

ROMANS STUDY GUIDE

Chapter-By-Chapter Questions



“For I long to see you, that I may impart
unto you some spiritual gift, to the end
ye may be established.”

Romans 1:11

*By Brian and Deborah Johnson
January 2017*



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GUIDE

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This book is dedicated to
all those who desire to grow in order to serve our Lord Jesus Christ:
*“For ye are bought with a price: therefore glorify God in your body, and in your
spirit, which are God’s.”*
I Corinthians 6:20

Contact Information:
Christian Life Coach Support Services
Brian and Deborah Johnson
(804) 519-1210
lifecoachesdjbj@yahoo.com
www.christianlifecoachsupport.squarespace.com
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Do you become frustrated with reading God's Word?
Early on, I also became very discouraged:

In my mid-twenties I realized Christ's blood paid for all my sin. Immediately, it was suggested that I read and reread Romans 1-3. After prayerfully doing this for many weeks, it 'seemed' to yield little. I started to think, "Did I understand anything I just read? Maybe I'm just not smart enough to grasp it!" Yet, I pressed on, knowing that *"...faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the Word of God" (Romans 10:17)* It was a great opportunity to trust Him; the Word was marvelously being placed inside. Though invisible, the Father was building a structure of Truth within. Eventually, I started to understand. Years later, I realized it's all a part of the learning process to 'walk by faith.' God says His Word *"...shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it." (Isaiah 55:11)*

Are you looking for a little help or direction in study?
This 'study guide' was written for you! God is exceedingly organized. This 'Romans Study Guide' uses 'God's well planned out, step-by-step teaching,' (Romans-Philemon) to help you grow spiritually. Each epistle (letter) of Paul adds a component to mature you.

Why was Romans placed first? This book is the key to establish you in the basics of your faith. (Romans 1:11) Romans builds 'the foundation of Jesus Christ' in believers. (1 Corinthians 3:10-11) Determine to learn this foundation, then wisely build onto this structure, following Paul's design, one book, then the next. *"Be ye followers of me, even as I also am of Christ." (1 Corinthians 11:1)* Yield to the Spirit, using all of the Scripture, but knowing that Paul has a unique ministry, the Apostle of the Gentiles, teaching the Church today. (Romans 11:13)

***Note: The King James version of the Bible is used for all references. At times, words may be highlighted for emphasis.*



GLOSSARY OF TERMS

**Preview this glossary and refer to these definitions as you read. It will make review of this book easier and help you to understand and study the Bible.*

1. **Authority:** The only/final standard of Truth: the Written Word of God.
2. **Bible/Word/Truth:** Scripture names; God's instruction manual.
3. **Context:** The setting in which a verse is found. (Realize topic/who wrote it/to whom.) This is called: Rightly Dividing the Word. (II Tim. 2:15)
4. **Curriculum:** Progressive teaching, a 'form of doctrine.' (Romans 6:17)
5. **Doctrine:** Specific teaching/Truth found in the Scriptures.
6. **Epistles:** Scripture written in letter form. It is God's inspired Word.
7. **Faith:** Belief/reliance on Truth; resting in God's Word and authority.
8. **Gentiles:** All world nations; only in this time of Gentile grace, does it also include Israel. (Genesis 10:5/Galatians 3:28)
9. **God/Father/Lord/Creator:** Names of God. He is a 'triune' God (three in one): God the Father, The Son, and The Holy Ghost (Spirit).
10. **Grace:** This is free, undeserved favor or kindness. A system of living: 'under God's grace,' released from the law/legalism.
11. **High-minded:** Proud, arrogant, exalted view of self and ideas/ways.
12. **Idolatry:** Worship/exaltation of something other than the Creator.
13. **Inspired:** Directed by Holy Spirit; supernatural/divine composition.
14. **Israel:** God's people/nation. (In the Middle East; began in Gen. 12.)
15. **Judgment:** Evaluation with a just ruling: Punishment or reward.
16. **Justified/Just:** Made righteous; without guilt. (Right with God)
17. **Knowledge:** Realized Truth of God's Word. (Head knowledge is simply knowing, without understanding; not able/willing to practical apply it.)
18. **Law:** Moses' Law or any man-made rule/expectation. A way of living.
19. **Meditate:** To dwell on, think, or turn over in the mind; consider.
20. **Mystery of Grace:** Secret plan/doctrine revealed to Paul. (Rom. 16:25)
21. **New Identity in Christ:** Changes once you believe; new abilities.
22. **Perfect:** Spiritual growth to maturity; able to apply what's known.
23. **Prayer:** Talking to God; asking favor; communing spiritually.
24. **Preserved:** Kept pure; to safeguard/protect/shield from corruption.
25. **Rapture:** Rapid transport to heaven; catching away. (I Thes. 4:15)
26. **Resurrection:** Not held by death; to rise up alive and live eternally.
27. **Reverence:** To exalt or honor, to elevate, and respect.
28. **Righteous:** Just, holy; a pure heart and life. Can refer to believers.
29. **Rightly Divide:** Recognizing the context when reading; knowing God deals with man differently through time. (II Timothy 2:15)
30. **Satan/Devil:** Names for God's adversary; a fallen angel who wants to be God. (Isaiah 14) He temporarily rules the earth, until Christ's return.
31. **Saved:** In this context: preserved/delivered from judgment of sin.
32. **Sin:** Describes man's nature; breaking of God's divine law/ways;
33. **Wisdom:** Right use of knowledge; able to discern/judge what's right.
34. **Yield:** To give up contest; submit, comply, to give place to.



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**You can have peace with God and live forever in heaven!
All you need to do is believe and trust God's Word.**

- 1) "...all have sinned, and come short of the glory of God..." (Romans 3:23)
- 2) "Christ died for our sins according to the scriptures; And that he was buried, and that he rose again the third day..." (1 Corinthians 15:3-4)
- 3) "Being justified freely by his grace through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus: Whom God set forth to be a propitiation [fully satisfying sacrifice] through faith in his blood..." (Romans 3:25)

Trust the Scripture. By faith, believe what God says! Christ's shed blood on the cross paid for your sin. Christ's great love sacrifice, gave you this opportunity to believe and be thankful to God.



STUDY NOTES

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

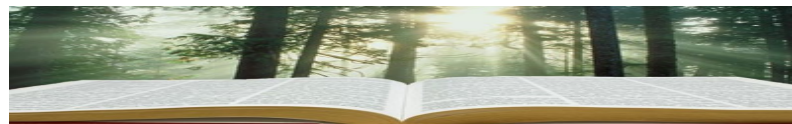


Approach to the Bible

A wondrous adventure awaits as you choose to read and study Romans. God will be personally talking, teaching, and encouraging you in spiritual things. The Father perfectly knows what's needed, doing unseen work in your spirit, soul, heart, and mind. As Scripture is taken in, it works mightily. Approach it, *"...not as the word of men, but as it is in truth, the word of God, which effectually worketh also in you that believe."* (1 Thess. 2:13)

The wisdom in God's Word is eternal and complete! It perfects (matures) the believer. (Col. 1:28) Most find that it takes time to become comfortable with the way Scripture is written. Push through it, even when it's tough to understand. In great love, the Lord Jesus suffered to give you new life and this unique opportunity to grow.

In gratitude, open the Bible to daily listen to what God desires to teach you. *"All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness..."* Why read it? *"That the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works."* (1 Timothy 3:16-17)





As you simply read and trust Scripture as your authority, God promises great treasure: *“Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding. For the merchandise of it is better than the merchandise of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold. She is more precious than rubies: and all the things thou canst desire are not to be compared unto her.”* (Proverbs 3:13-15) Choose to stay focused.

‘The way’ one takes in the Scripture is highly significant. (Pause here to read Proverbs 2:1-5) This passage unveils the need for ‘interactive learning,’ being personally involved. Most students start by ‘passively’ receiving the Word, listening or reading ‘about’ Scripture.



God desires ‘active’ involvement, reading directly in the Scripture. Progress to ‘incline your ear,’ even ‘lifting up your voice’ in prayer to understand. In time, advance to ‘seek and search’ as for nuggets of gold, prompting deeper study and meditation.

Proverbs 2:4 says we’re to, *“...seekest her as silver, and searchest for her as for hid treasures...”*. As you are immersed in finding the hidden treasures, you gain conviction and faith. Study of the Word can become a lifelong passion as those driven in the ‘gold rush of the 1800’s.’

Preparations for study

1. **Start in the book of Romans:** At first, students may be hesitant to read Paul's epistles; they are written in a different way than much of Scripture. The books in the Old Testament, the Gospels (Matthew-John), and Acts are written as story-like historical accounts: Noah building an ark, David and Goliath, and the birth of Christ. Sunday schools often teach these to children as they are concrete and easy to understand.



Paul's epistles (Romans-Philemon) are written uniquely: compact, direct teaching, like a school curriculum, geared to more 'adult' reading. One idea builds onto the next. *"For precept must be upon precept, precept upon precept; line upon line, line upon line; here a little, an there a little..." (Isaiah 28:10)* God is perfectly organized, so of course, there is also a precise order to His teaching saints: simple to complex.



