

ROMANS

THE LETTER

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ROMANS - The LETTER

Chapter One

READ AND OBSERVE

Read through **Romans 1** and mark every reference to God, the Father, with a red triangle.

Read through **Romans 1** and mark every reference to God, the Son, with a red cross.

Read through **Romans 1** and mark every reference to God, the Holy Spirit, with a red cloud.

Read through **Romans 1** and mark every reference to God's glory, honor to God, truth of God, etc. with a yellow box highlighted in purple.

Read through **Romans 1** and mark every reference to gospel, including pronouns, with a purple circle.

Read through **Romans 1** and mark every reference to salvation, including pronouns, with a purple box filled in with pink.

Read through **Romans 1** and mark every reference to faith with a blue capital "F".

Read through **Romans 1** and mark every reference to righteousness with a blue capital "R+" and every reference to unrighteousness with a blue capital "R-".

Read through **Romans 1** and mark every reference to the phrase, "God gave them over" with an orange box.

Read through **Romans 1** and mark every reference to the Jews, including pronouns, with a blue Star of David.

Read through **Romans 1** and mark every reference to the Gentiles, Greeks, including pronouns, with a brown capital "G".

Read through **Romans 1** and mark every reference to the "men who suppress the truth" with a big orange dot.

Read through **Romans 1** and mark every reference to time with a blue box. If the time phrase is referring to the last days or day, fill the box in with blue to differentiate it from a general time phrase.

Read through **Romans 1** and mark every term of conclusion (therefore, thus, so, etc.) with a pink capital “T”.

Read through **Romans 1** and mark every comparison with a pink equal sign.

Read through **Romans 1** and divide the passage into the following segments. Mark and title these segments in your text using brackets in the margin.

1. From: Paul
2. Parenthetical insert about the gospel
3. To: all who are beloved of God in Rome
4. Prayer of thankfulness for the faith of the beloved in Rome
5. Paul’s obligation to preach the gospel to the Gentiles
6. Gospel is power of God for salvation
7. God has made Himself evident in each person—each person without excuse!
8. God gave them over to impurity
9. God gave them over to degrading passions
10. God gave them over to a depraved mind

READ AND ANSWER

Romans 1:1

Who wrote the letter of Romans?

What does Paul say about himself?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Who is Paul’s master?

How did he come to be an apostle?

For what one thing is Paul set apart?

Gospel means “good news”. Who has sent the good news?

Romans 1:2-6

What was promised beforehand?

Who promised the gospel?

Through whom did God announce the gospel beforehand?

How was the promise recorded?

What are the Holy Scriptures?

POINT OF CONNECTION

**The Bible has two main divisions:
The Old Testament
The New Testament**

In the Old Testament there are thirty-nine books.

They are arranged as follows:

5 books of the Law

12 books of History

5 books of Poetry

5 major Prophets

12 minor Prophets

In the New Testament there are twenty-seven books.

They are arranged as follows:

4 books of the Gospel

1 book of History

13 books of Paul’s Epistles

8 books of general Epistles

What does the gospel concern?

Whose son?

Of whom was God's Son born according to the flesh?

Who was the Son's Father?

POINT OF DEPTH

**Christ Jesus is the Son of God.
God is the Father of Christ Jesus.**

**Jesus had an earthly mother "according to the flesh".
Her name was Mary.**

**Let no doubt be about it.
Jesus was fully God through His Father.
Jesus was fully man through His mother.**

***For to which of the angels did He ever say,
"You are My Son, today I have begotten You"?***

***And again,
"I will be a Father to Him and He shall be a Son to Me"?***

***And when He again brings the firstborn into the world, He says,
"And let all the angels of God worship Him."
Hebrews 1:5-6***

What was Christ Jesus declared?

With what was Christ Jesus declared to be the Son of God?

How was Christ Jesus declared to be the Son of God?

According to Whom was Christ Jesus declared to be the Son of God?

What relationship does Paul say he and the beloved of God in Rome have to Jesus Christ?

Through Whom has Paul received grace and apostleship? (Follow the pronouns back up through the verses.)

What has Paul received through the Son?

1.

2.

What will Paul's grace and apostleship bring about?

What is the obedience of faith?

Is it possible for faith to be disobedient?

Among whom will the obedience of faith be brought?

Why will the obedience of faith be brought about?

Who are the "whom" who are among the called of Jesus Christ?

Who are the "called" who belong to Jesus Christ? (Remember that Paul is not a Gentile.)

1.

2.

Romans 1:7

To whom is the letter (epistle) written?

What is true about all who are beloved of God in Rome?

What is a saint? (Look it up in a concordance.)

POINT OF DEPTH

**A true saint is not so-called by the hierarchy of any religion,
Nor is a true saint so-called because they are known for their good works.
A true saint is one who is chosen and called by God to be His and His alone;
A true saint will do good works because they are set apart to God and His ways.**

What greeting does Paul give to the saints in Rome?

To whom is grace extended?

From Whom is that grace?

1.

2.

To whom is peace extended?

From Whom is that peace?

1.

2.

Jesus Christ is the Son of God. God is His Father. To whom else is God Father?

What is Jesus referred to as?

- 1.
- 2.

POINT OF DEPTH

**Christ is neither the first nor the last name for Jesus.
Christ is the Greek word for the Hebrew word Messiah.
Messiah means the Anointed One or the Promised One.**

**When Jesus was called Christ,
He was acknowledged as being the Son of God,
Who was sent *by* God as the One promised from aniquity (Genesis 3:15);
The One Who would bring Life to God's people.**

Romans 1:8-12

Now Paul begins the body of his letter. What is the first thing he wants them to know?

For whom does Paul thank God?

How does Paul thank God?

To put it another way, through Whom does Paul thank God?

In other words, through Whom does Paul have access to God?

Why does Paul thank God for all the Roman saints?

What does it mean that their faith is being proclaimed throughout the whole world?

What must be true about their faith?

Who is Paul's witness as to how much He mentions them in his prayers?

Why can God be Paul's witness?

How often does Paul mention the beloved of God at Rome?

Who does Paul serve?

How does Paul serve God? In what manner?

What does Paul do as service to God?

What gospel does Paul preach?

What does Paul ask God for when he mentions the Romans in his prayers?

Does it seem that Paul has been able to come and see them before the time of this letter?

How do you know?

Does it seem that Paul has tried to come and see them before this letter?

How do you know?

What is necessary in order for Paul to succeed in coming to the them?

Why does Paul want so very much to see them?

What will imparting some spiritual gift to them accomplish?

Actually, what does Paul long for regarding himself, as well?

How important is this to Paul? Look at the different ways he says the very same thing in **verse 12**. Write them out.

1.

2.

3.

What will encourage Paul?

What will encourage the saints in Rome?

Romans 1:13-15

What does Paul want the Romans to be aware of?

Has he tried to come to them more than once?

Was he successful?

Why had he tried to come to them?

Where else had Paul obtained fruit?

To whom was Paul under obligation, or in debt?

1.

2.

3.

4.

Are the Greeks the same as the wise? Why or why not?

Are the barbarians the same as the foolish? Why or why not?

What did he feel he owed to them?

Why do you think he felt this way? (Remember Paul's introduction of himself.)

Why was Paul eager to preach the gospel to those who were in Rome?

Were those in Rome Christians? How do you know?

Read **verses 13-15** very, very carefully and then answer this question. Where does *fruit* come from?

POINT OF DEPTH

Paul was preaching to those who had faith.

He said so.

Yet, he was eager to preach the gospel to them.

What does this imply?

Does the gospel mean more than just how to "get saved"?

It would seem so!

If this is true, then all Christians should want to study the book of Romans.

**If this is true, then all Christians should want to learn all about the good news of
Jesus Christ!**

Romans 1:16-17

Why is Paul eager to preach the gospel to those in Rome?

If Paul was ashamed of the gospel, would he be so willing to preach it to the world, both Greeks and barbarians, even wise and foolish?

Why is Paul not ashamed of the gospel?

What is the power of God for salvation?

Did you hear what you read? Where is the power for salvation?

If the power of God for salvation is in the gospel, then what happens when a false gospel is given to someone? Can they be saved?

Who will be saved?

Everyone who believes what? (This is a very important question. Think it through. Make sure your answer is what the text of the Bible says. And then believe it!)

To whom is the gospel intended firstly?

To whom is the gospel intended after the Jews?

What is in the gospel according to **verse 17**?

What is revealed in the gospel?

How is the righteousness of God revealed?

What verse from the Old Testament does Paul quote to explain what he is saying?

How shall the righteous man live?

Who lives by faith?

What is faith? (Look it up in a Bible Dictionary or Concordance.)

Romans 1:18-23

What is being revealed from heaven?

Against what is the wrath of God?

1.

2.

What do men do?

How do men suppress the truth?

What is the truth they suppress?

How do they know this truth about God?

Where is this truth evident?

Who made this truth evident to them?

For how long has God been making this truth evident to them?

What has been seen since the creation of the world?

1.

2.

3.

How plainly have the invisible attributes, the eternal power, and the divine nature of God been seen?

Were they able to understand God's invisible attributes?

Were they able to understand the eternal power of God?

Were they able to understand the divine nature of God?

How do you know?

Therefore, because these things about God were made evident to them, were clearly seen, and were understood, they are without excuse. What would they want an excuse for? What is being revealed against all ungodliness and all unrighteousness?

In order to suppress the truth, what must you definitely know?

Does this mean everyone?

Does this mean everyone, every single person?

Does this mean every single person who has ever lived?

Does this mean you?

POINT OF DEPTH

Very clearly, indeed!
God made it evident within them and evident without them!
Their own conscience within knows about God
and God's Own creation bears witness about God to them.

Your own conscience knows about God's invisible attributes
and His eternal power,
and His divine nature!
You are fully aware of this and you understand it!
How do I know that?
Because God said it, therefore it is true!

Therefore, I can start speaking with anyone, anywhere, anytime,
and know they understand certain things about God!
They may tell me they are atheists, but I can know for certain that is not true.
They may believe they are atheists,
but they also know and understand many things about God,
including His divine nature!
They know God exists!
Everyone knows God exists!

I can start giving the gospel right there—at the point of their understanding.
I can begin telling them the gospel by telling them they know there is a God,
they know He has invisible attributes,
they know He has eternal power,
they know He has a divine nature.
I confidently have a foundation from which to start—
whether they believe me or not!

POINT OF DEPTH

The next question becomes, quite simply,
what have you done with what you know?

God's wrath is coming!
It is being revealed even now; but it will all be revealed very soon!
When it comes, people will want to give God an excuse so they don't have to
experience His wrath, but they won't have one!
He has made enough things about Himself evident, both within and without that
every single person that has ever lived could have responded rightly to Him!

**Those that do respond rightly,
He will give more and more light until they hear the whole gospel.
Those that receive the love of the truth so as to be saved
will be sheltered from the wrath of God.
Those who reject the truth will receive His wrath.**

**Those who suppress the truth they have will go into darkness,
further and further and further;
a spiral from the shadows of dusk to the midnight blackness of eternity...**

What is the right response to what you know about God?

1.

2.

What happens when someone chooses to suppress the truth of God (that they know) instead of honoring God, and thanking God?

What happens when a person suppress the truth of God and starts speculating what truth is?

What happens in their futile speculations?

What does the person become who professes to be wise, although his heart is darkened?

POINT OF DEPTH

**When men suppress the truth of God in unrighteousness,
they become futile in their speculations.
They speculate about things that only have their answers in God.**

**For instance, when they suppress the truth
that God is eternal and His almighty power is eternal,
they speculate as to how the universe came into existence.**

**Obviously, their speculations are futile!
They believe a silly notion they came up with themselves**

instead of the obvious truth that
the divine, eternal, all-powerful God created the universe.

And their foolish hearts begin to darken...

POINT OF DEPTH

The foolish person, whose heart is now darkened
(unable to see and understand what they used to be able to—
blinded is another word for it),
believes his own futile speculations and blindly professes to be wise!
They profess their own speculation to be truth!
How foolish!
They have raised themselves up against the knowledge of God!
They believe untruth.
They believe a lie!
They believe foolishness.
They become fools..

What do the fools do?

Can you exchange something you don't have?

(I didn't think so...)

POINT OF DEPTH

Let's see...
There is a person...
Who knows truth about God...

Instead of responding rightly to that knowledge, he suppresses the truth.
He starts to speculate rather than believe the truth.
His foolish heart becomes darkened.
He actually professes to be wise.
He becomes a fool.

He has the truth that God has made evident to him—within and without.
That truth about God is the glory of the incorruptible God!

**He exchanges the glory of the incorruptible God for an image
An *image!*
an image in the form of a *creature*—
the form of corruptible man
the form of corruptible birds,
the form of corruptible four-footed animals,
and the form of corruptible crawling creatures.**

**Instead of worshiping and serving the great invisible, all-powerful, eternal, God—
he worships and serves God's created creatures!**

Romans 1:24-25

Why does God give him over in the lusts of his heart to impurity?

He desired impurity, he lusted after impurity, so God let him have it. What did it do to him?

Why were their bodies dishonored among them (the suppressors of God's truth)?

What had they done?

Can you exchange something you don't have?

(I didn't think so...)

What did they exchange the truth of God for?

What did they worship?

What did they serve?

What should have been their response to their Creator?

1.

2.

How is the Creator honored in this verse?

Amen! The Creator is blessed forever! Amen and Amen and Amen!

Romans 1:26-27

Why did God give them over to degrading passions?

What did their women do?

What did they exchange for what?

Can you exchange something you don't have?

(I didn't think so...)

What did the men do?

1.

2.

3.

What did they receive for what they did?

Where did they receive their due penalty?

Can you think of a modern day penalty that God has inflicted upon mankind for this very thing?

Is the penalty just?

What does God call it?

Did they do the right thing?

What does God call it?

The word for “error” here does not mean just a mistake. It is *plantes* and it means to stray and wander from the truth; it means to lead to deceit and delusion.

Romans 1:28-32

Did they acknowledge God any longer?

Did they even consider it right to acknowledge God any longer?

Does this sound like today?

What did God do because they did not see fit to acknowledge God any longer?

What did they bring on themselves?

What is a depraved mind? Look it up in a dictionary.

What do they do?

What are they filled to the brim with?

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

16.

17.

Of what are they completely devoid?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Do they know the ordinance of God?

What is the ordinance of God that they know?

Those who practice things such as the twenty-one listed above are worthy—worthy of what?

READ AND REASON

Even though they know they are worthy of death for doing these things, they still practice them. What else do they do?

What a progression!

From truth to lies!

From light to darkness!

From God's incorruptible glory to corruptible creatures!

From natural to against nature!

From knowledge to speculation!

From wisdom to foolishness!

From understanding to depravity!

The ordinance of God...

Those who practice such things are worthy of death...

ROMANS - The LETTER

Chapter Two

READ AND OBSERVE

Read through **Romans 2** and mark every reference to God, the Father, with a red triangle.

Read through **Romans 2** and mark every reference to God, the Son, with a red cross.

Read through **Romans 2** and mark every reference to God, the Holy Spirit, with a red cloud.

Read through **Romans 2** and mark every reference to the Name of God, God's glory, honor to God, truth of God, etc. with a yellow box highlighted in purple.

Read through **Romans 2** and mark every reference to judge or judgment with a brown capital "J"

Read through **Romans 2** and mark every reference to the Law with a brown set of "tablets". (sort of a large rounded "m" with an underline)

Read through **Romans 2** and mark every reference to circumcision with a red "x". Put a red circle around the red "x" if it is referring to uncircumcision.

Read through **Romans 2** and mark every reference to the Jews, including pronouns, with a blue Star of David.

Read through **Romans 2** and mark every reference to the Gentiles, Greeks, including pronouns, with a brown capital "G".

Read through **Romans 2** and mark every reference to those who practice "such things" with a big orange dot.

Read through **Romans 2** and mark every reference to repentance with a green arrow.

Read through **Romans 2** and mark every reference to time with a blue box. If the time phrase is referring to the last days or day, fill the box in with blue to differentiate it from a general time phrase.

Read through **Romans 2** and mark every reference to gospel, including pronouns, with a purple circle.

Read through **Romans 2** and mark every reference to faith with a blue capital “F”.

Read through **Romans 2** and mark every reference to righteousness with a blue capital “R+” and every reference to unrighteousness with a blue capital “R-”.

Read through **Romans 2** and mark every contrast with a pink forward slash.

Read through **Romans 2** and mark every term of conclusion (therefore, thus, so, etc.) with a pink capital “T”.

Read through **Romans 2** and mark every comparison with a pink equal sign.

Read through **Romans 2** and divide the passage into the following segments. Mark and title these segments in your text using brackets in the margin.

1. Judgment
2. Law and Gentiles
3. Law and Jews
4. Law and circumcision/uncircumcision

READ AND ANSWER

Romans 2:1-11

Chapter two starts off with “therefore”. Why do those addressed have no excuse?

What are “they” doing?

What happens when they pass judgment on another person?

Why do they condemn themselves?

What are those same things referred to? (Remember there were no chapter divisions in the original text.)

What do we know about those who practice such things?

What do we know about the judgment of God?

Is it possible to pass judgment on someone else, yet do the same thing yourself, and escape God's judgment?

Why not?

When you do unrighteous things and God does not seem to judge you, what can you know?

Why is God kind, tolerant and patient toward you?

