

# Romans

Workbook



**Made for Gardendale church of Christ  
2023**

## INTRODUCTION

### WHEN AND WHERE:

- Written by Paul (Roman 1:1)
- From Corinth in late 57 or early 58 AD
  - Paul at Ephesus in early 57 (When I Corinthians was written)
  - We find Paul planned to winter at Corinth (I Cor 16:6; Acts 19:21)
  - Stayed in the home of Gaius (Rom 16:23; 1 Cor 1:14)
  - Paul had already been through Macedonia and received their gift (Rom 15:25-26)

### PURPOSE:

1. To specify justification by faith and not of works (grace vs earning salvation)
2. To defend “justification by faith” opposed from the idea that people should sin to glorify God.
3. To deal with the Jewish vs Gentile relations.

### BOOK OUTLINE:

There are several ways to outline and break up the book of Romans. Here are just two:

- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
| 1. The problem of unrighteousness..... | SIN            |
|  | Rom 1 - 3      |
| 2. The provision of righteousness..... | SALVATION      |
|  | Rom 4 - 5      |
| 3. The pursuit of righteousness.....   | SANCTIFICATION |
|  | Rom 6 - 8      |
| 4. The program of righteousness.....   | SELECTION      |
|  | Rom 9 - 11     |
| 5. The practice of righteousness.....  | SERVICE        |
|  | Rom 12 - 16    |

Date	Lesson
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	Reading

The Gospel.....	Rom 1 – 5
First Objection: “Shall we sin that grace may abound...” .....	Rom 6 - 8
Second Objection: “But are not the Jews God’s chosen people?”	Rom 9 - 11
How we ought to live under grace.....	Rom 12 – 16

### “LAW OF FAITH” VS “LAW OF WORKS”:

Law of Faith: a law that requires “faith”. This, mostly in Romans, talks about the law requiring faith in Jesus as the Messiah or Christ.

Faith talked about in the book of Romans is an obedient faith. Obedience and faith are many times used side-by-side or even interchangeably: Rom 1:5 and 16:26; 1:8 vs 16:19; 6:16; 11:23 vs 11:30

Law of Works: a law which demands “works”, the full quota of works demanded by God’s law, and perfectly carried out.

- Both are “laws”
- Both require obedience
- Both require obedience to similar commands
- Both are the expressed and binding will of God

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## LESSON 1 - ROMANS 1:1-17

1. Was Paul's gospel a surprise? (v.2)
2. Why did Jesus have to be of David's line?
3. How was Jesus declared to be the Son of God? (v.4)
4. For what reason did Paul (and the others) receive grace and apostleship? (v.5)
5. Thought Question: What does the phrase "the faith" mean? (v.5)
6. How is "the faith" (v.5) different from "your faith?" (v.8)
7. What had Paul been praying for?
8. Why did Paul want to do when he met the Roman brethren? (v.11-12)
9. Thought Question: Why is Paul a debtor to Greeks and to barbarians? (v.14, 5)
10. Why is Paul not ashamed of the gospel?
11. In Class Question: How is the righteousness of God revealed from "faith to faith?"

## LESSON 2 - ROMANS 1:18-32

1. Research Question: What were some biblical events when the wrath of God was revealed from heaven?
2. What are some of God's invisible attributes that are clearly seen?
3. What are all men "without" in terms of their disobedience? (v.20)
4. Thought Question: What has man generally failed to do toward God? (v.21)
5. What has Man tried to do to the incorruptible God? (v.23)
6. What does God do to those that have forsaken His truth? (v.26)
7. Homosexual practices are against what?
8. What does God do to those that refuse God's knowledge? (v.28)
9. In Class Question: Are there any deeds or attitudes that surprise you in v.28-31?
10. What are we worthy of when we have practiced or approve of the things listed in Chapter 1?

## LESSON 3 - ROMANS 2:1-16

1. Who is being primarily addressed in this chapter? (v.17)
2. What was the problem with their judging? (v.1-3)
3. What does the goodness of God lead us to?
4. Why might they think they could escape the judgment of God?
5. Who receives eternal life? (v.7)
6. What type of "seeker" leads to God's wrath?
7. Will God be partial or unfair in His judgments?
8. Who is justified by the law? (v.13)
9. Did some Gentiles do "by nature" the things contained in the law?
10. In Class Question: How did the Gentiles know God's expectations of them?
11. In Class Question: How did these Gentiles show the work of the law written in their hearts?

