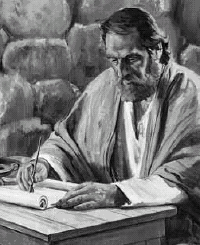
**New Testament Bible Study**

**Romans**



**Wednesday Auditorium Bible Class**

**West Mobile Church Of Christ**

**129 Hillcrest Road**

**Mobile, AL 36695**

**Teacher: Kenneth D. Sils**

**Introduction To The Book Of Romans:**

The New Testament book called Romans is a literary masterpiece of logic, debate and instruction that proclaims the power of “the faith” or “the gospel” of Jesus Christ to conquer the sins of the world over. Paul is the author of the book (**Romans 1:1**), but we know that his writings were really not his own, but heavenly guided by the Holy Spirit since he was an apostle and thus, duly commissioned to make the message of the gospel vividly known (**1 Corinthians 14:37**). No other man was as uniquely positioned for this assignment as Paul was. He masterfully argued (debated) that Jesus, the Messiah or the Christ, has successfully brought the Jews and the Gentiles together in a brand new constitution of Israel through the power of grace through faith.

The theme of Romans is readily discovered in its first chapter as Paul desired to come to Rome and preach the gospel of Christ for this message has the power to save every soul of man. This good news Paul is preaching exalts a crucified Savior as God, the Son through Jesus’ resurrection from the dead, easily deflating arguments made by both Judaism and 1st century Paganism. Paul declared that all men, both Gentile and Jew, have failed their Creator due to sin and can achieve justification only through the lifesaving blood of Jesus. Paul presses the Jews, who’ve been attempting to claim self-justification through working the Law of Moses, and turns the tide on their argument by discussing Abraham’s faith, Adam’s fall and the enslavement of sin under the Law of Moses. Paul reminds these Christians about their conversion through their immersion into Christ’s death, burial and resurrection which graciously liberates them from their sin, all the while setting them on life’s journey with God who had predestined them as His elect group, long before the world began.

It is obvious that Paul loves his kinsmen according to the flesh, as we read several emotional comments he states about their unbelief, even expressing a sacrificial willingness to stand in their place if that could save them. Yet, Paul was firm in declaring that Israel has changed forever: a new Israel has come forth from the old Israel; one this is comprised of believers in Jesus Christ or as Paul said as he finished this letter, members of churches of Christ. Once conversion to Jesus takes place, one was required to take on *“the law of the Spirit of life”* for further transformation into the image of Christ Jesus with various exhortations towards the end of the book. Paul finishes stating his desire to see these Christians in Rome and extends greetings from several brethren the world over. Although Paul wrote several of the letters in the New Testament, this book finishes in a unique way by reminding them of the great gospel which was left for all nations of men forevermore.

Romans is quite complex in its form of argumentation, so it shouldn’t surprise us that men have abused several passages within to press their false doctrines concerning salvation. Many religions today readily discount any necessity of “obedience” to the faith, while insisting on some “faith only” or “grace only” regiment for our salvation from Jesus. Yet, at the end of the letter (**Romans 16:26**) we read, *“… according to the commandment of the everlasting God, for obedience to the faith - ”* which readily annihilates the route of most modern denominational salvation “roads” contrived from this New Testament letter. We have no reason to fear an honest investigation of the great truth that, *“the just shall live by faith”*, nor fear that *“justification is by grace through Jesus Christ our Lord.”*  These grand truths are worthy of celebration and declare among a “sin-sick” world the power of God to save unrighteous men from their sin.

Let’s enjoy our study of **Romans** which presents the “good news” of Jesus of Nazareth that works in the hearts and lives of believers. This study was put together based on the text of the new King James Version of the Bible. If you are using some other translation or paraphrase and find yourself “stuck” on a particular question or phrase in a question, please refer to a nKJV translation; it may readily clear up your question. For the most part, these questions will simply follow the text down through the chapter, exposing the truths contained therein. Some of these questions are designed to help us reply to some religious falsehoods as that can be so helpful as we talk to our friends and neighbors and help them see the truth. Some questions will be easy to answer right out of the text while others will challenge you towards further research.

