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5. (6:11-18) Why were some Judaizing teachers pushing circumcision on Gentiles?
Answer: Some were trying to avoid Jewish persecution and others were just trying to have something to brag about.

6. In what should we boast? Explain.
Answer: Only in Christ, that is we should boast about what Jesus has done for us.

7. What point does Paul wish to emphasize by taking the pen from his amanuensis and inscribing himself?
Answer: He emphasizes the evil of the Judaizing teachers and their looking back when they should have been at the plow.

Romans
Authorship: Paul, A.D. 57

Along with the books of Galatians and Hebrews, the letter to the Romans forms a three-part effort at dispelling the controversy and misunderstanding simmering over the old and new covenants. Hebrews goes to great lengths in asserting that Jewish converts to Christ should remain faithful because the new covenant is better and is the substance of God’s plan, whereas the old was simply its shadow. Galatians assaults the Judaizing teacher with clear evidence that one need not keep the law of Moses to be a Christian. Romans completes that model as it teaches that no one can be saved by doing works of the old law; rather one is saved when he lives by faith in the Savior.

It may be that the Roman church had its beginning on the day of Pentecost, for there were citizens of that city present when Peter preached his first lesson (Acts 2:10). As Paul writes, he had not yet visited the city himself, though he was acquainted with many of the saints that lived there.

It seems clear that this epistle was penned from Corinth as the apostle was engaged in collecting benevolence funds for the needy brethren in Jerusalem (15:25-26, 16:23). This would date the epistle about the year A.D. 57. in origin at the end of his third missionary journey (15:25, Acts 20:2-3).

Throughout the first century church, the Judaizing element was very strong and dangerous. They demanded that male Gentile converts to Christianity undergo circumcision and keep other tenets of the old law to be considered faithful.

The letter is composed with two major sections, that are first theological (1:18-11:36) and practical (12:1-15:13). The introduction and conclusion fill out the remaining
verses in the book. Where James stresses that one cannot be saved by faith alone, Paul emphasizes that one cannot be saved by a meritorious observance of the law of Moses either. For both writers, salvation is by grace through obedient faith.

Lesson 26: The Marks of Jesus
Galatians 6:1-18

1. (6:1-3) List four characteristics that should be a part of our attempts to restore an overtaken brother:

verse 1:

verse 1:

verse 2:

verse 3:

2. (6:4-5) In what respects must one bear his own load?

3. (6:6-10) Are these verses an admonition to the individual or to the church? Note the pronouns and other clues that tell the story.

4. What eternal truth does this passage teach about sowing and reaping?
7. (5:13-15) Paul returns to the liberty in Christ. Should a Christian feel free to sin because of that liberty?

8. How do Christians bite and devour one another?

9. (5:16-18) How do we prove that we are being led by the Holy Spirit?

10. (5:19-22) Are there any sins in this list that would disqualify one from entry into the kingdom of God that you would consider fairly common? What must the Christian do with these desires?

11. (5:23-26) How do we crucify fleshly desires?

12. How does conceit provoke others to envy?

Lesson 1: Introduction
Romans 1:1-15

1. (1:1-7) How was Paul set apart for the gospel of God?

2. By what act did God declare Jesus to be the son of God with power from the Holy Spirit?

3. What was special about the recipients of this letter that made them “saints”? Were they better than most Christians?

4. By what special name did the called of Jesus Christ go in the first century?
5. (1:8-15) Had Paul visited the Roman saints yet? Why did he want to go to them now?

Answer: Paul had not visited them as of yet, but wanted to go there to pass along some spiritual gift to them and encourage himself by seeing the mutual faith they shared.

6. Is it acceptable to use the phrase “As God is my witness”? What is the implication? What are the risks?

Answer: Obviously, it is acceptable if one is telling the truth and is really serious about calling God to testify to his honesty. Heaven help him if he is lying.

7. What are the benefits of all this mutual prayer?

Answer: We are able to show our affection for one another, solicit God’s assistance and mold our hearts more toward love.

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Lesson 25: Stand In Liberty
Galatians 5:1-26

1. (5:1-6) After reading Paul’s discourse on circumcision here, refer to Acts 16:3 where he had Timothy circumcised. Can you reconcile these two passages?

Answer: Paul points out that one who is circumcised to show an allegiance to the old law is entangling himself again in bondage. Timothy was circumcised so that the Jews would better accept his teaching and presence, not to ally himself with the old law. The intention and purpose were different in each passage.

2. Is it possible to fall from grace? How?

3. Does this passage extol the virtue of faith only?

Answer: No, it speaks of faith working through love.

