

STUDY OF ROMANS

REVIEW

1. Describe the theme of Romans.
2. Give an outline of the book (including chapters).
3. What purpose does the last half of chapter one serve?
4. What conclusion did Paul drive to in the 2nd chapter?
5. What was the purpose of the Law? Was it able to justify?
6. What are some of the things that the Jew might place his confidence in?
7. Was righteousness reckoned to Abraham before or after he was circumcised?
8. Circumcision was a seal of what?
9. Through what was the promise to Abraham made?
10. For what was Jesus delivered up, and for what was he raised?

IX. Justification by Faith Expounded (Rom. 3:21-5:21 Cont'd)

A. Reconciliation Through Justification (Rom. 5:1-11)

1. Rom. 5:1 - "Therefore..." or 'these things being so', what is the conclusion? From the previous lessons, what is the "peace" of which he speaks?

2. What are the blessings Paul lists in vs. 2? How are these accessed?

3. In vs. 2, what is the attitude expressed about the hope of those justified? In vs. 3, what is the attitude expressed about tribulations? (This same word is used in Rom. 2:17 and 2:23, translated there as "boast") See also, Gal. 6:12-16

4. While it is easy for us to rejoice in the hope that we have, why would one ever glory in tribulation - Rom. 5:4? (2 Cor. 4:16-18; Heb. 11:24-26, 12:1-2; James 1:2-4; 2 Thess. 1:3-12; Rom. 12:12)

5. What is the value of perseverance (NASB; 'patience' - KJV)? (Heb. 10:36, 12:1-2; Rom. 15:4-5; Heb. 6:9-12)

6. The product of the tribulations is a return to hope. In your own words, how would you account for the things mentioned by Paul leading to hope? (Col. 1:1-6, 27; Titus 1:2, 2:11-13, 3:4-8; 1 Pet. 3:13-17)

7. Paul claims the hope of which he speaks will not disappoint. In contrast, in what did the Jew rely upon that would disappoint?

8. Our confidence in the hope described - God's love. How was God's love manifested ("poured out in our hearts" according to verse 5)? Suggestion: consider the context, that is Rom. 5:1-2 and Rom. 5:6ff.

9. Completing the premise that the confidence the Christian can have in this hope based upon God's demonstrated love, Paul continues with "much more then... (vs. 9). If man was saved from sin and reconciled to God by Jesus' death, what is it that could possibly be "much more..." than that?

10. To round out Paul's conclusions about the things in which the Christian finds to 'rejoice', 'glory' or 'boast' (previously hope of the glory of God, tribulations leading to that hope - vss. 2, 3), he adds "rejoice (NKJV) in God" in view of the reconciliation to God through Christ.

STUDY OF ROMANS

REVIEW

1. Describe the theme of Romans and a brief outline of the book.
2. What conclusion did Paul drive to in the 2nd chapter?
3. What was the purpose of the Law? Was it able to justify?
4. What are some of the things that the Jew might place his confidence in?
5. What does the Christian glory or rejoice in? How does that contrast with the boasting of the Jew?
6. What is the value of perseverance (NASB; 'patience' - KJV)?

X. Justification by Faith Expounded (Rom. 3:21-5:21 Cont'd)

A. Justification by Faith Highlighted in Adam/Christ Contrast (Rom. 5:12-21)

1. In Rom. 5:12-21 Paul builds on the theme of justification by faith through the redemptive power of Christ's blood (Rom. 5:6-9) by showing the contrast of sin and death introduced through Adam vs. the free gift and life in Christ. Mark the following four sets of words in Rom. 5:12-21 in different colors:
 - a. "sin" and the "sin" family of words (e.g. transgression, disobedience)
 - b. "death" and "condemnation" or similar
 - c. "gift", "grace", "obedience", "act of righteousness"
 - d. "justification", "life", "righteous"
2. Note, Paul begins Rom. 5:12 with "Therefore..., In doing so, Paul introduces a new point - "just as through one man". But who is this one?

Compare vs. 12 with vs. 18 by filling out the right column.

Rom. 5:12

Rom. 5:18

"Therefore..."

just as through one man

sin

death through sin

spread to all men

because all sinned

3. How did sin enter the world?
-

a. What followed sin?

b. Why did death spread to all men?

4. In Rom. 5:13-17, Paul contrasts sin and its result with the free gift and its result.

a. What is sin?

b. How is it that man sinned before the Law of Moses? (Gen. 4:7; Gen. 6:5; Gen. 18:20; Gen. 39:7-9)

c. From the context of this section (Rom. 5:13, 20) and what you know about the view of the Jews with respect to the Law, why would this be significant?

5. In Rom. 5:14, Paul introduces Adam as the type of Christ. Incidentally, how does this verse also refute the Calvinistic doctrine of inherited sin?

6. Rom. 5:15-17 makes two major contrasts, which are summarized in Rom. 5:18ff, that of Adam's act with Christ's act, and sin with grace. Referring back to your markings, fill out the following:

(Rom. 5:15)	free gift	not like the	
FOR	by the transgression	of the one (<i>Adam</i>)	
	much more by the grace	of the one Man, Jesus Christ	
<u>and</u> (Rom. 5:16)	gift (<i>through Christ</i>)	not like that which came through the one (<i>Adam</i>)	
FOR	judgment from	one transgression	
	free gift arose from	many transgressions	
FOR if (Rom. 5:17)	by the transgression	of the one	
	much more those who receive abundance of grace and gift of righteousness	through the One, Jesus Christ	

What is the gift to which Paul refers?

7. From Rom. 5:18-19 fill out the following:

<u>Through</u>	<u>Act</u>	<u>To Whom?</u>	<u>What?</u>
through one	transgression		
through one	act of righteousness		
one man's	disobedience		
the One	obedience		

8. The result of sin entering the world meant condemnation on all men, according to Rom. 5:18.

a. Does this mean that Adam's sin passed on to all men, and therefore they are condemned?

b. From the context, why or why not?

c. What does condemn men?

9. In vs. 20 Paul re-iterates the purpose of law.

a. While the Law identified the sin, it didn't justify one; instead what was the result?

b. On the other hand, what was the result of grace? (Eph. 1:7, 2:5; Acts 15:7-11; Titus 2:11-14)
