



REACH

Believers must make every effort to share the gospel with everyone.

ROMANS 15:14-21,30-33

John Reid—the name of the masked man known as “The Lone Ranger”—was rarely alone. He was “lone” in that he was the sole survivor of an ambush by outlaws, but he was far from alone because he had a companion. Sometimes we may think of Paul as a lone ranger, but his mission required him to depend on others. The sharing of the gospel requires a team effort, and Paul reminded the Roman believers of this in the closing section of the letter.

Why might a believer take a lone ranger approach to sharing the gospel with others? What are the dangers of failing to invite others to be part of sharing the gospel?

UNDERSTAND THE CONTEXT

ROMANS 15:14–16:27

As Paul closed his Letter to the Romans, he returned to the topic of salvation—but in a different context. While he had used the first part of the epistle to show that everyone needs a Savior, he now emphasized the responsibility Christians have to share that Savior with others.

Paul had a passionate desire to extend the reach of the gospel beyond Rome to areas outside the Empire. Instead of building on someone else's foundation, he wanted to reach those who had never heard the name of Jesus (Rom. 15:20-29). Of course, the Great Commission included familiar places like Jerusalem, Judea, and Samaria, but it also pointed believers to wider regions—the uttermost parts of the world (Acts 1:8). The residents of those areas were heaviest on Paul's heart as he wrote this letter to the church in Rome.

The apostle knew that he could not succeed on his own, so he asked the believers in Rome for help (Rom. 15:30-33). This help might have included financial offerings, but Paul primarily requested their prayers on his behalf. He had other issues to resolve before he could realize his dream, and he asked that they pray for him in those matters.

Paul closed his letter with a long list of fellow believers who had been faithful partners with him through the years (16:1-16). While the apostle had not yet visited Rome, he apparently had met some members of the Roman church during his travels. He wanted them to know how much he appreciated them before he added one final warning (16:17-18) and one final blessing (16:19-27).

Read Romans 15:14-21,30-33 in your Bible, noting the number of times Paul pointed to Christ. What does the frequency of references reveal about Paul's view of Christ?

EXPLORE THE TEXT

FULFILL YOUR CALLING (ROM. 15:14-16)

¹⁴ And I myself also am persuaded of you, my brethren, that ye also are full of goodness, filled with all knowledge, able also to admonish one another. ¹⁵ Nevertheless, brethren, I have written the more boldly unto you in some sort, as putting you in mind, because of the grace that is given to me of God, ¹⁶ That I should be the minister of Jesus Christ to the Gentiles, ministering the gospel of God, that the offering up of the Gentiles might be acceptable, being sanctified by the Holy Ghost.

VERSE 14

Paul called the Romans *brethren*, even though he had never met many of them. He considered them family, both in his affection for them and in his partnership with them.

Paul shared some kind words for the Romans—not as flattery, but because he was convinced they were spiritually healthy. Morally, they demonstrated *goodness*. They understood the difference between right and wrong, and they did their best to choose what was right.

Intellectually, they were *filled with all knowledge*. They had been taught well and had held firm to those teachings. Their doctrinal integrity meant they could *admonish one another*. They could encourage each other, but they also could hold each other accountable when necessary. All in all, the Romans were solid Christ followers.

VERSES 15-16

Nevertheless, Paul also knew that the Romans still had things to learn. No one had it all together spiritually, but all of them had the potential to become more like Christ. He wrote them to fill in some gaps and to remind them of things they needed to remember.

Paul confessed that he wrote *more boldly* to a church he did not plant than one might expect, but his authority as an apostle made it possible. In addition, the *grace* of God—the unmerited gift he had received through Christ—pushed him to be as clear as possible about these important matters.

Whether he was sharing a doctrine that was new to them or simply restating an important truth they had forgotten, it was all

part of drawing them closer to Jesus. And it was all part of his goal of helping them to become more like Jesus.

God had called Paul to be *the minister of Jesus Christ to the Gentiles*. While Peter and others were working among the Jews, Paul had a heart and passion for non-Jewish people. Many Roman Christians were Gentiles, and Paul felt a special urgency toward them.

