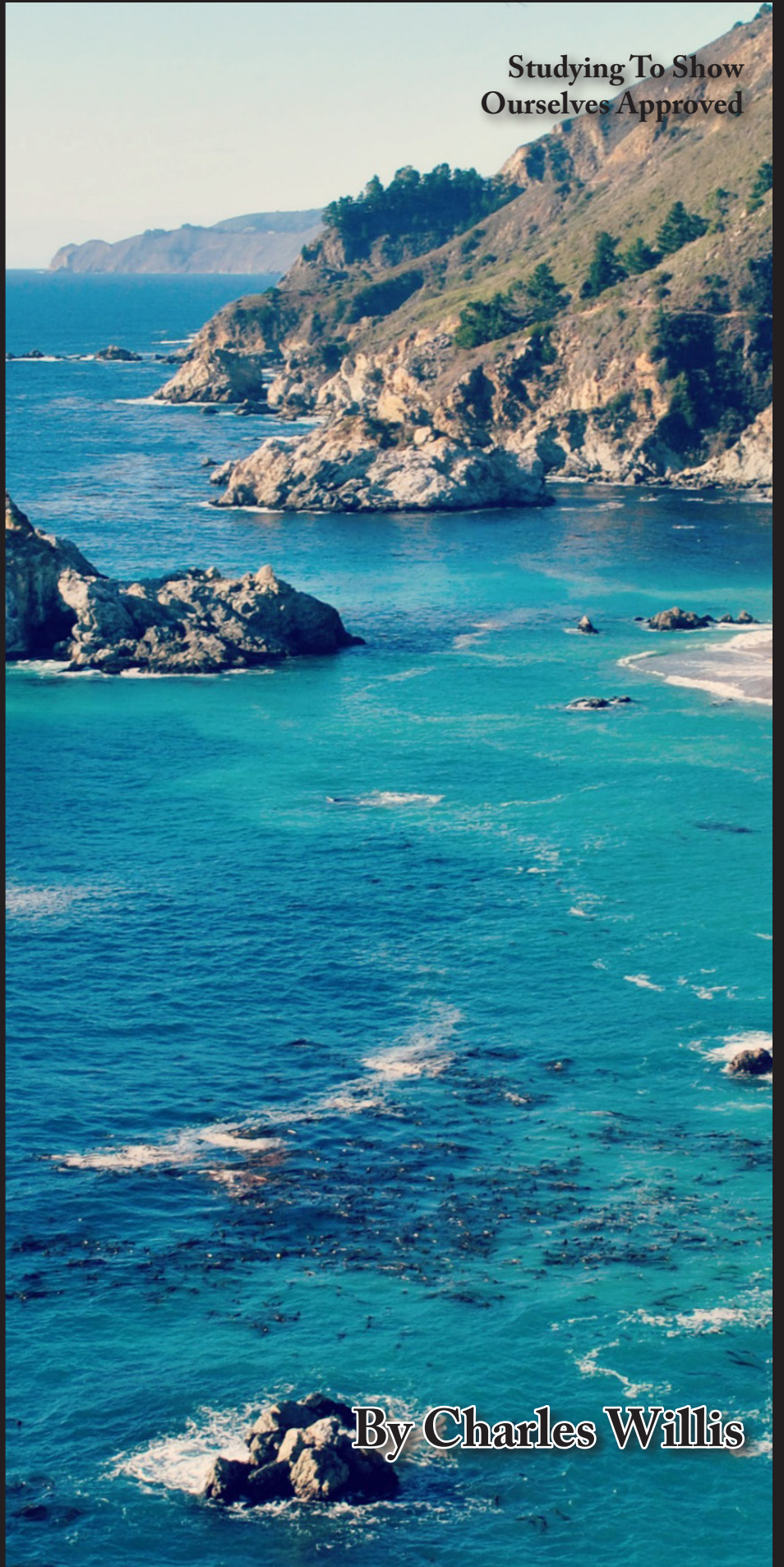


Romans

Studying To Show
Ourselves Approved

By Charles Willis



Romans – Background Information

There is no debate as to the author of this letter being the apostle Paul, as stated in 1:1. Paul's education in the Old Law shines forth in this letter. He tells us he was "*a Pharisee, the son of a Pharisee*" (Acts 23:6). He says he was "*educated under Gamaliel, strictly according to the law of our fathers*" (Acts 23:3). Gamaliel is referred to as "*a teacher of the Law, respected by all the people*" (Acts 5:34). It is helpful to understand there were two great rival schools of rabbinical thought in the first century: those who followed Hillel and those who followed Shammai. Gamaliel was the grandson of Hillel. Paul was undoubtedly being highly educated to be a leader of the rabbi's. His understanding of the Law of Moses was superb without any inspiration of the Holy Spirit. The letter to the Romans, written by inspiration, is a marvelous example of how to understand the truth by weighing the evidence of Scripture.

The letter is addressed to "*all who are beloved of God in Rome*" (1:7). For many years Paul desired to travel to Rome for the purpose of encouraging the saints (Rom. 1:9-10; 14-15; 15:23-24), but felt he had to go to Jerusalem first (Rom. 15:28). It is clear from his statements that there had been disciples in Rome for many years, but there is no record in Scripture of how the congregation in Rome began. The best indication may be that some on the day of Pentecost were from Rome (Acts 2:10) and taught others the truth when they returned home.

There is a clear indication in Romans chapter 16 that Paul was in Corinth at the time of the writing of this letter. He states Gaius was his host (16:23), who was apparently one that Paul mentions that he baptized in Corinth (1 Cor. 1:14). Erastus sent a greeting (16:23) who we know was in Corinth (2 Tim. 4:20)

