

A Study in

ROMANS

#2 – Chapters 9-16

13 Lessons

Prepared by:
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2009

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*Lesson One****"Review, Catch-up, and Introduction"***

The first eight chapters of Romans were covered in the last quarter. This quarter, we will finish the rest of the Book of Romans. This lesson is to be a one-lesson review of thirteen previous lessons. This will help to update any new persons to the class.

**Justification by Faith stated, argued, and illustrated
(Rom. 1-5)**

1. Theme—*"The Just shall live by faith."* (Rom. 1:16-17). The **"Power"** to save is in the Gospel.

2. Man must realize his lost condition so he can see his need of Faith.

- a) Gentiles are sinners because they have broken God's Law. (Rom. 1:18-32)
- b) Jews are sinners also because they broke the Law given through Moses. (Rom. 2:1-3:8)
- c) Even those Gentiles and Jews who were considered "righteous" before God needed the Grace of God to save them. (2:16)
- d) All have sinned and fallen short of the glory of God. (3:23)
- e) Justification by Law-keeping is not possible! The Law helps man to see how sinful he really is. (3:20)

3. Justification has to be outside of a system of Law Justification. (3:21)

- a) Witnessed by the Law and the Prophets. (3:21)
- b) This Justification is by Grace through Faith in Christ. (3:21-24)
- c) God is JUST in forgiving sinful man through Christ. (3:25-26)

4. Justification by Faith takes away man's ability to boast in himself. (3:27)

- a) He has to admit he cannot save himself by Law-keeping.
- b) However, Justification by Faith establishes Law rather than doing away with Law. (3:31)

5. Examples of Justification by Faith:

- a) Abraham believed God and it was counted unto him for righteousness. (4:3)
- b) David wrote: ***"Blessed is the man to whom the Lord will not impute sin."*** (4:8)
- c) Abraham was even Justified by Faith before the Law of Moses was given. (4:10)
- d) Thus, Justification by Faith can be for all peoples, not just Jews.

6. Results of Justification by Faith:

- a) Peace, Grace, Rejoicing, and Hope. (5:1-2)
- b) We can glory in tribulation because it brings Patience, Experience, and Hope. (5:3-5)
- c) We can rejoice in our atonement through Christ. (5:11)
- d) What was lost in Adam can be regained in Christ. (5:15)

Benefits of Justification (Rom. 6-8)

1. There is freedom from the curse of Law:

- a) Because we have been forgiven. (6:7)
- b) Because we have made a decision to die to sin. (6:1-2)
- c) Because we have become a servant of Righteousness. (6:18)

2. This is illustrated by Marriage:

- a) If a woman's husband dies, she is free to marry again. (7:1-3)
- b) If we die to sin, we can then be married to Christ. (7:4)

3. We are freed from the struggle of being a Law keeper to be Justified.

- a) The Law is holy, perfect, just, good, and spiritual. (7:12)
- b) The Law is not sin, but points out sin. (7:13-14)
- c) We know we are sinners by coming to know Law. (7:10)
- d) Law appeals to our spiritual (Inner) man, not just outward man. (7:14)
- e) Our Inward man may want to honor the Law, but our outward pulls us to break it. (7:16)
- f) Thus, Law shows us the struggle that goes on within. (7:22-23)
- g) Jesus delivers us from this impossible struggle of keeping Law for Justification. (7:24-25)

4. This deliverance is found in Christ and walking after the Spirit, not the flesh.

- a) The Spirit helps us to put to death the carnal walk. (8:1-4)
- b) And as Sons of God, we enjoy many benefits:
 - ◇ Heirs of God
 - ◇ Hope of Redemption of our Body
 - ◇ Help of the Spirit
 - ◇ God's providential care
 - ◇ Eventual glorification
 - ◇ God's unending love
 - ◇ We become conquerors over all things (8:17-39)

