

# MASTER THE CONTENT OF SCRIPTURE



## The Book of Romans

(Observe, Interpret, Apply & Go)

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# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

In our studies of the Bible, we will be using an inductive approach. This approach is a fun and exciting way to study the Bible! It's like being a detective. Instead of starting with a conclusion, you look at the details and clues in the text to discover the meaning for yourself.

## Here's how you can do it:

1. **Observation:** First, you look closely at the Bible passage. You pay attention to:

- a. Who is in the story
- b. What is happening
- c. Where it is taking place
- d. When it is happening
- e. Why things are happening
- f. How they are happening.

You write down or make a mental note of all the details you notice.

2. **Interpretation:** Next, you try to understand what those details mean.

- a. You think about why the characters did what they did
- b. You think about what the important words and phrases mean.
- c. You may need to look up some words or ask questions to understand better.

3. **Application:** Finally, you think about how the story applies to our lives. What truth does it communicate?

- a. **What does it teach us about God?**
- b. What does it teach us about ourselves?
- c. What action (s) does it call us to take?

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## CHAPTER ONE

### Summary of Chapter

In Romans chapter 1, Paul introduces himself as an apostle set apart to preach the gospel of God. He expresses his desire to visit the believers in Rome and share spiritual blessings with them. Paul explains that the gospel reveals God's righteousness through faith. He condemns humanity's rejection of God's truth, highlighting the consequences of idolatry and immoral behaviors. Paul asserts that God's wrath is justified against those who suppress the truth and live in unrighteousness, emphasizing the need for repentance and faith in Jesus Christ for salvation.

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### Opening Question

What does Paul identify as the key to understanding God's righteousness, and why is this important for believers?

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### Outline

1. Introduction and Greeting (Romans 1:1-7)
  - Paul's identity and mission
  - Greeting to the believers in Rome
  - Emphasis on the gospel of Jesus Christ
  - Application Question: How does Paul's introduction help us understand his authority and mission?
2. Paul's Desire to Visit Rome (Romans 1:8-15)
  - Thanksgiving for the Roman believers
  - Paul's longing to visit and encourage them

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- His sense of obligation to preach to all people
  - Application Question: What can we learn from Paul's desire to encourage and strengthen other believers?
3. The Power of the Gospel (Romans 1:16-17)
- The gospel as the power of God for salvation
  - Righteousness from God revealed by faith
  - Application Question: How does understanding the gospel as the power of God influence our faith and evangelism?
4. God's Wrath Against Sinful Humanity (Romans 1:18-32)
- God's wrath against ungodliness and unrighteousness
  - Humanity's suppression of the truth
  - Consequences of idolatry and immoral behavior
  - Application Question: In what ways can we avoid suppressing the truth of God in our lives?
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## Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Romans 1:16-17 and recite it to the class.
  2. Role Playing Activity: Create a skit showing the consequences of rejecting God's truth as described in Romans 1:18-32.
  3. Discussion Activity: Discuss how the gospel can transform lives today, using examples from Romans 1.
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## Quiz

1. Who wrote the book of Romans? a. Peter b. Paul c. John d. James
2. To whom is Paul writing in Romans chapter 1? a. The Corinthians b. The Ephesians c. The Romans d. The Galatians

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3. What does Paul say the gospel reveals? a. God's love b. God's righteousness c. God's power d. God's mercy
4. What is the consequence of suppressing the truth of God? a. Blessings b. Prosperity c. Wrath d. Peace
5. How does Paul describe the power of the gospel? a. As a mystery b. As a ritual c. As the power of God for salvation d. As a philosophy
6. What did people exchange the glory of God for? a. Idols b. Wealth c. Knowledge d. Power
7. What does Paul say about God's invisible qualities? a. They are unknowable b. They are clearly seen c. They are irrelevant d. They are hidden
8. What leads to the degradation of human behavior, according to Paul? a. Wealth b. Education c. Idolatry d. Culture
9. What is the response of God to those who live in unrighteousness? a. Indifference b. Blessing c. Wrath d. Encouragement
10. What does Paul express a strong desire to do? a. Visit Rome b. Write more letters c. Travel to Jerusalem d. Stay in Corinth

Answers: 1. b, 2. c, 3. b, 4. c, 5. c, 6. a, 7. b, 8. c, 9. c, 10. a

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## Fill in the Blank

1. Paul introduces himself as an \_\_\_\_\_ of Jesus Christ.
2. Paul expresses his desire to visit the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The gospel reveals the \_\_\_\_\_ of God.
4. God's \_\_\_\_\_ is against all ungodliness.
5. People exchanged the truth of God for a \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Paul is not \_\_\_\_\_ of the gospel.
7. God's invisible qualities have been clearly \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Idolatry leads to the degradation of \_\_\_\_\_ behavior.

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9. God's wrath is \_\_\_\_\_ against those who suppress the truth.
10. Paul longs to impart some spiritual \_\_\_\_\_.

Answers: 1. apostle, 2. Romans, 3. righteousness, 4. wrath, 5. lie, 6. ashamed, 7. seen, 8. human, 9. justified, 10. gift

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## Vocabulary Words

1. Apostle – a person sent on a mission, specifically one of the early followers of Jesus sent forth to spread the gospel.
  2. Gospel – the teaching or revelation of Christ, derived from the Old English word "godspell" meaning "good news."
  3. Righteousness – the quality of being morally right or justifiable, from the Greek word "dikaionē." "
  4. Idolatry – the worship of idols or excessive devotion to something, from the Greek word "eidololatreia."
  5. Wrath – extreme anger, often used to describe God's righteous anger against sin, from the Greek word "orgē."
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## CHAPTER TWO

### Summary of Chapter

In Romans chapter 2, Paul addresses the moralists who judge others but practice the same sins. He emphasizes that God's judgment is based on truth and impartiality, highlighting that both Jews and Gentiles are accountable to God. Paul argues that God's kindness is meant to lead to repentance, but those who persist in doing evil will face wrath. He also introduces the concept of the law written on the hearts of Gentiles, showing that everyone has a moral compass. Paul concludes by emphasizing that true circumcision is a matter of the heart, not merely an external ritual.

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### Opening Question

How does Paul describe the basis of God's judgment, and what does this teach us about fairness and accountability?

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### Outline

1. God's Impartial Judgment (Romans 2:1-11)
  - Condemnation of those who judge others but do the same
  - God's judgment based on truth
  - No partiality with God
  - Application Question: How should the understanding of God's impartiality influence our behavior towards others?
2. The Purpose of God's Kindness (Romans 2:12-16)
  - Kindness intended to lead to repentance

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- Consequences of stubbornness and unrepentant hearts
  - The law written on the hearts of Gentiles
  - Application Question: What role does repentance play in our relationship with God?
3. True Circumcision (Romans 2:17-29)
- Critique of Jews who rely on the law but break it
  - True circumcision is of the heart, by the Spirit
  - Praise from God, not from humans
  - Application Question: What does it mean to have a heart that is circumcised by the Spirit?
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## Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Romans 2:6-7 and recite it to the class.
  2. Role Playing Activity: Create a skit where characters discuss the importance of internal transformation over external rituals.
  3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the concept of the law written on the hearts of Gentiles and how it applies to our understanding of conscience and morality today.
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## Quiz

1. Who does Paul address in Romans chapter 2? a. Gentiles b. Jews c. Moralists d. Romans
2. What is God's judgment based on? a. Wealth b. Truth c. Power d. Knowledge
3. According to Paul, what should God's kindness lead to? a. Joy b. Repentance c. Wealth d. Ignorance
4. What will happen to those who persist in doing evil? a. Blessings b. Prosperity c. Wrath d. Peace
5. What is written on the hearts of Gentiles? a. Wealth b. Power c. The law d. Knowledge

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6. How does Paul describe true circumcision? a. By the Spirit b. By the law c. By the flesh d. By tradition
7. What is the purpose of the law according to Paul? a. To show God's power b. To lead to repentance c. To increase knowledge d. To grant wealth
8. How does Paul describe those who judge others but do the same things? a. Wise b. Hypocritical c. Blessed d. Powerful
9. What will God give to each person according to Romans 2:6? a. Wealth b. According to their deeds c. Power d. Knowledge
10. What should true praise come from? a. Humans b. God c. Wealth d. Power

Answers: 1. c, 2. b, 3. b, 4. c, 5. c, 6. a, 7. b, 8. b, 9. b, 10. b

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## Fill in the Blank

1. God's judgment is based on \_\_\_\_\_.
2. God's kindness is meant to lead to \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Those who persist in doing evil will face \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The law is written on the hearts of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. True circumcision is a matter of the \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Paul condemns those who judge others but do the \_\_\_\_\_ things.
7. There is no \_\_\_\_\_ with God.
8. God's judgment is \_\_\_\_\_.
9. True praise comes from \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Paul emphasizes the importance of the \_\_\_\_\_ over external rituals.

