

Bible Study Notes and Questions on Romans

Introduction: The letter of Paul to the Christians in Rome was written in Corinth in about 57AD. Paul had a great desire to go to Rome to preach the gospel there before continuing on a journey into Spain (**Romans 15:23-24**). He believed the work in Greece, Galatia and Asia Minor had now finished and Paul needed to move on elsewhere.

Paul had written to both Jewish and Gentile believers in the Lord Jesus Christ to resolve the possible contention between them. Paul had shown there was no difference between the Jew and Gentile. Salvation was by faith in the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ. Everyone, Jew or Gentile, needed a Saviour to be saved from sin. No one was righteous and therefore all have sinned and fallen short of the glory of God (**Romans 3:10,23**).

No one knows who brought the gospel to Rome. However, some Jews from Rome had been in Jerusalem on that day of Pentecost (**Acts 2:10**) when Peter preached the word of God (**Acts 2:14-40**). Some of them could have been converted and brought the gospel to the Jewish community in Rome as well as to the Gentiles. What had taken place was a church with Jewish and Gentile believers. It was in 49AD that the Roman Emperor Claudius expelled a large Jewish population of at least 20000 even up to 40000 who were resident almost entirely in the Trans-Tiber district of Rome. A Jewish believing couple, Aquila and Priscilla had come from Rome to settle in Corinth (**Acts 18:2**), where Paul met them during his second missionary journey (**50-53AD**). They were tentmakers having the same trade as Paul.

When Emperor Claudius died in 54AD (poisoned by his own niece and wife Agrippina in October 54AD) the Jews were able to return to Rome. Aquila and Priscilla had returned to Rome by the time Paul wrote this letter. They had a house church in their home (**Romans 16:3-5**). It is believed that Phoebe, a faithful servant of the Lord (**Romans 16:1-2**), took the letter to Rome in 58AD.

It was clear that the Lord wanted Paul to bear witness for him in Rome (**Acts 23:11**). Paul's intention to go to Rome was a divine call which happened in God's time after some delay of about three years, which was not in the way Paul had expected. The Lord had allowed Paul to be arrested and kept in custody for two years during Felix's time as Roman governor (**58-60AD**). The following governor, Festus, allowed Paul to be sent to Rome after Paul had used his legal right as a Roman citizen to appeal to Caesar (**Acts 25:11-12; 26:32**). The Lord had brought about this journey in about 61AD under the protection of Julius a Roman centurion, probably because if Paul had not gone that way the Jewish Zealots (militant ultra-orthodox Jews known as the Sicarii or dagger-men) could well have found Paul and put him to death.

The letter to the Romans can be seen briefly described in three parts:

1) Chapters 1-8: Doctrinal in presentation showing what is meant by the gospel giving basic Christian truth.

2) Chapters 9-11: Prophetic teaching showing that God's plans for Israel are irrevocable. They still stand as seen in the past (**chapter 9**), in the present (**chapter 10**) and in the future (**chapter 11**).

3) Chapter 12-16: The practical outworking of the gospel has been shown in the everyday life of the believer.

It is the view of the author that God has his plan for the nation of Israel, the Jewish people (**Romans 11:1-2**). His promises still need to be fulfilled concerning Israel. It is believed there will be a day when all Israel that is a surviving Jewish remnant through a time of tribulation (**Jeremiah 30:4-9**) will be saved (**Romans 11:25-27 & Isaiah 59:20-21**) by recognising Jesus Christ as their Messiah (**Zechariah 12:9-14**). Jesus Christ will return to earth (**Revelation 19:11-21**) to rule over a millennial kingdom from Jerusalem (**Revelation 20:1-6**) over all the earth (**Zechariah 14:9**).

Suggested way of attempting the Bible Studies

The intention of these bible study notes with questions was not to give a lengthy exposition and interpretation of this letter, but to provoke everyone interested to read the scriptures and to attempt to think about the text. Time spent with others in a small group up to about ten to fifteen people who are willing to study the scriptures is of immense value where there is time to ask questions and to give views on a particular text. Such bible studies should be interactive i.e. dialogue between everyone present.