4. (5:7-12) Paul uses a new testament proverb in verse 9 to show the urgency of the situation. What is the proverb and its implications in this problem?

Answer: “A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump.” Paul used this in 1 Corinthians 5:6 to show that a minor evil influence can grow to contaminate the lot and menace the whole church.

5. Paul goes on to make the point that if he were still preaching circumcision (as some there held) the Jews would not be persecuting him anymore because the stumbling block of the cross would have been done away. Was he still being persecuted?

6. What is Paul’s prescription for those Judaizing teachers who are misleading the Galatians?
6. (4:12-16) This passage has confounded trivial discussions for centuries. What was Paul’s infirmity?

7. The cliché, “the truth hurts,” applies here. Is someone who tells you the truth your enemy or your friend?

8. (4:17-20) Paul describes the Judaizing teachers as the real enemies. What were they trying to shut the Gentile Christians out of and why?

9. (4:21-31) Paul points to the Old Testament to show the sufficiency of the New. Identify these characters:
   a. Who are Abraham’s handmaiden and her son?
   b. Who are Abraham’s wife and her son?

10. Who persecuted whom and how does this apply to this lesson?

Lesson 2: The Righteousness of God
Romans 1:16-32

4. (1:16-25) How does Paul describe the gospel he preached?

5. How do some so-called Christians betray the confidence that Paul had in the gospel today, even as they try to increase their numbers?

6. What does it mean to “live by faith”?

7. What is an example of suppressing the truth (verse 18; cf. Acts 20:25-27)?

8. Why are unbelievers “without excuse”?

9. (1:26-31) What does the writer have specifically in mind as he condemns “vile passions”? 
10. Three times in this chapter, Paul tells us what God does with those so committed to sin that they will not leave their iniquity to do right. What does God do with such people (verses 24, 26, 28)?

Answer: He gives them up and over to their debased minds and sinful ways. If they do not love the truth, He allows them to be deluded and lost.

11. Would most people in this world believe that all the things in this list deserve the ultimate punishment? Which ones do you think many people would believe should be overlooked?

Answer: Most people would call some of these minor offenses, especially covetousness, envy, deceit, whispering, proud, boasters and disobedient to parents.

12. What sin is attached to practicing such things by extension?

Answer: Approving of those who practice such things, that is, tolerance.

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Lesson 24: Abraham
Galatians 4:1-31

1. (4:1-7) Paul notes that Jesus’s work on earth allowed them to receive what (verse 5, cf. John 1:12, Romans 8:1-17)? How must children of God live?

Answer: They could receive the adoption as sons of God. Children of God must live according to the Spirit, not the flesh.

2. How are Christians related to God (First John 3:1-3)? How are they related to Christ (Heb. 2:11)?

3. What is our inheritance (1 Peter 1:3-5)?

4. (4:8-11) This paragraph especially addresses the Gentile Christians who were being compelled by Jewish Christians to submit to certain tenets of the old law. Are Christians required to keep the Sabbath and other festivals (Colossians 2:16)?

5. What is an implication of verse 11?
5. (3:6-9) Whom are the spiritual sons of Abraham? How are they justified? Give an example of the great faith of Abraham.

Answer: Those who have faith in Jesus are his sons. They are justified by faith. Abraham's faith was exemplified in his actions—offering Isaac, leaving his home, trusting God's promises. No one will give his saying he has faith as an example of his faith. Faith is shown through what we do—it works!

6. (3:10-14) What law is the writer talking about? Should this discussion of the law be used to diminish keeping the perfect law of liberty in the New Testament?

Answer: He is talking about the old law. Some use this to assert that we needn't strive to keep the new law either but it won't hold up (Rev. 22:14 and 1 John 5:3).

7. (3:15-18) Were the promise and blessing described in verse 14 instituted in the Old Law (verse 18)? Could the covenant between Abraham and God be annulled?

Answer: The covenant could not be annulled. The blessing in verse 14 precedes the old law.

8. (3:19-25) According to verses 19 and 24, what was the purpose of the old law?

Answer: The law was to show men their transgressions and make them realize the need for a Savior. They should cry with relief when the Christ is brought before them.

9. (3:26-29) How do we put on Christ and become sons of God?

Answer: We do this by being baptized into Christ.

Lesson 3: Circumcision of the Heart
Romans 2:1-29

1. (2:1-11) What one word, made popular by Jesus in his condemnation of the Pharisees, would describe the sin of verse 1?

Answer: Hypocrisy.

