

Romans: The Gospel According to Paul
A Survey of the Book of Romans

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ANSWER KEY

Chapter One Review: Introduction

Writing assignment: Write 750 words on “The City and Culture of Rome during the time of Paul.”

Writing Guides: rubric, outline, thesis statement, body paragraph structure, and citing sources.

A. Possible Writing Rubric (Points are only referential)

Category	Excellent (10 pts)	Good (8 pts)	Satisfactory (6 pts)	Needs Improvement (4 pts)
Thesis Statement	Strong, clearly defined argument about Rome’s city and culture	Clear thesis, but lacks full depth or specificity	Present but vague or too broad	Lacks a clear focus or is missing altogether
Organization & Structure	Logical flow with well-defined introduction, body, and conclusion	Mostly clear structure with minor inconsistencies	Some structure, but lacks coherence	Disorganized, making it difficult to follow
Historical Context & Accuracy	Well-researched, accurate portrayal of Rome’s political, social, and religious aspects	Mostly accurate with minor historical gaps	Contains some inaccuracies or lacks depth	Weak understanding of historical facts
Analysis of Roman Culture	Deep analysis of cultural aspects (government, religion, economy, daily life) with examples	Covers key cultural themes but lacks depth	Superficial discussion with minimal analysis	Little to no cultural discussion or misinterpretation

Category	Excellent (10 pts)	Good (8 pts)	Satisfactory (6 pts)	Needs Improvement (4 pts)
Use of Sources & Evidence	Strong use of primary and secondary sources with proper citations	Uses relevant sources but lacks full integration	Some sources cited, but with inconsistent or weak support	Minimal or missing sources
Writing Style & Grammar	Polished, error-free writing with strong vocabulary and engagement	Few minor errors, but maintains readability and clarity	Noticeable mistakes affecting readability	Frequent grammatical mistakes and unclear writing
Conclusion	Strong summary reinforcing main points with meaningful insight	Sufficient closure but lacks full impact.	Present but weak or repetitive	Missing or abrupt ending
Word Count & Formatting	Meets required length and formatting standards	Close to the required length with minor formatting issues	Slightly off in length or incorrect formatting	Not within the word limit or poor formatting

B. Outline

An outline is a structured plan that organizes the main ideas and supporting details of a piece of writing before drafting. It helps ensure logical flow, clarity, and coherence in an essay, speech, or article.

Key Components of an Essay

1. Introduction
 - Hook or opening statement
 - Background information
 - Thesis statement
2. Body Paragraphs (Each section covers a central idea)
 - Main Point #1 (Topic sentence)
 - Supporting evidence or examples
 - Explanation and analysis
 - Main Point #2 (Topic sentence)
 - Supporting evidence or examples

- Explanation and analysis
- Main Point #3 (Topic sentence)
 - Supporting evidence or examples
 - Explanation and analysis
- 3. Conclusion
 - Summary of main points
 - Restatement of thesis
 - Final thoughts or call to action

C. Thesis Statement

Definition and examples: A thesis statement is a central idea or argument that guides an essay. It clearly expresses the main point that the writer will support with evidence and reasoning throughout the paper. A strong thesis is specific, concise, and debatable, providing direction for both the writer and the reader.

For example:

- Weak thesis: *Rome was an important city in ancient history.*
- Strong thesis: *During Paul's time, Rome's political, religious, and social structures shaped early Christianity, influencing both persecution and its spread*

D. Body Paragraph Structure

Definition and structure: A **body paragraph** is a unit of writing that focuses on a single idea, typically consisting of multiple sentences. Here's the basic structure of a well-formed paragraph:

1. Topic Sentence

- The first sentence introduces the main idea of the paragraph.
- It should be clear and concise, setting the stage for the supporting details.
- Example: *Rome's political structure during Paul's time was highly influential in shaping early Christianity.*

2. Supporting Sentences (Use transition words and phrases within the paragraph)

- These provide evidence, examples, or explanations to develop the topic sentence.
- They can include historical facts, quotes, or logical reasoning.
- Example: *As the center of imperial power, Rome enforced religious policies that challenged and shaped the Christian movement.*

3. Transition or Concluding Sentence

- This sentence summarizes the paragraph or connects it to the next idea.
- A smooth transition helps maintain coherence in an essay.
- Example: *Since Rome's governmental authority, Christian persecution became widespread, influencing the spread of the gospel.*

Each paragraph should be focused, logically organized, and well-developed.

E. Citing Sources

Citing sources in an essay is essential to credit authors, avoid plagiarism, and support your arguments. Different citation styles depend on academic disciplines, but here are the most common ones:

1. In-Text Citations

These briefly credit the source within the body of the essay.

- APA (Author-Date): (*Smith, 2020, p. 45*)
- MLA (Author-Page): (*Smith 45*)
- Chicago (Footnotes/Endnotes): ¹*John Smith, Book Title (Publisher, 2020), 45.*

2. Reference List / Works Cited / Bibliography

This section at the end of the essay provides full source details.

- APA:
Smith, J. (2020). *Title of Book*. Publisher.
- MLA:
Smith, John. *Title of Book*. Publisher, 2020.
- Chicago:
Smith, John. *Title of Book*. City: Publisher, 2020.

3. Citing Websites

- APA:
Smith, J. (2020, March 15). *Title of Webpage*. Website Name. URL
- MLA:
Smith, John. "Title of Webpage." *Website Name*, 15 Mar. 2020, URL.
- Chicago:
John Smith, "Title of Webpage," *Website Name*, last modified March 15, 2020, URL.

Chapter One Review: Introduction

A. Writing assignment: Write 750 words on "The City and Culture of Rome during the time of Paul."

B. Read the question carefully and respond in 2-3 sentences with a clear and concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and provide relevant details from the text.

1. Why was Paul so determined to see Rome, and how did God ultimately lead him there?

Answer: Paul's determination to see Rome was deeply rooted in his mission to spread the gospel to the farthest reaches of the known world.

Rome was the heart of the empire, a place of immense influence, and Paul saw it as a strategic location for advancing Christianity. He believed that if he could establish a strong Christian presence in Rome, the message of Christ would radiate outward to the empire's most distant corners.

Paul's journey to Rome was a testament to his unwavering faith and commitment to spreading the gospel. He fulfilled his mission even in chains, proving that God's plans often unfold unexpectedly.

2. What is Paul's final verdict on humanity about sin?

Answer: Paul's final verdict on humanity regarding sin is clear and absolute: all are guilty before God. In Romans 3:9-20, Paul concludes his discourse on sin by stating that both Jews and Gentiles are under sin, leaving no one exempt. He emphasizes that "There is none righteous, not even one" (Romans 3:10), reinforcing that humanity, in its fallen state, is universally sinful and incapable of attaining righteousness.

3. Why does Paul say that no one is righteous before God?

Answer: Paul states that no one is righteous before God because all humanity has fallen into sin. In Romans 3:10-12, he declares, "*There is none righteous, no, not one; there is none that understandeth, there is none that seeketh after God. They are all gone out of the way; they are together become unprofitable; there is none that doeth good, no, not one.*" This passage emphasizes that every person, regardless of background, is guilty before God and incapable of achieving righteousness on their own.

4. What is the significance of the word "but" in Romans 3:21, and how does it mark a turning point in Paul's message about salvation?

Answer: The word "but" in Romans 3:21 marks a dramatic turning point in Paul's message. Up to this point, Paul has been emphasizing humanity's universal guilt before God – both Jews and Gentiles are condemned under sin.

However, with "But now the righteousness of God without the law is manifested," Paul introduces God's solution to this problem: righteousness is available apart from the law, through faith in Jesus Christ. This shift highlights God's grace, showing that salvation is not earned by human effort but is freely given through faith.

C. Answer these questions from Romans 1:1-7. Use verses where the answer comes from.

5. How did Paul describe his relationship with Jesus Christ? Servant (v1)
6. What role was Paul called to fulfill? An apostle (v1)
7. How did Paul describe his separation? Separated unto the gospel of God (v1)
8. What did Paul receive from God (2 answers)? Grace and apostleship (v5)
9. Who is the intended recipient of this letter? To all that be in Rome (v7)

10. According to D. Bernard's *The Message of Romans* (p. 21), the Greek word "pisteuo" carries deep significance. How does this concept of belief influence and shape the transformative experience of faith?

Answer: The significance of belief (*pisteuo*) lies in its deep meaning beyond intellectual acceptance. True belief in Christ requires trust, commitment, and submission, leading to a continual relationship of faith rather than just a one-time profession. The gospel first came to the Jews in historical sequence, but it now extends to all, showing God's impartiality.

Chapter Two Review: Romans 1:1-7

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. This book is put first in order of the epistles and is the largest plus most comprehensive of Paul's writings.
2. The Book of Romans is primarily a letter of self-introduction to an unvisited church to prepare its members for his arrival.
3. Romans was written from Corinth near the end of the third missionary journey
4. As Romans unfolds, Paul's central theme is imparting God's righteousness to the saints.
5. The critical words of Romans are Romans 1:16-17.
6. The message of Romans is as applicable today as it was when Paul wrote the letter. This is because the human heart has not changed; its needs are the same, and God has not changed; His Gospel is the same.
7. Paul introduced himself to the Romans first as "a servant of Jesus Christ."

B. Answer these questions from Romans 1:1-7. Use verses where the answer comes from.

8. With what was Jesus declared to be the Son of God? Power (v. 4).
9. What is the purpose of receiving grace and apostleship in relation to faith among all nations? Obedience (v. 5)
10. What was Paul's salutation to the Romans? Grace to you and peace from God our Father, and the Lord Jesus Christ (v. 7).

C. Select the best answer for each multiple-choice question.

11. According to Romans 15:18, what was Paul's goal in preaching to the Gentiles?
 - a. **To make them obedient by word and deed**
 - b. To establish a new political system
 - c. To increase his personal influence
 - d. To remove Roman rule
12. Why does Paul emphasize obedience in the Christian life?
 - a. **To bring honor to Jesus' name**
 - b. To avoid suffering
 - c. To gain personal fame
 - d. To adhere to Roman customs

13. What does Paul say about being “called to be saints”/
- a. It is reserved only for church leaders
 - b. It means being consecrated for God’s service**
 - c. It is based on personal achievements
 - d. It is irrelevant to Christian life
- D. Read the question carefully and respond in 2-3 sentences with a clear and concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and provide relevant details from the text.

14. How does Paul see himself according to the scriptures?

Answer: Paul describes himself in several ways throughout the scriptures, emphasizing his role as a servant of Christ, an apostle, and a gospel minister. In Romans 1:1, he introduces himself as *“Paul, a servant of Jesus Christ, called to be an apostle, separated unto the gospel of God.”* This highlights his deep commitment to spreading the message of salvation.

Chapter Three Review: Romans 1:1-7

A. Fill in the blanks for these questions from the notes and class lecture.

1. To solicit their help during his trip to Spain was Paul's primary reason for visiting Rome.
2. We should never be apologetic about good news.
3. Paul did not replace the Old Testament with Jesus but preached its fulfillment in Jesus.
4. The central point of the Gospel is Jesus.
5. The most significant proof that Jesus is God in the flesh is the resurrection.
6. There is no true faith that does not produce obedience.
7. The gospel produces obedience so that Jesus' name is honored.
8. A saint is someone who God separates.

B. Read the question carefully and respond in 2-3 sentences with a clear and concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and provide relevant details from the text.

9. How does Paul use the resurrection as the ultimate proof of Jesus' divine nature and authority?

Answer: Paul emphasizes that Jesus' resurrection is proof of His divine nature and authority. In Romans 1:4, Paul states that Jesus *"was declared with power to be the Son of God by His resurrection from the dead."* This means that the resurrection validated Jesus' identity as the Son of God, proving that He was more than just a teacher or prophet. Paul also highlights in 1 Corinthians 15:14 that *"if Christ has not been raised, our preaching is useless and so is your faith."* The resurrection is the foundation of Christian belief, demonstrating Jesus' victory over sin and death.

10. According to Paul, why is obedience to the faith essential in the Christian life?

Answer: Paul teaches that true faith leads to obedience. In Romans 1:5, he speaks of receiving *"grace and apostleship to call all the Gentiles to the obedience that comes from faith."* This means that faith is not just about believing – it must result in a transformed life that follows God's will. Paul reinforces this in Romans 15:18, stating that his mission was *"to make the Gentiles obedient by word and deed."* Obedience is the natural response to faith, showing that a believer's trust in Christ is genuine.

Chapter Four Review: Romans 1:8-12

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. Before writing about other things, Paul wanted to show his appreciation.
2. Paul thanked God for them all or first.
3. Paul was specific in his appreciation.
4. For Paul, caring meant involvement.
5. Paul explicitly mentions the activity of prayer.
6. Paul told God, "By any means."
7. Spiritual gifts are never to entertain but to establish.
8. Paul told them he was not coming just for their benefit, but so they would also bless him.

B. Answer these questions from Romans 1:8-12.

9. Paul was thankful that the Roman faith was spoken about. Where was it spoken of? The whole world (v. 8)
10. How often did Paul mention the Romans in his prayers? Without ceasing or always (v. 9)
11. What might Paul long to impart to them? Some spiritual gift (v. 11)

C. Read the question carefully and respond in 2-3 sentences with a clear and concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and provide relevant details from the text.

12. How did Paul's willingness to arrive in Rome "by any means" reflect his commitment to sharing the gospel?

Answer: Paul was deeply committed to spreading the gospel and was willing to arrive in Rome under any circumstances, even as a prisoner. His phrase "by any means" showed his complete surrender to God's will, trusting that whatever path God chose for him would fulfill his mission. Though his journey was perilous, Paul never saw himself as a prisoner of Rome but as a servant of Christ, demonstrating unwavering faith and dedication.

13. What was Paul's purpose in imparting a spiritual gift to the believers in Rome?

Answer: Paul longed to see the Roman believers so that he could impart a spiritual gift to establish and strengthen them. His goal was not entertainment or display of power but rather spiritual growth and encouragement. He wanted their faith built up, ensuring they remained steadfast in their walk with Christ.

Chapter Five Review: Romans 1:13-17

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the notes and class lecture.

1. Paul labored under a great obligation, seeing himself as a debtor.
2. Paul was willing to go to all.
3. The "Greeks" were the educated.
4. The "barbarians" were the uncultured.
5. The "wise" were the sophisticated.
6. The "unwise" were the unlearned.
7. On top of the sense of his obligation rested a great eagerness to go to Rome.
8. Paul was hindered in going to Rome by God because he had much to do in Asia Minor and Greece.
9. Paul's purpose for going to Rome was not fun or fellowship but "fruit" (v. 13).
10. If we're not willing to go to dirty, dangerous, and distant places, odds are we're not willing to go anywhere.
11. It is a Christian indeed who is neither ashamed of the gospel nor shamed of it.
12. As believers, we are either dead, defeated, or dangerous.

B. Answer these questions from Romans 1:13-17. Use verses where the answer comes from.

13. What reason did Paul propose to go to Rome? That he might have some fruit among them (v. 13)
14. What was Paul ready to do? Preach (v. 15)
15. Who receives salvation through the power of God in the Gospel? To everyone that believeth (v. 16)
16. Who was the gospel first preached to? The Jew (v. 16)
17. What does the gospel reveal? The righteousness of God (v. 17)

C. Read the question carefully and respond in 2-3 sentences with a clear and concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and provide **relevant** details from the text.

18. What were some of the challenges that prevented Paul from traveling to Rome earlier?

Answer: Paul had long wanted to visit Rome but faced various obstacles, including other urgent opportunities to preach and opposition from enemies of the gospel. The word "let" in Romans 1:13 suggests delays and obstructions, whether from external forces or Paul's need to focus on ministry elsewhere before making the journey.

19. What did Paul mean when he said he was a debtor?

Answer: Paul was obligated to share the gospel with everyone, recognizing that God had entrusted him with this mission. He felt a deep responsibility, much like a trustee managing an estate, ensuring that the message reached both the educated and the unlearned, the powerful and the humble.

20. How does Paul's view of debt relate to believers today?

Answer: Just as Paul felt compelled to spread the gospel, believers today are responsible for sharing their faith. The privilege of knowing Christ comes with the duty to make Him known to others.

