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## Promises for Romans

what are God's promises in chapter 1 of Bible "Romans"

Romans 1 is the first chapter of the book of Romans in the New Testament of the Bible. While the chapter does not explicitly outline God's promises, it does provide an introduction to the overarching themes and messages of the book.

In Romans 1, the apostle Paul introduces himself and his mission to share the Gospel with the people of Rome. He explains that the Gospel is the power of God for salvation to everyone who believes, and that it reveals the righteousness of God.

Throughout the chapter, Paul emphasizes the importance of faith in God and obedience to His will. He also discusses the consequences of rejecting God and living in sin. In this sense, God's promises in Romans 1 are less about specific blessings or rewards, and more about the overall message of salvation through faith in Him.

Some key themes in Romans 1 include:

The universality of sin: Paul argues that all people have sinned and fallen short of God's glory, and that this sin separates us from God.

The power of the Gospel: Paul declares that the Gospel is the power of God for salvation to everyone who believes, and that it reveals the righteousness of God.

The importance of faith: Paul emphasizes that righteousness comes through faith in God, and that those who believe in Him are justified by His grace.

The consequences of rejecting God: Paul warns that those who suppress the truth about God and refuse to worship Him will face God's wrath and judgment.

Overall, while Romans 1 does not contain a specific list of promises from God, it does offer a powerful introduction to the Gospel message and the importance of faith and obedience to God.

Romans 2 continues the themes introduced in chapter 1, exploring the idea that all people, regardless of their background, are accountable to God for their actions. While the chapter does not offer a specific list of promises from God, it does provide insights into His character and the way He interacts with humanity.

Some key themes in Romans 2 include:

God's impartiality: Paul emphasizes that God does not show partiality, but judges all people based on their deeds.

The consequences of sin: Paul warns that those who persist in sin will face God's wrath and judgment, while those who do what is right will receive eternal life.

The importance of obeying God: Paul stresses that it is not enough to simply hear God's commands - we must also obey them if we want to please Him.

The role of the law: Paul discusses the role of the law in revealing sin and helping people understand God's standards, but also notes that it is not enough to simply follow the law without true faith and obedience.

Overall, the themes in Romans 2 focus on the importance of living a righteous life and obeying God's commands. While there may not be specific promises in this chapter, the overall message is one of accountability and the need for a right relationship with God.

Some key themes in Romans 3 include:

The universality of sin: Paul emphasizes that all people have sinned and fallen short of God's glory.

The righteousness of God: Paul stresses that God's righteousness is revealed apart from the law, and that it comes through faith in Jesus Christ.

The role of faith: Paul emphasizes that faith in Jesus is the means by which we can be justified and made righteous before God.

The grace of God: Paul emphasizes that salvation is a free gift of God's grace, and that it is not something that can be earned or achieved through works.

Overall, the themes in Romans 3 focus on the centrality of faith in God's plan for salvation, and the universality of sin and the need for all people to be made righteous through faith in Jesus Christ. While there may not be specific promises in this chapter, the overall message is one of hope and assurance for those who trust in God's grace and believe in Jesus as their Savior.

Romans 4 focuses on the theme of faith and how it was credited to Abraham as righteousness. The chapter does not provide a specific list of promises from God, but it does offer insights into His character and the way He interacts with humanity.

Some key themes in Romans 4 include:

The example of Abraham: Paul emphasizes that Abraham was justified by faith, not by works, and that his faith was credited to him as righteousness. Abraham serves as an example of faith for all believers.

The universality of faith: Paul emphasizes that the promise of justification by faith was not just for Abraham, but for all who believe in God and trust in His promises.

The role of grace: Paul emphasizes that justification is a free gift of God's grace, and that it cannot be earned or achieved through works.

The certainty of God's promises: Paul emphasizes that God's promises are certain and trustworthy, and that we can have faith in them because of who God is.

Overall, the themes in Romans 4 focus on the importance of faith in God's plan for salvation, and the certainty of His promises for those who believe. While there may not be specific promises in this chapter, the overall message is one of hope and assurance for those who trust in God and His promises.