Then should we be kind, tolerant and patient toward others?

By the way, how much kindness and tolerance and patience does God have?

Then how much should we have?

If you do not repent, even when God has been kind, tolerant and patient with you, what is wrong with your heart?

1.

2.

What are you doing?

When will God's wrath come upon you?

When God's wrath comes upon all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men, what will be revealed about God?

What will God's judgment be?

What will God render to each person?

How will His judgment be determined?

Who will receive eternal life?

By their deeds, what will they have sought for?

1.

2.

3.

How will they have managed to have done good until the revelation of the righteous judgment of God?

Who will persevere?

If you do not receive eternal life, what will you receive?

Who will receive God's wrath and indignation (righteous anger)?

1.

2.

3.

If you do not obey the truth, what do you obey? (There is no middle ground.)

If you are selfishly ambitious, are you evil?

If you do not obey the truth, are you evil?

What will be put upon every soul of man who does evil?

1.

2.

Will Jews receive tribulation and distress if they do evil?

Will Gentiles (Greek) receive tribulation and distress if they do evil?

Who will be judged first?

Who was given the gospel first? (**Romans 1:16**)

What will the one who does good receive?

1.

2.

3.

Will the Jew receive glory and honor and peace?

Will the Greek (Gentile) receive glory and honor and peace?

Who will be judged first?

POINT OF DEPTH

**There is responsibility with privilege.
God's judgments are always righteous and true.**

**The Jews received the gospel, with its power of salvation first.
The Jews receive tribulation and distress first
if they do not obey the Word of God.
The Jews will receive glory, honor and peace first
if they do obey the Word of God.**

Is there partiality with God? Will any man be excused from God's righteous judgment?

Romans 2:12-16

What will happen to all who have sinned without the Law? (The Gentiles did not have the Law. The Law was given only to the Jews.)

What will happen to all who have sinned under the Law?

Even though the Jews had the Law (heard it and knew it), it did not mean they were just before God. Who will be justified?

If someone heard and knew the Law, but did not obey it, could they be just?

What is true when Gentiles, who do not have the Law, do the things of the Law instinctively?

How are they a law to themselves?

What do the Gentiles show when they instinctively do the things of the Law?

What work of the Law is written in men's hearts?

1.

2.

What part does the conscience of man play?

What do their thoughts do?

1.

2.

POINT OF DEPTH

Interesting, isn't it?

**Chapter one tells us that even before a word is spoken to us,
we know what is evident about God.
God has made it evident to us!**

**Chapter two tells us that even before a word of the Law is given to us,
we know the work of the Law.
God has made it evident to us!**

**We have no excuse to flee from Him and His ways!
We have everything we need to run to Him!**

When would their thoughts accuse them?

When would their thoughts defend their deeds?

What will God do, according to the gospel?

POINT OF DEPTH

Judgment is part of the gospel.
God will judge all.

If you don't want to believe that God will judge,
you will see no need for your salvation.

If you don't want to believe that you are unrighteous and ungodly,
you will see no need for your salvation.

If, however, you believe what God says,
that you are unrighteous and ungodly,
and that He will judge every last drop of sin,
then you will see the need for salvation.

When you see your need for salvation,
you will be able to understand the way of salvation,
but not until then...

How will God judge the secrets of men?

Romans 2:17-24

What list does Paul give of those who bear the name "Jew"?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

8.

9.

10.

With all the advantages of having the Law, what was still possible for a Jew who was teaching others to do?

What question did Paul ask of those Jews who preached that one should not steal?

What question did Paul ask of those who said that no one should commit adultery?

What question did Paul ask of those who abhorred idols?

Paul stated clearly that those who were boasting in the Law were breaking the Law. What question did he ask of them?

What was the answer?

What was happening to the Name of God?

Why was the Name of God being blasphemed?

Among who was God's Name being blasphemed?

Who was doing the blaspheming?

POINT OF DEPTH

**Do you bear the Name of Jesus Christ?
Have you ever blasphemed the Name of God?**

**How do your actions line up with Who He is?
If you portray your God as less than He is, you blaspheme His Name.**

Romans 2:25-29

When is circumcision of value?

How is your circumcision regarded if you transgress the Law?

What does Paul reason is true of an uncircumcised man who keeps the Law?

Continuing with the same reasoning, what does Paul say is true of a physically uncircumcised man who keeps the Law? What will he do?

What does it mean to have the letter of the Law?

Paul now defines who a true Jew is. Is it a man who is a Jew outwardly (having had circumcision)?

Who is a true Jew?

What does it mean to be a Jew inwardly?

Paul also defines what true circumcision is. Is it outward in the flesh?

Where is true circumcision done?

Who does the circumcising?

What does not do the circumcising?

Who approves him?

Who cannot commend him?

POINT OF DEPTH

Jeremiah 17:9

***The heart is more deceitful than all else and is desperately sick;
Who can understand it?***

Deuteronomy 5:29

***Oh that they had such a heart in them,
that they would fear Me and keep all My commandments always,
that it may be well with them and with their sons forever!***

Deuteronomy 30:6

***Moreover the Lord your God will circumcise your heart
and the heart of your descendants,
to love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul,
so that you may live.***

Jeremiah 9:25-26

***“Behold, the days are coming,” declares the Lord,
“that I will punish all who are circumcised and yet uncircumcised—
Egypt and Judah, and Edom and the sons of Ammon, and Moab
and all those inhabiting the desert who clip the hair on their temples;
for all the nations are uncircumcised,
and all the house of Israel are uncircumcised of heart.”***

Romans 4:12

***and the father of circumcision to those who not only are of the circumcision,
but who also follow in the steps of the faith of our father Abraham
which he had while uncircumcised.***

Romans 9:6

***But it is not as though the word of God has failed.
For they are not all Israel who are descended from Israel;***

I Corinthians 4:5

***Therefore do not go on passing judgment before the time,
but wait until the Lord comes Who will both
bring to light the things hidden in the darkness
and disclose the motives of men’s hearts;
and then each man’s praise will come to him from God.***

READ AND REASON

Think back through what Paul has said so far in Romans:

Paul was an apostle set apart for the gospel of God

- The gospel was promised beforehand through the prophets in the holy scriptures
- The gospel concerned God's Son
 - God's Son was born of a descendant of David
 - God's Son was born according to the flesh
 - God's Son was declared the Son of God with power
 - God's Son was declared the Son of God by the resurrection from the dead
 - God's Son was declared the Son of God according to the Spirit of holiness
 - God's Son is Jesus Christ the Lord
 - God's Son is through Whom Paul received his grace and apostleship

Paul received grace and apostleship to bring about the obedience of faith.

Paul wanted to come and preach the gospel to the Romans, but could not come (so he was preaching the gospel to them in his letter)

Paul was not ashamed of the gospel.

- The gospel is the power of God for salvation
- The gospel brings salvation to everyone who believes it
- The gospel brought salvation to the Jew first
- The gospel reveals the righteousness of God from faith to faith

God's wrath is righteous

God's wrath is coming on all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men

God has made Himself evident to every person

Men suppress the truth about God

No one has an excuse for ungodliness and unrighteousness

God gave men over to their lustful desires

Men are filled with unrighteousness and practice wickedness

Ordinance of God says men who practice such things are worthy of death

Men who know God's ordinance still practice such things and give hearty approval to those who practice them

No one has an excuse

God's judgment rightly falls on those who practice such things

Each person will receive eternal life or wrath and indignation

There is no partiality with God—He judges all men

It does not matter whether you had the law or not—men know the work of the Law in their heart

There will be a day when God will judge the secrets of men through Christ Jesus

If you bear the name "Jew" and break the Law, you dishonor God

A true Jew is not one who is outwardly circumcised by the letter

A true Jew is one who is one inwardly, having his heart circumcised by the Spirit

A true Jew will be approved by God

Answer the following questions based on what you have observed so far in Romans, chapters 1-2.

Why does anyone need to be saved?

Why do you need to be saved?

So far is Paul discussing the way of salvation or the need of salvation?

Why would you need an excuse?

Will there be an excuse?

Does the Law save you?

Does circumcision save you?

Will you be spared from the wrath of God simply because you are a descendant of Abraham?

Who or what is a true Jew? (Take your time answering this question. It could be the difference between understanding God's gospel or not understanding it.)

Who will God commend?

ROMANS - The LETTER

Chapter Three

READ AND OBSERVE

Read through **Romans 3** and mark every reference to God, the Father, with a red triangle.

Read through **Romans 3** and mark every reference to God, the Son, with a red cross.

Read through **Romans 3** and mark any reference to God, the Holy Spirit, with a red cloud.

Read through **Romans 3** and mark every reference to the Name of God, God's glory, honor to God, truth of God, etc. with a yellow box highlighted in purple.

Read through **Romans 3** and mark every reference to judge or judgment with a brown capitol "J".

Read through **Romans 3** and mark every reference to justice, just, justifier, including pronouns, with a purple capitol "J".

Read through **Romans 3** and mark every reference to the Law with a brown set of "tablets". (sort of a large rounded "m" with an underline)

Read through **Romans 3** and mark every reference to circumcision with a red "x". Put a red circle around the red "x" if it is referring to uncircumcision.

Read through **Romans 3** and mark every reference to the Jews, including pronouns, with a blue Star of David.

Read through **Romans 3** and mark every reference to the Gentiles, Greeks, including pronouns, with a brown capital "G".

Read through **Romans 3** and mark every reference to faith with a blue capital "F".

Read through **Romans 3** and mark every reference to righteousness with a blue capital "R+" and every reference to unrighteousness with a blue capital "R-".

Read through **Romans 3** and divide the passage into the following segments. Mark and title these segments in your text using brackets in the margin.

1. What is the benefit of being a Jew?
2. Both Jews and Greeks are all under sin
3. No flesh is justified by works of the Law
4. Righteousness of God is through faith in Jesus Christ
5. Justification is through faith apart from works of the Law
6. Faith establishes the Law

READ AND ANSWER

Romans 3:1-8

Chapter three begins with a question. What is the question(s) that Paul asks?

1.

2.

What is his answer?

What does he list as the first benefit of the Jews?

What does it mean that they were entrusted with the oracles of God?

What are the oracles of God?

What does Paul intimate some of the Jews did?

Will God become unfaithful if some of the Jews, whom He had entrusted with His Word, did not believe?

Will God still be faithful if some of the Jews, or all of them, did not believe?

Paul uses the phrase, “May it never be!” which means, “It cannot happen! It is not possible!” What is not even possible?

God will always be true to His Word, no matter what! Even if every single man disagreed with God—God is the One speaking truth! What are men found to be when they disagree with God?

Part of **Psalms 51:4** is quoted. Who will always be justified in His words?

Who will always prevail should He be judged or questioned?

What God says and does will always prove to be Truth! What does our unrighteousness demonstrate?

POINT OF DEPTH

**Paul asks a question that he knows his listeners are thinking.
(He will be doing this throughout the book of Romans.)
“What shall we say?”**

Paul is pointing out the ridiculousness of saying that man’s unrighteousness is somehow good because it manifests the righteousness of God.

**Paul is saying that wrath is inflicted by God.
God inflicts wrath on unrighteousness.
God is not unrighteous and therefore,
our unrighteousness cannot be considered good,
even if it brings glory to God by showing His righteousness.**

Paul then inserts that he is using human terms to speak to them. He wants to make sure he brings no dishonor to God while trying to explain the truth to them.

**Whew! Paul is going to be stretching his listeners with his reasoning.
It is perfectly sound and right, but it is complicated, to say the least!
I pray that you will try to reason through with Paul,
and with me, as I try to help explain what Paul is saying,
so that you will understand clearly
what God is speaking to you in the book of Romans!**

May it never be! (Paul will use this phrase many times after he presents what the listeners are thinking. It is an emphatic, "There is absolutely no way this is possible!") What is he saying could never be?

He says, if it were possible, then God would not be able to judge the world. What must God be in order to judge the world?

Now Paul will make a point on the flip side of the matter. He says that if it was his lie that the truth of God abounded to His glory, then why should his lie be considered as sin.

Paul goes one step further and says, if we are going to twist the truth, then let's twist it even further. (He, of course, is being sarcastic. He is not actually telling them to twist the truth. He knows that they are and he is using their twisted thoughts and reasoning to bring the truth to them.)

What slander has come against Paul and his companions?

What do some people claim that Paul preaches?

Does Paul believe that we should do evil so that good may come from it?

(To borrow Paul's phrase, "May it never be!")

Romans 3:9-18

Paul immediately knows that by defending his innocence, some will say he is boasting about his superiority. What question does Paul ask to preempt their accusations?

What is Paul's answer?

Where did Paul charge that both Jews and Greeks are all under sin? (Look back through the first two chapters and find it.)

What does it mean to be under sin (in this context)?

Although Paul has already said that both Jews and Greeks are sinful and in need of the salvation of God, he quotes from the Old Testament. This is a third technique that Paul uses as he writes to the Roman believers. He will quote scripture that is familiar to them in order to substantiate the point he is making.

How many are righteous?

Is it possible that even one person is righteous?

How many understand?

How many seek for God?

What have all, and he means *all*, done?

What have they become?

Have all of them become useless?

Is there anyone who does good?

Is it possible that just one person might do good?

What is true of everyone's throat?

Why is the throat pictured as an open grave?

What do mens' tongues do?

Do they just deceive once, or once in awhile?

What is under their lips?

Of what is the poison of asps a picture?

Of what is a man's mouth full?

1.

2.

For what are men's feet used?

How willingly are men's feet used to shed blood?

What is in the path of each and every person?

1.

2.

Does this mean destruction and misery *happen* to them?

Or does this mean they *cause* destruction and misery to happen to others? (The context will tell you.)

What path is never used?

What is not before their eyes?

Why don't they fear God?

If they have no fear of God, what will they continue to do?

Romans 3:19-20

Paul has just described the condition of every individual before God. Now he makes a point of saying that the Law speaks to those who are under it. When the Law speaks, what does the mouth of man need to do?

To whom is the world to be accountable?

Why?

Will any flesh, any one person, ever be justified in God's sight by the works of the Law?

Why?

What comes through the Law?

Romans 2:20 tells us the embodiment of knowledge and of the truth are in the Law. How does **Romans 3:20** agree?

Romans 3:21-26

*Paul turns a page between **Romans 1:1-3:20** and **Romans 3:21**. He has been faithfully preaching that everyone, every single person, Jew or Gentile, has a need for salvation. God's wrath must come upon all ungodliness and every man is ungodly, therefore, salvation from God's wrath is needed. He had already stated that it cannot come through the Law or through the works of the Law, but now he is about to embark on a discourse which will show them how they can be justified.*

How is the righteousness of God manifested?

Is the righteousness of God manifested through the Law?

What witnesses to the righteousness of God?

1.

2.

To what righteousness of God is Paul specifically referring?

How does the righteousness of God come to a person?

Through faith in Whom?

Who may receive this righteousness of God?

Does it matter if the person who believes is a Jew or a Gentile? (**Romans 2:11**)

Why not?

What do believers become?

Paul reiterates that *all* need salvation, both Jew and Gentile, because *all* are under the power and penalty of sin. What famous statement does he make?

What is the glory of God?

How does a person “fall short” of the glory of God?

Does the glory of God include sin? (May it never be!)

Are all men sinners?

Then men cannot attain to the glory of God; they fall short of the standard of God.

Justified is a legal term meaning the person is declared innocent, or right with the law, in the sense that the law no longer has any jurisdiction over him. It is as though his name, which was once covered with mud, has now been cleansed. In other words, he has been cleared from the charges against him. Justification before God is most definitely needed; how, then, can one become justified?

Is there anything you can do for yourself?

How is the gift given?

Does anyone deserve the gift?

What makes it possible for God to give the gift of justification?

What is redemption?

Where is redemption found?

Can you redeem yourself?

How does redemption come to you? (Paul writes very long sentences. This one starts in **verse 21** and ends after **verse 26**. You need to read the whole thing.)

Who displayed Christ Jesus publicly?

When was Christ Jesus displayed publicly?

As what was Christ Jesus publicly displayed?

What is propitiation? (Look it up in a Concordance or Bible Dictionary.)

POINT OF DEPTH

**My life, which was lost or due because of my state of sin,
was offered to God in the blood of Christ Jesus.
He was my substitute. He died instead of me.**

**His blood was perfect;
He had no sin nature in His blood and He never sinned personally.
This perfect, spotless blood of Christ Jesus' body propitiated, or satisfied,
the righteous justice of the Holy God.**

**Praise God!
Thank You, my God and my Lord!
Thank You, my Savior!**

Why did God display Christ Jesus publicly?

What did it demonstrate?

Once more, how can I receive this gift of grace, (unmerited favor)? (**Verse 25**)

Why was there a need to demonstrate the righteousness of God?

What had God done?

POINT OF DEPTH

**If God justified someone who was guilty, He would not be a just judge.
The crime had to be paid for.
God sent Christ Jesus to pay for the sins of the world,
for each and every past, present, and future believer.
Then, when you or I believe, by faith, we can receive justification from God,
Who remains just.
He justifies those who have faith in Jesus.**

Do you believe that the price Jesus paid for your sin was satisfactory to God?
Do you believe that God's wrath will not need to fall on you,
simply because it fell on Jesus instead of you?
Do you believe that all the work was done by God
and none of the work of your salvation was done by you?
Do you believe that, in His righteousness, God gives a gift of justification by His
grace through the redemption which is in Christ Jesus' blood?
Do you believe that gift comes through faith in Christ Jesus?

