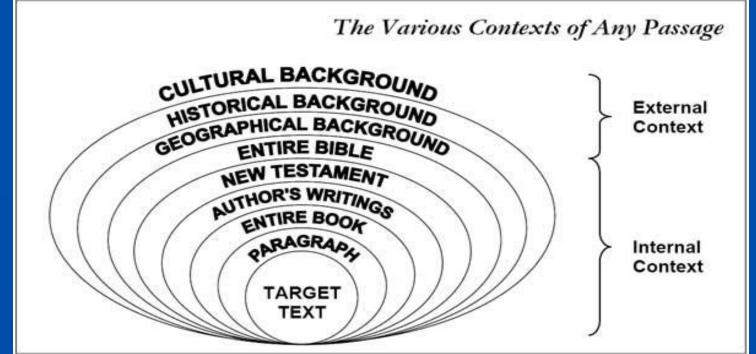
ROMANS CHAPTER 14



Romans 14 can't be understood except in the proper context of Jewish identity and Jewish cultural mindset

- Chapter and verse markings are a great study aid to help communicate and divide-up the Bible into bite-sized chunks
- But....chapter and verse markings can also distort and make it seem as though a chapter is a self contained literary unit

Weak and strong in faith???



No scholarly consensus on exactly what problem Paul is addressing Instruction to **Believers is: embrace** the "weak in faith" The issue is about inter-personal relationships The rationale behind Paul's approach is: Love your neighbor

> Romans 12:1 - 5

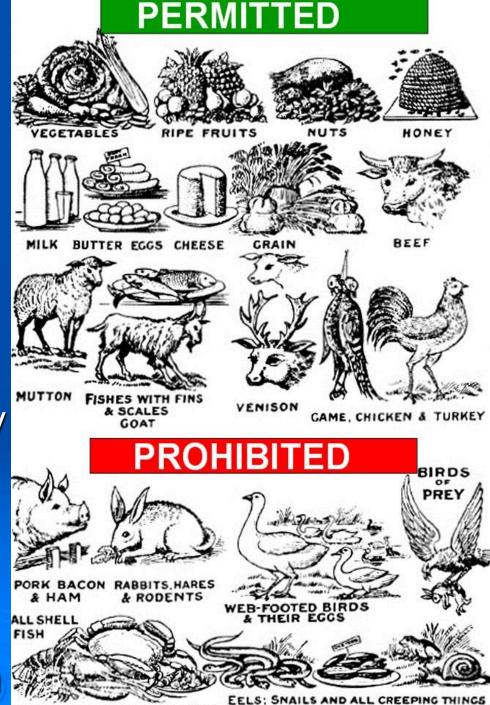
- The Congregation will be very diverse; accept the weak in faith as-is !
- Some Believers will have great trust, others small, so treat them accordingly
- Those with small faith are fragile and can be driven away, so be tender
- Paul is talking about ALL Believers
- The weak in faith are also valuable members of the Body of Christ and are important to God

HOW NOT TO LOVE YOUR NEIGHBOR



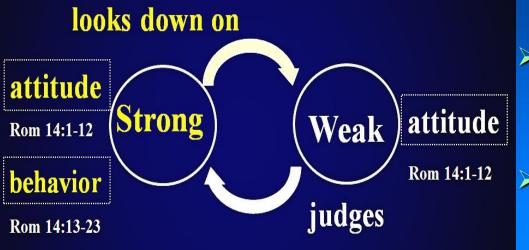
JEWS THE WEAK, GENTILES THE STRONG?

- Paul the Jewish Rabbi automatically thinks of food in terms of Kosher
- Eating "anything" means "any permitted thing"
- As opposed to eating only vegetables
- Vegetables pose few Kosher risks; meat poses many
- Fear of accidentally eating something unclean



SH WITHOUT BOTH SCALES & FINS





THE PROBLEM WITH MEAT

- In Rome meat likely had been offered to idols
- Meat easily became ritually unclean
- Strong in faith took reasonable precautions and knew Yeshua was the Living Water
- Rules of Halakhah much more rigid than biblical Torah
- Believers shouldn't pass judgment on one another in such matters

THE PROBLEM WITH "DAYS"

- Monday <u>dies Lūnae</u> [day of the Moon] (lunar, lunatic)
- Tuesday <u>dies Martis</u> [day of Mars] (martial) in Greek, Ares God of War
- Wednesday <u>dies Mercuriī</u> [day of Mercury] (mercurial temper) in Greek, Hermes Messenger of the Gods
- Thursday <u>dies Jovis</u> [day of Jupiter] in Greek, Zeus the Sky God and King of the Gods
- Friday <u>dies Veneris</u> [day of Venus] in Greek, Aphrodite Goddess of Love
- Saturday dies Saturni [day of Saturn] in Greek, Kronus or Cronus, the Titan, father of Zeus
- The word "holy" does NOT appear in the Greek
- > RSV more literal: "One man esteems one day as better than another....."
- Paul is NOT referring to biblical holy days
- Since this has nothing to do with Torah commands, it is each Believers' preference





A prayer blessing is always part of daily Jewish life
For the Believer, God is part of every relationship
Whether in life or death our relationship with God continues into eternity
Believers are so bonded together through God's Spirit that we should not judge one another

