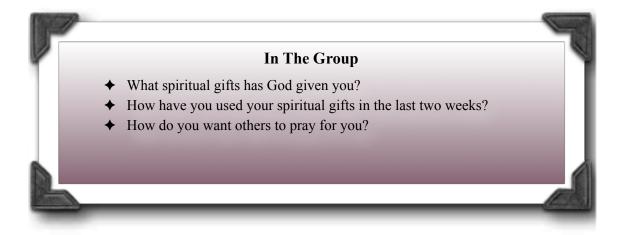
Study 5

THE FREE GIFT

Romans 5



God has atoned for our sins because of the work of Christ. In this chapter, the apostle is going to show us the benefits of this atonement and why some people may die not having their sins atoned for.

1. In Romans 5:1 Paul mentions two benefits to having our sins atoned for. The first is that we are justified (declared innocent) because the perfect work of Christ. What is the second benefit he mentions and what difference should this make to how we live?

Coming to know Christ and having your sins forgiven does not always change your particular circumstances. Sometimes life deals us a bad hand (or sometimes we play a bad hand). Trusting God when things are not going well in life requires faith and causes "hope" to become even more precious to us (Romans 5:2). The Bible uses the word: *hope* to speak of *a positive expectation for the future*. God *gives* hope. Whatever you are facing right now in your life, if you know Christ, you are not without hope!

often go through hard times and ask the "Why me?" question. While we can also answer that question specifically, we can discover some general principat least broadly answer the "Why?" question. Read Romans 5:3-4 and the of the reasons that God allows trials/difficulties to happen in our lives.	ples
difficult to love God when we are in the midst of trial. After all, why doe owerful and All-loving God help us! Yet Paul says that it is precisely love increases when the believer is under trial.	
the context of enduring hardship, how does Romans 5:5 state that it is poss the believer to <i>love</i> God? (Compare this to First John 4:19)	ible
the treason against the King of the Universe. It's penalty is ultimately eteration (being separated from God forever). Of course, this judgment upon the session of the ses	on a d) - acts
at two descriptions does Romans 5:6 use of those in the death-grip of sin?	
noblest, finest, most charitable person in the world is a lost sinner. No-or- iks can merit them any righteousness before God. We sometimes get for- ing that a <i>good</i> person is closer to being a Christian than a <i>bad</i> person. here are <i>good</i> sinners and there are <i>bad</i> sinners. When a person accepts Chave a new identity - no longer a "sinner", they are now - an "adopted child- rould be too easy to think that God only loves His children. How does Rom	oled The nrist d of
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It's one thing to be "saved" from eternal condemnation. If that's all that Christ did for us, we would be literally eternally grateful. But Christ's death has not only served as a substitute for our deserved eternal death, He has also 'justified' us (Rom. 5:9) which means that we are declared *innocent* by God. If all that Christ had done was to ensure that we didn't have to endure eternal condemnation, and that we were forgiven of our sins and declared *innocent*, that would surely be amazing. But He has also done more for us!

6.	Note what else Romans 5:11 states that Christ has done for us. Since we needed this, what does this reveal about the spiritual condition of every person who has not been saved by Christ?
	IE FIRST AND SECOND ADAMS
what	compares the first Adam with the "Last" Adam (1Cor. 15:45). Both 'Adams' were theologians call: <i>Federal Heads</i> . This means, they were the representative head of le who were related to them. All people are related to the First Adam.
7.	As a result of being related to the First Adam, what spiritual condition are <i>all</i> people born into? (Romans 5:12)
mear make expe but,	re the Law was given, <i>sin</i> was not precisely defined (Romans 5:13). This does not a that people did not sin or that people did not <i>know</i> what sin was. And the apostle es the point that despite not having or knowing the Law, the effect of sinning was rienced by all: <i>death</i> . The Bible uses the word "death" not to mean ' <i>cease to exist</i> ' "separate". When our spirit is separated from our body, we experience <i>physical</i> in (James 2:26).
8.	Referring to Isaiah 59:2, how is <i>spiritual</i> death described and what is its cause?

GRACE ABOUNDING

Adam brought death to all	but Christ brought	life to many	(Romans 5:15)	١.

9.	Note Romans 5:15-16. In what ways is the trespass of Adam different to the gift of Jesus?
	the teach that when Jesus died, He saved <i>all</i> people (most of whom just don't know This is called <i>Universalism</i> .
10.	Why does Romans 5:17 <i>not</i> support Universalism?
this prev God when prev	n though Romans 5:18 states that "all" people have been justified, the first word of verse ("Therefore", "Consequently", "So") shows that it is connected to the ious verse which says that only those ("many" not "all") who "receive" the grace of will be saved. Therefore, all people who do this will be saved. In a similar way, in Romans 5:19 says that "many were made sinners" it is also clarified by the ious verses which state that <i>all</i> people were made sinners by virtue of the Head of numan race (Adam) plunging us all into sin (Rom. 5:12).
Rath right	en God gave the Law through Moses it revealed to the world precisely what sin was her than curbing sin, it actually resulted in more sin (Rom. 5:20). Knowing what the t thing to do is, doesn't guarantee that the right thing will be done. Yet knowing the wrong thing to do is, usually leads to the wrong thing being done! (Rom. 5:20)
11.	Sin brought death, but what did Jesus Christ bring according to Romans 5:21 and how is it incomparable to the result of sin?
12.	What does Romans 5 teach us about the Gospel, particularly about grace?
13.	In which part of this study did you sense God was speaking to <i>you</i> ?
14.	Write out your prayerful response to God -