2. How does one show that he despises the patience of God?

3. According to what will God render His judgment of men?

Answer: He says that eternal life is for those who by patient continuance in doing good, seek the glory of heaven. Anguish is reserved for those who do not obey the truth, but unrighteousness.

4. What does Paul claim will lead to eternal life? What leads to eternal anguish?

5. (2:12-16) Who are justified in the sight of God?

Answer: Not the hearers of the law, but its doers.

6. (2:17-24) How does Paul describe the hypocrisy of the Jews in this passage?

Answer: He asserts that they teach others about morality but fail themselves by doing the very things they condemn.

7. What was the effect of this hypocrisy on outsiders?

Answer: The effect was that the name of God was blasphemed among the Gentiles who observed this convenient and self-righteous lifestyle.
8. (2:25-29) Would circumcision alone justify the Jews in God’s sight? Will baptism alone justify a Christian in God’s sight?

Answer: Neither circumcision nor baptism alone will justify a man aside from a foundation of faith beneath both.

9. Paul, a Jew by birth himself, makes an astonishing statement here regarding the genuine identity of God’s people. What is it?

Answer: He is not a Jew who is one outwardly through the circumcision of the flesh, but who is one inwardly, through the circumcision of the heart.

10. When is this circumcision of the heart consummated (Colossians 2:11-12)?

Answer: When the penitent confesses his faith and is immersed in water in obedience to the will of the Savior.

Lesson 23: Justification By Faith
Galatians 3:1-3:29

1. (3:1-5) The first five verses of this chapter deal with the intended maturation process of the Christians there in Galatia. Paul’s desire for them was that they mature beyond to the flesh to the spiritual. What were they doing instead?

Answer: They were advancing backward to the fleshly old law while leaving the maturity of the spirit.

2. What was the fleshly set of ordinances they sought?

Answer: It was the old law that the Judaizers were promoting that enamored them.

3. What lesson should this teach those in our day who want to appeal to the Old Law to justify their practices?

Answer: The Old Law was fulfilled and taken out of the way by Jesus. It is no longer in effect.

4. What would you say to someone who claimed to be a member of an Old Testament and New Testament church?

Answer: The church was begun in the New Testament. Its commands are found in the New Testament, not the old.
5. (2:11-13) Unlike the Judaizers who accused Paul behind his back, Paul stood up to Peter. How and why (verse 11).

6. Why was Peter in this condition? Did he know better?

7. What was the result of Peter’s actions?

8. (2:14-21) The contention of the Judaizing teachers and the actions of Peter carried several troubling implications. We will discuss them in class. What destroyed things in verse 18 were they trying to rebuild?

Lesson 4: Condemnation
Romans 3:1-20

1. (3:1-8) What advantage has the Jew if Gentiles can also be saved?

2. Many wonder how God could ever condemn anyone to hell and this passage anticipates such an objection. How?

3. Paul repudiates the concept of allowing certain evils that good might result, yet how is this same kind of justification often present even in religion today?

4. (3:9-20) Conditions in Noah’s day were much like those described in these quotations. Why wasn’t Noah executed along with his neighbors (Genesis 6:1-9)?
Lesson 22: Peter, Paul and the Law
Galatians 2:1-21

1. (2:1-5) Paul mentions next his third visit to Jerusalem, c. A.D. 51. Read about this visit in Acts 15. According to Acts 15:5, over what was the dispute?

2. According to verse 24, what was the decree concerning this?

3. Some false brethren (apparently Jews) appeared at this meeting with one goal. What was it according to verse 4?

4. (2:6-10) Describe the relationship between Paul and Peter upon departing from Jerusalem.

5. How would you characterize this series of quotations?

6. As the apostle to the Gentiles, Paul opens the gospel up to those outside the nation of Israel. How does he express the impartiality of God regarding all men here?

7. The final part of Paul’s quotation sufficiently summarizes the obstacle between men and God. What is it?

8. Why can no one be saved simply by keeping the law of Moses perfectly?

9. Why can no one be saved by following the New Testament perfectly?
6. The Judaizing teachers played on racial tension by claiming Paul’s teaching was designed to please men – the Gentiles. Does the history of Paul’s life portray a man who was simply seeking the favor of men?

7. (1:11-17) If Paul didn’t receive the gospel from men like the twelve apostles, from where did he receive it?

8. Do you think Paul’s former life made him a logical choice for God as the apostle to take the gospel to the next level?

9. As evidence of his independence from the 12, he claims to have avoided what city for a time?


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**Lesson 5: Justification By Faith**

*Romans 3:21-31*

1. (3:21-26) In what way is there no difference between one man and any another?

