

ROMANS 10:1-13 PAUL EXPLAINS THE ONLY WAY OF SALVATION FOR ANYONE AT ANY TIME

Review: To this point, Paul has established that the gospel which he preached and which was now being widely received by Gentiles was consistent with God's essence and in perfect harmony with Old Testament revelation. He is clearly establishing basic truths which help everyone understand the nature of God's dealings with Israel and with Gentiles. These truths include:

1. O.T. Israelites were uniquely blessed by God's grace, 9:1-5;
2. But physical descendancy from Abraham did not bring with it spiritual descendancy, 9:1-8.
3. God is sovereign and as such determines how and through whom His salvation/blessing/promises would be communicated to mankind, 9:9-24.
4. God predicted in the Old Testament that:
 - many Gentiles would be saved, 9:25-26;
 - a remnant of Jews would be saved and preserved, 9:27-29.
4. Israel stumbled because she sought righteousness/salvation where it could not be found: in good works, 9:30-33.

Chapter 10 expands on the last paragraph of Chapter 9 (9:30-33). Paul explains that righteousness/salvation is by the same means for Jew or Gentile. IN EXPLAINING WHAT HAPPENED TO ISRAEL, PAUL REAFFIRMS THE TRUE AND ONLY WAY OF SALVATION FOR ANYONE AT ANY TIME.

10:1-5 Israel's Problem: They Sought Salvation/Righteousness Through the Wrong Means

- v. 1 Paul's _____ and _____: "that _____ might be saved."
Note: Paul was not a _____.
- v. 2 Note: _____ for God cannot save you!
- v. 3 Those who do not submit to God's _____ go about to establish their own _____.

Four kinds of righteousness among the human race:

1. Cultural righteousness, the standard is _____.
2. Religious righteousness, the standard is _____.
3. Personal righteousness, the standard is _____.
4. God's righteousness, the standard is God, especially as He is revealed in Jesus Christ.

v. 4 Christ (Messiah) is the _____, the _____ OF THE LAW for righteousness to everyone that _____. THIS IS A BY-FAITH-TYPE RIGHTEOUSNESS.

v. 5 Describes a LAW-WORKS-TYPE RIGHTEOUSNESS (Paul quotes Moses).

- This type of righteousness requires a man to do or perform all that the Law requires all the time (as per Lev. 18:5 and James 2:10).
- I.E., the Law demands the impossible: therefore by the Law is not righteousness, but sin and guilt, Rom. 3:19, 20.

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10:6-13 God's Solution to Israel's Problem: Salvation/Righteousness IS NOT Based Upon Commands that Cannot be Fulfilled

- v. 6, 7 A BY-FAITH-TYPE RIGHTEOUSNESS does not ask the _____.
- v. 8, 9 What a BY-FAITH-TYPE RIGHTEOUSNESS involves:
1. v. 8a the spoken word (hrema = spoken word, message, declaration) is _____ you: not far removed spatially or mentally so as to be difficult.
 2. v. 8b the spoken word is the message of faith preached by Paul and his team.
 3. v. 9a belief in this message that produces spontaneous confession that Jesus is _____.
- WHAT CONFESSING "JESUS IS LORD" DOES NOT MEAN:
- does not mean making Jesus _____ of your life.
 - does not mean a programmed, verbal confession.
- WHAT CONFESSING "JESUS IS LORD" DOES MEAN:
- means recognition of His _____.
 - means a realization of the _____ of his _____ (see v. 13).
 - means dependence upon His _____ under which are subsumed His death and resurrection.
- THIS UNDERSTANDING IS CONSISTENT WITH:
- The words of _____ in Acts 4:12 and 10:43.
 - The words of _____ in John 1:11, 12 and 20:30, 31.
 - The words of _____ quoted by Paul in Rom. 10:13.
 - The words of _____ in I Cor. 15:1-4.
4. v. 9b "belief (trust, rest) in His death-resurrection": this is the basic requirement for salvation/righteousness: it is explained in the next verse (v. 10).
 5. v. 9c the result: absolute salvation (the verb is future passive indicative), explained in v. 11.
- v. 10 Explains the actions and sequence of the verbs in v. 9.
- First: "with the _____, man believes unto salvation/righteousness.
 - Second: "with the _____, spontaneous confession is made of salvation.
- v. 11 Explains the absoluteness of this salvation/righteousness.
- It is based upon the _____ (quote Isa. 28:16 NASV).
 - Explanation: "Whosoever believes upon (ἐπι) him, shall not be put to shame" (future passive indicative).
- v. 12 Explains the "whosoever" of v. 11: i.e., Jew or Gentile.
- v. 13 Explains the point of the entire paragraph: salvation/righteousness is for anyone who calls* dependently upon the name of the Lord, i.e., Jesus Christ (as in v. 9).
- *"calls upon" = ἐπικαλέω/epikaleo. The idea is calling needfully or dependently upon someone.

Conclusion

In this paragraph, Paul has explained that God's basis of salvation/righteousness is the same for Jew and Gentile: belief in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ under which is subsumed His successful work at Calvary in behalf of our sins. Salvation is not based upon nationality: it is for anyone who so depends upon Christ's name.