It is advisable where possible to have someone leading the bible study who can facilitate in guiding the study possibly giving a short introduction up to fifteen minutes and adding questions to provoke discussion where necessary. If no one is able to lead in the group that meets, it is suggested that you read together the portion of scripture to study. Then give a short time of about ten minutes before each person shares what the scriptures are really saying. Try to avoid just giving opinions but attempt to see what the Lord is revealing to you as a group during the bible study. Perhaps a bit of time should be allowed to give a concluding summary which helps to finish the study.

Starting the bible study with prayer and worship can be of benefit in leading to a stimulating time studying the scriptures together. An exhaustive concordance and any other relevant resources can be of value in contributing to the study.

Questions on the Letter of Paul to the Romans

Section 1: Chapter 1:1-32.

Paul wrote briefly of his calling as an apostle sending greetings to the brethren in Rome. His great desire was to come to Rome to preach the gospel having preached amongst the Gentiles (**1:8-15**). Paul wrote about what the gospel is (**1:16-17**), stressing the righteousness of God which is one of the main themes emphasised in this letter. Then he revealed the wrath of God on unrighteous men (**1:18-21**) who were given over to their own unrighteousness as shown by idolatry (**1:22-25**), vile affections (**1:26-27**) and all kinds of wickedness (**1:28-32**).

Questions

- 1) What is understood about the gospel in **1:1-7,16-17**?
- 2) What did Paul write about himself regarding his calling? See **1:1,5-6**.
- 3) How do we know that Paul had such an appreciation for the saints in Rome in **1:8-15**?
- 4) What were the reasons why Paul wished to visit the Church in Rome? See **1:11-15**.
- 5) Why did God show his wrath against wicked men?
See **1:18-21; Genesis 7:1-24; 19:1-25; Numbers 16:23-35**.
- 6) Is there evidence that God handed over wicked men to their own evil desires?
See **1:21-32**.
- 7) Make a list of the ways men have shown wickedness in being spiritually depraved.
See again **1:21-32; Mark 7:20-23; 1Corinthians 6:9-10; Galatians 5:19-21; 1Timothy 1:9-10** and **2Timothy 3:1-5**.

Section 2: Chapter 2:1-3:20.

Paul exposed the hypocritical self-righteousness of the moralizers (**2:1-16**) and the confident self-righteous Jews who boasted of the law of God but broke it (**2:17-3:8**). God will judge all men whether Jew or Gentile. Whilst the Jews had the law they failed to keep it. All human beings whether Jew or Gentile have fallen short of God's moral standard. No one is righteous and no one can be justified by the law.

Questions

- 1) What things are said about the judgment of God in **2:2,6,11,16**?
- 2) What can we learn of God's judgment on men in **2:1-16** especially verses **7-10**?
- 3) Show from **2:1-12** that Paul had exposed the characteristics of critical self-righteous moralists.
- 4) What privileges did the Jews in Paul's day have a tendency to boast in? See **2:17-20**. Make a list of the privileges.
- 5) Is it true to say Paul had exposed the hypocrisy of many Jews in **2:21-25**? See also **Matthew 23:1-39**.
- 6) Show by what criteria God will judge (a) the Jews and (b) the Gentiles? See **2:12-16**.
- 7) What does **2:25-29** teach about circumcision? Show what is really required without which the outward sign has no value. It is helpful to read **Genesis 17:1-14**; **1Samuel 16:7**; **Galatians 6:12-15** and **Colossians 2:10-14**.
- 8) What were the objections men (probably Jews) raised against the gospel? See **3:1-9**. The objections are in verses **1,3,5,7-8**.
- 9) Describe the sinfulness of men in **3:10-18**. See also **Psalm 5:9**; **10:7**; **14:1-3**; **36:1**; **53:1-3**; **64:3-4**; **140:3**; **Proverbs 1:16** and **Isaiah 59:7**.
- 10) What was the purpose of the law in **3:19-20**?
- 11) Why is there no hope for the sinner in the law? See **3:20**.

Section 3: Chapter 3:21-4:25.

3:21-31: The righteousness of God was revealed by faith in Jesus Christ.

4:1-25: Abraham was an example of being counted as righteous because he believed God. Righteousness was imputed to him as it is to all who believe. Abraham was known as our father of faith.

