

Worksheet

Romans: Chapter 1

1. When was the Gospel first introduced? (*Gen 3:15- v.2*)
2. What does it mean to be called? (*Appointed- v.1*)
3. What is an apostle? (*Delegate, ambassador of the Gospel- v.1*)
4. Who does Paul say Jesus is a descendant of “according to the flesh”? (*David- v.3*)
5. What does it mean to be ‘begotten’? (*Introduced- v.3*)
6. What is “the obedience of faith”? (*reliance upon Christ for salvation along with adherence to the Gospel- v.5*)
7. What constitutes being “called”? (*invited; appointed or specifically a saint- v.6*)
8. What is a “saint”? (*faithful Christians either dead or alive- v.7*)
9. Explain the phrase “with my spirit”. (*with my mental disposition- v.9*)
10. How do we pray “without ceasing”? (*without omission on an appropriate occasion- v.9*)
11. How did Paul say he wanted to ‘confirm’ the brethren at Rome? (*by passing on some gifts of the Spirit to them- v.11*)
12. How had Paul “been prevented” from visiting the church at Rome? (*because of the schemes of the Devil- v.13*)
13. Who was Paul “under obligation” to? (*Greeks and Barbarians- v.14*)
14. What is “the power of God for salvation”? (*the Gospel- v.16*)
15. Why was “the Jew first” to receive it? (*they were through whom Jesus came- v.16*)
16. Explain what “from faith to faith” means. (*faith is both the starting and ending points- v.17*)
17. How is it unrighteous to “suppress the truth”? (*keeping others from hearing the message of the Gospel- v.18*)
18. How do we know that God exists? (*through the things that are made, i.e., every design has a designer- v.20*)
19. “God gave them up” is from two Greek words that literally mean what? (*surrender backward- v.24*)
20. What was it that the people of Israel called “Nehushtan”? (*the copper serpent that Moses made- v.23*)
21. What is the ultimate consequence for “those who practice such things”? (*death- v.32*)
22. What is the punishment for those who “give approval to those who practice” the list of sins that Paul mentioned here? (*the same as those who practice such things- v.32*)

Romans: Chapter 2

1. Is it wrong to pass “judgment on” others? Explain. (*Judge in this context means to “condemn”, so yes it is wrong.- v.1*)
2. What is “God’s kindness” meant to do? (*Cause people to repent.- v.4*)
3. Explain the consequences between “well-doing” and “self-seeking”. (*The first will receive eternal life whereas the other God’s wrath.- vs.7-8*)
4. Explain why “God shows no partiality”. (*Whoever sins, whether Jew or Gentile, will perish.- v.9*)
5. Who are those “without the Law” as opposed to those “under the Law”? (*Gentiles did not have the Law of Moses whereas the Jews were under it.- v.12*)
6. Of both groups, “who will be justified”? (*The doers of the Law.- v.13*)
7. What does it mean to “by nature do what the Law requires”? (*To be guided by a natural sense of what is right and proper.- v.14*)
8. What can either “accuse or even excuse” us? (*Our conscience.- v.15*)
9. Who was Paul referring to when he called them “a guide to the blind”? (*The Jews.- v.19*)
10. What were they doing to “dishonor God” and among whom? (*They were breaking the Law in front of the Gentiles.- vs.23-24*)
11. How can one’s “circumcision” become “uncircumcision”? (*By breaking the covenant relationship the Jew had with God.- v.25*)
12. How then is circumcision related to baptism? (*Both showed a covenant relationship with God.- v.26*)
13. How is it related to both believer and unbeliever according to the Law of Moses? (*If the Gentiles kept the Divine precepts of the Law of Moses it didn’t matter if he was circumcised. V.27*)
14. Explain the difference between “a Jew who is merely one outwardly” and “one inwardly”. (*The first was physically born into the covenant relationship with God; the other is born spiritually into it.- v.28*)

