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ROMANS

THE GOSPEL OF GRACE

CHAPTER ONE

The purpose of this course is to teach the basic doctrines of the Book of Romans. This book is an important foundation for the message of grace that was revealed through the Apostle Paul. Some of the basic doctrines are: the righteous judgment of God, redemption through the death of Christ, justification by faith without works, and deliverance from the bondage of sin. You will also find helpful instructions on how to live the Christian life.

Before beginning each lesson, pray that the Holy Spirit will help you understand each portion of Scripture you are studying, and how it may be applied to your daily life. Read the Book of Romans straight through as often as possible while doing this course to become better acquainted with the scope of the book. Pay special attention to the chapter on which you are currently working. Read each question carefully using the given Scripture reference to find your answer. When answering a question, use your own words as much as possible. If you have any questions or comments related to Romans or one of the lessons, please feel free to write them down.

May your study of the Book of Romans lead you to a greater understanding of the Bible and into a closer relationship with our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ.

INTRODUCTION

AUTHOR: The Apostle Paul

PLACE OF WRITING: Probably from the Greek city of Corinth on Paul's third missionary journey.

DATE OF WRITING: About 57-58 AD, some 20 years after Paul had become a Christian.

THEME OF ROMANS: The theme of Romans is the *gospel of grace*. The word *gospel* means *good news*. What better news could there be than that God sent His only Son, Jesus Christ, into the world to save mankind from the penalty of sin? Though Christ came to fulfill the promises God made to Israel throughout Old Testament history, the Jews rejected their Messiah. Their denial opened the door for the gospel of grace to be proclaimed among the Gentiles. The gospel which Paul preached is the good news that we are made just and accounted righteous before God by faith in Jesus Christ, his death on the cross for our sins, and his resurrection from the dead.

Please read Romans 1:16-17 and 1 Corinthians 15:1-4. _____Check.

PURPOSE OF LETTER: Romans was written to establish believers in the faith. It more fully explains the gospel of grace to those who have already accepted Christ. It shows how they were saved and how they should live the Christian life. Please read the entire book of Romans. _____Check.

Please memorize the following verse and be prepared to write it out at the end of this lesson.

“For I am not ashamed of the gospel, for it is the power of God for salvation to everyone who believes, to the Jew first and also to the Greek (Rom. 1:16 – NASB 1995).”

GOD’S RIGHTEOUSNESS NEEDED (Chapters 1-3)

Read Romans 1:1-32 and answer the following questions.

1. In the first verse Paul is identified as the author of Romans. For what purpose does he say he was called?
_____ For what was he set apart? _____

 2. (v. 3) The gospel is about whom? _____
 3. (v. 4) What demonstration of power proved Jesus is the Son of God? _____
 4. (v. 7) To whom is Paul writing? _____
 5. (v. 8) For what was Paul very thankful? _____

 6. (vv. 9-13) What was Paul hoping to do? _____
Why? _____

 7. (v. 15) What was Paul ready to do? _____
 8. (v. 16) Why was Paul not ashamed to preach the gospel? _____

 9. What two things are revealed in the gospel?
(v. 17) the _____ of God (v. 18) the _____ of God
 10. (v. 17) How are we saved? by _____ How are we to live? by _____
 11. (v. 18) What is God angry about? _____
- Note:** Two conclusions can be made by observing creation: first, that God exists and second, that He is powerful. While this knowledge is insufficient to save a person, it should be enough to cause him to seek God. However, instead of seeking God, man suppresses the truth and denies God the Creator.
12. (vv. 19-20) Will God excuse people who do not know the scriptures? _____
Give a reason for answering as you did. _____

13. (v. 21) List four problems with the character of unsaved people.
1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____

14. (v. 22) What does God call people who take pride in their own wisdom? _____

15. (v. 25) What two things did sinful men do? _____
and _____

16. Because men chose to live without God, God gave them up to do as they please. Note carefully though the result of lives lived apart from God.

(v. 24) God gave them over to _____

(v. 26) God gave them over to _____

(v. 28) God gave them over to a _____

Note: The Bible makes it clear that God did not create men and women as homosexuals. Homosexuality is the result of man's fallen sinful nature. Verses 26-27 show the sinfulness of homosexuality and God's judgment for it. (See also Leviticus 18:22-24.)

17. (vv. 29-31) List at least ten sins of mankind.
1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. _____
 6. _____
 7. _____
 8. _____
 9. _____
 10. _____

18. (v. 32) What do people who practice such things deserve? _____

19. Do men deserve God's wrath (punishment) for their evil deeds? _____

Though we have sinned against God, we will discover in Romans 5 that Christ died for our sins so that we may be forgiven and saved from God's wrath and judgment. Romans 1:16 speaks of this salvation through Christ. Please write out verse 16 from memory.

CHAPTER TWO

Chapter one exposed the sin of mankind and their rejection of the God of creation. In this chapter you will look at those who are self-righteous. These are people who try to justify themselves while judging the sins of others, yet are themselves guilty and in need of salvation.

1. (v. 1) Hypocrites who condemn others for their sins face what problem? _____

2. (v. 2) God's judgment is based on _____ and is against _____

Note: God alone knows a man's heart and will judge honestly.

3. (v. 4) The patience and goodness of God should lead men to what? _____

4. (v. 5) What awaits people who have hardness of heart and despise God's goodness? _____

5. (v. 6) One day God will repay each person according to what? _____

6. (v. 7) What is given to those who persist in doing good, seek for glory, honor, and immortality? _____

7. (vv. 8-9) What comes upon those who do not obey the truth, but follow evil? _____

Note: Paul is not teaching here that a man is saved by his good works. If he were, he would be contradicting his teaching of "justification by faith" in Chapters 3 and 4. All Paul is showing at this point is a general principle that God rewards good and punishes evil. God will reward good people with eternal life if there are any who are truly good. Romans 3:10-12 makes it clear that there is no one who qualifies. In laying this foundation, Paul establishes the utter hopelessness of man and his absolute need for God's mercy and grace.

8. (v. 11) Though a person might think of himself as superior to others, what does scripture say about this? _____

9. In verses 12-15 the Law is mentioned. This refers to the commandments given to Moses in the Old Testament, as in Exodus 20.

a. Will those without the Law (the Gentiles) be judged by the Law? Yes _____ No _____

b. Will those who had the Law (the Jews) be judged by it? Yes _____ No _____

10. (v. 15) Why are the Gentiles, who did not have the Law, not excused from knowing right and wrong? _____

11. (v. 16) God will judge the secrets of men through _____ according to _____.

Note: The gospel Paul preached tells of salvation through Christ. It also warns those who disobey the truth and love unrighteousness. Men are judged not only for their immoral deeds, but for the greater sin of rejecting Christ.

12. In verses 17-29, Paul addresses the religious Jew who trusts in law-keeping. What four things did the religious Jew claim about himself?

- (v. 17-18) 1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

13. (vv. 19-20) List four things in which the religious Jew was confident.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

14. (Matt. 23:28-29) What did Jesus call this type of person? _____

15. (v. 23) How do those who boast in the Law dishonor God? _____

16. (v. 24) What effect did this have on God's name? _____

STOP! In the following verse, the Jewish ceremony of circumcision is mentioned. Circumcision was an outward sign of God's covenant with Abraham and Israel. Read about this in Genesis 17:5-14. _____ Check.

