



“A Do It Yourself!”

*Guided Study
of*

***R*omans**

**Presented by
The Discipleship Ministry**

Romans

*"A Do It Yourself"
Guided Study*

The Discipleship Ministry

The Discipleship Ministry exists to fulfill the Great Commission of Jesus Christ to "Make Disciples of All Nations" !

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"A Do It Yourself Guided Study of Romans"

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“A Do It Yourself Guide”

Purpose:

The **Guided Study** was developed to help Christians learn Scriptural Principles and Truths directly from the Word. Based on the Bible Study Method, each lesson guides the student through the steps of Observation, Interpretation and Application. The end result for the student is a more thorough knowledge of Scripture. Another important consequence is the personal application of God's Word to specific areas of the student's life resulting in spiritual growth.

Use:

The **Guided Study** is best used in a Group setting. Being part of a Study Group not only helps our motivation to continue in the Word, but also guards us from erroneous Interpretations. Group members help guard one another from incorrect and unsound interpretations by evaluating each other's interpretations in light of established Hermeneutical Principles and Biblical Truths.

Group members may choose either to complete the lessons ahead of time and discuss their answers together, or to do the lessons together when they meet. Be sure to have a good study Bible and reference materials available which ever method you choose to follow!

Preparation:

Before beginning this Guided Study, familiarize yourself with the **Bible Study Method and Principles for Biblical Interpretation** by completing **Discipleship Study 3** available at www.BibleStudyCD.com. For further study, read:

“**The Joy of Discovery**” by Olletta Wald

“**Protestant Biblical Interpretation**” by Bernard Ramm

Doing It Yourself

PRAY that God will guide you to His Truth and keep you from error! In a continuing attitude of prayer and dependence upon God, print a copy of an entire *Guided Study Lesson*, and begin.

Text

The Bible passages are from the **New American Standard Bible** (1995 updated edition) because it is one of the most accurate modern English translations available. Special permission to reproduce the epistle of Romans was granted by The Lockman Foundation to aid your study of Scripture. The text is reprinted as a **structural diagram** to facilitate the discovery of key words and phrases, and their relationships to each other.

Observation

To discover what the Bible **Says**, read the Bible text several times and **mark** specific key words and/or phrases to highlight what you observe. (Read pages 7-11 in Discipleship Study 3) Suggested observations are provided for you to mark in the text. However, *how* you “**mark**” the text is up to you. Consider the following ways John 3:16 has been marked below:

“For God so loved the world
 that He gave His only begotten Son,
 that whoever believes in Him
 [should not] (perish)
 but have everlasting life.”

Colored Highlighters
 Underline
 Circles and Boxes
 Brackets or Parenthesis
 Arrows

Interpretation

Questions help us discover what the original author **Meant** when he wrote the text. They reveal the *meaning, significance* and *implications* of key words or phrases. It will be necessary to access other resources, including a Bible dictionary, commentaries and a Bible handbook to discover the meaning of words and gain a better understanding of the **history, geography** and **culture** that impact the meaning of a passage. Parallel verses will be examined to gain further Scriptural insight into the passage. (see pages 12-18 in Discipleship Study 3)

Principles & Truths

An indispensable skill in Bible Study is the ability to discern **Biblical Principles** in Scripture that transcend time, place and culture. By discovering these Principles, Scripture is then stated as spiritual, moral and ethical truths by which we should live. (see page 21 in Discipleship Study 3)

Example: Principles from John 3:16

1. God loves every person in the world.
2. God's Love is expressed in the giving of His only begotten Son, Jesus Christ.
3. Whoever believes in Jesus Christ has everlasting life.
4. Whoever does not believe in Jesus Christ will perish.

Applications

The purpose for Bible Study is not just to be informed, but to be **transformed** by the Word. After discovering what the passage *Says* and *Means*, we must discover what the passage **Means to Us**. (See pages 19-20 in Discipleship Study 3)

In this section, review what you discovered in your **Observations** and **Interpretations**, as well as the **Principles** you developed. From these, use the acronym **SPACE** to determine the following:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| S ins | Are there any Sins that I need to personally Confess to God? |
| P romises | Are there any Promises of God that I can personally claim for my life? |
| A ttitudes/Actions | Are there any Attitudes or Actions that I need to adopt or avoid? |
| C ommands | Are there any Commands of God that I need to Obey? |
| E xamples | Are there any Examples for me to follow? |

List these applications and prayerfully apply each one. Continually **meditate** on the Truths and Principles you discerned from the Passage in order to **transform your mind, your heart and your will**, until your life is conformed to God's "good, acceptable and perfect will"!

Example: Applications from John 3:16.

1. Believe God loves me!
2. Believe in God's Son, Whom God gave to me, that I might have Everlasting Life.
3. Share God's Love and Promise of Everlasting Life to Everyone in the World, that they might believe and not Perish, but have Everlasting Life!

Content

(To study a Lesson, simply print the pages listed.)

Guided Lessons

pages

Chapter One

- Romans 1:1-7 8 - 10
- Romans 1:8-15 11 - 13
- Romans 1:16-17 14 - 15
- Romans 18-32 16 - 19

Chapter Two

- Romans 2:1-16 20 - 23
- Romans 2:17-29 24 - 26

Chapter Three

- Romans 3:1-18 27 - 30
- Romans 3:19-31 31 - 35

Chapter Four

- Romans 4:1-8 36 - 38
- Romans 4:9-16 39 - 42
- Romans 4:17-25 43 - 46

Chapter Five

- Romans 5:1-5 47 - 49
- Romans 5:6-21 50 - 54

Chapter Six

- Romans 6:1-23 55 - 60

Chapter Seven

- Romans 7:1-6 61 - 63
- Romans 7:7-13 64 - 66
- Romans 7:14-25 67 - 70

Chapter Eight

- Romans 8:1-9 71 - 73
- Romans 8:10-25 74 - 78
- Romans 8:26-30 79 - 82
- Romans 8:31-39 83 - 86

Chapter Nine

- Romans 9:1-5 87 - 89
- Romans 9:6-13 90 - 92
- Romans 9:14-33 93 - 97

Chapter Ten

- Romans 10:1-11 98 - 100
- Romans 10:12-21 101 - 104

Chapter Eleven

- Romans 11:1-10 105 - 107
- Romans 11:11-24 108 - 110
- Romans 11:25-32 111 - 113
- Romans 11:33-36 114 - 115

Chapter Twelve

- Romans 12:1-8 116 - 120
- Romans 12:9-21 121 - 124

Chapter Thirteen

- Romans 13:1-6 125 - 127
- Romans 13:7-14 128 - 131

Chapter Fourteen

- Romans 14:1-23 132 - 136

Chapter Fifteen

- Romans 15:1-6 137 - 138
- Romans 15:7-13 139 - 140
- Romans 15:14-21 141 - 143
- Romans 15:22-33 144 - 146

Chapter Sixteen

- Romans 16:1-6 147 - 149
- Romans 16:7-20 150 - 151
- Romans 16:21-27 152 - 153

Romans: An Introduction

Read through the entire book of Romans in one sitting using your favorite translation or paraphrase. Then research and answer the following:

The **main theme** of Romans is _____

The **key verse** in Romans is _____

Romans was **written by** _____

Where the Author was when the book was written: _____ .

The **reason** this book was written was: _____

The **Date** Romans was written is about _____

The **Church in Rome** was begun by _____

Romans is worth studying because _____

By Land or By Sea

Using a Bible Atlas, **draw a map** in the space below of the entire Mediterranean Sea with the relevant political areas mentioned in the Bible, as they were during the time Romans was written.

Locate and identify these areas, their key cities and their important geographic features (ie. rivers, mountains and bodies of water).

Estimate the following distances:

Jerusalem to Athens

by land: _____

by sea: _____

Athens to Rome

by land: _____

by sea: _____

Rome to Spain

by land: _____

by sea: _____

Guided Study: Romans 1:1-7

Title: _____

1 Paul,
a bond-servant of Christ Jesus,
called as an apostle,
set apart for the gospel of God,
2 which He promised beforehand
through His prophets
in the holy Scriptures,
3 concerning His Son,
who was born of a descendant of David
according to the flesh,
4 who was declared the Son of God
with power
by the resurrection from the dead,
according to the Spirit of holiness,
Jesus Christ our Lord,
5 through whom we have received
grace and apostleship
to bring about *the* obedience of faith
among all the Gentiles
for His name's sake,
6 among whom you also
are the called of Jesus Christ;
7 to all who are beloved of God in Rome,
called as saints:
Grace to you and peace
from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ.

Observation

Mark and Note ...:

- v 1 Who is mentioned in this verse.
How he describes himself.
What he is called as.
What he is set apart for.
- v 2 When it was promised.
Through whom and in what.
- v 3 Who it concerned.
How He is described.
- v 4 Who He was declared to be.
How.
His identity.
- v 5 What they received through Him.
Why they received them.
Among whom.
- v 7 To whom this is addressed.
What they are called.
The blessing.
- Review the Text and mark other key words or phrases you observe.

Interpretation

Answer the following questions in light of: 1. The original author's intended meaning. 2. The context of the passage. 3. The context of the language, culture, geography and historical setting.

v 1 Who is Paul? Read Acts 7:58; 8:1-3; 9:1-30; 13:1-3, 9 and a Bible dictionary or encyclopedia. Give a brief description of Paul. _____

Why might his name been changed from Saul to Paul (Acts 13:9)? _____

Why does he call himself a 'bond-servant of Christ Jesus'? _____

Paul is the only New Testament author who refers to the Lord as 'Christ Jesus'. The others refer to Him as 'Jesus Christ'. Why might this be so? _____

What is significant about how Paul views his call? (see also verse 5) _____

v 2 Read Luke 24:25-26. Cite references in the Old Testament that predict the 'gospel' as proclaimed in the New Testament. _____

How do you explain why Paul was unable to understand those Old Testament references to Christ before he became a believer? _____

vs 3-4 Who is Jesus according to Paul? _____

What is the significance about every thing Paul says about Jesus? _____

v 5 What is significant about what Paul sees as his mission? _____

Why do you think God sent Paul as the primary apostle to the Gentiles and not one of the original twelve? _____

vs 6-7 Why does Paul call the 'beloved of God' 'saints'? _____

Summarize this passage in your own words. _____

What Title would you give this passage? Write it in the space above the text. (ie. "An Introduction")

What did you learn about God from this passage? _____

What did you learn about yourself from this passage? _____

Circle the Key Verse(s) in this passage.

Memorize and/or Meditate on them.

Principles & Truths

List the Principles and Truths taught in this passage.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

Applications:

Apply the Principles and Truths to your life.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

Note: Jesus Christ called Paul to be His apostle. And Paul accepted. Why? Because he was no fool! He knew an incredible opportunity when he saw one! Do we? For Christ has also called and authorized us to be His ambassadors ... to increase the citizenry of His eternal Kingdom by offering His gospel of forgiveness and peace to 'everyone everywhere!

In his opening greeting, Paul, who once prided himself in being a Jew without peer, now identifies himself simply as a 'bond-servant (or slave) of Christ Jesus'. Now he prides himself in being 'set apart for the gospel of God! All the accolades, the achievements and the successes of this world pale in comparison to being called a 'slave' of Christ. Better to be a slave in God's Kingdom than a king in this one! Paul grasped that fact. Have we?

Guided Study Romans 1:8- 15

Title: _____

8 First,
I thank my God through Jesus Christ for you all,
because your faith is being proclaimed
throughout the whole world.

9 For God,
whom I serve in my spirit
in the preaching of the gospel of His Son,
is my witness
as to how unceasingly I make mention of you,
always in my prayers making request,
if perhaps now
at last
by the will of God
I may succeed in coming to you.

11 For I long to see you
so that I may impart some spiritual gift to you,
that you may be established;
that is,
that I may be encouraged together with you
while among you,
each of us by the other's faith,
both yours and mine.

13 I do not want you to be unaware, brethren,
that often I have planned to come to you
(and have been prevented so far)
so that I may obtain some fruit among you also,
even as among the rest of the Gentiles.

14 I am under obligation
both to Greeks and to barbarians,
both to the wise and to the foolish.

15 So, for my part,
I am eager to preach the gospel to you also
who are in Rome.

Observation

Mark and Note ...:

- v 8 For whom Paul thanks God.
Where their faith was being proclaimed.
- v 9 How Paul served God.
Who God is for Paul.
How often Paul mentions them in prayer.
- v 10 According to whose will Paul prays.
What he hoped to succeed in doing.
- v 11 What Paul longs for.
What he hoped to impart.
Why.
- v 12 How Paul sought to be encouraged.
- v 13 How Paul had planned to visit them.
What he sought to obtain among them.
- v 14 What Paul considered himself under.
To whom.
- v 15 What Paul was eager to do.
- Review the Text and mark other key words or phrases
that you observe.

Interpretation

Answer the following questions in light of: 1. The original author's intended meaning. 2. The context of the passage. 3. The context of the language, culture, geography and historical setting.

v 8 What does the 'whole world' mean here? _____

What does this verse reveal about Paul? _____

v 9 What does it mean to serve God 'in my spirit'? _____

What is significant about Paul calling God 'my witness'? _____

v 10 Why does Paul appeal to the 'will of God' in his request? _____

v 11 What does Paul mean when he longs to 'impart some spiritual gift' to the Roman believers? _____

How would this 'establish' them? _____

v 12 How are people encouraged by each other's faith? _____

How have you been encouraged by another's faith? _____

How has your faith encouraged others? _____

v 13 Read Acts 16:6-7 & 1 Thessalonians 2:18. How had Paul been prevented before? _____

v 14 What does it mean to be 'under obligation'? _____

What is significant about the 'Greeks' and the 'barbarians'? _____

What is significant about the 'wise' and the 'foolish'? _____

v 15 What does this verse reveal about Paul? _____

Briefly summarize this passage. _____

Write in a **Title** for this passage in the space above the text.

What did you learn from this passage about God/Jesus Christ? _____

What did you learn from this passage about yourself? _____

Circle the Key Verse(s) in this passage.

Memorize and/or **Meditate** on them.

Principles & Truths

List the Principles and Truths taught in this passage.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Applications:

Apply the Principles and Truths to your life.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Note: Did you catch Paul's heart in this passage? What drove Paul in his work was the people! He not only was 'eager' to preach to them, but felt obligated to do so! The ministry was not an option in his life! Would Christian congregations through out the world have that same compulsion! The *Great Commission* would be fulfilled in our life time!

Guided Study Romans 1:16-17

Title: _____

- 16 For I am not ashamed of the gospel,
for it is the power of God for salvation
to everyone who believes,
to the Jew first
and also to the Greek.
- 17 For in it
the righteousness of God is revealed
from faith to faith;
as it is written,
"BUT THE RIGHTEOUS man SHALL LIVE
BY FAITH."

Observation

Mark and Note ...:

- v 16 How Paul felt about the gospel.
What the gospel is.
Who it is for.
- v 17 What is revealed in it.
From what to what.
Who shall live.
How he shall live.
- Review the Text and mark other key words or phrases that you observe.

Interpretation

Answer the following questions in light of: 1. The original author's intended meaning. 2. The context of the passage. 3. The context of the language, culture, geography and historical setting.

v 16 Why does Paul mention not being 'ashamed' of the gospel? _____

What does Paul mean that the gospel is the 'power of God' for salvation? _____

What is significant about the gospel being for the 'Jew first and also for the Greek'? _____

v 17 How is the 'righteousness of God' revealed in the gospel? _____

Why does Paul say 'from faith to faith'? _____

What does the phrase 'But the righteous man shall live by faith' mean? _____

What is the significance of this verse for the Christian and the Church? _____

Briefly summarize this passage. _____

Write in a Title for this passage in the space above the text.

What did you learn from this passage about God/Jesus Christ? _____

What did you learn from this passage about yourself? _____

Circle the Key Verse(s) in this passage.

Memorize and/or Meditate on them.

Principles & Truths

List the Principles and Truths taught in this passage.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

Applications:

Apply the Principles and Truths to your life.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

Note: What set Paul apart from most Christians was his utter conviction in the truth of the gospel resulting in him being unashamedly bold. For Paul, the gospel represented God's unquestioned ability to save all who would simply trust Him to save them from their sin. Faith in the gospel resulted, not in our own righteousness, but God's righteousness credited to us. That is why the one who believes shall live by faith!

Guided Study Romans 1:18-32

Title: _____

- 18 For the wrath of God is revealed from heaven
against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men
who suppress the truth in unrighteousness,
19 because that which is known about God
is evident within them;
for God made it evident to them.
- 20 For since the creation of the world
His invisible attributes,
His eternal power and divine nature,
have been clearly seen,
being understood through what has been made,
so that they are without excuse.
- 21 For even though they knew God,
they did not honor Him as God
or give thanks,
but they became futile in their speculations,
and their foolish heart was darkened.
- 22 Professing to be wise,
they became fools,
23 and exchanged the glory of the incorruptible God
for an image in the form of
corruptible man
and of birds and four-footed animals
and crawling creatures.
- 24 Therefore God gave them over in the lusts of their hearts
to impurity,
so that their bodies would be dishonored among them.
- 25 For they exchanged the truth of God for a lie,
and worshiped and served the creature
rather than the Creator, who is blessed forever. Amen.
- 26 For this reason
God gave them over to degrading passions;
for their women exchanged the natural function
for that which is unnatural,
27 and in the same way also
the men abandoned the natural function of the
woman
and burned in their desire toward one another,
men with men committing indecent acts
and receiving in their own persons
the due penalty of their error.
- 28 And just as they did not see fit
to acknowledge God any longer,
God gave them over to a depraved mind,
to do those things which are not proper,
29 being filled with all unrighteousness, wickedness,
greed, evil; full of envy, murder, strife, deceit,
malice; *they are* gossips,
30 slanderers, haters of God, insolent, arrogant,
boastful, inventors of evil, disobedient to parents,
31 without understanding, untrustworthy, unloving,
unmerciful;
- 32 and although they know the ordinance of God,
that those who practice such things are worthy of death,
they not only do the same,
but also give hearty approval
to those who practice them.

Observation

Mark and Note ...:

- v 18 What is revealed from heaven.
Against what it is revealed.
How men suppress the truth.
- v 19 What is evident within men.
Who made it evident.
- v 20 What has been clearly seen.
Since when has it been seen.
How they are understood.
What they are.
- v 21 What they knew.
What they did not do.
In what they became futile.
What was darkened.
- v 22 What they professed to be.
What they became.
- v 23 What they exchanged.
In what form the image was.
- v 24 What God gave them over to.
What was dishonored among them.
- v 25 For what they exchanged the truth of
God.
What they worshipped and served.
What they did not worship.
- v 26 What God gave them over to.
What their women exchanged.
- v 27 What men abandoned.
What their desire burned toward.
Who committed indecent acts.
What they received.
- v 28 Who they did not acknowledge.
What God gave them over to.
What things they did.
- vs 29-31
What they were filled with.
What they are.
- v 32 What they know.
Who are worthy of death.
What they do.
What they also give hearty approval
to.
- Review the Text and mark other key words or phrases
that you observe.*

Interpretation

Answer the following questions in light of: 1. The original author's intended meaning. 2. The context of the passage. 3. The context of the language, culture, geography and historical setting.

v 18 What does the 'wrath of God is revealed from heaven' mean? _____

How is this verse related to verses 16-17? _____

How do men 'suppress the truth in unrighteousness'? _____

v 19 What does this verse mean? _____

What is its significance? _____

v 20 How are God's 'invisible attributes', 'eternal power and divine nature' clearly seen in what has been made? _____

Why are 'they' without excuse? _____

v 21 Why does Paul say 'even though they knew God'? _____

How does what is said in the second part of this verse relate to what is said in the first? _____

vs 22 Explain this verse. _____

v 23 Why does man exchange God's glory for 'an image'? _____

v 24 What does 'God gave them over in the lusts of their hearts to impurity' mean? _____

Why does God do this? _____

v 25 What is the significance of this verse? _____

v 26 What does this verse mean? _____

v 27 What does this verse mean? _____

What do verses 26-27 relate to verse 24? _____

v 28 How does failure to acknowledge God result in a 'depraved mind'? _____

v 29-31 Consider carefully the qualities listed in these verses. Use your reference materials to determine what each characteristic means. What is the significance of this list? _____

v 32 Who is 'they' in this verse? _____

What point is Paul making about them? _____

Briefly summarize this passage. _____

Write in a **Title** for this passage in the space above the text.

What did you learn from this passage about God/Jesus Christ? _____

What did you learn from this passage about yourself? _____

Circle the Key Verse(s) in this passage.

Memorize and/or **Meditate** on them.

Principles & Truths

List the Principles and Truths taught in this passage.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

Applications:

Apply the Principles and Truths to your life.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

Note: In contrast to the last passage, in which Paul highlights the beauty of the gospel, he takes a completely different tack here by revealing the bad news ... the 'wrath of God'. There can be no good news without the bad. But it is frighteningly bad! To stand before the Almighty God would be terrifying enough. I cannot imagine how terrible it will be to stand before God in His wrath! But God is justified in His wrath having revealed Himself through His creation to His creatures. Our rejection of God and the worship of created things in His stead have resulted in the corruption of our hearts and minds in sin. The descent of man into ever degrading passions and corrupt activities justify a coming judgment that can be averted only by the application of God's righteousness through faith in Jesus Christ!

