

Lesson One: Romans 1:1-17

1. What did Paul say about himself? What had God Promised? 1:1-2
2. Jesus Christ was of whose seed? 1:3
3. By what was Jesus declared to be the Son of God? 1:4
4. Why had they (Apostles) received grace and apostleship? 1:5
5. What did God call them to be? 1:6-7
6. Why did Paul thank God for them? 1:8
7. What did Paul pray concerning them? 1:9-10
8. Why did Paul want to see them? 1:11-12
9. Of what did Paul not want them to be ignorant? 1:13
10. To whom was Paul a debtor? 1:14-15
11. Of what was Paul not ashamed? Why? 1:16-17

12. Thought Questions

- A. When, where, by whom, and to whom was the book of Romans written?
- B. What proved that Jesus Was the Son of God?
- C. How can we show ourselves to be ashamed of the Gospel?
- D. List the good things said about Romans in 1:1-17
- E. Why did Paul want to visit the church in Rome?
- F. List some things that are "NOT" God's power to save men.
- G. "Righteousness of God" refers to what?
- H. What is the meaning of " From Faith unto faith"?
- I. What is the meaning of "The just shall live by faith"?

Lesson Two: Romans 1:18-32

1. Review: 1:1-16
2. What has the Wrath Of God been revealed against? 1:18-19
3. How are God's eternal power and Godhead made known? 1:20
4. Why were they without excuse? 1:20-21
5. How did they show themselves to be foolish than wise? 1:22-23
6. What did God do? 1:24
7. How did they change the truth of God into a lie? 1:25
8. What did they do? 1:26-27
9. Why did God give them up to a reprobate mind? 1:28
10. With what were they filled? 1:29-31
11. They were worthy of what? Why? In what did they have pleasure? 1:32

12. Thought Questions

- A. In 1:18-32, Paul listed to the sins of what people?
- B. What caused these people to depart from God?
- C. What resulted from their departure from God?
- D. Why were they without excuse?
- E. What is meant by "serving the creature more than the creator"?
- F. Is the death of 1:32 physical or is it spiritual?
- G. What will come upon the ungodly and the unrighteous?
- H. What causes men and nations to be destroyed?
- I. What other lessons do you see in 1:18-32?

Lesson Three: Romans 2:1-16

1. Why was the person that was judged without excuse? 2:1
2. The judgment of God is according to what? 2:2
3. Who would not escape the judgment of God? Why? 2:3
4. What leads men to repentance? 2:4
5. What does the impenitent treasure hold up? Why? 2:5-6
6. Who would be given eternal life? 2:7
7. What will be given to the Jew first then the Gentile? 2:9-10
8. Is God a respecter of a person? 2:11-12
9. Who are justified? 2:13
10. How will the Gentiles be judged? 2:14-15
11. Who is to be the judge? What will be judged? According to what? 2:16

12. Thought Questions

- A. In Romans two, Paul deals with the sins of what people?
- B. Of what did Paul say to the Jew that was guilty in 2:1-3
- C. What did Jesus say in Matthew 7:1-5?
- D. Why "might" a Jew think he could sin and escape the judgment of God?
- E. How does the goodness of God lead men to repentance?
- F. What determines man's reward?
- G. Who will judge men? Through whom? By what?
- H. Who will be justified before God ?
- I. Before Christ, What law did the Jews live under?

Lesson Four: Romans 2:17-27

1. Review Romans 1:18- 2:16
2. What is said about the Jew in 2:17-18?
3. What is said about him in 2:19- 20?
4. A good teacher not only teaches others, He also teaches _____. 2:21
5. How did Paul illustrate his point? 2:21-22
6. Does a teacher dishonor God when he breaks His law? 2:21
7. What did the Jew's disobedience cause the Gentiles to do? 2:24
8. When did circumcision profit? 2:25
9. When would uncircumcision be counted for circumcision? 2:26
10. In fulfilling the uncircumcision they condemned whom? 2:27
11. Who was the real Jew? 2:28-29

12. Thought Questions

- A. What was the attitude of the Jews?
- B. How had their conduct affect the Gentiles?
- C. List things that need to be a concern to teachers.
- D. In Romans two, who were the Uncircumcision? The circumcision?
- E. What is meant by " Uncircumcision keeping the righteousness of the law"?
- F. Define Circumcision.
- G. What is meant by "Circumcision of the Heart"?
- H. Were the Jews just as guilty before God as the Gentiles?
- I. What question or comment do you have about Romans Chapters 1 and 2?

Lesson Five: Romans 3:1-18

1. Note: In Romans 3:1-9 Paul considers possible objections by the Jews.
2. What are the first questions? Give Paul's answer. 3:1-2
3. How did the unfaithfulness of some Jews and affect God and His law? 3:3-4
4. When the Jews sinned was God just in sending His wrath on him? 3:5-6
5. In whose eyes was the truth of God considered a lie? 3:7-8
6. Of what were both Jew and Gentiles Guilty? 3:12-14
7. Note: In 3:10-10 Paul quotes from the OT to show no man kept it perfectly.
8. What is said in 3:10 -11?
9. Of what specific sins were they guilty? 3:12-13
10. What else did they do? 3:15-16
11. What did they not know? 3:17
12. What was not before they eyes? 3:18
13. **Thought Questions**
 - A. What attitude did the Jew have toward himself? Toward the Gentile? Why?
 - B. List the sins mentioned in 3:1-18
 - C. Can Christians be guilty of the same attitude as the Jews? How?
 - D. God is no respecter of persons. List some ways that manifest itself in his dealings with Jews and Gentiles.
 - E. In what sense could it be said that there were none righteous?
 - F. What is the main point to be learned from 3:10-18?
 - G. What evil report had been made?
 - H. Was the Jew better than the Gentile? Why?