He also saw himself as *ministering the gospel of God* in a priestly role. In the Old Testament, priests spoke on God's behalf. They shared His words with His people. Paul saw his responsibility in a similar way. He proclaimed God's truths to others.

But priests also presented offerings, and Paul embraced that metaphor. He wanted to present as many Gentile believers as possible to God as an *acceptable* offering.

How did Paul's understanding of his ministry follow Jesus' commission in Matthew 28:18-20 and Acts 1:8?

BOAST ABOUT JESUS (ROM. 15:17-19)

¹⁷ I have therefore whereof I may glory through Jesus Christ in those things which pertain to God. ¹⁸ For I will not dare to speak of any of those things which Christ hath not wrought by me, to make the Gentiles obedient, by word and deed, ¹⁹ Through mighty signs and wonders, by the power of the Spirit of God; so that from Jerusalem, and round about unto Illyricum, I have fully preached the gospel of Christ.

VERSES 17-19

Paul had suffered much, preached a great deal, and established churches all over the map. But he never bragged about his accomplishments. He was too busy bragging about Jesus.

Paul had reason to boast in Christ. The fact is, he knew he had no power of his own. Anything that had been done for God and His kingdom was accomplished through him by Christ. Paul wanted the Romans to know that if they chose to support him, they would be supporting Christ's work. Paul was doing God's work, not promoting his own agenda.



After two thousand years, we recognize the great impact of Paul's life. The Romans perhaps understood it as well, even in the first century. But Paul demonstrated incredible humility and a keen understanding of what the Christian life is all about. He knew it would be foolish to dare say anything about his own achievements. Paul realized that Christ alone accomplished this work through him.

Paul could say, *from Jerusalem, and round about unto Illyricum, I have fully preached the gospel of Christ*. This didn't mean that everyone had heard about Jesus, but that he had completely fulfilled his calling to that point. Jerusalem represents the birthplace of Christianity, while Illyricum was a Roman province between Greece and Italy. Christ's ministry through Paul had reached from the heart of Judaism to the proverbial outskirts of Rome.

How can a believer overcome the temptation of taking the credit instead of pointing to Christ?

SEEK THE LOST (ROM. 15:20-21)

²⁰ **Yea, so have I strived to preach the gospel, not where Christ was named, lest I should build upon another man's foundation:** ²¹ **But as it is written, To whom he was not spoken of, they shall see: and they that have not heard shall understand.**

VERSES 20-21

In Acts 1:8, Jesus outlined the spread of the gospel from Jerusalem to the ends of the earth. Paul recognized that God was using him to fulfill that mission. He *strived* to evangelize areas where Christ had not been preached. This motivated Paul and gave him a sense of urgency.

Paul's strategy was to *preach the gospel* where Jesus was unknown rather than to preach where *another man's foundation* had been laid. Paul typically would visit one of the Empire's population centers and establish a church. Then, once those believers were healthy enough to continue the mission on their

own, he would move to another city. He knew that, just like today, the world still had plenty of unreached people groups who needed to hear about the Savior.

As he often did, Paul quoted the Old Testament to underscore the logic—and importance—of his plan. Turning to Isaiah, he noted that individuals who didn't know God will see and those who had never heard will understand (Isa. 52:15). Many would respond to the gospel if given the opportunity, and Paul wanted to be God's instrument for giving them that opportunity.

Paul had spent his ministry breaking new ground for the gospel. In fact, one reason he had not yet visited Rome was that he was busy planting churches where none had existed before. So, this was the next reasonable step for him. While we should never downplay the importance of discipling believers, we also should never shy away from proclaiming Him to those who have never heard.

What are the dangers of preaching the gospel only to the people who have already heard it? What are the dangers of going only to places where people have never heard Jesus' name? Where is the balance?

BIBLE SKILL: *Use other Scripture to help understand a Bible passage.*

Usually when a New Testament author quoted an Old Testament passage, he had in mind not just the portion quoted but also the larger Old Testament context in which the verse was found. In Romans 15:21, Paul quoted the second half of Isaiah 52:15, which was part of Isaiah's fourth Servant Song (52:13–53:12). Read and outline the entire passage. Notice the tone set at the beginning of the passage (52:13–14): exaltation in the midst of humiliation. In what ways does understanding this Old Testament passage help you understand Paul's church planting strategy?