*Lesson Two****"God's Rejection of Israel Explained"****(Romans 9:1-33)*

1. What was Paul's great heaviness and sorrow? (9:1-3)
 - a) That his kinsmen, his Jewish brethren were lost!
2. What great blessings had Israel received from God? (9:4-5)

a) Adopted	e) Service of God
b) Glory	f) Promises of God
c) Covenants	g) Descendants of the Fathers
d) Law	h) The nation thru whom Christ came
3. What did Paul mean when he said: *"They are not all Israel, which are of Israel?"*
 - a) Not all the physical descendants of Abraham were children of Israel
 - b) Only the tribe of Judah.
 - c) The same is true spiritually
 - d) True Jew was one thru promise, not just physical.
 - e) Blood descent is not enough.
4. Through what two women did God illustrate this concept of promise?
 - a) Sarah—Promised a son.
 - b) Rebekah—God chose the one to be heir before born—had nothing to do with his life.
5. How does Paul show God was not unrighteous in choosing Jacob over Esau?
 - a) Not based on merit—but one who could fulfill God's Plan.
 - b) God chose Isaac and rejected all others of Abraham's children.
 - c) God Chose Jacob over Esau to be the one thru who the Nation would come.
 - d) Such does not deal with their salvation as such.
 - e) Esau was not automatically "lost!"
 - f) Election is the key word—God chose one He wanted to use.
 - g) Mal. 1:1-4
 - h) Same principle true spiritually today.
 - ◇ God chose to offer Salvation to the Gentiles.
 - ◇ The Jew has the same opportunity.
 - ◇ The Jews had same opportunity as the Gentiles
 - ◇ How is that unjust.
6. Does God have a right to determine who will be saved and who will be lost.
 - a) Yes—but his illustrations are not exactly dealing with salvation—illustrated.
 - b) 2 Tim. 2:20-21; Jere. 18:1-12
7. Was God unrighteous in showing His wrath to some while showing His mercy to others?

No—He, and He alone, can determine this (2 Pet. 3:9; Rom. 2:4-6)
8. What two prophets prophesied of God's being merciful to the Gentiles? (9:25-29)
 - a) Hosea and Isaiah (Isa. 55:7)
9. How did the Gentiles find the righteousness of God? (9:30)
 - a) By Faith—Rom. 6:17-18
10. Why did the Jews not find the righteousness of God? (9:31-32)
 - a) Sought it not by faith, but by works of Law—stumbled at Christ.

- b) Remnant to be saved (v. 27).**
 - c) To reject Christ—a person has no hope.**
- 11. What was the great stumbling stone for the Jew? (9:32-33)**
 - a) Christ**
- 12. What reasons can you give from this chapter as to why God rejected Israel?**
 - a) God chose a plan to save man.**
 - b) The Jews wouldn't listen to God.**
 - c) They thought they could be saved their own way.**
- 13. Which Israel was rejected?**
 - a) Physical Israel that did not believe in Christ.**

*Lesson Three****"Israel's Rejection of God's Righteousness"****(Romans 10:1-21)*

1. Why was the Jew's zeal not enough to make them righteous? (10:1-3)
 - a) They were ignorant of God's righteousness thru Christ.
2. In what sense is Christ the end of the Law for Righteousness? (10:4-5)
 - a) The Law helps man to see their need of Christ as the means of Righteousness.
3. How does Moses describe the Righteousness by the Law? (10:5)
 - a) Must live by the Law.
4. What does Paul say is the "word of faith?" (10:8)
 - a) That which he preached.
5. What is to be believed and confessed? (10:9-10)
 - a) Christ as Lord raised from the dead.
6. What does it mean to "*call on the Name of the Lord?*"
 - a) Do what God commands us to do to be saved.
 - b) Thus, calling upon God in our acts to carry out His promises.
7. What part does preaching play in helping people to call upon the name of the Lord? (10:14)
 - a) Must be taught so they can believe and obey God.
8. What is so beautiful about the feet of the one doing the preaching? (10:15)
 - a) Figure of speech—denoting the privilege of hearing the Gospel from one who has walked to your town to preach to you.
 - b) Their feet were dirty, but beautiful.
9. What did Paul quote Isaiah as saying about the Jewish reception of the message? (10:16)
 - a) Lord, who has believed our report?
10. How does faith come? (10:17)
 - a) Hearing the Word of God.
11. What did Isaiah say about the Gentiles reception? (10:20)
 - a) God was found by Gentiles who sought Him.
12. What did Isaiah say about the Jewish reception? (10:21)
 - a) Stretched forth His hand to a disobedient and gainsaying people.
13. What did you learn from this chapter as to why God had rejected Israel?
 - a) They wouldn't listen.
 - b) They wanted to save themselves in their own way.

