

Study Questions on Romans

INTRODUCTORY STUDIES

1. Why is Romans considered a profound book?
2. Why is it considered by some to be the “chief” book of the New Testament?
3. What information is available as to authorship?
4. As to date?
5. As to its place of origin?
6. What problem is there concerning the destination of this letter? What evidence convinces you as to the correctness (or incorrectness) of Rome as being the destination?
7. Give a brief sketch of the origin and history of the church in Rome.
8. What was the occasion that led Paul to write this letter?
9. What suggestions have been made as to Paul’s purpose in writing this book? What is there to support each suggestion, and what is there that would deny the truthfulness of each suggestion?
10. What do we know about the number of Jews and the number of Gentiles in the congregation at Rome at the time the letter was written?
11. Do chapters 15 and 16 enjoy integrity? Why do you think so? What evidence can you give?
12. Are there evidences of Jew-Gentile problems in the congregation? Of Judaizing influences? What are they?
13. Describe the city of Rome and the Roman Empire in Paul’s day.
14. Give the main points of the outline of the book, and the chapters included in each point.

CHAPTER ONE - - - - -

1. What does it mean to be a “servant” of Christ?
2. What is the doctrine of “election”? What bearing does 1:1 have on your concept of the doctrine? What bearing does 1:7 have?
3. If Jesus had no human father, how could he be “according to humanity” as descendant of David?

4. Is there any evidence in Paul's writings that he had knowledge of Jesus' virgin birth?
5. What concept do we think of when we find the Scriptures called "holy"?
6. What is the point of v. 2 – a parenthesis?
7. What "part" of the nature of Christ is spoken of when Paul uses the word "spirit of holiness"?
8. What evidence is adduced to prove that Jesus is the Son of God?
9. What concepts does the title "Son of God" include? Are we not all "sons of God"?
10. What is the significance of the plural word "dead" (1:4)?
11. Explain "obedience of faith." Give at least two possibilities.
12. What evidence of the deity of Christ is found in chapter 1?
13. If the saints in Rome received what Paul wished for them as in verse 7, what would it mean to them? Just what is the "grace" that God and Christ were to give to them?
14. What is significant in the order "grace" and then "peace"? Can peace come before grace? Why?
15. What ideas about prayer life can we learn from chapter 1?
16. What is meant by the words "mutual ministry" as used by some theologians? Is it a Biblical concept? If so, what is included?
17. What is included in the "spiritual blessing" which Paul wished to impart to the Romans?
18. Compare and contrast the "Gospel" and the "Law."
19. What is the "righteousness (justification Grk. dikaiosisune) of God?"
20. List several interpretations of what is meant by the words "from faith unto faith" found in verse 17. Give the strong points and weaknesses of each interpretation. What can be said about *Today's English Version's* translation "faith alone"?
21. Beginning at 1:18, what is the point of Paul's argument?
22. WHERE has the "wrath of God" been revealed? Not FROM where, but where? To say simply "from heaven" will not answer the whole question. If you wanted to show someone the revelation of God's wrath, where would you look?
23. What is the difference between "ungodliness" and "unrighteousness"?
24. How much can men know about God by natural theology? What two things about God can we learn from nature? What two things can't man learn from nature?
25. What is meant by "divinity" (v. 20)?

26. What ideas are included in the language “God gave them up”?
27. What does the Bible teach about homosexuality? Modern man says it should be legalized. Isn’t a sexual pervert or a sexual deviate merely sick? Should we censure people who are ill?
28. Where did men get a “true knowledge” of God? (1:28)
29. List the sins – in terminology you understand – that men do when they reject God. Then examine your own life prayerfully in the light of this list.
30. How did “men” know God’s “ordinance”? (1:32)
31. According to chapter 1, why had Paul become an apostle?
32. What bearing does chapter 1 have on the evolutionary theory of religious development – that men begin as polytheists, then gradually become monotheists?

CHAPTER TWO -----

1. What does the Bible have to say about “passing judgment” on others? Is there some judging that is commanded? Is there some judging that is prohibited? What is the point of this passage, 2:1ff?
2. In 2:1-11, there are three principles or standards of judgment which God will use in the Judgment. List them.
3. What is meant (in your own words) by “the riches of his goodness” (2:3)? By the “riches of his forbearance”? By the “riches of his longsuffering”?
4. Is Salvation something God does for a man, rather than something a man takes an active part in? What does Romans 2 say about God’s part in the salvation of individual men?
5. If a man is justified by faith, how can the final judgment be based on “works” (2:6)
6. What is the difference between “glory,” “honor,” and “incorruption”?
7. Will there be degrees of punishment on or after the day of Judgment?
8. What idea does the word “factious” convey? 2:8
9. What view of future punishment does Paul teach in 2:8,9? Does he teach annihilation of the wicked?
10. Explain the meaning of the technical terminology “anarthrous nomos.” What is referred to in the words “the law,” and “law,” in Biblical usage?
11. Explain the principle of judgment on the basis of available light. List some passages that teach this principle.