PARTNER WITH OTHERS (ROM. 15:30-33)

³⁰ Now I beseech you, brethren, for the Lord Jesus Christ's sake, and for the love of the Spirit, that ye strive together with me in your prayers to God for me; ³¹ That I may be delivered from them that do not believe in Judaea; and that my service which I have for Jerusalem may be accepted of the saints; ³² That I may come unto you with joy by the will of God, and may with you be refreshed. ³³ Now the God of peace be with you all. Amen.

VERSES 30-32

For the second time in this passage, Paul addressed his readers as *brethren*. It is impossible to escape the importance of relationships within the body of Christ. Paul understood that he did not minister in isolation.

Because they shared this common bond, Paul appealed to the Roman believers for help. The word *beseech* indicates a strong request. But this request wasn't based only on Paul's needs. It related to *the Lord Jesus Christ*—the One who established their relationship and gave it meaning. It also related to *the love of the Spirit*—that is, the deep love that the Spirit gives believers for one another that should motivate them to pray for him.

Instead of asking for financial support, Paul requested the Romans' *prayers*. His wording—*strive together*—paints the picture of an intense athletic struggle that requires great effort and coordinated teamwork. Paul's experience told him that difficult times lay ahead, and he would need partners willing to pray with him and for him.

Paul specifically asked the Romans to pray about three challenges he knew he would be facing. First, he asked them to pray that he would be *delivered from them that do not believe in Judaea*. Many Jews in Jerusalem considered him a traitor to their faith, which could have put his life in danger.

Second, he asked the Romans to pray that the financial gift he was bringing on behalf of Gentile believers for hurting Christians in Judea would *be accepted of the saints*. His ministry to the Gentiles could raise questions and concerns among a primarily Jewish audience. So, he asked that their hearts would be warmed toward the mission God had given him.

Finally, he asked them to pray that he would soon be able to visit them personally. Paul had been delayed in the past by

other obligations, but he sincerely wanted to connect with the Romans and to be refreshed together with them. He longed for an opportunity to encourage them and be encouraged by them face-to-face.

The Book of Acts reveals that Paul's prayers were answered, though maybe not as he expected. The Jewish Christians did welcome him (Acts 21:17-20a). He was protected from his enemies—by being arrested by the Romans (Acts 21:31-34). And he did make it to Rome—as a prisoner to stand trial before Caesar (Acts 25:9-12; 28:11-31).

What do Paul's prayer requests reveal about his priorities? How are his requests consistent with the rest of the letter to the Romans?

VERSE 33

After requesting a partnership of prayer from the believers in Rome, Paul offered a brief prayer on their behalf. He asked that they would experience the presence of *the God of peace*.

The leaders of the Roman Empire took great pride in what was known as the Pax Romana, the “Roman peace.” But while this peace brought a degree of security to the Empire, it was maintained through an iron fist of military might. It drew its power from fear and intimidation. The Roman Christians could draw from a deeper peace, a peace Paul told the Philippians goes beyond all understanding (Phil. 4:7).

Paul's *Amen* concluded his primary teaching in this letter. Chapter 16 essentially includes a long list of Romans who had blessed him and others who wanted to bless the Romans. Again, he focused on the power of partnerships, which should encourage us to follow that example today.

KEY DOCTRINE: *Cooperation*

Members of New Testament churches should cooperate with one another in carrying forward the missionary, educational, and benevolent ministries for the extension of Christ's Kingdom (1 Cor. 1:10-17).



IN MY CONTEXT

- God calls believers to share the gospel with others.
- Believers are to be careful to point others to Jesus.
- Believers are to intentionally go and engage with people who have not heard the gospel message.
- Believers must partner with others to more effectively share the gospel.

Who has God placed in your life who needs to hear the gospel? What do you need to do to make sure they hear it?

How can you and the members of your Bible study group point others to Jesus? What will you need to change to get the spotlight off yourselves and on to Him?

Along with prayers, what are some other ways you and the members of your Bible study can partner with other believers? What steps do you need to take to build those partnerships?

Prayer Needs
