



The Book of Romans

How to be Right with God

(Romans 4:13-25)

The Only Means of Justification:

“The promise of inheritance is by faith and not the law”

***Read Romans 4:13-25

Outline:

- 1- Paul's assertion of the promise: v. 13
- 2- Paul's reason for this assertion: vv. 14-22
- 3- Paul's application of this assertion: vv. 23-25

1- Paul's assertion of the promise: v. 13

A. The text:

- “The promise that he would be the heir of the world”
 - see Genesis 12:1-3
 - see Genesis 17:1-8
 - see Genesis 22:15-18
 - cf. Daniel 2:31-45

1- Paul's assertion of the promise: v. 13

A. The text:

- “The promise that he would be the heir of the world”
- “was not to Abraham or to his seed through the law”
- “but through the righteousness of faith.”

1- Paul's assertion of the promise: v. 13

B. Summary:

- Abraham is the heir of the world
- This inheritance is granted through the righteousness of faith and not the law

Outline:

- 1- Paul's assertion of the promise: v. 13
- 2- Paul's reason for this assertion: vv. 14-22
- 3- Paul's application of this assertion: vv. 23-25

2- Paul's reason for this assertion: vv. 14-22

Reason 1: The invalidation of faith v.14b

Reason 2: The promise made powerless v. 14c

Reason 3: The law produces wrath v. 15a

Reason 4: The law makes transgression possible v. 15b

2- Paul's reason for this assertion: vv. 14-22

Reason 4: The law makes transgression possible v. 15b

- Law produces wrath; wrath is because of transgression
- No law; no transgression; no wrath

- Paul isn't saying there is no sin. He is saying that regarding the promise of inheritance if its by law then there will certainly be transgression, thus certain wrath. Consequently, the promise is not by the law but by faith. (cf. "for if those who are of the law are heirs")

2- Paul's reason for this assertion: vv. 14-22

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Reason 4: The law makes transgression possible v. 15b

Reason 5: The promise is according to grace v. 16a

Reason 6: The promise remains valid v. 16b

2- Paul's reason for this assertion: vv. 14-22

Reason 6: The promise remains valid v. 16b

- To help enforce the significance of the aspect in your mind, you may at first use “continue” in your translation of the imperfective infinitive

- William D. Mounce

“so the promise continues to be valid to all the seed” JH

2- Paul's reason for this assertion: vv. 14-22

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Reason 5: The promise is according to grace v. 16a

Reason 6: The promise remains valid v. 16b

Reason 7: The promise opens the inheritance to Jew and Gentile v. 16c

Reason 8: This assertion is biblical v. 17a

Reason 9: The assertion defends the nature of God

2- Paul's reason for this assertion: vv. 14-22

Reason 9: The assertion defends the nature of God

1- The God of resurrection v. 17c

2- The Creator God v. 17d

2- Paul's reason for this assertion: vv. 14-22

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Reason 10: This assertion is consistent with biblical hope v. 18a

2- Paul's reason for this assertion: vv. 14-22

Reason 10: This assertion is consistent with biblical hope v. 18a

“The phrases of hope appear in Greek next to each other, indicating that Abraham’s hope (= faith) was contrary to anything that can possibly be achieved on a purely human level. That is, Abraham’s faith to have a child was “beyond” reasonable “hope” if it rested on his physical ability. But since his hope rested on God’s promise, his hope was secure (cf. v 19–21).”

- René A. Lopez

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Reason 11: This assertion is consistent with prophecy v. 18b

2- Paul's reason for this assertion: vv. 14-22

Reason 11: This assertion is consistent with prophecy v. 18b

- See Genesis 15:1-5

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Reason 11: This assertion is consistent with prophecy v. 18b

Reason 12: The assurance of the promise is completely on God v. 19

2- Paul's reason for this assertion: vv. 14-22

Reason 12: The assurance of the promise is completely on God v. 19

- Not being weak in faith
- He did not consider his own body already dead
(being about 100)
- As well as the deadness of Sarah's womb

Reason 1: The invalidation of faith v.14b

Reason 2: The promise made powerless v. 14c

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Reason 4: The law makes transgression possible v. 15b

Reason 5: The promise is according to grace v. 16a

Reason 6: The promise remains valid v. 16b

Reason 7: The promise opens the inheritance to Jew and Gentile v. 16c

Reason 8: This assertion is biblical v. 17a

Reason 9: The assertion defends the nature of God

Reason 10: This assertion is consistent with biblical hope v. 18a

Reason 11: This assertion is consistent with prophecy v. 18b

Reason 12: The assurance of the promise is completely on God v. 19

Reason 13: The promise brings glory to God and not man vv. 20-21

Reason 14: credited righteousness is confirmed to be by faith.

2- Paul's reason for this assertion: vv. 14-22

B. Summary:

- If the law were given for the promise of inheritance, then faith is worthless, and the promise is pointless.

Why?

Because if you have to do the law to get the inheritance where is the assurance of the inheritance?

THERE IS NONE!

- Cf. Lordship Salvation.

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Application 1:

The credited righteousness of Abraham was not written for Abraham only but all who will believe.

3- Paul's application of this assertion: vv. 23-25

Application 2:

Our faith is in God who raised Jesus from the dead

3- Paul's application of this assertion: vv. 23-25

Application 3: Our faith is in Jesus who was delivered up because of our offenses.

- Cf. 4:15 “transgression” παράβασις (act of deviating from an established boundary or norm, overstepping, transgression)
- “offenses” v. 25 παραπτώματα (a violation of moral standards, offense, wrongdoing, sin)
- Jesus' substitutionary death paid for our sin. Making the promise ensured.

3- Paul's application of this assertion: vv. 23-25

Application 4:

Our righteousness is ensured by the resurrection of Jesus Christ.

Galatians 3:19–22 (NKJV):

19 What purpose then does the law serve? It was added because of transgressions, till the Seed should come to whom the promise was made; and it was appointed through angels by the hand of a mediator.

20 Now a mediator does not mediate for one only, but God is one.

21 Is the law then against the promises of God? Certainly not! For if there had been a law given which could have given life, truly righteousness would have been by the law.

22 But the Scripture has confined all under sin, that the promise by faith in Jesus Christ might be given to those who believe.