I do!

Romans 3:27-30

Paul's next question is so obviously wonderful and wonderfully obvious! "Where then is boasting?" How could anyone boast about their righteousness? How could anyone boast about their justification? How could anyone boast about their salvation? How could anyone boast about any works of their own? No one can! Boasting is excluded! Boasting cannot be part of your salvation story!

What excludes boasting?

POINT OF DEPTH

*"were righteousness to be had by the law of works,
our glorying would not be excluded;
but as it is by faith alone,
there is nothing that we can claim for ourselves;
for faith receives all from God,
and brings nothing except an humble confession of want."¹*

What is the law that excludes boasting?

What does Paul dogmatically and untiringly maintain?

How is a man justified?

¹Calvin, John: *Calvin's Commentaries: Romans*. electronic ed. Albany, OR : Ages Software, 1998 (Logos Library System; Calvin's Commentaries), S. Ro 3:27

Is God the God of Jews only?

Is God the God of Gentiles, too?

How will God justify the circumcised (Jews)?

How will God justify the uncircumcised (Gentiles)?

Is there a different God (may it never be!) Who will justify the Gentiles than the One Who will justify the Jews?

Romans 3:31

Then, by believing that justification takes place through faith and not the Law, are we saying the Law is nullified?

The Law is not annulled, abolished, done away with or canceled! May it never be! On the contrary, what does faith in Jesus do?

READ AND REASON

Paul has spent almost three chapters communicating very definitively that there is a need for salvation in order to avoid the wrath of God. He has proved that the wrath of God comes on all ungodliness and unrighteousness. He has proved that no one is godly or righteous and therefore will receive the wrath of God. The wrath of God brings death to the recipient. In order to live, you need salvation from His wrath.

Then, in Romans 3:31, Paul segues into his next point—the way to be saved. He assumes the reader has understood and believed he has a need for salvation and now Paul will freely explain the way to be saved.

Salvation (which includes righteousness and justification) comes through faith in Christ Jesus. No work or works of any kind whatsoever will suffice. The work was done by Jesus, the Messiah of God, the Son of God, Who became man to die in the place of the one Who would believe in Him. What does it mean to believe in Him? It means to believe He did the work and believe God accepted the work as a just payment on our behalf. Basically, it means to believe the Word of God!

If you have not believed that you are a sinner—do so now.

If you have not feared God and His wrath toward your sin—do so now.

If you have not trusted wholly on the work of God's Son, Jesus Christ to accomplish your salvation from His wrath—do so now.

If you have not called on Him to save you from His wrath—do so now.

There is nowhere to flee the wrath that is to come except in Christ, the Promised One sent by God.

ROMANS - The LETTER

Chapter Four

READ AND OBSERVE

Read through **Romans 4** and mark every reference to God, the Father, with a red triangle.

Read through **Romans 4** and mark every reference to God, the Son, with a red cross.

Read through **Romans 4** and mark any reference to God, the Holy Spirit, with a red cloud.

Read through **Romans 4** and mark every reference to the Name of God, God's glory, honor to God, truth of God, etc. with a yellow box highlighted in purple.

Read through **Romans 4** and mark every reference to faith with a blue capital "F".

Read through **Romans 4** and mark every reference to credit with a green dotted box (like a credit slip.)

Read through **Romans 4** and mark every reference to righteousness with a blue capital "R+" and every reference to unrighteousness with a blue capital "R-".

Read through **Romans 4** and mark every reference to justice, just, justifier, including pronouns, with a purple capital "J".

Read through **Romans 4** and mark every reference to the Law with a brown set of "tablets". (sort of a large rounded "m" with an underline)

Read through **Romans 4** and mark every reference to Abraham with a green capital "A".

Read through **Romans 4** and mark every reference to David with a green capital "D".

Read through **Romans 4** and mark every reference to father with a green underline.

Read through **Romans 4** and mark every reference to son with a green circle.

Read through **Romans 4** and mark every reference to circumcision with a red "x". Put a red circle around the red "x" if it is referring to uncircumcision.

Read through **Romans 4** and mark every reference to the Jews, including pronouns, with a blue Star of David.

Read through **Romans 4** and mark every reference to the Gentiles, Greeks, including pronouns, with a brown capital "G".

Read through **Romans 4** and divide the passage into the following segments. Mark and title these segments in your text using brackets in the margin.

1. Abraham justified by faith
2. David speaks of the man forgiven by faith
3. Abraham received the sign of circumcision as a seal of the righteousness he had by faith
4. Promise to Abraham through righteousness by faith
5. Promise guaranteed to all Abraham's descendants of the faith of Abraham

READ AND ANSWER

Romans 4:1-8

Chapter three just introduced the subject of righteousness and justification by faith, not by works of the Law, but not until the point of the need for salvation by every individual was made clear. Paul is about to call two witnesses to the stand in his courtroom of doctrine. First, he calls Abraham to testify that he was not justified by his works, but righteousness was credited to him by faith alone.

What is Abraham called?

What did Abraham find?

Was Abraham justified by works?

If Abraham was justified by works (which he wasn't), he could boast about his works. But why could he not boast before God?

Why can't he boast before God? Because of what Scripture says!

What is the truth about Abraham's righteousness?

How did Abraham receive his righteousness?

What did Abraham "give" or "do", so to speak, to receive the credit of righteousness?

Paul gives an illustration; he says to consider a worker, or employee. What does the worker do? He works. What does the employer do? The employer pays. The employer is not giving the employee or worker a favor. The employer is giving the worker what is due to him. He earned the wage through working.

However, Paul says, "What about the person who does not work?" If that person were given an amount of money, it would be a favor, not a wage. He would not have earned the money; it would have been given to him as an act of grace.

Abraham did not work; he believed. God did not give Abraham righteousness because it was owed to him; rather, God gave it to Abraham as credit for his faith. God took ungodly Abraham's faith and 'marked it down in the books' as righteousness.

Second, Paul calls David to the stand and uses his words to prove his point. Paul recounts David's words which speak of the blessing the man receives whom God credits righteousness apart from any works of the man himself.

What is true of the man who receives righteousness from God?

1.

2.

Who is blessed?

1.

2.

3.

What sort of deeds has this man done?

What has been covered up?

Whose sins?

Why is the man blessed?

What would happen to the man if God took the man's sins into account?

Romans 4:9-12

Who receives the blessing David talks about in **Psalm 2**?

Is this blessing only available to the circumcised?

What about the uncircumcised? Can he receive this blessing?

*Paul uses Abraham's history to drive home his point. Faith, not circumcision, was credited to Abraham as righteousness. If you needed to be circumcised in order to receive this blessing from the Lord, then Abraham should not have received it. Why not? Because Abraham was not circumcised when God credited righteousness to him. Read **Genesis 15:1-6**. This is the day of Abraham's salvation according to **Galatians 3:5-8**. Abraham was not circumcised until many years later in **Genesis 17:24**.*

According to **verse 11**, what was Abraham's circumcision?

1.

2.

What type of faith did Abraham have while uncircumcised?

Why did Abraham receive the sign of circumcision?

Who becomes a descendant of Abraham?

What makes Abraham your father?

What is the requirement for Abraham to be your father if you are uncircumcised?

What is the requirement for Abraham to be your father if you are circumcised?

What steps of Abraham must be followed in order for him to be your father?

Romans 4:13-15

What promise was given to Abraham?

What promise was given to Abraham's descendants?

Was that promise through the Law?

What was that promise through?

What does faith produce?

What would happen if those who are of the Law were made heirs, rather than those of faith?

1.

2.

Why would faith become void and the promise nullified?

Why does the Law bring about wrath?

If there is no law, what else would not exist?

Romans 4:16-25

Why does this verse start with “For this reason”?

What is by faith?

Why is the promise by faith?

What promise is in accordance with grace?

How can the promise be guaranteed?

Of whom is Abraham the father?

What guarantees that Abraham’s promise will come to his descendants?

From what two categories do Abraham’s descendants belong?

1.

2.

What must they have in common? (Not Abraham)

To whom is the promise guaranteed?

1.

2.

When it says that Abraham is the father of us all, to whom is the all referring?

1.

2.

Where is Abraham the father of us all?

How can I be a descendant of Abraham in the presence of God, even though I am not a descendant of Abraham according to the flesh?

How can a person who is a descendant of Abraham according to the flesh truly be a descendant of Abraham (according to the spiritual family of God)?

Who did Abraham believe?

What did God make Abraham?

POINT OF DEPTH

Genesis 17:5

***No longer shall your name be called Abram,
But your name shall be Abraham;
For I will make you the father of a multitude of nations.***

If you follow Abraham's line of progeny down to his descendants (according to the flesh), you will not see "a multitude of nations".

However, if you look at those who are saved by faith, according to the Word of God, you will see many, many nations.

If you will follow the lineage of those justified by faith backward (in the Spirit), you will see that the roots of their ancestry are in the faith of Abraham, their father.

**Romans 11 is filled to the brim with explanation and enlightenment!
Read it and realize who is the root and who are the branches!**

Who gives life to the dead?

Who calls into being that which does not exist?

Why are those two facts about God mentioned here? (Think it through thoroughly, and ask God to open your eyes to see wonderful things from His Word.)

How did Abraham believe?

What does it mean, “hope against hope”?

Why did Abraham believe in hope against hope?

How did Abraham become a father of many nations?

What had been spoken (promised)?

How old was Abraham?

What was true about Abraham’s 100 year old body?

What was true about Sarah’s body (his wife)?

Did Abraham consider the deadness of Sarah’s womb and his own body, as good as dead?

Did he become weak in faith when he contemplated the insurmountable odds for him and Sarah to have even one child, much more a father of many nations?

Did Abraham waver at all in unbelief?

What did Abraham do?

In what did Abraham grow strong?

What did Abraham do in his strengthened faith?

How did Abraham give glory to God?

Of what was Abraham fully assured?

What had God promised?

Was God able to perform what He had promised?

What was credited to Abraham as righteousness?

Why?

Why was it written that faith was credited to Abraham? For whose sakes?

1.

2.

To whom will faith be credited as righteousness?

Who raised Jesus our Lord from the dead?

Who was delivered over to be killed?

Why was Jesus our Lord delivered over to death?

Why was Jesus our Lord raised?

If we have the faith of Abraham, and we know that Jesus our Lord was raised because of our justification, what can we know about ourselves?

READ AND REASON

When our oldest son was about 10 years old he asked me, “Did Jesus raise Himself from the dead or did God raise Jesus from the dead?” I assumed Jesus raised Himself from the dead. After all—if God raised Him, then what would that prove? God could have raised anybody, right? When I looked it up in the Bible and saw that it was God Who raised Jesus, I didn’t understand...

I realized that I had believed for most of my life that Jesus brought Himself back to life. I thought bringing Himself back to life somehow proved He was God. No one else could do that, I figured.

I even thought that Jesus dying for our sins was the ultimate sacrifice → i.e. the ultimate sacrifice Jesus could make for me to prove He loved the world (like giving up something).

I thought Jesus died *for* me. JESUS DIED *INSTEAD* OF ME!!!

I didn’t understand it was a sacrifice – (blood) offering to God!

I knew He paid for our sins → but I didn’t understand Who He was paying...or why!

I didn’t realize that the very fact that God raised Jesus from the dead universally declared that God was satisfied with Jesus’ offering and that now those who believe in Him may walk in righteousness, fully acquitted, rather than guilty.

**I didn’t understand...
I thought the wrong thing...
I didn’t know...
I didn’t realize...**

...but God opened my eyes to behold wonderful things from His Word!

Oh, how I pray that you will seek Him in His Word! He is a rewarder of those who diligently seek Him—and the reward is Himself!

ROMANS - The LETTER

Chapter Five

READ AND OBSERVE

Read through **Romans 5** and mark every reference to God, the Father, with a red triangle.

Read through **Romans 5** and mark every reference to God, the Son, with a red cross.

Read through **Romans 5** and mark any reference to God, the Holy Spirit, with a red cloud.

Read through **Romans 5** and mark every reference to the Name of God, God's glory, honor to God, truth of God, etc. with a yellow box highlighted in purple.

Read through **Romans 5** and mark every reference to judge or judgment with a brown capitol "J".

Read through **Romans 5** and mark every reference to justice, just, justifier, including pronouns, with a purple capitol "J".

Read through **Romans 5** and mark every reference to die, died, death with a brown box.

Read through **Romans 5** and mark every reference to the Law with a brown set of "tablets". (sort of a large rounded "m" with an underline)

Read through **Romans 5** and mark every reference to circumcision with a red "x". Put a red circle around the red "x" if it is referring to uncircumcision.

Read through **Romans 5** and mark every reference to "much more" with a "greater than" sign.

Read through **Romans 5** and mark every reference to saved with a purple box filled in with pink.

Read through **Romans 5** and mark every reference grace with a pink box.

Read through **Romans 5** and mark every reference to the gift, including pronouns with a green box.

Read through **Romans 5** and mark every reference to sin, transgression, including pronouns, with an orange “do not” sign (a circle with a backward slash through it.)

Read through **Romans 5** and mark every reference to “through” with an arrow underlining it.

Read through **Romans 5** and mark every reference to the Jews, including pronouns, with a blue Star of David.

Read through **Romans 5** and mark every reference to faith with a blue capital “F”.

Read through **Romans 5** and mark every reference to righteousness with a blue capital “R+” and every reference to unrighteousness with a blue capital “R-”.

Read through **Romans 5** and mark every term of conclusion (therefore, thus, so, etc.) with a pink capital “T”.

Read through **Romans 5** and mark every comparison with a pink equal sign.

Read through **Romans 5** and mark every contrast with a pink backward slash.

Read through **Romans 5** and divide the passage into the following segments. Mark and title these segments in your text using brackets in the margin.

1. The justified exult in hope
2. Christ died for us while yet sinners—much more we will be saved from the wrath of God through Him
3. Sin entered world through one man—so death spread to all men
4. Free gift is not like transgression
5. Through one act of righteousness—justification of life to all men

READ AND ANSWER

Romans 5:1-5

With what word does **chapter five** start?

Therefore, with what does **chapter five** connect?

POINT OF DEPTH

**Paul, assuming we have seen our need for salvation,
teaches us how we obtain that salvation.
He leaves no room for unbelief.
He is speaking to those who have been justified by faith.
As you read Romans 5 be sure you have been justified by faith.
If you are not, then go back and read Romans 1:1-3:20.**

How can we be justified?

If we have been justified by faith (faith credited as righteousness), what do we have with God?

How can we have peace with God?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

In what do we stand if we are justified by faith?

Through Whom do we obtain an introduction into grace?

How may we obtain an introduction into grace?

If we have been justified by faith, what do we exult in?

In what else do we exult?

Why? What do we know about tribulation?

What does perseverance bring about?

What does proven character bring about?

What does hope *not* do?

Why does hope not disappoint?

How has the love of God been poured out within our hearts?

Who was given to us?

Romans 5:6-11

Who did Christ die for?

When did Christ die for the ungodly?

When was the right time?

About what were we helpless?

The example is given that most people would not die for a righteous man, and it is only possible, perhaps, that someone would die for a good man who was more than righteous. But what does God do?

How does God demonstrate His Own love toward us?

Did Christ die for us when we were righteous or good?

When did Christ die for us?

Christ died for us, and we were justified by His blood. He did this while we were sinners; enemies of God. How much more then, now that we are no longer sinners (God's enemies) will we be saved from the wrath of God?

If the one is true, and it is, Paul is saying the other is "much more true". How shall we be saved from the wrath of God?

What did justification do for us?

How were we, who were enemies of God, reconciled to God?

How much more true is it that we shall be saved by His life if we have been reconciled to God (than while we were enemies of God)?

How shall we be saved?

If we are justified by faith, we have peace with God, we exult in hope of the glory of God, and we exult in our tribulations knowing their outcome. In Whom do we exult?

How do we exult in God?

Through Whom have we received reconciliation with God?

Romans 5:12-14

What does **verse 12** start with?

What example is given?

How did sin enter into the world?

How did death enter into the world?

To whom did death spread?

Why?

Was sin in the world before the Law was given?

Was sin imputed before the Law was given?

Why or why not?

Nevertheless what reigned?

Why does it say, “Nevertheless”?

When did death reign?

What happened at the time of Moses?

Did death stop reigning at the giving of the Law during the time of Moses?

Over whom did death reign?

What is the offense of Adam? (**Genesis 3:1-6**)

What, then, is the likeness of the offense of Adam? (**I Timothy 2:14**)

Since Adam was not deceived, what type of sin did he commit?

POINT OF DEPTH

*Even during the time from Adam to Moses, before the Law was given,
death reigned.*

*Death reigned over those who sinned with full knowledge and understanding
that their actions were wrong.*

*And death reigned over those who were deceived;
even over those who didn't understand.*

What is Adam called?

Who was the Him Who was to come?

Romans 5:15-17

What is transgression?

What is the transgression referred to? (**Romans 5:12**)

What is not like the transgression?

What was the result of the transgression of the one?

Who was the "one"?

What is contrasted with the transgression of the one?

