

Worksheet
Romans: Chapter 1

1. When was the Gospel first introduced?
2. What does it mean to be called?
3. What is an apostle?
4. Who does Paul say Jesus is a descendant of “according to the flesh”?
5. What does it mean to be ‘begotten’?
6. What is “the obedience of faith”?
7. What constitutes being “called”?
8. What is a “saint”?
9. Explain the phrase “with my spirit”.
10. How do we pray “without ceasing”?
11. How did Paul say he wanted to ‘confirm’ the brethren at Rome?
12. How had Paul “been prevented” from visiting the church at Rome?
13. Who was Paul “under obligation” to?
14. What is “the power of God for salvation”?
15. Why was “the Jew first” to receive it?
16. Explain what “from faith to faith” means.
17. How is it unrighteous to “suppress the truth”?
18. How do we know that God exists?
19. “God gave them up” is from two Greek words that literally mean what?
20. What was it that the people of Israel called “Nehushtan”?
21. What is the ultimate consequence for “those who practice such things”?
22. What is the punishment for those who “give approval to those who practice” the list of sins that Paul mentioned here?

Romans: Chapter 2

1. Is it wrong to pass “judgment on” others? Explain.
2. What is “God’s kindness” meant to do?
3. Explain the consequences between “well-doing” and “self-seeking”.
4. Explain why “God shows no partiality”.
5. Who are those “without the Law” as opposed to those “under the Law”?
6. Of both groups, “who will be justified”?
7. What does it mean to “by nature do what the Law requires”?
8. What can either “accuse or even excuse” us?
9. Who was Paul referring to when he called them “a guide to the blind”?
10. What were they doing to “dishonor God” and among whom?
11. How can one’s “circumcision” become “uncircumcision”?
12. How then is circumcision related to baptism?
13. How is it related to both believer and unbeliever according to the Law of Moses?
14. Explain the difference between “a Jew who is merely one outwardly” and “one inwardly”.

Romans: Chapter 3

1. What were the Jews “entrusted with” that gave them first in line to receive the Gospel?
2. If sin confirms God’s righteousness, why would the offender be judged to continue in it?
3. By what means does God “judge the world” according to verses 5 and 6?
4. What group was slandering Paul for stating that Jews and Gentiles were equal?
5. How many, including both Jews and Gentiles, are righteous?
6. Explain the difference between suffering “for” another’s sin and “because” of it.
7. Who was Paul referring to as “those who are under the Law”?
8. What was “through the Law” by which “no human being will be justified”?
9. What bore “witness” to “the righteousness of God”?
10. What now has replaced it?
11. Justification came “as a gift” by what and through what?
12. By what means has God “passed over former sins”?
13. Explain what Paul meant in the phrase of verse 26, “at the present time”.
14. What is the difference between “the law of works” and “the law of faith”?
15. By what means are both Jews and Gentiles rendered innocent?
16. Explain what the Gospel did in order to “uphold the Law”.

Romans: Chapter 4

1. Abraham “was counted... as righteous” how many years before the Law was established?
2. Explain why a worker’s wages are not a gift from his employer.
3. How can “the one who does not work” be “counted as righteous”?
4. Why was Abraham circumcised after his “faith was counted... as righteousness”?
5. Where did “the promise to Abraham and his offspring that he would be heir” come from?
6. What would make “faith... null and the promise... void”?
7. Explain why “there is no transgression” “where there is no law”.
8. How old was Abraham when his faith was rewarded with the birth of his son Isaac?
9. Why didn’t physical lineage from Abraham alone benefit the Jews via the Law of Moses?
10. When was justification obtained and confirmed?

Romans: Chapter 5

1. What does it mean to be “justified by faith” and what does it give us “access” into?
2. Why does “suffering [produce] endurance” which in turn “produces character”?
3. Define “hope” and how it “does not put us to shame”.
4. When is “the Holy Spirit” given to believers?
5. Explain the phrase in verse 6, “at the right time Christ died for the ungodly”.
6. What protects us “from the wrath of God”?
7. What does it mean to be “reconciled to God”?
8. How did sin enter the world and what was the result?
9. Has law always existed where sin exists since “sin is not counted where there is no law”?
10. Explain how it is not possible to sin “like the transgression of Adam”.
11. How was Adam “a type of the One Who was to come”?
12. If “judgment following one trespass brought condemnation” what did “the free gift” bring?
13. Explain Adam’s “disobedience” as opposed to Christ’s “obedience” as it pertains to mankind.
14. What was God’s purpose for introducing the Law?
15. If sin is so condemning, how can its increase produce even more grace?
16. Explain the phrase “sin reigned in death”.
17. Define “death”.