## LESSON 4 - ROMANS 2:17-29

1. God's judgment will be based on what? (v.16)
  
2. What do the Jews "rest on" or "cling to?" (v.17)
  
3. Thought Question: Is knowledge protection from God's judgement?
  
4. Thought Question: Does our church attendance or Godly families excuse us from God's judgment?
  
5. What happens among the Gentiles because of the hypocritical Jews?
  
6. When is circumcision only profitable?
  
7. Therefore, what is the logical argument about uncircumcised Gentiles? (v.26-27)
  
8. What are "true Jews?"

## LESSON 5 - ROMANS 3:1-20

1. What is the advantage of being a Jew?
2. How was having the oracles a special advantage?
3. If some of God's people under the law of Moses are unbelievers, does that harm the faithfulness of God?
4. In Class Question: How does our unrighteousness demonstrate the righteousness of God?
5. Since our unrighteousness demonstrates the righteousness of God, what are some slanderously reporting Paul has preached? (v.7-8)
6. What do both Jews and Gentiles have in common? (v.9)
7. Who does the Law speak to? (v.19)
8. Does the Law provide salvation? What does the Law provide? (v.20)
9. Therefore, will anyone ever be justified by works of the Law?







## LESSON 8 - ROMANS 5

1. In Class Question: Can a man, depending on his relationship to law alone, have peace with God?  
Why?
2. How can we have peace with God?
3. How can we glory in tribulations? What does it bring about?
4. In Class Question: What is a righteous man? What is a good man? Who are we?
5. How does God's love and care for us increase our confidence about how we stand before Him?
6. How did condemnation come upon mankind? (v.18)
7. How is Jesus and His obedience UNLIKE Adam and his transgression?
8. How is Jesus and justification LIKE Adam and transgression? (v. 18-21)

## LESSON 9 - ROMANS 6

1. "Moreover the law entered that the offense might abound. But where \_\_\_\_\_ abounded, \_\_\_\_\_ abounded much more," (Romans 5:20 NKJV)
2. What is the "objection" Paul is going to address next? (6:1)
3. What example does Paul use to show we are not to continue in sin?
4. What should we reckon ourselves since Christ died to sin? (v.11)
5. Does the doctrine of salvation by grace through faith permit one to sin more so he can receive more grace?
6. In Class Question: Though this section is not about baptism, what characteristics/principles can we learn about baptism in vs 1-11?
7. Put verse 12 in your own words.

8. Are Christians “under law” as discussed here? In what sense are we “not under law?”

9. What are the wages of sin? What do we have in Christ?





9. In Class Question: How is sin dead apart from the Law? (v. 8)  
Consider 3:20 and 4:15

10. When would Paul have been alive apart from the Law?

11. Did the Law make Paul do which was sinful? What did the Law do? (3:20)

12. In Class Question: Why is Paul "of flesh, sold into bondage to sin?" (recall 6:14,16)



## LESSON 11 - ROMANS 8:1-17

1. What is condemnation?
  
2. What does it mean that “there is now no condemnation for those who are in Christ Jesus?” How does that compare to the “wretched man” we read about in chapter 7?
  
3. What does it mean to “walk after the flesh?”
  
4. What does it mean to “walk after the spirit?”
  
5. Why was the Law “weak through the flesh?”
  
6. What are Christians to set their minds on?
  
7. What will happen to those that “live according to the flesh?”
  
8. Who is Paul talking to/about? Christians or Non-Christians? What does this say about “once saved, always saved?”
  
9. How does the Spirit bear witness that Christians are God’s children?

LESSON 12 - ROMANS 8:18-39

1. How will present sufferings compare to the eternal reward?
2. Why does “the creation” groan?
3. Why do we groan? What are we “eagerly waiting for?”
4. How does the Spirit help us with “groanings too deep for words?”
5. Considering what Paul began talking about in this section starting in vs 17 and 18, what do “all things” include in vs 28?
6. Did God know, ahead of time, that some people would respond to Him?
7. In Class Question: How does God “call” them?
8. How are we made “more than conquerors?”

## LESSON 13 - ROMANS 9

1. In Isaiah 11:11-16, who does God say He will restore?

In Jeremiah 31:31, who does the Lord say He will make a new covenant with?

In Jeremiah 33:23-26, how sure is it these things will happen?

2. Considering passages like those in question one, how might Jews think Paul is preaching “the word of God had failed” as it says in Romans 9:6? In short, what problem might Jews have with Paul’s “faith” gospel and his preaching that many Jews will not be saved?

3. In Romans 9, how does Paul feel toward the Jews?

4. In Romans 9:6, Paul says “*For they are not all Israel who are descended from Israel;*” Which of Abraham’s descendants were the promises to come through?

5. Who did God choose: Esau or Jacob? When did God choose him?

6. Is it unjust for God to make these choices?

7. In Class Question: God uses many people throughout scripture to accomplish His purpose. Find one example of someone who God used either to do His bidding or extend His message to His people. Did that person have a choice in whether to do God's bidding or not?

Does God use negative people to accomplish his purpose?

8. Is it unjust for God to extend mercy to one person and withhold it from another? Does this remove that person's ability to choose right and wrong?

