

Studies in Romans
Chapter 5:12-21

Review: Romans 1-3:20 defines fully our sinfulness and need of a Saviour. Romans 3:21-31 states the glorious gospel of our Lord Jesus and the humility that should come to those so blessed. Romans 4:1-25 amplifies and defines further the doctrine of justification by faith using the faith and justification of Abraham as an example. Romans 5:1-11 declares the benefits of our justification.

Reference	Notations
<p>Rom 5:12-21 Therefore, just as through one man sin entered the world, and death through sin, and thus death spread to all men, because all sinned—</p> <p>(13) (For until the law sin was in the world, but sin is not imputed when there is no law.</p> <p>(14) Nevertheless death reigned from Adam to Moses, even over those who had not sinned according to the likeness of the transgression of Adam, who is a type of Him who was to come.</p> <p>(15) But the free gift <i>is</i> not like the offense. For if by the one man's offense many died, much more the grace of God and the gift by the grace of the one Man, Jesus Christ, abounded to many.</p> <p>(16) And the gift <i>is</i> not like <i>that which came</i> through the one who sinned. For the judgment <i>which came</i> from one <i>offense resulted</i> in condemnation, but the free gift <i>which came</i> from many offenses <i>resulted</i> in justification.</p> <p>(17) For if by the one man's offense death reigned through the one, much more those who receive abundance of grace and of the gift of righteousness will reign in life through the One, Jesus Christ.)</p>	<p>Hebrew 7:5-10</p> <p>See the use of "many" in Is 53:11,12; Matt 28:20; Mark 10:45</p> <p>See 1 Cor 15:22</p>

<p>(18) Therefore, as through one man's offense <i>judgment</i> came to all men, resulting in condemnation, even so through one Man's righteous act <i>the free gift came</i> to all men, resulting in justification of life.</p> <p>(19) For as by one man's disobedience many were made sinners, so also by one Man's obedience many will be made righteous.</p> <p>(20) Moreover the law entered that the offense might abound. But where sin abounded, grace abounded much more,</p> <p>(21) so that as sin reigned in death, even so grace might reign through righteousness to eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord.</p>	
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1. Children used to learn the rhyme, "In Adam's fall, we sinned all." From what statement in Romans 5 was this rhyme based?
2. Verses 13 through 17 comprise a parenthetical teaching by Paul. How does verse 18 complete Paul's original thought of verse 12?
3. What concerns did Paul have that needed to be cleared up in the parenthesis of v. 13-17?
4. Why did people die from Adam to Moses if the law had not yet been codified on tablets?
5. How is Adam a type of Christ?
6. How do they differ in effects of their work?
7. What are the "much more" blessings of chapter 5?
8. What does it mean for "grace" to "reign" in verse 21?