

ROMANS



Justification -
3:21-26

Colosseum



**Circus Maximus
eastern seats**



**Circus Maximus
from east**

3:21-24 But now apart from the Law *the* righteousness of God has been manifested, being witnessed by the Law and the Prophets, 22 even *the* righteousness of God through faith in Jesus Christ for all those who believe; for there is no distinction; 23 for all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God, 24 being justified as a gift by His grace through the redemption which is in Christ Jesus; ...

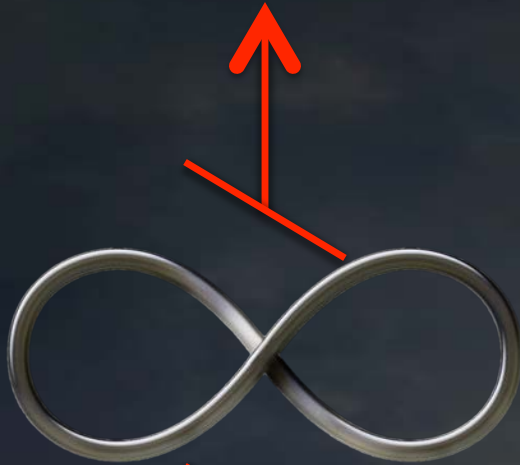
GLORY OF GOD

1. Righteous -

3:21-22, 25-26

JUSTIFICATION

God's Righteousness



Unbridgeable Gap

Man's Righteousness = as filthy rags
(Isa 64:6)

JUSTIFICATION

God's Righteousness

“... to be sin ...”
(2Cor 5:21)

1. Forgiveness of Sin

(-)

2. Righteousness Imputed

(+)

Man's Righteousness = as filthy rags

(Isa 64:6)

KEY TERMS

- **Law -** OT & Pentateuch
- **Righteousness -** right standing before God
- **Justification -** forgiveness of sin & declaration of righteousness
- **Grace -** undeserved favor
- **Redemption -** buying out of slavery

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GLORY OF GOD

1. Righteous - 3:21-22, 25-26
2. Grace - 3:24

OUTLINE

- I. Introduction 1:1-17**
- II. Prov. of God's Righteousness 1:18-8:39**
 - A. Condemnation 1:18-3:20**
 - B. Justification 3:21-5:21**
 - 1. Provision of Justification 3:21-26**
 - a. Display of Righteousness 3:21-24**
 - b. Demo. of Righteousness 3:25-26**
 - 1) Content of Demonstration 3:25**

**3:21-
26**

**Display
of Righteousness**

**Apart
From Law**

3:21

**Witnessed
By OT**

3:21

**For
Believers**

3:22-23

**By
Grace**

3:24

**Thru
CJ**

3:24

3:25-26

**Demonstration
of Righteousness**

3:25 whom God displayed publicly as a propitiation in His blood through faith. *This was to demonstrate His righteousness, because in the forbearance of God He passed over the sins previously committed;*

PUBLIC DISPLAY

- Arrest
- Trial
- Scourged
- Mocked
- Paraded
- Main Hi-way
- At mid-day
- 2 Criminals
- Sign
- Observers
- Darkness
- Earthquake

GLORY OF GOD

- 1. Righteous -** *3:21-22, 25-26*
- 2. Grace -** *3:24*
- 3. Sovereignty -** *3:25*

**3:21-
26**

**Display
of Righteousness**

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**Demonstration
of Righteousness**

Propitiation

3:25

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**Temple Mount
from north**





NT Temple



Structure with three levels was built around the of the temple. The lower chamber was 7.5 feet wide, the middle chamber was 9 feet (2.7 m) and the upper chamber was 10.5 feet (3.2 m) (1 Kings 6:5-6, 8, 10).

Two ornate wooden doors, overlaid with gold, separated the inner sanctuary from the nave (1 Kings 6:31-32).

The nave had clerestory windows with recessed frames (1 Kings 6:4).

The vestibule was 30 feet (9.1 m) wide and 15 feet (4.6 m) deep (1 Kings 6:3; cf. 2 Chron. 3:4).

