

Bible Question Class Books

Bible Study Questions on The Book of Romans by David E. Pratte

**A workbook suitable for Bible classes,
family studies, or personal Bible study**



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***Bible Study Questions on the Book of Romans:
A workbook suitable for Bible classes, family studies,
or personal Bible study***

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**“He who glories, let him glory in the Lord”
– 1 Corinthians 1:31**

Front Page Photo

The Colosseum in Rome
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Bible Study Questions on the Book of Romans

Introduction:

This workbook was designed for Bible class study, family study, or personal study. The class book is suitable for teens and up. The questions contain minimal human commentary, but instead urge students to study to understand Scripture.

Enough questions are included for teachers to assign as many questions as they want for each study session. Studies may proceed at whatever speed and depth will best accomplish the needs of the students.

Questions labeled "think" are intended to encourage students to apply what they have learned. When questions refer to a map, students should consult maps in a Bible dictionary or similar reference work or in the back of their Bibles. (Note: My abbreviation "**b/c/v**" means "book, chapter, and verse.")

For class instruction, I urge teachers to assign the questions as homework so students come to class prepared. Then let class time consist of **discussion** that focuses on the Scriptures themselves. Let the teacher use other Scriptures, questions, applications, and comments to promote productive discussion, not just reading the questions to see whether they were answered "correctly." Please, do **not** let the class period consist primarily of the following: "Joe, will you answer number 1?" "Sue, what about number 2?" Etc.

I also urge students to emphasize the **Bible** teaching. Please, do not become bogged down over "What did the author mean by question #5?" My meaning is relatively unimportant. The issue is what the Bible says. Concentrate on the meaning and applications of Scripture. If a question helps promote Bible understanding, stay with it. If it becomes unproductive, move on.

The questions are not intended just to help students understand the Scriptures. They are also designed to help students learn good principles of Bible study. Good Bible study requires defining the meaning of keywords, studying parallel passages, explaining the meaning of the text clearly, making applications, and defending the truth as well as exposing religious error. I have included questions to encourage students to practice all these study principles.

Finally, I encourage plain applications of the principles studied. God's word is written so souls may please God and have eternal life. Please study it with the respect and devotion it deserves!

For whatever good this material achieves, to God be the glory.

You can find Bible study commentary and notes to accompany many of our Bible question workbooks at www.gospelway.com/sales

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Assignments on Romans - Introduction

Please read the passages listed below and answer the following questions:

1. Who wrote the book of Romans (see 1:1)? List things you know about the author.
2. To whom is it addressed (1:7)? List some things you know about this church and about the city where it was located.
3. Note Romans 15:25-27 and cross-references. What can we conclude about when the book was written?
4. Skim the book and state its theme. Note 1:16.
5. Study Romans 1:16; 10:14-17. **Define** “gospel” and describe the role of the gospel in man’s salvation (cf. Mark 16:15,16; 1 Corinthians 15:1-8).
6. Study Romans 2:17-20,25; 10:5; 3:19-23,28; 7:1-7. **Define** “law.” What law is primarily referred to in these verses? What problem did people have living under the law?
7. See Romans 5:1,2,20,21. **Define** “grace.” What advantage does grace have over law?
8. See Romans 5:1; 1:16; 10:13-17. **Define** “faith.” Why is faith important in the gospel?
9. Study Romans 2:5-11; 6:3,4,16-18. **Define** “obedience.” What is taught in these passages about the importance of obedience?
10. List other New Testament **passages** showing obedience is necessary to salvation.
11. Ongoing Assignment: Begin a list of **passages** in Romans that show obedience is necessary to salvation. Add to the list as we proceed through the book.

Assignments on Romans 1

Please read Romans 1 and answer the following questions:

1. What inspired man wrote this book? How does he describe himself – 1:1?

2. **Special Assignment:** List at least 4 characteristics or abilities of apostles. Give at least one **passage** for each.

3. What is special about the gospel according to 1:1,2? List some Old Testament **passages** that promised the gospel.

4. Who is the gospel primarily about – 1:3? What ancestor was in his lineage?

5. Give other **passages** that show Jesus' relationship to David. Why is this important?

6. Whose Son was Jesus besides the seed of David – 1:4? Why is this important?

7. What evidence is listed that demonstrates Jesus' relationship to God? List **passages** that confirm this event really happened.

8. **Special Assignment:** Explain how the resurrection proves Jesus is God's Son.

9. What had Paul received from Jesus – 1:5? To whom was he appointed to teach about faith and obedience?

10. What is the connection between obedience and faith in v5? Explain the significance.

11. **Special Assignment:** Study other **passages** about our "calling" – 1:6. How does Jesus call us? To what were we called?

12. How did Paul greet the Romans – 1:7? What were they called to be?

13. **Case Study:** Some people believe saints are very good Christians who have died. **Define** “saints.” List other **passages** showing how and when a person becomes sanctified.

14. How did Paul describe their faith – 1:8? (Think: Why was this important?)

15. What assurance did Paul give them – 1:9? What request did he make – 1:10?

16. What 2 reasons did Paul give why he wanted to see them – 1:11,12?

17. **Special Assignment: Define** spiritual gifts. List **passages** showing how apostles imparted spiritual gifts to people.

18. What had Paul planned to do – 1:13? Why had his plans failed?

19. What debt did he owe – 1:14? (Think: Why did he owe this? What can we learn?)

20. To whom did he seek to preach – 1:14? **Define** the terms and explain the meaning.

21. What did Paul want to do as a result of his debt – 1:15?

22. **Application:** What is necessary for one to be “ready” to preach/teach the gospel? (Think: Are you ready to preach/teach it?)

23. **Case Study:** Some claim that “gospel” includes only how to become a Christian, so it should be preached to the lost; but “doctrine” refers to how to live as a Christian and should be preached to the saved. Explain how Paul’s statement relates to this view.

24. Why was Paul not ashamed of the gospel – 1:16? List other **passages** about the power of God’s word.

25. **Application:** List ways people show a lack of faith in the power of the gospel.

26. What condition is stated for salvation in v16? Who can meet this condition? (Think: What applications would v16 have to people who still bound the Old Testament?)

27. **Application:** Give examples of things we will (or will not) do if we are not ashamed of the gospel.

28. What does the gospel reveal – 1:17? **Define** “righteousness.” (Think: What is meant here by the righteousness **of God**? Cf. Philippians 3:9.)

29. Explain the meaning of “righteousness from faith to faith” (cf. Galatians 2:16).

30. What Old Testament passage is quoted in v17 (give **b/c/v**)? What does it teach?

31. **Define** wrath, ungodliness, unrighteousness.

32. What did ungodly, unrighteous men do – 1:18 (check various translations)? How might people be guilty of this?

33. What did the people know – 1:19? According to the verse, how did they know it? (Think: Consider ways God made this known. Later verses will describe it further.)

34. Why are men without excuse if they do not know God – 1:20? How could they learn about God?

35. What attributes of God can be known in this way?

36. **Application:** Explain how the creation teaches about God. What application does this have to evolution?

37. Despite the evidence, what error did people commit – 1:21? What was the consequence?

38. How did these people view themselves? How did God describe them – 1:22?

39. **Application:** Does this description fit any people today? Explain how people may be similarly guilty today.

40. How did these errors affect people's idea of God – 1:23?

41. What errors occurred in their worship – 1:25?

42. **Application:** Give examples in which people do such things today. Why should people know better than to do this?

43. What attitude did God take toward them? What kind of conduct did they become involved in 1:24?

44. **Special Assignment:** As the decline of these people is described, consider how their conduct relates to their previous errors. How does their refusal to worship God lead to their worship of idols? How does that lead to immorality, etc.?

45. What practice is described in – 1:26,27? List expressions used here that prove what practice is referred to.

46. **Special Assignment:** Explain how such practices follow from and are associated with the errors described in 1:18-25.

47. What is the natural order regarding sexual expression? Give **b/c/v** to prove it.

48. Explain what Paul says that proves homosexual practices are not only evil but also contrary to nature.

49. Make a list of other expressions in 1:26-28 that show how God views this practice.

50. Compare Romans 1:26,27 to Leviticus 18:22,23; 20:13,15,16. List similarities between the passages. What can we learn from comparing these passages?

51. What does the Bible teach about marriage and sexual fulfillment that shows that homosexuality violates God's plan for marriage? Give **b/c/v**.

52. List and explain other **passages** that discuss homosexual practices.

53. List some penalties that this error leads to – 1:27.

54. How does God react to such people – 1:28?

55. From 1:29-31 make a list of practices that often characterize the lives of people who turn away from God. For each item, define it, and give other **passages** about it.

56. When people practice such things, what punishment do they deserve – 1:32? List other **passages** about this consequence and explain the significance.

57. Why is it “righteous” for God to so judge such people?

58. Besides those who practice such things, who else is also worthy of punishment?

59. **Application:** Give other **passages** about the problem of approving or consenting to the sins of other people. Give examples of how we could be guilty.

60. Briefly summarize the main point Paul is making in Romans 1:18-32.

Assignments on Romans 2

Please read Romans 2 and answer the following questions:

1. Chap. 1 discussed a group of people who were without excuse. Chap. 2 discusses a different group who are inexcusable. Why are these people without excuse – 2:1-3? What “things” does Paul here refer to?