Romans: Chapter 6

1. Why would the idea exist that the more a person sinned the more “grace” would cover it?
2. What does it mean to die to sin?
3. How does baptism correlate with Christ’s death?
4. Explain the phrase to “walk in newness of life”.
5. What is “the body of sin” and how is it “brought to nothing”?
6. What “no longer has dominion over” Christ?
7. What must we do in order to be “alive to God in Christ Jesus”?
8. How are “instruments of unrighteousness” related to weaponry as pertaining to warfare?
9. Explain the difference between being “under law” and “under grace”.
10. If a person is not “under law” can he still sin since, where there is no law there is no transgression?
11. What does it mean to be either a slave of Christ or of Satan?
12. What does the phrase “standard of teaching” pertain to?
13. How can being “slaves to righteousness” make anyone free and from what?
14. What is the goal of being such a slave?
15. What is “the end” of those things of which Christians “are now ashamed”?
16. No matter in which spiritual army enlisted; explain what the rations are for each.

Romans: Chapter 7

1. Who did Paul refer to as “those who know the Law”?
2. What specific Law did he use to explain the difference between the two Covenants?
3. By what means did they die “to the Law”?
4. How can any law be compared to a cookie jar?
5. Explain the correlation between the Law and sin under the Old Covenant.
6. Was there a law that existed before the Law of Moses, and if so, what was it?
7. If a person has no knowledge of a certain law, explain why his ignorance isn’t excused.
8. How was the Law neutral? (*i.e., had nothing to do with sin*)
9. What was the Law’s (*or any law for that matter*) purpose?
10. Explain the affect the Law had on Paul’s human nature.
11. What “dwells within” the human nature (*as opposed to the Godly nature*) that separates man from God?
12. Explain the difference in Paul’s phrases “in my inner being” and “in my members”.
13. What was the part of Paul that he was lugging around as dead weight, as it were?
14. By what did he “serve the law of God” and by what did he serve “the law of sin”?
15. Explain the difference between them.

Romans: Chapter 8

1. What is the difference between “the Law of the Spirit of life” and “the law of sin and death”.
2. What was the one flaw that “weakened” the Law and what remedied it?
3. What was/is “the righteous requirement of the Law” that Christians are to fulfill?
4. Explain the phrase “to set the mind on” where it pertains to “the flesh” or “the Spirit”.
5. How can a “mind that is set on the flesh” be unable to please God?
6. Explain how Christ and “the Spirit of God dwells in” the Christian.
7. What is it that the Spirit did for Christ that He will do for the faithful?
8. What role does the Spirit have in the adoption process to become children of God?
9. How does a slave’s role compare to that of the heir?
10. Who “subjected” the original creation to moral depravity and why?
11. What are “the firstfruits of the Spirit”?
12. Clarify the phrase “hope that is seen is not hope”.
13. Explain how “the Spirit helps us in our weakness” in the context of verse 26.
14. Who are the ones to whom “all things work together for good”?
15. Explain foreknowledge and predestination according to the word of God.
16. What is the difference between “only begotten” and “Firstborn” (*first begotten*)?
17. Through what are sinners called?
18. Why was Jesus given the right “to condemn”?

Romans: Chapter 9

1. Who are Paul's "kinsmen according to the flesh"?
2. What belonged to Israel that made them so special?
3. "According to the flesh", through whom did Paul say that Jesus descended?
4. Explain the phrase "not all who are descended from Israel belong to Israel".
5. Why didn't the Abrahamic promise come through both of Abraham's sons?
6. Explain the difference between "the children of the flesh" and "the children of the promise".
7. Who was Isaac's brother and explain why God "hated" him?
8. How can God show no partiality and yet "have mercy" on only certain individuals?
9. Explain why "human will [and] exertion" have nothing to do with God's "mercy".
10. How can God be fair yet "He hardens whomever He will"?
11. Answer the question "why have You made me like this" as it pertains to the unrepentant.
12. What does "of the same lump" mean with reference to good and evil?
13. Who prophesied that God would call those "who were not My people" His people?
14. Who does the "remnant of them [who] will be saved" refer to?
15. How did the Gentiles attain the righteousness they didn't pursue?
16. Explain how Israel did not attain the same righteousness through the Law.
17. Explain what it was that caused Israel to stumble.