Start your 'journey of learning' by concentrating on reading and rereading Paul's first book, Romans, one chapter at a time. However, do study all his books, as they will progress you from a child to an adult in Bible understanding. Approach Paul's writings, knowing that understanding is gradual. Patiently read to develop a godly outlook, the mind of Christ. (I Cor. 2:16)



2. Meditate on and apply the Word:

When you read and study Scripture, God mightily builds His Truth in you; expect that spiritual learning takes a while. This gives you time to read, study, meditate, and pray, applying 'new insights' in the details of your life. In the study process, jot down notes and questions and search for answers asking, "What did I learn?" or "How is this practical?"



When wisdom is taken in without time to think and apply it, it will be merely head knowledge: data and details. This will exalt you to be high-minded. Know God's desire: *"Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom: and with all thy getting get understanding."* (Proverbs 4:7)

3. Be a Berean:

Study things for yourself, proving what is written, even things in this study guide. Believers who lived in Berea had a principled way to study, searching out the Truth in the Scripture: *"These were more noble than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the word with all readiness of mind, and searched the scriptures daily, whether things were so."* (Acts 17:11) Each person is responsible for



what 'they choose' to believe; thus, prove all things. (I Corinthians 3)

4. Consider context:

Evaluate passages in the setting in which they are found (context). For example, when reading, ask yourself: "Who is



writing, to whom is it written, and what is the topic being addressed?" Understand the surrounding verses before applying them.

Brief Note: God wrote Scripture according to 'how' He dealt with man over time. In the past, (Genesis 12 to Acts 8) God's focus was Israel. This part of Scripture was direct instructions 'to them.' In Acts 9, God raised Paul to be the Apostle of the Gentiles, as the Nation Israel was set aside, 'for a time.' Romans-Philemon teaches direct instruction 'to the Church, the Body of Christ.' God will again deal with Israel after the Rapture. (Hebrews to Revelation)

Thus, not all Scripture is written 'to you,' the Body of Christ. *"Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth."* (II Timothy 2:15) Initially, focus your main attention on Paul's writings (epistles) as these are directly written 'to you.' (Consult resources on Page 62 to further study how to 'rightly divide the Word.')

5. Your faith journey led by the Spirit: Students learn and study Scripture uniquely. Each individual has their own particular 'journey of faith' as they live out the days of their life, respond to God, and make choices. Yet, all are to prayerfully yield to God's personal teaching, (that is, learn and submit to be 'led by the Spirit'): *"For as many as are led by the Spirit, they are the sons of God."* (Romans 8:14)





6. Keep Scripture as the authority: Every word of the Bible is important and to be exalted. The main reason to reverence Scripture is simple, 'God says so.' (Take a break to read Psalm 138:2 and Proverbs 1-9) A few of many specific reasons:

-Truth: God says: *"Sanctify them through thy truth: thy word is truth."* (John 17:17) Absolute authority!

-Inspired: God says: *"For the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man: but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost."* (II Peter 1:21) *"All Scripture is given by inspiration of God..."* (II Timothy 3:16) Absolutely written by Him!

-Preserved: God says: *"The words of the Lord are pure words: as silver tried in a furnace of earth, purified seven times. Thou shalt keep them, O Lord, thou shalt preserve them from this generation forever."* (Psalm 12:6-7) Absolutely kept pure!



7. Recommendations:

New students: If this is your first time through the book of Romans, give yourself permission to simply read and reread each chapter, then pray and meditate on what was learned. Enjoy the process and examine the detail the next time. If you are feeling confident, use the study questions as a guide.

Prepare your heart: Scripture is different than any other book written. Be patient to read it, realizing it is an eternal book that contains layers of instruction, able to be seen as a student matures. Glean what you can and come back later to study it further. No one grasps it all!

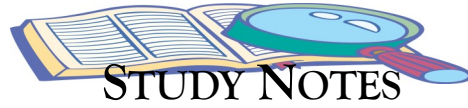
Notice specifics: Read a chapter several times to think on what was read: Consider topics, new terms, and questions. Underline, highlight, or make a note of unclear issues; reflect prayerfully, believe, and then keep reading.



The King James Bible: God preserved (protected) 'every' word of Scripture as it is His Truth. It was given to man as perfect, complete instruction to be used throughout time. Some doubt this, being confused with so many versions available today. A few questions may help you to think this out logically, realizing this distrust and uncertainty is not of God: (Study these verses.)

- ◇ Is the God and Creator of the Universe 'able' to maintain the integrity of the Scripture and preserve it? (Rom. 4:21)
- ◇ Would God take the time to use the Holy Spirit to speak through 'holy men' to personally write His instruction to man in Scripture, then not preserve it? (II Peter 1:21)
- ◇ Psalms 12:6-7 states, God will preserve His Word forever. So, is there one Bible that is perfect, and always true? If not, did God lie about preserving it? (Hebrews 6:17-18) Could it contain some words that are 'untruth,' with 'unclear passages?' Or, is it the perfect, 'living Word of God,' given to us to read and 'take in' Christ? (John 1:1&14, Rev. 19:13, II Timothy 3:16)
- ◇ Who is it historically, that adds, subtracts, questions, changes, and twists God's Word? (Genesis 3) Scripture teaches many things about him: He is more subtle than any beast of the field (Genesis 3:1), has devices to deceive (II Corinthians 2:11), is an angel of light (II Corinthians 11:14), and battles believers spiritually (Eph. 6:12).
- ◇ To prove this perfect Word of God, ask: Which version clearly glorifies God the most? Compare the King James Bible with any/all of the others to see for yourself: (Mark 15:28, Mark 15:39, Mark 16:9-20, Luke 24:6, Romans 1:16, Romans 3:25 and 5:9, I Corinthians 6:20, Colossians 1:14, I Timothy 1:17, Hebrews 1:3, I John 5:7-8,13.)

If you are going to TRUST the Scripture to teach you and be the focus of your life, you need to be sure... **It is the perfect and living Word of God!**



STUDY NOTES

CHAPTER II: BRIEF BACKGROUND


Context review of Matthew through Acts

The New Testament begins with the gospels, (Matthew/Mark/Luke/John). The Messiah is born to save 'His people', Israel. *"And she shall bring forth a son, and thou shalt call his name JESUS: for he shall save his people from their sins."* (Matt. 1:21) These historical books focus on Jesus's earthly ministry 'to Israel.' It prepares them for 'the Kingdom and documents their response, the cross, and the resurrection.



The book of Acts is next, containing the historical 'acts of the apostles.' The first eight chapters focus on the twelve disciple's ministry, specifically teaching Israel's leaders that Jesus Christ, whom they crucified, is their Messiah. (Acts 2:22-36) Israel's leaders continue in rebellion through Acts and reject the Holy Ghost when they stoned Stephen. (Acts 7)

Acts 9-28 documents a change in how God deals with mankind; uncovering 'a secret.' Instead of the prophesized 'wrath to come,' in loving grace, God raised up the Apostle Paul. He revealed 'the mystery of grace to the Gentiles (all nations),' beginning the Body of Christ. *"For I would not, brethren, that ye should be ignorant of this mystery, lest ye should be wise in your own conceits; that blindness in part is happened to Israel, until the fullness of the Gentiles be come in."* (Romans 11:25)



From Acts 9 forward through Philemon, the focus shifts to Paul's ministry. Acts 28:28 is the third and last declaration against Israel, *"Be it known therefore unto you, that the salvation of God is sent unto **the Gentiles**, and that they will hear it."* (Stop here to study and notice the context: Acts 13:46/18:6/28:28.)

New Gentile focus: Romans through Philemon

The next book of the New Testament is Romans. This epistle (letter) is written: *"To all that be in Rome, beloved of God, called to be saints..."*. (Romans 1:7) This book was placed first to teach the Gentiles how to become believers, and then be established in the fundamentals of 'grace.'

Those who become saints (believers) through Paul's ministry are members of the Church, the Body of Christ. He wrote thirteen letters, Romans-Philemon, direct teaching to the Church. *"For this cause I Paul, the prisoner of Jesus Christ for you Gentiles, If ye have heard of **the dispensation of the grace of God** which is given me to you-ward: How that by revelation he made known unto me the mystery; (as I wrote afore in few words, Whereby, when ye read, ye may understand my knowledge in the **mystery of Christ.**)"* (Eph. 3:1-4)



The risen Christ begins something new with Paul, making him a minister to all nations (Gentiles), no longer focusing on 'just' Israel. God



'dispenses' (hands out) a new system under which to live. It is 'the dispensation of the grace of God.' In the past, God related to Israel under 'the law system.' Today, He deals with Gentiles, under 'the grace system.' *"For sin shall not have dominion over you: for ye are not under the law but under grace."* (Rom. 6:14)

*Note: After the Church is raptured, caught up to heaven, (I Thess. 4) Hebrews to Revelation begins again to fulfill prophecy to Israel, providing instruction about how to go through the Tribulation.

