

The Book of Romans

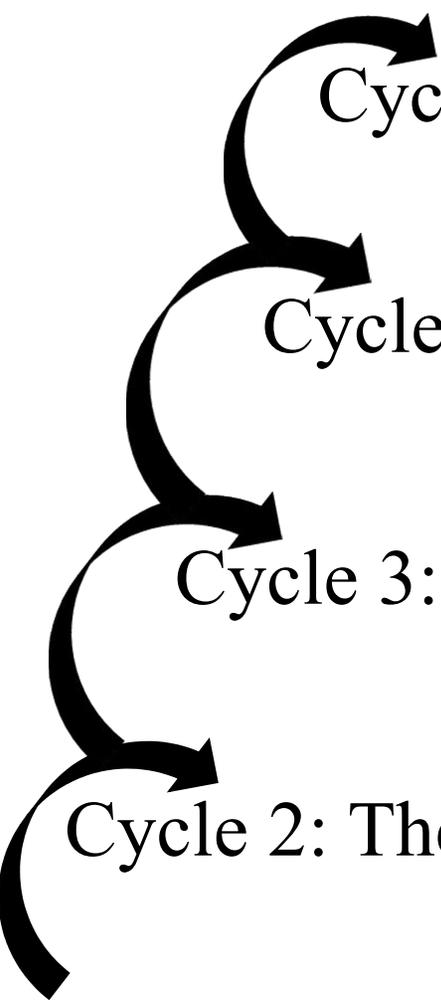
How to be Right with God

(Romans 5:6-11)

- The 5 cycles of Paul's persuasive argument concerning justification.

Context:

- The cycle argument follows this format:
 - The cycle (theme) presented
 - The hypophora argumentation (Q and A)
- Paul uses hypophora argumentation to answer anticipated objections or questions.



Cycle 5: The Explanation Concerning Israel 9:1-11:32

Cycle 4: The Permanency of Justification 8:1-39

Cycle 3: The Benefits of Justification 5:1-7:25

Cycle 2: The Only Means Of Justification 3:21-4:25

Cycle 1: The Universal Need For Justification 1:18-3:20

Cycle 3:

Cycle 3: The Benefits of Justification

- Thematic Statement: 5:1-5
- Elaboration: 5:6-21
- Hypophora: 6:1-7:25

The Benefits of Justification: Cycle 3

“The Peace Treaty of God”

***Read Romans 5:6-11

Outline:

- 1- The timing of the treaty v. 6
- 2- The ratification of the treaty v. 6b
- 3- The motivation of the treaty vv. 7-8
- 4- The extent of the treaty vv. 9-11

1- The timing of the treaty v. 6

- “when we were without strength”
 - Strength (ἀσθενῶν) =
unable to do anything resulting in peace.
- “in due time Christ died for the ungodly”
 - * NASB – “at the right time”
 - What time is that? (33 a.d. *26 – 36 a.d.)

1- The timing of the treaty v. 6

- Jews were ungodly
- Gentiles were ungodly
- The prophetic setting spoken in Daniel:
 - 1) Babylon began the “time of the Gentiles”
 - 2) Persia allowed Israel to rebuild
 - 3) Greece established the language and basic “peace”
 - 4) Rome established elaborate road systems that allowed travel to all parts of the world.

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2- The ratification of the treaty v. 6b

- Salvation Typology:

“a type is an Old Testament institution, event, person, object, or ceremony which has reality and purpose in Biblical history, but which also by divine design foreshadows something yet to be revealed.”

- Donald Campbell

2- The ratification of the treaty v. 6b

- Salvation Typology:
 - Adam and Eve cf. Gen. 3:21
 - Burnt offering
 - Meal offering
 - Peace offering
 - Sin offering
 - Trespass offering

2- The ratification of the treaty v. 6b

- Salvation Typology:

The Burnt Offering: mentioned in Leviticus 1:3-17. The process was to bring an unblemished male from the worshipper's livestock and offer it at the door of the tabernacle of meeting (v. 3). The worshipper would then put his hand on the head of the offering to be accepted on his behalf (v. 4). The offering was then killed before the Lord, and the priests. The priests would take the blood of the offered animal and sprinkle it all around on the altar (v. 5). The offering was then skinned and cut into pieces and laid, by the priests, upon an altar with fire (vv. 6-8). The entire offering was then consumed by the fire and was said to be a "sweet aroma to the Lord" (v. 9). Dr. Fruchtenbaum suggests that this offering typifies the basic truth that "the Messiah offered Himself to God without spot and without blemish."

