

THE RIGHTEOUSNESS OF GOD RECEIVED

The Examples of Justification Justification Is Not by Rituals (4:9-12)

- I. THE RIGHTEOUSNESS OF GOD INTRODUCED (Romans 1:1-17)
- II. SIN AND CONDEMNATION: THE RIGHTEOUSNESS OF GOD REQUIRED (Romans 1:18-3:20)
- III. SALVATION AND JUSTIFICATION: THE RIGHTEOUSNESS OF GOD RECEIVED (Romans 3:21-5:11)

A. The Explanation of Justification (Romans 3:21-31)

B. The Examples of Justification (Romans 4:1-425)

1. Justification comes through faith alone (4:1-3).
2. Justification does not come through works (4:4-8).
3. Justification does not come through rituals (4:9-12).
 - a. Abraham was justified by faith apart from _____ (4:9-10)
 - 1) Circumcision was a God-ordained _____ (4:9).
 - 2) Abraham's justification took place _____ the ritual of circumcision (4:10).
 - b. The ritual of circumcision was a _____ of a spiritual reality (4:11-12).
 - 1) The place of rituals always comes after the _____
 - 2) Abraham's justification by faith alone stands as an example for believers of all _____ .
 - c. Clarifying the confusion: "Believe in Jesus Christ and be baptized to be saved"
 - 1) The Word of God teaches that salvation comes first, then baptism.
 - a) Philip required that the Ethiopian eunuch must be _____ before Philip would baptize him (Acts 8:26-40).
 - * What is the pattern in the book of Acts?
 - b) Peter commanded that Cornelius and the other Gentiles be baptized only _____ he had evidence that they were _____ (Acts 10:43-48).
 - * Why is it significant that John doesn't command water baptism (John 20:31)?
 - c) What was Paul's emphasis (Romans 1:16; 1 Corinthians 1:17)?
Baptism ≠ _____ !

The Clarification: Water baptism is a _____ of salvation for believers, not a means of salvation for unbelievers (Acts 8:26-40; Acts 10:43-48).

d. Clarifying the confusion: “Believe in Jesus Christ and confess Him publicly to be saved”

1) Clarifying Romans 10:9

The general context (Romans 9-11)

The intermediate context (Romans 9:33-10:21)

The immediate context (Romans 10:4-10:13)

Verse 4 – Christ is the end of _____ for righteousness.

Verse 5 – In order to receive righteousness of the law, you must _____.

Verse 6-8 – Paul replaces the concept of “law” with “_____”.

Verse 8 – The righteousness of faith is _____ so it can be received by faith.

Verse 9 – The desired result of preaching the word of righteousness by faith is for the Jew first and also the Gentile to _____ that Jesus is _____ and that God _____ Him from the dead and thereby be saved.

Verse 10 – The order of verse 9 is reversed indicating that for a Jew, any sincere confession of “Jesus as Lord” would require _____ in the heart.

Verse 11 – More scripture is quoted demonstrating that the bottom line is _____.

Verse 12 – The Lord is rich to all who _____ on Him by acknowledging His deity and _____ on Him.

Verse 13 – Calling on the Lord means to call upon _____ and “Lord” is referring to Jesus Christ.

Verses 14-15 – The logical sequence places _____ as the bottom line.

Verses 16-21 – Israel has made no _____ because there is no _____ though they have _____.

2) Other problems with this wrong response

a) The problem of the non-confessing Pharisees (John 12:42)

b) What about a _____ ?

c) Forcing this as an action one must do to be saved makes this a _____

The Clarification: Romans 10 is written for the Jew exhorting them to agree that _____ (Yahweh) and approved of God and therefore they should _____ on Him for salvation..

e. Clarifying the confusion: “Believe on Jesus Christ and confess your sins to be saved”.

1) The Word of God teaches that confession of sins is for _____ .

2) Confession of sin _____ the believer to _____ with God (1Jo 1:3-10).

3) Sin is not the issue for the unsaved but rather, “What do you think about _____ ?

The Clarification: Confession of known sin is needed for the believer to have _____ with God, not for salvation from hell (1 John 1:3-10).