

# 26-0510sc - Detailed Summary

## 26-0510sc - *The Book of Romans*, Steve Cain

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## 26-0510 - The Book of Romans 5:1-21

### Summary of Transcript (0:04 - 45:40), Teacher: Steve Cain

#### (0:04 - 1:33) Opening Prayer and Context Setting

Steve begins the class on Romans chapter 5 by expressing uncertainty about fully grasping its meaning. The group prays to the Heavenly Father, thanking God for His love, grace, and mercy. They ask for understanding and insight into Paul's complex but precise writing in Romans, seeking help to apply it to their Christian walk. The prayer closes in Jesus' name. Steve then emphasizes the importance of context before reading.

#### (1:34 - 7:06) Reading Romans 5:1-21

Steve reads from Romans chapter 5 in the New International Version, starting at verse 1. He covers justification through faith bringing peace with God through Jesus Christ, access to grace, boasting in hope and sufferings, and how suffering produces perseverance, character, and hope. Hope does not disappoint because God's love is poured into hearts through the Holy Spirit. The reading continues to verse 8, noting Christ died for the ungodly at the right time while people were powerless.

#### Introduction to Sin and Death (vv 8-12)

Steve continues reading, highlighting God's demonstration of love: while people were still sinners, Christ died for them. Justification by Christ's blood leads to being saved from God's wrath. Reconciliation as enemies through Christ's life prompts boasting in God. The passage transitions to how sin entered the world through one man (Adam), bringing death to all because all sinned. Sin existed before the law but was not charged without law.

#### On Adam and Christ (vv 13-18)

The reading explains death reigning from Adam to Moses even over those who did not break a specific command, with Adam as a pattern of the one to come. Steve contrasts the trespass with the gift: many died by one man's trespass, but God's grace and gift through Jesus Christ overflow to many. Judgment from one sin brought condemnation, while the gift following many trespasses brings justification. One trespass led to condemnation for all; one righteous act brings justification and life for all.

#### Completing Romans 5 and Initial Reflections (vv 19-21)

Steve finishes reading the chapter: through one man's disobedience many were made sinners, but through the obedience of one man many will be made righteous. The law increased trespasses, but

where sin increased, grace increased more. Sin reigned in death, but grace reigns through righteousness to eternal life through Jesus Christ. He calls the passage very deep and reflects on its lessons, questioning whether people truly appreciate grace and understand it as a gift. He also notes references to obedience and God's wrath.

### **(7:08 - 8:42) Understanding God's Wrath and Allegiance**

Steve discusses where people stand before God. Disobedience subjects one to God's wrath, often shown in Romans as replacing God with other authorities. God desires supreme authority; sin aligns people with Satan, giving him control. God is a jealous God who opposes sin because it subjects human faculties to Satan. Steve previews related discussion in chapter 7 about allegiance.

### **(8:43 - 10:55) Grace as Product of Agape Love**

Referencing John 3:15-16 and 1 John, Steve explains God's love as reaching out for reconciliation. He identifies the Greek word for this love as "agape," meaning concern for others' well-being, compassion, and meeting needs. God, being love, extends grace—His unmerited favor—as a product of this love, wanting relationship with humanity despite sin.

### **(10:56 - 12:40) Illustrating Grace as a Free Gift**

Paul portrays grace as a gift freely given with no strings attached. Steve shares personal examples of gifting two junker cars to his grandson and a church member out of genuine desire to help those in need. Grace flows from love and concern, not obligation. He contrasts this with worldly, fleshly thinking that struggles to appreciate free gifts, especially to those who have caused harm.

### **(12:41 - 14:36) Humanity's Disobedience from Adam Onward**

Steve notes humanity's position after being expelled from Eden, cut off from the Tree of Life, leading to death. From Adam to Moses, death reigned even without formal law because people walked out of step with God—engaging in sexual immorality, lust, greed, cheating, and lying. These actions result from sin and separation from God. In contrast, walking in step with God means eschewing evil, as with Job.

### **(14:38 - 16:28) God's Desire for Obedient Children and Worldly Contrast**

God took pride in Job and desires to boast about His children who obey. Disobedience hurts God and replaces Him with Satan. Steve compares this to worldly reactions: a boss or parent would not gift or show grace to disobedient employees or children who steal or rebel. The world struggles to grasp God's willingness to reconcile and extend grace to sinners.