Lesson Six: Romans 3:19-31

1. Review: Romans Chapters One And Two.
2. To whom does the Law speak? (Why) 3:19
3. Paul's conclusion is that no one could be justified by what? Why? 3:20
4. What is "Righteousness of God"? What testified of it? 3:21
5. What "Righteousness of God" is spoken of? To whom is given? Why? 3:22-23
6. By what are men justified? 3:24
7. In what must one have faith? 3:25
8. What two things would God be to the one who believes in Jesus Christ? 3:26
9. By what type of law is boasting excluded? 3:27
10. By what is man justified? 3:28
11. Of whom is he God? 3:29,30
12. What is established by faith? 3:31
13. **Thought Questions**
 - A. Of what are all men guilty?
 - B. What is meant by "Deeds of the law?"
 - C. Why is it not possible to be justified by deeds of the law?
 - D. What is meant by God being "Just"?
 - E. By What is man justified?
 - F. What is the meaning of the "Law of works" and Law of faith"?
 - G. How is boasting excluded by "Law of Faith " and not by "Law of works"?
 - H. What type of work is under consideration?

Lesson Seven: Romans 4:1-12

1. Note: the Jews put great stress on their physical relationship to Abraham. Paul shows that Abraham was justified "By Faith" without circumcision.
2. Did Abraham have any advantage before God because of the flesh? 4:1
3. Could Abraham glory (boast) before God? Why? 4:2
4. What was counted unto Abraham for righteousness? 4:3
5. If Abraham had worked (earned his reward), how would it be reckoned? 4:4
6. Did Abraham work or did he believe in God? 4:5
7. According to David, what man is blessed before God? 4:5
8. What did David say? Where did he say it? 4:7,8
9. What question did Paul ask? Why did he ask it? 4:9
10. What was Abraham faith reckoned for righteousness? 4:10
11. To Abraham, what was the importance of circumcision? 4:12

12. Thought Questions

- A. Note: counted (vs.3) "reckoned" (vs.4) "impute"(vs.8) translate the same word. God imputes two things to men: sin to the disobedient; righteous to the obedient.
- B. Note: The Jews laid great stress on circumcision and physical descent from Abraham (John 8:33-44). Paul shows that he was righteous "before" he was circumcised.
- C. Note: Paul is refuting the false position held by some Jews that thought Gentiles must be circumcised to be saved.
- D. What is the meaning of "Abraham believed God"?
- E. What is the meaning of " If Abraham were justified by works"?
- F. According to James, how was Abraham justified? James 2:21,23
- G. Read Genesis 15:6 and we will discuss it in class.

Lesson Eight: Romans 4:13-25

1. How did God intend to make Abraham heir of the world? 4:13
2. What would have made the promise void? Why? 4:14,15
3. Why was it "by faith"? 4:16
4. What had God made Abraham? 4:17; Gen. 17:4,5
5. How did Abraham become the father of many nations? 4:18
6. How did Abraham's faith manifest itself? 4:19-21
7. What was imputed to Abraham for righteousness? 4:22
8. Why were these things written? 4:23,24
9. On what condition will righteousness be imputed to us? 4:24
10. Why was Jesus delivered? 4:25. Why was Jesus raised? 4:25

11. Thought Questions

- A. Note: Keep in mind Paul's purpose -- to show that Abraham was righteous before he was circumcised. That God's plan to bless all nations through Abraham was through Christ and the gospel, therefore, no one has to be circumcised to please God.
- B. List the promises God had made to Abraham.
- C. How were those promises fulfilled?
- D. Do people today share in the blessings God promised Abraham? If so, how?
- E. What made Abraham's faith a strong faith?
- F. Can we have strong faith like Abraham?
- G. In Romans chapter four, what do the words "faith" and "works" mean?
- H. Why are Jesus' death and resurrection both important?
- I. Is there something about chapter four you want explained?

Lesson Nine: Romans 5:1-11

1. Review: Romans Chapters Three and Four.
2. By what are men justified? What results from being justified by faith? 5:1
3. How does one have access into grace? With what results? 5:2
4. What does the Christian glory in? Why? 5:3,4
5. What does hope do? Why? 5:5
6. For whom did Christ die? Why? 5:6
7. For what type of man do men die? 5:7
8. For whom did Christ die? 5:8
9. By what were they justified? From what will they be saved? 5:8
10. As enemies they were reconciled to God by what? Then saved by what? 5:10
11. In whom did they joy? Through whom? What did they receive? 5:11

12. Thought Questions

- A. Note:in 5:1-11 Paul writes of the blessings of justification.
- B. What does it mean to be justified?
- C. On what basis does God justify sinners?
- D. List the blessings of justification mentioned by Paul in 5:1-11
- E. How do we know how much God loves us?
- F. How do we know how much we love God?
- G. What is the meaning of "we shall be saved by his life? 5: 10
- H. What did Christ do for us, which we could not do for ourselves?
- I. Where are all spiritual blessings? Find the verse that teaches that.

Lesson Ten: Romans 5:12-21

1. What came by one man? What came by sin? Why did death come on all men? 5:12
2. When is sin not imputed? 5:13
3. What reigned from Adam to Moses? Over whom? 5:14
4. What is the contrast in 5:15?
5. What resulted from sin? What resulted from the gift of grace? 5:16
6. How did death reign? Who should reign in life? How? 5:17
7. What resulted from the offense of one? What resulted from the righteousness of one? 5:18
8. What resulted from one man's disobedience? What resulted from one man's obedience? 5:19
9. What resulted when the law entered? What abounded when sin abounded? 5:20
10. Sin reigns unto what? Grace reigns through what? Unto what? By whom? 5:21

11. Thought Questions

- A. Note: There is a contrast between spiritual death, and spiritual life.
- B. Note: 5:13-17 are parenthetical. Connect v. 12 with v.18.
- C. How did spiritual death enter the world?
- D. Why does spiritual death pass upon all men?
- E. How did spiritual life come into the world?
- F. How does one become spiritually alive
- G. Explain 5:19.
- H. 5:12-18 is a favorite Calvinistic text. List the doctrines of Calvinism.
- I. Is man a free moral agent? What does that mean?
- J. What gives you the most problem in Romans 5:12-21?

