) God's provision: a Savior (Romans 3:21–5:21). Although all of us are guilty of sin, God nevertheless demonstrates His love to us by sending a Savior: "While we were still sinners, Christ died for us" (5:8). God imputes (credits) us with His righteousness when we put our faith in Jesus Christ.

(4) God's process: shaping believers into the image of His Son (Romans 6–8). We are saved—justified and born again—the moment we receive Christ as our Savior. At the same time, God begins to remold us into the likeness of His Son. Theologians call this shaping process sanctification.

(5) God's plan: restore Israel (Romans 9–11). Paul deals with Israel's election and unbelief. He argues that God has not rejected His people because a remnant remains. Eventually, when the full number of Gentiles has come to salvation, all Israel will be saved.

(6) God's purpose: apply Christ's righteousness to the believer's daily living (Romans 12:1–15:13). Theology must be translated into living. Paul considers practical aspects of the Christian life: the relationship of the believer to other believers, to unbelievers, to governing authorities, to those who are weak in the faith, and to those who are strong.

(7) Conclusion (Romans 15:14–16:27). In his closing comments, Paul provides insight into his Gentile ministry and his planned visit. He also sends greetings to friends and former colleagues now living in Rome.