21. Why did Paul preach to all people, regardless of status?

Answer: Paul understood that salvation was for everyone. Whether addressing a runaway slave like Onesimus or a ruler like King Agrippa, he preached with the same passion, knowing that all souls are equally valuable to God.

Chapter Six Review: Romans 1:16-17

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. God is righteous, man is unrighteous.
2. Habakkuk observed that simply knowing the Law did not produce holiness.
3. All of Romans is an elaboration of this 1:16-17: The just (Chapters 1-3) by faith (Chapters 3-5) shall live (Chapters 6-16).
4. Justification is the initial act of God's grace, and sanctification is the continuing work of His grace.
5. True Bible faith is confident obedience to God's Word despite circumstances and consequences.
6. To the Jew life and salvation were synonymous and it is in living that we work out our salvation.
7. The believer who lives by sight is headed for perdition.

B. Respond to the following questions based on Romans 1:16-17.

8. Romans 1:16, "For I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ: for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth; to the Jew first, and also to the Greek."
9. Romans 1:17, "For therein is the righteousness of God revealed from faith to faith: as it is written, The just shall live by faith."

C. Read the question carefully and respond in 2-3 sentences with a clear and concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and provide relevant details from the text.

10. How does Habakkuk 2:4 relate to Paul's message in Romans about righteousness and faith?

Answer: Paul quotes Habakkuk 2:4 in Romans 1:17 to emphasize that righteousness comes through faith rather than simply following the Law. Habakkuk recognized that knowing the Law did not necessarily produce holiness, and Paul built on this idea by teaching that true righteousness is bestowed by God and sustained by faith. This aligns with Paul's message that salvation is by faith, from start to finish, rather than by human effort or work.

Chapter Seven Review: Romans 1:18-23

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. Paul now sets out to prove that all men are sinners.
2. In what three ways is the word “righteousness” used in the Bible? 1) The characteristic of God by which He always does what is right, 2) The standard of perfection God demands, and 3) The perfect standing God provides to those who believe
3. Paul links the righteousness of God with the wrath of God.
4. “Wrath” denotes the divine displeasure or indignation against sin.
5. If there is no wrath of God, then the actions of people do not matter.
6. What is the wrath of God? Righteous anger
7. If God loves, then He must hate that which would destroy the object of His love.
8. What is God’s three charges against men that bring His wrath? 1) Man’s resistance of God, 2) Man’s rejection of God and 3) Man’s replacement of God
9. Paul asserts that truth is knowable, but men are intentionally ignorant.
10. Vain imaginations lead one to vain images.
11. Paul writes that every man knows he is a sinner because of his conscience and creation.
12. Even when man has not heard the gospel, he is without excuse.

B. Answer these questions from Romans 1:18-23. Use verses where the answer comes from.

13. The wrath of God is revealed from heaven against whom? All ungodliness and unrighteousness of men, who hold the truth in unrighteousness (v. 18)
14. Since the invisible things of God are clearly seen, what is man’s standing before God? He is without excuse (v. 20)
15. When man thought himself to be wise, he was really a what? Fool (v. 22)

C. Read the question carefully and respond in 2-3 sentences with a clear and concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and provide relevant details from the text.

16. How does Paul explain that both conscience and creation reveal God’s existence to mankind?

Answer: Paul teaches that God has made His presence manifest within humanity's conscience—every person has an innate awareness of morality and a natural inclination to worship. Additionally, creation itself serves as undeniable evidence of God's power and divine nature, as seen in Romans 1:20. Through conscience and creation, God ensures that everyone has access to the knowledge of His existence, making His truth clear to all.

D. According to D. Bernard's *The Message of Romans* (pp. 25-27), answer the following questions.

17. Indifference to God was humanity's first step in falling away from God. How did indifference lead to idolatry?

Answer: Rejecting God's truth caused people to rely on their own false wisdom, leading them to worship created images—humans, animals, and objects—rather than the Creator Himself.

18. What is one significant consequence of rejecting God's truth, according to Romans 1?

Answer: Rejecting God leads to spiritual blindness and moral decay, where people abandon truth, embrace sinful desires, and eventually develop a depraved mind that no longer distinguishes right from wrong.

Chapter Eight Review: Romans 1:22-32

A. Fill in the blanks for these questions from the notes and class lecture.

1. The problem with man's free will is that man degenerates rather than improves.
2. When man found God worthless, God gave him over to his worthless mind.
3. A reprobate is someone with a counterfeit mind.
4. Paul piles up one word after another in an attempt to show that man's wickedness knows no bounds when unrestrained.
5. Those who judge others do what? Condemn themselves (v. 1)

B. Answer these questions from Romans 1:22-32. Use verses where the answer comes from.

6. When man rejected God's leadership, they changed the truth of God into what? Lie (v. 25)
7. Because man worshipped and served the creature more than the Creator, God gave them up unto what? Vile affections (v. 26)
8. Since man did not like to retain God in their knowledge, God gave them to a what? Reprobate mind (v. 28)

C. Read this open-ended question carefully and reflect on Paul's message about free will, moral decline, and God's response. In 3-5 sentences, express your opinion on whether his insights remain relevant today. Support your response with historical, personal, or societal examples that illustrate your viewpoint.

9. Considering the themes of man's choices, consequences, and God's response, how do you interpret Paul's message about free will and moral decline? Do you think his observations about human nature still apply today, and if so, in what ways?

Answer: Paul's message about free will and moral decline highlights how humanity, when left to its desires, often moves away from God rather than toward Him. He emphasizes that rejecting God leads to moral decay, while faith and obedience bring righteousness. His warnings in Romans reflect a universal truth about human nature, showing how choices influence spiritual and societal conditions.

In today's world, many still wrestle with these themes – personal accountability, faith, morality, and the consequences of rejecting spiritual truths. Some might see parallels between Paul's observations and modern struggles with self-centered living, materialism, and moral relativism. Others may interpret his message as a

call to seek truth, resist corruption, and embrace divine wisdom in an era of shifting values.

Romans – Chapter 1

Test #1

True or False:

- T 1. This book is put first, in order, of the epistles and is the largest plus most comprehensive of Paul's writings.
- F 2. Paul's primary reason for writing was to correct the false doctrine that had started in Rome after his previous visit.
- T 3. Paul's central theme as Romans unfolds is imparting God's righteousness to the saint who becomes saved.
- T 4. The key words of Romans are 1:16-17.
- T 5. Paul commended the Romans for their faith, which was spoken of throughout the whole world.
- T 6. Paul introduced himself to the Romans first as "a servant of Jesus Christ."
- F 7. Paul taught the Old Testament was replaced by Jesus Christ.
- F 8. True faith usually produces obedience.
- T 9. One way Paul showed his appreciation for the saints in Rome was by praying for them.
- F 10. Spiritual gifts are given to the church to entertain as well as to establish.
- T 11. Paul told the Romans he was coming not just for their benefit but also so that they might bless him.
- T 12. Paul labored under great obligation, seeing himself as a debtor.
- T 13. God's wrath demonstrates that the actions of people matter to God.
- T 14. If God loves, then He must hate that which would destroy the object of his love.
- T 15. Vain imaginations lead one to vain images (idols).

- F 16. Paul's argument of man's guilt allows man an excuse one day when he is judged before God.
- F 17. Apart from God and following his desires, man usually improves himself and his world.

Romans – Chapter 1

Test #1, Page 2

Multiple Choice (select the most correct answer):

- D 18. Paul wrote the letter to Rome near the end of his:
A. first missionary journey
B. trip to the Jerusalem Council
C. second missionary journey
D. third missionary journey
E. arrest in Jerusalem
- C 19. The letter to Rome is believed to have been written from:
A. Athens
B. Berea
C. Corinth
D. Damascus
E. Ephesus
- B 20. Paul's primary reason for planning a visit to Rome was:
A. to visit his many friends
B. to have their help on his way to Spain
C. to hide from his enemies
D. to take a vacation
E. to retire
- D 21. The message of Romans is applicable today because:
A. man has not changed
B. man's need has not changed
C. God has not changed
D. all the above
E. none of the above
- C 22. The central point of the gospel is:
A. conviction
B. freedom
C. Jesus
D. man
E. love

- A or D 23. Paul writes that Jesus was declared to be the Son of God:
- A. with power
 - B. according to the spirit of holiness
 - C. by the resurrection from the dead
 - D. all the above
 - E. none of the above
- B 24. Paul's appreciation for the church in Rome was:
- A. shallow
 - B. specific
 - C. superficial
 - D. all the above
 - E. none of the above

Romans – Chapter 1

Test #1, Page 3

- A 25. Paul was available to be used by the will of God:
- A. by any means
 - B. at his convenience
 - C. when it was comfortable
 - D. all the above
 - E. none of the above
- A 26. Paul was eager to preach the gospel in Rome but was delayed by:
- A. God
 - B. Satan
 - C. himself
 - D. all the above
 - E. none of the above
- E 27. Paul links the righteousness of God with God's:
- A. awesomeness
 - B. creativity
 - C. knowledge
 - D. power
 - E. wrath
- C 28. Paul writes that every man knows he is a sinner because of creation and:
- A. commandments
 - B. community standards
 - C. conscience
 - D. contrition
 - E. convictions

Match the word, as used in Romans 1, to the definition:

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| A. Barbarians | D. reprobate | G. unwise |
| B. Greeks | E. righteousness | H. wise |
| C. justification | F. unrighteousness | I. wrath |

- B 29. The educated person
- A 30. The uncultured person
- H 31. The sophisticated person
- G 32. The unlearned person
- C 33. The initial act of God's grace giving man perfect standing
- E 34. The continuing work of God's grace gives man perfect standing
- I 35. God's righteous anger
- D 36. A counterfeit mind

Fill in the Blank:

37. Romans 1:16, "For I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ: for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth; to the Jew first, and also to the Greek."
38. Romans 1:17, "For therein is the righteousness of God revealed from faith to faith: as it is written, The just shall live by faith."

Chapter Nine Review: Romans 2:1

B. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. Acceptance does not mean approval or agreement.
2. In Romans 2:1, “judging” means “to pass unfavorable criticism about someone to someone.”
3. If we respond in kind, we will only love and help others when they first do the same to us.
4. Refrain from being eager to look for other’s faults.
5. If you hear it, stop it.
6. We are often guilty of what we judge others for.

C. Answer these questions from Romans 2:1. Use verses where the answer comes from.

7. Romans 2:1, “Therefore thou art inexcusable, O man, whosoever thou art that **judgest**: for wherein thou **judgest** another, thou **condemnest** thyself; for thou that **judgest** doest the same things.”

D. Read the question carefully and respond in 2-3 sentences with a clear and concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and provide relevant details from the text.

8. Why does Paul warn against judging others in Romans 2:1, and how does he say it leads to self-condemnation?

Answer: Paul warns against judging others in Romans 2:1 because it leads to self-condemnation. He states, “*For wherein thou judgest another, thou condemnest thyself; for thou that judgest doest the same things.*” This means that when people criticize others for their sins, they often commit similar sins themselves, making them guilty before God.

Paul’s message highlights the hypocrisy of self-righteous judgment. He reminds believers that God’s judgment is impartial, and no one can claim moral superiority. Instead of focusing on condemning others, Paul encourages self-examination and repentance.

Chapter Ten Review: Romans 2:1-16

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. To say God will not judge is to say every man is so insignificant that he doesn't matter.
2. The contents of chapter two revolve around the fact that God is shown to be the only infallible source of judgment.
3. Man's unrighteousness is a way for God to display His righteousness.
4. When someone judges, he reveals that he knows right and wrong.
5. God judges men not by a standard they choose but by His own.
6. God's righteousness demands judgment for sinfulness.
7. God's judgment, however, is according to truth or exacting standards.
8. Some people mistake God's long-suffering for forgetfulness; Paul says our sin adds interest while God patiently waits.
9. In the Bible, judgment is according to works; salvation is by faith.
10. The judgment of God is based on the knowledge people have.
11. The conscience is intended to be a goad, not a guide.

B. Answer these questions from Romans 2:1-16. Use verses where the answer comes from.

12. Romans 2:2, "But we are sure that the judgment of God is according to truth against them which commit such things."
13. Romans 2:3, "And thinkest thou this, O man, that judgest them which do such things, and doest the same, that thou shalt escape the judgment of God?"
14. What will God judge every man according to? Deeds or according to His gospel (v. 6)

C. Read the question carefully and respond in 2-3 sentences with a clear and concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and provide relevant details from the text.

15. How does Paul describe the consequences of sin, even when people do not feel guilty?

Answer: Paul explains that sin accumulates consequences over time, even if people do not immediately feel guilt. In Romans 2:5, he warns that sin adds "interest" while God patiently waits for repentance. However, if people ignore God's call, judgment will come. Paul likens sin to a stone tossed into a pond, creating ripples that expand beyond one's control. Even sins of omission – failing to do what is right – will be weighed alongside sins of commission – actively doing wrong.

16. Why did the Jews who remained in Jerusalem after the first deportation mistakenly believe they were favored by God?

Answer: The Jews who were not taken into exile in 597 BC falsely believed they were God's favorites because they had escaped deportation. Instead of recognizing God's patience as an opportunity for repentance, they assumed they were privileged. However, their continued disobedience led to final judgment in 586 BC, when Nebuchadnezzar returned, destroyed Jerusalem, and ended the monarchy. Their mistake was misinterpreting God's mercy as approval rather than a call to change.

Chapter Eleven Review: Romans 2:17-29

- A. With a Bible dictionary or commentaries, write 250 words on the terms “Jew” and “Gentile.” Define the terms used in the Bible and give their origin and the present definition. Grammar check: Spelling and punctuation. Due Date: _____
- B. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.
1. The heathen is a man with a perverted religion; the hypocrite is a man with a pretended religion; the Hebrew represents the man with a powerless religion.
 2. Originally, the name “Jew” described a member of the tribe of Judah.
 3. The Jews took great pride in conveying every appearance of obedience to the Law.
 4. The Jew could evaluate what was right and best according to God’s absolute standards.
 5. Because God gave the Jews the Law, they tended to think that they were its owner and dispenser.
 6. One of the easiest failures in religious circles is failing to live what you teach and preach.
 7. God is judged by His people or those who claim to be His people.
 8. The behavior of the Jews made the Gentiles blaspheme God.
 9. The circumcision that matters is a circumcision of the heart.
- C. Answer these questions from Romans 2:17-29. Use verses where the answer comes from.
10. What do the Jews know? God’s will (v. 18)
 11. What had the Jews done with the name of God? They blasphemed it among the Gentiles (v. 24)
 12. Who is a Jew? He is one inwardly; and circumcision is that of the heart, in the spirit, and not in the letter; whose praise is not of men, but of God (v. 29)
- D. Read the question carefully and respond in 2-3 sentences with a clear and concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and provide relevant details from the text.
13. According to Paul, why is circumcision of the heart more important than physical circumcision?

Answer: Paul teaches that true circumcision is of the heart, not just an outward ritual. In Romans 2:29, he states, “*But he is a Jew, which is one inwardly; and circumcision is that of the heart, in the spirit, and not in the letter.*” This means that being right with God is not about physical rituals but spiritual transformation. The Old Testament also supports this idea, as seen in Deuteronomy 10:16 and Jeremiah

4:4, where God calls His people to circumcise their hearts, meaning they should remove sin and fully commit to Him.

14. How does Paul illustrate the limitations of religious rituals in determining one's standing before God?

Answer: Paul argues that rituals alone do not make a person righteous. In Romans 2:25, he explains that circumcision is only valuable if one keeps the law, but breaking the law makes the ritual meaningless. He further states in Romans 2:27 that a person who follows God's will without rituals is more righteous than someone who relies on rituals but disobeys God. Paul's point is that true faith is about obedience and a transformed heart, not just external religious practices.

D. According to D. Bernard's *The Message of Romans* (pp. 25-27), answer the following questions.

15. Why does Paul emphasize circumcision of the heart under the New Covenant?

Answer: Paul teaches that physical circumcision was required under the Old Covenant, but did not guarantee righteousness. Under the New Covenant, salvation comes through faith and obedience, described as circumcision of the heart, meaning a spiritually transformed life rather than an outward ritual (Romans 2:20; Colossians 2:11-12).

16. What is the significance of baptism in relation to circumcision?

Answer: Baptism under the New Covenant is spiritually equivalent to circumcision under the Old Covenant. However, baptism is meaningful only when accompanied by faith, repentance, and a changed heart (Acts 2:38). With this, the ceremony itself has no saving power.