God inspired Paul to be an organized writer, strategically maturing believers. His writings are simply broken into three basic sections to educate: **1) Foundational:** This is basic teaching and application to establish every believer. (Romans to Galatians) **2) Advanced:** These books unfold God's will and eternal purpose for the Church. (Ephesians to Thessalonians) **3) Leadership:** Epistles that assist those in leadership positions, which helps to guide local assemblies. (I Timothy - Philemon). One way to outline the epistles:

Curriculum Outline

I. Foundational Doctrine and Application

- A. Romans: Basic Doctrine to Establish
- B. Corinthians: Application to a Carnal Church
- C. Galatians: Application to a Church in legalism

II. Advanced Doctrine and Application

- A. Ephesians: The Mystery of God's Will
- B. Philippians: Approve Excellent Things
- C. Colossians: Filled with Knowledge of His Will
- D. Thessalonians: Patient Service

III. Church Leadership Instruction/Application

- A. Timothy: Good Warfare/Hold faith
- B. Titus: Setting Things in Order in Grace
- C. Philemon: Applying Grace



Features to note in Romans

Paul begins all his letters by introducing himself, then goes on to document 'to whom' he's writing, that is, Gentile Churches. Romans 1 introduces the entirety of Paul's epistles, the fullness of the 'gospel of Christ,' *"For therein is the righteousness of God revealed from faith to faith: as it is written, The just shall live by faith."* (Romans 1:17)




Chapter 1 validates Paul's writings, tying them to the same God and Lord Jesus Christ spoken of in the rest of Scripture. For example: *"Paul, a servant of Jesus Christ, called to be an apostle..."*. This Jesus is the same who, *"...was made of the seed of David according to the flesh; And declared to be the Son of God with power, according to the spirit of holiness, by the resurrection from the dead..."*. (Romans 1:1-4)



The goal for each of Paul's books is found in the first chapter and often within the opening prayer: *"For I long to see you, that I may impart unto you some spiritual gift, to the end ye may be established..."*. (Romans 1:11)

This precise goal is seen again being summarized at the end of his epistle. It declares what Paul has just taught so it is not missed by the student: *"Now to him that is of power to **stabilish** you according to my gospel, and the*

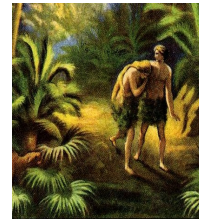



preaching of Jesus Christ, according to the revelation of the mystery, which was kept secret since the world began, But now is made manifest, and by the scriptures of the prophets, according to the commandment of the everlasting God, made known to all nations for the obedience of faith...". (Romans 16:25-26)

Romans uncovers the character and actions of God and man. Placed within each human is 'the knowledge of God,' so man is able to know Him. Creation also testifies of God the Father. *"Because that which may be known of God is manifest in them; for God hath shewed it unto them. For the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even his eternal power and Godhead; so that they are without excuse..."*. (Romans 1:19-20)

Man's 'natural sin response' to God reveals his 'sin condition' and rebellious ways. His tendency, even as a believer, is to reject truth, turning to vain ideas. (Exalting/worshiping of other things) Sin permeates man's thinking and behavior.

Without God, man will follow Adam and Eve in their rebellion: *"Because that, when they knew God, they glorified him not as God neither were thankful; but became vain in their imaginations, and their foolish heart was*





darkened; Professing themselves to be wise, they became fools, And changed the glory of the uncorruptible God into an image made like to corruptible man, and to birds and fourfooted beasts, and creeping things.” (Romans 1:21-23)




God repeatedly expresses the importance of learning ‘His ways.’ Pray, daily read, and study His Word to avoid sin, rebellion, and regression in understanding. Christians have great opportunity to learn from Israel’s history of mistakes. Over and over they departed from God and His instruction, lured by ‘other things,’ the root of which is always Satan and ‘the course of this world.’ (Ephesians 2:2-3) Prioritize your life to ‘form Christ in you’ and renew your mind. (Romans 6:17/Romans 12:2) This will teach you to yield and allow Christ to live in you. *“I am crucified with Christ: nevertheless I live; yet not I, but Christ liveth in me...” (Galatians 2:20)*

Romans instructs believers in how to ‘grow’ in understanding from a ‘spiritual child’ to an ‘adult believer.’ Notice its progressive nature:

God addresses the needs of the ‘unbeliever’ in the first five chapters, then once he realizes he is ‘saved from the debt and penalty of sin,’ the remaining chapters, 6-16 switch to address ‘believers’ who have trusted Romans 1-5 doctrine.

“But God be thanked, that ye were the servants of sin, but ye have obeyed from the heart



that form of doctrine which was delivered you.” (Romans 6:17) Those that have obeyed in faith are now considered believers and given the Spirit.

Outline of Romans

It can be helpful to be aware of the simple breakdown of the book of Romans. This can prepare your heart and mind to see the organization in the ‘form of doctrine’ being laid forth to establish saints, ‘precept upon precept.’ (Is.28)

Romans 1-5, How to be justified: God is the Creator and perfect judge, while man is an ungodly sinner. These chapters clarify how a person becomes ‘just’ (righteous) and can live forever.

Romans 6-8, A believer’s new identity: This section is critical, teaching how saints are: changed, deal with sin, walk by faith, access God’s power, led by the Spirit as a son, and conformed to Christ.

Romans 9-11, God has two plans: One is with Israel; the other, a ‘mystery’ with the Gentiles: God relays His great love and mercy, explaining He has temporarily set Israel aside in ‘a mystery’ to deal with the Gentiles (all nations). God fully plans to fulfill Israel’s promises, when He completes His purpose with the Body of Christ after the Rapture, ‘the catching away of believers.’ (I Thessalonians 4)

Romans 12-16, Worship and service: God teaches ‘how’ to minister to others, serving in selfless love, while understanding a ‘new way’ that fulfills the Mosaic law. (Romans 13:8-10) As the Word is formed in the believer, he is able to live sacrificially in love, yielding unto God. The power and ability to do this is Christ living within the believer.



STUDY NOTES



CHAPTER III: ROMAN'S STUDY QUESTIONS

Preparing for the Study Questions

1. Prayer: Purpose to go to the Lord in prayer before beginning the questions. Thank Him for the opportunity, but also ask for help to respond in faith and patiently seek Truth. (Answers don't always come when 'we desire,' rather, are based on when 'we are ready.' Learn what you can and move on.)
2. Know the goal: This chapter, Roman's Study Questions, was designed to provoke thought, teach study tools, and challenge a new student as well as one who is experienced, in the Word. Whether used individually or in a group, each student ought to come to their own conclusions based on the Word.
3. The Eternal Word of God: The Lord Jesus Christ is 'the Word.' (John 1:1,14) It has eternal depth and wisdom; no one understands it all. Consult a mentor or temporarily skip a 'too difficult' question. Questions were written at various levels of difficulty. Answer those you can, and come back the next time through Romans to address the rest.
4. Individualize: Take the time you need on each question, thinking awhile on each before moving to the next question. Students do not 'have' to get through each chapter in one study session. On the contrary, take a week or a month to study out a chapter; it will depend on your goals or interests.
5. Convictions: Be sure to compare statements in this book with Scripture. After studying, you may find you 'disagree' with ideas presented in this publication; this is not a bad thing; it shows you are thinking for yourself. The **only authority** is to be 'The Written Word of God.' Prove all things.

Romans 1 Study Questions

(Chapters 1-5 is the first section of Romans: Justification)

To Consider

- ⇒ A King James Bible, good dictionary, and prayer are essentials when studying.
- ⇒ Read with an open mind and heart to see what God is teaching, yielding to the Spirit. Since every word is important, when reading, define words and ask yourself, "Why is that word used?"
- ⇒ Each chapter can be broken up into topical sections, building understanding through the book of Romans. A main topic and key verse can be found for each book; chapters also have a specific theme.



Introduction to Romans 1: This first chapter introduces Romans and deals with the character/actions of God and man, examining their relationship. It unveils: man's sin condition and rebellious ways, and the tendency to reject truth, to seek vain imaginations, and self-worship, which is idolatry.

Questions

1. Read the entire chapter in one sitting and take a few moments to reflect upon what you learned. What were three key issues you recall? _____

2. Read Romans 1:1-7. Which verses name the 'writer of the book' and 'to whom he is writing?' _____

3. Read each section and name one thing you learned?

1-7 - Introduction _____

8-12 - Prayer _____

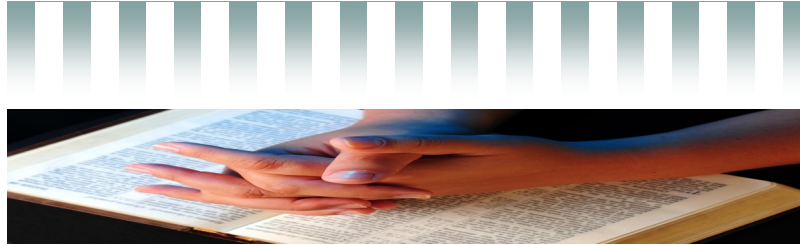
13-17 - Gospel _____

18-23 - God's wrath _____

24-32 - Man goes own way _____

4. What topics does Paul include in his prayer (Romans 1:8-12). How can this help you? _____

5. Paul said he is 'ready to preach the gospel' in Romans 1:13-15. The word 'for' is used four times in Verses 16-18, indicating 'the reason' he is ready. Locate and describe each point. _____



6. Romans 1:14 says Paul a 'debtor' to preach the gospel? To whom is he a debtor and why is it important?

7. Using Verses 16-17, simply describe the 'gospel of Christ?' The word, 'therein' gives you a clue. _____

8. God's wrath is revealed 'against' two things; list, then define. (Verse 18.) _____

9. God's anger is explained in Romans 1:19-23. Read and write down the reasons man is without excuse. ____

10. God allows mankind to go their own way, 'giving them up and over' to rebellion and their free will. Locate these three accounts in Romans 1:24,26, & 28 and name the ungodly behaviors. _____

11. Read Romans 1:29-32 and describe man's condition. Notice unusual or unfamiliar words. Define one or two using a dictionary. _____

12. Assign a title to this chapter, from what you learned? _____

Romans 2 Study Questions



To Consider

- ⇒ When Scripture quotes an Old Testament verse, 'look back' to find where it's located. (Bible publishers may include the quoted passage next to the verse. Other notes or cross references are based upon opinion and may contain error. Prove all things)
- ⇒ Words/phrases that are repeatedly used in Scripture are a flag to students. These key words/phrases indicate an important topic/concept.
- ⇒ Underline unfamiliar or confusing words to define or think about to assist you in understanding the passage.

