

ROMANS

Adult Bible Study 2021-2022

Book Outline

Chapter Outlines

&

Defined Words/Terms

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ROMANS

Outline

I. Introduction (1:1-17)

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

A. Sin – the need for salvation

1. The need of mankind (1:18-2:16)
2. The need of the Jews (2:17-3:8)
3. The verdict: all are guilty (3:9-20)

B. The provision made for salvation

1. God's righteousness through faith (3:21-31)
2. Abraham: the example (4:1-25)

C. Freedom – the result of salvation

1. Freedom from God's 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)

D. Jew and Gentile – the scope of salvation

1. God chooses to save those who believe (9:1-33)
2. Israel chose to trust in their own works of righteousness (10:1-21)
3. Both Jew and Gentile can have salvation (11:1-36)

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

A. Our life of conduct (12:1-21)

B. Our life in relation to government/authority (13:1-7)

C. Our life to our fellow man (13:8-14)

D. Our life in relation to a weaker brother (14:1-15:13)

III. CONCLUDING TEACHINGS AND REMARKS (15:14-16-27)

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Introduction

Author: Paul

Date: 57-58 AD

Place of writing: Corinth

(16:23) Gaius lived at Corinth

(I Cor. 1:14) Gaius was one of the brethren at Corinth

Erastus (16:23) was the city treasurer at Corinth

Church at Rome: made up of both Jews/Gentiles (Rom. 11:13/11:17-32)

Paul: Never been to the church at Rome (Rom. 1:10/15:23)

Theme: Romans 1:16-17 – the gospel, the power of God for salvation

Meaning of term: *Righteousness* as used often in the book

Several aspects to the term *righteousness*:

- (1) *Righteousness* is needed for all (Rom. 1-3:20)
- (2) *Righteousness* is only from God to us. Our pursuits, our works do not provide us with the *righteousness* provided by God (Rom. 3:21-26)
- (3) *Righteousness* can only be accessed by faith in Jesus (Rom. 3:27-4:25)
- (4) *Righteousness* is only placed within the inner man (Rom. 5:1-8:17)
- (5) *Righteousness* is guaranteed by God's eternal purpose (Rom. 8:18-39)
- (6) *Righteousness* of God was rejected by the Jewish nation (Rom. 9-11)
- (7) *Righteousness* of God is seen in our attitudes and behavior (Rom. 12-16)

Chapter 1

God's view of mankind: **GUILTY** (No exceptions)

I. Concerning Paul – Rom. 1:1-5

II. Concerning the Romans – Rom. 1:6-15

III. Concerning the gospel – Rom. 1:16-17

IV. The guilt of the Gentile world through God's eyes (Rom. 1:18-32)

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Chapter 2

Terms defined:

Law = When preceded by the article “the” in the Greek, it refers to the Law given by Moses.

Without the article, it can refer to principle of a law in general, allowing the context to determine.

Glory = “Brightness or radiance that belongs to the honored”

Honor = “To esteem and place value”

Immortality = “Incapable of decay

I. THE GENTILES CONTINUE NEED OF SALVATION

A. All “*judges*” will be judged (v.1-11)

1. The inconsistent judge judges themselves. (v.1)
2. The hypocritical judge is judged by the truth. (v.2)
3. The foolish judge is judged by their foolish insight. (v.3)
4. The presumptuous judge is storing up God’s wrath. (v.4-11)

B. Even without a written law does not exempt one from judgment. (v.12-16)

1. All those who sin will still perish. (v.12)
2. The Gentiles do have a standard of law. (v.13-15)
3. Jesus Christ will judge all through the gospel. (v.16)

II. THE JEWS NEED SALVATION

A. The Jews condemned by the Law. (v.17-24)

1. The Jews self-portrait. (v.17-20)
2. The Jews inconsistency and dishonor of God (v.21-24)

B. The limitation of circumcision. (v.25-29)

1. Voided by transgressing the Law. (v.25-27)
2. The true, genuine Jews are those circumcised in heart. (v.28-29)

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Chapter 3

Terms used:

