



Introduction

Who wrote it?

From where did they write it? Mark it on the map above.

Who was it written to?

What other pertinent biblical information do we know about this place?

What is the theme of the book?

ROMANS 1

1. Who wrote it?
 2. What was promised before?
 3. How was it promised before? (2)
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 4. According to v. 1-2, who promised beforehand the Gospel? (be specific)
 5. What 4 things can we learn about Jesus in v. 3?
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 6. Who declared Jesus to be the Son of God?
 7. What event declared Jesus to be the Son of God?
 8. In v. 5, we read “through Him”. Who is the “Him”?
 9. What 2 things have we received from Him?
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 10. To what end?
 11. Faith leads to:
 12. How are the recipients addressed? Are they Christians? (3)
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 13. Why is Paul thanking God for them?
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ROMANS 1

14. What is God witness of?
 15. How does Paul serve God? (3)
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 16. What request is Paul laying before God?
 17. Why does Paul want to get to the Romans so badly?
 18. What is the Spiritual gift that Paul wishes to impart to them when he gets there?
 19. Faith leads to:
 20. Why was Paul hindered from coming to them until now?
 21. What does Paul plan to do while in Rome?
 22. Does Paul do this anywhere else?
 23. Why is Paul not ashamed of the Gospel?
 24. What is revealed in the Gospel?
 25. Faith = _____. Therefore from faith to faith = _____.
 26. Check your cross-references on this verse, "The just shall live by faith". Write out all 4 Scripture addresses for this phrase.
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 27. Where is the wrath of God being revealed *from*?
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ROMANS 1

28. What is the wrath of God being revealed *against*?
29. What kind of people has God revealed His wrath upon?
30. Why does God say that these people suppress the truth (where has God manifested the truth of Himself?)
31. What 3 characteristics does God show us through nature?
- -
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32. Since when has God been showing Himself this way?
33. So did Paul believe in evolution?
34. Why is man without excuse about God?
35. Although these people knew God, 2 things did not happen. What are these 2 things?
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36. What was the result? (4)
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Read v. 21-32 to answer the following questions:

37. We see man trading 1 thing for another. Write down all the things man trades or exchanges in these verses.

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ROMANS 1

38. What 1 action is defend with God's wrath (in other words, what one action, mentioned 3 times, do we see God doing in this chapter that is identified as His wrath)?

39. What did God give these men over to?

a. They did not (2)

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b. They professed

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c. They became

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d. They exchanged (4)

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e. They worship

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f. They are filled with (5)

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g. They are full of (5)

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h. They are (8)

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i. They lack (4) (hint - they start with “un”)

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j. They do (2)

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40. What was the end result of these men (what had they become)?

Application

Which of these apply most to you?

- In v. 16, Paul says he is not ashamed of the Gospel. The word ‘ashamed’ literally means ‘to shrink back’. How are you in regards to the Gospel of Jesus Christ? Do you realize the power that God has placed in your hands?
- We find that the wrath of God comes upon individuals who knew God but chose not to glorify Him as God nor were thankful. Where are you with this? How much of your day is filled with thanks and praise vs. request and supplication?
- Pick 3 people you see most clearly demonstrate the characteristics of a recipient of God’s wrath and pray for them daily.
- Pick 3 qualities, from above, that are closest to your lifestyle and ask God to remove them far from you (to be done daily).

ROMANS 2

1. Who is inexcusable?
 2. Why is he inexcusable?
 3. In what way does he condemn himself?
 4. God's judgment is according to:
 5. Against whom?
 6. What, rhetorically, should this man not think will happen to him?
 7. What does he despise in doing so? (3 riches)
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 8. What led us to repentance?
 9. According to what is this man treasuring up for himself wrath?
 10. In what day will this wrath happen (2)?
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 11. According to what does the Lord render?
 12. He will render eternal life to those:
 - a. By what?
 - b. In what?
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ROMANS 2

c. Seeking for what (3)?

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13. For the converse group, every soul of man who does evil:

a. They are what?

b. Who do not obey?

c. Who do obey what?

14. He will render what to them? (4)

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15. In what order?

16. What is rendered to everyone who works what is good? (3)?

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17. Again, in what order?

18. What is there none of with God?

19. What is the fate of the following people:

a. Those who have sinned without law?

b. Those who have sinned in the law?

