Course #1:

The Gospel

Compiled by Project North Africa

Sources: Utley, R. J. (1998). *Vol. Volume 5*: *The Gospel according to Paul: Romans*. Study Guide Commentary Series (Ro 11). Marshall, Texas: Bible Lessons International.

Wiersbe, W. W. (1992). *Wiersbe’s expository outlines on the New Testament* (396). Wheaton, IL: Victor Books.Table of Contents

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**How to learn from these lessons**

 These lessons are meant to be taught by a teacher who is experienced and prepared in the subjects presented. However, the student will only learn as much as he wants to learn. As advice to the student in order to get the most out of each class, follow the following instructions:

1. **Read**

This class covers 16 chapters in Romans over the period of one month. If the student will read one chapter of Romans per day, he can read through the book of Romans two times in one month. This time of personal reading and meditation is essential to be prepared to understand what the Spirit would like to teach you during the class. The teacher is present only to facilitate what God wants to teach you through His Word and by His Spirit dwelling in you.

1. **Participate**

During the class, the teacher will allow you to interpret the Bible for yourself as he goes verse by verse through the book of Romans in order to fill in the blanks. Look for the original meaning of the author as inspired by the Spirit and try to lay your own opinions or preconceived thoughts aside. Remember to ask yourself, “What does the Bible say?”

1. **Interpret**

Each paragraph of the Bible has a theme. The job of the individual reader is to find the big idea of each paragraph so as not to get lost in the smaller, supporting ideas. The teacher will have a recommended theme but you, the student, will be asked to write out the theme that you find in each paragraph. This is great practice for your own personal Bible study.

1. **Share**

Plan on sharing with someone else the things you are learning. Find someone who will listen and explain to them these truths of salvation and forgiveness. These are the most important truths in the world and are not meant to be held to yourself. You will learn more when you share what you learn with others.

**Outline of Romans**

Introduction (1:1–17)

 A. Salutation (1:1–7)

 B. Explanation (1:8–17)

I. Sin (1:18–3:20—Righteousness Needed)

 A. The Gentiles under sin (1:18–32)

 B. The Jews under sin (2:1–3:8)

 C. The whole world under sin (3:9–20)

II. Salvation (3:21–5:21—Righteousness Imputed)

 A. Justification explained (3:21–31)

 B. Justification expressed: the example of Abraham (4:1–25)

 C. Justification experienced (5:1–21)

III. Sanctification (6–8—Righteousness Imparted)

 A. Our new position in Christ (6)

 B. Our new problem in the flesh (7)

 C. Our new power in the Spirit (8)

IV. Sovereignty (9–11—Righteousness Rejected)

 A. Israel’s past election (9)

 B. Israel’s present rejection (10)

 C. Israel’s future redemption (11)

V. Service (12:1–15:13—Righteousness Practiced)

 A. Consecration to God (12)

 B. Subjection to authority (13)

 C. Consideration for the weak (14:1–15:13)

VI. Conclusion (15:14–16:27)

 A. Paul’s faithfulness in the ministry (15:14–21)

 B. Paul’s future in the ministry (15:22–33)

 C. Paul’s friends in the ministry (16:1–23)

 D. Final benediction (16:24–27)[[1]](#footnote-0)

**Day 1**

Introduction and Man’s Need for the Gospel

Romans 1:1-3:20

**Lesson 1: Introduction**

**Goals of the day**

 At the end of today’s study, the student will be able to:

1. Explain in a few sentences exactly what the Gospel is
2. Be aware of false gospels
3. Understand the foundational importance of the Gospel

**What the Gospel is:**

 The Good News (albishara) (Mark 1:14-15)

The following is to be read together as a class at the beginning of each day:

God made the universe, including us, his image-bearers. Our misery lies in our rebellion, our alienation from God, which, despite his forbearance, attracts his implacable wrath. But God loved us and prepared for the coming of his own Son by raising up a people, the Jews, who are taught something of what God is planning and what he expects. In the fullness of time his Son comes and takes on human nature. He comes not, in the first instance, to judge but to save: he dies the death of his people, rises from the grave and, in returning to his heavenly Father, bequeaths the Holy Spirit as the down payment and guarantee of the ultimate gift he has secured for them—an eternity of bliss in the presence of God himself, in a new heaven and a new earth, the home of righteousness. The only alternative is to be shut out from the presence of this God forever, in the torments of hell. What men and women must do, before it is too late, is repent and trust Christ; the alternative is to disobey the gospel.

 **Key verses in the Bible on the Gospel**

 John 3:16  For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.

Acts 4:12 Neither is there salvation in any other: for there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved.

 I Cor. 15:1-4 Moreover, brethren, I declare unto you the gospel which I preached unto you, which also ye have received, and wherein ye stand; By which also ye are saved, if ye keep in memory what I preached unto you, unless ye have believed in vain. For I delivered unto you first of all that which I also received, how that Christ died for our sins according to the scriptures; And that he was buried, and that he rose again the third day according to the scriptures:

2 Tim 1:9-10 Who hath saved us, and called *us* with an holy calling, not according to our works, but according to his own purpose and grace, which was given us in Christ Jesus before the world began, But is now made manifest by the appearing of our Saviour Jesus Christ, who hath abolished death, and hath brought life and immortality to light through the gospel:

 **Key terms to understanding the Gospel:**

Regeneration- The new birth of the Spirit in the believer

 Reconciliation- The right relationship with God through His Son

 Imputation- That God counts the sins of the believer to Christ and the righteousness of Christ to the believer

 Propitiation- That Jesus took on himself the wrath of God that the sinner deserved

 Redemption- When Jesus paid with his blood to buy the sinner back from his slavery to sin

 Justification- The believer is made the righteousness of Christ in the eyes of God

 Grace- God giving man what he does not deserve

 Mercy- God not giving man what he does deserve

**What the Gospel is not:**

Be aware of other “gospels” by the same name.

II Cor. 11:3-4 But I fear, lest by any means, as the serpent beguiled Eve through his subtilty, so your minds should be corrupted from the simplicity that is in Christ. For if he that cometh preacheth another Jesus, whom we have not preached, or *if* ye receive another spirit, which ye have not received, or another gospel, which ye have not accepted, ye might well bear with *him*.

1. The Gospel is not a book nor is it four books.
	1. The “Gospels” are faithful records of the message that Jesus preached.
	2. There is only one Gospel.
	3. The books of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John explain that Gospel.
	4. A person is not saved by knowing the Bible better.
2. The Gospel is not a prayer
	1. It is popular to think that if a person prayed a prayer and said the right words, then they are saved. The Bible teaches that there must be repentance and faith in the heart.
3. The Gospel is not a mental acceptance of Jesus Christ
	1. Many people would accept the facts of salvation in their minds but their hearts don’t love Christ in a way that impacts their lives.
4. The Gospel is not a new list of rules from a new religion
	1. All religions in the world have a list of rules.
	2. These lists of rules is what constitutes a religion.
	3. Religion is man working to get to God.
	4. The Gospel is when God came to man.
5. The Gospel is not from man but from God (Mark 1:1)
	1. We must strive to understand what the Bible says and only the Bible (Gal 1:11)
6. The Gospel is free but it is not cheap
	1. The Gospel was bought by a great price (I Cor. 6:20)
	2. The Gospel will cost the followers of Jesus everything in this life (Mark 8:35)
7. The Gospel is not one of the ways to God
	1. The Gospel is exclusive (Acts 4:12)
	2. Contradictory claims about Jesus and his message are not from God (1 Jn. 2:22-23, 4:1-5)

Why does this lesson come first?