POINT OF DEPTH

Keep reading like this is a math equation:

Free gift ≠ one transgression

Grace of God + gift by the grace of the one Man, Jesus Christ → abound to the many
Transgression of the one → many died

By one transgression → many died
By grace of God and the gift by the grace of the one Man, Jesus Christ, → abound to the many

What abounded to the many?

1.

2.

What is the gift? (**Romans 5:17**)

Who are the many?

How was the gift given?

Who is Jesus?

What does "Christ" mean? (Look it up in a Concordance or Bible Dictionary.)

What is the result of the grace of God and gift by the grace of the one Man, Jesus Christ?

What came through the one who sinned? (**Romans 5:12**)

What arose from the transgression?

What was the judgment?

What was the result?

What is different about the gift?

What arose from many transgressions?

What is the result?

What is justification? (Look it up in a Bible dictionary.)

POINT OF DEPTH

One transgression → judgment → condemnation

≠

Many transgressions → free gift → justification

What did the transgression of the one cause?

Through whom did death reign?

What is contrasted?

What will those who receive the abundance of grace and the gift of righteousness do?

How will they reign?

How do you receive righteousness? (Think back through the book of **Romans**.)

Who will reign in life?

POINT OF DEPTH

Transgression of one → death reigned

Grace + gift of righteousness → receivers will reign in life

Romans 5:18-21

What came through one transgression?

Who was condemned through one transgression?

What is compared to the one transgression?

What came through one act of righteousness?

Who committed the one transgression?

Who did the one act of righteousness?

POINT OF DEPTH

Read this like you would a math equation:

One transgression → condemnation to all

=

One act of righteousness → justification of life to all

What was the one act of righteousness? (**Romans 5:6-11**)

How were the many made sinners?

Whose disobedience?

POINT OF DEPTH

**Adam was the federal head of the human race.
As such, when he sinned and became a sinner
the entire human race (his descendants) became like him.**

How will the many be made righteous?

Whose obedience?

How are the disobedience and the obedience alike?

How are the disobedience and the obedience different?

POINT OF DEPTH

**One man's disobedience → many made sinners
=
One man's obedience → many made righteous**

Why was the Law introduced?

Why did sin increase?

Where sin increased, what abounded all the more?

Why?

POINT OF DEPTH

Grace abounded all the more
≥
Where sin increased

What reigned in death?

What reigns to eternal life?

POINT OF DEPTH

Sin reigned in death
=
Grace reigns through righteousness to eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord

How does grace reign?

1.

2.

In Whom is there eternal life?

How is a person made righteous?

If a person is made righteous, what does he have?

READ AND REASON

**Comparisons are made between two things that have something similar.
Contrasts are made between two things that have something different.**

Let's go back over this chapter one more time and examine the comparisons and contrasts.

What is contrasted in verses 6-8?

**Anyone dying for another person
Christ dying for us**

What is the same?

What is the difference?

What is contrasted in verses 9-10?

**Justified by His blood
Saved through Him**

**Reconciled through the death of His Son
Saved by the life of His Son**

What is the same?

What is the difference?

What is compared in verse 12?

**Through one man – sin
Through sin – death**

What is compared in verses 12-15

**Sin through one man
Gift through one man**

What is contrasted in verse 15?

Transgression → many died

Free gift → much more abound to the many

What is contrasted in verse 16?

Judgment arose from one transgression resulting in condemnation

Free gift arose from many transgressions resulting in justification

What is the same?

What is different?

What is contrasted in verse 17?

By the transgression death reigned through one

Much more those who receive the abundance of grace and of the gift of righteousness will reign in life through the One, Jesus Christ

What is the same?

What is different?

What is being compared in verse 18?

Through one transgression there resulted condemnation to all men

Through one act of righteousness there resulted justification of life to all men

What is the same?

What is different?

What is being compared in verse 19?

**Through the one man's disobedience the many were made sinners
Through the obedience of the One the many will be made righteous**

What is the same?

What is the difference?

What is contrasted in verse 20?

**Transgression increased when Law came in
Grace abounded all the more when sin increased**

What is the same?

What is the difference?

What is being compared in verse 21?

**As sin reigned in death
So grace would reign through righteousness to eternal life through Jesus Christ
our Lord**

What is the same?

What is the difference?

ROMANS - The LETTER

Chapter Six

READ AND OBSERVE

Read through **Romans 6** and mark every reference to God, the Father, with a red triangle.

Read through **Romans 6** and mark every reference to God, the Son, with a red cross.

Read through **Romans 6** and mark every reference to God, the Holy Spirit, with a red cloud.

Read through **Romans 6** and mark every reference to death, including pronouns, with a brown box.

Read through **Romans 6** and mark every reference to life, including pronouns, with a green box.

Read through **Romans 6** and mark every reference to God's glory, honor to God, truth of God, etc. with a yellow box highlighted in purple.

Read through **Romans 6** and mark every reference to salvation, including pronouns, with a purple box filled in with pink.

Read through **Romans 6** and mark every reference to righteousness with a blue capital "R+" and every reference to unrighteousness with a blue capital "R-".

Read through **Romans 6** and mark every reference to sin with an orange "do not" sign (a circle with a backward slash through it.)

Read through **Romans 6** and mark every reference to time with a blue box.

Read through **Romans 6** and mark every term of conclusion (therefore, thus, so, etc.) with a pink capital "T".

Read through **Romans 6** and mark every comparison with a pink equal sign.

Read through **Romans 6** and mark every contrast with a pink forward slash.

Read through **Romans 6** and divide the passage into the following segments. Mark and title these segments in your text using brackets in the margin.

1. Can't still live in sin if died to it
2. If we have died with Christ, we shall also live with Him
3. Therefore do not let sin reign in your body
4. Can't sin because we are under grace
5. Freed from sin and enslaved to God

READ AND ANSWER

Romans 6:1-7

What question does Paul ask?

Why does he ask this question? (Read through **chapter 5** looking for the connection.)

What is Paul's answer to his own question?

POINT OF DEPTH

May it never be!

**This phrase that Paul uses is strong; very strong!
It means: It is impossible! It can't be!**

**When you read this phrase, take a moment and insert the words,
"It is impossible!" And "It can't be!"
in order to catch a glimpse of how strong Paul's "May it never be!" really is!**

Is it possible for those who have died to sin to still live in it?

POINT OF DEPTH

**Paul states emphatically that it is not possible to still live in sin
if you have died to it. Why?
Because the word death means to separate;**

**if you have died to something, you are no longer in it.
For example, if you have died to your house
(separated from it because you entered your car)
you can no longer be in your house.
If you are in your car, you can no longer be in your house.
It is not possible to be in both places at once,
you are dead to one and alive (united with) to the other.**

**Do you see why Paul states that it is simply not possible to still live in sin
if you have died to it?**

Who is it that has died to sin?

- 1.
- 2.

What question does he ask?

Do you know that all of us who have been baptized into Christ Jesus have been baptized into His death?

POINT OF DEPTH

**Paul uses another word – baptism.
Baptism means to be identified with something.**

**It's true, we have been baptized into the death of Christ Jesus
if we have been baptized into Christ Jesus.
That means we have been identified with the death of Christ Jesus
if we have been identified with Christ.**

Let's go over this slowly.

**The Greek word for baptism is baptizo and it actually means to dip.
It is used of a cucumber being dipped into brine so that, once the brine has
overtaken it, the cucumber becomes a pickle and it is no longer a cucumber.
Because of the identification of the cucumber with the brine,
the cucumber becomes something new.
It can never be a cucumber again; it will always be a pickle.**

Its new identity is a pickle.

**When we are baptized into Christ Jesus, the same thing happens to us.
The Spirit of Jesus the Christ identifies us with Jesus.
We are dipped, by the Holy Spirit, into Jesus Christ.
We become new creatures, never to be the same.
We are, at that time, changed to be like Jesus, Himself.**

**Paul explains that if you have been baptized into Christ Jesus,
you have been baptized into every part of Him—including His death,
(and burial and resurrection too.)**

**Because we have been baptized into (identified with) Christ Jesus
and therefore identified with His death, we are also buried with Christ. How?
Through baptism!
We are identified with His death (one and the same as)
and so we are identified with His burial.**

**Paul continues his thought and makes his point.
If we have been buried with Christ Jesus (identified with); His death and burial,
then we shall also be baptized into His resurrection from the dead.**

**Those who have been identified with Christ
have been identified with all of Christ.
Baptized into Christ.
Baptized into Christ's death.
Baptized into Christ's burial.
Baptized into Christ's resurrection from the dead.
Which means—we are baptized into Christ's LIFE!
We are identified with the Life of Christ!
No longer our own life – but Christ's.**

**Why? So that we could walk in newness of life!
So that we could walk as Christ walked; live as Christ lived!
What is His life? It is a life lived unto God!
So our life must be a life lived unto God!**

**What was Paul's initial question in this chapter?
Wasn't it, "Are we to continue in sin so that grace may increase?"
Wasn't his answer, "May it never be!"
Why? Because it is not possible to be identified with the life of Christ
and still live in sin!
If we still lived in sin we would not be identified with the life of Christ.
If we still lived in sin we would be identified with sinners!**

Let's start back in **verse 3**. If we have been baptized into Christ Jesus, what is true of us?

If we are baptized into the death of Christ, what has happened to us?

When were we buried?

Why were we buried?

What does burial prove?

Regarding what burial proves—what is true of us?

How were we buried with Christ?

How was Christ raised from the dead?

What did Christ walk in?

What will we walk in?

Read **I Corinthians 15:36-38**. What process is followed to bring about new life?

Why will we walk in newness of life?

What will most definitely be true of you if you have been united with Christ in the likeness of His death?

Read **II Corinthians 5:17**. What new things have come?

How can we know that we shall certainly be united with Christ's resurrection, if we are united with Him in the likeness of His death? What do we know?

Colossians 2:11.

For in Him all the fullness of Deity dwells in bodily form, and in Him you have been made complete, and He is the head over all rule and authority; and in Him you were also circumcised with a circumcision made without hands, in the removal of the body of the flesh by the circumcision of Christ; having been buried with Him in baptism, in which you were also raised up with Him through faith in the working of God, who raised Him from the dead.

What happened to our old self?

When was our old self crucified?

Why was our old self crucified with Christ?

What was done away with?

What is the result of our old self being done away with, or rendered inoperative?

What is true of the one who has died with Christ?

POINT OF CONNECTION

Clear repeated teaching!

***Freed from sin! Hallelujah! Praise the Lord Almighty! Freed from sin!
I am now identified with Christ! No longer do I live in sin! I am freed from sin!***

Romans 6:8-11

What does faith say concerning the one who has died with Christ?

What does it mean to you to know that if you have died with Christ you will also live with Him?

What do you know about Christ, having been raised from the dead?

1.

2.

What death did He die?

How many times did He die to sin?

What life does He live?

What are we to consider ourselves to be?

1.

2.

Why are you to consider yourself to be dead to sin?

Why are you to consider yourself to be alive to God?

What makes the difference?

Are you in Christ Jesus?

How can you know?

Ask yourself these questions:

1. Do you still live in sin?
2. Have you been baptized into Christ Jesus?
3. Have you been baptized into His death?
4. Have you been baptized into the newness of the life of Christ?
5. Do you walk in newness of life?
6. Has your old self been crucified with Christ?
7. Has your body of sin been done away with, rendered inoperative?
8. Are you freed from sin?

Romans 6:12-14

If you are dead to sin and alive to God in Christ Jesus, what are you not to do?

- 1.
- 2.

If you are dead to sin and alive to God in Christ Jesus, what are you to do?

- 1.
- 2.

What is true if you let sin reign in your mortal body? What are you doing?

If you yield, surrender or present the members of your body to sin, what do they become?

If you yield, surrender or present yourself to God as those alive from the dead, what do your members become?

What is not your master?

Why not?

What are you not to let be your master?

Why not?

What does it mean to be under law?

What does it mean to be under grace?

Why shall sin not be master over you?

Because you are under grace, what is not master over you?

Romans 6:15-19

What question does Paul ask?

What familiar phrase does Paul answer his question with?

Because you are under grace, shall you sin?

What does Paul ask his readers if they know?

When you present yourself to someone as a slave for obedience, what is true about you?

To whom are you a slave?

What is the result if you obey sin?

What is the result if you obey “obedience”?

To what were we all slaves originally?

Who could change that for any one of us?

How can anyone become obedient from the heart to God?

To what form of teaching are Christians committed?

When God freed us from sin, what did we become?

How is Paul speaking?

How are human terms different from spiritual terms?

Why is Paul speaking in human terms?

To whom is Paul speaking?

What do those who have *not* been united with Christ do with the members of their bodies?

1.

2.

What is the result of presenting your members as slaves to impurity and to lawlessness?

What do those who *have* been united with Christ do with the members of their bodies?

What is the result of presenting your members as slaves to righteousness?

Romans 6:20-23

When you were a slave to sin, to what were you free?

What does it mean to be free in regard to righteousness?

Did you have to be righteous?

Why not?

What was the benefit derived from impurity and lawlessness?

How does someone feel about their former impurity and lawless deeds once they are united with Christ?

What is the outcome of impurity and lawless deeds?

What is true when someone is united with Christ?

1.

2.

When you are freed from sin and enslaved to God, what benefit do you derive?

What is the result of being freed from sin and enslaved to God?

What is the outcome of being freed from sin and enslaved to God?

What is the wages of death?

What is the free gift of God?

READ AND REASON

What a chapter! What wonderful Truths!

Paul started out the book of Romans with teaching his readers that everyone has a need for salvation (Romans 1-3:20).

Once he proved his point beyond a shadow of a doubt, he moved on to talk about the way of salvation (Romans 3:21-5) for those who believed him (that they needed salvation).

He naturally thought that those who realized they needed salvation would take the way of salvation when explained to them and so he moved on to talk about the life of salvation (Romans 6-8).

The life of salvation he described is typical Christianity. It is not a lofty elevated set of behaviors for just a few elite; he spoke about what is true of everyone who believes.

Why then, do we not see many who live this glorious life of salvation? Oh the sadness of it, most will not believe they even need salvation, despite the proof contrary.

And of those who believe they need salvation, many try to take a different path to that salvation, despite the impossibility.

But for those who see their need for salvation, and take the only way of salvation—faith; they alone are the ones who walk the path of the true life of salvation. They have been baptized into the death, burial and resurrection of Jesus Christ. Their identity is now in Christ and their lives are lived unto God, just as Christ lived His life unto God!

No longer slaves to sin!

**No longer is the result of their life death and further lawlessness.
Now, slaves to God! Slaves to righteousness!
Now, lives that result in righteousness and sanctification!
Thanks be to God for this life!**

ROMANS - The LETTER

Chapter Seven

READ AND OBSERVE

Read through **Romans 7** and mark every reference to God, the Father, with a red triangle.

Read through **Romans 7** and mark every reference to God, the Son, with a red cross.

Read through **Romans 7** and mark every reference to God, the Holy Spirit, with a red cloud.

Read through **Romans 7** and mark every reference to the Law with a brown set of tablets (sort of a rounded "m" with an underline.)

Read through **Romans 7** and mark every reference death, including pronouns, with a brown box.

Read through **Romans 7** and mark every reference to sin, including pronouns, with an orange "do not" sign.

Read through **Romans 7** and mark every reference to "through" with an arrow underlined with pink.

Read through **Romans 7** and mark every reference to time with a blue box.

Read through **Romans 7** and mark every term of conclusion (therefore, thus, so, etc.) with a pink capital "T".

Read through **Romans 7** and mark every comparison with a pink equal sign.

Read through **Romans 7** and mark every contrast with a pink forward slash.

Read through **Romans 7** and divide the passage into the following segments. Mark and title these segments in your text using brackets in the margin.

1. Example: Married woman bound and released by law regarding her husband
2. Made to die to law through the body of Christ in order to be joined to another (Christ)
3. The Law is not sin; the Law is holy and righteous and good
4. Sin was cause of death, not the Law
5. Example: Law is spiritual; flesh sold into bondage to sin
6. Example: The need to be set free from the body of this death

READ AND OBSERVE

Romans 7:1-3

Paul gives an example from ordinary life (under the Law) in order to make a point with his readers. What word does **chapter 7, verse 1** begin with?

Is **chapter 7, verse 1** connected with **chapter 6**?

What was the point of **chapter 6**?

Then to what will Paul's point in **chapter 6** be related?

Why does Paul address his question to brethren?

Who are the brethren?

What do the brethren know?

Do you see why Paul is drawing his example to make his point from the Law?

How long does the law have jurisdiction over a person?

What binds the married woman to her husband?

For how long?

What happens to that bond if her husband dies?

What is true if she is joined to another man while her husband is living?

What is true if she is joined to another man once her husband dies?

What sets her free to be joined to another man?

Romans 7:4-6

*The next three verses are significant. Remember Paul is making a point, using an example from the Law. That point will underscore what he has taught them in **chapter 6**. Are you ready? Then, let's begin.*

*Paul starts the next verse with "therefore". He is reasoning with his brethren who know the Law; but they are the brethren who have seen their need for salvation apart from the Law. They are brethren who have taken the way of salvation through faith in Jesus Christ. They are brethren who Paul is showing what the true life of salvation is—unity with Jesus Christ their Lord, living a new life unto God in Christ Jesus. It wouldn't hurt to reread **chapter 6** one more time, keeping in mind the example Paul is using from the Law.*

Who was made to die to the Law?