Guided Study Romans 2:1-16

Title: _____

- 1 Therefore you have no excuse,
everyone of you who passes judgment,
for in that which you judge another,
you condemn yourself;
for you who judge practice the same things.
- 2 And we know
that the judgment of God rightly falls upon
those who practice such things.
- 3 But do you suppose this, O man,
when you pass judgment on those
who practice such things
and do the same *yourself*,
that you will escape the judgment of God?
- 4 Or do you think lightly of the riches of His kindness
and tolerance and patience,
not knowing that the kindness of God
leads you to repentance?
- 5 But because of your stubbornness
and unrepentant heart
you are storing up wrath for yourself
in the day of wrath and revelation
of the righteous judgment of God,
who WILL RENDER TO EACH PERSON
ACCORDING TO HIS DEEDS:
- 7 to those who by perseverance in doing good
seek for glory and honor and immortality,
eternal life;
- 8 but to those who are selfishly ambitious
and do not obey the truth,
but obey unrighteousness,
wrath and indignation.
- 9 *There will be* tribulation and distress
for every soul of man who does evil,
of the Jew first and also of the Greek,
- 10 but glory and honor and peace
to everyone who does good,
to the Jew first and also to the Greek.
- 11 For there is no partiality with God.
- 12 For all who have sinned without the Law
will also perish without the Law,
and all who have sinned under the Law
will be judged by the Law;
- 13 for *it is* not the hearers of the Law
who are just before God,
but the doers of the Law will be justified.
- 14 For when Gentiles
who do not have the Law
do instinctively the things of the Law,
these, not having the Law,
are a law to themselves,
in that they show the work of the Law
written in their hearts,
their conscience bearing witness
and their thoughts alternately accusing
or else defending them,
- 16 on the day when,
according to my gospel,
God will judge the secrets of men
through Christ Jesus.

Observation

Mark and Note ...:

- v 1 What 'you' have.
Who 'you' refers to.
Who you condemn when you judge
another.
What those who judge practice.
- v 2 On whom the judgment of God falls.
- v 3 What they 'suppose' they will escape.
- v 4 What they think lightly of.
What leads you to repentance.
- v 5 What you are storing up.
Why you are storing up wrath.
- v 6 What God will render to each person.
- v 7 What those who persevere seek.
What God will render to them.
- v 8 What those who are selfishly ambitious
do not do.
What God will render to them.
- v 9 What there will be for 'every soul of man
who does evil'.
To whom this will be.
- v 10 What there will be for everyone who
does good.
To whom this will be.
- v 11 What there is with God.
- v 12 Who will perish without the Law.
Who will be judged by the Law.
- v 13 Who are not just before God.
Who will be justified.
- v 14 Who does not have the Law.
What they do.
How they do it.
What they are.
- v 15 Where they show the work of the Law.
Who bears witness of this.
What their thoughts do.
- v 16 What God will do on 'the day'.
Through whom God will judge.
- Review the Text and mark other key words or phrases
that you observe.

Interpretation

Answer the following questions in light of: 1. The original author's intended meaning. 2. The context of the passage. 3. The context of the language, culture, geography and historical setting.

v 1 What does the word 'therefore' refer to? _____

According to this verse, why are 'you' without excuse? _____

vs 2-3 Why does God's judgment fall on those who 'practice such things'? _____

Are these verses related to 1:18, and if so, how? _____

v 4 How does the 'kindness of God' lead us to repentance? _____

v 5 What are they being stubborn and unrepentant about? _____

What is significant about the phrase 'storing up wrath'? _____

v 6 The word 'deeds' refers to a person's works. In light of this, on what basis does will God judge us?

v 7 How does this verse relate to the earlier teaching that the 'Righteous man shall live by faith'? _____

v 9 What does 'wrath' and 'indignation' signify? _____

vs 9-10 Why does Paul repeat these ideas from the previous verses? _____

v 11 What is significant about how God is described here? _____

v 12 What is the significance of what Paul is saying in this verse? _____

v 13 Why does Paul emphasize the 'doers' of the Law? _____

vs 14-15 How will the Gentiles, who were without God's Law, be judged by the Law? _____

v 16 How do you reconcile the judgment of God being a part of Paul's gospel? _____

What do you think Paul is referring to by the 'secrets of men'? _____

From what you learned in this passage and how God will judge us (verses 6 & 11), is there anyone who will be declared righteous by God? _____

Briefly summarize this passage. _____

Write in a **Title** for this passage in the space above the text.

What did you learn from this passage about God/Jesus Christ? _____

What did you learn from this passage about yourself? _____

Circle the Key Verse(s) in this passage.

Memorize and/or Meditate on them.

Principles & Truths

List the Principles and Truths taught in this passage.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

Applications:

Apply the Principles and Truths to your life.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

Note: This passage advances the truth that every person is accountable to, and will be judged by, the law. Both the Jews who received the Law through revelation from God, and the Gentiles (everyone else) who have the law written in their conscience. Every time we express a judgment on others ('You stole my seat', 'I was here first', 'You can't do that', etc.), we are establishing a standard by which our own lives will be judged! If we succeed in *perfectly* following those standards in our own lives, we will be justly rewarded. But if we fail to perfectly meet those standards, we will be justly punished. To make matters worse, Paul tells us that we will be judged, not only by our visible actions, but by the 'secrets' we think no one knows about! May I suggest entering a 'guilty plea' and throwing yourself at the feet of God's mercy?

Guided Study Romans 2:17-29

Title: _____

- 17 But if you bear the name "Jew,"
and rely upon the Law,
and boast in God,
18 and know His will,
and approve the things that are essential,
being instructed out of the Law,
19 and are confident that you yourself are a guide
to the blind,
a light to those who are in darkness,
20 a corrector of the foolish,
a teacher of the immature,
having in the Law
the embodiment of knowledge and of the truth,
21 you, therefore, who teach another,
do you not teach yourself?
You who preach that one should not steal,
do you steal?
22 You who say that one should not commit adultery,
do you commit adultery?
You who abhor idols,
do you rob temples?
23 You who boast in the Law,
through your breaking the Law,
do you dishonor God?
24 For
"the name of God is blasphemed among the Gentiles
because of you",
just as it is written.
25 For indeed circumcision is of value,
if you practice the Law;
but if you are a transgressor of the Law,
your circumcision has become uncircumcision.
26 If therefore the uncircumcised man
keeps the requirements of the Law,
will not his uncircumcision
be regarded as circumcision?
27 And will not he who is physically uncircumcised,
if he keeps the Law,
will he not judge you who
though having the letter of the Law
and circumcision
are a transgressor of the Law?
28 For he is not a Jew who is one outwardly;
neither is circumcision that
which is outward in the flesh.
29 But he is a Jew who is one inwardly;
and circumcision is that which is of the heart,
by the Spirit, not by the letter;
and his praise is not from men, but from God.

Observation

Mark and Note ...:

- v 17 If you bear what name.
What you rely upon.
Who you boast in.
- v 18 What you know.
What you approve.
Out of what you are instructed.
- v 19 Of what you are confident.
What you are to those in darkness.
- v 20 Who you are a corrector of.
Who you are a teacher of.
What you have in the Law.
- v 21 The question to one who teaches.
The question to one who preaches 'one
should not steal.'
- v 22 The question to one who says 'one
should not commit adultery'.
The question to one who abhors idols.
- v 23 The question to one who boasts in the
Law and breaks it.
- v 24 What was blasphemed among the
Gentiles .
- v 25 When circumcision is of value.
When your circumcision becomes
uncircumcision.
- v 26 What an uncircumcised man will be
regarded as if he keeps the Law.
- v 27 Who he will judge.
- v 28 Who is not a Jew.
- v 29 Who is a Jew.
What circumcision s of.
What circumcision is by.
Where his praise is from.
- Review the Text and mark other key words or phrases
that you observe.

Interpretation

Answer the following questions in light of: 1. The original author's intended meaning. 2. The context of the passage. 3. The context of the language, culture, geography and historical setting.

vs 17-20 Carefully read the list of descriptions for one calling himself 'Jew'. What is Paul's point in these verses? _____

vs 21-23 What is Paul's point in his questions? _____

v 24 Why is the name of God blasphemed among the Gentiles because of the Jews? _____

v 25 What point is Paul making about circumcision? _____

Why does he make it? _____

v 26 What point is Paul making about uncircumcision? _____

v 27 What is the significance of Paul's question here? _____

vs 28-29 Explain Paul's conclusion: _____

What is the purpose of Paul's argument in this passage? _____

Briefly summarize this passage. _____

Write in a **Title** for this passage in the space above the text.

What did you learn from this passage about God/Jesus Christ? _____

What did you learn from this passage about yourself? _____

- Circle the Key Verse(s) in this passage.
- Memorize and/or Meditate on them.

Principles & Truths

List the Principles and Truths taught in this passage.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Applications:

Apply the Principles and Truths to your life.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Note: Like the dentist who calls out melodiously from the inner recesses, 'next', Paul now turns his sarcastic wit to his own people, the Jews. Do their privileges and special treatment from God give them an advantage over the Gentiles? 'Absolutely not' seems to be Paul's conclusion. He warns them not to expect favors from God for they will be judged in like manner by God. He cautions them not to depend on their lineage or circumcision, for those will be of no help before the holy and righteous God at the time of accounting. Their only hope will be the same one available to sinning Gentiles. The work of grace by God through His Spirit in their inner person, through faith in His Christ.

Guided Study Romans 3:1-18

Title: _____

- 1 Then what advantage has the Jew?
Or what is the benefit of circumcision?
- 2 Great in every respect.
First of all,
that they were entrusted with the oracles of God.
- 3 What then?
If some did not believe,
their unbelief will not nullify the faithfulness of God,
will it?
- 4 May it never be!
Rather, let God be found true,
though every man *be found* a liar, as it is written,
"THAT YOU MAY BE JUSTIFIED IN YOUR WORDS,
AND PREVAIL
WHEN YOU ARE JUDGED."
- 5 But if our unrighteousness demonstrates
the righteousness of God,
what shall we say?
The God who inflicts wrath is not unrighteous, is He?
(I am speaking in human terms.)
- 6 May it never be!
For otherwise,
how will God judge the world?
- 7 But if through my lie
the truth of God abounded to His glory,
why am I also still being judged as a sinner?
- 8 And why not say
(as we are slanderously reported
and as some claim that we say),
"Let us do evil that good may come"?
Their condemnation is just.
- 9 What then?
Are we better than they?
Not at all;
for we have already charged
that both Jews and Greeks are all under sin;
as it is written,
"THERE IS NONE RIGHTEOUS, NOT EVEN ONE;
THERE IS NONE WHO UNDERSTANDS,
THERE IS NONE WHO SEEKS FOR GOD;
ALL HAVE TURNED ASIDE,
TOGETHER THEY HAVE BECOME USELESS;
THERE IS NONE WHO DOES GOOD,
THERE IS NOT EVEN ONE."
"THEIR THROAT IS AN OPEN GRAVE,
WITH THEIR TONGUES THEY KEEP DECEIVING,"
"THE POISON OF ASPES IS UNDER THEIR LIPS";
"WHOSE MOUTH IS FULL OF CURSING
AND BITTERNESS";
"THEIR FEET ARE SWIFT TO SHED BLOOD,
DESTRUCTION AND MISERY ARE IN THEIR PATHS,
AND THE PATH OF PEACE
THEY HAVE NOT KNOWN."
"THERE IS NO FEAR OF GOD BEFORE THEIR EYES."

Observation

Mark and Note ...:

- v 1 What is asked about 'the Jew' and 'circumcision'.
 - v 2 The key word in Paul's answer.
The first advantage or benefit.
 - v 3 What some did.
What their unbelief will not do.
 - v 4 Paul's exclamation.
What God will be found.
What 'every man' be found.
What 'you' may be.
 - v 5 What our unrighteousness demonstrates.
What the God who inflicts wrath is not.
What Paul is speaking in.
 - v 6 Paul's exclamation.
Paul's question.
 - v 7 What abounded through 'my lie'.
What Paul questions he is still being judged as.
 - v 8 How some say they reported.
What Paul asks.
What their condemnation would be.
 - v 9 Paul's question.
How Paul answers his own question.
Who are under sin.
 - v 10 Who is righteous.
 - v 11 Who understands.
Who seeks God.
 - v 12 Who has turned aside.
Who does good.
 - v 13 What their throats are.
What their tongues do.
 - v 14 What their mouths are.
 - v 15 What their feet are swift to do.
 - v 16 What are in their paths.
 - v 17 What they have not known.
 - v 18 What is not before their eyes.
- Review the Text and mark other key words or phrases that you observe.

Interpretation

Answer the following questions in light of: 1. The original author's intended meaning. 2. The context of the passage. 3. The context of the language, culture, geography and historical setting.

v 1 From the previous passage, what prompts Paul to raise these questions? _____

v 2 What are the 'oracles of God'? _____

What is the advantage being 'entrusted with the oracles of God'? _____

v 3 What point is Paul making with this question? _____

v 4 Read Paul's quote from Psalm 51:4. How is it significant to Paul's answer? _____

Summarize Paul's answer to his question in verse 3. _____

v 5 How does our unrighteousness demonstrate God's righteousness? _____

v 6 What does Paul's question affirm about God? _____

v 7 How would you answer Paul's question? _____

v 8 What is the basis for this question? _____

v 9 Who does Paul mean by 'they'? _____
What is his conclusion? _____

vs 10-12

Read Psalm 14:1-3 from where Paul quotes these verses. . What is the basis for these characteristics according to this Psalm? see verse 1 _____

From this description, what is God's view of people? _____

vs 13-17

What characteristics of people are revealed here? _____

v 18 What is the significance about what this verse says about people? _____

Briefly summarize this passage. _____

Write in a Title for this passage in the space above the text.

What did you learn from this passage about God/Jesus Christ? _____

What did you learn from this passage about yourself? _____

Circle the Key Verse(s) in this passage.

Memorize and/or Meditate on them.

Principles & Truths

List the Principles and Truths taught in this passage.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Applications:

Apply the Principles and Truths to your life.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Note: Only the depraved mind of a sinner can propose the argument set forth in this passage ... that God shouldn't condemn us for sinning because it highlights, by contrast, His righteousness. Paul's response is classic ... and dryly humorous. 'Their condemnation is just.' To squelch any more foolish thinking, Paul reaches a crescendo in his summary statement, using God's very words to condemn us all!

Guided Study Romans 3:19-31

Title: _____

- 19 Now we know that whatever the Law says,
it speaks to those who are under the Law,
so that every mouth may be closed and
all the world may become accountable to God;
- 20 because by the works of the Law
no flesh will be justified in His sight;
for through the Law comes the knowledge of sin.
- 21 But now
apart from the Law
the righteousness of God has been manifested,
being witnessed by the Law and the Prophets,
even the righteousness of God
through faith in Jesus Christ
for all those who believe;
for there is no distinction;
- 23 for all have sinned
and fall short of the glory of God,
being justified as a gift by His grace
through the redemption which is in Christ Jesus;
whom God displayed publicly
as a propitiation in His blood through faith.
This was to demonstrate His righteousness,
because in the forbearance of God
He passed over the sins previously committed;
- 26 for the demonstration, I say,
of His righteousness at the present time,
so that He would be just
and the justifier
of the one who has faith in Jesus.
- 27 Where then is boasting?
It is excluded.
By what kind of law?
Of works?
No, but by a law of faith.
- 28 For we maintain that a man is justified by faith
apart from works of the Law.
- 29 Or is God the God of Jews only?
Is He not the God of Gentiles also?
Yes, of Gentiles also,
since indeed God
who will justify the circumcised by faith
and the uncircumcised through faith
is one.
- 31 Do we then nullify the Law through faith?
May it never be!
On the contrary,
we establish the Law.

Observation

Mark and Note ...:

- v 19 Who the Law speaks to.
Why it speaks to them.
Who may be accountable to God.
- v 20 How will 'no flesh ... be justified in
(God's) sight'.
What comes through the Law.
- v 21 What has been manifested 'apart from
the Law'.
Who witnessed it.
- v 22 What they witnessed.
How it comes.
For whom it comes.
- v 23 Who sinned.
What 'all' fall short of.
- v 24 On what basis they are justified.
How they are justified.
- v 25 What Christ Jesus was displayed as.
What this was to demonstrate.
What God passed over in His
forbearance.
- v 26 What God would be.
Who He would be the justifier of.
- v 27 Where is boasting.
By what kind of Law.
- v 28 By what a man is justified.
Apart from what a man is justified.
- v 29 Who God is also the God of.
- v 30 How God will justify the circumcised.
How God will justify the uncircumcised.
- v 31 What may never be.
What those justified by faith do.
- Review the Text and mark other key words or phrases
that you observe.

Interpretation

Answer the following questions in light of: 1. The original author's intended meaning. 2. The context of the passage. 3. The context of the language, culture, geography and historical setting.

v 19 How does the Law close the mouths of the Jews and make them accountable to God? _____

How does the Law close the mouths of the Gentiles and make them accountable to God? see 2:14-16

v 20 What does this verse say to those who are trying to work their way into heaven? _____

What does this verse say about the purpose of the Law? _____

vs 21-22 What does the 'righteousness of God' refer to? see 1:16-17 _____

Why is this righteousness 'apart from the Law'? _____

v 23 What is the significance of this verse in light of the context? _____

v 24 What do the following words mean?

'justified': _____

'grace': _____

'redemption': _____

What is the significance of 'grace' and 'redemption ... in Christ Jesus' being the basis for our

justification? _____

v 25 What does 'propitiation' mean? _____

How does 'propitiation in His blood' demonstrate God's righteousness? _____

Why did God's passing 'over the sins previously committed' compel Him to demonstrate His

righteousness? _____

v 26 How does our faith in Jesus' blood result in God being just? _____

v 27 Why is boasting excluded? _____

v 28 Paraphrase this verse: _____

vs 29-30 How does this 'law of faith' make God the God of Gentiles, too? _____

v 31 How do 'we establish the Law'? _____

Briefly summarize this passage. _____

Write in a **Title** for this passage in the space above the text.

What did you learn from this passage about God/Jesus Christ? _____

What did you learn from this passage about yourself? _____

Circle the Key Verse(s) in this passage.

Memorize and/or **Meditate** on them.

Principles & Truths

List the Principles and Truths taught in this passage.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Applications:

Apply the Principles and Truths to your life.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Note: After all the theological arguments, Paul reaches the clear conclusion. 'By the works of the Law no flesh will be justified in His sight'. He also reiterates the solution: 'Apart from the Law ... the righteousness of God through faith in Jesus Christ for all those who believe!' That's the **ONLY WAY!** 'For all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God,'! Through His gospel, God reveals Himself as righteous in that He could not simply pass over our sin but paid for our sin through the shed blood of His own Son Jesus Christ. Only that great a sacrifice could assuage the wrath of a holy and truly righteous God!

Through the gospel, God has instituted a new Law, not of works, but of faith! Now all may come before the righteous God, but only through this Law of faith. Instead of nullifying the Law of works, it affirms its truth, that we have all sinned and stand condemned.

Guided Study Romans 4:1-8

Title: _____

- 1 What then shall we say that Abraham, our forefather according to the flesh, has found?
- 2 For if Abraham was justified by works, he has something to boast about, but not before God.
- 3 For what does the Scripture say? "ABRAHAM BELIEVED GOD, AND IT WAS CREDITED TO HIM AS RIGHTEOUSNESS."
- 4 Now to the one who works, his wage is not credited as a favor, but as what is due.
- 5 But to the one who does not work, but believes in Him who justifies the ungodly, his faith is credited as righteousness, just as David also speaks of the blessing on the man to whom God credits righteousness apart from works:
- 7 "BLESSED ARE THOSE WHOSE LAWLESS DEEDS HAVE BEEN FORGIVEN, AND WHOSE SINS HAVE BEEN COVERED.
- 8 "BLESSED IS THE MAN WHOSE SIN THE LORD WILL NOT TAKE INTO ACCOUNT."

Observation

Mark and Note ...:

- v 1 Who is mentioned here.
Who he is according to the flesh.
- v 2 On what condition he would have something to boast about.
Before whom he would not be able to boast.
- v 3 What Abraham did.
What it was credited to him as.
- v 4 What his wage is not credited as to one who works.
What his wage is credited as to one who works.
- v 5 To whom righteousness is credited.
- v 6 On whom David speaks a blessing.
- v 7 Who are blessed.
- v 8 Who is blessed.
- Review the Text and mark other key words or phrases that you observe.

Interpretation

Answer the following questions in light of: 1. The original author's intended meaning. 2. The context of the passage. 3. The context of the language, culture, geography and historical setting.

- v 1 For background on Abraham, read Genesis 12:1-9 & 15:1-21. Why do you think Paul utilizes Abraham as an example here? _____

- v 2 Why would Abraham not have something to boast about before God in this instance? _____

v 3 What does 'credited to him as righteousness' mean? _____

What principle is expressed here? _____

v 4 What is Paul's point regarding wages here? _____

v 5 What is Paul's point here? _____

How does what Paul says here compare/contrast with what he says in verse 5? _____

v 6 Why do you think Paul cites David in his argument? _____

vs 7-8 These verses are quotes from Psalm 32:1-2. Research the background to that Psalm. How is it relevant to the teaching concerning righteousness by faith apart from works? _____

Briefly summarize this passage. _____

Write in a Title for this passage in the space above the text.