1. Jesus’ message from beginning to end was the Gospel (Mat. 4:23, Mark 16:15)
2. Jesus commands us to preach the Gospel (Mark 16:15)
3. The Gospel is central theme of the whole Bible (Luke 4:18)
4. Ever since the beginning, the devil has sought to deceive the church with another Gospel (Gal 1:6-8)
5. The Gospel is the one real need of every person in the world (Eph. 1:13)
6. The Gospel is the basis of the fellowship of the church (Acts 2:41-47, Phil. 1:5)

**Lesson 2: Introduction to Romans**

Romans 1:1-17

Why is a study on the Gospel a study of the book of Romans?

 Romans is the complete and most logical presentation of Christian truth in the entire NT. [[2]](#footnote-1) An understanding of this book is a key to unlocking the entire Word of God.

**Paragraph 1- vs. 1-7**

 Who is the author? Paul.

 Date of letter: 56-58 ad from the city of Corinth

 What does the author say about himself?

1. He is a servant of Jesus Christ
2. He is called to be an apostle
	1. Why is it important that he is an apostle? Answer: The foundation of our faith was written by a group of men who saw and knew Jesus personally called apostles. We have their word as a true testimony. There are no others today called to be apostles in the same sense until Christ returns. (Rev. 1:18-19)
3. He is separated unto the gospel of God
	1. What was he separated from? Answer: The world
	2. What was he separated to? Answer: The Gospel

What is the subject of this letter as introduced in vs 1-6? Answer: The Gospel

Paying attention to the preposition helps us form an outline of the subject of Romans from this long sentence:

Who are the intended recipients of this letter? Answer: The believers in Rome

The big idea: Salutation from Paul to the believers in Rome

**Paragraph 2- vs. 8-15**

 why was the faith of the Romans spoken of throughout the whole world?

1. They were in the center of travel for the Roman Empire
2. They were persecuted greatly for their faith by Cesar
3. They stood fast in their persecution

What was this spiritual gift Paul wished to impart? Answer: It was not tongues but the blessing of teaching understandable words that build up the church. (I Cor. 14:19)

Why was Paul a debtor to both Greeks and Barbarians? (vs 14) Answer: He had been healed of a sickness all men had and had the cure that all men needed: the Gospel.

Why does it say to the Greek and the Barbarian? Answer: We have become servants to all men no matter their social standing, race, or education.

The big idea from this paragraph: Paul desires to visit the believers in Rome

**Paragraph 3- vs. 16-17**

What is the power of God? Answer: The Gospel.

How is the Gospel powerful?

1. vs 4 Jesus defeated the most powerful enemy of man: death by his resurrection.
2. Once accepted, the Gospel gives the believer power that no flesh can take away.
3. It is not limited to a few people or to a certain group of people. It is the worldwide power.

Why would people in Rome have been ashamed of the Gospel?

1. They would have been persecuted for it by the powerful Romans.
2. They would have been mocked for it by the “wise” Greeks.
3. They would have been scorned for it by the religious Jews.

What does the phrase mean, “The just shall live by faith”?

What did you used to live by? Answer: your own wisdom, your own strength, hate, etc

The big idea: The Power of the Gospel

**Lesson 3 SIN: The nations under sin**

Romans 1:18-32

Paul begins by presenting the wrath of God and the unrighteousness of man.

**Notice the downward stair steps of the history of man:**

I. They knew God (vs. 18-20)

 God reveals himself through creation (general revelation) and his Word (specific revelation).

 The creation is enough to condemn but not enough to save. That is, by seeing creation men understand the power of God and goodness of God to them but they don’t know enough from it to be saved from the wrath to come.

II. They glorified Him not as God (vs. 21-23)

 Thanklessness is the beginning of rebellion against God.

III. They changed the truth of God (vs. 24-25)

 1. They changed the glory of God (vs. 23)

 2. They changed the truth of God into a lie (vs. 25)

 3. They changed the natural use of the bodies (vs. 26)

 All sin is a perverting, a changing of the good creation of God.

 How do people misuse good things of God’s creation?

IV. They rejected the knowledge of God (vs. 26-32)

What part does Satan, our enemy, play in this corruption?

He further blinds them from the truth 2 Cor. 4:3-4

Does man have the right to blame God, his creator, for his corruption? Answer: Man is without excuse (vs 20)

**Notice the response of God**

A. His wrath is the response of his righteousness against ALL ungodliness. (vs 18)

B. He gives men up to uncleanness and idolatry (vs 24-25)

C. He gives men up to vile passions (vs. 26-27)

D. He gives men over to a reprobate mind (vs. 28)

Will God allow man to seek after his own sin for a time? Answer: Yes.

What does this total corruption lead man to do? Answer: Rape, homosexuality, suicide, war, murder, oppression of the poor and weak, idol worship, false religions, etc

The big idea: God’s wrath is against man who is full of all sin without excuse (vs. 29)

**Lesson 4 Sin: The Jews under sin**

Romans 2:1-3:8

Creation leaves the Gentil without excuse. (1:20)

The law leaves the Jew without excuse. (2:1)

How many times can you find the work judge or judgment in Romans 2?

Repetition gives us the idea of the main theme of the whole: God’s Judgment

**Paragraph 1- vs. 1-11**

I. Judgment is according to truth

 Religious people, like the Jews, still think that God will not judge them because:

1. “I do better than others.” (vs 1-3)
2. “God has been good to me and will certainly not condemn me.”
	1. Vs 4 Instead of being led to repentance by God being good to them they are led to pride thinking they deserved it.

Man is storing up wrath for the day of judgment. They are not between either forgiveness and judgment, as they suppose, but they are actually daily incurring more of God’s wrath waiting to be delivered on that day.

II. Judgment is according to a person’s deeds (vs 6-16)

 The point here (6-11) is not that some people will be justified by their works but that in order for a man to be justified by his works he must be always be patient in good works and never obey unrighteousness. Who then will be justified by his works?

 Vs 11- God will not spare any man because of his religion or his parents.

The big idea: The Righteous Judgment of God (vs. 5)

**Paragraph 2- vs. 12-16**

III. Judgment is according to a person’s knowledge

 If a man has access to God’s laws, he’ll be judged according to the law.

 If a man has no access to God’s laws, God has put the law in his heart and he has sinned against his own conscience. He’ll be judged according to that sin.

 Men will be judged for things done in secret.

The big idea: All men know they are sinners

**Paragraph 3- vs. 17-29**

III. Judgment is according to the Gospel of Christ

 Vs. 16 shows that Jesus will come by the second time and this time be the judge. He will judge the secrets of men.

 The Jews considered the gentiles (mentioned in chapter 1) to be blind, foolish, and babies.

 They had been given the word of God and were teachers of light.

 But their religion was only words and outward ceremony. In secret they were full of the same sins as the gentiles.

 The Gospel of Christ demands an inward change. This change is called the “circumcision of the heart” or “repentance”. Jesus said, “You must be born again” (John 3:7). The Jew had the law in his head and his flesh was circumcised but he was still under judgment of sin.

 Here man’s desperate need for grace is seen in his deep inner corruption.

The big idea: God requires inward righteousness.

