
Calvary Church: Coordinated Curriculum 2007-2008

Romans: The Transforming Power of the Righteousness of God

Main idea: Learning from Paul, the author of Romans, a man used by God

Objectives: The student will be able, by the end of this lesson, to:

1. Understand more about who Paul was and what God called him to
2. Be challenged to see their life as “on mission for God”

Review and Introduction (5 minutes)

Resources:

Pages 8-13 of *Romans Expository Notes* by Steve Kilgore

Handout and Overheads:

Maps

Chronology of Paul’s life

Outline:

Paul

The Man

The Missionary

The Theologian

The Pastor

Suggestions for teaching this lesson

This would be a great lesson to use group interaction.

Divide the class into four groups (or multiples of 4 depending on the size of the class)

Assign each group one of the four topics related to Paul

There assignment is to find out all they can about Paul and teach the rest of the class. As the teacher your responsibility is to provided the appropriate passages and fill in any relevant material they leave out.

The Man

Have the group focus primarily on Philippians 3 and Acts 22

The Missionary

Have the group focus primarily on Acts 9:15-16 (calling); 2 Corinthians 11:21-29; Acts 13:44-52; Romans 15:20 (methodology)

The Theologian (This is the group you will have to help the most)

Have the groups seek to identify Paul’s focal points theologically by looking at; Ephesians 1; Colossians 1; Romans 3:21-26

The Pastor

Focus on Ephesians 4:11-16; Titus 1:9-14; 2:1; 3:1, 8, 14; Romans 12:3-5

You could have all the groups look at Acts 9:15-16 to understand Paul’s calling

Chronology of Paul’s Life—A Summary

What is provided below is my best attempt to put Paul’s life in sequence with dates.¹

Paul’s Christian Life, Ministry and Writing

Part One

- Birth between BC 4 and AD 9
- summer 35 conversion, Acts 9 1-18
- 35 in Damascus, Acts 9:19-25
- 35-37 time in Arabia, Galatians 1:15-17
- 37 first return to Jerusalem, Acts 9:26; Galatians 1:18-20
- 37-43 ministry in Tarsus, Acts 9:30-31, Galatians 1:21-24
- 42–43 ministry with Barnabas at Antioch, Acts 11:19-26
- 47 second return to Jerusalem, for famine relief, Acts 11-27-30; Acts 12:25
- 48-49 first missionary journey, Acts 13:1—14:28

Group One: written during first missionary journey

1. Galatians written in Macedonia or Achaia in A.D. 48

Part Two

- 49 third return to Jerusalem: the Jerusalem Council, Acts 15:1—29
- 49-50 return to Antioch and separation from Barnabas, Acts 15:30—39
- 50-52 second missionary journey, Acts 15:40—18:22

Group Two: written during the second missionary journey

2. 1 Thessalonians written in Corinth in early summer 51
3. 2 Thessalonians written in Corinth summer 51

These are sometimes called the eschatological epistles, because of the special interest in the second coming.

Part Three

- 53-57 the third missionary journey, Acts 18:23—21:17

Group Three: written during the third missionary journey

4. 1 Corinthians written in Ephesus in spring 56
5. 2 Corinthians written in Macedonia in fall 56
6. Romans written in Corinth in winter 56/57

These are sometimes called the doctrinal epistles as a group, or Paul’s major or capital epistles. As a whole, they are the longest of Paul’s letters. They give the most attention to doctrinal matters, especially Romans and Galatians. Actually, the Corinthian letters are more practical and personal, and so the doctrinal characterization is not absolute.

Part Four

- May/June 57 final visit and arrest in Jerusalem, Acts 21:18—23:11
- 57-59 imprisonment in Caesarea, Acts 23:12—26:32
- 59-60 journey (as a prisoner) in Rome, Acts 27:1—28:16
- 60-62 witness (as a prisoner) in Rome, Acts 28:17—31

Group Four: written during Paul’s first Roman imprisonment

7. Colossians written in Rome in A.D. 60
8. Ephesians written in Rome in A.D. 60
9. Philemon written in Rome in A.D. 60
10. Philippians written in Rome in A.D. 61

These are generally called the Prison Epistles; they are also sometimes characterized as Christological because the doctrine of the person and work of Christ is prominent in them.

¹ The structure/layout has been adapted from two charts at biblestudycharts.com, but the dates are influenced primarily by H. W. Hoehner in D. R. W. Wood, *New Bible Dictionary* (InterVarsity Press, 1996, c1982, c1962), numerous articles by Daniel Wallace and by MOISÉS SILVA Ph.D., in Walter A. Elwell and Barry J. Beitzel, *Baker Encyclopedia of the Bible* (Grand Rapids, Mich.: Baker Book House, 1988).

Part Five

- 62 or 63-64 Asia Minor
- 63 or 65 Spain (Romans 15:24, 28)
- 63 or 66 Crete and Asia Minor (Titus 1:5), Nicopolis (Titus 3:12), Macedonia and Greece (2 Timothy 4:13, 20)
- 64 or 67 second Roman imprisonment (2 Timothy 1:8; 2:9)
- 67 or 68 death

Group Five: written during the time of Paul's release and second Roman imprisonment 62-64 or 67-68