Answers: 1. truth, 2. repentance, 3. wrath, 4. Gentiles, 5. heart, 6. same, 7. partiality, 8. impartial, 9. God, 10. heart

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## Vocabulary Words

1. Judgment – the ability to make considered decisions or come to sensible conclusions, from the Greek word "krisis."
  2. Repentance – sincere regret or remorse for one's wrongdoing, from the Greek word "metanoia."
  3. Impartial – treating all rivals or disputants equally, from the Greek word "adiakritos."
  4. Circumcision – the act of cutting off the foreskin as a religious rite, from the Greek word "peritome."
  5. Conscience – an inner feeling or voice viewed as acting as a guide to the rightness or wrongness of one's behavior, from the Greek word "syneidesis."
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## ***CHAPTER THREE***

### Summary of Chapter

In Romans chapter 3, Paul emphasizes that both Jews and Gentiles are under the power of sin. He quotes various Old Testament scriptures to illustrate the universal sinfulness of humanity. Paul explains that the law reveals sin but cannot save. He introduces the concept of righteousness through faith in Jesus Christ, available to all who believe. Paul declares that all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God, but are justified freely by God's grace through the redemption that came by Christ Jesus. This chapter underscores the importance of faith and God's grace in salvation.

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### Opening Question

Why does Paul emphasize that both Jews and Gentiles are under the power of sin, and how does this impact our understanding of salvation?

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### Outline

1. Universal Sinfulness (Romans 3:1-20)
  - Jews and Gentiles alike are under sin
  - Quotations from the Old Testament illustrating human sinfulness
  - The law's role in revealing sin
  - Application Question: How does understanding universal sinfulness help us see our need for a Savior?
2. Righteousness Through Faith (Romans 3:21-26)
  - Righteousness apart from the law

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- Faith in Jesus Christ for all who believe
  - Justification by God's grace through the redemption in Christ Jesus
  - Application Question: What does it mean to be justified freely by God's grace?
3. No Boasting in the Law (Romans 3:27-31)
- Exclusion of boasting due to the law of faith
  - Justification by faith apart from works of the law
  - God of both Jews and Gentiles
  - Application Question: How does the principle of faith eliminate boasting in our own achievements?
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## Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Romans 3:23-24 and recite it to the class.
  2. Role Playing Activity: Create a skit where characters discuss the concept of justification by faith and its impact on their lives.
  3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the significance of God being the God of both Jews and Gentiles and how this unifies believers.
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## Quiz

1. According to Paul, who is under the power of sin? a. Only Jews b. Only Gentiles c. Both Jews and Gentiles d. Neither
2. What is the role of the law according to Romans 3? a. To save humanity b. To reveal sin c. To bring wealth d. To increase knowledge
3. How is righteousness obtained according to Paul? a. Through works b. Through wealth c. Through faith in Jesus Christ d. Through knowledge
4. Who has sinned and fallen short of the glory of God? a. Only Jews b. Only Gentiles c. All people d. No one

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5. How are people justified, according to Romans 3? a. By their works b. By God's grace c. By their wealth d. By their knowledge
6. Through what means did redemption come? a. The law b. Christ Jesus c. The prophets d. The temple
7. What does Paul say excludes boasting? a. The law of faith b. The law of works c. The law of wealth d. The law of knowledge
8. Is God the God of both Jews and Gentiles? a. Only Jews b. Only Gentiles c. Both d. Neither
9. How are we justified according to Romans 3:28? a. By the law b. By faith c. By wealth d. By knowledge
10. What does Paul emphasize about faith? a. It excludes boasting b. It increases wealth c. It brings knowledge d. It reveals sin

Answers: 1. c, 2. b, 3. c, 4. c, 5. b, 6. b, 7. a, 8. c, 9. b, 10. a

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## Fill in the Blank

1. Both Jews and Gentiles are under the power of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The law reveals \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Righteousness is obtained through faith in \_\_\_\_\_.
4. All have \_\_\_\_\_ and fall short of the glory of God.
5. People are justified freely by God's \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Redemption came by \_\_\_\_\_ Jesus.
7. The law of faith excludes \_\_\_\_\_.
8. God is the God of both \_\_\_\_\_ and Gentiles.
9. We are justified by \_\_\_\_\_ apart from the works of the law.
10. Faith in Jesus Christ is available to all who \_\_\_\_\_.

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Answers: 1. sin, 2. sin, 3. Jesus, 4. sinned, 5. grace, 6. Christ, 7. boasting, 8. Jews, 9. faith, 10. believe

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## Vocabulary Words

1. Justification – the act of declaring or making righteous in the sight of God, from the Greek word "dikaiosis."
  2. Redemption – the action of saving or being saved from sin, from the Greek word "apolutrosis."
  3. Righteousness – the quality of being morally right or justifiable, from the Greek word "dikaiosunē."
  4. Faith – complete trust or confidence in someone or something, from the Greek word "pistis."
  5. Grace – free and unmerited favor of God, from the Greek word "charis."
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## CHAPTER FOUR

### Summary of Chapter

In Romans chapter 4, Paul uses Abraham as an example to illustrate justification by faith. He explains that Abraham was justified by faith before he was circumcised, making him the father of all who believe, both Jews and Gentiles. Paul emphasizes that righteousness comes through faith, not by works or adherence to the law. He also highlights that the promise to Abraham and his descendants was based on faith, ensuring that it could be received by all who share Abraham's faith. This chapter underscores the central role of faith in the relationship between God and humanity.

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### Opening Question

Why does Paul use Abraham as an example to explain the concept of justification by faith, and what can we learn from Abraham's faith journey?

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### Outline

1. Abraham Justified by Faith (Romans 4:1-8)
  - Abraham believed God, and it was credited to him as righteousness
  - Justification apart from works
  - David's affirmation of blessedness through faith
  - Application Question: How does Abraham's example challenge our understanding of righteousness and works?
2. Abraham as the Father of All Believers (Romans 4:9-17)
  - Faith credited to Abraham before circumcision

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- Abraham, the father of both circumcised and uncircumcised believers
  - The promise to Abraham based on faith, ensuring it for all
  - Application Question: What does it mean for us to be children of Abraham through faith?
3. The Promise Through Faith (Romans 4:18-25)
- Abraham's unwavering faith in God's promise
  - Righteousness credited to those who believe in God who raised Jesus from the dead
  - Faith in Jesus for our justification
  - Application Question: How can we apply the principles of faith from Abraham's story to our own lives?
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## Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Romans 4:20-21 and recite it to the class.
  2. Role Playing Activity: Create a skit where Abraham explains his faith journey to someone questioning the importance of faith.
  3. Discussion Activity: Discuss how the promise to Abraham applies to all believers and the significance of faith in our relationship with God.
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## Quiz

1. How was Abraham justified? a. By works b. By faith c. By the law d. By wealth
2. When was Abraham's faith credited as righteousness? a. After his circumcision b. Before his circumcision c. After receiving the law d. After offering Isaac
3. Who is Abraham the father of according to Paul? a. Only Jews b. Only Gentiles c. All who believe d. Only the circumcised

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4. What did David affirm about blessedness? a. Through wealth b. Through the law c. Through faith d. Through works
5. How is the promise to Abraham and his descendants received? a. By works b. By the law c. By faith d. By circumcision
6. Who raised Jesus from the dead? a. Abraham b. David c. God d. Moses
7. What was Abraham's response to God's promise? a. Doubt b. Unbelief c. Unwavering faith d. Indifference
8. What is credited to those who believe in God who raised Jesus from the dead? a. Wealth b. Righteousness c. Knowledge d. Power
9. Who does Paul emphasize is justified by faith? a. Only Jews b. Only Gentiles c. All who believe d. Only the law-abiding
10. What does Paul use as a central example in this chapter? a. Moses b. David c. Abraham d. Peter

Answers: 1. b, 2. b, 3. c, 4. c, 5. c, 6. c, 7. c, 8. b, 9. c, 10. c

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## Fill in the Blank

1. Abraham was justified by \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Faith was credited to Abraham as \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Abraham is the father of all who \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The promise to Abraham was based on \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Righteousness comes through \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Abraham's faith was credited to him before \_\_\_\_\_.
7. David affirms blessedness through \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The promise to Abraham and his descendants is received by \_\_\_\_\_.
9. God raised \_\_\_\_\_ from the dead.
10. Paul uses \_\_\_\_\_ as a central example of faith.

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Answers: 1. faith, 2. righteousness, 3. believe, 4. faith, 5. faith, 6. circumcision, 7. faith, 8. faith, 9. Jesus, 10. Abraham

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## Vocabulary Words

1. Justification – the act of declaring or making righteous in the sight of God, from the Greek word "dikaiosis."
  2. Righteousness – the quality of being morally right or justifiable, from the Greek word "dikaiosunē."
  3. Faith – complete trust or confidence in someone or something, from the Greek word "pistis."
  4. Circumcision – the act of cutting off the foreskin as a religious rite, from the Greek word "peritome."
  5. Promise – a declaration or assurance that one will do a particular thing, from the Greek word "epangelia."
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## CHAPTER FOUR

### Summary of Chapter

In Romans chapter 4, Paul uses Abraham as an example to illustrate justification by faith. He explains that Abraham was justified by faith before he was circumcised, making him the father of all who believe, both Jews and Gentiles. Paul emphasizes that righteousness comes through faith, not by works or adherence to the law. He also highlights that the promise to Abraham and his descendants was based on faith, ensuring that it could be received by all who share Abraham's faith. This chapter underscores the central role of faith in the relationship between God and humanity.

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### Opening Question

How does Abraham's faith journey illustrate the principle of justification by faith, and what can we learn from his example about our own faith?

