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The Promises Of God – Lesson 6



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Online Bible Study

Zoom Meeting ID 973 678 1217, Passcode 6781293

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A CONDITIONAL PROMISE

Romans 10:1-13 NIV

I. Background

Israel's condition was summarized by Paul in Romans 9:30-33

³⁰ What then shall we say? That the Gentiles, who did not pursue righteousness, have obtained it, a righteousness that is by faith; ³¹ but the people of Israel, who pursued the law as the way of righteousness, have not attained their goal. ³² Why not? Because they pursued it not by faith but as if it were by works. They stumbled over the stumbling stone. ³³ As it is written:

“See, I lay in Zion a stone that causes people to stumble
and a rock that makes them fall,
and the one who believes in him will never be put to shame.” (Isaiah 8:14;
28:16)

II. Outline of the Passage

1. Paul's Prayer (verse 1)

¹ Brothers and sisters, my heart's desire and prayer to God for the Israelites is that they may be saved.

- a. What was Paul's greatest desire?
- b. What do you think about this?
- c. How do you pray for your family and others you know or don't know?
- d. What do you pray when someone hurts you or gets on your wrong side?

2. Israel's good and bad traits (verses 2-4)

² **For** I can testify about them that they are zealous for God, but their zeal is not based on knowledge. ³ **Since they did not know the righteousness of God and sought to establish their own, they did not submit to God's**

righteousness. ⁴ Christ is the culmination of the law so that there may be **righteousness for everyone who believes.**

a. What positive trait did Paul recognize in the Israelites?
The unbelieving Jews were the most bitter enemies Paul had in the world, and yet Paul gives them a good character.

Zeal: great energy or enthusiasm in pursuit of a cause or an objective.

Religious zeal: devotion to God or another religious cause.

b. What did this zeal lead them to do?

Israel's failure concerned righteousness. Although the Israelites were commended for religious zeal, they were condemned for their lack of righteousness.

c. What three obstacles prevented them from becoming saved?

d. What are you zealous for?

e. What can you say about knowledge and zeal?

f. What does Paul mean in verse 4? Did Jesus come to end the law?

g. What is the purpose of the 10 Commandments?

So Jesus came not to abolish the Law but to fulfill it (**Matt. 5:17**).

h. What is the summary of the decalogue?

Jesus produces His righteousness in those who believe in Him.

3. Law righteousness vs. faith righteousness (verses 5-10)

⁵ Moses writes this about the righteousness that is by the law: "The person who does these things will live by them" (**Lev. 18:5**). ⁶ But the righteousness that is by faith says: "Do not say in your heart, 'Who will ascend into heaven?'" (that is, to bring Christ down) ⁷ "or 'Who will descend into the deep?'" (that is, to bring Christ up from the dead). ⁸ But what does it say? "The **word** is near you; it is in your mouth and in your heart," (**Deut. 30:11-14**) that is, the message concerning faith that we proclaim: ⁹ **If you declare with your mouth, "Jesus is Lord," and believe in your heart that God raised him from the dead, [then]**

you will be saved. ¹⁰ For it is with your heart that you believe and are justified, and it is with your mouth that you profess your faith and are saved.

In Romans the **righteousness** of God primarily refers to his act to promote right relationship between himself and human beings, that is, God's provision for their salvation (3:21). Those who fear the Lord, trust in him, and have a good relationship with him are **righteous** (Ps. 112: 1-6).

God's **righteousness** brings **salvation** and blessing to those who trust in him (Isa. 46:13; Ps. 103: 17-18), but judgment and punishment to those who rebel against him (2 Ch. 12: 5-6; Da. 9:14). Faithfulness promotes a good relationship, and God's **righteousness** includes his faithfulness (Ps. 143:1).

- a. Is salvation difficult?
- b. What is the word of faith?
- c. What is promised here?
- d. Let's look at the if...then condition.

In Matthew 10: 32-33 we see that confession is important. In verse 9 confession comes first and then belief. But in verse 10.



4. The gospel summarized (verses 11-13)

¹¹ As Scripture says, “**Anyone who believes in him will never be put to shame**” (Isaiah 28:16). ¹² For there is no difference between Jew and Gentile—the **same Lord** is Lord of all and **richly blesses all who call on him**, ¹³ for, “Everyone who calls on the name of the Lord will be saved” (Joel 2:32).

What are the three promises here?

If _____ then

If _____ then

If _____ then