12. How is 2:13 (“doers of the law shall be justified”) to be harmonized with Romans 3:28 (which says that men have always been justified by faith), and with Romans 3:20 (which says “by works of law shall no flesh be justified”)?
13. What is meant “by nature” (2:14)? With what is “by nature” contrasted?
14. What is meant by “are the law to themselves”? (2:14). How can a Gentile sin? What law or laws does he violate?
15. What is the conscience? What does it do?
16. With what idea in the preceding context is 2:16 connected?
17. Which translation is preferred for v. 22? “commit sacrilege” or “rob temples”? Why?
18. What is the idea of the verb “judge” (v. 27)?
19. 2:29. Is *Today’s English Version* translation, suggesting that “circumcision of the heart” is the work of the Holy Spirit, a justifiable translation? Where do they the word “God’s”? What is the contrast that Paul has in mind when he writes “spirit” and “letter”?
20. Will God give heaven to the Gentile who never heard of Christ, and never had opportunity to hear, but who lived up to the law of right and wrong that he did know. Be careful on this question – do not be too hasty of either side of the subject.
21. How does Paul begin his discussion of the need of the Jew for the righteousness offered in the Gospel? Why does he do it in this way?
22. Make a list of the characteristics of the Jews as given by Paul in 2:17-24. DeWelt says that there are eleven of them. Are there? How many can you find? What where one of these qualities that was not true or desirable?
23. What is the difference, if any, between “knowing His will” and “approving the things that are excellent”?

CHAPTER THREE -----

1. List the advantage of the Jew over the Gentile, since both were sinners. (vs. 1-8)
2. What is the main point in the flow of thought in vss. 1-8?
3. What is the point of the quotations found in vss. 10-18?
4. List three objections that Paul anticipates some might raise to his line of argument?
5. The Jews had the oracle of God. What does the word “oracle” mean? How did such oracles relate to Christ?
6. What is the meaning of the words “faithfulness of God” as in vs. 3?
7. In what sense could God come into judgment? V. 4
8. Who are the “we” and the “they” of vs. 9?
9. Where in the Roman epistle had Paul proven both Jews and Greeks guilty of sin?
10. In what sense is “there none righteous,” v. 10?

11. The lack of understanding as in vs. 11a was limited to understanding on what subject?
12. There have been “seekers after God” in all ages and places. In what sense is vs. 11b true?
13. Give the full significance of “apart from the law” (v. 21).
14. Define “righteousness” as used in v. 21. How and when was it manifested? What was its status before the manifesting?
15. What previous passage in Romans does v. 22 have a close resemblance to?
16. Show the two ways in which there “is no distinction.” v. 22.
17. Is there any distinction in v. 22 between the noun “faith” and the verb “believe”? What attitude and response is involved in “faith in Jesus Christ”?
18. What is the “glory” of God, v. 23?
19. What is the meaning of “freely” in v. 24?
20. We are justified “by” and “through” something. Explain.
21. How does v. 24 fit in with the ideas of Eph. 2:8? Discuss the parallel points and any points not in both verses.
22. What does “redemption” mean? v. 24.
23. Define “propitiation.” Are the words “remedy” and “expiation” synonymous, or do these words omit some idea that is connoted by “propitiation”? The word has an Old Testament background. What is it?
24. How does the death of Christ show the righteousness of God?
25. God’s righteousness was shown on the cross concerning “sins done aforetime.” How?
26. Define the word “law” as it is used in v. 27. Why do not its more ordinary meanings fit here?
27. Is there any difference in “by faith” and “through faith” of v. 30?
28. In what sense is the law established through faith?
29. Show how the following qualities of God were manifested on Calvary – a. Mercy, b. Justice, c. Love, d. Wisdom.

CHAPTER FOUR - - - - -

1. Why is Abraham here introduced as a good example of the point Paul is making?
2. “According to the flesh” in vs. 1 means what to you?
3. Harmonize the teaching of Eph. 2:8 and of James 2:21-26 with vs. 4 and 5.
4. What argument in favor of justification “by faith” is advanced in vs. 4?
5. Why call David in to testify on this subject? v. 6
6. Tell the meaning of the word “blessed” in vs. 7. How would David be especially acquainted with such blessedness?
7. Give the meaning of the word “reckoned” in v. 9.

8. What is Paul's point in bringing up the matter of circumcision, v. 9ff?
9. Circumcision in v. 11 is called a sign and a seal. What does this indicate as to its importance – or lack of importance?
10. What is meant by the expression, “walk in the steps of that faith...”?
11. Circumcision has been dealt with. In vs. 13-22 we are introduced to a new refuge the Jew might attempt to use. What is it?
12. Did God promise Abraham that he would be “heir of the world”? Where? When? What does it mean?
13. How is faith made void by the law? Is this bad? v. 14.
14. What is the “promise” of v. 14?
15. Does law always work wrath?
16. In what possible situation could there be “no law”? vs. 15.
17. There are five or six characteristics of Abraham's faith given in vs. 17-21. Can you list them?
18. What and where did God give life from the dead?
19. We are told Abraham didn't waver in faith. How shall we reconcile this with the account of Moses in the birth of Ishmael from Hagar?
20. What is the “it” of v. 22?
21. How shall we know that we have a faith like Abraham's?
22. Jesus was delivered up for our trespasses. In what sense is this true?
23. In what manner does the resurrection provide for our justification?