If there is ever a New Testament book that insists that we stay “close to context” the book of **Romans** is it! While we study together, keep in mind “who is speaking, who is being spoken to and what is focus of the discussion” for this particular audience in the 1st century. This will help us avoid some of the modern errors that the denominations about us are readily embracing.

**Chapter #1**

1. How was the writer of this letter “separated to the gospel of God”?

2. How was the gospel of God promised before?

3. Who declared Jesus to be the Son of God and by what event?

4. What “key phrase” is often ignored in modern religion from verse 5?

5. Who is this letter written to?

6. Was the church at Rome well known?

7. What urgent reason did Paul give for wanting to see them?

8. What is the power of God to save everyone who believes?

9. What does this expression mean: from faith to faith?

10. Why will God’s wrath be revealed against men?

11. What attributes of God were made manifest to men?

12. Why did God “give them up” to uncleanness?

13. Why did God “give them up” to vile passions?

14. What descriptive terms did Paul assign to these vile passions?

15. What reason was given for God “giving them over” to a debased mind?

16. List the things in verse 29 that, when practiced, are deserving of death:

17. List the things in verse 30 that, when practiced, are deserving of death:

18. List attitudes in verse 31 that, when practiced, are deserving of death:

19. What of those who merely approve of those who practice such things?

**Chapter #2**

1. Why will these judges end up facing the judgment of God?

2. What does the goodness of God lead men to?

3. The righteous judgment of God yields what two contrasting results?

4. What principle of Divine equality is found in verse 6 and verse 11?

5. What does the phrase “the law” imply in verses 12 through 16?

6. What does the phrase “by nature” imply about the Gentiles in verse 14?

7. By what standard will God judge the secrets of men?

8. Where did the expression “Jew” come from?

9. What boasting in God were the Jews declaring?

10. Why was the name of God being blasphemed among the Gentiles?

11. How does “circumcision” become “uncircumcision” and vice versa?

12. What is the new criteria set forth for those who desire to be a Jew?

**Chapter #3**

1. Those who are Jews outwardly have what “great advantage”?

2. Will their unbelief make the faithfulness of God “without effect”?

3. If every person disagrees with God, who is right?

4. What slanderous lie was being spread against Paul by the Jews?

5. What previous charge had Paul made for both the Jew and Greek?

6. Where did the principles for verses 10 through 18 originate?

7. How many are righteous based on their own righteousness?

8. What would stop every mouth before God?

9. Why will no flesh be justified by “the deeds of the law”?

10. What has now been revealed by two great witnesses?

11. How are sinners “justified freely”?

12. How does the blood of Christ come into play?

13. What did God’s forbearance allow in the past?

14. Is obedience “to the faith” the same as “the works of the law”?

15. How does verse 30 relate to Romans 1:17?

16. Does verse 31 force the “10 Commandments” on Christians?

**Chapter #4**

1. What issue insured that Abraham couldn’t boast before God?

2. Abraham believed God – does this deny the necessity of obedience?

3. Does James 2:20-24 contradict these statements about Abraham?

4. How does “believes on Him” in verse 5 “justify” the ungodly?

5. What kind of “man” does God impute righteousness to?

6. Who is “the circumcision” and who is “the uncircumcision”?

7. When was “faith” accounted to Abraham for righteousness?

8. What was Paul’s major purpose for this argument about Abraham?

9. Does this reasoning destroy the necessity of baptism for salvation?

10. What would cause “faith to be made void” and “the promise of no effect”?

11. How is Abraham the father of us all? Who is the mother of us all?

12. How did Abraham prove that he was not weak in faith?

13. How does verse 24 help us to understand verse 5… or does it help?

14. Jesus was raised for our justification… can you explain that?

**Chapter #5**

1. What does “justification by faith” provide a Christian?

2. What future attributes will tribulations produce for a Christian?

3. How has the love of God been poured into our hearts?

4. How did God demonstrate His righteousness towards us?

5. Does being justified “by His blood” contradict being justified “by faith”?

6. What did “the death of His son” do for God’s enemies?

7. Does verse 12 teach that people today are “born” as sinners?

8. What form of argument is Paul using to finish this chapter?

9. Adam was a type of “whom”?

10. What gift of “the one Man” has abounded to many?

11. It is possible to deny or to reject this free gift?

12. Does verse 18 assist arguments made within Calvinism?

13. What is the goal of grace through Jesus Christ?

**Chapter #6**

1. Should those who have received grace continue in their sin?

2. How does a person get “into” His death?

3. What happens to the “old man” when one is baptized?

4. What has been freed from sin?

5. Why does sin no longer have dominion over a Christian?

6. What “instruments” or “weapons” are mentioned in verse 13?

7. What two kinds of slavery are men held by in verse 16?

8. What “form of doctrine” did they obey from the heart?

9. What does “lawlessness” and then, “righteousness” lead one to?

10. What fruit does a sinner bear?

11. What did Paul state was the free gift of God?

**Chapter #7**

1. This question has two answers: who is Paul speaking to?

2. What is this woman’s law towards her husband?

3. Being married to Christ forces what conclusion?

4. How were the Romans to serve God?

5. How does verse 7 destroy modern Sabbatarian arguments?

6. How does sin “take opportunity by the commandment”?

7. How was Paul alive before sin’s revival?

8. What is holy, just and good?

9. Was Paul a “carnal” man?

10. What phrase in verse 15 helps us understand Paul’s argumentation?

11. Does verse 17 excuse a sinner from the punishment due his sin?

12. How does verse 18 expose the major flaw of the Old Covenant?

13. What is Paul picturing from verses 19 through 21?

14. What law was warring in Paul’s members?

15. Who will deliver Paul from his body of death?

**Chapter #8**

1. There is therefore now no condemnation… for whom?

2. Is the “law of the Spirit” the law we’ve been delivered from in Romans 7:6?

3. With all these “laws”, what “law” is being spoken of in verse 3?

4. What is the righteous requirement of that law?

5. How can one successfully claim to be “spiritually” minded?

6. “Give life to your mortal body” from verse 11, what does that mean?