**Lesson 5: The whole world under sin**

Romans 3:9-20

The Context: This chapter forms the bridge between the bad news and the good news. This lesson will only deal with the completion of the bad news where Paul concludes: “All have sinned and come short of the glory of God.” (3:10)

Paul begins here a style that he will use the rest of the book: questions that he poses and answers himself. It is important to understand both the questions and the answers.

**Paragraph 1- vs. 1-4**

Question #1: Is there any advantage in being a Jew if Jews are condemned? (vs. 1-2)

 Answer: Yes! The have been given the Word of God. The Word guides us to Christ. Without the Word no man could know salvation. The Jew is closer to salvation if he will see and believe on Christ as revealed in the Word of God but he does not have salvation merely because he has the Word in his hands and mind.

Question #2: Has Israel’s unbelief canceled God’s Word? (vs. 3-4)

 Answer: No! God is always faithful when we are not. Paul quotes Ps. 51:4.

The Big Idea: God’s faithfulness to his Word when man is not

**Paragraph 2- vs. 5-8**

Question #3: If God used the sins of Jews (the murder of Christ) to accomplish his plans, then is God just to judge them? (vs. 5-8)

 Answer: Yes! Their damnation is just. God can use wicked deeds of wicked men to accomplish his plans (the death of Christ, the judgment of sinners in war, the persecution of believers for their sanctification) but that does not nullify the judgment of God. He still will judge all wicked deeds done in rebellion against him.

 Example: In Karate, the one being attacked uses the momentum of the attacker to bring him down. The attacker will still suffer the consequences of his attack even though it was used for the advantage of the one being attacked.

The Big Idea: God is righteous in the damnation of sinners

**Paragraph 3- vs. 9-20**

Question #4: Are Jews better, then, than Gentiles?

 Answer: No! Both are under sin.

 Man would disagree but he is a liar (Rom. 3:4) but God is true (Ps. 14:1-3)

 Paul emphasizes his first point for the conclusion:

 There is none righteous (remember lesson 4 paragraph 1). Make a list of what ALL are like:

 \*None understand.

 \*None seek God.

 \*All are out of the way.

 \*All are corrupted together.

 \*There is none that has done good. Etc

 Concluding thought of Romans 1:18-3:20- No one will be justified by his works in the day of judgment. This is bad news!

The Big Idea: All men are hopeless sinners.

**Lesson 6 Review Questions and Discussion**

Questions from chapter 1:

Does man have the same idea of their sin and God’s wrath as revealed by Romans 1?

 Will those who have never heard the Gospel be rejected for not trusting Christ?

 Explain the difference between “natural revelation” and “special revelation.”

 Describe human life without God.

So why is their so much pain in the world? Answer: Man’s sin.

So why are there so many religions? Answer: Man’s rebellion against God’s truth.

Questions from chapter 2:

Did you used to think before you were saved that you might be forgiven because you were better than others? Did you used to think that you might be forgiven because you were born in the right community? What does Romans 2 say about that?

Did you feel an inner corruption that you couldn’t overcome before Christ?

Questions from chapter 3:

Consider the statements in 3:10-19 about how wicked ALL people are. Is that a new thought for you?

Why do you think that Paul would start with man’s lostness to get to the Gospel? Answer:

Man doesn’t know he needs a Savior until he understands how lost he is.

Man will not see the beauty of the Savior until they have understood the ugliness of his sin.

Man will not see the light of Jesus until he sees the utter darkness of his nature.

Man will not feel the relief of salvation until he feels the wrath of God toward him a sinner.

How would this, then, effect how we share the Gospel? Answer: We must first help a person understand how hopeless his sit

Why is Satan not mentioned at all in chapters 1–3 which deal with man’s lostness?

**Day 2**

What the Gospel Is: Justification by Faith

Romans 3:21-5:21

**Lesson 1: Righteousness by Faith**

Romans 3:21-31

The Context: Paul’s first section (1:18-3:20) was to prove that men were sinners and under judgment without exception both Jew and Gentile. This foundational teaching separates the Bible from all other system of religious thought who teach that man has erred and can return to the right path through works. In Paul’s second section, he gives this glorious solution to this mortal sickness of man.

**Paragraph 1- vs. 21-26**

 What is the significance of the first two words in this section? Answer: “but now” shows the contrast between the Old Covenant and the New Covenant in Christ. It shows the difference between the time when I personally was guilty in sin condemned and now justified in Christ freely.

 \*The testimony of the Law and the Prophets are the second proof that Paul gives for the truth of the Gospel. The Gospel of Christ was God’s plan from the beginning. What is the first proof Paul mentions? Answer: The resurrection of Christ. (Rom. 1:4)

**Every City is an illustration of God’s love for us in Salvation**

Every City has a…

1. A Court- Where Christ justified us

 \*How many times does this section (vs 21-31) use the word: Just (*dikai*) 8 times

 \*”Righteousness without the law” refers to the person of Jesus Christ and his work on the cross. As God, he was righteous in himself whereas man has to obey the law to be righteous.

 \*Vs. 21 establishes that Christ was the righteousness of God. Vs. 22 establishes how we become righteous: by faith in the righteous one.

 \*Who is able to be righteous in Christ? Answer: Anyone who will believe.

 \*Word Study: “Come Short”- It means that though all men try, none can reach God’s standard. Illustration: All men may try to swim from Casablanca to New York. All will come short no matter how far the strongest might make it.

2. A Market- Where Christ bought us (vs 24)

 \*Redemption- To buy back.

\*The greatest purchase in history: When Christ paid for us and washed us with his blood.

3. A Temple (house of God)- Where Christ made propitiation for our sins (vs 25)

 \*Propitiation- To appease the righteous wrath of God by the offering of an acceptable sacrifice (I Jn 2:1)

 \*What was the reason for this sacrifice? For God to show his own righteousness

 \*What was the result of this sacrifice? Remission of sins

 \*

4. A Home- Where Christ reconciled us to the Father (5:10)

 \*Reconciliation- To make a wrong relationship right

 The Big Idea: Freely justified by faith in Christ

**Paragraph 2- vs. 27-31**

\*Is the Christian without a law? No. He is guided by a new law, the law of faith (vs. 27)

\*What part did your good works play in your justification before God? None. (vs. 28)

\*This access to grace makes all men equal. (vs. 29-30)

\*Why would people assume that the law is void because of Christ? Answer: They would see that we don’t need it now.

\*BUT how did Paul mean that Christ established the law? Answer: Christ established the purpose of the law: to show man his sin and need for a Savior. (Gal. 3:24)

The Big Idea: Boasting is excluded in justification by faith in Christ

**Lesson 2 Justification by grace through faith before Christ**

Romans 4:1-22

 Introduction: Paul claims in chapter 3 that man was declared to be right with God as a free gift without the Law of Moses or works of the flesh. Now Paul is going to show that this is not at all a new truth but as old as the Bible itself.

**Paragraph 1- vs. 1-8**

Two Key Characters: Abraham and David

 Why did Paul choose them?

1. The Jews were sure that Abraham, their father, was just before God
2. Abraham’s faith in the promises of God made him an example
3. The Messiah would sit on the throne of David

Key Phrase repeated 3 times: “Abraham believed in God and it was counted to him as righteousness.” (vs. 3, 5, and 22) Gen. 15:6

What is faith? (vs. 3) Faith is…

1. Knowing the truth of what God promises you
	1. Abraham knew that God promised him a land and a Son (Gen. 12:1-3)
	2. We know God has sent his Son Jesus Christ, the Seed of Abraham
2. Choosing to trust God and not self
3. Living according to God’s promises
	1. Abraham left idols in Ur and followed God to a place he had not seen (Gen. 12:4)
	2. We leave idols and sin and follow Christ

*Illustration: Faith is the hand that accepts the free gift of God*

My salvation is not based on how good my faith is but on who my faith is in and the surety of his promises.