11. 1 Timothy written in Macedonia in A.D. 62-**63**

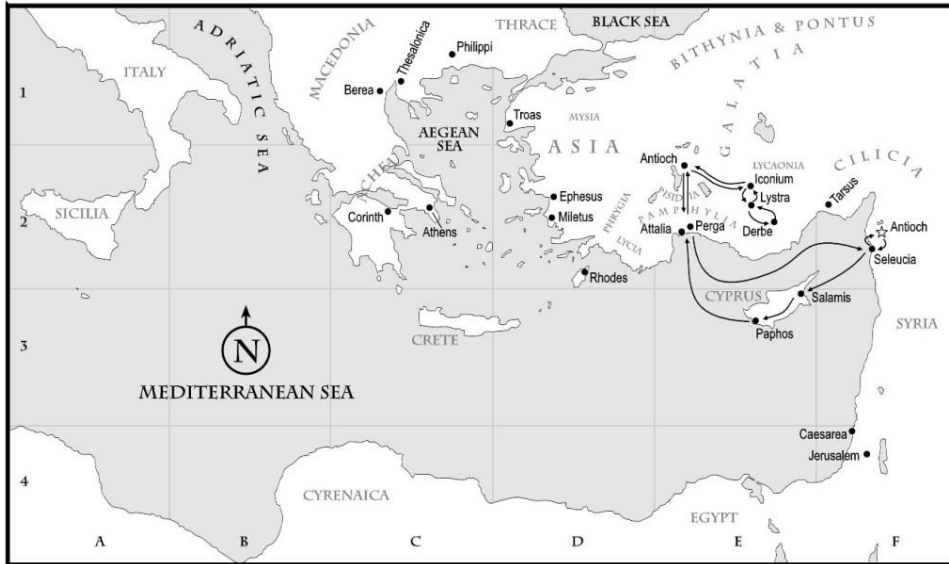
12. Titus written in Macedonia in A.D. 62-**63** (or in Asia Minor 66)

13. 2 Timothy written in Rome in A.D. 64/67

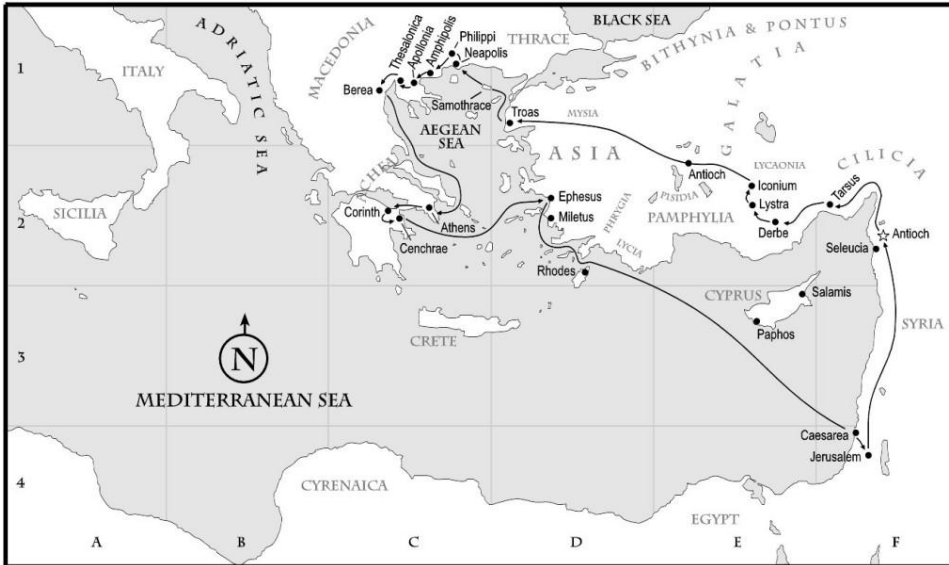
These are called the Pastoral Epistles; they are sometimes characterized also as ecclesiastical, because of their emphasis on church administration

These maps can be expanded and turned into Overheads or used with PowerPoint (please keep the copyright information with them).²

Journeys of Paul Map 1: Paul's First Missionary Journey



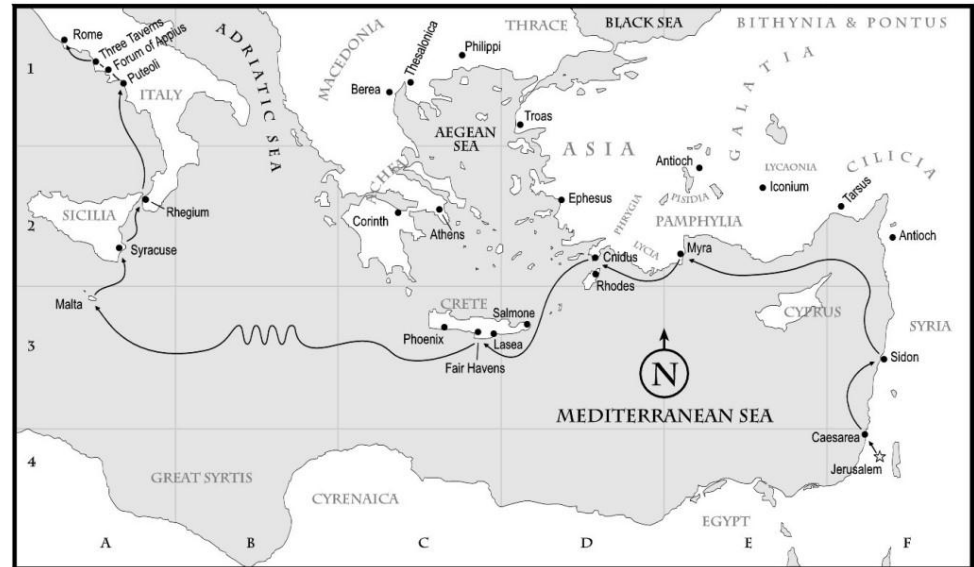
Journeys of Paul Map 2: Paul's Second Missionary Journey



Journeys of Paul Map 3: Paul's Third Missionary Journey



Journeys of Paul Map 4: Paul's Journey to Rome



² © The NET Bible First Edition (Biblical Studies Press, 2006)
http://www.bible.org/page.php?page_id=2055.

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