What did you learn from this passage about God/Jesus Christ? _____

What did you learn from this passage about yourself? _____

Circle the Key Verse(s) in this passage.

Memorize and/or Meditate on them.

Principles & Truths

List the Principles and Truths taught in this passage.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Applications:

Apply the Principles and Truths to your life.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Note: When the Jews point back to their physical origin, they point to Adam. When they point back to their spiritual origin, they look to Abraham. He is the one from whom they all descend, both biologically and spiritually. So it is not surprising that Paul identifies Abraham as the evidence for the Law of faith.

He argues from Scripture that Abraham himself, the patriarch of the Jews, was declared by God to be righteous on the basis of his faith, not his works. To cement his argument, Paul appeals to the words of David, Israel's great king, who speaks of those whose sins and lawless deeds are forgiven. By these two witnesses, Paul confirms the truth that forgiveness and righteousness is by faith and not by works.

Guided Study Romans 4:9-16

Title: _____

- 9 Is this blessing then on the circumcised,
or on the uncircumcised also?
For we say,
"FAITH WAS CREDITED TO ABRAHAM
AS RIGHTEOUSNESS."
10 How then was it credited?
While he was circumcised,
or uncircumcised?
Not while circumcised,
but while uncircumcised;
11 and he received the sign of circumcision,
a seal of the righteousness of the faith
which he had while uncircumcised,
so that he might be the father of all who believe
without being circumcised,
that righteousness
might be credited to them,
12 and the father of circumcision
to those
who not only are of the circumcision,
but who also follow in the steps
of the faith of our father Abraham
which he had while uncircumcised.
13 For the promise to Abraham or to his descendants
that he would be heir of the world
was not through the Law,
but through the righteousness of faith.
14 For if those who are of the Law are heirs,
faith is made void and the promise is nullified;
15 for the Law brings about wrath,
but where there is no law,
there also is no violation.
16 For this reason it is by faith,
in order that it may be in accordance with grace,
so that the promise will be guaranteed
to all the descendants,
not only to those who are of the Law,
but also to those
who are of the faith of Abraham,
who is the father of us all,

Observation

Mark and Note ...:

- v 9 On whom the blessing is questioned to be.
To whom faith is credited as
righteousness.
 - v 10 What is questioned about Abraham.
What is concluded about Abraham.
 - v 11 What the sign of circumcision is.
When Abraham had 'the righteousness of
the faith'.
Why he had it then.
 - v 12 Who Abraham is also the father of.
What these also follow in the steps of.
 - v 13 What was not through the Law.
What the promise was through.
 - v 14 On what condition faith would be made
void and the promise nullified.
 - v 15 What the Law brings.
What there also is where there is no Law.
 - v 16 What, Paul reasons, it is by.
Why it is by faith.
What the promise will be to all the
descendants.
Who, besides those who are of the Law,
the promise is guaranteed.
- Review the Text and mark other key words or phrases
that you observe.

Interpretation

Answer the following questions in light of: 1. The original author's intended meaning. 2. The context of the passage. 3. The context of the language, culture, geography and historical setting.

- v 9 What 'blessing' is Paul referring to here? _____
- _____
- _____

What is Paul's point in asking the question in this verse? _____

v 10 What is the significance about when Abraham was credited as being righteous? _____

v 11 Why does Paul call circumcision 'a seal of the righteousness of the faith'? _____

How is Abraham the 'father of all who believe without being circumcised'? _____

v 12 According to Paul, to which of the circumcised is Abraham the father of? _____

Why is Paul specific in this? _____

v 13 How is Abraham the 'heir of the world'? _____

Why was it important that Abraham would be heir 'not through the Law, but through the righteousness of faith'? _____

vs 14-15 Why would the promise be nullified if those who are of the Law are heirs? _____

Why is there to violation if there is no law? _____

v 16 Why is the 'promise' guaranteed if the promise is by faith according to grace? _____

Briefly summarize this passage. _____

Write in a **Title** for this passage in the space above the text.

What did you learn from this passage about *God/Jesus Christ*? _____

What did you learn from this passage about yourself? _____

Circle the Key Verse(s) in this passage.

Memorize and/or **Meditate** on them.

Principles & Truths

List the Principles and Truths taught in this passage.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Applications:

Apply the Principles and Truths to your life.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Note: How many times have you heard that 'timing is everything'. It certainly was when God declared Abraham righteous. Paul points to the truth that Abraham was declared righteous *before* being circumcised, supporting the truth that God's righteousness comes *by faith* rather than works. If it were the latter, then God would have declared Abraham righteous *after* he was circumcised.

Those who believe that their works contribute to their righteousness deceive themselves, for it is not God's righteousness they are obtaining, but self-righteousness. That kind of righteousness is like darkness to the God who dwells in 'light unapproachable'

Guided Study Romans 4:17-25

Title: _____

- 17 (as it is written,
"A FATHER OF MANY NATIONS HAVE I MADE YOU")
in the presence of Him whom he believed,
even God,
who gives life to the dead
and calls into being that which does not exist.
- 18 In hope against hope he believed,
so that he might become a father of many nations
according to that which had been spoken,
"SO SHALL YOUR DESCENDANTS BE."
- 19 Without becoming weak in faith
he contemplated his own body,
now as good as dead
since he was about a hundred years old,
and the deadness of Sarah's womb;
- 20 yet, with respect to the promise of God,
he did not waver in unbelief
but grew strong in faith,
giving glory to God,
and being fully assured
- 21 that what God had promised,
He was able also to perform.
- 22 Therefore
IT WAS also CREDITED TO HIM AS RIGHTEOUSNESS.
- 23 Now not for his sake only
was it written that it was credited to him,
24 but for our sake also,
to whom it will be credited,
as those who believe in Him
who raised Jesus our Lord from the dead,
25 He who was delivered over
because of our transgressions,
and was raised
because of our justification.

Observation

Mark and Note ...:

- v 17 What God made Abraham.
How Abraham responded in God's presence.
What God is able to do.
 - v 18 In what circumstance Abraham believed.
Why Abraham believed.
According to what Abraham believed.
 - v 19 What Abraham did not become weak in.
What he contemplated.
What his body was as good as.
About how old he was.
What else Abraham contemplated.
 - v 20 What Abraham did not do in unbelief.
What he did in faith.
 - v 21 How assured Abraham was.
What God was able to perform.
 - v 22 What was credited to Abraham as a result.
 - v 24 For whose sake also it was credited to him.
 - v 25 Why 'He' was delivered over.
Why He was raised.
- Review the Text and mark other key words or phrases that you observe.

Interpretation

Answer the following questions in light of: 1. The original author's intended meaning. 2. The context of the passage. 3. The context of the language, culture, geography and historical setting.

- v 17 Read Genesis 17:1-6 from where this quote is taken. What is the significance of this quote to this passage? _____
- _____

What is the significance of what Paul says about God here? _____

v 18 What does 'in hope against hope he believed' mean? _____

What is significant about why he believed? _____

v 19 What is the significance of what this verse says? _____

vs 20-21 What maintained the faith of Abraham despite what he contemplated? _____

What is the significance of 'giving glory to God'? _____

How would you describe Abraham's faith as it is portrayed here? _____

vs 22-24 How was Abraham being credited as righteousness done for our sake also? _____

What is significant about the verb tense in verse 24? _____

v 25 What is significant about why Jesus was raised? _____

Relate Abraham's faith to the believer's faith in Jesus. _____

Briefly summarize this passage. _____

Write in a **Title** for this passage in the space above the text.

What did you learn from this passage about *God/Jesus Christ*? _____

What did you learn from this passage about yourself? _____

Circle the Key Verse(s) in this passage.

Memorize and/or **Meditate** on them.

Principles & Truths

List the Principles and Truths taught in this passage.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Applications:

Apply the Principles and Truths to your life.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Note: The oft stated advice 'just believe' is only partially right. Believe in what?! Abraham provides the example for what Christian faith is all about. Notice verse 21: 'and being fully assured that what God had promised He was able also to perform.' That verse ought to be front and center in every Christians' mind. Note that the verse does NOT promise God will do whatever we believe! Ever wondered why you haven't won that lottery yet? God will not do whatever we believe He can do, but whatever He has *promised* to do!

Abraham was promised that he would be 'a father of many nations'. There was only one problem. He had no children! It also didn't help that he was about a hundred years old and that Sarah, his wife, was barren. But to Abraham these were minor problems, for God had given him a promise!

When God gives you a promise, the only thing necessary to bring that promise to fruition is faith that God is able to do what He says. Do you have that kind of faith? Do you believe God will forgive your sins, place His Spirit in you and bring you to heaven because He promised it to anyone and everyone who believed in His Son? If you answered 'Yes!', then guess what, it has been credited to you as righteousness!

Guided Study Romans 5:1-5

Title: _____

1 Therefore, having been justified by faith,
we have peace with God
through our Lord Jesus Christ,
2 through whom also
we have obtained our introduction by faith
into this grace in which we stand;
and we exult in hope of the glory of God.
3 And not only this,
but we also exult in our tribulations,
knowing that tribulation
brings about perseverance;
4 and perseverance,
proven character;
and proven character,
hope;
5 and hope does not disappoint,
because the love of God
has been poured out within our hearts
through the Holy Spirit who was given to us.

Observation

Mark and Note ...:

- v 1 How we are justified.
What we then have.
Through whom we have it.
- v 2 What we also have through Christ.
What we exult in.
- v 3 What we also exult in.
What tribulations bring about.
- v 4 What perseverance brings about.
What proven character brings about.
- v 5 Where the love of God has been poured.
Through whom the love of God was given.
- Review the Text and mark other key words or phrases that you observe.

Interpretation

Answer the following questions in light of: 1. The author's intended meaning. 2. The context of the passage. 3. The context of the language, culture, geography and historical setting.

v 1 What does 'peace with God' mean? _____

v 2 What is the significance of standing in grace? _____

What is the 'glory of God' for which we 'exult in hope' of? _____

v 3 What are tribulations? _____

What is perseverance? _____

How do tribulations bring about perseverance? _____

v 4 What is proven character? _____

How does perseverance bring about proven character? _____

What is hope as it is used here? _____

How does proven character bring about hope? _____

v 5 What does the 'love of God' mean as used here? _____

How does it having been 'poured out within our hearts through the Holy Spirit' result in a hope that

'does not disappoint'? _____

Briefly summarize this passage. _____

Write in a **Title** for this passage in the space above the text.

What did you learn from this passage about God/Jesus Christ? _____

What did you learn from this passage about yourself? _____

Circle the Key Verse(s) in this passage.

Memorize and/or **Meditate** on them.

Principles & Truths

List the Principles and Truths taught in this passage.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

Applications:

Apply the Principles and Truths to your life.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

Note: One of Paul's favorite word is the word 'therefore'. The American Heritage Dictionary defines that word to mean 'For that reason; consequently'. It's task is to reach back to what has just been stated and join it to its logical and reasonable consequence. My Bible Study professor would remind us that whenever you see a 'therefore' you must always ask what is it *there for!*

Having just expounded on the truth of our salvation by faith, Paul concludes that those who have 'been justified by faith' are assured of 'peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ'. Faith in Christ puts us on a new standing with God ... a standing of 'grace', not works, resulting in 'hope!' In fact, even the tribulations we experience prove to be positive influences as they refine our character!

Christians have no excuse for being depressed knowing that their future in God's glorious presence is secure!

Guided Study Romans 5:6- 21

Title: _____

- 6 For while we were still helpless,
at the right time Christ died for the ungodly.
- 7 For one will hardly die for a righteous man;
though perhaps for the good man
someone would dare even to die.
- 8 But God demonstrates His own love toward us,
in that while we were yet sinners,
Christ died for us.
- 9 Much more then,
having now been justified by His blood,
we shall be saved from the wrath of God
through Him.
- 10 For if while we were enemies
we were reconciled to God
through the death of His Son,
much more,
having been reconciled,
we shall be saved by His life.
- 11 And not only this,
but we also exult in God
through our Lord Jesus Christ,
through whom
we have now received the reconciliation.
- 12 Therefore,
just as through one man sin entered into the world,
and death through sin,
and so death spread to all men,
because all sinned--
- 13 for until the Law sin was in the world,
but sin is not imputed when there is no law.
- 14 Nevertheless death reigned from Adam until Moses,
even over those who had not sinned
in the likeness of the offense of Adam,
who is a type of Him who was to come.
- 15 But the free gift is not like the transgression.
For if by the transgression of the one the many died,
much more did the grace of God
and the gift by the grace of the one Man,
Jesus Christ,
abound to the many.
- 16 The gift is not like that
which came through the one who sinned;
for on the one hand
the judgment arose from one transgression
resulting in condemnation,
but on the other hand
the free gift arose from many transgressions
resulting in justification.
- 17 For if by the transgression of the one,
death reigned through the one,
much more
those who receive the abundance of grace
and of the gift of righteousness
will reign in life through the One,
Jesus Christ.
- 18 So then as through one transgression
there resulted condemnation to all men,
even so through one act of righteousness
there resulted justification of life to all men.

Observation

Mark and Note ... :

- v 6 What we were still.
At what time Christ died for the ungodly.
- v 7 Who one will hardly die for.
Who someone would dare to die for.
- v 8 What God demonstrates.
When Christ died for us.
- v 9 How we have been justified.
From what we shall be saved.
- v 10 When we were reconciled to God.
How we shall be saved.
- v 11 In whom we exult.
Through whom we exult.
What we have now received.
- v 12 How sin entered the world.
What entered through sin.
To whom death spread.
Why it spread to all.
- v 13 When sin was in the world.
When sin is not imputed.
- v 14 What happened nevertheless.
Even over who death reigned.
- v 15 What the free gift is not like.
How the many died.
What is true if the many died by one
transgression.
- v 16 What is not like that which came through
the one who sinned.
From what he judgment arose.
From what the free gift arose.
- v 17 The result of the transgression of the
one.
What is true if death reigned through
the transgression of the one.
- v 18 What resulted through one transgression.
What resulted through one act of
righteousness.
- Review the Text and mark other key words or phrases
that you observe.

19 For as through the one man's disobedience
the many were made sinners,
even so through the obedience of the One
the many will be made righteous.

20 The Law came in
so that the transgression would increase;
but where sin increased,
grace abounded all the more,
so that, as sin reigned in death,
21 even so grace would reign
through righteousness to eternal life
through Jesus Christ our Lord.

- v 19 How the many were made sinners.
How the many will be made righteous.
- v 20 Why the Law came in.
The result of sin increasing.
- v 21 How sin reigned.
How grace would reign.
- Review the Text and mark other key words or phrases that you observe.

Interpretation

Answer the following questions in light of: 1. The original author's intended meaning. 2. The context of the passage. 3. The context of the language, culture, geography and historical setting.

v 6 Why does Paul say that Christ died 'at the right time'? _____

v 7 What is a 'righteous man'? _____

What is the difference between a 'good man' and a righteous man? _____

Why would someone dare to die for a 'good man' but not a 'righteous man'? _____

v 8 How does Christ's death demonstrate God's love toward us? _____

Why was it necessary for God to demonstrate His love toward us? _____

v 9 What is significant about who and what Christ saved us from? _____

v 10 What is Paul's point here? _____

v 11 How is Paul able to exult in the God whose wrath would have destroyed him? _____

v 12 How does this verse explain how sin and death spread to all men? _____

v 13 Why is sin not imputed where there is no Law? _____

v 14 What does it mean that they 'had not sinned in the likeness of the offense of Adam'? _____

Who is Adam a 'type' of? _____

How was Adam a 'type of Him who was to come'? _____

vs 15-16 What is the 'free gift' mentioned here? _____

Why does the grace of God abound 'much more' to the many in comparison to the transgression? _____

vs 17-19 Explain Paul's argument here? _____

vs 20-21 Why would God give the Law to increase transgression? _____

Why does grace abound all the more when sin increases? _____

Why is grace so significant in Paul's message? _____

Briefly summarize this passage. _____

Write in a **Title** for this passage in the space above the text.

What did you learn from this passage about God/Jesus Christ? _____

What did you learn from this passage about yourself? _____

Circle the Key Verse(s) in this passage.

Memorize and/or **Meditate** on them.

Principles & Truths

List the Principles and Truths taught in this passage.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Applications:

Apply the Principles and Truths to your life.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Note: If you ever doubted that Paul was a lawyer by training, this passage removes all doubt! In a brilliant theological treatise, Paul explains, under inspiration of the Holy Spirit, how salvation through Christ is effected. Just as sin came through the one man, Adam, even so, God's righteousness came through Jesus Christ. Though we all sinned through Adam, our representative, we are made righteous through our substitute, Jesus Christ, who lived the obedient life we were unable to live. Maybe we can't help being a part of Adam's sin, but we can all decide to be a part of the reconciliation and the life eternal that Christ purchased for us through His death!

Guided Study Romans 6:1-23

Title: _____

- 1 What shall we say then?
Are we to continue in sin
so that grace may increase?
- 2 May it never be!
How shall we
who died to sin
still live in it?
- 3 Or do you not know that
all of us who have been baptized into Christ Jesus
have been baptized into His death?
- 4 Therefore we have been buried with Him
through baptism into death,
so that as Christ was raised from the dead
through the glory of the Father,
so we too might walk in newness of life.
- 5 For if we have become united with *Him*
in the likeness of His death,
certainly we shall also be
in the likeness of His resurrection,
- 6 knowing this, that our old self was crucified with *Him*,
in order that our body of sin might be done away with,
so that we would no longer be slaves to sin;
- 7 for he who has died is freed from sin.
- 8 Now if we have died with Christ,
we believe that we shall also live with Him,
- 9 knowing that Christ,
having been raised from the dead,
is never to die again;
death no longer is master over Him.
- 10 For the death that He died,
He died to sin once for all;
but the life that He lives,
He lives to God.
- 11 Even so consider yourselves to be dead to sin,
but alive to God in Christ Jesus.
- 12 Therefore do not let sin reign in your mortal body
so that you obey its lusts,
- 13 and do not go on presenting the members of your body
to sin as instruments of unrighteousness;
but present yourselves to God
as those alive from the dead,
and your members
as instruments of righteousness to God.
- 14 For sin shall not be master over you,
for you are not under law but under grace.
- 15 What then?
Shall we sin because we are not under law
but under grace?
May it never be!
- 16 Do you not know
that when you present yourselves to someone
as slaves for obedience,
you are slaves of the one whom you obey,
either of sin
resulting in death,
or of obedience
resulting in righteousness?

Observation

Mark and Note ...:

- v 1 Why we shall say we should continue in sin.
 - v 2 Paul's emphatic answer.
How shall who still live in sin.
 - v 3 Who has been baptized into Christ's death.
 - v 4 How we have been buried with Christ.
What we might also do as Christ was raised from the dead.
 - v 5 How we have become united with Christ.
How we will certainly be united with Him.
 - v 6 What we know was crucified with Christ.
In order that what might be done away with.
That we would no longer be what.
 - v 7 Who is freed from sin.
 - v 8 What we believe if we have died with Christ.
 - v 9 What Christ will never do again.
What is no longer master over Him.
 - v 10 How Christ died to sin.
Who He lives to,
 - v 11 What two things we should consider ourselves.
 - v 12 What we should therefore do.
 - v 13 What we should not do.
What we should do instead.
 - v 14 What sin shall not be.
Why sin shall not be master.
 - v 15 Paul's question regarding sin.
Paul's emphatic answer.
 - v 16 What happens when we present ourselves as slaves.
The two alternatives to which we may present ourselves as slaves.
The two results.
- Review the Text and mark other key words or phrases that you observe.

17 But thanks be to God that
 though you were slaves of sin,
 you became obedient from the heart
 to that form of teaching
 to which you were committed,
 18 and having been freed from sin,
 you became slaves of righteousness.
 19 I am speaking in human terms
 because of the weakness of your flesh.
 For just as you presented your members
 as slaves to impurity and to lawlessness,
 resulting in *further* lawlessness,
 so now present your members
 as slaves to righteousness,
 resulting in sanctification.
 20 For when you were slaves of sin,
 you were free in regard to righteousness.
 21 Therefore what benefit were you then deriving
 from the things of which you are now ashamed?
 For the outcome of those things is death.
 22 But now
 having been freed from sin and enslaved to God,
 you derive your benefit,
 resulting in sanctification,
 and the outcome,
 eternal life.
 23 For the wages of sin is death,
 but the free gift of God
 is eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord.

- v 17 What you were.
What you became.
- v 18 What you had been.
What you then became.
- v 19 What kind of terms Paul is speaking.
Why he is speaking in those terms.
What presenting your members as slaves to
impurity results in.
What presenting your members as slaves to
righteousness results in.
- v 20 What you were free in to when you were
slaves of sin.
- v 21 What Paul asks regarding the things of which
you are now ashamed.
What the outcome of those things are.
- v 22 What two things have now become true of
you.
What you derive.
What it results in.
What the outcome is.
- v 23 What death is.
What eternal life is.
Where eternal life is.