Romans 5 contains several promises of God:

Peace with God: "Therefore, since we have been justified through faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ" (Romans 5:1). This promise is for those who have put their faith in Jesus Christ, that they will have peace with God.

Access to grace: "through whom we have gained access by faith into this grace in which we now stand" (Romans 5:2). This promise is for those who have faith in Jesus, that they have access to the grace of God.

Hope in tribulation: "Not only so, but we also glory in our sufferings, because we know that suffering produces perseverance; perseverance, character; and character, hope" (Romans 5:3-4). This promise is that through our trials and tribulations, we can have hope, knowing that God is working in us to produce perseverance and character.

God's love: "But God demonstrates his own love for us in this: While we were still sinners, Christ died for us" (Romans 5:8). This promise is that God loves us so much that He sent His Son, Jesus Christ, to die for us even when we were still sinners.

Justification and salvation: "For if, while we were God's enemies, we were reconciled to him through the death of his Son, how much more, having been reconciled, shall we be saved through his life!" (Romans 5:10). This promise is that through Jesus Christ, we can be justified and saved, even though we were once enemies of God.

Overall, Romans 5 contains promises of peace with God, access to grace, hope in tribulation, God's love, justification, and salvation through faith in Jesus Christ.

Romans 6 also contains several promises of God:

New life in Christ: "We were therefore buried with him through baptism into death in order that, just as Christ was raised from the dead through the glory of the Father, we too

may live a new life." (Romans 6:4). This promise is that through our baptism and faith in Jesus, we can live a new life that is empowered by the Holy Spirit.

Freedom from sin: "For we know that our old self was crucified with him so that the body ruled by sin might be done away with, that we should no longer be slaves to sin" (Romans 6:6). This promise is that through our union with Christ in his death and resurrection, we can be set free from the power of sin in our lives.

Life in God: "For the wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord." (Romans 6:23). This promise is that through our faith in Jesus, we can receive the free gift of eternal life with God.

Victory over death: "The sting of death is sin, and the power of sin is the law. But thanks be to God! He gives us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." (Romans 6:23). This promise is that through Jesus, we can have victory over death and eternal separation from God.

Overall, Romans 6 contains promises of a new life in Christ, freedom from sin, eternal life with God, and victory over death through faith in Jesus Christ.

Romans 7 does not contain any explicit promises of God, but rather focuses on the struggle between the law and sin. In this chapter, the apostle Paul discusses his own personal struggle with sin and how he finds himself unable to do what he knows is right.

However, despite the absence of explicit promises in this chapter, it is important to remember that the overarching message of the book of Romans is one of salvation through faith in Jesus Christ. While we may struggle with sin and find ourselves unable to do what is right, the good news of the gospel is that through our faith in Jesus Christ, we can be set free from the power of sin and receive the gift of eternal life with God.

Therefore, while there may not be any specific promises in Romans 7, the overall message of the book is that through faith in Jesus, we can have hope for a new life, forgiveness of sins, and eternal life with God.

Romans 8 contains several promises of God:

No condemnation: "Therefore, there is now no condemnation for those who are in Christ Jesus" (Romans 8:1). This promise is for those who have put their faith in Jesus Christ, that they are no longer under condemnation but have been set free from the power of sin and death.

Life in the Spirit: "Those who live according to the flesh have their minds set on what the flesh desires; but those who live in accordance with the Spirit have their minds set on

what the Spirit desires" (Romans 8:5). This promise is for those who are led by the Holy Spirit, that they can experience the fullness of life that God has intended for them.

Adoption as children of God: "The Spirit you received does not make you slaves, so that you live in fear again; rather, the Spirit you received brought about your adoption to sonship. And by him we cry, 'Abba, Father.'" (Romans 8:15). This promise is that through our faith in Jesus Christ, we are adopted into God's family and can call Him "Abba, Father."