20. You will not be justified in the sight of God if your relationship stops at what?

ROMANS 2

21. Who will be justified in the sight of God?
 22. Why are the Gentiles a law to themselves?
 23. Where is the work of the law written for them?
 24. Who else bears witness? Who either accuses or excuses them?
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 25. What will God judge?
 26. According to what?
 27. Tell me about the qualities of those who consider themselves Jews.
 28. Why is the name of God being blasphemed among the Gentiles? (5)
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 29. When is circumcision profitable?
 30. When does circumcision become uncircumcision?
 31. When would uncircumcision become circumcision?
 32. Who will the one from question 31 judge, and on what basis will he do this?
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33. Who is not really a Jew? What is circumcision *not* of?
34. Who IS really a Jew?
35. What is circumcision really of?
36. Who is it of?
37. What is it *not* of?
38. Where does the praise come from for those who are really Jews?

Why would Paul write such a thing to the Jewish believers?

Application

- In what areas am I guilty of judging others?
- What does that say about me?
- Whom am I seeking praise from?
- Pick three people that you know personally and have a burden to see them repent. Ask the Lord how you can be an instrument of His kindness/goodness to them. (Remember it is the Gospel that is the power of salvation, not your eloquence, skill, or great amassment of knowledge) Pray that the Lord would open the door for you to share the gospel with them and then pray for boldness to do it (daily)

ROMANS 3

1. What advantage is there in being Jewish?
 2. In the first 9 Verses Paul basically asks 7 questions. List them below.
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 3. What has Paul been slanderously accused of saying?
 4. What does Paul say about those that spread that slander?
 5. How are Jews and Gentiles alike?
 6. Then Paul basically quotes from 7 Old Testament scriptures. Complete them below:
 - a. Psalm 14:
 - b. Psalm 53:
 - c. Psalm 5:
 - d. Psalm 140:
 - e. Psalm 10:
 - f. Isaiah 59:
 - g. Psalm 36:
 7. List 14 things all have in common (include these).
 - *Their throat*
 - *Tongues*
 - *Lips*
 - *Mouth*
 - *Feet*
 - *Eyes*
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8. All of these scriptures are quotes to present 1 basic point. What is it?

9. According to v 19, the law should do 2 things to people. What are they?

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10. By this no flesh will be justified in His sight. What is it?

11. The Law produces the knowledge of _____.

12. What is the righteousness apart from the law?

a. Witnessed by (2)

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b. Of

c. Through

d. In

e. To

f. On

13. What do all people have in common? (3)

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14. By what are they able to be justified freely?

15. Through what?

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ROMANS 3

16. God set Jesus forth:

- a. As
- b. By
- c. Through

17. What does this demonstrate, according to vs. 25-26?

18. How does this demonstrate this?

19. He demonstrates so that He might be what/Whom (2)?

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20. Who has access to this?

21. What Law is therefore demonstrated?

22. How is a man therefore justified (2)?

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23. Is the Lord exclusive in his justification?

24. How will He justify the circumcised?

25. How will He justify the uncircumcised?

26. Therefore, as Christians, what do we do with the law?

Application

- Do I view sinners by grades (i.e. some sinners are worse and thus less deserving of Jesus)?
- Do my sins seem worse when others do it?
- Do you know anyone that appears to be more into the politics or ritual of religion than the joy of a relationship with Jesus? List and pray daily

ROMANS 4

1. What did Abraham do that we accounted to him as righteousness?
 2. Faith leads to:
 3. To whom is something counted as a debt and not as grace?
 4. Whose faith is accounted as righteousness?
 5. Then we see David's example of proclaiming the blessedness of God's Righteousness. How does David describe that Righteousness in his psalm?
 6. According to the reference to Psalm 32:1-2 in vs. 7 and 8, what is the blessedness of the man to whom God imputes righteousness apart from works? (3)
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 7. When was Abraham called righteous? When circumcised, or before?
 8. Who is Abram the father of?
 9. What would happen if those who were of the law were heirs?
 10. What does the law bring about?
 11. Where there is no law there is no _____.
 12. What was Abraham fully convinced of?
 13. Therefore because he was so fully convinced, God accounted it for _____.
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14. Put v. 21 in your own words as a working definition of faith.

15. This was not just written for Abraham's sake but for ours, if we believe what?

16. Why was Jesus delivered up?

17. What was Jesus raised for?

Application

- Now that I am a Christian, am I basing the depth of intimacy of my relationship with God on my works or my trust? Pray for greater trust in Him.
- Think of three areas of your life where you are most fearful or feel you need the most control.
- Ask God to reveal His provision in those areas, give you strength to surrender it to Christ, and give you the faith to let Him have it.

ROMANS 5

1. Faith leads to: (3)

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2. What do we rejoice/glory in (search the whole chapter)? (3)

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3. What do trials/ tribulations produce in a Christian? (3)

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4. Why does our hope not disappoint us?