Introduction to Romans 2: Romans 2 teaches that God is the perfect judge and mankind is accountable. In this chapter, Paul addresses the excuses man makes, thinking he will be able to escape the judgment. God also relays some of the details of how He will judge man.

Questions

1. Read Romans 1:32, the transitional verse that summarizes the current chapter, but also prepares the reader for the next. Now review Romans 2 to find the theme of chapter. _____
2. After reading the chapter a few times, review each section to list topics for each:
1-11: _____
12-16: _____
17-24: _____
25-29: _____
3. Who is judging in Verse 1? From the context, what is he judging? _____

4. Key, repeating terms can help us to pay attention to a certain topic. How many times is the word 'judge,' 'judgest,' 'judgment,' or 'judged' used? _____
How often and why is the term, 'law' used? _____

5. Skim through the chapter for unfamiliar words and choose one or two to define. How did this help you understand the verses better? _____



6. Read over Romans 2:1-11 to jot down three aspects of how God will judge man: _____

7. Describe what Romans 2:14-15 teaches about man's conscience. What affect does it have? _____

8. Romans 2:16 gives information about 'the judgment.' By whom does God judge, what does He judge, and according to what standard? _____

9. Read about that judgment day in Revelation 20:11-15 & 21:7-8. Describe who is judged, how, and what is the end punishment according to the verses. _____

Believers are judged in a different way. (1 Cor. 3:10-15)
How? _____

(Note: Believers are **not** judged in Rev. 20, the great white throne judgment. Why? All their sins **have been forgiven**.)

10. What group is being spoken about in Romans 2:17-24? What was their sin against God. Which verse seems to describe it best? _____

11. The last section, Romans 2:25-29 states what God really wants; it's NOT religious or 'outward' works. What is it? _____

Romans 3 Study Questions



To Consider

- ⇒ Read all the Bible, but notice context before applying it to your life. Glean what you can, realizing who is being written to and the topic at hand. (II Timothy 2:15)
- ⇒ Helping words/phrases assist the reader to understand a concept. Examples: 'Therefore' summarizes/concludes. Phrases like 'Time past,' 'But now,' or 'To come' indicate time changes. 'As it is written,' refers to a prior passage. 'Know ye not' encourages further thought.

Introduction to Romans 3: This chapter builds on the first two, clarifying 'the gospel of Christ.' God explains how to obtain righteousness; it is a gift by simple faith in Christ's blood. There are no works involved. It is grace!

Questions

1. Read through Romans 3 several times. a) What is the 'main topic' of this chapter? _____
b) Can you find a 'key verse' that relays the theme of the chapter? _____

2. Read the sections to find the issues being addressed.
1-8 _____
9-20 _____
21-26 _____
27-31 _____

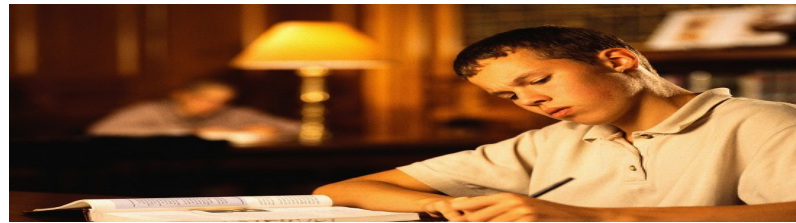
3. Read and think about Verses 1-4. Israel had an advantage, what was it? Why do you think they did not learn what God was teaching? _____

4. Romans 3:9-18 is based on Old Testament references. (Look them up to expand insight; notice the context.)
Psalm 10:1-10 _____
Psalm 14:1-7 _____
Isaiah 59:1-10 _____

Can you 'understand' and 'seek' God on your own? (Rom. 3:11) _____

5. Verses 19-20 clarify man's sad condition, what is it?

6. The 'But now' in Romans 3:21-26 indicates a change, God lays out the basics of the gospel; describe it.



7. 'The blood' is highly significant through the Bible. Read a few of these verses to realize how important it is to have 'faith in His blood.' Describe what you learn. (Leviticus 17:11, Romans 3:25 & 5:9, Ephesians 1:7) _____

8. Define two new or unclear words in Verse 25.

a) _____

b) _____

9. List two separate verses in this chapter that use the word 'therefore' to sum-up a section. _____

10. There are many 'gospels' in Scripture. Read and describe the two below, noticing similarities/differences:
Romans 3:21-26 (Gospel of Christ) _____

Matthew 10:5-10 (Gospel of the Kingdom of Heaven).

11. In the last section, Romans 3:27-31 Paul addresses several topics about the gospel:
Can man boast, why or why not? _____

Is God dealing only with Israel? _____

How does God justify? (Verse 30) _____

12. How is God and His works different from man and his efforts. Consider these two verses to gain insight.

Isaiah 55:8-11 _____

Isaiah 64:6 _____

Romans 4 Study Questions



To Consider

- ⇒ Make your time with the Lord interactive: reading, studying, comparing-contrasting, and asking questions to be renewed, bringing conviction of heart. Read each chapter slowly with prayer. Personal time in the Scripture each day is important.
- ⇒ Paul progressively builds one concept onto the next, so, if you have a question about a verse, 'look back' to the immediate context.

Introduction to Romans 4: The use of Old Testament Bible characters, Abraham & David, clarifies how 'imputed righteousness' has always been received by faith... Not by works. This provides opportunity to understand and appreciate this wondrous free gift from God. It is by God's grace.

Questions

1. Read Romans 4 slowly. List two topics for the sections:

1-8: _____

9-15: _____

16-21: _____

22-25: _____

2. Romans 4:1 is a question to prompt students to think about a related issue taught in the past. What did Abraham learn to obtain God's righteousness (to be just) in Genesis 15:1-6? _____

3. Read Romans 4:2. Who received glory (credit) for producing Ishmael? (Genesis 16:1-4) _____

To whom belongs glory for Isaac, born to Abraham at 100 and Sarah at 91 and why? (Genesis 17:15-19) _____

4. Circle one: The use of Abraham and David in Romans 4:1-8 helps the student see that man has always been:

a) justified by faith, b) justified by works, or c) both.

Define: a) imputed: _____

b) righteousness: _____

5. What does 'blessedness' mean in Verse 9? Look at the context (verses prior or after). _____



6. Verses 9-15 teaches Abraham is the 'father of us all.' Explain? (Genesis 17) _____

7. Define 'faith' using Romans 4:16-21: _____

Consult a dictionary: _____

Did you learn something new about faith, what? _____

8. Explain these phrases in Romans 4:20-21:
Abraham 'staggered not in unbelief' _____

He was also 'fully persuaded?' _____

Who is this talking about: 'he was able?' _____

What is he 'able also to perform?' _____

9. The last section, Romans 4:22-25 clarifies how 'we too' can have the 'imputed righteousness' that Abraham was given. Describe how from Verse 24-25: _____

10. According to Romans 4, just like Abraham, believers today are 'justified' (made righteous) by faith alone, without the works of our flesh. How did Romans 3:20 help to prepare you for this issue? _____

11. What is the main theme of this chapter? _____

Romans 5 Study Questions



To Consider

- ⇒ Meditate on Scripture through the day. Pray to see 'how' it can be applied and help you understand what's taught? (Philippians 4:8)
- ⇒ Contained within Scripture are steps of how to do something. (Also called a process.) They help students understand/apply what is being taught. (Examples: Proverbs 2:1-5, Romans 1:21-23, James 1:14-15)

Introduction to Romans 5: God views the believer as justified, at peace, with a grace standing, saved from wrath, reconciled, and having received the atonement. The issue of being just with God is now settled. You have assurance!

