

A Study of the book of Romans - from the Holy Bible

11-23-2022

Introduction to the book of Romans:

1. The Author: The Apostle Paul.
 - A. No one seems to doubt that Paul wrote this letter.
 - B. Yet, of course this was done through the Inspiration of the Holy Spirit.
 - C. Why is the Holy Spirit so important in this?

1. Who is Paul?
 - A. He was a Pharisee- what does this mean?
 - a. An Expert in what?
 - b. A leader of what?
 - c. The conversion story of Saul. Acts 9:1 - Acts 22:3- Acts26:4

 - B. He becomes an Apostle- what does this mean?
 - a. Now an expert in what?
 - b. What were the requirements of the 12, special Apostles?
 - c. Acts 1:12- 26 replacing Judas
 - d. 3 years in private seminary, Gal 1:15-20

 - C. Why is Jesus important to becoming an Apostle?

2. Where did Paul write this Letter? Acts 20:1-3

3. When was this letter written?
 - A. What years possibly?
 - B. Who do they believe brought the letter to Rome?

4. How was this church in Rome started?
 - A. Cottrell – first vol. Romans commentary and lessons, pg. 10 paragraph 3
 - B. Did Paul want to visit this Church?

 - C. Why write this letter?

 - D. What was now happening because of Paul and his companions, and their work?

5. What is the Gospel?
 - A. In its briefest sense, 1 Corinthians 15:1-5
 - B. What is the whole of the Gospel? 2 Tim 3:16
 - C. Who brought this message to our world?

6. Why is this letter seen as very important by many scholars?
 - A. Paul in this letter explains systematically a remarkable progression, of historical, doctrinal, and a prophetic message that is truly meant to reach far beyond the particular church in Rome. We must remember here in these times; the Romans were busy taking over the whole world. In this sense, the Holy Spirit uses Paul to write this masterpiece that not only includes the doctrines of Christ, and how we are saved; but also includes the problems surrounding the Jews who were not accepting Jesus as Messiah.

 - B. What might we say is the main theme of this letter, or book?

A, Zec 12:10 “And I will pour out on the house of David and the inhabitants of Jerusalem a spirit of **grace** and pleas for mercy, so that, when they look on me, on him whom they have pierced, they shall mourn for him, as one mourns for an only child, and weep bitterly over him, as one weeps over a firstborn.

Joh 1:14 And the Word became flesh and dwelt among us, and we have seen his glory, glory as of the only Son from the Father, full of **grace** and truth.

Rom 5:20 Now the law came in to increase the trespass, but where sin increased, **grace** abounded all the more,

Rom 5:21 so that, as sin reigned in death, **grace** also might reign through righteousness leading to eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Rom 3:28 For we hold that one is justified by faith apart from works of the law.

Eph 2:4 But God, being rich in mercy, because of the great love with which he loved us,

Eph 2:5 even when we were dead in our trespasses, made us alive together with Christ—by grace you have been saved—

Eph 2:6 and raised us up with him and seated us with him in the heavenly places in Christ Jesus,

Eph 2:7 so that in the coming ages he might show the immeasurable riches of his grace in kindness toward us in Christ Jesus.

Eph 2:8 **For by grace you have been saved through faith.** And this is not your own doing; it is the gift of God,

Eph 2:9 not a result of works, so that no one may boast.

***Eph 2:10** For we are his workmanship, created in Christ Jesus for good works, which God prepared beforehand, that we should walk in them.

Rom 8:1 There is therefore now no condemnation for those who are in Christ Jesus.

Rom 8:2 For the law of the Spirit of life has set you free in Christ Jesus from the law of sin and death.

Rom 8:3 For God has done what the law, weakened by the flesh, could not do. By sending his own Son in the likeness of sinful flesh and for sin, he condemned sin in the flesh,

Rom 8:4 in order that the righteous requirement of the law might be fulfilled in us, who walk not according to the flesh but according to the Spirit.

7. Why wasn't Moses law, able to save?
 - A. What did the law shine a light on?
 - B. Why was the law Good?
 - C. Who was weak concerning this law?
 - D. What does God ultimately prove through all the years, of the law being in place?
 - a. **Rom 3:9** What then? Are we Jews any better off? No, not at all. For we have already charged that all, both Jews and Greeks, are under **sin**...
 - b. **Rom 3:21** But now the righteousness of God has been manifested apart from the law, although the Law and the Prophets bear witness to it— **Rom 3:22** the righteousness of God through faith in Jesus Christ for all who believe. For there is no distinction: **Rom 3:23** for all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God, **Rom 3:24** and are justified by his grace as a gift, through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus,
 - E. Is there now any difference between the Jews and the Gentiles, regarding Salvation?

Rom 6:8 Now if we have died with Christ, we believe that we will also live with him. **Rom 6:9** We know that Christ, being raised from the dead, will never die again; death no longer has dominion over him. **Rom 6:10** For the death he died he died to sin, once for all, but the life he lives he lives to God. **Rom 6:11** So you also must consider yourselves dead to sin and alive to God in Christ Jesus. **Rom 6:12** Let not sin therefore reign in your mortal body, to make you obey its passions. **Rom 6:13** Do not present your members to sin as instruments for unrighteousness, but present yourselves to God as those who have been brought from death to life, and your members to God as instruments for righteousness. **Rom 6:14** For sin will have no dominion over you, since you are not under law but under **grace**.

Rom 10:11 For the Scripture says, "Everyone who believes in him will not be put to shame."

Rom 10:12 For there is no distinction between Jew and Greek; for the same Lord is Lord of all, bestowing his riches on all who call on him.