and did some traveling with Timothy (Acts 19:21-22). Phoebe sent her greeting (16:1) as one who lived in Cenchrea which was the eastern port of Corinth laying about nine miles from the city. It seems Paul wrote this letter during his third missionary journey just before his return to Jerusalem as recorded in Acts 20-21.

While many widely varying outlines of the book of Romans can easily be found, what follows is an attempt at a simplistic approach to each chapter.

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A QUICK OUTLINE

Justification By Faith (1-11)

Chapter 1

Sin of the Romans

Chapter 2

Sin of the Jews

Chapter 3

The need for Justification

Chapter 4

Justification not accomplished by the Law

Chapter 5

The assurance of Justification
accomplished by Christ

Chapter 6

The need for Sanctification

Chapter 7

Sanctification not accomplished by the Law

Chapter 8

The assurance of Sanctification by Christ

Chapter 9

God chooses to save Believers

Chapter 10

Israel trusted in
their own righteousness

Chapter 11

Jews and Gentiles are saved by faith

The Transformed Life (12-16)

Chapter 12

Transformed Conduct

Chapter 13

Relation to others

Chapter 14

Relation to brethren

Chapter 15

Relation to self-denial for
the welfare of others

Concluding Remarks (16)

Chapter 16

Greetings, warnings, and benediction

Romans – Chapter 1

1. What does Paul indicate the ‘calling’ and “gospel of God” is about (1:1–7)?
2. Why did Paul want to go to Rome (1:8–15)?
3. What is the “power” of the gospel (1:16)?
4. How is the “righteousness of God” revealed in the gospel (1:17)?
5. The “wrath of God is revealed” (1:18) in what way?
6. What is “clearly seen” about God in the creation (1:20)?
7. How do we dishonor God (1:21–23)?
8. What is meant by “God gave them over” (1:24, 26, 28)?
9. To what did God give them over?
 - A. 1:24–25
 - B. 1:26–27
 - C. 1:28
10. They were “filled with all unrighteousness” (1:29) and a list of sins follow. Is this a complete list of unrighteousness? What is meant by “such things” (1:32)?
11. Who is “worthy of death” (1:32)?