2. **Special Assignment:** List other *passages* about people who condemn others for things they themselves practice. Explain why such a person is without excuse.

3. How does God view those who do “such things”?

4. **Application:** Does this prove it is always wrong to “judge” other people to be guilty of sin? Give Scriptures and explain.

5. What did Paul ask these people in 2:3? Why might people think such a thing?

6. What reason does 2:4 give that might explain why some hope to escape judgment?

7. **Application:** What should we learn about God’s mercy and longsuffering?

8. What result would such conduct lead to in the day of judgment – 2:5?

9. In what sense is God’s judgment of men “righteous”?

10. How many people will God judge? For whose life will one be judged – 2:6?

11. List other *passages* regarding God's judgment of men.

12. On what basis will God judge men?

13. List other *passages* showing we will be judged for our deed or works.

14. What will be the reward of the righteous – 2:7&10? *Define* the terms used.

15. List other *passages* about the reward of the righteous.

16. What can we learn from the need for “patient continuance” in doing good?

17. What will be the destiny of the wicked – 2:8,9? *Define* the terms used.

18. What can we learn from the phrase “of the Jew first and also of the Greek”?

19. **Case Study:** Romans is commonly misused to teach salvation by “faith only” (i.e., without obedience). List phrases from Romans 2:6-11 that show man's destiny will be determined by what we do. (Add to your list of verses in Romans about obedience.)

20. **Define** “partiality” – 2:11. List other similar verses showing God is not partial.

21. What application would this have to the Judaizing teachers? In what way did they expect God to be partial?

22. **Special Assignment:** Describe the Calvinistic view of unconditional predestination. How can this view be harmonized with the fact God is not partial? Explain.

23. In 2:12, what law did some people have that others were “without” (cf. vv 13-20)? Who were in (or under) the law, and who were without it?

24. Were the Gentiles subject to any Divine law? If not, how did they commit sin?

25. Who stands justified before God under the principle of “the law” – 2:13? Explain.

26. How might Gentiles do the things in the law? How could they know whether they did right or wrong – 2:14,15?

27. Is Paul saying Gentiles ever completely obeyed all God’s will for them? Explain.

28. When will Jews and Gentiles be judged? Who will be the judge – 2:16?

29. List **passages** showing the “secrets of men” will be judged. What should we learn?

30. What group is expressly mentioned in 2:17? (Note how the context emphasizes that Paul is speaking about this group, and note how vv 1-16 fit this group.)

31. In what did the Jews rest and boast? In what sense did they do this?

32. What did they know, and how did they know it – 2:18? If so, what were they missing (cf. vv 13,25)?

33. How did they view themselves in relationship to others – 2:19,20? Explain the terms and how they applied to the Jews.

34. Are the qualities in 2:19,20 good or bad? What kind of lives should we expect from people who possessed such knowledge, etc.?

35. What problem did the Jews have – 2:21? Where else have we studied this subject in chap. 2? (Note the connection between these sections of the chapter.)

36. For what specific sin did Paul accuse Jews in v21? Think of examples.

37. What specific sins did they commit according to – 2:22? Explain the meaning.

38. What problem is Paul really accusing Jews of – 2:23? Why is this inexcusable? How does it fit the Jews according to the context (remember vv 6-11,13)?

39. When God's people sin, what affect does this have among unbelievers – 2:23,24? What should we learn?

40. Did circumcision have value by itself alone – 2:25? What else was needed? Explain.

41. If one did not keep the law, what is the conclusion? How would a Jew typically react to such a statement?

42. What then would result if a Gentile kept the law – 2:26? (Note: Did the sign of circumcision apply to the Gentiles?)

43. What would be the consequence of this to Jews who did not keep the law – 2:27?

44. How many Jews actually kept the law? What conclusion does Paul's point lead to?

45. How does the discussion in context help us identify the group of people Paul has been discussing throughout chap. 2?

46. In what two ways does Paul use the word "Jew" in 2:28,29? In what two ways does he use the word "circumcision"? Explain the differences.

47. **Define** "in the spirit" and "in the letter." (Hint: Note how the words are used in context.) Does this mean that attitude is all that matters, even if we disobey God? Explain.

48. Whose praise should we seek? What application would this have to Jews?

49. **Special Assignment:** Explain the conclusion and application of Paul's discussion to Jews and especially to Judaizing teachers.

Assignments on Romans 3

Please read Romans 3 and answer the following questions:

1. What does Paul ask in 3:1? Why would such a question be asked at this point?
2. What answer did he give – 3:2? In what ways would this be an advantage?
3. Does the unfaithfulness of man mean God is unfaithful – 3:3? Explain. Why would this question be asked?
4. If all men were liars, would that make God untrue – 3:4? Explain.
5. What Scripture does Paul cite to confirm his point (give **b/c/v**)? Explain how this passage makes his point.
6. What question does Paul discuss next – 3:5? How would this question relate to the discussion? (Think: What is meant by “I speak as a man”?)
7. How does Paul respond to the question – 3:6? Explain how this answers the question.

8. Application: What can we learn from Paul comments in vv 3-6?
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9. Explain the significance of the question in 3:7. How does it relate to the context?
10. What did some accuse Paul of teaching 3:8? Why bring this up in context?

11. Did Paul really teach this? What can we learn?

12. **Application:** Give some examples in which people sometimes do teach that we should do evil in order to achieve good ends.

13. Explain the significance of Paul's question in 3:9. How does he answer?

14. How does v9 help explain the theme of chap. 1&2?

15. What is the point of 3:10-18?

16. Explain the meaning of "it is written." Why would Jews have to acknowledge the truth of the statements quoted here?

17. For each of the following verses in Romans 3, list the Old Testament **b/c/v** that teaches the **concept**. Then explain the meaning: what kind of sin do the verses describe?

3:10-12 –

3:13,14 –

3:15-18 –

18. Does Paul mean to say that all people sin in all these ways all the time? Does no one ever do anything good? What is the point?

19. To whom does the law speak – 3:19? Who was under the law Paul was quoting?

20. What conclusion should Jews (and all of us) understand at this point?

21. What conclusion does Paul reach in 3:20? How does this follow from vv 10-18?

22. What “law” does Paul refer to here (what “law” has he been discussing in context)? List other **passages** that state this same concept.

23. **Special Assignment:** Didn't people under the law offer sacrifices? So, why did the law not justify them (Hebrews 10:1-4)? What would it take to be justified under that law?

24. Since the law could not justify, what purpose did it serve? Explain how it did this. Find other similar passages. Note: Did God give the law with the intent that it would be the means by which He would save men from sin?

25. If the law cannot justify, then how can we be righteous – 3:21,22? Explain.

26. How was this witnessed by the Law and Prophets? Why is this important?

27. What “law” is referred to in “the Law and the Prophets”? Then we are made righteous “apart from” what law?

28. **Special Assignment:** Make a list of **passages** showing the gospel is law and/or contains commands we must obey. (Review your notes on our introduction to the book.)

29. How then are men declared to be righteous – 3:22? List other similar **passages**.

30. Explain how this differs from being justified by the law.

31. **Case Study:** Most Protestant denominations use passages such as 3:21,22 to prove that obedience (especially baptism) is not essential to salvation under the gospel. How would you respond? Note: Is this the subject Paul is discussing in context?

32. How does 3:23 **summarize** Paul's main point in chap. 1-3?

33. Use cross-references and concordance to make a list of verses (like 3:20,27,28) that say we are **not** justified (saved, etc.) by works (deeds).

34. List verses that say we **do** need to do works (deeds) to be saved (justified, etc.).

35. **Special Assignment:** Explain ways the passages from #33,34 can be harmonized. Why do some verses say we are not saved by works, but other passages say works are essential?

36. **Define** "redemption." Give other **passages** about it.

37. Explain how we are redeemed in Christ – 3:24.

38. Explain how we are "freely" justified by grace in Christ – 3:24.

39. **Special Assignment:** How can justification by grace be "free" if we must obey in order to receive it? How does this differ from justification by works of law?

40. **Define** “propitiation” – 3:25. Give other **passages** about it.
41. What sins did God pass over that were previously committed (v25)?
42. How does this demonstrate God’s righteousness – 3:26? How can He be just and still justify those who sin?
43. How many kinds of “law” are in 3:27? What can we learn? Is it true that we are not in any sense saved by law?
44. How does this explain justification apart from deeds of the law and so exclude boasting?
45. What conclusion does Paul reach in 3:28?
46. **Summarize** in your own words the lessons we have learned about justification by faith compared to justification by deeds of the law.
47. What question does Paul ask in 3:29? What answer does he give?
48. What lesson should we learn from this – 3:30? Explain.
49. What is the consequence of this regarding the law – 3:31? What law does is this?
50. Does v31 mean that the Old Testament is still binding as law? Proof?
51. Explain the sense in which v31 is true.