Oracles = utterances of God written down about the Mosaic Law (see Acts 7:38)

Justified = to acquit and pronounce as righteous/to acquit from guilt

Propitiation = to satisfy or appease God's demand for man's righteousness

Redemption = to buy back, to release as a payment for sin

I. The Jew's Need of Salvation

A. The Jewish advantage (v.1-2)

1. Great in many respects (v.1)
2. Possessed the oracles of God (v.2)

B. Objections of the Jewish mind (v.3-8)

1. The Jew's unfaithfulness doesn't alter God's promises (v.3-4)
2. The Jew's unrighteousness demonstrates God's righteousness (v.5-6)
3. If sin glorifies God, we need to sin more (v.7-8)

C. The Scriptures condemn the Jew's (v.9-20)

1. Despite the advantage of the Jew, both Gentiles and Jews are under sin (v.9)
2. Scriptures proves sin (v.10-18)
3. Application and conclusion (v.19-20)
 - a. The Law of Moses makes all accountable (v.19)
 - b. The Law of Moses gives knowledge of sin (v.20)

II. Justification By Faith

A. God's righteousness revealed (v.21-23)

1. Apart from law, but witness by the Law (v.21)
2. A righteousness through faith in Jesus (v.22)
3. For all who have sinned (v.23)

B. God's righteousness explained (v.24-26)

1. Justification by grace through the redemption in Christ (v.24)
2. Jesus' blood offered by God as a propitiation through faith (v.25)
3. God's righteousness demonstrated (v.25-26)

C. Implications of God's righteousness (v.27-31)

1. Boasting is excluded (v.27)
2. Justification is based on faith, not works of the Law (v.27-28)
3. God is God of the Jew and Gentile (v.29-30)
4. This does not void the need for the Law (v.31)

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Chapter 4

Terms used:

Righteousness = here used in the sense of to be declared right with God

Impute/reckoned = to put or place to one's account

Circumcision = the sign of the covenant made with Abraham (Genesis 17)

I. Justification of Abraham

A. How Abraham was justified (v.1-5)

1. If by works, boasting is allowed (v.1-2)
2. What does the Scripture teach? (v.3)
 - a. Anyone who works receives what is due (v.4)
 - b. A non-worker, one who believes/trusts (v.5)

B. How David was justified (v.6-8)

1. David spoke of God crediting righteousness apart from works (v.6)
2. The blessed (v.7-8)

II. Righteousness by Faith Available to all Believers

A. Abraham was justified before circumcision (v.9-12)

1. His faith was counted as righteousness before circumcision (v.9-10)
2. Circumcision was a seal of the righteousness he had while uncircumcised (v.11a)
3. Abraham became the father of all who have the same kind of faith, both of the circumcised and uncircumcised (v.11b-12)

B. The promise to Abraham was granted through faith (v.13-25)

1. The promise was based on faith (v.13)
2. The promise was not given through the Law
3. Faith works with grace to produce a guarantee to all (v.16-17)
4. Obedient faith is demonstrated by Abraham (v.18-22)
5. Abraham's justification by faith assures believers they will find justification through the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ (v.23-25)

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Chapter 5

Terms used:

“*Grace*” = the unmerited/undeserving favor of God

“*Hope*” = desire coupled with expectation

“*Tribulation*” = a pressing together, to pressure, affliction that burdens one within

“*Perseverance*” = to abide under, steadfastness, endurance

“*Character*” = tried integrity – the genuineness of a person

Ch. 5 deals with the idea: **Freedom from the wrath of God**

I. The Blessings of Justification (v.1-11)

- A. Peace with God (v.1)
- B. Access to grace (v.2a)
- C. Rejoicing in hope among tribulations (v.2b-4)
 - 1. Rejoicing in God’s glory (v.2b)
 - 2. Rejoicing in tribulations, knowing the result (v.3-4)
 - a. Tribulations produces perseverance (v.3b)
 - b. Perseverance develops character (v.4a)
 - c. Character gives one hope (v.4b)
- D. God’s love in our hearts (v.5-8)
 - 1. The assurance of hope will not disappoint (v.5a)
 - 2. God’s love poured out in our heart (v.5b)
 - 3. Love demonstrated in Christ’s death (v.6-8)
- E. Salvation from God’s wrath (v.9-11)