Interpretation

Answer the following questions in light of: 1. The original author's intended meaning. 2. The context of the passage. 3. The context of the language, culture, geography and historical setting.

v 1 What does Paul mean by his question? _____

In light of the context, why does Paul ask this question? _____

v 2 What is Paul's point in his question? _____

v 3 What does it mean to be 'baptized into Christ Jesus' as the phrase is used here? _____

How are those who are baptized into Christ also 'baptized into His death'? _____

vs 4-5 According to these verses, how does Christ's resurrection affect the Believer? _____

vs 6-7 Who or what is the 'old self'? _____

What is 'our body of sin'? _____

How does being 'crucified' with Christ free us from sin? _____

Why is death the only way to be freed from sin? _____

vs 8-9 Explain the basis for the Believers' hope of being resurrected with Christ? _____

v 10 Contrast Christ's death with His resurrected life as described here. _____

v 11 What is the significance of Paul's instruction here? _____

vs 12-13 What is Paul asking us to do? _____

v 14 How does not being 'under law but under grace' enable us to refrain from sinning? _____

v 15 Why would Paul ask this question? _____

v 16 Explain Paul's answer to his question in verse 15. _____

What is significant about what you submit yourself to? _____

vs 17-18 What is Paul saying about the Roman Christians? _____

v 19 What does Paul mean when he says he is speaking in 'human terms because of the weakness of your flesh'? _____

Why does Paul exhort the Roman Believers to present their members 'as slaves to righteousness' when he just commended them for being 'slaves of righteousness' (v 18)? _____

v 20 What do you think Paul means by this verse? _____

v 21 From this verse, how should we view a life lived in sin? _____

v 22 What does 'sanctification' mean here? _____

From this verse, how should we view a life lived in submission to God? _____

v 23 Why does Paul call 'death' the 'wages of sin'? _____

What is significant about eternal life being described as the 'free gift of God'? _____

What is significant about the phrase 'in Christ Jesus our Lord'? _____

Briefly summarize this passage. _____

Write in a **Title** for this passage in the space above the text.

What did you learn from this passage about God/Jesus Christ? _____

What did you learn from this passage about yourself? _____

Circle the Key Verse(s) in this passage.

Memorize and/or **Meditate** on them.

Principles & Truths

List the Principles and Truths taught in this passage.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

Applications:

Apply the Principles and Truths to your life.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

Note: A Christian is not just a person who is forgiven, but one who has also been transformed. When Paul asks whether we should continue sinning, his response is not just 'May it never be!', but to question why the prior question needed to be asked at all! 'How shall we who died to sin still live in it?' The emphasis is on the word 'we'. 'How shall we, *of all people*, who died to sin still live in it?'

The rest of the chapter describes how we are transformed through our spiritual identification with Christ who was crucified, buried and raised to life. When He died, we died. When He was buried, we were buried. And when He was raised, we were raised. Though we still live in the same body, we have been raised to a new life. We now have the choice, whether to still live under sin's control, or to live under God's grace and leadership. The evidence of a new heart is the desire to live that new life under God!

Guided Study Romans 7:1-6

Title: _____

- 1 Or do you not know, brethren
(for I am speaking to those who know the law),
that the law has jurisdiction over a person
as long as he lives?
- 2 For the married woman is bound by law
to her husband while he is living;
but if her husband dies,
she is released from the law
concerning the husband.
- 3 So then,
if while her husband is living
she is joined to another man,
she shall be called an adulteress;
but if her husband dies,
she is free from the law,
so that she is not an adulteress
though she is joined to another man.
- 4 Therefore, my brethren,
you also were made to die to the Law
through the body of Christ,
so that you might be joined to another,
to Him who was raised from the dead,
in order that we might bear fruit for God.
- 5 For while we were in the flesh,
the sinful passions,
which were *aroused* by the Law,
were at work in the members of our body
to bear fruit for death.
- 6 But now we have been released from the Law,
having died to that by which we were bound,
so that we serve in newness of the Spirit
and not in oldness of the letter.

Observation

Mark and Note ...:

- v 1 Who Paul is speaking to.
How long the law as jurisdiction.
 - v 2 How long a woman is bound by law to her
husband.
What happens if her husband dies.
 - v 3 On what condition she will be called an
adulteress.
On what condition she will not be called
an adulteress if joined to another man.
 - v 4 What you were made to do.
In order that you might be joined to who.
In order that we might do what.
 - v 5 What we were in.
What was aroused by the Law.
What the sinful passions were.
 - v 6 What we have now been released from.
What we have died to.
In order that we might do what.
- Review the Text and mark other key words or phrases
that you observe.

Interpretation

Answer the following questions in light of: 1. The original author's intended meaning. 2. The context of the passage. 3. The context of the language, culture, geography and historical setting.

v 1 What does the phrase 'the law has jurisdiction over a person as long as he lives' mean? _____

Why is this significant? _____

vs 2-3 What is Paul's point in this illustration? _____

v 4 Who were we joined to before dying to the Law? _____

What has dying to the Law through Christ enabled us to do? _____

v 5 What does Paul mean when he says 'while we were in the flesh'? _____

How were our 'sinful passions ... aroused by the Law'? _____

v 6 What does it mean to 'serve in the newness of the Spirit'? _____

What is the difference between serving 'in the oldness of the letter' versus in the 'newness of the Spirit'? _____

Briefly summarize this passage. _____

Write in a **Title** for this passage in the space above the text.

What did you learn from this passage about God/Jesus Christ? _____

What did you learn from this passage about yourself? _____

Circle the Key Verse(s) in this passage.

Memorize and/or **Meditate** on them.

Principles & Truths

List the Principles and Truths taught in this passage.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

Applications:

Apply the Principles and Truths to your life.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

Note: In every society there is a group of people who are exempt from obeying, and punishment for disobeying, the laws of their community. Unfortunately, they're dead! Death frees all of us from our obligation to the law!

Just as this is true in the physical world, so it is in the spiritual. Once you are dead, the power of the Law to control you is broken. Unfortunately for those without Christ, they now face the coming judgment that will measure their lives against the perfect requirements of God's Law. However, for those who are in Christ, who have been crucified with Him, buried and raised to new life with Him, Christ's death has set them free, not only from the Law's control, but from its condemnation. But we are freed for a purpose ... to live wholly through the Spirit for Him who gave His life for us!

Guided Study Romans 7:7-13

Title: _____

- 7 What shall we say then?
Is the Law sin?
May it never be!
On the contrary,
I would not have come to know sin
except through the Law;
for I would not have known about coveting
if the Law had not said,
"YOU SHALL NOT COVET."
- 8 But sin,
taking opportunity through the commandment,
produced in me coveting of every kind;
for apart from the Law sin *is* dead.
- 9 I was once alive apart from the Law;
but when the commandment came,
sin became alive and I died;
- 10 and this commandment,
which was to result in life,
proved to result in death for me;
- 11 for sin,
taking an opportunity through the commandment,
deceived me
and through it
killed me.
- 12 So then,
the Law is holy,
and the commandment is holy
and righteous and good.
- 13 Therefore did that which is good
become *a cause of death* for me?
May it never be!
Rather it was sin,
in order that it might be shown to be sin
by effecting my death through that which is good,
so that through the commandment
sin would become utterly sinful.

Observation

Mark and Note ...:

- v 7 Paul's question regarding sin.
Paul's answer.
How Paul came to know sin.
Which law taught Paul about coveting.
 - v 8 What sin did through the commandment.
What sin is apart from the Law.
 - v 9 What Paul once was apart from the Law.
What happened when the Law came.
 - v 10 What the Law proved to result in.
 - v. 11 What sin did to Paul through the Law.
 - v 12 What the Law is.
What the commandment is.
 - v 13 What Paul asks concerning the Law.
What Paul concludes.
What Paul blames for his death.
What sin is shown to be.
How sin effected death.
What sin became through the Law.
- Review the Text and mark other key words or phrases that you observe.

Interpretation

Answer the following questions in light of: 1. The original author's intended meaning. 2. The context of the passage. 3. The context of the language, culture, geography and historical setting.

v 7 In light of the context, why does Paul ask this question regarding sin? _____

Explain Paul's answer. _____

v 8 Explain what Paul means when he writes, 'apart from the Law sin is dead'. _____

v 9 What does Paul mean when he says that he was 'once alive apart from the Law'? _____

v 10 How was the commandment supposed to result in life? _____

v 11 How did sin deceive and kill through the commandment? _____

v 12 What is the significance of Paul's conclusion? _____

v 13 Why does Paul take great pains to exonerate the Law as the cause of death in us? _____

How was sin 'shown to be sin'? _____

What does Paul mean when he says 'sin would become utterly sinful'? _____

Briefly summarize this passage. _____

Write in a **Title** for this passage in the space above the text.

What did you learn from this passage about *God/Jesus Christ*? _____

What did you learn from this passage about yourself? _____

Circle the Key Verse(s) in this passage.

Memorize and/or **Meditate** on them.

Principles & Truths

List the Principles and Truths taught in this passage.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Applications:

Apply the Principles and Truths to your life.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Note: Prior to this passage, sin was presented more as an action or impersonal power. In this passage, Paul portrays sin as a personification of evil living within us, quickened by our rejection of *God's Law*, and intent on deceiving and killing us. Our enemy, then, is not *God's Law*, but sin that lives within our physical bodies!

Guided Study Romans 7:14-25

Title: _____

- 14 For we know that the Law is spiritual,
but I am of flesh,
sold into bondage to sin.
- 15 For what I am doing,
I do not understand;
for I am not practicing what I *would* like to do,
but I am doing the very thing I hate.
- 16 But if I do the very thing I do not want to do,
I agree with the Law,
confessing that the Law is good.
- 17 So now,
no longer am I the one doing it,
but sin which dwells in me.
- 18 For I know that nothing good dwells in me,
that is, in my flesh;
for the willing is present in me,
but the doing of the good *is* not.
- 19 For the good that I want,
I do not do,
but I practice the very evil
that I do not want.
- 20 But if I am doing the very thing I do not want,
I am no longer the one doing it,
but sin which dwells in me.
- 21 I find then the principle
that evil is present in me,
the one who wants to do good.
- 22 For I joyfully concur with the law of God
in the inner man,
but I see a different law
in the members of my body,
waging war against the law of my mind
and making me a prisoner of the law of sin
which is in my members.
- 24 Wretched man that I am!
Who will set me free from the body of this death?
- 25 Thanks be to God through Jesus Christ our Lord!
So then,
on the one hand I myself with my mind
am serving the law of God,
but on the other, with my flesh
the law of sin.

Observation

Mark and Note ...:

- v 14 What the Law is.
What Paul says he is.
Paul's predicament.
- v 15 Paul's perception of what he does.
What Paul does not practice.
What Paul does.
- v 16 What Paul's concludes because he does
what he does not want to do.
Paul's confession.
- v 17 Who is no longer doing it.
What is doing it.
- v 18 What dwells in Paul.
What is present in Paul.
What is not.
- v 19 What Paul admits he does not do.
What Paul practices.
- v 20 What Paul concludes if he does what he
does not want to do.
What is doing it instead.
- v 21 What principle Paul discovers.
- v 22 Where Paul agrees with the Law.
- v 23 What he sees in the members of his
body.
What it does.
- v 24 What Paul calls himself.
- v 25 Who Paul thanks.
What Paul serves with his mind.
What Paul serves with his flesh.
- Review the Text and mark other key words or phrases
that you observe.

Interpretation

Answer the following questions in light of: 1. The original author's intended meaning. 2. The context of the passage. 3. The context of the language, culture, geography and historical setting.

v 14 Why does Paul say that the Law is 'spiritual'? _____

What is significant about how Paul views his predicament? _____

v 15 What kinds of things might Paul be thinking of when he wrote this verse?

Things that Paul would like to do but does not do: _____

Things that Paul hates doing but wishes he didn't: _____

v 16 How does doing what he doesn't want to do indicate Paul agrees with the Law? _____

v 17 Explain Paul's thinking here. _____

vs 18-19 What does Paul mean when he says that 'nothing good dwells in me'? _____

What is the significance of what Paul is saying here? _____

v 20 Why does Paul repeat this idea from verse 17? _____

Does this verse teach that people are not responsible for their sins? Why or why not? _____

vs 21-23 Explain what Paul means by the following:

'evil is present in me' - _____

'the inner man' - _____

'the members of my body' - _____

'the law of my mind' - _____

'the law of sin' - _____

What do these verses teach? _____

Do these verses refer to Paul before he became a Believer or after? Explain your answer.

vs 24 What does Paul mean in this verse? _____

v 25 Explain Paul's conclusion: _____

Briefly summarize this passage. _____

Write in a **Title** for this passage in the space above the text.

What did you learn from this passage about God/Jesus Christ? _____

What did you learn from this passage about yourself? _____

Circle the Key Verse(s) in this passage.

Memorize and/or **Meditate** on them.

Principles & Truths

List the Principles and Truths taught in this passage.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

Applications:

Apply the Principles and Truths to your life.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

Note: You cannot read this passage without scratching your head and wonder if you're reading the testimony of a spiritual schizophrenic. What is Paul saying here? Some believe Paul is recounting his life before coming to faith in Christ. Others believe he is describing the struggle Christians endure in their lives with sin . I agree with the latter interpretation.

In this passage, Paul reveals how sin undermined the desire of his new self to do what was right, resulting in him doing the very evil he wished not to do! His conclusion? It was no longer him doing the evil, but sin that dwelt in his body. I am aware of the danger in what I have just said, potentially giving people an excuse when they sin, but we must allow Scripture to speak clearly. Let me ask you, if you could live the rest of your life without ever sinning, but always glorifying Jesus Christ, would you want to? If you are a true believer, your answer will be, 'Absolutely!' Then why don't you? Paul says it is because there is an evil presence in you, sin, that deceives you. That evil is no longer part of the *real* you, your 'inner man', but a remnant of the old you that still inhabits your body. But be of good cheer, for Christ has separated you from that old self, and one day, will set you completely free from your sin infected body that now weighs you down. Praise God!

Guided Study Romans 8:1-9

Title: _____

- 1 Therefore there is now no condemnation for those who are in Christ Jesus.
- 2 For the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus has set you free from the law of sin and of death.
- 3 For what the Law could not do, weak as it was through the flesh, God *did*: sending His own Son in the likeness of sinful flesh and *as an offering* for sin, He condemned sin in the flesh,
- 4 so that the requirement of the Law might be fulfilled in us, who do not walk according to the flesh but according to the Spirit.
- 5 For those who are according to the flesh set their minds on the things of the flesh, but those who are according to the Spirit, the things of the Spirit.
- 6 For the mind set on the flesh is death, but the mind set on the Spirit is life and peace,
- 7 because the mind set on the flesh is hostile toward God; for it does not subject itself to the law of God, for it is not even able *to do so*,
- 8 and those who are in the flesh cannot please God.
- 9 However, you are not in the flesh but in the Spirit, if indeed the Spirit of God dwells in you. But if anyone does not have the Spirit of Christ, he does not belong to Him.

Observation

Mark and Note ...:

- v 1 What there is in Christ Jesus.
 - v 2 What has set you free. What you have been set free from.
 - v 3 How God sent His own Son. Why God sent His Son. What God condemned.
 - v 4 So that what might be fulfilled in us. What those do not walk according to. What they do walk according to.
 - v 5 Who sets their minds on the things of the flesh. Who sets their minds on the things of the Spirit.
 - v 6 What is 'death'. What is 'life and peace'.
 - v 7 What the mind set on the flesh is. What it is not able to do.
 - v 8 What those in the flesh cannot do.
 - v 9 What you are not. On what condition you are in the Spirit. Who does not belong to Christ.
- Review the Text and mark other key words or phrases that you observe.

Interpretation

Answer the following questions in light of: 1. The original author's intended meaning. 2. The context of the passage. 3. The context of the language, culture, geography and historical setting.

vs 1-2 What do these verses mean in light of the context? _____

v 3 What was the Law unable to do? _____

What does it mean that God sent His Son 'in the likeness of sinful flesh'? _____

Why was it necessary for God to send His Son in this manner? _____

How did Christ coming in the 'likeness of sinful flesh' condemn sin in the flesh? _____

v 4 How did the condemnation of sin in the flesh result in the fulfillment of the Law in us? _____

Why does Paul say that this is true for those who walk 'according to the Spirit'? _____

v 5 What is significant about how those who are according to the flesh and the Spirit are defined?

vs 6-8 What is Paul's point regarding those whose mind is set on the flesh? _____

v 9 What is significant about the condition Paul sets for those who are in the Spirit? _____

How do these verses relate to Romans 7:20-25? _____

Briefly summarize this passage. _____

Write in a Title for this passage in the space above the text.

What did you learn from this passage about God/Jesus Christ? _____

What did you learn from this passage about yourself? _____

Circle the Key Verse(s) in this passage.

Memorize and/or Meditate on them.

Principles & Truths

List the Principles and Truths taught in this passage.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Applications:

Apply the Principles and Truths to your life.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Note: Until Christ came, sin kept every person from fulfilling the Law of God and under God's condemnation of death. God resolved the issue by sending His own Son in a body like ours, fulfilling the Law in His life and thus becoming a worthy offering for sin. Now, God credits His Son's righteousness to all who trust in His sacrifice for them, resulting in freedom from God's condemnation, from sin's power and from death.

This freedom can also be realized in our daily lives, for God has placed His very Spirit in us. Those who live with their minds centered on God's Spirit experience God's life and peace. Those who still live by their own strength are doomed to failure, for without Christ we can do nothing!

Guided Study Romans 8:10-25

Title: _____

- 10 If Christ is in you,
though the body is dead because of sin,
yet the spirit is alive because of righteousness.
- 11 But if the Spirit of Him who raised Jesus from the dead
dwells in you,
He who raised Christ Jesus from the dead
will also give life to your mortal bodies
through His Spirit who dwells in you.
- 12 So then, brethren,
we are under obligation,
not to the flesh,
to live according to the flesh--
- 13 for if you are living according to the flesh,
you must die;
but if by the Spirit
you are putting to death the deeds of the body,
you will live.
- 14 For all who are being led by the Spirit of God,
these are sons of God.
- 15 For you have not received a spirit of slavery
leading to fear again,
but you have received a spirit of adoption as sons
by which we cry out, "Abba! Father!"
- 16 The Spirit Himself testifies with our spirit
that we are children of God,
- 17 and if children,
heirs also,
heirs of God and fellow heirs with Christ,
if indeed we suffer with *Him*
so that we may also be glorified with *Him*.
- 18 For I consider that the sufferings of this present time
are not worthy to be compared
with the glory that is to be revealed to us.
- 19 For the anxious longing of the creation waits eagerly
for the revealing of the sons of God.
- 20 For the creation was subjected to futility,
not willingly,
but because of Him who subjected it,
in hope
- 21 that the creation itself also will be set free
from its slavery to corruption
into the freedom of the glory
of the children of God.
- 22 For we know that the whole creation groans
and suffers the pains of childbirth
together until now.
- 23 And not only this,
but also we ourselves,
having the first fruits of the Spirit,
even we ourselves groan within ourselves,
waiting eagerly for *our* adoption as sons,
the redemption of our body.
- 24 For in hope we have been saved,
but hope that is seen is not hope;
for who hopes for what he *already* sees?
- 25 But if we hope for what we do not see,
with perseverance we wait eagerly for it.

Observation

Mark and Note ...:

- v 10 Who is in you.
What the body is.
What the spirit is.
- v 11 Who dwells in you.
What 'He' will give to your mortal bodies.
How He will give you life.
- v 12 What we are under.
To what we are obligated.
- v 13 What you must do if you live according to
the flesh.
What you will do if you put to death the
deeds of the body by the Spirit.
- v 14 Who are sons of God.
- v 15 What you have not received.
What you have received.
What we cry out.
- v 16 What the Spirit testifies with our spirit.
- v 17 What we are besides children.
Of whom we are heirs and fellow heirs.
On what condition we are heirs.
- v 18 What is not worthy to be compared with the
glory that is to be revealed.
- v 19 What the creation does.
- v 20 What the creation was subjected to.
How it was subjected.
- v 21 In hope that the creation will freed from
what.
Into the freedom of the glory of whom.
- v 22 What the whole creation does until now.
- v 23 What we have.
What we ourselves do.
What we eagerly wait for.
- v 24 How we have been saved.
What is not hope.
- v 25 How we wait eagerly for what we hope for.
- Review the Text and mark other key words or phrases
that you observe.

Interpretation

Answer the following questions in light of: 1. The original author's intended meaning. 2. The context of the passage. 3. The context of the language, culture, geography and historical setting.

v 10 Why does Paul say, 'if Christ is in you'? _____

What does 'the body is dead because of sin' mean? _____

What does 'the spirit is alive because of righteousness mean'? _____

v 11 What does Paul mean in this verse? _____

vs 12-13 What does 'if you live according to the flesh, you must die' mean? _____

What does 'if by the Spirit you are putting to death the deeds of the body, you will live' mean? _____

v 14 In light of the previous context, what does 'led by the Spirit' mean? _____

Why does Paul say that those who are led by the Spirit are 'sons of God'? _____

v 15 What is significant about receiving a spirit of adoption as sons? _____

What is significant about crying out 'Abba'? _____

v 16 How does the Spirit testify with our spirit that we are God's children? _____

v 17 In what way are we heirs of God and with Christ? _____

Why does Paul say 'if indeed we suffer with Him'? _____

v 18 In light of the context, what do you think Paul means by 'the sufferings of this present time'? _____

v 19 What is significant about how Paul portrays the creation? _____

What is 'the revealing of the sons of God'? _____

Why is the creation waiting eagerly for it? _____

vs 20-21 What has happened to the creation according to Paul? _____

v 22 Why does Paul speak of the 'pains of childbirth' in reference to the creation? _____

v 23 Why do we 'groan within ourselves'? _____

What is significant about waiting for the 'redemption of our body' rather than our spirit? _____

vs 24-25 How does Paul explain 'hope'? _____

Briefly summarize this passage. _____

Write in a **Title** for this passage in the space above the text.