Romans: Chapter 10

1. What was on Paul's heart and in his prayers and for whom?
2. Explain how having a "zeal for God" is not enough.
3. What was physical Israel "seeking to establish" that kept them from submission?
4. Jesus said He did not come to destroy the Law but why did Paul say He "is the end of" it?
5. Explain the difference between "righteousness that is based on the Law" and "righteousness based on faith".
6. Are confession and belief enough to "be saved" as Paul wrote in verse 9?
7. What do "heart" and "mouth" have to do with salvation?
8. Explain now how "there is no distinction between Jew and Greek".
9. What does it mean to "call on the Name of the Lord" as it pertains to being saved?
10. Who are the ones with "beautiful feet" and why?
11. Personal conviction comes through what which come from what?
12. What did Jesus say would happen once the Gospel was "proclaimed throughout the whole world"?
13. Who did Moses say would be made "jealous" by "those who are not a nation"?
14. Why was God "found" by the Gentiles yet denied His own people, Israel?

Romans: Chapter 11

1. Of which tribe was Paul a descendant?
2. Who appealed to God against Israel and what was God's reply?
3. Who make up the "remnant chosen by grace"?
4. Who are the elect?
5. Through whose trespass did salvation "come to the Gentiles"?
6. What was Paul's ministry that he boasted so much about in this epistle?
7. Why did Paul desire to make the Jews jealous and about what?
8. What did Paul admonish the Gentiles about concerning the "branches"?
9. For what reason were those branches "broken off"?
10. How could they be "grafted [back] in"?
11. Until what happened did the "partial hardening come upon Israel"?
12. According to verses 30-31, why did the Gentiles receive mercy and how could that mercy be reciprocated?
13. What has God done in order "that He may have mercy on all"?

Romans: Chapter 12

1. What does it mean for Christians to be “living sacrifice[s]”?
2. How is a person “conformed” to anything?
3. How do we discern “what is the will of God”?
4. What was “the grace given to [Paul]” in verse 3?
5. Name the seven “gifts that differ” and are they available to us today?
6. What are / was the purpose of each?
7. What is supposed to make a Christian stand out from the rest of the world?
8. Explain why it is important to “associate with the lowly” and who are they?
9. Since “vengeance” belongs to the Lord only, how are we to treat our enemies?

Romans: Chapter 13

1. What are the “governing authorities” that “every person” is to “be subject to”?
2. Is this universal thus applying to atheistic nations and how they treat Christians?
3. What laws, if any, are we encouraged to brake? Why?
4. Why are our “rulers” considered ministers and of what?
5. Why are we commanded to “pay tribute (*taxes*)”?
6. What is the difference between tribute and custom?
7. Give a summation of the purpose for all the commandments.
8. What does the phrase “salvation [is] nearer to us than when we first believed” mean?
9. Explain “the armor of light”.

Romans: Chapter 14

1. In verse two, why is the vegetarian considered “weak”?
2. Why was it wrong for vegetarians and those who ate meat to pass judgment on each other?
3. Is there anything wrong with celebrating “holidays (*holy days*)”?
4. What two groups is Jesus Lord over?
5. What was the reason Paul gave for the statement in verse 10, “for we will all stand before the judgment seat of God”?
6. Why, if a person thinks a certain food is unclean, when it is in fact unclean to them, but not unclean to others who don’t share that understanding?
7. How could what a strong Christian eats grieve a weaker brother and why would it be wrong?
8. Does verse 21 advocate for drinking wine when a weaker Christian isn’t present?

Romans: Chapter 15

1. When we are “to bear with the failings of the weak”, does it give an excuse to the weak to remain weak? Who are the weak in this context?
2. Explain what the things “written in former days” means to us in verse 4.
3. List the two things as to why “Christ became a servant to the circumcised”.
4. List the four O.T. book, chapters and verses Paul referred to concerning the Gentiles.
5. What “office” did Paul boast about in verses 16-18?
6. Which two Gentile congregations were “pleased to make some contribution” that Paul was delivering to “the poor among the saints at Jerusalem”?
7. Why did Paul state “indeed they owe it to them”?
8. What did Paul ask the brethren in Rome to pray for on his behalf?

Romans: Chapter 16

1. How did Paul originally meet Aquila and Priscilla?
2. Who was the “first convert to Christ in Asia”?
3. Why did Paul state that Andronicus, Junia and Herodion were his “kinsmen”?
4. Paul stated that those who did not serve Christ served what?
5. What was “known to all” about the church at Rome that Paul rejoiced over?
6. Who was God going to “crush” under the feet of the saints at Rome?
7. Who actually did Paul dictate this letter through?
8. Name the brother Paul said was his host.
9. What is “the revelation of the mystery that was kept secret for long ages”?
10. Explain the term “obedience of faith”.