Romans – Chapter 2

1. What judgment was being condemned (2:1–3)?
2. What do some think “lightly” of (2:4)? How do they accomplish this?
3. How does 2:5 relate to the context back to 1:18?
4. What false doctrines are refuted from the teaching of 2:5–11?
5. To which “Law” does Paul refer (2:12–13)?
6. Which “law” do the Gentiles follow (2:14)? What is the point (2:14–16)?
7. Will we be judged by “my law” (Paul), or “through Christ Jesus” (2:16)?
8. Turning his thoughts away from the Gentiles, who does Paul speak of next (2:17–20)?
9. Identify Paul’s applications of the principle “you, therefore, who teach another, do you not teach yourself?” (2:21–24). List three ways in which we should apply this principle to ourselves.

<i>Paul’s Applications</i>	<i>Our Applications</i>
A.	A.
B.	B.
C.	C.
D.	
10. Explain the conclusion reached from 2:25–29. What application can we take from this?

Romans – Chapter 3

1. What was the advantage of being a Jew (3:1–2)?
2. How does our unrighteousness demonstrate the righteousness of God (3:3–6)?
3. What accusations and claims does Paul address? What does he say of them (3:7–8)?
4. Who does Paul identify as needing justification (3:9–18)?
5. How does knowledge of sin come through the Law (3:20)?
6. How has the “righteousness of God” been manifested (3:21–23)?
7. How are we justified (3:24–26)?
8. Define:
 - A. Redemption (3:24)
 - B. Propitiation (3:25)
9. What “Law” is meant in the discussion about our justification (3:28)? How is this misunderstood and misapplied by some?
10. How does Paul “establish the Law” (3:31)?

Romans – Chapter 4

1. Define “credited” (4:3). Give the meaning in the context (4:1–8).
2. To whom is faith credited as righteousness (4:9–12)?
3. Which promise to Abraham is meant (4:13)?
4. How does the Law bring about wrath (4:15)?
5. What is the reasoning given for why justification is by faith (4:16–17)?
6. What examples of faith are given from Abraham’s life (4:18–22)?
7. Why was it written that Abraham’s faith was credited to him (4:23–24)?
8. What was accomplished through Jesus’ death and resurrection (4:25)?

Romans – Chapter 5

1. How are we “introduced...into this grace” (5:2)? How does this align with being “justified by faith” (5:1) and the whole plan of salvation?
2. Why do we “exult in tribulation” (5:3)?
3. What was “the right time” (5:6)?
4. Define “demonstrates” (“commendeth”, King James) (5:8). Explain the use in the context.
5. Explain how we are “justified by faith” (5:1) and “justified by His blood” (5:9).
6. Define “reconciliation” (“atonement”, King James) (5:11). Explain the use in the context (5:10–11).
7. How did death spread to all men (5:12–14)?
8. How is the free gift unlike the transgression (5:15–17)?
9. How are the free gift and the transgression similar (5:18–21)?

Romans – Chapter 6

1. How have we “died to sin” (6:2)? Explain the meaning from the context (6:1–11).
2. Compare definitions:
 - A. “Buried” (6:4), and “baptism” (6:4).
 - B. “Raised up” (6:4), “newness” (6:4), and “resurrection” (6:5).
3. How are we to consider ourselves (6:11)?
4. Relate the phrases in 6:12–13 which indicate we have a choice.
5. What “law” are we not under (6:14)? Give the meaning in the context (6:14).
6. What identical truth is taught in 6:1–2 and 6:15?
7. To whom are we slaves (6:16)?
8. What is meant by “that form of teaching to which you were committed” (“that form of doctrine which was delivered you,” King James) (6:17)? Does this teach we should believe what we think is right?
9. Define “sanctification” (“holiness,” King James) (6:19) and tell how it is gained (6:19–22).
10. What should be the Christian’s view toward sin (6:21)?
11. Give a brief summary of the comparison of “wages” and “the free gift” (6:23) considering 5:12–6:23.

