



BEULAH FIRST BAPTIST

Rev. Felix L. Cole, Senior Pastor





February 4, 2026

Focus: Rooted – A Study Through Romans

Week 5: “But Now.. The Case For Grace”

Rev Felix L. Cole – Senior Pastor

Introduction: If Romans 3:20 closes the case against humanity, Romans 3:21 opens the door to grace. Paul now shows that salvation is not earned but given, not deserved but received, and not accomplished by human effort but secured through Christ’s sacrifice.

Transliteration	Biblical Meaning	Short Explanation	Verse
 Dikaiosynē	Righteousness	Being declared right with God	Romans 3:21–22
 Dikaioō	Justify	Legal declaration of righteousness	Romans 3:24
 Apolutrōsis	Redemption	Freedom purchased through payment	Romans 3:24
 Hilastērion	Propitiation	Sacrifice satisfying God’s justice	Romans 3:25

1. The Revelation of Righteousness – (Romans 3:21–22): Paul declares that the righteousness of God has now been revealed apart from the law. While the law and prophets pointed toward righteousness, they could not produce it. God now provides righteousness through faith in Jesus Christ for all who believe.

Truths to See

- Righteousness is given, not earned
- The law points to righteousness but cannot produce it
- Faith becomes the means of receiving God’s righteousness

Biblical Examples

- Abraham declared righteous through faith – **Genesis 15:6**
- The prophet Habakkuk declaring that the righteous live by faith – **Habakkuk 2:4**

2. The Universal Need For Grace – (Romans 3:23): Paul reminds believers that grace is necessary because sin is universal. All people have sinned and fall short of God’s glory. No one meets God’s standard apart from His intervention.

Truths to See

- Sin affects every person.
- Falling short describes ongoing human inability
- Grace meets the universal need for humanity

Biblical Examples

- David acknowledging universal sin – **Psalm 51:5**
- Isaiah declaring human righteousness as insufficient – **Isaiah 64:6**

3. The Gift of Justification and Redemption – (Romans 3:24): Paul explains that believers are justified freely by God's grace through the redemption found in Christ Jesus.

Truths to See

- Justification is a legal declaration, not moral self-improvement
- Redemption means Christ paid the cost of sin completely
- Salvation is initiated by God's grace, not human effort

Biblical Examples

- The Exodus as redemption from slavery – Exodus 6:6
- Hosea redeeming Gomer as a picture of God's redeeming love – Hosea 3

4. The Sacrifice of Atonement – (Romans 3:25–26): Paul reveals that God presented Jesus as the atoning sacrifice through His blood. Christ's sacrifice satisfies God's justice while extending mercy to sinners.

Truths to See

- God does not ignore sin; He addresses it through Christ
- The cross demonstrates both God's justice and mercy
- Salvation reveals God as both just and the one who justifies

Biblical Examples

- The Passover Lamb covering judgment – Exodus 12
- The Day of Atonement sacrifices – Leviticus 16

5. The End of Boasting and the Fulfillment of the Law – (Romans 3:27–31): Paul explains that salvation by faith eliminates boasting. No one earns salvation, and no group holds spiritual advantage. Faith places everyone on equal ground before God. Paul concludes by clarifying that grace does not cancel the law but fulfills its purpose. The law exposes sin and prepares humanity to receive grace.

Truths to See

- Salvation removes spiritual pride
Faith replaces achievement
Grace fulfills what the law could not accomplish

Biblical Examples

- Abraham justified by faith before ritual or law – Genesis 15
- Jesus fulfilling the law through perfect obedience – Matthew 5:17