



Study Guide: Romans – Chapter 4

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This study guide provides an educational overview of Romans Chapter 4 using a verse-by-verse structure, theological context, and application-oriented insights grounded in Scripture.

Introduction

Romans Chapter 4 serves as a pivotal section in Paul’s argument about justification by faith apart from works. It builds on the foundational truths introduced earlier in the letter, particularly the universal need for righteousness and the insufficiency of the Law to provide it. This chapter uses the example of Abraham to demonstrate that righteousness is credited through faith, not through adherence to the Law or human effort. Readers should watch for how Paul connects Old Testament history with the gospel message and how he emphasizes faith as the key to being counted righteous before God.

Context

Romans 4 follows Paul’s detailed explanation of human sinfulness and the universal failure to meet God’s righteous standards. The immediate literary context includes the previous chapter’s discussion on the Law’s role and the problem of sin. Historically, Paul addresses both Jewish and Gentile believers, aiming to clarify that righteousness is accessible to all through faith. The chapter draws heavily on the covenant promises made to Abraham, a key figure in Jewish history, to illustrate that justification by faith predates the Law and is rooted in God’s grace. Paul is the primary speaker, writing from a theological and pastoral perspective to explain how God’s covenant with Abraham foreshadows the gospel.

Outline

The chapter begins by posing a rhetorical question about Abraham’s source of righteousness, setting the stage for the argument that follows. It then examines Abraham’s faith and how it was credited to him as righteousness before he was circumcised, highlighting faith’s precedence over works. The text moves to emphasize that this principle applies not only to Abraham but also to all who believe, including Gentiles. Finally, Paul concludes by connecting Abraham’s faith to the promise of life and resurrection, underscoring the hope that faith in God’s promise brings.



Verse-by-Verse Study

Verses 1–3: Paul asks how Abraham was counted righteous before God, concluding that it was not by works but by faith. He cites David to support the idea that blessedness comes to those whose sins are forgiven, emphasizing that righteousness is credited apart from works.

Verses 4–5: Paul contrasts works, which earn wages, with faith, which credits righteousness as a gift. He explains that faith trusts in God who justifies the ungodly, highlighting the grace involved in justification.

Verses 6–8: Using David’s words, Paul illustrates the blessedness of forgiveness and the joy of having sins counted as not charged, reinforcing the theme of grace over works.

Verses 9–12: Paul addresses the timing of Abraham’s righteousness, noting it was before circumcision, which challenges the notion that physical signs or works establish righteousness. This sets faith as the basis for righteousness for both circumcised and uncircumcised believers.

Verses 13–15: The promise to Abraham and his offspring is explained as being based on faith, not the Law. Paul emphasizes that the Law brings wrath and cannot nullify the promise, which depends on God’s grace.

Verses 16–17: Paul summarizes that the promise is guaranteed by faith so it may be by grace, highlighting Abraham as the father of all who believe, both Jews and Gentiles, who share in the faith that brings life.

Verses 18–22: Abraham’s faith is described as unwavering, trusting God’s promise against all human hope. This faith was credited to him as righteousness, demonstrating the power of faith to overcome natural impossibilities.

Verses 23–25: Paul concludes by explaining that the righteousness credited to Abraham was not only for him but also for believers who trust in God who raised Jesus from the dead. Jesus’ resurrection secures justification and eternal life for all who believe.

Key Themes

One major theme is justification by faith apart from works, illustrated through Abraham’s example. The chapter underscores that righteousness is a gift credited by God based on



faith, not earned by human effort or adherence to the Law. Another theme is the universality of faith's power to justify, extending beyond ethnic Israel to all who believe. The chapter also highlights the faithfulness of God's promises and the hope that faith brings, especially in relation to life and resurrection. Finally, the chapter contrasts grace and law, showing that the promise to Abraham transcends the Law's limitations and wrath.

Cross-References

Genesis 15:6 is foundational, as it records Abraham's faith being credited as righteousness, directly referenced by Paul. Galatians 3:6-9 echoes this teaching, emphasizing faith as the basis of righteousness and the inclusion of Gentiles. Psalm 32, quoted in Romans 4, highlights the blessedness of forgiveness. Hebrews 11 discusses Abraham's faith in detail, providing a New Testament perspective on his trust in God's promises. Finally, Ephesians 2:8-9 clarifies that salvation is by grace through faith, not works, reinforcing the core message of Romans 4.

Application

Modern disciples can draw encouragement from Abraham's example to trust God's promises even when circumstances seem impossible. The chapter challenges believers to rest in faith rather than striving to earn God's favor through works or religious rituals. It invites reflection on the nature of grace and the assurance that comes from being justified by faith. This understanding fosters humility and gratitude, shaping how believers relate to God and others. Additionally, it encourages believers to share the gospel message that righteousness is accessible to all who believe, transcending cultural and religious boundaries.

Summary

Romans Chapter 4 powerfully affirms that righteousness before God comes through faith, not works, using Abraham as the prime example. Paul establishes that this principle predates the Law and applies universally to all who believe. The chapter connects God's covenant promises with the hope of resurrection and eternal life, emphasizing grace as the foundation of justification. This teaching forms a crucial link in Paul's argument, encouraging believers to embrace faith as the means of standing righteous before God and living in the assurance of His promises.