Rom 10:13 For "everyone who calls on the name of the Lord will be saved."

Let's begin the study of Romans:

1. Rom 1:1 Paul: Here from verses 1-17, is Paul's introduction.
 - A. A bond-servant what is this? Doulos (Greek) meaning what?
 - B. Of Jesus Christ, called to be an Apostle.
 - C. Set apart -- for the Gospel; What does this mean?
 - a. Separated out for a special, holy purpose.
 - b. A special representative of God.
 - c. The function a proclaimer and teacher of the Gospel of God!

2. Rom 1:2 the Gospel promised before-hand.
 - A. Genesis 3:12 -15 The war between Satan and Jesus.
 - B. Isaiah 35:8-10, Is 40:3- 11, Is 42:1- Is 52:6-10 Is 53 describes Jesus, Is 55:1-5, Is 61:8 & 9

3. Rom 1:3 Concerning His Son, a descendant of David according to the flesh.
 - A. Whose Son, is Paul speaking about here?
 - B. Why is David important? Lineage of Abraham-
 - C. Why does he say, "According to the flesh?"

4. Rom 1:4 who was declared the Son of God. How?
 - A. With Power
 - B. By His resurrection, why is this important?
 - C. By witnesses- Matt 16:13 -17 the good confession
 - D. All through the Spirit of Holiness, Jesus Christ, our Lord.

5. Rom 1:5 Through whom we have received grace and apostleship,
 - A. Who is the inventor of grace?
 - B. How do we receive this grace?
 - C. What is the grace?
 - D. What is this apostleship?
 - a. **Jud 1:3** Beloved, although I was very eager to write to you about our common salvation, I found it necessary to write appealing to you to contend for the faith that was once for all delivered to the saints.
 - b. Is it only the twelve, Apostles, that are called to preach and share this Gospel message?

- E. The obedience of faith among all the Gentiles for His name sake.
 - a. What does obedience have to do with faith?
 - 1. Matt 28:17-20, Jn 15:1-4, Rev 2:2, Rev 2:19 +23, Rev 3:1 Rev3:15
 - 2. Those commended because of their faith, Heb 11: 6 ----
 - b. Why does he specify the Gentiles, here?
 - c. For who's name sake; and what does this mean?

- 6. Rom 1:6, Among also you are called of Jesus Christ.
 - A. How are we called?
 - B. Who is called?
 - C. What are we called to do?

- 7. Rom 1:7, 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.
 - A. What is a saint? Rom 8:1
 - B. Grace and Peace the opening benediction.

- 8. Rom 1:8, First I thank my God through Jesus Christ, for you all, because your faith is being proclaimed throughout the world.
 - A. How do people come to know our faith?
 - B. What happened in Christians, that resulted in faith making this great difference in the world?
(they changed, they were telling other about this salvation, they truly loved others, they cared for other, not selfish, they kept the true message of the Gospel, they threw off the sins, which so easily entangle us, there was real repentance, and this was ongoing, which made a real difference, in their lives that all could see, there was real sanctification going on!)

- 9. Rom 1: 9
 - A. Why do you think it was important for Paul, that these people knew he was praying for them?
 - B. Why is prayer so very important?

- 10. Rom 1: 10
 - A. Does it seem that Paul wanted to visit Rome?
 - B. Why might there be trouble for Him there?
 - C. Did the Gospel get to Rome even though Paul had not visited?
 - D. Would Paul eventually get to Rome?

11. Rom 1:11
 - A. What does he mean by imparting some spiritual gift?
 - B. What does He mean by , “that you may be established?”

12. Rom 1:12
 - A. When Christians come together should we not encourage one another with what God is doing in our lives?
 - B. Could and did, Paul receive encouragement from other Christians he met?

13. Rom 1:13 -15
 - A. Is fellowship important?
 - B. Who is Paul obligated to preach the Gospel to?
 - C. Does Paul feel obligated to preach in Rome also?

14. *Rom 1:16 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.
 - A. Did the Apostles, and Paul know the whole of the Gospel message?
 - B. Does Paul ever say he is the one saving people? Does Paul make himself important in all this work?
 - C. What actually has the power to save?
 - D. What must we do with this Gospel once we hear it?

15. Rom 1:17 For in the Gospel the Righteousness of God is revealed from faith to faith; as it is written, But the righteous man shall live by Faith.
 - A. What then does the Gospel actually do?
 - B. What does the “righteousness of God,” have to do with any of this?
 - C. Are we all still called to a righteousness under the New Covenant?
 - D. Are we made righteous, by our own actions, by our own good works?
 - E. How do we become righteous in the eyes of God?
 - F. What did Jesus do to make salvation possible?
 - G. What is our part? What happens in Baptism?

16. Rom 1:18 For the wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men who suppress the truth in unrighteousness.
- A. Paul begins here a systematic, argument concerning humanity, our sin problem, what the Mosaic Law was able to accomplish, and what the Law was not able to accomplish.
 - B. What is God's wrath?
 - a. What do we call, when we consider God's righteousness, His justice, His perfection, His call to be law abiding?
 - b. What is God's Love?
 - c. Do we see that these two main attributes of God must work together and simultaneously?
 - d. What might be a word that includes all of these attributes?
 - C. What do you imagine is the greatest of sins?
 - D. Once Paul, or the Apostles, preach the whole of the Gospel message; what then becomes the greatest of sins?
 - E. Was the full wrath of God expressed on Jesus, as so many seem to think?
 - a. What did Jesus experience?
 - b. Is all sin really the same to God?
 - c. Why after Christ was resurrected and He ascended, and the church began, does the Bible speak of God's "wrath," again, in the New Testament?
 - d. What did Jesus mean, when He said on the Cross, "My God, My God, why have you forsaken me?" Mark 15:34 Also, Matt 27:33 – 54
What, does forsaken mean? (I truly wonder if any of us can fully understand the magnitude, of such the experience, Jesus actually has in all this; we can only imagine perhaps, that God the Father, even for one second, let's go, of His Son! This was what was shown to Abraham, and what was expected; that he let go, of this very special Son.) Nevertheless: is this equal to God's wrath?
17. Rom 1:19 - 20
- A. What is "evident?"

