

# LESSONS IN ROMANS



CECIL B. DOUTHITT



# **LESSONS IN ROMANS**

Twenty-six Lessons Covering The Entire  
Roman Epistle

Prepared for use in all Bible classes and home study, being the second  
in a series of six books covering the entire New Testament

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## TO TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

The Epistle to the Christians in Rome has been called "the most profound work in existence". The depth of thought and soundness of reasoning have never been surpassed in any literature which has come down to us.

The theme of the Letter is: "The Gospel is the Power of God unto Salvation to Every One that Believeth; to the Jew First and Also to the Greek". (Rom. 1: 16).

Paul's purpose, as manifested in his discussion of this great doctrinal theme, is three-fold: (1) To show that both Jew and Gentile are guilty sinners and under the same condemnation. (2) To show that neither Jew nor Gentile can be saved by any law, written or unwritten, except the gospel of Christ, God's power to save (Rom. 1: 16), which is the law of faith (Rom. 3: 27), the law of the Spirit of life (Rom. 8: 2). (3) To show all who are saved how to conduct themselves so as to attain eternal life.

The questions and Scripture references of the twenty-six lessons of this book, covering the entire Epistle, are designed to emphasize its purpose and theme, and they should help both teacher and student to understand more clearly and appreciate more fully Paul's profound arguments in proof of these fundamental principles and purposes of the gospel of Christ.

**LESSON 1****INTRODUCTION****READ ROM. 1: 1-7**

1. Who wrote this epistle? Ans. Rom. 1: 1.
2. Who was his amanuensis? Ans. Rom. 16: 22.
3. To whom is the letter addressed?  
Ans. Rom. 1: 7. (Note the letter was not written to Romans only, but to all Christians in Rome regardless of nationality).
4. When and from where was it written?  
Ans. According to the best chronology it was written A. D. 58, probably from Corinth.
5. Tell of Paul's ancestry, early life, and religious training.  
Ans. Acts 22: 3-5; Gal. 1: 14; Phil. 3: 4-6.
6. What was his former name? Ans. Acts 8: 1; 9: 1.
7. Tell of his conversion. Ans. Acts 9: 3-19; 22: 6-16.
8. What two languages had he learned to speak? Ans. Acts 21: 37-40.
9. How had Paul obtained Roman citizenship, and of what benefit was it to him? Ans. Acts 22: 25-29; Acts 16: 35-40.
10. Give three facts which Paul states concerning himself, and explain the meaning of each. Ans. Rom. 1: 1.
11. Give five facts which characterized the "gospel of God".  
Ans. a. It is God's gospel. (Rom. 1: 1).  
b. God formerly promised it. (Rom. 1: 2).  
c. He promised it through his prophets. (Rom. 1: 2).  
d. He promised it in the holy Scriptures. (Rom. 1: 2).  
e. The gospel concerns God's Son. (Rom. 1: 3).
12. Give a prophecy in which the gospel concerning God's Son was promised. Ans. Isaiah 61: 1-3; Luke 4: 18-21.
13. According to the flesh, Jesus was the Seed of whom? Ans. Rom. 1: 3.
14. According to his pure spirit, whose Son is he? Ans. Rom. 1: 4.
15. What is declared or determined regarding Jesus "by the resurrection of the dead"? Ans. Rom. 1: 4.
16. Name two things that Paul had received through Christ.  
Ans. Rom. 1: 5.
17. When did he receive God's grace? Ans. I Tim. 1: 13-16; Acts 22:16.
18. What was the object of his apostolic mission?  
Ans. Rom. 1: 5; Acts 26: 16-18.
19. How are men called to Christ? Ans. Rom. 1: 6; II Thess. 2: 14.
20. Give three facts pertaining to the Christians in Rome.  
Ans. a. They were called of Christ. (Rom. 1: 6).  
b. They were beloved of God. (Rom. 1: 7).  
c. They were called to be saints. (Rom. 1: 7).