### **(16:30 - 17:48) Motherly Love as Analogy for God's Grace**

On Mother's Day, Steve highlights mothers' unconditional love, noting his wives' devotion to their children. Mothers continue providing gifts, food, shelter, and welcome despite disobedience. This illustrates God's grace—reaching out in love to reconcile, feed, clothe, and restore relationship—something the world and even some believers find difficult to fully grasp.

## **(17:50 - 19:55) Reconciliation Through Christ and the Law of Sin and Death**

Through Christ, believers gain a relationship with God and reconciliation. Jesus bridges the rift caused by sin and the law of sin and death pronounced in Eden. Paul upholds the law rather than nullifying it. The gift requires only baptism for remission of sins, becoming Christ's disciple, and dedicating life to God—no payment needed.

## **(19:56 - 22:45) Dying to Sin and Rising to New Life**

Steve previews chapter 7's marriage analogy: one cannot switch allegiance from Satan without death. Baptism means dying with Christ and rising to newness of life, rededicating to God and refusing Satan's use through sin. Without this death to the old self, attempting to worship while still bound to Satan risks spiritual adultery. One must be buried with Christ to be free to belong fully to Jesus.

## **(22:46 - 23:57) Grace as a Gift That Must Be Received**

Steve opens the floor for questions and comments. A participant notes that grace, being a gift, is a two-way street: it must be received. God offers the gift to everyone, but each person must accept it. Steve agrees and compares it to a presidential pardon for someone in jail. The person can accept the pardon and be released under its terms or reject it and remain imprisoned. Some have indeed rejected pardons. Acceptance is essential.

## **(23:59 - 25:45) Re-Reading Romans 5 and the Role of Faith**

Steve suggests reviewing Romans chapter 5 again for better understanding. He re-reads from verse 1 in the NIV, emphasizing justification through faith. Faith requires believing God exists and rewards those who diligently seek Him (Hebrews 11), believing He offers this grace, and believing Jesus can fulfill His promises. Through faith, believers gain peace with God, access to grace, and boast in the hope of God's glory. Once grace is accepted and the necessary steps taken, believers are restored to the inheritance of Heaven.

## **(25:45 - 27:19) Suffering, Hope, and God's Love**

The reading continues: believers glory in sufferings because they produce perseverance, then character, then hope. Hope does not disappoint because God's love is poured into hearts through the Holy Spirit, received upon obedience (Acts 2). At the right time, while powerless, Christ died for the ungodly. Rarely would anyone die for a righteous person, though possibly for a good one. God demonstrates His love in that while people were still sinners, Christ died for them.

## **(27:19 - 28:45) Reconciliation, Boasting in God, and Grace Apart from Law**

Steve explains this death is the product of love, with Christ fulfilling God's desired grace. Justification by Christ's blood ensures salvation from wrath. While enemies, reconciliation came through the Son's death; much more, having been reconciled, believers will be saved through His life. Believers boast in God through Christ, through whom reconciliation is received. This boasting is not in personal achievements or law-keeping but in being recipients of God's love. Boasting in law would nullify faith. Grace and righteousness come apart from the law.

## **(28:46 - 30:19) Grace Separate from Law and Sin Before the Law**

Steve stresses grace operates apart from the law. The law of sin and death existed before Moses, followed by the law of Moses that increased trespasses so grace could increase more. Righteousness and forgiveness come through something different—God's grace apart from law. Where there is no law, sin is not charged. This distinction is key.

## **(30:20 - 31:40) Sin and Judgment Before the Law of Moses**

From Adam to Moses, death reigned even without breaking a specific command like Adam did. In Noah's day, before the law of Moses, God destroyed the world because of disobedience—people lived lies, invented ways to sin, walked out of step with God, failed to recognize Him, and created idols. Sin existed before the law, but the law of Moses was not yet given.