*Lesson Four****"Salvation for the Remnant"****(Rom. 11:1-10)*

1. In God's rejection of Israel, did he cast away His people?
 - a) No—Paul is an example of an Israelite—there was still hope.
2. What proof does Paul give of this?
 - a) Himself, as an Israelite.
 - b) Example of the time of Elijah—7000 who had not bowed knee to Baal.
 - c) Even then, when most were idolaters—some still were obedient.
 - d) There has always been a "remnant."
3. Who were the "remnant according to the election of grace?"
 - a) Those who believed and obeyed Christ.
4. How does Paul contrast Grace and Works to clarify his point?
 - a) If it is by Grace—then it is not by works (Works do not forgive sin)
 - b) If it is by Works—then it is not by Grace (Grace forgives)
 - c) He is contrasting two systems of justification (Works or Grace??)
5. Why had Israel not obtained what he sought for, but the election did obtain it?
 - a) Because they were blinded to God's true Righteousness (by Grace thru Christ)
 - b) The election understood that and believed and obeyed Christ.
6. In what sense were the rest blinded?
 - a) God did not strike them blind, but because of their hearts being closed and eyes closed, they were not able to see clearly the Righteousness of God.
 - b) The Jews did not get what they wanted—so they would not believe.
7. Was David purposefully asking God to not let Israel be saved?
 - a) No, not in the sense of being a respecter of persons.
 - b) Yes, in the sense of the outcome of their unwillingness to listen to God.
8. According to the above, what Jewish person can be saved?
 - a) Ones who open their eyes and ears and listened to the Gospel, believe and obey it.
 - b) They become the Remnant of Israel.

*Lesson Five****"Warning to Gentile Believers"****(Rom. 11:11-24)*

1. What should provoke the Jew to jealousy? (11:11)
 - a) To offer Salvation to the Gentiles....and they receive it.
2. What blessing has come to the Gentiles through the fall of the Jews? (11:12)
 - a) Given the riches of Salvation.
3. What did Paul say he did in order to provoke his kinsmen? (11:13-14)
 - a) Preached to the Gentiles.
4. What is the receiving of the Jews compared unto? (11:15)
 - a) Life from the dead.
5. What warning was given to the Gentiles about boasting? (11:17-18)
 - a) No reason to boast, for you Gentiles are from the root.
 - b) You were like a wild olive tree grafted in among them.
6. Why were the Jews broken off? (11:20)
 - a) Because of unbelief.
7. Why were the Gentiles grafted into the root? (11:20)
 - a) Because of their faith.
8. Why should the Gentiles fear? (11:21-22)
 - a) They too can be cut off like the unbelieving Jews.
 - b) Must continue believing.
9. What will cause the Gentiles to be cut off? (11:22)
 - a) If they do not continue in God's goodness.
10. What will cause the Jews to be grafted back in? (11:23)
 - a) If they come to belief.
11. How does Paul illustrate the grafting back in of the Jews? (11:24)
 - a) Gentiles were wild olive tree grafted into a good olive tree.
 - b) But Jews would be like grafting them back into their own olive tree.
12. What was the basic reason for the Jews being cut off?
 - a) Unbelief of Jesus and God's Word