5. How has the love of God been poured out in our hearts?

6. Read vs. 6-11 for the following questions.

a. List the things we were before coming to Christ. (4)

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b. How has God demonstrated His love for us?

c. We are justified by:

d. Because we were justified, what can we be sure of?

e. What condition were we in when we were reconciled to God?

f. What is the agency of reconciliation here?

g. Because we have been reconciled, what can we be sure of?

h. What is the end result, currently?

7. In vs. 12-21 compare the 2 Adams.

Application

- How has your life changed since coming to Christ? How about in the last year?
- What trials are you going through?
- What can you expect God to do through those trials, according to this chapter?
- Pray that God would give you the perseverance, character, and hope He intends to give you through each trial.
- Pray that you would truly rejoice in them.
- Pray that God open your eyes to others who are going through trials, and pray that God would lead you to be an encourager and a hope-bringer to them.

ROMANS 6

1. This chapter is structured by 2 basic questions. In light of the fact that we have received grace, unmerited favor, and kindness; an unregenerate man may have the tendency to abuse that grace. So God (through Paul) disqualifies that attitude through 2 question in this chapter and 2 in the next chapter (6:1, 6:15, 7:7, and 7:13). Write out those 4 questions here.

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2. Regarding question 1 (shall we continue that grace may abound?), what is the basic theme or response summed up in vs. 2-14?

3. According to v. 2, those who have died to sin seem to have a choice. What is it?

4. If you have been baptized into Jesus Christ, what were you also baptized into?

5. According to v. 4, baptism appears to be listed as being buried with and then raised from. How does that apply to our conversion?

6. Therefore, the only logical conclusion is that we should walk how?

7. If we have then been united together into the likeness of His death, what can we be sure of?

8. As our old man was certainly crucified with Him, what is the result? (2)

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9. Anyone who has died has been freed from what?

10. What can we be sure of if we really died *with* Christ?

11. Because Jesus was resurrected and dies no more, He demonstrates His authority/dominion over what?

12. What did Jesus do once and for all?

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ROMANS 6

13. As a result, how are we to consider ourselves? (2)

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14. Therefore, what are we *not* to allow anymore?

15. In order to not allow this, what must we not do (1), and what must we do? (2)

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16. What is to no longer have authority over us, and why?

17. Now question 2 for this chapter is asked. In vs. 16-23, what is the basic theme/response/rebuttal to this question?

18. There are 2 things you can submit yourself a slave to obey. What are they, and what do they lead to?

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19. What was the agent of your deliverance?

20. What did you become the moment you were set free from sin?

21. When you presented your members as slaves of uncleanness, what did it lead to (draw your answer from vs. 19-21)? (3)

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22. Now that you present your members as slaves of righteousness, what is the end result?

23. What is the fruit of being a slave of God? (2)?

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24. What does sin earn?

25. What does God give? How?

Application

- How much of my life looks like the old man, and how much looks like the new man?
- In my life personally, how does it look to present my body as an instrument of righteousness or unrighteousness (how do I do that)?
- Pray for clarity on how to best practically offer myself as God's instrument to everlasting life.

ROMANS 7

1. How long does the Law have dominion over a man?
 2. When is a wife finally released from the law of her husband?
 3. When would a woman be called an adulteress?
 4. When would a woman not be called adulterous, even if she marries another man?
 5. How does this pertain to our relationship to the Law?
 6. How have we become dead to the Law? How does this relate to ch. 6?
 7. Why have we become dead to the Law? (what is the purpose of being dead to the Law)?
 8. Who may we be now married to? For what purpose?
 9. When sinful passions were aroused by the Law, what was the result?
 10. How have we been delivered from the Law?
 11. Now that we have been delivered from the Law, what should we be doing?
 12. How could we have served before being delivered?
 13. Now Paul gives us our next question (v. 7). His answer is in vs. 7-12. What is the general theme of his rebuttal?
 14. When is sin dead?
 15. When did Paul die?
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ROMANS 7

16. What brought death, and how?

17. Therefore, what is the Law?

18. Therefore, what is the commandment? (3)

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19. If the problem then isn't the Law, where is the problem?

20. Now we get our 4th and final question (v. 13). What is the general answer to this question?

21. What did the commandment do for us with regards to sin?

22. Even though the Law is spiritual, why am I the problem? (2)

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23. What does Paul not understand?