How many times is the word faith used in this chapter? (10)

Will a man that has faith be without sin? No. But God always reproves and corrects his children by faith.

1. Abraham sinned with Hagar (Gen. 16:1-4)
2. David fornicated and murdered (II Sam. 11)

What is a promise? Something we KNOW will happen because God has told us.

 How many times is the word promise used in this chapter? (5)

 Can a person KNOW that they have eternal life? (1 Jn. 5:13)

What are works? (vs. 4) Works are…

1. Man trying to please God according to his law in his own strength
2. Accounted to men as a debt
	1. Ex. Laws are meant to punish the wicked, not reward the obedient. No traffic officer stops a driver to reward him for obeying the law but he stops those who break the law in order to condemn.

What is grace? (vs. 5-8) Grace is God giving man what he does not deserve: Righteousness (Ps. 32:1-2)

 \*David wrote after the law that the only way a man could be just would be for God to give it to him freely.

The Big Idea: Justification is by faith, not works

**Paragraph 2- vs. 9-17**

What about the law and circumcision then? Are they of no value?

 The time of Abraham’s justification shows us that their value is not in justification.

Key Word: (vs. 11) Sign- Circumcision was given to show on the outside that faith existed on the inside.

 So what about a person who does not have faith but is circumcised? It is vain.

 So what about a person who has faith but is not circumcised? He is just before God.

 Key Verse: (vs. 15) The law was give to show man that God’s wrath was against him for his sin. (Rom. 1:18)

The Big Idea: Justification is by grace, not law

**Paragraph 1- vs. 18-25**

The essence of faith is believing that God can do what seems impossible (vs. 18-21)

 Abraham was 99 and his wife 90 when she gave birth to their son, Isaac.

Who are the nations that Abraham is the Father of? (vs. 18) Answer: All those believers in Christ of all nations.

The Big Idea: Justification is by resurrection power, not human effort

**Lesson 3 The Promises in the Old Testament**

Romans 4:23-25

Key Phrase: “for us also” The Old Testament is recorded for us to understand how God deals with man. How he dealt with Abraham according to faith in his promises is how he will deal with us according to our knowledge of Christ.

The Old Testament is full of shadows and promises of the Gospel. Here are a chain of 8 important prophecies concerning the Gospel before Christ:

1. Adam- The first promise of the Gospel
	1. Gen 3:14-15
	2. The promise: The defeat of our old enemy Satan by the seed of the woman
	3. The fulfillment: Luke 1:31-35, Gal 4:4, Matt 4:1-10
2. Noah- The Ark of salvation
	1. Gen 6-8
	2. The promise: Salvation from judgment of sin
	3. The fulfillment: Luke 17:27
3. Abraham- The Seed who would bless all nations
	1. Gen 12:1-4
	2. The promise: The seed of Abraham that would bless all nations
	3. The fulfillment: Mat 1:1, Gal 3:8
4. Moses- The Prophet deliverer of Moses’ brethren
	1. Deut. 18:15-19
	2. The promise: A prophet of the brethren of Moses will speak all that the Lord has spoken
	3. The fulfillment: John 1:1-14, John 8:28, 12:49, 15:15
5. David- The King for ever of David’s Seed
	1. 2 Sam. 7:12-17
	2. The promise: An eternal king called the Son of God who would build the temple and rule with righteousness and be the righteousness of the people (Jer. 23:5-7)
	3. The fulfillment: Matt 1:1, Luke 1:31-33, Matt 3:17, Luke 23:38, Acts 2:30,
6. Isaiah- The Lamb of God who carries the sin of the world
	1. Is. 53
	2. The promise: The lamb of God who would be the sacrifice for man’s sin
	3. Fulfillment: John 1:29, Matt 20:28, II Cor. 5:21
7. Jeremiah- The New Covenant of the indwelling Spirit
	1. Jer. 31:31-34
	2. The promise: A new covenant including a new heart, an eternal relationship with God, and sins forgiven
	3. The fulfillment: John 3:1-18
8. Ezekiel- The Good Shepherd,
	1. Ez. 34:11-19
	2. The promise: The Good Shepherd, God himself, who will gather his sheep from all nations, feed them, and protect them from their enemies
	3. The fulfillment: John 10:11-14

All of these plus many more prophecies point to one person and one event:

 Jesus Christ, his death, burial, and resurrection for our salvation

**Lesson 4 The Benefits of Justification**

Romans 5:1-11

Martin Luther has said of chapter 5, “In the whole Bible there is hardly another chapter which can equal this triumphant text.”

**Context:**

“Therefore”- Anywhere you see the word, therefore, you need to recognize that it connects what you have just read with what you are about to read.

In this case, “therefore” connects the following two things:

1. Chapters 3&4 prove that we are justified by faith in Christ

Therefore

1. Chapter 5 explains what the benefits of that justification are so that you can live in the victory of justification

The difference between Justification and Sanctification:

**What are the benefits of justification?**

1. **We have peace (vs 1)**
	1. This is not an exhortation to be at peace with God but a declaration that we already have peace with God by justification in Christ.
	2. Peace is the opposite of war (vs. 10)
	3. Our sin put us on the wrong side of the spiritual battle (Jn. 8:44)
2. **We have access to God (vs. 2a)**

 We stand IN the Gospel I Cor. 15:1

Note: This standing is constant, not occasional. We are constantly in God’s presence, in his grace, not only when we pray or come to church.

1. **We have hope (vs. 2b)**
	1. How do we boast of our hope in this world? Answer: We speak to all who have no hope of our hope and this glorifies God.
	2. Eph 2:11-12
	3. The believer boasts not in his own works but in God Jer. 9:23-24
2. **We have daily confidence (vs. 3-4)**
	1. Justification gives us more than spiritual, future confidence with God but also earthly, present confidence in God’s working in our lives.
	2. Definition of the word trial: Problems, sufferings, evil as a result of the fallen world.
	3. How trials produce even more hope and joy in a Christian:
	4. The visible difference between Christians and the world: We rejoice in trials

1. **We have God’s love in our hearts (vs 5-8)**
	1. Paul’s point: If God loved us enough to die for us, justifying us while we were his enemies, now as his children how much more will this love be poured out into our hearts?
	2. How does this love make us capable of loving others? I Jn 4:20-21
2. **We have salvation from wrath (vs 9)**
	1. Justification today frees me from the fear of wrath for sure.
	2. We have God’s promise and he has revealed to us the future Rev. 20:11-15
3. **We have a fully reconciled relationship with God (vs. 10-11)**
	1. The ultimate goal of justification is reconciliation
	2. God justified us because he loved us. He could not be just and have a relationship with us without first justifying us.

*Illustration: A father has a son who is imprisoned for a crime. He cannot be close to him without first getting him out of prison. He cannot get him out of prison without somehow paying the just payment for his crime.*

The Big idea: Justification has benefits worth boasting of

**LESSON 5: THE BASIS OF JUSTIFICATION**

ROMANS 5:12-21

Introduction:

 \*Read the passage several times and determine what words are repeated most often.