21. Give a summary of what is taught in the verses covered by this lesson. Ans. Rom. 1: 1-7.

**TOPICS FOR SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT AND CLASS DISCUSSION**

1. City Of Rome In Paul's Day.
2. The Life Of Paul.
  - a. His ancestry.
  - b. Religious training.
  - c. His conversion.
  - d. Letters and sermons.

**LESSON 2**

**A PRAYER AND A PURPOSE**

READ ROM. 1: 8-17

1. Why did Paul thank God for the Christians in Rome?  
Ans. Rom. 1: 8.
2. Concerning what fact was God his witness? Ans. Rom. 1: 9.
3. What request did Paul always make in his prayers? Ans. Rom. 1: 10.
4. Why did he long to see the brethren in Rome? Ans. Rom. 1: 11.
5. Name some spiritual gifts possessed by the early Christians.  
Ans. I Cor. 12: 4-11.
6. How were these miraculous powers of the Spirit given?  
Ans. Acts 8: 14-19.
7. What was the purpose of spiritual gifts?  
Ans. Rom. 1: 11; Heb. 2: 4; I Cor. 14: 22.
8. When did miraculous gifts of the Spirit cease?  
Ans. I Cor. 13: 8-10.
9. Why do we not need miraculous gifts today?  
Ans. John 20: 30-31; II Tim. 3: 16-17.
10. What mutual blessing could be expected by Paul's visit to Rome?  
Ans. Rom. 1: 12.
11. Why had he not visited them hitherto? Ans. Rom. 1: 13.
12. Under what circumstances did he later go to Rome?  
Ans. Acts 25: 11-12; 27: 1-2; 28: 16-30.
13. Paul considered himself under obligation to whom? Ans. Rom. 1: 14.
14. What if he failed to meet that obligation? Ans. I Cor. 9: 16.
15. To what extent was he ready to preach the gospel in Rome?  
Ans. Rom. 1: 15.
16. Why was he not ashamed of the gospel? Ans. Rom. 1: 16.
17. To whom is it the power of God unto salvation? Ans. Rom. 1: 16.
18. What is revealed therein? Ans. Rom. 1: 17.
19. Name three great facts of the gospel. Ans. I Cor. 15: 1-4.
20. How did Paul's attitude toward these facts differ from the attitude of unbelieving Jews and Gentiles?  
Ans. I Cor. 1: 23-24; Rom. 1: 16.



21. Give three fundamental commands of the gospel.  
Ans. Acts 16: 31; 17: 30; 2: 38.
22. Name three great promises of the gospel.  
Ans. Acts 2: 38; 5: 32; II Cor. 5: 1-3; Rom. 6: 23.
23. How and when were the Jews on Pentecost saved by the gospel?  
Ans. Acts 2: 22-41.
24. When and how were the Samaritans saved by the gospel?  
Ans. Acts 8: 4-6, 12-13.
25. What of those who do not obey the gospel?  
Ans. II Thess. 1: 7-9; I Pet. 4: 17.
26. Give a summary of what is taught in the verses covered by this lesson. Ans. Rom. 1: 8-17.

*TOPICS FOR CLASS DISCUSSION OR SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT*

1. Miraculous Gifts.
  - a. How received.
  - b. Their purpose.
  - c. Their end.
2. The Gospel.
  - a. Its facts.
  - b. Its commands.
  - c. Its promises.