24. When Paul does what he really doesn't want to do, what is compelling him to do this?

25. What dwells in Paul's flesh?

26. Even though the will to do good is present, what doesn't he find?

27. Much to Paul's disappointment, what does he find practicing?

28. What law does he find present in him?

ROMANS 7

29. What does Paul will to do?
30. What does Paul delight in?
31. Paul ultimately discovers 2 laws at war with each other. What are they?
- -
32. What does Paul call himself?
33. What does Paul wish to be delivered from?
34. How will he be delivered?
35. This chapter ends with 2 laws, both being served. What are they, and what serves each of them, respectively?
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Application

- This chapter tells us that the Law shows us how sinful we really are and how naturally driven we are to disobey. One side is the Law of sin, which our flesh openly serves; and on the other side is the Law of God, that our mind would serve. Is your mind being fed the things of God so that it has a desire to serve the Law of God? What if our minds were encouraging our flesh to sin? What would that look like?
- When Christ delivered us from the bondage of our sinful nature, we did not become free agents. We became servants of God who serve in the newness of the Spirit. Therefore, a) am I serving as a lifestyle? b) am I relying on God's Spirit to give me the power to do this?
- What can you expect God to do through those trials, according to this chapter?
- List out your 5 most prominent natural disobediences, calling them what the Bible calls them; and pray that God would exchange the lust for those things for a passion to serve Him instead.

ROMANS 8

Take special note of all the times the word “for” is used at the beginning of a clause, phrase, or sentence. Remember that for is often translated “because” with the intention of stating cause-and-effect (actually, effect-and-cause!).

1. In ch. 8, we read that there is therefore no condemnation... What is meant by therefore?
 2. Looking carefully, we can see that for us to be in a state of no condemnation, 3 requirements must be met. What are they?
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 3. We are told why in v. 2. For context, read 7:14-8:2. How does v. 2 relate to the end of ch 7?
 4. What 2 laws are listed in v. 2?
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 5. In v. 3, we see that the Law couldn't do something (which clearly builds upon v. 2). What couldn't the Law do, and why?
 6. If the Law couldn't do it, how could it be done?
 7. As God's own Son, who came in the likeness of sinful flesh on account of sin, condemning It in the flesh, the righteous requirement of the Law was fulfilled. Who is the righteous requirement of the Law filled in? (2)
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 8. What is 1 fact about those who walk according to the flesh?
 9. Who sets their mind on the things of the Spirit?
 10. To be carnally minded is _____? What does that mean?
 11. To be spiritually minded is _____ and _____. What does that mean?
 12. Why is it that “to be carnally minded is death?”
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ROMANS 8

13. What stands as God's enemy?

14. Why? (2)

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15. So then, what does an enemy of God act like or look like?

16. Who cannot please God?

17. In light of vs. 5-7, why is it that those in the flesh cannot please God?

18. What is the result of the Spirit of God *dwelling* in you? (2)

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19. Who does not belong to Christ?

20. If Christ is in you, what 2 things can you be sure of?

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21. Who dwells in us?

22. If the Spirit of Him Who raised Jesus from the dead dwells in us, what can we be sure of?

23. Therefore, we are debtors. To what, and not to what?

24. What is the result of living according to the flesh?

25. If we live by the Spirit, we should expect 2 things. What are they?

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26. Who here does God define as His sons?

27. Why?
 28. What Spirit did we *not* receive? (Why do you think the word “again” is used?)
 29. What does God say puts people in bondage here?
 30. What Spirit did we receive, and what is the result?
 31. Who bears witness with Whom that we are God’s children?
 32. If we really are children, what else are we?
 33. What requirement does God place on being His child, and what is the intended result?
 34. In comparison, Paul’s current sufferings are, in essence, nonexistent compared to what?
 35. What eagerly awaits the revealing of the sons of God?
 36. Why?
 37. Who subjected creation to futility?
 38. What will creation be delivered from and into?
 39. Even as the whole creation groans and labors, how does that relate to we who have the firstfruits of the Spirit?
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40. In what hope were we saved?
41. What kind of hope is not really hope at all?
42. What does real hope look like?
43. In v. 26, we read “Likewise, the Spirit also helps in our weaknesses.” What is meant by “likewise?”
44. Why must the Spirit make intercession for us?
45. How does the Spirit make intercession for us? (2)
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46. Why do all things work for good to some?
47. For whom do all things work together for good? (2)
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48. Put these 5 words in order below: glorified, justified, called, predestined to be conformed to the image of His Son, and foreknew.
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49. So those who love God and are called according to His purpose have this wonderful route to glorification. What conclusion can we come to then, according to v. 31?
50. Because of this, we can be confident that God will give us all things. What is “this?”
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ROMANS 8

51. Who justifies?

52. Who has right to condemn?

53. List 6 things about Jesus in v. 34.

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54. So in this chapter, Who do we see making intercession to us? (2)

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55. There are 17 listed things that some may assume can separate us from the love of Christ (but cannot!). List them here.