What did you learn from this passage about God/Jesus Christ? _____

What did you learn from this passage about yourself? _____

Circle the Key Verse(s) in this passage.

Memorize and/or **Meditate** on them.

Principles & Truths

List the Principles and Truths taught in this passage.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Applications:

Apply the Principles and Truths to your life.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Note: This passage reveals a startling truth. Our salvation is only half complete! Though we have been spiritually reborn in our inner man, our bodies are still in sin's grasp and in need of regeneration. This, God will do through His Spirit who dwells in us when Christ returns (1 Corinthians 15:35-54). Until then, we are 'under obligation' to live, not 'according to the flesh', but by being 'led by the Spirit of God'.

Paul makes it clear that this present life is a time of suffering that will lead to a glorious life in the future. In fact, all of creation has been corrupted by sin and awaits 'eagerly' for the revelation of God's sons in glory. The Christian is someone who lives in the hope of a glorious future that he presently cannot see.

Guided Study Romans 8:26-30

Title: _____

- 26 In the same way
the Spirit also helps our weakness;
for we do not know how to pray as we should,
but the Spirit Himself intercedes for us
with groanings too deep for words;
- 27 and He who searches the hearts
knows what the mind of the Spirit is,
because He intercedes for the saints
according to *the will of God*.
- 28 And we know that God causes all things
to work together for good
to those who love God,
to those who are called
according to *His purpose*.
- 29 For those whom He foreknew,
He also predestined
to become conformed to the image of His Son,
so that He would be the firstborn
among many brethren;
- 30 and these whom He predestined,
He also called;
and these whom He called,
He also justified;
and these whom He justified,
He also glorified.

Observation

Mark and Note ...:

- v 26 What the Spirit also helps.
What we do not know how to do.
Who intercedes for us.
How He intercedes for us.
 - v 27 Who knows the mind of the Spirit.
How He intercedes for the saints.
 - v 28 How many things God causes to work
together.
For what He causes them to work together.
To whom God does this.
According to what those are called.
 - v 29 Who God predestined.
To what God predestined them.
What the Son would be.
 - v 30 Who God called.
Who God justified.
Who God also justified.
- Review the Text and mark other key words or phrases that you observe.

Interpretation

Answer the following questions in light of: 1. The original author's intended meaning. 2. The context of the passage. 3. The context of the language, culture, geography and historical setting.

v 26 In light of the context, what kind of 'weakness' is Paul referring to? _____

Why don't we know how to pray 'as we should'? _____

What does it mean that the Spirit intercedes for us with 'groanings too deep for words'? _____

v 27 Who does 'He' refer to here? Explain your answer. _____

What is significant about how the Spirit intercedes for the saints? _____

v 28 What 'God causes all things to work together for good' mean? _____

Why is its significance? _____

What is significant about to whom this is true? _____

vs 29-30 How is the word 'foreknew' used in this context? _____

What does 'predestined' mean? _____

Relate these two concepts used in this passage. _____

What do these words mean?

'called': _____

'justified': _____

'glorified': _____

Using all of these terms, explain what God has done for the saints. _____

Briefly summarize this passage. _____

Write in a **Title** for this passage in the space above the text.

What did you learn from this passage about God/Jesus Christ? _____

What did you learn from this passage about yourself? _____

Circle the Key Verse(s) in this passage.

Memorize and/or **Meditate** on them.

Principles & Truths

List the Principles and Truths taught in this passage.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Applications:

Apply the Principles and Truths to your life.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Note: As noted in the previous lesson, Christians have received only a partial salvation, having to wait for the final outcome, the transformation of our bodies into a glorious, imperishable, and spiritual one! In the interim, we endure the 'suffering' that comes with life in a body that fights our deepest desire to glorify our God.

But help is as near as God's Spirit within us! He intercedes on our behalf for God's will to be done in our lives, assuring that 'all things' are divinely ordered for good. But best of all is God's guarantee that our glorification is assured because He has predestined us to that end! So when the going gets tough, hang in there! The completion of our salvation will be worth everything we will have endured to get there!

Guided Study Romans 8:31-39

Title: _____

- 31 What then shall we say to these things?
If God *is* for us, who *is* against us?
- 32 He who did not spare His own Son,
but delivered Him over for us all,
how will He not also with Him freely give us all things?
- 33 Who will bring a charge against God's elect?
God is the one who justifies;
- 34 who is the one who condemns?
Christ Jesus is He who died, yes,
rather who was raised,
who is at the right hand of God,
who also intercedes for us.
- 35 Who will separate us from the love of Christ?
Will tribulation,
or distress,
or persecution,
or famine,
or nakedness,
or peril,
or sword?
- 36 Just as it is written,
"FOR YOUR SAKE
WE ARE BEING PUT TO DEATH ALL DAY LONG;
WE WERE CONSIDERED AS SHEEP
TO BE SLAUGHTERED."
- 37 But in all these things
we overwhelmingly conquer
through Him who loved us.
- 38 For I am convinced that
neither death,
nor life,
nor angels,
nor principalities,
nor things present,
nor things to come,
nor powers,
nor height,
nor depth,
nor any other created thing,
will be able to separate us from the love of God,
which is in Christ Jesus our Lord.

Observation

Mark and Note ...:

- v 31 The question regarding God.
 - v 32 What God did not spare.
What God did 'for us all'.
 - v 33 The question regarding God's elect.
Who God is.
 - v 34 The question regarding condemning.
All that Christ did, is and is doing.
 - v 35 The question regarding Christ's love.
Each item mentioned in question.
 - v 36 What Paul says they are being put to.
What Paul says they were considered.
 - v 37 What they did 'in all these things'.
Through whom they did it.
 - vs 38-39
What Paul is.
Each item that Paul is convinced will be
unable to separate us from God's love.
Where the love of God resides.
- Review the Text and mark other key words or phrases
that you observe.

Interpretation

Answer the following questions in light of: 1. The original author's intended meaning. 2. The context of the passage. 3. The context of the language, culture, geography and historical setting.

v 31 What prompts Paul to ask these questions? _____

What is significant about Paul's question concerning God? _____

v 32 Explain how this verse answers the question in verse 31. _____

v 33 What is the significance of this question and answer? _____

v 34 What is the significance of this question and answer? _____

v 35 What does Paul mean by this question? _____

Contemplate how these listed items might separate us from Christ's love for us. (Note: *not* our love for Christ) _____

vs 36-37 How does Paul's experience answer his own question regarding God's love? _____

vs 38-39 Contemplate how each item Paul mentions might possibly separate us from God's love.

'death': _____

'life': _____

'angels': _____

'principalities': _____

'things present': _____

'things to come': _____

'powers': _____

'height' or 'depth': _____

What is the significance of Paul's synonymous use of the phrases 'the love of Christ' (v 35) and 'the love of God' (v 39)? _____

What is the basis for Paul's conviction that none of the things listed will be able to separate us from God's love in Christ Jesus? _____

What is the significance of Paul's conviction? _____

Briefly summarize this passage. _____

Write in a **Title** for this passage in the space above the text.

What did you learn from this passage about God/Jesus Christ? _____

What did you learn from this passage about yourself? _____

Circle the Key Verse(s) in this passage.

Memorize and/or **Meditate** on them.

Principles & Truths

List the Principles and Truths taught in this passage.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Applications:

Apply the Principles and Truths to your life.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Note: in this passage, Paul reaches the climax of His ode to God's sovereign participation in the salvation of our souls for glory! The crescendo of his words echo the oft mentioned truths of God's grace manifested in the vicarious sacrifice of His Son on behalf of an undeserving race. The mystery revealed is that God, Who is at once the eternal Judge and Prosecutor, has paid the penalty for Sin, voiding forever the possibility of a future judgment on the objects of His grace. His final argument is the staccato litany of things that will not be able to separate us from the love of Christ and of God. Like the reports of cannons at the conclusion of Tchaikovsky's 1812 Overture, Paul concludes this section with a devastating barrage aimed at those who would doubt the efficacy of God's Grace!

Guided Study Romans 9:1-5

Title: _____

1 I am telling the truth in Christ,
I am not lying,
my conscience testifies with me in the Holy Spirit,
2 that I have
great sorrow
and unceasing grief
in my heart.
3 For I could wish that I myself were accursed,
separated from Christ for the sake of my brethren,
my kinsmen according to the flesh,
4 who are Israelites,
to whom belongs the adoption as sons,
and the glory
and the covenants
and the giving of the Law
and the *temple* service
and the promises,
whose are the fathers,
5 and from whom is the Christ
according to the flesh,
who is over all,
God blessed forever. Amen.

Observation

Mark and Note ...:

- v 1 What Paul is telling.
What Paul is not doing.
- v 2 What Paul has.
- v 3 What Paul could wish.
For whom he would wish to be separated
from Christ.
How he described his 'brethren'.
- v 4 Who these brethren are.
What they possess.
- v 5 Who comes from them
- Review the Text and mark other key words or phrases
that you observe.*

Interpretation

Answer the following questions in light of: 1. The original author's intended meaning. 2. The context of the passage. 3. The context of the language, culture, geography and historical setting.

v 1 What is the significance of these statements by Paul? _____

vs 2-3 What is the cause for Paul's sorrow and grief? _____

What does he wish for? _____

What does Paul's 'wish' reveal about himself? _____

Can you identify in any way with Paul's wish? If so how, and if not why not? _____

vs 4-5 Contemplate each of the privileges the Israelites possess. How do they add to Paul's grief? _____

In light of these privileges, why didn't they recognize and receive Jesus as God's Christ and Savior?

In light of the previous passages, how then do people come to recognize and receive Jesus as Christ and Savior? _____

Briefly summarize this passage. _____

Write in a **Title** for this passage in the space above the text.

What did you learn from this passage about God/Jesus Christ? _____

What did you learn from this passage about yourself? _____

Circle the Key Verse(s) in this passage.

Memorize and/or **Meditate** on them.

Principles & Truths

List the Principles and Truths taught in this passage.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Applications:

Apply the Principles and Truths to your life.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Note: Here, Paul unmistakably introduces a new section dealing with the failure of Israel to embrace God's salvation. Paul's anguish incredibly prompts him to wish that he himself were 'accursed' in his beloved countrymen's stead. How many of us would wish that for ourselves? Such was Paul's desire to see the world won to Christ! One thing we learn here: that God will not save people on the basis of privilege, but on the basis of faith!

Guided Study Romans 9:6- 13

Title: _____

- 6 But *it is* not as though the word of God has failed.
For they are not all Israel
who are *descended* from Israel;
- 7 nor are they all children
because they are Abraham's descendants, but:
"THROUGH ISAAC
YOUR DESCENDANTS WILL BE NAMED."
- 8 That is,
it is not the children of the flesh
who are children of God,
but the children of the promise
are regarded as descendants.
- 9 For this is the word of promise:
"AT THIS TIME I WILL COME,
AND SARAH SHALL HAVE A SON."
- 10 And not only this,
but there was Rebekah also,
when she had conceived *twins* by one man,
our father Isaac;
- 11 for though *the twins* were not yet born
and had not done anything good or bad,
so that God's purpose
according to *His* choice would stand,
not because of works
but because of Him who calls,
- 12 it was said to her,
"THE OLDER WILL SERVE THE YOUNGER."
13 Just as it is written,
"JACOB I LOVED,
BUT ESAU I HATED."

Observation

Mark and Note ...:

- v 6 What the word of God has not done.
What they are all not.
Whose descendant they are.
 - v 7 What they are all not.
Whose descendant they are.
Through whom 'your' descendants will be named.
 - v 8 Who the children of God are.
Who are regarded as the children of the promise.
 - v 9 What the word of promise is.
 - v 10 Who there also was.
What she conceived.
 - v 11 What the twins were not yet.
What the twins had not yet done.
In order that what would stand.
Not because of what.
But because of what.
 - v 12 What was said to her.
 - v 13 God's attitude toward each twin.
- Review the Text and mark other key words or phrases that you observe.

Interpretation

Answer the following questions in light of: 1. The original author's intended meaning. 2. The context of the passage. 3. The context of the language, culture, geography and historical setting.

v 6 In light of the previous passage, why does Paul state that the word of God has not failed? _____

What does Paul's statement regarding those who are 'descended from Israel' mean? _____

v 7 What is the difference between 'children' and 'Abraham's descendants'? _____

vs 8-9 In light of these verses, how would you interpret the quote from verse 7, 'Through Isaac your descendants will be named.'? _____

v 10-12 From these verses, on what basis does God show favor for one person over another? _____

In light of these verses, how would you describe what is fair or just? _____

v 13 In light of the context, on what basis does God make this statement regarding Jacob and Esau? _____

Briefly summarize this passage. _____

Write in a **Title** for this passage in the space above the text.

What did you learn from this passage about God/Jesus Christ? _____

What did you learn from this passage about yourself? _____

Circle the Key Verse(s) in this passage.

Memorize and/or **Meditate** on them.

Principles & Truths

List the Principles and Truths taught in this passage.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Applications:

Apply the Principles and Truths to your life.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Note: Now Paul begins the difficult task of explaining the predicament of Israel, difficult because of the hard truths that the explanation will require. Observe his key points. God's salvation is not based on inheritance (v 8) nor on works (v 11) but on the promise of God. His ways are not our ways, and His call is His alone.

Guided Study Romans 9:14-33

Title: _____

- 14 What shall we say then?
There is no injustice with God, is there?
May it never be!
- 15 For He says to Moses,
"I WILL HAVE MERCY ON WHOM I HAVE MERCY,
AND I WILL HAVE COMPASSION
ON WHOM I HAVE COMPASSION."
- 16 So then it *does not depend* on the man who kills
or the man who runs,
but on God who has mercy.
- 17 For the Scripture says to Pharaoh,
"FOR THIS VERY PURPOSE I RAISED UP YOU,
TO DEMONSTRATE MY POWER IN YOU,
AND THAT MY NAME MIGHT BE PROCLAIMED
THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE EARTH."
- 18 So then He has mercy on whom He desires,
and He hardens whom He desires.
- 19 You will say to me then,
"Why does He still find fault?
For who resists His will?"
- 20 On the contrary,
who are you, O man, who answers back to God?
The thing molded will not say to the molder,
"Why did you make me like this," will it?
- 21 Or does not the potter have a right over the clay,
to make from the same lump
one vessel for honorable use
and another for common use?
- 22 What if God,
although willing to demonstrate His wrath
and to make His power known,
endured with much patience
vessels of wrath prepared for destruction?
- 23 And He *did so*
to make known the riches of His glory
upon vessels of mercy,
which He prepared beforehand for glory,
- 24 *even us*,
whom He also called,
not from among Jews only,
but also from among Gentiles.
- 25 As He says also in Hosea,
"I WILL CALL THOSE WHO WERE NOT MY PEOPLE,
'MY PEOPLE,'
AND HER WHO WAS NOT BELOVED,
'BELOVED.'"
- 26 "AND IT SHALL BE THAT
IN THE PLACE WHERE IT WAS SAID TO THEM,
'YOU ARE NOT MY PEOPLE,'
THERE THEY SHALL BE CALLED
SONS OF THE LIVING GOD."
- 27 Isaiah cries out concerning Israel,
"THOUGH THE NUMBER OF THE SONS OF ISRAEL
BE LIKE THE SAND OF THE SEA,
IT IS THE REMNANT THAT WILL BE SAVED;
28 FOR THE LORD
WILL EXECUTE HIS WORD ON THE EARTH,
THOROUGHLY AND QUICKLY."

Observation

Mark and Note ...:

- v 14 What Paul questions there is with God.
How Paul answers.
- v 15 On whom God says, 'I will have mercy'.
On whom God says 'I will have compassion'.
- v 16 What God's mercy does not depend on.
What it does depend on.
- v 17 Why God 'raised' up Pharaoh.
- v 18 On whom God has mercy.
Who God hardens.
- v 19 Paul's hypothetical questions to himself.
- v 20 Paul's question in reply.
Who questions the 'molder'.
What it will not question the molder.
- v 21 What the potter has over the clay.
What the potter has the right to make.
- v 22 What God was willing to do.
What God 'endured with much patience'.
- v 23 Why God demonstrated His patience.
Why God prepared the 'vessels of mercy'.
- v 24 Who the 'vessels' are.
From whom God called 'us'.
- v 25 Who God will call 'My people'.
Who God will call 'Beloved'.
- v 26 What was said about the people.
What they shall be called.
- v 27 What will be like the 'sand of the sea'.
Who will be saved.
- v 28 What the Lord will execute.
How He will execute it.
- Review the Text and mark other key words or phrases that you observe.*

29 And just as Isaiah foretold,
 "UNLESS THE LORD OF SABAOTH
 HAD LEFT TO US A POSTERITY,
 WE WOULD HAVE BECOME LIKE SODOM,
 AND WOULD HAVE RESEMBLED GOMORRAH."
 30 What shall we say then?
 That Gentiles,
 who did not pursue righteousness,
 attained righteousness,
 even the righteousness which is by faith;
 31 but Israel,
 pursuing a law of righteousness,
 did not arrive at *that* law.
 32 Why?
 Because *they did not pursue it* by faith,
 but as though *it were* by works.
 They stumbled over the stumbling stone,
 just as it is written,
 33 "BEHOLD,
 I LAY IN ZION A STONE OF STUMBLING
 AND A ROCK OF OFFENSE,
 AND HE WHO BELIEVES IN HIM
 WILL NOT BE DISAPPOINTED."

- v 29 What the Lord had left 'to us'.
What we would have become like or resembled.
- v 30 Who attained 'righteousness'.
What they did not pursue.
What kind of righteousness they attained.
- v 31 What Israel pursued.
What they failed to do.
- v 32 Paul's question.
Why Israel did not attain righteousness.
How they pursued righteousness
What they stumbled over.
- v 33 What was laid in Zion.
Who will not be disappointed.
- Review the Text and mark other key words or phrases that you observe.*

Interpretation

Answer the following questions in light of: 1. The original author's intended meaning. 2. The context of the passage. 3. The context of the language, culture, geography and historical setting.

v 14 In view of the context, why does Paul ask this question? _____

vs 15-16 What do these verses mean? _____

What is their significance? _____

vs 17-18 What is significant about what these verses say about Pharaoh? _____

From what has been learned, how would you explain Moses and Pharaoh? _____

v 19 What is the significance of this verse? _____

Are these legitimate questions? Why or why not? _____

v 20 What is Paul's point with his first question? _____

What is the point of his second question? _____

v 21 What point is Paul making with regard to a potter's right? _____

v 22 Who or what are the 'vessels of wrath prepared for destruction'? _____

According to this verse, why did God prepare them? _____

v 23 Who or what are the 'vessels of mercy'? _____

According to this verse, why did God create them? _____

vs 24-26 What do these verses demonstrate about God? _____

v 27 What is significant about the 'Sons of Israel' and the "remnant that will be saved"? _____

v 28 In light of the context, what do you think 'His Word' refers to? _____

vs 30-32 Why did the *Gentiles* attain righteousness but Israel did not? _____

v 33 Who or what is the 'stumbling stone'? _____

Why is He called a 'stone of stumbling' and a 'rock of offense'? _____

Briefly summarize this passage. _____

Write in a **Title** for this passage in the space above the text.

What did you learn from this passage about *God/Jesus Christ*? _____

What did you learn from this passage about yourself? _____

Circle the Key Verse(s) in this passage.

Memorize and/or **Meditate** on them.

Principles & Truths

List the Principles and Truths taught in this passage.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Applications:

Apply the Principles and Truths to your life.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Note: Paul now addresses an anticipated criticism with a difficult truth. To those who would accuse God of unjustly calling Gentiles to salvation in Israel's stead, Paul declares the sovereignty of God. As he puts it, 'it does not depend on ... man ... but on God who has mercy' (v 16). The bottom line is that God be glorified! No more, no less. The truth that will cause some to stumble is that God both shows mercy and hardens 'whom He desires'. Our only proper response is not to respond, for none can thwart the Creator's will, but only accept it. Some truths are beyond understanding, at least for now.

Guided Study Romans 10:1-11

Title: _____

- 1 Brethren,
my heart's desire and my prayer to God for them
is for *their* salvation.
- 2 For I testify about them that they have a zeal for God,
but not in accordance with knowledge.
- 3 For not knowing about God's righteousness
and seeking to establish their own,
they did not subject themselves
to the righteousness of God.
- 4 For Christ is the end of the law for righteousness
to everyone who believes.
- 5 For Moses writes
that the man who practices the righteousness
which is based on law
shall live by that righteousness.
- 6 But the righteousness based on faith speaks as follows:
"DO NOT SAY IN YOUR HEART,
'WHO WILL ASCEND INTO HEAVEN?'
(that is, to bring Christ down),
7 or 'WHO WILL DESCEND INTO THE ABYSS?'
(that is, to bring Christ up from the dead)."
8 But what does it say?
"THE WORD IS NEAR YOU,
in your mouth and in your heart"
--that is, the word of faith which we are preaching,
9 that if you confess with your mouth Jesus as Lord,
and believe in your heart
that God raised Him from the dead,
you will be saved;
10 for with the heart a person believes,
resulting in righteousness,
and with the mouth he confesses,
resulting in salvation.
11 For the Scripture says,
"WHOEVER BELIEVES IN HIM
WILL NOT BE DISAPPOINTED."