7. We are debtors to put to death…what? How?

8. What “spirit” have we received from verse 15?

9. We are join heirs with Christ… if?

10. Why should we be willing to do this at this present time?

11. Define the word “creation” found in verses 20 through 22:

12. What are we “eagerly waiting for” with perseverance?

13. What “works together” for those who love God?

14. The Son of God was delivered up for… whom?

15. Define these terms: called, foreknew, predestined, justified, glorified:

16. Who shall separate us from the love of God?

**Chapter #9**

1. What was causing Paul to grieve so much in his heart?

2. What does this mean: they are not all Israel who are of Israel?

3. Contrast the children of the flesh verses the children of the promise:

4. What does Paul mean from verse 11 (nKJV) stating “not of works”?

5. In relation to this text, how does the older serve the younger?

6. On whom will God have compassion?

7. What did God show in the Pharaoh of Exodus… relative to this text?

8. If God hardens hearts, is it righteous for Him to then find fault?

9. Who is to blame if men become “vessels” for honor or for dishonor?

10. What group has been made known “the riches of His glory”?

11. What principle about the Gentiles was Hosea teaching in this text?

12. What principle about the Jews was Isaiah exposing in this text?

13. How did the Gentiles attain righteousness?

14. Why didn’t Israel attain righteousness by pursuing the works of the law?

**Chapter #10**

1. What was Paul’s prayer to God for?

2. Why did they not submit to the righteousness of God?

3. How is Christ… “the end of the law”?

4. What Old Testament passage speaks to the righteousness of faith?

5. What was “the word of faith” that they preached?

6. Does verse 9 through 11 deny the necessity of baptism for salvation?

7. How does one “call on the name of the Lord” for salvation?

8. What should preachers be preaching?

9. What phrase from verse 16 is ignored by most religious people today?

10. How does faith “come” to a person?

11. Has the gospel been preached to every creature?

12. How did Israel respond to Isaiah’s prophecy in verse 20?

**Chapter #11**

1. Has God cast away His people?

2. How does “grace” and “works” contrast in verse 6?

3. What was Israel seeking that it had not obtained?

4. Does this text remind us of why Jesus spoke in parables?

5. Why has “their table” become a snare and a trap in verse 9?

6. What did Israel’s fall provoke them to?

7. The failure of Israel meant what for the Gentiles?

8. Why would Paul willingly provoke those… of the flesh?

9. Who is “broken off” and who is “grafted in” to this wild olive tree?

10. How does verse 22 deny the “Once Saved, Always Saved” doctrine?

11. Is it possible for those “unbelieving” Jews to return in the future?

12. What is “this mystery” in verse 25?

13. All Israel will be saved – is this the same “Israel” of Romans 10:1?

14. What things of God are irrevocable?

15. How do verses 30 through 32 express the glory of God?

**Chapter #12**

1. What is our “reasonable service”?

2. What should be our attitude about the world?

3. What is “a measure” of faith God has dealt to us?

4. What are we to do with “our gifts”?

5. How does love motivate us towards our brethren?

6. What type of spirit ought we to have in serving the Lord?

7. Define hospitality:

