

- I. The solution: the gospel of Jesus Christ
- II. Condemnation: 1:18-3:20
- III. Justification: 3:21-5:11
  - A. Grounds of Justification:
    - God's grace 3:21-26
  - B. Means of Justification:
    - Our faith in Jesus Christ 3:27-4:25
  - C. Effects of Justification 5:1-11

- Understanding the Gospel,  
the Savior & the Bible
- Why do we need a Savior?
- What is the question of the Bible?
- What problem does the gospel solve?
- 1. God is perfect Righteousness.
- 2. Man is unrighteous
- 3. Wrath of God

- 4. **Problem**: before man can have fellowship with God or God have fellowship with man, man must possess the perfect righteousness of God.  
And man cannot change himself or produce this perfect righteousness of God.
- 5. In other words man must be Justified, that is pronounced perfectly righteous.

- 6. **Justification:**
- 1. Justification is not concerned with sins not being there. Jesus Christ died for the payment of all the sins of the world, all sins, past, present & future, are forgiven at the cross.
- 2. But just because one is free of sins, or have all sins forgiven does not result in Justification.
- 3. Justification is concerned with the perfect righteousness of God.
- 4. While the debt of sin must be taken care of & removed in order for mankind to be justified, he must possess the perfect righteousness of God.

- 7. [The Question of /bible](#), the problem that the gospel answers is not how can a Loving God cast His creatures into the lake of fire but how can a perfectly righteous God not bestow wrath on unrighteousness?
- This is seen in the Ten Questions of Job: How can a man righteous before God? Love can never compromise perfect righteousness, but the Love of God has found a way to justify mankind without compromising His perfect righteousness. .
- 8. Justification Defined: the Gracious Act of God where He pronounces justified everyone who believes in Jesus Christ.

- 9. 1st Faith in Jesus Christ as Savior.
- Then: God imputes His perfect righteousness, because of that faith
- Then: God pronounces that person as justified, because of imputed righteousness.
- 10. Justification is not concerned with sins...they have been taken care of on the cross. Justification is concerned with God seeing His own perfect righteousness in us. Once God sees His righteousness in us, (by Faith in Jesus Christ) God pronounces us Justified—saved eternally.

- I. The Gospel presented 1:1-18
- II. Condemnation: seeing the need for God's perfect righteousness. 1:18-3:20
  - A. Guilt or unrighteousness of the Gentiles. 1:18-32.
    - We are not unrighteous because we sin, we sin because we are unrighteous.
    - Reason for the guilt: 1:18-23
    - Result of the gentiles guilt: 1:24-32.
  - B. Guilt of the Jew: 2:1-3:8
  - C. Conclusion: All are guilty & unrighteous before God.

- I. The gospel
- II. Condemnation or unrighteousness.
- III. Justification: the imputation of God's perfect righteousness. 3:21-5:21
  - A. Description of God's perfect righteousness: 3:21-31



## B. Illustration of Righteousness 4:1-25

1. Abraham is imputed righteousness apart from works 4:1-8
2. Abraham is imputed righteousness apart from circumcision. (system of performance. 4:9-12
3. Abraham is imputed righteousness apart from the Law. 4:13-15.
4. Abraham is imputed righteousness by faith alone in Christ alone. 4:16-25

- III. Justification: imputation of God's perfect righteousness. 3:21-5:21
  - A. Description of perfect Righteousness 3:21-31
  - B. Illustration of righteousness 4:1-25
  - C. Benefits of imputation of perfect righteousness: 5:1-18
    1. Peace with God 5:1
    2. Eternal Security with God 5:2
    3. Joy in tribulation 5:3-8
    4. Salvation from God's wrath 9-11.