How were they made to die to the Law?

What does that mean? How did they die to the Law through the body of Christ?

What happened to the body of Christ?

What were they identified with?

Why were they made to die to the Law?

Alright, think carefully. What were they “joined” to?

Could they be joined to another while they were still joined to the Law? (Remember Paul’s example.)

Why did they need to be freed from the Law?

To Whom were they to be joined?

Who was raised from the dead?

If someone is raised from the dead, what are they?

What is the purpose of being joined to Christ?

What does it mean to bear fruit?

Are a man and a woman supposed to have children if they are not married?

However, once they are married, what do they usually have?

What are those children? Are they fruit? Did they come from a seed?

Then, do you see why we needed to be joined to Christ?

What is the fruit?

What was aroused while we were in the flesh?

What aroused the sinful passions?

What did the sinful passions do?

What sort of fruit do we bear once we are united with Christ?

What sort of fruit did we bear before we were united with Christ?

From what have we been released (if we have died with Christ)?

How are we released from the Law?

How did we die to the Law?

Now that we have been released from the Law, how do we serve?

1.

2.

POINT OF DEPTH

**Wow! He who has died is freed from sin!
If we have died with Christ, we shall also live with Him!**

**The Law brought death
Because
The wages of sin is death
and
You broke the Law (sin).**

**You needed to be freed from the Law in order to be joined to Christ.
But the Law couldn't die.**

So, to break the Covenant bond, *you* had to die!

**When you were raised to life,
It was as a new creature.
Then, as a new creature (one who wasn't bound),
You were free to marry Jesus.**

**Once joined to Jesus, you bore fruit for God!
Because now, rather than being in service (bound) to the Law,
You are in service (bound) to Jesus!**

Romans 7:7-12

Paul knows what his readers are thinking and preempts their thoughts by asking their question himself. What question does Paul ask next?

Why does he ask it?

What is his answer?

The Law is not sin! On the contrary, the Law is good. What benefit did the Law provide?

Is it important to know sin?

Since the wages of sin is death, it is a very good thing to identify sin! How does the Law cause a person to know what sin is?

What example does Paul give?

Once Paul knew that coveting was sin, what did sin do?

What opportunity did sin use?

How did sin produce coveting?

To what extent?

What is true about sin apart from the Law?

What was true about Paul apart from the Law?

However, when the commandment came, what happened?

1.

2.

What was the purpose of the commandment?

How was the commandment to not covet (sin) supposed to result in life?

How did the commandment result in death?

POINT OF CONNECTION

**The commandment was to result in life by warning a person not to commit sin
(because sin results in death.)**

**Instead, when the commandment came,
the person committed the sin and the result was death.**

**So it was sin, which took opportunity through the commandment,
that deceived,
and through the Law killed.**

So then, what is true about the Law?

What is true about the commandment?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Romans 7:13

Therefore what caused death?

Did the Law cause death?

Why not?

Is it possible for the Law (which is good) to become a cause of death?

How does sin effect death?

What is shown by sin effecting death through that (the Law) which is good?

What happens to sin through the commandment?

Romans 7:14-20

*Paul is about to give another example to help explain the truth to this readers. He is going to use himself as the example. He is not referring to himself as he is at the present time (that he will do in **chapter 8**); rather, he is referring to himself as all persons are before they are united with Christ.*

*His point is, and has been since **chapter 6**, to preach the truth about the life of salvation. He has made it very clear that those who are united with Christ live the same life that Christ lived; a life unto God. What he is going to show is what a wonderful change will take place once a person is alive in Christ Jesus. Before that time, he is under the law of sin and death. Paul will continue his purpose into **chapter 8** and show us how we are set free from the law of sin and death by the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus!*

*Keep **chapter 7** in context! It is part and parcel with the segment it is in—**chapters 6-8**. He has already shown us that those who are united with Christ are set free from sin. Paul will not contradict what he has previously said. Instead, he deepens the proof for his point.*

What do we know about the Law?

What do we know about all flesh?

Before a person is united with Christ, what is confusing?

As a person, whose flesh is sold into bondage to sin, what does he do?

As a person, whose flesh is sold into bondage to sin, what does he *not* do?

Why is he doing the very thing he hates? (**Romans 7:14**)

Being sold into bondage to sin, he cannot do otherwise. But, if he does the very thing he does not want to do (sin), what is he agreeing with?

Why?

What does a person confess when they are sold into bondage to sin (therefore sinning and not practicing righteousness)?

Is the Law sin or is the Law good? (**Romans 7:7-12**)

If a person is doing the very thing they do not want to do, what are they saying about the Law?

As a person confesses that the Law is good (through his actions of doing the very thing he does not want to do), what is sin doing?

Where does sin dwell?

What does Paul say is true of the flesh?

What, however, is present in his mind?

What is not present in him?

How can a person know that nothing good dwells in him?

What does he *not* do?

What does he practice?

Does he really want to *practice* evil?

What is true if a person is doing the very thing he does not want to do?

What *is* doing the very thing he does not want to do?

Where is sin?

Romans 7:21-25

In the light of **Romans 7:14-20**, what principle does Paul surmise?

What is present even in the one who wants to do good?

For the one who wants to do good, what does he agree with?

Exactly which part of this man concurs with the law of God?

In fact, how delightedly does he agree with the law of God in the inner man?

In contrast to the inner man, what is seen in the members of the body?

What law is seen in the members of the body?

What are the members of the body doing against the mind?

What is the law in the members of the body?

What is the law in the mind?

When the law in the members of the body wages war against the law of the mind, what is the result?

Who is the one who is wretched? (Remember, Paul is using himself (as he was before he was united with Christ) as an example.)

What makes him wretched?

Can he be set free from the body of this death? (In bondage to sin – death being the wages of sin)

By Whom?

How?

Write it out as you would explain it to someone else. How can you be set free from the body of death? How can you be freed from sin?

So then, what is his conclusion?

What is he serving with his mind?

What is he serving with his flesh?

READ AND REASON

Read chapters 6-8 of Romans all at one time. Do you see the connection between them? Can they be separated and make sense? Why not?

Try to, in your own words, write out what Paul has taught in chapter 6:

Try to, in your own words, write out what Paul has taught in chapter 7:

Try to, in your own words, write out what Paul has taught in chapter 8:

ROMANS - The LETTER

Chapter Eight

READ AND OBSERVE

Read through **Romans 8** and mark every reference to God, the Father, with a red triangle.

Read through **Romans 8** and mark every reference to God, the Son, with a red cross.

Read through **Romans 8** and mark every reference to God, the Holy Spirit, with a red cloud.

Read through **Romans 8** and mark every reference to the Law with a brown set of tablets (sort of a rounded "m" with an underline.)

Read through **Romans 8** and mark every reference death, including pronouns, with a brown box.

Read through **Romans 8** and mark every reference to sin, including pronouns, with an orange "do not" sign.

Read through **Romans 8** and mark every reference to glory, including pronouns, with a yellow box filled in with purple.

Read through **Romans 8** and mark any lists by numbering them i.e. 1...2...3...

Read through **Romans 8** and mark every reference to the love of Christ or the love of God with a red heart.

Read through **Romans 8** and underline every reference to "through", "so that", or "according to" with a pink arrow.

Read through **Romans 8** and mark every reference to time with a blue box.

Read through **Romans 8** and mark every term of conclusion (therefore, thus, so, etc.) with a pink capital "T".

Read through **Romans 8** and mark every contrast with a pink forward slash.

Read through **Romans 8** and divide the passage into the following segments. Mark and title these segments in your text using brackets in the margin.

1. The Law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus – walk according to the Spirit
2. If Spirit of God dwells in you – spirit is alive, will also give life to mortal bodies
3. Spirit of God testifies we are children of God – obligation to walk according to His Spirit
4. Have first fruits of the Spirit – groan for redemption of body
5. Spirit helps our weakness – intercedes for us groaning too deep for words – according to the will of God
6. God causes all things to work together for good to those He: foreknew, predestined, called, justified, glorified
7. God is for us – cannot be separated from love of God in Christ Jesus our Lord

READ AND ANSWER

Romans 8:1-8

What is true of those who are in Christ Jesus?

What is the therefore there for?

What brings about condemnation?

Why is there now no condemnation for those who are in Christ Jesus?

What law was everyone under?

Who are those who are set free from the law of sin and of death?

What law sets them free?

What could the Law not do?

What made the Law unable to keep us from sin and death and unable to give us life?

Who did what the Law could not do?

What did God condemn (rather than us)?

POINT OF DEPTH

**Here, the word for condemn has the meaning of destruction.
God destroyed sin in the flesh.
What once held us in bondage was destroyed so that we might be set free!**

Why did God send His Own Son?

To where did God send His Own Son?

To whom did God send His Own Son?

What likeness did God's Son take on?

What did God's Son flesh become?

How can the requirement of the Law be fulfilled in us?

What is the requirement of the Law?

In whom will the requirement of the Law be fulfilled?

Who walks according to the flesh? (Context of **Romans 6-8**)

Who walks according to the Spirit? (Context of **Romans 6-8**)

POINT OF DEPTH

Here, the words translated “according to” mean down under, along, through, or under the control of. Take this meaning back and put it into the passage instead of “according to”.

What do those who are according to the flesh do?

What do those who are according to the Spirit do?

What is true of the mind set on the flesh?

What is true of the mind set on the Spirit?

What is the flesh’s relationship toward God?

What does the mind set on the flesh *not* do?

Is the mind set on the flesh even able to subject itself to the law of God?

What is true of those who are in the flesh?

Romans 8:9-11

What needs to be true in order to not be in the flesh?

What is true if you are in the Spirit?

What needs to be true then, if you are in the Spirit?

What is true of anyone who does not have the Spirit of Christ?

If Christ is in you, what is true of your spirit?

Even though Christ is in you, what is true of your body?

How is it that anyone can be righteous? (Remember **Romans 3:21-5.**)

What promise is stated?

Who raised Jesus from the dead?

What is true if His Spirit dwells in you?

How will He give life to your mortal body?

Romans 8:12-17

What does Paul say the result is?

What are we *not* under obligation to?

1.

2.

What is true if you are living according to the flesh?

What are you doing if you are living according to the Spirit?

What is true if you, by the Spirit, are putting to death the deeds of the body?

To Whom, then, are you under obligation?

Who are the sons of God?

What is true about the sons of God?

If you are being led by the Spirit, are you a son of God?

If you are not being led by the Spirit, are you a son of God?

What have you not received?

What does a spirit of slavery lead to?

What have you received?

How are we able to cry out to our Father?

What does the spirit of adoption give?

What does “Abba” mean?

POINT OF DEPTH

What does the word Father mean?

The generator or male ancestor; the author of a family or society of people animated with the same spirit as himself; one who has infused his own spirit into others; who actuates and governs their minds.

**This definition tells us much of what a father does.
It also tells us much of what sons are.
If you are a son, then it is the Father who governs your mind.**

Of what does the Spirit testify?

What does our spirit testify?

POINT OF DEPTH

According to the Law, two witnesses are needed for validating the truth!

What is true if we are children of God?

From Whom is our inheritance coming?

With Whom will our inheritance be received?

What criteria proves that we are His children?

If you are a child of God, what will happen to you?

With Whom will you suffer?

What is the purpose of suffering with Him?

POINT OF DEPTH

**Joint-heirs: heirs that receive their inheritance *together*.
Both receive *all* of the inheritance.**

**All that the Father will give to His Son, Jesus, He will give to us as well!
As unbelievable as that sounds, we can believe it, because He said it.
Because He said it, we know it is true!**

POINT OF DEPTH

Matthew 16:24

Then Jesus said to His disciples, "If anyone wishes to come after Me, he must deny himself, and take up his cross and follow Me."

Luke 24:26

Was it not necessary for the Christ to suffer these things and to enter into His glory?

John 12:25

He who loves his life loses it, and he who hates his life in this world will keep it to life eternal.

John 12:26

If anyone serves Me, he must follow Me; and where I am, there My servant will be also; if anyone serves Me, the Father will honor him.

Acts 14:22

strengthening the souls of the disciples, encouraging them to continue in the faith, and saying, "Through many tribulations we must enter the kingdom of God.

II Corinthians 4:8-12

we are afflicted in every way, but not crushed; perplexed, but not despairing; persecuted, but not forsaken; struck down, but not destroyed; always carrying about in the body the dying of Jesus, so that the life of Jesus also may be manifested in our body. For we who live are constantly being delivered over to death for Jesus' sake, so that the life of Jesus also may be manifested in our mortal flesh. So death works in us, but life in you.

Philippians 1:29

For to you it has been granted for Christ's sake, not only to believe in Him, but also to suffer for His sake,

II Timothy 2:10-14

For this reason I endure all things for the sake of those who are chosen, so that they also may obtain the salvation which is in Christ Jesus and with it eternal glory. It is a trustworthy statement: For if we died with Him, we will also live with Him; If we endure, we will also reign with Him; If we deny Him, He also will deny us; If we are faithless, He remains faithful, for He cannot deny Himself. Remind them of these things, and solemnly charge them in the presence of God not to wrangle about words, which is useless and leads to the ruin of the hearers.

Romans 8:18-25

What two things cannot be compared?

Why not?

When do the sufferings happen?

When will the glory be revealed to us?

Does Paul remember this contrast when he is suffering?

How do you know?

Do you consider that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory that is to be revealed to us?

What waits for the revealing of the sons of God?

How does the anxious longing of the creation wait?

To what was the creation subjected?

Was it willing?

Why, then?

Who subjected the creation to futility?

Is the creation subjected in hope or without hope?

In hope of what?

To what is the creation a slave?

To what will the creation be set free?

What does the freedom of the glory of the children of God refer to?

What is contrasted with corruption?

What do we know is true now of creation?

1.

2.

What are the pains of childbirth?

Why is the whole creation groaning?

Why is the whole creation suffering the pains of childbirth?

What is going to happen?

Not only does the whole creation groans and suffer the pains of childbirth together until now, who else groans?

What do we have?

What is still to come to us?

What are we waiting for?

What will happen when our adoption as sons takes place?

What has been adopted as sons already? (**verse 15**)

What is yet to be adopted?

Have we been saved?

In what have we been saved?

What is not hope?

Does anyone hope for what they already see?

What is true if we hope for what we do not see?

What is it that we are hoping for that we do not yet see?

Romans 8:26-27

What do we have?

Who helps our weakness?

In what way does the Spirit help our weakness?

What do we not know how to do?

What does the Spirit do to help our weakness of not knowing how to pray?

With what does the Spirit intercede?

For what are the groanings too deep?

Who knows what the mind of the Spirit is?

Why?

According to what does the Spirit intercede for the saints?

Who searches the hearts?

Romans 8:28-30

What do we know that God does?

To whom does God cause all things to work together for good?

1.

2.

Who are those who love God?

What are those who are called according to His purpose?

What else did God do for those whom He foreknew?

What did God predestine those to become whom He foreknew?

Why did God predestine those whom He foreknew to become conformed to the image of His Son?

Who would be the firstborn?

Who would be the many brethren?

What else did God do for those whom He predestined to become conformed to the image of His Son?

What else did God do for those whom He called?

What did God do for those whom He justified?

Looking at **verses 28-30**, write out the order of the things God does for those who love Him.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

Look up the following words in a concordance and write out their meaning:

Foreknew

Predestined

Called

Justified

Glorified

Read **Romans 8:17-21**. Have we been glorified yet?

Yet **verse 30** is past tense. What does this mean?

How certain is it that we are to be glorified?

In the mind and economy of God, what has He already done?

Then, are we wise to hope for it?

Are you eagerly awaiting it?

Romans 8:31-39

Paul is about to finish the third segment of his letter to the Romans, and he is about to finish it with a grand finale! What shall we say to these things; these things that Paul has preached in the previous verses and chapters?

If God is for us, who is against us?

What did God do for us (those whom He foreknew)?

1.

2.

How is it possible that God, Who did not spare even His Own Son, but instead, delivered Him over for us all, would not freely give us all things?

May it never be! It is not possible! God surely will freely give us all things! He has already delivered His Own Son over to death for us!

Who will bring a charge against God's elect?

Why can no one bring a charge against God's elect?

Who can condemn anyone God has justified?

How is Christ Jesus identified?

1.

2.

3.

4.

Who raised Christ Jesus from the dead?

Where has God placed Christ Jesus?

What does Christ Jesus do for us there at the right hand of God?

Who will separate us from the love of Christ?

Can anyone separate us from the love of Christ?

Can anything separate us from the love of Christ?

Will tribulation separate us from the love of Christ?

Will distress separate us from the love of Christ?

Will persecution separate us from the love of Christ?

Will famine separate us from the love of Christ?

Will nakedness separate us from the love of Christ?

Will peril separate us from the love of Christ?

Will sword separate us from the love of Christ?

What has been written?

What happens to God's children all day long?

What are God's children considered to be?

For Whose sake are we put to death all day long, as sheep to be slaughtered?

What do the children of God do in tribulation, distress, persecution, famine, nakedness, peril and sword?

How do the children of God overwhelmingly conquer in these things?

Who has loved us?

Of what is Paul convinced?

What will not be able to separate us from the love of God?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

Where is the love of God for us?

Who is Jesus?

- 1.
- 2.

READ AND REASON

Read John 17 and pay careful attention to the prayer of our High Priest; Jesus Christ, the Lord.

