

STUDY OF ROMANS

REVIEW

1. When was it written and from where?
2. Describe the theme of Romans in one sentence - give scripture basis.
3. Give a three part outline to the book (including chapters).
4. According to Chapter 11, what was the characteristic that made the Gentiles and the Jews acceptable or unacceptable to God as His people?
5. What is to be the nature of the Christian's "sacrifice" and how does it come about?
6. What attitude should Christians have toward one another?
7. What attitude should we have toward our enemies?

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

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

1. From the context, who are the "governing authorities" of Rom. 13:1 (higher powers - KJV)? From our previous studies with respect to authority (Rom. 1:18ff, Gen. 1:1ff; Eph. 6:5-8; Col. 3:18-4:1; Deut. 4:6, 10:13):
 - a. who possesses sovereign authority? _____
 - b. who possesses delegated authority? _____
 - c. what is the objective of God's establishing authority among men? _____

2. Why are we to be subject to governing authority? (1 Pet. 2:13-20; Titus 3:1-8; Acts 5:27ff)
 - a. Are all rulers good? _____
 - b. Is it necessary to obey an evil ruler? Why or why not?

 - c. Are there any exceptions to your answer?

3. Contextually (look back to Rom. 12:9ff) what type of behavior does Paul continue to contrast (e.g. 13:3-4)?
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4. Why pay taxes? Why be honest in declaring and paying taxes?
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5. What is Paul's conclusion in Rom. 13:7? (Rom. 12:10; Eph. 6:1-2; 1 Pet. 3:7; 1 Thess. 5:12-13; 1 Pet. 2:17; Rev. 4:11, 5:12)
- a. Look up the dictionary definition of "render" and "dues". In your own words, what does the phrase mean - "render therefore to all their dues" (KJV)?
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- b. What is the meaning of "honor"?
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- c. What are some practical considerations of this conclusion?
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6. What has Paul stressed that we are to owe one another since he began Chapter 12? Are the things Paul admonishes these Christians to be doing in the earlier verses ever 'paid up'? (1 Cor. 13)
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7. Paul references several of the commandments of God given to Moses (Exod. 20:13ff), all of which addressed man's relationship to others; which type of relationship is Paul addressing? _____
- a. Consistent with what has preceded in the context and what is to follow, what is the overriding attitude (and behavior) that Paul is commanding? (Matt. 22:34-40; Lev. 19:9-18)
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8. In Rom. 13:11-12 Paul describes a situation in figurative terms. What is meant by 'awake out of sleep' and 'the night is far spent...'? Note the therefore - what is the contrast Paul makes and what should those who are 'awake' do? (Eph. 5:8-21; 1 Thess. 5:1-11; Eph. 6:10-18)

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1. Paul contrast two 'walks' in Rom. 8. What does he mean by 'walk'? What are the two 'walks' which he addresses?
2. What attitude should we have toward our enemies? Our brethren?
3. What is our duty toward saints in need?
4. What are the "governing authorities" to which Christians should be subject?
5. What two reasons are given for the Christian's submission to the powers that be?
6. If the Christian walks "honestly, as in the day," what practices must be avoided and what does the text in Rom. 13 prescribe to avoid these?

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

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

1. In Rom. 14:1ff, to whom is Paul addressing his comments and in what context (recall the issues Paul has dealt with throughout Romans; note Rom. 14:1, 15:7-12)

2. Paul has at least two objective lessons in this section of scriptures; what are they? (Compare Rom. 14:1 with 15:7; Note 14:13, 16, 19; 15:1-2, 5-6; also note Rom. 12:3-5; 1 Cor. 10:23-24)

3. Who is the "weak in the faith" of Rom. 14:1? By contrast, who would be the "strong"? (Rom. 14:14; 1 Tim. 4:1-5)

4. In their practices with regard to food, were either of these sinning in the specific practice concerning what they ate? How might sin be committed by either party?

5. What type of 'judgment' does Paul have reference in Rom. 14:3ff? What does it mean 'to despise' another?

6. What must govern behavior according to 14:5?

7. What is the attitude and purpose of the one who is practicing these things?

8. What relationship is in view in Rom. 14:7-9 and how does it influence one's attitudes, priorities and behavior? (2 Cor. 5:14-15; Gal. 2:20)

9. According to Rom. 14:13-15, what is Paul providing as a principle for the one who is "strong in the faith"? Contextually, what is meant by "stumbling block" or a "cause to fall"?

10. Is it possible for something we do to be sin even if the same actions were practiced by other and not sinful? Why or why not?

11. Contextually, how does Rom. 15:1-2 and 15:5 tie with Rom. 12:1-3ff?

12. In Rom. 15:3, Paul introduces the example of Christ with "for...". In your own words, how does this example provide guidance to the practical application of the preceding verses?

13. What is the objective our being like-minded (15:5)?

14. Paul's conclusion to it all is summarized in Rom. 15:7-13, "Therefore...". What is associated with Christ in these verses?