**LESSON 3**

**THE DEPRAVITY OF GENTILES WHO EXCHANGED  
THE TRUTH OF GOD FOR A LIE**

READ ROM. 1: 18-32

1. Against what is the wrath of God revealed from heaven?  
Ans. Rom. 1: 18.
2. Who has shown or manifested this revelation unto them?  
Ans. Rom. 1: 19.
3. Name some invisible traits of God that are perceived through "the things that are made". Ans. Rom. 1: 20; Acts 14: 17.
4. What do the heavens and the creatures of the earth reveal concerning the attributes of God? Ans. Psalms 19: 1; 50: 6; Job 12: 7-10.
5. Why were these Gentiles without excuse for their wickedness?  
Ans. Rom. 1: 20.
6. Even though God had made himself known to them, in what two things had they failed? Ans. Rom. 1: 21.
7. How were their hearts affected? Ans. Rom. 1: 21.
8. When men become fools by reasoning God and truth out of their lives, what do they usually profess themselves to be? Ans. Rom 1: 22.
9. They exchanged the glory of the incorruptible God for what?  
Ans. Rom. 1: 23.
10. What is your conclusion regarding an image or "crucifix" as an aid to worship? Ans. Rom. 1: 23; Deut. 5: 8-10; Psalms 115: 4-8; Isaiah 44: 9-11; Jer. 10: 14-15; Acts 17: 24-30; I John 5: 21.

11. What did God do regarding these unrighteous people who exchanged the truth for a lie and worshiped and served the creature rather than the Creator? Ans. Rom. 1: 24-25.
12. Describe the unnatural deterioration of these people whom God gave up to vile passions. Ans. Rom. 1: 26-27.
13. Name and discuss the many sins of these people who refused to have God in their knowledge. Learn the definition of each sin named. Ans. Rom. 1: 28-31.
14. How do we know these sins were not committed in ignorance? Ans. Rom. 1: 32.
15. What distinction did Jesus make between the sinner who knows better and the one who does not know? Ans. Luke 12: 47-48; Matt. 11: 20-24.
16. What means has God chosen for the salvation of both Jew and Gentile? Ans. Rom. 1: 16.
17. Give a summary of what is taught in the verses covered by this lesson. Ans. Rom. 1: 18-32.

*TOPICS FOR CLASS DISCUSSION OR SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT*

1. What We Learn About God From The Natural World.
2. The "Crucifix" And Other Religious Images.
3. Difference Between Sinners Who Know Better And Those Who Do Not Know.

**LESSON 4**

**IMPARTIALITY OF GOD'S JUDGMENT**

READ ROM. 2: 1-16

1. Why are the Jews, as well as Gentiles, without excuse for their sins? Ans. Rom. 2: 1.
2. How do sinners condemn themselves in their condemnation of others? Ans. Rom. 2: 1.
3. How does man's judgment often differ from God's judgment? Ans. Rom. 2: 2; 1 Sam. 16: 7; Lev. 19: 15; Isaiah 11: 3-4; Jno. 8:15.
4. What warning did Jesus give about judging others? Ans. Matt. 7: 1-2.
5. How do we know that the Jews, as well as Gentiles, will be judged according to the realities of the case and without any personal consideration? Ans. Rom. 2: 3, 6.
6. What is the purpose of God's goodness, forbearance and longsuffering? Ans. Rom. 2: 4; II Pet. 3: 9.
7. What is repentance? Ans. See Matt. 12: 41 in the light of Jonah 3: 10.
8. What do all impenitent hearts heap unto themselves? Ans. Rom. 2: 5.
9. How do we know that the judgment of God will be righteous and impartial? Ans. Rom. 2: 6.
10. To whom will God render eternal life? Rom. 2: 7.
11. Who will receive wrath, tribulation and anguish? Ans. Rom. 2: 8-9.
12. What rewards will be conferred, and on whom, in the day of judgment? Ans. Rom. 2: 10.

13. How do we know that Jews and Gentiles stand on the same level?  
Ans. Rom. 2: 11; Acts 10: 34.
14. What of those who have sinned without the law? Ans. Rom. 2: 12.
15. What of those who have sinned under the law? Ans. Rom. 2: 12.
16. What distinction is made between the doers of God's will and hearers only? Ans. Rom. 2: 13; Matt. 7: 24-27; James 1: 22-25.
17. Can you prove that God, in some way, had made his will known to the Gentiles, even though he had not given them the written law of Moses? Ans. Rom. 2: 14-15; Rom. 1: 19-21, 32.
18. What will be brought to light in the day of judgment?  
Ans. Rom. 2: 16; Eccl. 12: 14.
19. By whom will God judge the secrets of men?  
Ans. Rom. 2: 16; Acts 17: 31.
20. Give a summary of what is taught in the verses covered by this lesson. Ans. Rom. 2: 1-16.