Temple Architectural Plan



0 10 20 30 40 ft
0 5 10 m

The hollow bronze pillar on the north was called "Boaz," and the one on the south was called "Jachin" (1 Kings 7:21; cf. 2 Chron. 3:17).

Two ornate wooden, folding doors, overlaid with gold, separated the nave from the vestibule (1 Kings 6:33-35).

The bronze altar for burnt offerings was 15 feet (4.6 m) high and 30 feet (9.1 m) long and wide (cf. 2 Chron. 4:1).

Inner sanctuary (or Most Holy Place) was a 30-foot (9.1 m) cube (1 Kings 6:15-29; 2 Chron. 3:8-14). Such were often elevated in temples of the ancient Near East. Two massive golden cherubim stood on either side of the ark, each 15 feet (4.6 m) tall with 15-foot (4.6 m) wings (1 Kings 6:23-28). The ark of the covenant was placed between the two cherubim (1 Kings 8:1-11; 2 Chron. 5:2-14).

Outer sanctuary (or Holy Place) was 60 feet (18 m) long and 30 feet (9.1 m) wide (1 Kings 6:15, 17-18; cf. 2 Chron. 3:5-7). It contained the golden altar of incense; the golden table for the bread of the presence; and 10 golden lampstands, five on the north and five on the south (1 Kings 7:48-49; cf. 2 Chron. 4:7).

Ten bronze wheeled stands, each holding a large basin, contained water for rinsing off the animal parts that were used for the burnt offerings (1 Kings 7:27-38; cf. 2 Chron. 4:6).

The "sea" was a metal basin 7.5 feet (2.3 m) high and 15 feet (4.6 m) in diameter. It held 12,000 gallons (44,000 liters) of water for the priests to wash in. It was supported by 12 bronze oxen in sets of three, facing in each direction (1 Kings 7:23-26; cf. 2 Chron. 4:2-5).

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE

Solomon began to build "the house of the Lord" in Jerusalem on Mount Moriah in the spring of 967 or 966 a.c. (1 Kings 6:1; 2 Chron. 3:1-2) and completed it seven years later, in the fall of 960 or 959 (1 Kings 6:38). The temple itself, not including the surrounding chambers on three sides, was 90 feet (27 m) long, 30 feet (9 m) wide, and 45 feet (14 m) high. It stood in the middle of a court with boundary walls.



The Ark and the Mercy-Seat

3.75'x2.25'x2.25'
(Ex 25:10-22)

- ✧ **Acacia wood overlaid with gold**
- ✧ **Mercy Seat of pure gold**
- ✧ **Covenant inside**



MERCY SEAT

A golden Mercy Seat (ilasterion) with a cherubim on top, set against a dark background with a bright light source.

ιλαστηριον (ilasterion) -

21x in LXX

ιλασμος (ilasmos) -

1Jn 2:2, 4:10

MERCY SEAT

- **Redemption with His Blood**
- **Place of atonement**
- **Satisfaction of God's legal requirements = Propitiation**



KEY TERMS

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- **Justification -** forgiveness of sin & declaration of righteousness
- **Grace -** undeserved favor
- **Redemption -** buying out of slavery
- **Propitiation -** God's justice satisfied

3:25 whom God displayed publicly as a propitiation in His blood **through faith.** *This was to demonstrate His righteousness, because in the forbearance of God He passed over the sins previously committed;*

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 - 2) Past Purpose of Demonstration**

**3:21-
26**

**Display
of Righteousness**

**Apart
From Law**

3:21

**Witnessed
By OT**

3:21

**For
Believers**

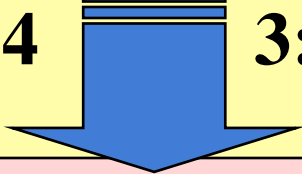
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3:25-26

**Demonstration
of Righteousness**

Propitiation

3:25

Forbearance

3:25

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Sea of Galilee

**God displays both His Love
and Justice on the cross!!!**