Questions

- 1) What statements did Paul make that has opposed directly the Jewish interpretation of scripture? See **3:19-20,28,30**. Prove from **chapter 4** that scripture supports what Paul has written. See also **Genesis 15:6**.
- 2) How was the righteousness of God revealed in **3:21-26**?
- 3) What is meant by justification in **3:21-26**?
- 4) What follows on as a result of the righteousness of God in **3:27-31**? Notice the three questions that Paul used to defend his teaching on the righteousness of God in **3:27-28**, **3:28-30** and **3:31**.
- 5) Is it true to say that the law was made void by the gospel? See **3:31**; **Matthew 5:17-18**; **Jeremiah 31:31-34** and **Hebrews 8:8-13**.
- 6) Does the gospel agree with the teachings of Old Testament scriptures? See **4:1-25**; **Psalm 32:1-2**; **Genesis 15:6**; **Habakkuk 2:4**; **John 8:56** and **Romans 1:2,21,31**.
- 7) How can ungodly sinners be justified by a holy God (**4:5**)? Look back at **3:21-31**.
- 8) Show that Abraham was not justified (i) by works (**4:1-8**) (ii) by circumcision (**4:9-12**) (iii) by the law (**4:13-17**). See also **Acts 15:1-11**; **Galatians 6:12-15** and **Ephesians 2:9**.
- 9) Why was Abraham regarded as the father of all those who are of faith? See **4:17-22**.
- 10) What is meant by imputed righteousness in **4:20-25**?

Section 4: Chapter 5:1-21.

5:1-11: The blessings of justification by faith are shown for all believers in Jesus Christ.

5:12-21: Through one man's disobedience and rebellion (Adam) against God, sin was inherent in all men being made sinners leading to death physically, spiritually and eternally. Through the obedience of one man, Jesus Christ, men can be made righteous by grace to eternal life.

Questions

- 1) What are the blessings of being justified by faith? See **5:1-11**.
- 2) Is there any value in tribulation? See **5:3-5**.
- 3) Is there evidence in **5:5-8** that God really loves us and is shown by more than one witness? See **Deuteronomy 19:15** and **2Corinthians 13:1**.
- 4) Can you see in **5:6,8,10** the fourfold description of the condition of fallen men?
- 5) Consider the "*much mores*" in **5:9-10,15,17,20**. Do they show eternal security in Christ?
- 6) What was the result of Adam's fall into sin in this world? See **5:12-17**.
- 7) What was the result of the obedience of Jesus Christ in this world? See **5:15-21**.
- 8) What are the five "*reigns*" in this passage in **5:14-21**? Three are concerned with death and two with life. How do the two that benefit us operate to enable us to know life in Jesus Christ?
- 9) In what way is Adam a "type of Christ"? See again **5:12-17**.

Section 5: Chapter 6:1-23.

6:1-14: Believers live in union with Jesus Christ being dead to sin, which no longer has dominion over them.

6:15-23: Believers are free from sin having become servants/slaves to righteousness not being under the law but under grace.

Questions

- 1) Does grace undermine ethical responsibility and promote reckless sinning? See **6:1-3,15-16**.
- 2) Show the steps in which a believer is united with Christ in **6:1-14**.
- 3) What does this chapter reveal of death and resurrection of Jesus Christ in **6:3-10**?
- 4) How do believers identify with the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ? See **6:3-4** and also **1Corinthians 10:2; 12:13; Galatians 2:20; 3:27; Colossians 2:12; 3:1-4**.
- 5) What is meant by sanctification and how does it relate to justification in **6:1-23**?
- 6) How is sanctification applied in **6:1-23**?
- 7) Does being dead to sin mean you no longer have any problem with sin? See **6:1-23** and **1John 1:8-10**.
- 8) What is the fruit of being a servant/slave of righteousness in **6:18-23**?
- 9) Read carefully through **6:1-23**. How are we encouraged to live a holy life?

Section 6: Chapter 7:1-25.

7:1-7: The believer in Jesus Christ has been freed from the law.

7:8-13: Paul defended the law to show its purpose.

7:14-25: The conflict in a believer's life.

Questions

- 1) How did Paul show that we can be delivered from the law? See **7:1-6**.
- 2) How can we apply Paul's example of marriage in **7:2-4**?
- 3) What evidence do we have that there is nothing wrong with the law? See **7:7-14**.
- 4) What was the purpose of the law in **7:7-14**?
- 5) How did Paul show the problem of sin in **7:7-25**?
- 6) What is the inner conflict the believer experiences in seeking to serve the Lord? See **7:14-25**.
- 7) What are the weaknesses of the law? See **7:14-25; 8:3**.

