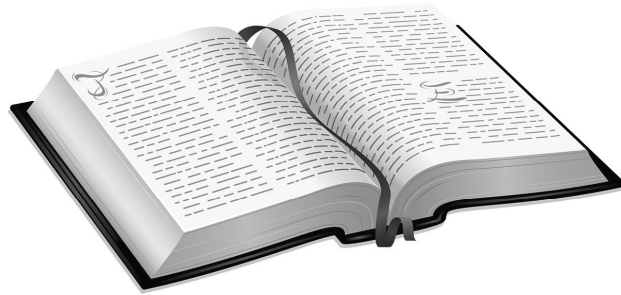


Bible Correspondence Fellowship



Answer Sheet for English Standard Version (ESV) *Romans - Lesson 1 of 5*

The purpose of this course is to teach the basic doctrines of the Book of Romans. This book is an important foundation for the message of grace that was revealed through the Apostle Paul. Some of the basic doctrines are: the righteous judgment of God, redemption through the death of Christ, justification by faith without works, and deliverance from the bondage of sin. You will also find helpful instructions on how to live the Christian life.

Before beginning each lesson, pray that the Holy Spirit will help you understand each portion of Scripture you are studying, and how it may be applied to your daily life. Read the Book of Romans straight through as often as possible while doing this course to become better acquainted with the scope of the book. Pay special attention to the chapter on which you are currently working. Read each question carefully using the given Scripture reference to find your answer. When answering a question, use your own words as much as possible. If you have any questions or comments related to Romans or one of the lessons, please feel free to write them down.

May your study of the Book of Romans lead you to a greater understanding of the Bible and into a closer relationship with our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ.

INTRODUCTION

AUTHOR: The apostle Paul

PLACE OF WRITING: Probably from the Greek city of Corinth on Paul's third missionary journey.

DATE OF WRITING: About 57-58 AD, some 20 years after Paul had become a Christian.

THEME OF ROMANS: The theme of Romans is the gospel of grace. The word gospel means good news. What better news could there be than that God sent His only Son, Jesus Christ, into the world to save mankind from the penalty of sin? Though Christ came to fulfill the promises God made to Israel throughout Old Testament history, the Jews rejected their messiah. Their denial opened the door for the gospel of grace to be proclaimed among the Gentiles. The gospel which Paul preached is the good news that we are made just and accounted righteous before God by faith in Jesus Christ, his death on the cross for our sins, and his resurrection from the dead.

Please read Romans 1:16-17 and 1 Corinthians 15:1-4. ☐ Check.

PURPOSE OF LETTER: Romans was written to establish believers in the faith. It more fully explains the gospel of grace to those who have already accepted Christ. It shows how they were saved and how they should live the Christian life.

Romans Chapter 1

Read Romans 1:1-32 and answer the following questions.

1. In the first verse Paul is identified as the author of Romans.

For what purpose does he say he was called?

To be an apostle

For what was he set apart?

the gospel of God

2. (v. 1:3) The gospel is about whom? His Son Jesus Christ

3. (v. 1:4) What demonstration of power proved Jesus is the Son of God?

His resurrection from the dead

4. (v. 1:7) To whom is Paul writing? all in Rome who are loved by God & called to be saints

5. (v. 1:8) For what was Paul very thankful?

Their faith is proclaimed in all the world

6. (vv. 1:9-13) What was Paul hoping to do? visit them
Why? that he might impart some spiritual gift to strengthen them and they
would be mutually encouraged
7. (v. 1:15) What was Paul ready to do?
preach the gospel to you in Rome
8. (v. 1:16) Why was Paul not ashamed to preach the gospel?
it is the power of God for salvation to those who believe
9. What two things are revealed in the gospel?
(v. 1:17) the righteousness of God. (v. 1:18) the wrath of God.
10. (v. 1:17) How are we saved? By faith How are we to live? By faith
11. (v. 1:18) What is God angry about? ungodliness and unrighteousness of men who
suppress the truth
12. (vv. 1:19-20) Will God excuse people who deny His existence if they do not know the scriptures? No
Give a reason for answering as you did. what can be known about God has been
shown to them since the creation of the world
13. (v. 1:21) List four problems with the character of unsaved people.
- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. <u>They did not honor Him</u> | 3. <u>they became futile in their thinking</u> |
| 2. <u>They did not give thanks</u> | 4. <u>their foolish hearts were darkened</u> |
14. (v. 1:22) What does God call people who take pride in their own wisdom? fools

15. (v. 1:25) What two things did sinful men do? they exchanged the truth of God for
a lie and worshiped and served the creature rather than the Creator

16. Because men chose to live without God, God gave them up to do as they please.

Note carefully though the result of lives lived apart from God.

