

What Is the Gospel? Understanding All of the Gospel - Part 2

Use with the full teaching and a Bible. Watch or read first, complete the questions, then discuss and apply. For family or homeschool use, an adult may choose a shorter section and accept spoken answers.

The summary is a reading aid. Test the teaching's explanations against the cited passages. Keep the answer key and facilitator notes separate when distributing learner pages.

[Open the teaching](#)

Teaching summary

This teaching examines Paul's presentation of the gospel and explains how the gospel reveals the righteousness of God through faith. Romans 1:16-17 describes the gospel as the power of God for salvation and says that in it the righteousness of God is revealed "from faith for faith." The teaching explains that, because of Messiah Yeshua's work, God can declare a sinner righteous. Messiah paid the penalty for sin, allowing those who believe to be acquitted of guilt. However, being declared righteous does not mean that a believer no longer needs to live righteously. First John 3:7 is used to show that those who are righteous practice righteousness, which means walking according to God's instructions.

The teaching connects righteousness, faith, and obedience. YHWH's instructions are his commandments, found in the Torah. True saving faith produces faithfulness, illustrated by fidelity in marriage. In Romans 10:6-8, Paul draws on Deuteronomy 30:11-14 when describing the word as near, in the mouth and in the heart. The teaching argues that righteousness by faith is consistent with YHWH's instruction and leads us to live by it. Romans 10:9-10 also calls for confessing Yeshua as Lord and believing that YHWH raised him from the dead.

The lesson continues by examining the relationship between faith and works. James teaches that faith without works is dead and that genuine faith is shown through works. Romans 16:25-26 likewise describes Paul's gospel as being revealed through the prophetic writings in order to bring about the "obedience of faith." The teaching therefore presents obedience as the evidence of faith rather than a means of earning salvation. Second Timothy 3:15-17 is also used to emphasize that all Scripture is profitable for teaching, correction, and training in righteousness, equipping believers for good works.

The teaching also addresses failure and grace. First John 2:1-6 calls believers away from sin while identifying Yeshua as their advocate when they do sin. It does not expect believers never to stumble. It distinguishes imperfect growth from deliberately abandoning faith and obedience, and it reads Hebrews 10:26-31 as a serious warning against persistent, knowing rejection. Confidence rests in Messiah's saving work, while repentance and a changed life express genuine trust in him.

Paul describes the gospel as promised beforehand through the prophets and made known to the nations to bring about the obedience of faith (Romans 1:1-5; 16:25-27). The teaching follows that thread through Deuteronomy 30, Romans 10, and James 2. Abraham's trust became visible in action; obedience demonstrates a living faith. Second Timothy 3:15-17 joins wisdom for salvation

through faith in Messiah with Scripture's work of training believers in righteousness and equipping them for good works.

Part 2 therefore concentrates on the gospel according to Paul: YHWH makes sinners righteous through Messiah, and living faith produces faithful conduct. We do not keep the commandments to earn salvation. We learn to walk as Yeshua walked because we trust him and his Word, returning to him in repentance when we fail. The lesson closes by urging us to value all Scripture as instruction for righteous living and to continue to Part 3.

Summary points

- The gospel reveals the righteousness of God through faith.
- Messiah's work allows the sinner who believes to be declared righteous.
- Those who are declared righteous are called to practice righteousness.
- Practicing righteousness means walking in obedience to God's instructions.
- Paul's teaching on righteousness by faith draws directly from Deuteronomy 30.
- True faith produces faithfulness, and faith without works is dead.
- Paul's gospel calls the nations to the obedience of faith.
- Paul says the gospel was promised beforehand through the prophets in the holy Scriptures.
- Yeshua is the advocate for believers who sin; the teaching calls for repentance rather than deliberate abandonment of faith.
- Eternal life is by grace through faith, while obedience is the evidence of genuine faith.

Fill in the blank

Use the teaching and the cited Bible passages. Equivalent wording is welcome when it expresses the same meaning.