Section 7: Chapter 8:1-39.

Believers in the Lord Jesus Christ can live in the Spirit. They know that they have the Holy Spirit in them and they are the sons of God. Suffering in this mortal body is only temporary for the believer, who will never be separated from the love of God in Jesus Christ.

Questions

- 1) What are believers set free from in knowing the Lord Jesus Christ? Read with care the entire chapter (8:1-39).
- 2) What are the blessings of being "IN CHRIST"? See 8:1-4.
- 3) Contrast life according to the flesh and life according to the Spirit in 8:5-14. See also **Galatians 5:16-26**.
- 4) Why is it essential for the Spirit to dwell in us? See 8:9-11; **John 1:12-13; 3:3-8**.
- 5) Show from the evidence in 8:14-19 that we are the sons of God. See also **John 1:12-13; 1John 3:1-3**.
- 6) What do we learn of suffering and glory in 8:17-18? See also **Luke 24:26; Acts 14:22; 2Corinthians 4:17-18; Philippians 3:10-14; 2Timothy 2:12; 1Peter 1:11; 5:1**.
- 7) How will creation be affected when the sons of God will be revealed? See 8:19-23.
- 8) What are the three groans shown in 8:22-27 and what is the significance of these groans? See also **John 11:33-35**.
- 9) What convictions about God's providence can be seen in 8:28?
- 10) Show the purpose of God in a believer's salvation in 8:29-30 and explain the meaning of each of the five affirmations.
- 11) Show what we can experience of the fruit of righteousness as a result of living life in the Spirit. Read carefully 8:13-39.
- 12) What do we know of the greatness of God's love for us in 8:28-39?
- 13) Read 8:26-39 and consider carefully the security of the believer.
- 14) In 8:31 Paul wrote "*What shall we then say to these things?*" to conclude this chapter. What are the five questions Paul used to answer his question? Is it true to say there is no answer to all these questions?
- 15) Whilst knowing the assurance of victory in Jesus Christ show the afflictions that we could experience as Christians. See 8:35-39; **2Corinthians 6:4-5; 11:23-33; Hebrews 11:35-40**.

Section 8: Chapters 9,10,11.

Paul wrote of his heartfelt concern for his own people, the Jews, whom God had chosen to be his people, Israel.

Chapter 9:1-29: Israel's past has been shown where the Jews had resisted God except for a faithful remnant.

Chapter 9:30-33; 10:1-21: Israel's present situation is one of stubbornness towards God because most of Israel wishes to trust in the law and to establish their own righteousness. The gospel is for the Jew and the Gentile.

Chapter 11:1-32: Israel's future will be to see salvation for God's covenant people, the Jews. The Gentiles were warned not to think that just because they were grafted in to God's covenant blessings (the picture of the olive tree) the Jews had been broken off. The Jews will be grafted in again so that "*all Israel shall be saved*" (**Romans 11:26**). That does not mean every Jew will be saved but a faithful remnant of Jews will come to know Jesus Christ as their Messiah through the time of Great Tribulation just prior to Jesus Christ's return to earth.

It is the author's view that God has not forsaken his covenants that he made with his people Israel.

Chapter 11:33-36: Doxology.