Joint heirs with Christ: "Now if we are children, then we are heirs—heirs of God and co-heirs with Christ, if indeed we share in his sufferings in order that we may also share in his glory" (Romans 8:17). This promise is that as children of God, we are co-heirs with Christ and will share in His glory.

God's love and faithfulness: "For I am convinced that neither death nor life, neither angels nor demons, neither the present nor the future, nor any powers, neither height nor depth, nor anything else in all creation, will be able to separate us from the love of God that is in Christ Jesus our Lord." (Romans 8:38-39). This promise is that nothing can separate us from the love of God that is in Jesus Christ.

Overall, Romans 8 contains promises of no condemnation, life in the Spirit, adoption as children of God, being joint heirs with Christ, and God's love and faithfulness that endures forever.

Romans 9 primarily focuses on God's sovereign choice and His purposes in electing people for salvation. While there are no explicit promises in this chapter, it does contain some important teachings about God's character and His faithfulness to His promises:

God's sovereign choice: "It is not as though God's word had failed. For not all who are descended from Israel are Israel." (Romans 9:6). This verse emphasizes that God is sovereign in His choice of who receives salvation and that His word has not failed, despite some people being excluded from salvation.

God's mercy: "I will have mercy on whom I have mercy, and I will have compassion on whom I have compassion." (Romans 9:15). This verse emphasizes that God is merciful and compassionate, and that He will show mercy to whom He chooses.

God's faithfulness: "I will call them 'my people' who are not my people; and I will call her 'my loved one' who is not my loved one," and, "It will happen that in the very place where it was said to them, 'You are not my people,' they will be called 'children of the living God.'" (Romans 9:25-26). These verses emphasize that God is faithful to His promises, even when it may seem unlikely or unexpected.

Overall, while Romans 9 does not contain any explicit promises of God, it does emphasize God's sovereignty, mercy, and faithfulness.

Romans 10 contains several promises of God:

Salvation for all who call on the name of the Lord: "For, 'Everyone who calls on the name of the Lord will be saved.'" (Romans 10:13). This promise is that anyone who calls on the name of the Lord can be saved and receive the gift of eternal life.

Belief in the heart leading to righteousness: "If you declare with your mouth, 'Jesus is Lord,' and believe in your heart that God raised him from the dead, you will be saved. For it is with your heart that you believe and are justified, and it is with your mouth that you profess your faith and are saved." (Romans 10:9-10). This promise is that by believing in our hearts and confessing with our mouths that Jesus is Lord, we can be justified and made righteous before God.

No distinction between Jew and Gentile: "For there is no difference between Jew and Gentile—the same Lord is Lord of all and richly blesses all who call on him, for, 'Everyone who calls on the name of the Lord will be saved.'" (Romans 10:12-13). This promise is that there is no distinction between Jews and Gentiles in terms of salvation - all who call on the name of the Lord can be saved.

Good news proclaimed to all nations: "But not all the Israelites accepted the good news. For Isaiah says, 'Lord, who has believed our message?' Consequently, faith comes from hearing the message, and the message is heard through the word about Christ." (Romans 10:16-17). This promise is that the good news of salvation through faith in Jesus Christ will be proclaimed to all nations, and that faith comes through hearing the message.

Overall, Romans 10 contains promises of salvation for all who call on the name of the Lord, righteousness through belief in the heart and confession with the mouth, no distinction between Jew and Gentile, and the good news of salvation being proclaimed to all nations.

Romans 11 primarily focuses on God's plan of salvation for both Jews and Gentiles. While there are no explicit promises in this chapter, it does contain some important teachings about God's character and His faithfulness to His promises:

God's mercy: "God has bound everyone over to disobedience so that he may have mercy on them all." (Romans 11:32). This verse emphasizes that God is merciful to all people, even those who have disobeyed Him.

God's faithfulness to His promises: "God did not reject his people, whom he foreknew." (Romans 11:2). This verse emphasizes that God is faithful to His promises and has not rejected His chosen people, the Israelites.