#### **TOPICS FOR SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT AND CLASS DISCUSSION**

1. Judging Others.
2. Impartiality Of God.
3. Repentance From Sin.

### **LESSON 5**

#### **VAIN CONCEIT AND INCONSISTENT CONDUCT OF THE JEWS**

READ ROM. 2: 17-29

1. By what name did many of Abraham's descendants proudly call themselves? Ans. Rom. 2: 17.
2. Give two other names by which they were called.  
Ans. Rom. 11: 1; II Cor. 11: 22; Phil. 3: 5.
3. The name, "Hebrew", was first applied to whom? Ans. Gen. 14:13.
4. Give the origin and meaning of the name, "Israel".  
Ans. Gen. 32: 24-28; 35: 9-10.
5. The name, "Jew", was first applied to whom?  
Ans. II Kings 16: 6; Esther 2: 5.
6. In what name should we glorify God? Ans. I Pet. 4: 16.
7. What name is blasphemed by some? Ans. James 2: 7.
8. In what did the Jew rest as a ground of safety, and of whom did he proudly boast? Ans. Rom. 2: 17.
9. Name several other things in which the Jew made pretentious claims of superiority over others. Ans. Rom. 2: 18-20.
10. How does Paul show that the Jew's conduct was not consistent with his teaching? Ans. Rom. 2: 21-23.
11. What evil effect did these inconsistencies have on the Gentiles?  
Ans. Rom. 2: 24.
12. What did Jesus say of the scribes and Pharisees who did not practice what they preached? Ans. Matt. 23: 1-5.
13. What reason did Peter give for consistent Christian living?  
Ans. I Pet. 2: 11-12; 3: 1-2.

14. Upon what condition could circumcision be of any benefit to the Jew? Ans. Rom. 2: 25.
15. Upon what condition could the uncircumcision receive the benefits of circumcision? Ans. Rom. 2: 26.
16. How could the Gentile who had neither the law nor circumcision judge or condemn the Jew who had both the letter and circumcision? Ans. Rom. 2: 27.
17. What is meant by the "outward Jew" and "outward circumcision"? Ans. Rom. 2: 28; Eph. 2: 11.
18. Who is a Jew "inwardly", and what is "circumcision of the heart"? Ans. Rom. 2: 29; Phil. 3: 3.
19. In what sense have all Christians been circumcised? Ans. Col. 2: 11.
20. In what act of obedience did this circumcision of the heart take place? Ans. Col. 2: 11-12.
21. Give a summary of what is taught in the verses covered by this lesson. Ans. Rom. 2: 17-29.

#### *TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION AND SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT*

1. The Origin And Meaning Of The Names, Hebrew, Israel, And Jew.
2. Consistent Christian Living.
3. Circumcision Of The Heart.