*Lesson Six****"Israel's Hope"****(Rom. 11:25-36)*

1. Why has blindness in part happened to Israel? (11:25)
 - a) Hardening—until fullness of Gentiles come in. (2 Cor. 3:14).
 - b) Closed minds can't see the truth about Christ.
2. What will cause "all Israel" to be saved? (11:26-27)
 - a) Turn away from ungodliness (Deliverer will come and turn them away from sin)
 - b) God forgives them.
3. How does Paul use "enemies" and "election" in verse 28?
 - a) Enemies—estranged—lost—unbelievers.
 - b) Election—those who believe.
4. What does it mean that the gifts and calling of God are without repentance? (11:29)
 - a) He does not change his mind. (Num. 23:1)
 - b) God made the decision and that is it.
 - c) Irrevocable (cannot be changed)
5. How is Paul helping the Gentiles to see how the Jews might obtain mercy? (11:30-31)
 - a) God showed mercy to the disobedient Gentiles.
 - b) God will also show mercy to disobedient Jews.
6. Why has God concluded all in unbelief? (11:32)
 - a) So he could be merciful.
 - b) Unless man sees his sinfulness, will not turn to God for mercy.
7. Has man known all these things before God revealed them? (11:33-35)
 - a) No—His ways are unsearchable (1 Cor. 2:9).
 - b) He is obligated to no man.
8. In what way does Paul ascribe glory to God? (11:36)
 - a) All depends upon God.
 - b) His unsearchable wisdom.
 - c) God did not need man.
9. Has God been just in His rejection of Israel?
 - a) Yes—gave choice—man's rebellion—still forgives.

*Lesson Seven****"The Righteous Life: A Transformed One"****(Rom. 12:1-21)*

1. Upon what basis is service to God reasonable?
 - a) Because of all of what God has done for us.
 - b) All that He requires is for our own good.
2. How is one's mind transformed?
 - a) By opening up to the Word of God.
3. Should Justification cause us to be puffed up and think more highly of ourselves?
 - a) No—nor over whatever gifts God has given either.
4. What two ways can we show we are not puffed up?
 - a) Vs. 4-5—Showing we are part of a body.
All do not have the same office, gift, or function.
 - b) Vs. 6-8—Make use of our gifts to the good of the body.
Diversity—not sameness—yet harmony.
5. How can we abhor that which is evil?
 - a) Hate—stay away from the evil—cleave to the good.
6. How can we show preference for one another?
 - a) Be first in giving honor to others.
 - b) Want to be with one another.
 - c) Phil. 2:3; Eph. 5:21
7. How can we show we are fervent in spirit?
 - a) Not slothful in business—industrious—aglow.
 - b) Zealous in our efforts to please the Lord.
8. When things don't look too good, what three things are we exhorted to do:
 - a) Rejoice in hope.
 - b) Patient in tribulation.
 - c) Continuing instant in prayer.
9. How do we show concern for other people about us?
 - a) Help them in their need—have them into our homes.
 - b) Bless those who persecute us.
 - c) Rejoice with....weep with.
10. How can we be of one mind toward one another?
 - a) Have the same outlook towards one another—all are brothers.
11. What do we do to those who do evil to us?
 - a) Try to live peaceably with all men.
 - b) Avenge not yourselves.
 - c) Do good to your enemy.
12. How is evil overcome?
 - a) Evil is overcome with good.

*Lesson Eight****"The Righteous Life: Respecting Authority"******(Rom. 13:1-14)***

1. In what sense are "powers" ordained of God? (13:1)
 - a) God has ordained that governments are needed to rule to keep order.
 - b) Dan. 4:25, 32
2. What warning is given concerning resisting these powers? (13:2-3)
 - a) To do so is to resist God.....Rebelling.
 - b) Shall receive damnation
3. What is the purpose of these powers? (13:4)
 - a) Not as a terror to good works, but to evil (1 Pet. 2:13-15)
4. For what two purposes does Paul say we ought to be subject to these powers? (13:5)
 - a) Because of wrath.
 - b) Because of Conscience.
5. Why should we pay tribute to these powers? (13:6)
 - a) Because they are God's ministers.
6. Why should we render honor to them? (13:7)
 - a) In so doing we honor God.
7. In what sense does Love fulfill the Law? (13:8)
 - a) Love is not just a feeling—it is doing.
 - b) Love does what the Law teaches.
8. In what one expression is all the commandments of God incorporated? (13:9)
 - a) Love neighbor as self.
9. In what way does love express itself to a neighbor? (13:10)
 - a) Works no ill to his neighbor.
10. How is Paul using the expression: "*the day is at hand?*" (13:12)
 - a) The time to serve God is now.
 - b) Full light of the Gospel is dawning upon men.
11. In what does Paul warn us not to walk? (13:13)
 - a) Not in rioting and drunkenness, chambering, wantonness, strife, envying.
 - b) Wild parties, Intoxicated, Sexual Immorality, Promiscuity, Rivalry, jealousy.
12. How do we not make "*Provisions for the flesh?*" (13:14)
 - a) Don't make it easy to sin....fight it.