Romans: Chapter 3

1. What were the Jews “entrusted with” that gave them first in line to receive the Gospel? (*The oracles of God.- v.2*)
2. If sin confirms God’s righteousness, why would the offender be judged to continue in it? (*God must punish any and all sin in order to be fair to everyone.- v.5*)
3. By what means does God “judge the world” according to verses 5 and 6? (*His righteousness.*)
4. What group was slandering Paul for stating that Jews and Gentiles were equal? (*Jews.- v.7*)
5. How many, including both Jews and Gentiles, are righteous? (*None.- v.10*)
6. Explain the difference between suffering “for” another’s sin and “because” of it. (“For” is suffering the punishment for someone else’s sin; “because” is suffering the consequence of another’s sin.)
7. Who was Paul referring to as “those who are under the Law”? (*The Jews.- v.19*)
8. What was “through the Law” by which “no human being will be justified”? (*Deeds of the Law.- v.20*)
9. What bore “witness” to “the righteousness of God”? (*The Law and the prophets.- v.21*)
10. What now has replaced it? (*Faith in Jesus Christ.- v.22*)
11. Justification came “as a gift” by what and through what? (*By God’s grace, through Christ’s redemption.- v.24*)
12. By what means has God “passed over former sins”? (*His forbearance.- v.25*)
13. Explain what Paul meant in the phrase of verse 26, “at the present time”. (*The period after Christ came.*)
14. What is the difference between “the law of works” and “the law of faith”? (*Law of works is the Mosaic; Law of faith is the Gospel.- v.27*)
15. By what means are both Jews and Gentiles rendered innocent? (*By faith without the deeds of the Mosaic.- v.38*)
16. Explain what the Gospel did in order to “uphold the Law”. (*Through the good news of Christ’s death, burial and resurrection He upheld the Law having fulfilled the righteous requirement of it.- v.31*)

Romans: Chapter 4

1. Abraham “was counted... as righteous” how many years before the Law was established?
(430 years.- v.2)
2. Explain why a worker’s wages are not a gift from his employer. *(A gift is not owed whereas wages are due to services rendered.- v.4)*
3. How can “the one who does not work” be “counted as righteous”? *(Through faith and conviction.- v.5)*
4. Why was Abraham circumcised after his “faith was counted... as righteousness”? *(“That he might be the father of them that believe”.- v.11)*
5. Where did “the promise to Abraham and his offspring that he would be heir” come from?
(The righteousness of faith.- v.13)
6. What would make “faith... null and the promise... void”? *(The Law.- v.14)*
7. Explain why “where there is no law, there is no transgression”. *(If there was no law against assault, it would be legal to attack another with malicious intent.- v.15)*
8. How old was Abraham when his faith was rewarded with the birth of his son Isaac?
(About 100 years old.- v.19)
9. Why didn’t physical lineage from Abraham alone benefit the Jews via the Law of Moses?
(They didn’t believe in the resurrection of Jesus as the Messiah.- v.24)
10. When was justification obtained and confirmed? *(When Jesus raised from the dead.- v.25)*