Questions

- 1) What is understood of Israel's past from **9:1-29**?
- 2) Make a list of the blessings Israel has received in **9:4-5**.
- 3) How does Paul show the sovereignty of God in **9:4-29**?
- 4) Consider the following questions that Paul addresses in **chapter 9**:
 - i) Has God's word failed (**9:6-13**)? ii) Is there injustice in God (**9:14-18**)?
 - iii) Why does God blame us (**9:19-29**)? iv) What can be said in conclusion (**9:30-33**)?
- 5) How can Israel's unbelief be explained in **9:30-33** and **10:1-3**?
- 6) Study carefully **10:4**. How does it show the relationship between the law and Jesus Christ? See also **Matthew 5:17-18; Galatians 3:24**.
- 7) Show from **10:1-21** Israel's rejection of their Messiah. See also **John 1:11**.
- 8) How will **10:6-13** show the way to receive Jesus Christ as Saviour?
 See also **Deuteronomy 30:11-14**.
- 9) What is needed to call upon the Lord in **10:13-17**? Look particularly at the questions asked by Paul in **verses 14-15**.
- 10) What effect did the response of the Gentiles to the gospel have on the Jewish people?
 See **10:19; 11:11-15**.
- 11) What is the future for Israel as a nation? See **11:1-32**.
- 12) Can you show from **11:1-6** the evidence that God has not rejected his people Israel?
 See also **1Kings 19:9-18; Jeremiah 33:19-26**.
- 13) Why did blindness come on Israel?
 See **11:7-12; Deuteronomy 29:4; Psalm 69:22-23; Isaiah 29:10**.
- 14) What warning did Paul give to the Gentile believers regarding God's dealings with Israel? See **11:13-25**.
- 15) Give reasons why Paul had confidence that Israel's rejection was not final.
 See **11:11-24**.
- 16) What did the olive tree represent? See **11:13-24**.
- 17) How did God use Israel's blindness in part? See **11:25**.
- 18) What is understood by "*the fullness of the Gentiles be come in*" in **11:25**?
 See also **Luke 21:24**.
- 19) Show in **11:25-32** God's ultimate purpose for Israel as shown by the Old Testament scriptures cited by Paul. See **Isaiah 27:9** and **59:20-21**.
- 20) Show the relevance of the doxology in **11:33-36**. What does it reveal of who God is?
 See also **Job 41:11; Isaiah 40:13; Jeremiah 23:18; 1Corinthians 2:16**.
- 21) What is meant by the remnant in **9:27-29** and **11:1-6**?
 See also **Genesis 45:4-8** and **Isaiah 1:9; 10:20-23**.

Section 9: Chapters 12-13.

- 12:1-21:** General Christians duties: There is personal consecration (**12:1-2**), worked out in Christian service (**12:3-8**), fellowship with other believers (**12:9-16**) and in our attitude to our enemies (**12:17-21**).
- 13:1-14:** Civic and social duties: These duties are necessary in relation to (1) the state (**13:1-7**) (2) loving one's neighbour to fulfil the law (**13:8-10**) (3) the glorious hope of living soberly and ready for the return of Jesus Christ (**13:11-14**)

Questions

- 1) What is understood by personal consecration in **12:1-2**?
- 2) How should believers treat the spiritual gifts in **12:3-8**? Is it true to say that every believer should have at least one gift from those mentioned in the text?
 See also **1Corinthians 12:1-31** and **Ephesians 4:11-16**.
- 3) What single word would you use to sum up **12:3-8** and **12:9-21**?
- 4) How should believers relate to society in **12:9-16**?
- 5) How should Christians respond to evildoers in **12:14,17-21**?
- 6) Give three reasons in **13:1-7** showing why it is right to submit to the civil power. See also **Exodus 22:28; Matthew 22:15-22; Mark 12:13-17; Luke 20:20-26; Acts 23:5**.

Questions continued

7) What is understood by the Body of Christ in **12:4-5**?

See also **1Corinthians 12:12-31; Ephesians 4:7-16**.

8) Is it true to say that you can be at the same time a good Christian and loyal citizen.

Read **13:1-4**.

9) Is it right to disobey what a government lays down as law when it is contrary to scripture? See **Acts 5:29**.

10) How should we live according to **13:11-14**?

Section 10: Chapter **14:1-23; 15:1-13**.

Paul has understood carefully the problem of the “weaker brother” especially over particular issues such as eating meat and observance of holy days.

The stronger and more mature brethren must take care not to be a stumbling block to the weaker brethren. Paul has shown that sensitive treatment of the weaker brethren will help to maintain the unity of the Church.

Questions

1) What is meant by the “weaker brother”? See **14:1-23; 15:1-12**.

2) What is understood by the stronger and more mature brethren? See **14:1-23; 15:1-12**.

3) What did Paul teach on (i) welcoming the weaker brethren (**14:1-12**) (ii) taking care not to offend or destroy the weaker brethren (**14:13-23**) (iii) the more mature not pleasing themselves (**15:1-12**)?

4) What is understood by the judgment seat of Christ in **14:10-12**?

See also **Luke 12:41-48; 1Corinthians 3:9-15; 9:24-27; Hebrews 13:17; 1John 2:28**.