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Notice in v. 35 Whose love it is. Notice in v. 39 Whose love it is.

56. Where is the love of God found?

Application

- In ch 7, we see the battle between the law of the flesh and the law of the Spirit. In ch 8, we see the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus has made us free from the law of sin and death. We are therefore called to live empowered, enlivened, motivated, and governed by the Spirit Who intercedes for us. We are challenged to leave our carnal minds to be spiritually-minded, where now our focus is on the things of the Spirit with an attitude that is subject to the law of God. Of all of the avenues that you set your mind to, how many of them direct your mind to the things that are against the law of God and are therefore at enmity with God (carnally motivated, which ends with bondage to fear)? How many of the things in your day direct your mind to the things of the Spirit, where there is life, righteousness, and God's glory?
- For 1 week, chronicle the moments where your walk is the best and worst. Mark what your mind is focused on at those moments and note what encouraged your mind to focus on that (the catalyst for thinking such things).

ROMANS 9

1. Paul speaks of having a great sorrow and continual grief in his heart. What has caused this in him?
 2. In vs. 3-5, Paul speaks of the Jews in 11 terms. What are they?
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 3. In v. 5, Jesus is spoken of in 4 ways. What are they?
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 4. Even though Jesus came from this group of people, many have not responded to Him. The problem isn't the Word of God. Where is the problem?
 5. In v. 6, we read that not all Israel are of Israel. Who are Israel, according to vs. 7-8?
 6. Take a look at vs. 12-13, search the cross-reference in your Bible, and mark down where they are found in the Old Testament. Were these statements made before or after Jacob and Esau had lived?
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ROMANS 9

7. Now take a look at v. 15. Find this in the Old Testament. In context, is the issue God not having mercy on some, or is it God having mercy on some?
 8. The issue of being children of Abraham is not really about him who wills or runs. Who is it really about?
 9. What characteristic of God is mentioned here?
 10. Why did God raise up Pharaoh? Was His primary purpose to destroy him?
 11. So God shows mercy on whom He wills, and whom He wills He hardens. Does God hardening someone change their mind, or does it cement their own convictions?
 12. How did God make His power known?
 13. How does God make known the riches of His glory?
 14. This whole subject reaches a head with the question stated in v. 24. Write out the question and the obvious answer below.
Is the focus on exclusion or inclusion?
 15. Now, read vs. 25-26. Is the theme of these verses including or excluding something?
 16. As Isaiah is quoted in vs. 27-29, is the focus wrath or mercy?
 17. Now comes the conclusion: the whole point! What is missing with Israel and their pursuing the law of righteousness that the Gentiles seem to have?
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18. What did Israel stumble over?
19. If v. 33 really is a comparison of 2 different actions (one of stumbling versus one who will not be put to shame), what would it take for someone to no longer stumble?
20. What promise do we have regarding *anyone* who believes on Him?

Application

- Are you pursuing being right with God without trusting in His mercy? How much of your walk with Christ celebrates His mercy?
- Do you know any or many who are trapped in a politically religious environment but are not attentive to His mercy? Pray for them right now!
- In this chapter, we see that God can raise up even those who are at enmity with Him to display His power (in that His Name would be declared in all the earth). Pray that you would be available to God to proclaim His Name and display His power.

ROMANS 10

1. What is Paul's heart desire and prayer to God for Israel?
 2. Apparently, zeal isn't enough (as Israel seems to have quite a zeal). What does Paul say they have a zeal FOR?
 3. Apparently, zeal for God isn't enough. What was wrong with Israel's zeal for God?
 4. When your mind is inattentive or ignorant of God's righteousness and yet you are zealous for God, what happens?
 5. When one seeks to establish his own righteousness, what can we expect to happen?
 6. To whom is Christ the end of the Law for righteousness?
 7. In vs. 5-13, we see the Biblical precedent for different pursuits of righteousness (which builds on vs. 1-4). What do these verses say about one who seeks to establish his own righteousness? What does it say about those who seek righteousness by faith?
 8. What 2 things will bring about your salvation?
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 9. Why? (2)
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 10. As one believes and therefore speaks in v. 10, what 2 results are linked?
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 11. Compare the last verse of ch 9 with v. 11 and 13 of this chapter. Who shall be saved and not put to shame?
 12. Next, Paul asks 4 "how" questions. What are they?
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13. Even if the Gospel is preached, why isn't everyone getting saved?
14. In 9:31-32, Israel sought a righteousness ineffectively, because it was missing something. How does that then pertain to 10:17?
15. So where does faith come from?
16. Has Israel heard?
17. In God's saving of the Gentiles, what is His desire for this to do to the nation of Israel?
18. This chapter ends with God reaching out to a disobedient and contrary nation. Is the focus here God hardening the individuals, or is it God extending mercy to the undeserving?