Do you hear Him interceding for you?

Do you understand His great love for you?

ROMANS - The LETTER

Chapter Nine

READ AND OBSERVE

Read through **Romans 9** and mark every reference to God, the Father, with a red triangle.

Read through **Romans 9** and mark every reference to God, the Son, with a red cross.

Read through **Romans 9** and mark every reference to God, the Holy Spirit, with a red cloud.

Read through **Romans 9** and mark every reference to God's glory, honor to God, truth of God, His Name proclaimed, etc. with a yellow box highlighted in purple.

Read through **Romans 9** and mark every reference to gospel, including pronouns, with a purple circle.

Read through **Romans 9** and mark every reference to salvation, including pronouns, with a purple box filled in with pink.

Read through **Romans 9** and mark every reference to faith with a blue capital "F".

Read through **Romans 9** and mark every reference to righteousness with a blue capital "R+" and every reference to unrighteousness with a blue capital "R-".

Read through **Romans 9** and mark every reference to the Jews, including pronouns, with a blue Star of David.

Read through **Romans 9** and mark every reference to the Gentiles, Greeks, including pronouns, with a brown capital "G".

Read through **Romans 9** and mark every reference to time with a blue box. If the time phrase is referring to the last days or day, fill the box in with blue to differentiate it from a general time phrase.

Read through **Romans 9** and mark every term of conclusion (therefore, thus, so, etc.) with a pink capital "T".

Read through **Romans 9** and mark every comparison with a pink equal sign.

Read through **Romans 9** and divide the passage into the following segments. Mark and title these segments in your text using brackets in the margin.

1. Paul has unceasing grief in his heart for the Jews
2. Word of God has not failed – it is the children of the promise who are the children of God
3. God has mercy on whom He desires and God hardens whom He desires
4. God endured with much patience vessels of wrath to make known the riches of His glory on vessels of mercy
5. Only a remnant of Israel will be saved
6. Israel, did not pursue righteousness by faith

READ AND ANSWER

Romans 9:1-5

Paul starts a new segment in this chapter; a segment speaking the truth about the sovereignty of God in salvation. Man is responsible to respond to God, yes, but God rules over salvation in every way. Watch Paul lay out his doctrine piece by piece, proving it beyond a shadow of a doubt every step of the way.

Watch and listen.

Then believe what he says because he is saying what God is telling him to say. God is recording the gospel for us, chapter by chapter.

And remember, the power of God for salvation is in the gospel itself; therefore it is imperative for you to know it—both for the sake of your own salvation and for the salvation of anyone whom you would give the gospel to. The power of God for salvation is not in a false gospel; it is only in the true gospel.

What does Paul have in his heart?

- 1.
- 2.

How earnest and heartfelt does he wish his readers to know he is?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

What, if it were possible, could he wish to happen to himself?

For whose sake could Paul wish this?

- 1.
- 2.

Who are Paul's brethren, his kinsmen according to the flesh?

What belongs to the Israelites?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

7.

8.

From whom did the Christ come?

Who is over all?

Who is God blessed forever?

What is most certainly true? (Amen means “truly, truly”.)

POINT OF DEPTH

You might have to do a little cross-referencing if you do not already know the answers to the questions below. Either way, carefully think through and answer each question.

From whom did the Israelites come?

What adoption as sons belongs to the Israelites?

What is the glory that belongs to the Israelites?

What are the Covenants that belong to the Israelites?

What is the giving of the Law?

What is the temple service?

What are the promises that belong to the Israelites?

Who are the fathers of the Israelites?

Romans 9:6-13

Has the Word of God failed? (May it never be!)

Why does Paul affirm that the Word of God has not failed? Failed in what way?

Is everyone who is descended from Israel a true Israelite?

Is everyone a child of God who is a descendant of Abraham?

Was Ishmael a true descendant? (**Genesis 21:12**)

Is it the children of the flesh who are children of God?

Who are regarded as descendants?

What was the promise?

POINT OF CONNECTION

Romans 2:28-29

For he is not a Jew who is one outwardly, nor is circumcision that which is outward in the flesh. But he is a Jew who is one inwardly; and circumcision is that which is of the heart, by the Spirit, not by the letter; and his praise is not from men, but from God.

Philippians 3:3

for we are the true circumcision, who worship in the Spirit of God and glory in Christ Jesus and put no confidence in the flesh,

After using the example of Ishmael, Paul moves on to another example—Esau. By whom did Rebekah conceive twins?

Was Isaac or Ishmael the son of promise?

Were all of Isaac's sons true descendants (children of promise)?

What was said to Rebekah?

When God said this to Rebekah, were the twins born?

If the twins were not born yet, could they have done anything good or bad?

Was God's choice made because of anyone's works?

How was God's choice made?

Why was God's choice made in this way?

Who was the older son of Isaac?

Who was the younger twin son of Isaac?

Normally, the older son is the privileged one; in this case, who was it?

What was written down by Malachi, the prophet of God?

Who did God love?

Who did God hate?

Did God love Jacob because of anything good he had done?

Did God hate Esau because of anything bad he had done?

Did God love Jacob and hate Esau so that *His purpose* according to *His choice* would stand?

Romans 9:14-18

What does Paul know his readers are thinking?

Is there any injustice with God? (May it never be!)

What did God say to Moses?

1.

2.

What is the conclusion, then?

Does God's choice depend on the man who wills (who decides for himself)?

Does God's choice depend on the man who runs (who tries hard)?

Upon Whom does the choice depend?

What does God have?

What does the Scripture say to Pharaoh?

Who raised up Pharaoh to his exalted position over Egypt?

Why did God raise up Pharaoh?

1.

2.

What did God demonstrate in Pharaoh?

What was proclaimed?

Where was God's Name proclaimed?

What is demonstrated by the Scriptures that verify what Paul is saying?

1.

2.

On whom does God have mercy?

Whom does God harden?

Romans 9:19-26

Paul again knows what his readers are thinking. *(In teaching Romans, I have seen the truthfulness of the accuracy of Paul (through God) over and over again. The Romans were not the only ones who deliberated this blasphemous thought.)* What does Paul say the readers would ask him?

What reason would they give that God should not find fault with anyone?

What are they saying? Whose fault are they saying it is if someone does not receive the favor of God?

Before he even listens to their question, Paul asks a pointed one of his own; what is it?

POINT OF DEPTH

**Are you “man”? Do you answer back to God?
Do you question God’s sovereignty over salvation?
You must stop!
You were made from dust and you were made by God.
You are simply a molded thing.
You have no right or ability to criticize your Molder!**

**God is the Creator!
You are just His creation.**

**Men have, for thousands of years, have forgotten the glorious majesty of God,
and instead tried to glorify their own measly status.
Dirt doesn’t get to glory in itself!**

**Soon, men will meet their Maker!
And it will not be the haughty and arrogant who are delivered from His wrath!**

Does the potter have all rights over the clay?

Can the potter make a vessel for honorable use and another for common use?

Can he even make them out of the same lump of clay?

If a potter has all rights over his clay, then does not God, the Creator, have all rights over His creation?

Was God willing to demonstrate His wrath?

Was God willing to make His power known?

What if, instead of demonstrating His wrath and making His power known, He decided to endure (with much patience) vessels of wrath prepared for destruction? Would God have that right? What if He did just that? Would you have any say in it at all?

Who prepared the vessels of wrath?

What were they prepared for?

What is a vessel of wrath?

Why is it with much patience that God endures vessels of wrath?

When He sends His wrath upon a vessel designed for just that, and destroys it, what is demonstrated?

When He sends His wrath upon a vessel designed for wrath, and destroys it, what is made known?

Did God do just that?

Why did He do so?

Who prepared vessels of mercy?

Why did God prepare vessels of mercy?

What are vessels of mercy?

When did God prepare His vessels of mercy for His glory?

Who are God's vessels of mercy?

From where did God call us?

1.

2.

What does God say in Hosea?

Who will be called, “My people”?

Who will be called, “Beloved”?

What else will they be called?

Where will they be called, “Sons of the Living God”?

Who are these people?

Romans 9:27-29

What does Isaiah cry out?

What will the number of the sons of Israel be likened to?

Even though the physical descendants of Israel will be like the sand of the sea, how many will be saved?

What will be executed on the earth? Read **Isaiah 10:23** for more understanding.

How will this destruction come about?

1.

2.

What did Isaiah foretell?

What happened to Sodom and Gomorrah?

Why did Israel not become like Sodom and Gomorrah?

Who is in control of the destruction?

Who is in control of saving the posterity?

Romans 9:30-33

What is Paul's conclusion?

What did Gentiles attain?

Did they pursue righteousness through works?

What righteousness did they attain?

What did Israel not attain?

How did they pursue righteousness?

Why did Israel not attain righteousness?

How did Israel pursue righteousness?

What did Israel stumble over?

What Scripture does Paul quote?

What was laid in Zion?

1.

2.

Who laid the stone of stumbling and the rock of offense in Zion?

Is the stone a stone? Is the rock a rock? How do you know?

Who will not be disappointed?

Who is the Stone? Who is the Rock?

READ AND REASON

Are you having trouble believing what you are seeing in these chapters of Romans? It is very clear, though, isn't it?

Why do you think some people, even if you do not, have trouble accepting the sovereignty of God in salvation?

I often wonder if it is because they have so much at stake. Not just themselves, but their family and their friends.

And yet, if they will not believe that salvation comes only through faith in Jesus Christ and only to the one upon whom God has mercy, they have stumbled over the Stumbling Stone; the Rock has become an offense.

ROMANS - The LETTER

Chapter Ten

READ AND OBSERVE

Read through **Romans 10** and mark every reference to God, the Father, with a red triangle.

Read through **Romans 10** and mark every reference to God, the Son, with a red cross.

Read through **Romans 10** and mark every reference to God, the Holy Spirit, with a red cloud.

Read through **Romans 10** and mark every reference to gospel, including pronouns, with a purple circle.

Read through **Romans 10** and mark every reference to salvation, including pronouns, with a purple box filled in with pink.

Read through **Romans 10** and mark every reference to faith with a blue capital "F".

Read through **Romans 10** and mark every reference to believe with a blue capital "B".

Read through **Romans 10** and mark every reference to righteousness with a blue capital "R+" and every reference to unrighteousness with a blue capital "R-".

Read through **Romans 10** and mark every reference to the Jews, including pronouns, with a blue Star of David.

Read through **Romans 10** and mark every reference to the Gentiles, Greeks, including pronouns, with a brown capital "G".

Read through **Romans 10** and mark every contrast with a pink forward slash.

Read through **Romans 10** and divide the passage into the following segments. Mark and title these segments in your text using brackets in the margin.

1. Paul's desire and prayer to God is for the salvation of Israel.
2. Righteousness by faith speaks
3. Report of good news sent
4. Did not all heed the good news
5. They definitely heard and they definitely knew, but they were disobedient and obstinate

READ AND ANSWER

Romans 10:1-4

What is Paul's heart desire?

What prayer does Paul offer to God?

Who is "them"?

What does Paul know they have?

Israel has a zeal for God, but what is lacking in her zeal?

What did Israel not know about?

What did Jews seek to establish themselves?

What did they not subject themselves to?

What does Christ become to everyone who believes?

Romans 10:5-13

What does Moses write?

In contrast to righteousness based on law, what does the righteousness based on faith say?

Why are you not to say in your heart, “Who will ascend into heaven?”

Why are you not to say in your heart, “Who will descend into the abyss?”

What should you say? What does the righteousness based on faith say?

What is the Word that is near?

POINT OF CONNECTION

Deuteronomy 30:11-14

For this commandment which I command you today is not too difficult for you, nor is it out of reach. It is not in heaven, that you should say, ‘Who will go up to heaven for us to get it for us and make us hear it, that we may observe it?’ Nor is it beyond the sea, that you should say, ‘Who will cross the sea for us to get it for us and make us hear it, that we may observe it?’ But the word is very near you, in your mouth and in your heart, that you may observe it.

What is the Word of faith that Paul is preaching?

What must be confessed about Jesus?

What must be believed about Jesus?

From what will you be saved? (Remember **Romans 1.**)

With what does a person believe?

What does belief result in?

With what does a person confess?

What does confession result in?

What does the Scripture say?

Is there a distinction between the Jew and the Greek?

Is the Lord of the Jew also the Lord of the Greek?

Is the Lord the Lord of all?

What does the Lord give to those who call on Him?

What is the quantity of the riches for those who call on Him?

Who will be saved?

What does it mean to call on the Name of the Lord?

POINT OF DEPTH

Think for a minute with me.

Imagine you are standing in the middle of an interstate, with traffic flying by you. Suddenly you see a semi-truck, only a few yards away, barreling right toward you.

**You have a decision to make.
Will you try to run for safety yourself?
Or will you call on the Name of the Lord to save you?**

**Will you put your life in the hands of the Lord alone?
Or will you try to save yourself?**

The highway is your earthly life.
The speed of the traffic is time quickly running by.
The truck is God's wrath, hurtling rapidly toward you.
Running for safety yourself would be your own effort to be righteous.
Calling on His Name while still standing there, trusting Him alone, is faith.

That is calling on the Name of the Lord!
Believing in your heart that He will save you—
Confessing with your mouth that you believe!

There truly is only one way to be saved from the wrath of God—
and that is to trust in Christ alone for your salvation.

I pray you will take it...

Romans 10:14-15

Can someone call on the Name of the Lord if they do not believe in Him? (*Think of the illustration of the approaching truck. If you did not believe in Him, you could not call on Him to save you.*)

Can someone believe in the Lord if they have not heard about Him?

Can someone hear about the Lord if no one preaches the truth to them?

Can someone preach the gospel if they are not sent by the Lord, Himself?

What is written?

Why are the feet of those who bring good news of good things beautiful?

Surely they must be beautiful to the one whom God is calling...

Surely they must be beautiful to God, Who has sent them...

Romans 10:16-17

Did everyone who heard the good news heed it?

What does Isaiah say?

Where does faith come from?

Hearing what?

Romans 10:18-21

Paul, once again, anticipates the questions in his readers' minds. What are they?

1.

2.

Has Israel not heard the good news? Is that why she is pursuing righteousness apart from faith?

Paul says, "Indeed, Israel has heard the good news!" He then quotes **Psalm 19:4** to show that Israel has heard. What does it say?

Paul asks the second question his readers are thinking. Has Israel not known the truth of salvation?

Paul quotes Moses and Isaiah to answer this one. What did Moses say that answers this question? (He is referring to the Gentiles.)

Paul says that Isaiah is very bold in what he says. Write out what Paul quotes. (Once again, it is the Gentiles that are referred to.)

In contrast to the Gentiles acceptance of the Gospel, what does God say is the response of Israel to His good news?

How does God describe Israel?

1.

2.

How long has God given them the truth of the Gospel?

READ AND REASON

The Word of God!

What good news!

What good things it speaks of!

Take heed to it!

For by it, you may be saved!

The Word of God!

The power of God for salvation is in the Gospel!

Heed the Gospel that you might be saved!

Write out Romans 1:16 below. Memorize it and hide it deep in your heart.

ROMANS - The LETTER

Chapter Eleven

READ AND OBSERVE

Read through **Romans 11** and mark every reference to God, the Father, with a red triangle.

Read through **Romans 11** and mark every reference to God, the Son, with a red cross.

Read through **Romans 11** and mark every reference to God, the Holy Spirit, with a red cloud.

Read through **Romans 11** and mark every reference to gospel, including pronouns, with a purple circle.

Read through **Romans 11** and mark every reference to salvation, including pronouns, with a purple box filled in with pink.

Read through **Romans 11** and mark every reference to faith with a blue capital "F".

Read through **Romans 11** and mark every reference to believe with a blue capital "B".

Read through **Romans 11** and mark every reference to righteousness with a blue capital "R+" and every reference to unrighteousness with a blue capital "R-".

Read through **Romans 11** and mark every reference to the Jews, including pronouns, with a blue Star of David.

Read through **Romans 11** and mark every reference to the Gentiles, Greeks, including pronouns, with a brown capital "G".

Read through **Romans 11** and mark every contrast with a pink forward slash.

Read through **Romans 11** and divide the passage into the following segments. Mark and title these segments in your text using brackets in the margin.

1. God has not rejected His people
2. Israel was seeking righteousness; those who were chosen obtained it, and the rest were hardened
3. Fulfillment of the Jews
4. Gentiles—do not be arrogant! The root supports you!
5. Partial hardening has happened to Israel until the fullness of the Gentiles has come in; then all Israel will be saved
6. God's ways are glorious!

READ AND ANSWER

Romans 11:1-6

God's people did not all heed the report of good news—righteousness by faith. They stumbled over the stumbling stone—their very own Messiah! Did God reject His people for their rejection? (May it never be!)

What credentials does Paul give for himself?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

God has not rejected His people—He foreknew them. And those whom He foreknew, He also predestined, called, justified and glorified! No, God has not rejected His people! Paul uses an example from the life of Elijah. He reminds his readers of the time that Elijah pleaded with God against Israel. What did Elijah say?

What does Elijah say Israel has done?

- 1.
- 2.

Elijah thinks he alone is left of the prophets. What does he say the rest of the Israelites are doing?

How does God answer him?

How many men has God kept for Himself?

Did those seven thousand bow the knee to Baal?

How does Paul compare those seven thousand to Israel in Paul's time?