Basic

1. The gospel reveals the _____ of God through faith.
2. God's commandments are found in the law of God, called the _____ in Hebrew.
3. Paul quotes _____ 30 when explaining righteousness based on faith in Romans 10.
4. Romans 10:9-10 calls us to confess Yeshua as _____.
5. According to 1 John 2:1, believers who sin have an _____ with the Father.
6. Second Timothy 3:16 says all Scripture is useful for training in _____.

Challenging

1. Romans 16 says Paul's gospel was made known to all nations to bring about the _____ of faith.
2. James teaches that faith without _____ is dead.
3. In Romans 10:9, believers confess Yeshua as Lord and believe YHWH raised him from the _____.
4. First John 2:6 calls those who abide in Yeshua to _____ as he walked.
5. In James 2:21-24, whose faith worked together with his actions? _____.
6. Second Timothy 3:17 says Scripture equips the person of YHWH for every good _____.

Group discussion

Discuss with respect, support answers from the passages, and allow time to think. Use the lines for brief notes or a notebook for longer responses.

1. How does the teaching distinguish between being declared righteous and practicing righteousness?

2. Why is Paul's use of Deuteronomy 30 important to the teaching's explanation of righteousness by faith?

3. How does the teaching describe the relationship between faith, works, and obedience?

4. How do 1 John 2:1-6 and Hebrews 10:26-31 distinguish responding to failure with repentance from deliberately abandoning faith?

5. How do Romans 1:1-5, Romans 16:25-27, and 2 Timothy 3:15-17 connect the gospel with the earlier Scriptures?

6. Why is it important to distinguish obedience as the evidence of faith from obedience as a way to earn salvation?

Answer key

For the leader or parent. Answers follow the teaching; references help you check the wording and context. Accept equivalent wording where appropriate.

Basic

1. righteousness

Romans 1:16-17

2. Torah

Teaching opening; 1 John 3:7

3. Deuteronomy

Romans 10:6-8; Deuteronomy 30:11-14

4. Lord

Romans 10:9-10

5. advocate

1 John 2:1

6. righteousness

2 Timothy 3:16

Challenging

1. obedience

Romans 16:25-26

2. works

James 2:17, 26

3. dead

Romans 10:9

4. walk

1 John 2:6

5. Abraham

James 2:21-24

6. work

2 Timothy 3:17

Facilitator notes

These are suggested directions for discussion, not a required script or a test of identical wording. Invite participants to explain the passage and consider a faithful practical response.

1. Being declared righteous rests on Messiah's work and faith in him. Practicing righteousness describes the changed conduct that follows. The lesson calls for obedience as the fruit of faith without making personal performance the cause of salvation.

Romans 1:16-17; 1 John 3:7; teaching opening

2. Paul uses Deuteronomy's language about the word being near. The teaching argues that faith in Messiah agrees with YHWH's instruction rather than making it irrelevant. Distinguish Romans 10:6-8's Deuteronomy wording from verse 5's Leviticus reference.

Romans 10:5-10; Deuteronomy 30:11-14; Leviticus 18:5

3. Faith produces faithful action. James uses Abraham to show trust working with obedience; Paul speaks of the obedience of faith. Neither a bare claim of belief nor an attempt to buy salvation with works captures that relationship.

James 2:17-26; Romans 16:25-27

4. First John calls believers away from sin and points them to Yeshua's advocacy when they fail. Hebrews warns against persistent, knowing rejection. Encourage repentance and growth without diagnosing a person's eternal standing from one failure.

1 John 2:1-6; Hebrews 10:26-31

5. Paul locates the gospel in promises made through the prophets and connects it with the obedience of faith. Second Timothy joins the Scriptures' role in salvation through Messiah with their role in training and equipping believers for good works.

Romans 1:1-5; 16:25-27; 2 Timothy 3:15-17

6. The distinction protects both grace and meaningful discipleship. Yeshua's saving work grounds our hope; obedience demonstrates trust in him. Invite a practical response of faithful growth without claiming that a particular deed purchases forgiveness.

1 John 2:1-6; teaching grace and obedience discussion

Put it into practice

Choose one response to the passages you studied. What will you do, and when will you revisit it? Share only what you are comfortable sharing.