17. (v. 25) Did circumcision, or any other ritual, profit the Jew if he broke the Law? _____

18. (v. 28) What does Paul say about a Jew who is only outwardly a Jew? _____

19. What does Paul say about a Jew's circumcision? _____

20. (v. 29) What does this verse tell us of spiritual circumcision? _____

In summing up this portion of scripture, we can say that the Jew under the Law will perish the same as the Gentiles without the Law because all have sinned (Romans 3:23).

Write out Romans 2:11, which is the key verse of this chapter. _____

Take time now to memorize this verse. It will help you to remember the important lesson Paul was teaching.

CHAPTER THREE

This chapter teaches more about mankind's sinful condition. It does not matter whether one is a Jew or a Gentile, a good moral person or someone who is highly religious. All have sinned and are therefore condemned under the Law of sin and death. The latter section of this chapter reveals how we may be delivered from the condemnation of the Law. It teaches us that we may be redeemed and justified (counted righteous) through the death of Christ.

1. What advantage did the Jew have? (vv. 1-2) _____

2. (vv. 3-6) Discuss Israel's unbelief and disobedience to the word of God in contrast to the truthfulness and faithfulness of God.

In vv. 5 and 6, if man's unrighteousness brings out (in contrast) the righteousness of God, would God be wrong in judging mankind? _____

Note: The word *faith* in the King James Version should be translated "*faithfulness*."

3. (vv. 7-8) These verses say that man's lie will cause God's truthfulness to enhance his glory. What did some wrongfully accuse Paul of saying? _____

4. (v. 9) What did Paul prove, that is also in Romans 1 and 2? _____

5. (vv. 10-11) These verses are quoted from Psalm 14. Name the three things said of mankind in these verses.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

6. (vv. 14-18) List five results of sin in these verses.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

7. (v. 19) Why was the Old Testament Law given? _____

8. (v. 20) Will anyone be found justified (found righteous) by keeping the Law? _____

9. (vv. 21-22) Paul begins to introduce God's way of righteousness without the Law. The righteousness of God here is in the person of the Lord Jesus Christ who, by his death in our place, has met every demand of the Law. Using your own words where does this righteousness come from?

10. (v. 23) A person must understand the truth of this verse before he will turn to Christ. Using your own words tell us what this truth is. _____

11. (v. 24) Explain this verse in your own words. _____

Note: *Redemption* means to set free by paying a price, to be bought back from the slave market of sin.

12. (vv. 25-26) In v. 25 we find the word "*propitiation*" in some translations. This word is translated "*mercy seat*" in Hebrews 9:5, and refers to the place in the Old Testament where blood was offered for sin (see Leviticus 16:14-16). The Lord Jesus Christ became the sacrifice for man's sin. Therefore God is declared to be righteous in the forgiveness (remission) of sins. In v. 26, who does God justify?

13. (v. 27) What does this verse say about boasting? Use your own words. _____

14. (v. 28) What is the conclusion of this verse? Use your own words. _____

15. (v. 30) How will God justify the circumcision (Israel) and the uncircumcision (Gentiles)? _____

CHAPTER FOUR

This chapter is a very important illustration of God's principle of justification by faith. Paul uses Abraham and David as examples to show that even those in the Old Testament were saved by faith, apart from any merit of their own. Please memorize Romans 4:5 and be prepared to write it out at the end of this lesson.

1. (v. 1-2) Did Abraham's works justify him before God? _____

2. (v. 3) What do the scriptures say about Abraham's belief in God (he believed what God promised him)?
(See Genesis 15:6). _____.
3. (v. 4) The one who works for his salvation thinks to put God in debt to him. So for him salvation is not
a _____ .
4. (v. 5) This verse is one that every Christian should memorize. Please write out what this verse means to
you using your own words. _____

5. (v. 6) The King James Version uses the word "*impute*" and the NASB 1995 uses the word "*credit*". What
does God credit us with, while not looking at our works? Why?

6. (vv. 7-8) What is said of those whose sins are forgiven? _____

Note: In verses 9 through 12, the "*circumcision*" refers to the Jews, the "*uncircumcision*" refers to the Gentiles. The Jewish rite of circumcision was given to Abraham after he was justified by faith as a sign of his right standing before God (see Genesis 17:4-14). This occurred 14 years after God counted him righteous (Genesis 15: 6). Similarly, our position as believers in Christ is neither obtained nor made more secure by observing any ordinance or religious rite.

7. (v. 11) Is Abraham the father of all believers, whether circumcised or not? _____

8. (v. 12) Abraham is the spiritual father of those Jews who are not only Jews outwardly, but who also walk

Read Romans 4:13-25 _____ Check.

God promised Abraham that from his seed (descendants) would come forth a great nation (Israel) and that all the people of the earth would be blessed through it.

9. (v. 13) Did the promise of God come to Abraham through the Law or faith? _____
10. (v. 16) God's promise did not come by the Law but by faith so that God's grace could be shown to whom?

11. (v. 17) When Abraham was ninety-nine years old (see Gen 17:1) , yet without heirs, God made him a promise. What was this promise? _____

12. (v. 19) Why did this promise seem impossible? _____

13. (vv. 20-21) How did Abraham react to God’s word? _____

14. Read Genesis 21:1-3 _____ Check. Did God fulfill His promise? _____
15. (v. 22) What was the result of Abraham’s faith? _____
16. (v. 23) Is this righteousness imputed to us also? _____ Why? (v. 24) _____

17. Why was Christ delivered to death? (v. 25) _____
18. Why was He raised (or resurrected)? _____

The resurrection of Jesus Christ cannot be overemphasized, for the preaching of the Gospel is not complete without it. Christ’s resurrection from the dead proves that God was completely satisfied with His redemptive work for mankind. Nothing could or should be added to it. Let’s summarize Chapter 4.

Salvation is by God’s grace through man’s faith, by believing the Word of God.

Please write out verse 5 from memory.

Notice that God only justifies “*ungodly*” people. Have you ever considered yourself “*ungodly*”? Unless you do, you will never see your need for salvation. Will you pray this prayer with a believing heart?

“O Lord, make plain to me my sinful and ungodly nature, that I will turn to you and be made righteous by faith in Jesus Christ, who died for my sins and arose for my justification. Amen.”



CHAPTER FIVE

THE RESULTS OF JUSTIFICATION

This chapter teaches the basic truths of salvation. Several verses here may be used to lead a person to Christ. We also learn of spiritual blessings that are part of this great salvation. Read Romans 5.1-5 _____ Check.

1. (v. 1) What is the result of being justified by faith? _____ This peace was made by Christ through His blood on the cross. (Colossians 1:20) The hostility between God and the sinner has come to an end and a new relationship has begun as a result of faith in the crucified Christ.

2. (v. 2) What do we have access to through our faith in Jesus Christ? _____
What do we rejoice in? _____

3. (vv. 3 - 4) We glory in tribulation (suffering) knowing that tribulation results in what? _____

Triumph in Tribulation” is the watchword among growing Christians. As character in a child is developed through discipline and testing, even more does this apply in the Christian’s spiritual growth.

4. (v. 5) How does our hope in God not disappoint us? _____

This is the first mention of the Holy Spirit in Romans. He has a great work to do in the lives of believers, as we shall discover in the next few chapters. The righteousness which God has given, must now be experienced. The Holy Spirit is now living within us and showing His love through us.

5. (v. 6) What two things are true about our condition when Christ died for us? We were _____
and _____

6. (v. 8) How did God show his love for sinners? _____

7. (v. 9) How can we be saved from the wrath to come? _____

8. Throughout Chapter five, it can be seen that all that we have is because of Christ’s death and resurrection.

v. 10 Says that when we were _____ we were _____ by the death of His son, and we shall be saved by (or in) His life. We are justified before God because we are in Christ.