CHAPTER FIVE - - - - -

1. Jesus is the door or “the access” into so many spiritual blessings. Name three of them.
2. We stand “in grace” – oh, what a privilege! What does this mean to you? What is grace?
3. What is “the glory of God” in vs. 2?
4. Is it right for us to rejoice in the hope of heaven when we are not sure we will go there? Can we have confidence of going there?
5. Isn't *rejoice* too strong a word in v. 3?
6. It is not always true that tribulations work steadfastness. Sometimes the very opposite occurs. Why? What else must prevail before tribulations will work steadfastness?
7. What is the “approvedness” of v. 4? Who does this approving?
8. One would think that hope would come before tribulations begin. What is hope? How can it follow tribulations?
9. Please explain to your own satisfaction how the Holy Spirit can shed abroad the love of God in our hearts.

10. When was the Holy Spirit “given to us”?
11. We were “weak” in what regard? v. 6.
12. Is there some difference in the “righteous man” and the “good man”? If so, what?
13. God has commended His love toward us. Give the meaning of the expression “commended.”
14. What is a sinner?
15. To what does the “much more” refer in v. 9?
16. Distinguish between being saved by Christ’s “life,” and being saved by his death (v. 10).
17. To what in the previous verses does the phrase “and not only so” (v. 11) refer?
18. Has God ever been our enemy? Who produced this relationship?
19. How does vs. 12-19 connect with the preceding paragraph?
20. In what way is it true that through Adam sin entered the world? He did not originate it, did he?
21. Is the “death” of v. 12 physical or spiritual?
22. The same death which Adam brought by his sin spread to all men, would you agree with that thought? Why?
23. The reason “death passed to all men” is that when Adam sinned, they sinned. Interpret “sin” and “sinned” as to who did the sinning in each case. Note the tense of “sinned.” What significance does it have?
24. The “law” of v. 13 is obviously the Law of Moses. Before Moses’ time, “sin was in the world.” In what sense? Specify.
25. The most difficult passage for interpretation in the whole book of Romans may be the phrase “but sin is not imputed when there is no law.” What do you believe about it? That is, what does it mean? Remember, you are obligated by God to attempt to know His will. The next phrase is a key to understanding.
26. What death reigned from Adam to Moses?
27. In what way has no one sinned like Adam?
28. Adam is like Christ. Specify two ways in which this is true.
29. What are the “the trespasses” and “the free gift”? v. 15
30. “The gift” superseded “the trespass” in overcoming the results of the trespass. How so?
31. What is the nature of the “loss in Adam” and “gain in Christ” (vs. 15-19)? Do we gain more than was lost?
32. What is the “condemnation” and “justification” of v. 16?
33. Interpret “made sinners,” and “made righteous” of v. 19. How is this to be understood? Who made them sinners, and who made them righteous?
34. What “law” is meant in v. 20?
35. The law made sin abound. In what sense? Isn’t it wrong to associate sin with God’s law?

36. How does grace “reign”?

CHAPTER SIX - - - - -

1. What does the paragraph (vs. 2-11) say about the Christian’s relation to sin? Is this the primary topic?
2. When do we die to sin? In repentance, or in baptism?
3. What is the point of the argument in vs. 2?
4. How does being baptized into the death of Christ hinder sinning?
5. Show that the baptism talked about in Romans 6 is not “spirit baptism” into the body of Christ.
6. In what way is the Christian life new? (specify) v. 4.
7. We were united with Christ. Where and when?
8. What resurrection is discussed in v. 5?
9. What is the “old man” of v. 6?
10. What is the “body of sin”?
11. What circumstance of living with Christ is discussed in v. 8 – here or hereafter?
12. We are dead and alive at the same time. Explain.
13. Is it possible for a Christian to sin after being baptized into Christ? Vs. 12-14.
14. Sin (or Satan) can reign like a despot in our clay tabernacle. Why? How?
15. Being “under grace” gives us assurance of victory over sin. Does it? How? What does “being under grace” have to do with our conduct? How is this different from being under law?
16. Not only do we belong to a master, but we receive wages from him. What two masters are there, one of which a man belongs to? Tell what wages each master gives.
17. What is the righteousness spoken of in v. 16b?
18. What is “obedience from the heart” described in v. 17?
19. We were obedient to a “form of teaching.” What was it?
20. In what sense are we “free from sin”? v. 18a.
21. At exactly what point does one become free from sin and begin to serve a new master (here called “righteousness”)? v. 18.
22. What portion of this discussion is spoken “after the manner men”?
23. Explain the expression, “infirmity of flesh,” v. 19.
24. Is it possible to offer ourselves as servants to Satan even after we have become Christians?
25. What is the outcome of serving righteousness? What is sanctification?
26. Give the meaning of the word “free,” as in v. 20a.

