

Introduction: We have been examining reasons for the revelation of the wrath of God. We've also seen that the righteousness of God is also being revealed which is a rescue from the wrath of God. Two of the reasons for the revelation of the wrath of God are seen in to more Romans 1:18 – Sin and suppression of the truth. Today we will examine two additional reasons for the revelation of the wrath of God: Ignoring the revelation of God of Himself and irreverence or failure to glorify God.

- I. Ignoring the Revelation of God Himself (vv. 19-20).
 - A. God has revealed Himself in conscience and in creation (vv. 19-20; cf. Psalm 19:1).
 - B. “Manifest” (v. 19a) translates the Greek adjective *phaneros* (φανερός), which means “clearly seen, widely known, evident, plain.”
 - C. “Hath shewed” (v. 19b) translate the Greek verb *phaneroō* (φανερῶω), which means “to expose publicly, to make known, to cause to be seen.” (*phaneroō* is the verb form of the adjective *phaneros*.)
 - D. “Things that are made” (v. 20) translates one Greek noun - *poiēma* (ποίημα).
 1. From *poiēma*, we get the English word “poem.”
 2. There are only two occurrences of *poiēma* in the Greek New Testament:
 - a. Romans 1:20 where it is translated “things that are made.”
 - b. Ephesians 2:10 where it is translated “workmanship.”
 3. The idea is that there are designs indicating a designer...
 - E. At the judgment, the question will be: “What did you do with what you knew?”
 1. There will be degrees of punishment in hell (Matthew 11:20-24; Luke 12:47-48; John 19:11; Romans 2:5-16; James 3:1; Revelation 20:12-13; cf. Psalm 62:12; Proverbs 24:12; Jeremiah 17:10; Ezekiel 18:30).
 2. There will be different rewards in heaven (Matthew 5:11-12; 2 John 1:8; Revelation 22:12).
- II. Irreverence or Failure to Glorify God (v. 21a).
 - A. “Glory” in verse 23 translates the Greek noun *doxa* (δόξα), which means “praise, honor, reputation, brightness, splendor, radiance, majesty.”
 - B. “Glory” also means “the sum of the attributes of God:”
 1. When Moses prayed to see the glory of God, some of the attributes of God were revealed to him (Exodus 33:18; 34:5-8).
 2. The heavens declare the glory or attributes of God (Psalm 19:1)...
 3. John said, “We beheld his glory...” (John 1:14).
 4. Jesus said to Martha, “If you would believe you would see the glory of God” (John 11:40, NKJV)...
 - C. “Knew” in verse 21 translates the Greek verb *ginōskō* (γινώσκω), which usually means “to know by experience.” However, in this context, the meaning is “to recognize, to be aware of.”
 1. There was no personal relationship with God.
 2. They knew about God.

- D. “Glorified” in verse 21 translates the Greek verb *doxazō* (δοξάζω), which means “to honor, to respect, to praise, to esteem one’s attributes, nature, or character.”
- E. Motives for glorifying God:
1. God created everyone and everything for His glory (Isaiah 43:7, 21; Proverbs 16:4; Romans 11:36; Revelation 4:11).
 2. God does everything for His glory and our good:
 - a. Sometimes God arranges things to put His glory or power on display:
 - 1) The children of Israel at the Red Sea (Exodus 14:1-4; cf. Exodus 9:16; Romans 9:17).
 - 2) Gideon (Judges 6 and 7)...
 - b. Sometimes God takes us through things for His glory and for our good:
 - 1) God took Joseph through the pit and the prison before promoting him to the King’s palace (Genesis 37:23-29; 39:20; 41:38-44).
 - 2) David (Psalm 3:1-3; 23:4).
 - 3) Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego (Daniel 3).
 - 4) Daniel in the lion’s den (Daniel 6).
 - c. One of the purposes for prayer is that God may be glorified in the answer (Psalm 50:15; cf. John 14:13).
 - d. Good works are for the glory of God (Matthew 5:16).
 - e. We are saved for God’s glory (Ephesians 1:3-14).
 3. We are commanded to glorify God (1 Chronicles 16:24-29; Psalm 22:23; 29:1-2; Isaiah 42:12; 1 Corinthians 6:19-20; 10:31).
 4. One of the reasons for the revelation of the wrath of God is failure to give glory to God (Romans 1:18-21).
 - a. Nadab and Abihu lost their lives because they failed to give glory to God (Leviticus 10:1-3).
 - b. Nebuchadnezzar lost his mind for seven years because he became lifted up in pride and failed to give glory to God (Daniel 4:28-37).
 - c. Belshazzar lost his kingdom and his life because he failed to give glory to God (Daniel 5:18-23, 30).
 - d. King Herod lost his life because he failed to give glory to God (Acts 12:20-23).
- F. Some ways of glorifying God:
1. By declaring the attributes of God (Psalm 19:1-2; 29:1-2; 1 Chronicles 16:23-24).
 2. By praising God (Psalm 50:23; 148:1-14; 1 Chronicles 16:25).
 3. By worshiping or valuing God (Job 1:20-22; 1 Chronicles 16:23-29; Psalm 29:1-2).
 4. By believing and obeying the promises of God (Romans 4:20-21).

Pastor-Teacher, Julius R. Malone