Questions

1. Read Romans 5 a few times, then find section topics:

1-5: _____

6-11: _____

12-17: _____

18-21: _____

2. Verses 1-2 provides critical information to understand a believer's new status with God. List what you notice. _____

Is there any barrier or sin that can affect your relationship with God? How do you know from these verses? _____

3. Define these aspects of your relationship with God:

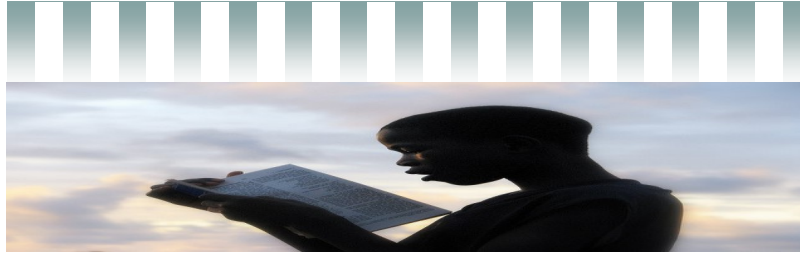
justified: _____

peace: _____

grace standing: _____

4. Read through Chapter 5 several times and make a note of words or topics that catch your interest. Define by using a dictionary _____

5. Romans 5:3-5 is a 'circular process' (a repetitive cycle) about 'glorying in tribulation.' It can help students understand how difficulties can work 'for them.' List the steps. _____



6. In Chapter 5:9-21 the phrase 'much more' is used. How often and why? _____

7. Name the three characteristics of the natural man listed in Romans 5:6-10. _____
How does this reflect God's great love for mankind? ____

8. Read through Verses 6-11 and define two unfamiliar words to obtain new insight: _____

9. In Section 12-19, Paul compares and contrasts two individuals. List a few things each produced:
Adam: _____

Christ: _____

10. Describe how death reigns in Romans 5:17-21: _____

Now, describe grace reigning: _____

11. In Verse 20, why did the law enter? _____

Which is more powerful, 'the offense' or 'grace' and how much? _____

12. Why does it say that grace 'might' reign? (Verse 21)

13. What's the theme of Romans 5? _____

Romans 6 Study Questions

(Chapters 6-8 is the second section: Our Identity in Christ)



To Consider

- ⇒ Paul may begin a chapter with a question, which prompts the reader to think about the next logical issue in order to move forward.
- ⇒ As you study, stay in the context of a passage or look back. When you 'look ahead' in Paul's epistles, remember that you are viewing more advanced teaching.

Introduction to Romans 6: Your close association with Christ's death, burial, and resurrection is designed to change you. Awareness, living in this new status and making godly choices enables you to be an 'instrument of holiness.'

Questions

1. Read Romans 6 at least twice and determine topics:

1-7: _____

8-14: _____

15-18: _____

19-23: _____

2. Identify key, repeating terms/phrases in the chapter and define. _____

3. Romans 6:1 is a powerful question. Why? _____

Check how many times Paul started a chapter with a question in Romans? Does he seem to answer them?

4. Read through Verses 1-7 and jot down how saints are identified with Christ: _____

How is this identification beneficial, according to the verses? _____

5. In Verses 4-5, Paul uses the word 'buried,' then progresses to the term 'planted.' How are they same/different? _____



6. Romans 5 has already described our relationship with Adam. Use this as a clue to define the “old man.”

7. Chapter 6 compares the ‘natural man’ to the believer, who has a new identity in Christ. Read Romans 6:6-14 and jot down what you notice. _____

8. Describe how God wants you to see yourself. (Vs. 11)

List the actions needed to ‘live unto God.’ (Vs. 11-14)

9. What are your options in Romans 6:12-13: _____

How can you live godly? _____

10. Verses 15-18 starts with a question to address a tendency in our thinking. Define it: _____

11. Romans 6 states believers are servants; indicate the two types according to Verse 19? _____

12. What is the ‘infirmity of the flesh’ in Verse 19? Use the context and a dictionary. _____

13. Describe the ‘fruit of the flesh’ and the ‘fruit of yielding to God’ in Romans 6: 21-23: _____

Romans 7 Study Questions



To Consider

- ⇒ Individualize your reading by asking questions. This gives you something to look for as you study. Examples in Romans 7: Why did Paul use the Marriage example? Do I still put myself under the law? How would I know... do I feel burdened?
- ⇒ View every word as important: Consider and think on words as you study; do you really understand them? Punctuation is also important, think about how.

Introduction to Romans 7: Romans 7 explains the uselessness of using 'self-righteous efforts' to please God. Christ's death, burial, and resurrection uniquely makes you free from the law; functional spiritual life is now possible. God separated your inward man from 'sin in the flesh,' enabling you to serve in grace, free from fear, guilt, and condemnation.

Questions

1. Read Romans 7 to gain an overview and determine the theme of the chapter. _____

Read through each section to find the topics:

1-6: _____

7-14: _____

15-20: _____

21-25: _____

2. Skim Romans 7 for two terms you would like to define. (Even common words like 'for' or 'flesh' can bring great surprises!) _____

3. 'Look back' to Genesis 2:21-25, to find the origin of the Marriage Law, created before Moses' Law. What does it teach about 'oneness,' the basis of being 'bound' to a spouse? _____

4. What do Verses 1-7 teach about marriage and the strength of the law? _____

How are they loosed? (Vs 2-3) _____

Once free from 'the law,' saints have 'oneness' in their relationship with Christ? Read Romans 7:7 and explain: _____



5. What 'law' did Paul struggle to keep? (Verses 7)

6. Explain Verse 9. What does it mean that Paul was 'alive without the law once?' _____

How did 'sin revive?' _____

Did Paul really die? (Examine Verses 9-11 to define this 'death' from the context.) _____

7. What did Paul learn from the situation (Vs. 12-14):

8. Explain two new issues in Verses 15-20: _____

Where does sin reside (Verse 17-18)? _____

Is sin and the new 'I' (inward man) separated in Vs. 20? Explain. _____

9. Target each unique term that relates to an aspect of 'your identity' below. (They progressively teach.)
(6:6) _____, (6:12) _____,
(6:13) _____, (6:19) _____,
(7:22) _____, and (7:24) _____

10. Read Verses 21-25 and describe the battle: _____

11. List the numerous 'laws' recorded in Romans 7:1-8:4 and reflect. _____

12. Romans 7:24 is a 'summary verse.' What does it teach? Is there hope in this verse?: _____

What is the answer in Verse 25? _____

Romans 8 Study Questions



To Consider

- ⇒ 'Qualifiers' refer to something that's true as long as certain conditions are met. Look for qualifiers to help in understanding. (Examples: Romans 7:2: "For a woman is bound by the law..." is qualified by, "...as long as her husband liveth..." and Romans 8:17: "And if children..." qualifies those that are "...then heirs...")
- ⇒ God has laid out reflection points in Scripture providing opportunities for students to step back to evaluate understanding. A passage may use a helping word like, 'therefore,' (Romans 5:1-2) summarizing what has just been taught. If unclear, it should send the student back to restudy this section of Scripture.

Introduction to Romans 8: Paul prepares saints to be spiritual adults, teaching them how to please God and mortify the body's deeds. He explains the Spirit's ministry, adoption, sufferings, and the believers new goal, developing confidence.

Questions

1. Read Romans 8 twice. What is the general theme of the chapter? _____

Look at the last few verses of Romans 7 to find the transitional verse that introduces Chapter 8: _____

2. What are the main ideas in each section?

1-8: _____

9-18: _____

19-25: _____

26-30: _____

31-39: _____

3. Find two key terms/phrases (ones that repeat) in the chapter? _____


4. Target one new issue in Romans 8 that the Spirit is teaching you. _____

5. Verse 1 defines the believer who will have 'no condemnation? Describe the two qualifiers: _____

6. Read Verses 3-4 and state how the righteousness of the law is fulfilled: _____

7. Use a dictionary and Verses 5-7 to define:
carnally minded: _____

spiritually minded: _____



8. How can you 'please God?' (Verse 8) _____

9. Reflect upon how the Spirit 'dwells' in the believer. (Rom. 8:11) 'Look ahead' to Col. 3:16 for a clue and define the word, 'dwell.' (Use a dictionary as desired) _____

10. Romans 8:10-13 is 'a process' that teaches you how 'God in you' mortifies the deeds of your body. Explain _____

11. Verse 14 qualifies those considered to be 'sons of God?' Describe: _____

How are they led?' _____

12. A 'son' is an adult believer who is adopted by the Father. Read about his adoption, explained in Galatians 4:1-7. What did you learn? _____

13. List the two types of suffering in Verses 17-18.

What's given to help us through hard times? (Vs. 18-25)

A few more things are given in Verses 26-30. List: _____

14. Explain God's new goal for saints? (Verse 29) _____

15. Romans 8:31-39 is a key reflection point. Are you confident in these issues, which ones? _____

(If unclear, prayerfully re-examine Rom. 1-8 in more depth.)



Romans 9 Study Questions

(Romans 9-11 is the third section: What happened to Israel?)



To Consider

- ⇒ Look for underlying teachings: There is more to be learned in Scripture than what is read on the surface. Many underlying 'gold nuggets' are taught as you progress in understanding. (A few examples from Romans: a) We learn about God and man's character. b) Recognize how to access God's power. c) Realize/trust the Spirit's leading through the Word as our provision to walk by faith.
- ⇒ Look for application: As you read and walk by faith, look for ways to personally apply Scripture in your life, then follow through to live it. Pray to stay on track and keep progressing.

Introduction to Romans 9: God's enduring love, mercy, and trustworthiness is manifest, even to a rebellious nation. Paul strategically addresses Israel's replies against God regarding their unfulfilled promises. (God always has the perfect plan.)