Romans: Chapter 5

1. What does it mean to be “justified by faith” and what does it give us “access” into? *(To be rendered innocent and thus receive peace from God.- v.1)*
2. Why does “suffering [produce] endurance” which in turn “produces character”? *(Sufferings increase our expectation of a life in a place where the opposite exists.- v.3)*
3. Define “hope” and how it “does not put us to shame”. *(Confidence; because we have God’s love in our hearts.- v. 5)*
4. When is “the Holy Spirit” given to believers? *(When we were baptized according to Acts 2:38.- v.5)*
5. Explain the phrase in verse 6, “at the right time Christ died for the ungodly”. *(Jesus came when He did according to infrastructure, capital punishment via crucifixion, etc.)*
6. What protects us “from the wrath of God”? *(The blood of Christ.- v.9)*
7. What does it mean to be “reconciled to God”? *(to “recover God’s favor”.- v.10)*
8. How did sin enter the world and what was the result? *(Adam and Eve ate of the tree of knowledge and evil, the result being mortality of the human race.- v.12)*
9. Has law always existed where sin exists since “sin is not counted where there is no law”? *(This just shows that law has always existed, even before the time of Moses.- v.13)*
10. Explain how it is not possible to sin “like the transgression of Adam”. *(When Adam lived in Eden he lived in a sinless environment.- v.14)*
11. How was Adam “a type of the One Who was to come”? *(Both he and Christ exercised a preeminent influence on the human race.- v.14)*
12. If “judgment following one trespass brought condemnation” what did “the free gift” bring? *(The grace of God.- v.15)*
13. Explain Adam’s “disobedience” as opposed to Christ’s “obedience” as it pertains to mankind. *(Adam’s disobedience brought death on all mankind whereas Christ brought deliverance from death to all who take advantage of it.- v.16)*
14. What was God’s purpose for introducing the Law? *(It defined lawlessness; distinguished between right and wrong.- v.20)*
15. If sin is so condemning, how can its increase produce even more grace? *(It shows the extent at which God’s grace is able to increase, above and beyond the consequence of sin’s significance.- v.20)*
16. Explain the phrase “sin reigned in death”. *(The fear of death enslaves the one who commits sin.- v.21)*
17. Define “death”. *(Separation.- v.21)*

Romans: Chapter 6

1. Why would the idea exist that the more a person sinned the more “grace” would cover it? *(It was supposed that if a person sins more and it is covered that the more sin the more grace, not taking into account the righteousness of God Who hates sin.- v.1)*
2. What does it mean to die to sin? *(To alienate oneself from it.- v.2)*
3. How does baptism correlate with Christ’s death? *(Baptism emulates Christ’s obedience of the process of death, burial and resurrection.- v.3)*
4. Explain the phrase to “walk in newness of life”. *(It is the focus of leaving the sinful past behind with a desire to live a new life of godliness going forward.- v.4)*
5. What is “the body of sin” and how is it “brought to nothing”? *(Former lifestyles were to be nailed to the cross along with the body of Jesus.- v.6)*
6. What “no longer has dominion over” Christ? *(Death.- v.9)*
7. What must we do in order to be “alive to God in Christ Jesus”? *(Be dead to sin.- v.11)*
8. How are “instruments of unrighteousness” related to weaponry as pertaining to warfare? *(In the battle between good and evil, “yielding” anything to the enemy is the same as relinquishing our weaponry to him.- v.13)*
9. Explain the difference between being “under law” and “under grace”. *(Law [pertaining to the law of sin and death, i.e., you sin you die] brings condemnation. Grace brings pardon.- v.14)*
10. If a person is not “under law” can he still sin since, where there is no law there is no transgression? *(He is not to make a practice of sinning.- v.15)*
11. What does it mean to be either a slave of Christ or of Satan? *(To be subordinate to either good or evil with the consequences that follow each.- v.16)*
12. What does the phrase “standard of teaching” pertain to? *(Baptism as a form of emulating the death, burial and resurrection of Christ in obedience which commits us to a new way of life.- v.17)*
13. How can being “slaves to righteousness” make anyone free and from what? *(Loyalty to a new Master frees one from sin and its consequences.- v.18)*
14. What is the goal of being such a slave? *(Purity.- v.19)*
15. What is “the end” of those things of which Christians “are now ashamed”? *(Eternal separation from God.- v.21)*
16. No matter in which spiritual army enlisted; explain what the rations are for each. *(Eternal death is the wage received by those enlisted in Satan’s army whereas in the Lord’s army the wage is a perpetual life in Heaven.- v.23)*

