

## **ROMANS 5:12-21**

<sup>12</sup> Therefore, just as sin came into the world through one man, and death through sin, and so death spread to all men because all sinned —  $^{13}$  for sin indeed was in the world before the law was given, but sin is not counted where there is no law.  $^{14}$  Yet death reigned from Adam to Moses, even over those whose sinning was not like the transgression of Adam, who was a type of the one who was to come.

<sup>15</sup> But the free gift is not like the trespass. For if many died through one man's trespass, much more have the grace of God and the free gift by the grace of that one man Jesus Christ abounded for many. <sup>16</sup> And the free gift is not like the result of that one man's sin. For the judgment following one trespass brought condemnation, but the free gift following many trespasses brought justification. <sup>17</sup> For if, because of one man's trespass, death reigned through that one man, much more will those who receive the abundance of grace and the free gift of righteousness reign in life through the one man Jesus Christ.

<sup>18</sup> Therefore, as one trespass led to condemnation for all men, so one act of righteousness leads to justification and life for all men. <sup>19</sup> For as by the one man's disobedience the many were made sinners, so by the one man's obedience the many will be made righteous. <sup>20</sup> Now the law came in to increase the trespass, but where sin increased, grace abounded all the more, <sup>21</sup> so that, as sin reigned in death, grace also might reign through righteousness leading to eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord. (Romans 5:12-21)

## Introduction

| •  | The doctrine of justification is a legal concept. God does the work of justification, not us. When God justifies a sinner, he declares that sinner to be righteous |   |                   |                            |         |  |
|----|--|---|-------------------|----------------------------|---------|--|
|    |  |   |                   |                            |         |  |
|    | Christ'  | Christ's redeeming and propitiatory work (Romans 1:16-17, 3:21, 3:28, 4:2-3, 4:6, 4:13, 4:16, 4:22-25). |                   |                            |         |  |
| •  | In Ron   | nans 5:6-11, Paul argued that Christ died   |                   | ungodly sinners. The funda | amental |  |
|    | idea is  | ·   |                   |                            |         |  |
| •  | In Ron   | nans 5:12-21, Paul explained that Adam was a  |                   | of Christ. The fundan      | nental  |  |
|    | idea is  | ·   |                   |                            |         |  |
|    |  |   |                   |                            |         |  |
| Th | e Two F  | Representative Heads of Humanity  |                   |                            |         |  |
| •  | Adam   |   |                   |                            |         |  |
|    | 0  | Adam's work involved  | and               | ·                          |         |  |
|    | 0  | Adam's work resulted in   | and               |                            | •       |  |
|    | 0  | Adam's work is counted to all who are   |                   | ·                          |         |  |
| •  | Jesus (  | Christ  |                   |                            |         |  |
|    | 0  | Christ's work involved  | and               | ·                          |         |  |
|    | 0  | Christ's work resulted in   | and               |                            |         |  |
|    | 0  | Christ's work is counted to all who   |                   | <u>_</u> .                 |         |  |
|    |  |   |                   |                            |         |  |
| Ро | ssible C   | Objections to Paul's Argument   |                   |                            |         |  |
| •  | What   | about the people who lived after Adam's sin and b   | efore the Law     | of Moses?                  |         |  |
|    | 0  | and   |                   | reigned during this perio  | od      |  |
|    |  | (Romans 5:13-14 2:14-15, 4:15).   |                   |                            |         |  |
| •  | If sin v   | vas in the world before the Law was given, why di   | d God give Israe  | el the Law?                |         |  |
|    | 0  | The Law was given to  | sin and           |                            | _       |  |
|    |  | trespass (Romans 5:20 3:20).  |                   |                            |         |  |
| •  | It is fu   | ndamentally not fair that God would count Adam'   | s sin against his | descendants!               |         |  |
|    | 0  | o results in condemnation, but results in condemnation.   |                   |                            |         |  |
|    |  | in justification (Romans 5:15-17).  |                   |                            |         |  |