2. How can a man be justified in God’s court then?

3. What is involved in accepting the gift that God offers to sinners?

4. What is the meaning of “propitiation”?

5. (3:27-31) Where is boasting then? Who in this context would be tempted to boast?
6. Are faith and the concept of a law mutually exclusive and beyond reconciliation?
Answer: No, there is a law of faith under which we live (Rom. 4:15).

7. How is Paul’s treatment of the law related to Christ’s statement that He came to fulfill the law and the prophets, not destroy them?
Answer: Neither Paul nor Jesus violated or denigrated the law of Moses, but both also recognized that it was fulfilled in the coming of Christ to the cross; its purpose was served and then it was replaced by the law of faith, the New Testament.

8. Which Law is under consideration in this passage? Does this mean that man is not answerable to any law, or that he has no responsibility in his own salvation? What does it mean?
Answer: Paul is arguing that even the Jew could not save himself by himself through keeping the Law of Moses without fail. He needed grace which comes to those who obey the faith.

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Lesson 21: An Apostle and The Gospel
Galatians 1:1-24

1. (1:1-5) How does Paul claim his apostleship was conferred upon Him? Find scriptures from the book of Acts that will support his claim.

2. Some of the Galatian Christians were forsaking the law of liberty in Christ for the misguided hope of salvation in Moses. But what did Jesus do for us by contrast? Did He do this willingly?
Answer: Jesus gave his life for our sins that He might deliver us from the evil and condemnation of this world. He did so willingly. Moses was not the son of God and couldn't do anything like that.

3. (1:6-10) Verse six shows some evidence of a character flaw that was a part of the Galatian reputation. What is the flaw and what is the evidence?
Answer: The Galatians were known for fickleness and now they were leaving Jesus so quickly for “another gospel.”

4. Does Paul accept the establishment of what he calls “another gospel”? How does he describe this different gospel?
Answer: He calls it a perversion and eliminates the possibility of there being another gospel. All church divisions over doctrine result from perversions of the one true gospel (2 Cor. 11:3).

5. Those who were perverting the gospel in Galatia were false teachers who were propagating a false doctrine. Paul encourages the Galatians to discern from their teaching if it is true and if they are purposely perverting the gospel, they are to be considered anathema. What does this mean?
Lesson 6: Abraham
Romans 4:1-25

1. (4:1-12) Why could Abraham not be justified by his merit?

Answer: Because he sinned and needed God’s grace to remove his blemishes.

2. Is it possible for someone today to be so good that he would not need grace and therefore could be said to have earned his salvation?

Answer: No, all sin.

3. This passage upholds the truth that faith saves. Compare to Hebrews 11:6, 8-19. At what point was God satisfied that Abraham’s faith was of the redemptive variety?

Answer: God was satisfied when Abraham’s faith led him to obedience.

4. (4:13-15) Calvinists often suggest that we are not under law in any sense of the word today. What would be the implication if this were true, according to this text?

Answer: There would be no sin at all in the world, for the absence of law means there can be no transgression of the law.

5. (4:16-22) This passage ends “Therefore it was accounted to him for righteousness.” The preceding six verses prove that Abraham’s saving faith was more than just belief that God existed. How would you characterize Abraham’s saving faith?
6. (4:23-25) Why does Paul say that Jesus was killed and then raised?

7. Premillennialism teaches that the crucifixion of Christ was not part of God’s original plan, but a contingency when the Jews rejected him. If this is so, what is the implication for the purpose stated in verse 25?

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**Galatians**

**Authorship:** Paul, A.D. 57

The book is addressed to the Galatians, residents of the Roman province that included the cities of Antioch, Lystra, Derbe and Iconium, which Paul visited on each of his first two missionary journeys (Acts 13-14, 16). Galatia was dominated by the Gauls at one time and it is from these ancient Frenchmen that the region draws its name. Like so many others, however, Galatia eventually was taken by Rome. Julius Caesar described the Galatians as a people who are “fickle in their resolves and fond of change … not to be trusted.”

If Caesar’s criticism was on the mark, it could be that the basic nature of the region’s impulsiveness and vanity also invaded the churches. Paul, however, was impressed with the manner in which they received him, even in his physical shortcoming (4:14-16). Still, the church faced doctrinal confusion when Judaizing teachers challenged their reliance on the Lord instead of the Old Law.