Romans – Chapter 7

1. What “law” is in being discussed in 7:1–7:3? Is the same “law” under discussion in 7:4–12?
2. What is stated as God’s marriage law (7:2–3)?
3. What is meant by being “joined to another”(7:4), and “bound” (7:6)? Explain the figurative use of the language.
4. How are “sinful passions...aroused by the Law” (7:5)?
5. How do we come to know sin through the Law (7:7–11)?
6. How does “sin ...become utterly sinful” (7:13)?
7. What two things are at war within us (7:14–25)?
8. How are we set free from the “body of this death” (7:24), this “law of sin” (7:25)?

Romans – Chapter 8

1. How are we set free from the “law of sin and death” (which points to the end of chapter 7) (8:1–4)?
2. What two “walks” and “minds” are compared (8:4–8)?
3. What is the importance of setting our mind (8:5–8)?
4. How can we know if the Spirit of God dwells in us (8:9–11)?
5. To what are we under obligation (8:12–13)?
6. Who are the “sons of God” (8:14–17)? Compare with John 1:12 and 1 John 3:10.
7. What “revealing” do the sons of God eagerly await (8:18–25)?
8. How does the Spirit help our weaknesses (8:26–27)?
9. Explain the plan of salvation as expressed in 8:29–30.
10. Identify the four questions put forth by Paul and summarize his answers.
 - A. 8:31–32
 - B. 8:33
 - C. 8:34
 - D. 8:35
11. How are we able to enjoy the “love of God” (8:39)?

Romans – Chapter 9

1. Why does Paul have “great sorrow and unceasing grief” (v.2)?
2. What word of God does Paul refer to when he said it had not failed (v.6)?
3. How did God hate Esau (v.13)?
4. Explain verse 16 in context. Keep in mind the argument some would make from a passage like this that God saves who He has predetermined and our obedience or lack of obedience has no bearing in His decision.
5. How did God “harden” some (v.18)?
6. What question does Paul anticipate and how does he answer it (v.19)?
7. Who are “vessels of wrath” (vs.22–23) and “vessels of mercy”(v.23)?
8. What Scriptural evidence does Paul give that God has called the Gentiles to receive mercy (vs. 24–29)?
9. What is “the righteousness which is by faith” (v.30)?
10. Why did Israel not attain righteousness (vs.31–33)?

Romans – Chapter 10

1. How do some today exhibit the same attitudes as the Israelites described in verses 1–3? (Give a few examples.)
2. How is Christ “the end of the law for righteousness to everyone who believes” (v.4)?
3. How does the righteousness based on faith speak? (Explain verses 6–8.)
4. Paul argues “if you believe in your heart that God raised Him from the dead, you will be saved” (v.9).
 - A. In context what point is Paul making?
 - B. How is this passage abused when taken out of context?
5. Salvation is through belief (v.9) and calling on the name of the Lord (v.13). How do we call on the name of the Lord? What is meant in the context?
6. If salvation is by faith (as stated in v.9), what is meant by heeding the good news (v.16)?
7. In conclusion of Paul’s thoughts, what is meant by the word “faith” (v.17)?
8. “Israel did not know” (v.19). What is meant by “know” in the context (vs.19–21)?

Romans – Chapter 11

1. What question does Paul anticipate and how does he answer it (vs.1–6)?
2. Explain verse 7, giving close attention to the words “seeking,” “obtained,” “chosen,” and “hardened.” (Use the context of verses 7–10.)
3. What concept or attitude does Paul anticipate and how does he answer it (vs.11–15)?
4. Paul next teaches through a figure of speech, namely “if the root is holy, the branches are too” (v.16).
 - A. Identify the “root” and the “branches.”
 - B. What branches were broken off? Why (v.17–20)?
 - C. What branches were grafted in? Why (v.17–20)?
 - D. What warning is given (v.21–22)? Make one application from this for us.
 - E. What hope is extended toward the broken off branches (v.23–24)?
5. How did the “partial hardening” happen to Israel (v.25)?
6. What conclusion does Paul make regarding the mercy of God (vs.25–32)?
7. Verses 33–36 sound almost like one of the Psalms.
 - A. How are God’s ways “unfathomable”?
 - B. What does Paul mean by “from Him,” “through Him,” and “to Him” (v.36)?