God's plan for salvation: "For if their rejection brought reconciliation to the world, what will their acceptance be but life from the dead?" (Romans 11:15). This verse emphasizes that God has a plan for salvation for both Jews and Gentiles, and that the salvation of the Jews will bring even greater blessings to the world.

God's wisdom and knowledge: "Oh, the depth of the riches of the wisdom and knowledge of God! How unsearchable his judgments, and his paths beyond tracing out!" (Romans 11:33). This verse emphasizes that God's wisdom and knowledge are beyond human comprehension, and that His ways are always just and good.

Overall, while Romans 11 does not contain any explicit promises of God, it does emphasize God's mercy, faithfulness to His promises, plan for salvation, and wisdom and knowledge.

Romans 12 is focused on the practical application of faith in our daily lives, and while it does not contain specific promises of God, it provides guidance on how to live a life that is pleasing to Him. Here are some of the key teachings and instructions from this chapter:

Renewing of the mind: "Do not conform to the pattern of this world, but be transformed by the renewing of your mind. Then you will be able to test and approve what God's will is—his good, pleasing and perfect will." (Romans 12:2). This verse emphasizes the importance of renewing our minds and not conforming to the patterns of the world, so that we can discern and follow God's will.

Using our gifts to serve others: "We have different gifts, according to the grace given to each of us. If your gift is prophesying, then prophesy in accordance with your faith; if it is serving, then serve; if it is teaching, then teach; if it is to encourage, then give encouragement; if it is giving, then give generously; if it is to lead, do it diligently; if it is to show mercy, do it cheerfully." (Romans 12:6-8). This passage emphasizes the importance of using our gifts to serve others, and doing so with diligence, generosity, and cheerfulness.

Living in harmony and love: "Love must be sincere. Hate what is evil; cling to what is good. Be devoted to one another in love. Honor one another above yourselves. Never be lacking in zeal, but keep your spiritual fervor, serving the Lord. Be joyful in hope, patient in affliction, faithful in prayer. Share with the Lord's people who are in need. Practice hospitality." (Romans 12:9-13). These verses provide guidance on how to live in harmony and love with one another, including being devoted to one another, serving the Lord with zeal, practicing patience and prayer, and sharing with those in need.

Overcoming evil with good: "Do not repay anyone evil for evil. Be careful to do what is right in the eyes of everyone. If it is possible, as far as it depends on you, live at peace with everyone. Do not take revenge, my dear friends, but leave room for God's wrath, for it is written: 'It is mine to avenge; I will repay,' says the Lord. On the contrary: 'If your enemy is hungry, feed him; if he is thirsty, give him something to drink. In doing this,

you will heap burning coals on his head.' Do not be overcome by evil, but overcome evil with good." (Romans 12:17-21). These verses emphasize the importance of responding to evil with good, rather than seeking revenge, and leaving judgment to God.

Overall, Romans 12 provides practical guidance for living a life that is pleasing to God, including renewing our minds, using our gifts to serve others, living in harmony and love, and overcoming evil with good.

Romans 13 provides guidance for believers on how to relate to the governing authorities, and while it does not contain explicit promises from God, it does provide important instructions on how to live as a responsible citizen and follower of Christ. Here are some of the key teachings and instructions from this chapter:

Submitting to governing authorities: "Let everyone be subject to the governing authorities, for there is no authority except that which God has established. The authorities that exist have been established by God. Consequently, whoever rebels against the authority is rebelling against what God has instituted, and those who do so will bring judgment on themselves." (Romans 13:1-2). This passage emphasizes the importance of submitting to governing authorities, recognizing that they have been established by God.

Paying taxes and giving honor: "Give to everyone what you owe them: If you owe taxes, pay taxes; if revenue, then revenue; if respect, then respect; if honor, then honor." (Romans 13:7). This verse emphasizes the importance of fulfilling our obligations to the governing authorities, including paying taxes and giving them the respect and honor they are due.