II. Comparing Christ with Adam (v.12-20)

- A. Adam and the consequences of his actions (v.12-14)
 - 1. Through Adam, sin entered the world (v.12a)
 - 1. Death resulted and spread to all (v.12b)
 - 2. Adam to Moses, death reigned (v.13-14)
- B. Adam and Christ (v.15-19)
 - 1. Adam brought death, Christ brought grace (v.15)
 - 2. One act brought judgment, one act brought justification (v.16)
 - 3. Death reigns in one act, righteousness reigns in Christ (v.17)
 - 4. Adam and Christ and the result of their lives (v.18-19)
- C. The relationship of Law, sin and grace (v.20-21)

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Chapter 6

Terms used:

Baptized - Grk. 'baptizo' = the process of immersion, submersion and emergence, to dip under
Sanctification = to set apart as holy to God

Ch. 6: Freedom from the power of sin

I. We Are Dead To Sin (v. 1-14)

- A. Through baptism we died to sin (v.1-6)
 - 1. Does grace encourage sin? (v.1-2)
 - 2. We were buried with Christ into His death (v.3-4)
 - 3. Freed from the slavery to sin (v. 5-7)
- B. Dead to sin, alive to God (v. 8-14)
 - 1. Death has no dominion over Christ (v. 8-10)
 - 2. Dead to sin, alive to God (v.11)
 - 3. Sin no longer reigns (v. 12-14)

II. We Are Slaves To God (v. 15-23)

- A. You are slaves of the one whom you obey (v. 15-18)
 - 1. Sin, resulting in death or obedience, resulting in righteousness (v. 15-16)
 - 2. Obedience from the heart leads to righteousness (v. 17-18)
- B. The motivation for serving God (v. 19-23)
 - 1. Serving righteousness produces holiness (v. 19)
 - 2. Serving sin produces death (v. 20-21)
 - 3. Enslaved to God (v. 22)
 - 4. The wages vs. the gift (v.23)

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Chapter 7

Terms used:

"*Law*" = the Law of Moses, including the 10 commandments

Ch. 7: Freedom from the Law

I. Jewish Believers and the Law (7:1-6)

A. Parallel to marriage under the Law. (v. 1-3)

1. Law has dominion over those who live under it. (v.1)
2. Law binds until death (v.2-3)

B. They died to the Law (v.4-6)

1. Married to Christ (v.4)
2. Serve in newness of Spirit, not in oldness of the letter. (v.5-6)

II. The Limits of the Law (7:7-25)

A. The Law is holy, righteous and good. (v.7-12)

1. The Law is not sinful but reveals sin. (v.7)
2. Sin takes opportunity through the Law commandment. (v. 8-12)

B. The Law cannot save one from sin. (v.13-25)

1. The problem is not the Law, but sin. (v.13)
2. The Law is spiritual, man is not. (v.14)
3. Desire to do good is not enough. (v.15-23)
4. Deliverance comes only through Jesus Christ. (v.24-25)

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Chapter 8

Terms used: "Abba" = Aramaic term - very child-like like saying "da-da"
"Father"- Greek term - a grown up saying, mature appeal
"Creation" = Greek word "ktisis" meaning the physical universe
"Foreknew" = to know beforehand
"Predestined" = "to predetermine, to mark off boundaries beforehand"

Ch. 8: Freedom from death!