Application

- What does it really take for a person to be saved? What can you do to be a part of that process in another person's life?
- In this chapter, we see people with religious zeal but ignorant ineffectibility. This is because one key ingredient is missing: faith. How can those same people get more faith? How can you therefore get more faith?
- Pray for the boldness to preach, and pray for those who are zealous but ignorant in faith.

ROMANS 11

1. How do we know that God hasn't cast away his people?
 2. In Paul's 2nd presentation of evidence, he uses the Old Testament precedent of whom and how?
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 3. How does Elijah's example pertain to Paul's present day?
 4. If the election is of grace, it cannot be what?
 5. If the election is of works, it is no longer what?
 6. Look up the cross-references in v 8. Why has God given them a spirit of stupor?
 7. In light of vs. 7-11, although they have been blinded and therefore have stumbled, is the intent of this so that they should fall and be permanently condemned. If not, what is God's primary intent in doing this?
 8. Who does Paul call himself an apostle to?
 9. What does Paul intend to do by ministering to the Gentiles ("I magnify my ministry")? (2)
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 10. If God in His casting away Israel and reconciling the world, what does God also intend? What will be the result?
 11. In v. 17, is Israel here the branch or the root? How does this relate to John 15?
 12. In v. 18, who are the branches? Well then, who is the root?
 13. In v. 19, who are the branches?
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ROMANS 11

14. In v. 20, why were these branches broken off?
 15. In v. 21, who are the branches?
 16. What warning do we have in v. 21?
 17. Our conclusion, therefore is to consider 2 things. What are they, and on whom?
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 18. What would be the consequence of us not considering these things?
 19. So is there any hope for these who are unbelieving and blinded to be brought back and restored?
 20. How long will this kindness in part be?
 21. Then what will happen?
 22. How does v. 26 relate to 9:6-8?
 23. Israel is viewed as 2 things in v. 28? What are they, and to whom?
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 24. What 2 things will God never take back? How does that relate to this context?
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 25. Is the focus here on God's wrath or mercy (look at vs. 30-32 as you answer)?
 26. So why has God committed them to disobedience?
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ROMANS 11

27. This seems to bring Paul to praise! What 4 things does he praise in v. 33 regarding God?

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28. What are the 3 relationships between all things and God?

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Application

- In the conclusion of ch 11, what seems evident is that God plays for keeps and is committed to bringing people to total commitment to Him. If the salvation of the Gentiles and their celebration of the relationship with God breeds jealousy in those who are religiously zealous but absent of faith, how is your life used? How could it be used this way?
- Have you lost hope in anyone who has fallen away? List them out here and pray for them (remember, God plays for keeps and doesn't revoke what He gives)!

ROMANS 12

1. As we move into the area of service, we do so building on what God has shown us from ch. 9-11. Is it God's divine selection, wrath, or mercy that should motivate us to service here?
 2. What service is considered reasonable?
 3. What is considered acceptable to God?
 4. In order to prove the good, acceptable, and perfect will of God, what must we NOT do with our mind?
 5. What must we rather do?
 6. Paul speaks through the grace given to him to challenge us to think soberly. In context (to think soberly), how ought we *not* to think?
 7. What has God given to every man?
 8. How do we differ?
 9. As we are individually different, what is our relationship with each other?
 10. Those who have the gift of prophecy are to prophesy in proportion to what?
 11. There are 7 gifts give here in vs. 6-8. What are they?
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 12. How does one exercise his faith in the gift of giving?
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13. How does one exercise his faith in the gift of leading?
14. How does one exercise his faith in the gift of showing mercy?
15. How are we to deal with the following:
- a. Love
 - b. What is good
 - c. What is evil
 - d. One another
 - e. In diligence
 - f. In Spirit
 - g. In hope
 - h. In Tribulation
 - i. In Prayer
 - j. Needy Saints
 - k. Those who persecute us
 - l. Those who rejoice
 - m. Those who weep
 - n. The humble
 - o. My own opinion
 - p. All men
 - q. My enemy
 - r. Evil
 - s. Good

Application

- As you seek to be a servant of God, never forget that it is by His mercies. You can't earn a calling. To serve as God calls us to, we must be willing to surrender our bodies as living sacrifices, our minds to be transformed, our hearts to be humble, our attitudes to think as a team, and our faith to serve in our giftings.
- Pray for your mind, heart, attitude, and faith to be absolutely His, and that you would be spiritually predisposed to whatever He wants to do through you at any time, anywhere.