Assignments on Romans 4

Please read Romans 4 and answer the following questions:

1. Whose justification is discussed in chap. 4? Why would Paul discuss this man's case?

2. To prepare for the discussion of chap. 4, summarize the events from Abraham's life as described in the following verses:

Genesis 12:1-8 (cf. Hebrews. 11:8-10) –

Genesis 13:3,4 –

Genesis 14:18-20 –

Genesis 15:1-6 –

Genesis 22:15-18 –

3. What would be true if Abraham was justified by works – 4:2? What have we already learned about justification, boasting, and works? (Think: What is the significance of “according to the flesh” in v1?)

4. **Define** “account” (or “impute”) – 4:3. How was Abraham made righteous?

5. What **book/chapter/verse** is quoted in v3? Based on our study of Abraham's life, had he obeyed God before this statement was made? Proof?

6. Review our study of kinds of works (see 3:21-28). By what kind of works was Abraham **not** justified? But did he have to obey God to be counted righteous?

7. **Special Assignment:** List other New Testament **passages** regarding Abraham's faith, works, and justification. Explain how they harmonize with Romans 4.

8. If one is saved on the basis of works, what does that mean about grace and debt – 4:4? What kind of works must this refer to? Explain.
9. How is a man justified – 4:5? By a sinless life? In what sense does he “not work”?
10. In light of verses already studied, explain how “grace” is opposed to “debt.”
11. What passage is quoted in 4:6-8 (**book/chapter/verse**)? Who spoke it, and what does it add regarding the doctrine of righteousness apart from works?
12. What must happen for one to be counted righteous apart from works? Note: These verses make a major contribution to understanding justification by works vs. justification apart from works. Explain how they help our understanding.
13. What subject is raised in 4:9,10? Why is this important in the discussion?
14. Was Abraham justified when he became circumcised or before? Proof?
15. What should we conclude regarding the necessity of circumcision to salvation?
16. Was Abraham circumcised in order to be justified, or was he already justified before he was circumcised – 4:11,12? What was the purpose of his circumcision?

17. If Abraham was justified by faith while uncircumcised, what does that prove regarding who can be justified by faith?

18. To whom is Abraham the spiritual father – 4:11? What is required in order to be Abraham's spiritual offspring? Circumcision?

19. What is the significance of walking in the steps of faith – 4:12. List other *passages* that show the significance of such terms as "walk" and "steps."

20. Was Abraham justified by faith without obedience or by obedient faith? Proof?

21. Did Abraham receive God's promise under the Law of Moses or before – 4:13? Proof?

22. What does this prove regarding the law – 4:14,15?

23. What conclusion, previously studied, does this confirm?

24. If Abraham demonstrates justification by faith, what does this prove regarding grace and the law – 4:16?

25. What conclusion follows regarding who can be spiritual descendants of Abraham – 4:16,17?

26. What did Abraham believe that was contrary to hope – 4:18,19? Explain why the promise seemed impossible. Give **book/chapter/verse**.

27. How does this illustrate true faith?

28. In what sense did this give glory to God – 4:20,21?

29. What verse is quoted in 4:22? Did the events of vv 19-21 occur before or after the event in the verse Paul quotes? (Think: What does this illustrate regarding faith?)

30. For whose benefit was this history recorded – 4:23? Abraham's? Explain.

31. What lessons should we learn?

32. What does all this mean regarding Jesus – 4:24,25?

33. What did Jesus do to make our justification possible?

Assignments on Romans 5

Please read Romans 5 and answer the following questions:

1. What does faith do for us – 5:1,2?

2. List several blessings we have as a result of faith and grace. Explain how justification by faith gives us these blessings.

3. List other *passages* regarding these blessings that we receive by faith.

4. *Define* tribulation – 5:3-5. What attitude may saved people have toward tribulation?

5. <i>Special Assignment:</i> Explain each step in the progression from tribulation to hope.

6. List other *passages* that show the proper attitude we should have toward suffering.

7. For whom did Christ die? When did He die for them – 5:6-9?

8. What is the significance of the phrase “in due time” (v6 – check other translations)?

9. What is so unusual about the fact Jesus died for such people – 5:7,8?

10. What does this prove regarding God? List other similar *passages*.
11. What effect or benefit does justification have – 5:9? (Why do we need this?)
12. **Define** “reconcile” – 5:10 List other *passages* regarding it.
13. Why do we need to be reconciled to God? How were we alienated from Him?
14. What did Jesus do about our alienation from God? Explain.
15. What is one result of reconciliation – 5:11? Where else has chap. 5 mentioned this?

16. **Special Assignment:** Explain how 5:1-11 summarizes the theme of the book.

17. Read 5:12-21. What two “men” are contrasted in these verses?
18. What came into the world through Adam – 5:12? How did this come on all men?

19. **Case Study:** Some claim v12 teaches original sin (inherited depravity): the doctrine that all babies are born guilty because they inherit Adam’s sin. What parts of this doctrine are missing from v12? List other **passages** that show whether or not this doctrine is true.

20. What is sin and how does it relate to law (cf. 1 John 3:4)? How could sin exist before “the law” came?

21. Did men become sinners by violating the same law Adam violated? Explain.

Special Assignment: As we study 5:12-21 make a list of evidence that shows whether “death” here is physical or spiritual death.

22. Fill in the blanks in the following chart based on 5:12-21:

Verse	By Adam One man’s offense	By Jesus The gift by grace
V15	many _____	much more _____... abounded to many
V16	resulted in _____	resulted in _____
V17	_____ reigned	much more ... _____ will reign
V18	as through one man’s offense judgment came to all men resulting in _____	even so through one Man’s righteous act the free gift came to all men resulting in _____ of life
V19	For as by one man’s disobedience many were made _____	so also by one Man’s obedience many will be made _____

23. Summarize in your own words the main point of 5:12-21.

24. **Special Assignment:** If it were true that man receives the consequences of Adam's sin unconditionally (regardless of man's conduct) what would follow regarding how man receives the consequences of Jesus' obedience? Explain the significance of this.

25. What did many receive through Adam's sin and through Jesus – 5:15?

26. What resulted from the offense (sin), and what resulted from the free gift – 5:16?

27. What reigns through Adam's sin and what reigns through Jesus – 5:17?

28. What consequences came through Adam and through Jesus in 5:18,19? (Think: Are the consequences of vv 15-19 physical or spiritual?)

29. What is the "righteous act" or "obedience" of Jesus?

30. What effect did the law have – 5:20? Yet what abounded even more?

31. What reigns through Christ – 5:21?

32. **Special Assignment:** So what kind of "death" does the context refer to? List other *passages* regarding this kind of death.

Assignments on Romans 6

Please read Romans 6 and answer the following questions:

1. What subject is introduced in 6:1? How might the previous teaching raise such questions?

2. What is Paul's initial response – 6:2? What reason does he give?

3. **Special Assignment:** List verses in chap. 6 that contradict the doctrine of salvation by faith without obedience and the doctrine of once saved, always saved.

4. Into what are we baptized – 6:3? Why is Jesus' death important? What does this teach about the importance of baptism?

5. List other **passages** regarding the importance of being in Christ. What does this teach regarding the importance of baptism?

6. What is baptism compared to in 6:4? Explain the comparison.

7. **Case Study:** Many people believe that baptism may be sprinkling, pouring, or immersion. Explain what v4 teaches regarding this subject.

8. List other **passages** that prove whether baptism is sprinkling, pouring, or immersion.

9. According to v4, what blessing do we have that follows baptism? List other **passages** regarding newness of life, the new birth, born again, etc.

10. **Case Study:** Many people believe we must be born again but they say it has nothing to do with baptism: we are saved by faith alone. Explain what vv 3,4 teach about this.

11. Explain the significance of “walk” in v4. What does it mean to “walk” in newness of life?

12. Explain the connection between baptism and Jesus' death and resurrection – 6:4,5.

13. What happens to sin in baptism – 6:6,7? What conclusion should this lead to?

14. What does this show about the purpose of baptism?

15. **Application:** What is the consequence of 6:3-7 to the idea of salvation by faith only?

16. Explain how 6:3-7 answer the question of whether we may continue to sin and let grace cover our continued sinning.

17. What did resurrection mean in Christ's case according to 6:8,9?

18. If we are raised with Christ, what should that mean regarding our spiritual life?

19. How many times did Jesus die – 6:10? Will He need to die and be raised again?

20. How does our spiritual relationship compare to Jesus' death and resurrection – 6:11?

21. What does it mean to present our bodies as instruments of sin or instruments of righteousness – 6:12-14?

22. Explain the conclusion and consequence of Jesus' resurrection and our spiritual resurrection regarding the issue of continuing in sin.

23. What question and response are repeated in – 6:15? Where was this asked earlier?

24. Review and summarize the meaning of “not under law but under grace,” as we have already studied. Are we under no law at all? Where else have we studied this?

25. What choices do we have regarding whom we serve – 6:16? Where do these choices lead?

26. What does v16 teach regarding our power to choose whom we will serve? May we choose to be no slave at all? Explain.

27. Explain what it means to be a slave of sin – 6:17.

28. Explain the means by which one passes from being a slave of sin to being a slave of righteousness – 6:17,18.

29. What do these verses teach about obedience and freedom from sin? Does Romans teach we are saved by faith without obedience? Explain.

30. What is the significance of “from the heart” (v17)? What consequences does this have for people who were baptized without understanding or believing its proper purpose?

