

## Roamin' Thru Romans

### A detailed study/analysis of the Book—Sunday Night Series

#### Scripture Reading: Romans 1:1-7

#### Romans 1

This first chapter of Romans is introductory. It sets the stage for the rest of the epistle.

Romans 1 may be divided into four major parts as follows:

- A. The Greeting to Saints (Romans 1:1-7) (Today)
- B. The Goal of Sojourning (Romans 1:8-15)
- C. The Gospel of Salvation (Romans 1:16, 17)
- D. The Guile of Sinners (Romans 1:18-32)

#### Introduction – Review from last Message:

##### I. Unique Place in the Canon

**Canon** = “an authoritative list of books accepted as Holy Scripture.”  
+ “a sanctioned or accepted group or body of related works.”

##### II. Authorship

##### III. Date

Romans was written after 1 and 2 Corinthians, because the collection being formed when those letters were written is now ready and about to be taken to the poor saints at Jerusalem.

**This makes the date about A.D. 56. (maybe 57-58)**

#### IV. Background and Themes

The answer to the first question, “**What is the subject of Romans?**” is, of course, “the gospel.”

Paul wastes no time in getting to the point. Four times in the first sixteen verses he mentions it (vv. 1, 9, 15, 16).

--Wiersbe Expository Outlines - Wiersbe's Expository Outlines – Wiersbe's Expository Outlines on the New Testament.

#### Now for today:

##### A. The Greeting to Saints

##### Romans 1:1-7

All letters begin with an opening ***greeting*** or salutation. The epistle to Romans follows this habit.

Some great messages can be found in the opening greetings of Paul's epistles.

##### 1. The Sender of the Epistle (Romans 1:1, 5)

“*Paul, a servant of Jesus Christ, called to be an apostle, separated unto the gospel of God*” (Romans 1:1).

Most letters do not tell a great deal about the sender, but this one does.

##### A. His surname. “*Paul*.”

A surname is, according to one dictionary,

“*An added name derived from occupation or other circumstances.*”

Notice a couple of things with me here:

**First, the giving** of the name.

The name of **Paul** was given to Paul sometime during his first missionary journey ([Acts 13:9](#)).

**Second, the glory** of the name. When Paul received his name of Paul, it was not a famous name.

B. **His slavery.** "*Servant of Jesus Christ.*"

The word translated "*servant*" is the Greek word "doulos."

"The most abject servant term used by the Greeks to denote a slave.

The word designated [1] one who was born as a slave, [2] one who was bound to his master in cords so strong that only death could break them, [3] one who served his master to the disregard of his own interests, and [4] one whose will was swallowed up in the will of his master" ([Wuest](#)).

Paul became a bondsman of Jesus Christ when he was born again, and he was dedicated to serving Him until he died.

C. **His service.** Here is Paul's calling, his Christian service.

**First, the origin** of his service. "*Jesus Christ*" ([Romans 1:1](#)).

Paul was a "*servant of Jesus Christ*" ([Romans 1:1](#)) so Christ decided his service.

Our Christian service is a Divine decision.

**Second, the office** in his service. "*Called to be an apostle*" ([Romans 1:1](#)).

"*Apostle*" means "sent one."

Paul was sent of the Lord.

Being an apostle gave him authority that he needed for his service. Paul says this office came as a result of "*grace*" ([Romans 1:5](#)).

All called to serve can say the same thing.

**Third, the orders** for his service. "*Separated unto the gospel of God*" ([Romans 1:1](#)).

Paul's service was specified as a Gospel ministry.

His orders were to proclaim the "*gospel of God.*"

"*Separated*" says he was called into a full-time ministry.

**Fourth, the objective** of his service. "*For obedience to the faith among all nations, for his name*" ([Romans 1:5](#)).

## **2. The Subject of the Epistle ([Romans 1:1-4](#))**

The main theme of the epistle of Romans is mentioned here in a brief appendage to Paul's calling.

A. **The Salvation in the Subject.** "*Gospel of God*" ([Romans 1:1](#)).

This term speaks of the salvation offered to man by God.

The word translated "*gospel*" means "good news."

The Gospel is sometimes called "*gospel of God*" ([Romans 1:1](#)) and sometimes "*gospel of Christ*" ([Romans 1:16](#)).

The first term speaks of the **source** of the Gospel; the second term speaks of the **Savior** in the Gospel.

B. ***The Support of the Subject.***

Paul tells of the support for this Gospel.

**First**, the **seers** support the subject. *"Which he had promised afore by his prophets [seers] in the holy scriptures"* ([Romans 1:2](#)).

**Second**, the **scriptures** support the subject. *"In the holy scriptures"* ([Romans 1:2](#)).

The Gospel is Scriptural.

It is not a man-made doctrine like the doctrine of the cults. It is Biblical.

C. ***The Spotlight in the Subject***

*"Concerning his Son Jesus Christ our Lord"* ([Romans 1:3](#)).

The spotlight in the Gospel message is focused on Jesus Christ.

Take Christ out of your message and you will have no **Gospel** for the sinner.

**First**, His **Person**.

*"Which was made of the seed of David according to the flesh; and declared to be the Son of God"* ([Romans 1:3, 4](#)).

The humanity of Christ is in the first part of the statement and His Deity in the last part of the statement.

**Second**, His **purity**.

*"According to the spirit of holiness"* ([Romans 1:4](#)).

Christ was sinless otherwise He could not have been our substitute on the cross and therefore, our Savior. **Third**, His **power**. *"The resurrection from the dead"* ([Romans 1:4](#)).

His resurrection is necessary for our salvation ([Romans 4:25](#)).

**Romans 4:25 (KJV)**

<sup>25</sup>Who was delivered for our offences, and was raised again for our justification.

Without the resurrection of Christ from the grave He would have no power to save ([I Corinthians 15:17](#)).

**1 Corinthians 15:17 (KJV)**

<sup>17</sup>And if Christ be not raised, your faith *is* vain; ye are yet in your sins.

**Closing:** So, we will stop here for today!

Do you know this Jesus that the Book of Romans so clearly teaches us about?

If not, will you accept Him today?

\*Beach, B. 10/1/23 a.m. WHBC

\*This outline borrowed from: *Analytical Bible Expositor – Romans*.