Chapter Twelve Review: Romans 3:1-8

- a. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.
 1. Paul specifically mentions three advantages the Jews had; they are what? 1) Their scripture, 2) their selection, and 3) their sign
 2. The Jews mistakenly assumed that having the means to salvation was the same as having a monopoly on salvation.
 3. The "oracles of God" (v. 1) are the special revelation of divine truth.
 4. The truth is that God does not change when men disobey.
 5. If the whole human race disagreed with God. Then, every person is a liar because God is always true.
 6. The magnitude of the sin does not hinder God's promises.
 7. Sin will never glorify God.
 8. We do evil not so that good will come, but because of our selfish desires.
 9. Sin, left to itself, will never lead to good results.
 10. Paul knew that a person who honestly meets the grace of God is not interested in what little he has to do; he is broken and willing to do anything God asks.
 - b. Answer these questions from Romans 2:17-29. Use verses where the answer comes from.
 11. What advantage did the Jews have? Unto them were committed the oracles of God (v. 2)
 12. Apparently, some were saying, "Let us do evil," that what might come? Good (v. 8)
 - c. Read the question carefully and respond in 2-3 sentences with a clear and concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and provide relevant details from the text.
13. According to Paul, why is salvation based on grace through faith rather than human effort?

Answer: Paul teaches that salvation is a gift from God, not something earned by human effort. In Ephesians 2:8-9, he writes, *"For by grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves: it is the gift of God: not of works, lest any man should boast."* This means righteousness comes through faith in Christ, not by following religious laws or performing good deeds.

14. How does Paul emphasize the importance of walking in the Spirit instead of continuing in sin?

Answer: Paul urges believers to live by the Spirit rather than indulging in sinful desires. In Romans 8:1, he states, *"There is therefore now no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit."* He reinforces this in Romans 13:13-14, saying, *"Let us walk honestly, as in the day; not in rioting and drunkenness, not in chambering and wantonness, not in strife and envying. But put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ, and make not provision for the flesh, to fulfil the lusts thereof."* True faith leads to a transformed life, where believers actively resist sin and follow God's will.

Chapter Thirteen Review: Romans 3:9-20

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. Paul's indictment is sweeping, comprehensive and all-inclusive.
2. Paul writes, "All are under sin" (v. 9).
3. The word "under" means "under the authority" or "controlled by."
4. Paul, with scripture proof, shows the inability of man to be righteous.
5. Men may acknowledge God and identify their problem as spiritual, but they lack the determined will to seek God that it requires.
6. Except the Spirit draws a man, he cannot be saved.
7. The sinner is spiritually dead by nature.
8. Paul points out that man's wicked words form an important part of God's indictment of each of us.
9. Man's first sin separated man from God; his second sin separated man from man.
10. The devastating thing about the Law was the fact that no man could live up to its code.
11. We must quit looking for the advantage and submit to the truth.

B. Answer these questions from Romans 3:9-20. Use verses where the answer comes from.

12. Romans 3:10-12, "As it is written, There is none righteous, no, not one: There is none that understandeth, there is none that seeketh after God. They are all gone out of the way, they are together become unprofitable; there is none that doeth good, no, not one."
13. Romans 3:20, "Therefore by the deeds of the law there shall no flesh be justified in his sight: for by the law is the knowledge of sin."

C. Read the question carefully and respond in 2-3 sentences with a clear and concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and provide relevant details from the text.

14. According to Paul, what is the difference between "sin" and "sins"?

Answer: Paul distinguishes between sin (singular) and sins (plural). Sin refers to the power or nature of rebellion against God, while sins are the individual acts that result from that sinful nature. In Romans 6:6, Paul describes sin as a master that enslaves people, whereas sins are the symptoms of that deeper problem.

15. How does the phrase "a string of pearls" describe Paul's teaching method in this passage?

Answer: The “string of pearls” method involves linking multiple scriptures to form a cohesive argument. Paul uses this technique in Romans 3:10-18, quoting various Old Testament passages to demonstrate humanity’s sinful nature. This method was common among Jewish teachers and helped reinforce theological points.

D. According to D. Bernard's *The Message of Romans* (pp. 44-45), answer the following questions.

16. Why does the law not save humanity from sin?

Answer: The law does not forgive sin or acquit the sinner. It only reveals sin and condemns those who break it. Since all people have violated God’s law, salvation cannot come through legal adherence or good works but only through divine grace.

Chapter Fourteen Review: Romans 3:21-26

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. Paul's use of the word sin means man's sinful nature.
2. In the gospel, works do not result in salvation; they result from salvation.
3. It is not the religious person, but the person who believes and will stand righteous before God.
4. Paul says salvation—righteousness—is available “to all and on all”, notice Paul clarifies it is “by faith.”
5. Your faith is only as good as the object you trust.
6. Faith becomes saving faith only when it is placed in Jesus Christ.
7. Justification is forgiving the debt and cleaning the credit record.
8. Paul says that God's intervention conforms to the Law.
9. God's righteousness is relevant because He is both just and a Justifier of those who believe.
10. The cross is the public declaration that God is righteous in handling the sin question.

B. Answer these questions from Romans 3:21-26. Use verses where the answer comes from.

11. What is the righteousness of God being witnessed by? The Law and the prophets (v. 21)
12. The righteousness of God, which is by faith of Jesus Christ, is available to whom? Unto all them that believe (v. 22)
13. For all have what and come short of what? All have sinned, and come short of the glory of God (v. 23)

C. Read the question carefully and respond in 2-3 sentences with a clear and concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and provide relevant details from the text.

14. According to Paul, who can receive the righteousness of God, and how is it obtained?

Answer: Paul teaches that righteousness is available to all who believe in Jesus Christ. In Romans 3:22, he states, *“Even the righteousness of God which is by faith of Jesus Christ unto all and upon all them that believe: for there is no difference.”* This means that salvation is not based on ethnicity, status, or works, but is freely given to anyone who places their faith in Christ.

15. What are two common misunderstandings about faith that Paul addresses?

Answer: 1. People focus too much on the amount of their faith – some believe their faith is too weak for salvation, but Paul emphasizes that faith is not about quantity but about trusting in the right object – Jesus Christ. 2. People misunderstand saving faith – faith is not just intellectual agreement or trust in everyday things (like banks or medicine); it becomes saving faith only when placed in Jesus Christ

Test #2

Romans 2:1-3:26

True or False:

- F 1. In Romans 2:1-16 God is shown to be one of the infallible sources of judgment.
- T 2. A person's ability to judge shows they know right from wrong.
- T 3. God's righteousness demands judgment for sinfulness.
- F 4. God judges people compared to themselves and the rest of the society in which they live.
- T 5. Some people mistake God's patience with forgetfulness, but their sin is gaining interest while they wait to repent (Romans 2:5).
- F 6. Since people are saved by their works, they are judged by them.
- F 7. God's judgment is based solely upon the possession of the truth.
- T 8. Because of the actions of the Jews, the name of God was blasphemed among the Gentiles.
- T 9. The circumcision that matters is a circumcision of the heart.
- T 10. The "oracles of God" are the special revelation of divine truth.
- T 11. Paul's use of the word "sin" means man's sinful nature.
- F 12. Only the religious person will stand righteous before God.
- T 13. Romans 3:4 says, "Let God be true, but every man a liar."
- T 14. Except when the Spirit draws a person, they cannot be saved.
- F 15. Your faith is only as good as it is sincere.
- F 16. Paul states that God's intervention on our behalf is not known in the law and the prophets.
- T 17. Christ is both just and Justifier of those who believe (Romans 3:26).

Multiple Choice (select the most correct answer):

- B 18. To say that God will not _____ is to say that people's actions are insignificant and they don't matter to God.
A. Credit D. Record
B. Judge E. None of the above
C. Notice
- A 19. No one shall _____ the judgment of God.
A. Escape D. All of the above
B. Fight E. None of the above
C. Accept
- C 20. God will, at judgment, render to every man according to his.
A. Hopes D. All the above
B. Attempts E. None of the above
C. Deeds
- D 21. Initially, the name "Jew" described a member of the tribe of ____.
A. James D. Judah
B. John E. Jacob
C. Jude
- A 22. According to Romans 3:9, all of humanity is "under ____."
A. Sin D. All the above
B. Safety E. None of the above
C. Shackles
- D 23. According to our outline of Romans 3:1-2, what advantages do the Jews have?
A. Scripture D. All the above
B. Selection E. None of the above
C. Sign
- C 24. What does the word "under" mean in Romans 3:9?
A. Of a lower position D. All the above
B. Less in power E. None of the above
C. Controlled by

- E 25. According to Romans 3:22, God's righteousness is available to all that _____.
- | | |
|------------|------------|
| A. Witness | D. Pray |
| B. Support | E. Believe |
| C. Fast | |

Fill in the blanks from Romans 2 and 3:

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| A. appreciates | E. justified | I. understandeth |
| B. complimentest | F. perfect | J. unprofitable |
| C. condemnest | G. seeketh | K. way |
| D. good | H. truth | L. works |

- C 26. Romans 2:1, "Therefore thou art inexcusable, O man, whosoever thou art that judgest: for wherein thou judgest another, thou _____ thyself; for thou that judgest doest the same things."

- H 27. Romans 2:2, "But we are sure that the judgment of God is according to _____ against them which commit such things."

Romans 3:10-12, "¹⁰As it is written, There is none righteous, no, not one:

- I 28. ¹¹There is none that _____, there is none that
- G 29. _____ after God. ¹²They are all gone out of
- K 30. then _____, they are together
- J 31. become _____; there is none that
- D 32. doeth _____, no, not one."

- E 33. Romans 3:20, "Therefore by the deeds of the law there shall no flesh be _____ in his sight."

Chapter Fifteen Review: Romans 3:27-4:5

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. What would happen if God accepted people to heaven based on their good merit? Human nature, being what it is, would soon have the saved person boasting in heaven
2. Any attempt at salvation by works is doomed to failure.
3. Paul writes, "Man is justified by faith without the deeds of the law" (v. 28).
4. Faith is a dependent trust in a valid object.
5. Faith is always related to grace.
6. Faith always includes obedience.
7. Works is man's effort to merit salvation.
8. It is impossible to combine faith and works in salvation.
9. Faith does not allow boasting.
10. Faith unites everyone.
11. Faith establishes the Law.
12. Paul's illustration of faith counting for righteousness is Abraham.
13. Paul's foundation for teaching faith is the Scripture.
14. God justifies the ungodly because there are no godly for Him to justify.
15. God justifies the sinner when "in due time Christ died for the ungodly" (Romans 5:6).

B. Answer these questions from Romans 3:27-4:5. Use verses where the answer comes from.

16. Do we make the law void through faith? No, we establish the law (v. 31)
17. When Abraham believed God, it was counted unto him for what? Righteousness (v. 3)

C. Read the question carefully and respond in 2-3 sentences with a clear and concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and provide relevant details from the text.

18. How does faith relate to grace in Paul's teachings?

Answer: Paul teaches that faith and grace are inseparable – grace is God's unmerited favor, and faith is how we receive it. In Ephesians 2:8-9, he writes, "*For by grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves: it is the gift of God: not of works, lest any man should boast.*" This means salvation is not earned but freely given, and faith is the channel through which we accept it.

Chapter Sixteen Review: Romans 4:6-16

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. When you refuse to confess your sins, the Lord must deal with you to bring you to repentance.
2. The Christian should be joyful because his "iniquities are forgiven."
3. "Forgiven" means literally "sent away."
4. We will never see our sins again, and they will never return for a visit!
5. Paul uses what three critical words to explain how our sin is dealt with? Grace, blood, and faith
6. Since belief is the basis for forgiveness, then forgiveness is available to everyone.
7. Our acceptance by God makes us all one family.

B. Answer these questions from Romans 4:6-16. Use verses where the answer comes from.

8. David said Blessed are those who? They whose iniquities are forgiven, whose sins are covered, and whom the Lord will not impute sin (vv. 7-8)
9. Abraham is not only the father of circumcision but also the father of who? Those walking in the steps of that faith of our Father Abraham (v. 12)
10. Righteousness is of faith, that it might be by what? Grace (v. 16)

C. Read the question carefully and respond in 2-3 sentences with a clear and concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and provide relevant details from the text.

11. According to Psalm 32, what happens when someone tries to conceal their sins instead of confessing to them?

Answer: According to Psalm 32, when people try to conceal their sins instead of confessing them, they experience significant distress and suffering. David describes feeling burdened, physically weakened, and overwhelmed by guilt until he finally confessed and received God's forgiveness.

12. How does God use difficult circumstances to lead a person back to repentance, as seen in David's experience?

Answer: God uses difficult circumstances to lead a person back to repentance, allowing trials and hardships to reveal the consequences of sin. In David's experience, his sins affected his family and caused emotional and physical pain. These struggles helped him recognize his need for God's mercy and guidance.

D. According to D. Bernard's *The Message of Romans* (pp. 25-27), answer the following questions.

13. Why was it shocking for Jews to hear that uncircumcised Gentiles could be saved?

Answer: It challenged their belief that circumcision and adherence to the law secured salvation. Paul emphasized that faith, not ritual, was the key, just as Abraham was justified by faith before circumcision.

14. How does water baptism relate to circumcision in terms of salvation?

Answer: Like circumcision in the Old Testament, baptism in the New Testament is a command, but it does not automatically confer salvation. True justification comes through faith; without faith, rituals alone hold no saving power.

Chapter Seventeen Review: Romans 4:16-25

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. The only One who can forgive sin is God, the only One who can justify is God, and the only One who can impute righteousness is God. The only principle God will do it by is faith in God.
2. The only way to increase our faith is to know God better.
3. The word "hope" (v. 18) is an overwhelming confidence, a certainty in the believer's mind.
4. Once you are saved by faith, it is not over. You have been introduced to faith and are now called to live in it.
5. Faith is the product of experience. God does not give it in prayer.

B. Answer these questions from Romans 4:16-25. Use verses where the answer comes from.

6. Abraham was not weak in what? Faith (v. 19)
7. Abraham was fully persuaded that God was able to do what? To perform what He had promised (v. 21)
8. Righteousness was attributed to Abraham; to whom else was this written besides Abraham? For us also, to whom it shall be imputed if we believe on him that raised Jesus our Lord from the dead (v. 24)

C. Read the question carefully and respond in 2-3 sentences with a clear and concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and provide relevant details from the text.

9. According to Hebrews 11:1, how is faith defined, and what does this definition reveal about the nature of faith?

Answer: Faith is defined in Hebrews 11:1 as "the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." This definition reveals that faith is both an assurance and an anticipation—it is confidence in God's promises even when they are not yet visible.

10. Why does Paul use Abraham as the ultimate example of faith, and what lessons can believers learn from Abraham's faith?

Answer: Paul uses Abraham as the ultimate example of **faith** because Abraham trusted God's promises, even when circumstances seemed impossible. Abraham believed in God's power to bring life from death and to create something from

nothing. Believers can learn that true faith is not based on visible evidence but on unwavering trust in God's ability to fulfill His word

Chapter Eighteen Review: Romans 5:1-11

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. A life of faith is a life of joy.
2. The Christian life of faith is built on fact.
3. Being at "peace with God" speaks of our acceptance by the Lord.
4. "How can I be at peace with God?" The answer Paul quickly provides is only "through our Lord Jesus Christ."
5. To stand in grace means we are surrounded by grace. If we fall, we fall into grace.
6. Our hope extends beyond this life and the grave!
7. Tribulation, when accepted in the right spirit, develops Christian character in the believer.
8. Tribulation means pressure.
9. There is a confidence that makes us "not ashamed," a confidence that will not disappoint or deceive.

B. Answer these questions from Romans 5:1-11. Use verses where the answer comes from.

10. Since we are justified by faith, we now have peace with whom and through whom? Peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ (v. 1)
11. For whom did Christ die? The ungodly (v. 6)

C. Read the question carefully and respond in 2-3 sentences with a clear and concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and provide relevant details from the text.

12. According to Paul, why should believers rejoice in tribulations, and how do trials contribute to Christian growth?

Answer: Believers should rejoice in tribulations because trials serve as a refining process that strengthens their faith and character. Tribulation produces patience, patience leads to experience, and experience builds confidence in God's promises. Through trials, God molds and matures believers, demonstrating His love by making them more valuable in His service.