### LESSON 6

#### OLD TESTAMENT SCRIPTURES DECLARE BOTH JEW AND GENTILE UNDER SIN

READ ROM. 3: 1-20

1. State the two questions with which this chapter opens.  
Ans. Rom. 3: 1.
2. What had Paul said which might lead the Jew to the erroneous conclusion that there was no advantage in being a Jew even under the law? Ans. Rom. 2: 25-29.
3. What chief advantage did the Jews have?  
Ans. Rom. 3: 2; 9: 3-5; Deut. 4: 8; Psalm 147: 19.
4. When and where were they entrusted with the "oracles of God"?  
Ans. Deut. 5: 1-5; Acts 7: 38.
5. How did they manifest their unfaithfulness to this trust?  
Ans. Acts 7: 38-41; I Cor. 10: 1-10; Heb. 3: 7-11.
6. What effect does man's unfaithfulness have on the "faithfulness of God"? Ans. Rom. 3: 3-4.
7. Upon what condition is God released from his threats and promises without affecting his fidelity? Ans. Jer. 18: 7-10; Ezk. 18: 25-32; Ezk. 33: 13-20.
8. Why was God's fidelity not affected by the change in his attitude toward Eli's house? Ans. I Sam. 2: 27-30.
9. Give an instance in which God did not carry out a threat against a people, and tell why he repented of the evil which he said he would do unto them. Ans. Jonah 3: 1-10.

10. Who is true always, in spite of the lies of men? Ans. Rom. 3: 4.
11. Give Paul's reference to David's testimony regarding the righteousness of God's words and judgment. Ans. Rom. 3: 4; Psalm 51: 4.
12. Is God unrighteous in visiting the sinner with wrath? Why? Ans. Rom. 3: 5-6.
13. How do we know Paul was using the language of objectors, and not his own, in his questions regarding the righteousness of God? Ans. Rom. 3: 5.
14. What had he been slanderously reported as saying? Ans. Rom. 3: 7-5.
15. What charge had been laid to both Jew and Gentile? Ans. Rom. 3: 9.
16. Having reaffirmed the charge in verse 9 that both Jews and Gentiles are under sin, Paul presents in verses 10 to 18 a chain of Old Testament quotations to prove this charge. Show how each of his citations proves the guilt of the Jews:
  - a. Give David's testimony of universal unrighteousness. (Rom. 3: 10-12; Ps. 14: 1-3; 53: 1-3).
  - b. What is said of their throat and tongues and lips? (Rom. 3: 13; Ps. 5: 9; 140: 3).
  - c. Their mouth was full of what? (Rom. 3: 14; Ps. 10: 7).
  - d. What had Isaiah said about their feet and their ways? (Rom. 3: 15-17; Isa. 59: 7-8).
  - e. They had no fear of whom? (Rom. 3: 18; Ps. 36:1).
17. How do we know that these Old Testament quotations had direct reference to the guilt of the Jews? Ans. Rom. 3: 19.
18. By what kind of works shall no one be justified? Ans. Rom. 3: 20.
19. To what then must all look for salvation? Ans. Rom. 1: 16-17; Gal. 2: 16-17.
20. Give a summary of what is taught in the verses covered by this lesson. Ans. Rom. 3: 1-20.

#### *TOPICS FOR SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT AND DISCUSSION*

1. Advantages Of The Jews Under The Law.
2. The Promises And Warnings Of God.

### **LESSON 7**

## **JUSTIFICATION THROUGH THE GOSPEL, AND NOT BY THE LAW**

READ ROM. 3: 21-31

1. Justification by the law being impossible (Rom. 3: 20), what has God manifested, apart from the law? Ans. Rom. 3: 21.
2. By what had the divine method of justification been witnessed or foretold? Ans. Rom. 3: 21; 16: 26.
3. What had the prophets said about this new plan of justification? Ans. Hab. 2: 4; Acts 10:43; Acts 3: 22-24.
4. How do we know that man's salvation is conditional under this method of justification? Ans. Rom. 3: 22; Heb. 5: 8-9.