Questions

1. The primary focus of Romans 9-11 is the Nation Israel. Skim through this 'new section' to target general topics: _____

2. Read Romans 9 slowly to find topics for each section.

1-5: _____

6-13: _____

14-18: _____

19-21: _____

22-29: _____

30-33: _____

3. What do Verses 1-3 teach about Paul? _____

Who else had this attitude about enemies? _____

4. List the elements mentioned in Verse 4. _____

To whom do they 'pertain' according to Verse 4-5? _____

5. Define the word 'election,' gaining insight from Verses 6-13. Use a dictionary if needed: _____

6. How does God 'call' people to believe? (Romans 9:11 and II Thess. 2:11-14) _____



7. Describe why God is not unrighteous in Verses 14-18.
(Look at the verse being quoted in Exodus 33:19.)

8. Aspects of God's character are described in Romans 9:19-25. Write down what you notice. _____

9. What do you learn in Isaiah about the importance of man's lowly position without God?

46:9-10: _____

55:8-11: _____

64:6-8: _____

10. In this last section, Romans 9:30-33, there is a reflection point. What is it teaching? _____

Can this instruct you, even though you are not an Israelite? _____

11. Use a dictionary to study the term 'righteousness.' (The term is used almost 300 times in the Bible, 57 times in Paul's epistles.) _____

What does Romans teach about righteousness?

1:16-17: _____

4:13: _____

5:17: _____

6:19: _____

8:4: _____

12. How did Israel seek righteousness? (Romans 9:32)

Romans 10 Study Questions



To Consider

- ⇒ Reading provides general insight into what is written. On the other hand, study takes many forms, often examining fine detail; seeking and searching for clarity, application, and underlying Truth. Meditation joins with reading and study to consider and turn ideas over in one's mind bringing thought and conviction.
- ⇒ A concordance is a valuable resource to help locate verses or do word or topical studies.

Introduction to Romans 10: This chapter teaches: a) Religious Israel produced 'self-righteousness.' b) They were accountable as they had Scripture. c) God desired a 'heart of faith.' d) Israel was rebellious, not really 'hearing' His Word.

Questions

1. Knowing the issues being addressed in a chapter helps in study. Read Romans 10 to assign topics below:

1-5: _____

6-13: _____

14-21: _____

Would you subdivide it differently, how/why? _____

2. Romans 9:30-33 is the transitional passage into Chapter 10. Use these verses and read Romans 10 to find the theme? _____

3. Read Verses 1-5 and state Israel's error: _____

How ought they to have responded to God? _____

4. If a man is to be righteous by his own efforts, what does he have to do according to Verse 5 and Galatians 3:10? _____

5. Read Verses 6-8 and go back to review the cited verse in Deuteronomy 30:11-16. Were they waiting for 'more revelation' to live by faith? Should they have? Why or why not? _____



6. Why did Paul begin this chapter with a prayer for Israel? _____

What does this accomplish in the student? _____

7. The word 'hearing' is used twice in Verse 17, why? _____

8. What is the meaning of 'for' _____
How often was it used and why? _____

Paul also used the word 'but' several times. What does this word mean and how does it help? _____

9. Romans 10:9-13 clarifies what God desired for Israel regarding their faith response. Do you believe this is also the gospel today, why/why not? _____

Compare these passages with Romans 3 and 4. What is similar/different? _____

10. Prove that Israel had opportunities to hear and know God's Word, from Romans 10:14-21. _____

11. How does Verse 21 summarize Israel's true situation? _____

12. From the information given thus far in Romans 9 and 10, in your own words, why was it that Israel did not believe when their Messiah came and they heard the Truth that Jesus was the Christ? _____

Romans 11 Study Questions



To Consider

- ⇒ Paul uses questions to lead students; numerous are found in Romans 1-11, challenging a student's thought, but then providing answers.
- ⇒ Notice comparisons and contrasts made in Romans. For example, there are distinct differences between how God deals with Israel and the Body of Christ, yet don't forget to look for the many similarities.

Introduction to Romans 11: Israel's status changed with God as He set them aside (for a time) to deal with the Gentiles. When the Gentiles no longer 'continue in God's goodness,' they too will be 'cut off;' Israel will then be grafted back in. This chapter provides clarity in what is happening today.

Questions

1. Read Romans 11 to be oriented to the chapter.

What is the key verse? _____

What is the theme? _____

2. Romans 11 clarifies God's enduring love/wisdom dealing with man. (Can you see it in each section, how?)

1-6: _____

7-15: _____

16-24: _____

25-29: _____

30-36: _____

2. The subject (who it is talking about) of the chapter changes three times in Romans 11. Label each.

Verse 1: _____

Verse 13: _____

Verse 25: _____

3. Review Verses 1-6 to realize the answer to Verse 1.

In your own words, define grace from Verses 5-6: _____

4. The Nation Israel was 'set aside' for a time; for what purpose? (Verses 11-12): _____

5. What two things happened as a result of Israel's fall in Verse 11? _____



6. Read through Romans 11:7-15. 'The elect' of Israel are saved, but what happened to the rest of the nation and why? _____

7. God sets Israel aside for a time; now who is the focus? Prove your answer with a verse. _____

8. Explain 'the grafting' of the olive tree. How does it explain what God is doing today. (Verses 16-24)

9. When the Gentiles are 'cut off' and Israel's program resumes, what happens to the Body of Christ? (1 Thess. 4)

10. Romans 8:39 promises that 'nothing will separate us (the Church) from God's love.' Yet, what about the promises God made to Israel, will He keep them? Describe. (Verses 25-29) _____

11. How does Verse 25 clarify God had two distinct 'programs?' _____

12. Define the term 'mercy' and explain how God is showing mercy in Verses 30-32. _____

13. Verses 33-36 describes the wonder of God's loving plan for Israel and the Gentiles. Review and describe in your own words. _____

14. Read Romans 12 and target the transitional verse at the end of Romans 11. _____

Romans 12 Study Questions

(Romans 12-16 is the last section: Worship and service)



To Consider

- ⇒ One chapter connects with the next chapter in many ways. One way is a continuation of 'key' words or phrases. Paul builds onto the concepts already discussed. Like Romans 4 progresses the student in 'faith,' which was discussed in Chapter 3. Romans 5 summarizes/builds clarity on doctrine from Romans 1-4.
- ⇒ When something seems confusing, jot it down so you can follow up and study it later. Some students write in their Bible; place a question mark or note next to a verse.

Introduction to Romans 12: Romans 12-16 begins our practical education as adult believers (sons): 'Worship and service.' When a saint progresses to Romans 12, 'A living Sacrifice,' he has been taught the basics in his identity in Christ and realizes he needs to grow in selfless love. As Christ gave Himself for us, God also wants us to put aside fears and personal desires in order to serve Him.

Questions

1. Read Romans 12 a few times and locate 'key words,' then write topics for each section below. _____

1-5: _____
6-8: _____
9-16: _____
17-21: _____

2. Choose one of the above sections and ask a few questions to prompt further study. _____

3. Locate where the term 'mercy' was used in the last chapter. How does it help to understand Romans 12:1?

4. Define the word, 'beseech.' Some call it a 'grace' word. Why? _____

5. Describe in your own words, 'a living sacrifice.' Consult a dictionary if needed. _____

How does Chapter 12 teach you how to live? _____



6. Why is the word 'therefore' used in the first verse and what does it cause a reader to do? _____

7. Read Verses 4-5. Why is it important to understand the connectedness of the Body of Christ in order to serve them? _____

8. The next section, 6-8 teaches about service opportunities. What are they? _____

9. What do these phrases mean and have in common?
Dealt the measure of faith: _____

According to the grace that is given: _____

According to the proportion of faith: _____

10. Romans 12:9-16 provides a glimpse of what 'serving in love' looks like within the Church. List the general qualities: _____

11 The last section is important to understand as it affects one's attitude when serving. How can it help you to confidently know God perfectly provides/avenges? _____

12. Grace is free, unearned favor. When you respond in grace and love, even when someone does you evil as in Verses 20-21, how does it affect your enemy? _____

How can you do this? _____

Romans 13 Study Questions



To Consider

- ⇒ When Paul refers to another verse, purpose to 'go back' and look it up to review the context and expand understanding.
- ⇒ When there is a long, run-on sentence, pause to notice the punctuation. It provides clarity in how to separate ideas in a logical way to understand the full meaning.
- ⇒ Whatever book of the Bible you study, look at the first chapter to make sure you know 'to whom' it is written.

Introduction to Romans 13: This chapter instructs saints on how to respond to authority and responsibilities. Since believers are no longer 'under the law,' Paul provides a 'new way,' enabling saints to manifest godliness without the law.

Questions

1. After reading Romans 13 twice, determine the main topics for each section.

1-7 _____
8-10 _____
11-14 _____

2. List the theme of the chapter. _____

3. Understand more about 'the power of God' by studying the phrase. Find at least two in Paul's epistles and read them in context. Use a concordance. _____

4. How are we to respond to those in authority? (Vs. 1) Does it include a superior who is an unbeliever or ungodly? _____

5. In Verse 2, what does it say we are doing if we disobey or rebel against someone in charge over us? _____

6. A ruler is responsible to execute wrath as needed. When and why? _____

7. Verses 5-7 provides clarity in how to behave with authorities. Describe two things: _____



8. Read Exodus 20:1-17. Which of these commands are listed in Romans 13:9 ? _____

Can you find any other aspects of Exodus 20 commandments in Chapter 13? Which one(s) and where?

