

## Lesson Six Review Questions

### *Logos Educator's Network Video #6 –*

What was Paul's heart and mission? Paul's heart and mission was to spread the Gospel through the Gentile world.

#### **1. Romans:**

What is one of Paul's major themes in his epistle to the Romans? A few of Paul's major themes in Romans are Justification by faith. It's not about our works, but Jesus's grace. Not conforming to the patterns of this world but being transformed by the renewing of our minds. Being in God's will.

What does Romans examine in detail? Roman examines the Gospel in great detail.

What does the word "gospel" mean? The Gospel means, "the Good News".

In what missionary journey was Romans written and between what years was it written? Romans is probably written during Paul's third missionary journey during the time of 50 AD and 60 AD.

What happened not long after Paul wrote this epistle? Not very long after Paul wrote this letter he was arrested in Jerusalem and sent to Rome.

What phrase did Paul repeat frequently in his epistle and what does it tell us about the gospel? Paul frequently repeated, "both for the Jew

and for the Gentile”. Paul was the missionary to the Gentiles. The Jews did not receive him. The Gospel was for both the Jews and the Gentiles.

What verses of Scripture did Pastor Huffman use to illustrate the gospel? Romans 3:23 all sin, Romans 6:23 sin equals death, Romans 5:8 Christ died for sinners and Romans 10:9-10 Confess and believe and receive Jesus. The whole Gospel

What “road” is this often called? The Romans Road.

What definition did Pastor Huffman give for the word “justification”? The definition of Justification is an act of God’s grace based of Faith in Jesus declaring a repentant sinner to be righteous including the removal of sin and the addition of righteousness to the believer. Its what God did on the cross. Through His blood.

What is the “putting off” and “putting on” concept? Justification ties into this concept of putting off the old sinful nature and putting on the new person in Jesus Christ. The removal of sin and putting on the righteousness of Jesus.

What allows God’s favor to come upon us? The blood of Jesus allows God’s favor to come upon us. It’s not about who we are, but who Jesus is.

What does “propitiation” mean and how does this apply to us through Jesus? Jesus being our atonement for our sins. The penalty has been paid through Jesus. We don’t owe anything. Jesus paid it. We don’t have to offer anything but our spiritual bodies as the sacrifice.

What does “sanctification” mean? Sanctification means to be set apart. Be Holy as I am Holy.

How does water baptism illustrate this? Water baptism illustrates Jesus death, burial and resurrection of Jesus. Dead to sin, buried and renewed in your resurrection.

## **2. 1 Corinthians:**

Where was Paul when he wrote the epistles of 1 Corinthians and 2 Corinthians? Paul was probably in Ephesus on his third missionary journey when he wrote these letters.

What rumors or reports did Paul hear that he was responding to? Paul was responding to reports and rumors of things crazy happening in Corinth.

What is one of the important themes in Paul’s first epistle to the Corinthians? Church order is an important theme in 1 Corinthians.

What did Pastor Huffman say about the city of Corinth? Corinth was one of the largest cities in Greece. It was wealthy. It was a coastline city full of wealth and luxuries. Immoralities started to come up, even prostitution.

What can we look for behind the culture of Paul’s day to help us apply Scripture today? Looking at our services in a way of order. We want to be able to love.

What were some of the problems in the church at Corinth that Paul addressed? There was division in the early church. Disunity. There

was a lot of sexual immorality. Lawsuit between believers. They were confused about marriage and divorce. Paul addresses corporate gatherings. A bunch of disorder. Prophecy was about building others up.

What questions did Pastor Huffman say we should ask ourselves from Paul's first epistle to the Corinthians? Are we doing things that make others stumble? Are there areas where we are willing not give up our rights and our view of what Jesus did for us, is it balanced? In the Gospel and our walk with Jesus.

### **3. 2 Corinthians:**

What does Paul cover in this epistle? The heart of a shepherd. What it means to be a leader. A Deacon and an Elder. The people of Corinth were bashing Paul. Paul defends his ministry.

What did Paul remind the Corinthians in this epistle? Paul reminds the Corinthians to have an attitude of Praise.

What was Paul doing for the church at Jerusalem and discuss with the Corinthians? Paul discusses generosity with the Corinthians.

### ***Romans* –**

Give the running summary of the chapters in Romans by Professor Craig Keener. Chapter one, Romans are damned. Two, Jewish people are damned. Three, everybody is damned. Four, Abraham believed God and it was counted to him as righteousness. It was spiritual circumcision that mattered most. Five, he reminds us that all of us are

descended from Adam, we're all sinners. We stand in judgement and in need of a Savior. Seven, Paul deals with the Law. The law shows us how bad we are. How dead we are without Jesus. The law informs us of what is right, but it can't transform us into what's right, Only Jesus can do that. Eight, God saved us. God redeemed us. Nine, salvation comes from God's grace. It's not based on ethnicity. Eleven, he reminds the Gentiles not to look down on the Jews. Not to look down on the roots from where they come from. He does the same for the Jews. Twelve, Paul gets practical, we're all one body. Thirteen, The heart of the law is loving each other. Fourteen, food laws and holy days. Fifteen, Ethnic reconciliation. He give two example, Jesus and Paul himself and sixteen, beware of those who cause division. The Jews and the Gentiles had divisions amongst themselves.