31. **Case Study:** Some teach that “gospel” refers only to teaching about becoming a Christian, but “doctrine” refers only to how we should live as Christians. What does this context teach about this? What other **passages** help on this question?

32. What concepts are repeated in 6:19,20? Where were they discussed earlier?

33. What “fruits” result from our choices – 6:21,22? How does this answer the question of continuing in sin?

34. Explain the contrast between our wages and Jesus' gift – 6:23. What is the difference between a wage and a gift? What two rewards are involved?

Assignments on Romans 7

Please read Romans 7 and answer the following questions:

1. How long is man subject to law – 7:1? (Think: So what must happen for one to be freed from the law?)

2. How long is a woman bound to her husband? Under what circumstance is she free from him – 7:2?

3. What happens if she marries another man while her husband lives? Under what circumstances may she marry another man – 7:3?

4. List and explain other *passages* regarding remarriage.

5. Based on other passages, under what circumstances may a person divorce and remarry?

6. Note the distinction between “bound” and “married.” May a woman be bound to one man and married to another? Explain.

7. **Special Assignment:** Explain why God uses the words “adulteress” or “adultery” to describe the state of one who remarries unscripturally. What does the prove regarding what a person in such a union must do to be forgiven?

8. What lesson does Paul teach using marriage as an illustration – 7:4?

9. What is our relationship now to the law – 7:6?

10. List other *passages* showing our relationship to the Old Testament.

11. **Application:** What conclusion should we reach regarding the idea that we are now under both the Old Testament and the New Testament?

12. Review Romans 2:28,29 and explain the meaning of serving in the newness of the spirit, not in oldness of the letter.

13. Please read 7:5 and study the expression “in the flesh.” Check other passages that use the expression (especially chap. 8), and explain the meaning.

14. What problem was caused by our “sinful passions”? Is this the way Christians should live (cf. chap. 6)? Explain.

15. What does Paul ask about the law in 7:7, and what is his answer?

16. If the law is not bad, what purpose did it serve? Where else have we learned this?

17. What example does Paul use to illustrate his point? What does this prove about which “law” Paul is discussing?

18. Though the law was not evil, what problem occurred by means of it – 7:8. Explain.

19. So what caused the problem: the law or sin? Cf. James 1:13-15.

20. Explain 7:9. When could Paul have been alive before the commandment?

21. What happened that led to his death – 7:10,11? How did it happen?

22. What is Paul's conclusion about the law – 7:12?

23. Again, what caused the problem – 7:13? What does the show about sin? What is the relationship between the law and sin?

24. At what time or point in his life did Paul have the problems he is discussing: under the law or under the gospel? Proof?

25. **Special Assignment:** Note carefully the context up to 7:14. Has Paul been discussing the case of people under the old Law or under the gospel? What "law" is primarily under discussion in vv 14ff? As the discussion unfolds, consider whether Paul is discussing the state of faithful Christians or the state of people trying to follow the old Law.

26. **Define** "carnal" (KJV). Where else in context are similar expressions used? What kind of person is described?

27. In what sense does the carnal person not understand what he is doing – 7:15?

28. How does his conduct compare to his desires – 7:16-18?

29. What does this teach regarding the law and sin? What previous discussion does this relate to? (Think: In what sense was it “no longer I that do it”? Cf. “not ... but.”)

30. What problem exists with the flesh – 7:18? (Note other references in context to “flesh,” “carnal,” etc.)

31. How do his desires differ from his practice – 7:19,20?

32. In 7:21-23, how does Paul describe the problem he wrestled with?

33. What results from allowing sin to rule in our members (v23)? Where else has Paul discussed this? (Note: Watch for the solution to the problem in 7:24,25 and chap. 8. Stay tuned!)

34. How does Paul describe his problem in 7:24? What question does he ask about it?

35. And who has the solution to his problem – 7:25?

36. **Special Assignment:** Does Romans 7:18-23 teach Calvinistic total inherited depravity? List several ways that the passage contradicts Calvinism.

Assignments on Romans 8

Please read Romans 8 and answer the following questions:

1. What is the condition of people in Christ – 8:1? How does this compare to 7:18-23? (Think: Recall how we come into Christ.)

2. What blessing do we have in Christ – 8:2?

3. What two laws are mentioned in v2? What is the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus? What does this prove regarding law?

4. What “law” is mentioned in 8:3? What problem did it have?

5. Who came to solve the problem the law could not solve? In what sense did He come in the likeness of sinful flesh? How did He condemn sin in the flesh?

6. What was the righteous requirement of the law – 8:4 (cf. 6:23; 7:24)? Explain how this is fulfilled?

7. What must we do to receive this benefit Paul describes?

8. How does living according to the flesh differ from living according to the spirit – 8:5?

9. List other *passages* regarding this difference.

10. Give examples that illustrate this difference.

11. **Define** “carnal.” What is the consequence of being carnally minded vs. spiritually minded – 8:6?

12. How does carnal mindedness cause us to relate to God and His law – 8:7?

13. What consequence follows from being “in the flesh” – 8:8? (Think: Why is this so?)

14. How do 8:5-8 relate to the discussion of 7:14-25?

15. What must we have to be in the spirit, not in the flesh – 8:9? What is our condition if we do not have this?

16. Who else is in us – 8:10? List other **passages** regarding the Father and/or the Son being in us (or we in them).

17. **Special Assignment:** In what sense do we have Christ and the Father in us (or we in them)? Cf. John 17:20-23; 2 Corinthians 6:14-18. Does this involve God’s spirit directly, personally inhabiting our bodies? In what sense does the Holy Spirit dwell in us?

18. What consequence follows to our body if Christ and God’s Spirit dwell in us – 8:10,11?

19. **Special Assignment:** Explain the sense in which the body is dead (v10) but is given life through His Spirit (v11). Cf. Romans 6:3-7; 1 Corinthians 6:19,20. Is this physical death and resurrection?

20. What obligation do we not have – 8:12?

21. Why not? I.e., what consequence follows if we live according to the flesh? What if we do not live according to the flesh – 8:13?

22. What kind of life and death does Paul refer to here? List other similar *passages*.

23. What can we learn from the repeated references to how we “live (see 8:12,13, and the context)? What is the application to “faith only”?

24. What is necessary to be children of God – 8:14?

25. Special Assignment: How does the Spirit lead people today? Proof?
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26. Explain the difference between the spirit of bondage and the spirit of adoption – 8:15.

27. **Define** “Abba.” If we are adopted, what is our relationship to God?

28. What testimony does the Spirit bear – 8:16,17?

29. List other **passages** that tell how we become “born again” as children of God.

30. **Special Assignment:** So how does the Spirit testify that we are God’s children?

31. What blessing do children of God have (v17)? What price must we pay?

32. What comparison is made in 8:18?

33. **Application:** What lessons should we learn regarding our reward as Christians?

34. For what does the creation wait – 8:19-21?

35. To what was the creation subjected and who subjected it (Genesis 3:17-19)?

36. To what will it be delivered?

37. **Special Assignment:** What is “the creation” referred to here? How do you know? Explain how and why it was subjected to futility/corruption, and how it will be delivered.

38. To what does Paul compare the suffering of creation in 8:22? Explain the illustration.

39. Who else groans within themselves – 8:23? (Think: To whom does this refer?)

40. For what should “we” also await? Explain.

41. What motivates us to persevere – 8:24,25? Explain how this relates to what we see.

42. List other *passages* regarding hope. Explain how it motivates us to persevere.

43. What else does the Spirit do for us – 8:26? *Define* “intercession.”

44. What “weakness” is specifically mentioned and how does the Spirit help us with it? (Think: Why might we need help with this weakness?)

45. **Special Assignment:** Who else intercedes for us – 8:27? How does this differ from Jesus’ work as our one mediator – 1 Timothy 2:5? (Think: Who is “He who searches the hearts”? What is “the mind of the Spirit”? Cf. vv 4-14.)

46. What promise does God give in – 8:28? Is it conditional or unconditional? Proof?

47. Who are those who love God? How do you know?

48. Is Paul discussing here the problem of suffering and the help God gives us? What verses in context help answer this?

49. List other **passages** that discuss help God gives with our problems.

50. Review our previous studies in Romans of the calling, justification, and glorification we receive from God – 8:28-30. Do we receive these conditionally or unconditionally? Proof?

51. List other **passages** regarding God's foreknowledge and predestination.

52. Case Study: Note "according to His purpose." Describe Calvinistic predestination. Does it harmonize with God's purpose? Explain.

53. Does the fact God foreknows things mean the people involved have no choice and are not free moral agents? Explain. (Think: Does God foreknow all acts of all people?)

54. Explain the Biblical concept of predestination. (Think: What does it mean to be conformed to the image of Gods' Son?)

55. Explain the principle stated in 8:31.

56. **Application:** What application does v31 have to suffering, persecution, etc.? What application does it have to seeking to please people?

57. How did God prove His desire to meet our needs – 8:32? What assurance does this give?

58. **Define** “elect.” What is the point of – 8:33?