Note: The verses from 12 to 21 show the difference between the sin and death that came through Adam and the righteousness and life that came through Christ. We read of Adam’s disobedience in Genesis 2

and 3. Adam, as the head and representative of the human race, brought death and condemnation to the entire human family.

From that time on, all people have lived under the sentence of death, not because we have broken the Law God gave to Moses, discussed in vv. 13 and 14, but because we are Adam's descendants (in Adam). Only through our redemption in Christ do the descendants of Adam find grace and justification.

Below you are given the first part of verses 15 through 21. These illustrate the result of Adam's sin and disobedience. From the second part of each verse, write the result of Jesus Christ's obedience to the Father.

Example: (v. 15) Through Adam's offense many died. **The gift of God's grace, by one man, Jesus Christ, overflowed to the many.**

9. (v. 16) Judgment followed Adam's sin and brought condemnation. _____

10. (v. 17) By Adam's trespass death reigned. _____

11. (v. 18) The result of Adam's trespass was the condemnation of all men. _____

12. (v. 19) By Adam's disobedience many were made sinners. _____

13. (v. 20) The Law was added so that sin might increase. _____

14. (v. 21) Sin reigns in death. _____

Verse 21 sums up the benefits received from Christ. He bestows *grace*, *righteousness* and *eternal life* to all who believe. Are you living *in Adam* as a condemned sinner or *in Christ* fully forgiven and justified? If you have not, take a moment, in your own words to tell the Lord you would like to receive the gift of salvation.

“Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and you will be saved (Acts 16:31 – NASB 1995).”



CHAPTER SIX

DEAD TO SIN, ALIVE IN CHRIST

In this chapter the main theme is our union with Christ in his death, burial, and resurrection. When this truth is understood and believed, it gives us freedom from bondage to sin and to Law. It sets us free to serve God because we are thankful for what He has done for us. Please read Chapter 6. _____Check.

1. (v. 2) Because we are saved by grace (as revealed in chapter 5), the question is asked, “shall we continue in sin, that grace may abound.? Please use your own word. _____

Note: The word *baptize* means to be *placed into or to be identified with*. In Paul’s epistles (books or letters), a spiritual baptism is mentioned many times. He refers to the work of the Holy Spirit who baptizes (places) us into Christ. This baptism makes one a sharer in Christ’s death, burial and resurrection. We were baptized into His death. Paul could say, “I am crucified with Christ” (Galatians 2:20). So can we because having been baptized into Christ by the Holy Spirit, we are a part of Him, a member of His Body. His death was our death, His burial our burial, and His resurrection our resurrection.

2. Verse 3 states that all believers were baptized by the Holy Spirit into Christ. What else are they baptized into?

3. (Ephesians 4:5) “There is one _____, one _____, one _____.” This again is spiritual baptism, and is the great unifying factor of the Church, for it makes all believers ONE in Christ.

4. (Romans 6:4) We are buried with Christ through baptism into death. Why? _____

(As Paul said in Galatians 2:20, “I am crucified with Christ...”).

5. (v. 5) If we have been planted (placed/united) into the likeness of His death, we shall be also _____

6. (vv. 6-7) The term *our old man/self*’ refers to the old corrupt, sinful nature. God reckons (considers) this nature to be crucified with Christ. What is the result of this grace? _____

Verses 8 and 9 refer to Christ’s being raised from death. Colossians 2:12 says that we “are raised with him through faith in the power of God.”

7. (v. 8) If we are dead with Christ, will we also live with Christ? _____ yes _____ no

8. (v. 10) Christ died unto/to _____. He lives unto/to _____

9. (v. 11) We are also dead to _____, but alive to _____.
10. (v. 12) Because of these truths, what should we do about sin? Please answer in your own words.. _____

Note: The sin barrier that separated God and man has been removed through Calvary's cross (2 Corinthians 5:19). Only unbelief keeps man from being reconciled to God. Reconciliation is for all, but only those who have personally received Jesus Christ as Savior are truly saved. The ministry of reconciliation is given to all believers in this dispensation of grace to stand in Christ's place pleading with a lost world "Be ye reconciled to God." It is the one commission for today. Read 2 Corinthians 5:17-21.

Read Genesis 2:15-17, the account of Adam's disobedience, and Genesis Chapter 3. _____ Check. When Adam sinned, his nature became corrupt, and the entire human family inherited this corrupt nature. From that time on, all people have lived under sentence of death, not because they broke the Law God gave Moses, which came much later (see Romans 5:13-14), but because they are Adam's descendants. We are sinners because we are born sinners, not because we have sinned. Sinning does not make us sinners. It confirms that we are sinners.

11. (v. 13) We should not yield/offer our members (any part of our selves/body) as instruments of _____
 _____ but being alive/returned from the dead, we should yield/offer our members as instruments of _____.
12. (v. 14) Why will sin not have dominion/rule over you? _____
13. (vv. 16-22) The word *servants* means bond-servants or slaves. (v. 16) We are then slaves of the master whom we choose to obey, whether/either of _____ which leads to _____, or of _____ which leads to _____.
14. (v. 17) Paul is writing to those who were once slaves of sin. What do they do that made Paul thankful?

15. (v. 18) Being set free from the slavery of sin, they became _____
16. (v. 19) In the past we have yielded ourselves to uncleanness and iniquity/sin, but now we are told to yield/offer our members/bodies _____ leading to _____
17. Contrast the fruit (results) of sin in v. 21 with the fruit that results from serving God in v. 22.
 v. 21 What fruit comes from serving sin? _____
 v. 22 What fruit comes from serving God? _____
 v. 22 This verse sums up the benefits received from Christ. He bestows grace, righteousness, and eternal life on all who believe.
18. Verse 23 is one to memorize. How may we obtain eternal life? _____

CHAPTER SEVEN

FREEDOM FROM THE LAW

In this chapter we discover the failures of a justified man to attain holiness by trying to keep the Law after he had been saved by faith. Primarily, Paul is addressing Jewish Christians who had been under the Law of Moses before receiving Christ as Savior. Although Gentile believers were never under the Law, the principle could also apply to them.

Please read Chapter 7. _____ Check.

1. (v. 1) How long does the Law have dominion/authority over a man? _____
2. (v. 2) How long is a woman bound by Law to her husband? _____
3. (v. 3) Is she free to marry again if her husband dies? _____

In other words, she is FREE FROM THE LAW by the death of her husband. Death ends a relationship, setting one free to enter into a new relationship. Therefore, Paul concludes in verse 4 that we died to the Law through the body of Christ so that we belong to Him in a new relationship, He who was raised from the dead, rather than belonging to the Law.

4. (v. 4) Believers have died to the Law through Christ on the cross and are to be married (joined) to another. Who? _____

Note: Union with Christ brings forth fruitfulness in our lives.

Please read Galatians 5:22-23. _____ Check.

5. Name five of the fruits of the Spirit as shown in the life of the believer.
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. _____

Please read Galatians 5:19-21. _____ Check.

6. Name five works of the flesh.
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. _____

Note: The contrast of what sin in the flesh produces in the unsaved, and what the Holy Spirit produces in the believer.

7. (v. 6) Being now delivered from the Law, the Jewish believer was free to serve God in _____ and not in the _____, that is, in observing all the minute details of the Mosaic Law. Freedom in Christ will render greater service than being in bondage under the Law.

Holiness not by the Law. Read Romans 7:7-14. _____ Check. In this section Paul describes his earlier struggle as a converted Jew and his attempt to be holy by trying to keep the Law after he was saved by faith. Paul was not troubled about pardon from sin. He had shown in the preceding chapters that faith in Christ secured pardon.

