

NEW TESTAMENT SURVEY

STUDY PAK 4A

1. The Epistle to the Romans was written by the Apostle _____ from _____ in c. ____ AD. The authenticity of Romans was accepted by all early Christians and is beyond dispute.
2. Paul was a Jew of the tribe of Benjamin born in _____, the capital of _____, a province on the southeast coast of Asia Minor. Paul was originally named _____ but he changed his name to Paul (This is first mentioned at the time Paul led Sergius Paulus, a Roman official to Christ. Acts 13). Paul was _____ a Roman citizen. He was trained as a _____ and used that trade to support himself in his travels. He studied in Jerusalem at the feet of _____. He was a Pharisee and a persecutor of Christians before his conversion.
3. The church at Rome was probably started by Jewish converts who returned to Rome after hearing Peter on Pentecost, or by Jewish Christians who fled Judea when the persecution began there, or by converts of Paul's who moved there. The last idea seems to be the _____ because Paul knew or knew of many people in the church.
4. There is no _____ or _____ evidence that _____ was ever in Rome. Roman Catholic tradition says that Peter founded the church in Rome and had about a 20 year ministry there before being martyred. If that were true he would have been in Rome at the time that Paul wrote Romans and at the time of Paul's arrival in Rome as a prisoner yet he is not mentioned in either _____ or _____. That is certainly a strange way for Paul and Luke to treat the man who was supposedly the first Pope.
5. Paul wrote Romans to _____ the church there in the faith. He desired to teach them personally but since that was not possible at that time he sent this letter in

his place. The theme of Romans is _____ and the application of that doctrine to _____.

6. A brief outline of Romans is:
 - A. The _____ (Chapters 1-5)
 - B. The _____ (Chapters 6-8)
 - C. The Question of the _____ (Chapters 9-11)
 - D. _____ in the Christian Life (Chapters 12-16)
7. Mankind's _____ is revealed in Romans 1:14-3:20
 - A. The gospel is the _____ message with the _____ to save anyone. (1:14-17)
 - B. Man is _____ and without _____ (1:18-20)
 - C. _____ of the _____ has had a very evil affect on mankind (1:21-32)
 - D. Jew and gentile will _____ be judged by the _____. (2:1-29) [The Jews had the law in writing, the gentiles had it written in their hearts]
 - E. The Jews had the _____ of having the Old Testament yet it proves that _____ men are sinners (3:1-20)
8. God's _____ for man's salvation is seen in Romans 3:21-5:25
 - A. We are saved by _____, which is given to all that believe in Jesus' blood. (3:21-31)
 - B. Abraham and David are _____ that salvation has _____ been by faith without works. (4:1-25)
 - C. We are _____, _____, and _____ through faith in Christ's death and resurrection. (5:1-11)
 - D. As Adam was the head of the human race and _____ and _____ passed to all men through him so Christ is also the head and through him all that believe receive the _____ of _____. (5:12-25)
9. How to _____ a victorious Christian life is taught in Romans 6-8.
 - A. Because we have been _____ by the Holy Spirit into the _____ of Christ we are _____ to sin and _____ to God and therefore _____ from the _____ of sin in our lives. (6:1-10)
 - B. We must _____ this positional truth to our lives and _____ to obey God rather than sin; sin may dominate us if we _____ it to. (6:11-22)

- C. We are not only free from sin but we are also free from the _____. (7:1-6)
 - D. The law is good but is not the _____ of _____ in the Christian life. (7:7-13)
 - E. Every believer has _____, one of which is totally _____ and the other totally _____. We have a constant _____ inside that cannot be won by going back to the law. (7:14-25)
 - F. _____ over the flesh is by the _____ of the indwelling Holy Spirit; we must _____ in Him. (8:1-14)
 - G. The Holy Spirit, who is the _____ of our inheritance _____ us that we are children of God, and _____ for us to the Father. (8:15-27)
 - H. Everything _____ for our good for God has done great things for us and promises that nothing can ever _____ us from his love. (8:28-39)
10. The question, "What about the Jews?" is answered in Romans 9-11.
- A. Paul had a great _____ for his own people. (9:1-5)
 - B. Not all _____ descendants of Abraham are _____ of God. (9:6-8)
 - C. God chose Isaac over Ishmael and Jacob over Esau not according to their _____ but by his _____. (9:9-14)
 - D. God has chosen to extend _____ and _____ but those that reject his truth he will _____. (9:15-24)
 - E. God is _____ with Israel (9:25-29)
 - F. God has _____ the gentiles because they believed and _____ Israel because of their unbelief. (9: 30-33)
 - G. Israel is zealous but they seek salvation by their _____ rather than accepting _____ by faith. (10:1-3)
 - H. The purpose of the law was to show that righteousness would come _____ as was told in the Old Testament. (10:4-13) [6b-8 is a parenthesis; you don't have to ascend to Heaven or into Hades to find the answers. It is in your heart in the Old Testament which you have studied so diligently]
 - I. The Word of God must be _____ for it to be believed. Israel heard and _____ did not believe. (10:14-21)

- J. Israel has been rejected in _____ and for a _____ but not completely and forever. When Israel no longer abides in unbelief they will _____ be saved. (11:1-32)
- K. Praise be to our great God who is _____ our ability to understand. (11:33-36)

11. Paul deals with various issues in the Christian life in Romans 12-15 and concludes the letter in Romans 16.

- A. Because of God's _____ to us we should be wholly _____ to him, not being like the _____ but becoming like _____. (12:1-2)
- B. We should serve the Lord in _____ realizing that as a _____ of the body we have a duty to the whole. We must serve with _____ and _____, with love, generosity, and compassion. We must not attempt to _____ or _____ wrongs done to us but let God take care of that. (12:3-21)
- C. It is God's _____ that we _____ to those in positions of authority. (13:1-7)
- D. We owe a _____ of love to each other. Love is the _____ of the Law of Moses. Real love will be _____ to God. (13:8-14)
- E. We must not _____ each other or cause each other to _____ over unimportant issues like food or the day on which we worship. We should not seek to _____ ourselves but rather to _____ each other. We should receive each other as _____ received us all, Jew and gentile. (14:1-15:12)
- F. Paul concludes the letter by praying that they would _____ in hope. (15:13) He said that he had been bold to write because Christ had made him the _____ to the gentiles. (15:15-19) He had always tried to preach Christ where _____ had yet done so and after taking money to Jerusalem for the poor Christians there he planned to go to _____ by way of Rome. (15:20-33) In chapter 16 he sends greetings to a large number of Christians he knew. His last instruction was that they should not _____ with those who cause _____ by teaching false _____. (16:17-20)

12. Other pertinent issues in Romans:

- A. The resurrection proves the _____ of Christ. (1:3-4)
- B. We are not predestinated to _____ but all whom God _____ would believe are predestinated to be _____ in Heaven. (8:29)

- C. Salvation comes to those who confess to ____ their faith in the Lord (_____) Jesus Christ. (10:9-13) Remember Rule #1 in interpreting scripture: Consider the _____.
- D. The word translated _____ in Romans 16:1 (diakonia) is _____the feminine of the word translated _____ in 1 Timothy 3:10-13 (diakoneo) as you may have heard. Furthermore in Timothy, Paul gives the qualifications of a deacon and says that he must be the _____ of one wife and that his _____ must be godly also. Phebe was a faithful servant of the Lord in the church of Cenchrea but she was not a _____.