



## ROMANS

Moral people are unrighteous and condemned 2:1-16

### Theme of Romans: The Righteousness of God

- A. The *Righteousness of God Revealed* - (Blessings) - 1:1-17
  
- B. The *Righteousness of God Required* - (Condemnation) - 1:18-3:20
  - 1. The Gentile world **condemned** - 1:18-2:16
    - 1. **Condemnation** according to divine standards (God to man)
      - 1. Truthfulness - 2:1-3
      - 2. Impartiality - 2:4-11
        - 1. According to righteousness - 2:4-5
        - 2. According to works - 2:6-10
      - 3. Jesus Christ - 2:12-16
        - 1. According to achievements - 2:12-15
        - 2. According to the gospel - 2:16
    - 2. The Jewish world **condemned** - 2:17-3:8
    - 3. The whole world **condemned** - 3:9-20



## ROMANS

Condemnation according to divine standards - works – 2:6-11

- Ancient way of arranging material called a ‘chiasm’.
  - Verses 6-11 show the A-B-C-C-B-A pattern which is described as a chiasm
  - Verses 6 & 11 go together, 7 & 10 together and 8 & 9 together
    - 6 & 11 the impartiality of God
    - 7 & 10 those who are persevering in good work
    - 8 & 9 those who are selfish and not obeying the truth



Condemnation according to divine standards - works – 2:6-11

Perseverance in doing good (verses 7 & 10)	Selfishly Ambitious (verses 8 & 9)
seek for glory seek for honor seek for immortality no partially	do not obey the truth obey unrighteous does evil no partially
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Result is:</u></p> eternal life glory honor peace	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Result is:</u></p> wrath indignation tribulation distress



Condemnation according to divine standards - works – 2:6-11

- Verse 7 – **To those who** by perseverance in doing good seek for glory and honor and immortality, **eternal life**
- Verse 8 – but **to those who** are selfishly ambitious and do not obey the truth, but obey unrighteousness, **wrath and indignation**
- Verse 9 – (There **will be**) tribulation and distress for every soul of man **who does evil**, of **the Jew first** and also of the **Greek**
- Verse 10 – but **glory and honor and peace** to every man **who does good**, to **the Jew first** and also to the **Greek**



Condemnation according to divine standards - works – 2:6-11

- God will render to every man according to his deeds - 2:6
  - ‘Day of wrath’ is the judgment of the nations – Matthew 25:31-46
  - ‘The righteous judgment of God’ is referring to the judgment of the nations and the Great White throne judgment – Revelation 20:11-15
  - Verse 6 is a OT quote from Proverbs 24:12, Psalm 62:12
  - Render – to pay off, recompense, to pay back – the idea of reimbursing a person for doing something
  - Every man –
    - No partiality with God
    - Specific context – every unbelieving moral Gentile – which is what the context is talking about
    - Broader context is all people regardless of nationality or belief



### Condemnation according to divine standards – works – 2:6-11

- According to his deeds –
  - A general system of God governing the world (even seen in the OT) is being talked about here – punishing evil and rewarding the righteous.
  - Not saying that a person is saved by works (Romans 3:28) but a general description of the character of those that are saved.
  - Works come from faith
- The description of someone doing good works: – 2:7
  - Persevere/patient continuance in doing good
    - Patient continuance – hupomoneen - ὑπομονήν
    - under abide – in relation to things or circumstances – steadfast constancy
    - Examples of well doing:
      - Noah – building an ark to save his family
      - Abraham – leaving his country and family to become a stranger and pilgrim
      - Matthew – leaving his business and following the Lord



## Romans

### Condemnation according to divine standards – works – 2:6-11

- Seek – desire or endeavor - present, active, participle
  - glory – honor or praise
  - honor – esteem or dignity
  - immortality - incorruption
- God gives eternal life
- Selfishly ambitious/contentious - 2:8
  - Literally it reads ‘those who are of contention’, instead of believing and obeying they rise in opposition to the truth.
    - Examples of contentious:
      - Cain – angry and hated God for accepting Abel’s sacrifice
      - Esau – despised his birthright and hated the people of God
      - Scribes and Pharisees – not believing or receiving truth but rising in opposition they did not obey the truth
- Do not obey the truth –
  - Not only did they not obey the truth but they ridiculed it, as people do today
  - Idea of not allowing ones self to be persuaded



Condemnation according to divine standards – works – 2:6-11

- But obey unrighteous
- The result will be
  - Wrath – abiding settled mind of God toward unbelieving wicked
    - John 3:36 – He who does not obey – the wrath of God abides on him
  - Indignation – God’s righteous anger against sin
    - Nahum 1:6 – “Who can stand before His indignation? Who can endure the burning of His anger? His wrath is poured out like fire, and the rocks are broken up by Him”
    - Ezekiel 22:31 – “Thus I have poured out My Indignation on them; I have consumed them with the fire of My wrath; their way I have brought upon their heads, declares the Lord God”
    - Newell states, “It seems to be the outburst in visitation of wrath stored up”
  - Tribulation – a pressing together, pressure, oppression, affliction, distress - 2:9
    - Newell continues, “Here the visitation strikes its object. The false peace of the hardened heart is now broken up by direct visitation from God’s vengeance.”





Condemnation according to divine standards – works – 2:6-11

- Distress/Anguish –
  - This leaves the individual in a narrowness of place, dire calamity, extreme affliction
- Seek glory and honor and receive glory and honor and also peace – 2:10
- Contrast with the above mentioned group.
- Peace is added to the group
- Partially/Respect of persons - 2:11
  - prosopolempsa – προσωποληψία – compound word
    - Made up of the Greek word for face and receive
    - Literally it would read, ‘For there is not receiving of face in the presence of God’.
    - God does not see things as man sees things
    - Ephesians 6:9, Col. 3:25, 1 Peter 1:17