8. (v. 7) In Romans 3:20 we learned that "...by the Law is the knowledge of sin"(KJV). By which commandment of the Law was Paul convicted? _____
9. (v. 9) Paul thought himself "alive" (not condemned) until he became aware of the Law. The Law revealed his sin, and he came under the penalty of death. So, in (v. 10), he found that the commandment, instead of giving life, actually did what? _____
10. (v. 12) What is said about the Law in this verse? _____

11. (v. 13) The last part of this verse gives an important purpose of the Law. What is the purpose? _____

The Law made sin more prominent by condemning it. Please Read Galatians 3:24-25. _____ Check.

12. (Gal. 3:23-24) We are told here what the purpose of the Law was. Explain, in your own words, what the Law was to do. _____

This is most important to see, for Paul did not understand this in his early Christian life, as he continues to relate in Romans 7. Paul tried to put himself back under the Law to attain holiness and failed. Note how Paul reacts when he becomes more aware of the demands of the Law.

THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE TWO NATURES OF THE BELIEVER.

Every true believer has two conflicting natures. The one is received by natural birth and is called the *flesh*. The other nature that we receive when we are born again is called the *spirit*.

Galatians 5:17 tells us "...the flesh sets its desire against the Spirit, and the Spirit against the flesh; for these are in opposition to one another, so that you may not do the things that you please." (NASB 1995). That is, you cannot sin without being convicted from within.

Please read Romans 7:15-25. _____ Check.

13. (vv. 15-17) Paul shows that the believer has conflict between the old nature and the new nature.
(v. 17) What causes Paul to do wrong (sin)? _____
14. (v. 18) Does Paul want to do good? _____
15. (v. 19) Can he find the strength to do it? _____
16. (v. 21) What "Law" is true about Paul? _____
17. (v. 22) What does the *inner man* delight in? _____
18. (v. 24) How does Paul describe himself? _____
19. (v. 25) How was he delivered from this struggle? _____
Note the words of praise "I thank God" when he discovers there is deliverance.

CHAPTER EIGHT

LIFE THROUGH THE SPIRIT

The eighth chapter is one of the most beloved chapters in the Bible. Here we find much of the teaching concerning the work of the Holy Spirit in the believer and for the believer. The latter part of the chapter, verses 29-39, teaches us the calling, position, and security we have in Christ.

The Holy Spirit in the Believer. Read Romans verse 8:1-18. _____ Check.

1. (v. 1) Who are they that have no condemnation? _____

As far as the believer is concerned, judgment is past. At Calvary, Christ bore the penalty of our sins. The believer's standing is secure because it rests entirely on Jesus Christ and His finished work.

2. (v. 2) From what law does the law of the Spirit free the believer? _____

Sin and death were brought into the world through Adam's trespass. Read again Romans 5:12-15.

3. (v. 3) This *Law* refers to the Law of Moses, or the Ten Commandments. Note that according to this verse the Law could not produce the obedience it demanded. Is it possible for sinful flesh to obey a Holy Law?

What the Law could not do, God did by _____

The word "flesh" used in verses 3 through 13 means our sinful nature. In verse 3 the Law could not make us righteous because the flesh was unable to obey it.

4. (v. 4a) Why did God condemn sin in the flesh? Please use your own words. _____

Note: That the righteousness of the Law is fulfilled *in* the believer, not *by* the believer. It is the Holy Spirit in the believer that fulfills the righteousness of the Law.

5. (v. 4b) The believer is one who does not _____

Walking according to the flesh is to reject the gift of salvation through Christ and to seek to establish righteousness by works.

Read Romans 8:5-8. _____ Check. In these verses we see a contrast between two ways of life: the fleshly (carnal or sinful nature) and the spiritual. To be "in the flesh" is to be governed, or controlled, by the desires of the flesh.

6. Verses 5 and 6 show a great contrast between those who set their minds on the flesh and those who set their minds on the Spirit. What are these contrasting results? Use your own words. _____

7. (vv. 7-8) Using your own words note three things said about the carnal mind. 1. _____
2. _____ 3. _____

8. (v. 9) The born-again believer is not controlled by the sinful nature, but _____
If a person does not have the Spirit, does he belong to God? _____

Read Romans 8:10-13. _____ Check.

9. (v. 10) If Christ is in you, your body is dead because of sin, yet _____

10. (v. 11) Who brings life? _____

The Holy Spirit quickens us (or makes us alive unto God) and gives us the power to overcome the flesh (sin). The Holy Spirit comes into our lives when we by faith receive Jesus Christ as our Savior. Read Ephesians 1:13-14. He himself seals us and becomes a guarantee of our REDEMPTION (that is, our being bought by God with the precious blood of Christ.) See 1 Peter 1.18-19. Our position in Christ is secure.

11. (vv. 12-14) What will happen if you live by the flesh? _____
What will happen if you live by the Spirit? Why? _____

Read Romans 8:15-17. _____ Check. **A New Position**

12. (v. 15) Who gives us assurance that we are children of God? _____
Note: "Abba" is a word like "daddy," used by a child to show complete trust.
13. (v. 16) What does the Holy Spirit do with our spirit? _____
14. (v. 17) We are heirs of God and co-heirs of Christ, and share His inheritance if we share His _____

Read Romans 8:18-25. _____ Check. **The Suffering Creation**

15. (v. 18) What are the sufferings of this present time not worthy to be compared to? _____

16. (vv. 19-23) These verses refer to the suffering of all creation (sometimes translated "creature") because of sin and death. What does v. 21 say about the future of creation? _____

17. (v. 23) We suffer (groan) also, as we wait for what? _____

18. (vv. 24-25) What does the word *hope* mean as it is used here? _____

The redemption of the body is the hope of the Christian. Hope anticipates and expects. Are you patiently waiting for this hope?

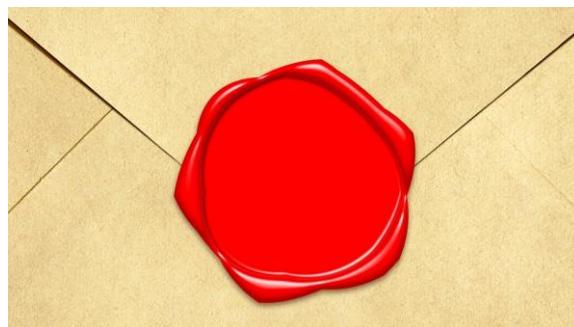
Read Romans 8:26-28. _____ Check. Answer the following statements True or False.

- 19. The Holy Spirit will help us in our weaknesses. _____
- 20. We know what we should pray for. _____
- 21. The Spirit prays or intercedes for us. _____
- 22. The Spirit prays for us according to the will of God . _____
- 23. God makes all things work together for good to those who love Him. _____
- 24. God had no purpose in calling (saving) us. _____

Read Romans 8:29-31. _____ Check.