Lesson Eleven: Romans 6:1-11

1. Review: Romans Chapter Five.
2. What questions did Paul ask? Why did he ask those questions? 6:1
3. Give the first part of his answer. 6:2
4. What should they have known? 6:3
5. Into what were they buried by baptism unto what were they raised? 6:4
6. What precedes being in the likeness of the resurrection of Christ? 6:5
7. Why should the person who has been baptized not serve sin? 6:6
8. Who is free from sin? 6:7
9. What must happen before one can live with Christ? 6:8
10. What has no more dominion over Christ? Why? 6:3
11. Unto what did Jesus die? Unto whom does he live? 6:10
12. How were they to look upon themselves?
13. **Thought Questions**
 - A. What question was Paul dealing with in 6:1-11?
 - B. Why answer that question? What was the answer?
 - C. What does "death" mean? What does "life" mean?
 - D. Whose death is referred to in 6:4?
 - E. Can a person be "dead" and "alive" at the same time? If so how?
 - F. What does the word baptize (baptizo) mean?
 - G. How does a person get into Christ?
 - H. What is meant by being baptized into the death of Christ?

Lesson Twelve: Romans 6:12-23

1. What must not be allowed to reign in their mortal body? 6:12
2. How was the body not to be used? How was it to be used? 6:13
3. What was not to have dominion over them? Why? 6:14
4. What question did Paul ask? Give his answer? 6:15
5. What should they know? 6:16
6. Why was God to be thanked? 6:17
7. From what were they free? What did they become? 6:18
8. To what had they yielded their members? To what should they now yield their members? 6:19
9. When were they free from righteousness? 6:20
10. How did they feel about their past sins? What is the end of sin? 6:21
11. To what did they now have fruit? Why? 6:22,23

12. Thought Questions

- A. What would not have dominion over them?
- B. What do "law" and "grace" mean in 6:14
- C. When did they come "under grace"?
- D. As the result of being under (or, in) the grace of God, how were they to use their body?
- E. One is either a servant of _____ or a servant of _____
- F. What is the "form of doctrine" they obeyed?
- G. What is the result of sin? What is the result of a holy life?
- H. What other lessons do you see in 6:12-23?

Lesson Thirteen: Romans 7:1-12

1. Review: Romans Chapters One through Six.
2. How long does a law have dominion over a man? 7:1
3. How long is a woman bound to her husband? When is she loosed? 7:2
4. When is she called an adulteress? When is she not an adulteress though married to another man? 7:3
5. What was Paul's conclusion? 7:4
6. What brought forth fruit unto death? 7:5
7. What change had taken place? 7:6
8. Was the law sinful? How did Paul learn about sin? 7:7,8
9. When was Paul alive? what did the commandment do for him? Why? 7:9,10
10. What did sin do? 7:11
11. How is the law (commandment) described? 7:12
12. **Thought Questions**
 - A. The lesson in 7:1-4 was for what people -- Jew or Gentile? 7:1
 - B. What was Paul trying to get them to see in 7:1-4?
 - C. When and how were the Jews made dead to the law?
 - D. How did Paul describe the law?
 - E. What law is under consideration?
 - F. What did Paul mean when he said he was alive without the law?
 - G. "When the commandment came" refers to what?
 - H. How could a commandment, which was ordained to life, be unto death?
 - I. When did the death take place? 7:9,10

Lesson Fourteen: Romans 7:13-25

1. What worked death to Paul? How? 7:13
2. How did Paul describe the law? How did he describe himself? 7:14
3. Note: Paul in 7: 15-23 describes the conflict which took place in himself before his conversion to Christ.
4. What conflict did Paul have? 7:15, 16
5. What dwelt in Paul? 7:17
6. What problem confronted Paul? 7: 18-20
7. When Paul wanted to do good, what was present? 7:21
8. What part of Paul delighted in the law of God? 7:22
9. What war took place in Paul? 7:23
10. How did he describe himself? What did he want to know? 7:24
11. Who would deliver him? With what did he serve God? 7:25
12. **Thought Questions**
 - A. How did Paul know what sin was?
 - B. How can the effect of sin be known?
 - C. Could the Law of Moses overcome the effects of sin?
 - D. Was Paul able to keep the Law of Moses perfectly?
 - E. Did Paul (before his conversion) understand the consequences of sin?
 - F. Did Paul always do that which was good?
 - G. Describe the conflict which took place in Paul?
 - H. Who could deliver Paul?

Lesson Fifteen: Romans 8:1-11

1. Who are not condemned? Why? 8:1
2. From what does the law of the Spirit of life set one free? 8:2
3. Why did God send Jesus? 8:3
4. In whom was the righteousness of the law fulfilled? 8:4
5. What do those after the flesh mind? Those after the Spirit? 8:5
6. What causes death? What brings life and peace? 8:6
7. What two things are said about the carnal mind? 8:7
8. Who cannot please God? 8:8
9. What were the Romans not in? What were they in? Why? 8:9
10. What about the one that does not have the Spirit of Christ? 8:9
11. List two things that are true if Christ is in a person. 8:10
12. What would happen if the Spirit dwelt in them? 8:11

13. Thought Questions

- A. Note: Romans 8 is Paul's conclusion to the things dealt with in the first seven chapters.
- B. Note: "Now" (8:1) indicates a contrast between the gospel dispensation and the mosaic dispensation.
- C. Note: Two different concepts of the words "flesh" and "spirit"
 - (1) They refer to things that appeal to the flesh and spirit of man
 - (2) "The flesh" some times refers to Judaism (cf. Gal. 3:3) and "the spirit" refers to the Holy Spirit or to some phase of his work.
- D. What could the Law of Moses not do? Why? 8:3
- E. How was the righteousness of the law fulfilled in them?
- F. There are three different laws spoken of in 8:1-3, what are they?
- G. How can we know whether we are "after the flesh" or "after the Spirit"?

