

Romans

Romans 3:1-20

Special Application of the Principles of
Judgement to the Jews

Vindication of the Faithfulness and Righteousness of God

Question Anticipated and Answered:

- Primary advantage of Judaism
 - Entrusted with the actual words of God
- Other advantages – 9:4f
 - Adoption as sons
 - The glory
 - The covenants
 - The giving of the Law
 - The temple service
 - The promises
 - The descendants of Christ in the flesh

Vindication of the Faithfulness and Righteousness of God

- Questions Anticipated and Answered:
 - If some did not believe...
 - That **Christ was the promised Messaiah**
 - Their unbelief did not prevent God from being faithful to HIS PROMISE

Vindication of the Faithfulness and Righteousness of God

- Questions Anticipated and Answered:
 - Far from it!
 - Faithlessness of God's chosen people did not affect HIS faithfulness
 - Even if ALL mankind disbelieves God, it will not stop God's faithfulness
 - David reminds us God is blameless in our sin and His judgment of it
 - Psalms 51:4
 - 2 Sam 12:1-14

Vindication of the Faithfulness and Righteousness of God

- Questions Anticipated and Answered:
 - Inference from Paul's answer: God is unrighteous to punish sin
 - Shall we conclude God is unrighteous because He punishes our sins?
 - Paul takes this opportunity to declare that WAS NOT HIS ARGUMENT
 - Paul has and will more fully demonstrate that would be a human perspective not his or God's

Vindication of the Faithfulness and Righteousness of God

- Questions Anticipated and Answered:
 - Consequences of this flawed reasoning
 - It renders righteous judgment of the world impossible
 - It puts a premium on evil resulting in the justly condemned doctrine:
 - ***“Let’s do evil that good may come of it”***
 - Any reasoning leading to that conclusion is wrong, even if we can’t see why
 - Paul says “Their condemnation is deserved”

The Whole World Guilty of Sin and Liable to Punishment

- **All** are under the guilt of sin
 - Romans 3:9
- Accordance with the Old Testament
 - Psalms 14:1–3; 53:1–3
 - Psalms 5:9; 140:3; 10:7
 - Isaiah 59:7f
 - Psalm 36:1.

Conclusion – Our desperate need of the gospel

- Three main points

- Point one

- Double purpose of the language used in 19b

- **every mouth may be closed**

- *phrasso* – Greek - fenced in, blocked up, stopped up, closed up - “the effect of overwhelming evidence upon an accused party in court”

- **and all the world may become accountable to God;**

- *Hupodikos* – Greek - “one who has lost his suit” - one who is bound to do or suffer what is imposed for the sake of justice, because he has neglected to do what was right

Conclusion – Our desperate need of the gospel

- Three main points

- Point two

- The reason every mouth is closed and all the world is liable to punishment

- ***because by the works of the Law none of mankind will be justified in His sight;***

- Justified means accounted or judged righteous.

Conclusion – Our desperate need of the gospel

- Three main points

- Point three

- Further explanation—the reason no flesh shall be justified by the works of the law

- ***for through the Law comes knowledge of sin.***

- The law exposes human sin

- “No one can be justified before God on the basis of his good life. None are innocent; all are guilty. All stand condemned by law, under the wrath of God. All need forgiveness. Paul has brought us to this point so we can realize our desperate need of the gospel.”

L.A. Mott – Thinking through Romans

Next Week...

- This concludes Paul's accusation of a world under condemnation
- The next section of study - Romans 3:21– 4:25
 - The Way of Salvation
 - 2-3 week study