B. Who has a good excuse before God, for not believing in Him?

18. Rom 1:21- 23

A. Has humanity known about God from the very beginning?

B. Did people over time, forget about God and His expectation?

a. They decided to reject God, Rebel against Him, they exchanged what was true, regarding God, for lies.

b. This is saying, that belief in God and His statutes, were not worthwhile, -- IF then you think God to be worthless, then HE give you over to your truly worthless, ideas. God will let you stew in your foolishness.

C. What is God's opinion of humanity, by the time Paul writes this letter?

a. Who are the real fools?

b. Who are the truly wise, people?

c. What does Solomon say, is wise? Proverbs 1: 1-7

Pro 1:1 The proverbs of Solomon, son of David, king of Israel:

Pro 1:2 To know wisdom and instruction, to understand words of insight,

Pro 1:3 to receive instruction in wise dealing, in righteousness, justice, and equity;

Pro 1:4 to give prudence to the simple, knowledge and discretion to the youth—

Pro 1:5 Let the wise hear and increase in learning, and the one who understands obtains guidance,

Pro 1:6 to understand a proverb and a saying, the words of the wise and their riddles.

Pro 1:7 The fear of the LORD is the beginning of knowledge; fools despise wisdom and instruction.

d. Who are we getting our wisdom, our knowledge from, from the world, or from God?

D. Are Idols, that people make with their hands real, God's?

a. What if I made a wood cow, or Elephant? Could I encourage you to worship it?

b. How do we think of about certain, PEOPLE? Do we worship people?

19. Rom 1:24- 25 Do we recognize the real God?

A. What does it mean; "God gave them over?"

a. When it says, "in the lusts of their hearts," what does this imply?

B. What are the real problems with these bodies we still have?

- C. What is the “truth, and the lie,” in verse 25.
- D. Why, does it say, “who is blessed forever. Amen?”

What is God’s blessedness? Beatitude, blessedness, is a divine attribute. It is a perfection of God’s being. Blessedness has occupied an ambiguous place within the structure of the doctrine of divine attributes, though. On the one hand, it is a pervasive or summative category for all of the divine attributes. It encapsulates the way God enjoys the possession and exercise of all his perfections. All that God is and all that he does, he is and does blessedly. What God’s attribute of glory is outwardly, his blessedness is inwardly. This from Fred Sanders, minister theologian, from Grace Evangelical free church.

20. Rom 1:26 -27 Paul and the Spirit get serious!

- A. God gave them over to degrading passions, what is this?
- B. Is Homosexuality something new?
 - a. Was this ever a righteous behavior before a holy God? Lev. 18:1-12 “you shall not uncover the nakedness of any of your relatives. This is wrong.
 - b. Lev. 18: 17- 25 read it! These things were detestable to God then, listen; they still are detestable!
 - c. Here, Paul makes very clear even in the New Testament that this behavior , is not acceptable for the Christian.
 - d. What does God mean by “unnatural,” First who created nature, the way it was meant to be? God! So, was it God’s intent with creating male and female to allow them, to have sex, with the same sex?
 - e. What again is the Error of people? What is now this popular, “mother nature?”
 - f. What could be the “due penalty of their error,” mean?

21. Rom 1:28- 32 Is there a law still in the New Testament? Is God not the same?

- A. Is it truly wise, not to acknowledge God?
 - a. What happens if people never acknowledge God?
 - b. When people who never believed in Jesus die, do they go to party with Satan?
- B. Have people ever come up with their own thinking, their own opinions, a better law for humanity than what God teaches us?
 - a. Have humans really been good governors, of our world?

- C. Who says, what is proper and what is NOT? Are people really the authority, of all things this world and this universe?
 - D. Doesn't this list given here, from verses 29- 31, not actually show what it means to be on the wrong side of God's law, even today?
 - E. When any of us hear this list, shouldn't everyone be fully convicted? And in the eyes of God, are we not all guilty and deserving of the death penalty?
22. Rom 2:1- 2 Who is the judge? Paul then, seems to turns the tables here.
- A. When it comes to heaven and Hell, are we to be the judges of other people?
 - B. If we all do some of, if not, many of the same kinds of sins, described here in this list, is it ever our job to condemn anyone else?
 - C. Yet doesn't it seem easy for us to point the finger at others?
 - D. Is it then not right for **God to judge** us for breaking so many of His righteous laws?
 - a. Why?
 - E. So, then God has the right to do, WHAT?
23. Rom 2:3-
- A. Is God able to watch and remember all that each of us do?
 - B. Will anyone ever escape God's perfect judgement?
 - C. What will God say to those, who pass judgement on others, will they escape?
 - D. Does all this mean that, all sin is the same in God's eye's?
24. Rom 2: 4
- A. When we sin, are we hit with a lightning bolt immediately, and God removes us from this earth? WHY?
 - B. Does God Love us, even though we sin?
 - C. Is God not patient, is He not kind, is He not tolerant with all of us?
 - D. Has God not loved all people?
 - E. What Does God give to every person, through His kindness?
 - F. What is repentance? Is this something important?
 - a. Why is this word, here in this context?
 - b. What does God want everyone on this planet to do?
 - c. Does God expect babies and little children to understand these things?
 - d. So, why are some groups baptizing babies and Children?