59. List other **passages** regarding election, and explain the Bible teaching about how we become part of the elect.

60. **Case Study:** Describe Calvinistic election. How does it differ from Bible teaching? (Cf. your notes on vv 29,30.)

61. What has Jesus done to make justification possible for the elect – 8:34?

62. Restudy intercession (see v27) and describe what Jesus’ intercession for us involves.

63. What cannot be done by tribulation, distress, etc. – 8:35? What is the point?

64. What Old Testament passage is quoted in 8:36? Explain it. How might this occur?

65. How can we be “more than conquerors” despite these problems – 8:37?

66. Explain how Paul concludes the discussion in 8:38,39. Does this prove “once saved, always saved”? Explain.

Assignments on Romans 9

Please read Romans 9 and answer the following questions:

1. What emotions does Paul describe in 9:1,2?
2. What desire does he express in 9:3? (Think: Why would he say this?)

3. **Application:** How had Jews often treated Paul as he preached in various cities? Were the views he expressed in vv 1-3 natural? Explain some lessons we should learn.

4. Make a list of the blessings God had given Israel in 9:4,5. For each one, explain it and find (if possible) a **passage** regarding it.

5. Note: Does the list of blessings to Israel include eternal life and a guarantee of God's favor on each individual Jew with eternal salvation? What should this prove?

6. What is Jesus' position according to the last part of v5? What is the significance?

7. Is Paul teaching that God failed to keep His word regarding Israel – 9:6? Explain.

8. Explain: "They are not all Israel who are of Israel, nor are they all children because they are the seed of Abraham." (Cf. 2:28,29).

9. What example does Paul give to prove his point – 9:7-9? Did Abraham have children other than Isaac? So how does this prove Paul's point?

10. **Special Assignment:** List God's promises to Abraham regarding his descendants. For what purpose did God use Israel? Did God promise that all Abraham's descendants would have God's spiritual favor, receive forgiveness, and go to heaven? Explain the significance.

11. Review 9:1-9. What further example does Paul give to prove that God did not use all descendants of Abraham for His purposes – 9:10-12?

12. What prediction did God make before Esau and Jacob were born – 9:11,12? Give Old Testament **book/chapter/verse**.

13. Explain the nature of the prediction. Did it refer to eternal salvation? Did it even refer primarily to Jacob and Esau as individuals?

14. What is said of Jacob and Esau in 9:13? Give Old Testament **book/chapter/verse**. Was this also said before they were born?

15. Study and explain the application of the Old Testament passage. Does it refer to nations or individuals? Does it refer to eternal salvation?

16. Does the expression “not of works, but of Him who calls” refer in this context to our election to eternal life? Explain the significance.

17. Based on what you have learned in vv 6-12, explain 9:14.

18. What principle is stated in 9:15? Does this refer to eternal salvation? Explain.

19. Nevertheless, regarding salvation, according to Scripture on whom does God “**will**” to have mercy and compassion? Is this determined conditionally or unconditionally?

20. Explain how 9:16 fits the context. Does this refer in context to eternal salvation? (Think: In what way may the principle be applied to eternal salvation? Note: “not ... but.”)

21. Who else is an example of God's use of men in 9:17? What did God say regarding Him? Give Old Testament **book/chapter/verse**.

22. According to the Old Testament, was Pharaoh good or evil before God said these things regarding him? So whose choice determined that Pharaoh would be evil?

23. Did God's use of Pharaoh determine his eternal destiny? Whose choice did determine his eternal destiny? What is the significance?

24. List **passages** in Exodus about the hardening of Pharaoh's heart. Who hardened it? Explain how God hardened Pharaoh's heart and yet Pharaoh hardened his heart.

25. What application does 9:18 have to Pharaoh? to Israel? Does this determine individual eternal destinies?

26. What application could this have to a discussion of eternal destinies?

27. Would Jews disagree with Paul's examples to this point? How might they respond – 9:19?

28. How does Paul further explain his point – 9:20,21? List similar Old Testament references.

29. How are the cases of Isaac, Jacob, and Pharaoh similar to God's use of the nation of Israel? What would this prove regarding God's right to use the nation of Israel?

30. Again, is Paul in this context discussing the eternal salvation of individual Jews? What is his application to Israel?

31. **Case Study:** Again, explain Calvinistic predestination. This context is a major proof text used by Calvinists. What have you learned that show how the passage relates to Calvinism?

32. What did God endure? What were these vessels fit for? (Note: Read 9:22 in NASB.)

33. **Application:** What “vessels” does Paul refer to here that God endured though they were fit for destruction? (To what people does his main point in context apply?) Explain.

34. Why did God endure vessels fit for destruction – 9:23? I.e., what good resulted?

35. Who are the vessels of mercy – 9:24?

36? In what sense were they vessels prepared for glory? How were they called?

37. **Special Assignment:** Has Paul moved from discussing God’s use of Israel in developing His plans to discussing those who receive the benefit of the plan (salvation)? Proof?

38. What application does Paul make to Gentiles? How does this fit the book’s theme?

39. What Old Testament **passage** does Paul quote in 9:25? What did it teach?

40. Explain how v25 confirms Paul’s conclusion regarding Gentiles.

41. What **passage** does he quote in 9:26? What does it teach, and how does it confirm Paul’s conclusion regarding Gentiles?

42. Who prophesied as recorded in 9:27,28? Where is this found?
43. What does 9:27 teach regarding Israel? **Define** “remnant.” Explain the point.
44. How does 9:28 apply? (Check several translations.)
45. What passage is quoted in 9:29? Give **book/chapter/verse**. To whom is Israel compared? (Think: Define “Lord of Sabaoth.”)
46. What is the significance of “seed” here? Explain the point.
47. What conclusion does Paul reach regarding Gentiles in 9:30? Explain.
48. How do the Gentiles in 9:30 compare to Israel in v31? Explain.
49. Why did Gentiles attain what Jews did not – 9:32? What made the difference?
50. What Old Testament passage did this fulfill – 9:33 (give **book/chapter/verse**)? List other similar **passages**.
51. Explain the significance of the illustration of the stone.
52. **Application:** So, did God decide who would be saved and who would not be saved unconditionally apart from people’s choice? Explain.

Assignments on Romans 10

Please read Romans 10 and answer the following questions:

1. For whom did Paul pray, and for what did he pray – 10:1? What does this prove regarding the condition of Israel?

2. Where else has he expressed strong desire for this? What does this show regarding his attitude toward them?

3. **Application:** What lessons can we learn regarding our attitude toward the lost? Did Paul expect God to save people even while they refused to repent? Should we?

4. If Jews were lost because of God's unalterable, eternal decree, should Paul have prayed for their salvation? What can we learn regarding Calvinistic predestination?

5. What good quality(ies) did Israel have – 10:2? Were they totally depraved? What can we learn regarding such people today?

6. What was their problem – 10:3? Give other **passages** regarding this problem.

7. **Application:** What lessons should we learn? What kinds of people today may have a similar problem?

8. How does Jesus relate to the law – 10:4? **Define** “end” (note alternate meanings). How does Christ fit the meaning(s)?

9. Whom did the law say would “live”? Give **book/chapter/verse**.

10. Where else is this principle discussed? Explain it.

11. How does 10:5 relate to the Jews' condition (vv 1-3)? (Note how this approach to righteousness compares to that of the gospel in the rest of the chapter.)

12. What passage (**book/chapter/verse**) does Paul quote in 10:6,7 to explain righteousness by faith? What does it say?

13. How does Paul apply this passage? What is the point?

14. In what sense is the word near us – 10:8? What should we learn?

15. What conditions for salvation are listed in 10:9,10?

16. Where else has Romans shown the need for faith? What is the significance of saying it must be in the heart?

17. What specifically does v9 say we must believe? What lessons should we learn?

18. **Define** “confess.” List other **passages** about confession in salvation.

19. Application: What conclusion can be reached from these verses regarding the necessity of obedience (in addition to faith) to salvation?
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20. Do vv 9,10 tell us all that we must do to be saved? Should we conclude baptism is not necessary, since it is not listed here? Explain.

21. What Scripture is quoted in 10:11 (**book/chapter/verse**)? Where has it already been quoted. How does it confirm Paul's point?

22. What does 10:12 teach about who can believe in Jesus (cf. v11)? List other similar **passages**. How does this fit the theme of Romans?

23. What position does Jesus hold? What does this show about His nature?

24. What passage is quoted in 10:13 (**book/chapter/verse**)? Where else is it quoted? List other **passages** about calling on God or the Lord, etc.

25. Explain “whoever.” What does this mean for Calvinistic predestination?

26. List other **passages** that show what an unsaved sinner must do to be saved.

27. List other **passages** that show who can or cannot pray for forgiveness.

28. Case Study: Advocates of “faith only” use Romans 10:13 to claim an alien sinner should pray (“call”) for salvation. Based on what we have learned, how would you respond?
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29. According to 10:14,15, what is essential for one to call on the Lord (list the steps)?

30. Is calling the same as believing? Proof? So, are we saved by “faith alone”? Proof?

31. What is the connection between hearing and believing? List other **passages**.

32. What is the connection between hearing and preaching and between preaching and sending? List other **passages**.

33. What Old Testament passage is quoted in v15 (**book/chapter/verse**)? Explain it.

34. To what/whom do the preacher and the sending refer in vv 14,15? Must one have a preacher living today to teach him how to be saved? (Hint: Study verses about inspiration.)