CHAPTER SEVEN -----

1. Romans 7 is only a small part of a larger one. Relate it to the whole. How does it relate?
2. A principle is stated in v. 1, and it is applied later. What is it?
3. Give the meaning of the little expression, “in the flesh,” v. 5.
4. Please note the progress of Satan’s work in man. (1) Sinful passions, (2) through the law, (3) wrought in our members, (4) fruit unto death. Explain each step in your own words. Show how the tempting process taught here is similar to 1 John 2:16 and James 1:13-15.
5. Interpret: “Newness of spirit,” and “oldness of letter,” v. 6.
6. In just what way does sin or Satan find an occasion in the law?
7. There must be a very personal Devil, for how else would he be able to approach our spirits through the law? Do you believe this a fair deduction?
8. When was Paul ever “alive apart from the law”?
9. In what sense did the commandment “come” to Paul?
10. What death did Paul die as a result of his personal sin?
11. In what sense did “sin revive”? v. 9.
12. Verse 10 states the purpose of the law. What was it?
13. Paul was “beguiled” or deceived by sin through the commandment. Explain what happened in your own words.
14. God had several purposes in giving the law, or we might say there were several results forthcoming. Another is stated in v. 13. What is it?
15. The nature of sin or Satan is also revealed. How?
16. Is Paul here describing an experience before or after he became a Christian? If he is describing a pre-Christian experience, is the same true for the Christian? If he is describing how he feels as a Christian, is the same true for the non-Christian? Please give some detail in your answer, citing pertinent scriptures.
17. In what sense was the law “spiritual”? In what sense was Paul “carnal”?
18. Who sold Paul under sin?
19. How could it be true that Paul did not “know” what he was doing in the matter sin? v. 15.
20. Paul makes a confession in v. 18. Have you ever made such an admission? Have you found a solution?
21. What is the “inward man” of v. 22?
22. The law of the members is contrasted with the law of the mind. Define each.
23. Paul at one time in his life was living in or with “a body of death.” Explain.

CHAPTER EIGHT -----

1. What marvelous encouragement in verse 1! Amplify the words “no condemnation” – no condemnation from what, to what, in what, etc. Show the connection of chapter 8 with the close of chapter 7.
2. What is “the law of the Spirit of life”? Show how appropriate this title is.
3. We are indeed separated and delivered from the power of Satan and the Law. Do you believe this statement? Experimentally or theologically? Have we entered the fullness of salvation if we do not know have this testimony?
4. What the law and man could not do, God could and did do. What was it? Give a careful explanation of the thought of “condemning sin in the flesh”?
5. How does the Christian system fulfill the needs of man which the Mosaic law could not? How was Moses’ law “weak through the flesh”?
6. Explain the little expression, “in the likeness of sinful flesh.”
7. In the previous question you discussed the nature of Christ. Now we ask for the purpose of Christ. He came “for sin”. Explain.
8. Did Jesus fight Satan with weapons we do not have? If not, why do we fail to condemn “sin in the flesh”?
9. Contrast “mind of the Spirit” with “mind of the flesh.”
10. Give three good reasons for minding the things of the Spirit instead of minding the things of the flesh. (They are in the phrases that follow).
11. What does the indwelling Spirit do? v. 10-13.
12. What is the “Spirit of Christ” of v. 9b? Is this a disposition or a person?
13. Verse 9a states that the Spirit of God dwells in us. Verse 10a says Christ dwells in us. Explain and compare.
14. What is the spirit that is “life” or “alive”? v. 10.
15. Whose sin and whose righteousness are discussed in v. 10?
16. Now in v. 11 we are told that someone else dwells in us. Who is it? Harmonize v. 11 with other references to the indwelling presence.
17. What “life” is referred to in v. 11b? Is this a reference to the resurrection of the last day?
18. To what sort of life the Christian obligated?
19. To live after the flesh is to die. Explain this. Be specific. v. 13.
20. How does the Spirit lead us?
21. Distinguish between “spirit of bondage” and “spirit of adoption.”
22. Where and when do we cry, “Abba, Father”?
23. How does the Spirit “bear witness with (to) our spirit”? v. 16.