5. How do we know it is for both Jew and Gentile alike?  
Ans. Rom. 3: 22.
6. Why are all in need of justification? Ans. Rom. 3: 23.
7. Who paid the price of our redemption? Ans. Rom. 3: 24.
8. What has been set forth, by the grace of God, to be a propitiation or atonement for sin?  
Ans. Rom. 3: 25; Lev. 17: 11; Eph. 1: 7; Heb. 9: 13-14; I Jno. 1: 7.
9. What is the real propitiatory sacrifice for the sins committed before Christ died on the cross? Ans. Rom. 3: 25; Heb. 9: 15; 10: 1-7.
10. What has God shown through the atoning sacrifice of Christ?  
Ans. Rom. 3: 26.
11. All boasting is excluded by what kind of law? Ans. Rom. 3: 27.
12. In what had the Jews boasted? Ans. Rom. 2: 23.
13. By what are men justified, and by what are they not justified?  
Ans. Rom. 3: 28.
14. What is your conclusion regarding the "doctrine of justification by faith only"?  
Ans. James 2: 24; Gal. 5: 6; Mark 16: 16; I Pet. 1: 22.
15. When is faith of no profit? Ans. James 2: 14-16.
16. What is a "dead" faith? Ans. James 2: 17, 26.
17. When is faith barren? Ans. Jas. 2: 18-20.
18. How is faith made perfect? Ans. Jas. 2: 21-22.
19. When is faith reckoned for righteousness? Ans. Jas. 2: 21-25.
20. Name two kinds of believers and give examples of each kind.  
Ans. a. Obedient believers. (Acts 6: 7; Heb. 11: 7-8).  
b. Disobedient believers. (Jno. 8: 31, 44; 12: 42-43; Acts 26: 27; James 2: 19).
21. By what kind of works can no one be justified?  
Ans. a. Works of the law of Moses. (Gal. 2: 16).  
b. Works of the flesh. (Gal. 5: 19).  
c. Works of darkness. (Eph. 5: 11; Rom. 13: 12).  
d. Evil works. (Col. 1: 21).  
e. Dead works. (Heb. 6: 1; 9: 14).  
f. Works of the devil. (I Jno. 3: 8).
22. By what kind of works is one justified?  
Ans. Jno. 9: 4; Acts 26: 20; Jno. 6: 28-29; Jas. 2: 24.
23. Why does God receive both Jew and Gentile upon the same terms of obedient faith? Ans. Rom. 3: 29-30; Acts 17: 26-29.
24. Since justification is through the gospel and not by the law, is the law useless? Ans. Rom. 3: 31; 7: 12.
25. What did Paul teach regarding the law to establish its usefulness?  
Ans. a. That he established it. (Rom. 3: 31).  
b. That it created and revived a consciousness of sin. (Rom. 7: 7-13).  
c. That it foreshadowed the good things to come by types and prophecies. (Heb. 10: 1).  
d. That it was a school master to bring the Jews to Christ. (Gal. 3: 24).

26. Give a summary of what is taught in the verses covered by this lesson. Ans. Rom. 3: 21-31.

*TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION AND SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT*

1. Salvation By Faith.
2. Two Kinds Of Believers.
3. Works That Cannot Save.

**LESSON 8**

**JUSTIFICATION BY FAITH APART FROM THE WORKS OF THE LAW**

READ ROM. 4: 1-12

1. Name an Old Testament character who was justified by faith before the law of Moses was given. Ans. Rom. 4: 1-3.
2. In what sense is Abraham the father of all Jews? Ans. I Cor. 10: 18; II Cor. 11: 22; John 8: 37; Matt. 1: 2.
3. Why is he called "the father of them that believe"? Ans. Rom. 4: 11, 12; Gal. 3: 7, 8, 16, 27-29.
4. Why could not Abraham glory in his justification? Ans. Rom. 4: 2.
5. Why was righteousness reckoned unto Abraham? Ans. Rom. 4: 3; Gen. 15: 6.
6. Unto whom is the reward not reckoned of grace, but of debt? Ans. Rom. 4: 4.
7. Whose faith is reckoned for righteousness? Ans. Rom. 4: 5.
8. To what kind of works does Paul have reference? Ans. Rom. 3: 28; Gal. 2: 16.
9. Upon whom did David pronounce blessing? Ans. Rom. 4: 6.
10. What did David say of those unto whom God imputes righteousness without works? Ans. Rom. 4: 7, 8; Psalm 32: 1, 2.
11. Upon what nationalities is this blessing pronounced? Ans. Rom. 4: 9.
12. Was this righteousness reckoned to Abraham before or after he was circumcised? Ans. Rom. 4: 10, 12; Gen. 15: 6; 17: 24.
13. His circumcision was a sign or seal of what? Ans. Rom. 4: 11.
14. Give the origin of the covenant of circumcision. Ans. Gen. 17.
15. After this, who was to be circumcised and at what age? Ans. Gen. 17: 12-14.
16. At what age were Isaac, Jesus and Paul circumcised? Ans. Gen. 21: 4; Luke 2: 21; Phil. 3: 5.
17. Of what value is circumcision in the gospel dispensation? Ans. Gal. 5: 6; 6: 15.
18. What of those who receive circumcision now as a religious rite? Ans. Gal. 5: 2, 3.
19. Why did some of the Jews in the early church insist on keeping the law of circumcision? Ans. Gal. 6: 12, 13; Acts 15:1.