5) What is taught of the liberty of the Christian in **14:1-23** and where on occasions should the liberty be limited? See also **Mark7:14-23; 1Corinthians 8:1-13; 9:19-23**.

6) Is it true to say that there are non-essentials where Christians can disagree but maintain the unity in the Church and continue in fellowship with one another?

See **14:1-23; 15:1-12**.

7) How can we distinguish between the essentials and non-essentials in view of what is written in **14:1-23; 15:1-12**.

8) How does Paul stress the oneness between Jewish and Gentile believers in **15:7-12**?

See also **Deuteronomy 32:43; Psalm 18:49; 117:1; Isaiah 11:10; Galatians 3:8; Ephesians 3:1-6; Colossians 1:25-27**.

9) What does the concluding benediction teach in **15:13**?

10) What should be our attitude towards the scriptures in view of what is written in **15:4**?

See also **2Timothy 2:15** and **3:14-17**.

Section 11: Chapter **15:14-33; 16:1-27**.

15:14-33: Paul has made known his plans to the brethren in Rome. He had stressed his ministry of preaching the gospel to the Gentiles with the intention of doing so in Rome for a short time before continuing on a journey to Spain. He considered his work had finished in the Eastern part of the Roman Empire. He had to make one last journey to Jerusalem to bring aid from the churches of Macedonia and Achaia for the poorer brethren in Jerusalem before departing for Rome.

16:1-27: Paul commended faithful brethren (Jewish and Gentile Believers) for their diligent service to the Lord (**16:1-16**). Finally there were warnings to turn away from false teachers, greetings from Paul’s companions and a concluding doxology (**16:17-27**).

Questions

1) Show from the evidence in **15:14** that there was some degree of maturity in the Church of Rome. See also **16:19**.

2) Study the text in **15:15-22** to show that the ministry of Paul was (i) a priestly ministry (**15:16-17**) (ii) a powerful ministry (**15:18-19a**) (iii) a pioneer ministry (**15:19b-22**).

Questions continued

- 3) How do we know that Paul only wanted to preach the gospel of Christ when God was working through him? See **15:14-21**.
- 4) What did Paul tell us of his plans for the future in **15:22-29**? See also **1:1-15**.
- 5) Show the importance of practical giving in **15:25-28**.
See also **1 Corinthians 16:1**; **2 Corinthians chapters 8 and 9**.
- 6) Why was it necessary for Paul, himself, to take a certain contribution to the poor saints living in Jerusalem? See **15:25-28**; **Acts 21:17-26**.
- 7) Is it true to say that Paul stressed the importance of intercessory prayer in **15:29-32**?
See also **Ephesians 6:18-20**; **Colossians 4:2-4**; **1 Thessalonians 5:25**; **1 Timothy 2:1-3**.
- 8) What can we learn from the brethren named by Paul in **16:1-16** and **16:21-23** such as Phoebe and Aquila and Priscilla (Greek name is Prisca)?
- 9) Show the significance of the phrases "*in the Lord*" or "*in Christ Jesus*" or "*in Christ*" in the different places in which it is used in **16:1-16**.
- 10) How are believers to treat false teachers in view of Paul's warning in **16:17-19**?
See also **Matthew 7:15-20**; **1 Thessalonians 5:22**; **Titus 3:10**; **2 John 7-11**.
- 11) What does the doxology in **16:25-27** reveal of the gospel and does it connect with the opening verses of the letter in **1:1-5**?

Miscellaneous Questions on the Letter of Paul to the Romans

The following questions encourage individual study of this letter. However corporate study is still possible depending on how far a small bible study group wishes to pursue in-depth study of this letter.