24. The child will have his father's inheritance. When God is the father and we are the children, what an inheritance it will be! Describe the inheritance.
25. If we are to enjoy along with Christ the wonders of the Father's house, we must also be willing to pay the price. What is it? What value is there in Christian suffering?
26. Describe the glory of v. 18.
27. Define "creation" as used in verses 19-22.
28. What is "vanity" (v. 20)? Why was the creation subjected to it? Who made it subject to vanity?
29. What relation is there between "bondage of corruption" and "vanity"?
30. What does this whole section about "the creation" have to do with justification by faith?
31. Is "the liberty of the glory of the children of God" the same thing as "the revealing of the sons of God"? (NOTE: All of this might seem hard to you, but it is not. It was written for you and me by the Holy Spirit through the apostle. You can learn what it means through the Spirit's help. Read the verse again – and again).
32. What are the "first fruits of the Spirit"? v. 23.
33. If our adoption is the redemption of our bodies (not our souls), this must have reference to a different redemption than we ordinarily consider. What is it?
34. In hope were we saved, and by hope we are saved. What hope is here referred to? Be specific.
35. Is the help furnished for "our infirmity" supplied by the "indwelling" Holy Spirit or through so other means? v. 26.
36. We DO know how to pray in some matters. How then are we to understand the expression in v. 26a?
37. I thought Christ was our intercessor. How then can it be so said of the Spirit (v. 26)?
38. Please spend some time and thought and prayer on this passage. It is too important and helpful to give up. Who is the one who searches hearts?
39. The intercession of the Spirit is limited to the will of God. Explain.
40. Which is the better translation of v. 28, in the light of manuscript evidence?
41. Do "things" just "work out" by themselves?
42. When and by whom were we called?
43. Very, very carefully study the meaning of the word PURPOSE in v. 28. It is the key word. What have you concluded the word means?
44. What is involved in the foreknowledge of God, as in v. 28a and 29a?
45. Attempt to discover the position and progress of the expressions: "foreordained – called – justified – glorified." Relate them to your own salvation and hope; show the progress in God's dealings with you. What happened first second etc., first from God's view, then from yours.

46. What evidence is contained in verses 26-34 for “God’s providential help”?
47. Is Calvinistic predestination taught in verses 29 and 30?
48. Give the point of vs. 31 and 32 in the context.
49. We are encouraged to believe that God was and is not only concerned with our redemption, but also in our preservation and perseverance. How is this so?
50. Christ at God’s right hand as our intercessor shall “keep us saved.” Explain v. 34 in the light of this statement about the security of the believer.
51. Is “love of God” (vs. 35, 39) our love for God, or his love for us?
52. What is this section (vs. 35-39) saying? What does it have to do with providence?
53. How is this section (vs. 26-39) the climax of all the first 8 chapters?

CHAPTER NINE - - - - -

1. What is the subject matter of chapters 9 – 11?
2. Why should Paul take up this subject?
3. Verse 2 – For what is Paul pained?
4. Verse 3 – Do you know the meaning of the word “anathema”? To what does it refer?
5. In 9:4ff, when Paul speaks of “Israel,” does he have spiritual or national Israel in mind? What makes you think so?
6. In 3:1ff Paul once before spoke of the privileges of being a Jew. There he spoke of their possession of the oracles of God. Here he gives a longer list of privileges. List them, and give an explanation of each.
7. Which member of the Godhead is referred to in 9:5b?
8. What is the point of Romans 9:6-13?
9. Verse 6 – In what sense could some of the Jews argue that “the word of God has come to naught”?
10. Explain the language “they are not all Israel that are of Israel.”
11. Verse 7 – Did Abraham have other children besides those from Isaac? Who? What is the point Paul is driving home?
12. Verse 10 – Here is another illustration of a principle that is being developed. What is the principle?
13. Verse 11 – Explain the language “the purpose of God according to election.”
14. Was it arbitrary on God’s part to choose Jacob instead of Esau before they were born? Explain. How can this be applied to accepting Christ?
15. Verse 13 – How are we to understand the words “loved” and “hated”? Could God “hate” a man before he was born?

16. Is predestination of individual souls throughout eternity implied anywhere in 9:11-28? How then are the verses to be explained? Be sure to treat verse 17.
17. What is the point of 9:14-24?
18. Verse 15 – Explain what is meant when the notes speak about “the sovereignty of God.” What does this language mean to you concerning God’s relationship to his world?
19. What is the point of the illustration in verse 16 about God’s mercy?
20. Verse 18 – How does God harden a man?
21. Who would say unto Paul the thought expressed in verse 19?
22. If God “makes us” honorable or dishonorable, how can man be held responsible? (verse 21).
23. Explain “vessels of wrath” and “fitted for destruction” in v. 22. Doesn’t this verse affirm the Calvinistic doctrine that certain people are predestined to Hell? And if the language of v. 23, “vessels of mercy...afore prepared unto glory” does not affirm the Calvinistic doctrine that certain people are predestined to be saved what does it mean?
24. What is the point of verses 25-29?
25. Explain the prophecy from Hosea, Romans 9:25.
26. Explain the “remnant” idea, and show how it fits in with what Paul is asserting about the rejection of the Jews. v. 27.
27. What is the argument Paul makes in 9:30ff?
28. Define the word “righteousness” in v. 30.
29. Is it possible to seek to be righteous “by works” today? How? v. 32.
30. On what basis did fleshly Israel fail? Why did the Gentiles attain to righteousness?

