

# Studies In Romans

## (Romans 5:12-21)

1. Was it sin or the consequences of sin that passed on to all men because of Adam's transgression?

It was the consequences of sin, death, that was passed on: *"Wherefore, as by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin; and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned"* (Romans 5:12).

- God told Adam not to eat of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil and that death would be the consequence if he did (Genesis 2:17).
- Adam transgressed (Genesis 3:1-6).
- Death is the consequence that was passed on to all men (I Corinthians 15:22).
- As addressed in Romans 3:23, sin was part of the past of man. That does NOT mean that everyone sins (Hebrews 4:14-16 and I John 3:1-10).
- Sin is NOT passed from one person to another (Deuteronomy 24:16, Ezekiel 18:4, Ezekiel 18:20, and Matthew 18:3-4).

2. For sin to be imputed [reckoned; attributed; put on one's account], what needs to be in place?

A law: *"For until the law sin was in the world: but sin is not imputed when there is no law"* (Romans 5:13).

- In that there was no specific law in place, that does not mean men did not do things that were wrong (Genesis 4:1-11, Genesis 6:5-6, Genesis 6:11, Genesis 18-19, etc.).
- There was a natural knowledge of right and wrong even before there was a specific law (Romans 2:12-15).
- The accounting of sin is wherein there is question when there is no law (Romans 4:15 and I John 3:4).
- Law just brings the knowledge of sin (Romans 3:20).

3. What did all men face, because of Adam, even before Moses gave the Law?

Physical death: *"Nevertheless death reigned from Adam to Moses, even over them that had not sinned after the similitude of Adam's transgression, who is the figure of him that was to come"* (Romans 5:14).

- Death, with or without the law, happens to man now (Genesis 3:19, II Samuel 14:14, Psalms 89:48, Psalms 90:10, Ecclesiastes 3:20, Ecclesiastes 12:7, and Hebrews 9:27).
- Even innocent children die (I Kings 3:16-19 and Matthew 2:16).

4. It took one man to bring death into the world. How many did it take for grace to come?

One – Jesus: *“(15) But not as the offence, so also is the free gift. For if through the offence of one many be dead, much more the grace of God, and the gift by grace, which is by one man, Jesus Christ, hath abounded unto many. (16) And not as it was by one that sinned, so is the gift: for the judgment was by one to condemnation, but the free gift is of many offences unto justification. (17) For if by one man's offence death reigned by one; much more they which receive abundance of grace and of the gift of righteousness shall reign in life by one, Jesus Christ)” (Romans 5:15-17).*

- In contrast, the effect of Adam’s sin was death while the effect of the actions of Christ is grace coming into the world (**John 1:17**, **Romans 3:24**, and **II Corinthians 8:9**).
- The grace of God abounds much more than just the physical death Adam brought into the world (**Romans 5:21**).
- Grace justifies (**Titus 3:7**), as does faith (**Romans 5:1**), works (**Romans 2:13** and **James 2:21-26**), etc.
- Abundance of grace (**I Timothy 1:12-15**).
- There must be the constant reminder that we did not EARN grace (**Ephesians 2:1-10**).

5. Is justification unto life possible for all?

Yes: *“Therefore as by the offence of one judgment came upon all men to condemnation; even so by the righteousness of one the free gift came upon all men unto justification of life” (Romans 5:18).*

- All die, but grace is available to all (**John 1:29**, **John 3:16-18**, **Acts 13:38-39**, **Titus 2:11-14**, **Hebrews 2:8-9**, and **I John 2:1-2**; cf. **Mark 16:15-16** and **I Timothy 2:4-6**).

6. Did Jesus being obedient to the will of the Father have anything to do with our salvation?

Yes: *“For as by one man's disobedience many were made sinners, so by the obedience of one shall many be made righteous” (Romans 5:19).*

- Jesus’ obedience resulted in our opportunity for salvation (**John 4:34**, **John 6:38**, **John 15:10**, and **Hebrews 5:8-9**).
- Remember, Jesus was not forced to die for us (**John 10:17-18**).
- As we’ve seen in this context already, because of Adam, sin entered the world (**Romans 5:12**).
- However, that does not mean we lost freewill because of Adam (**II Chronicles 7:14**, **Proverbs 28:13**, **Isaiah 55:6-7**, **Jeremiah 26:13**, **Ezekiel 14:6**, **Ezekiel 18:30**, **Ezekiel 33:14-16**, **Jonah 3:4-10**, **Matthew 3:1-2**, **Matthew 4:17**, **Matthew 12:41**, **Mark 6:12**, **Luke 3:7-8**, **Luke 13:1-5**, **Luke 24:47**, **John 5:28-29**, **Acts 2:38**, **Acts 2:40-41**, **Acts 3:19**, **Acts 17:30**, **Acts 26:20**, **II Corinthians 7:8-10**, **II Peter 3:9**, and **Revelation 2:5**).

7. What did the entering of the law cause in regard to offenses?

The abounding of such: *“Moreover the law entered, that the offence might abound. But where sin abounded, grace did much more abound”* (**Romans 5:20**).

- **John 15:22, Romans 4:15, and Galatians 3:19-22.**

8. Does righteousness have anything to do with grace?

Yes, grace reigns through righteousness: *“That as sin hath reigned unto death, even so might grace reign through righteousness unto eternal life by Jesus Christ our Lord”* (**Romans 5:21**).

- **Romans 4:13.**
- Through God’s righteousness (**II Peter 1:1**).
- Also requires us to be righteous (**I Corinthians 15:34** and Ephesians 4:24), though not self-righteousness (**Philippians 3:9**).
- In speaking of righteousness, let’s remember that even being righteous we are scarcely saved (**I Peter 4:17-19**).