13. How does the process described by Paul – tribulation leading to patience, experience, and hope – help believers develop confidence in their faith?

Answer: Paul's process – tribulation leading to patience, experience, and hope – helps believers develop confidence by proving the reliability of God's power in their lives. As believers endure trials with faith, they witness God's faithfulness and grow

in assurance. This experience fosters a deep-rooted hope that will not disappoint, reinforcing trust in God's ability to sustain and guide them through difficulties.

Chapter Nineteen Review: Romans 5:6-11

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. Salvation is dealing with our actions and the reason for our actions.
2. The phrase "without strength" is usually used for the sick and diseased.
3. To sin means to miss the mark.
4. Those who hold humanism as truth try to make a man out of the Creator and a creator out of man.
5. The root of man's trouble with God is that man doesn't trust God.
6. The action of sin is a sin of commission.
7. Every time we fail to act or react, in any situation, as Christ would act or react, we have committed a sin of omission.
8. God found us in our miserable condition and commended His love toward us.
9. We are saved not only by Christ's death, but also by His life.

B. Answer these questions from Romans 5:6-11. Use verses where the answer comes from.

10. How did God commend His love toward us? While we were yet sinners, Christ died for us (v. 8)
11. We were reconciled to God by His what and saved by His what? Reconciled by the death of his Son and saved by his life (v. 10)

C. Read the question carefully and respond in 2-3 sentences with a clear and concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and provide relevant details from the text.

12. How does Paul describe humanity's weakness towards sin, and what implications does this have for our understanding of human nature and the need for salvation?

Answer: Humanity's Weakness Toward Sin and the Need for Salvation
Paul describes humanity's weakness toward sin by stating that people are "without strength" (Romans 5:6). This phrase refers to a lack of moral and spiritual ability to resist sin. Paul argues that this condition stems from humanity's fall in Genesis, where disobedience led to spiritual death. As a result, every person is born with a sinful nature that makes them prone to sin. This understanding highlights the necessity of salvation – without God's intervention, humanity cannot overcome sin alone. Because man lacks the strength to save himself, redemption must come through God's grace and the work of Jesus Christ.

13. In what ways does Paul contrast human standards of righteousness with God's expectations, and how does this contrast challenge believers to reflect God's image in their lives?

Answer: Contrasting Human Standards of Righteousness with God's Expectations, Paul explains that humanity often sets its standards for righteousness, excusing sinful behavior by saying, "I'm only human." This perspective lowers moral expectations, allowing individuals to justify wrongdoing. In contrast, God's standards are rooted in holiness — He expects humanity to reflect His image. Since the fall of man, people have failed to meet this divine expectation, becoming "ungodly" in Paul's terms. This contrast challenges believers to strive toward righteousness, not based on personal convenience but on God's higher calling. Through faith and obedience, Christians are called to represent God's character and pursue spiritual transformation.

Chapter Twenty Review: Romans 5:12-21

- A. Write 750 words on "Walking in the Spirit" that must include your testimony on learning to submit to God and walk in the power of the Spirit. Grammar check: Spelling, punctuation, and capitalization.
- B. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.
1. Paul's use of the word "sins" means our actions, and the word "sin" means our nature.
 2. God created man with free will, and man chose to sin; thereby, sin entered the world.
 3. The belief in the creation account of Genesis is not just a matter of faith in Scripture but the basis for believing man can be saved.
 4. Paul's selection of the powerful word "reigned" shows the control in exercises.
 5. When sin entered the world death came with it.
 6. Adam is the representative of ruined humanity, and Jesus is the representative of redeemed humanity.
 7. "Where sin abounded, grace did much more abound" (Romans 5:20).
 8. The provision of grace is as broad as the problem of sin.
 9. There are many ways to describe the Christian life. There are few more exciting than the words of a Christian reigning in life.
 10. Righteousness deals with our position, and grace deals with our condition.
- C. Answer these questions from Romans 5:12-21. Use verses where the answer comes from.
11. How did sin enter the world? By one man (v. 12)
 12. Many are made righteous by the obedience of how many? One (v. 19)
 13. Where sin abounded, grace did what? Much more abound (v. 20)
- D. Read the question carefully and respond in 2-3 sentences with a clear and concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and provide relevant details from the text.
14. According to Romans 5:20, how does Paul describe the abundance of God's grace in relation to sin, and what does this reveal about God's willingness to forgive?

Answer: Paul describes the abundance of God's grace in relation to sin by stating that "where sin abounded, grace did much more abound" (Romans 5:20). This

means that no matter how great sin may seem, God's grace is always greater. It reveals God's willingness to forgive and restore, showing that His grace is not limited but overflowing for all who seek Him.

15. How does Paul use his own life as an example of the transformative power of grace, and what lesson can believers learn from his testimony?

Answer: Paul uses his own life as an example of grace's transformative power by acknowledging that he was once a church persecutor, but by God's grace, he became an apostle (1 Corinthians 15:9-10). His testimony demonstrates that God's grace can redeem even those deeply lost in sin. Believers can learn that God's mercy is not based on their past failures but on His power to change lives and use them for His glory.

Chapter Twenty-One Review: Romans 6:1-13

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. Christian living depends on Christian learning; duty is founded on doctrine.
2. The Christian is no longer under the influence of sin because he died to sin.
3. The old man—the desire to sin—is put to death at the altar.
4. It is not that sin is impossible, but it is incompatible in this new life.
5. When Paul writes, “we have been planted together in the likeness of his death” (Romans 6:5), “planted” means literally “united together.”
6. When the “old man is crucified” we have freedom from our past.
7. The believer is to regard his body as dead so far as being an instrument through which sin can work.
8. Freed from the power of sin is our position—now we must make it our practice.
9. When it comes to having power over sin the best defense is a good offense.

B. Answer these questions from Romans 6:1-13. Use verses where the answer comes from.

11. Paul asks that if we are dead to sin, how shall we then what? *“That are dead to sin, live any longer therein?”* (v. 2)
12. If we are baptized into Jesus Christ, we are baptized into His what? *“into his death.”* (v. 3)
13. Our old man is crucified with Jesus Christ so that the body of sin might be what, and we should not be what? *“destroyed, and we should not serve sin.”* (v. 6)
14. We should reckon ourselves to be what? *“dead indeed unto sin, but alive unto God through Jesus Christ our Lord.”* (v. 11)
15. We should yield ourselves unto whom and our members as what? *“unto God and our members as instruments of righteousness unto God.”* (13)

C. Read the question carefully and respond in 2-3 sentences with a clear and concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and provide relevant details from the text.

- 16 How does Paul use the concept of baptism to illustrate the believer’s new life in Christ, and what does this signify about their spiritual transformation?

Answer: Paul uses baptism to illustrate the believer’s new life in Christ by comparing it to being “buried with him” and “raised up from the dead.” This symbolizes dying to sin and rising to walk in the newness of life, emphasizing a

complete spiritual transformation where the believer is no longer enslaved to sin but empowered to live in righteousness.

17. What is the significance of Paul's statement that the "old man is crucified," and how does this understanding influence a believer's relationship with sin?

Answer: When Paul says the "old man is crucified," he refers to the believer's pre-salvation identity – the sinful nature that ruled before accepting Christ. This means that sin no longer has dominion over the believer, allowing them to live in freedom from its power. Through this understanding, believers can reject sinful habits and grow in their faith, progressing toward a deeper relationship with Christ.

D. According to D. Bernard's *The Message of Romans* (pp. 83-84), answer the following question(s).

18. How can a believer ensure that sin does not rule over them?

Answer: By knowing their identity in Christ, reckoning themselves dead to sin, and presenting their bodies as instruments of righteousness (Romans 6:13). Since believers are under grace, not law, they have the power through the Spirit to overcome sin rather than be enslaved by it.

Chapter Twenty-Two Review: Romans 6:14-23

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. Paul's question is not will we serve, but who is best to serve?
2. Victory for the emancipated believer depends not on his own efforts but on the abundant supply of God's grace.
3. God's deliverance is grace – forgiveness, favor and fortification.
4. The attitude of "Grace sets me free to do as I wish" shows that such a person is still in bondage to his sinful nature.
5. Our submission to God's grace robs sin of its strength.
6. Our desire should be to be as good a saint as we were sinner.
7. Sin does not bear fruit but acts of which we are now ashamed.
8. Righteousness bears the fruit of holiness.

B. Answer these questions from Romans 6:14-23. Use verses where the answer comes from.

9. To whom we yield ourselves, we are what? Servants to obey (v. 16)
10. When are we made free from sin, and what do we become? The servants of righteousness (v. 18)
11. Romans 6:23, "For the wages of sin is death; but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord."

C. Read the question carefully and respond in 2-3 sentences with a clear and concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and provide relevant details from the text.

12. According to Paul, what are the consequences of serving sin, and how does this contrast with serving God?

Answer: The consequences of serving sin include spiritual enslavement, shame, and ultimately death (Romans 6:21-23). Paul contrasts this with serving God, which leads to righteousness, holiness, and eternal life. Sin results in destruction, while obedience to God brings freedom and everlasting joy.

13. How does Paul describe the transformation process from being enslaved to sin to becoming servants of righteousness?

Answer: Paul describes transformation from being enslaved to sin to becoming servants of righteousness as a process that begins with knowledge ("know" – Romans 6:16), moves to obedience from the heart ("ye have obeyed from the heart" – Romans 6:17), and culminates in action ("yield your members to

righteousness" – Romans 6:19). This progression shows that true change starts internally and manifests through a life of righteousness.

Test #3

Romans 3:27-6:23 (Assignments 15-22)

True or False:

- T 1. Any attempt at salvation by works is doomed to failure.
- T 2. Faith always includes obedience.
- F 3. God justifies only the godly.
- T 4. Forgiven means literally “sent away”.
- F 5. Work is the basis for forgiveness; therefore, forgiveness is available to everyone.
- T 6. The cure for faltering faith is getting to know God better.
- T 7. Faith is the product of experience.
- F 8. Our hope extends to the end of this life only.
- T 9. “We glory in tribulations” (Romans 5:3).
- T 10. The two categories of sin are sins of commission and sins of omission.
- T 11. God showed His love to us, in that, while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us.
- F 12. Paul’s use of the word “sin” means our action.
- T 13. “Where sin abounded, grace did much more abound” (Romans 5:20).
- F 14. Sin is not only impossible to the Christian; it is incompatible with his new life.
- T 15. Our submission to God robs sin of its strength.
- T 16. Our desire should be to be as good a saint as we were sinners.
- T 17. Righteousness bears the fruit of holiness (Romans 6:22).

B 18. Paul's illustration of faith counting for righteousness is _____.

A. Adam C. Moses
B. Abraham D. David

A 19. The Christian life of faith is built on _____.

A. Fact C. Fear
B. Feeling D. Frustration

B 20. Tribulation means _____.

A. Power C. Progress
B. Pressure D. Provision

A 21. The final outcome of tribulation is we are “not _____” (Romans 5:5).

A. Ashamed C. Destroyed
B. Confused D. Forsaken

 C 22. A sinner is someone who has missed the _____.

A. Answer C. Mark

B. Lord D. Power

 A 23. The action of sin is a sin of _____.

A. Commission C. Omission

B. Transgression D. Remission

C 24. Failure to do what is right is a sin of _____.

A. Commission C. Omission
B. Transgression D. Remission

C 25. The Christian is no longer under the influence of sin because he _____
sin (Romans 6:2, 10, 11).
A. Conquered C. Died to
B. Defeated D. Surrendered to

Chapter Twenty-Three Review: Romans 7:1-6

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. Romans seven is virtually a rebuttal of the theory that to be under grace is to be indifferent toward sin.
2. The Law brings man to the knowledge of sin.
3. What kind of spouse is the Law? He is perfect!
4. The Law's power ends at death.
5. It is not the Law but the believer that has been put to death.
6. The objective of our death is not liberty; it is for marriage to another.
7. A proper marriage is not domination but mutual submission by love.
8. Paul writes that the Law only produced "fruit unto death" (v. 5). But now "we should bring forth fruit unto God" (v. 4).

B. Answer these questions from Romans 7:1-6. Use verses where the answer comes from.

9. The law has dominion over a man only as long as he is what? Alive (v. 1)
10. How are we dead to the Law? By the body of Christ (v. 4)
11. How should we serve now that we are delivered from the law? In newness of spirit (v. 6)

C. Read the question carefully and respond in 2-3 sentences with a clear and concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and provide relevant details from the text.

12. How does Paul use the marriage analogy to illustrate the believer's relationship with Christ, and what does this signify about their freedom from the law of sin?

Answer: Paul uses the analogy of marriage to illustrate the believer's relationship with Christ. He compares salvation to a new marriage, where believers are freed from their old bond with the law of sin and united with Christ. Just as the death of a spouse frees a person to remarry, those who have experienced Christ's redeeming grace are freed from sin and can now live in spiritual unity with Him.

13. According to Romans 7:4-6, what is the difference between living under the Law and living in "newness of spirit," and how does this transformation impact the believer's life?

Answer: The difference between living under the Law and living in "newness of spirit" is that the Law only brings condemnation and "fruit unto death" (Romans 7:5), whereas life in the Spirit produces righteousness and holiness. When believers live by the Spirit, they are no longer bound by external rules but are

guided by a loving relationship with Christ, resulting in a transformed life filled with joy, purpose, and spiritual fruit.

Chapter Twenty-Four Review: Romans 7:7-25

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. The Law is given to reveal the presence of indwelling sin in a person.
2. The Law points out what in our life is sin.
3. The Law's straight edge reveals man's crooked nature.
4. The Law contained punishments as well as precepts.
5. Sin is such an act of seriousness that it earns eternal damnation.
6. The commandment did something that had never been done before; it made humanity aware of sin.
7. In Romans 7:14-24, Paul describes himself after receiving the Holy Ghost.
8. "We know that the law is spiritual; but I am carnal" (Romans 7:14).
9. There are many good things in us, but the flesh – the power in us in opposition to God – is not good.
10. Paul's conclusion after he attempts to overcome sin in his strength: "O wretched man that I am!" (Romans 7:24).
11. Jesus Christ paid for our sins. He now conquerors the nature of sin in our lives.

B. Answer these questions from Romans 7:7-25. Use verses where the answer comes from.

12. Is the law a sin? God forbid, Nay (v. 7)
13. The law is what, and the commandment is what? The law is holy and the commandment holy, and just, and good (v. 12)
14. What law did Paul find? When I would do good, evil is present with me (v. 21)
15. With the mind, Paul served what, but with the flesh what? With the mind, Paul served the law of God; but with the flesh, the law of sin (v. 25)

C. Read the question carefully and respond in 2-3 sentences with a clear and concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and provide relevant details from the text.

16. What does Paul mean when he says, "O wretched man that I am!" in Romans 7:24, and how does this statement reflect the believer's struggle with sin?

Answer: Paul's cry expresses frustration with the ongoing battle against sin, even after salvation. He acknowledges the difficulty of overcoming sinful tendencies through self-effort and emphasizes the need for deliverance through Jesus Christ.

17. According to Romans 7:25, what is the solution to overcoming the power of indwelling sin, and how does Paul contrast the roles of the mind and the flesh?

Answer: Paul states that deliverance comes “through Jesus Christ our Lord.” While the mind seeks to serve God, the flesh remains susceptible to sin. Victory over sin is achieved by yielding to Christ’s power rather than relying on personal strength.

Chapter Twenty-Five: Romans 8:1-4

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. The Law condemns, but the believer has a new relationship to the Law, so he cannot be condemned.
2. We are made free from the law of sin and death because we now have life in the Spirit.
3. The law of the Spirit supersedes the Law of sin and death.
4. The Law could not save; it could only condemn.
5. We overcome sin not by our struggles, but by relying on His Spirit.
6. As he yields to the Lord, the Spirit-led Christian experiences the sanctifying work of the Spirit in his life.
7. We've come from the place of a victim to that of a victor.

B. Answer these questions from Romans 8:1-4. Use verses where the answer comes from.

8. There is no condemnation to those who walk how (two-part answer)? To those who are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit (v. 8)
9. The law could not do because it was weak through what? The flesh (v. 3)
10. Who fulfills the righteousness of the law? Those who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit (v. 4)

C. Read the question carefully and respond in 2-3 sentences with a clear and concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and provide relevant details from the text.