Romans: Chapter 7

1. Who did Paul refer to as “those who know the Law”? (*His Jewish brethren who were Christians.- v.1*)
2. What specific Law did he use to explain the difference between the two Covenants? (*That of marital law between a woman and her husband.- v.2*)
3. By what means did they die “to the Law”? (*By the body of Christ, their new Husband and thus Covenant relationship.-v.4*)
4. How can any law be compared to a cookie jar? (*Morally, laws are neutral but the ordinances within them is what stirs man’s human nature to disobey them.-v.5*)
5. Explain the correlation between the Law and sin under the Old Covenant. (*The Law, even though spiritual, defined sin.-v.7*)
6. Was there a law that existed before the Law of Moses, and if so, what was it? (*Yes, a moral law.-v.9*)
7. If a person has no knowledge of a certain law, explain why his ignorance isn’t excused. (*There are consequences concerning disobedience to the law, whether one is knowledgeable or not.-v.9*)
8. How was the Law neutral? (*Other than defining sin it didn’t produce it.-v.12*)
9. What was the Law’s (or any law for that matter) purpose? (*It defines the destructive nature of lawlessness.-v.13*)
10. Explain the affect the Law had on Paul’s human nature. (*It produced guilt.-v.15*)
11. What “dwells within” the flesh (*as opposed to the spirit*) that separates man from God? (*The tendency to sin.-v.18*)
12. Explain the difference in Paul’s phrases “in my inner being” and “in my members”. (*The “inner being” is “the hidden person of the heart” where no corruption can ever reach, whereas “in my members” has to do with the flesh with its tendency to sin.-v. 23*)
13. What was the part of Paul that he was lugging around as dead weight, as it were? (*The “body of death”, i.e., the flesh.-v.24*)
14. By what did he “serve the Law of God” and by what did he serve “the law of sin”? (*He served “the law of God” with his mind but the “law of sin” he served with his flesh.-v.25*)
15. Explain the difference between them. (*The “Law of God”, pertaining to the Gospel, produces forgiveness and eternal life, whereas the “law of sin” produces death, thus a separation from God along with eternal damnation.-v.25*)

Romans: Chapter 8

1. What is the difference between “the Law of the Spirit of life” and “the law of sin and death”. (*“of life” has to do with being in a covenant relationship with Christ via the Gospel whereas “the law of sin and death” has to do with the Old Testament Law of Moses. –v.2*)
2. What was the one flaw that “weakened” the Law and what remedied it? (*Man’s human nature; sending Jesus in the flesh He became the final sacrifice for man’s sin. –v.3*)
3. What was/is “the righteous requirement of the Law” that Christians are to fulfill? (*Love God and all others. –v.4*)
4. Explain the phrase “to set the mind on” where it pertains to “the flesh” or “the Spirit”. (*To be focused on either temporal or spiritual things.- v.5*)
5. How can a “mind that is set on the flesh” be unable to please God? (*If anyone can’t submit to God through a circumcised heart they can’t please Him. –v.8*)
6. Explain how Christ and “the Spirit of God dwells in” the Christian. (*As we study the Spirit inspired word we are thus led by it since in it are the words of Christ. –v.9*)
7. What is it that the Spirit did for Christ that He will do for the faithful? (*He raised Him from the dead. –v.11*)
8. What role does the Spirit have in the adoption process to become children of God? (*The privilege to address God as Father comes through Holy Spirit. –v.15*)
9. How does a slave’s role compare to that of the heir? (*Only offspring of the master have rights to the inheritance. –v.15*)
10. Who “subjected” the original creation to moral depravity and why? (*Satan; in order to cause disruption in the relationship between God and mankind. –v.20*)
11. What are “the firstfruits of the Spirit”? (*“A foretaste of what Heaven will be like.” –v.23*)
12. Clarify the phrase “hope that is seen is not hope”. (*How can a person continue to look forward to receive something in the mail that has already arrived? –v.24*)
13. Explain how “the Spirit helps us in our weakness” in the context of verse 26. (*He intercedes for us in our prayers when we are unable to pray because of a weakness brought about by things that take away our focus. –v.26*)
14. Who are the ones to whom “all things work together for good”? (*It “involves the idea of affectionate reverence, prompt obedience [and] grateful recognition of benefits received by the faithful”. –v.28*)
15. Explain foreknowledge and predestination according to the word of God. (*To know beforehand, foresee; to predestine is to limit in advance or predetermine.–v.29*)
16. What is the difference between “only begotten” and “Firstborn” (*first begotten*)? (*“Only” means none after whereas “first” denotes others would follow. –v.29*)
17. Through what are sinners called? (*The Gospel. –v.30*)
18. Why was Jesus given the right “to condemn”? (*He died and was raised for man’s sin. –v.34*)