## **(31:42 - 33:29) Reconciliation Through Christ as High Priest**

Believers boast in God through Jesus, through whom reconciliation comes. Prayers must be offered through Jesus. As part of Jesus' church, He serves as High Priest after the order of Melchizedek. His once-for-all sacrifice precedes and intercedes for prayers to God. Steve suggests beginning prayers by addressing Jesus in His church, asking Him to intercede and praise the Father at God's right hand and mercy seat.

## **(33:31 - 34:48) Jesus as Intercessor and Go-Between**

Steve references John 16, where Jesus promises to send help and that whatever is asked in His name, He will do. Jesus is the go-between. Prayers should acknowledge being in Jesus' church as brothers and sisters, with Him as priest offering Himself and pleading the case. Steve has been reflecting deeply on this priestly role.

## **(34:49 - 36:39) Re-Reading and Explaining Sin, Death, and the Gift**

After a moment of silence to ruminate, Steve continues reading. Sin entered through one man, bringing death to all because all sinned by disobeying God and aligning with Satan. Sin existed before the law of Moses but was not charged without law. Death reigned from Adam to Moses. Adam patterned the one to come. The gift differs from the trespass: many died by one man's trespass, but God's grace and gift through Jesus overflowed to many. Jesus introduces and provides grace with full authority after resurrection.

## **(36:40 - 38:34) The Specific Gift: Justification and Righteousness**

Steve clarifies "the gift" in this context is justification and righteousness, by his grace. (Rom. 3:24) It brings life, contrasting Adam's death. Whosoever will may receive it; acceptance or rejection is each person's option. Grace is unmerited favor—what God bestows despite no merit. The chapter begins with justification by faith, contrasting Adam. Righteousness and justification give life.

## **(38:35 - 40:08) Understanding the Gift of Justification**

Justification and righteousness are the gift, enabling reconciliation. Like a judge declaring "justified," it means the debt is not held against the person; they are forgiven and declared

righteous. This reconciles to God. Christ paid the debt, upholding the law (Romans 3). His righteousness is credited to believers. The process honors the law while providing grace apart from it.

### **(40:09 - 41:48) Grace, Holy Spirit, and the Gift Defined**

Grace is God's process of giving unmerited things. One example is receiving the Holy Spirit at baptism. The specific gift here is justification and righteousness, leading to reconciliation. These contrast Adam's condemnation and produce life. Steve and a participant confirm understanding: justification declares one righteous, reconciling them to God.

### **(41:58 - 43:54) Reconciliation Through Christ's Payment**

Justification, righteousness, and reconciliation form one package—the product of grace from love. God declares people justified; Jesus ensures the debt is paid. Christ paid it fully. Those who reject the offer remain condemned. The whole goal is reconciliation with God.

### **(43:56 - 45:40) Closing Reading and Final Thoughts**

Steve quickly finishes the chapter: one trespass brought condemnation for all; one righteous act brings justification and life for all. Through one man's disobedience many were made sinners; through one man's obedience many will be made righteous. Righteousness benefits millions. The law of Moses increased trespasses, but grace increased more. Sin reigned in death; grace reigns through righteousness to eternal life through Jesus Christ. Steve says "amen," thanks everyone, and announces chapter 6 for next week.

# Verses Steve Covered in this class

Steve covered the entire Romans Chapter 5 (verses 1–21).

Here's the breakdown based on the transcript:

## First Reading (around 1:34 – 7:06)

- He read **Romans 5:1–21** in full (NIV).
- Started at verse 1 (“Therefore, since we have been justified through faith...”)
- Continued straight through to the end of the chapter (“...eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord.”)

He specifically noted he had left off at **verse 12** the previous week, so this session picked up the context from verse 1 and went all the way through verse 21.

## Second Reading (around 24:38 – 27:19 and later)

- He re-read the chapter again, starting once more at **verse 1** and covering key sections through the end, with extra emphasis on:
  - Verses 1–5 (justification, peace, hope, suffering)
  - Verses 6–11 (Christ dying for sinners, reconciliation)
  - Verses 12–21 (Adam vs. Christ, sin/death vs. grace/righteousness)

**Conclusion:** Steve taught and read through **every verse** in Romans 5 at least once, with special focus on the contrast between Adam and Christ (verses 12–21) and the themes of grace, justification, and reconciliation. No verses in the chapter were skipped.