

Romans Chapter Eight - Session 1

The Author and The Audience

- The Author, Paul, is the most unlikely person to write this letter. He was a persecutor of the church and an opponent of the Gospel. He now describes himself in three ways (Romans 1:1):

Servant _____ of Christ Jesus

Called _____ to be an Apostle

Set Apart _____ for the **Gospel of God**

- Written to the church in Rome toward the end of Paul's third missionary journey around 56AD.
- A Young church, but one who's reputation has spread throughout the known world.

The Gospel and The Savior

- The Gospel

Promised _____ beforehand through the prophets

Concerning God's **SON** _____

- The Accomplisher of the Gospel

Descendant _____ of David

Declared _____ to be the Son of God

The Three Right Attitudes About THE Gospel (1:14-17)

1) I am Under Obligation (v.14)

2) I am Eager (v.15)

3) I am Not Ashamed (v.16)

In the Gospel God is righteously righteousing the unrighteous.

—Andy Naselli

Romans: The Big Picture Overview

Chapters 1:1 – 3:20 God's Judgement

Big Idea: God's Judgement is just because every single person is sinful and without excuse before a righteous God.

Chapters 3:21 – 5:21 God's Justification

Big Idea: God declares believer's as righteous because of the substitutionary and sacrificial death of Jesus Christ.

Chapters 6:1 – 8:39 God's Sanctification

Big Idea: God causes believers to become righteous through the Holy Spirit's sanctifying work in a believer's life.

Chapters 9:1 – 11:36 God's Sovereignty

Big Idea: God ordains the course of human history to bestow righteousness on both Jews and Gentiles.

Chapters 12:1 – 16:27 God's People

Big Idea: God causes believers to live transformed lives in any and every aspect of their lives.

Romans 8:1 “No Condemnation”

Big Idea: Jesus is the ONLY, now and forever shelter from the just wrath of God.

Key Question: If as a believer I still sin, am I still forgiven by God?

Romans 7 describes how the Christian life sometimes goes.

Romans 8 describes how the Christian life ought to go.

“There is Therefore”

- This is a declarative statement. Theology is build on FACTS!!
 - “Therefore” points back to all that Paul has demonstrated about the Gospel and the righteousness of God so far, including his own struggle with sin.
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“Now”

There are two senses that are both important with the word “Now” (Piper):

Finally _____ Now

Already _____ Now

Paul is not saying that you hope to be forgiven someday but the moment you trust in Christ, now, right now you are forgiven.

“No Condemnation”

katakrima = condemnation, punishment

The word condemnation does not refer to the judicial verdict,
“but the punishment following the sentence.” -F.F. Bruce

ouketi = no more, no longer

This an emphatic negative adverb of time
and carries the idea of complete cessation.

As a believer you will never experience the wrath of God.

This mirrors Paul’s statement in Romans 5:1, “*Therefore, since we have been justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ.*”

“In Christ”

In Adam

In Christ (Summary of Romans 5:12-19)

Disobedience

Perfect Obedience

One Sin

One Who is Righteous

Condemnation

Justification

All Died

All Live

The question is not: Are you good enough? Strong enough? Wise enough?

The question is: Have you been transferred from Adam to Christ?

“This [Romans 8:1] is one of the greatest statements of the Scripture, one of the most important for Christian experience, and for the health and well-being of the Christian believer....Most of our troubles are due to our failure to realize the truth of this verse.”

—Martyn Lloyd-Jones