CHAPTER TEN -----

1. Is there any value in praying for sinners? Does Paul do this in v. 1? Explain.
2. How did the Jews express their zeal for God? v. 2.
3. “Christ is the end of the law.” What law? In what sense is He “the end”?
4. A man could be justified by the law. Verse 5 so indicates. Explain how.
5. What is the point Paul is making in verses 6, 7?
6. Relate the materials of verses 8-17 to the entire way of salvation. How would you reply to one who insisted that verse 9 is positive about “faith” and “confession” being the way of salvation? (baptism isn’t mentioned). How important is the Word?
7. Why is the word order in verse 9 (confession and faith) different from the word order in verse 10 (faith and confession)?
8. Explain what is involved in the confession that “Jesus is Lord.” v. 9.
9. Is it necessary to believe in the resurrection of Jesus to be a Christian?

10. Are “righteousness” and “salvation” in verse 10 synonymous?
11. Verse 13 – How does one “call on the name of the Lord”?
12. What is the point being made in verses 14-18?
13. “Except they be sent.” Who is to send them? Answer from the context.
14. Does verse 18 suggest that the gospel had been preached unto all the world by the time Paul wrote this letter?
15. What is the point of verse 19?
16. Outline verses 14-21, showing how the thought develops.
17. What is the object of these verses (14-21)?

CHAPTER ELEVEN - - - - -

1. At first sight, the question in the first verse is not easy to understand. God has cast off his people. The last chapter demonstrated that. Why, then, does Paul ask the question here? What does the question mean?
2. Run the references in chapter 11 where the term “Israel” is used. What is meant in each case – Spiritual Israel, or national Israel?
3. Paul was an Israelite, but was not cast off. What should this teach the Jews (v. 1)?
4. Verse 2 – In what sense can we say that God has NOT cast off his people?
5. Was fleshly Israel’s rejection God’s choice or their own fault? (11:1-10). Why do you say so?
6. What is the “remnant” teaching (11:5-7), and what is its significance here – that is, what does it have to do with the course of Paul’s argument?
7. As best you can, explain Paul’s use of the figure taken from David’s writings (v. 9, 10).
8. Verse 11 – Explain the force of the words “stumbled” and “fell.”
9. Explain how the rejection of the gospel by the Jews opened a door to the Gentiles. Can you think of a New Testament example where something like this actually happened?
10. Explain the words “riches” and “world” in verse 12. Are the “riches of the Gentiles” and the “riches of the world” the same thing?
11. Verse 12 – Please do not grow discouraged in the midst of this difficult section. Remember, there is always more of each section that you do understand than that which you do not. Emphasize that which you know. Attempt an explanation of “the fullness” of the Jews.
12. If a Jew was “provoked to jealousy,” (v. 14), just what would be his attitude? What would he do?
13. Has the casting away of 11:15 already occurred? Compare “hardening in part” of 11:25.
14. What is the “reconciling of the world,” v. 15?
15. What is signified in the words “life from the dead,” v. 15?

16. What is the point of verses 16-32?
17. Who or what is “the first fruit” and “the lump”? v. 16
18. Explain how the “grafting” illustration exactly fits the argument Paul is making.
19. It is not at all difficult to determine who “the branches” of verse 17 are. The problem is, who or what is “the olive tree.” What is your explanation?
20. If Gentiles “glory over” the Jews, what are those Gentiles doing?
21. Verse 21 – In what sense did God “not spare” the Jews?
22. Was Israel’s rejection final? Is their future acceptance conditional? (11:23, 26).
23. What is “the fullness of the Gentiles”? (v. 25). Remember what you said about the “fullness” of the Jews (question #11).
24. Interpret “so all Israel shall be saved” (v. 26).
25. Explain the prophecy quoted in 11:26, 27.
26. What “gifts” do we have from God (take the word in its context)? (verse 29). What “calling” is talked about?
27. Interpret the word “may” in verse 31. Consider it in the light of 11:23 and 11:26.
28. Verse 32 – In what sense is God responsible for man’s disobedience? Before you answer, read verse 32 again.
29. What would prompt the doxology in verses 33-36?
30. Compare man’s wisdom with God’s (verses 33-35).

CHAPTER TWELVE - - - - -

1. How far back in the book does the word “therefore” logically cover? (v. 1).
2. Comment on the words “beseech,” and “mercies.”
3. Our bodies are to be a “living sacrifice.” Explain in your own words how this relates to your body.
4. What is a “spiritual” service? And what does the verse mean if we translate it “reasonable service”?
5. Distinguish between “fashioned” and “transformed” (12:2).
6. What power brings about the “transformation”? How?
7. Explain what it means when one “proves” the acceptable will of God.
8. Define “soberly” (12:3).
9. What is the point being taught in verses 3-16?
10. What is the “grace” of 12:3?