- 25. (v. 29) Did God know us before we were born? _____
- 26. (v. 29) What is God’s purpose for our lives? _____

- 27. (v. 30) Since believers are foreknown and predestined by God, they are also
 - 1. _____
 - 2. _____
 - 3. _____
- 28. (v. 31) No wonder Paul says, “What shall we then say to these things?”
“If God is _____, who can be _____?”
- 29. (v. 32) He spared not _____ but gave Him up for us all.
- 30. (v. 32) He gives us graciously _____.
- 31. (v. 34) It is Christ that is _____.
- 32. (v. 37) We are more than _____
- 33. (vv. 38-39) Name five things that cannot separate us from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus.
 - 1. _____
 - 2. _____
 - 3. _____
 - 4. _____
 - 5. _____



CHAPTER NINE

GOD'S RIGHTEOUSNESS REJECTED BY ISRAEL

In this section of Romans, chapters 9-11, God is dealing directly with His chosen nation Israel, not with individual Jews or Gentiles. You may recall that in chapters two and three we learned that God had blessed the Jews in a special way by giving them the written Law of God (the Commandments), the oracles of God (the Old Testament) and direct revelation through the prophets. Yet God chose to set Israel aside as a nation because of her rejection of Christ as the promised Messiah.

During this present age, or dispensation of grace, God is saving Jews and Gentiles individually, apart from any covenant or promise. Chapter 9 demonstrates God's sovereignty, that is, His absolute freedom to do as He pleases. Read Romans 9:1-5. _____ Check.

1. (v. 2) How do we know that Paul was deeply burdened? _____

2. (v. 3-4a) For whom was he especially concerned? _____

3. List eight privileges God gave the Jews.

(v. 4) 1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

(v. 5) 7. _____

8. _____

4 Israel's greatest privilege was that through them _____ would come.

5. (v. 6) Is everyone who is born a Jew a true Israelite? _____

6. (v. 7) Is everyone a child of the promise who is a descendant of Abraham? _____

Note: Paul is comparing natural birth with spiritual birth.

(v. 8) Who are the children of God? _____

7. (v. 9) What promise did God make to Abraham and Sarah? _____

Read Genesis 17:15-21; 18:10-18; 25:21-26. _____ Check.

9. Who were the sons of Abraham?

From Gen. 16:1-16 _____

From Gen. 21:1-3 _____

From Gen. 21: 9-12 Through which son did God choose to fulfill His promise of blessing? _____

From Gen. 25: 21-26 Who were the sons of Isaac? _____

Read Romans 9:10-18. _____ Check.

10. Does God have the right to choose those through whom He will fulfill his purposes? _____

Which son of Isaac did God choose? _____

(This choosing at will is sometimes referred to as the DOCTRINE OF ELECTION.)

11. (v. 14) Is God unfair in his dealings with man? _____

(v. 15) Does God choose those on whom He will have mercy? _____

12. (v. 17) For what purpose did God raise up Pharaoh at the time of Moses? _____

Read Exodus 14:1-18. _____ Check.

13. (Exodus 14:4) Did God harden Pharaoh's heart? _____ (This is God's method of dealing with those who resist his will).

14. (Exodus 14:4) For what reason did He do this? _____

God can use evil to accomplish good, as evidenced in His dealings with Pharaoh.

Read Romans 9:19-24. _____ Check.

15. (v. 20) What question should we never ask God? _____

16. (v. 21) Since God is the Creator, does He have the authority to do with us as He pleases? _____

17. (vv. 22-23) Why does God endure with longsuffering (patience) the vessels of wrath (the objects of his anger)? _____

18. (v. 24) Who are the vessels of mercy (the objects of His mercy)? _____

Read Romans 9:25-29. _____ Check. **What the Prophets Foretold.**

In these four verses, Paul quotes from the prophets Hosea and Isaiah to show that the true children of God were those He called out of the nation of Israel.

19. (v. 27) How many of the nation of Israel will be saved? _____

Read and compare the following scriptures:

Romans 9:25 and Hosea 2:23

Romans 9:26 and Hosea 1:10

Romans 9:27-29 and Isaiah 10:22-23

These verses show how God fulfills His word, though it was prophesied hundreds of years in advance.

Read Romans 9:30-33. _____ Check.

20. (v. 30) Did the Gentiles pursue righteousness? _____

21. (v. 30) Did they attain it? _____

22. (v. 31) Did Israel pursue righteousness? _____

23. (v. 31) Did they attain it? _____

24. (v. 32a) Why not? _____

25. (v. 32b) How did Israel seek righteousness? _____

26. (v. 32b) What caused them to stumble? _____

27. (1 Corinthians 1:23; and also 1 Peter 2:4-8) Who was this stumbling stone? _____

SUMMARY

The Gentiles, while not seeking righteousness, recognized their lost condition, and turned to Christ for salvation. The Jews, as a nation, pursued righteousness on their own merit and rejected the Savior.

CHAPTER TEN

THE JEW IN THE PRESENT

In Romans 9 through 11, we have many references from the Old Testament Scriptures. Such references are called *proof texts*, and are used by Paul as positive authority for the spiritual truths he is proclaiming. Certain facts in the New Testament are often established by quoting a passage from the Old Testament. There are fifteen such references in Romans 10. Read Romans Chapter 10. _____ Check.

1. (v. 1) What was Paul's desire for Israel? _____

2. (v. 2) Though these people had religious zeal, what did they lack? _____

3. (v. 3b) Of what were they guilty? _____

Note: Man's attempt at righteousness can never satisfy God because God demands a perfect righteousness which man cannot produce. God Himself supplied this righteousness in the person of Christ. Read

1 Corinthians 1:30; 2 Corinthians 5:21; Romans 4:6. It becomes ours when we receive Christ as our Savior. We then have the same standing before God as Christ.

4. Write out verse 4 using your own words. _____

Please note that Christ is the end of the Law. “The Law leads up to Him who is the fulfillment of its types and in Him the purpose of the Law, which it was designed to accomplish, is fulfilled as the means of righteousness (right relationship to God) for everyone who trusts Him”(The Amplified New Testament).

Read Romans 10:5-10. _____ Check.

Take special note of the contrasts between righteousness of the Law and righteousness by faith.

5. (v. 5) What did the righteousness of God require? _____
(Romans 3:10) Was man able to keep that Law? _____
6. (vv. 6-8) These verses are based on a passage from Deuteronomy 30:12-14, where Moses said that God’s Word was not far away or out of reach. Paul applies this principle to the gospel of Christ.
(v. 8) According to this verse in what three places is the Word found?
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Read Romans 10:9-11. _____ Check.

7. (v. 9) What then must we do to be saved? Use your own words. _____

Note: The word *confess* here means to acknowledge something as true. It does not mean that a person has to confess his beliefs before men in order to be saved, as that would be a legal requirement, or work. **Our confession is not by our physical lips any more than our belief is in our physical heart. We are under grace. Eventually believers do confess their faith by their words and their lives because they are thankful for their salvation.**

8. (v. 11) What do you think is the meaning of this verse? _____

Read Romans 10:12-21. _____ Check.

9. (v. 12) There is no difference between the Jew and the Greek (Gentile). Why _____

10. (v. 13) This verse is also a quote from the Old Testament (Joel 2:32). What does God promise in this verse? _____

11. (v. 14) Complete the following questions:
1. How can they call on the one _____?
 2. How can they believe in the one _____?
 3. How can they hear without _____?
12. (v. 15) How can they preach except _____?
 What are they preaching? _____
13. (v. 17) How does faith come? _____
 How does hearing come? _____

In verses 18-21 Paul quotes various Old Testament scriptures to prove that the Gentiles would receive God's revelation while the Jews rejected it.

Read the following verses and compare with those above.

Psalm 19:4. ____Check. Deuteronomy 32:21. ____Check. Isaiah 65:1-2. ____Check.