- e. Why does it say that it is the “**kindness of God,**” that leads us to Repentance?
25. Rom 2: 5 Will God Judge all things some day? What is the real problem with humans?
- What holds people back from Salvation?
 - Whose fault is it if people face the wrath of God?
 - Is God still judging sin, even though Jesus came to save? For who?
 - Is there a day coming when God will judge all the things that happened on this earth and all its people?
 - Will God judge perfectly?
26. Rom 2: 6 notice according to “deeds.”
- Wait! Do we have to do anything in all this?
 - If you do not become a Christian, how will God Judge those?
 - Why “deed’s? Why not just “belief?” Why not just “grace?”
 - Will everyone have become a Christian in the end? How will those without Christ be judged?
 - Do our deeds save us? What then do our **good** deeds accomplish?
 - If God says here, He will judged according to our deeds, this first says, that **He did not predestine all people.**
 - Real faith, then has to do with what **we** decide to do with God!
 - God remembers, our good acts, and will give rewards to those who did good things; Judgement is NOT all about the Evil we did, it is also about all the good things we did. Not under compulsion, but because we truly wanted to do something good, something right, OF OUR OWN WILL! Judgement day for the Christian, will be a great rewards ceremony!
27. Rom 2: 7-10 What are we running after in this life?
- Does God have a general expectation, of how people should live?
 - Will we become perfect in this life?
 - Yet, is there still not a level of righteousness, that God is looking to see in us, and see us strive for? Is the New Testament just one or two verses?
 - If we are saved by belief alone, why does it say here , “ vs 8, “but those who are selfishly ambitious and **do not obey the truth,** but obey unrighteousness...”
 - Do we hear in this, the sense of our freedom to either be selfish, or obey God?
 - Do we see that God here puts our destiny in our own hands?
 - What is this “truth,” and why must we obey the “truth?”
 - Who are the people who will win in the end, according to God and the Bible? Why? Who are the real Christians?

- F. Here too, we see proof of our having a “free will,” if this is true, then are we **people** “predestined,” as many groups suppose?
 - G. What rightfully happens to all who simply run after EVIL, and this whether you are a Jew or a Gentile?
28. Rom 2: 10- 13 “Who does good,”
- A. Who under the new Covenant, are the ones who do good?
 - B. Does it matter anymore, when it comes to salvation, if you are a Jew or a Gentile?
 - C. For all peoples who were never given Moses law, did they still die? Why?
 - D. Were any the Israelites, who did have the law, ever saved by their obedience of the Law? Why?
 - E. Was it ever enough to simply hear, the message of the Law? Was Israel meant to live out the law perfectly?
 - F. If you were not an Israelite, and were never given the Law of Moses, yet you still did righteous things, did it matter to God; did God notice?
 - G. Is it now good enough to simply hear, the message of the Gospel?
29. Rom 2:14 – 16 Is God mindful of all people?
- A. Is it possible that God, wrote what is right on our hearts, when we were conceived?
 - B. Deep down, doesn’t our conscience tell us what is right?
 - C. What will God use to judge all people?
 - D. Can you be saved without Christ Jesus?
30. Rom 2:17 -23 If you are a Jew, and have the Law, do you obey the Law?
- a. Paul here is asking the Jews, if they really think they are all that special? Are they?
 - b. If you teach not to steal, what are you if you still steal?
 - c. Were the Jews really good examples of honoring God?

31. Rom 2: 24 -29 Do people speak good about God if the one teaching, is a hypocrite?
- A. Who in this context does God blame for the Gentiles speaking badly about God?
 - B. What was circumcision all about?
 - C. From God's perspective, if people say they are an Israelite, or a Jew, does it matter much, if they have the outward sign of circumcision, and the book of the Law, if they do not truly obey it, and transgress against it?
 - D. What is Paul's, main point here regarding the Jews?
32. Rom 3:1- 4 What advantage do the Jew have?
- A. God decided to work His works and His teachings, through this family of people and all He did, would eventually lead to Christ. The Savior comes from the Jews!!!
 - B. Is God faithful, no matter what people do?
 - C. Will God be found to be truthful, no matter what people think?
 - D. Will anyone ever be able to find fault in God?
 - E. If our God is truly the real, and living God, what should our response be to His truth and perfection?
33. Rom 3:5- 20 Paul here begins some very difficult verses.
- A. Vs 5 What does man's sin, and especially concerning the Jews , bring to light concerning God?
 - a. If God sends His wrath on people, would this be wrong of God? Why?
 - B. Vs 6 Why does God have the right to judge the world?
 - a. If everything humans did were predestined by God, and we were really only fancy robots, that God pre-programmed before time, could it be right for God to judge against us?
 - b. If God told people what is right and true, and what He expected, how does this matter?