*Lesson Nine****"The Righteous Life: Unity in the Family"****(Rom. 14:1-19)*

1. How is the expression *"weak in the faith"* being used here in 14:1?
 - a) Not matured yet in the faith in Christ—the doctrine of Christ.
 - b) Jews who were holding on to the Old Law.
2. Which one was right: the man who ate all things or the one who only ate herbs? (14:2)
 - a) The man who ate all things had a correct understanding (1 Tim. 4:3-5)
 - b) Both can be acceptable.
3. Why should God be the judge in such situations? (14:3-4)
 - a) God knows the hearts of His people—intentions are important before God.
4. How does Paul show that both can be right before God? (14:5-8)
 - a) Because they both belong to the Lord, and are striving to serve the Lord.
 - b) 1 Tim. 4:1-5; Col. 2:20-23
 - c) How one regards a day individually is no problem (Gal. 4:10-11).
 - d) It is when one tries to bind his opinions on others.
5. What does it mean to *"Judge"* a brother in this context? (14:4, 10)
 - a) Condemn him for his actions.
6. To whom will everyone give an account? (14:10-12)
 - a) To God.
7. Instead of judging one another, what should be our judgment? (14:13)
 - a) That we do not put a stumbling block in our brother's way.
 - b) Do not destroy a brother.
8. How can one's good actions be evil spoken of? (14:14-16)
 - a) Even though something is good.....if it causes evil....avoid it.
9. When do we walk not charitably? (14:15)
 - a) When we do something to cause offense.
10. Does Paul say anything is unclean? (14:14)
 - a) All things are pure—but evil, if a man eats with offense
 - b) No longer under a Law system.
11. What is the kingdom of God? (14:17)
 - a) Not—meat or drink—distinctions in meats.
 - b) But—righteousness, peace, and joy in the Holy Spirit
 - c) Our treatment of others.
12. What are we exhorted to follow after? (14:18-19)
 - a) The things that make for peace (do not push to bring contention).

*Lesson Ten***"Glorifying God"***(Rom. 14:20-15:13)*

1. To whom is eating meat an evil? (14:20)
 - a) When it causes offense.
2. What one thing should cause us to be very careful about our eating and drinking? (14:21)
 - a) When it causes a brother to stumble, be offended, or is made weak.
3. What man is damned when he eats meat? (14:22-23)
 - a) If he eats doubting—not of faith.
 - b) To go against his conscience.
4. What are the strong urged to do? (15:1)
 - a) To bear the infirmities of the weak, and not please self.
5. Who are the strong?
 - a) The mature of understanding.
6. What great example is used to help us please our neighbor? (15:3)
 - a) Christ pleased not Himself.
7. For what great purpose can we use the Old Testament Scriptures? (15:4)
 - a) To learn patience, comfort.
8. How should we glorify God? (15:6)
 - a) With one mind and one mouth glorify God.
9. Why should we receive one another? (15:7)
 - a) Because Christ received us—to the glory of God.
10. Why was Jesus Christ a minister of the circumcision? (15:8)
 - a) He died to set them free.
11. What were some of those promises concerning the Gentiles? (15:9-12)
 - a) They would confess Christ (the Messiah).
 - b) Would rejoice with His people.
 - c) Would praise the Lord.
 - d) Christ would reign over the Gentiles.
12. How can we be filled with all joy and peace? (15:13)
 - a) In believing.