20. Why did Paul have Timothy circumcised, but refused to have Titus circumcised? Ans. Acts 16: 1-3; Gal. 2: 3-5.
21. How must one walk in order to be a child of Abraham in a spiritual sense? Ans. Rom. 4: 12; John 8: 39; Gal. 3: 28-29.
22. Give a summary of what is taught in the verses covered by this lesson. Ans. Rom. 4: 1-12.

*TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION OR SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT*

1. The Faith Of Abraham.
2. The Law Of Circumcision.
  - a. Origin.
  - b. To whom given.
  - c. Its end.

**LESSON 9**

**GOD'S PROMISE TO ABRAHAM**

READ ROM. 4: 13-25

1. What did God promise to Abraham?  
Ans. Rom. 4: 13; Gen. 17: 5, 6.
2. Give the circumstances under which this promise was made.  
Ans. Gen. 17: 15-21.
3. What did Sarah think of the promise of a son? Ans. Gen. 18: 9-15.
4. This promise was not made through what? Ans. Rom. 4: 13.
5. Through what was it made? Ans. Rom. 4: 13.
6. If the heirs had been of the law of Moses, what effect would this have had on the faith and on the promise? Ans. Rom 4: 14.
7. The law works what? Ans. Rom 4: 15.
8. Where is there no transgression? Ans. Rom. 4: 15.
9. How and to whom is the Abrahamic promise made sure?  
Ans. Rom. 4: 16.
10. Abraham is called the father of whom? Ans. Rom. 4: 16, 17.
11. What did Abraham believe in hope against hope? Ans. Rom. 4: 18.
12. When Abraham considered his old age and the deadness of Sarah's womb, what effect did this have on his faith? Ans. Rom. 4: 19, 20.
13. To whom did he give glory? Ans. Rom. 4: 20.
14. Of what was he fully assured? Ans. Rom 4: 21.
15. His great faith was reckoned unto him for what?  
Ans. Rom. 4: 22.
16. When was the Scripture fulfilled which says, "Abraham believed God, and it was imputed unto him for righteousness"?  
Ans. James 2: 21-23.
17. For whose sake was all this written? Ans. Rom. 4: 23, 24.
18. For what was Jesus delivered up and for what was he raised?  
Ans. Rom. 4: 25.
19. How was Abraham's faith made perfect? Ans. James 2: 21, 22.