The purpose of this epistle is to continue the apostolic fight against the influence of the Judaizing teachers who troubled the early church. They were finding some success in persuading the Galatian Christians that becoming a Jewish proselyte was a prerequisite for becoming a Christian and that they could not be saved without being circumcised. Paul spares no harsh word in criticizing these teachers and even the saints who had fallen under their sway as well. His solution is to emphasize that salvation is through faith in Jesus Christ, rather than through the futile pursuit of perfect adherence to all the tenets of the Law of Moses. Contrary to the opinions of most commentators, Paul nowhere extols the idea of salvation by faith alone, but merely contrasts salvation by faith with the Law of Moses.

Once again, his apostolic authority is questioned – some supposing him to be an unfaithful messenger of the true 12. The letter seems to have been written in A.D. 57. from either Macedonia or Corinth in the same period as Romans and Second Corinthians.
6. What is the motivation of the divisive?

Answer: They are motivated by self-service and employ eloquence and flattery to fool the simple.

7. (16:21-27) Who wrote this epistle?

Answer: Tertius was Paul’s amanuensis, or secretary. The words belong to Paul, or the Holy Spirit.

8. Some suggest that Christians cannot hold positions in government. What Bible character did?

Answer: Erastus was the city treasurer in Corinth.

Lesson 7: Adam and Jesus
Romans 5:1-21

1. (5:1-5) Are the saved justified by faith? Are the saved justified by faith only (James 2:24)?

2. Why should we rejoice in tribulations?

3. List the three virtues noted by Paul in this passage which are produced from one another.

4. How is the love of God poured into the hearts of the saved?

5. (5:6-11) Paul talks about three different types of men, in consideration of why another would die for them. Indicate the likelihood that someone would die for such as these:

   • Righteous man:
   • Good man:
   • Ungodly sinners, enemies:

6. Much of our faith rests on the benefits of Christ’s death, but Paul also reminds us of the benefits of his initial and second life after the resurrection. What benefit does Christ’s life give us (Hebrews 7:25)?

7. (5:12-19) How did sin and death initially enter the world?
Lesson 20: Conclusion
Romans 16:1-27

1. (16:1-2) Who was Phoebe?

2. (16:3-16) Who were Priscilla and Aquila?

3. With what did Paul encourage Christians to greet one another? How is this different from any other kind?

4. Why should one feel more secure as a member of a local church of Christ than a local Baptist or Methodist church?

5. (16:17-20) What is the church to do about divisive people?

8. How did death spread to all men?

9. Calvinists argue that everyone bears the guilt of Adam’s sin, but this passage shows that each man bears only the guilt of his own sin in that it says they did not sin according to Adam’s transgression. Consider Ezekiel 18:18-20. Is anyone but Adam accountable for Adam’s sin?

10. Paul paints Adam as typical of the Christ that was to come. What comparison and contrast between the effect of the two lives can you see in this passage?

11. Are all men in the world automatically made righteous just because Christ died? Why or why not?

12. Are all men then automatically made unrighteous just because Adam sinned?

13. (5:20-21) Why did the law enter the picture (Romans 7:7)?
Lesson 8: Liberty From The Flesh
Romans 6:1-14

1. (6:1-4) Why did some think their continual sin was not a big deal?

2. Does one need to be “in Christ” to be saved? How does one get “in Christ”? To what does Paul liken baptism?

3. What does it mean to “walk in newness of life”?

4. (6:5-11) In what way are men made free when they obey the gospel (John 8:30-32)? How is one united to the likeness of Christ’s death?

5. What is involved in burying the old man of sin?

6. Why was he headed now for Jerusalem?

7. (15:30-33) What was Paul concerned about as he headed there?
Lesson 19: Ministry  
Romans 15:8-16:27

1. (15:8-13) How is Jesus a servant to the circumcision?

2. Isaiah’s prophecy offers two clues as to identity and mission of the Messiah, both of which were fulfilled by Jesus against some odds. What are those two clues?

3. (15:14-21) Paul trusts the Roman saints will receive admonition both from him and another source. What is it?

4. What accompanied Paul’s preaching that confirmed God wanted the Gentiles to hear the gospel?

5. (15:22-29) Why was Paul much hindered from visiting Rome?
7. (14:12-13) Instead of judging a brother’s faithfulness based on these matters, what should be our interest?

Answer: We should strive to avoid placing a stumbling block in the way of a weak brother.

8. Which group was known for avoiding meats and observing special days—Jews or Gentiles? Which group, then, is the weak brethren?

Answer: Jews are the weak brethren in that they cannot accept the liberty of the gospel that the Gentiles enjoy.