14. (v. 18) Did Israel hear the word of God? _____
 Note: Whether to the Jew or Gentile, the Word of God must be preached or taught before one can have faith in Christ. How important it is then for Christians to tell the Gospel (the good news of salvation) to others?
15. (v. 19) What did Moses say God would do when Israel did not understand? _____
 _____.
16. (v. 20a) According to Esaias (Isaiah), who found God? _____
 (v. 20b) God was made manifest (revealed) to whom? _____
17. (v. 21) Israel did not believe because God said they were a _____ and _____ people.

CONSIDER THIS: If the heathen Gentile and religious Jew were "without excuse" according to the scripture, think of the condemnation one faces who rejects the wonderful Gospel of Grace when it is so clearly revealed through the writings of Paul. Please share your thoughts on this.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

THE JEW – IN THE FUTURE

This chapter discusses God's dealings with Israel-- how He set them aside because of their unbelief, and how He turned to the Gentile nations. The Gentiles are now on equal footing with Israel before God. In the future Israel will be saved and restored according to the Kingdom promises. Because Paul speaks so often about Israel in this chapter, he has quoted ten verses from the Old Testament.

Read Romans 11:1-6. _____Check.

1. (v. 1) What question does Paul ask? _____
2. (v. 1) What proof does Paul give that God has not cast away all the people of Israel? _____

3. (vv. 2-4) Paul refers to the prophet Elijah (Elias) in the Old Testament (1 Kings 19:10-18). Elijah thought he was the only one who remained faithful to God during the time when Israel had turned to idol worship, Baal being their chief idol. What was God's answer to him?

4. (vv. 5-6) In verse five Paul mentions a *remnant* in Israel (a spiritual Israel within the nation Israel). In verse 6, what two words are opposites? _____

Grace means the undeserved love, mercy and kindness of God towards us. During this age God saves all people alike, whether Jew or Gentile -- by grace through faith without works. (Ephesians 2:8-10)

By *works* we mean man's attempt to obtain God's blessing by his own good deeds, his high moral standards, or his religious activities. Good works are the result of a person being saved, but they do not earn or merit salvation in any form. Romans 11:6 shows that one cannot be saved by grace and by works at the same time. One cancels out the other.

Read Romans 11:7-12. _____Check. **Israel is Blinded**

5. (v. 7) Did the nation Israel in search of righteousness obtain it? _____
Who did obtain it? _____(This refers to the faithful remnant or to spiritual Jews.)
What happened to the rest? _____

In vv. 8-10 Paul quotes from Isaiah 29:10 and Psalm 69:22-23 to show God had warned that punishment would come to Israel because of their rejection of God's way of salvation.

6. (v. 11) What was God's great purpose in allowing Israel to fall? _____

How would Israel feel towards the Gentiles? _____

God wanted to provoke this jealousy so that the Jews would realize the blessing they had missed and turn back to God for salvation. If Israel's fall (read v. 12) brought the spiritual riches of Christ to the rest of the world, how much greater a blessing the world will share when the Jews also come to Christ and the nation Israel is restored to its rightful position.

7. (v. 12) Israel's transgression became what? _____

Read Romans 11:13-15. _____ Check. **Warning to the Gentiles**

8. (v. 13) Paul is the only writer in the Bible who directly addresses Gentiles (also see Romans 15:16). Why is this? _____

9. (v. 15) What is the result of Israel being rejected? _____

What will be the result of Israel's restoration in the future? _____

Note: Additional verses on Paul's authority can be found in 1 Cor. 9:17; Gal. 1:11-12; Eph. 3:6-9; 1 Tim. 1:11-16; 1 Tim. 2:5-7; Titus 1:1-3; and Gal. 2:7-14. Paul was chosen of God to reveal His truth for this present age. This is most important for Bible students to understand, so that they do not confuse the Gospel of Grace God gave through Paul with the Gospel of the Kingdom concerning the reign of Christ on earth. The promises to Israel concerned a future kingdom which Christ preached in the Gospels (Matthew, Mark, Luke and John) and to which Peter referred in the early chapters of Acts. Paul's message concerns the Church, the Body of Christ. Both are centered in Christ, but while the former is a promised or prophesied Kingdom on earth, the other was a mystery kept secret since the world began until revealed to and through Paul. The Body of Christ is composed of both Jews and Gentiles who have believed on Christ (Romans 10:9-10; Acts 16:31; Ephesians 2:8-9).

"In Paul's writings ALONE we find the doctrine, position, walk and destiny of the Church," (the Body of Christ, that is, the union of Christ with individual believers, whether Jew or Gentile). C.I. Scofield.

Read Romans 11:16-24. _____ Check.

Verses 16 through 24 discuss the place of spiritual privilege before God. This place is represented by an olive tree (v. 17). The unbelieving ones of Israel are the broken off branches, and the Gentiles are the grafted in branches of a wild olive tree. The Gentile nations now have this position of spiritual privilege.

10. (v. 19) Before we Gentiles could be grafted in, what had to happen? _____

11. (v. 20) Why were the branches broken off? _____

12. (vv. 20-22) Here we have warnings to the Gentile world not to be unbelieving (as Israel was), but to stand by faith and fear. God's kindness will continue, provided that we do what? _____

13. (vv. 23-24) Israel, the natural branches, are referred to again. In the future, if they will turn to God from their unbelief, what will God do for them? _____

14. (v. 25) This verse refers to a mystery (a secret that is now revealed). What did Paul say this mystery is? _____

Note: the fullness of the Gentiles refers to the completion of God's dispensation of grace to the nations. After this the prophecies concerning Israel, the seven-year tribulation and the 1000-year Kingdom will be fulfilled.

Read Romans 11:26-33. _____ Check. **The Nation Israel to be Saved**

15. (vv. 26-27) List three prophecies concerning Israel:
1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
16. (v. 29) What does this verse say concerning God's gifts and calling? _____
17. (vv. 30-31) In times past, the Gentiles were far from God, but because of Israel's unbelief, God turned to the Gentiles (see also v. 11). How may those of Israel now find mercy (salvation)? _____

Read Romans 11:32-36. _____ Check. **A Hymn of Praise**

18. (v. 32) Why has God included all (Jews and Gentiles) in unbelief? _____
19. (v. 33) What does this verse say about God's judgments and his ways?
1. His judgments are _____
 2. His ways (paths) are _____
20. (vv. 34-36) Verses 34 and 35 show that God's wisdom and knowledge are far greater than ours. Verse 36 says that all things are _____, and _____, and _____.

CHAPTER TWELVE

GOD'S RIGHTEOUSNESS IN OUR LIVES

The preceding chapters of Romans have shown the great things God has done for us. Because He has done these things, we find in Chapter 12 a plea for personal consecration to God and to His will for our spiritual life. The last 13 verses give practical instruction about how God would have us live in our relationships with others.

Read Romans 12:1-2. _____ Check.

1. (v. 1) Because of God's mercies, what does Paul ask the believers to do? _____

Note: We are to present our "bodies," not our "selves." The old nature (self) was put to death on the cross. The new nature, the indwelling Christ, should now live THROUGH our bodies.

2. (v. 2) What are we not to do? _____

What should we do? _____

What three things describe the will of God? _____

3. Is the presentation of our bodies to God a reasonable thing to do? (Read 1 Corinthians 6:19-20 before answering.) Yes ____ No ____

Turn your bodies over to the Holy Spirit, allowing Him to plan, direct and think for you and in you; then shall you be able to prove in actual experience the will of God for you to be good, acceptable and perfect.

