

Pentecost (Acts 2:10-11) and returned home to Rome bearing the good news which they had heard.

Paul may have written Romans to lay a groundwork for support of his trip to Spain (15:23-24), explaining the gospel in such a way that the Roman Christians would realize their own responsibility to aid him on his way. This might also explain the large number of personal greetings in chapter 16--he was recalling anyone with whom he had had any contact and who was now in Rome.

The benediction in 15:33 has led some scholars to suggest that chapter 16 was a later addition to Romans, originally having been a part of Ephesians. There is, however, no other evidence to support this hypothesis.

#### Outline:

- I. Introduction 1:1-15
- II. The Righteousness of God 1:16-8:39
  - A. All Mankind guilty 1:16-3:20
  - B. God's provision in Christ 3:21-5:21
  - C. Righteousness in life 6:1-8:39
- III. The Question of Israel 9:1-11:36
  - A. God's election 9:1-11:36
  - B. Israel's rejection 9:30-10:21
  - C. Hope and restoration 11:1-36
- IV. Practical Applications 12:1-15:13
  - A. Christian living 12:1--21
  - B. Social Duties 13:1-14
  - C. Christian Toleration 14:1-15:13
- V. Conclusion 15:14-16:27

#### History of Redemption

Of all Paul's epistles, Romans contains the most careful exposition of the gospel. This does not mean, however, that it contains all of his teaching on any subject or even that it was meant to be a "systematic theology of Paul" as it is sometimes treated. Paul proclaims his topic of the gospel (1:16-1;7) and proceeds through a point by point exposition of it for fifteen chapters.

Romans is primarily concerned with the righteousness of God (1:17; 3:5, 21, 22, 5:18; 10:3). Paul first demonstrates the absolute difference between man and God...man lacks and cannot attain God's righteousness (1:18-3:20). The righteous solution to this problem is presented in 3:21-4:25 and the results of the personal application of this solution are outlined in 5:1--8:39.