35. What passage is quoted in 10:16 (**book/chapter/verse**)? Explain it.

36. What is the application to the Jews?

37. What is the connection between faith and the gospel – 10:17?

38. Application: What applications should we make of the principle of v17?

39. What passage is quoted in 10:18 (**book/chapter/verse**)? What does this prove regarding the Jews' unbelief?

40. What New Testament **passages** confirm 10:18?

41. What passage is quoted in 10:19 (**book/chapter/verse**)? Explain it.

42. How does this confirm v18?

43. What passage is quoted in 10:20 (**book/chapter/verse**)? Explain it.

44. What passage is quoted in – 10:21 (**book/chapter/verse**)? Explain it.

45. How do vv 20,21 confirm Paul's point regarding Israel?

Assignments on Romans 11

Please read Romans 11 and answer the following questions:

1. What question did Paul ask in 11:1, how did he answer it, and what was his proof? (Think: How does this harmonize with passages in chap. 9,10?)

2. Whom did God not cast away – 11:2? (Think: Who would this be?)

3. What passage (**book/chapter/verse**) is quoted in 11:3? What complaint had Elijah raised there? (Study the Old Testament context.)

4. What answer did God give Elijah – 11:4?

5. What application does Paul make of Elijah's case – 11:5?

6. **Define** "remnant." List other **passages** that refer to the concept.

7. On what basis will the remnant be saved – 11:5,6?

8. What other **passages** contrast grace and works? (Review what we have previously studied about this.)

9. **Case Study:** Verse 6 is a favorite Calvinist text to prove obedience is not necessary to salvation. Based on our previous studies, how would you respond?

10. What is the conclusion regarding Israel in 11:7?

11. What Old Testament passage agrees with this conclusion – 11:8? Explain.

12. What passage is quoted from David in 11:9,10? What does it say?

13. Explain the meaning of the quotation.

14. What question does Paul ask in 11:11 (cf. v1)?

15. What answer does he give? Explain the application. What benefit resulted?

16. If their fall led to benefits, what question does Paul ask in 11:12?

17. **Case Study:** Premillennialists claim that “fullness” means all Jews will be saved when Jesus returns. **Define** “fullness”? Does the term prove this doctrine? Explain. Cf. v14.

18. To whom does Paul speak beginning in 11:13? Why speak to them?

19. What did he hope to accomplish as a result – 11:14? (Think: Does this imply Paul expected all Jews to be saved? Cf. v12.)

20. How does 11:15 restate the point Paul has been making?

21. In 11:16, what is represented by the firstfruit, the lump, the root, and the branches?

22. Explain the illustration of v16. (Note: This illustration continues in vv 17-24, so be prepared to revise your explanation!)

23. What does 11:17 say happened? What is represented by the branches broken off and the wild olive tree grafted in?

24. What warning is given in 11:18?

25. What reply might branches give – 11:19? Explain.

26. Why were branches broken off and others grafted in – 11:20,21? Explain.

27. So what is the lesson to learn?

28. What two characteristics of God are illustrated – 11:22? How is each illustrated?

29. **Application:** List other ways God demonstrates these characteristics. Give **book/chapter/verse**.

30. What possibility is raised in 11:23? Explain.

31. What reason is given in 11:24 why this could occur?

32. **Application:** What application does the context have to once saved, always saved?

33. **Case Study:** On what condition are people grafted in or cut off? What does this prove regarding the idea that all Jews will be saved?

34. What does 11:25 say happened to Israel? What resulted to Gentiles?

35. Why should Gentiles not be ignorant of this?

36. **Define** “fullness” (cf. v12). Does this prove all Gentiles will be saved? Would such a view harmonize with other passages? Explain the meaning.

37. What passage is quoted in 11:26,27? What does it say about Israel?

38. Who is the deliverer, and what covenant would take away sin? Explain the meaning.

39. Does “so” in v26 refer to **when** or **how** (in what manner) Israel would be saved? (Note the explanation in the last part of the verse.)

40. **Case Study:** Premillennialists say v26 proves all Israelites will ultimately be saved. Does this fit v14? List other **passages** that show whether or not all Israelites will be saved. What does the passage mean? (Cf. an illustration: “This is how all people tie their shoes.”)

41. So what is Paul’s conclusion regarding Israel – 11:28?

42. In what way were they enemies and in what way were they beloved regarding election?

43. What is irrevocable – 11:29? Does this mean all Jews will be saved (see context)? What does it mean?

44. Who are the “you” and who are the “they”/“these” in 11:30,31? How do you know?

45. What had happened to the “you”?

46. What had happened to the “they”? (Think: Again, is Paul saying all of them will obtain mercy?)

47. How does Paul summarize his point in 11:32? Where else has Paul said this?

48. What does Paul conclude regarding God’s wisdom and knowledge – 11:33?

<p>49. Application: What does v33 prove regarding human inability to devise a plan for our own salvation? What should we learn about following human doctrine about salvation?</p>

50. What passage (**book/chapter/verse**) is quoted in 11:34? Explain the meaning.

51. What application should we make of v34?

52. What passage (**book/chapter/verse**) is quoted in 11:35? Explain the meaning.

53. What application should we make of v35?

54. What is Paul’s conclusion in 11:36? Explain.

Assignments on Romans 12

Please read Romans 12 and answer the following questions:

1. What should God's mercies lead us to do – 12:1? Explain the concept of a sacrifice.

2. What is the significance of a "living" sacrifice? How does this differ from Old Testament sacrifices?

3. **Application:** What lessons can we learn about the use of our bodies? In what sense are our bodies "holy"?

4. What should and should not be the standard that determines our conduct – 12:2? **Define** "transform." What must we do to be transformed? (Think: How does this relate to other Bible doctrines?)

5. **Application:** Give some examples of lessons we should learn in order to be transformed, not conformed to the world.

6. In order to serve God, how should we think and how should we not think – 12:3?

7. List other **passages** regarding pride, humility, etc.

8. **Application:** List some ways people may demonstrate pride in their lives? How will sober thinking overcome this?

9. Explain the illustration of 12:4,5. Where else are similar illustrations used?

10. What lessons should we learn?

11. How many bodies are we in Christ? List other similar **passages**. What application can be made to denominations?

12. How does the discussion of unity (vv 4,5) relate to the differing gifts of 12:6-8? (Think: Are these gifts miraculous gifts of the Spirit or natural abilities?)

13. For each of the gifts listed in 12:6-8, define it, list other **passages** regarding it, and discuss how it should properly be used:

prophecy -

ministry -

teaching -

exhortation -

giving -

leading -

mercy

14. What kind of love should we have – 12:9? Explain and illustrate how to do this.

15. Explain the contrast in our attitudes toward good and evil in 12:9.

16. **Case Study:** How would you respond to folks who say that Christians should always love and never hate? What are some proper applications of hatred in our lives?

17. Whom else should we love – 12:10? How should we show such love?

18. In what should we prefer one another (study various translations of v10)? Give examples of how we do this.

19. **Define** “diligence” and “fervent” – 12:11

20. List other **passages** about the need to be fervent or diligent or zealous in God’s service.

21. **Application:** Give examples of the difference between people who are diligent/fervent and those who are not.

22. **Define** “hope” – 12:12. Why is it a source of joy?

23. **Define** “patient” and “tribulation.”

24. **Define** “steadfast.” List other **passages** regarding the importance of prayer.

25. **Application:** List some times Christians may be tempted not to pray but should be steadfast in prayer.

26. List other **passages** regarding Christians' caring for one another's needs – 12:13. What lessons should we learn.

27. **Define** "hospitality." List other **passages** regarding it.

28. **Application:** Give examples of ways Christians may exercise hospitality.

29. **Define** "bless" and "curse" – 12:14. List other **passages** regarding these.

30. **Application:** Describe situations in which people today often practice cursing. What should we do instead?

31. What should Christians share with one another according to 12:15? Give examples of situations where we should rejoice or weep together.

32. What kind of "mind" should we have according to 12:16? Give examples.

33. How will a person with a humble attitude act? Where else have we studied regarding overcoming pride?

34. Give examples of how humility will affect our associations.

35. How should we **not** treat people who do evil to us – 12:17? List other **passages** regarding vengeance.

36. **Application:** Give examples of situations in life in which people are tempted to seek vengeance.

37. What should concern us regarding how others view us (v17)? Explain. (Think: Are other people's opinions the standard of right or wrong?)

38. List other **passages** regarding influence and reputation.

39. **Define** "peace" regarding relationships with people – 12:18. List other **passages**.

40. Why does the verse say "if it is possible as much as depends on you..."?

41. **Define** "avenge." Instead of seeking personal vengeance, what should we do – 12:19?

42. How should we treat those who mistreat us – 12:20,21?

43. How might doing good overcome evil and heap coals of fire on enemies' heads?

44. **Special Assignment:** What recourse (if any) do Christians have when people abuse and harm us? Must we just allow it without seeking safety or protection? Explain.

Assignments on Romans 13

Please read Romans 13 and answer the following questions.