9. How do believers develop such love that they can live Verses 8-10? (Look to Romans 6:17 and 8:3-4 for clues.) _____

10. How do we know that time is short and it's 'high time.' Romans 11:21-22, 25 may provide insight. _____

What does it mean to 'Awake?' _____

11. Paul teaches you are to 'cast off' the works of darkness. What does this mean and how is it done?

12. Think about the 'armour of light.' What is this new term in Verse 12? Use a dictionary. _____

How do you 'put it on?' Verse 14 says 'put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ.' Does this help to understand it? _____

13. Romans 13:14 is an instruction for saints. It says we are not to make 'provision for the flesh.' What does the verse say happens when there 'is' provision for the flesh? _____



Romans 14 Study Questions



To Consider

- ⇒ Determine who is being addressed in a passage; sometimes it changes within a given chapter. In Romans 14, Paul focuses on two groups: one is spiritually weaker believers, the other is stronger in the faith.
- ⇒ When there is an instruction in a passage, look for how Paul teaches the student to fulfill it. Example: Romans 12: 1 instructs, and the verses that follow give the 'how to.'

Introduction to Romans 14: Paul clarifies how to deal with weaker brothers under grace, allowing them to be fully persuaded to live their convictions by the Word. Stronger saints are to realize God is their judge and able to 'hold them up' as they walk by faith. More mature believers need to be careful not to stumble their brothers, by their liberty in Christ. Love would motivate them to consider the weaker saint.

Questions

1. Read Romans 14 a few times to find the topics:

1-9 _____
10-18 _____
19-23 _____

2. Think about Verses 1-3; how can you 'receive' one another? _____

Define: 'doubtful disputations' using a dictionary: _____

3. Verse 2 indicates two believers can have two different views on the same issue. What is the instruction in Verse 3: _____

List several possible reasons for why two individuals have different views? _____

Does 'disputings,' 'despising,' and 'judging' in Verses 1-3 sound like the 'law' or 'grace?' Why? _____

4. What would a 'grace response' be for saints with different views? _____

5. If both saints view the other as 'the weaker brother' will that solve the problem of receiving one another? How/why? _____



6. What is Verse 3 and 4 teaching about dealing with others? _____

7. Whatever position a believer takes, there is one admonition to him in Verse 5. What is the guideline? _____

To whom are we serving/living/to honor in our lives and decisions according to Verses 6-8? _____

How can this help you when you believe something different or when others 'put pressure' on you to do or believe a certain way? _____

So, what is to be persuading and influencing you in decisions (Vs. 8-9)? _____

8. What does it mean in Verse 10 to 'set at nought' your brother? _____

What is the 'judgment seat of Christ? Could it be I Corinthians 3:12-15? Explain your position. _____

9. If you treat our brother as it states in Verses 13-15, what would you do regarding eating meat? _____

How can you do this with the proper attitude? (Vs 17-18) _____

10. Read Verse 23. Whether weak or strong, how are we to make decisions and live? _____

Can we live by faith and make wrong decisions? How? _____

Romans 15 Study Questions



To Consider

- ⇒ Paul is our Apostle and example; we are to follow him: "Be ye followers of me, even as I also am of Christ." (1 Corinthians 11:1) Therefore, notice when Paul clarifies his role or indicates something 'he thinks,' as in Romans 11:13 and 15:16-17; glean from it what you can.
- ⇒ Throughout Scripture, God the Father provides insight, describing the Word of God, but also how to approach unto it. Notice these verses and make time to think about them. (i.e. Romans 10:17 and 15:4)

Introduction to Romans 15: God has a desire for saints in the ministry. Strong believers have a unique opportunity; they can have a one-mindedness and serve to 'please others.' Since the Gentiles were partakers of some of Israel's spiritual blessings, they were to help supply physical needs of Jews.

Questions

1. Read Romans 15 to find a theme for the chapter and topics for the sections: Theme: _____

- 1-7 _____
- 8-14 _____
- 15-21 _____
- 22-29 _____
- 30-33 _____

2. Find a few, key repeating words in the chapter. Did you notice any that carried over from Chapter 14? _____

3. The Lord Jesus suffered many things for us. What can we learn from His example? (Verses 1-4) _____

4. Define 'likeminded' using a dictionary: _____

Now define it by Verse 6-7: _____

5. Paul clarifies some things regarding 'the circumcision' and 'the Gentiles' in Verses 8-21? What is he teaching?

6. Explain God's love for the Gentiles. (Vs. 9-12) _____



7. Did God have the Gentiles in view to be saved through the Old Testament, or was it just in Paul's ministry. Look at Verses 9-12 and Genesis 12:3. _____

8. Read Verse 13. Describe what it means to 'abound in hope?' _____

How is it done? _____

9. To whom was Jesus Christ the minister (Vs. 8) and what was Paul's focus? (Vs. 16) _____

10. Paul says he was 'hindered from coming to see them.' What hindered him? (Look ahead in I Thess. 2:18)

Romans 1:11 tells you why he wanted to see them.

11. Paul desired that money be sent by the Gentiles to the 'poor Jewish saints' in Jerusalem. (They sold all they had in Acts 4:32-37.) Why should Gentiles support Jews? (Verses 5-7 & 27) _____

12. How were the Gentiles 'partakers of' Israel's 'spiritual things' in Verse 27? Search for clues, 'looking back' to Romans 11:11-12, 22: _____

13. Describe how to 'strive together with Paul' in prayer in Verse 30? _____

14. How does Paul describe God's character in Romans 15:5,13, and 33. _____

Romans 16 Study Questions



To Consider

- ⇒ Notice 'gracious words/phrases' used by Paul; it signifies his approach as he teaches: 'I beseech you,' 'might,' 'let,' 'ought,' 'yield,' etc. This is in stark contrast to 'law words' used in the Old Testament: "Do," 'Thou shalt,' 'Ye shall not,' 'Beware,' 'If...then,' 'Obey,' etc.
- ⇒ Look for changes in topics within a chapter. At times, Paul uses helping words/phrases to assist the reader to locate these breaks in thought: "But," 'contrariwise,' 'rather,' 'now,' etc.

Introduction to Romans 16: This last chapter concludes by providing an example of how godly saints work together with Christ in the ministry. Paul ends with a warning to be aware of false brethren who will cause divisions, exalting their own flesh. He also provides a summary of what his epistle accomplished; Paul 'stablished' them in the faith. This was the stated goal in Romans 1:11.

Questions

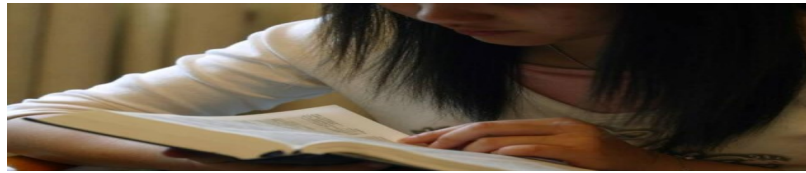
1. Read through Romans 16 a few times. See if you can find how it is broken into sections, with topics for each:

2. Why would Paul list individual believers by name, with their churches, also noting characteristics about their faithful service? What does this teach the reader?

3. This chapter documents some of the first churches from Paul's ministry, the dispensation of Grace. Describe them. _____

4. How can you tell these individuals were important to Paul? _____

5. Were some of the individuals listed Jews? Why do you think so, or why not? _____



6. In Verses 17-18 Paul addresses a potential problem. Explain. _____

7. Define 'divisions.' (Verse 17) _____

What is the 'doctrine which ye have learned' referring to? (Hint: Romans 6:17) _____

Define 'mark them' and explain how saints were to deal with those who were causing divisions and offenses: _____

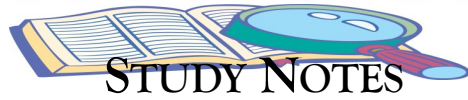
8. Read I Corinthians 1:10-11. Do you see any similarities in Romans 16? _____

What is the transitional verse from Romans 16 that prepares the reader for I Corinthians? _____

9. What is the motivation of those who are causing division and offenses? Could they just be 'babes' in understanding, not knowing any better? Explain your position using verses: _____

10. What do Verses 25 and 26 teach you about the Roman epistle? _____

11. Describe 'my gospel' from Romans 1:15-17 & 16:25-26. _____




STUDY NOTES



CHAPTER IV: STUDY TOOLS

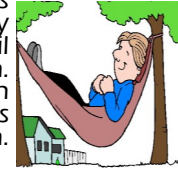
Note: This list of tools is a resource, compiled from study insights mentioned within this book to assist in the reading/examination of Scripture.