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### Outline

1. Abraham Justified by Faith (Romans 4:1-8)
  - Abraham believed God, and it was credited to him as righteousness
  - Justification apart from works
  - David's affirmation of blessedness through faith
  - Application Question: How does Abraham's example challenge our understanding of righteousness and works?
2. Abraham as the Father of All Believers (Romans 4:9-17)
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- Abraham, the father of both circumcised and uncircumcised believers
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  - Righteousness credited to those who believe in God who raised Jesus from the dead
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  - Application Question: How can we apply the principles of faith from Abraham's story to our own lives?
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## Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Romans 4:20-21 and recite it to the class.
  2. Role Playing Activity: Create a skit where Abraham explains his faith journey to someone questioning the importance of faith.
  3. Discussion Activity: Discuss how the promise to Abraham applies to all believers and the significance of faith in our relationship with God.
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## Quiz

1. How was Abraham justified? a. By works b. By faith c. By the law d. By wealth
2. When was Abraham's faith credited as righteousness? a. After his circumcision b. Before his circumcision c. After receiving the law d. After offering Isaac
3. Who is Abraham the father of according to Paul? a. Only Jews b. Only Gentiles c. All who believe d. Only the circumcised

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4. What did David affirm about blessedness? a. Through wealth b. Through the law c. Through faith d. Through works
5. How is the promise to Abraham and his descendants received? a. By works b. By the law c. By faith d. By circumcision
6. Who raised Jesus from the dead? a. Abraham b. David c. God d. Moses
7. What was Abraham's response to God's promise? a. Doubt b. Unbelief c. Unwavering faith d. Indifference
8. What is credited to those who believe in God who raised Jesus from the dead? a. Wealth b. Righteousness c. Knowledge d. Power
9. Who does Paul emphasize is justified by faith? a. Only Jews b. Only Gentiles c. All who believe d. Only the law-abiding
10. What does Paul use as a central example in this chapter? a. Moses b. David c. Abraham d. Peter

Answers: 1. b, 2. b, 3. c, 4. c, 5. c, 6. c, 7. c, 8. b, 9. c, 10. c

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## Fill in the Blank

1. Abraham was justified by \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Faith was credited to Abraham as \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Abraham is the father of all who \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The promise to Abraham was based on \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Righteousness comes through \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Abraham's faith was credited to him before \_\_\_\_\_.
7. David affirms blessedness through \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The promise to Abraham and his descendants is received by \_\_\_\_\_.
9. God raised \_\_\_\_\_ from the dead.
10. Paul uses \_\_\_\_\_ as a central example of faith.

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Answers: 1. faith, 2. righteousness, 3. believe, 4. faith, 5. faith, 6. circumcision, 7. faith, 8. faith, 9. Jesus, 10. Abraham

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## Vocabulary Words

1. Justification – the act of declaring or making righteous in the sight of God, from the Greek word "dikaiosis."
  2. Righteousness – the quality of being morally right or justifiable, from the Greek word "dikaiosunē."
  3. Faith – complete trust or confidence in someone or something, from the Greek word "pistis."
  4. Circumcision – the act of cutting off the foreskin as a religious rite, from the Greek word "peritome."
  5. Promise – a declaration or assurance that one will do a particular thing, from the Greek word "epangelia."
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## ***CHAPTER FIVE***

### Summary of Chapter

In Romans chapter 5, Paul discusses the results of justification by faith, emphasizing peace with God through Jesus Christ. He explains that through Christ, believers have gained access to grace and can rejoice in the hope of God's glory. Paul contrasts Adam's sin, which brought death to all, with Christ's act of righteousness, which brings life to all who believe. He highlights that where sin increased, grace increased all the more, demonstrating God's abundant grace. This chapter underscores the transformation from sin to righteousness and the assurance of eternal life through Christ.

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### Opening Question

How does Paul explain the impact of Adam's sin and Christ's righteousness on humanity, and what does this mean for our understanding of grace?

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### Outline

1. Peace and Hope Through Justification (Romans 5:1-5)
  - Justification by faith brings peace with God
  - Access to grace and hope in God's glory
  - Rejoicing in sufferings, which produce perseverance, character, and hope
  - Application Question: How can we find hope and strength in our sufferings through faith in Christ?
2. God's Love Demonstrated (Romans 5:6-11)
  - Christ died for the ungodly at the right time

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- Demonstration of God's love through Christ's sacrifice
  - Reconciliation with God through Jesus' death and life
  - Application Question: How does understanding God's love and sacrifice change our relationship with Him?
3. Adam and Christ: Contrasting Effects (Romans 5:12-19)
- Sin and death through Adam; grace and life through Christ
  - Adam's trespass led to condemnation; Christ's act leads to justification
  - Application Question: What does it mean to be made righteous through Christ compared to being under the curse of Adam's sin?
4. Law and Grace (Romans 5:20-21)
- The law was brought in so that trespass might increase
  - Where sin increased, grace increased all the more
  - Grace reigns through righteousness to bring eternal life through Jesus Christ
  - Application Question: How should the abundance of God's grace influence our daily lives and choices?
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## Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Romans 5:8 and recite it to the class.
  2. Role Playing Activity: Create a skit demonstrating the difference between living under the law and living under grace.
  3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the contrast between Adam's sin and Christ's righteousness and how it affects our understanding of salvation.
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## Quiz

1. What brings peace with God according to Romans 5? a. Works b. Justification by faith c. The law d. Wealth

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2. What do believers gain access to through Christ? a. Power b. Wealth c. Grace d. Knowledge
3. What produces perseverance, character, and hope? a. Wealth b. Sufferings c. Works d. Knowledge
4. At what time did Christ die for the ungodly? a. At the right time b. At the wrong time c. In the beginning d. At the end
5. Through what are we reconciled to God? a. Works b. Wealth c. Jesus' death and life d. The law
6. Whose trespass brought sin and death to all? a. Moses b. Abraham c. Adam d. David
7. Whose act of righteousness brings life to all who believe? a. Moses b. Abraham c. Adam d. Christ
8. What led to condemnation according to Romans 5? a. Wealth b. Adam's trespass c. Knowledge d. Works
9. What reigns through righteousness to bring eternal life? a. Sin b. Law c. Grace d. Works
10. Where did grace increase all the more? a. Where sin increased b. Where works increased c. Where wealth increased d. Where knowledge increased

Answers: 1. b, 2. c, 3. b, 4. a, 5. c, 6. c, 7. d, 8. b, 9. c, 10. A

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## Fill in the Blank

1. Justification by faith brings \_\_\_\_\_ with God.
2. Through Christ, believers have access to \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Sufferings produce perseverance, character, and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Christ died for the \_\_\_\_\_ at the right time.
5. We are reconciled to God through Jesus' \_\_\_\_\_ and life.
6. Adam's trespass brought sin and \_\_\_\_\_ to all.
7. Christ's act of righteousness brings \_\_\_\_\_ to all who believe.

# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

8. Adam's trespass led to \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Grace reigns through righteousness to bring \_\_\_\_\_ life.
10. Where sin increased, \_\_\_\_\_ increased all the more.

Answers: 1. peace, 2. grace, 3. hope, 4. ungodly, 5. death, 6. death, 7. life, 8. condemnation, 9. eternal, 10. grace

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## Vocabulary Words

1. Justification – the act of declaring or making righteous in the sight of God, from the Greek word "dikaiosis."
  2. Reconciliation – the restoration of friendly relations, from the Greek word "katallage."
  3. Trespass – an act of wrongdoing or sin, from the Greek word "paraptoma."
  4. Grace – free and unmerited favor of God, from the Greek word "charis."
  5. Righteousness – the quality of being morally right or justifiable, from the Greek word "dikaiosunē."
-

# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

## ***CHAPTER SIX***

### Summary of Chapter

In Romans chapter 6, Paul addresses the issue of sin and grace, emphasizing that believers should not continue in sin just because grace abounds. He explains that through baptism, believers are united with Christ in his death and resurrection, symbolizing the end of their old sinful lives and the beginning of new lives in righteousness. Paul urges believers to consider themselves dead to sin but alive to God in Christ Jesus. He contrasts the consequences of living in sin, which leads to death, with living in obedience to God, which leads to righteousness and eternal life.

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### Opening Question

How does Paul explain the significance of baptism in relation to sin and new life in Christ, and what implications does this have for our daily lives?

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### Outline

1. Dead to Sin, Alive in Christ (Romans 6:1-11)
  - Should we continue in sin so that grace may increase? By no means!
  - Baptism into Christ's death and resurrection
  - Consider yourselves dead to sin but alive to God in Christ Jesus
  - Application Question: How does being united with Christ in his death and resurrection change our attitude toward sin?
2. Instruments of Righteousness (Romans 6:12-14)
  - Do not let sin reign in your mortal bodies

# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- Offer yourselves to God as instruments of righteousness
  - Sin shall no longer be your master
  - Application Question: What practical steps can we take to offer ourselves as instruments of righteousness?
3. Slaves to Righteousness (Romans 6:15-23)
- Slaves to sin vs. slaves to righteousness
  - The outcome of living in sin: death
  - The outcome of living in obedience to God: eternal life
  - Application Question: How can we ensure that we are living as slaves to righteousness rather than slaves to sin?
- 

## Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Romans 6:23 and recite it to the class.
  2. Role Playing Activity: Create a skit illustrating the transformation from being slaves to sin to being slaves to righteousness.
  3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the symbolism of baptism and how it represents our new life in Christ.
- 

## Quiz

1. Should we continue in sin so that grace may increase? a. Yes b. No c. Sometimes d. Not sure
2. What does baptism symbolize in Romans 6? a. Washing away of sins b. Being united with Christ in his death and resurrection c. Joining a church d. Receiving the Holy Spirit
3. How should believers consider themselves according to Romans 6:11? a. Dead to sin but alive to God in Christ Jesus b. Alive to sin but dead to the law c. Neither dead nor alive d. Sinful but forgiven

# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

4. What should believers not let reign in their mortal bodies? a. The law b. Sin c. Grace d. Knowledge
5. What should believers offer themselves as? a. Instruments of wealth b. Instruments of knowledge c. Instruments of righteousness d. Instruments of power
6. Who is no longer the master of believers? a. Sin b. The law c. Death d. Wealth
7. What are the wages of sin? a. Wealth b. Knowledge c. Death d. Power
8. What is the gift of God? a. Wealth b. Eternal life in Christ Jesus c. Knowledge d. Power
9. What does Paul contrast with being slaves to sin? a. Slaves to knowledge b. Slaves to righteousness c. Slaves to wealth d. Slaves to power
10. What leads to righteousness and eternal life? a. Living in sin b. Living in obedience to God c. Living in wealth d. Living in knowledge

Answers: 1. b, 2. b, 3. a, 4. b, 5. c, 6. a, 7. c, 8. b, 9. b, 10. b

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Fill in the Blank

1. Should we continue in \_\_\_\_\_ so that grace may increase?
2. Baptism symbolizes being united with Christ in his \_\_\_\_\_ and resurrection.
3. Consider yourselves dead to \_\_\_\_\_ but alive to God in Christ Jesus.
4. Do not let \_\_\_\_\_ reign in your mortal bodies.
5. Offer yourselves to God as instruments of \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Sin shall no longer be your \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The wages of sin is \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The gift of God is \_\_\_\_\_ in Christ Jesus.
9. Paul contrasts being slaves to sin with being slaves to \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Living in obedience to God leads to righteousness and \_\_\_\_\_ life.

Answers: 1. sin, 2. death, 3. sin, 4. sin, 5. righteousness, 6. master, 7. death, 8. eternal life, 9. righteousness, 10. eternal

# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

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## Vocabulary Words

1. Baptism – the Christian sacrament of initiation and purification, symbolizing being united with Christ, from the Greek word "baptisma."
  2. Justification – the act of declaring or making righteous in the sight of God, from the Greek word "dikaiosis."
  3. Righteousness – the quality of being morally right or justifiable, from the Greek word "dikaiosunē."
  4. Sin – an immoral act considered to be a transgression against divine law, from the Greek word "hamartia."
  5. Eternal life – life that begins with faith in Jesus Christ and continues forever with God, from the Greek word "zoe aionios."
-

# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### Summary of Chapter

In Romans chapter 7, Paul discusses the relationship between the law and sin, using the analogy of marriage to explain that believers have died to the law through Christ. He explains that the law itself is holy, but it exposes and even stimulates sin within human nature. Paul shares his personal struggle with sin, describing the inner conflict between his desire to do good and the reality of his sinful nature. He emphasizes the inability of the law to save and the need for deliverance through Jesus Christ. This chapter highlights the tension between the law and sin and the believer's ultimate victory through Christ.

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### Opening Question

How does Paul describe the struggle between the desire to do good and the reality of sin, and what does this teach us about our need for Christ?

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### Outline

1. Freedom from the Law (Romans 7:1-6)
  - Analogy of marriage to explain dying to the law through Christ
  - Serving in the new way of the Spirit
  - Application Question: How does being released from the law through Christ affect our daily lives?
2. The Law and Sin (Romans 7:7-13)
  - The law is holy but exposes sin
  - Sin uses the law to produce death

# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- Application Question: What role does the law play in revealing our sinful nature?
  - 3. The Struggle with Sin (Romans 7:14-25)
    - Paul's personal struggle with sin
    - The conflict between the desire to do good and sinful nature
    - Deliverance through Jesus Christ
    - Application Question: How can we rely on Christ to overcome our struggles with sin?
- 

## Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Romans 7:24-25 and recite it to the class.
  2. Role Playing Activity: Create a skit showing Paul's inner conflict and his realization of the need for Christ.
  3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the purpose of the law in revealing sin and our need for Christ's deliverance.
- 

## Quiz

1. What analogy does Paul use to explain being released from the law? a. School b. Marriage c. Work d. Slavery
2. How does Paul describe the law in Romans 7? a. Sinful b. Holy c. Useless d. Harmful
3. What does the law expose according to Paul? a. Knowledge b. Wisdom c. Sin d. Wealth
4. How does Paul describe his personal struggle with sin? a. Easy b. Nonexistent c. Conflicted d. Resolved
5. What does Paul say the law produces? a. Life b. Death c. Wealth d. Knowledge
6. Who does Paul say can deliver him from his struggle with sin? a. Moses b. Abraham c. Jesus Christ d. David

# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

7. How does Paul describe his mind and flesh in relation to the law? a. Both serve the law of God b. Both serve the law of sin c. Mind serves the law of God, flesh serves the law of sin d. Flesh serves the law of God, mind serves the law of sin
8. What does Paul say he delights in? a. Sin b. Wealth c. God's law d. Knowledge
9. What does Paul identify as waging war against his mind? a. Wealth b. Sin c. Knowledge d. Power
10. What does Paul thank God for in Romans 7:25? a. Wealth b. Knowledge c. Deliverance through Jesus Christ d. Wisdom

Answers: 1. b, 2. b, 3. c, 4. c, 5. b, 6. c, 7. c, 8. c, 9. b, 10. c

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## Fill in the Blank

1. Paul uses the analogy of \_\_\_\_\_ to explain being released from the law.
2. The law is \_\_\_\_\_ but exposes sin.
3. Sin uses the law to produce \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Paul describes his personal struggle with \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Paul says the law produces \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Paul identifies \_\_\_\_\_ as the one who can deliver him from his struggle with sin.
7. Paul's mind serves the law of God, but his flesh serves the law of \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Paul delights in God's \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Sin is waging war against Paul's \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Paul thanks God for deliverance through \_\_\_\_\_.

Answers: 1. marriage, 2. holy, 3. death, 4. sin, 5. death, 6. Jesus Christ, 7. sin, 8. law, 9. mind, 10. Jesus Christ

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# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

## Vocabulary Words

1. Law – a set of rules given by God, from the Greek word "nomos."
  2. Sin – an immoral act considered to be a transgression against divine law, from the Greek word "hamartia."
  3. Holy – dedicated or consecrated to God, from the Greek word "hagios."
  4. Flesh – the human body and its desires, often contrasted with the spirit, from the Greek word "sarx."
  5. Deliverance – the action of being rescued or set free, from the Greek word "rhyomai."
-

# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

## *CHAPTER EIGHT*

### Summary of Chapter

In Romans chapter 8, Paul highlights the new life in the Spirit, explaining that there is no condemnation for those in Christ Jesus. He contrasts living according to the flesh with living according to the Spirit, emphasizing that the Spirit brings life and peace. Paul assures believers that they are children of God and co-heirs with Christ, sharing in his sufferings and glory. He speaks of the hope of future glory and the Spirit's help in our weaknesses. Paul concludes by affirming God's unending love and that nothing can separate believers from the love of God in Christ Jesus.

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### Opening Question

What does it mean to live according to the Spirit, and how does this impact our daily lives as believers?

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### Outline

1. Life in the Spirit (Romans 8:1-17)
  - No condemnation for those in Christ Jesus (Romans 8:1-4)
  - Living according to the Spirit vs. the flesh (Romans 8:5-8)
  - Believers as children of God and co-heirs with Christ (Romans 8:9-17)
  - Application Question: How does being led by the Spirit change our behavior and mindset?
2. Future Glory (Romans 8:18-30)
  - Present sufferings vs. future glory (Romans 8:18-25)

# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- The Spirit's help in our weaknesses (Romans 8:26-27)
  - God's purpose and predestination (Romans 8:28-30)
  - Application Question: How does the hope of future glory help us endure present difficulties?
3. God's Everlasting Love (Romans 8:31-39)
- God's support and Christ's intercession (Romans 8:31-34)
  - Assurance of God's unending love (Romans 8:35-39)
  - Application Question: How can we live confidently knowing that nothing can separate us from God's love?
- 

## Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Romans 8:28 and recite it to the class.
  2. Role Playing Activity: Create a skit showing the contrast between living according to the flesh and living according to the Spirit.
  3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the meaning of being co-heirs with Christ and what it means to share in his sufferings and glory.
- 

## Quiz

1. What is there no condemnation for? a. Those under the law b. Those in Christ Jesus c. Those who sin d. Those who are wealthy
2. According to Romans 8, what brings life and peace? a. Wealth b. The law c. The Spirit d. Knowledge
3. Who are considered children of God? a. Those who live according to the Spirit b. Those who follow the law c. Those who are wealthy d. Those who are wise
4. What does Paul say about present sufferings? a. They are unbearable b. They are not worth comparing to future glory c. They are to be avoided d. They are a punishment

# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

5. Who helps us in our weaknesses? a. The law b. The church c. The Spirit d. Our friends
6. What can separate us from the love of God? a. Sin b. Death c. Nothing d. Wealth
7. Who intercedes for us according to Romans 8:34? a. Moses b. Paul c. Christ Jesus d. The Spirit
8. What does Paul assure believers of in Romans 8:31-39? a. Wealth b. Knowledge c. God's unending love d. Wisdom
9. How are believers described in relation to Christ? a. Servants b. Slaves c. Co-heirs d. Enemies
10. What is the purpose of God's predestination according to Romans 8:28-30? a. To create wealth b. To bring wisdom c. To conform us to the image of His Son d. To give us knowledge

Answers: 1. b, 2. c, 3. a, 4. b, 5. c, 6. c, 7. c, 8. c, 9. c, 10. c

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## Fill in the Blank

1. There is no \_\_\_\_\_ for those in Christ Jesus.
2. The Spirit brings life and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Believers are children of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Present sufferings are not worth comparing to future \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ helps us in our weaknesses.
6. Nothing can separate us from the love of \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Christ Jesus \_\_\_\_\_ for us.
8. Believers are co-heirs with \_\_\_\_\_.
9. God's purpose is to conform us to the image of His \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The hope of future \_\_\_\_\_ helps us endure present difficulties.

