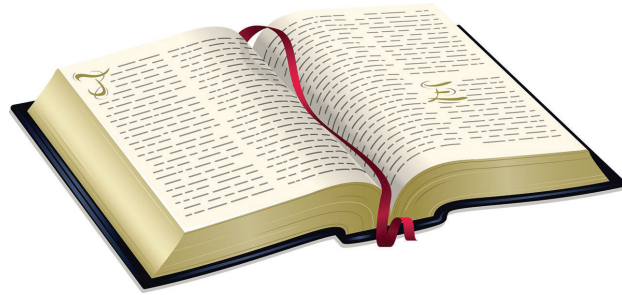


Bible Correspondence Fellowship



Answer Sheet for King James Version (KJV)

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?

Called to be an apostle,

For what was he set apart?

The gospel of God,

2. (v. 1:3) The gospel is about whom? Jesus Christ our Lord,

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

The resurrection from the dead:

4. (v. 1:7) To whom is Paul writing? To all that be in Rome

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

That your faith is spoken of throughout the whole world.

6. (vv. 1:9-13) What was Paul hoping to do? To visit Rome
Why? That I may impart unto you some spiritual gift

7. (v. 1:15) What was Paul ready to do?
I am ready to preach the gospel to you

8. (v. 1:16) Why was Paul not ashamed to preach the gospel?
for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth;

9. What two things are revealed in the gospel?
(v. 1:17) the The righteousness of God. (v. 1:18) the 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? all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men,
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. _____

13. (v. 1:21) List four problems with the character of unsaved people.
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>They glorified him not as God</u> | 3. <u>But became vain in their imaginations</u> |
| 2. <u>Neither were thankful</u> | 4. <u>Their foolish heart was 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? Who changed the truth of God into a lie,
and worshipped and served the creature more 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 uncleanness through the lusts of their own hearts

(v. 1:26) God gave them over to vile affections:

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

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

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. <u>unrighteousness, fornication,</u> | 2. <u>wickedness, covetousness,</u> |
| 3. <u>maliciousness; envy,</u> | 4. <u>murder, debate,</u> |
| 5. <u>deceit, malignity</u> | 6. <u>Gossip, Backbiters</u> |
| 7. <u>haters of God, spiteful</u> | 8. <u>proud, boasters,</u> |
| 9. <u>inventors of evil things,</u> | 10. <u>disobedient to parents,</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.

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?

wherein thou judgest another, thou condemnest thyself

2. (v. 2:2) God's judgment is based on truth and is against them which commit 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?

The righteous judgment of God;

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

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?

Tribulation and anguish,

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? For there is no respect of persons with God.
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? their conscience also bearing witness,
and their thoughts the mean while accusing or else excusing one another;
11. (v. 2:16) God will judge the secrets of men through Jesus Chris according to my 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. retest in the law,
2. knowest his will,
3. approve the things that are more excellent,
4. being instructed out of the law;
13. (vv. 2:19-20) List four things in which the religious Jew was confident.
1. thou thyself art a guide of the blind
2. a light of them which are in darkness
3. An instructor of the foolish,
4. a teacher of babes
14. (Matt. 23:28-29) What did Jesus call this type of person? Hypocrite

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

through breaking the law

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

For the name of God is blasphemed among the Gentiles through you,

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?

he He is not a Jew, which is one outwardly;

19. What does Paul say about a Jew's circumcision? It is outward in the flesh:

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

But he is a Jew, which is one inwardly

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.

**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)

Unto them were committed 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.

answers will vary

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

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?

Let us do evil, that good may come?

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

we have before proved both Jews and Gentiles, that they are all 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. There is none righteous, no, not one:

2. There is none that understandeth

3. there is none that seeketh after God.

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

1. Whose mouth is full of cursing and bitterness:

2. Their feet are swift to shed blood:

3. Destruction and misery are in their ways:

4. the way of peace have they not known:

5. There is no fear of God before their eyes.

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

that every mouth may be stopped, and all the world may become guilty before 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?

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.

For all have sinned, and come short of the glory of God;

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

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?

him which believeth in Jesus.

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

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

we conclude that a man is justified by faith without the deeds of the law.

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

Seeing it is one God, which shall justify the circumcision by faith, and uncircumcision through faith.

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