9. (14:14-18) If I consider something to be unclean, what should my attitude toward it be, even if it is clean in reality?

Answer: I should avoid it, because doing it is rebellion against my conscience.

10. If a Jewish Christian were troubled by a Gentile Christian’s meat eating, how should the latter handle the situation?

Answer: He should be willing to forgo his meat until his brother can be made strong, so that he is not a stumbling block to him.

11. The context says things in this realm are accepted and approved by God. Why then can we not insert unscriptural marriages and soft pornography into this passage and render them received?

Answer: They are condemned elsewhere and thus are not acceptable.

12. (14:19-23) In the pursuit of peace, should we allow anyone to place anything they want under the protection of this passage?

Answer: No, this passage should remain limited to its contextual subjects and other matters of divine indifference.

13. (15:1-7) What should be our attitude toward a brother’s scruples?

Answer: We should bear with him in his opinions and not make such things tests of faith. We should see his edification.

14. (15:8-13) What is the value of the Old Testament to us today?

Answer: It is for our instruction through patience and comfort of hope.

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Lesson 9: That Form of Doctrine
Romans 6:15-23

1. (6:15-19) Does being under grace mean that there is no law for Christians (Romans 3:27, 8:2, 4:15)?

Answer: No, they are under the law of faith and the Spirit.

2. Why do some seem to think that their initial faith or obedience makes it all right for them to indulge sinful desires later?

3. What importance does Paul attach to obedience?

4. How were the saved delivered from sin?

5. What are the implications and potential discomforts of the slavery imagery?
6. What are the benefits of unrighteousness?

Answer: They are few and fleeting, but include pleasure and instant gratification.

7. What is sanctification?

8. (6:20-23) What are the wages of sin? Does this mean that condemnation is earned by man?

Answer: Death is indeed earned by everyone who sins.

10. Is it possible then to earn salvation? Why or why not?

Answer: It is not possible to earn salvation, for only perfection could place God in man's debt and no one can live perfectly.

Lesson 18: Receive One Another
Romans 14:1-15:7

1. (14:1-4) Does this passage concern those who are weak in the faith, those who are not even in the faith, or those who are sinful within the faith?

2. What is God’s mandate regarding the eating of meat? What does he say concerning vegetarianism?

3. Should we judge our brethren as faithful or not, based upon whether they eat meat or not?

4. (14:5-6) What is God’s doctrine concerning the observance of certain days?

5. (14:7-11) If there is no sin in making either decision on these two matters, how could sin enter into the situation?

6. Using this context, why would it be wrong to insert social drinking, modern dancing or abortion into this passage and declare that any decision is tolerable and should be received by opponents?
6. Is the Christian justified in withholding his taxes from an immoral government? Explain.

Answer: He must pay his taxes even as Jesus paid his to an immoral leadership both in Jerusalem and in Rome.

7. (13:8-10) In what are the commandments summarized?

Answer: The commands are summarized in the need to love one's neighbors as himself.

8. (13:11-14) What should be our attitude toward works of darkness? What degree of tolerance should we possess for our sinful habits?

Answer: We should have no tolerance for sinful habits.

Lesson 10: Sanctification
Romans 7:1-25

1. (7:1-6) Indirectly, this passage tells us about the sanctity and endurance of marriage. For how long is every scriptural marriage to last?

Answer: Scriptural marriages should last until one spouse dies. An adulteress.

2. What is Paul illustrating with this marriage discussion?

Answer: He is illustrating that Christians are not wed to the Law of Moses, especially these Jews who once were. In effect, the Old Testament’s authority has been pronounced dead and the children of God are wed instead to Christ and his New Testament.

3. How does this passage affect those that want to borrow the Sabbath or instrumental music from Old Testament authority?

Answer: We are no longer wed to that law which is dead, but are married to the New Testament law which does not authorize those things.

4. (7:7-14) What is the great value of the law of Moses?

Answer: It gave those under it knowledge of what sin was and what it meant. It identified right and wrong by calling it by name.

5. Why didn’t the law result in salvation?

Answer: Men could not keep it perfectly and so they required a measure of grace, which it did not include, because it merely pointed toward Jesus.
6. (7:15-20) Describe the inner conflict that troubled Paul especially before he obeyed the gospel.

Answer: Paul was troubled by temptations to do what he knew to be wrong.

7. (7:21-25) How did Paul feel about God’s law?

Answer: He delighted in God’s law in his heart.

8. Where did Paul find redemption?

Answer: Through Christ Jesus our Lord!