Romans: Chapter 9

1. Who are Paul's "kinsmen according to the flesh"? (*The Israelites. -v.2*)
2. What belonged to Israel that made them so special? (*Adoption, glory, the Covenants, the Mosaic Law, service to God and the promises. -v.4*)
3. "According to the flesh", through whom did Paul say that Jesus descended? (*Israel. -v.5*)
4. Explain the phrase "not all who are descended from Israel belong to Israel". (*Not all physical descendants of Israel were of the spiritual seed of Abraham. -v.6*)
5. Why didn't the Abrahamic promise come through both of Abraham's sons? (*Ishmael was fathered with an Egyptian slave and was not qualified. -v.7*)
6. Explain the difference between "the children of the flesh" and "the children of the promise". (*Of the flesh concerns people of Jewish descent; of promise are those of Abraham's seed according to his obedient faith. -v.8*)
7. Who was Jacob's brother and explain why God "hated" him? (*Esau; God detested him because of his lack of respect for his birthright. -v.13*)
8. How can God show no partiality and yet "have mercy" on only certain individuals? (*His faithful, loving children obtain mercy, but those who do not suffer His wrath. -v.16*)
9. Explain why "human will [and] exertion" have nothing to do with God's "mercy". (*God's mercy only goes to His faithful, loving children. -v.16*)
10. How can God be fair yet "He hardens whomever He will"? (*Through His foreknowledge God knew how Pharaoh would not repent and used him to punish Israel. -v.19*)
11. Answer the question "why have You made me like this" as it pertains to the unrepentant. (*Free agency. We are all created with the will to do either good or evil. -v.20*)
12. What does "of the same lump" mean with reference to good and evil? (*All of humanity is created in the image of God and God has the right to deem whether a person is good or evil according to their obedience to His will. -v.21*)
13. Who prophesied that God would call those "who were not My people" His people? (*Hosea. V.25*)
14. Who does the "remnant of them [who] will be saved" refer to? (*There would only be a few Jews who would become Christians in comparison to the nation of Israel. -v.27*)
15. How did the Gentiles attain the righteousness they didn't pursue? (*Through faith. -v.30*)
16. Explain how Israel did not attain the same righteousness through the Law. (*The Law required perfection. -v.31*)
17. Explain what it was that caused Israel to stumble. (*Jesus wasn't the Messiah they were looking for. -v.32*)

Romans: Chapter 10

1. What was on Paul's heart and in his prayers and for whom? (*That Israel might be saved. -v.1*)
2. Explain how having a "zeal for God" is not enough. (*Unless it is according to knowledge. -v.2*)
3. What was physical Israel "seeking to establish" that kept them from submission? (*Their own righteousness. -v.3*)
4. Jesus said He did not come to destroy the Law but why did Paul say He "is the end of" it? (*Jesus' sacrifice was Law's the goal for the obtaining of righteousness. -v.4*)
5. Explain the difference between "righteousness that is based on the Law" and "righteousness based on faith". (*"of the Law"- must be abided by perfectly; "of faith"- based on salvation through Christ alone. -v.6*)
6. Are confession and belief enough to "be saved" as Paul wrote in verse 9? (*No; belief has to do with obedience.*)
7. What do "heart" and "mouth" have to do with salvation? (*It takes thought to entrust one's soul to something unseen; confession is the act which precedes obedience. -v.10*)
8. Explain now how "there is no distinction between Jew and Greek". (*The Lord is over both. -v.12*)
9. What does it mean to "call on the Name of the Lord" as it pertains to being saved? (*To obtain "the answer of a good conscience toward God". -v.12*)
10. Who are the ones with "beautiful feet" and why? (*Preachers of the Gospel; they thrive to continually carry the good news of salvation through Christ's death, burial and resurrection. -v.15*)
11. Personal conviction comes through what which come from what? (*Hearing; word of God. -v.17*)
12. What did Jesus say would happen once the Gospel was "proclaimed throughout the whole world"? (*Jerusalem would fall. -v.18*)
13. Who did Moses say would be made "jealous" by "those who are not a nation"? (*The Jews. -v.19*)
14. Why was God "found" by the Gentiles yet denied His own people, Israel? (*Because the Gentiles sought after Him. -v.20*)

