

STUDY OF ROMANS

REVIEW

1. What are some of the things that the Jew would rely upon for salvation?
2. According to Paul's reasoning in the first 7 chapters of Romans, what is the state of man outside of Christ?
3. Who were 'heirs' according to the Jewish mind? Who were 'heirs' according to God? Rom. 4:13-16
4. What is Paul's 'proof' that God is for us? (Rom. 8:31ff)
5. Who were the children of promise to whom Paul refers in verse Rom. 9:8? (Gal. 4:21-28)
6. According to Romans 9-11, why did the Jewish nation not attain righteousness?
7. According to Chapter 11, what was the characteristic that made the Gentiles and the Jews acceptable or unacceptable to God as His people?

XVII. Practical Admonitions for a Life of Obedient Faith in Christ (Rom. 12:1-15:13)

A. Basis for the Christian's Entire Life - 'A Living Sacrifice' (Rom. 12:1-2)

1. Paul begins the remaining portion of the letter by stating a conclusion urging (NASV; beseech - KJV) these brethren into action (Note the "**therefore...**"). What did Paul urge these brethren to do? Why urge this (based upon the preceding text)?

2. What is to be the nature of our "offering"? (Lk. 14:25-33; 2 Cor. 5:14-15; 1 Thess. 4:1-3; 1 Pet. 1:13-16; 1 Pet. 2:4-5; Rom. 14:17-18)

3. Paul makes a contrast in 12:2. (1 Pet. 4:1-3; 1 John 2:15-17; James 4:4; Eph. 4:17-24, 25ff; Col. 3:1-11, 12ff)

a. What is it?

b. What does each aspect of the contrast mean?

c. How is the change to take place?

B. Behavior Consistent with the 'Living Sacrifice' of a Christian (Rom. 12:3-15:13)

1. There is an underlying thought throughout this section of Romans. What is it? (Note the following verses: Rom. 12:9,10; Rom. 13:8-10; Rom. 14:15. See also Rom. 12:3, 21; Rom. 14:13, 19; Rom. 15:2).

2. Again, for this entire section, to whom is Paul addressing his comments? In terms of the relationships and behaviors, between what groups is he primarily dealing - Christian to Christian or Christian to the world? (Rom. 12:3, 10, 16; Rom. 13:8; Rom. 14:1, 13, 19, 21; Rom. 15:1, 7-9)

3. According to Rom. 12:3, of what were the Romans in danger of being guilty?

a. From the context of Rom. 12:4-9, why might this be? (Recall 1 Cor. 12-14, 1 Cor. 12:13-20, 14:12).

b. What is the source of the gifts outlined in this section (12:6)?

4. Paul uses a common illustration in 12:4-5 to further elaborate (1 Cor. 12:12-31; Eph. 4:15-16; Col. 2:18-19). What is Paul's point in the comparison?

5. What are the 'gifts' Paul lists in 12:6-8? Are they necessarily miraculous? As you look at this section, do so in view of the admonitions on either side (12:1-2, 9).

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REVIEW

1. How would you outline chapters 9-11 in three main points?
2. According to Paul's reasoning in the first 7 chapters of Romans, what is the state of man outside of Christ?
3. What is Paul's 'proof' that God is for us? (Rom. 8:31ff)
4. Who were the children of promise to whom Paul refers in verse Rom. 9:8? (Gal. 4:21-28)
5. According to Romans 9-11, why did the Jewish nation not attain righteousness?
6. How should the Christian present his body unto God?
7. What is the underlying attitude Christians are to have toward one another?
8. According to Chapter 11, what was the characteristic that made the Gentiles and the Jews acceptable or unacceptable to God as His people?

XVIII. Practical Admonitions for a Life of Obedient Faith in Christ - Cont'd (Rom. 12:1-15:13)

A. Behavior Consistent with the 'Living Sacrifice' of a Christian (Rom. 12:3-15:13) (Cont'd)

1. Is the attitude behind the behaviors listed in Rom. 12:9-21 any different than that called for in the preceding verses? What is to be our attitude about self and toward others? What verse(s) especially highlight this?

2. Consider Paul's admonitions in Rom. 12:9-21. Who is the audience? For each of these, list in your own words the meaning of the admonition and list some real life applications of each.

a. Admonition: Love Without Hypocrisy (vs. 9)

(1) Meaning: _____

(2) Examples: _____

b. Admonition: Abhor What is Evil and Cling to Good (vs. 9)

(1) Meaning: _____

(2) Examples: _____

c. Admonition: Kindly Affectionate (Devoted - NASV) to One Another with Brotherly Love (vs. 10)

(1) Meaning: _____

(2) Examples: _____

d. Admonition: Give Preference to One Another in Honor (vs. 10)

(1) Meaning: _____

(2) Examples: _____

e. Admonition: Not Lagging in Diligence, Fervent in Spirit, Serving the Lord (vs. 11)

(1) Meaning: _____

(2) Examples: _____

f. Admonition: Rejoicing in Hope (vs. 12)

(1) Meaning: _____

(2) Examples: _____

- g. Admonition: Persevering in Tribulation (vs. 12)
 - (1) Meaning: _____

 - (2) Examples: _____

- h. Admonition: Steadfast in Prayer (vs. 12)
 - (1) Meaning: _____

 - (2) Examples: _____

- i. Admonition: Distributing (NKJV) to Saint's Needs (vs. 13)
 - (1) Meaning: _____

 - (2) Examples: _____

- j. Admonition: Given to Hospitality (vs. 13)
 - (1) Meaning: _____

 - (2) Examples: _____

- k. Admonition: Bless Those Who Persecute (vs. 14)
 - (1) Meaning: _____

 - (2) Examples: _____

- l. Admonition: Rejoice and Weep with Others (vs. 15)
 - (1) Meaning: _____

(2) Examples: _____

m. Admonition: Self Consideration vs. Consideration of Others (vs. 16)

(1) Meaning: _____

(2) Examples: _____

n. Admonition: Repay No One Evil for Evil; Overcome Evil with Good (vs. 17)

(1) Meaning: _____

(2) Examples: _____

o. Admonition: Respect What Is Right in the World's Eyes (vs. 17)

(1) Meaning: _____

(2) Examples: _____

p. Admonition: Live Peaceably With All Men (vs. 18)

(1) Meaning: _____

(2) Examples: _____

3. What is vengeance? How is exacting vengeance related to being 'overcome by evil' (vs. 21)?