Lesson Sixteen: Romans 8:12-25

1. Review: Romans Chapter Seven.
2. To what were they not debtors? What must they do in order to live? 8:12, 13
3. Who are the children of God? 8:14
4. What spirit had they not received? What spirit had they received? 8:15
5. How did they know they were children of God? 8:16
6. If they were children, then what? 8:17
7. To what can the sufferings of this present time not be compared? 8:18
8. For what does the creature wait? 8:19
9. To what was the creature subjected? From what will he be delivered? 8:20, 21
10. Who is said to groan? For what do those who have the first fruits of the spirit wait? 8:22,23
11. By what is man saved? How does hope help? 8:24, 25

12. Thought Questions

- A. Note: Keep in mind that when Paul wrote the book of Romans the Holy Spirit was revealing, inspiring, and confirming the message of God.
- B. How did the Holy Spirit lead them? How does he lead us?
- C. What are the possible meanings of "live after the flesh"?
- D. What is the spirit of bondage? The Spirit of adoption? (cf. Gal 4:1-31)
- E. Note: Consider the possibility that the two witnesses in 8:16 might be the Holy Spirit and the apostles. (cf. Acts 5:32)
- F. The child of God enjoys many blessings. list those mentioned in 8:12-25.
- G. How does hope save? What is said about hope in Hebrews 6:19?
- H. What are the "first fruits of the Spirit"? Who had them? 8:23
- I. Read 8:1-25 And note the things the Spirit is said to do.

Lesson Seventeen: Romans 8:26-39

1. What does the Spirit do? Why? 8:26
2. Who knows the mind of the Spirit? For whom does he make intercession? 8:27
3. For whom do all things work together for good? 8:28
4. List the things God is said to do? 8:29, 30
5. Who works for man? What did he do? 8:31, 32
6. If God justifies a person, can any man rightly charge him with sin? 8:33
7. Who has helped man? How? 8:34
8. List things which cannot separate us from the love of Christ? 8:35, 36
9. How does one conquer those things? 8:37
10. List the things which cannot separate us from the love of God. 8:35
11. Where is this "love of God"? 8:35

12. Thought Questions

- A. Was the solution to sin and to the problems of life to be found in the Law of Moses, circumcision, or Christ and the gospel? Why?
- B. In bringing the gospel down to man the Holy Spirit did three things. Revelation is one --what are the other two?
- C. What was their infirmity? Could the Holy Spirit's intercession involve inspired prayer? Consider I Cor. 14:13-15 and Jude 20.
- D. What is the meaning of 8:29, 30?
- E. What works together for good to those who love God? (consider v 32)
- F. Why can the things listed not separate one from the love of Christ?
- G. What must we do in order for God to be "for us"?
- H. What did some Jews think would separate a Gentile from the love of God?

Lesson Eighteen: Romans 9:1-18

1. Review: Romans Chapters One through Eight.
2. What was the condition of Paul's heart? 9:1,2
3. What could Paul wish? For whom did he wish that? 9:3
4. Identify Paul's kinsmen. What blessings were theirs? 9:4, 5
5. In thinking the word of God had failed, what did the Jew not realize? 9:6, 7
6. Who were not the children of God? Who were the children of God? 9:8, 9
7. In Isaac's family, who was selected and who was rejected? Why? 9:10-12
8. Then what quotation was made from the Old Testament? 9:13
9. Had God been unrighteous? 9:14. What had God said to Moses? 9:14
10. What is Paul's conclusion in 9:16?
11. Whom does Paul use as an illustration of God's choice of men? 9:17, 18

12. Thought Questions

- A. Note: in 9:1-33 Paul shows the Jew that God was just in rejecting him, then receiving both Jew and Gentile in one body in Christ. In 9:1-5 Paul shows his concern for the Jew. In 9:6-15 he speaks of those whom God chose to carry out his plan to bless Abraham, while rejecting others. In 9:16-18 Paul states some conclusions.
- B. God chose Isaac and Jacob. In doing so, he rejected others, name them.
- C. How did the Jews feel about God choosing Isaac and Jacob and rejecting the others?
- D. Why did God select some and reject others?
- E. Who are the seed of Abraham?
- F. In what two ways is the word "Israel" used in 9:16? (cf. Gal. 6:16)
- G. Peter made reference to a choice God made. What was it? Acts 15:17
- H. What mistake do Calvinist make in Romans 9?

Lesson Nineteen: Romans 9:19-33

1. What objection does Paul consider next? 9:19
2. Give the first part of Paul's answer. 9:20
3. What power does the potter have over the clay? 9:21
4. What did God do in making known his wrath and power? 9:22
5. Upon whom did God make known the riches of the glory? 9:23,24
6. Whom did Paul quote? What did he say? 9:25
7. What other prophet did Paul quote? What did he say? 9:27,28
8. What else did the prophet say? 9:29
9. What had the Gentiles done? To what had they attained? 9:30
10. What did Israel do? What did they do? 9:31
11. Why did Israel not attain the law of Righteousness ? 9:32,33

12. Thought Questions

- A. Note: In 9:19-33 Paul considers God's manner of dealing with men.
- B. Why was it not logical for the Jew to object to God's dealings with him?
- C. What is a vessel of wrath? What is a vessel of mercy?
- D. Who decides whether a vessel is a vessel of wrath or a vessel of mercy?
- E. Note: Paul shows in 9:23-29 that it had been God's plan all along to have mercy on both Jew and Gentile.
- F. Of whom was O'see (Hosea) speaking?
- G. Of whom was Isaiah speaking?
- H. To what righteousness did the Gentiles attain? What does that mean?
- I. Did the Jews attain to that same Righteousness? Why?

Lesson Twenty: Romans 10:1-11

1. Review: Romans Chapter Nine.
2. What was Paul's desire and prayer concerning Israel? 10:1
3. What did Israel have? 10:2
4. What was Israel doing? Why? 10:3
5. What is Christ? To whom? 10:4
6. How did Moses describe the righteousness of the Law? 10:5
7. What does the righteousness which is of faith say? 10:6,7
8. Where was the Word? What is the Word called? 10:8
9. Who shall be saved? 10:9
10. Belief is unto what? Confession is unto what? 10:10
11. Who will not be ashamed? Find the OT reference. 10:11
12. **Thought Questions**
 - A. How did the Jews feel about Paul? How did he feel about them?
 - B. Should we, like Paul, pray for the lost to be saved? Why?
 - C. What else did Paul do to bring about the salvation of the Jews?
 - D. What are the results of ignorance of the Word of God?
 - E. What is the meaning of 10:4?
 - F. In 10:1-11, There are two things in which did not have to happen in order for a person to be saved. What are they?
 - G. Two conditions of salvation are mentioned in 10:1-11, What are they?
 - H. What is the difference between the "righteousness which is of the Law" and the "righteousness which is of faith"? 10:5,6
 - I. What is the relationship between "zeal" and "knowledge"?

