

Survey of the New Testament
 “Romans”

I. Introduction.

A. Location of writing.

B. Outline

Romans	
Justification by Faith	
1-11	I. Exposition. Justification by faith, apart from the works of the law, is:
1-3	<p>A. Necessary.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Theme stated (1:16,17): “the gospel is the power of God unto salvation to every one who believes ... as it is written, But the righteous shall live by faith” (cf. 3:24). 2. The Gentiles need this justification “because that, knowing God, they glorified him not as God, neither gave thanks” (1:21). 3. The Jews also need it, for they “practice the same things” (2:1). Accordingly, “there is none righteous, no not one” (3:10).
4	<p>B. Scriptural.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “What does the scripture say? And Abraham <i>believed</i> God <i>and it was reckoned</i> unto him for righteousness” (4:3). 2. David speaks similarly in Psalm 32:1 ff.; cf. Rom. 4:6,7.
5-8	<p>C. Effectual; i.e., possessing adequate power to produce the desired spiritual blessings, such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Peace: “Being therefore justified by faith we have (or: let us continue to have) peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ” (5:1). 2. Holiness: “We who died to sin, how shall we any longer live in it?” (6:2). 3. Spiritual Joy: “For I delight in the law of God after the inward man” (7:22). 4. Super-invincibility (the “more than conqueror” frame of mind): “No, in all these things we are more than conquerors through him that loved us” (8:37).

9-11	D. Historical: In the course of past history the promises of God were intended not for the nation but for the <i>believing remnant</i> . Thus it is always; see p. 274. 1. The nation was rejected because of its unbelief and disobedience (9:32; 10:21). 2. “All Israel” (i.e., the entire believing remnant throughout the ages) shall be saved (11:26; cf. 11:5, 7, 23).
12-16	II. Significance for every sphere. The attitude of the justified believer toward:
12	A. God and the brothers: “Present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable to God ...” (12:1). “In love of the brothers be tenderly devoted to one another” (12:10; cf. also 13:8-14).
13	B. The higher powers: “Let every soul be in subjection to the higher powers” (13:1).
14-16	C. Those that are weak: “Now we who are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, and not to please ourselves” (15:1; cf. 14:1). Salutations: “Salute Urbanus our fellow worker in Christ” (16:9) and similar greetings.

-- *Survey of the Bible*, William Hendriksen, p. 343-344.

C. Structure.

II. Structure expanded.

A. The Heart of the Gospel.

1. The reign of sin covers gentiles and Jews in 2:1-3:8. Why is this assertion necessary?

a. Inter-testamental Judaism.

b. Key texts:

1. Jeremiah 9:25-26

2. Deuteronomy 10:16

B. Assurance provided by the Gospel.

1. Chapter 5

2. Chapter 6

3. Chapter 7

4. Chapter 8

C. The defense of the Gospel – 9:1-11:36

9:1-5

9:6-29

9:30-10:21

11:1-10

11:11-32

11:33-36

How do we understand the nature of Old Testament covenants with Israel? Are they still in effect for the nation or for the elect only of Jew and Gentile?