9. Did God exclude the Jews? Which Jews does He save?

10. What was Paul's point in using statements from Hosea and Isaiah?

Hint: Check out Hosea 1 and 2

## LESSON 14 - ROMANS 10

1. Romans 9:30-33 begins Paul's next point in this section. Did those who did not choose faith have any excuse?
2. How did the Jews think the Law made one right before God? What is the actual purpose of the Law?
3. In Romans 10:1-3, Paul says he prays for them for their salvation. What good thing did many Jews have? However, what was their issue?
4. In Class Question: Instead of subjecting themselves to God's righteousness, they established their own. Thinking about question 2, in what way did they establish their own righteousness that was not as God intended?
5. According to Moses in vs 5, what must one do if they are going to practice the righteousness of the law?
6. In Romans 10:6 Paul quotes from Deuteronomy 30. Going back to Deuteronomy, what point is God making in Deut. 30:11-14?

7. What point do you think Paul is making between the righteousness of the Law vs Faith?
8. What does this say about the availability of salvation? (v.11-13)
9. What are we confessing with our mouth? Is this a one time action?
10. When we “call on the name of the Lord”, what does that entail?  
*Consider Matt. 7:20, Luke 6:46, and Acts 22:16*
11. What is the process in which someone would call on the name of the Lord according to Rom 10:14-15?
12. In Class Question: Where did this chain break for the Jews? (vs 16-21)
13. Who are the preachers one must hear to obey the gospel?

## LESSON 15 - ROMANS 11:1-15

1. Has God rejected His people? What evidence/example did Paul give?
2. How does a person become a member of this remnant? (v.5-6)
3. Who are the ones that obtained? Who are the ones who were hardened?
4. In Class Question: Do we see this occur elsewhere in the New Testament?
5. How had salvation been brought to the Gentiles through the Jew's "transgression?"
6. How would this make the Jews jealous?

LESSON 16 - ROMANS 11:16-36

1. Who is the root in vs. 16?
2. Who are the branches that were broken off? Who are the wild branches grafted in?
3. What warning does Paul give to the wild branches?
4. What will God do for those branches that “do not continue in their unbelief?”
5. Some Jews were first hardened by the gospel which led to the gospel being preached to the Gentiles. Does this mean those Jews cannot still repent?
6. In the book of Romans, Israel is used to represent two groups: physical Israel (those of the lineage of Abraham) and spiritual Israel (those of the faith of Abraham). Which “Israel” must Paul be referring to in vs. 26?
7. Have the Jews been completely rejected? Whose fault is it if they don’t receive the promises?



## LESSON 17 - ROMANS 12

1. Because we have been redeemed, what should be our reasonable response?
2. And do not be \_\_\_\_\_ to this world, but be \_\_\_\_\_ by the \_\_\_\_\_ of your mind, that you may prove what is that good and acceptable and perfect will of God. (v.2 NKJV)
3. How are we to see ourselves from vs. 3?
4. How are we to see our fellow brethren? (v.5, 10)
5. What is the church members to do with the gifts God has given them?
6. How are we to see and treat those of the world? (v.14, 17-18)
7. Who should Christians associate with?
8. How should Christians view their opinions?
9. Who has the authority to take vengeance?
10. How is evil overcome?

LESSON 18 - ROMANS 13

1. What is the relationship between authority, God, and government? (v.1)
2. Who are we opposing when we oppose the government?
3. In Class Question: Does the Bible separate “government” and “rulers” as two separate entities? (v.2-3) Ex. A Christian argues that God requires obedience to the law, but He does require obedience to a ruler.
4. What is meant by “owe nothing to anyone except to love one another?”
5. How are we to “love our neighbor?” What are some specific things listed here?
6. How are we to act “knowing the time?”





## LESSON 20 - ROMANS 15:1-21

1. To what extent should one “please *his* neighbor?” (v.2)
2. To what extent did Christ please His neighbor?
3. Why did God have the Scriptures written?
4. What are brethren supposed to do with their one mind and their one mouth? (v.6)
5. For what purpose did Christ become a servant to the circumcision?
6. Why did Paul write “more boldly” on some points? (v.15-17)
7. What did Paul usually aim to preach?

LESSON 21 - ROMANS 15:22-16

1. Why was Paul hindered from coming to Rome? (v.20-22)
2. Why did Paul need to travel to Jerusalem?
3. What does Paul ask the Roman brethren to pray for?
4. How were the brethren to receive Phoebe?
5. Who all owes Priscilla and Aquilla thanks? (v.4)
6. Thought Question: Why was it important to the Roman brethren to receive and give greetings from these different brethren from around the world?
7. What benefit do Christians today receive by reading this list of brethren?
8. Who are the brethren to note and avoid? (v.17-18)
9. Who penned the book of Romans?
10. For what purpose has the Scriptures been made known to all nations? (v.26)