- C. Vs 7 and 8 This is hard? Here we see verses that only by the Spirit of God can we come close to making any sense of; and we see a grand legal argument, that no person, could refute, and Paul here, with the Spirit, wants to make so perfectly clear to all.
- a. Cottrell suggest here that, Paul at this stage in his teaching, considers that the Jews might want to object to what is being taught here, regarding the argument he is making. In short that the Jews are really no better than anyone else, in the face of the living God.
 - b. Cottrell Romans vol 1, pages 108, trough 110 read -----
- D. Vs 9 -19 All are under sin!
- a. Now it is very important for us to see that the Context here has to do with Salvation.
 - b. The Jews attempting to live by the Old Law failed and were not saved by the Law. The Gentiles, who were not given the Law, also did not live by God's law and are all, also found to be sinners and were not saved, by the old Law.
 - c. No one can be saved by the Law, so how can anyone be saved?
 - d. So, since all have sinned, and fallen short of God's perfect glory, even if you had the Law; this results in Salvation not being possible through, good works!
 - e. The only way, to get to heaven by the Law is with one's perfect obedience.
 - f. All are guilty of sin according to God, so can the Law save?
 - g. There must be another way.
- E. Vs 20 conclusion of this portion.
- a. No flesh is justified before God, by the works of the Law, because all have failed to perfectly obey the righteousness of God!
 - b. What good was the Law? It shined a light on all of people's sins.
 - c. All the history of the Jews and all concerning the Law, makes clear a desperate need for a Savior.
- F. Vs 21 – 31 God sent His Son!
- a. A righteousness came from God, apart from the Law, that was witnessed, or seen, by those under the Law, and the prophets.
 - b. A righteousness from God is now available, through Faith in Jesus the Christ, the Savior.
 - c. It matters not if you are a Jew or a Gentile, any longer, since all have sinned and fall short of the Glory of God, and so, if anyone comes to believe and follow Jesus Christ, they can be Saved.

- d. Therefore through Faith in Jesus, all who come to Him, are justified as a gift of God's grace, which cannot be earned, by any of our works.
- e. Through this grace, Jesus becomes the redeemer of all people who trust and hope in Him.
- f. Through the death of Christ, and this very special sacrifice, He becomes our "propitiation," this through His Blood, shed on the cross.
- g. That is in this sense Jesus taking our rightful place regarding the wages of sin, upon Himself, for our sake, becomes the Redeemer and Reconciler between God and mankind.
- h. God then is willing to justify all those, Jew, or Gentile, through a true Faith in Christ Jesus, who through His righteousness, that was fully demonstrated, on earth, that can now take away our sins, and can provide eternal life.
- i. God then, is the God of all peoples on earth, and God desires for all to be saved.
- j. Is there now no Law any longer since Christ? NO. Since even the Old Law, continues to shed light on God's mind. As well, where the Law was fulfilled many things in the Old law have become obsolete, and are not used any longer. In Christ, there is a New Covenant, and as we might say, a new law in Christ, and in obedience to the Gospel, and all that Jesus has then commanded in His ministry.

34. Rom 4:1-8 Justification through Faith - Abraham according to the flesh?
- A. Vs 1-5 Was Abraham a perfect man?
 - a. What is the problem with the flesh?
 - b. Could Abraham boast in his works and his perfection, in his flesh?
 - c. What did God find special about Abraham?
 - d. Can God overlook sins, when He finds great faith?
 - e. Can faith be credited as righteousness? How?
 - B. Vs 6-8 What did David say?
 - a. Can God look for a righteousness in us that is apart from works?
 - b. On what is such a righteousness based?
 - c. Who is the blessed person, according to David?
35. Rom 4: 9- 15 What is all this about circumcision?
- A. What was the point of God asking Abraham and all of the male people and children after him in Israel to be circumcised?
 - a. Did circumcision result in perfect faith?
 - b. Was Abraham found faithful because of circumcision?
 - c. Is circumcision a sacrifice in the eyes of God?
 - d. What was this human and physical sacrifice meant to accomplish in God's view?
 - e. Did the Old Law have much to do with the physical sense of humanity?
 - f. What truly was much more important to God than being circumcised?
 - B. By what attribute is Abraham seen by God, as the Father of all the earth?
 - a. Is it then only those who are under Moses law, who can be saved, who have this circumcision?
 - b. Do you now have to be circumcised to be saved?

c. What is now likened to this circumcision, under the New Covenant?

Col 2:6 Therefore, as you received Christ Jesus the Lord, so walk in him, *Col 2:7* rooted and built up in him and established in the faith, (Not the Law), just as you were taught, abounding in thanksgiving. *Col 2:8* See to it that no one takes you captive by philosophy and empty deceit, according to human tradition, according to the elemental spirits of the world, and not according to Christ. *Col 2:9* For **in him** the whole fullness of deity dwells bodily, *Col 2:10* and you have been filled **in him**, who is the head of all rule and authority. *Col 2:11* In him also you were circumcised with a circumcision made without hands, by putting off the body of the flesh, by the circumcision of Christ, *Col 2:12* having been buried with him in baptism, in which you were also raised with him through faith in the powerful working of God, who raised **him** from the dead. *Col 2:13* And you, who were dead in your trespasses and the uncircumcision of your flesh, God made alive together with him, having forgiven us all our trespasses, *Col 2:14* by canceling the record of debt that stood against us with its legal demands. This he set aside, nailing it to the cross. *Col 2:15* He disarmed the rulers and authorities and put them to open shame, by triumphing over them in **him**. (in Jesus) *Col 2:16* Therefore let no one pass judgment on you in questions of food and drink, or with regard to a festival or a new moon or a Sabbath. *Col 2:17* These are a shadow of the things to come, but the substance belongs to Christ.

- d. How important is real Faith to God?
- e. How important is Christian Baptism, to God now?
- f. If then the Law brought about God's wrath, then what does God do with the Old Law?
- g. What was the ultimate promise made to Abraham?