8. How does verse 14 relate to The Sermon On The Mount?

9. What type of association is mentioned in verse 16?

10. If it is possible, how are we supposed to live daily?

11. Should we “heap coals of fire” on our enemies head?

**Chapter #13**

1. Who should be subject to civil authority?

2. What will happen if we resist the civil authorities?

3. Is capital punishment authorized by God through government?

4. What do Christians “owe” their civil governments?

5. Is it sinful to take out a loan from another person?

6. What “negative” commands help us to fulfill a very “positive” one?

7. What time is it?

8. How is Paul using the terms “night” and “day”?

9. How is Paul using the terms “darkness” and “light”?

**Chapter #14**

1. Who is the one that is “weak” in the faith?

2. What are these two groups not to do to one another? WHY?

3. What expression about a good conscience is found in verse 5?

4. What important principle should force our behavior in verses 7 through 8?

5. Why must we be extremely careful in our dealings with each other?

6. Does verse 13 imply an “unconditional” injunction against judging?

7. What does the expression “nothing is clean in itself” refer to?

8. What kind act ought we to do with a brother grieved by some liberty?

9. Does verse 17 shed any light on modern divisions among congregations?

10. What type of things should we diligently pursue?

11. What principle concerning “conscience” is given in verse 20?

12. Does verse 21 authorize “social” drinking?

13. What prescription for happiness ought to govern our lives?

14. What “conservative” principle will protect us from sinning?

**Chapter #15**

1. Strong Christians are to bear “what” concerning their weak brethren?

2. What is Paul implying by invoking the infirmities of Christ?

3. Do the Old Testament scriptures have any value for a Christian?

4. All of these exhortations from the last three chapters point to… what?

5. How has Jesus served “the circumcision” and then “the uncircumcision”?

6. What specific act should be done “to God’s name” in verse 9?

7. Who has risen to reign over the Gentiles?

8. Paul was a minister of “what” and to “whom”?

9. What vital action was Paul making the Gentiles do in verse 18?

10. Give a brief summary of Paul’s travels from Jerusalem to Illyricum:

11. Why was Paul determined to preach where the gospel wasn’t found?

12. When did Paul plan to see these Christians in Rome?

13. Who was this “collected contribution” designed to give aid to?

14. What group was the major contributor towards this contribution?

15. Why should they be so willing to share their material things?

16. What did Paul ask from his brethren at Rome?

**Chapter #16**

1. Did Phoebe occupy the “office” of a deacon with the church at Cenchrea?

2. When did Priscilla and Aquila risk their lives for Paul?

3. According to verse 4, do the churches… belong to the Gentiles?

4. Must churches meet only in someone’s private home?

5. Do we know any more information about these brethren in verses 5-15?

6. What type of “kiss” ought to be extended to one another?

7. What famous expression describes the churches greeting these Romans?

8. Who are these brethren to “note” and “avoid”?

9. How does verse 19 compare with Romans 1:8?

10. Who penned this letter?

11. How does God establish us?

12. What vital phrase “bookends” (see Romans 1:5) this inspired book?

**NOTES:**