

Lesson 6 Romans through 2 Corinthians

Chapter 9 - Romans: Faith Alone

1. He hoped to visit them after traveling to Jerusalem, and therefore wanted to prepare them. Thus he sets out the most complete and well-developed presentation of the great fundamental Christian doctrines [the nature of sin, Christ's redemption, our justification, identification with Christ in His death and new life, the victorious Christian life via the Holy Spirit, assurance of salvation, and principles for holy living].
2. By putting his whole trust (belief) in the finished work of Christ at Calvary (where Christ's shed blood was the acceptable sacrifice to pay for all his sin), depending not in even one small bit on his own works to earn God's favor, accepting God's gift as an act of His free grace.
3. No!! We are dead to sin via new birth into Christ's life. How then can we still live in sin?!
4.
 - a. To submit to all authorities, without exception in the *Romans* instructions. We know from Acts 5:29 that there is one exception: when men command us to directly violate God's commands in Scripture. [If we are to claim Acts 5:29, the key is that our motivations must be Spirit-filled and not selfish in any way.]
 - b. Personal answer [hopefully to include: God Himself, government authority (and prison officials if incarcerated), church authority, employers, and family (if not a head of own household)].
 - c. Personal answer.

Chapter 10 - 1 Corinthians: The Cross for the Church

7. Originally a Phoenician settlement, the Greeks came to dominate the city and the region. In 146 BC Corinth was destroyed by the legions of Rome. One hundred years later, in 46 BC, the Romans rebuilt the city in pure white marble under the imperial order of Julius Caesar.
8. The Corinthian believers, after straying far away from holiness, had received Paul's 'lost letter' and made some changes. But the people still had major problems in their church, and they had asked Paul a number of questions as well. So Paul writes them 1) to admonish them to correct real problems, and 2) to answer their questions about church practices.
9. Paul admonished them for their problems: 1) favoring one man over another(1:10-16), 2) relying on human wisdom (1:17-2:31), 3) carnality – allowing themselves to be motivated and enjoy the old lusts of the fleshly nature (3:1-22), 4) incest (5:1-13), 5) going to court (6:1-8), 6) promiscuous sexual indulgence (6:9-20),

In addition, Paul tried to answer some of their questions about church practices: 7) marriage (7:10-40), 8) “gray areas” – in this case eating meats sacrificed to idol (8:1-9 cp. 10:14-33), 9) giving (9:1-14), 10) the danger of falling away (9:15-27), 11) abuses at the Lord's Table (11:20-34), 12) misuse of spiritual gifts (12:1-31), and 13) misunderstood doctrine regarding the resurrection of our Lord(15:1-58).

10. Because without His bodily resurrection, then all that Scripture promises regarding our own resurrection after physical death into glorified bodies – this must also be false. Then Christians of all people are to be pitied, living lives separated from the world based on a false hope. The historic bodily resurrection of Jesus Christ is all important to the believer.

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Chapter 11 - 2 Corinthians: Ministry in the Church

13. With news that the Corinthians had repented of their errors, and had returned to a respect for Paul, he writes to encourage them and inform them of his (and their future) sufferings, giving an account of his ministry, appealing to his converts to keep themselves pure, and answering his critics (labeling them as 'false prophets').
14. Men plotted to kill him, He was to be stoned in Iconium and Lystra, In Philippi he was beaten with rods and put in stocks, In Thessalonica a mob tried to destroy him, He was driven out of Berea, In Ephesus he was almost killed, In Jerusalem, a mob would have killed Paul had not the Roman soldiers intervened, He was imprisoned in Caesarea for two years and in Rome for two more years, Unrecorded sufferings: beatings, imprisonment, shipwrecks, personal deprivation, Finally, Paul was taken to Rome to be executed.
15. One was written on the heart, the other on stone. One was of the Spirit, the other was of the letter. One was unto life, the other unto death. One was unveiled, the other was veiled (or hidden). One was unto righteousness, the other was unto condemnation. One remains while the other passes.

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SAUL

SAUL (sawl; "asked for"). ... in the NT, the Heb. name of the apostle [Paul](#); and in the OT, the name of the first king of Israel. This king was the son of Kish, of the tribe of Benjamin, a powerful and wealthy chief, although the family to which he belonged was of little importance ([1 Sam 9:1,21](#)). The time and place of Saul's birth are not given. Since Joshua the Israelites had been under the rule of judges raised up by God to meet emergencies that arose through the defection and idolatry of the people. "In those days there was no king in Israel; everyone did what was right in his own eyes" ([Judg 21:25](#)). The corrupt administration of Samuel's sons furnished the Hebrews an occasion for rejecting the theocracy ([1 Sam 8](#)). This, together with an invasion of the Ammonites and a love of novelty, conspired in prompting the demand for a king. Samuel, instructed by God, granted it, but told the people the evils that would follow. They still persisted in their demand, and Saul was introduced into history. The reign of Saul may be divided into two periods: (1) The establishment and vigorous development of his regal supremacy (chaps. 8-15). (2) The decline and overthrow of his monarchy (chaps. 16-31).

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PAUL

Name. The name *Paul*, which was used for the first time by the historian in [Acts 13:9](#), "Saul, who was also known as Paul," has given rise to much discussion. The usual theory is that the apostle had a Jewish name, Saul, and a Roman name, Paul. Ramsay says (*St. Paul the Traveller, etc.*, p. 81), "It was the fashion for every Syrian, Cilician, or Cappadocian who prided himself on his Greek education and his knowledge of the Greek language to bear a Greek name; but at the same time he had his other name in the native language by which he was known among his countrymen in general." But it is best to understand that Saul's name was changed as a matter of course *when he became a Christian*, that the word *Paul* means "little," and that Paul wanted to be known as the "Little One" in Christ's service; such changes in the cases of Abram, Gideon, Naomi, etc., are to be noted.

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Outline from Survey of the Bible: Hendrickson

- Chapters 1-11** **Justification by Faith, Apart From the Works of the Law, is:**
- 1-3** **A. Necessary:**
- 1.** **Theme stated: “the gospel is the power of God unto salvation to everyone who believes . . . {1:16-17} as it is written, But the righteous shall live by faith.” {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** **B. Scriptural:**
- 1.** **“What does the scripture say? And Abraham believed God and it was reckoned unto him for righteousness...” {4:3}.**
 - 2.** **David speaks similarly in Psalm 32:1 ff; cf Romans 4:6-7.**
- 5-8** **C. Effectual: i.e., possessing adequate power to produce the desired spiritual blessings, such as:**
- 1.** **Peace: “Being therefore justified by faith we have {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 live any longer 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 the believing remnant. Thus it is always.

- 1. The nation was rejected because of 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}.**

Chapters 12-16 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; 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 and our fellow worker in Christ...” {16:9} and similar greetings.