36. Rom 4: 16- 25 It is by FAITH!

A. Did the Law save anyone? Why?

- a. Again, what was so very pleasing to God, regarding Abraham and what HE would do for him?
- b. Can people be good enough, in the flesh, to save themselves from sin, and its consequences?

B. What is grace? And can any of us be saved without God's grace?

- a. In what sense must we all be "of the faith of Abraham?"
- b. Can God simply call into being, that which has not existed before?
- c. What does God do for Abraham and Sarah, that would have seemed impossible to them?
- d. God then promised what, to Abraham and Sarah, that would come in no other way?
- e. What is the "seed," of Abraham?

- f. If God promises anything, can HE accomplish what HE promises?
- g. Did Abraham truly believe in God's promise?
- h. What then is credited to Abraham as righteousness ; his works?

37. Rom 5: 1- 6 How do we acquire peace and justification with God?

- A. Are we justified by works of the flesh, before God?
 - a. What again, did the Old Law prove?
 - b. Do people need God to make a real difference, regarding their salvation?
- B. What does it mean to be justified by faith?
 - a. Faith in who, or what?
 - b. How are we introduced into the grace of God?
 - c. How do we acquire this grace?
 - d. Must faith and grace work together?

Eph 2:4 But God, being rich in mercy, because of the great love with which he loved us, Eph 2:5 even when we were dead in our trespasses, made us alive together with Christ—by grace you have been saved— Eph 2:6 and raised us up with him and seated us with him in the heavenly places in Christ Jesus, Eph 2:7 so that in the coming ages he might show the immeasurable riches of his grace in kindness toward us in Christ Jesus. Eph 2:8 For by grace you have been saved through faith. And this is not your own doing; it is the gift of God, Eph 2:9 not a result of works, so that no one may boast. Eph 2:10 For we are his workmanship, created in Christ Jesus for good works, which God prepared beforehand, that we should walk in them.

- c. Does God love us even though we are dead in our transgressions?
 - a. What does Jesus accomplish, that no other human could accomplish?
 - b. What is the gift that come from God's grace?
 - c. Is faith our part?
 - d. Once we are "in Christ," is that all that God expects from us, even as we live on in this world?
 - e. Is real faith not to result in "proven character?"

- f. Are we then to have the Love of God in us, through the working of the Holy Spirit?
- g. Does this mean we just sit around in one place, and just believe alone?
- h. Did Jesus only die for really good people?

38. Rom 5:7- 11 How are we reconciled to God?

- A. What does it mean “while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us?”
 - a. Does being a sinner mean you can’t be saved?
 - b. What is the ransom price, so as to create redemption for the people of the earth?
 - c. What does this Jesus do, that really makes no sense, in most cases?
 - d. Can anyone be saved without Jesus’ work? What might we call everything Jesus has done?
 - e. How are we then reconciled to God?

39. Rom 5: 12- 21 What do Adam and Eve have to do with any of this?

- A. Paul now goes back to Adam and Eve, and the beginning of how sin entered the world.
 - a. Do we understand what really and truly happened when Adam and Eve disobeyed God?
 - b. **Read** Gen 2: 15 – 25 and 3: 1- 19 Who tells the truth in the beginning of this story?
 - c. What does even this one law by God prove regarding mankind?
 - d. Why does God allow the Devil to intervene with the Humans?
 - e. Did Eve fully know and understand the simple law by God, to not touch, or eat of the fruit of this special tree, in the middle of the garden?
 - f. Would Eve have had any idea of what a lie was?

g. Why would Adam eat of the fruit?

h. What causes them now to feel ashamed of their nakedness, as well as, their feeling now, that they were afraid of God?

i. Who does Adam blame? Who does Eve blame; and how does she now know that she was deceived?

j. How remarkably great does everything change in the world of Adam and Eve, after they sin? How many consequences are there?

k. Did they die immediately? How did the Devil know they wouldn't die immediately?

l. Does their disobedience, equal a total lack of faith in God, by Adam and Eve?

Do they still know the difference between God, and the serpent?

Does God hate them now, does he have nothing to do anymore with Adam and Eve?

m. What does the "knowledge of good and evil," now accomplish in the world now, after they by eating of this fruit?

n. Does anyone else ever sin exactly like Adam and Eve?

o. Are all people ever after, then fully guilty of Adam's actual sin, as some see the ideas surrounding "original sin," (the Catholics) and/or "total depravity?" (the Calvinist's.)

p. Can simply the knowledge of evil and what is wrong in the eyes of God, entice us or tempt us to sin?

q. Why would God blame any of us, if He predestined, everything that we would do, and will do from the beginning of time, as some suppose?

B. Through Jesus, God changes everything? Right?

a. Once the promised Seed of Abraham arrives on earth, that is the Savior Jesus; then by this new Adam, what does God accomplish?

b. If everyone after Adam sinned in their own personal ways, and ultimately died, because of their own sin, what does God prove in all this? Can people save themselves, in this flesh?

c. What does God prove in sending His Son?

d. Can God make a way unto a real forgiveness, and a salvation, through this Jesus from 2000 years ago?

- e. Can we acquire the grace spoken about in verse 5:17 without any faith in this Jesus on our part?
- f. Can we be justified with God without a real faith in Jesus?
- g. Did Jesus' righteousness, provide justification, (that is salvation) for everyone in the world?
- h. Is there now a new righteousness, that can be found in this world, that can lead people to eternal life?