Observation

Mark and Note ...:

- v 1 What is Paul's heart desire and prayer.
- v 2 What Paul testifies they have.
What heir zeal is not according to.
- v 3 What they did not know.
What they sought to establish.
What they did not subject themselves to.
- v 4 Who Christ is to everyone who believes.
- v 5 Who is mentioned in this verse.
What kind of righteousness the man
practices.
What he shall live by.
- vs 6-7
The righteousness mentioned here.
What that righteousness tells us not to say.
- v 8 What that righteousness does say.
Where the 'Word' is near you.
What that Word is.
- v 9 What you confess.
What you believe in your heart.
What you will be.
- v 10 How a person believes.
What results.
How a person confesses.
What Results.
- v 11 Who will not be disappointed.
- Review the Text and mark other key words or phrases
that you observe.

Interpretation

Answer the following questions in light of: 1. The original author's intended meaning. 2. The context of the passage. 3. The context of the language, culture, geography and historical setting.

v 1 In light of the context, why does Paul express his 'heart's desire'? _____

v 2 What does this verse mean? _____

What is significant about what this verse says? _____

v 3 Explain what this verse is saying. _____

v 4 What does Paul mean by this verse? _____

v 5 What does Moses mean by this verse? _____

vs 6-7 What is the significance of these verses? _____

vs 8-9 What is the significance of confessing with your mouth that Jesus is Lord? _____

What is the significance of believing that God raised Christ from the dead? _____

v 10 Explain what this verse means. _____

Briefly summarize this passage. _____

Write in a **Title** for this passage in the space above the text.

What did you learn from this passage about God/Jesus Christ? _____

What did you learn from this passage about yourself? _____

Circle the Key Verse(s) in this passage.

Memorize and/or **Meditate** on them.

Principles & Truths

List the Principles and Truths taught in this passage.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Applications:

Apply the Principles and Truths to your life.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Note: The error of the Israelites was their misplaced zeal. They trusted not in God's righteousness, but in their own, and as such exhibited a zeal that was 'not in accordance with knowledge!' It *is* important what you believe! We too often make salvation more difficult than it is, debating the finer points of theology ad nauseam. Paul brings us back to the simple essence of the gospel (vs 9-11). We will be saved or condemned on the basis of only one thing; did we believe in Jesus as the risen Lord, God's righteousness through faith. It is no more difficult than that. Do not make it so.

Guided Study Romans 10:12-21

Title: _____

- 12 For there is no distinction between Jew and Greek;
for the same *Lord* is Lord of all,
abounding in riches for all who call on Him;
- 13 for
"WHOEVER WILL CALL ON THE NAME OF THE LORD
WILL BE SAVED."
- 14 How then will they call on Him
in whom they have not believed?
How will they believe in Him
whom they have not heard?
And how will they hear
without a preacher?
- 15 How will they preach
unless they are sent?
Just as it is written,
"HOW BEAUTIFUL ARE THE FEET OF THOSE
WHO BRING GOOD NEWS OF GOOD THINGS!"
- 16 However,
they did not all heed the good news;
for Isaiah says,
"LORD, WHO HAS BELIEVED OUR REPORT?"
- 17 So faith *comes* from hearing,
and hearing by the word of Christ.
- 18 But I say,
surely they have never heard, have they?
Indeed they have;
"THEIR VOICE HAS GONE OUT INTO ALL THE EARTH,
AND THEIR WORDS TO THE ENDS OF THE WORLD."
- 19 But I say,
surely Israel did not know, did they?
First Moses says,
"I WILL MAKE YOU JEALOUS
BY THAT WHICH IS NOT A NATION,
BY A NATION WITHOUT UNDERSTANDING
WILL I ANGER YOU."
- 20 And Isaiah is very bold and says,
"I WAS FOUND
BY THOSE WHO DID NOT SEEK ME,
I BECAME MANIFEST
TO THOSE WHO DID NOT ASK FOR ME."
- 21 But as for Israel He says,
"ALL THE DAY LONG
I HAVE STRETCHED OUT MY HANDS
TO A DISOBEDIENT AND OBSTINATE PEOPLE."

Observation

Mark and Note ...:

- v 12 Where there is no distinction.
Who the 'same Lord' is.
What He is abounding in.
- v 13 Who will be saved.
- v 14-15
The progression in each question.
- v 15 Whose feet are beautiful.
- v 16 Who did not heed the good news.
Isaiah's question to God.
- v 17 Where faith comes from.
Faith comes from hearing what.
- v 18 Paul's question.
Where their voice has gone out.
Where their words have gone out.
- v 19 Who did not know.
Whom Paul quotes.
What 'I' will make you.
By what you will be made jealous.
By what 'you' will be angered.
- v 20 Who 'I' was found by.
Who 'I' became manifest to.
- v 21 How long He stretched out His hands.
To whom He stretched out His hands.
- Review the Text and mark other key words or phrases
that you observe.

Interpretation

Answer the following questions in light of: 1. The original author's intended meaning. 2. The context of the passage. 3. The context of the language, culture, geography and historical setting.

v 12 What is the significance of this verse? _____

v 13 In light of verses 9-11, who does 'Lord' refer to? _____

Read Joel 2:32 from which this quote is taken. Who does LORD refer to there? _____

What does this verse mean? _____

vs 14-15 What is Paul's point in the questions he asks? _____

v 16 Why does Paul quote Isaiah's question from Isaiah 53:11? _____

v 17 What does this verse mean? _____

What is the significance of this verse? _____

v 18 What is Paul saying about Israel in this verse? _____

v 19 Why does Paul ask the question in this verse? _____

Why does God want to make Israel jealous? _____

v 20 Who is God referring to here? _____

What is the significance of this prophecy being given centuries before Jesus was born? _____

v 21 Why does God call Israel 'disobedient and obstinate'? _____

What does this verse reveal about God's patience? _____

Briefly summarize this passage. _____

Write in a **Title** for this passage in the space above the text.

What did you learn from this passage about God/Jesus Christ? _____

What did you learn from this passage about yourself? _____

Circle the Key Verse(s) in this passage.

Memorize and/or **Meditate** on them.

Principles & Truths

List the Principles and Truths taught in this passage.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Applications:

Apply the Principles and Truths to your life.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Note: Paul finally makes the revolutionary conclusion that there exists 'no distinction between Jew and Greek', or (gentiles), and proclaims the radical truth that '*whoever* will call on the name of the Lord will be saved!' The word '*whoever*' left one limitation. *Hearing* the good news (v 17). Hence the importance for every believer to be a witness! But didn't Israel hear? Of course! Unfortunately, they were a 'disobedient and obstinant people!' Are we?

Guided Study Romans 11:1-10

Title: _____

- 1 I say then,
God has not rejected His people, has He?
May it never be!
For I too am an Israelite,
a descendant of Abraham,
of the tribe of Benjamin.
- 2 God has not rejected His people whom He foreknew.
Or do you not know what the Scripture says
in *the passage about Elijah*,
how he pleads with God against Israel?
- 3 "Lord,
THEY HAVE KILLED YOUR PROPHETS,
THEY HAVE TORN DOWN YOUR ALTARS,
AND I ALONE AM LEFT,
AND THEY ARE SEEKING MY LIFE."
- 4 But what is the divine response to him?
"I HAVE KEPT for Myself
SEVEN THOUSAND MEN
WHO HAVE NOT BOWED THE KNEE TO BAAL."
- 5 In the same way then,
there has also come to be at the present time
a remnant according to *God's* gracious choice.
- 6 But if it is by grace,
it is no longer on the basis of works,
otherwise grace is no longer grace.
- 7 What then?
What Israel is seeking,
it has not obtained,
but those who were chosen obtained it,
and the rest were hardened;
- 8 just as it is written,
"GOD GAVE THEM A SPIRIT OF STUPOR,
EYES TO SEE NOT
AND EARS TO HEAR NOT,
DOWN TO THIS VERY DAY."
- 9 And David says,
"LET THEIR TABLE BECOME A SNARE AND A TRAP,
AND A STUMBLING BLOCK
AND A RETRIBUTION TO THEM.
- 10 "LET THEIR EYES BE DARKENED TO SEE NOT,
AND BEND THEIR BACKS FOREVER."

Observation

Mark and Note ...:

- v 1 Who God has not rejected.
All that Paul claims for himself.
- v 2 God has not rejected His people whom He
what.
Who the passage is about.
Against whom Elijah pleads with God.
- v 3 Who they killed.
What had torn down.
Who Elijah believes is left.
What he believes they are seeking.
- v 4 What God has kept for Himself.
- v 5 In what way.
What there has come to be.
According to what.
- v 6 What it is no longer on the basis of.
Otherwise what is grace.
- v 7 Who did not obtain.
Who obtained it.
What happened to the rest.
- v 8 What God gave them.
What kind of eyes they were given.
What kind of ears they were given.
- v 9 What David says their table should become.
- v 10 What their eyes should be.
- Review the Text and mark other key words or phrases
that you observe.

Interpretation

Answer the following questions in light of: 1. The original author's intended meaning. 2. The context of the passage. 3. The context of the language, culture, geography and historical setting.

- v 1 Why does Paul ask this question? _____
- _____
- _____

How does his reply answer that question? _____

vs 2-4 From 1 Kings 19:1-18. What is Elijah's point here? _____

What does God's reply mean? _____

vs 5-6 How does Elijah's experience relate to what was happening at that 'present time'? _____

Why would it not be grace if works became a basis for it? _____

Some suggest that God has chosen those whom He has fore known would receive Christ. Does this passage support or not support this view? Explain your answer. _____

v 7 What is the significance of the phrase 'and the rest were hardened'? _____

vs 8-10 What is this passage saying about those who do not see or believe? _____

What is the significance of these verses? _____

Briefly summarize this passage. _____

Write in a **Title** for this passage in the space above the text.

What did you learn from this passage about God/Jesus Christ? _____

What did you learn from this passage about yourself? _____

Circle the Key Verse(s) in this passage.

Memorize and/or **Meditate** on them.

Principles & Truths

List the Principles and Truths taught in this passage.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Applications:

Apply the Principles and Truths to your life.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Note: So has God rejected Israel? Not all, is Paul's response. And he's exhibit A! All of Israel may not be saved, but a remnant will be. That is God's way. It always has been. God sets apart the remnant for Himself, giving them eyes to see His truth and ears to hear His call. For those who refuse to see or hear, God inflicts with darker sight and dimmer hearing. Beware of refusing to see or hear. You will soon find yourself lost.

Guided Study Romans 11:11-24

Title: _____

- 11 I say then,
they did not stumble so as to fall, did they?
May it never be!
But by their transgression
salvation *has come* to the Gentiles,
to make them jealous.
- 12 Now if their transgression is riches for the world
and their failure is riches for the Gentiles,
how much more will their fulfillment be!
- 13 But I am speaking to you who are Gentiles.
Inasmuch then as I am an apostle of Gentiles,
I magnify my ministry,
if somehow I might move to jealousy
my fellow countrymen and save some of them.
- 15 For if their rejection is the reconciliation of the world,
what will *their* acceptance be but life from the dead?
- 16 If the first piece *of dough* is holy,
the lump is also;
and if the root is holy,
the branches are too.
- 17 But if some of the branches were broken off,
and you, being a wild olive,
were grafted in among them
and became partaker with them
of the rich root of the olive tree,
- 18 do not be arrogant toward the branches;
but if you are arrogant,
remember that it is not you who supports the root,
but the root *supports* you.
- 19 You will say then,
"Branches were broken off
so that I might be grafted in."
- 20 Quite right,
they were broken off for their unbelief,
but you stand by your faith.
Do not be conceited, but fear;
- 21 for if God did not spare the natural branches,
He will not spare you, either.
- 22 Behold then the kindness and severity of God;
to those who fell,
severity,
but to you,
God's kindness,
if you continue in His kindness;
otherwise you also will be cut off.
- 23 And they also,
if they do not continue in their unbelief,
will be grafted in,
for God is able to graft them in again.
- 24 For if you were cut off
from what is by nature a wild olive tree,
and were grafted contrary to nature
into a cultivated olive tree,
how much more will these
who are the natural *branches*
be grafted into their own olive tree?

Observation

Mark and Note ...:

- v 11 How salvation has come.
To whom salvation has come.
Why salvation has come.
- v 12 Who their transgression and failure are
riches for.
What will be 'much more'.
- v 13 Who Paul is speaking to.
What Paul claims to be.
- v 14 What Paul hopes to do to his fellow
countrymen.
Why.
- v 15 What their rejection is.
What their acceptance will be.
- v 16 On what condition the lump is holy.
On what condition the branches are holy.
- v 17 What were broken off.
What you are.
What you were.
What you became.
- v 18 What not to be toward the branches.
What to remember.
What supports you.
- v 19 Why branches were broken off.
- v 20 Why they were broken off.
How you stand.
- v 21 What God did not spare.
What God will not spare.
- v 22 What to behold.
Severity to whom.
Kindness to whom.
On what condition.
Or else what.
- v 23 Who also.
On what condition they will be grafted in.
What God is able to do.
- v 24 What you were cut off from.
Into what you were grafted.
How you were grafted.
Into what the natural branches will be
grafted.
- Review the Text and mark other key words or phrases
that you observe.

Interpretation

Answer the following questions in light of: 1. The original author's intended meaning. 2. The context of the passage. 3. The context of the language, culture, geography and historical setting.

v 11 What is significant about how salvation came to the Gentiles? _____

v 12-15 Why do you think Israel had to fail in order for the Gentiles to be reconciled to God? _____

In your opinion, has the reconciliation of the world caused Israel to be jealous? Why or why not? _____

v 16 What point is Paul making here? _____

vs 17-18 In light of verse 16, what point is Paul making here? _____

w 19-21 What should keep us from being arrogant and thinking we are better than Israel? _____

vs 22-23 What does 'otherwise you also will be cut off' mean? _____

v 24 What is the significance of this verse? _____

Briefly summarize this passage. _____

Write in a **Title** for this passage in the space above the text.

What did you learn from this passage about God/Jesus Christ? _____

What did you learn from this passage about yourself? _____

Circle the Key Verse(s) in this passage.

Memorize and/or **Meditate** on them.

Principles & Truths

List the Principles and Truths taught in this passage.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Applications:

Apply the Principles and Truths to your life.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Note: In this passage, Paul at once gives hope to Israel and fear to the gentiles. If God could remove Israel and graft gentiles in their place, the reverse is also true. We must continue faith less we suffer the fate of the self righteous.

Guided Study Romans 11:25-32

Title: _____

- 25 For I do not want you, brethren,
to be uninformed of this mystery--
so that you will not be wise in your own estimation--
that a partial hardening has happened to Israel
until the fullness of the Gentiles has come in;
- 26 and so all Israel will be saved;
just as it is written,
"THE DELIVERER WILL COME FROM ZION,
HE WILL REMOVE UNGODLINESS FROM JACOB."
27 "THIS IS MY COVENANT WITH THEM,
WHEN I TAKE AWAY THEIR SINS."
28 From the standpoint of the gospel
they are enemies for your sake,
but from the standpoint of God's choice
they are beloved for the sake of the fathers;
29 for the gifts and the calling of God are irrevocable.
30 For just as you once were disobedient to God,
but now have been shown mercy
because of their disobedience,
31 so these also now have been disobedient,
that because of the mercy shown to you
they also may now be shown mercy.
32 For God has shut up all in disobedience
so that He may show mercy to all.

Observation

Mark and Note ...:

- v 25 What Paul does not want the brethren to be.
Why.
What has happened to Israel.
Until what happens.
- v 26 Who will be saved.
Who will come from Zion.
What he will remove.
- v 27 What will be taken away.
- v 28 What they are from the standpoint of the
gospel.
What they are from the standpoint of God's
choice.
- v 29 What the gifts and calling of God are.
- v 30 What you once were.
What you have now been shown.
Why.
- v 31 What these now have been.
What they may be shown because of mercy
shown you.
- v 32 What God has done.
Why.

Review the Text and mark other key words or phrases
that you observe.

Interpretation

Answer the following questions in light of: 1. The original author's intended meaning. 2. The context of the passage. 3. The context of the language, culture, geography and historical setting.

v 25 Why does Paul continue to caution the 'brethren' to not be proud? _____

What is the cause of the 'partial hardening' that has happened to Israel? _____

What does 'until the fullness of the Gentiles has come in' mean? _____

vs 26-27 What is the significance of these verses? _____

vs 28-29 How is Israel an enemy for the brethren's sake? _____

According to these verses why will Israel be saved in the end? _____

vv 30-31 How does Paul explain the openness of the Gentiles and the hardness of Israel? _____

v 32 What does this verse mean? _____

How do you explain God's part in a person's faith and disobedience and the person's part? (see 9:15-18 & 10:8-13) _____

Briefly summarize this passage. _____

Write in a **Title** for this passage in the space above the text.

What did you learn from this passage about God/Jesus Christ? _____

What did you learn from this passage about yourself? _____

Circle the Key Verse(s) in this passage.

Memorize and/or **Meditate** on them.

Principles & Truths

List the Principles and Truths taught in this passage.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

Applications:

Apply the Principles and Truths to your life.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

Note: In the end, all things will be done in God's time and according to God's plan. Though Israel is hardened now, they will not always be, for though they are unfaithful, God is not (v 29).

Guided Study Romans 11:33-36

Title: _____

33 Oh, the depth of the riches both
of the wisdom
and knowledge
of God!
How unsearchable are His judgments
and unfathomable His ways!
34 For
WHO HAS KNOWN THE MIND OF THE LORD,
OR WHO BECAME HIS COUNSELOR?
35 Or
WHO HAS FIRST GIVEN TO HIM
THAT IT MIGHT BE PAID BACK TO HIM AGAIN?
36 For from Him
and through Him
and to Him
are all things.
To Him *be* the glory forever. Amen.

Observation

Mark and Note ...:

- v 33 The depth of the riches of what.
How God's judgments are described.
How God's ways are described.
- v 34 What Paul questions one knows.
Who Paul questions one has become.
- v 35 What Paul questions concerning one who has
given to God.
- v 36 From where 'all things' come.
What is God's forever.
- Review the Text and mark other key words or phrases
that you observe.

Interpretation

Answer the following questions in light of: 1. The original author's intended meaning. 2. The context of the passage. 3. The context of the language, culture, geography and historical setting.

v 33 What is Paul saying concerning God's 'wisdom' and 'knowledge'? _____

What is he saying about God's 'judgments' and 'ways'? _____

v 34 What is the point of this verse? _____

v 35 What is the point of this verse? _____

v 36 What is Paul proclaiming about God in this verse? _____

Briefly summarize this passage. _____

Write in a **Title** for this passage in the space above the text.

What did you learn from this passage about *God/Jesus Christ*? _____

What did you learn from this passage about yourself? _____

Circle the Key Verse(s) in this passage.

Memorize and/or **Meditate** on them.

Principles & Truths

List the Principles and Truths taught in this passage.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Applications:

Apply the Principles and Truths to your life.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Note: As brilliant a theologian as Paul is, as articulate a writer and as knowledgeable a student of *God's Word*, he is forced in the end to concede that salvation is a mystery locked in the vaults of *God's 'unsearchable ... judgments' and 'unfathomable ... ways'*. For there is none who can fully know *God's mind* nor advise Him. For in the end, everything is of *God* and for *God*, and all we can do is acknowledge His preeminence over all. Praise *God*!

Guided Study Romans 12:1-8

Title: _____

- 1 Therefore
I urge you, brethren,
by the mercies of God,
to present your bodies
a living and holy sacrifice,
acceptable to God,
which is your spiritual service of worship.
- 2 And do not be conformed to this world,
but be transformed by the renewing of your mind,
so that you may prove what the will of God is,
that which is good and acceptable and perfect.
- 3 For through the grace given to me
I say to everyone among you
not to think more highly of himself
than he ought to think;
but to think so as to have sound judgment,
as God has allotted to each a measure of faith.
- 4 For just as we have many members in one body
and all the members do not have the same function,
5 so we, who are many,
are one body in Christ,
and individually members one of another.
- 6 Since we have gifts that differ
according to the grace given to us,
each of us is to exercise them accordingly:
if prophecy,
according to the proportion of his faith;
7 if service,
in his serving;
or he who teaches,
in his teaching;
8 or he who exhorts,
in his exhortation;
he who gives,
with liberality;
he who leads,
with diligence;
he who shows mercy,
with cheerfulness.