11. What does Paul mean by "the law of sin and death," and how does Christ's sacrifice free believers from it?

Answer: "The law of sin and death" refers to the power of sin operating through human weakness, leading to spiritual death. Christ's sacrifice condemned sin in the flesh, providing freedom to believers who are now identified with His death and resurrection.

12. How does Paul contrast the carnal mind with the spiritual mind, and how does this impact a believer's life?

Answer: The carnal mind is focused on fleshly desires and is in opposition to God, leading to death. In contrast, the spiritual mind seeks the things of the Spirit,

resulting in life and peace. Believers are called to reject the carnal mindset and embrace Christ's guidance through the Holy Spirit.

Chapter Twenty-Six Review: Romans 8:1-13

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. The flesh is how sin operates in men.
2. Therefore, Jesus, having condemned sinfulness by His flawless life, then assumed our sin on the cross and in dying for sin brought an end to the power of sin in the lives of believers.
3. Although it was briefly mentioned in chapters one and five, in Chapter 8, Paul writes repeatedly about the Spirit.
4. The only way to have the mind of Christ is to allow the Spirit of Christ to control the mind.
5. Once God has control of the believer's body, the Spirit of God can then impart victory over sins that involve the use of the bodies' members.
6. What are the three options for living (three-part answer)? 1) The enslaved life, 2) the exchanged life, or 3) the enhanced life

B. Answer these questions from Romans 8:1-13. Use verses where the answer comes from.

7. Romans 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."
8. Those who live according to the flesh set their minds where? On the things of the flesh (v. 5)
9. To be spiritually minded is what (two-part answer)? Life and peace (v. 6)
10. Those who are in the flesh cannot do what? They cannot please God (v. 8)
11. How do you know you are in the Spirit? If indeed the Spirit of Christ dwells in you (v. 9)
12. If we, by the Spirit, put to death the deeds of the body, what will happen? We will live (v. 13)

C. Read the question carefully and respond in 2-3 sentences with a clear and concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and provide relevant details from the text.

13. What does Paul mean by "the law of sin and death" in Romans 8:2, and how does Christ provide freedom from it?

Answer: "The law of sin and death" refers to the power of sin operating through human weakness, leading to spiritual death. Christ provides freedom from this law by condemning sin in the flesh through His sinless life and sacrificial death.

By identifying with Christ, believers are no longer enslaved to sin but are set free to live in righteousness.

14. What is the difference between a carnal mind and a spiritual mind according to Romans 8:5-7?

Answer: A carnal mind is focused on fleshly desires and is hostile toward God, leading to spiritual death. In contrast, a spiritual mind seeks the things of the Spirit, resulting in life and peace. Paul teaches that the carnal mind is not subject to God's law and cannot please Him, whereas those led by the Spirit experience true transformation and alignment with God's will.

15. What does Paul mean in Romans 8:11 when he speaks of the Spirit "quickening" our mortal bodies, and how does this relate to both resurrection and victorious living?

Answer: Paul teaches that the Spirit, who raised Jesus from the dead, will also "quicken" believers' mortal bodies, meaning He will bring them to life at the resurrection. However, this also implies that the Spirit empowers believers even now, enabling them to overcome sin and live in righteousness. This transformation begins with surrendering oneself as a "living sacrifice" (Romans 12:1), allowing the Holy Spirit to govern the believer's life fully.

Chapter Twenty-Seven: Romans 8:14-17

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. If we want to live a life that is pleasing to God, what is the only option for living? The enhanced life
2. Our mindset has been nurtured by corrective theology rather than preventive theology.
3. What is being led by the Spirit? It is an intelligent response of obedience to a deep conviction from Scripture.
4. We must decide whether we will be ruled by our fears or led by the Spirit.
5. The fundamental truth of the gospel is that a person must be born again before being viewed as a child of God.
6. Abba is an affectionate expression like our "papa."
7. As we follow the Spirit, the Spirit is there to guide us through obedience.
8. As heirs, we will receive what Christ received.
9. Living in the Spirit, for all its blessings, includes the basic liability of suffering.

B. Answer these questions from Romans 8:14-17. Use verses where the answer comes from.

10. As many as are led by the Spirit of God are what? They are the sons of God (v. 14)
11. Because of the Spirit of adoption, we can cry what? "Abba, Father" (v. 15)
12. What bears witness to our spirit that we are the children of God? The Spirit (v. 16)
13. If we are children of God, then we are also what (two-part answer)? We are 1) heirs of God and 2) joint heirs with Christ if indeed we suffer with Him (v. 17)

C. Read the question carefully and respond in 2-3 sentences with a clear and concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and provide relevant details from the text.

14. According to Romans 8:12-13, why is living in the Spirit described as an obligation rather than an option for believers?

Answer: Paul emphasizes that believers are debtors to the Spirit, not the flesh (Romans 8:12), meaning they are obligated to live in the Spirit rather than indulge in sinful desires. This obligation stems from the believer's transformation in Christ, where the Spirit empowers them to mortify the deeds of the body and experience true life in God.

Chapter Twenty-Eight Review: Romans 8:18-27

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. In this section, Paul deals with a genuine problem of suffering and pain.
2. This groaning is not a useless thing; Paul compared it to what? A woman in travail
3. God caused the Earth to become a victim of corruption because of man's what? Disobedience
4. The Christian groans as much as sorrows over what man has lost in terms of God-ordained potential.
5. A. T. Robertson, a great Greek scholar, suggests that "helpeth" means what? That the Spirit grabs our weaknesses along with us and helps carry them, much like two men carrying a log, one at each end.
6. One of these days, our groaning will be turned to glory!

B. Answer these questions from Romans 8:18-27. Use verses where the answer comes from.

7. The sufferings of this present time are not worthy compared to what? To the glory which shall be revealed in us (v. 18)
8. Creation will be delivered from what? From the bondage of corruption (v. 21)
9. We who have the first fruits of the Spirit do what? We groan within ourselves, eagerly waiting for the adoption, the redemption of our body (v. 23)
10. The Spirit helps in our what? Weaknesses (v. 26)
11. How does the Spirit make intercession for us (two-part answer)? With groanings that cannot be uttered (v. 26) and according to the will of God (v. 27)

C. Read the question carefully and respond in 2-3 sentences with a clear and concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and provide relevant details from the text.

12. According to Romans 8:26, how does the Spirit help believers in their weaknesses, especially in prayer?

Answer: The Spirit helps believers by interceding for their weaknesses, especially when they do not know how to pray. Paul describes the Spirit "groaning" alongside believers, carrying their burdens, and translating their unspoken feelings into prayers that align with God's will. This assures believers that even in their struggles, they are never alone, as the Spirit actively supports and guides them.

Chapter Twenty-Nine Review: Romans 8:28-30

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. The Bible teaches that all happenings are under what? Divine control
2. In Romans 8, Paul suggests our attitude is the reason for our struggle.
3. Our flesh craves control and recognition.
4. God is more interested in our eternal good rather than our temporal good.
5. The Lord uses everything that enters our lives to work together for our best interests.
6. The believer submits to the activities of life and allows God to use them for the believer's good and God's glory.
7. The Lord will not cause or permit anything to cross our paths that will be to our detriment.
8. God wants to reproduce in us the character qualities of Jesus.
9. In the mind of God, glorification is as good as done.

B. Answer these questions from Romans 8:28-30. Use verses where the answer comes from.

10. All things work together, so what to them that love God? Good (v. 28).
11. Them that love God are called according to His what? Purpose (v. 28).
12. Those whom God foreknew; He has predestined to be what? Conformed to the image of his Son (v. 29).
13. Those whom God did predestinate, he also what? Called (v. 30)
14. Those whom God called he also what? Justified (v. 30)
15. Those whom God justified he also what? Glorified (v. 30)

C. Read the question carefully and respond in 2-3 sentences with a clear and concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and provide relevant details from the text.

16. What does Paul mean by "glorified" in Romans 8:30, and why does he speak of it in the past tense?

Answer: "Glorified" refers to the final stage of salvation, where believers are fully transformed into Christ's likeness and receive a redeemed body adapted to the full expression of the Spirit. Paul speaks of it in the past tense to emphasize its certainty – since God sees the beginning and end, He considers the process already completed for those who remain in His plan.

17. What does Paul mean by "predestined" in Romans 8:29-30, and how does it relate to believers?

Answer: In Romans 8:29-30, "predestined" means that God determined in advance that those who are redeemed would be conformed to the image of Jesus. It does not refer to an individual's fate but rather to God's overarching plan for believers as a group. Those who accept salvation are predestined to reflect Christ's character and be transformed into His likeness.

D. According to D. Bernard's *The Message of Romans* (p. 105), answer the following questions.

18. Does Romans 8:28 mean that we can always see the good in every situation and why?

Answer: No, Romans 8:28 does not imply that every trial or tragedy will reveal immediate positive outcomes. Instead, it emphasizes that all things work together for ultimate good, even if individual experiences seem painful or confusing. Like ingredients in a cake or colors in a tapestry, life's challenges blend to shape our character, deepen our faith, and keep us dependent on God. However, this promise is specific to those who love God and follow His plan—it requires total commitment to Him.

Chapter Thirty Review: Romans 8:31-39

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. If God were willing to assume human life and lay down that life for us, surely, He would freely give us anything else we need to endure to the end.
2. Why does God not shelter us from the difficulties of life? Because we need them for our spiritual growth
3. The foundation of our confidence is the grace of God and the gift of God.

B. Select the most accurate answer and mark it with a circle.

4. According to Paul, what proves the generosity of God?
E. The miracles of Jesus
F. The teachings of the prophets
G. The sacrifice of Christ on the cross
H. The obedience of believers
5. In Zechariah 3:1-7, what do Joshua's filthy garments represent?
a. His wealth and status
b. His unfitness for the presence of God
c. His commitment to holiness
d. His ability to resist Satan's accusations
6. What is the primary theme of the final section of Romans 8?
a. The doctrine of unconditional eternal security
b. The assurance of salvation through faith in Christ
c. The inevitability of sin and condemnation
d. The uncertainty of God's provision

C. Answer these questions from Romans 8:31-39. Use verses where the answer comes from.

7. If God be for us, who can be against us? (v. 31) us?
8. Who is it that justifies? It is God who justifies (v. 33)
9. How are we more than conquerors? endure (v.37)
10. I am persuaded that nothing outside us can separate us from what?
nothing can separate us from the love of God (vv. 38-39)

D. Read the question carefully and respond in 2-3 sentences with a clear and concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and provide relevant details from the text.

11. Paul lists various adversities believers may face, such as tribulation, distress, persecution, and even death. According to Romans 8:37, how should Christians view these hardships, and what does this teach about their relationship with Christ?

Answer: Paul teaches that nothing can separate believers from the love of Christ, even in the face of trials and suffering (Romans 8:37). Instead of being defeated by hardships like tribulation, distress, persecution, and even death, Christians are described as "more than conquerors" through Christ. This reassures believers that their relationship with Christ remains strong, despite external circumstances, and encourages them to endure with faith. Paul's words offer comfort, reminding Christians that God's love and presence remain steadfast through all challenges.

Assignment Thirty-One Review: Romans 9:1-5

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. Paul's treatment of the Jews may be parenthetical to us today, but it was what to the church of Paul's day and why (two-part answer). 1) It was relevant because 2) the gospel Paul taught was under severe attack from the Jewish people
2. Paul must explain how God could do what to the Jews in this section (two-part answer). How could God 1) elect the Jews and then 2) reject them
3. Paul knew he could not add anything to Christ's atoning work, but he was willing to do what? Make any sacrifice necessary to reach the Jews with the gospel
4. What motivated the Apostle Paul? The souls of people
5. The Jews alone had seen God's what? His "glory"

B. Answer these questions from Romans 9:1-5. Use verses where the answer comes from.

6. With whom was Paul's conscience witnessed? In the Holy Ghost (v. 1)
7. Paul would wish himself cursed if it would benefit who? His brethren, my kinsmen according to the flesh (v. 3)
8. To the Israelites pertain what (six-part answer)? The 1) adoption, the 2) glory, the 3) covenants, the 4) giving of the law, the 5) service of God, and the 6) promises (v. 4)

C. Read the question carefully and respond in 2-3 sentences with a clear and concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and provide relevant details from the text.

9. Why did some Jewish believers feel that Paul's gospel downgraded them, and how did Paul address their concerns?

Answer: Jewish believers felt that Paul's gospel undermined their traditions and status because:

- a. He taught that justification came by faith, not by keeping the Law.
- b. He opened the door to Gentiles without requiring them to become Jews first.
- c. His message bypassed the Jewish people as the exclusive channel through whom God speaks.
- d. He insisted that the Messiah was the One their leaders had rejected.
- e. If his gospel was true, it meant that Israel, as a people, had been set aside.

Paul addressed these concerns by explaining that God had always worked with Israel according to His divine purposes and had not failed in His plans. He illustrated Israel's past election, present rejection, and future reception in Romans 9-11 to clarify God's righteousness in His dealings with them.

10. What does Paul's parenthetical discussion about Israel in Romans 9-11 teach about God's faithfulness?

Answer: Paul's discussion about Israel is not an interruption but an illustration of God's unwavering faithfulness. Despite Israel's rejection of the Messiah, God remains righteous and committed to fulfilling His promises. Romans 9 highlights Israel's election, Romans 10 explains their rejection, and Romans 11 points toward their future restoration. Through this, Paul emphasizes that just as God has remained faithful to Israel, He will also be faithful in His dealings with the Church. His divine purposes will ultimately prevail.

D. According to D. Bernard's *The Message of Romans* (pp. 110-111), answer the following questions.

11. Why does Paul shift his focus to Israel in Romans 9-11?

Answer: Paul addresses Israel's rejection of the gospel to explain God's sovereignty in salvation and reassure that His promises to Israel remain intact.

12. What is the significance of Israel's rejection in Romans 11?

Answer: Israel's rejection is partial and temporary, allowing salvation to come to the Gentiles while preserving a faithful remnant within Israel.

13. How does Romans 9-11 refute the idea of predestination?

Answer: Paul emphasizes faith and moral responsibility, showing that God's election is based on grace and belief, not an arbitrary decision to save or condemn individuals.

Chapter Thirty-Two Review: Romans 9:6-24

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. God's choosing demonstrates that He has a what? Plan
2. In extreme Jewish thought, the fact of their election to be the chosen people was tantamount to what? An eternal guarantee of blessedness
3. God's morality demands justice, and His nature imparts grace, but His choice allows mercy.
4. How does Pharaoh show us God's method of compassion? God reaches to us but if we refuse our heart is hardened.
5. We are free to make our decisions, but we are never free from who? God
6. We must make our decisions in submission to His sovereign will.

B. Answer these questions from Romans 9:6-24. Use verses where the answer comes from.

7. Which children of Abraham are counted for the seed? The Children of Promise (v. 8)
8. Is there unrighteousness with God? God forbid (v. 14)
9. God has mercy on whom? On whom He will have mercy (vv. 15, 18)
10. Why might God endure with much longsuffering the vessels of wrath fitted to destruction? That He might make known the riches of His glory (vv. 22-23)

C. Read the question carefully and respond in **2-3 sentences** with a clear and concise answer. Your response should **directly address the question** and provide relevant **details** from the text

11. Read at the beginning of the chapter and answer the question: What does this tell us about God's choosing?

Answer: This passage from Romans 9 highlights that God's choosing is based on His sovereign will rather than human effort, status, or lineage. It shows that He acts according to His divine purpose, often in ways that defy human expectations.

God chose Isaac over Ishmael, and Jacob over Esau — not because of their actions, but to fulfill His plan. This reinforces that His decisions are rooted in grace, not human merit. It also illustrates that being part of God's people is more than just physical descent; it involves faith and spiritual calling.

Ultimately, God's choosing reflects His wisdom and authority, reminding us that He orchestrates events according to His perfect plan.

12. How do you see this principle playing out today?

Answer: God's sovereign choosing is still evident today in many ways. One example is how people from all walks of life come to faith—not because of their background or merit, but because of God's grace. Just as He chose Isaac and Jacob, He still calls people to Himself, often in unexpected ways.