11. God has granted to each man “a measure of faith.” I thought faith came by hearing the Word of God (Romans 10:17). Is “faith” a gift of God? Explain. Is there some sense in which both ideas are correct?
12. Compare the teaching about the body (12:4, 5) with the parallel passages in 1 Corinthians 12:12-27. What is the point being made in each passage?
13. Are the gifts of 12:6-8 the same as those of 1 Corinthians 12:4-11?
14. 12:11 – The sense of service for the Lord escapes us many times; as a result, we begin to serve ourselves or one another. What is the outcome of such service?
15. How are we to consider these words in verses 9-16? Are they suggestions, or ideals, or commands?
16. Hospitality – Do the saints of today have needs that we can meet? Give examples of ways we may “pursue hospitality.”
17. Many times we think we are too busy to have a sincere interest in the happiness or sorrow of others. When we fail to do this, who do we fail? Can we be like Christ without this interest?
18. Verse 16 – What does the phrase “condescend . . .” mean as translated in the KJV? In the ASV?
19. How does the practical section (12:9-21) fit into a treatise on justification by faith, such as the Roman letter is?
20. There is a change of subject when one gets to verse 17f. what is the point of the rest of the twelfth chapter?
21. How do the two thoughts of verse 17 relate to each other?
22. Is Paul suggesting in v. 18 that after we have tried to maintain peace and found it impossible, that we are at liberty to fight?
23. When and how does God take vengeance? v. 19.
24. Explain the figure “heap coals of fire on his head” v. 20.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN - - - - -

1. What are the “higher powers”? v. 1. Are we not a bit hasty in referring to them as speaking of civil governments? Why not think of the higher powers as the power of God instead of man?
2. In what sense are the higher powers “ordained of God”?
3. Jesus taught us that we have responsibilities to God and Caesar. What does the Christian do if the commands from these two conflict?
4. Does submission to rulers permit one to participate in war?
5. God has placed rulers as a “terror to evil,” v. 3. Explain.
6. Verse 2 threatens judgment to those who withstand the government. In the light of this, what would be the Biblical attitude toward civil disobedience, passive resistance, etc.?
7. The policeman is a minister of God (v. 4). In what way?

8. There are at least two reasons given in these verses why the Christian is a law-abiding citizen. What are they?
9. In the light of the commandment which prohibits killing, what is the Biblical doctrine about capital punishment?
10. Verse 6 – Suppose we are charged an exorbitant amount of tax. Should we pay it?
11. Can a Christian buy on the installment plan, or does verse 8 cancel all credit buying?
12. Was there some particular purpose in using part of the ten commandments as examples of “law”? verses 9, 10.
13. How does love “sum up: the other commandments? v. 9.
14. In the context, what is the main point of verses 11-14?
15. In what sense is salvation nearer today than when we first believed? v. 11.
16. Cast off “the works of darkness,” Paul writes. Would Christians be involved in such things? v. 12.
17. What is the mental picture we should receive from the words “the day is at hand”?
18. What a glorious expression, “armor of light”! Explain its appropriateness. v. 12.
19. If you are looking for prohibitions against many of the popular sins of our day, you will find them in v. 13. The incentive for laying such aside is there. What is it?
20. Do a little research on the meaning of “chambering and wantonness” and produce the results of your study in a paragraph or two.
21. How does one go about “making no provisions for the flesh”? v. 14.
22. The word “put ye on” is a theatrical word referring to “getting into character.” How does it apply to us?

CHAPTER FOURTEEN -----

1. What is a weak brother? v. 1. Is he a novice in the faith? Explain.
2. What is the meaning of the word “receive” in v. 1?
3. How would a man received “for decision of scruples” be treated?
4. Someone must be right in this matter of eating. Who is it?
5. V. 3 has a prohibition to both parties. What are these prohibitions?
6. How could God receive someone who was not correct in his views? v. 3.
7. Is Paul teaching “irresistible grace” in v. 4? Please explain the phrase “for the Lord hath power to make him stand.”
8. Verses 2-4 state a principle. Could we apply the principle here stated to baptism or the Lord’s Supper? Why?
9. Give an example of “esteeming one day above another.” v. 5.

10. What does it mean to be “fully assured in our own mind,” as to why it is so important that we be so assured?
11. It is easy to see how none of us lives unto himself. How is it that “none dieth unto himself”? v. 7.
12. Christ is Lord of the dead according to verse 9. How is this so?
13. Are Christians going to stand before the judgment seat of God? If so, for what purpose? v. 10.
14. What point is Paul proving when he cites Isaiah 45:23?
15. In a sentence or two, please summarize Paul’s teaching in verses 12-23.
16. Explain what the language “to put a stumbling block in a brother’s way” means.
17. Is any meat unclean today?
18. Verse 14 contains a principle for all of us to learn and apply. What is it? Be careful how it is applied. Be more careful that it is applied.
19. What is “the good” of v. 16?
20. We are not to spend our time and energies on matters of eating and drinking. On what should we expend our time and energies?
21. What is “joy of the Holy Spirit”? v. 17.
22. Who are “the men” of verse 18?
23. What sort of “peace” is enjoined in 14:19?
24. Who is “offended”, v. 20b?
25. Does v. 21 teach total abstinence from wine? Explain.
26. How can a person have his faith between himself and God (v. 23)? Explain.
27. Give a precise interpretation of 14:23.
28. How is a weak brother to be treated?
29. Is a man to follow his conscience, even if what his mind believes (in the realm of opinion) is doctrinally wrong? Explain.