Romans: Chapter 11

1. Of which tribe was Paul a descendant? (*Benjamin. –v.1*)
2. Who appealed to God against Israel and what was God’s reply? (*Elijah; there were seven thousand that did not bow to Baal. –vs. 2-4*)
3. Who make up the “remnant chosen by grace”? (*Jews converted to Christianity. –v.5*)
4. Who are the elect? (*Those who obey the Gospel. –v.5*)
5. Through whose trespass did salvation “come to the Gentiles”? (*The Jews. –v.11*)
6. What was Paul’s ministry that he boasted so much about in this epistle? (*His apostleship to the Gentiles. –v.13*)
7. Why did Paul desire to make the Jews jealous and about what? (*To provoke them into copying the Gentiles in order to be saved. –v.14*)
8. What did Paul admonish the Gentiles about concerning the “branches”? (*They were not to boast against them since both were attached to the same root. –v.18*)
9. For what reason were those branches “broken off”? (*Because of unbelief. –v.20*)
10. How could they be “grafted [back] in”? (*Rethink their position on Christ and be converted. –v.23*)
11. Until what happened did the “partial hardening come upon Israel”? (*The completion of the Gentiles in becoming part of spiritual Israel. –v.25*)
12. According to verses 30-31, why did the Gentiles receive mercy and how could that mercy be reciprocated? (*Because of Israel’s unbelief; having compassion on the Jews.*)
13. What has God done in order “that He may have mercy on all”? (*He concluded that all were unbelievers. –v.32*)

Romans: Chapter 12

1. What does it mean for Christians to be “living sacrifice[s]”? (*To continually die to the world and its sinful allurements. –v.1*)
2. How is a person “conformed” to anything? (*To be totally committed to it. –v.2*)
3. How do we discern “what is the will of God”? (*We have to recognize it as genuine after careful examination. –v.2*)
4. What was “the grace given to [Paul]” in verse 3? (*His apostleship.*)
5. Name the seven “gifts that differ” and are they available to us today? (*Prophecy: inspired speaker; ministry: employing service to the saints; teaching: allowed people to teach without preparation; exhortation: guide the congregation away from doctrinal error; giving: sharing without self-seeking; rule: to lead by righteous example; show mercy: display zealous compassion. Since these were miraculous in nature they are not available today. –vs.6-8*)
6. What are / was the purpose of each? (*Edification. –v.7*)
7. What is supposed to make a Christian stand out from the rest of the world? (*Unfeigned love for the brethren. –v.9*)
8. Explain why it is important to “associate with the lowly” and who are they? (*To be gracious about doing a thing considered beneath one’s dignity toward those of lower socio-economic status. –v.16*)
9. Since “vengeance” belongs to the Lord only, how are we to treat our enemies? (*Show compassion on their needs. –v.20*)

Romans: Chapter 13

1. What are the “governing authorities” that “every person” is to “be subject to”? (*Those who have legal jurisdiction over citizens and foreigners within their borders. –v.1*)
2. Is this universal thus applying to atheistic nations and how they treat Christians? (*Yes. –v.3*)
3. What laws, if any, are we encouraged to brake? Why? (*If preaching the Gospel is against the law we are to break that law since that is our commission. –v.4*)
4. Why are our “rulers” considered ministers and of what? (*They serve God as keepers of the peace. –v.4*)
5. Why are we commanded to “pay tribute (taxes)”? (*Public officials are to be paid for their services along with the services we receive from them. –v.6*)
6. What is the difference between tribute and custom? (*Tribute is a tax; custom is usually a general toll on goods or travel. –v.6*)
7. Give a summation of the purpose for all the commandments. (*To love one’s neighbor as oneself. –v.9*)
8. What does the phrase “salvation [is] nearer to us than when we first believed” mean? (*The return of Christ is nearer than when we ere first converted. –v.11*)
9. Explain “the armor of light”. (*Weapon of knowledge or comprehension. –v.12*)