- Isaiah 45:23
- No one escapes being judged
- Through Yeshua Jews and gentiles form Spiritual Israel
- We will all have to give an account of ourselves before the Lord

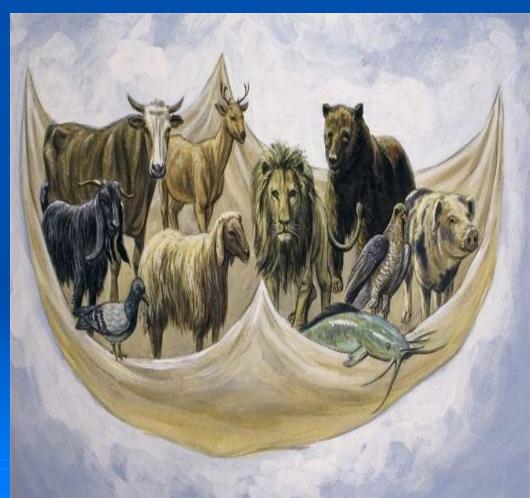


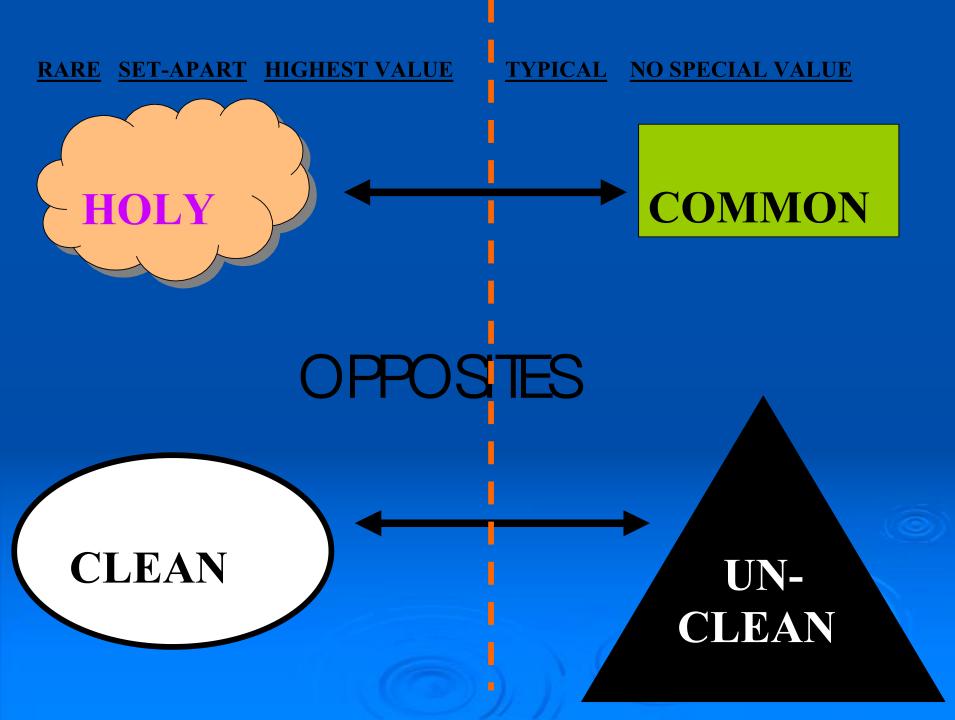
Romans 14:13 a Midrash on Lev.19:14

- In Judaism the term "blind" was a metaphor for not knowing the Torah
- To Paul, the root cause of being "weak in faith" is lack of knowledge of God's Word
- It is the "strong" who wields the stumbling block
- Always important that we understand Paul within the context of his time and his culture

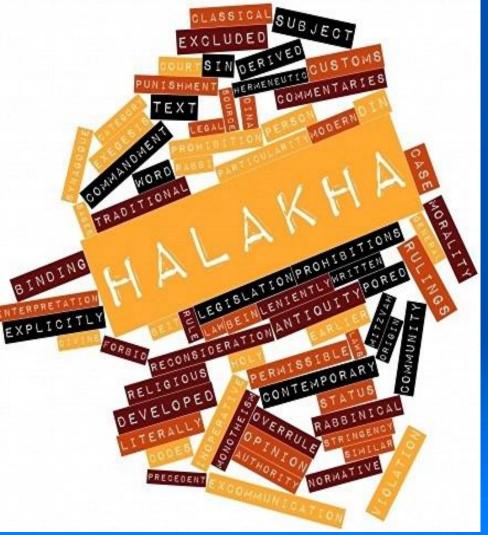
- Romans 14:14 a mystery
- Using the word
 "unclean" here is quite
 questionable
- Koinos = common
- > Akathartos = unclean
- Acts 10:14 KJV: "For I have never eaten anything that is common or unclean..."
- English translation likely chooses "unclean" to uphold traditional Christian doctrine that the Law is abolished, along with the food laws

THE STRANGE USE OF "KOINOS"





THE ISSUE IS HALAKHAH



Koinos = common > Akathartos = unclean Common is something that is not holy Unclean means not ritually pure Common and unclean are separate issues Common is NOT a food classification