Lesson Twenty One: Romans 10:12-21

1. Is there a difference between Jew and Greek? Why? 10:12
2. Who shall be saved? 10:13
3. "Calling on the name of the Lord" (10:13) is connected with what in 10:14?
4. To preach, the preacher had to be _____. What does Paul's quote mean?
5. Did all who heard the gospel obey it? 10:16
6. How does faith come? How does hearing come? 10:17
7. Who heard "their sound" and "their words"? 10:18
8. What should Israel have known? 10:19
9. What did Esaias say? To whom was he referring? 10:20
10. What was said to Israel? Who said it? 10:21

11. Thought Questions

- A. In what sense is there no difference between Jew and Greek?
- B. What is meant by "calling on the name of the Lord"? 10:13
- C. Compare 10:13 with Mark 16:16. Then consider Acts 22:16 and Acts 2:38.
- D. What is the meaning of the first part of 10:15?
- E. What does "Gospel of Peace" mean? Consider Eph. 2:11-17.
- F. How do people become believers? Find a New Testament example.
- G. List some false ideas about how people become believers.
- H. Why do people not obey the gospel?
- I. Did the Law of Moses teach the salvation would be offered to Gentiles?
- J. How had the Jews treated God's leadership?

Lesson Twenty Two: Romans 11:1-21

1. Review: Romans Chapter Ten.
2. What question did Paul ask? How did he answer the question? 11:1
3. Whom had God not cast away? 11:2. What illustration did Paul use? 11:2-4
4. What conclusion did Paul reach? 11:5,6
5. What did Israel not obtain? What did obtain it? 11:7
6. Why did Israel not obtain that for which it sought? 11:8-10
7. What happened because of the fall of Israel? 11:11,12
8. By speaking to the Gentiles, what did Paul hope to accomplish? 11:13-16
9. What warning did Paul give to the Gentiles? 11:17,18
10. Why were the natural branches broken off? What did the others do? 11:19,20
11. Why should the Gentiles not be highminded? 11:20,21

12. Thought Questions

- A. What is meant by "the election of grace"?
- B. What is a remnant? Who made up the remnant spoken of in 11:1-6
- C. What was Israel seeking for? How did the election of grace obtain it?
- D. Why did God reject the Jews? Why did he accept the Gentiles?
- E. Is God cut off the Jews because of unbelief, would he also cut off unbelieving Gentiles? Why?
- F. How is man saved by grace without works?
- G. Who did Paul want to provoke the Jews to jealousy?
- H. How were the Gentiles grafted in?
- I. What question(s) is Paul answering in Romans 11?

Lesson Twenty Three: Romans 11:22-36

1. What were they to behold? Why? 11:22
2. Who would be grafted in again? Who is able to graft them in again? 11:23
3. How did Paul illustrate God's ability to graft them in again? 11:24
4. What did Paul want them to know? Why? 11:25
5. How was salvation provided for "all Israel"? 11:26,27
6. What two views did Paul present concerning the Jews? 11:28,29
7. What had they not done in time past? What had they obtained? 11:30
8. What had these not done? How would they obtain mercy? 11:31
9. What had God done? Why? 11:32
10. Describe the knowledge and wisdom of God? 11:33
11. Who helped God obtain his knowledge and wisdom? 11:34,35
12. What is said about God in 11:36?

13. Thought Questions

- A. Who were the "them" and "thee" in 11:22?
- B. What people were blind, unbelieving, and fell? Who benefited? How?
- C. What is the meaning of "so all Israel shall be saved"? 11:26,27
- D. Who were the wild olive branches? Who were the natural branches?
- E. When, how, and to what were they grafted in?
- F. What two sides of God are presented in this lesson?
- G. Can man search out the wisdom and knowledge of God?
- H. When Paul wrote Romans, what was the condition of the nation of Israel?

Lesson Twenty Four: Romans 12:1-9

1. What did Paul use as a basis for his exhortation in 12:1?
2. What were they exhorted to do? 12:1
3. To what were they not to be conformed? What were they to be? How? 12:2
4. How are men to think of themselves? 12:3
5. How many members are there ?Do all members have the same work? 12:4
6. There are many members, but how many bodies? and members of _____. 12:5
7. Why do members have different gifts? 12:6
8. What gift is mentioned in 12:6?
9. List the gifts mentioned in 12:7.
10. List the gifts mentioned in 12:8.
11. List the three commands given in 12:9.

12. Thought Questions

- A. Note: In Romans 12:1-16:27, Paul taught the Christians in Romans how the Gospel applied to their life.
- B. Where in Romans did Paul list things which would cause a person to be conformed to the world?
- C. How does one present his body as a living sacrifice? Find a NT example.
- D. Why should one be transformed? How is he transformed? Find a NT. Example.
- E. How many bodies are there? What is the body? 12:5
- F. What relationship do the members of the body sustain to one another?
- G. What attitude should Christians have toward themselves? 12:3
- H. What is the nature of the gifts mentioned in 12:6-8?
- I. What other lessons do you see in 12:1-9?

Lesson Twenty Five: Romans 12:10-21

1. Review: Romans chapters Nine through Eleven.
2. How were they to conduct themselves toward each other? 12:10
3. How were they to serve the Lord? 12:11
4. List three things they were to do. 12:12
5. List two evidences of generosity. 12:13
6. How were they to react to persecution? 12:14
7. How does the right attitude toward others show itself? 12:15,16
8. How were they to deal with others? Why? 12:17,18
9. What were they not to do? Why? 12:19
10. How were they to treat their enemy? 12:20
11. How were they to overcome evil? 12:21
12. **Thought Questions**
 - A. How do love for brethren and love for an enemy differ?
 - B. What is the meaning of the last part of 12:10?
 - C. Find another word in Romans 12 which means the same as business (12:11)
 - D. How does "fervent service" manifest itself? 12:11
 - E. What is hospitality?
 - F. What attitude should one have toward his brethren?
 - G. Why should one not avenge himself?
 - H. How is evil to be overcome? Find a NT example of evil being overcome.
 - I. What other lessons do you see in 12:10-21?