Observation

Mark and Note ...:

- v 1 According to what Paul urges the brethren.
What he urges them to present.
What kind of sacrifice it is.
Which is what.
- v 2 What Paul says concerning the world.
How we are to be transformed.
What we are to prove.
How Paul describes God's will.
- v 3 Through what Paul speaks to everyone.
How we ought not to think.
How we ought to think.
According to what.
- v 4 What we have in one body.
What all members do not have.
- v 5 What the many are.
- v 6 What we have.
How we have them.
What we should do with our gifts.
The first gift mentioned.
How we should exercise prophecy.
- vs 7-8
Each gift mentioned here.
How each should be exercised.
- Review the Text and mark other key words or phrases that you observe.*

Interpretation

Answer the following questions in light of: 1. The original author's intended meaning. 2. The context of the passage. 3. The context of the language, culture, geography and historical setting.

- v 1 What does the word 'Therefore' specifically refer to? _____
- _____
- _____

Why does Paul urge the brethren to 'present' their bodies a 'living and holy sacrifice, acceptable to God'? _____

What does 'which is your spiritual service of worship' mean? _____

v 2 What does not being 'conformed to this world' mean? _____

What are some specific instances in this 'world' that may apply? _____

What does the word 'transformed' mean? (Look up the greek word if possible) _____

What is the significance of being transformed 'by the renewing of your mind'? _____

The verb 'transformed' describes an action not being done by you, but something being done to you. In light of this, how are you to be 'transformed by the renewing of your mind'? _____

What is the significance of what Paul says concerning the will of God? _____

v 3 What is the significance about what Paul says concerning how we should think about ourselves? _____

vs 4-5 What point is Paul making regarding who believers are and their relationship to one another.? _____

v 6 What does it mean that 'we have gifts that differ according to the grace given to us'? _____

What is the gift of 'prophecy'? _____

How does one exercise this gift 'according to the proportion of his faith'? _____

vs 7-8 Describe each of the gifts listed in these verses and how they are to be exercised.

'service': _____

How exercised _____

'teaching': _____

How exercised _____

'exhortation': _____

How exercised _____

giving: _____

How exercised _____

leadership: _____

How exercised _____

'mercy': _____

How exercised _____

Briefly summarize this passage. _____

Write in a **Title** for this passage in the space above the text.

What did you learn from this passage about God/Jesus Christ? _____

What did you learn from this passage about yourself? _____

Circle the Key Verse(s) in this passage.

Memorize and/or Meditate on them.

Principles & Truths

List the Principles and Truths taught in this passage.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Applications:

Apply the Principles and Truths to your life.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Note: Having acknowledged God's preeminence, Paul draws the logical application. Present yourself wholly to God in holy service. Nothing else will suffice. This will require a transformed mind set upon God's will, with a sound assessment of one's own place in His plan. For whatever plan God may have for us, we must endeavor to execute it by His grace and for His glory, alone.

Guided Study Romans 12:9- 21

Title: _____

- 9 Let love be without hypocrisy.
Abhor what is evil;
cling to what is good.
- 10 Be devoted to one another in brotherly love;
give preference to one another in honor;
- 11 not lagging behind in diligence,
fervent in spirit,
serving the Lord;
- 12 rejoicing in hope,
persevering in tribulation,
devoted to prayer,
- 13 contributing to the needs of the saints,
practicing hospitality.
- 14 Bless those who persecute you;
bless and do not curse.
- 15 Rejoice with those who rejoice,
and weep with those who weep.
- 16 Be of the same mind toward one another;
do not be haughty in mind,
but associate with the lowly.
Do not be wise in your own estimation.
- 17 Never pay back evil for evil to anyone.
Respect what is right in the sight of all men.
- 18 If possible,
so far as it depends on you,
be at peace with all men.
- 19 Never take your own revenge, beloved,
but leave room for the wrath of God,
for it is written,
"VENGEANCE IS MINE, I WILL REPAY,"
says the Lord.
- 20 "BUT IF YOUR ENEMY IS HUNGRY,
FEED HIM,
AND IF HE IS THIRSTY,
GIVE HIM A DRINK;
FOR IN SO DOING
YOU WILL HEAP BURNING COALS ON HIS HEAD."
- 21 Do not be overcome by evil,
but overcome evil with good.

Observation

Mark and Note ...:

- v 9 What 'love' should be.
What we should abhor.
What we should cling to.
- v 10 To whom we should be devoted.
How we should be devoted to one another.
To what we should give preference.
- v 11 In what we should not lag behind.
How we should be fervent.
Who we should be serving.
- v 12 How we should be rejoicing.
In what we should be persevering.
To what we should be devoted.
- v 13 To what we should be contributing.
What we should be practicing.
- v 14 To things you should do to those who
persecute you.
- v 15 With whom you should rejoice.
With whom you should weep.
- v 16 What you should be with one another.
What you should not be in mind.
With whom you should associate.
- v 17 What you should never pay back to anyone.
What you should respect in the sight of all
men.
- v 18 On what condition you should be at peace
with all men.
- v 19 What you should never take.
What you should leave room for instead.
What the Lord says.
- v 20 What you should do if your enemy is hungry.
What you should do if your enemy is thirsty.
What you will be doing then.
- v 21 By what you should not be overcome.
With what you should overcome evil.
- Review the Text and mark other key words or phrases
that you observe.

Interpretation

Answer the following questions in light of: 1. The original author's intended meaning. 2. The context of the passage. 3. The context of the language, culture, geography and historical setting.

v 9 What does 'love ... without hypocrisy' mean? _____

v 10 What does it mean to 'be devoted to one another in brotherly love'? _____

How do we "give preference to one another in honor"? _____

v 11 What is the emphasis of Paul's instructions in this verse? _____

v 12 How are these three phrases related to each other? _____

v 13 How are these two phrases related? _____

v 14 Why are we told to bless and not curse those who persecute us? _____

v 15 Why are we instructed to rejoice with those who rejoice and weep with those who weep? _____

v 16 What does it mean to 'be of the same mind with one another'? _____

Why are we told to 'associate with the lowly'? _____

What is the significance of this verse? _____

vs 17-18 What is the reason for the instructions in these verses? _____

v 19 What is the significance of this verse? _____

v 20 How does feeding your enemy and giving him drink relate to heaping 'burning coals on his head'? _____

v 21 What is 'evil'? _____

How do we overcome evil with good? _____

Briefly summarize this passage. _____

Write in a **Title** for this passage in the space above the text.

What did you learn from this passage about God/Jesus Christ? _____

What did you learn from this passage about yourself? _____

Circle the Key Verse(s) in this passage.

Memorize and/or **Meditate** on them.

Principles & Truths

List the Principles and Truths taught in this passage.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Applications:

Apply the Principles and Truths to your life.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Note: In this passage, Paul delineates the lifestyle of a recipient of God's grace and Spirit. There is the clear move away from evil, and the embracing of the things valued by God. The contrast is clearer when compared with the deeds of evil listed in the first chapter. There, the deeds reflect a self serving life, while this chapter exhibits a life of self sacrifice. The believer is becoming Christ like! Reexamine the list and evaluate your life by it. How do you compare? Where does God need to chip away to make you more like His Son? Pray that He will have His way with you, for isn't that what you desire, too?

Guided Study Romans 13:1-6

Title: _____

- 1 Every person
is to be in subjection to the governing authorities.
For there is no authority except from God,
and those which exist are established by God.
- 2 Therefore
whoever resists authority
has opposed the ordinance of God;
and they who have opposed
will receive condemnation upon themselves.
- 3 For rulers are not a cause of fear for good behavior,
but for evil.
Do you want to have no fear of authority?
Do what is good
and you will have praise from the same;
for it is a minister of God to you for good.
- 4 But if you do what is evil,
be afraid;
for it does not bear the sword for nothing;
for it is a minister of God,
an avenger who brings wrath
on the one who practices evil.
- 5 Therefore
it is necessary to be in subjection,
not only because of wrath,
but also for conscience' sake.
- 6 For because of this you also pay taxes,
for *rulers* are servants of God,
devoting themselves to this very thing.

Observation

Mark and Note ...:

- v 1 Who is to be in 'subjection to the governing authorities'.
What there is except from God.
By whom the authorities are established.
 - v 2 What those who resist authority oppose.
What those who oppose will receive.
 - v 3 For what rulers are not a cause for fear.
For what rulers are a cause for fear.
How to have no fear of authority.
What else you will have.
 - v 4 What the ruler is to you for good.
What you should be if you do what is evil.
What the ruler does not bear for nothing.
What the ruler is to those who practice evil.
 - v 5 What it is necessary to be.
Not only because of what.
But also for what.
 - v 6 What we pay because of this.
What rulers are.
What they are doing to this very thing.
- Review the Text and mark other key words or phrases that you observe.

Interpretation

Answer the following questions in light of: 1. The original author's intended meaning. 2. The context of the passage. 3. The context of the language, culture, geography and historical setting.

v 1 What is Paul instructing us to do? _____

What is significant about the basis for this instruction? _____

v 2 What does this verse mean? _____

What is the significance of this verse? _____

vs 3-4 From these verses, what is the Bible's teaching on government authorities? _____

What is the significance of this teaching in light of the various kinds of governments around the world? _____

v 5 What point is this verse making? _____

Are we to be in 'subjection' to the government in *all* things? Why or why not? _____

v 6 What is the Bible's teaching on taxes according to this verse? _____

How are taxes like tithes and offerings? _____

How would you differentiate the role of *Government* vs the *Church*?

The *Government*: _____

The *Church*: _____

Briefly summarize this passage. _____

Write in a **Title** for this passage in the space above the text.

What did you learn from this passage about God/Jesus Christ? _____

What did you learn from this passage about yourself? _____

Circle the Key Verse(s) in this passage.

Memorize and/or **Meditate** on them.

Principles & Truths

List the Principles and Truths taught in this passage.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Applications:

Apply the Principles and Truths to your life.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Note: What makes this passage amazing and significant is that it was written during the period of Roman rule under Caesar and a growing persecution against the emerging Christian church. Notice that God equates our submission to the governing authorities to our submission to His authority, for all governments are 'established by God' (v 1). The reason is evident, for without government, evil would run rampant and chaos ensue. As for evil rulers, since they are merely 'servants of God' (v 6), God will hold them accountable and deal with them justly. As for us, God requires that we 'be in subjection to the governing authorities' which includes the paying of taxes.

Guided Study Romans 13:7-14

Title: _____

- 7 Render to all what is due them:
tax to whom tax *is due*;
custom to whom custom;
fear to whom fear;
honor to whom honor.
- 8 Owe nothing to anyone
except to love one another;
for he who loves his neighbor
has fulfilled *the law*.
- 9 For this,
" YOU SHALL NOT COMMIT ADULTERY,
YOU SHALL NOT MURDER,
YOU SHALL NOT STEAL,
YOU SHALL NOT COVET,"
and if there is any other commandment,
it is summed up in this saying,
" YOU SHALL LOVE YOUR NEIGHBOR
AS YOURSELF."
- 10 Love does no wrong to a neighbor;
therefore
love is the fulfillment of *the law*.
- 11 Do this,
knowing the time,
that it is already the hour
for you to awaken from sleep;
for now salvation is nearer to us
than when we believed.
- 12 The night is almost gone,
and the day is near.
Therefore
let us lay aside the deeds of darkness
and put on the armor of light.
- 13 Let us behave properly as in the day,
not in carousing and drunkenness,
not in sexual promiscuity and sensuality,
not in strife and jealousy.
- 14 But put on the Lord Jesus Christ,
and make no provision for the flesh
in regard to *its* lusts.

Observation

Mark and Note ...:

- v 7 What you must render to all.
Each thing you must render to all.
- v 8 What you must owe to anyone.
The one exception.
What he who loves has done.
- v 9 Each thing the Law says you should not do.
What saying sums up the commandments.
- v 10 What love does.
What love therefore is.
- v 11 What you must do.
What you should know.
What it already is.
What hour it is for you to do.
What is now nearer to us.
Than when.
- v 12 What is almost gone.
What is near.
What we should therefore lay aside.
What we should therefore put on.
- v 13 How we should behave.
What behaviors we should not be involved in.
- v 14 What we should put on.
What we should do with the flesh.
Especially in regard to what.
- Review the Text and mark other key words or phrases that you observe.

Interpretation

Answer the following questions in light of: 1. The original author's intended meaning. 2. The context of the passage. 3. The context of the language, culture, geography and historical setting.

- v 7 What is the point of each statement? _____
- _____
- _____

v 8 What does 'owe nothing to anyone' mean? _____

Why is 'love' the one exception we owe to another? _____

What is the difference between 'render' from verse 7 and 'owe' in this verse. _____

vs 9-10 How does love fulfill the law? _____

How is 'adultery' and coveting a violation of love? _____

v 11 What does 'the hour' refer to? _____

What does 'salvation is nearer to us than when we believed' mean? _____

v 12 What are 'night' and 'day' metaphors for?

'night' = _____

'day' = _____

What does this tell us about how Paul viewed Christ's return? _____

How do the two metaphors relate to Paul's subsequent instructions? _____

v 13 Describe the behavior and provide specific examples for each:

'carousing' = _____

example: _____

'drunkenness' = _____

example: _____

'sexual promiscuity' = _____

example: _____

'sensuality' = _____

example: _____

'strife' = _____

example: _____

'jealousy' = _____

example: _____

v 14 What does 'put on the Lord Jesus Christ' mean? _____

How does this relate to putting on 'the armor of light' in verse 12? _____

Why are these instructions important in light of the context? _____

Briefly summarize this passage. _____

Write in a **Title** for this passage in the space above the text.

What did you learn from this passage about God/Jesus Christ? _____

What did you learn from this passage about yourself? _____

Circle the Key Verse(s) in this passage.

Memorize and/or **Meditate** on them.

Principles & Truths

List the Principles and Truths taught in this passage.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Applications:

Apply the Principles and Truths to your life.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Note: Paul, here, echoes the teaching of Christ who established love for God and neighbor as the fulfillment of His law. But what is interesting here is Paul's assertion that the hour of their salvation was near. It seems he was convinced that Christ would return soon, which should motivate us to 'behave properly' while making 'no provision for the flesh in regard to its lusts.' If he felt it imperative for his readers in his days, how much more so in ours!

Guided Study Romans 14:1-23

Title: _____

- 1 Now accept the one who is weak in faith,
but not for *the purpose*
of passing judgment on his opinions.
- 2 One person has faith that he may eat all things,
but he who is weak eats vegetables *only*.
- 3 The one who eats
is not to regard with contempt
the one who does not eat,
and the one who does not eat
is not to judge the one who eats,
for God has accepted him.
- 4 Who are you to judge the servant of another?
To his own master he stands or falls;
and he will stand,
for the Lord is able to make him stand.
- 5 One person regards one day above another,
another regards every day *alike*.
Each person must be fully convinced
in his own mind.
- 6 He who observes the day,
observes it for the Lord,
and he who eats,
does so for the Lord,
for he gives thanks to God;
and he who eats not,
for the Lord he does not eat,
and gives thanks to God.
- 7 For not one of us lives for himself,
and not one dies for himself;
- 8 for if we live,
we live for the Lord,
or if we die,
we die for the Lord;
therefore whether we live or die,
we are the Lord's.
- 9 For to this end Christ died and lived again,
that He might be Lord
both of the dead and of the living.
- 10 But you,
why do you judge your brother?
Or you again,
why do you regard your brother with contempt?
For we will all stand before the judgment seat of God.
- 11 For it is written,
" AS I LIVE, SAYS THE LORD,
EVERY KNEE SHALL BOW TO ME,
AND EVERY TONGUE SHALL GIVE PRAISE TO GOD."
- 12 So then
each one of us will give an account of himself
to God.
- 13 Therefore let us not judge one another anymore,
but rather determine this--
not to put an obstacle or a stumbling block
in a brother's way.
- 14 I know and am convinced in the Lord Jesus
that nothing is unclean in itself;
but to him who thinks anything to be unclean,
to him it is unclean.

Observation

Mark and Note ...:

- v 1 Who you must accept.
For what purpose we are not to accept him.
- v 2 What a person with faith is able to eat.
Who eats vegetables only.
- v 3 How the one who eats is not to regard the
one who does not.
Who must not judge the one who eats.
Why.
- v 4 To whom will a servant stand or fall.
Why he will stand.
- v 5 What one person regards above another.
How each person must be fully convinced.
- v 6 For whom one observes the day.
For whom one eats.
For whom one does not eat.
- v 7 Who lives for himself.
Who dies for himself.
- v 8 What we who live do for the Lord.
What we who die do for the Lord.
To whom we belong whether we live or die.
- v 9 To what end Christ died and lived again.
- v 10 Why you do what to your brother.
Why you regard your brother with what.
Where we will all stand.
- v 11 What shall bow to the Lord.
What shall give praise to God.
- v 12 What each one will do to God.
- v 13 What we should therefore do.
What we should not put in our brother's way.
- v 14 What Paul is convinced nothing is.
To whom it is unclean.
- Review the Text and mark other key words or phrases
that you observe.

15 For if because of food your brother is hurt,
 you are no longer walking according to love.
 Do not destroy with your food
 him for whom Christ died.

16 Therefore do not let what is for you a good thing
 be spoken of as evil;

17 for the kingdom of God is not eating and drinking,
 but righteousness and peace and joy
 in the Holy Spirit.

18 For he who in this way serves Christ
 is acceptable to God
 and approved by men.

19 So then let us pursue
 the things which make for peace
 and the building up of one another.

20 Do not tear down the work of God
 for the sake of food.
 All things indeed are clean,
 but they are evil
 for the man who eats and gives offense.

21 It is good
 not to eat meat or to drink wine,
 or *to do anything*
 by which your brother stumbles.

22 The faith which you have,
 have as your own conviction before God.
 Happy is he who does not condemn himself
 in what he approves.

23 But he who doubts is condemned if he eats,
 because *his eating is* not from faith;
 and whatever is not from faith is sin.

v 15 If because of what your brother is hurt.
 According to what you are no longer walking.
 With what you must not destroy one for whom
 Christ died.

v 16 What you must let be spoken of as evil.

v 17 What the kingdom of God is not.
 What the kingdom of God is.

v 18 Who is acceptable to God.
 By whom he is approved.

v 19 What two things we should then pursue.

v 20 For what we should not tear down the work of
 God.
 What indeed is clean.
 To whom they are evil.

v 21 What it is good not to do.
 By which who stumbles.

v 22 What you should have as your own conviction
 before God.
 Who is happy.

v 23 Who is condemned if he eats.
 Because.
 What is sin.

Interpretation

Answer the following questions in light of: 1. The original author's intended meaning. 2. The context of the passage. 3. The context of the language, culture, geography and historical setting.

vs 1-3 According to this passage, in what way is the one 'weak in faith'? _____

Why is this person called 'weak' and not the one who eats 'all things'? _____

What is the 'bottom line' according to verse 3? _____

v 4 According to this verse, what is the reason we should not judge one another in this area? _____

vs 5-6 Why do you think Paul is providing this instruction to the believers in Rome? _____

What is the main point he is making in this passage? _____

vs 7-9 What is the meaning of these verses? _____

vs 10-12 What is the significance of knowing that 'we will all stand before the judgment seat of God'? _____

How does this affect our tendency to judge others or show contempt toward other believers? _____

v 13 What does it mean 'not to put an obstacle or stumbling block in a brother's way'? _____

v 14 What is the significance of this verse? _____

vs 15-17 Interpret these verses in light of verses 13-14. _____

What is the significance of verse 17? _____

v 18 Why is the 'he ... approved by men'? _____

vs 19-21 What is 'the work of God' in light of the context? _____

Why is the one who has faith to eat the one who must give up his freedom? _____

Why isn't the one weak in faith told to accept the freedom of the one who is stronger? _____

v 22 What is God's instruction for the one who has faith? _____

v 23 What is this verse saying about our actions and our faith? _____

What is the meaning of the final phrase in this verse? _____

Briefly summarize this passage. _____

Write in a **Title** for this passage in the space above the text.

What did you learn from this passage about God/Jesus Christ? _____

What did you learn from this passage about yourself? _____

Circle the Key Verse(s) in this passage.

Memorize and/or **Meditate** on them.

Principles & Truths

List the Principles and Truths taught in this passage.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Applications:

Apply the Principles and Truths to your life.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Note: This passage denies what many of us have believed regarding spiritual maturity, which is that the stronger Christian is he who denies himself activities and pleasures that the weaker indulge in. Understand that we are not speaking of things clearly prohibited by God's Word, but rather, activities that are not encouraged or forbidden in Scripture. Paul says that though the stronger believer is free to enjoy these activities because of his faith, he should voluntarily abstain from them for the sake of his weaker brother so as not to cause him to stumble. This fulfills God's will for us to love one another. The bottom line is that we should not live for ourselves, but for the sake of our brothers and sisters in Christ!

Guided Study Romans 15:1-6

Title: _____

- 1 Now we who are strong ought to bear the weaknesses of those without strength and not *just* please ourselves.
- 2 Each of us is to please his neighbor for his good, to his edification.
- 3 For even Christ did not please Himself; but as it is written, "THE REPROACHES OF THOSE WHO REPROACHED YOU FELL ON ME."
- 4 For whatever was written in earlier times was written for our instruction, so that through perseverance and the encouragement of the Scriptures we might have hope.
- 5 Now may the God who gives perseverance and encouragement grant you to be of the same mind with one another according to Christ Jesus,
- 6 so that with one accord you may with one voice glorify the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Observation

Mark and Note ...:

- v 1 Who must bear the weaknesses of the weak. What the strong must not do.
- v 2 For what each must please his neighbor. To what.
- v 3 Who did not please himself. What fell on Him.
- v 4 For what Scripture was written. What we might have.
- v 5 What God gives. What Paul asked God to grant.
- v 6 What they might do with one accord.