 One- 13 times

 What does the word one refer to in this chapter?

 Answer: Speaking of the one person of Adam and Christ and the one act of Adam’s sin and Christ’s obedience

 Reign- 5 times

 What does the word reign refer to in this chapter?

 Answer: There is a power over all people under the one person Adam that is death and a power over all people under the one person Christ that is eternal life.

**What then was the purpose for the law?**

1. That man might understand that his sins are many (vs. 20). The actually sin did not increase but the knowledge of the sin in the sinner increased.
2. That man might understand his need for grace and the exceeding greatness of grace in Christ. (vs. 20b)

The big idea: There are only two kinds of people in the world: those under the power of sin and death and those under the power of Christ and life.

**Lesson 6 Review Questions and Discussion**

Questions from chapter 3:

 How was the OT believer saved from sin (3:25)?

 How does faith in Jesus confirm the Law (3:31)?[[3]](#footnote-2)

 What are the four places in every city that remind us of what Christ freely did for us on the cross?

 Define the following key words:

 Justification, Redemption, Propitiation, Reconciliation

 Why can no saved person boast?

Questions from chapter 4:

 Why did Paul use Abraham and David as examples?

 What is faith?

 Why was circumcision so important to the Jew?

 To whom does “the seed” refer to in verses 13 and 16?

 List eight promises of the Gospel in the Old Testament with their references.

Questions from chapter 5:

 God made peace with us. How did he do it?

 How could this pattern of peace making help us make peace with others around us?

 According to vs 3 and 4, why do Christians suffer?

 According to verse 5, does the believer have the Holy Spirit?

 Does the Bible teach that a believer needs to get more of the Holy Spirit after salvation?

 Who was in charge of determining when the time was right for Christ? What scripture tells us that?

 What does the preposition “for” (liajal) tell us about Christ’s death?

 If we had a full understanding of God’s wrath against sin (Heb. 10:31), how would this effect our attitude toward our salvation?

 How does the word “qad” (Arabic) in vs. 10 affect our understanding of the word “reconciliation” that follows it?

 How are the terms justification and reconciliation related in this chapter?

 What are the two types of people in the world?

 Are there differing levels of sinners? Are there many religions? Answer: No. there is only two: works and grace.

 What reigns in my life now that I am in Christ?

**Day 3**

What the Gospel Causes: Sanctification

Romans 6:1-8:39

Context: These three chapters are the explanation of the phrase “reign in life” in 5:17.

Sanctification in the Gospel is both:

1. a position (imputed like justification at salvation, 3:21–5:21)

2. a progressing Christlikeness

a. 6:1–8:39 expresses this truth theologically

b. 12:1–15:13 expresses it practically (See Special Topic at 6:4)[[4]](#footnote-3)

Both of these are the works of grace demonstrated in Jesus’ life and death which is received by faith.

These chapters explain how the New Covenant works practically in the life of a born again person. The Old Testament gave commands and men were unable to keep them. The Good News of the New Covenant gives God’s Spirit without the law that makes men desire to obey God:

*“A new heart also will I give you, and a new spirit will I put within you: and I will take away the stony heart out of your flesh, and I will give you an heart of flesh. 27 And I will put my spirit within you, and cause you to walk in my statutes, and ye shall keep my judgments, and do them.”* – Ezekiel 36:26-27

These chapters need to be understood together as one unit of thought including what the believer has died to and what he now lives to:

Chapter 6- The believer dead to sin

Chapter 7- The believer dead to the law

Chapter 8- The believer alive in the Spirit

**Lesson 1 The Believer Dead to Sin**

Romans 6:1-23

**Memory Verse:** Rom. 6:23 For the wages of sin *is* death; but the gift of God *is* eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord.

 Purpose of Ch. 6: To teach the believer how to overcome the habitual power of sin from his old life now that he has a new life.

 Questions answered: To understand the answer we must understand the questions that Paul is asking in this chapter:

 Vs 1- Should the believer continue in sin because grace overcomes his sin? (see the end of chapter 5 concerning grace abounding)

 Vs. 15- Should the believer continue in sin because he is not under the judgment of the law but under the forgiveness of grace in the Gospel?

 ANSWER: NO!

 What kind of person would ask this question? Answer: The person who wants salvation from hell but doesn’t want to stop sinning.

 Is that person a real believer? Answer: No. Repentance (a turning away from my sin and to Christ) and faith are requirements for salvation.

 What the Gospel is:

How, then, do we practically overcome the daily power of sin in our lives with the Gospel?

Three steps every believer must take to be free from the daily power of sin in his life:

1. Know vs. 1-10

Know that you have died to sin with Christ.

How many times can you find know in these verses?

 **Vs 3**- Don’t be ignorant that we have died, been buried, and risen with Christ

 Baptism is the illustration to show us that not only did Christ die for us but we died with Him to the old man and his sins.

 **Vs 6**- Know that the old man is crucified

 Slavery is the illustration. We used to be under the slave master of the sinful old man but he died when I accepted Christ. How foolish would it be for a slave continue to serve a dead master?

 How many times does chapter 6 use the word: serve (3bad)?

 **Vs. 9**- Know that our life in Christ is never changing

Can a Christian who has believed on the Gospel of Christ (that Jesus died and was buried and rose again for the forgiveness of sin) lose that life?

1. Reckon (AHsibu) vs. 11

Reckon means to live out what you know is true.

KNOW that your old master of sin is dead and COUNT that to be true in your actions.

3. Present (qadimu) vs. 12-23

 How many times does these verses use the word present (qadimu)?

 Who are we not supposed to present to?

 What are we not supposed to present to sin?

 Who are we supposed to present to?

 Are we still slaves according to vs 22? Yes

 What is the difference between serving sin and serving God?

 If I serve self and self desires, am I then free because I am doing what I want? Answer: No. I am serving sin dwelling in me and have become its slave.

Example. A slave is serving his old master in the field of SIN. The work in this field brought only sadness and hurt and the fruit brought sickness and death. Though he did not realize it, his master had died over a month ago. A new friend named WORD of GOD comes to the poor slave with the good news: You’re master has died! And you have been inherited to a new master! His name is grace and he wants you to stop slaving in this field of SIN and come over to his good field where you will eat from good fruit and have health and life! The other slaves like you have been doing this for a month now and are happy!

-This is knowledge-

Then, the poor slaves thinks. Should he trust his new friend? This is good news. In defiance to the old master he stands up and quits his work. He would have been beaten hard for having done that before! He is free from the evil work.

-This is reckoning-

The old slave quickly quickly makes his way to the good, new field where he finds a kind master there who cares for him. He realizes that this master has actually made him his son! He begins to serve this master and his days are filled with good, happy work and the fruit is constantly healthy and good. He has to remember every day when he awakes to go to work for his real master in the right field and not the master of sin.

 -This is presenting-

What are the three steps to overcoming sin?

How can this understanding help you to be free of sin in your daily life?

**Lesson 2** **The Believer Dead to the Law**

Romans 7:1-13

Introduction to Chapter 7:

 Chapter 7 continues to answer the question from 6:15: *What then? Are we to sin because we are not under law but under grace?*

 The answer is given in chapter 7 using three contrasts:

1. **Paragraph 1 vs. 1-6**

The contrast of two husbands vs. 1-6

Who is the old husband? (vs. 2) The law

Who is the married woman to the old husband? (vs. 2) The person still under the law

What was the fruit of the old marriage to the law? (Vs. 5) Death

Who is the new husband? (vs. 4) Christ

What word describes this new marriage? (vs 6) Freedom

Have we been freed to sin? No, we have been freed to please God. Before we could not please God. (1-6)

How do we please God? (vs 6) Living by the Spirit not by the letter of the law.