How many are left?

Who are those who are left?

Paul says those who are left are the ones God has chosen and graciously spared. What does Paul teach about grace?

Could the remnant have been chosen on the basis of their works?

Why not?

Romans 11:7-10

What is Israel seeking?

Has Israel obtained righteousness?

Who obtained righteousness?

On what basis did God choose them?

What happened to the rest of Israel?

On what basis did God harden them?

Who hardened them?

What was written about the hardening of Israel?

What was Israel given?

What is a spirit of stupor?

Who gave Israel a spirit of stupor?

In their “state of unconsciousness” what was true of their eyes?

In their dazed dream-like state, what was true of their ears?

How long has Israel been in a spirit of stupor?

Paul quotes David. Write it out below.

Their “table” is the Law. Now read over what you have written, inserting Law for table. What did the Law become for Israel?

1.

2.

3.

4.

Why did the Law become these things to Israel?

What did God do to their eyes?

What did they refuse, that their backs would be bent forever under their own self-imposed burden?

Romans 11:11-16

The Law became a stumbling block to them, yet did they stumble so as to fall down completely, never to be able to stand again?

What did their transgression bring to the Gentiles?

What will the Gentiles having salvation bring about in Israel?

What did their transgression become for the world?

What did their failure become for the Gentiles?

What was their transgression? What was their failure?

POINT OF DEPTH

Luke 19:41-44

When He approached Jerusalem, He saw the city and wept over it, saying, "If you had known in this day, even you, the things which make for peace! But now they have been hidden from your eyes. For the days will come upon you when your enemies will throw up a barricade against you, and surround you and hem you in on every side, and they will level you to the ground and your children within you, and they will not leave in you one stone upon another, because you did not recognize the time of your visitation."

What will be much more riches than their transgression or failure was?

To whom was Paul speaking?

To whom was Paul an apostle?

Why was Paul telling the Gentiles all this information?

What did he hope to do to his fellow countrymen?

What did he hope would be the result of the Jews' jealousy?

What did the Jews' rejection of the Truth mean for the rest of the world?

What will the Jews' acceptance of the Truth mean?

If the first (whole) batch of dough is holy, what is the smaller lump that comes from that first piece?

If the roots of a plant are holy, what are the branches of that plant?

Who is the dough, or the roots?

Who is the smaller lump, or the branches?

Romans 11:17-24

Paul continues with his example of the roots of a plant and its branches. He says, "What if some of the branches were broken off?" Who are the branches that were broken off? (Context!)

Paul addresses the Gentiles, and calls them a wild olive tree. What does he say took place with them?

Among whom were the Gentiles grafted?

What did the grafted in branches of the wild olive tree become?

Who was the rich root of the olive tree?

With whom did the Gentiles become partakers?

What does Paul warn the Gentiles against?

Who are the branches the Gentiles are not to be arrogant toward?

If any of them have become arrogant, what are they to remember?

What should the remembrance of the fact that the Jewish roots actually support the Gentile branches (and not the other way around) do for those who are arrogant?

What will some of Paul's Gentile readers arrogantly think?

Although Paul agrees with the fact of what they are thinking, he reminds them of an important difference. Why were Jews broken off from the roots of the olive tree?

Why do Gentiles stay grafted into the olive tree?

What advice does Paul give his Gentile listeners?

What should they fear?

Did God spare the natural branches (the Jews) from being broken off because of unbelief?

Then will God spare the wild branches?

Why not?

What are the Gentile readers to behold?

1.

2.

Who received the severity of God?

Who received the kindness of God?

What must those who received the kindness of God continue to stay in?

If they do not continue in the kindness of God (His gracious choice), what will happen to them?

What is true about the Jews who do not believe? What if they do not continue in their unbelief?

What is God able to do?

What is true of the Gentiles? From what were they cut off?

What were they grafted into?

What is that contrary to?

Then how much more will the natural branches be grafted into their own olive tree?

Romans 11:25-32

What does Paul want his brethren to be informed about?

If they are uninformed about this mystery, what will they become?

What is the mystery?

How long will the partial hardening of Israel be in effect?

What is the fullness of the Gentiles?

What will happen with the fullness of the Gentiles has come in?

By the way, come in to what?

What did Isaiah write?

Who will come from Zion?

Where is this Zion?

Who will remove ungodliness from Jacob?

Who is Jacob?

What Covenant has God made with Israel?

How will they be saved?

From the standpoint of the gospel, who are the Jews?

For whose sake are the Jews enemies?

Whose enemies? (Think carefully.)

From the standpoint of God's choice, who are the Jews?

For whose sake are the Jews beloved?

To Whom are they beloved?

Who are the fathers?

Why?

1.

2.

What are the gifts of God referred to here?

What is the calling of God?

Who was once disobedient to God?

Even though the Gentiles were disobedient, what were they shown?

Because of whose disobedience were the Gentiles shown mercy?

The Jews have been disobedient, and because of the mercy shown to the Gentiles, what also may the Jews now be shown?

Who is shut up in their disobedience?

Who has shut them up in their disobedience?

Why has He shut all up in disobedience?

Romans 11:33-36

Paul bursts forth into exclamation because of the glorious truths he has just presented to the Romans. He cannot contain himself, because he is experiencing the rapture of his soul as he, once more himself, believes the very gospel he preaches!

How deep are the riches of the wisdom of God?

How deep are the riches of the knowledge of God?

How searchable are God's judgments?

How fathomable are God's ways?

Who has ever known the mind of the Lord?

Who has ever become the Lord's counselor?

Has anyone ever given to God first, so that God owed him something?

What is from God?

What is through God?

What is to God?

What belongs to God?

For how long?

Amen!

READ AND REASON

Ask God to read this to you so that you may truly hear His voice.

Isaiah 45:18-25

***For thus says the Lord, Who created the heavens
(He is the God who formed the earth and made it,
He established it and did not create it a waste place,
But formed it to be inhabited),
“I am the Lord, and there is none else.
I have not spoken in secret, in some dark land;
I did not say to the offspring of Jacob, ‘Seek Me in a waste place’;
I, the Lord, speak righteousness,
Declaring things that are upright.
Gather yourselves and come;
Draw near together, you fugitives of the nations;
They have no knowledge,
Who carry about their wooden idol
And pray to a god who cannot save.
Declare and set forth your case;
Indeed, let them consult together.
Who has announced this from of old?
Who has long since declared it?
Is it not I, the Lord?
And there is no other God besides Me,
A righteous God and a Savior;
There is none except Me.
Turn to Me and be saved, all the ends of the earth;
For I am God, and there is no other.
I have sworn by Myself,
The word has gone forth from My mouth in righteousness
And will not turn back,
That to Me every knee will bow,
every tongue will swear allegiance.
They will say of Me, ‘Only in the Lord are righteousness and strength.’
Men will come to Him,***

***And all who were angry at Him will be put to shame.
In the Lord all the offspring of Israel
Will be justified and will glory.”***

Listen... Do you hear Paul once again?

***“I say then, God has not rejected His people, has He?
May it never be!”***

ROMANS - The LETTER

Chapter Twelve

READ AND OBSERVE

Read through **Romans 12** and mark every reference to God, the Father, with a red triangle.

Read through **Romans 12** and mark every reference to God, the Son, with a red cross.

Read through **Romans 12** and mark every reference to God, the Holy Spirit, with a red cloud.

Read through **Romans 12** and mark every reference to grace, gifts, including pronouns with a red box highlighted in pink.

Read through **Romans 12** and mark every reference to one another with a blue circle.

Read through **Romans 12** and mark every reference “do not”, “never” and all synonyms with an orange circle.

Read through **Romans 12** and mark every term of conclusion (therefore, thus, so, etc.) with a pink capital “T”.

Read through **Romans 12** and mark every comparison with a pink equal sign.

Read through **Romans 12** and mark every contrast with a pink forward slash.

Read through **Romans 12** and divide the passage into the following segments. Mark and title these segments in your text using brackets in the margin.

1. Therefore present your bodies as living and holy sacrifice to God, and renew your mind
2. Many members, in one body in Christ, have gifts that differ
3. Be devoted to one another in brotherly love
4. As far as it depends on you, be at peace with all men

READ AND ANSWER

Romans 12:1-3

Paul is heading into the final segment of the book of Romans. He has shown to all who would listen their need for salvation. He showed them the way of salvation, and the truth about the life of those who are saved. He left us in the last segment with our hearts lifted near heaven, exulting in our great and gracious God and His sovereignty over salvation! Now we are about to hear what must be true about our service if we are truly saved. May we all be exhorted to excel still more.

What does Paul urge his readers to do?

He starts out with “therefore”. Why?

What mercies has God shown? (Remember, God has mercy on whom He desires, and He hardens whom He desires. **Romans 9:18**)

What is your spiritual service of worship?

What would make your body acceptable to God as a sacrifice?

1.

2.

What are you not to be?

Are you conformed to this world?

What are you to be?

How will you be transformed?

What will the renewing of your mind prove?

How is the will of God described?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

In the light of His mercies, what are the two things you must turn over to God's control?

POINT OF DEPTH

**One type of sacrifice dealt with reconciliation with God.
Its purpose was to take care of sin.**

**Another type, the one Paul is referring to, was a sacrifice of consecration.
Its purpose was a commitment to not sin!**

Romans 12:3-8

What does Paul say to the believers in Rome?

Through what does Paul give his exhortation?

How are they not to think?

How are they to think?

What is sound judgment?

What has God allotted to each believer?

Does everyone have the same measure of faith?

In your body, how many members do you have?

Do all the members in your body have the same function? (I.e. does your eye have the same function as your leg?)

To what does Paul compare the human body?

Of what is the body of Christ made up?

What are the “many”?

1.

2.

How are believers individually members of one another?

What do we have in common?

What do each of us have?

Do we all have the same gifts?

How do our gifts differ?

Because we have different gifts, what are we to do?

List the examples of some of the different gifts:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

If someone has the gift of prophecy, how is he to exercise that gift?

How are you to exercise the gift of service?

How are you to exercise the gift of teaching?

How are you to exercise the gift of exhortation?

How are you to exercise the gift of giving?

How are you to exercise the gift of leading?

How are you to exercise the gift of showing mercy?

POINT OF CONNECTION

I Peter 4:10

**As each one has received a special gift,
employ it in serving one another as good stewards of the manifold grace of God.**

Romans 12:9-13

What must your love not include?

What is to be your response to evil?

To what are you to cling?

To whom are you to be devoted?

How are you to show devotion?

To whom are you to give preference?

How are you to give preference?

Who does the “one another” include?

As those who have presented their bodies a living and holy sacrifice, acceptable to God,
What else does Paul exhort them to do?

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

Romans 12:14-21

What are you to do if someone persecutes you?

What are you not to do if someone persecutes you?

What are you to do at the side of of those who rejoice?

What are you to do right along with those who weep?

How are you to consider yourself in comparison to other believers?

What are you not to be?

To what are you to accommodate yourself?

What are you not to be in your own estimation?

What are you never to do?

What are you to respect?

If it is possible, what are you to do?

How hard are you to try to be at peace with all men?

What are you never to do?

What, instead are you to do?

What does it mean to leave room for the wrath of God?

What Scripture does Paul quote?

To Whom belongs vengeance?

Can you be certain that God will take vengeance?

Rather than trying to take vengeance yourself (which is a judicial term and belongs to God, the Judge, alone) what are you to do?

What are you to do if your enemy is hungry?

What are you to do if your enemy is thirsty?

Why are you to feed your enemy if he is hungry and give your enemy a drink if he is thirsty?

What are you not to be overcome with?

What are you to overcome, instead?

How are you to overcome evil?

READ AND REASON

Romans 12:20-21

But if your enemy is hungry, feed him, and if he is thirsty, give him a drink; for in so doing you will heap burning coals on his head. Do not be overcome by evil, but overcome evil with good.

Read and reason through the two passages printed out below. Ask God to show you what He is saying in Romans 12:20-21. Scripture never contradicts Scripture. The Word is Truth and the Spirit is Truth. The Spirit will never contradict the Word.

Proverbs 25:21-22

*If your enemy is hungry, give him food to eat;
And if he is thirsty, give him water to drink;
For you will heap burning coals on his head,
And the Lord will reward you.*

In ancient times, fire was a necessity to live. Fire provided warmth, when needed, and was used to prepare food necessary for life.

Not only were people without modern amenities like our furnaces, stoves and ovens in earlier times, they were also without even the most basic of our conveniences, like matches. If you were without a live coal to keep your fire going, you would need to receive one from your neighbor.

God said to not be overcome by evil, but to overcome evil with good. To heap burning coals on someone's head could be a good thing. It meant you would be giving him an abundant supply of his most basic need.

Psalm 140

*For the choir director. A Psalm of David.
Rescue me, O Lord, from evil men;
Preserve me from violent men who devise evil things in their hearts;
They continually stir up wars.
They sharpen their tongues as a serpent;
Poison of a viper is under their lips.
Selah.*

*Keep me, O Lord, from the hands of the wicked;
Preserve me from violent men who have purposed to trip up my feet.
The proud have hidden a trap for me, and cords;
They have spread a net by the wayside; they have set snares for me.
Selah.*

*I said to the Lord,
"You are my God;
Give ear, O Lord, to the voice of my supplications.
O God the Lord, the strength of my salvation,
You have covered my head in the day of battle.
Do not grant, O Lord, the desires of the wicked;
Do not promote his evil device, that they not be exalted."*

Selah.

***As for the head of those who surround me,
May the mischief of their lips cover them.
May burning coals fall upon them;
May they be cast into the fire,
Into deep pits from which they cannot rise.
May a slanderer not be established in the earth;
May evil hunt the violent man speedily.
I know that the Lord will maintain the cause of the afflicted
And justice for the poor.
Surely the righteous will give thanks to Your name;
The upright will dwell in Your presence.***

Perhaps you are wondering if you know which, if either, of these two passages Paul is referring to. Even if you do not know for sure, what can you know? What is plain and main? What is clear and repeated? Ask God to show you so that you may obey His every command.

ROMANS - The LETTER

Chapter Thirteen

READ AND OBSERVE

Read through **Romans 13** and mark every reference to God, the Father, with a red triangle.

Read through **Romans 13** and mark every reference to God, the Son, with a red cross.

Read through **Romans 13** and mark every reference to God, the Holy Spirit, with a red cloud.

Read through **Romans 13** and mark every reference to authority, including pronouns, with a black box.

Read through **Romans 13** and mark every reference to wrath with two downward red arrows.

Read through **Romans 13** and mark every reference to neighbor, including pronouns, with a green house.

Read through **Romans 13** and mark every reference to the Law with a brown set of "tablets". (sort of a large rounded "m" with an underline)

Read through **Romans 13** and mark every reference to time with a blue box. If the time phrase is referring to the last days or day, fill the box in with blue to differentiate it from a general time phrase.

Read through **Romans 13** and mark every term of conclusion (therefore, thus, so, etc.) with a pink capital "T".

Read through **Romans 13** and mark every contrast with a pink forward slash.

Read through **Romans 13** and divide the passage into the following segments. Mark and title these segments in your text using brackets in the margin.

1. Be subject to the governing authorities

2. Love fulfills the Law
3. Lay aside deeds of darkness, put on armor of light; night is almost gone, the Day is near

READ AND OBSERVE

Romans 13:1-7

Romans 12 dealt with our behavior toward other individuals, both saved and unsaved. **Romans 13** begins with our behavior toward authorities and then returns to the responsibility we have toward our neighbor. The chapter ends with a strong motivating factor to walk righteously.

Who is to be in subjection to the governing authorities?

Are Christians exempt?

Why not?

What is true about authority?

1.

2.

What is true of every person who resists authority?

What is true of every person who opposes the ordinance of God?

If you behave properly, do you need to be afraid of rulers?

If you are evil, should you be afraid of rulers?

Do you want to be free from the fear of authorities?

What do you need to do if you want to be free from the fear of authorities?

In fact, what will happen if you do good?

Why?

The word minister means servant. What is God's servant?

As God's servants, what do rulers do for you?

However, if you are evil, what should you be?

Why should you be afraid? What will be used?

Why do the governing authorities bear the sword?

What is the governing authority, a minister of God?

What does the avenger bring on the one who practices evil?

Why then, is it necessary to be in subjection?

1.

2.

What is the purpose of paying taxes?

What do rulers devote themselves to do?

What are you to give to the various governing authorities?

1.

2.

3.

4.

Does God say our taxes are due to the governing authorities?

Have you ever grumbled about paying taxes? Do you need to adjust your thinking? Be transformed by the renewing of your mind—do God's will. Line your thinking up to the Word of God.

Romans 13:8-10

Are you to owe anything to one another?

What are you to owe?

What is true of the person who loves his neighbor?

How can you sum up the commandments to not commit adultery, to not murder, to not steal, and to not covet?

How are all the commandments summed up?

What does love not do to a neighbor?

What is Paul's conclusion?

What fulfills the Law?

Romans 13:11-14

What is Paul referring to when he says, "Do this"? What is "this"?

Why should you love one another? In fact, why should you do everything Paul has exhorted you to do in **chapters 12 and 13**?

If you know the time, what time do you know it to be?

What is nearer than when we first believed?

What does it mean that it is the hour to awaken from sleep?

What is almost gone?

What is near?

In the light of the truth of the time, what exhortations are given?

1.