- Review the Text and mark other key words or phrases that you observe.

Interpretation

Answer the following questions in light of: 1. The original author's intended meaning. 2. The context of the passage. 3. The context of the language, culture, geography and historical setting.

v 1 What is significant about what the strong must and must not do? _____

v 2 What is significant about why each of us is to please our neighbor? _____

v 3 How does the the quote demonstrate Christ's selflessness? _____

vs 4-6 Why is unity foremost in Paul's prayer? _____

Briefly summarize this passage. _____

Write in a **Title** for this passage in the space above the text.

What did you learn from this passage about God/Jesus Christ? _____

What did you learn from this passage about yourself? _____

Circle the Key Verse(s) in this passage.

Memorize and/or **Meditate** on them.

Principles & Truths

List the Principles and Truths taught in this passage.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

Applications:

Apply the Principles and Truths to your life.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

Note: We live, today, in a world of great strife. Hatred has caused the eruption of wars through out globe, and there seems to be no solution in sight. Well, it's right here in this passage. If we all followed the example of Christ, who sought not to please Himself but to give Himself for the good of all people, there would be hope and unity. We ought to see this happening in His church, and will one day see it at His return!

Guided Study Romans 15:7-13

Title: _____

- 7 Therefore, accept one another,
just as Christ also accepted us
to the glory of God.
- 8 For I say that Christ has become a servant
to the circumcision
on behalf of the truth of God
to confirm the promises *given* to the fathers,
9 and for the Gentiles
to glorify God for His mercy;
as it is written,
" THEREFORE
I WILL GIVE PRAISE TO YOU
AMONG THE GENTILES,
AND I WILL SING TO YOUR NAME."
- 10 Again he says,
" REJOICE, O GENTILES, WITH HIS PEOPLE."
- 11 And again,
" PRAISE THE LORD ALL YOU GENTILES,
AND LET ALL THE PEOPLES PRAISE HIM."
- 12 Again Isaiah says,
" THERE SHALL COME THE ROOT OF JESSE,
AND HE WHO ARISES
TO RULE OVER THE GENTILES,
IN HIM SHALL THE GENTILES HOPE."
- 13 Now may the God of hope
fill you with all joy and peace in believing,
so that you will abound in hope
by the power of the Holy Spirit.

Observation

Mark and Note ...:

- v 7 How we should accept one another.
 - v 8 What Christ has become to the circumcision.
To confirm what.
 - v 9 For what Christ glorifies God.
 - v 10 With whom Gentiles are called to rejoice.
 - v 11 Who is called to praise the Lord.
Who will praise Him.
 - v 12 Who shall come.
Over whom he will rule.
 - v 13 What Paul prays God to fill them with.
Why Paul prays for them.
- Review the Text and mark other key words or phrases that you observe.

Interpretation

Answer the following questions in light of: 1. The original author's intended meaning. 2. The context of the passage. 3. The context of the language, culture, geography and historical setting.

v 7 How did Christ accept us? _____

v 8 Who does Paul mean by the 'circumcision'? _____

Who are the 'fathers'? _____

How did Christ 'confirm the promises'? _____

vs 9-12 What is the significance of these verses? _____

Briefly summarize this passage. _____

Write in a **Title** for this passage in the space above the text.

What did you learn from this passage about God/Jesus Christ? _____

What did you learn from this passage about yourself? _____

Circle the Key Verse(s) in this passage.

Memorize and/or **Meditate** on them.

Principles & Truths

List the Principles and Truths taught in this passage.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

Applications:

Apply the Principles and Truths to your life.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

Note: Paul writes to this letter to a church which consists of both Jews and Gentiles in the congregation. Hence his numerous instructions in the previous passages concerning unity and our acceptance of one another in humility. But here he teaches that from the beginning, God had purposed for both groups to join together in praise to Him. It is God's will and plan! Today, Christ's church has divided itself along lines of ethnicity and theology. When will we learn?

Guided Study Romans 15:14-21

Title: _____

14 And concerning you, my brethren,
I myself also am convinced
that you yourselves are
full of goodness,
filled with all knowledge
and able also to admonish one another.

15 But I have written very boldly to you on some points
so as to remind you again,
because of the grace that was given me from God,
to be a minister of Christ Jesus to the Gentiles,
ministering as a priest the gospel of God,
so that my offering of the Gentiles
may become acceptable,
sanctified by the Holy Spirit.

17 Therefore
in Christ Jesus
I have found reason for boasting
in things pertaining to God.

18 or I will not presume to speak of anything
except what Christ has accomplished through me,
resulting in the obedience of the Gentiles
by word and deed,

19 in the power of signs and wonders,
in the power of the Spirit;
so that from Jerusalem and round about
as far as Illyricum
I have fully preached the gospel of Christ.

20 And thus I aspired to preach the gospel,
not where Christ was already named,
so that I would not build
on another man's foundation;

21 but as it is written,
" THEY WHO HAD NO NEWS OF HIM
SHALL SEE,
AND THEY WHO HAVE NOT HEARD
SHALL UNDERSTAND."

Observation

Mark and Note ...:

- v 14 Three things Paul is convinced of.
 - v 15 How Paul has written.
Why he wrote to the brethren.
 - v 16 What Paul is to the Gentiles.
How he ministers the gospel of God.
What he hopes may become acceptable and
sanctified by the Holy Spirit.
 - v 17 What Paul has found in Christ.
In what things Paul boasts.
 - v 18 One thing Paul will speak about.
In what it results.
How they obeyed.
 - v 19 How Paul bears testimony.
From where to where.
How he has preached the gospel.
 - v 20 Where Paul aspired to preach the gospel.
Why this was his aspiration.
 - v 21 Who shall see.
Who shall understand.
- Review the Text and mark other key words or phrases
that you observe.

Interpretation

Answer the following questions in light of: 1. The original author's intended meaning. 2. The context of the passage. 3. The context of the language, culture, geography and historical setting.

v 14 What is significant about the brethren being 'filled with all knowledge' and able to 'admonish one another'? _____

v 15 Looking back, on what points might Paul have 'written very boldly'? _____

v 16 Describe how Paul viewed his ministry? _____

vs 17-18 Compare what Paul boasts about here with what he might have boasted about before he became a Christian. _____

v 19 What significance is 'signs and wonders' to the preaching of the gospel? _____

Locate Jerusalem and Illyricum on a map.

v 20 What is significant about where Paul desired to preach the gospel? _____

What is significant about why he desired to preach the gospel there? _____

v 21 Relate what this verse says to the previous one. _____

Research where and how many people have never heard the gospel in the world today.

Where: _____

How many: _____

How will these people be reached? _____

Briefly summarize this passage. _____

Write in a **Title** for this passage in the space above the text.

What did you learn from this passage about God/Jesus Christ? _____

What did you learn from this passage about yourself? _____

Circle the Key Verse(s) in this passage.

Memorize and/or **Meditate** on them.

Principles & Truths

List the Principles and Truths taught in this passage.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

Applications:

Apply the Principles and Truths to your life.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

Note: Here, Paul lays out the ministry God had called him to: 'to be a minister of Christ Jesus to the Gentiles' and 'to preach the gospel, not where Christ was already named'. He was a pioneer missionary in the truest sense of the word! It takes a special breed of people to do this kind of work; people who have given up all rights and privileges in this life to live a secure, non threatening and comfortable lifestyle. I have met some in Papua New Guinea who lived way out in the forest in huts along with the people they ministered to. They may have been without the comforts we take for granted, but they possessed something many Christians will never experience. The intense joy that comes from a life completely abandoned to God. That is what drove Paul. And that is what should drive us all who call Jesus Savior and proclaim Him as Lord!

Guided Study Romans 15:22-33

Title: _____

22 For this reason
I have often been prevented from coming to you;
23 but now,
with no further place for me in these regions,
and since I have had for many years
a longing to come to you
24 whenever I go to Spain--
for I hope to see you in passing,
and to be helped on my way there by you,
when I have first enjoyed your company
for a while--
25 but now,
I am going to Jerusalem serving the saints.
26 For Macedonia and Achaia have been pleased
to make a contribution for the poor
among the saints in Jerusalem.
27 Yes,
they were pleased *to do so*,
and they are indebted to them.
For if the Gentiles have shared
in their spiritual things,
they are indebted to minister to them also
in material things.
28 Therefore,
when I have finished this,
and have put my seal on this fruit of theirs,
I will go on by way of you to Spain.
29 I know that when I come to you,
I will come in the fullness of the blessing of Christ.
30 Now I urge you, brethren,
by our Lord Jesus Christ
and by the love of the Spirit,
to strive together with me
in your prayers to God for me,
31 that I may be rescued from those
who are disobedient in Judea,
and *that* my service for Jerusalem
may prove acceptable to the saints;
32 so that I may come to you in joy
by the will of God
and find *refreshing* rest in your company.
33 Now the God of peace be with you all. Amen.

Observation

Mark and Note ...:

- v 22 For what reason.
What Paul was prevented from doing.
 - v 23 How long Paul sought to visit Rome.
 - v 24 Where Paul was hoping to go.
 - v 25 Where he was going.
What he was planning to do there.
 - v 26 What Macedonia and Achaia did.
 - v 27 What they were to the poor in Jerusalem.
What the *Gentiles* shared in.
In what the *Gentiles* were indebted to minister.
 - v 28 On what Paul would put his 'seal'.
What he had planned to do.
 - v 30 By what he urges the Roman believers.
What he urges them to do.
 - v 31 From whom he asks to be rescued.
What he asks to be acceptable to the saints.
 - v 32 How he wants to come to Rome.
What he hopes to find in their company.
 - v 33 What he calls *God*.
What he asks for them of *God*.
- Review the Text and mark other key words or phrases that you observe.

Interpretation

Answer the following questions in light of: 1. The original author's intended meaning. 2. The context of the passage. 3. The context of the language, culture, geography and historical setting.

v 22 What reason is Paul talking about? _____

v 23 What does Paul mean when he says, 'with no further place for me in these regions'? (examine the context) _____

v 24 Why do you think Paul wanted to go to Spain? _____

Research how the church in Rome had originated.

How does Paul expect of the Roman believers? _____

vs 25-26 Locate Macedonia and Achaia on a map.

What is significant about what the believers in Macedonia and Achaia did? _____

v 27 Explain Paul's thinking regarding the Gentile believer's indebtedness to help the Jewish believers. _____

vs 28-29 Research whether Paul ever got to Rome and Spain.

v 30 What is significant about what this verse says about praying for missionaries? _____

vs 31-33 Read Acts 21:1-15 which describes Paul's journey to Jerusalem from Corinth shortly after writing this letter to the Romans. How did he know about needing to be rescued from the 'disobedient in

Jerusalem'? _____

Should Paul have heeded the prophetic warnings, and if so, would it have made a difference? _____

Where did Paul's faith lie? _____

Briefly summarize this passage. _____

Write in a **Title** for this passage in the space above the text.

What did you learn from this passage about God/Jesus Christ? _____

What did you learn from this passage about yourself? _____

Circle the Key Verse(s) in this passage.

Memorize and/or **Meditate** on them.

Principles & Truths

List the Principles and Truths taught in this passage.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Applications:

Apply the Principles and Truths to your life.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Note: Paul was a man captivated by God's vision for the world. He had not even been to Rome, but he already had plans to preach the gospel in Spain! Here was a man intoxicated by the will of God for his life. He was the "Alexander the Great" of Christendom who sought to conquer nations for his Christ! There was a world out there to be won, just as there is today! Billions of people yet to hear the gospel. Are there any more 'Pauls' among us today who will go to the uttermost? If so, then as Paul needed the support of his fellow believers, let us support our missionaries in their vision with our prayers and finances.

Guided Study Romans 16:1-16

Title: _____

- 1 I commend to you our sister Phoebe,
who is a servant of the church
which is at Cenchrea;
- 2 that you receive her in the Lord
in a manner worthy of the saints,
and that you help her
in whatever matter she may have need of you;
for she herself has also been a helper of many,
and of myself as well.
- 3 Greet Prisca and Aquila,
my fellow workers in Christ Jesus,
4 who for my life risked their own necks,
to whom not only do I give thanks,
but also all the churches of the Gentiles;
- 5 also greet the church that is in their house.
Greet Epaphroditus, my beloved,
who is the first convert to Christ from Asia.
- 6 Greet Mary,
who has worked hard for you.
- 7 Greet Andronicus and Junias,
my kinsmen and my fellow prisoners,
who are outstanding among the apostles,
who also were in Christ before me.
- 8 Greet Ampliatus,
my beloved in the Lord.
- 9 Greet Urbanus,
our fellow worker in Christ,
and Stachys my beloved.
- 10 Greet Apelles,
the approved in Christ.
Greet those who are of the household of Aristobulus.
- 11 Greet Herodion,
my kinsman.
Greet those of the household of Narcissus,
who are in the Lord.
- 12 Greet Tryphaena and Tryphosa,
workers in the Lord.
Greet Persis the beloved,
who has worked hard in the Lord.
- 13 Greet Rufus,
a choice man in the Lord,
also his mother and mine.
- 14 Greet Asyncritus, Phlegon, Hermes, Patrobas, Hermas
and the brethren with them.
- 15 Greet Philologus and Julia,
Nereus and his sister, and Olympas,
and all the saints who are with them.
- 16 Greet one another with a holy kiss.
All the churches of Christ greet you.

Observation

Mark and Note ...:

- Every person in this passage.
- v 1 From which church Phoebe came.
Who she was in that church.
- v 2 How Paul asks they receive her.
What he asks they do for her.
Who Phoebe has helped.
- v 3 Who Prisca and Aquila were.
- v 4 What they did for Paul.
- v 5 Who Paul asks the Romans to greet from
their house.
Epaphroditus' claim to fame.
- vs 6-15
How Paul describes each person(s).
- v 16 Who Paul finally asks the Romans to greet.
How he asks them to greet one another.
Who greets all of them.

- Review the Text and mark other key words or phrases
that you observe.

Interpretation

Answer the following questions in light of: 1. The original author's intended meaning. 2. The context of the passage. 3. The context of the language, culture, geography and historical setting.

vs 1-2 Locate Cenchrea on a map.

Why do you think Paul spends so many words on this one woman as compared to the rest? _____

v3-4 Read about Prisca (Priscilla) and Aquila. (Acts 18) How were they a help to Paul? _____

What do you think they were doing in Rome? _____

What do Phoebe and Priscilla tell us of women's roles in ministry in the early church? _____

vs 5-15 Read about the people Paul wishes to send greetings to in Rome. In your imagination, flesh them out and picture how Paul describes them.

What do all these people tell you about Paul? _____

v 16 How do you 'greet one another with a holy kiss'? _____

Today there are many Christian denominations which seem to divide the united fellowship of the

Church. Describe the state of the early church. _____

Briefly summarize this passage. _____

Write in a **Title** for this passage in the space above the text.

What did you learn from this passage about God/Jesus Christ? _____

What did you learn from this passage about yourself? _____

Circle the Key Verse(s) in this passage.

Memorize and/or **Meditate** on them.

Principles & Truths

List the Principles and Truths taught in this passage.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Applications:

Apply the Principles and Truths to your life.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Note: You cannot help but be amazed at the number of people in Paul's nexus of relationships. For someone who had never been to Rome, it seems he already knew half the church members there! Paul may have been goal oriented, but his goal of reaching the world was through the lives of people he touched. And he touched many! That is the basis for discipleship. We are all disciples and disciplers at once! Many inactive for sure, but though we cannot assure the involvement of everyone else, we can be certain of our own involvement! Become involved in the discipleship ministries of your local church. That's one way to continue the ministry of Christians past, and assure the ministry of Christians future!

Guided Study Romans 16:17-20

Title: _____

- 17 Now I urge you,
brethren,
keep your eye on those
who cause dissensions and hindrances
contrary to the teaching which you learned,
and turn away from them.
- 18 For such men are slaves,
not of our Lord Christ
but of their own appetites;
and by their smooth and flattering speech
they deceive the hearts of the unsuspecting.
- 19 For the report of your obedience has reached to all;
therefore
I am rejoicing over you,
but I want you to be wise in what is good
and innocent in what is evil.
- 20 The God of peace
will soon crush Satan under your feet.
The grace of our Lord Jesus be with you.

Observation

Mark and Note ...:

- v 17 On whom Paul urges them to keep their eye.
What kind of hindrance is mentioned.
What we should do about those men.
 - v 18 What these men are according to Paul
Slaves of what.
What they do to the unsuspecting.
How they do it.
 - v 19 What has reached to Paul and the rest.
What Paul wants them to be.
 - v 20 How Paul describes God.
What God will soon do.
What Paul says will be with them.
- Review the Text and mark other key words or phrases that you observe.

Interpretation

Answer the following questions in light of: 1. The original author's intended meaning. 2. The context of the passage. 3. The context of the language, culture, geography and historical setting.

vs 17-18 What is Paul's point in this verse? _____

Why does Paul urge them to stay away from people like these? _____

How will you recognize them? _____

v 19 What does it mean to be 'wise in what is good and innocent in what is evil'? _____

v 20 What do you think Paul is referring to in this verse? _____

Briefly summarize this passage. _____

Write in a **Title** for this passage in the space above the text.

What did you learn from this passage about God/Jesus Christ? _____

What did you learn from this passage about yourself? _____

- Circle** the Key Verse(s) in this passage.
- Memorize** and/or **Meditate** on them.

Principles & Truths

List the Principles and Truths taught in this passage.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

Applications:

Apply the Principles and Truths to your life.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

Note: In the midst of Paul's farewell comes this stern warning, echoed in other letters, to beware of divisive men who teach unsound doctrine. They are the proverbial 'wolves in sheeps' clothing' who prey on weak minds for their own personal advantage. And they are still with us today! It is certainly the pastor's responsibility to protect the flock from these predators, and there may even be believers with the gift to discern these stealthy infiltrators. But the best defense is a firm knowledge of Scripture and its doctrines, through which false teachings are detected and dealt with. Beware of anyone who discourages your own study of Scripture, for then you will be unarmed when confronted with deception.

Guided Study Romans 16:21-27

Title: _____

- 21 Timothy my fellow worker greets you,
and so do Lucius and Jason and Sosipater,
my kinsmen.
- 22 I, Tertius,
who write this letter,
greet you in the Lord.
- 23 Gaius,
host to me and to the whole church, greets you.
Erastus,
the city treasurer greets you,
and Quartus,
the brother.
- 24 *The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all.
Amen.*
- 25 Now to Him
who is able to establish you
according to my gospel
and the preaching of Jesus Christ,
according to the revelation of the mystery
which has been kept secret for long ages past,
but now is manifested,
- 26 and by the Scriptures of the prophets,
according to the commandment
of the eternal God,
has been made known to all the nations,
leading to obedience of faith;
- 27 to the only wise God,
through Jesus Christ,
be the glory forever. Amen.

Observation

Mark and Note ...:

- vs 21-23
All persons mentioned in this passage.
The descriptions of each person.
- v 25 What He is able to do.
According to what.
Of Whom Paul preaches.
According to what he preaches about Him.
How that 'mystery' was kept.
- v 26 By what else.
To whom it has been made known.
To what it leads.
- v 27 How Paul describes God.
Through whom he gives this praise.
Paul's praise to God.
- Review the Text and mark other key words or phrases
that you observe.

Interpretation

Answer the following questions in light of: 1. The original author's intended meaning. 2. The context of the passage. 3. The context of the language, culture, geography and historical setting.

v 22 What is Tertius? _____

vs 25-27 What is Paul's view of God from this benediction? _____

What is Paul's view of the gospel of Jesus Christ? _____

Briefly summarize this passage. _____

Write in a **Title** for this passage in the space above the text.

What did you learn from this passage about God/Jesus Christ? _____

What did you learn from this passage about yourself? _____

Circle the Key Verse(s) in this passage.

Memorize and/or **Meditate** on them.

Principles & Truths

List the Principles and Truths taught in this passage.

- 1.
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- 3.
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- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

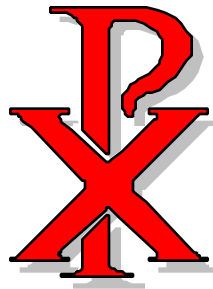
Applications:

Apply the Principles and Truths to your life.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Note: In his final words, Paul establishes the source of the gospel he preaches. It is 'according to the revelation of the mystery which has been kept secret for long ages past'. The gospel of Jesus Christ was given to Paul by direct revelation (Galatians 1:11-12) from the Lord, affirmed by the apostles (Galatians 2:1-10) and established by the Scriptures (v 26). This gospel, as taught by Paul in this epistle, comes to us from Christ Jesus Himself, through His chosen servants. It is not a fabrication of men for personal glory but the very Word of the only wise God. We live in an exciting time, having more knowledge and technology at our disposal than Paul could ever dream. But the proclamation of Christ's gospel still depends on people like him, who will devote their lives to its spread until the Lord returns.

Congratulations!



May the truths discovered in your study of this magnificent epistle be indelibly etched in your heart and mind that your life may radiate Christ as you proclaim the light of His Word to a world in darkness!