ROMANS 13

1. Who should be subject to the governing authorities?
 2. Why?
 3. Is there any boss in the world that God has not appointed?
 4. What happens when one resists authority? (2)
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 5. To whom are rulers NOT a terror?
 6. To whom are rulers a terror?
 7. What must one do to be unafraid of authority?
 8. If you do what is good, how will authorities ultimately respond?
 9. Who is God's minister, and for what purpose?
 10. God gives us 2 motivators for obedience. What are they?
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 11. Which is the higher calling?
 12. Why do we pay taxes?
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ROMANS 13

13. In v. 7, we are shown the 4 things we could owe. What are they?

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14. Compare v. 7 to v. 8. What is the 1 thing we should owe?

15. How do we not owe the others (as listed in v. 7)?

16. Who fulfills the law?

17. We are told that the commandments are summed up in 1 saying. What is it?

18. How is love the fulfillment of the Law?

19. How does v. 11 relate to the previous few verses?

20. Why is it time to wake up?

21. Because the night is almost over, what are we to do? (3)

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22. As we are challenged to cast off the works of darkness and rather walk properly, as in the day, 6 things are listed that works of darkness. What are they?

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23. As we are now to walk in the day (instead of the 6 works of darkness), we are told instead to do this. What is this? (2)

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Application

- What is my attitude toward authority (i.e. political leadership, law enforcement, employers, heads of household). Am I not giving them what I rightly owe them? How much of my life is characterized by things that appear more spiritually nocturnal activities, rather than spiritually daytime activities?
- Pray for the right heart, that you would submit, grant honor, and/or lead where God has ordained.

1. Who is to be received? What should *not* be the motivator to do so?
 2. Now for some context: this chapter focuses on 2 groups of people: the weak and the strong-faithed. In vs. 2-5, we see 2 examples that could divide these 2 groups. What are they?
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 3. How would the strong-faithed tend to handle these examples?
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 4. How would the weak-faithed tend to handle these examples?
 5. According to vs. 3 and 5, what is the appropriate response for the strong-faithed?
 6. According to the same verses, what is the appropriate response for the weak-faithed?
 7. Why are we not to judge another's servant?
 8. Who is able to make him stand?
 9. According to vs. 6-7, what should the motivator be for both sides to practice such (and live and die)?
 10. To what end did Christ die and rise and live again?
 11. What are we not to do to our brother? (2)?
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 12. According to vs. 10-11, what is the common denominator for both sides (things we all shall do)? (2)
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13. What are rather to resolve to do? (2)

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14. Is there anything unclean in and of itself?

15. However, when does such a thing become unclean?

16. What the happens if your brother is grieved by your actions?

17. Therefore, what are we not to do with our food (or any other conviction)?

18. What then might our good be spoken of as?

19. What is the Kingdom of God *not*? (2)

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20. What is the Kingdom of God? (3)? In Whom?

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21. What is the result for he who serves Christ in these things? (2)

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22. Therefore, the conclusion! What are we to pursue? (2)

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23. Although all things are pure in and of themselves, when do they become evil?

24. Therefore, it is good not to do what in this scenario? (3)

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25. What would doing these things bring about in your brother? (3)

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26. What are you to do with your faith, and before Whom?

27. Who is considered happy?

28. When is he who doubts condemned?

29. Finally, what is whatever that is not from faith? How does this apply to the context?

Application

- In this chapter, we see what happens when love enters the picture. Those things that we consider freedoms are sacrificed joyfully for those who may be stumbled by them. In other words, love results in putting others before myself. In what ways do your convictions and freedoms cause those around you to stumble (think of your areas of influence: ministries, family, household, etc)?
- List out your convictions (common ones refer to relationships/cross-gender interactions, alcohol, movies, music, etc). If they are believers, ask your housemates (whether family or roommates) to do the same. Then compare your lists and resolve to default to the highest common denominator (that which causes nobody to stumble).