*Lesson Eleven****"Paul's Desire to visit them"****(Rom. 15:14-33)*

1. What was Paul persuaded of them? (15:14)
 - a) They were full of goodness, all knowledge, able to admonish one another.
2. Did Paul write these things to them because they did not know them? (15:15)
 - a) No—because of grace given to Paul.
3. What things had caused the Gentiles to be obedient? (15:11-19)
 - a) Paul's words and deeds, mighty signs and wonders by power of Holy Spirit.
4. What was Paul's desire in preaching the Gospel? (15:20-21)
 - a) Not to preach where another man had preached.
5. Why had Paul been hindered in coming to Rome? (15:22)
 - a) Preaching other places where no one had preached.
6. When did he hope to come unto them? (15:24)
 - a) When he took his journey to Spain.
7. Where was he going to go at this time and for what purpose? (15:25)
 - a) To Jerusalem—to minister to saints.
 - b) Also the contribution.
8. What duty does Paul speak of concerning the Gentiles towards the Jews? (15:26-27)
 - a) To minister carnal things.
9. Why did Paul want them to pray for him? (15:30-32)
 - a) Be delivered from them that believe not.
 - b) His service may be accepted of the saints.
 - c) May come to you with joy.
10. Was their prayers answered?
 - a) No and yes

*Lesson Twelve****"Special Greetings and Instructions"****(Rom. 16:1-27)*

1. What special instructions were given in regards to their reception of Phoebe? (16:1-2)
 - a) Christian reception—provide what ever she needs.
2. What special words of praise were given about Priscilla and Aquilla? (16:3-5)
 - a) Co-workers
 - b) Risk themselves to serve Paul
 - c) All are thankful for them.
3. Who was the first fruit of Achaia? (16:5)
 - a) Epaenetus
4. What special words were spoken about Andronicus and Junia? (16:7)
 - a) Jewish
 - b) Prisoners
 - c) Prominent among disciples
 - d) Christians before Paul
5. What phrases would indicate that these Christians were meeting in homes? (16:5, 23)
 - a) V.5—Aquilla and Priscilla—Church in your house
 - b) V.23—Gaius—Host of the whole church.
6. In what sense is *"Salute one another with a holy kiss"* a command? (16:16)
 - a) Regulating their greetings
7. Who is to be "marked" and "avoided" and why? (16:17-18)
 - a) Those who create division.
 - b) Those who make others fall away.
 - c) Those who teach contrary to doctrine—serve not Lord, but self.
8. What was heard about the Roman brethren everywhere? (16:19)
 - a) Their obedience
9. How was God to bruise Satan under their feet shortly? (16:20)
 - a) Spread of Gospel—faithful in persecution
10. Who was Paul's penman? (16:22)
 - a) Tertius
11. With whom was Paul staying when he wrote this letter? (16:23)
 - a) Gaius
12. Why was God's mystery made known to all nations? (16:26)
 - a) To bring all nations to obedience of Faith.

*Lesson Thirteen****"Test and Review"*****True or False**

1. Man must realize his lost condition so he can see his need of Christ.
2. Abraham is an example of being Justified by Faith, even though He was under the Law of Moses.
3. Paul's great heaviness and sorrow was because the Jews were saved and the Gentiles lost.
4. The Jews did not submit to the way God makes me righteous.
5. Christ is the end of the Law for Righteousness.
6. Preachers are said to have beautiful feet.
7. God's rejection of Israel meant they could have no more opportunity to be saved.
8. The elect of Israel were able to be saved.
9. God warned us Gentiles not to boast of our being elected by God to salvation.
10. The Jews can be drafted back in to a relationship with God.
11. Paul said that Israel was blinded in part.
12. God concluded all are in unbelief.
13. God was just in His rejection of Israel.
14. Only God can transform our mind.
15. It is wrong to show preference for one another.
16. Evil is overcome by doing good to others.
17. Rulers are ordained by God.
18. We are commanded to pay our taxes.
19. We are told to make provisions for the flesh.
20. The man who only ate herbs was wrong.

___ **21. The Apostle Paul does not say that anything is unclean.**

___ **22. A Christian is damned when he eats meat.**

___ **23. Jesus was a minister of the circumcision.**

___ **24. Paul states that he was hindered in going to Rome.**

___ **25. The early Christians often met in homes.**