40. Rom 6:1- 14 Shall we continue in sin?

A. Once we are under grace, do we purposely keep on sinning, is this meant to be our goal in life now?

- a. How is grace applied? What really happens in Christian Baptism?
- b. How do we become united with Christ's death? Is there anything else?
- c. Is God attempting to save our flesh?
- d. What does it mean to walk in the newness of life?
- e. What is the Holy Spirit meant to accomplish in us, if we receive Him in baptism?
- f. Is there any other way to receive the Holy Spirit? Where in the Bible, can we find another way to receive the Holy Spirit?
- g. Where is there any other place or way, that, vs 5, you can be "united with Him in the likeness of His death?

B. In Christ Jesus should we then continue to be slaves to sin?

- a. Paul says, if we die with Christ, then our bodies were crucified with Him, where does this happen?
- b. If we are already dead in the eyes of God and our bodies are already vs. 6 "done away with," what then is God seeing in us, if we have been baptized into Christ?
- c. Jesus also died, but then what happened?

d. According to vs 6: 10, if Jesus died once for all time, paying the price for sins, then in coming back to life , He then lives to God. So are we to do the same?

e. All this, talk about being dead and yet alive, what is Paul really attempting to tell us?

f. What then is the difference between being under the Law; and being under grace?

Without the Holy Spirit in us, are we truly saved? Do you really belong to Christ if you have not received the Holy Spirit? Do Paul or any of the Apostles, ever teach that people do not need to be baptized, that is fully immersed into water, by their own knowledge of the gospel, and their own choice?

41. Rom 6: 15 - 17 Is grace a license to sin for people, and especially Christians?

A. Why, and how do we become slaves to sin?

a. What was the result of the Old Law; what did it prove in people?

b. Were any saved by their attempts to obey the Law?

c. Why do people still die?

B. What overcomes the Law, and sin, and death?

Gospel? a. vs. 16 & 17 What happens if we become obedient in heart. to the message of the

b. Are we called to life-long commitment to Jesus Christ?

c. What is the Christians goal, if we are to be “sanctified?”

d. If we now recognize that the shameful things we did before knowing Christ, only results in death; how are we now to live if we can know what is good through Christ?

e. Are we called to be slaves to God in this Christianity?

C. What is the free gift of God, and where can it only be found?

42. Rom 7: 1-3 Does the Old Law still have jurisdiction in this world?

A. How and over who, does the Old law still affect, even today?

a. What is the example of marriage meant to represent about God?

b. Is divorce ever really right before God?

B. What happens to the Law because of Jesus work?

a. Who are those now not under the Law?

b. What can rightfully release a married person from the life-long commitment of marriage in the eyes of God?

43. Rom 7: 4- 6. "Made to die to the Law."

A. How do we overcome the Law?

a. What could Jesus do that no other man ever did?

b. Can we see how the example of marriage fits into the death and resurrection of Christ?

c. If we die in this "baptism," then can we see that in this we are released from the old marriage, because of death, and if now released, from this Law, then we can marry again.

d. Who are we now meant to be married to?

B. Are you released from the Law?

a. What now brings about this release from Moses Law?

b. If the Law is dead and obsolete in Christ, what is meant to lead us now, if we are in Christ?

c. What is the fruit of the newness of life? Gal. 5:16 – 26

44. Rom 7: 7- 8 What was the point of the Law if it was to become obsolete?

A. The Law is Good.

a. How is the Law Good?

b. Does God expect us to understand His truths, his ideas, His laws, before we are expected to acknowledge them, and obey them?

c. How does God judge where there is no Law?

d. vs. 8 How does the law produce all kinds of coveting in us?

e. If there is no law, can there be any sin?

45. Rom 7: 9-13 Did the Law which was meant to be good, result in the death of humanity?

A. If the Law was good, what then became the problem?

a. Did God expect people to perfectly obey the Old Law?

b. Did any persons from the time of Moses to the coming of John the Baptist, ever fully and completely, and perfectly obey God's Law?

c. What then in all this history even after Noah, up to the last prophet Malachi, does God conclude?

d. When were you or I, "once alive and yet apart from the Law?"

e. How important is it to God that we understand what is happening in this world?

B. Does it matter to God that we truly understand the difference between Good and Evil?

a. If God is truly good and just, will he ever judge unfairly?

b. Has God's great love for us, not made great efforts to communicate truth to this world, for our own good?

c. So, when we consider much of the Scriptures Does God expect babies and little children to fully understand all these things, being yet so young?

d. Is all this about sin, in the Bible really an easy concept, from God's perspective and what sin has done?

e. If the Law is Good, and it does not produce sin, then how does sin come about?

46. Rom 7: 14 - 25 How is the Law Spiritual?

A. If the Law came from God, what must it then be?

a. What is the flesh weak in doing?

b. Can there be the desire in us to do Good?

c. Do we often desire to do good, and yet mess up?

d. Does God blame Himself for our sins? Did he predestine us to sin?

e. Paul says in verses 16 &17, It is now no longer he who is the one doing the sins, but sin living in Him? What does all this mean?

B. While we were yet sinners Christ dies for us!

a. For those who are in Christ, something very strange is happening to us, what is it?

b. Do any and/or all, our efforts ever fully and completely overcome sin in this world, and in this flesh?

c. If then evil is present in our world, does it alone have the power to entice us, or deceive us, or tempt us, to sin?

d. If the flesh, can never be fully good, even while we can know what is right through God's laws, what must happen to this flesh we now have?

e. So, is God attempting to save our flesh?

C. Does Paul teach a distinction between our mind and our body?

a. Who has the power to separate the body from the soul?

b. If you are in Christ Jesus and have become a Christian, has this separation already happened in the eyes of God the Father and Jesus?

c. What then is actually crucified in us, in this Christian Baptism?

d. What then does God judge in us after we have become Christians?

