

1. Review**1) Part One - Romans 1-11**

- a) Introduction (1:1-15)
- b) Theme (1:16,17)
- c) Man's universal need; the universality of sinfulness (1:18-3:20)
- d) Summary - (3:23)
- e) Justification by faith - (3:21-5:21)
 - i. "just" and "the justifier"
 - ii. justification, redemption and propitiation
 - iii. peace, hope, joy

2. Chapters 6, 7 and 8 form the next subsection of the Book of Romans.**a) Sanctification (6,7,8)**

- i. freedom from sin (6)
- ii. freedom from law (7)
- iii. freedom from death (8)

b) Chapter 6

- i. verses 1-10: theology
- ii. verses 11-23: practical application

c) "Count yourselves dead to sin and alive to Christ." (Romans 6:11)

- i. God has already done just that - justification
- ii. We must do the same - sanctification

3. Sanctification

- a) “It is no longer I that lives but Christ that lives in me.” - There are crisis points in our sanctification.
- b) “...keep on being filled with the Spirit...” Sanctification is an ongoing process also.

4. Baptism

- 1) Romans 6 contains the clearest teaching on baptism.
- 2) It means being united with Christ.
- 3) Only those who have entered into a relationship with Christ should be baptized.
- 4) Baptism by immersion is the most appropriate, though not the only, mode of baptism, because of the symbolism.

5. Romans Chapter 6 has one simple idea: “Take that life that was once a slave to sin and make it now an instrument of righteousness, because now you really are free from the power of sin - free to be holy!”

1. The whole theme of Chapter 6 was “freedom from sin.”

2. The first part of Chapter 7 - “freedom from the law.”
 - a) Romans 3:20 - “Through the law we become conscious of our sin.”

 - b) Romans 5 - The law exposes sin, defines it, and makes us understand our guilt.

 - c) Romans 4:15 - “The law brings wrath...”

 - d) Romans 5:20 - The law actually increased the law-breaking

3. The second half (7:14-25) of Romans 7 - the struggle inside us
 - 1) Paul is writing in the first person and it sounds autobiographical.

 - 2) Is Paul writing here of the pre-Christian or post-conversion experience?
 - a) The pre-Christian advocates urge us to realize the contrast between Romans 7 and 8.

b) The post-conversion advocates say this is Paul, the struggling saint.

i. I John 1:8 - Believers do sin.

ii. 7:1-13 is the past tense, but 7:14-25 is in the present tense.

iii. Galatians 5:17 and Romans 7:22

iv. The pronoun "I" is used 27 times in 7:14-25.

4. The Christian life is not about keeping the law. It is about our relationship with the indwelling Christ.

5. Important theological truth:

1) When I become a Christian my sinful nature does not simply disappear.

2) BUT, its power over me has been broken!

- 8) He enables us to crucify the sin nature - verse 13
- 9) He leads - verse 14
- 10) He is the Spirit of adoption - verse 15
- 11) The Spirit gives assurance of our relationship with God - verse 16
- 12) He is the “first fruits” - verse 23
- 13) He intercedes for us - verses 26 and 27

6. Romans 8 and John 14-16 are the foundational chapters of the Bible concerning the Holy Spirit.

7. Romans 8:31-39 - Triumphant passage - Nothing can separate from the love of God in Christ Jesus

8. Memorize Romans 8:28!

9. Romans 8:29

- 1) The unbreakable chain
- 2) It defines for us what “good “ is.

10. Assurance

- 1) Intellectual assurance that comes from trusting God’s Word.
- 2) Assurance related to “fruit”
- 3) The witness of the Spirit of God

1. Romans 9-11 need to read and studied together in order to understand them.

2. Paul is trying to help us understand God's purpose and plan for Israel.

3. Paul is the Apostle to the Gentiles, but he loves his people, the Jews.

4. The "Jewish Question" - Why didn't the Jews accept Jesus as the Messiah?
 - 1) The grafting of the Gentiles into the tree of blessing

 - 2) At the end of the age, there will be a spiritual harvest among the Jewish people.

5. Election:
 - 1) Truth is not amenable to my approval.

 - 2) People make choices and are responsible before god.

 - 3) We are the instruments through which the message of salvation comes to others.

 - 4) Salvation is all of grace from first to last.

 - 5) Pray.

1. Romans 12:1 begins with “therefore” and refers back to chapters 1-11, the doctrinal portion of the book.

- 1) The universality of sin - 1:18-3:20
- 2) The Doctrine of Justification by Faith - 3:21ff
- 3) The illustration of that doctrine (chapter 4)
- 4) The results of that doctrine (chapters 5-8)
- 5) God is not yet finished with Israel (chapters 9-11)

2. Chapters 12-16 - Practical Applications of the Doctrine

3. Romans 12:1, 2

- 1) Yes, you are free from the law.
- 2)
- 3) Yes, you have been saved through faith alone.
- 4) Use your freedom to offer yourselves in gratitude and worship to God.

4. The real transformation happens by the renewing of our minds - in the way we think.

5. In Romans 12 Paul uses the analogy of the human body to describe the church (also in I Corinthians 12 and Ephesians 4).

- 1) We are related (connected) to other Christians.
- 2) Different parts of the body are created and equipped to do different things - interdependence vs. independence.

3) Some of the gifts God gives to those in His body are mentioned here.

4) Use the gifts He has given you to minister to the body.

5) What does this body need and what can I do to meet that need? - This question will help you to uncover some of the gifts God has given you.

6. The “one-anothers”

1) “Be devoted to one another” - 12:10

2) “Honor one another above yourselves.” - 12:10

3) “Live in harmony with one another.” - 12:16

4) There are 60 “one anothers” scattered throughout the New Testament.

5) Basic truth - the Christian life is one lived in community, in relationship with other Christians. It is a “one-another” life.

6) The importance of small groups meeting together

7. Romans 13 - the relationship of the Christian to civil authority

8. There is only a limited amount of time left for us to do the works of righteousness.

9. Augustine was converted reading Romans 13:12-14.