*Note: Please **study and understand the teaching of the entire passage** through v7 before bringing up specific applications, especially controversial questions.*

Note: Consult the addendum for additional optional questions regarding more difficult applications of the Christian's relationship to civil government.

1. What subject is discussed beginning in 13:1? List other **passages** regarding this subject.
2. From what source do rulers get their authority? List other examples of relationships in which God gives some people authority over other people.
3. In this and similar relationships, does possessing authority mean a person is free to do as they please? Does it justify corruption, injustice, bribery, etc.?
4. May/should Christians teach/rebuke rulers when they misuse their authority? Give **book/chapter/verse**.
5. What does it mean to “resist” the authority, and what is the consequence – 13:2? Explain using other authority relationships to illustrate.
6. Under what circumstances are citizens justified in disobeying rulers? Give and explain **book/chapter/verse**.

7. Application: Why might people be tempted to disobey authorities? What conclusions should we reach?
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8. What work did God appoint rulers to do – 13:3,4? Cf. other passages.

9. **Define** “avenger to execute wrath.” What should we learn?

10. List some ways rulers sometimes violate the duty God has given them.

11. If we understand the duty of rulers, how should we respond? Why?

12. In what sense do rulers act as ministers for the good of God's people, if they do their job properly (v4)?

13. What two reasons are given in 13:5 for submitting to rulers? Explain "wrath" and "conscience."

14. If we choose to disobey civil rulers, is the penalty administered by the government the only penalty we receive? Explain.

15. What duty is given in 13:6, and what reason is given for it?

16. List other **passages** regarding paying taxes.

17. What else should we render to others – 13:7?

18. To whom might we owe "fear"? How would we "render" what we owe – 13:8?

19. To whom might we owe “honor”? How would we “render” what we owe?

20. **Case Study:** Suppose someone says Christians may refuse to pay taxes because government is corrupt and allows abortion, homosexuality, gambling, etc. How would you respond?

21. Give Bible examples of people using civil government for their good or protection.

22. **Application:** May a Christian vote, write his congressman, or take a case to court? Explain and give proof.

23. May a Christian salute, pledge allegiance, or bow to the flag or a civil ruler? Would it depend on the significance of the act? If so, what significance should be considered?

24. Does God ordain each specific form of government (monarchy, democracy, communism, Nazism) or just the principle of government?

Note: Consult the addendum for additional optional questions regarding more difficult applications of the Christian’s relationship to civil government.

25. **Define** “owe” – 13:8. What debt will we continue to owe, despite the instruction of v7?

26. **Special Assignment:** List other *passages* regarding entering into debt. Is this passage an absolute prohibition against borrowing money? Explain.

27. Explain each command listed in 13:9. Where are these found in the Old Testament?

28. **Case Study:** People often ask, “If the 10 Commands have been removed, does that mean we are free to commit murder, adultery, etc.?” How would you respond?

29. How does love relate to these commands in v9 – 13:9,10? What lessons should we learn?

30. Explain the words “awake” and “sleep” as used in – 13:11. What reason is given why we should awake? Explain.

31. How are “night” and “day” used in 13:12? What should we do as a result? Explain.

32. **Define** each term in – 13:13. List other **passages** regarding each.

33. Give modern application or lessons we should learn from the terms in v13.

34. How do people sometimes make provision to fulfill fleshly lusts – 13:14? How do we avoid this? (Think: Are we wrong just to commit overtly sinful acts, or is it also wrong to do things that encourage or enable sinful acts?)

Assignments on Romans 14

Please read Romans 14 and answer the following questions.

*Note: Please **study and understand the teaching of the entire chapter** before bringing up additional difficult applications, especially controversial questions.*

1. Read all of chap. 14 and state the theme of the chapter in your own words.

2. As we proceed to study the chapter, make a list of statements or expressions that help show what kind of activities Paul is discussing.

3. Explain “weak in faith” as used in 14:1.

4. How should this weak brother be treated? **Define** “receive.”

5. What example does Paul use in 14:2 to illustrate his point?

<p>6. Special Assignment: Explain how this example illustrates the lessons Paul is teaching. Why might someone have a spiritual objection to eating meat?</p>
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7. How do the things Paul discusses relate to practices that are Scripturally required or practices that are Scripturally sinful? (Think: What may cause people to differ regarding the questions Paul is discussing?)

8. How should people of different views treat one another – 14:3?

9. Explain how v3 helps us understand the kind of practices being discussed. (Think: Are the practices Paul discusses here individual practices or church practices?)

10. What does 14:4 teach about how to treat one another regarding these matters? Explain.

11. What issue is raised in 14:5,6?

12. Note that v6 makes an exact parallel between eating meats and observing days, so what is true of one must be true of the other. Specifically, one eats “to the Lord” or does not eat “to the Lord,” just as one observes/esteems days “to the Lord” or does not observe/esteem days “to the Lord.” Note also “to the Lord” in v8. What does “to the Lord” mean in this context?

13. **Special Assignment:** What kind of observing of days is being discussed in vv 5,6? Explain and give evidence for your answer.

14. List other Scriptures similar to 14:7,8. What is the point?

15. For what purpose did Jesus live and die – 14:9? What should we learn?

16. What reason does 14:10 give why we should not judge or show contempt for one another in these matters?

17. What Old Testament passage (**book/chapter/verse**) is quoted in 14:11?

18. List other **passages** regarding the Judgment Day.

19. What do we learn regarding the Judgment Day in 14:11,12?

20. Do vv 10-12 mean we must never speak out against sin or rebuke sin? Give other **book/chapter/verse** to answer. What does this prove regarding “matters of Romans 14”?

21. What should we resolve to do according to – 14:13?

22. **Define** stumbling block, and list other **passages** regarding the concept.

23. **Special Assignment:** Describe ways brethren might be guilty of causing stumbling blocks. Specifically, is a person guilty just because other people do not like what he does or are upset by it? (Keep it in context.)

24. Note the word “unclean” in 14:14 and references to food in 14:15ff. How does the reference to “unclean” fit the discussion in the context?

25. Is Paul saying that no act of any kind is sinful unless you believe it to be sinful? Prove and explain your answer. What is the point? (Cf. v20.)

26. How is “grieved” used in v15? (Read the rest of the verse and keep it in context.)

27. According to the verse, what might happen if we do not handle this matter properly? Why is this important? (Cf. v20.)

28. What may result if we do not follow the principles taught here – 14:16?

29. Of what does the kingdom consist – 14:17? Explain each term used. (Think: What does this prove regarding the nature of matters of Romans 14?)

30. Of what does the kingdom **not** consist? What is the point?

31. What really matters according to 14:18?

32. What two things should we pursue – 14:19? Give other *passages* regarding each.

33. Why are these two things important? How do they relate to the theme of the chapter?

34. What is more important than food/meats – 14:20? How might food cause God's work to be destroyed (cf. v15)?

35. In what sense are all things pure (cf. v14)? What is the real problem Paul is concerned about?

36. What conclusion does Paul reach in 14:21?

37. Is all wine drinking a matter of indifference? Are modern "wines" and alcoholic beverages always the same as in Bible times?

38. **Special Assignment:** In what sense may wine drinking be similar to eating meat or other issues in context? If a Christian practices modern social drinking, will he be a stumbling block? Defend your answer.

39. How does 14:22 relate to the theme of the chapter?

40. What conclusion should be reached about one who doubts a practice – 14:23? Why is this true?

41. **Application:** What application may be made to cases in which people justify getting as close as they can to sin thinking "unless people can 100% prove this is sin, I'm going to do it"?

42. Review Romans 14 and list the broad principles Paul uses as the basis of his conclusions. How do these principles help us make the proper application in various cases?

43. State as clearly as you can the kinds of issues and situations to which the principles of Romans 14 apply. I.e., what constitutes a “matter of Romans 14”?

44. Do these principles apply to matters that God’s word forbids and/or to matters that it requires? I.e., are forbidden or required practices “matters of Romans 14”? Proof?

45. Is a practice or issue a “matter of Romans 14” simply because it is controversial or disputed? Proof?

46. Do unauthorized practices – i.e., practices that differ from or do not fit the teaching of the gospel – constitute “matters of Romans 14”? Should we treat instrumental music in worship, infant baptism, Lord’s Supper on weekdays, etc., as “matters of Romans 14”?

47. Are the examples that Paul discusses in Romans 14 individual activities or church activities? May the principles of Romans 14 be applied to church activities? If so, how? How would applications to such matters differ from the examples Paul discusses?

48. Should Romans 14 be used to argue the church should give up acts that may not be specifically commanded but fit the duties of the church and significantly help accomplish its work? Examples: owning a church building, supporting a local preacher, Bible classes, etc.

49. What limits may exist in cases where a brother repeatedly tries to apply Romans 14 to insist the church and others give in to his views on issue after issue?

50. How does Romans 14 apply to a brother who insists others give in to his conscience even when he clearly will not participate in the disputed practice regardless of what others do?

51. How should Romans 14 be applied in cases in which people have consciences that directly contradict one another? I.e., What do we do when one brother says his conscience will be offended if we do an act, but another says he will be offended if we do not?