Read Romans 12:3-8. _____ Check. **The Christian in Service**

4. (v. 3) What are we told about how we are to think (or estimate) of ourselves? _____

It is perfectly reasonable to give back to God that which He purchased and which belongs to Him. The sinner saved by grace can come to only this conclusion. *“Since Christ died for me, I now want to live for Him.”*

5. (v. 4) All believers are members of the Body of Christ (see 1 Corinthians 12:12-13), but they do not all have the _____

6. (v. 5) Name two things that are said about spiritual unity of believers: We are _____

7. Underline the correct word or words.

1. Every man ought to think (highly) (soberly) of himself.
2. God has (dealt) (not dealt) to every man the measure of faith, that is, a degree of faith.
3. All members, or parts of our physical bodies (perform) (do not perform) the same work.
4. Members of the Body of Christ, that is, all believers in Christ (belong) (do not belong) to one another.

Read again Romans 12:6-8. _____ Check.

Here we have a list of seven different gifts God has given to individual believers to build up or edify the Church, the Body of Christ. Prophecy is the first gift mentioned. A prophet is a *forthteller* of the mind of God. The Old Testament prophets prophesied by direct revelation from God apart from the written word of God. But now that the scriptures are complete, the prophet of God speaks according to that which is written.

8. (v. 6) Spiritual gifts differ according to _____. What special gift is mentioned here? _____.

This gift is mentioned with the miracle gifts of 1 Corinthians 12:7-11, where certain men received revelations from God and preached them to the church before they had the written Word of the New Testament. This gift of prophecy is not found in any of Paul’s later epistles, for Paul said (in 1 Corinthians 13:8), “...prophecies...shall fail (cease).”

9. (vv. 7-8) There are six spiritual gifts from God listed in these two verses. What are they?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

10. (v. 9) We should abhor (hate) what? _____
 We should cleave (cling) to what? _____
11. (v. 10) What two ways does this verse tell us to be devoted (kindly affectioned) to each other?
 1. _____ 2. _____
12. (v.11) What three things are true of the believer? He or she 1. _____
 2. _____ 3. _____
13. (v. 12) Name three things a believer should be. 1. _____ 2. _____
 3. _____
14. (v. 13) In what two ways did Paul tell believers to be involved in giving to the needs of others? (See Romans 15:25-26). _____
15. (v. 14) We tend to say hateful things about those who oppose or persecute us. What are we told to do instead? _____
16. (v. 15) How may we show sympathy to others? _____

17. (v. 16) Give three ways that will help avoid strife/anger with each other. 1. _____
 2. _____ 3. _____
18. (vv. 17-19) Use your own words to tell how you are to respond if someone tells lies about you or hurts you in some way.

19. (vv. 20-21) In what way can you overcome evil with good? _____

20. For review, read Romans 12:9-21 and fill in the blank for each of the statements below.

Relations with Believers:

- Be _____ in times of trouble.
 Be _____ to one another in brotherly love.
 _____ what is evil; stand on the side of good.
 Love one another. _____ with God's people in need.
 Live in _____ with one another.
 Don't be _____, but enjoy ordinary people.
 Honor _____ above yourself.

Relations with Unbelievers:

Never try to get _____. Let the Lord pay back.

Do _____ before all men.

_____ your enemy.

_____ repay evil for evil.

_____ those who curse you.

Overcome evil by doing good.

Every Christian must agree that these are reasonable things for God to expect. If you were to check your life by this list, how well would you measure up? As Christians (Christ's own) we owe it to Him and to others to walk according to His word.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

THE CHRISTIAN'S RELATIONSHIP TO GOVERNMENT

The first half of this short chapter teaches what the Christian's attitude and responsibility toward his government should be. The remaining verses teach us how to relate to our neighbors and how we should live our Christian life.

Read Romans Chapter 13 _____ Check.

1. (v. 1) Why should Christians submit to the higher powers (government authority)? Use your own words.

(“He removeth kings and setteth kings” Daniel 2:21 KJV).

2. (v. 2) If a person rebels against authority, he is resisting what? _____

Note: The word *damnation* in the KJV version of this verse means the judgment (NASB 1995) or condemnation of men. It does not mean that the person is eternally lost.

3. (v. 3) Rulers hold no terror for those who do right, only for those who do what? _____. If we do that which is good (obey the laws), what will we have? _____

4. (v. 4) The ruler here is called a servant (minister) of God for our good. What will he do to the one who does evil? _____

5. (v. 5) Why should we be subject to man's law? _____

Note: In spiritual or moral matters “...we ought to obey God rather than men” (Acts 5:29). While we should obey civil authority, a believer should refuse to do anything that God's Word clearly says is wrong.

6. (v. 6) Why should we pay tribute (taxes) to our government? _____

Note: They are ministers (servants in the sense that God has given them authority over us).

7. (v. 7) What are four “dues” we should render (give) to civil authority?

1. _____ 2. _____

3. _____ 4. _____

8. (v. 7) Should we always pay our debts? _____ What debt do we have always? _____

He that loves his fellowman has done what? _____

9. (v. 9) Which of the Old Testament law’s ten commandments are listed here? What is said about love?

1. _____ 2. _____

3. _____ 4. _____

What is said about love? _____

10. (v. 10) Why does love fulfill the Law? Use your own words. _____

11. (v. 11) Why are we to wake out of sleep? Use your own words. _____

Note: Our salvation here refers to the time when we are taken out of this world into the presence of the Lord.

12. (v. 12) Since the day of Christ’s coming may be near, what should we put aside? _____

What should we put on? _____

13 (v. 13) Here we are told to walk honestly. List six (6) ways that the believer should not walk.

1. _____ 2. _____

3. _____ 4. _____

5. _____ 6. _____

(The KJV word *chambering* refers to adultery.)

14. (v. 14) Instead of the things listed in v. 13, using your own words, what should we do? _____

For Further study read Ephesians 4:24-32 and Colossians 3:10-15.

To *clothe yourselves with the Lord Jesus* means to be so occupied with Him and so desirous of pleasing Him others will see Christ in you and know he controls your life.

“Rather, clothe yourselves with the Lord Jesus Christ, and do not think about how to gratify the desires of the sinful nature” Romans 13:14.

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

CONCERNING DOUBTFUL PRACTICES

In the Scofield Bible the heading given to this chapter is, "The Law of Love Concerning Doubtful Things." This refers to the Christian's responsibility to the immature believer, the one who is said to be "weak in the faith (v. 1)." These brothers are to be welcomed into fellowship rather than to be condemned or looked down upon. Many converts from paganism and Judaism had convictions about eating meat offered to idols and observing religious days. The stronger brother, realizing that under grace he need not be concerned about such things, must yet have a spirit of love and tolerance toward the weaker brother and his beliefs.

Read Romans 14:1-12. _____ Check.

1. (v. 1) Whom are we to accept? _____
2. (v. 2) What difference of opinion do we see illustrated here? Use you own words. _____

3. (v. 3) There are principles which show what believers should *not* do to one another. These are
 1. _____ and
 2. _____
4. (v. 4) A new believer may be considered wrong in some of his convictions. What is God able to do for him? _____
5. (v. 5) One believer may observe certain days (such as the Sabbath) and another may not observe any. What is the rule given here? _____
6. Verses 6 and 7 illustrate verses 8 and 9. In verse 8, what does Paul say about living, dying and belonging to the Lord?

7. (v. 10) Why should we not judge or condemn our brother? _____

8. Verse 11 is quoted from Isaiah 45:23. What does verse 12 say that every one of us will do? _____

Note: This judgment for the believer does not have to do with our salvation. Our sins have already been judged in Christ. However, the judgment seat of Christ is for rewards for our works.