(v. 1: 24) God gave them over to to impurity, to dishonoring their bodies

(v. 1:26) God gave them over to dishonorable passions

(v. 1:28) God gave them over to a a debased mind

17. (vv. 1:29-31) List at least ten sins of mankind.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. <u>covetousness</u> | 2. <u>malice</u> |
| 3. <u>envy</u> | 4. <u>murder</u> |
| 5. <u>strife</u> | 6. <u>deceit</u> |
| 7. <u>maliciousness</u> | 8. <u>slander</u> |
| 9. <u>haters</u> | 10. <u>gossips, God haters,</u> |

18. (v. 1:32) What do people who practice such things deserve? death

Do men deserve God's wrath (punishment) for their evil deeds? Yes

Though we have sinned against God, we will discover in Romans 5 that Christ died for our sins so that we may be forgiven and saved from God's wrath and judgment. Romans 1:16 speaks of this salvation through Christ. Please write out verse 16.

For I am not ashamed of the gospel, for it is the power of God for salvation to everyone
who believes, to the Jew first and also to the Greek

Romans Chapter 2

Chapter 1 exposed the sin of mankind and their rejection of the God of creation. In this chapter you will look at those who are self-righteous. These are people who try to justify themselves while judging the sins of others, yet are themselves guilty and in need of salvation.

1. (v. 2:1) Hypocrites who condemn others for their sins face what problem?

you condemn yourselves because you practice the very same things

2. (v. 2:2) God's judgment is based on truth and is on those who practice such things

Note: God alone knows a man's heart and will judge honestly.

3. (v. 2:4) The patience and goodness of God should lead men to what? repentance

4. (v. 2:5) What awaits people who have hardness of heart and despise God's goodness?
they are storing up wrath for themselves on the day of wrath

5. (v. 2:6) One-day God will repay each person according to what? His works

6. (v. 2:7) What is given to those who persist in doing good, seek for glory, honor, and immortality? eternal life

7. (vv. 2:8-9) What comes upon those who do not obey the truth, but follow evil?
wrath and fury

Note: Paul is not teaching here that a man is saved by his good works. If he were, he would be contradicting his teaching of "justification by faith" in Chapters 3 and 4. All Paul is showing at this point is a general principle that God rewards good and punishes evil. God will reward good people with eternal life if there are any who are truly good. Romans 3:10-12 makes it clear that there is no one who qualifies.

In laying this foundation, Paul establishes the utter hopelessness of man and his absolute need for God's mercy and grace.

8. (v. 2:11) Though a person might think of himself as superior to others, what does scripture say about this? God shows no partiality

9. In verses 2:12-15 the Law is mentioned. This refers to the commandments given to Moses in the Old Testament, as in Exodus 20.

a. Will those without the Law (the Gentiles) be judged by the Law? yes _____ no x

b. Will those who had the Law (the Jews) be judged by it? yes x no _____

10. (v. 2:15) Why are the Gentiles, who did not have the Law, not excused from knowing right and wrong? the work of the law is written on their hearts, while their conscience also bears witness to right and wrong

11. (v. 2:16) God will judge the secrets of men through Christ according to Paul's gospel

Note: The gospel Paul preached tells of salvation through Christ. It also warns those who disobey the truth and love unrighteousness. Men are judged not only for their immoral **deeds**, **but for the greater sin of rejecting Christ.**

12. In verses 2:17-29, Paul addresses the religious Jew who trusts in law-keeping. What four things did the religious Jew claim about himself?

- (v. 2:17) 1. relies on the law
2. boast in God
3. knows the will of God
4. approves what is excellent because he is instructed by the law

13. (vv. 2:19-20) List four things in which the religious Jew was confident.

1. Guide to the blind, a light to those in darkness
2. an instructor of the foolish
3. a teacher of children
4. had in the law the embodiment of knowledge and truth

14. (Matt. 23:28-29) What did Jesus call this type of person? hypocrites

15. (v. 2:23) How do those who boast in the law dishonor God?

by breaking the law

16. v. 2:24) What effect did this have on God's name?

It was blasphemed among the Gentiles

STOP! In the following verse, the Jewish ceremony of circumcision is mentioned.

Circumcision was an outward sign of God's covenant with Abraham and Israel.

