

THE BOOK OF ROMANS

"To the Jew First"

Romans 2:6-10

what is
Glory of God?

Reflection of God
thru my life

INTRODUCTION

1. The judgment of God is sure and just. When it is exercised, it will be altogether patent that God is righteous (v. 5).
2. The principles of God's judgment listed in this chapter include: 1. Truth (vv. 3, 4). 2. Wrath (vv. 4, 5). 3. Choice (v. 6). 4. Respect of persons (v. 11). 5. God's standards (vv. 14, 15).
6. Gospel (v. 16).
3. The third principle is stated as "according to deeds" (v. 6). The verb "render" means to pay back. This has led some to believe there is a contradiction between the Scripture doctrines of grace and works. There is no such idea. Behavior is viewed as the expression of belief. Deeds are seen as evidence of the heart. Two groups are, therefore, recorded here:-
1. THE PATIENT CONTINUANCE GROUP vv. 7, 10.

a. Generally

This group is described in a general way as being steadfast (patient). This is their standard of activity: Perseverance of good works. This is the character of the group. Those who truly know the Lord as savior are so characterized (Eph. 2:10; Titus 2:7, 14; 3:8, 14).

b. Specifically

The verb "seek" is present tense. The character of true believers is again noted and that in three concerns:

1) Glory Obviously this is God's glory. What happens to these earthen vessels is of little consequence if only the Father is glorified! But note what the Father did for the Son (1 Pet. 1:21) and what the Son has done for us (Jn 17:22).

2) Honor Again this is for God. Scripture speaks of this (Jn 5:41, 44, 23).

3) Incorruption The word "immortality" of the KJV is not right. We already possess that, but we seek incorruption or purity of life.

c. Ultimately

1) Eternal life This is the obvious end of true believers.

2) Glory This the Son has given (Jn 17:22). It will be demonstrated (2 Thess. 1:10). What an

whatever we do - for His glory

eternity!

3) Honor The honor given to God will come back to the believer (Rev. 3:21).

4) Peace This refers to eternal peace in view of the believer's entrance into heaven.

NOTE: The repetition of "doing good" (cf. v. 7) is noteworthy. Any professed salvation which disregards good behavior is utter sham and disgrace.

2. THE DISOBEDIENT CONTENTIOUS GROUP vv. 8, 9.

a. Generally

The term "contention" points to a factious spirit. The person is a contender with God (cf. James 3:14-16). Such an attitude of opposition characterizes unbelief.

b. Specifically

1) Disobedience of the truth Critical items such as the Scripture (Gen. 3:1) and the deity of Christ (Mt. 22:42) are unaccepted. The standard is the teachings of the Word.

2) Obedience to evil The thought of unrighteousness is the opposite of truth. Failure to cleave to God's righteousness makes one obedient to the opposite (cf. Prov. 21:3; Mt. 6:23; Jn 9:41; Rom. 3:10, 11).

c. Ultimately

1) Indignation ^(boiling over) This speaks of rage with which man pants and swells. It is used of Pharaoh (Heb. 11:27), of the crowd (Lk 4:28) and the Ephesians (Acts 19:28).

2) Wrath A slowly developing anger is meant (cf. Rom. 9:22). Only God's patience holds it back.

3) Tribulation The original root meant a "flail" hence the idea of pressure is involved.

4) Anguish The concept of narrowness, confinement, and extreme affliction is patent. "Outer darkness" may include solitude for eternal punishment. How awful!

NOTE: All of this is for those who work evil. Practice reveals belief.

CONCLUSION Jews are culpable first probably because of their favored position and possessions. Gentiles will not be exonerated. Knowing how things will be, come to Jesus Christ now for salvation. Amen.

*Saved - not by what they do
but what "believe"*

Jn 6:28, 29

th - is continuous action