I. In Christ: Freedom From Sin (8:1-17)

A. Freedom from the condemnation of sin (v.1-4)

1. No condemnation available only to those in Christ (v.1)
2. No condemnation is made possible by the Spirit of life (v.2)
3. An accomplishment not attained by the Law but only by the death of Christ (v.3-4)

B. Freedom from the power of sin (v.5-17)

1. To those who set their minds on the things of the Spirit and not the flesh (v.5-8)
2. To those who have the indwelling of the Holy Spirit (v.9-11)
3. To those who by the Spirit are putting to death the deeds of the body (v.12-13)
4. to those led by the Spirit, these are children of God and joint heirs with Christ

(v.14-17)

II. Blessings of Being Children of God (v.18-39)

A. The glory to be revealed in us. (v.18-25)

1. Present sufferings do not compare (v. 18)
2. The whole creation eagerly awaits for the revealing of God's children (v.19-22)
3. We await eagerly with perseverance for the hope (v.23-25)

B. The Holy helps us (v. 26-27)

C. All things work for the good of God's children (v.28-30)

D. God's great love toward His children (v. 31-39)

1. God is for us (v.31-33)
2. Christ intercedes for us (v.34)
3. We overwhelmingly conquer (v.35-39)

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Chapter 9

Terms used: "Accursed" = Greek word 'anathema' - devoted to destruction

"Lord of Sabaoth" = hosts

"Posterity"= seed

I. Paul's love for the Jew (v.1-5)

A. His sorrow and grief (v.1-3)

B. Israel's many blessings and privileges (v.4-5)

II. Defining the true children of God (v.6-29)

A. True children of God are children of promise, not flesh heritage (v.6-13)

1. Not all Israel who have descended from Israel (v.6)

2. Illustrates with Isaac/Ismael and Jacob/Esau (v.7-13)

B. God's mercy at work (v.14-23)

1. Mercy on whom He desires (v.14-16)

2. God's justice working through Pharoah (v.17-18)

3. God's right to choose (v.19-23)

C. Both Jews and Gentiles (v.24-29)

III. The Basis of God's Choice: Faith (v.30-33)

A. The Gentile (v.30)

B. The Jew (v.31-33)

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Chapter 10

Terms used;

"*Confesses*"= to speak the same thing. This isn't a one-time confession for salvation but a continuous confessing.

"*Believes*"= to trust in and act upon. This isn't a one-time believing for receiving Jesus but a continuous belief in His Lordship.

I. Israel's refusal of God's righteousness (v.1-15)

A. Paul's concern. (v.1-4)

1. Israel needs salvation. (v.1)

2. Zeal without knowledge is not acceptable. (v.2-4)

B. Righteousness according to Law vs. righteousness according to faith in Christ. (v.5-15)

1. Righteousness of the Law defined by Moses. (v.5)

2. Righteousness by faith defined by Paul. (v.6-15)

II. Israel's rejection of the gospel (v. 16-21)

A. Not all heeded and responded. (v.16)

B. All given an opportunity (v.17-18)

C. Israel's rejection and the Gentiles reception foretold by Scriptures. (v.19-21)

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Chapter 11

Terms used: *Spirit of stupor* = a dull insensibility to spiritual things

Ch. 9-11 - Paul discusses why the Jews failed in their pursuit of God

Paul lays out what God did to save the Jew:

(9:1-5) The blessings and privileges of the Jew

(9:6-13) Their failure

(9:14-10:4) God's sovereignty and mercy, while the Jews rejected His mercy

(10:5-21) The needlessness of Jews loss of blessings

(11:1-10) God's remnant

(11:11-32) The Gentiles blessing was used as an incentive for the Jew

(11:33-36) A hymn of praise

I. God has not rejected Israel (v.1-10)

A. The evidence presented (v.1-6)

B. Many were hardened (v.7-10)

II. The hardening was for a great purpose (v.11-32)

A. The Jew and Gentile connection (v.11-16)

B. Words of warning to the Gentile (v.17-24)

C. The hardening and blessings (v.25-32)

III. Paul's song of prayer (v.33-36)

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Chapter 12

Terms used: "Conform" = to fashion or shape one thing like another

"Transform

= to change into another form completely different

Ch. 12: THE PROCESS OF TRANSFORMATION

I. An appeal to consecration (v.1-2)

- A. Present your body (yourself) (v.1)
- B. The transformation of your life (v.2)
 - 1. Begins with renewal.
 - 2. The achievement: able to discern good, acceptable and perfect will of God.