Assignments on Romans 15

Please read Romans 15 and answer the following questions.

1. Explain the principle stated in 15:1. How does this relate to chap. 14?
2. Whom should we please and for what purpose – 15:2? (Think: Does this mean we should do whatever other people want? Explain.)
3. Who set the example in pleasing others – 15:3? Explain how He did so.
4. What Old Testament passage does this fulfill (give **book/chapter/verse**)? Explain how this passage fits Paul's point.
5. What purpose does the Old Testament serve now – 15:4?
6. **Case Study:** Some believe there is no value in studying the Old Testament since it is no longer in effect as law today. Make a list of proper uses of the Old Testament today.
7. What goal does 15:5,6 urge us to pursue?
8. List other **passages** regarding this goal.
9. Does this teach unity on the basis of compromise or overlooking doctrine? Explain.
10. **Application:** List some lessons we could teach regarding unity from these verses.
11. On what basis should we receive one another – 15:7? Explain.

12. What did Jesus do for the circumcision – 15:8? Explain how He did that.

13. What did He enable Gentiles to do – 15:9?

14. For each of the following verses, tell what Old Testament Scripture is quoted (**book/chapter/verse**) and explain what it says regarding Gentiles:

V9 -

V10 -

V11 -

V12 -

15. Summarize Paul's point in 15:9-12.

16. What kind of music does v9 say will be used when Gentiles praise God in the New Testament? What can we learn?

17. What blessings did God give Christians – 15:13? What condition must be met?

18. What was Paul convinced they could do for one another – 15:14? What is required to be able to do this?

19. Application: What can we learn regarding our duty as Christians from v14? Who should learn to do this?

20. What specific purpose(s) did Paul hope his writing would serve – 15:15,16?

21. **Define** “minister,” “offering,” and “sanctified” as used in v16. Explain Paul's point.

22. In what did Paul glory – 15:17?
23. About what did he choose not to speak – 15:18? (Think: Explain.)
24. What does he speak of in 15:19? Why was this important regarding Paul's work among Gentiles (cf. Acts 15:12)?
25. What does it mean to fully preach the gospel? What should we learn?
26. What special aim did Paul have regarding his preaching – 15:20? (Think: Does this mean it is wrong to do otherwise?)
27. What **passage (book/chapter/verse)** described this need – 15:21? Explain it.
28. How did this relate to Paul's plan to visit Rome – 15:22? Where else had he spoken about visiting Rome?
29. What circumstance affected his plans now – 15:23?
30. What did he now hope to do – 15:24? Why?
31. According to the book of Acts, did Paul's plans work out as he described here? Explain and give proof.
32. Where did Paul intend to go before his trip to Spain and Rome? Why did he intend to go there – 15:25?

33. Specifically, what event occasioned Paul's desire to go to Jerusalem – 15:26?

34. List other *passages* that refer to this same event.

35. List principles we can learn from these passages about churches sending gifts to other churches. In particular, answer these questions and give **book/chapter/verse**:

a. Was the gift to help needy people or to support evangelism?

b. Were those who were assisted saints or non-saints?

c. Was the gift sent to the church where the needy people were or to a central organization to be distributed to people elsewhere as the organization saw fit?

d. Was the intent to continue sending endlessly, or was there a limit to how long the sending would continue?

36. **Case Study:** Many churches contribute funds to the board of a central human institution or to the elders of a sponsoring church to oversee a work on behalf of the sending churches. How does this differ from what happened in this case in the Bible?

37. Why did Paul believe it was good for these Christians to send to Jerusalem – 15:27?

38. When did Paul intend to go to Rome? What did he hope would result – 15:28,29?

39. What request did he make of the Romans – 15:30?

40. What problem in particular concerned him – 15:31? List other *passages* showing he had cause for concern.

41. How and why did he hope to go to Rome – 15:32?

Assignments on Romans 16

Please read Romans 16 and answer the following questions.

1. Whom did Paul commend in 16:1? Whom had she served (see *map*)?
2. What did Paul ask the Romans to do for her, and what reason did he give – 16:2?
3. What can we learn regarding the role of women in God’s work? (Think: What can we learn about letters of commendation for Christians who travel to other localities?)

4. **Case Study:** Some believe this passage authorizes women to serve in an office of deaconess. Does the word “servant” generally refer to an office? Are there qualifications and examples of people being appointed to this office, like elders and deacons? Explain.

5. To whom did Paul send greetings in 16:3? What else do we know about these people?
6. What did Paul say they had done – 16:4?
7. Where else do we read of churches meeting in homes? Is this the only place churches may meet? Proof?
8. 16:5-15 lists many other people whom Paul greets. List them and, for each one, tell what he said about them and tell what else we learn about them elsewhere.

9. What did Paul say about their manner of greeting – 16:16? Where else is this mentioned?

10. List other **passages** about kissing. What can you learn in these passages?

11. In what part of Paul's letters do you find the "holy kiss" mentioned: doctrine or greetings? Are other greetings (such as in Romans 16) divine commands?

12. **Case Study:** Some believe the holy kiss is a Scriptural requirement in greeting. Is this true, or is Paul simply regulating an existing custom? Give evidence for your view.

13. How are Jesus' disciples described in 16:16? Why is this plural?

14. Explain the meaning of "of Christ" in this description. In what sense is this accurate?

15. List other terms the Bible uses to refer to the church.

16. **Application:** Is "church of Christ" the only Scriptural phrase we can use to refer to God's people? Is it Scripturally acceptable to use this term in advertising, etc.?

17. What problem is discussed in 16:17? List other similar **passages**.

18. **Define** "divisions" and "offenses" (NKJV). What kind of conduct is here described?

19. **Define** "note" and "avoid." What should be done regarding such people?

20. What further information is given in 16:18? (Think: Must we judge people's motives in order to discipline them, or is this God's evaluation of how He views such people?)

21. What good does Paul praise the Romans for – 16:19?
22. In what should they be wise? Explain and give applications.
23. In what should they be “simple” (NKJV)? Find other translations for “simple.” Explain and give applications.
24. How is God’s related to Satan – 16:20? What will the outcome be?
25. List the people in 16:21-23 who sent greetings to the Romans. For each one tell something you know (if anything) about him.
26. In what sense did Tertius write the epistle – 16:22?
27. What can God do for them – 16:25? How?
28. In what sense is the gospel a mystery? Give other similar *passages*.
29. Is this mystery still unknown – 16:26? Explain.
30. How does Paul again emphasize that we are not saved by faith without obedience?

Addendum: Additional Assignments on Romans 13

Please read Romans 13:1-7 (again) and discuss the following *specific applications*. Give *Bible* evidence for your answers.

1. Has God used evil people/rulers for His purposes knowing they were sinners? Proof? If all people were Christians would we need rulers to execute justice? Should differences between Christians be taken before civil authorities? Could civil government be a necessary evil to do a work God wants done to control evil men but would not be needed if men were righteous?

2. May a Christian run for office in government? Would it depend on the nature of the office? Does the Old Testament differ from the New Testament in this? If government does a good work and is ordained by God, why could a Christian not participate?

3. Does government have power of capital punishment to execute criminals? Is this ordained in the Old Testament and the New Testament (list and discuss specific *passages*). What is the significance of the “sword” in Romans 13:4? Do passages forbidding vengeance apply? If so, would those passages also forbid fining, whipping, or imprisoning criminals?

4. May a Christian serve as a policeman?

5. Are there differences between war and punishment of specific individual evildoers (as described in Romans 13) If so, what are the differences?

6. List Old Testament examples in which God approved of wars Israel fought. Were all wars justified – i.e., could they fight against just anyone they wanted to fight against? Were both sides justified in fighting? How did Israel know when to fight and when not to fight? Proof?

7. Do the principles Israel followed in fighting wars apply universally to nations today? Do we have the same way today of knowing when and against whom we should fight, like Israel did? Has God chosen a specific earthly nation as His special nation today?

8. Are all nations today justified in all wars they fight? If not, how can citizens know which are justified and which are not? Do governments always speak the truth in wartime and reveal all the information people need to evaluate the justice of the war, or do they issue propaganda? On what basis can we prove any specific modern nation to be justified in a specific war?

9. Whenever a nation goes to war, does it follow that Christians in that nation may serve in **combat** roles? Note: Is this the same as asking if a Christian may “join the military”? Are there jobs in the military that Christians could fill without fighting?

10. Do patriotism, love of country, or the need for a job automatically justify every citizen in fighting for his country? If countries sometimes fight unjustified wars, should a Christian just join the military in a combat role and commit himself to fight anytime his country fights?

11. Suppose two nations go to war, and there are Christians in both countries. May Christians in both countries fight, so Christians are trying to kill other Christians? If I just join the military in a combat role, how do I make sure I will avoid this problem?

12. What can be learned from Bible examples of soldiers, such as Cornelius? Does the Bible say these soldiers fought in war after becoming Christians? Did soldiers in the New Testament fight against foreign nations, or were they more like policemen enforcing civil law?

13. Could it be that war is an example in which God uses sinners to do a needed work (like He used Babylon to punish Israel or the Romans and Jews to crucify Jesus), but Christians should not participate?

14. What other issues should Christian men/women consider before joining the military?

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