Answers: 1. condemnation, 2. peace, 3. God, 4. glory, 5. Spirit, 6. God, 7. intercedes, 8. Christ, 9. Son, 10. glory

# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

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## Vocabulary Words

1. Condemnation – the expression of very strong disapproval, from the Greek word "katakrima."
  2. Spirit – the non-physical part of a person, which is the seat of emotions and character; from the Greek word "pneuma."
  3. Co-heirs – joint heirs, sharing in inheritance; from the Greek word "sugklēronomos."
  4. Intercede – to intervene on behalf of another; from the Greek word "entugchanō."
  5. Predestination – the doctrine that all events have been willed by God; from the Greek word "proorizō."
-

# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

## CHAPTER NINE

### Summary of Chapter

In Romans chapter 9, Paul expresses sorrow for Israel's unbelief and clarifies that God's promises have not failed. He explains that God's choice of Israel was based on His mercy and purpose, not on human effort. Paul uses examples from the Old Testament to illustrate God's sovereignty in choosing whom He wills for His purposes. He discusses God's right as the Creator to show mercy or harden hearts. Paul concludes by contrasting the righteousness based on faith with the righteousness based on the law, emphasizing that Gentiles who pursued faith have obtained righteousness.

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### Opening Question

How does Paul address the issue of God's sovereignty in choosing Israel, and what does this teach us about God's mercy and justice?

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### Outline

1. Paul's Sorrow for Israel (Romans 9:1-5)
  - Paul's deep sorrow and unceasing anguish for his people
  - The privileges given to Israel
  - Application Question: How can we develop a heart of compassion for those who have not yet accepted the gospel?
2. God's Sovereignty and Purpose (Romans 9:6-13)
  - God's promises have not failed
  - Examples of Isaac and Jacob

# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- God's purpose in election
  - Application Question: How does understanding God's sovereignty influence our trust in His plans?
3. God's Right to Show Mercy (Romans 9:14-29)
- God's mercy and compassion
  - Example of Pharaoh and God's right to harden hearts
  - Prophecies from Hosea and Isaiah
  - Application Question: What does it mean to accept God's mercy and submit to His will?
4. Righteousness by Faith (Romans 9:30-33)
- Gentiles attaining righteousness by faith
  - Israel pursuing righteousness by the law but stumbling
  - The stone of stumbling and rock of offense
  - Application Question: How can we ensure our faith is based on trust in Christ rather than our own efforts?

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## Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Romans 9:16 and recite it to the class.
  2. Role Playing Activity: Create a skit depicting the conversation between Paul and a Jewish believer discussing God's sovereignty.
  3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the difference between righteousness based on faith and righteousness based on the law.
- 

## Quiz

1. What does Paul express sorrow and anguish for? a. The Gentiles b. His own sin c. Israel's unbelief d. The law
2. Who does Paul use as examples of God's sovereign choice? a. Moses and Aaron b. David and Solomon c. Isaac and Jacob d. Peter and John

# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

3. What does Paul emphasize about God's promises? a. They have failed b. They are conditional c. They have not failed d. They are irrelevant
4. What does God have the right to show, according to Romans 9? a. Wealth b. Power c. Mercy and compassion d. Knowledge
5. Who is mentioned as an example of God's right to harden hearts? a. Pharaoh b. Moses c. David d. Solomon
6. Which Old Testament prophets are cited in Romans 9? a. Jeremiah and Ezekiel b. Hosea and Isaiah c. Daniel and Jonah d. Amos and Micah
7. What did the Gentiles attain by faith? a. Wealth b. Knowledge c. Righteousness d. Power
8. What did Israel pursue but not attain? a. Wealth b. Power c. Knowledge d. Righteousness
9. What is Christ referred to as in Romans 9:33? a. The law b. The prophet c. The stone of stumbling and rock of offense d. The king
10. What does Paul emphasize about righteousness based on faith? a. It is irrelevant b. It is based on works c. It is attainable for all who believe d. It is difficult to attain

Answers: 1. c, 2. c, 3. c, 4. c, 5. a, 6. b, 7. c, 8. d, 9. c, 10. c

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## Fill in the Blank

1. Paul expresses sorrow for \_\_\_\_\_'s unbelief.
2. God's choice is based on His mercy and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Paul uses the examples of Isaac and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. God has the right to show mercy and \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Pharaoh is mentioned as an example of God's right to harden \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The prophets Hosea and \_\_\_\_\_ are cited in Romans 9.
7. The Gentiles attained \_\_\_\_\_ by faith.
8. Israel pursued righteousness by the \_\_\_\_\_ but did not attain it.
9. Christ is referred to as the stone of \_\_\_\_\_ and rock of offense.
10. Righteousness based on faith is attainable for all who \_\_\_\_\_.

# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

Answers: 1. Israel, 2. purpose, 3. Jacob, 4. compassion, 5. hearts, 6. Isaiah, 7. righteousness, 8. law, 9. stumbling, 10. believe

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## Vocabulary Words

1. Sovereignty – supreme power or authority, from the Greek word "exousia."
  2. Mercy – compassion or forgiveness shown toward someone, from the Greek word "eleos."
  3. Compassion – sympathetic pity and concern for the sufferings of others, from the Greek word "oiktirmos."
  4. Election – the act of choosing or being chosen, from the Greek word "eklogē."
  5. Righteousness – the quality of being morally right or justifiable, from the Greek word "dikaïosunē."
-

# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

## CHAPTER TEN

### Summary of Chapter

In Romans chapter 10, Paul emphasizes the importance of faith and the accessibility of salvation through Christ. He expresses his desire for Israel to be saved and explains that zeal without knowledge of God's righteousness is futile. Paul asserts that righteousness comes from faith in Christ, not from the law. He quotes Scripture to show that salvation is available to everyone who calls on the name of the Lord. Paul highlights the necessity of preaching for people to hear and believe the gospel. This chapter underscores the universality of the gospel and the importance of faith in receiving righteousness.

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### Opening Question

How does Paul explain the relationship between faith and righteousness, and what implications does this have for our understanding of salvation?

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### Outline

1. Paul's Desire for Israel's Salvation (Romans 10:1-4)
  - Paul's heartfelt desire and prayer for Israel
  - Zeal without knowledge of God's righteousness
  - Christ as the culmination of the law for righteousness
  - Application Question: How can we develop a deeper understanding of God's righteousness and share it with others?
2. Righteousness by Faith (Romans 10:5-13)
  - The contrast between righteousness by the law and by faith

# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- Confessing and believing in Jesus for salvation
  - Salvation available to all who call on the name of the Lord
  - Application Question: What steps can we take to strengthen our faith and trust in Christ for righteousness?
3. The Necessity of Preaching (Romans 10:14-21)
- The need for preaching for people to hear and believe
  - The role of preachers in spreading the gospel
  - Israel's response to the message of Christ
  - Application Question: How can we actively participate in spreading the gospel and supporting those who preach?
- 

## Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Romans 10:9 and recite it to the class.
  2. Role Playing Activity: Create a skit demonstrating the process of someone hearing the gospel, believing in Christ, and confessing their faith.
  3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the importance of preaching and how each student can contribute to sharing the gospel in their community.
- 

## Quiz

1. What is Paul's desire for Israel? a. Wealth b. Salvation c. Power d. Knowledge
2. What does Paul say about zeal without knowledge? a. It is helpful b. It is dangerous c. It is futile d. It is sufficient
3. Who is the culmination of the law for righteousness? a. Moses b. David c. Christ d. Paul
4. What is necessary for salvation according to Romans 10:9? a. Wealth b. Works c. Confessing and believing in Jesus d. Knowledge

# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

5. To whom is salvation available? a. Only Jews b. Only Gentiles c. Everyone who calls on the name of the Lord d. Only the righteous
6. What is the role of preachers according to Romans 10:14-15? a. To judge others b. To spread the gospel c. To gain wealth d. To follow the law
7. What is the result of hearing the message of Christ? a. Confusion b. Doubt c. Faith d. Wealth
8. How does Paul describe Israel's response to the gospel? a. Accepting b. Rejecting c. Ignorant d. Confused
9. Who can be saved according to Romans 10:13? a. Only Jews b. Only Gentiles c. Everyone who calls on the name of the Lord d. Only the righteous
10. What is Paul's method for people to hear and believe the gospel? a. Miracles b. Preaching c. Wealth d. Law

Answers: 1. b, 2. c, 3. c, 4. c, 5. c, 6. b, 7. c, 8. b, 9. c, 10. b

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## Fill in the Blank

1. Paul's heartfelt desire and prayer for \_\_\_\_\_ is their salvation.
2. Zeal without knowledge of God's \_\_\_\_\_ is futile.
3. Christ is the culmination of the law for \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Confessing and believing in \_\_\_\_\_ is necessary for salvation.
5. Salvation is available to everyone who \_\_\_\_\_ on the name of the Lord.
6. The role of \_\_\_\_\_ is to spread the gospel.
7. Hearing the message of Christ results in \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Israel's response to the gospel was one of \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Everyone who calls on the name of the \_\_\_\_\_ can be saved.
10. Preaching is necessary for people to \_\_\_\_\_ and believe the gospel.

# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

Answers: 1. Israel, 2. righteousness, 3. righteousness, 4. Jesus, 5. calls, 6. preachers, 7. faith, 8. rejecting, 9. Lord, 10. hear

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## Vocabulary Words

1. Righteousness – the quality of being morally right or justifiable, from the Greek word "dikaiosunē."
  2. Salvation – deliverance from sin and its consequences, from the Greek word "sōtēria."
  3. Zeal – great energy or enthusiasm in pursuit of a cause, from the Greek word "zēlos."
  4. Preaching – the delivery of a religious message, from the Greek word "kērygma."
  5. Confession – a formal statement admitting that one is guilty of a crime or acknowledging faith, from the Greek word "homologōo."
-

# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

## CHAPTER ELEVEN

### Summary of Chapter

In Romans chapter 11, Paul addresses the question of whether God has rejected His people, Israel. He explains that God has not rejected them entirely; a remnant chosen by grace remains. Paul uses the analogy of an olive tree to illustrate how Gentiles have been grafted into God's people, while some Jews have been broken off due to unbelief. He emphasizes that God's mercy is available to all, and Israel's temporary hardening allows Gentiles to receive salvation. Paul concludes with a doxology, praising God's wisdom and knowledge.

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### Opening Question

How does Paul describe the relationship between Israel and the Gentiles using the analogy of an olive tree, and what can we learn about God's plan for salvation from this?

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### Outline

1. God's Faithfulness to Israel (Romans 11:1-10)
  - God has not rejected His people
  - A remnant chosen by grace
  - Israel's hardening and the consequences
  - Application Question: How does understanding God's faithfulness to Israel strengthen our faith in His promises?
2. The Olive Tree Analogy (Romans 11:11-24)
  - Gentiles grafted in due to Israel's unbelief
  - Warning against arrogance

# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- The possibility of Israel being grafted back in
  - Application Question: What does the olive tree analogy teach us about humility and God's inclusive plan for salvation?
3. The Mystery of Israel's Salvation (Romans 11:25-32)
- Israel's hardening is temporary
  - The fullness of the Gentiles and all Israel will be saved
  - God's mercy to all
  - Application Question: How does the promise of Israel's future salvation impact our understanding of God's mercy?
4. Doxology: Praise for God's Wisdom (Romans 11:33-36)
- The depth of God's wisdom and knowledge
  - His judgments and ways are unsearchable
  - Glory to God forever
  - Application Question: How can we incorporate praise and reverence for God's wisdom in our daily lives?
- 

## Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Romans 11:33 and recite it to the class.
  2. Role Playing Activity: Create a skit illustrating the olive tree analogy and the relationship between Jews and Gentiles in God's plan.
  3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the significance of the remnant chosen by grace and what it means for believers today.
- 

## Quiz

1. Has God rejected His people, Israel? a. Yes b. No c. Sometimes d. Not sure

# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

2. What analogy does Paul use to describe the relationship between Israel and Gentiles? a. Vine and branches b. Shepherd and sheep c. Olive tree d. Potter and clay
3. Who has been grafted into the olive tree? a. Jews b. Gentiles c. Both Jews and Gentiles d. Only the righteous
4. Why were some branches broken off the olive tree? a. Unbelief b. Lack of knowledge c. Poverty d. Disobedience
5. What is the remnant chosen by? a. Works b. Grace c. Wealth d. Knowledge
6. What does Paul warn Gentiles against in Romans 11? a. Arrogance b. Ignorance c. Wealth d. Disobedience
7. What will happen when the fullness of the Gentiles has come in? a. All Israel will be saved b. The law will be abolished c. The world will end d. The church will be established
8. How does Paul describe God's judgments and ways? a. Clear and simple b. Unsearchable and beyond tracing out c. Harsh and unforgiving d. Flexible and negotiable
9. What is the purpose of God's mercy according to Romans 11:32? a. To increase wealth b. To show power c. To have mercy on all d. To establish the law
10. How does Paul conclude Romans 11? a. With a warning b. With a prayer c. With a doxology d. With a question

Answers: 1. b, 2. c, 3. b, 4. a, 5. b, 6. a, 7. a, 8. b, 9. c, 10. c

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## Fill in the Blank

1. God has not \_\_\_\_\_ His people, Israel.
2. Paul uses the analogy of an \_\_\_\_\_ tree.
3. Gentiles have been \_\_\_\_\_ into God's people.
4. Some Jews were broken off due to \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The remnant is chosen by \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Paul warns Gentiles against \_\_\_\_\_.

# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

7. When the fullness of the Gentiles has come in, all \_\_\_\_\_ will be saved.
8. God's judgments and ways are \_\_\_\_\_.
9. God's mercy is to have mercy on \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Paul concludes with a \_\_\_\_\_, praising God's wisdom.

Answers: 1. rejected, 2. olive, 3. grafted, 4. unbelief, 5. grace, 6. arrogance, 7. Israel, 8. unsearchable, 9. all, 10. doxology

---

## Vocabulary Words

1. Remnant – a small remaining quantity of something, from the Greek word "leimma."
  2. Grace – free and unmerited favor of God, from the Greek word "charis."
  3. Unbelief – lack of faith or belief, from the Greek word "apistia."
  4. Doxology – a liturgical expression of praise to God, from the Greek word "doxologia."
  5. Grafted – inserted as a graft, from the Greek word "enkentrizo."
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# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

## CHAPTER TWELVE

### Summary of Chapter

In Romans chapter 12, Paul urges believers to offer their bodies as living sacrifices, holy and pleasing to God, as true and proper worship. He encourages transformation by renewing the mind to discern God's will. Paul emphasizes humility, urging believers to think soberly about their gifts and to use them for the body of Christ. He outlines practical Christian living, focusing on love, service, patience, and harmony. Paul also stresses the importance of overcoming evil with good, highlighting sincere love, hospitality, and living in peace with everyone as key aspects of a Christian life.

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### Opening Question

What does Paul mean by urging believers to offer their bodies as living sacrifices, and how can we apply this concept in our daily lives?

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### Outline

1. Living Sacrifices and Renewed Minds (Romans 12:1-2)
  - Offer your bodies as living sacrifices (Romans 12:1)
  - Be transformed by the renewing of your mind (Romans 12:2)
  - Application Question: How can renewing our minds help us understand and follow God's will?
2. Humility and Gifts in the Body of Christ (Romans 12:3-8)
  - Think of yourself with sober judgment (Romans 12:3)
  - Different gifts for the body of Christ (Romans 12:4-8)

# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- Application Question: How can we use our unique gifts to serve others in the church?
  - 3. Love in Action (Romans 12:9-21)
    - Sincere love and hating evil (Romans 12:9-10)
    - Serving the Lord with zeal and patience (Romans 12:11-13)
    - Blessing and living in harmony with others (Romans 12:14-18)
    - Overcoming evil with good (Romans 12:19-21)
    - Application Question: What are practical ways we can show sincere love and overcome evil with good in our interactions with others?
- 

## Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Romans 12:2 and recite it to the class.
  2. Role Playing Activity: Create a skit demonstrating how to live out the principles of Romans 12:9-21 in daily situations.
  3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the importance of using our gifts to serve the body of Christ and how to identify our individual gifts.
- 

## Quiz

1. What are believers urged to offer as living sacrifices? a. Wealth b. Bodies c. Time d. Knowledge
2. How should believers be transformed? a. By gaining wealth b. By renewing their minds c. By following the law d. By increasing knowledge
3. What should believers think of themselves with? a. Pride b. Sober judgment c. Arrogance d. Indifference
4. What are the gifts for the body of Christ intended for? a. Personal gain b. Serving others c. Gaining power d. Showcasing talents

# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

5. What should believers' love be? a. Sincere b. Hidden c. Superficial d. Reserved
6. How should believers respond to evil? a. With revenge b. With indifference c. By overcoming it with good d. By ignoring it
7. What should believers do with those who persecute them? a. Retaliate b. Bless them c. Avoid them d. Ignore them
8. How should believers live with others? a. In conflict b. In harmony c. In isolation d. In competition
9. How should believers serve the Lord? a. With laziness b. With zeal c. With reluctance d. With hesitation
10. What is one way believers can practice hospitality? a. By avoiding others b. By opening their homes to others c. By keeping to themselves d. By judging others

Answers: 1. b, 2. b, 3. b, 4. b, 5. a, 6. c, 7. b, 8. b, 9. b, 10. b

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Fill in the Blank

1. Offer your bodies as \_\_\_\_\_ sacrifices.
2. Be transformed by the renewing of your \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Think of yourself with \_\_\_\_\_ judgment.
4. We have different \_\_\_\_\_ for the body of Christ.
5. Love must be \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Overcome evil with \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Bless those who \_\_\_\_\_ you.
8. Live in \_\_\_\_\_ with others.
9. Serve the Lord with \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Practice \_\_\_\_\_ by opening your homes to others.