What does Paul say about Jews and Gentiles? Jews and gentiles come to God on the same terms. Through Jesus's grace.

What chapters deal more with practical things? Chapters 12-16 deal with the practical things.

What does Romans remind us of? Romans reminds us that whatever our differences, our unity in Jesus unifies us. We are one in Jesus regardless of our cultural differences.

### ***Highlights from Romans –***

According to R. C. Sproul, what did Romans awaken in history?  
Romans awakens justification by faith alone.

What are the key verses and major theme of Romans? The key verse is Romans 1:16 and the major theme is righteousness made available by faith in Jesus Christ.

What kind of righteousness does Paul write about? Paul is writing about the righteousness God gives by faith.

What does Paul address first, what is it called and to what does it differ? Paul addresses first the revelation of the wrath of God, called general revelation, which differs from special revelation.

What does this reveal? The bad news is revealed to us through the Law and the Good News revealed to us through the Gospel of Jesus Christ

What is justification and why do we need it? Justification is how unjust broken people are cut off from God and how we are redeemed through the work of Jesus, not what we can do. We can do nothing to be justified before God, only our faith in Jesus justifies us to God.

### **Romans Overview Chart –**

What does Charles Swindoll state that the theme of Romans is? Charles Swindoll states the theme of Romans is God's righteousness is given to those who put their faith in Jesus Christ.

How does this tie into the revelation of Christ in Romans? Jesus is the reason why one would be saved. It's through faith in Jesus Christ alone, not by any works we can do to be saved. Saved by faith and not by works.

What three sections does he break the book of Romans into? Charles Swindoll breaks the book of Romans into the three following sections. First, saving sinners, which was doctrinal and required faith. Second, Concerning Israel, which was national and was a sign of hope and finally, Concerning Christian Conduct, which was practical and the response was love.

What other doctrines are important in Romans? The doctrine of God-Wrath, Righteousness, Glory and Grace. The doctrine of humanity-Fallen, Dead, Saved, Struggling and Freed. Finally, the doctrine of sin- Exposed, Conquered, Explained and Forgiven.

### *1 and 2 Corinthians –*

What kind of a theologian was Paul and why is he called this? My best guess is he was called the first theologian and first missionary based on last weeks lesson.

What problems did Paul address in his epistles to the Thessalonians and Galatians? Paul was addressing problems like the Judiazers pushing circumcision and questions about the end times. Paul was encouraging the early church to persevere through persecution as he did.

What is Galatians sometimes called? Galatians is sometimes called, “Magna Carta of Christian liberty”.

James Montgomery Boice, [“Galatians.”](#) in *The Expositor’s Bible Commentary: Romans through Galatians*, ed. Frank E. Gaebelin, vol. 10 (Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan Publishing House, 1976), 409.

Paul’s letter to the Galatians is called the charter of Christian freedom

Bruce Barton et al., [Life Application New Testament Commentary](#) (Wheaton, IL: Tyndale, 2001), 755.

What did Dr. Sproul say about the early churches, especially about the church at Corinth? Not sure where this answer would be. I didn't find anything in this weeks lessons from Dr. Sproul on 1 and 2 Corinthians. Sorry

What were some of the problems at the church at Corinth? Some of the problems were division in the church. Incest was allowed. Lawsuits between believers. Fornication. Resurrection. Abuses of spiritual gifts.

How many letters did Paul probably write to the Corinthians? Paul wrote 4 letters to the Corinthians. Two were lost.

Who else wrote to the Corinthians? I believe Clement of Rome wrote to the Corinthians.

What chapter in Corinthians addresses the resurrection? 1 Corinthians 15 addresses resurrection.

Which epistle is most personal and most autobiographical of Paul? I would say 2 Corinthians is the most personal of Pauls epistles. In 2 Corinthians he is defending himself and really lays a foundation for his credibility.

***The Occasion of 1 Corinthians –***

From whom did Paul receive word about problems at Corinth? Paul received word that there was problems in the church of Corinth through the household of Chloe.

At least how many issues were addressed in Paul's letter to the Corinthians? Paul addresses 12 issues in his letter to the church at Corinth.

### ***1 Corinthians Overview Chart –***

Into what sections does Charles Swindoll break out the chapters in 1 Corinthians? Charles Swindoll breaks the chapters of 1 Corinthians into three sections. Division in the church, disorder in the church and difficulty in the church.

What problems did Paul address? Paul addressed domestic, social, ecclesiastical, practical, doctrinal and financial difficulties.

What is the theme and what are the key verses in the book? The theme of 1 Corinthians is Christian conduct in the local church. The key verses are 1 Corinthians 6:9-11; 13:1-13

### ***2 Corinthians Overview Chart –***

According to Charles Swindoll, what does Paul address in the third section of the second epistle to the Corinthians? According to Charles Swindoll Paul addresses his apostolic authority.

What are the issues addressed in the three section? Paul replies to the critics, justification in ministry, false teachers, visions, revelations, credentials, warnings and God's power perfected in weakness.

Who did Paul send to Corinth to help with the church? Paul sent Titus to Corinth to help.

How many letters did Paul probably write? Paul Probably wrote 4 letters to the church of Corinth.

How many are missing today? 2 letters are missing today.