- 1) Make a list of the prominent themes shown in this letter and where possible give some explanation of the meaning of each theme.
- 2) What is known of who God is in this letter? See **1:7,16-18**; **2:5-6,11**; **3:2-4,7,21-23**; **4:22-24**; **5:8**; **6:23**; **8:9-11,15-16,31,37-39**; **9:15-18,27-29,33**; **10:17**; **11:1-4,8,21-23,29-36**; **12:19**; **13:1**; **14:10-12,17**; **15:5,7,12-13,33**; **16:20,24,27**.
- 3) Show from this letter to the Romans that as far as salvation is concerned, Jews and Gentiles are equal before God. See **1:16-17**; **2:7-12**; **3:9-31**; **4:9-12**; **5:12,17-19**; **10:12-13**; **11:30-32**.
- 4) Show whether there are any prophecies in this letter that are still to be fulfilled especially in **Romans chapters 9,10 and 11**.
- 5) Why do all men without exception need the gospel? See **1:18-30**; **10:8-17**.
- 6) What is the gospel as shown in this letter? How does the gospel i) save the sinner (**Chapters 1 to 8**) ii) relate to Israel (**Chapters 9 -11**) iii) show relevance to conduct (**Chapters 12-16**).
- 7) What was known of the Church in Rome from the information given in this letter?
See **1:8-15**; **15:14,29-33**; **16:1-20**.
- 8) Show the purpose of the law of God from what is written in Paul's letter to the Romans.
See **3:19-31**; **7:1-25**; **8:2-4**.
- 9) Show that righteousness is one of the main themes throughout this letter.
See **1:17**; **3:19-31**; **4:1-25**; **5:19-21**; **6:11-23**; **8:1-4**; **9:30-33**; **10:1-4**; **14:17**.
- 10) Consider carefully the ministry of the Holy Spirit in this letter especially in **chapter 8**.
- 11) What does the letter to the Romans teach us about evangelism in view of the statement "*How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the gospel of peace, and bring glad tidings of good things!*"? See **Romans 10:15**; **Isaiah 52:7**.
- 12) What can we learn from the Roman letter regarding service?
See **Romans 1:1**; **12:1-2,7**; **15:8,16,25,27,31**; **16:1-16**.
- 13) Consider any possible problems Paul had to address in his letter to the Church in Rome.

Bibliography

The list of resources will be helpful in finding out more about the letter of Paul to the Romans. Please note that the author does not necessarily agree with the views held by the writers of the reading material below.

- BAXTER, J. Sidlow:** *Explore the book*. Zondervan; First printing in six volumes in one book 1966; ISBN 0-310-20620-0.
- BRUCE, F.F:** *Romans*. Inter-Varsity Press (Copyright F.F.Bruce 1985) first edition 1963. ISBN 0-85111-875-5.
- HALDANE, Robert:** *The Epistle to the Romans*. The Banner of Truth Trust. Reprinted 1958. ISBN Not known.
- HENRY, Matthew:** *Commentary in one volume*. Copyright 1960; Marshall, Morgan and Scott. ISBN 0-551-05010-1.
- LION:** *Handbook of the bible*. Copyright 1973: Lion Publishing ISBN 0-85648-320-6.
- MACDONALD, William:** *Believers Bible Commentary*, Thomas Nelson Publishers; (copyright 1995 by William Macdonald) ISBN 0-8407-1972-8.
- MEYER, F.B:** *Bible Commentary in one volume*. Tyndale House Publishers; Inc, Wheaton, Illinois. Fourth printing March 1987: ISBN 0-8423-4250-8.
- PAWSON, J.David:** *Unlocking the Bible Omnibus*. Published in Great Britain in 2003 by Harper Collins Publishers; (copyright David Pawson) ISBN 0-716666-4.
- STERN, David. H:** *Jewish New Testament Commentary* (Copyright 1992 David H Stern). Jewish New Testament Publications; ISBN 965-359-008-1.
- STIBBS, The Rev. Alan M:** *Search the Scriptures*. Copyright Inter-Varsity Fellowship. First edition in one volume 1949. For one volume edition (casebound) ISBN 85-110-613-7.
- STOTT, J.R.W:** *The message of Romans*. Inter-Varsity Press (Copyright John Stott 1994). Study guide by David Stone (Copyright Inter-Varsity Press, 1994) ISBN 0-85111-143-2.
- STRONG, James:** *Strong's Complete Word Study Concordance*. Copyright 2004: AMG Publishers. First printing September 2004: ISBN 0-89957-126-3.
- WALWOORD John. F:** *The Prophecy Knowledge Book*. Victor Books; (copyright 1990 by Scripture Press Publications, Inc) ISBN 0-89693-509-4.
- WIERSBE, Warren. W:** *The Bible Exposition Commentary*. Victor Books; (copyright by Scripture Press Publishers, Inc) ISBN 0-89693-659-7.

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