9. (v. 13) We are not to judge one another, rather, how are we to act towards one another? _____

10. (v. 14) Paul, knowing he was under grace, was convinced of what? _____

Therefore, he could eat any kind of meat, even that which had been offered to idols. Note (v. 15): If we cause our brothers to be grieved (offended) when we eat meat that he will not eat, then we are not “walking charitably” (showing love). So verse 16 says that we must not let what seems good to us be considered evil or wrong to another.

11. (v. 17) Please write out this verse in your own words. _____

12. (v. 18) He who serves Christ in these things is _____ and _____

13. (v. 19) What two things should we make the effort to do? 1. _____
2. _____

14. (v. 21) Even if a Christian has a clear conscience about doing certain things, why should he be willing to avoid doing them? _____

It is much more blessed to have liberty before God which we do not use on account of our brother's Weakness than to insist on our liberty, though it be distinctly given.

Read Romans 14:22-23. _____ Check.

15. (v. 22) The question of “doubtful things” raised in this chapter is just as important for us today as it was in Paul’s day. Many Christians are puzzled over engaging in certain practices or activities that are not strictly forbidden in scripture. Our actions must be done in faith before God. Who does Paul say is blessed?

16. (v. 23) In reaching decisions on doubtful practices, it would be helpful to ask yourself these questions:

1. Can I do it with God’s approval? Would it glorify Him?
2. Even though convinced that a thing is right for me, will others speak evil of my act?
3. Will my actions cause a weaker Christian to sin or be tempted?
4. Does it violate the scripture in any way?

In questionable things the yielded believer will be subject to the following principle:

When in doubt, don’t _____

“Everything that does not come _____ is _____.”

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

This chapter is a long one, with many important truths for us. The student should read the entire chapter carefully, trying to understand each verse as he/she reads. The first three verses continue the teaching of Chapter 14.

Read Romans Chapter 15. _____ Check.

1. (v. 1) The first part of this verse tells us that those who are strong (spiritually) should do what? _____

2. (vv. 1-3) Each of these three verses contains the word “please”.
(v. 1) We are not to please _____
(v. 2) Everyone should please _____
(v. 3) For Christ pleased not _____
3. (v. 4) The things written in times past (the Old Testament) were written for our instruction. Why?

4. (vv. 5-6) Paul prays that God, who gives patience (endurance) and consolation (encouragement), would grant us _____. So that with one mind (heart) and mouth we might _____
5. (v. 7) How should we receive each other? Why? _____

6. (v. 8) During Jesus Christ’s ministry on earth, He was a minister (servant) to the _____ (Israel).
Why? _____
Note: The fathers of Israel are Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. The promises here refer to the Kingdom that God promised to Israel. These promises are the main theme of the Gospel of the Kingdom, preached by the Lord Jesus (Luke 4:23) and the twelve apostles (Matthew 10:7).
7. (vv. 9-12) These verses are references from the Old Testament concerning salvation to Gentile nations. What does v. 10 tell the Gentiles to do? _____

8. (v. 13) What blessing is stated in this verse and what is the result of the blessing?

9. (v. 14) Paul was persuaded that his brethren (brothers) were full of _____ and _____
10. (vv. 15-16) We saw in verse 8 that Christ was a minister to Israel; now we see a contrast in that Paul was the minister of _____ to the _____, ministering the gospel of _____. (See also Romans 11:13.)

Note: The phrase “So that the Gentiles might become an offering acceptable to God” refers to the saved Gentiles who are sanctified by the Holy Spirit, presented to God, and accepted by Him.

11. (vv. 17-18a) Paul said here that he had reason to glory (boast) in Christ Jesus. Explain what Paul had to boast about and whether this was prideful boasting. Use your own words.

12. (vv. 18-19) Christ worked through Paul, by the Holy Spirit, to bring the Gentiles to obedience (salvation). What did the Holy Spirit empower Paul to do? _____

13. (vv. 20) What phrase in this verse shows Paul’s great desire to preach to those who have never heard of Christ? _____

14. (vv. 21-24) In these four verses Paul talks about his desire to go to Rome. What had kept Paul from visiting Rome?

15. (v. 25-26) What was the main reason Paul was going to Jerusalem? _____

16. (v. 27) Why were the Gentile believers debtors to the saints in Jerusalem. Use your own words? _____

Note: The spiritual things here refer to the salvation of God through Christ which was sent to the Gentiles (see Acts 28:28 and 13:46). The carnal things refer to contributions (such as money) that were sent.

17. (v. 29) What was Paul sure of? _____

18. (vv. 30-32) What are the four things that Paul asks the Roman believers to pray for?
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____

CHAPTER SIXTEEN

In this closing chapter of Romans we find a long list of salutations to believers that Paul knew in Rome. In these personal greetings we get some insight into the lives of these people, Paul's love for them, and his thankfulness for their faithfulness. Many of these were previously fellow workers with Paul who now lived in Rome.

1. (vv. 1-2) Because Phebe had been a succorer (helper) of Paul and many others, what two things were the saints in Rome asked to do for her?
 1. _____
 2. _____
2. (vv. 3-4) Here Paul says what two things about Priscilla and Aquila?
 1. They were Paul's _____
 2. To save Paul's life they had _____
3. (v. 5) Where did the believers meet in Paul's time? _____
Who was the first convert in Achaia? _____
4. Many faithful Christians are mentioned in verses 6 through 16. Identify them by name.
 1. Paul's fellow prisoners who were saved before Paul. _____
 2. "Our helper in Christ". _____
 3. "Approved in Christ". _____
 4. "Whom Paul loves in the Lord". _____
5. The importance of women helping in the Lord's work is clearly brought out in this passage. Tell something about each of these women.
 1. Phebe: _____
 2. Mary: _____
 3. Priscilla: _____
 4. Tryphena and Tryphosa: _____
6. In verses 17 and 18 Paul gives warnings against false teachers. What two things do they cause (v. 17)?
 1. _____
 2. _____
7. (v. 18) Whom do they not serve? _____

8. (v. 19) About what would Paul have the believers be wise? _____
About what would Paul Have the believers be simple (innocent)? _____
9. (v. 20) This verse speaks of the promise that God made in Genesis 3:15 concerning Christ who would come and bruise the head of the serpent (Satan). Satan's power will be destroyed. When we go to be with Christ, we will have the victory over sin, death, and Satan. How does Paul encourage the believers ? _____

10. Evidently Paul had a problem with his eyesight (see Galatians 4:15), often dictating his letters to a scribe. Who wrote this epistle for Paul (v. 22)?

11. In verses 21 and 23, Paul names seven men who are with him. How does he describe each of them?

1. (v. 21) Timothy _____

2. (v. 21) Lucius, Jason, and Sosipater _____

3. (v. 23) Gaius _____

4. (v. 23) Erastus _____

5. (v. 23) Quartus _____

12. (v. 25) By what two ways does Paul state a Christian may be established in sound doctrine?

1. According to _____

2. By the preaching of _____

Note: The "mystery" referred to in verse 25 is more fully revealed to us in Ephesians 3:1-10 and Colossians 1:24-27. This mystery, revealed through Paul, refers to all the truths concerning the body of Christ in this present dispensation of grace. These truths are found only in Paul's epistles, and it is important to know them in order to be established in the faith.

13. (v. 26) This mystery now is manifested (revealed) and made known by the "scriptures of the prophets." (The literal Greek translation is "prophetic writings.") Paul writes the only scriptures we have concerning this mystery, thus the mystery is revealed through Paul's prophetic writings. The scriptures that Paul wrote concerning this mystery were made known to whom by whose command? _____

14. (v. 27) How does Paul close this letter? _____

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