II. What sacrificial service to God looks like (v.3-8)

- A. Humility (v.3)
- B. Recognizing one body. (v.4-5)
 - 1. Members of Christ do not have the same function. (v.4)
 - 2. We are members of one another. (v.5)
- C. Humility expressed. (v.6-8)
 - 1. Having different gifts. (v.6)
 - 2. The secret of humility: Grace. (v.7-8)

III. The Transformation process (v.9-21)

- A. Transforming in dealing with the brethren. (v.9-13)
 - 1. Love. (v.9)
 - 2. Devotion. (v.10)
 - 3. Our service. (v.11)
 - 4. Our attitude. (v.11)
 - 5. Submission. (v.12)
 - 6. Relationships. (v.13)
- B. Attitude toward the world. (v.17-21)
 - 1. Never pay back evil for evil. (v.17)
 - 2. Seek peace. (v.18)
 - 3. Keep God in His place. (v.19)
 - 4. Overcome evil with good. (v.20-21)

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Chapter 13

Ch. 13 - Two-fold teaching: (1) Those saved in relationship to the government.
(2) The importance of love and moral purity.

I. Responsibility to the government (13:1-7)

- A. All authority is established by God. (v.1-2)
- B. God uses authority on earth as His ministers to avenge evil. (v.3-4)
- C. Be in subjection to avoid wrath and maintain a good conscience. (v.5)
- D. Fulfill what is due in taxes/customs (v.6)
- E. Respect and honor. (v.7)

II. Appeal to love and moral purity (v.8-14)

- A. The value of love (v.8-10)
- B. Moral purity is the goal (v. 11-12)
- C. Put on the Lord Jesus and not your fleshly lusts (v.13-14)

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Chapter 14

Terms used:

"Weak" = not is dealing with temptation but lacking in knowledge

"Stronger" = has a greater understanding

"Judge" = being an accuser, judge and sentencing - not dealing with matters
of right/wrong but an opinion

Stumbling block" = one who creates obstacles for others because of a strongly
held opinion

Ch. 14: DEALING WITH OPINIONS

I. An admonition to the strong and weak brethren (v. 1-13)

A. Learning how to treat one another. (v. 1-4)

1. Strong are to accept, not look down upon (v. 1-2)

2. Weak are not to judge those God approves (v. 3-4)

B. Being true to the Lord in matters of opinion (v. 5-9)

C. Stop the judging in these matters (v. 10-13)

II. The Lord's expectation of the strong/weak (v. 14-23)

A. Do not destroy another for whom Christ died (v. 14-18)

B. Pursue the things that make for peace (v. 19-23)

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Chapter 15

Terms used: "*Edification*" = to build up, to promote spiritual growth

I. Admonition concerning the strong (v. 1-13)

A. Bearing weaknesses (v. 1-6)

1. Not to please yourself but Christ (v.1-3)

2. Glorifying God with one voice. (v. 4-6)

B. Accept one another (v. 7-13)

II. Paul's plan in light of God (v. 14-33)

A. The reason for writing (v. 14-21)

B. His travel plan and Christ's blessings (v. 22-29)

C. His prayer and their prayers (v. 30-33)

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Chapter 16

Terms used: "*Dissensions*" = same word used in Galatians 5:20 as a deed of the flesh

A standing apart. One who causes others in the body to
create a division.

"*Hindrances*" = to draw others into the error of false teaching or encouraging sin.

I. FINAL INSTRUCTIONS AND GREETINGS (v. 1-24)

- A. Commending Phoebe (v.1-2)
- B. Greetings to the Lord's servants. (v. 3-16)
- C. A strong warning (v.17-20)
 - 1. Watch out for those who cause dissensions and hinderances (v.17-18)
 - 2. Continue in obedience (v.19-20)
- D. Greetings from the companions of Paul (V.21-24)

II. PAUL'S CONCLUDING REMARKS (v.25-27)

- A. To Him who is able to establish you. (v.25-26)
- B. To God alone: wise, glory through Jesus Christ (v.27)

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