Romans: Chapter 14

1. In verse two, why is the vegetarian considered “weak”? (*This would have been a newly converted former pagan. –v.1*)
2. Why was it wrong for vegetarians and those who ate meat to pass judgment on each other? (*They were not sensitive to each other’s opinions. -v.3*)
3. Is there anything wrong with celebrating “holidays (*holy days*)”? (*We are to make decisions we are comfortable with when dealing in matters of opinion. –v.5*)
4. What two groups is Jesus Lord over? (*Weak and strong Christians. –v.8*)
5. What was the reason Paul gave for the statement in verse 10, “for we will all stand before the judgment seat of God”? (*As Christians, we have no authority over each other.*)
6. What 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? (*They should not put a stumbling block [their opinion] in the way of others. –v.13*)
7. How could what a strong Christian eats grieve a weaker brother and why would it be wrong? (*By consuming it in their presence. –v.15*)
8. Does verse 21 advocate for drinking wine when a weaker Christian isn’t present? (*We are to abstain from even the appearance of drinking grape juice if it might be construed as fermented wine. Fermented wine [or any other alcoholic beverage] is never to be consumed by the faithful, whether or not in the presence of a weaker Christian.*)

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? *(It does not. The weak in this context are those who are having difficulty in understanding. –v.1)*
2. Explain what the things “written in former days” means to us in verse 4. *(The whole of Scripture since Paul was speaking to those who only had the written Old Testament.)*
3. List the two things as to why “Christ became a servant to the circumcised”. *(For the truth of God and to confirm the promises made of the fathers. –v.8)*
4. List the three O.T. book, chapters and verses Paul referred to concerning the Gentiles. *(Ps 67:4; 18:49; Isa 11:10. –vs.9-12)*
5. What “office” did Paul boast about in verses 16-18? *(His being a the minister of Jesus Christ.)*
6. Which two Gentile congregations were “pleased to make some contribution” that Paul was delivering to “the poor among the saints at Jerusalem”? *(Macedonia and Achaia. – v.26)*
7. Why did Paul state “indeed they owe it to them”? *(The Gentiles owed the Jews [spiritually] concerning their being the nation through whom the Messiah would come bring salvation to them also; they then would be responsible to take care of their physical needs. –v.27)*
8. What did Paul ask the brethren in Rome to pray for on his behalf? *(That he would be delivered from those in Judaea who did not accept Jesus as the Christ; that those who did believe would accept his service he had for them and that he would afterward be able to visit the brethren in Rome and be refreshed with them. vs.31-32)*

Romans: Chapter 16

1. How did Paul originally meet Aquila and Priscilla? (*They, as Jews, were expelled from Rome by Claudius and were of the same trade [tent makers] as Paul was. –v.3*)
2. Who was the “first convert to Christ in Asia”? (*Epaenetus. –v.5*)
3. Why did Paul state that Andronicus, Junia and Herodion were his “kinsmen”? (*They may have been of the same tribe [Benjamin] or generally of the nation of Israel. –v.7*)
4. Paul stated that those who did not serve Christ served what? (*Their own belly. –v.18*)
5. What was “known to all” about the church at Rome that Paul rejoiced over? (*Their obedience. –v.19*)
6. Who was God going to “crush” under the feet of the saints at Rome? (*Satan. –v.20*)
7. Who actually did Paul dictate this letter through? (*Tertius. –v.22*)
8. Name the brother Paul said was his host. (*Gaius. –v.23*)
9. What is “the revelation of the mystery that was kept secret for long ages”? (*That the Gentiles would become fellow heirs through the Gospel. –v.25*)
10. Explain the term “obedience of faith”. (*Obedience to the Gospel plan to save mankind. –v.26*)