Read about this in Genesis 17:5-14. ☐ Check.

17. (v. 2:25) Did circumcision, or any other ritual, profit the Jew if he broke the Law? no

18. (v. 2:28) What does Paul say about a Jew who is only outwardly a Jew?

no one is a Jew who is merely one outwardly

19. What does Paul say about a Jew's circumcision? only outward, physical

20. (v. 2:29) What does this verse tell us of spiritual circumcision?

circumcision is a matter of the heart, by the Spirit, not by the letter

In summing up this portion of scripture, we can say that the Jew under the Law will perish the same as the Gentiles without the Law because all have sinned (Romans 3:23).

Write out Romans 2:11, which is the key verse of this chapter.

For God shows no partiality

**Take time now to memorize Romans 2:11.
It will help you to remember the important lesson Paul was teaching.**

Romans Chapter 3

This chapter teaches more about mankind's sinful condition. It does not matter whether one is a Jew or a Gentile, a good moral person or someone who is highly religious. All have sinned and are therefore condemned under the Law of sin and death.

The latter section of this chapter reveals how we may be delivered from the condemnation of the Law. It teaches us that we may be redeemed and justified (counted righteous) through the death of Christ.

1. What advantage did the Jew have? (vv. 3:1-2)

The Jews were entrusted with the oracles of God

2. (vv. 3:3-6) Discuss Israel's unbelief and disobedience to the word of God in contrast to the truthfulness and faithfulness of God.

The unfaithfulness of men does not nullify the faithfulness of God.

In vv. 3:5 and 3:6, if man's unrighteousness brings out (in contrast) the righteousness of God, would God be wrong in judging mankind?

No. God is righteous to inflict wrath on us and to judge the world

Note: The word faith in the King James Version should be translated "faithfulness."

3. (vv. 3:7-8) These verses says that man's lie will cause God's truthfulness to enhance his glory. What did some wrongfully accuse Paul of saying?

why not do evil so that good may come?

4. (v. 3:9) What did Paul prove, that is also in Romans 1 and 2?

Jews are not any better off - both Jews and Greeks are under sin

5. (vv. 3:10-11) These verses are quoted from Psalm 14.

Name the three things said of mankind in these verses.

1. none is righteous, no not one

2. no one understands, no one seeks for God

3. all have turned aside and become worthless

6. (vv. 3:14-18) List five results of sin in these verses.

1. their mouths are full of curses and bitterness

2. their feet are swift to shed blood

3. in their paths are ruin and misery

4. the way of peace they have not known

5. there is no fear of God before their eyes

7. (v. 3:19) Why was the Old Testament Law given?

so that every mouth may be stopped and the whole world may be held accountable to God

8. (v. 3:20) Will anyone be found justified (found righteous) by keeping the Law? no

9. (vv. 3:21-22) Paul begins to introduce God's way of righteousness without the Law. The righteousness of God here is in the person of the Lord Jesus Christ who, by his death in our place, has met every demand of the Law. Using your own words where does this righteousness come from?

(answers vary) Righteousness comes from believing in Christ's substitutionary death on the cross. By His death, Christ paid the price of sin.

10.(v. 3:23) A person must understand the truth of this verse before he will turn to Christ.

Using your own words tell us what this truth is.

(answers vary) All have sinned, no one is righteous apart from belief in Jesus Christ.

Only God is righteous

11. (v. 3:24) Explain this verse in your own words.

(answers vary) our justification is a free gift given by the grace of God. He sent His Son,

Jesus to pay the price of sin so that anyone who believed might be made righteous

Note: *Redemption* means to set free by paying a price,
to be bought back from the slave market of sin.

12. (vv. 3:25-26) In v. 3:25 we find the word “*propitiation*” in some translations. This word is translated “*mercy seat*” in Hebrews 9:5, and refers to the place in the Old Testament where blood was offered for sin (see Leviticus 16:14-16). The Lord Jesus Christ became the sacrifice for man’s sin.

Therefore, God is declared to be righteous in the forgiveness (remission) of sins.

In verse 26, who does God justify?

the one who has faith in Jesus

13. (v. 3:27) What does this verse say about boasting? Use your own words.

(answers vary) boasting is excluded since we are justified by faith

not by observing the law

14. (v. 3:28) What is the conclusion of this verse? Use your own words.

(answers vary) Justification is by faith apart from the works of the law

15. (v. 3:30) How will God justify the circumcision (Israel) and the uncircumcision
(Gentiles)?

through faith

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