47. Rom 8:1 - 15 There is no condemnation!!!!!!

- A. What, and only what can save us from this body of sin?
 - a. Do we really need this Jesus? And does everybody really need this Jesus?
 - b. If there is no condemnations for those who are “in Christ,” how does one, get themselves, “in Christ?”
 - c. Who then has the Power in this world to set us free, from this power of sin and death?
 - d. Did Jesus do everything, so that salvation could be possible, and available, to the whole world?
 - e. What does it mean, “He condemned sin in the flesh?” vs 3
 - f. Who and what, are our guides to life now, in Christ?
- B. What to follow?
 - a. What is the mind set on, or focused on the flesh?
 - b. What is the mind set on, or focused on the Spirit?
- C. How important is the Holy Spirit?
 - a. Must the Holy Spirit be living in a person for them to be a Christian?
 - b. Are we seen as being in the flesh, vs 9, if indeed, the Spirit is living in you?
 - c. Do you belong to Christ, if you do not have the indwelling of the Holy Spirit?
 - d. How then does the Spirit of God give us power, even in this flesh while we still live here, to overcome?
- D. What do we become in Christ, from God’s perspective?
 - a. Is the indwelling of the Spirit a new spirit of slavery?
 - b. What does it meant to become a child of God?

c. Can we now call out to our Father in heaven for help?

48. Rom 8: 16 - 25 The Spirit testifies.

A. In becoming a Christian, do we become brothers and sister with Jesus, the Son of God?

a. What causes God to turn his wrath away from us, and now call us His children?

b. Can God really forgive?

c. In this life will we still suffer in many ways, because of having a real relationship with Jesus? Does the Bible say, everything will be easy, once saved?

d. Does God really promise a life after this life, with all good things to come?

B. Freedom of the glory of the children of God.

a. Does God want to renew all things?

b. At this times still, isn't the world suffering great because of all the sin, and the consequences there of?

c. What are we now waiting for ?

C. What is Hope?

a. Is hope something you already have?

b. Does faith work with Hope?

c. Are we then as Christians meant to be patient, in this world, and with perseverance wait for the second coming of Jesus?

d. Do we now understand everything God is doing to accomplish His will?

49. Rom 8: 26- Victory in Christ!

A. Is God's desire to help us while we are still here on earth? How?

- a. How can the Spirit help?
- b. Does prayer make a difference? Why?
- c. Is the Holy Spirit in sink with God the Father, and God the Son?
- d. If we are Christians, does the Holy Spirit speak to God for us?
- e. What is the difference between what the Spirit says, rather than what the Devil says to God; regarding us?

B. What is our part really, in all this?

- a. Does God desire for people to love Him?
- b. Has God not loved us first?
- c. What matters more than the purposes of God? Col. 1:13 – 17
- d. In verse, 28 How are people called?
- e. In verse, 29 What is actually foreknown and predestined?
- f. What does “conformed,” mean, and suggest?
- g. What does God do for those, who conform their lives to the likeness of Christ?

C. Who really chooses if any of us are saved or not?

- a. There has been much confusion and there still is, among many scholars and too many lay people to count of such verses here in Rom 8: 26 – 34. How are we truly meant to understand these verses?
- b. Did God choose, before all things who would be saved and all who would go to hell? Is that really what these verses say?
- c. Or, is it those who truly love God and conform themselves to the likeness of Christ in their own faith, and trust, and obedience, to the will of Christ; that become the “elect,” of God?
- d. Do we also see the many other scriptures where we are all freely, given a choice to

hear the Gospel, to Believe upon hearing and understanding, to then recognize your sins, and repent ; to then be able and willing to say the God Confession, and then come to the waters of Christian Baptism of our own understanding, and of our own will to obey God?

e. These do seem like some very difficult verses to fully understand, and they are to some extent, and we find similar verses in Ephesians. Yet, if we do not look at the much larger context of the whole of the New Testament, we can easily come away, with some very wrong conclusions to what Paul is attempting to say here. This again, when we pull out only a few verses, and attempt to write a whole theology from just those few.

f. What should help us in all this, is even this larger context in Romans chapter 8, so if there is no condemnation for those who are in Christ, then we must look back again at what Paul has already made very clear in the chapters before, and especially in what he says, in Rom 6. Then here at the end of Rom 8, he describes to us the many wonderful things that come to such who have been saved in Christ. This including, that nothing in this world that might be terrible, can ever again “separate us from the love of God that is in Christ Jesus our Lord.”

g. Therefore, I tend to think in all this, if God made people love Jesus, and Himself, by force, and not by their own will, or their own choice, is such love real? But again, this is only one argument we might consider. Do the rest of the scriptures really and truly teach this utter “predestination of all people?” I do not think that this is the idea Paul is attempting put forth at all, and I believe as we carry on to Romans chapter 9, we will find Paul clearly teach that it is our own choice to either become a Christian or not.

h. Yet, at the same time we must understand that God did “predestine,” certain things, yet, **NOT every person**, and whether they are going to heaven or hell. For instance, Jesus was predestined to be the savior; nothing was ever going to change that. God personally decided the very lineage of Jesus, and through whom He would come into this world. God predestined, how salvation would work, and that through His Son, and our obedience to the Gospel, remember again Rom chapter 1:5 “Through whom we have received grace and apostleship to bring about the obedience of faith, among all the Gentiles for His name sake, among whom you also are called of Jesus Christ.” Then 1:16 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.