2- The ratification of the treaty v. 6b

- Salvation Typology:

The meal offering: mentioned in Leviticus 2:1-16. The meal offering or grain offering was made by pouring oil over fine flour and putting frankincense on it (v. 1). This mixture was then taken to the priests, and one of them would take a handful and burn it on the altar with fire (v. 2). The rest of the grain offering was then provisions for the priests (v. 3). There were options to present a baked grain offering, but these were restricted from having leaven or honey in the mixture. The suggested type here is that this offering pictures the perfect humanity of the Messiah.

2- The ratification of the treaty v. 6b

- Salvation Typology:

The peace offering: in Leviticus 3:1-17. This offering follows the sequence of that of the burnt offering, except this is done to make peace with the Lord. This includes the killing of the animal, the sprinkling of the blood around the altar and the burning of the sacrifice on the altar. Apparently, this offering was laid atop the burnt offering (v. 5) perhaps implying an initial sacrifice be made first. Also, specified portions of the sacrifice are kept by the one providing the sacrifice (vv. 3-4). The implication is that the one sacrificing shares in the offering with God, and perhaps signifies the fellowship now achieved through this offering. The anti-type is suggested to be the Messiah's acquiring of peace between the believer and God.

2- The ratification of the treaty v. 6b

- Salvation Typology:

The sin offering: laid out in Leviticus 4:4-5:13. The premise for this offering is said to be “if a person sins unintentionally against any of the commandments of the Lord” (v. 2). The distinction of this offering and the first three is that it is mandatory and not voluntary like the first three. The offering was made to address the unintentional sin of a priest (v. 3), the whole nation (v. 13), rulers (v. 22), and common people (v. 27). The sin offering typifies the satisfactory, substitutional death for the Messiahs for the forgiveness of sins.

2- The ratification of the treaty v. 6b

- Salvation Typology:

The trespass offering: found in Leviticus 5:14-6:7. This offering is also a mandatory offering. Dr. Fruchtenbaum explains this offering as a “reparation offering or guilt offering ... it has to do with an act of misappropriation or denial of that which is rightfully due to another, with the word “another” being God or man.” The typology here is how the Messiah’s death pays for the penalty of sin, or the harmful effects of sin.

2- The ratification of the treaty v. 6b

- Salvation Typology:
- “Christ died for the ungodly”
 - Review concept of cutting a covenant (cf. Gen. 15)
 - Jesus is the sacrifice of the New Covenant
 - Communion is a remembering of the death of Christ
 - Communion is the peace we have with God.

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3- The motivation of the treaty vv. 7-8

- Human motivation:
 - “For scarcely for a righteous man will one day”
(the idea here is rarity)
 - “yet perhaps for a good man someone would even dare to die.”

3- The motivation of the treaty vv. 7-8

- Divine motivation:
 - “But God demonstrates His own love toward us”
 - “in that while we were still sinners,”
 - “Christ died for us”

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- Received justification v. 9a
- Substituted punishment v. 9b
- Delivered from wrath v. 9c

4- The extent of the treaty vv. 9-11

- Delivered from wrath v. 9c

- Cf. Romans 1:18
- Cf. Romans 2:5
- Cf. Romans 2:8
- Cf. Romans 3:5
- Cf. Romans 4:15

Context is KING!

Wrath = Sin unto death? Or eternal damnation?

*** Aren't both of them true though?

4- The extent of the treaty vv. 9-11

- Received justification v. 9a
- Substituted punishment v. 9b
- Delivered from wrath v. 9c
- A changed relationship v. 10a
- We were reconciled TO God v. 10b
- We shall be delivered by His life v. 10c
- We have THE reconciliation v. 11

Application:

- Do you have peace with God?
- Do you live at peace with God?
- Do you understand the basis by which you have peace and live at peace with God?

GRACE!!!

What Paul elaborates on in vv. 12-21...