1. **Application:** Meditate on Scripture through the day. Pray as you read and purpose to walk by faith, looking for ways you can personally apply it in your life.
2. **Change in subject/topic:** Sometimes Paul changes 'the subject' within a chapter. (Example: Romans 14, Paul focuses on two groups, spiritually weak and the stronger in the faith.) Questions or helping words/phrases assist readers to see a change/new section: 'But,' 'contrariwise,' 'rather,' 'now,' etc.
3. **Comparisons and contrasts:** Paul uses these to teach various concepts, so take time to notice and meditate upon them. There are distinct differences between Israel and the Body of Christ, but there are also many similarities. Words/phrases used might be: 'not as,' 'so as,' 'like as,' 'so also,' or 'but now.'
4. **Connections:** One verse, chapter, or book connects with the next in many ways. One way is a continuation of a topic or 'key' words or phrases.' Paul builds onto concepts already presented. Romans 4 builds clarity about 'faith,' which was just addressed in Chapter 3. Romans lays out basic establishing concepts. Corinthian and Galatians build, using Romans doctrine, but focusing more on practical application.
5. **Context:** Read all the Bible, however, when you study notice context before applying it. Glean what you can from the verses, realizing who is being written to and the topic at hand. Rightly divide the Word! (II Timothy 2:15) Whatever book of the Bible you are about to read, look at the first chapter and, usually, the first few verses to find 'to whom' it was written.
6. **Goal of a book:** Paul places the goal for each epistle in the first chapter and often within the opening prayer. (Romans 1:11)
7. **Grace words/phrases:** Paul repetitively uses gracious words to express his approach as he teaches: 'I beseech you,' 'might,' 'let,' 'ought.' This is in contrast to 'law words' in the Old Testament: 'Do,' 'Obey,' 'Ye shalt-shalt not,' 'Beware,' 'If-then,' etc.
8. **Helping words/phrases:** These are used to assist in understanding Scripture. Examples: 'Therefore' or 'So then' summarize or conclude. Phrases like, 'Time past,' 'Now' or 'But now,' 'To come' indicate time changes. 'As it is written,' refers you to a prior passage. 'For' provides further explanation.
9. **Illustrations:** Concrete learning opportunities and examples are given in Scripture to help the reader to understand and apply doctrine, such as the Romans 11 grafting of the olive tree. As our Apostle and pattern, especially notice when Paul clarifies his role or indicates something he thinks, as in Romans 11:13 and 15:16-17.
10. **Individualize:** Taylor your study time to address your needs and interests by asking questions: This gives you something to look for as you read. For example: In Romans 7, why did Paul use the Marriage example? Do I still put myself under the law? How would I know... do I feel burdened?

- 
11. **Instruction:** When Paul gives a direction, he also provides 'how' to fulfill the instruction. Example: Romans 12:1 instructs, and the verses that follow give the 'how to.'
 12. **Key words and phrases:** These are words repeatedly used as a flag to the student. It indicates an important topic or concept.
 13. **Long passages:** When there is a seemingly long, run-on sentence, pause to notice the punctuation in the verse. It provides clarity in how to logically separate ideas of the teaching.
 14. **Looking back and looking ahead:** When a verse is referenced in a passage or if you have a question about a verse, purpose to go back, looking at the context. When you desire to get a full picture of a topic, or see its fullness, look ahead at more advanced teaching (meat doctrine: I Corinthians 3). Realize to whom the verses are speaking before applying it to your life.
 15. **Personal Questions:** When something seems confusing, jot it down to follow up and study later; even ask a wise mentor.
 16. **Prayer:** Purpose to pray and clear your mind before reading Scripture and meditate on what was learned through the day. Look at how Paul prays as your pattern.
 17. **Process:** Contained within Scripture are steps of how to do something. (Also called a process.) They help students understand/apply what is being taught. (i.e. Proverbs 2: 1-5, Romans 1:21-23, James 1:14-15) Romans 5:3-5 is a 'circular process.' It repetitiously builds character/trust over the course of a lifetime.
 18. **Progressive teaching:** Paul builds one concept onto the next to complete his intended goal. Verse, chapters and books build from simple to complex, or 'milk to meat' (I Corinthians 3).
 19. **Publishers:** Bible publishers may include a quoted passage next to a verse. Other publisher notes or cross references can be based on opinion and may contain error. Prove all things.
 20. **Qualifiers:** Paul qualifies a statement made by indicating something is true as long as certain conditions are met. Examples: Romans 7:2: "For a woman is bound by the law..." is qualified by, "...as long as her husband liveth..." and Romans 8:17: "And if children..." qualifies those that are "...then heirs..."
 21. **Questions:** Paul often uses a question to help the reader progress to the next logical issue to move forward. Numerous are found in Romans 1-11, providing challenges with solutions.
 22. **Quotations:** When Scripture quotes an Old Testament verse, 'look back' and find where it's located. This helps the reader do further research to understand the passage.
 23. **Read:** Plan ahead to read the Scripture each day with an open mind and heart to see what God, by the Spirit, desires to teach you. The first time reading a chapter, underline and define unfamiliar or confusing words. This will assist you in understanding the passage. Read each chapter slowly with prayer.



24. **Reading/studying/meditating:** Reading provides general insight into what was written. Study takes many forms, but examines the finer detail for clarity, application, and underlying Truth. Often, meditation joins with reading/study in order to consider and turn ideas over in one's mind. Together they bring faith/conviction. (Romans 10:17)



25. **Reflection Points:** God has laid out reflection points in Scripture, providing opportunities for students to step back to evaluate understanding. Paul often uses a helping word like, 'therefore' (Romans 5:1-2) or 'so then' (Romans 8:8), which summarizes/makes a conclusion about what has just been taught. If unsure about the issue presented, go back to restudy it.

26. **Resources:** Use a King James Bible, a good dictionary, and a concordance when studying. The King James is the most accurate translation; every word is preserved. A dictionary can be one's most effective tool to gain clarity in words to understand passages. A concordance is a resource to help locate verses when you only have one or two words in a verse. It helps to find references or to do word or topical studies.

27. **Reverence the Word:** This refers to exalting Scripture above all. God view: "...for thou hast magnified thy word above all thy name." (Ps. 138:2) Also, "She is more precious than rubies: and all the things thou canst desire are not to be compared unto her." (Prov. 3:15) Throughout Scripture, God provides insight, describing the Word, but also how to approach unto it. (A few of many verses: Isaiah 55:11, Proverbs 2: 1-5, Romans 10:17 and 15:4, or Hebrews 4:12.)

28. **Sections:** Each chapter can be broken up into topical sections, which builds onto the prior section, increasing understanding.

29. **Study:** Make your personal time with the Lord interactive: reading, studying, comparing-contrasting, and asking questions in order to be renewed and bring conviction of heart.



30. **Theme/key verse:** A main topic or theme and key verse can be found for each book and chapter.

31. **Transitional verse:** This verse often summarizes the current chapter or book, but also prepares the reader for what's coming next.

32. **Underlying teachings:** There is much more to be learned in Scripture than what is concretely read on the surface of a passage. Many underlying 'gold nuggets' of critical teachings are taught as you progress in understanding. A few examples from Romans 1-16: a) God and man's character b) How to access God's power c) Learn to trust the Word d) The Spirit is the provision to walk by faith.

33. **Words:** Since every word is important, define words and ask yourself, "Why did God use that word?" Think about each word; how can it help you understand the verse? Consider each word; do you really understand them? Punctuation is also important, breaking a sentence into understandable parts.



CHAPTER V: RESOURCES

Christian Life Coach Support Services (Our ministry)

Interested in any of these opportunities? Contact either Brian or Deborah Johnson at (804) 519-1210

Life Coaching (Applying Pauline Truth)

Coaching is a helping service, which includes Bible instruction, mentoring, support, and applying Scripture to life situations for personal growth. The Scripture is used as our primary resource. Options: In-person/phone/skype, coaching and teaching: individuals, couples, and groups (support groups/retreats/presentations).

Publications

Just A Minute: Monthly 'Grace' newsletter provides Bible study/edification/life application to sound doctrine.

Newby's Bridge: A quarterly bulletin designed to instruct the 'newby,' an unbeliever or a Christian, who has not had much opportunity to grow in sound doctrine.

Paperbacks

'What to Appreciate As We Approach God's Word'

'How the Bible is Practical and Able to Mature Believers'

"Growing Up In Christ To Become A Mature Believer"

'Romans Study Guide'

Home Church-Bible Study: Join our 'Grace' group in the Richmond Area. Scripture is the only authority!

***Other Ministries**

Over the years, the following ministries have been invaluable in the spiritual growth and maturation of the writers of this book. (These ministries focus on the Word as the final authority. They recognize Paul as the designated Apostle to the Gentiles, who was specifically appointed to write epistles for the Church, the Body of Christ. Additionally, they realize the King James Bible is without error and has been perfectly preserved by God.) Check these resources for yourself:

Berean Bible Ministries: www.helpersyourjoy.com

Enjoy the Bible Ministries: www.enjoythebible.com

Grace School of the Bible: www.graceimpact.org

*All are to be Bereans, searching, growing, and being refined by the Word, continually. (Acts 17:11) As the writers, we would not state total agreement with any, nor would any of these sources, necessarily agree with everything written in this book.

God's Wisdom

“She is more precious than rubies:
and all the things
thou canst desire
are not to be
compared unto
her.”

Proverbs 3:15



Christian Life Coach Support Services

Brian and Deborah Johnson
Christianlifecoachsupport.squarespace.com
lifecoachesdjbj@yahoo.com
(804) 519-1210