Lesson Twenty Six: Romans 13:1-14

1. What is every soul to do? Why? 13:1
2. What do those who resist the power resist? What will they receive? 13:2
3. What powers do rulers have? 13:3,4
4. Why be subject to rulers? 13:5 Why pay tribute? 13:6
5. What is to be rendered to others? 13:7
6. What fulfills the law? What does love not do? 13:8,9
7. How does one love his neighbor? What does love not do? 13: 9,10
8. It was time to do what? Why? 13:11
9. What was far spent? What was at hand? What should they do? 13:12
10. How were they to walk? What were they not to do? 13:13
11. What were they to put on? What were they not to do? 13:14
12. **Thought Questions**
 - A. What is the connection between Romans 12 and 13:
 - B. Why and to what extent were they to be subject to the laws of the land?
 - C. What is the stated purpose of Governing powers?
 - D. Does 13:4 include capital punishment? (see also Gen. 9:6; Acts 25:11)
 - E. Were they obligated to pay taxes? Why?
 - F. What is the meaning of "owe no man anything"?
 - G. Love fulfills the law. What is the source of love? I Timothy 1:5
 - H. Note: Consider the possibility that in 13:11-14 "time" might refer to the destruction of Jerusalem. Then the salvation would be physical.
 - I. Define: Rioting, Drunkenness, chambering, and wantonness.

Lesson Twenty Seven: Romans 14:1-13

1. Review: Overview of Romans chapters One through Thirteen.
2. Whom were they to receive? Why? 14:1,2
3. What attitude were they to have toward one another? Why? 14:3
4. Why were they not to judge another man's servant? 14:4
5. What attitudes toward days is mentioned? 14:5
6. Each man directs his service to whom? 14:6
7. What do none do? Why? 14:7,8
8. Why did Jesus die and rise again? 14:9
9. Why were they not to judge their brother? 14:10-12
10. What were they not to do? 14:13
11. **Thought Questions**
 - A. What subjects are being discussed in 14:1-13?
 - B. Are the things under discussion matters of Faith or matters of opinion?
 - C. What is the difference between matters of faith and matters of opinion?
 - D. List some things which fall into the realm of faith.
 - E. List some things which fall in the realm of opinion.
 - F. Do the things discussed in 14:1-13 fall into the realm of individual action or do they fall into the realm of congregational action?
 - G. Define the words despise and judge (14:3).
 - H. Tell why they were not to despise and judge one another?
 - I. If God accepts a person, can a Christian reject him?
 - J. How do we determine if God accepts a person?

Lesson Twenty Eight: Romans 14:14-23

1. Of what was Paul persuaded? By whom? 14:14
2. If one's meat grieved his brother, how was he not walking? 14:15
3. What were they not to do? Why? 14:15
4. What were they not to do? 14:15
5. Why were they not to let their good be evil spoken of? 14:17
6. What are the results of serving God in this manner? 14:18
7. What were they to follow after? 14:19
8. What is said about all things? 14:20 For whom is it evil? 14:20
9. What is good? 14:21
10. How is a person to conduct himself? 14:22
11. Who is damned? Why? 14:23
12. **Thought Questions**
 - A. What did Paul mean when he said "All things are pure"? 14:20 (14:14)
 - B. How can a person eat with offense?
 - C. What is the meaning of "the kingdom of God is not meat and drink"?
 - D. What is the meaning of "hast thou faith"? (14:22)
 - E. What is the meaning of "whatsoever is not of faith is sin"?
 - F. If one believes a sinful thing to be right, does that make it right?
 - G. What obligations did Romans chapter 14 impose on the brethren?
 - H. In Romans 14 Paul deals with a weak brother, in what was he weak?
 - I. What else do you see in Romans 14?

Lesson Twenty Nine: Romans 15:1-14

1. Review: Romans Chapters One through Eight.
2. What should the strong do? 15:1
3. Whom were they to please? Why? 15:2,3
4. Why were the things written afore time written? 15:4
5. How is God described? What was God willing to do? With what result? 15:5,6
6. How were they to receive one another? 15:7
7. What was Jesus Christ? 15:8 How would that affect the Gentiles? 15:9
8. What would happen among the Gentiles? 15:9-11
9. What did Isaiah prophesy? 15:12
10. With what would God fill them? How? What would result? 15:13
11. Of what was Paul persuaded?
12. **Thought Questions**
 - A. Note: Romans 15:1-14 is a continuation of the thoughts in Romans 14.
 - B. Who are the strong? Who are the weak?
 - C. Who was not to please himself? Why?
 - D. 15:4 is a well-known passage. What is its connection to the context?
 - E. How could the OT scriptures help them?
 - F. How did Jesus confirm the promises made to the Fathers?
 - G. What is "the power of the Holy Spirit" through which God filled them with joy, peace, and hope?
 - H. Was Jesus reigning over the Gentiles when Paul wrote Romans? When did Jesus' reign begin? When will it end?
 - I. What were they able to do for one another? Why?

Lesson Thirty : Romans 15:15-33

1. Why did Paul write boldly? Why would the Gentiles be acceptable? 15:15,16
2. Why could Paul glory in Christ? 15:17-19
3. Where did Paul strive to preach? Why? 15:20,21
4. What desire did Paul express? 15:22-24
5. What was Paul about to do? Why? 15:25,26
6. What obligation did the Gentiles have to the Jews? Why? 15:27
7. What did Paul plan to do after finishing this work? 15:28
8. Paul would come to them in the fullness of what? 15:29
9. On what basis did Paul appeal to them? 15:30
10. What did Paul ask them to do? Why? 15:31,32
11. Who would be with them? 15:33
12. **Thought Questions**
 - A. How were the Gentiles sanctified by the Holy Spirit?
 - B. Where was Paul and what was he doing when he wrote Romans?
 - C. For whom was this contribution intended?
 - D. Find three scriptures which are perverted in an effort to justify churches giving benevolent funds to non-saints.
 - E. To whom is a congregation obligated to give benevolent funds?
 - F. To whom is a Christian obligated to give benevolent funds?
 - G. For what did Paul want the Romans to pray?
 - H. What answers were given to these prayers?