Answers: 1. living, 2. mind, 3. sober, 4. gifts, 5. sincere, 6. good, 7. persecute, 8. harmony, 9. zeal, 10. hospitality

# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

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## Vocabulary Words

1. Sacrifice – an act of giving up something valued for the sake of something else regarded as more important, from the Greek word "thysia."
  2. Transform – to make a thorough or dramatic change, from the Greek word "metamorphoō."
  3. Sincere – free from pretense or deceit, from the Greek word "anupokritos."
  4. Hospitality – the friendly and generous reception and entertainment of guests, from the Greek word "philoxenia."
  5. Zeal – great energy or enthusiasm in pursuit of a cause, from the Greek word "spoudē."
-

# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

## CHAPTER THIRTEEN

### Summary of Chapter

In Romans chapter 13, Paul instructs believers to submit to governing authorities, emphasizing that all authority comes from God. He explains that rebellion against authority is equivalent to rebelling against God. Paul encourages believers to fulfill the law through love, stating that love is the fulfillment of the law. He also urges believers to live righteously, as the day of salvation is near. Paul advises putting aside deeds of darkness and wearing the armor of light, living decently and clothed with the Lord Jesus Christ, avoiding indulgence in sinful desires.

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### Opening Question

How does Paul describe the relationship between Christians and governing authorities, and what role does love play in fulfilling the law?

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### Outline

1. Submission to Governing Authorities (Romans 13:1-7)
  - All authority is established by God (Romans 13:1)
  - Rebelling against authority is rebelling against God (Romans 13:2-3)
  - The role of authorities in maintaining order (Romans 13:4-5)
  - Paying taxes and respecting authorities (Romans 13:6-7)
  - Application Question: How can we honor God through our interactions with governing authorities?
2. Love as the Fulfillment of the Law (Romans 13:8-10)
  - The command to love one another (Romans 13:8)

# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- Love fulfills the law (Romans 13:9-10)
  - Application Question: How can we demonstrate love in a way that fulfills God's commandments?
  - 3. Living in the Light (Romans 13:11-14)
    - The urgency of righteous living (Romans 13:11-12)
    - Putting aside deeds of darkness and wearing the armor of light (Romans 13:12-13)
    - Clothe yourselves with the Lord Jesus Christ (Romans 13:14)
    - Application Question: What practical steps can we take to live as children of the light in our daily lives?
- 

## Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Romans 13:10 and recite it to the class.
  2. Role Playing Activity: Create a skit showing how to handle a situation involving authority with respect and love.
  3. Discussion Activity: Discuss ways to live righteously and put on the armor of light in everyday situations.
- 

## Quiz

1. Who establishes all governing authorities? a. People b. Society c. God d. Kings
2. What is rebelling against authority equivalent to? a. Freedom b. Independence c. Rebelling against God d. Wisdom
3. What is the role of authorities according to Romans 13? a. To oppress b. To maintain order c. To control wealth d. To gain power
4. What should believers do regarding taxes? a. Avoid them b. Pay them c. Ignore them d. Dispute them

# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

5. What fulfills the law according to Paul? a. Wealth b. Knowledge c. Power d. Love
6. What should believers put aside according to Romans 13:12? a. Wealth b. Deeds of darkness c. Knowledge d. Authority
7. What should believers wear according to Romans 13:12? a. Armor of light b. Wealth c. Crown of glory d. Robes of power
8. What does Paul urge believers to clothe themselves with in Romans 13:14? a. Authority b. Knowledge c. Wealth d. The Lord Jesus Christ
9. What should believers avoid indulging in according to Romans 13:14? a. Sinful desires b. Wealth c. Knowledge d. Power
10. What is the urgency mentioned by Paul in Romans 13:11? a. The day of salvation is near b. The day of judgment is far c. The day of wealth is coming d. The day of power is approaching

Answers: 1. c, 2. c, 3. b, 4. b, 5. d, 6. b, 7. a, 8. d, 9. a, 10. a

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## Fill in the Blank

1. All authority is established by \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Rebelling against authority is rebelling against \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Authorities maintain \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Believers should pay \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ fulfills the law.
6. Put aside deeds of \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Wear the armor of \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Clothe yourselves with the Lord \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Avoid indulging in \_\_\_\_\_ desires.
10. The day of \_\_\_\_\_ is near.

# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

Answers: 1. God, 2. God, 3. order, 4. taxes, 5. Love, 6. darkness, 7. light, 8. Jesus Christ, 9. sinful, 10. salvation

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## Vocabulary Words

1. Authority – the power or right to give orders, make decisions, and enforce obedience, from the Greek word "exousia."
  2. Fulfillment – the achievement of something desired, promised, or predicted, from the Greek word "pleroma."
  3. Darkness – the absence of light or spiritual blindness, from the Greek word "skotos."
  4. Armor – protective covering used to prevent damage, from the Greek word "hoplon."
  5. Salvation – preservation or deliverance from harm, ruin, or loss, from the Greek word "soteria."
-

# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

## ***CHAPTER FOURTEEN***

### Summary of Chapter

In Romans chapter 14, Paul addresses the issue of differing opinions among believers, particularly concerning dietary practices and the observance of special days. He urges believers not to judge or despise one another over disputable matters, emphasizing that each person is accountable to God. Paul advises that believers should act in love and avoid causing others to stumble in their faith. He highlights that the kingdom of God is about righteousness, peace, and joy in the Holy Spirit, rather than food and drink. Paul concludes by encouraging believers to pursue peace and mutual edification.

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### Opening Question

How should Christians handle differing opinions on non-essential matters, and what principles does Paul provide to maintain unity and peace within the church?

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### Outline

1. Accepting Those with Differing Opinions (Romans 14:1-4)
  - Do not judge or despise one another over disputable matters (Romans 14:1)
  - Each person is accountable to God (Romans 14:2-4)
  - Application Question: How can we show acceptance and understanding towards those with different views in the church?
2. Living for the Lord (Romans 14:5-9)
  - Observing special days and dietary practices (Romans 14:5-6)
  - Living and dying for the Lord (Romans 14:7-9)

# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- Application Question: What does it mean to live for the Lord in all aspects of our lives?
  - 3. Not Causing Others to Stumble (Romans 14:10-21)
    - Avoid judging others (Romans 14:10-12)
    - Act in love and avoid causing others to stumble (Romans 14:13-16)
    - The kingdom of God is about righteousness, peace, and joy (Romans 14:17-18)
    - Pursue peace and mutual edification (Romans 14:19-21)
    - Application Question: How can we be mindful of our actions to ensure they do not hinder the faith of others?
  - 4. Acting According to Faith (Romans 14:22-23)
    - Keep personal convictions between yourself and God (Romans 14:22)
    - Act according to faith and avoid doubt (Romans 14:23)
    - Application Question: How can we develop and maintain strong personal convictions while respecting others' beliefs?
- 

## Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Romans 14:19 and recite it to the class.
  2. Role Playing Activity: Create a skit illustrating how to handle a disagreement over a non-essential matter with love and respect.
  3. Discussion Activity: Discuss practical ways to avoid causing others to stumble in their faith and to promote peace within the church.
- 

## Quiz

1. What should believers not do over disputable matters? a. Judge or despise one another b. Agree with each other c. Avoid each other d. Compromise
2. To whom is each person accountable? a. The church b. The community c. God d. The law

# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

3. What is the kingdom of God about according to Romans 14:17? a. Food and drink b. Righteousness, peace, and joy c. Wealth and power d. Knowledge and wisdom
4. What should believers pursue according to Romans 14:19? a. Wealth and power b. Peace and mutual edification c. Knowledge and wisdom d. Food and drink
5. What should believers avoid causing others to do? a. Stumble in their faith b. Agree with them c. Follow the law d. Gain knowledge
6. What should personal convictions be kept between? a. Yourself and the church b. Yourself and others c. Yourself and God d. Yourself and the community
7. What should believers act according to? a. The law b. Their own desires c. Faith d. The opinions of others
8. What is not of faith, according to Romans 14:23? a. Righteousness b. Sin c. Knowledge d. Peace
9. What should believers not judge others on? a. Their knowledge b. Disputable matters c. Their faith d. Their wealth
10. What does Paul emphasize about food and drink? a. They are unimportant b. They are essential c. They are part of the law d. They are disputable matters

Answers: 1. a, 2. c, 3. b, 4. b, 5. a, 6. c, 7. c, 8. b, 9. b, 10. d

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## Fill in the Blank

1. Do not judge or \_\_\_\_\_ one another over disputable matters.
2. Each person is \_\_\_\_\_ to God.
3. The kingdom of God is about righteousness, \_\_\_\_\_, and joy.
4. Pursue peace and mutual \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Avoid causing others to \_\_\_\_\_ in their faith.
6. Keep personal convictions between yourself and \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Act according to \_\_\_\_\_.
8. What is not of faith is \_\_\_\_\_.

# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

9. Do not judge others on \_\_\_\_\_ matters.
10. Food and drink are \_\_\_\_\_ matters.

Answers: 1. despise, 2. accountable, 3. peace, 4. edification, 5. stumble, 6. God, 7. faith, 8. sin, 9. disputable, 10. disputable

---

## Vocabulary Words

1. Disputable – open to question or debate, from the Greek word "dialogismos."
  2. Accountable – required or expected to justify actions or decisions, from the Greek word "hypodikos."
  3. Righteousness – the quality of being morally right or justifiable, from the Greek word "dikaionē."
  4. Edification – the instruction or improvement of a person morally or intellectually, from the Greek word "oikodomē."
  5. Convictions – firmly held beliefs or opinions, from the Greek word "plerophoria."
-

# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

## ***CHAPTER FIFTEEN***

### Summary of Chapter

In Romans chapter 15, Paul emphasizes the importance of unity and support among believers, urging the strong to bear with the weak and to please their neighbors for their good. He cites Christ as the ultimate example of selflessness and service. Paul discusses his ministry to the Gentiles, highlighting his ambition to preach where Christ was not known. He expresses his plans to visit Rome and asks for prayers for his journey. Paul concludes with a blessing of peace and encouragement for mutual acceptance among believers.