ROMANS 15

1. Continuing his discourse on liberty and conviction, Paul presents a declaration at the beginning of this chapter. What is the strong to do?
 2. What is the motivation *not* to be?
 3. What is each of us to do?
 4. What is the motivation to be? (2)
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 5. Who is our example of such an action here?
 6. How, according to the quote from Psalm 69:9?
 7. For what reason were the things written before written?
 8. What 2 things are coupled with the Scriptures here?
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 9. What do these things pertaining to the Scriptures produce?
 10. What is God called in v. 5? (2)
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 11. What does Paul desire that the Lord grant for us to be toward one another?
 12. According to Whom?
 13. What 2 things then should be unified in us?
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ROMANS 15

14. What should we do with these unified parts?
 15. Therefore, what are we to do, according to v. 7?
 16. Again, Who is our example of this?
 17. To what were we received?
 18. To whom has Jesus Christ become a servant?
 19. For what reasons? (3)
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 20. Paul then quotes II Samuel, Deuteronomy, Psalms, and Isaiah. What is the theme of these 4 passages?
 21. What is the Lord called in v. 13?
 22. What will He fill us with? (2)
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 23. In what will He fill us with these things?
 24. What is the result, and according to Whose power?
 25. Of what 3 things is Paul confident concerning the church here?
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 26. However, why has he written more boldly on some points?
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27. This is because of what (given to him by God)?

28. What 5 aspects of Paul's ministry are listed in v. 16?

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29. He therefore has reason to glory in what? (2)

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30. What will Paul dare not to speak about?

31. In what 3 ways do we see the Lord use Paul, according to v. 19?

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32. What then is the extent of his preaching, geographically?

33. What is the extent of his preaching, in terms of completion?

34. Where does Paul not desire to preach the Gospel? Why not?

35. Paul then expresses desire to come and visit (if only he knew exactly *how much* time he'd have in Rome soon enough!).
Where is he going now, according to v. 25?

36. What is his reason for going there, as seen in vs. 26-28 (in your own words)?

37. When Paul comes to him, how shall he come?

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38. Paul then begs them for something. Through what does he beg? (2)

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39. What does he beg them to do?

40. What does Paul desire to see accomplished? (4)

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41. What blessing does he give at the end of this chapter?

Application

- In this chapter, we see 2 different instances of Christ being an example of how we should act. He did not act to please Himself, but rather took our reproaches upon Himself. He received both Jew and Gentile to the glory of God, unifying what was divided under Himself. Both of these actions, motivated by love, are selfless. In your service, fellowship, and daily life, how much of your actions are motivated by pleasing yourself or by pleasing others? In what areas are you more prone to please yourself rather than those around you?
- Pray that the Lord would motivate you to edify and build up those around you with your selfless service.

ROMANS 16

1. As Paul begins to say goodbye, he commends a certain gal to the church in Rome. Who is she (what information do we get about her here)? (4)

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2. How are they to receive her? (2)

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3. What are they to do with her?

4. Okay, Bible students! Now is the time to dig a little deeper than the surface given here. There are 26 names mentioned in vs. 3-15. For these people, list out what information is given about them here. Also, grab a concordance and look these names up, and be sure to list out any information about them elsewhere in Scripture too!

5. In v. 17, we see a particular group of people. What do they cause? (2)

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6. What are we to do with such? (2)

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7. Who do these people NOT serve?

8. What do they serve?

9. What tools do they use? (2)

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10. What do they do with these tools?

11. In what does Paul want the church to be wise?

12. In what does Paul want the church to be simple?

13. What is God called in v. 20?

14. What will He do? When?

15. What blessing does Paul give at the end of v. 20

16. More names! Same drill as before for these 8 individuals below!

17. What blessing is given in v. 24?

18. What is the Lord able to do?

19. According to what 4 things in vs. 25-26?

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20. This mystery was kept secret since when?
21. What has happened to it now?
22. To whom is the prophetic Scriptures made known?
23. What obedience does these things result in?
24. What is to be given to God alone?
25. What characteristic is mentioned about Him here?
26. Through what is He glorified?
27. For how long?

Application

- In this chapter, we are urged to be wise in what is good and simple concerning evil. In an age of increasing accessibility to information and input, how often are you (in your entertainment and interests) learning from external sources about what is good, and how often are you simply being educated about evil? In contrast, how much time is spent in the Bible increasing in wisdom about good?
- Resolve to spend more time learning about the goodness of the Lord than the evil of this world.
- We are given a final warning about division in this chapter. Take a look back through the book of Romans and compile a list of the topics addressed that cause divisions and offenses in the body of Christ. Examine this list with the prescriptions given in Romans and pray that you would be innocent of such division and offenses, and resolve to walk in love!