Lesson Thirty One: Romans 16:1-16

1. Whom did Paul commend to the Romans? What is said about her? 16:1
2. What were they to do? Why? 16:2
3. Whom were they to greet? What had they done for Paul? 16:3,4
4. What church were they to greet? What is said about Epaenetus? 16:5
5. What had Mary done? What is said about Andronicus and Junia? 16:6,7
6. What was said concerning the next three people? 16:8,9
7. Who are the next to receive greetings? What is said about Apelles? 16:10
8. What is said about Herodion and the household of Narcissus? 16:11
9. What is said about the next four people? 16:12,13
10. Who were the people named in 16:14,15?
11. How were they to salute one another? Who saluted them? 16:16

12. Thought Questions

- A. What is meant by Phebe being a "servant of the church" in Cenchrea?
- B. Who were Priscilla and Aquila? Tell some things about them?
- C. What were "churches of the Gentiles"?
- D. What is the meaning of "approved in Christ"?
- E. How is a person "chosen of the Lord"?
- F. In the first part of 16:16, what did Paul require of them?
- G. What does "churches of Christ" mean?
- H. Can a church stop being "of Christ"? How?
- I. What other lessons do you see in 16:1-16?

Lesson Thirty Two: Romans 16:17-27

1. Review: The book of Romans.
2. What two commands did Paul give the Romans in 16:17?
3. Why were these commands given? 16:18
4. What had come abroad to all? They were to be wise and simple to what? 16:19
5. What would God do? When? Paul desired whose grace to be with them? 16:20
6. Who sent salutations to the Romans? 16:21,22
7. Who also sent greetings? 16:23,24
8. "Him" refers to whom? 16:25 What could he do? 16:25
9. What had been revealed? How long had it been kept secret? 16:25
10. What was made manifest? By what? According to what? To whom? Why? 16:26
11. How is God described? God is glorified through whom? 16:27

12. Thought Questions

- A. What is involved in "marking" and "avoiding" a false teacher?
- B. What are "good words and fair speeches"?
- C. Why should false teachers be marked and avoided?
- D. Has the first part of 16L20 been fulfilled? If so, when?
- E. To what does the word mystery refer? 16:25
- F. How did God reveal this mystery? When was it revealed?
- G. Why was this gospel made known to all nations?
- H. What is the theme of the book of Romans?
- I. What was the purpose(s) of the writing of the book of Romans?

Review of Romans

In Romans chapters one through eight, Paul has shown that (1) the only way man can be justified before God is through forgiveness, (2) That forgiveness can be had only through the blood of Christ, (3) That one benefits from the blood of Christ when he, through faith, is baptized into Christ's death.

In chapter nine, Paul expresses his great love for his Jewish brethren. Then shows how God brought Israel into being by choosing some and rejecting others.

In chapter ten, Paul again expresses his great concern for the salvation of his Jewish brethren, then shows why they did not attain to the righteousness which is by faith.

In chapter eleven, "...the apostle concludes the difficult and delicate case of the Jews. He formally raises the question, whether God has wholly and finally rejected them. This he answers in the negative. As a nation, God has cast them off; but at the same time he has retained many individuals in his love, because of their obedience to Christ. The Jews are plainly told that their unbelief is the cause of their rejection. The Gentiles are reminded that by belief they stand. Thus it is shown to both, that the ground of rejection is the want of it. Jews and Gentiles are thus placed on the same footing. The former, if they remain not unbelieving, will be accepted; the latter, if they become unbelieving, will be rejected. The dealing with both is the same." (Moses E. Lard, Com. on Romans)

In chapter twelve, Paul charged the Romans not to be like the world, but to be transformed. That each member had a place in the body and a work to perform.

In chapter thirteen, the Christian's relationship to the higher powers is set forth. There are blessings to be obtained from proper government. The duties the child of God owes those who rule over them are also set forth. Then, Paul warns them that a day is approaching (possibly the destruction of Jerusalem) which makes it needful for them to watch. They are warned against living after the flesh.

In chapter fourteen, there is a discussion of how a weak brother who eats no meat and a strong brother who eats meats are to treat each other.

In chapter fifteen, Paul continues the discussion of chapter fourteen, by showing that the strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak. The basis for this injunction is the conduct of Christ himself. Beginning in verse fifteen Paul discussed the contribution for the poor saints in Jerusalem. Paul closes with a request by Paul for their prayers.

In chapter sixteen, Paul closes with a commendation of Phebe and with a list of many saints to whom he sent greetings..

The book of Romans demonstrates several things:

1. That all men are guilty of sin.
2. Man's inability to save himself through perfect works (sinlessness).
3. Man's need for the blood of Christ.
4. God's way of making man righteous is made known in the gospel.
5. All men (Jew and Gentile) can be saved through faith., which comes by hearing the word of God.
6. Paul was justified in preaching to the Gentiles.
7. That he was right in offering salvation without circumcision and the keeping of the law.
8. That God rejects no man till that man rejects him.

Summary of Romans Chapters One through Four

Paul desired to see the Romans that he might impart spiritual gifts to them (1:11). This would prove that Paul was the teacher of truth, not the Judaizers. In 1:16 Paul stated the theme of Romans, the gospel (not the law of Moses) is God's power to save those who believe and that included Jew and Gentile. Then he showed that the Gentiles needed the gospel because of their sinfulness.

In chapter two, Paul proved the Jew just as guilty of sin as the Gentile.

In chapter three, Paul concluded that there were none righteous by their own merits. Since all have sinned, all need the blood of Christ. Justification is possible only through a law of faith since no man (except Christ) lives without sin.