This principle also reminds us that God's plan unfolds beyond human understanding. In history and current events, leaders, nations, and movements rise and fall—not always by human logic but by a greater design. His choosing is not always based on what seems strongest or most deserving, but on His purpose.

Additionally, the idea of "children of promise" versus "children of the flesh" can be seen in how faith is lived out. Some may follow religious traditions externally, while others truly embrace a relationship with God. The distinction between merely belonging to a group and being transformed by faith echoes Paul's contrast in Romans.

Chapter Thirty-Three Review: Romans 9:25-33

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. Paul argues that God predicted He would reject Israel if they rejected His what? Plan
2. How would God do this if the people were carried off into captivity? God would preserve a remnant of faithful people
3. The Jews, instead of permitting their religious privileges to lead them to Christ, used their privileges as a substitute for Christ.
4. Jesus Christ is to everyone either a stumbling stone or a stepping stone.

B. Answer these questions from Romans 9:25-33. Use verses where the answer comes from.

5. Who will God call His people? Those which were not His people (v25) or the children of the living God (v. 26)
6. The Gentiles have attained unto what righteousness? The righteousness which is of faith (v. 30)
7. Israel sought righteousness not by faith but by what? By the works of the law (v. 32)

C. Read the question carefully and respond in **1-2 sentences** with a clear and concise answer. Your response should **directly address the question** and provide relevant **details** from the text.

8. How did Hosea's prophecy relate to Gentiles?
Answer: Hosea predicted that God would extend His mercy to those who were originally His people, which Paul and Peter later applied to Gentiles who became part of God's family.
9. How does the idea of a remnant apply to believers today?
Answer: It reminds us that God continues to preserve and guide those who remain faithful to Him, even during spiritual decline.
10. What is the significance of Paul's statement in Romans 9:33 that those who believe in Jesus "shall not be ashamed"?
Answer: It means trusting in Christ provides security and confidence, and there is no need to seek another way.

Chapter Thirty-Four Review: Romans 10:1-4

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. Paul's task is to point out to people the right way to go and explain what. When they are already heading the wrong way
2. It is not enough to be enthusiastic; we must be enthusiastic about truth!
3. They said they believed in God, but then what? Lived a life that said they didn't need God
4. Who was the schoolmaster? He was the one who escorted the children to school and back

B. Answer these questions from Romans 10:1-4. Use verses where the answer comes from.

5. What was Paul's heart's desire, and prayed to God for Israel? That they might be saved (v. 1)
6. What were the Jews missing with their zeal for God? Knowledge (v. 2)
7. Since Israel was ignorant of God's righteousness, what were they trying to establish? Their own righteousness (v. 3)
8. Christ is the end of the law of righteousness to whom? To every one that believeth (v. 4)

C. Read the question carefully and respond in **2-3 sentences** with a clear and concise answer. Your response should **directly address the question** and provide relevant **details** from the text.

9. What was the mistaken enthusiasm, and why did it occur?

Answer: Mistaken enthusiasm refers to the misguided zeal of the Jews, who passionately pursued righteousness through the Law but missed the truth of salvation by faith. Instead of allowing their religious traditions to lead them to Christ, they treated those traditions as a substitute for Him.

Paul understood this firsthand — he had persecuted Christians with great zeal, thinking he was serving God. However, he later realized that enthusiasm can lead to serious spiritual error when not grounded in truth. This is why he warned that misplaced passion, no matter how sincere, can ultimately lead people away from God rather than toward Him.

10. What was the mistaken education, and why did it occur?

Answer: Mistaken education refers to the Jews' misunderstanding of God's righteousness. They were taught and believed that righteousness could be achieved through strict adherence to the Law and religious traditions, rather than faith in God.

This mistake occurred because they placed their confidence in their own works and rituals, refusing to submit to God's way of righteousness through grace. Their education emphasized external obedience but missed the deeper truth that salvation comes through faith, not human effort.

11. What was the mistaken expectation, and why did it occur?

Answer: Mistaken expectation refers to the belief that righteousness could be attained through strict adherence to the Law rather than faith in Christ. Many Jews expected that their good works and religious observance would make them acceptable to God, failing to recognize that the Law was meant to lead them to Christ, not serve as a means of salvation.

This occurred because they misunderstood the purpose of the Law, seeing it as a path to righteousness instead of a tool to reveal their need for a Savior. Their misplaced expectation led them to rely on human effort rather than God's grace.

Chapter Thirty-Five Review: Romans 10:5-11

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. How does the Law condemn us? By defining what is sin
2. While the Law says, "Do!" The gospel says, "Done!"
3. What is the whole purpose of Scripture? To bring people under the Lordship of Jesus Christ.
4. What is the distinction of the Christian faith? The resurrection of Jesus Christ
5. Confession is a natural consequence of what? True faith
6. Fear is the detection of what? An area that is not submitted to God

B. Answer these questions from Romans 10:5-11. Use verses where the answer comes from.

7. What is the righteousness which is of the law? That the man which doeth those things shall live by them (v. 5)
8. What word is nigh thee, even in thy mouth and in thy heart? The word of faith (v. 8)
9. With what are we to confess the Lord Jesus? With our mouth (v. 9)
10. In what way are we to believe that God raised Jesus from the dead? In our heart (v. 9)
11. Whosoever believeth on Jesus shall not be what? Ashamed (v. 11)

C. Read the question carefully and respond in **1-2 sentences** with a clear and concise answer. Your response should **directly address the question** and provide relevant **details** from the text.

12. What contrast does Paul draw between the Law and the gospel?

Answer: The Law says, "Do!" – demanding perfect obedience, while the gospel says, "Done!" – showing that Christ has already fulfilled salvation

13. What are the three questions that define sincere faith in Jesus?

Answer: Do you recognize your need for salvation (mind)? Do you desire to be saved (heart)? Are you willing to submit to Christ (will)?

14. Why is belief in the resurrection central to salvation?

Answer: Christ's resurrection completes the gospel, proving His victory over death and validating His power.

15. How does Acts 2:38 relate to belief and confession?

Answer: Belief and confession naturally lead to repentance, baptism in Jesus' name, and receiving the Holy Spirit.

Chapter Thirty-Six Review: Romans 10:12-21

- A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.
1. Paul declares God's mercy has no what? Distinction
 2. What is the gospel of peace? It is the peace of God we have now that we are justified by faith
 3. Sinners without excuse when it comes to obeying the gospel.
 4. The church is without excuse when it comes to proclaiming the gospel.
- B. Answer these questions from Romans 10:12-21. Use verses where the answer comes from.
5. There is no difference between whom? The Jew and the Greek (v. 12)
 6. How are those who call upon the Lord's name to hear? A preacher (v. 14)
 7. Describe the feet of them that preach the gospel. Beautiful (v. 15)
 8. Faith comes by hearing what? The Word of God (v. 17)
 9. How would God provoke Israel to jealousy? By them that are no people (v. 19)
 10. All day long, God stretched His hand to whom? A disobedient and gainsaying people (v. 21)
- C. Read the question carefully and respond in 1-2 sentences with a clear and concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and provide relevant details from the text.
11. What is Paul's main argument in Romans 9-11?
He explains that the gospel fulfills the Old Testament message of salvation, even for Jews who rejected it.
 12. Why does Paul argue that the problem is not people's lack of belief?
Answer: He argues that faith comes by hearing, so the issue is whether they have listened to the gospel.
 13. What excuses do people give for not sharing the gospel?
Answer: Some say the task is too large, but Paul teaches that even reaching one person matters.
 14. Why does Paul argue that Israel's anger toward the gospel demonstrates understanding?
Answer: Their hostility shows they grasp the message but refuse to accept it.
 15. What does Isaiah 65:2 reveal about God's desire for people to have faith?
Answer: It shows that God patiently waits with outstretched arms for all who will turn to Him.

16. According to II Peter 3:9, why does God postpone judgment?

Answer: He is patient, not wanting anyone to perish but desiring that all come to repentance.

Chapter Thirty-Seven Review: Romans 11:1-12

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. If there is a Jew like Paul, there is no such thing as what? A rejection of Israel
2. What has always been God's pattern? God works through the individual by His grace
3. What should our attitude be if God doesn't quit on people? Neither should we quit on others
4. Everyone who comes to God sincerely will be what? Received

B. Answer these questions from Romans 11:1-12. Use verses where the answer comes from.

5. What proof does Paul offer that God does not cast away His people? Himself, "I also am an Israelite, of the seed of Abraham, of the tribe of Benjamin (v. 1)
6. At Paul's time, according to the election of grace, there was a what? A remnant (v. 5)
7. Grace is no longer grace if it be of what? Of works (v. 6)

C. Read the question carefully and respond in 1-2 **sentences** with a clear and concise answer. Your response should **directly address the question** and provide relevant **details** from the text.

8. Why could Elijah not be trusted with the power he desired?

Answer: His anger was directed at Israel rather than the prophets of Baal, and he could have harmed God's faithful remnant.

9. What lesson did Elijah learn from the still, small voice?

Answer: God often works through quiet grace rather than overwhelming displays of power.

10. Why was Elijah removed from his prophetic role?

Answer: His anger toward Israel prevented him from effectively interceding for them, leading God to replace him.

Chapter Thirty-Eight Review: Romans 11:13-29

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. In this section, Paul warns the Gentiles about what? Their position in Christ
2. The root of a tree, the source, determines what (two-part answer)? 1) The strength of the vine and 2) the quality of the fruit
3. In God's Garden, God selects us and decides where and what. Where we are needed
4. Even amid human rebellion, God will use all things to bring about what? His eternal purpose

B. Answer these questions from Romans 11:30-36. Use verses where the answer comes from.

5. The Gentiles who, in times past, had not believed God has now obtained mercy. How? Through their (the Jew's) unbelief (v. 30)
6. Paul praises the depth of the riches, both of the what and the what of God (two-part answer). Both of the 1) wisdom and 2) knowledge (v. 33)
7. Glory should be given to God for how long? Forever (v. 36)

C. Read the question carefully and respond in **1-2 sentences** with a clear and concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and provide relevant details from the text.

8. Why did God call Paul to be an apostle to the Gentiles?

Answer: Paul was chosen to bring the gospel to the Gentiles, but he hoped his ministry would also lead Jews to faith through jealousy.

9. What does the olive tree represent in Paul's illustration?

Answer: It represents Israel, with Abraham or Christ as the root and the Jews as the natural branches.

10. What does Paul say happens to the branches that do not believe?

Answer: They are broken off from the place of divine blessing.

Chapter Thirty-Nine Review: Romans 11:30-36

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. Romans 11:30-36 is a pause by the apostle Paul to do what? Praise the Lord
2. When we remember how great God is, what do we remember? That no matter what the task we can do it through Christ
3. Paul shows that there are no special privileges with God because of what? Your heritage
4. The Law was intended to show people their sin so they would do what? Turn to God
5. What is God's wisdom and knowledge? Immeasurable

B. Answer these questions from Romans 11:30-36. Use verses where the answer comes from.

6. The Gentiles who, in times past, did not believe in God have now obtained mercy. How? The Gentiles obtained mercy through faith in Jesus Christ. In Romans 11, Paul explains how God's plan of salvation unfolded – not only for Israel but for all nations.
7. Paul praises the depth of God's riches, both of what and what of God (two-part answer). Paul praises the depth of God's riches of wisdom and knowledge (Romans 11:33).
8. How long should glory be given to God? Glory should be given to God forever!
Romans 11:36 says, "To him be glory for ever. Amen."

C. Read the question carefully and respond in 2-3 sentences with a clear and concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and provide relevant details from the text.

9. How does Paul emphasize God's impartial mercy toward both Jews and Gentiles in Romans 11:30-36?

Answer: Paul highlights that both Jews and Gentiles have experienced disobedience, but through this, God has extended mercy to all. He illustrates that salvation is not based on heritage but on God's grace. God ensures that mercy is universally available by concluding all in unbelief (Romans 11:32). Paul ends with a doxology, praising the depth of God's wisdom and judgment, acknowledging that His ways are beyond human comprehension.

Chapter Forty Review: Romans 12:1

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. We must translate our learning into what? Living
2. God wants people who will obey Him. How? Willingly
3. We must yield the members of our body as what? Instruments of righteousness
4. Paul is not calling us to die for God but to what? Live for God
5. On what three levels can we live life (three-part answer)? We can live lives that are 1) sensual, 2) soulish or 3) spiritual
6. Presenting your body can only be what kind of decision? A personal decision

B. Answer these questions from Romans 12:1. Use verses where the answer comes from.

7. By what does Paul beseech us? By the mercies of God (v. 1)
8. What does Paul want us to present to God? Your body is a living sacrifice (v. 1)
9. Why does Paul want us to present our bodies unto God? It is our reasonable service (v. 1)

C. Read the question carefully and respond in **2-3** sentences with a clear and concise answer. Your response should **directly** address the question and provide relevant details from the text.

10. What is the significance of presenting oneself as a "living sacrifice" in Romans 12:1, and how does it shape a believer's relationship with God?

Answer: Presenting oneself as a living sacrifice means fully surrendering one's life to God, not merely in words, but in daily actions and choices. Unlike Old Testament sacrifices, which involved the death of an animal, Paul calls believers to a continual, willing devotion to God. This requires yielding personal desires, submitting to His will, and allowing Him to work through our lives. It reflects a profound transformation in how a believer relates to God, not as someone forced to obey, but as one who joyfully and intentionally commits to Him.

11. What does Hebrews 4:12 reveal about the difference between soulish and spiritual living, and why is God's Word essential in making this distinction?

Answer: Hebrews 4:12 describes God's Word as sharp and discerning, able to divide between soul and spirit, distinguishing between human motives and accurate spiritual guidance. Many believers function at a soulish level, driven by intellect, emotions, or strong will, rather than completely surrender to the Holy

Spirit. While intellect and feelings are valuable, they do not equate to genuine spirituality. Only by submitting to God's Word can believers discern whether their actions stem from fleshly reasoning or divine influence. True spiritual living requires yielding to God, allowing Him to shape thoughts, intentions, and actions according to His will.

Chapter Forty-One Review: Romans 12:2

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. Conforming lays stress on what? That which is external
2. The problem is not conforming, but what? That to which we conform
3. Why is it wrong if the world molds us? The witness of the Christian is that He is different
4. Our measurement is not how far we are from the world, but rather what? How close we are to God
5. How are we changed (three-part answer)? The change happens when we 1) meditate on the Word, 2) memorize the Word and 3) make the Word part of us
6. God's plans for us will be the very best that omniscient wisdom and divine love can conceive.
7. The Christian is both challenged and changed as a believer.

B. Answer these questions from Romans 12:2. Use verses where the answer comes from.

8. We are not to be conformed to what? The world (v. 2)
9. How is the believer transformed? By the renewing of his mind (v. 2)
10. A transformed, renewed mind proves what? That good, acceptable and perfect will of God (v. 2)

C. Read the question carefully and respond in 2-3 sentences with a clear and concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and provide relevant details from the text.

11. Why does Paul warn against being conformed to this world in Romans 12:2, and what does it mean for a believer to be transformed instead?

Answer: Paul warns against conforming to the world because its values are shaped by sin and opposition to God. To conform means to be externally molded by the prevailing culture, drifting away from God's purpose. Instead, believers are called to be transformed by renewing their minds—aligning their thoughts, desires, and actions with God's truth.

This transformation comes through spiritual growth, active surrender to God's will, and seeking closeness with Christ rather than measuring distance from worldly influences. Only by keeping God as the standard can believers resist worldly pressures and live in true devotion.

12. How does Paul describe God's will in Romans 12:2, and why must believers

embrace it fully?

Answer: Paul describes God's will as good, acceptable, and perfect, emphasizing that His plans are always beneficial, pleasing, and complete.

Many mistakenly believe that following God's will means sacrificing happiness or settling for less, but scripture proves otherwise – God's wisdom surpasses human understanding, leading to the most fulfilling life possible. Embracing His will requires surrender and faith, as seen in examples like Joseph, Daniel, and Paul himself. Those who commit wholeheartedly experience transformation, contentment, and divine purpose.