**The paragraph’s main idea:**

2. **Paragraph 2 vs 7-13**

 The contrast of two powers

Who are the two powers in these verses? Answer: The law and sin

Why did Paul use the sin covetousness instead of one like murder or stealing? (vs. 8) Answer: It is a sin of the heart and not of the hands and thus the hardest to overcome. It is the last of the 10 commandments.

Paul is here using “I” to speak for all mankind in Adam who was the only one not born already dead in sin. When God’s command came (Gen. 2:16-17) death was awakened in Adam (Gen 3:6-7) and he died (3:23-24).

Who did the deceiving and killing? (vs. 11) Answer: Sin.

Speaking of Adam, who took advantage of the presence of the commandment in the life of Adam? Answer: Satan according to the story. Adam blamed Eve (Gen. 3:12) and Eve blamed Satan (Gen. 3:13) but God blamed the sin in man (Romans 6:11)

Do we as humans have anyone to blame our sin? Answer: No. Just ourselves.

What use, then, does the law have in my life as a Christian? Answer: I can thank God that it showed me my sin and pointed me to my need for grace.

What should I focus on daily as a Christian? (A or B)

* + - 1. Obeying a list of Christian rules
			2. The grace of God in the person of Christ

Answer: B

**The Paragraph’s Main Idea:**

**Lesson 3 Our New Problem in the Flesh**

Romans 7:14-25

**Paragraph 3 vs. 14-25**

Definition of My flesh- The physical part of me which was not saved by Christ and will still die.

Definition of the spirit- The inner man that was born from above when I believed on Christ which will now never die. This spirit will receive a new body at the second coming of Christ.

Jesus said:  *It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing: the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life. –*John 6:63

Rev. 20: 14-15 And death and hell were cast into the lake of fire. This is the second death. And whosoever was not found written in the book of life was cast into the lake of fire.

**The Paragraph’s Main Idea:**

Our new problem in the flesh: As believers, we no longer desire to do the sins that we used to rejoice in. Now there is an inner war between the flesh and the spirit which is now alive to God. We have old habits and fleshly habits but a spirit that hates those habits and loves God.

Why was there no problem before? We willingly participated in sin and enjoyed sin while we were heading toward death.

Which of the following gives me assurance that I am saved:

1. That I never sin.
2. That I am miserable in the sin that I do.

Answer: b. A Christian will sin but he cannot be happy sinning.

vs. 24- Jesus Christ gives me new birth and saves me from this flesh which is death. How?

Rev. 21: 4-5 *And I heard a great voice out of heaven saying, Behold, the tabernacle of God is with men, and he will dwell with them, and they shall be his people, and God himself shall be with them, and be their God. And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, either sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away. And he that sat upon the throne said, Behold, I make all things new.*

List some of the sins of the flesh? Answer: The desire to do something wrong, the desire to have something that is not yours, and the desire to be something that God does not want.

1 Jn 2:16 *For all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, is not of the Father, but is of the world.*

Which ones of those do you struggle with?

Was there a time after you accepted Christ that you realized that you do not enjoy sin anymore like you used to?

How can Jesus living in your spirit allow you to overcome the sin of your flesh? Answer: Yield yourself to Jesus, allow Him to do his will in you as he reigns as King.

Is everything my flesh does sin? Answer: No, just those things that are commanded against in God’s Word.

**Lesson 4 Our new power in the Spirit**

Romans 8:1-17

**Memory Verse:** Rom. 8:1 *There is* therefore now no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit.

**Introduction to chapter 8**

 How many times does chapter 8 use the word “spirit”?

 How many times does chapter 8:1-4 use the word “walk”?

 Chapter 8 teaches a believer how to walk in the spirit.

**Paragraph 1 vs. 1-11**

 Notice the pattern of vs. 1:

 Part 1- There is NO condemnation for those IN Christ

 Part 2- They (those in Christ) walk not after the flesh but after the spirit

 Notice the pattern of the whole book of Romans:

 Part 1- Salvation is a free gift of grace to those who believe ch. 3-5

 Part 2- Those who are saved learn to walk according to grace not sin ch 6-8

 What is the natural pattern of family that God has given us?

 Part 1- Parent give birth to and freely love a child of their own

 Part 2- They teach that child how to walk, act, and do right

 Do you notice the pattern anywhere else?

 Teacher note: Suggest Eph. 2:8-9 as part 1 and Eph 2:10 as part 2.

 What is the pattern of the works-based religions of the world?

 Step 1- Walk according to the law

 Step 2- Possible escape condemnation

 Does verse 1 leave any space to think that you may be condemned for your sins?

 What is the law of life in Jesus Christ? (vs. 2) Answer: I used to obey sin of my flesh but now have been freed to follow the spirit. It is about the new spiritual habits.

 How does a Christian walk in the spirit? (vs. 6) Answer: By thinking on the things of the spirit, not on the flesh.

 A Christian who continues in sin is like one pointed toward Christ who continues to think about and look toward sin. Turn away your thinking from sin and think on Christ.

 How are my good works after Christ different from my good works before Christ? (Vs 8) Answer: My new birth made me capable of pleasing God with my good works. Before even my good works did not please God.

 *Illustration: Can a kid on the street become your child and please you by doing good or saying nice things to you or about you? No. But your own child in your home, when he does good, it pleases you.*

How does a person know for sure that he is child of God? (vs. 10) He has the indwelling Spirit of Christ.

 **The Paragraph’s Main Idea:** No condemnation in Christ

**Paragraph 2 vs. 12-17**

Why does God use the word “debtor to sin” here? (vs 12) Answer: A debtor is one who is a slave to his master.

 Should Christian say, “I can’t help it. I have this habit of sin and I can’t break it?” Answer: No. Christ is our new master and he makes us capable of breaking all sinful habits.

 What should the Christian do with his sin? (vs. 13) Answer: Put it to death.

 What cry flows out of the heart of a Christian who has the Spirit of God? Answer: Aba Father!

 What can a child of God expect to receive with his sonship? Answer: The Spirit of the Father, an inheritance, suffering with Christ, glory to come.

The internal witness of the Spirit is not audible, but practical. It is:

1. guilt over sin

2. desire to be like Christ

3. desire to be with the family of God

4. hunger for God’s word

5. sense a need to do evangelism

6. sense a need for Christian sacrificial giving[[5]](#footnote-4)

Do you have these?

**The Paragraph’s Main Idea:** No debt to sin in Christ

**Lesson 5 Our New Power in the Spirit b**

Romans 8:18-39

**Memory verse:** Rom. 8:28 And we know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to *his* purpose.

**Paragraph 3 vs. 18-30**

 What two adjectives describe our pain as Christians? (vs. 18) Answer: Temporal, present

 What should a Christian keep his eyes on? His pain or the coming glory?

 What does all creation wait for? (vs. 19) Answer: When Christians will be revealed to be the sons of God.

 Did God create the world like it is? (vs. 20) Answer: No. He created it pure and good.