2.

How are we to behave?

What does it mean to walk as if it were in the day?

What is not done in the day?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

How can you make sure you behave properly as in the day?

- 1.
- 2.

POINT OF CONNECTION

Galatians 3:27

For all of you who were baptized into Christ have clothed yourselves with Christ.

Ephesians 4:24

and put on the new self, which in the likeness of God has been created in righteousness and holiness of the truth.

Colossians 3:10-12

and have put on the new self who is being renewed to a true knowledge according to the image of the One who created him— a renewal in which there is no distinction between Greek and Jew, circumcised and uncircumcised, barbarian, Scythian, slave and freeman, but Christ is all, and in all. So, as those who have been chosen of God, holy and beloved, put on a heart of compassion, kindness, humility, gentleness and patience;

READ AND REASON

You are to put on the Lord Jesus Christ and make no provision for the flesh in regard to its lusts. What does your flesh lust for? Have you made provision for it?

Remember, Romans 12:1 urged you to present your bodies a living and holy sacrifice, acceptable to God, as your reasonable service of worship.

What do you need to do if you are going to take away all provisions for your flesh? Be practical and write out what you need to do. And then do it; the night is almost gone, and the day is nearer to you than when you first believed!

ROMANS - The LETTER

Chapter Fourteen

READ AND OBSERVE

Read through **Romans 14** and mark every reference to God, the Father, with a red triangle.

Read through **Romans 14** and mark every reference to God, the Son, with a red cross.

Read through **Romans 14** and mark every reference to God, the Holy Spirit, with a red cloud.

Read through **Romans 14** and mark every reference to faith with a blue capital "F".

Read through **Romans 14** and mark every reference to righteousness with a blue capital "R+".

Read through **Romans 14** and mark every reference to eating, or food, along with synonyms, with a green box.

Read through **Romans 14** and mark every reference to time with a blue box. If the time phrase is referring to the last days or day, fill the box in with blue to differentiate it from a general time phrase.

Read through **Romans 14** and mark every term of conclusion (therefore, thus, so, etc.) with a pink capital "T".

Read through **Romans 14** and mark every contrast with a pink forward slash.

Read through **Romans 14** and divide the passage into the following segments. Mark and title these segments in your text using brackets in the margin.

1. Accept the one who is weak in faith
2. Regarding days and foods
3. Don't judge your brother
4. Don't put stumbling block in brother's way

READ AND ANSWER

Romans 14:1-4

Who are you to accept?

What should your motive *not* be?

What two examples of types of faith are contrasted?

1.

2.

POINT OF DEPTH

The Jewish Law prohibited eating certain foods.

Those who had faith in Christ Jesus were released from the Law, because they had died to that by which they were bound. Romans 7:1-6

What is the person who has faith to eat all things *not* to do?

What is the person who does not eat all things *not* to do?

Why not?

Who has God accepted?

Who judges a servant?

Can you judge a servant of someone else?

Will God's servant stand or fall?

Why?

Romans 14:5-9

What is contrasted in **verse 5**?

Why would some regard one day above another? (**Romans 7:1-6**)

Why would some regard every day alike? (**Romans 7:1-6**)

What must both have in common?

Of what are they both to be fully convinced?

What is true of the one who observes one day above another?

What is true of the one who eats all things?

For what does he give thanks to God?

What is true of the one who does not eat all things?

For what does he give thanks to God?

Who does not live for himself?

Why not?

Who does not die for himself?

Why not?

If we are saved, alive in Christ, for Whom do we live?

If we are saved and we die, for Whom do we die?

If we are saved, what is true whether we live or die?

Why are we the Lord's?

To what end did Christ die and then live again?

1.

2.

Romans 14:10-12

In regards to what subject would a person judge his brother?

For what reason would a person regard his brother with contempt?

For what reason should you not judge your brother, or regard him with contempt?

What is written?

Whose knees shall bow to the Lord?

Whose tongues will give praise to God?

Who will cause this to happen?

When the Lord says, “As I live” He is swearing by Himself. How certain is it that every knee will bow to God?

How certain is it that every tongue will give praise to God, confessing the very truth about God?

What will each of us do?

What account will you give of yourself to God?

Will you be able to give Him a slanted version of yourself?

Why not?

Before what will you give an account of yourself?

Romans 14:13-23

Knowing that you will have to give an account of yourself, what should you stop doing?

Rather than judging one another, what should you determine to do?

1.

2.

In the context, what would put an obstacle or stumbling block in a brother's way?

1.

2.

What does Paul know? Of what is Paul convinced?

How does Paul know this? How is Paul convinced of this?

Is anything unclean in and of itself?

If someone thinks a certain food is unclean, what becomes true for that person?

If you hurt your brother because of food, what is true?

What are you not to do with food?

Who is he for whom Christ died?

What is “a good thing”?

What are you not to let the good thing be spoken of?

What is the Kingdom of God *not*?

1.

2.

What *is* the Kingdom of God?

1.

2.

3.

What can be found in the Holy Spirit?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

In what way can you serve Christ?

If you do serve Christ in this way, what is true?

- 1.
- 2.

Since this is true, what are we to pursue?

- 1.
- 2.

What are you not to tear down for the sake of food?

What is true about all foods?

What is true about any foods in which the person eats and gives offense?

In context, how would that happen?

If your brother might stumble over your actions, what should you do?

- 1.

2.

3.

What faith do you have? (**Romans 14:2**)

What are you to do with the faith that you have regarding food?

How may you be blessed?

How may you be condemned?

How can you eat from faith?

What is not eating from faith?

How is sin defined in regards to eating?

POINT OF CONNECTION

**Is sin defined in this same way in regards to everything you do?
James 1:5-8; 4:17**

READ AND REASON

What is the theme of Romans 14?

Do you see how this chapter applies to you?

ROMANS - The LETTER

Chapter Fifteen

READ AND OBSERVE

Read through **Romans 15** and mark every reference to God, the Father, with a red triangle.

Read through **Romans 15** and mark every reference to God, the Son, with a red cross.

Read through **Romans 15** and mark every reference to God, the Holy Spirit, with a red cloud.

Read through **Romans 15** and mark every reference to gospel, including pronouns, with a purple circle.

Read through **Romans 15** and mark every reference to God's glory, honor to God, truth of God, etc. with a yellow box highlighted in purple.

Read through **Romans 15** and mark every reference to circumcision with a red "x". Put a red circle around the red "x" if it is referring to uncircumcision.

Read through **Romans 15** and mark every reference to the Jews, including pronouns, with a blue Star of David.

Read through **Romans 15** and mark every reference to the Gentiles, Greeks, including pronouns, with a brown capital "G".

Read through **Romans 15** and mark every reference to time with a blue box. If the time phrase is referring to the last days or day, fill the box in with blue to differentiate it from a general time phrase.

Read through **Romans 15** and mark every term of conclusion (therefore, thus, so, etc.) with a pink capital "T".

Read through **Romans 15** and divide the passage into the following segments. Mark and title these segments in your text using brackets in the margin.

1. Please your neighbor for his edification to glorify God
2. Accept one another (Jew and Gentile) to glorify God
3. Paul wrote boldly as minister to the Gentiles
4. Paul hopes to see the Romans in person
5. Paul asks for prayers for himself

READ AND ANSWER

Romans 15:1-6

What are those who are strong to do?

1.

2.

Who are those without strength?

Who are we to please?

Why are we to please our neighbor? What is the intent?

1.

2.

Did Christ please Himself?

What is written?

What fell on Christ?

Who was reproached?

Who reproached?

What was written in earlier times?

Why was it written?

What instruction do they give us?

How may we have hope?

1.

2.

What is synonymous with the encouragement of the Scriptures?

What does God give?

1.

2.

What does Paul pray for God to grant?

How can you be of the same mind with one another?

If you are of the same mind with one another according to Christ Jesus, what may you do?

Who does “one another” refer to?

What will you do with one accord?

What will you do with one voice?

Who will be glorified?

Romans 14:7-13

Why are you to accept one another?

Who is to accept one another?

1.

2.

Who has accepted us?

What has Christ’s acceptance of us resulted in?

What has Christ become?

To whom has Christ become a servant?

On what behalf has Christ become a servant to the Gentiles?

Why has Christ become a servant to the Gentiles?

1.

2.

For what are the Gentiles to glorify God?

What is written (**II Samuel 22:50; Psalm 18:49**)?

Who will give praise to God among the Gentiles?

Who will sing to God's Name?

What else is written (**Deuteronomy 32:43**)?

What are the Gentiles to do?

Who are God's people?

What else is written (**Psalm 117:1**)?

Who is to praise the LORD?

1.

2.

What does Isaiah say?

What shall the root of Jesse arise to do?

What will the Gentiles do?

What does Paul pray for God to do?

1.

2.

How does Paul refer to God?

What is the result of being filled with all joy and peace in believing?

How will you abound in hope?

Romans 14:14-21

Concerning the brethren in Rome, of what is Paul convinced?

1.

2.

3.

Although Paul is convinced of the ability of the Romans to admonish one another, what has Paul done in his letter?

With what attitude did Paul write to the Romans?

Why has Paul written to the Romans very boldly on some points?

Some points of what?

Why does he want to remind them again?

What was given to Paul?

From Whom did Paul receive his grace?

What was grace given to Paul to be?

A minister of Whom?

A minister to whom?

As what did Paul minister?

Paul was ministering as a priest using the gospel of God. What was his offering?

By using the gospel of God, what did Paul's offering become?

Why was Paul's offering of the Gentiles acceptable to God?

Did Paul boast?

In what did Paul boast?

Where did Paul find this reason for boasting in things pertaining to God?

Will Paul speak about just anything at all?

What is Paul's speaking limited to?

What things had Christ accomplished in Paul?

What was the result?

How did the Gentiles show their obedience?

1.

2.

In what power had Paul preached the gospel of Christ?

1.

2.

Where had Paul fully preached the gospel of Christ?

1.

2.

Where did Paul aspire to preach the gospel?

Why didn't Paul aspire to preach the gospel where Christ was already named?

What is written (**Isaiah 52:15**)?

Was Paul fulfilling Scripture by not aspiring to preach the gospel where Christ was already named?

What would be given to the ones who had no news of Christ?

What would be given to the one who had not heard of Christ?

Romans 14:22-29

Why had Paul been prevented from coming to the Romans?

What did Paul hope to finally do?

Why did Paul hope he might soon see the Romans?

1.

2.

When did Paul hope he might see the Romans?

What did Paul hope the Romans would do for him on his way to Spain?

How long did Paul hope to stay with the Romans?

What did Paul want to enjoy?

What must Paul do first?

Why was Paul going to Jerusalem?

Who was Paul serving?

What did Macedonia and Achaia do?

Are Macedonia and Achaia Jewish or Gentile?

How do you know?

Why were Macedonia and Achaia pleased to make a contribution for the poor among the saints in Jerusalem?

What did Macedonia and Achaia share in?

Whose spiritual things?

What are the Gentiles indebted to do?

Where was Paul going to go?

What was Paul going to do in Jerusalem?

What was the Gentile fruit?

What seal was Paul going to put on their fruit?

Where was Paul going to go after Jerusalem?

Of what was Paul assured?

Do you know that where you go, you are going in the fullness of the blessing of Christ?

Romans 14:30-33

What does Paul urge the brethren in Rome to do?

By Whose Name does Paul urge the Romans to pray for him?

How does Paul want the brethren in Rome to pray for him?

What does Paul want the brethren in Rome to pray for him?

1.

2.

3.

What, evidently, is happening to Paul in Judea?

Who is persecuting Paul in Judea?

How does Paul want his service for Jerusalem to be seen by the saints?

What service is Paul going to do for Jerusalem?

With what emotion does Paul want to come to Rome?

What does Paul want to find at Rome?

By Whose direction does Paul want to come to Rome?

What does Paul pray for the brethren at Rome?

Amen.

POINT OF DEPTH

What do Romans 1:5; 15:18; and 16:26 have in common?

Romans 1:5
through whom we have received grace and apostleship to bring about the obedience of faith among all the Gentiles for His name's sake,

Romans 15:18
For I will not presume to speak of anything except what Christ has accomplished through me, resulting in the obedience of the Gentiles by word and deed,

Romans 16:26
but now is manifested, and by the Scriptures of the prophets, according to the commandment of the eternal God, has been made known to all the nations, leading to obedience of faith;

What is the obedience of faith?

Can that be said of you?

READ AND REASON

In this chapter of Romans you will find the purpose Paul had in writing his letter. What was Paul's purpose? Write it out below.

ROMANS - The LETTER

Chapter Sixteen

READ AND OBSERVE

Read through **Romans 16** and mark every reference to God, the Father, with a red triangle.

Read through **Romans 16** and mark every reference to God, the Son, with a red cross.

Read through **Romans 16** and mark every reference to God, the Holy Spirit, with a red cloud.

Read through **Romans 16** and mark every reference to “in the Lord” or “in Christ”, or any synonymous phrase with a red arrow coming down from above.

Read through **Romans 16** and mark every reference to gospel, including pronouns, with a purple circle.

Read through **Romans 16** and mark every reference to obedience by highlighting it with green.

Read through **Romans 16** and mark every reference to God’s glory, honor to God, truth of God, etc. with a yellow box highlighted in purple.

Read through **Romans 16** and mark every reference to time with a blue box. If the time phrase is referring to the last days or day, fill the box in with blue to differentiate it from a general time phrase.

Read through **Romans 16** and mark every term of conclusion (therefore, thus, so, etc.) with a pink capital “T”.

Read through **Romans 16** and divide the passage into the following segments. Mark and title these segments in your text using brackets in the margin.

1. Commendation for Phoebe, and greetings to others
2. Warning: Be wise in what is good and innocent in what is evil
3. Fellow workers send greetings
4. Tertius, who wrote the letter, greets them in the Lord
5. Others send greetings
6. Glory to God through Jesus Christ!

READ AND ANSWER

Romans 16:1-2

Who is Phoebe?

What is Paul's commendation regarding her?

1.

2.

Where does Phoebe live?

To where is Phoebe traveling?

What is Phoebe's reputation?

1.

2.

Romans 16:3-16

Who are Prisca and Aquila?

What have they done?

Who is thankful for them?

What is in their house?

Who is Epaenetus?

How does Paul feel about him?

What has Mary done?

Who are Andronicus and Junias?

1.

2.

3.

4.

Who is Ampliatus?

Who is Urbanus?

Who is Stachys?

Who is Apelles?

What is true about Aristobulus?

Who is Herodion?

What is true about those of the household of Narcissus?

Who are Tryphaena and Tryphosa?

Who is Persis?

1.

2.

What do you know about Rufus?

1.

2.

What do you know about Rufus' mother?

Who are Asyncritus, Phlegon, Hermes, Patrobas, Hermas?

Who is with them?

Who are Philologus and Julia, Nereus and his sister, and Olympas?

Who is with them?

Who are the Romans to greet with a holy kiss?

What is a holy kiss?

Who greets the saints at Rome?

Although Paul has never been to the church at Rome, what is obvious about who he knows?

How could Paul have met all these people before? Do some cross-referencing to find out.

Romans 16:17-20

What does Paul urge the brethren?

Who are they to keep their eye on?

1.

2.

How do they cause dissensions and hindrances?

What teaching have the Romans learned?

What are the saints at Rome to do in regards to those who cause dissensions and hindrances?

What does Paul call such men?

Are they slaves of the Lord Christ?

Of what are they slaves?

What sort of speech do they have?

1.

2.

What do they do by their speech?

Whose hearts do they deceive?

What warning is Paul giving?

If the brethren in Rome keep their eyes on those who cause dissensions and hindrances, will there be as many unsuspecting hearts?

What has reached to all?

Why is Paul rejoicing over the saints at Rome?

Even though Paul is rejoicing over the saints at Rome, what exhortations does he give them?

1.

2.

What will the God of peace soon do for the Romans?

What blessing is to be with the Romans?

Romans 16:21

Who greets the saints in Rome?

1.

2.

3.

4.

What is Timothy?

What are Lucius, Jason and Sosipater?

Romans 16:22

Who has written the letter for Paul?

Was Tertius a believer?

How do you know?

Romans 16:23-24

Who else greets the saints at Rome?

1.

2.

3.

4.

Who is Gaius?

Who is Erastus?

Who is Quartus?

What blessing does Paul give the saints at Rome?

Is Paul certain that the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ would be with them all?

How do you know?

Romans 16:25-27

Paul ends with a glorious and magnificent benediction. What does Paul proclaim God is able to do?

What will God use to establish the Romans?

1.

2.

3.

What has been revealed?

How long has the mystery been kept secret?

What is the mystery?

What has happened to the mystery?

What did God use in the gospel of Paul and the preaching of Jesus Christ in order to establish the Romans?

What is according to the commandment of the eternal God?

What has been made known to all the nations?

What leads to the obedience of faith?

What forever belongs to the only wise God?

How does the only wise God receive glory?

Amen.

POINT OF DEPTH

Why is God called the only wise God in the final verse of Romans?

What is He able to do?

What does He use to do it?

READ AND REASON

Go through this chapter and mark every reference to work, hard work, servant, etc., including pronouns.

Paul has just ended the final segment of Romans in which he delivers to them his gospel of the life of service of those who are believers.

What is true about you?

Are you known as a servant of the Lord Christ?

Do you work hard in the Lord?

