

Romans 10

Introduction

A. In the first eight chapters:

1. All are sinners.
2. All can have salvation.

B. In 9-11, Paul speaks of Israel.

1. God's sovereignty set the terms of salvation.
2. Salvation is by faith and not by works.

I. Israel's zeal (1-4).

A. Paul's passion for Israel (1; cf. 9:2-3).

B. Israel's zeal for God.

1. Like Paul's (Ga. 1:14).
2. Zeal must be guided by knowledge.
 - a. God's grace is knowable.
 - b. God's grace must be accepted.
3. Refused their Messiah.
 - a. Didn't see the Law pointed to Him.
 - b. Didn't see the Law points to grace.

C. Based on works.

II. Salvation for all (5-13).

- A. If you keep the Law you will live.
 - 1. No one can keep the Law.
 - 2. The Law points to grace.
- B. The heart before the Law (Ps. 51:16; Ho.6:6).
- C. The truth is not far away (6-8).
- D. Two truths rejected by Israel.
 - 1. Jesus is Lord (the whole gospel message).
 - 2. Jesus rose from the dead.
- E. No difference (11-13).
 - 1. As sinners (ch.3).
 - 2. As able to be saved.

III. The [reversed] sequence of salvation (14-15).

- A. Someone must go (Mt. 28:18-20).
- B. Preach.
- C. People hear Jesus in the Gospel.
- D. People believe.
- E. People call (worship) on God.

IV. Israel:

- A. Heard – the message went out (cf. Ps.19).
- B. Refused to believe.
- C. God still desires their salvation.