

Introduction

Biblical Epistles

Epistles are _____.

We categorize epistles as either _____ or _____.

Paul's letters:

- Written to _____. (Colossians 4:16)
- Written to _____. (1 and 2 Timothy, Titus, Philemon)

Ancient letter-writing

- Structured.
- Use of an amanuensis. (Romans 16:22)

Paul's apostleship

Inspiration (2 Timothy 3:16–17; 2 Peter 3:15–16¹)

Reading epistles

The basic unit of thought in these books is the _____.

Rhetorical Style

Dialogue and Debate (See 2:1; 9:19, etc.)

Rhetorical Appeals (ethos, pathos, logos)

- "Ethos" (appealing to credibility)
 - Philippians 4:1; Romans 1:8
- "Pathos" (appealing to emotions)
 - Romans 6:1–2
 - Galatians 5:11–12
- "Logos" (reasoning to make a point)
 - "What then . . ." (Rom 3:9; 4:1; 6:15; 8:31; 11:7)
 - "If . . . then" (Rom 7:3; 8:17; 11:6)
 - "Therefore" (Rom 1:24; 2:1, 21, 26; 3:20, 28; 4:16, 22; 5:1, 12, 18; 6:4, 12; 7:4, 12; 8:1, 12; 9:18; 11:22; 12:1, 20; 13:2, 5, 7, 10, 12; 14:8, 13, 16, 19; 15:7, 17, 28; 16:19)

Romans 1: The Gentile Need for Salvation; the Gospel

Outline

1. Introduction to the Gospel. (1:1–7)
 - a. The description of the Gospel.
 - b. The purpose of the Gospel.
2. The positive news of the Gospel. (1:8–17)
 - a. The gospel fosters thanksgiving.
 - b. The gospel allows fellowship.
 - c. The gospel brings salvation.
3. The bad news of the Gospel. (1:18–32)
 - a. God's wrath on those who reject the Gospel.
 - b. The great exchange by those who reject the Gospel.

Introduction to the Gospel (1:1–7)

Setting the stage

Authorship and Apostleship (1:1a)

- Apostle = one who is _____.
- Called by _____.

The book's theme: the Gospel (1:1b–6)

1:1. Introduction

“. . . to the gospel of God.”

1:2–4. Description of the Gospel

- The gospel _____.
- The gospel centered on _____.
See 2 Samuel 7:12–13; Romans 5.

1:5–6. The Purpose of the Gospel

- “for obedience to the faith among _____ for His name”
See Genesis 12.

A formal greeting (1:7)

The Good News of the Gospel (1:8–17)

The gospel fosters _____. (1:8)
See Isaiah 42:5–6.

The gospel allows _____. (1:9–15)

1:9–10. Intercessory prayer

1:11–12. Encouragement and equipping

1:13–15. Future ministry fruit among the _____.

The gospel brings salvation. (1:16–17)

¹ The word “Scriptures” is always used elsewhere to refer to documents that come from God — the Old Testament (Matt 21:42; 22:29; 26:54, 56; Mark 12:10, 24; 14:49; Luke 4:21; 24:27, 32, 45; John 2:22; 5:39; 7:38, 42; 10:35; 13:18; 17:12; 19:24, 28, 36–37; 20:9; Acts 1:16; 8:32, 35; 17:2, 11; 18:24, 28; Rom 1:2; 4:3;

9:17; 10:11; 11:2; 15:4; 16:26; 1 Cor 15:3–4; Gal 3:8, 22; 4:30; 1 Tim 5:18; 2 Tim 3:16; Jas 2:8, 23; 4:5; 1 Pet 2:6; 2 Pet 1:20; 3:16).