Lesson 17: Every Soul Subject
Romans 13:1-14

1. (13:1-7) What should be our attitude toward government?

Answer: We should be respectful of the laws of the land and submit ourselves to them, save for when they conflict with higher, divine, law.

2. What right does the government possess, as endowed by God?

Answer: The government has the right to execute wrath against wrongdoers, even if they be Christians. This could even mean capital punishment.

3. Does God specifically decide every election and empower every tyrant, dictator and kingpin?

Answer: That is not the point, but that God instituted government in general to replace anarchy. As he did not want Israel to have a king, so he continues to allow men to have the poisons they choose.

4. What are the two reasons given for obeying the governing authorities?

Answer: To avoid punishment and to keep one’s conscience clean.

5. What is the Bible position on capital punishment?

Answer: The government is God’s minister to avenge wrongs and does not bear the sword in vain, but may use it.
7. (12:14-21) What is the danger when a man is wise in his own opinion?

Answer: He is more likely to look down upon his brethren and eventually even look down upon the word of God as inferior to him.

8. How should one deal with people who refuse to be at peace with him?

Answer: Avoiding such a person is probably the best tactic.

9. How does one “give place to wrath”?

Answer: By overcoming the urge to seek vengeance and thus escalate or prolong a battle.

10. What is the hope in feeding one’s enemy?

Answer: The Christian hopes to heap coals of fire on his enemy’s head, that is, make him guilty for hating someone that helps him, so that he will no longer be an enemy.

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Lesson 11: Life In The Spirit
Romans 8:1-17

1. (8:1-8) There is no condemnation of those in Christ Jesus. How does one get “in Christ” (Rom. 6:1-4, Gal. 3:27)?

Answer: One is baptized into Christ.

2. Is it possible for one “in Christ” to depart from there (Gal. 5:4)? If so, how? If not, why not?

3. What law is meant by “the law of sin and death?”

4. How does Paul describe a life that is according to the flesh?

5. (8:9-17) This passage says that both the Spirit and Christ dwell in the Christian. How is this possible?
6. If ours is not a spirit of bondage and fear, what is it (1 John 4:18, 2 Tim. 1:7, Heb. 4:14-16)?

Answer: Our is a spirit of courage and boldness, for Christ is our advocate with the Father.

7. What evidence exists that we are children of God (Gal. 5:16-26)?

Answer: Evidence in our lives that we are being led by the spirit in our fruits and abstention from deeds of darkness. Through this, the Spirit bears witness for us.

8. If we suffer with Christ, what shall we also enjoy with him?

Answer: Glory.

Lesson 16: Your Reasonable Service
Romans 12:1-21

1. (12:1-2) How do we present our bodies to God as a living sacrifice?

Answer: We do this by denying ourselves the sinful pleasures of this world and by using our lives to serve God in positive ways, like worship, godliness and service to our neighbors and brethren.

2. What are some ways in which Christians are tempted to conform to the world?

Answer: Christians are pressured to use the profane language of the world, accept social drinking, dancing and promiscuity. Young Christians are often pressured to go along with their worldly peers.

3. (12:3-8) What does Paul mean by warning us not to think of ourselves more highly than is proper (1 Cor. 10:12)?

Answer: He is reminding us not to get haughty about our spiritual strength, for anyone can be tempted by something and be lost.

4. List the seven gifts Paul mentions in this passage.

   1. prophecy
   2. ministry
   3. teaching
   4. exhortation
   5. giving
   6. showing mercy
   7. leadership

5. (12:9-13) How is love sometimes tainted by hypocrisy (First John 3:17)?

Answer: Love is tainted by hypocrisy when one loves only in word, but not in deed.

6. What does it mean to give preference to one another (Philippians 2:1-4)?
Lesson 12: Eagerly Waiting
Romans 8:17-39

1. (8:18-25) How did Paul compare the sufferings of life with his hope for eternity?

2. What is said to groan and labor with birth pangs?

3. With what attitude must we wait for our final redemption?

4. What tests this attitude?

5. (8:26-30) With what does the spirit make intercession for us? Why?

7. (11:19-24) What reasoning is given for the encouragement that Gentile Christians should “fear”?

Answer: They should fear because as unbelieving Jews were broken off, so they could be lost if their faith faltered.

8. What condition is placed upon the goodness of God toward the saved?

Answer: The goodness of God is conditional upon continuing in His goodness.

9. (11:25-27) How will all Israel be saved?

Answer: Through the same means by which the Gentiles will be saved, through Jesus Christ.

10. (11:28-36) Ultimately, does God desire the loss of any soul?