CHAPTERS FIFTEEN AND SIXTEEN -----

1. What connection is there between chapters 14 and 15?
2. What does it mean to “bear the infirmities of the weak”? v. 1
3. Should we make some definite effort to please our neighbor, or is this just something that would come in the so-called ordinary Christian life?
4. In what sense did Christ not please himself?
5. Who is the “thee” of verse 3b? What is the meaning of such an expression?

6. Comment on the relation between the Old and New Testaments (15:4). Under what circumstances can a Christian quote the Old Testament as authority for today?
7. Explain what the words about “the patience and comfort of the Scriptures” (v. 4) mean.
8. Show the connection of verse 5 with verse 4.
9. How was Paul’s prayer of verses 5 and 6 answered?
10. Summarize the teaching of verses 8 and 9.
11. What “truth of Go” is referred to in v. 8”\?
12. Who is singing in v. 9? Why?
13. Why do we have this array of references to the Gentiles, vs. 10-12?
14. Paul gives a very generous compliment in v. 14. If they were full of both goodness and knowledge, why did Paul write them as he did?
15. Does the phrase “able to admonish one another” suggest the “order of service” in the Roman church? What does it speak about?
16. In verse 15 he give his authority for so writing. What is it?
17. What doctrine does the Roman church find in v. 16 in the words “ministering the Gospel”? What does the verse picture?
18. What is the meaning of “sanctified by the Holy Spirit”?
19. Show that you are able to follow Paul’s argument in verses 17-19.
20. What distinction is there between “the power of signs and wonders” and “the power of the Holy Spirit”? v. 19.
21. Did Paul ever preach in the province of Illyricum?
22. Was there any limitation to where Paul went as he “fully preached the gospel”?
23. Why should Paul be reticent to “build upon another man’s foundation”?
24. Verse 21 has marvelous application today. There are 120 or so countries, and only 28 or 30 of them have gospel preaching. Why is it we do not answer the call of those who have never heard?
25. What were Paul’s plans for future preaching? How did the Church at Rome fit into these plans?
26. Why was Paul hindered from coming to the saints in Rome? v. 22.
27. From where was this epistle written? What is meant by saying “having no more place in these regions”?
28. From Paul’s letters, what do we know about the “ministering to the poor saints in Jerusalem”? Why was this offering received? How long did it take to obtain it? Who carried it? From whom was it received?
29. “Sealed to them this fruit” – what a picturesque phrase. What does it mean? v. 28.
30. What is “the fullness of the blessing of Christ”? v. 29.

31. Why should Paul ask for their prayers? v. 30.
32. What two motives did Paul appeal to as he asked for their prayers?
33. Give the meaning of the word “strive.” Are we to “strive in our prayers”?
34. List the four requests in Paul’s prayer.
35. What effect would prayers have on the disobedient in Judea?
36. What did Paul hope the offering would do to the relations between Jews and Gentiles?
37. According to v. 32, what did Paul hope his visit to Rome would be like? Was his hope realized?
38. Was Phoebe an official deaconess (16:1)? If she was not an official servant, why does Paul speak of her as he does? What else can you find in chapter 16 that bears on the question of woman’s place and work in the church?
39. In what possible manner would Phoebe need the saints in Rome? 16:2.
40. At what possible time and place did Prisca and Aquila risk their lives for Paul?
41. Did the whole church in Rome meet in the house of Prisca and Aquila? 16:5.
42. What does “of note among the apostles” mean in 16:7?
43. How many women are mentioned in chapter 16. List them.
44. What fact of Roman history are we reminded of by the constantly recurring phrase, “the household of . . .?”
45. Did Paul have relatives among those in Rome (v. 11, 13)? What does the language mean?
46. Explain what the “holy kiss” was. Is this command binding on today’s church? Why or why not?
47. How can we account for the seeming abrupt change of subject, v. 17ff?
48. Could the persons mentioned in verse 17 and 18 refer to those who had caused stumbling because of days and meats?
49. How would such persons be “marked”?
50. “Turn away from them” – how are such trouble makers to be dealt with? In such a case, how does one determine correct doctrine?
51. How could false doctrine relate to the stomach (v. 18)?
52. What a marvelous word of encouragement is found in v. 20. What does it mean?
53. Paul didn’t pen this letter himself, v. 22. How was it written?
54. Gaius must have had a spacious house. Why do we so conclude?
55. Summarize the concluding doxology in your own words.
56. What is the mystery now manifested? v. 25, 26.
57. Show how the doxology sums up the major ideas of the epistle.