1. What is our “spiritual service of worship” (v.1)?
2. Define:
 - A. Conformed
 - B. Transformed
3. How do we “renew” our mind, and why (v.2)?
4. Why are we told not to think more highly of ourselves than we ought to think (vs.3–8)?
5. Explain how we are to “give preference to one another in honor” (v.10).
6. What should be the demeanor and attitude of Christians (v.11)? Compare with Revelation 3:15–16.
7. Be prepared to discuss the meaning of “hospitality” and how we are to “practice” it (v.13).
8. What attitudes toward brethren are we supposed to possess (vs.14–17)?
9. Explain how I am to be at peace with all men (vs. 17–21).

Romans – Chapter 13

1. What should be the Christian's attitude and behavior toward the governing authorities (vs.1–7).
2. "Owe nothing to anyone except to love one another" (v.8).
 - A. What debts are in view (vs.6–8)?
 - B. What attitudes about debts are in view (vs. 8–10)?
3. What "law" does Paul have in mind, and does this apply to us (v.10)?
4. How is "salvation nearer to us than when we believed" (v.11)?
5. Explain the figure of "laying aside" and "putting on" (v.12).
6. What improper behaviors are identified (v.13). Define each one.
7. How do we "put on the Lord Jesus Christ" (v.14)?

Romans – Chapter 14

1. What topic is under discussion in chapter 14 (vs.1–2)?
2. What is meant by one who is “weak in faith” (v.1)?
3. In what specific matter are we instructed “not to judge” (vs.3–4)?
4. What examples are given by Paul (vs.5–9)?
5. Define “contempt” (“set at naught,” King James) (v.10).How does this fit the context of verses 10–12?
6. Rather than judging each other, what is to be our attitude (vs. 13)?
7. How does this topic relate to brotherly love (vs.14–19)?
8. Try to provide a different example that expresses the same point made in verses 20–21, “do not tear down the work of God for the sake of food...”
9. Express what is wrong with the conclusion from verse 22 that you can believe whatever you want and I’ll believe whatever I want and we are both right with God (as stated regarding the plan of salvation).
- 10.From verse 23 provide two examples of our believing something is sinful when God has not said it is sin. What will be God’s judgment upon us regarding such things?

Romans – Chapter 15

1. In context (chapter 14–15) who is the “strong” and who is the “weak” (15:1)?
2. Why do the strong bear the weaknesses of those without strength (v.2–3)?
3. What is the benefit of reading what has been written earlier (v.4)?
4. Again, in the greater context of chapter 14–15, what does it mean to be “of the same mind” (15:5–7)?
5. How is Christ our example in these things (vs.8–12)?
6. How do we abound in hope (v.13)?
7. What greater application of “accept one another” (v.7) is made in verses 14–16?
8. What was the result of Paul’s preaching to the Gentiles (vs.17–21)?
9. What were Paul’s future travel plans (vs.22–29)?
10. How are we supposed to “strive together” (v.30)?

Romans – Chapter 16

1. What false understandings are sometimes gained from verse 1?
2. How is our understanding of Phoebe helped in verse 2?
3. What can be known of:
 - A. Prisca and Aquila (vs.3–5)
 - B. Kinsmen (v.7,11,13, and 21)
 - C. How is it Paul knows so many of the congregation in Rome when he has not been there?
4. What is implied in the concept of the “holy kiss” (v.16)?
5. Who is to “keep on eye” on those teaching contrary things (v.17)?
6. Who are the ones deceived (v.18)?
7. In what are we to be “wise” and “innocent” (v.19)?
8. Who served as Paul’s secretary/scribe (v.22)?
9. Summarize Paul’s closing statement (vs.25–26). Include what is the purpose of the gospel and his preaching.