

# Romans 1:1-17



# He Presented His Credentials (Romans 1:1-7)



Credential

**Servant of Jesus Christ (1a)**



Credential

**Apostle (1b)**



Credential

**Preacher of the Gospel**  
**(1c - 4)**



# 1 Corinthians 15:1, 4 (ESV)

Now I would remind you, brothers, of the gospel I preached to you, which you received, in which you stand,...that Christ died for our sins in accordance with the Scriptures, that He was buried, that He was raised on the third day in accordance with the Scriptures



Credential

**Missionary to the Gentiles (5–7)**



# He Expressed His Concern (Romans 1:8-15)



# EVIDENCE

**1) He was thankful for them (8)**



# EVIDENCE

**2) He prayed for them (9–10).**



# EVIDENCE

## 3) He loved them (11–12)



# EVIDENCE

**4) He was in debt to them (13–14)**



# EVIDENCE

**5) He was eager to visit them (15)**



# He Affirmed His Confidence (Romans 1:16–17)



**“As Paul well knew, the cost of standing up for the gospel could be great. Consequently, too many Christians did behave as if they were ashamed of the gospel. Mockery was a key weapon used by the earliest enemies of Christianity. The Romans especially tended to look upon Christianity as a crude and uncultured religion.**



**Rumors circulated among Roman society that Christians were cannibals, because they partook of the Lord's Supper. Christians were accused of sedition, murder, and other treacherous crimes. Some enemies of the gospel claimed the Christians were having orgies.**



**Pagans even attacked believers as atheists because they rejected all the mythological gods. The price for following Christ could be extremely high.”**

**[John MacArthur, *Ashamed of the Gospel*, 128]**



**“In the controversy that transpired, Spurgeon resigned from the Baptist Union. Later, he was the subject of an official censure by the Union. Within a few years the Baptist Union was hopelessly lost to the new theology and Spurgeon was dead. History has vindicated Spurgeon’s warnings about the down-grade.**



**In the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the spreading “false doctrine and worldliness”—theological liberalism and modernism—ravaged denominational Christianity throughout the world. Most of the mainline denominations were violently if not fatally altered by these influences. The result in Spurgeon’s own England was particularly devastating.**

**A hundred years after Spurgeon sounded the alarm, most theological education in England is rank liberal. Church attendance is a fraction of what it was then. Evangelicals are tiny minority. In short, evangelicalism in England never recovered.” [pg. 22]**



# REASON

**1) The Gospel originates in Christ (16a)**



# REASON

## 2) The Gospel is powerful (16b)



# REASON

## 3) The Gospel is sufficient (16c)



# REASON

**4) The Gospel is for all mankind  
(16d-17)**



# IV. Paul summarized the Gospel



# What does the Gospel reveal?

## 1) God's righteousness (17)



**“I greatly longed to understand Paul’s Epistle to the Romans and nothing stood in the way but that one expression, “the righteousness of God,” because I took it to mean that justice whereby God is just and deals justly in punishing the unjust.**



**My situation was that, although an impeccable monk, I stood before God as a sinner troubled in conscience, and I had no confidence that my merit would assuage Him. Therefore I did not love a just and angry God, but rather hated and murmured against Him. Yet I clung to the dear Paul and had a great yearning to know what he meant.”**

**[Roland Bainton, *Here I Stand*, pg. 65]**

**“I saw the connection between the justice of God and the statement that “the just shall live by his faith.” Then I grasped that the justice of God is that righteousness by which through grace and sheer mercy God justifies us through faith. Thereupon I felt myself to be reborn and to have gone through open doors into paradise.**



**The whole of Scripture took on a new meaning, and whereas before the justice of God had filled me with hate, now it became to me inexpressibly sweet in greater love. This passage of Paul became to me a gate to heaven.”**



## *Roman view*

[ faith + works = justification ]

## *Protestant view*

[ faith = justification + works ]



# What does the Gospel reveal?

## 2) God's wrath (18)



- I. INTRODUCTION (1:1–17)**
- II. SIN (1:18–3:20)**
  - A. The Gentiles are guilty (1:18–32)**
  - B. The Jews are guilty (2:1–3:8)**
  - C. The whole world is guilty (3:9–20)**



- III. SALVATION (3:21–5:21)**
  - A. Justification stated (3:21–31)**
  - B. Justification illustrated in Abraham (4)**
  - C. Justification explained in Adam (5)**



- IV. SANCTIFICATION (6–8)**
- A. Victory—the flesh (6)**
- B. Liberty—the Law (7)**
- C. Security—the Spirit (8)**



# **V. SOVEREIGNTY (ch. 9–11)**

**A. Israel's past riches (9)**

**B. Israel's present rejection  
(10)**

**C. Israel's future restoration  
(11)**



## **VI. SERVICE (12:1–15:7)**

**A. In the church body (12)**

**B. In society (13)**

**C. Toward the weaker believer  
(14:1–15:7)**

## **VII. CONCLUSION (15:8–16:27)**