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### Opening Question

Why does Paul stress the importance of unity and support among believers, and how can we apply these principles to our church community today?

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### Outline

1. Bearing with the Weak (Romans 15:1-6)
  - The strong should bear with the failings of the weak (Romans 15:1-2)
  - Christ as the example of selflessness (Romans 15:3-4)
  - Encouragement for unity and glorifying God together (Romans 15:5-6)
  - Application Question: How can we support and encourage those who are weaker in faith within our community?
2. Accepting One Another (Romans 15:7-13)
  - Accept one another as Christ accepted you (Romans 15:7)
  - Christ's ministry to both Jews and Gentiles (Romans 15:8-12)

# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- A prayer for joy, peace, and hope through the Holy Spirit (Romans 15:13)
  - Application Question: What practical steps can we take to promote acceptance and unity among diverse groups in our church?
3. Paul's Ministry and Plans (Romans 15:14-29)
- Paul's ministry to the Gentiles (Romans 15:14-16)
  - Ambition to preach where Christ is not known (Romans 15:17-21)
  - Plans to visit Rome and bring aid to Jerusalem (Romans 15:22-29)
  - Application Question: How can we support missionaries and evangelists who are spreading the gospel in unreached areas?
4. Prayer and Blessing (Romans 15:30-33)
- Paul's request for prayers for his journey (Romans 15:30-32)
  - A blessing of peace for the believers (Romans 15:33)
  - Application Question: How can we create a culture of prayer and support for one another's needs and missions in our church?
- 

## Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Romans 15:13 and recite it to the class.
  2. Role Playing Activity: Create a skit demonstrating how to support and encourage a fellow believer who is struggling in their faith.
  3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the importance of unity and how we can overcome divisions within our church community.
- 

## Quiz

1. Who should bear with the failings of the weak? a. The weak b. The strong c. The elders d. The leaders

# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

2. Who is the ultimate example of selflessness mentioned in Romans 15? a. Paul b. Peter c. Christ d. Moses
3. What should believers do together to glorify God? a. Argue b. Compete c. Unite d. Isolate
4. How should believers accept one another? a. With criticism b. With judgment c. As Christ accepted them d. With reluctance
5. Who did Christ minister to, according to Romans 15? a. Only Jews b. Only Gentiles c. Both Jews and Gentiles d. Only the righteous
6. What does Paul pray for believers to have through the Holy Spirit? a. Wealth b. Power c. Joy, peace, and hope d. Knowledge
7. What was Paul's ambition in his ministry? a. To gain wealth b. To preach where Christ was not known c. To build churches d. To write letters
8. Where did Paul plan to visit after bringing aid to Jerusalem? a. Ephesus b. Corinth c. Rome d. Antioch
9. What did Paul request from the believers in Rome? a. Financial support b. Prayers for his journey c. Food and shelter d. Clothing
10. What blessing does Paul conclude with in Romans 15? a. A blessing of wealth b. A blessing of peace c. A blessing of power d. A blessing of knowledge

Answers: 1. b, 2. c, 3. c, 4. c, 5. c, 6. c, 7. b, 8. c, 9. b, 10. b

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## Fill in the Blank

1. The strong should bear with the failings of the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Christ is the ultimate example of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Believers should unite to \_\_\_\_\_ God.
4. Accept one another as \_\_\_\_\_ accepted you.
5. Christ ministered to both \_\_\_\_\_ and Gentiles.
6. Paul prays for joy, peace, and \_\_\_\_\_ through the Holy Spirit.

# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

7. Paul's ambition was to preach where \_\_\_\_\_ was not known.
8. Paul planned to visit \_\_\_\_\_ after bringing aid to Jerusalem.
9. Paul requested \_\_\_\_\_ for his journey.
10. Paul concludes with a blessing of \_\_\_\_\_ for the believers.

Answers: 1. weak, 2. selflessness, 3. glorify, 4. Christ, 5. Jews, 6. hope, 7. Christ, 8. Rome, 9. prayers, 10. peace

---

## Vocabulary Words

1. Selflessness – the quality of caring more for others than for oneself, from the Greek word "philautia."
  2. Unity – the state of being united or joined as a whole, from the Greek word "henotes."
  3. Acceptance – the action of consenting to receive or undertake something offered, from the Greek word "proslambanō."
  4. Ministry – the work or vocation of a minister of religion, from the Greek word "diakonia."
  5. Edification – the instruction or improvement of a person morally or intellectually, from the Greek word "oikodomē."
-

# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

## CHAPTER SIXTEEN

### Summary of Chapter

In Romans chapter 16, Paul concludes his letter with personal greetings to various believers in Rome, highlighting their contributions to the ministry. He commends Phoebe, a deacon, and sends greetings to Priscilla and Aquila, who risked their lives for him. Paul also warns against those who cause divisions and obstacles contrary to the teachings. He encourages believers to be wise about what is good and innocent about what is evil. Paul concludes with a doxology, praising God for His wisdom and the revelation of the mystery of the gospel.

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### Opening Question

Why does Paul place such importance on personal greetings and commendations in his letters, and what can we learn from his emphasis on community and relationships?

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### Outline

1. Personal Greetings (Romans 16:1-16)
  - Commendation of Phoebe (Romans 16:1-2)
  - Greetings to Priscilla, Aquila, and other believers (Romans 16:3-16)
  - Application Question: How can we show appreciation and support for fellow believers in our own community?
2. Warning Against Divisions (Romans 16:17-20)
  - Avoiding those who cause divisions (Romans 16:17-18)
  - Encouragement to be wise and innocent (Romans 16:19-20)

# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- Application Question: What steps can we take to promote unity and avoid divisions within our church?
  - 3. Final Greetings and Doxology (Romans 16:21-27)
    - Greetings from Paul's companions (Romans 16:21-24)
    - Doxology praising God's wisdom (Romans 16:25-27)
    - Application Question: How can we incorporate praise and gratitude into our daily lives and interactions with others?
- 

## Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Romans 16:17 and recite it to the class.
  2. Role Playing Activity: Create a skit showing how to handle a situation where someone is causing division in the church.
  3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the importance of community and how we can strengthen relationships within our church.
- 

## Quiz

1. Who does Paul commend in Romans 16:1-2? a. Priscilla b. Aquila c. Phoebe d. Timothy
2. Who risked their lives for Paul according to Romans 16:3-4? a. Phoebe b. Priscilla and Aquila c. Timothy d. Tertius
3. What does Paul warn against in Romans 16:17? a. Wealth b. Knowledge c. Those who cause divisions d. Gentiles
4. How should believers be about what is good and evil according to Romans 16:19? a. Wise and innocent b. Indifferent and curious c. Fearful and knowledgeable d. Strict and lenient
5. What will the God of peace do according to Romans 16:20? a. Increase wealth b. Grant knowledge c. Crush Satan under your feet d. Bring power

# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

6. Who wrote down Paul's letter to the Romans? a. Tertius b. Timothy c. Phoebe d. Aquila
7. What does Paul praise God for in the doxology? a. His wealth b. His wisdom c. His power d. His knowledge
8. To whom is the revelation of the mystery made known? a. Only Jews b. Only Gentiles c. All nations d. Only the righteous
9. What is the purpose of the mystery revealed by God? a. To gain wealth b. To bring obedience of faith c. To increase knowledge d. To gain power
10. How does Paul conclude his letter? a. With a prayer b. With a warning c. With a doxology d. With a question

Answers: 1. c, 2. b, 3. c, 4. a, 5. c, 6. a, 7. b, 8. c, 9. b, 10. c

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## Fill in the Blank

1. Paul commends \_\_\_\_\_ in Romans 16:1-2.
2. Priscilla and \_\_\_\_\_ risked their lives for Paul.
3. Paul warns against those who cause \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Believers should be wise about what is good and \_\_\_\_\_ about what is evil.
5. The God of peace will \_\_\_\_\_ Satan under your feet.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ wrote down Paul's letter to the Romans.
7. Paul praises God for His \_\_\_\_\_ in the doxology.
8. The revelation of the mystery is made known to all \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The purpose of the mystery revealed by God is to bring obedience of \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Paul concludes his letter with a \_\_\_\_\_.

Answers: 1. Phoebe, 2. Aquila, 3. divisions, 4. innocent, 5. crush, 6. Tertius, 7. wisdom, 8. nations, 9. faith, 10. doxology

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# THE BOOK OF ROMANS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

## Vocabulary Words

1. Commendation – praise formally or officially, from the Greek word "sunistēmi."
2. Division – disagreement between two or more groups, typically producing tension, from the Greek word "dichostasia."
3. Innocent – free from moral wrong, from the Greek word "akeraios."
4. Doxology – a liturgical formula of praise to God, from the Greek word "doxologia."
5. Revelation – the divine or supernatural disclosure to humans, from the Greek word "apokalypsis."