 What was the cause of the corruption of creation? Gen 3:17-18

 How does the creation groan? (vs 22) Answer: Through death, pain, natural disasters

 How do we groan with creation? (vs. 23) Answer: We suffer in the body

 What is the firstfruits of the spirit? (vs. 23) Answer: It is the first proofs in our spirits that also our bodies will be saved.

 Describe the present situation of a believer based on vs 23-25: Answer: He is rejoicing in the spirit and suffering in the body waiting for his body also to be redeemed.

 Who talks to God for us when we are in too much pain to express ourselves to God in prayer? (vs. 26-27) Answer: The Holy Spirit living in us.

 What can I be sure about in the present? (vs. 28) Answer: All things work together for my good and His glory.

 What can I be sure about in the future? (vs. 29) Answer: God is working to make me one day just like Jesus in all I do and say.

 Notice the progression (vs 29-30):

 **The paragraph’s Main Idea:**

**Paragraph 4 vs 31-39**

How do I know that God is for me and not against me? (vs. 31-32) Answer: He sent me his Son and gave me all things freely.

 Will there be anyone in the day of judgment to accuse me? (vs. 33) Answer: No. Only Jesus who justifies me.

 If God is the judge and He has declared me righteous, then will there be anyone to condemn me? (vs. 34) Answer: No. Jesus is at the right hand of the Father.

Can your own sins separate you from God? Answer: No. Jesus already paid for them.

 When many things are against us, what do we have that is greater? (vs. 37) Victory through Him who loved us.

**The Paragraph’s Main Idea:**

**Lesson 6 Review Questions and Discussion**

Can you fill in this outline?

 Romans 1:1-18 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Romans 1:19-3:20 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. Romans 1:19-32 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. Romans 2 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	3. Romans 3:1-20 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Romans 3:21-5:21 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. Romans 3:21-31 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. Romans 4 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	3. Romans 5 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Romans 6-8 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. Romans 6 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. Romans 7 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	3. Romans 8 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Questions from Chapter 6:**

Why is baptism discussed in chapter 6?

 What is the difference between justification and sanctification?

What are the three steps to overcoming sin according to chapter 6?

What happened to the old man of sin when I accepted Christ?

Who do I serve now as a Christian?

**Questions from chapter 7:**

 Who is the old husband that the believer used to be tied to?

 Who is the new husband?

 What did Christ do for us concerning the law? (vs. 6)

 What power deceived and killed me before I believed?

 What use does the law have in the life of a Christian?

 What is the new problem that happened after I was saved?

 Can a believer live a sinless life?

 What are the three ways that Jesus saved me from sin?

 1.

 2.

 3.

**Questions from chapter 8:**

What order does my salvation and my walk follow in Romans?

 What is the law of life in Christ?

 How does a Christian walk in the spirit?

 How are my good works different after I got saved than from before I was saved?

 What can separate me from the love of God in Christ?

**Day 4**

The Gospel and Israel

Romans 9-11

The Believer’ Service

Romans 12-15:13

Conclusion

Romans 15:14-16

**Lesson 1 God’s Sovereignty and Man’s Responsibility**

Romans 9-10

Introduction to chapters 9-11

 \*This section explains the relationship between the Gospel and Israel.

 \*Chapter 9 presents God’s complete sovereignty (power to accomplish his plan) while chapter 10 presents Man’s complete responsibility to believe and follow.

How do these two truths exist at one time? How is God both sovereign over all things while man is also responsible for his own actions?

1. The work of sin is all of man. God did not cause man to fall. Man chose sin and is responsible.

2. The work of salvation is all of God. Man did not have any part in God’s plan for his own salvation. It was all the work of God from the plan to the cross.

3. The work of rejecting the Gospel is all of man. God is not at fault when man rejects his offer of grace and mercy in salvation.

4. The work of accepting the Gospel is all of God. Man can take no pride in accepting the Gospel since it was the work of the Holy Spirit in his heart and the sovereign movement of God on his life that he heard the Gospel at all.

Illustration: These truths are like two tracks of a train. They seem to come into conflict in the distance but they never do. They are two equally true statements.

\*There 25 quotes in these three chapters from the Old Testament.

**Paragraph 1- 9:1-5**

 How does Paul’s love reflect the love of Christ? (vs 1) Answer: It is self sacrificial and it is concerned with the salvation of people’s souls.

 Vs. 1- D.L. Moody said, “God’s work can not be done without love.”

 What great blessings has Israel been given?

**The Paragraph’s Main Idea:**

**Paragraph 2- 9:6-13**

Are all the children of Abraham Israel? Answer: No.

Who is the real seed of Abraham who receives the promises? Answer: The children of Isaac and Jacob not Ishmael.

Could Ishmael by his good works change God’s plans? Answer: No

 Underline the words in your Bible : “Yathbut 9asad allah” That the plan of God might stand.

**The Paragraph’s Main Idea:**

**Paragraph 3- 9:14-18**

 All men have chosen to sin and rebel. God has chosen to show underserved mercy to some of those men. Is then God unrighteous in showing mercy?

 If God owes salvation to every man to give it to some men, then he is man’s debtor.

 But God is not in debt to any man. I owed a debt I could not pay he paid a debt he did not owe.

**The Paragraph’s Main Idea:**

**Paragraph 4- 9:19-29**

Why does God delay to show his wrath toward sin on the earth? (vs. 22-23) Answer: That he might make known the riches of his glory to the remnant of believers.

**The Paragraph’s Main Idea:**

**Paragraph 5- 9:30-33**

What is the difference between those who receive mercy from God? Answer: Faith in Christ.

**The Paragraph’s Main Idea:**

**Paragraph 6- 10:1-4**

What are unjustified men seeking to do? (vs. 3) Seeking to justify themselves.

 What does it mean, “Christ is the end of the law”:

1. He completes all the prophecies of the law
2. He was himself the only perfect example of the law
3. He completes the goal of the law: point people to their need for mercy

**The Paragraph’s Main Idea:**

**Pragraph 7- 10:5-21**

What kind of person will be saved? (vs. 9-13)

 What does it take for someone to be saved? (vs. 14-15)

1. A preacher must be sent
2. A believer in Christ must preach
3. They must hear of Christ
4. They must believe on Christ
5. They must call on Christ

**The Paragraph’s Main Idea:**

**Lesson 2 God’s Eternal Purpose**

Romans 11

Chapter 11 is written to answer one question for the Jewish Christians who are in the church in Rome: (vs. 1)

Has God cast away his people?

The answer: NO!

 The proof of the answer is in three parts:

1. vs. 1 The Personal Proof
	1. Paul is a Jew and God has not cast him off
2. vs. 2-10 The Historical Proof
	1. Even during Israel’s most faithless time (during the time of Elijah) God still had his remnant. (I Kings 19)
3. Vs. 11-35 The Proof of the Church
	1. Israel and the Nations are brought together in one in Christ for those who believe on Christ. They make up:
		1. The elect
		2. The remnant
		3. The church
		4. The believers
	2. Does vs. 21 prove that a person can be cut off from salvation once he has been born again in Christ? Answer: No. It is speaking of the general plan of God as it concerns a group of people whether Israel or the Gentiles.
	3. What does God plan on doing with Israel in the future?
		1. Vs. 24 He plans on grafting them back in to the olive tree of his elect when they turn to him in faith.
		2. Vs. 25-26 He plans on turning all of Israel back to God in faith

Conclusion: vs. 33-36

 The conclusion of chapters 9-11 is the most important thing to remember.