In chapter four, Paul showed that Abraham was justified by faith before he was circumcised. Therefore, one could be righteous without circumcision and the keeping of the law of Moses. Also, Paul points out that it was through faith that God intended to fulfill his promise that Abraham would be the father of many nations. This fulfillment was realized in Christ and the gospel.

Summary of Romans Chapters One through Eight

Paul desired to see the Romans that he might impart spiritual gifts to them (ill). This would prove that Paul was the teacher of truth, not the judaizers. In 1:16 Paul stated the theme of Romans, the gospel (not the Law of Moses) is God's power to save those who believe and that included Jew and Gentile, then he showed that the Gentiles needed the gospel because of their sinfulness.

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In chapter five, Paul listed some spiritual blessings that come on those who are justified by faith.

In chapter six, Paul answered two questions. First, in 6:1 he asked, shall we continue in sin that grace may abound? He answered, no! Because those who are justified by faith are dead to sin. Second, in 6:15 he asked, shall we sin because we are not under law, but grace? Again, he answered, no! Because one is the servant of the one he obeys whether of sin unto death or of obedience unto righteousness.

In chapter seven Paul said the Jew had been made dead to the Law of Moses through the death of Christ, so that the Jew could be married to Christ. Then he showed how that sin used the law to slay him. After that, he set forth the conflict that arose in his heart (and the heart of every Jew) while he lived under the Law of Moses. The good which Paul wanted to do, he did not do. The evil which he did not want to do, he did. Then, concluded that deliverance was to be had only in Christ.

Chapter eight is a conclusion to Paul's theme -- the gospel is God's power to save those that believe it. "Now" (5:1) there is no condemnation to the one in Christ. The Holy Spirit's work is prominent in chapter eight. Remember that the Holy Spirit revealed the gospel inspired the apostles and prophets, and confirmed the word with signs, wonders, and miracles. Romans was written during the period of direct revelation. What the Holy Spirit did directly then, he does indirectly through the word today. Also, bear in mind that the Holy Spirit's work was directed "from" God "to" man, not from man to God. Those who were led by the spirit were walking in Christ and the gospel, not in the Law of Moses. Remember that the Law of Moses was physical, earthly, and national. The gospel is spiritual.

In Romans chapters one through eight, Paul has shown that (1) the only way man can be justified before God is through forgiveness, (2) that forgiveness can be had only through the blood of Christ, (3) that one benefits from the blood of Christ when he, through faith, is baptized into Christ's death.

Summary of Romans Chapters Nine through Eleven

In chapter Nine, Paul expressed his great love for his Jewish Brethren. Then shows how God brought Israel into being by choosing some and rejecting others. These choices were an occasion of rejoicing to them. Then Paul shows how God had intended to save both Jew and Gentile, which also necessitated his making choices -- Electing some and rejecting others. God's choices in the salvation of men involved choosing to save the obedient and reject the disobedient. Paul closes the chapter by showing that the Gentiles had accepted God's plan for making man righteous in Christ, while the Jews had stumbled by rejecting Jesus Christ.

In chapter Ten, Paul again expresses his great concern for the salvation of his Jewish brethren, then shows why they did not attain to the righteousness which is by faith. Then shows how that in Christ is to be found the righteousness which the Law of Moses could not provide. He shows how that the Gospel, God's plan for making man righteous, was available to them, but they had rejected it.

In chapter Eleven, "...the apostles concludes the difficult and delicate case of the Jews. He formally raises the question, whether God has wholly and finally rejected them. This he answers in the negative. As a nation, God has cast them off, but at the same time he has retained many individuals in his love, because of their obedience to Christ. The Jews are plainly told that their unbelief is the cause of their rejection. The Gentiles are reminded that by belief they stand. Thus it is shown to both, that the ground of acceptance with God is belief in Christ; while the ground of rejection is the want of it. Jews and Gentiles are thus placed on the same footing. The former, if they remain not unbelieving, will be accepted; the latter, if they become unbelieving, will be rejected. The dealing with both is the same." (Moses E. Lard, Commentary of Romans)

Summary of Romans Chapters Twelve through Sixteen

In Romans 12:1- 16:27 Paul wrote about the gospel and its application to the life of the child of God.

In chapter twelve, Paul charged the Romans not to be like the world, but to be transformed. He told them each member has a place in the body and a work to perform. Then he outlined the way brethren could show their affection to one another through godly living and proper treatment of their enemies.

In chapter thirteen, the Christian's relationship to the higher powers is set forth. There are blessings to be obtained from proper government and duties the child of God owes those who rule over them. Then, Paul warns them that a day is approaching (possibly the destruction of Jerusalem) which makes it needful for them to watch. They are warned against living after the flesh.

In chapter fourteen, there is a discussion of how a weak brother who eats no meat and a strong brother who eats meats are to treat each other. The weakness of the weak brother may be in his lack of knowledge or a lack of faith to put in practice what knowledge he has. What each does is to be done believing it to be pleasing to God. They are to accept each other because God has accepted them.

In chapter fifteen, Paul continues the discussion of chapter fourteen, by showing that the strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak. The basis for this injunction is the conduct of Christ himself. Beginning in the verse fifteen Paul discussed the contribution for the poor saints in Jerusalem. Paul greatly desired the Jews to accept this Gentile contribution. Chapter fifteen closes with a request by Paul for their prayers..

In chapter sixteen, Paul closes with a commendation of Phebe and with a list of many saints to whom he sent greetings. He instructs them to greet one another with a "holy" greeting (kiss). Also, he sent them greetings from the churches. Then, he warns and instructs them about the treatment of false teachers. He concludes the book as he began -- with a statement about the gospel being for all nations unto the obedience of faith.

The Book of Romans demonstrates several things:

1. That all men are guilty of sin.
2. Man's inability to save himself through perfect works (sinlessness).
3. Man's need for the blood of Christ.
4. God's way of making man righteous is made known in the Gospel.
5. All men (Jew and Gentile) can be saved through faith, which comes by hearing the word of God.