Love fulfills the law: "The commandments, 'You shall not commit adultery,' 'You shall not murder,' 'You shall not steal,' 'You shall not covet,' and whatever other command there may be, are summed up in this one command: 'Love your neighbor as yourself.' Love does no harm to a neighbor. Therefore love is the fulfillment of the law." (Romans 13:9-10). This passage emphasizes that our love for others fulfills the law and leads us to live in a way that is pleasing to God.

Putting on Christ: "So let us put aside the deeds of darkness and put on the armor of light. Let us behave decently, as in the daytime, not in carousing and drunkenness, not in sexual immorality and debauchery, not in dissension and jealousy. Rather, clothe yourselves with the Lord Jesus Christ, and do not think about how to gratify the desires of the flesh." (Romans 13:12-14). This passage emphasizes the importance of putting aside sinful behavior and putting on Christ, living in a way that is consistent with our identity as followers of Christ.

Overall, Romans 13 provides guidance on how to relate to the governing authorities and how to live responsibly as a follower of Christ, emphasizing the importance of submitting to authority, fulfilling our obligations, living in love, and putting on Christ.

Romans 14 deals with the issue of Christians who have different opinions or convictions on non-essential matters. While there are no explicit promises from God in this chapter, it provides important guidance on how to navigate differences in beliefs and practices within the church. Here are some key teachings from this chapter:

Accepting those with different convictions: "Accept the one whose faith is weak, without quarreling over disputable matters." (Romans 14:1). This verse emphasizes the importance of accepting and loving those in the church who may have different convictions or opinions on non-essential matters.

Judging and not judging: "Who are you to judge someone else's servant? To their own master, servants stand or fall. And they will stand, for the Lord is able to make them stand." (Romans 14:4). This passage reminds us that it is not our place to judge others, but rather to leave judgment to God.

Honoring God in our convictions: "So whether you eat or drink or whatever you do, do it all for the glory of God." (Romans 14:23). This verse emphasizes that even in matters where there may be different opinions or convictions, our ultimate goal should be to honor God and live for his glory.

Overall, Romans 14 emphasizes the importance of accepting and loving those with different convictions, leaving judgment to God, and seeking to honor him in all that we do. While there are no explicit promises from God in this chapter, these teachings offer valuable guidance on how to live in unity with other believers and seek to honor God in all aspects of our lives.

Romans 15 contains several promises from God related to the gospel and the salvation of both Jews and Gentiles. Here are some of the key promises from this chapter:

Christ's ministry to the Jews: "For I tell you that Christ has become a servant of the Jews on behalf of God's truth, so that the promises made to the patriarchs might be confirmed and, moreover, that the Gentiles might glorify God for his mercy." (Romans 15:8-9). This passage emphasizes that Christ's ministry to the Jews was part of God's plan to fulfill his promises to the patriarchs and bring salvation to both Jews and Gentiles.

Hope and joy through the Holy Spirit: "May the God of hope fill you with all joy and peace as you trust in him, so that you may overflow with hope by the power of the Holy Spirit." (Romans 15:13). This verse promises that as we trust in God, he will fill us with joy and peace, and that the Holy Spirit will empower us to live in hope.

Unity among believers: "May the God who gives endurance and encouragement give you the same attitude of mind toward each other that Christ Jesus had, so that with one mind and one voice you may glorify the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ." (Romans

15:5-6). This passage promises that as we follow Christ's example of love and unity, we will be able to glorify God together with one mind and one voice.

Gentiles included in God's plan: "Therefore I glory in Christ Jesus in my service to God. I will not venture to speak of anything except what Christ has accomplished through me in leading the Gentiles to obey God by what I have said and done." (Romans 15:17-18). This passage emphasizes that Gentiles are included in God's plan of salvation, and that Christ's work through Paul has led many Gentiles to obedience to God.

Overall, Romans 15 emphasizes the inclusive nature of God's plan of salvation, the unity that believers can experience through Christ, and the hope and joy that we can have through the Holy Spirit. These promises encourage us to trust in God and follow Christ's example of love and unity, even in the midst of differences and difficulties.

Chapter 16 of the book of Romans does not contain any explicit promises made by God.