Chapter Forty-Two Review: Romans 12:3-8

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. What is the purpose of submitting and transforming? So, we can effectively serve God
2. Pride is taking credit for what? Something that belongs only to God
3. Humility consists in trying to believe what? That the talents God has given us are less valuable than we believe them to be
4. How do we evaluate ourselves "soberly?" We take a serious look at where we best fit into the whole of God's work as God has determined by His gifts to us
5. How can we measure the health of a local assembly? By the willingness of its members to get involved in service without continuous prodding from the leadership
6. No one becomes a believer without also receiving what? One or more God-given talents
7. Prophecy is proclaiming what kind of message? A message from God to the church
8. Exhortation is most frequently addressed to what (two-part answer)? The 1) conscience and the 2) heart
9. Paul appears to suggest that believers may abuse their gifts. How? By simply not using them

B. Answer these questions from Romans 12:3-8. Use verses where the answer comes from.

10. How should we avoid thinking about ourselves? More highly than we ought to think (v. 3)
11. The gifts in the church differ according to what? According to the grace that is given to us (v. 6)
12. How do we show mercy? With cheerfulness (v. 8)

C. Read the question carefully and respond in **2-3 sentences** with a clear and concise answer. Your response should **directly address the question** and provide relevant **details** from the text.

13. What does Romans 12:3 teach about self-evaluation, and how does it influence a believer's role in God's work?

Answer: Romans 12:3 encourages sober self-assessment, warning against both arrogance and false humility.

Believers must recognize their gifts and calling, understanding that everything they have comes from God. By honestly evaluating themselves, they can serve effectively within the church, neither overstepping their role nor dismissing their abilities. This principle fosters humility, unity, and purpose in God's work, ensuring that each person contributes according to the measure of faith God gives.

- 14.** What does Romans 12:6-8 teach about the diversity of spiritual gifts, and how should believers use them in the church?

Answer: Romans 12:6-8 highlights that spiritual gifts are diverse, given by God's grace, and meant for building up the body of Christ.

Each believer has unique abilities, whether prophecy, teaching, ministering, leading, or showing mercy. Paul stresses that these gifts should be used faithfully and with the right spirit – generosity in giving, diligence in leadership, and cheerfulness in showing mercy. The goal is to serve in harmony, recognizing that differences in gifts strengthen the church rather than compete with one another. When exercised correctly, spiritual gifts become tools for God's work, not distractions or divisions.

Assignment Forty-Three Review: Romans 12:9-13

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. What is Paul's central point woven throughout the fabric of his words in this passage? Genuine love is a sacrificial involvement in the lives of others
2. Authentic love cannot flow on a horizontal plane until what? Its vertical relationship with God has been established
3. The proper exercise of our spiritual gifts in the body of Christ cannot be attained apart from what? An other-oriented love
4. When we love as we should, we will esteem others more highly than ourselves and readily give them what? The honor they deserve
5. Define the Greek word for hospitality. Affection for strangers
6. Why do we keep a safe distance between others and ourselves (three-part answer)? We fear being 1) rejected, 2) misunderstood, or 3) ignored

B. Answer these questions from Romans 12:9-13. Use verses where the answer comes from.

7. How should love be? Without dissimulation (v. 9)
8. We should be fervent in what? In spirit (v. 11)
9. We should continue "instant" in what? Prayer (v. 12)
10. We should be given to what? Hospitality (v. 13)

C. Read the question carefully and respond in 2-3 sentences with a clear and concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and provide relevant details from the text.

11. Why is transformation through a renewed mind essential for genuine love, according to Romans 12:1-3?

Answer: Romans 12:1-3 shows that true love begins with dedication to God. Paul urges believers to present themselves as living sacrifices, surrendering to God's will.

This worship brings transformation, shifting focus away from worldly influences and toward God's truth. As the Holy Spirit renews the mind, believers gain self-awareness, learning that their worth and purpose come from God. This renewal allows them to love selflessly, without pride or false humility. Such love, rooted in God, reflects Christ's nature and becomes His disciples' identifying mark.

12. How does Paul describe the practical expression of Christian love in Romans 12:10-13, and why is it essential for believers?

Answer: Paul presents Christian love as active and intentional, encouraging believers to be tender-hearted, honor one another, be diligent in service, and be passionate in their devotion to God. Love is not merely an inward feeling but a visible demonstration of commitment to both God and His people.

Believers reflect the transformative power of true Christian love by prioritizing others, maintaining spiritual enthusiasm, and faithfully serving the Lord. This ensures that their faith remains vibrant, preventing spiritual stagnation and fostering unity in the body of Christ.

Chapter Forty-Four Review: Romans 12:14-21

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. What is Paul dealing with in Romans 12 and 13? Paul is dealing with human relationships
2. If we accept domination by evil, it is because we have what? Surrendered to it
3. Not everyone will agree with what is right, but all men understand what? What is fair
4. Luke takes pain in the book of Acts to prove Christianity and demonstrate what (two-part answer)? 1) The law-abiding character of Christianity and 2) to demonstrate the fact that its enemies instigated all disturbances
5. The best way to eliminate an enemy is to turn him into a what? Friend

B. Answer these questions from Romans 12:14-21. Use verses where the answer comes from.

6. How should we respond to those who curse us (two-part answer)? We should 1) bless and 2) curse not (v. 14)
7. In what should we not be wise? In our own conceits (v. 16)
8. If possible, how should we live? Peaceable with all men (v. 18)
9. Rather than seek vengeance, we should ask whom to repay. The Lord (v. 19)
10. By showing kindness to our enemies, what do we do? We heap coals of fire on their heads (v. 20)
11. How do we overcome evil? We overcome it with good (v. 21)

C. Read the question carefully and respond in 2-3 sentences with a clear and concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and provide relevant details from the text.

12. How does Romans 12-13 emphasize the importance of relationships in the Christian life, and what is Paul's approach to handling interaction challenges?

Answer: Romans verses 12-13 highlight that faith influences every aspect of a believer's relationships—from Christ to the church, unbelievers, and even civil authorities.

Paul urges Christians to practice love, humility, and service, fostering unity within the church and setting an example for the broader community. When facing complicated relationships, Paul promotes grace and understanding, emphasizing that believers should act peaceably while standing firm in their

faith. His teachings encourage a renewed mindset, shaping how Christians interact with those around them in wisdom and compassion.

13. How do Romans 12:14-16 teach believers to respond to different types of people, and why is humility essential in these interactions?

Answer: Romans 12:14-16 guides believers in transforming conflicts into opportunities for grace. Paul urges Christians to bless those who persecute them, rather than retaliate, reflecting Jesus' example on the cross.

He calls them to share in others' joys and sorrows, fostering deep connections rather than ignoring or envying them. He also encourages humility, warning against pride and disregarding others' perspectives. True Christian love requires understanding, selflessness, and a willingness to engage with people of all backgrounds, just as Christ did.

Chapter Forty-Five Review: Romans 13:1-7

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. How does God exercise His authority on Earth and in heaven? Through delegation
2. Those in positions of government must recognize what? That their authority is derived from God
3. Man cannot survive on his own and must establish a community in which to live.
4. God requires authorities to punish the evildoer and reward the one who does right.
5. Christians must be very careful to ensure that any act of civil disobedience is a matter of conscience inspired by divine principles.

B. Answer these questions from Romans 13:1-7. Use verses where the answer comes from.

6. Whom are the powers that be ordained of? Of God (v. 1)
7. Rulers are not a terror to good works, but to what? The evil (v. 3)
8. We are not subject to earthly power because of the possibility of wrath, but what? For the conscience's sake (v. 5)
9. We should render to all their what? Their dues (v. 7)

C. Read the question carefully and respond in 2-3 sentences with a clear and concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and provide relevant details from the text.

10. How does Romans 13 emphasize a believer's responsibility toward civil authority, and why is obedience a matter of conscience rather than fear?

Answer: Romans' verse 13 teaches that God ordains civil authority to maintain societal order, punish wrongdoing, and uphold justice. Paul stresses that Christians must respect and submit to governing powers not simply out of fear of punishment, but as an expression of conscience, recognizing that responsible citizenship aligns with God's societal purposes. Paying taxes, obeying laws, and showing honor to leaders are acts of integrity that demonstrate a Christian's commitment to righteousness. Even when believers may disagree with leaders, they must uphold respect and honor for the office, understanding that societal structure is part of God's design.

11. How does Paul balance respect for civil authority with obedience to God in Romans 13, and what does this teach about Christian conduct in society?

Answer: Paul teaches that God ordains civil authority to maintain order and justice, and thus, Christians should obey laws and respect leaders.

However, when the government directly contradicts God's commands, believers must prioritize obedience to God, as Peter declared: "We ought to obey God rather than men" (Acts 5:29). Christian disobedience must be a matter of conscience, standing in contrast to regular law-abiding conduct to make the message clear. This balance ensures that Christians glorify God, enrich society, and serve as examples of integrity, respect, and unwavering faith.

Chapter Forty-Six Review: Romans 13:8-10

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. What is the common denominator of Christian relationships? Love
2. Love makes the conscience far more tender than what could ever be. The law
3. How do we express love? Sacrificially
4. Why does the Christian keep the commandments? Because they are commandments of the Lord
5. What happens when a Christian loves? He leads others to God

B. Answer these questions from Romans 13:8-10. Use verses where the answer comes from.

6. What is the one thing we owe men? Love (v. 8)
7. The commandments are briefly comprehended by what saying? Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself (v. 9)
8. What is the fulfillment of the law? Love (v. 10)

C. Read the question carefully and respond in 2 to 3 sentences with a clear, concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and include relevant details from the text.

9. How does Romans 13:8 define love as an ongoing debt, and why is it central to Christian responsibility?

Answer: Romans 13:8 teaches that love is a perpetual obligation that believers must continue to pay. Unlike financial debts, which can be settled, the debt of love remains always owed because it reflects the limitless love God has for humanity.

Paul urges Christians to act beyond legal obligations, showing sacrificial love just as Jesus did. This love touches every relationship, shaping personal integrity, financial responsibility, and a believer's testimony in the world. When Christians express unconditional love, they fulfill God's ultimate command and reflect His heart to others.

10. How does Paul define love in 1 Corinthians 13, and why is it essential in fulfilling the Law?

Answer: Paul defines love in 1 Corinthians 13 as patient, kind, selfless, truthful, and enduring – a love that is not based on feelings but on sacrificial commitment.

He teaches that love surpasses prophecy, knowledge, and even spiritual gifts because it is eternal and central to God's character. Romans 13:10 states that "love is the fulfillment of the law", meaning that faithful obedience to God is expressed through love for others. When Christians love as Christ did, they fulfill God's intention behind the Law, drawing people toward Him through grace and compassion.

Chapter Forty-Seven Review: Romans 13:11-14

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. Paul was haunted by what? The shortness of time
2. Paul conveys his instruction through what? The sights and sounds of an early morning awakening
3. How long has it been night? Since the Light – Jesus – left
4. Who will you confuse, if you look like the world? (two-part answer)? Both your 1) friends and your 2) foes

B. Answer these questions from Romans 13:11-14. Use verses where the answer comes from.

5. It is high time now for what? Awake out of sleep (v. 11)
6. What must we cast off and then put on (two-part answer)? 1) Cast off the works of darkness and 2) put on the armor of light (v. 12)
7. How must we walk? Honestly (v. 13)
8. We should not make provision for what? For the flesh (v. 14)

C. Read the question carefully and respond in 2 to 3 sentences with a clear, concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and include relevant details from the text.

9. Why does Paul emphasize urgency in Romans 13:11-14, and how should believers respond to his call?

Answer: Paul stresses urgency because salvation is nearer than we first believed, and Christ's return could happen at any moment. He warns against spiritual stagnation, urging believers to wake up and actively live their faith instead of delaying obedience. The response should be immediate action – shedding sin, rejecting worldly distractions, and putting on Christ. This transformation isn't just internal; it impacts how believers engage with their communities, living as examples of righteousness in a world that desperately needs light.

10. What does Romans 13:11-14 teach about spiritual vigilance, and why is urgency necessary in Christian living?

Answer: Romans 13:11-14 urges believers to wake up spiritually, recognizing that Christ's return is near.

Paul calls them to cast off the works of darkness – sinful habits that corrupt their witness – and to put on the armor of light, embracing a holy lifestyle. This

transformation requires urgency because time is short, and drifting in spiritual complacency leaves room for sin. Christians must actively prepare for battle, walking in virtue and resisting temptations before they take root. Paul reminds believers that their faith should shape daily decisions, not just future hopes.

Chapter Forty-Eight Review: Romans 14:1-12

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. In Romans 12 and 13, Paul changes from direct commands to what? To principles of Christian liberty
2. We all can be labeled what at some time? Weak
3. In a nutshell, who is the weak brother? The one who may be threatened by liberty and troubled by scripture silence.
4. What is it for one believer to judge another? Presumptuous
5. The Bible does not advocate ignorance or indifference, but what (two-part answer)? The Bible advocates 1) thoughtful consideration and 2) firm conclusions
6. We should avoid at all costs doing what? Anything that would hinder a brother in the exercise of his faith
7. How does St. Augustine put the matter? "In essentials, unity; in nonessentials, liberty; in all things, charity."

B. Answer these questions from Romans 14:1-12. Use verses where the answer comes from.

8. What should we do with one who is weak in faith? Receive him (v. 1)
9. The one who may eat all things should not what him that eateth not; and he that eateth not should not what the one who eats all things (two-part answer)? 1) The one who may eat all things should not despise him that eateth not, and he that eateth not should not judge the one who eats all things (v. 3)
10. Every man must be fully persuaded where? In his mind (v. 5)
11. Whether we live or die, we are whose? We are the Lord's (v. 8)
12. To whom should everyone give an account of ourselves? To God (v. 12)

C. Read the question carefully and respond in 2 to 3 sentences with a clear, concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and include relevant details from the text.

13. How does Romans 14:3-5 encourage believers to approach differences in faith, and why is personal conviction important?

Answer: Romans 14:3-5 urges believers to avoid judging one another, emphasizing that God has accepted both the strong and weak in faith.

Paul warns against despising or condemning fellow believers over personal convictions, stating that God alone is their judge. Instead of blindly following tradition, Paul encourages believers to be fully persuaded in their minds, ensuring that their faith is grounded in thoughtful understanding rather than

mere conformity. This approach fosters unity, humility, and respect within the body of Christ, allowing differences in practice without division.

14. How does Romans 14 guide believers in handling differences in conviction, and why is unity prioritized over uniformity?

Answer: Romans 14 teaches believers to welcome one another, avoiding judgment over personal convictions warmly.

Paul stresses that unity does not require uniformity — Christians may hold different views on secondary matters, but they remain bound by love, not law. The stronger believer must respect the weaker brother's faith, avoiding actions that could cause spiritual stumbling. Ultimately, Paul directs believers to focus on drawing closer to Christ, recognizing His lordship as the true foundation of unity.

Chapter Forty-Nine Review: Romans 14:13-23

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. We must exercise our freedom with the discretion that flows from what? Genuine love
2. We are to exercise freedom with what in mind? Our brother's welfare
3. Should believers limit their liberty expressions out of love for whom? The weaker brethren
4. What are the essentials to harmony in the church? Spiritual priorities
5. When the exercise of Christian liberty threatens to hinder God's work, what should it be? Restrained
6. Paul teaches the Roman believers that they must allow for what, but they must avoid what (two-part answer). 1) Differences and 2) division

B. Answer these questions from Romans 14:13-23. Use verses where the answer comes from.

7. Paul writes that we should judge what? That no man put a stumblingblock or an occasion to fall in his brother's way (v. 13)
8. What makes something unclean? If one esteems it to be unclean (v. 14)
9. Your good should not be what? Evil spoken of (v. 16)
10. What is the kingdom of God (three-part answer)? It is 1) righteousness, 2) peace, and 3) joy in the Holy Ghost (v. 17)
11. What things should we follow (two-part answer)? The 1) things which make for peace and 2) things wherewith one may edify another (v. 19)
12. Whatsoever is not of faith is what? Sin (v. 23)

C. Read the question carefully and respond in 2 to 3 sentences with a clear, concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and include relevant details from the text.

13. How does Romans 14 emphasize the balance between Christian liberty and love, and why must believers sometimes limit their freedom?

Answer: Romans 14 teaches that Christian liberty must be guided by love. While believers are free in Christ, they should avoid using that freedom in a way that harms or weakens the faith of others.