Answer: No.
6. (8:31-39) If God is for us, who can be against us?

Answer: No one.

7. What shall separate us from the love of God?

Answer: Nothing can separate us from God, so long as we are faithful and obedient to his will.

Lesson 15: God and Israel
Romans 11:1-36

1. (11:1-6) Has God cast away the Israelites? How do we know?

Answer: God has certainly not cast away his people, for even then a remnant of faithful had found election by grace.

2. How had God responded to Elijah when he complained of his isolation? How can God’s response affect us when we feel similarly downtrodden and alone?

Answer: God told Elijah that He still had 7000 souls whose knees had not bowed to Baal. We should remember that as bad as the world seems, God still has his quiver of faithful children.

3. (11:7-10) Why were the Israelites blinded?

Answer: Because they did not believe in Jesus and rejected him.

4. (11:11-18) What was one anticipated byproduct of the Gentile’s salvation?

Answer: It was hoped that God could provoke Israel to jealousy by saving the Gentiles and compel them to seek their salvation anew.

5. What does Paul mean by the branches that were broken off? What does Paul mean by the wild branches that were grafted in?

Answer: The unbelieving Hebrews were broken off and believing Gentiles were grafted in.

6. Why does Paul condemn the boasting of the saved Gentiles (Romans 3:27)?
6. What did Ananias attach to the idea of calling on the name of the Lord when he preached to Saul of Tarsus (Acts 22:16)?

Answer: Baptism and the washing away of one's sins.

7. (10:14-21) Why are the feet of a preacher beautiful?

Answer: Because they bring one who brings the gospel, without which no one can be saved.

8. How does faith come?

Answer: Faith comes by hearing the word of God.

9. Can a soul be saved before and without hearing the gospel?

Answer: Absolutely not.

Lesson 13: Self-Righteousness
Romans 9:1-33

1. (9:1-5) What caused Paul to grieve so deeply?

Answer: He grieved because so many of his countrymen were rejecting Christ and inviting spiritual doom upon themselves.

2. List the eight historic benefits of the Israelites in this passage.

   1. adoption
   2. glory
   3. covenants
   4. law-giving
   5. service
   6. promises
   7. patriarchs
   8. Messianic line

3. (9:6-13) What does Paul mean by saying “They are not all Israel who are of Israel”?

Answer: Only those who followed the scheme of redemption through Christ could truly be said to be Israel.

4. This passage deals with God’s choice of Jacob’s descendants to include the Messiah, rather than Esau’s. What is meant by the statement of God, “Jacob I have loved, but Esau I have hated”?

Answer: Only that God chose the one over the other, for Israel was more suitable than Edom.

5. (9:14-18) God asserts His right to choose the terms by which He will extend mercy to man. Why did Pharaoh not receive His mercy?

Answer: Pharaoh rejected God’s mercy when he hardened his heart as relief from the plagues arrived. God hardened his heart by giving a rebellious man commands.

6. (9:19-29) How are we to be like clay in the potter’s hands?

Answer: We should be obedient to the shaping He does through the influence of His word.
7. Who are the vessels of wrath? Who are the vessels of mercy?

Answer: The vessels of wrath are the Jews who rejected the prophets and killed the son of God. The vessels of mercy are all those of both races who ultimately obeyed the gospel.

8. How can it be proven here that Gentiles are also candidates for salvation?

Answer: They are the people who were not God's people before Christ.

9. (9:30-33) Why were the Jews mostly lost?

Answer: Because they did not seek salvation by faith, but by perfect law-keeping, when they rejected the Messiah and the new covenant.

Lesson 14: Israel’s Hope
Romans 10:1-21

1. (10:1-5) What was wrong with Israel’s zeal for God?

Answer: It was not according to the knowledge God had given. They sought to establish their own righteousness instead of submitting to the gospel.

2. Why is ignorant zeal dangerous among religious people even today?

Answer: They end up doing more harm than good by teaching errors with great fervor and effect, leading people to feel saved when they are not.

3. End can mean an objective or a termination. Which is Christ regarding the law – the objective or the termination?

Answer: He is probably both, for the law led to his coming, but he fulfilled and removed the law at the cross.

4. (10:6-13) What does Paul about the difficulty of finding the invitation to salvation?

Answer: One need not travel into Heaven or Hell to find the answer, for it is near you, even in your heart through the word that he was preaching.

5. What two actions are mentioned as conditions of salvation in verse 9?

Answer: One must confess Christ with the mouth and believe in the resurrection from his heart.