 Can man fully understand the ways and plans of God?

 Should we reject God because we don’t understand his plan?

 Could you be God’s counselor to help him know how to best do His work?

 Is God in your debt? (vs. 35)

**Lesson 3 Justification in Action**

Romans 12-13

Introduction to chapters 12-15

 \*The last section in Romans answers the question: How does a justified person in Christ act?

 \*The Christian has a changed relationship to God. (ch. 3-11) He also has a changed relationship toward others. (ch. 12-16) Those who were his enemies are now his brothers.

 \*Paul gives four pictures of the Christian in Chapter 12 that help the new believer understand his duties:

**1. 12:1-2 A Sacrifice on the Altar**

 \*What is the difference between a dead sacrifice and a living sacrifice? Answer: The living person must continually and daily decide to surrender himself to God’s will as if he were dead though alive.

 \*Why does Paul say it’s our reasonable service? Answer: Giving ourselves is the logical response to Him having given himself to us.

 \*How are we transformed? Answer: By the renewing of your mind

 \*What is the living sacrifice always looking for? Answer: The will of God for his life.

**2. 12:3-8 A Member of the Body**

 What are some ways that members of the same physical body need each other?

What are some ways that we need each other as members of the body of Christ?

**3. 12:9-13 A Member of the Family**

What are some ways we should treat each other as brothers in Christ?

 1. Love without dissimulation.

 2. Abhor that which is evil, cleave to that which is good.

 3. Be kindly affectioned one to another.

 4. Honor and prefer one another.

 5. Not slothful.

 6. Fervent in Spirit.

 7. Serving the Lord.

 8. Rejoicing in hope.

 9. Patient in tribulation.

 10. Continue instant in prayer.

 11. Giving to each other generously.

 12. Given to hospitality.

**4. 12:14-21 A Soldier in the Battle**

How does a soldier in Christ’s army fight?

1. vs. 14 He fights to bless when others want him to curse
2. vs. 16 He fights to help those of low estate
3. vs. 17 He fights for peace
4. vs. 21 He fights against evil with good

**5.13:1-4 A Citizen under Authorities**

\*Who put the kings and presidents in their place of Power? (vs. 1) Answer: God

 \*How can a Christian receive condemnation when 8:1 already told us that there is no condemnation? (vs. 2) Answer: This is speaking about an earthly condemnation. God will not free a Christian from the punishment of a human law that he has broken.

 \*What is the responsibility of the Christian and of the state before God? (vs. 3-5) Answer: For the Christian to do good and the state to punish the doers of evil.

 \*Should the Christian pay taxes? (vs. 6-8) Answer: Yes. It is due to the government.

 What are the three institutions established by God?

1. The Family first in Adam and Eve
2. The government second in the Old Testament (see Daniel for an example)
3. The church third in the New Testament

\*The Christian should be a responsible member of all three.

\*What if the government makes a law that is clearly against God’s laws? Answer: Acts 4:19

**Lesson 4 The Principles of the Christian Life without the Law**

Romans 14-15:13

Introduction:

 \*This section deals with how the Christian should act in the church with his brothers.

 \*The law used to guide everything. The Jew or Gentile could obey the written rules and not think through any thing. He could also obey the written laws and not love God. He was working according to his actions but not from his heart.

 \*Now the Christian doesn’t have a list of laws. Paul, then gives the Christians six principles to live by in their new walk in the Spirit.

 \*These six principles are in the form of six questions that you should ask yourself every time you do something that is questionable to see if it is the will of God for you.

 \*Try to write down the questions on your own after reading the corresponding passages:

1. (14:1-5) Am I fully convinced?

2. (14:6-9) Am I doing this unto the Lord?

3. (14:10-12) Will it stand the test at the judgment seat?

4. (14:13-21) Am I causing others to stumble?

5. (14:22-23) Am I doing this by faith?

6. (15:1-7) Am I please myself or others?

Exercise: Work through at least 3 questions that you have with your teacher using these principles.

Examples: Should I smoke cigarettes? There is no law in the Bible against it? Should drink wine? Should I give in the church offering? Should I eat pork in front of a new believer in Christ?

**Lesson 5 Conclusion**

Romans 15:14–16:27

Introduction:

 \*Paul is always thinking of how to encourage and challenge others. In this section we want to pay close attention to why he says what he says as much as what he is actually saying.

**Paragraph 1- 15:14-22**

**** Why would Paul tell them that they didn’t need him to write all of this after he just wrote 15 chapters about the Gospel? (vs. 14-15) Answer: He was showing them respect as brothers who had already believed on the Gospel and who had the Holy Spirit living in them.

 Why does Paul say that he serves God as a priest?

 Consider the following verses:

1. Ex. 19:5-6 “Now therefore, if ye will obey my voice indeed, and keep my covenant, then ye shall be a peculiar treasure unto me above all people: for all the earth *is* mine: 6 And ye shall be unto me a kingdom of priests, and an holy nation. These *are* the words which thou shalt speak unto the children of Israel.” God made Israel a kingdom of priests going between himself and the nations
2. Rev. 1:5-6 Christ has made every one of us a priest
3. Hebrews 4:14-16 All Christians enter into God’s throne room as a priest in prayer
4. Heb. 5:1 The job of a priest is to offer up sacrifices for sin (which Jesus did once for all) and gifts (which Paul did by offering the faith of the nations as a gift to God.)
5. Can I now serve God as a priest the way Paul did? Answer: Yes!

What was the constant desire of Paul’s heart? (vs 20) Answer: To preach Jesus in areas where He has not been preached.

**The Paragraph’s Main idea:**

**Paragraph 2- 15:23-33**

What are some ways in this passage that Paul lets the believers in Rome know that he cares about them?

 **The Paragraph’s Main Idea:**

**Paragraph 3- 16:1-16**

How does the mention of all these names reflect Paul’s love for his brothers?

 **The Paragraph’s Main Idea:**

**paragraph 4: 16:17-20**

In what way should we “mark” them which cause divisions?

 What would be the result if we didn’t mark them?

 **The Paragraph’s Main Idea:**

**Paragraph 5: 16:21-27**

 **The Paragraph’s Main Idea:**

**Lesson 6 Review Questions and Discussion**

Spend time with the teacher discussing every chapter and how it relates to the Gospel. Include the major sections and the minor sections.

What verses stick out to you as the most powerful?

What were some concepts that were brand new to you?

What areas of your understanding of the Gospel were strengthened through this study?

1. Wiersbe, W. W. (1992). *Wiersbe’s expository outlines on the New Testament* (359). Wheaton, IL: Victor Books. [↑](#footnote-ref-0)
2. Wiersbe, W. W. (1992). *Wiersbe’s expository outlines on the New Testament* (360). Wheaton, IL: Victor Books. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
3. Utley, R. J. (1998). *Vol. Volume 5*: *The Gospel according to Paul: Romans*. Study Guide Commentary Series. Marshall, Texas: Bible Lessons International. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
4. Utley, R. J. (1998). *Vol. Volume 5*: *The Gospel according to Paul: Romans*. Study Guide Commentary Series (Ro 6). Marshall, Texas: Bible Lessons International. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
5. Utley, R. J. (1998). *Vol. Volume 5*: *The Gospel according to Paul: Romans*. Study Guide Commentary Series (Ro 8:16). Marshall, Texas: Bible Lessons International. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)