

1Therefore, having been justified by faith, **we have peace** with God through our Lord Jesus Christ, **2**through whom also we have obtained our **introduction** by faith into this grace in which we stand; and we exult in hope of the glory of God. **3**And not only this, but we also exult in our tribulations, knowing that tribulation brings about perseverance; **4**and perseverance, proven character; and proven character, hope; **5**and hope does not disappoint, because the love of God has been poured out within our hearts through the Holy Spirit who was given to us.

6For while we were still helpless, **at the right time** Christ died for the ungodly. **7**For one will hardly die for a righteous man; though perhaps for the good man someone would dare even to die. **8**But God demonstrates His own **love** toward us, in that while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us. **9**Much more then, having now been justified by His blood, we shall be saved from the wrath of God through Him. **10**For if while we were enemies we were reconciled to God through the death of His Son, much more, having been reconciled, we shall be saved by His life. **11**And not only this, but we also exult in God through our Lord Jesus Christ, through whom we have now received the reconciliation.

12Therefore, just as through one man sin entered into the world, and death through sin, and so death spread to all men, because all sinned — **13**for until the Law sin was in the world, but sin is not imputed when there is no law. **14**Nevertheless death reigned from Adam until Moses, even over those who had not sinned in the **likeness of the offense of Adam**, who is a type of Him who was to come.

1-5 What are the consequences of being justified by faith?

1. _____ (ειρηνην, **1515**, *reconciliation*)
2. _____ into grace
3. _____ in hope of God's glory
4. Exultation in our _____
5. P_____, C_____, H_____.

1 Through what means do we have these consequences?

2 In (εν) what do we stand as believers? (Aorist or continuing?)

5 Why does this hope, which has come from character developed by perseverance which came from tribulations, not disappoint us? How do we know the Lord God loves us?

6-11 When was/is the right time for Christ to die for the ungodly?

Why was it necessary for God to demonstrate His love (αγαπην) toward us?

What is the spiritual, logical, and pragmatic value of Christ dying for us “while were yet sinners?”

From what are we saved?

Since we're “justified by His blood,” how can we also be “justified by faith?” [Hint: His blood changed us from enemies into the reconciled; see ειρηνην above.]

12-14 Even though sin was in the world before the Law, sin was not imputed. Why not? Why would Paul make this point?

12 Why do all people die? To what extent is this the basis for the concept of “original sin?”

14

1. Why did death reign before the Law (before Moses) even for those who did not do Adam's offense?
2. Just what was Adam's offense?

15But the free gift is not like the transgression. For if by the **transgression** of the one the many died, much more did the grace of God and the gift by the grace of the one Man, Jesus the Christ, abound to the many. **16**The gift is not like *that which came* through the one who sinned; for on the one hand the judgment *arose* from one *transgression* resulting in condemnation, but on the other hand the free gift *arose* from many transgressions resulting in justification. **17**For if by the transgression of the one, death reigned through the one, much more those who receive the abundance of grace and of the gift of righteousness will reign in life through the One, Jesus the Christ.

18So then as through one transgression there resulted condemnation to all men, even so through one act of righteousness there resulted justification of life to all men. **19**For as through the one man's disobedience the many were made sinners, even so through the obedience of the One the many will be made righteous. **20**The Law **came** [**3922**, [παρεισερχομαι](#) , "pareiserchomaito," come in beside naturally, almost without notice, secretly] in so that the transgression would increase; but where sin increased, grace abounded all the more, **21**so that, as sin reigned in death, even so grace would reign through righteousness to eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord.

15-17 What differentiates the free gift from the transgression? Why does this difference make a difference?

What is this "transgression" ([παρὰπνομα](#), **3900**, slide-slip, falling away, often unconscious, not deliberate) of which Paul speaks?

Why did Paul use the one human, Adam, to contrast to the "new Adam," Christ Jesus?

18-21 Why did the one transgression of one man result in the condemnation of all men? [Hint: see verse 18b] What was this "one act of righteousness" which resulted in justification?

19 Why did one man's disobedience make all people separated from the Lord God? What was the obedience of One which made the many righteous?

20 Why did the Law come to reside naturally? Why would the Lord God want "transgression to increase?" And then, why would He want grace to abound even more?

21 Sin reigns in death; what reigns in eternal life? Through what means?