Paul warns against causing others to stumble, grieve, or fall into doubt due to personal choices. True Christian maturity requires knowledge and charity working together, ensuring that freedom is exercised with discretion, humility, and concern for others. Limiting one's freedom voluntarily is an act of love,

demonstrating a heart that prioritizes unity and encouragement over self-interest.

14. How does Romans 14:21-22 guide believers in preventing others from stumbling, and why must love regulate Christian freedom?

Answer: Romans 14:21-22 teaches that Christian liberty must be exercised with care so that it does not become a stumbling block for others.

Paul urges believers to be considerate, avoiding actions that might lead weaker Christians into doubt or sin. He emphasizes personal conviction, encouraging believers to be fully persuaded that their actions align with God's will. Lastly, he calls for consistency, warning against wavering in faith while still prioritizing unity. Love must regulate liberty because true Christian strength lies in building others up, not causing division or spiritual harm.

Chapter Fifty Review: Romans 15:1-7

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. Religion is shown in what? Relationships
2. To bring glory to God is to bring what to God? Honor
3. The more truth you know, the more what you bear. The more moral responsibility
4. What has no part in the believer's life? Selfishness
5. Jesus is not just our example but also our what? Enabler
6. What is our spiritual life directly related to? Biblical understanding
7. Disunity and disagreement do not glorify God; they do what to Him? They rob Him of glory

B. Answer these questions from Romans 15:1-7. Use verses where the answer comes from.

8. The strong ought to do what for the weak and not what for themselves (two-part answer). 1) Bear the infirmities and 2) not please ourselves (v. 1)
9. Who should we please to edify? Our neighbor (v. 2)
10. What were the things written in the aforetime written for? For our learning (v. 4)
11. We are to glorify God with what (two-part answer)? With one mind and one mouth (v. 6)

C. Read the question carefully and respond in 2 to 3 sentences with a clear, concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and include relevant details from the text.

12. How does Paul's teaching in Romans 14-15 emphasize receiving one another, and why is glorifying God central to Christian relationships?

Answer: Paul's teaching in Romans 14-15 stresses that believers must **receive** one another with grace, recognizing that unity in Christ transcends personal differences.

While some may be weak in faith and others strong, all are called to love without judgment. Paul reminds Christians that the ultimate goal is to glorify God, meaning how we treat others reflects our relationship with Him. Every action – whether evangelizing, encouraging, or serving – must exalt Christ, ensuring faith is **active**, inclusive, and deeply rooted in love.

13. How does Romans 15:3-5 instruct believers on serving others, and why is Christ the ultimate example?

Answer: Romans 15:3-5 teaches that serving others requires selflessness, biblical understanding, and reliance on the Holy Spirit.

Paul points to Christ as the ultimate example, reminding believers that Jesus did not live for His own comfort, but consistently bore the burdens of others. His humility and obedience demonstrate that true service comes from putting God's will first. Additionally, Paul urges believers to study Scripture, as it provides patience, encouragement, and wisdom for helping others. The Spirit then works to unite believers, ensuring they serve in love rather than division.

Chapter Fifty-One Review: Romans 15:8-13

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. Believing Gentiles might be a mystery concealed from earlier generations until it became a reality through what? Paul's ministry
2. Jesus Christ is the supreme example of what? Ministry
3. Through the ministry of Paul, what did the gospel go through? The Roman Empire
4. Was it selfish of God to emphasize the Jews? Why? No, because through the Jews, He would send the Good News of salvation to the Gentiles.
5. Hope of acceptance by God apart from faith in Christ is just what? Wishful thinking
6. What is the grand object of the believer's hope? The glory of God

B. Answer these questions from Romans 15:8-13. Use verses where the answer comes from.

7. Jesus Christ was a minister to confirm what? The promises made unto the fathers and that the Gentiles might glorify God for his mercy (vv. 8-9)
8. Isaiah prophesied that the "root of Jesse" (Jesus) would have what relationship with the Gentiles? He would rise to reign over them, and they would trust Him (v. 12)
9. How may we abound in hope? Through the power of the Holy Ghost (v. 13)

C. Read the question carefully and respond in 2 to 3 sentences with a clear, concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and include relevant details from the text.

10. How does Jesus' ministry reflect His initial focus on Israel and His ultimate plan for including the Gentiles?

Answer: Jesus' earthly ministry prioritized Israel, fulfilling prophecy and preparing the Jewish people for the Kingdom. He ministered primarily to the lost sheep of Israel, though

He occasionally healed and helped Gentiles, hinting at the greater inclusion to come. His teachings, including His conversation with the Greeks in John 12, signaled that His sacrifice would bear fruit beyond Israel. After His resurrection, He commanded His disciples to preach the gospel to all nations, a mission that the early church embraced, beginning in Jerusalem, then spreading to Samaritans, and ultimately Gentiles through Paul's ministry. This progression demonstrated that salvation is available to all, fulfilling God's plan

11. How does Romans 15:13 emphasize unity among believers, and why is hope in God essential for church harmony?

Answer: Romans 15:13 highlights that unity among believers is rooted in joy, peace, and hope in God.

Paul acknowledges that differences in background, temperament, and experiences make fellowship challenging, but he emphasizes that grace makes unity possible. Hope in God binds believers together, allowing them to overcome divisions and pursue love and mutual understanding. By looking toward God's glory, rather than human differences, the church can truly reflect Christ's mission, ensuring harmony, encouragement, and shared purpose.

Chapter Fifty-Two Review: Romans 15:14=21

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. Bible people were ordinary people. In what ways does God use them? Extraordinary ways
2. All believers need to master apostolic truth, as did whom? The Roman church
3. Why is the ministry of admonishment vital to virile Christianity? Because of the tendency of the church to settle down is natural and must be fought continually
4. While Paul considers the feelings of others, he puts what first? The integrity of the Scripture
5. What is Paul's attitude toward his work? That it is given as a service to God
6. Paul sees God's grace as doing what (two-part answer)? 1) Preparing and 2) equipping him
7. Paul was not a boastful man. On the other hand, he was not afflicted with what? A self-depreciating false modesty
8. Paul's complete dependence on God resulted in what? Spiritual power
9. Why was Paul so busy? For God's glory
10. What was Paul's primary objective? The unreached
11. Sadly, too many Christians are ambitious for other things or have what? No ambition at all

B. Answer these questions from Romans 15:14-21. Use verses where the answer comes from.

12. Paul is persuaded of what concerns the Roman brethren (three-part answer). That they are 1) full of goodness, 2) filled with all knowledge, and 3) able also to admonish one another (v. 14)
13. Paul was the minister of Jesus Christ to whom? The Gentiles (v. 16)
14. The offering of the Gentiles is acceptable to God because it is sanctified by whom? By the Holy Ghost (v. 16)
15. From Jerusalem and round about unto Illyricum, Paul fully did what? Preached the gospel of Christ (v. 19)
16. Paul did not preach the gospel where Christ was named, so he did not do what? So that he did not build upon another man's foundation (v. 20)

C. Read the question carefully and respond in 2 to 3 sentences with a clear, concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and include relevant details from the text.

17. How does Romans 15:18-19 illustrate Paul's dependence on God, and why was giving God the glory central to his ministry?

Answer: Romans 15:18-19 highlights that Paul's achievements were not his own—he refused to claim credit, recognizing that everything was accomplished through God's power.

His ministry was fueled by the Spirit's guidance, seen through his bold preaching and miraculous signs that opened doors for the gospel. Despite hardships, opposition, and personal struggles, Paul remained faithful and unwavering, ensuring that his mission was not about himself but solely about glorifying God. This dependence allowed him to preach the whole gospel without alteration, reinforcing his commitment to truth and obedience.

18. How does Romans 15:20-21 illustrate Paul's passion for reaching the unreached, and what lesson can believers learn from his missionary approach?

Answer: Romans 15:20-21 reveals Paul's determined focus on preaching where Christ had never been named, ensuring that new people heard the gospel firsthand. He refused to build on another's foundation, instead striving toward an untouched regional principle drawn from Isaiah 52:15.

This mindset teaches believers that faith should be proactive, always looking for ways to expand God's kingdom rather than settling for comfort. Paul's ambition was as vast as the world itself, reminding Christians today that God's call is limitless—whether in a new country, a local community, or everyday encounters.

Chapter Fifty-Three Review: Romans 15:22-33

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. Paul's travel plans included what three locations? 1) Spain, 2) Rome and 3) Jerusalem
2. We should never what from Christian service. Retire
3. God does not give us a complete, detailed plan for our life, instead, he gives us what? A big picture
4. God intends that you finish what? What He calls you to do
5. Personal considerations are a part of whose plan? God's plan
6. Paul always remembered his needs. The needs back in Jerusalem
7. How should those who receive spiritual nourishment give back in support of others? Practically
8. God's blessings come because of what? Obedience
9. Why was there always something for others from Paul? Because he's living such a full life
10. Paul believed in being what in prayer? Specific
11. Those who share the battles shall share the what? Blessings

B. Answer these questions from Romans 15:22-33. Use verses where the answer comes from.

12. Paul planned to stop in Rome on his journey to where? Spain (v. 24)
13. Before Paul can go to Rome, where and why is he going (two-part answer)? He is going to Jerusalem to minister unto the saints (v. 25)
14. Paul is carrying what to Jerusalem from the churches of Macedonia and Achaia? A certain contribution for the poor saints (v. 26)
15. Since the Gentiles partook of what from the Jews, their duty is what (two-part answer)? The Gentiles partook of spiritual things, and is their duty to minister to them carnal things (v. 27)
16. For what did Paul ask the Romans to join him in prayer (four-part answer)? That I may be 1) delivered from them that do not believe in Judaea; and that 2) my service which I have for Jerusalem may be accepted of the saints; that I may 3) come unto you with joy by the will of God, and may with you 4) be refreshed (vv. 31-32)

C. Read the question carefully and respond in 2 to 3 sentences with a clear, concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and include relevant details from the text.

17. How does Paul's request for prayer in Romans 15:30-32 demonstrate the importance of intercession, and what can believers learn from his experience?

Answer: Paul's request in Romans 15:30-32 underscores the power and necessity of intercessory prayer.

He calls believers to pray intentionally, recognizing that their prayers actively support him in ministry. He also encourages them to pray intelligently, addressing specific needs—his safety, service, and future steps. Paul's journey shows that while God answered his prayers, it was not in the way he expected—he arrived in Rome as a prisoner rather than a free man. This teaches believers that God's will is greater than personal plans, and His purposes prevail even through trials.

Chapter Fifty-Four Review: Romans 16:1-16

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. Paul was a friend-maker as well as a what? Soul winner
2. Who is bringing this letter from Paul to Rome? Phebe
3. Where did Paul meet Priscilla and Aquila? In Corinth
4. Who is an example of those who have yet to grow weary in well-doing? Mary
5. Who is a reminder that God uses you no matter where you've come or what you've been? Ampilas
6. Who is Rufus thought to be? The son of the man who carried Jesus' cross
7. What can we take with us to heaven (two-part answer)? Our 1) families and our 2) friends
8. To be a Christian is a decision to be a what? Minister
9. A kiss in the East was and is a sign of what (two-part answer)? 1) Respect and 2) affection

B. Answer these questions from Romans 16:1-16. Use verses where the answer comes from.

10. Phebe was a member of what church? The church at Cenchrea (v. 1)
11. Paul described Priscilla and Aquila as his what? His helpers in Christ Jesus (v. 3)
12. Who was the first fruit of Achaia unto Christ? Epaenetus (v. 5)
13. Who does Paul describe as his "fellow-prisoners"? Andronicus and Junia (v. 7)
14. Rufus shared what with Paul. His mother (v. 13)
15. How were they to salute one another? With an holy kiss (v. 16)

C. Read the question carefully and respond in 2 to 3 sentences with a clear, concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and include relevant details from the text.

16. How does the contrast between sacerdotalism and the priesthood of all believers influence Christian ministry today?

Answer: Sacerdotalism restricts ministry to an elevated clergy, while the priesthood of all believers empowers every Christian to serve. The Reformation, led by figures like Tyndale and Luther, reinforced the personal responsibility of believers to engage with Scripture directly and live out their faith beyond church walls. Romans 12 and 1 Corinthians 12 highlight that spiritual gifts are diverse, meant for edification rather than hierarchical control. This shift shaped a more engaged and decentralized Christian ministry, encouraging active faith,

discipleship, and communal service, where believers serve uniquely rather than depending solely on religious leadership.

Chapter Fifty-Five Review: Romans 16:17-24

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. Truth is what? The revealed mind and will of God
2. Truth directs our what (four-part answer)? 1) Actions, 2) attitudes, 3) appearance, and 4) affections
3. If there is truth, then what must be? Error
4. What must we be careful not to mistake for God's approval? (two-part answer). 1) Eloquence and 2) enthusiasm
5. We can only detect errors to the same degree we know what? Truth
6. As you grow in Christ, the issues change from good vs. evil to what (two-part answer)? 1) Good vs. better and 2) better vs. best
7. God is going to bruise Satan with whose feet. The believer's feet
8. Sometimes, the God of peace gets what? Tough
9. Paul met Timothy where? Lystra

B. Answer these questions from Romans 16:17-24. Use verses where the answer comes from.

10. To whom does Paul command the church to mark? These cause divisions and offenses contrary to the doctrine which they have learned (v. 17)
11. What are they to do with those they mark? They are to avoid them (v. 17)
12. How do those who serve their belly deceive the hearts of the simple (two-part answer)? 1) By good words and 2) fair speeches (v. 18)
13. What has everyone heard about the Romans? Their obedience (v. 19)
14. The God of peace shall shortly do what? He shall shortly bruise Satan under your feet (v. 20)
15. Who "wrote" the Epistle to the Romans? Tertius (v. 22)
16. What is Paul's prayer for them all? The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ (v. 24)

C. Read the question carefully and respond in 2 to 3 sentences with a clear, concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and include relevant details from the text.

17. How does Paul's final salutation in Romans 16 highlight the importance of community in ministry, and what lessons believers can learn from his relationships?

Answer: Paul's final greetings in Romans 16 reveal the importance of community in ministry. He names several individuals who played critical roles in supporting and advancing the gospel.

His relationships reflect the necessity of mentorship, cooperation, and mutual encouragement. From Paul's example, believers can learn that ministry is not a solo endeavor but a shared mission requiring different gifts and contributions. Paul's approach to fellowship also highlights that unity in Christ transcends personal differences, encouraging believers to prioritize love and understanding over division.

Chapter Fifty-Six Review: Romans 16:25-27

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the reading, notes, and class lecture.

1. Paul, the inspired human writer, breaks forth with encouragement and assurance that point to God as their what (three-part answer)? 1) Strength, 2) source, and 3) support
2. Paul realizes that it will be through what if they are ever established. God's power
3. Our job is not to pick and choose to whom we will share the gospel. Instead, God calls on us to declare the good news faithfully and consistently apply it. Where? Wherever we are
4. God far exceeds what (two-part answer)? 1) Anything we know now or 2) ever could know
5. Who is the primary, revelatory link between the infinite God and finite man? It is Jesus, God in flesh
6. Theologically speaking, what is the difference between the everlasting and eternal? The term everlasting describes something with a beginning but no end, while the word eternal denotes something with neither a beginning nor an end.

B. Answer these questions from Romans 16:25-27. Use verses where the answer comes from.

10. God establishes us according to His what (three-part answer)? 1) His gospel, 2) the preaching of Jesus Christ, and 3) the revelation of the mystery (v. 25)
11. What was kept secret since the world began? The mystery (v. 25)
12. Now the mystery is made known to whom? To all nations (v. 26)
13. God is the only what? Only wise (v. 27)

C. Read the question carefully and respond in 2 to 3 sentences with a clear, concise answer. Your response should directly address the question and include relevant details from the text.

14. How does Paul's closing doxology in Romans 16:25-27 emphasize the stability of believers in Christ, and why does he highlight the global proclamation of the gospel?

Answer: Paul's final words in Romans 16:25-27 celebrate God's power to establish believers, not through human wisdom, but through the preaching of Jesus Christ and the revelation of the gospel's mystery.

He affirms that the gospel was not a last-minute idea, but God's long-established plan, now revealed to all nations. Paul insists that this message must be proclaimed everywhere, ensuring the obedience of faith spreads beyond one group or tradition. This global focus underscores the universality of God's grace, binding diverse believers together in unity and strength.