20. Give a summary of what is taught in the verses covered by this lesson. Ans. Rom. 4: 13-25.

*TOPICS FOR ASSIGNMENT OR DISCUSSION*

1. The Promise To Abraham.
2. The Seed Of Abraham.

**LESSON 10**

**FRUITS OF JUSTIFICATION**

READ ROM. 5: 1-21

1. Name two things by which we are justified. Ans. Rom. 5: 1, 9.
2. Are we justified by a living faith or a dead faith?  
Ans. James 2: 14-26.
3. What is our "access" into the grace of God? Ans. Rom. 5: 2.
4. Name some noble qualities that may be the outgrowth of tribulations. Ans. Rom. 5: 3, 4.
5. What has been "shed abroad" in Christian hearts? Ans. Rom. 5: 5.
6. For whom did Christ die? Ans. Rom. 5: 6-8.
7. Through what are we reconciled unto God? Ans. Rom. 5: 10, 11.
8. Unto whom was the word of reconciliation committed?  
Ans. II Cor. 5: 18, 19.
9. Where are we reconciled to God? Ans. Eph. 2: 16.
10. What is that "one body" in which we are reconciled?  
Ans. Eph. 1: 22, 23.
11. What was the original cause of death?  
Ans. Rom. 5: 12; Gen. 2: 17; 3: 17-19.
12. When is sin not imputed? Ans. Rom. 5: 13.
13. What reigned from Adam until Moses? Ans. Rom. 5:14.
14. Through whom do we regain all we lost in Adam? Ans. Rom. 5: 15.
15. What is the free gift of Christ? Ans. Rom. 5: 16; 6: 23.
16. Who reigns in life through Christ? Ans. Rom. 5: 17.
17. What came upon all men through Adam's transgression?  
Ans. Rom. 5: 18.
18. What is regained through the righteousness of Christ?  
Ans. Rom. 5:18.
19. What is the difference between Adam's disobedience and Christ's obedience? Ans. Rom. 5: 19.
20. What abounded more than sin? Ans. Rom. 5:20.
21. What is the difference between the reign of death and the reign of grace? Ans. Rom. 5: 21.
22. Give a summary of what is taught in the verses covered by this lesson. Ans. Rom. 5: 1-21.

*TOPICS FOR CLASS DISCUSSION AND ASSIGNMENT*

1. Reconciliation To God.
2. How Death Came Upon The Human Family.
3. Spiritual Life In Christ.

## LESSON 11

### DEAD TO SIN BUT ALIVE UNTO GOD

READ ROM. 6: 1-23

1. How do we know that the grace of God will not save one who continues in sin? Ans. Rom. 6: 1, 2, 16, 23.
2. How do men get into Christ and into his death? Ans. Rom. 6: 3; Gal. 3: 27.
3. Through what are we buried with Christ? Ans. Rom. 6: 4.
4. After being raised in baptism, how should we walk? Ans. Rom. 6: 4.
5. How is baptism a likeness of the death, burial and resurrection of Christ? Ans. Rom. 6: 4; Col. 2: 12, 13.
6. In baptism one becomes united with Christ in the likeness of what? Ans. Rom. 6: 5.
7. What is crucified with Christ? Ans. Rom. 6: 6.
8. What is the "old man"? Ans. Eph. 4: 22; Col. 3: 8, 9.
9. Name two things accomplished by the crucifixion of the "old man". Ans. Rom. 6: 6.
10. Who is justified or freed from sin? Ans. Rom. 6: 7, 17, 18; I Pet. 4: 1.
11. Who shall live with Christ? Ans. Rom. 6: 8.
12. Over whom does death have no more dominion? Ans. Rom. 6: 9.
13. Christ having died once unto sin now lives unto what? Ans. Rom. 6: 10.
14. Christians should reckon themselves dead unto what, and alive unto what? Ans. Rom. 6: 11.
15. What should not be permitted to reign in our bodies? Ans. Rom. 6: 12.
16. The members of our bodies should not be used as instruments of what? Ans. Rom. 6: 13, 19.
17. For what should our members be used? Ans. Rom. 6: 13, 19.
18. Why should sin not have dominion over us? Ans. Rom. 6: 14.
19. Are we privileged to sin with impunity because we are under grace and not under the law of Moses? Ans. Rom. 6: 15.
20. How may we determine whose servants we are? Ans. Rom. 6: 16.
21. When does one become free from sin, and a servant of righteousness? Ans. Rom. 6: 17, 18.
22. The shameful fruits of sin end in what? Ans. Rom. 6: 21.
23. The fruits of righteousness lead to what? Ans. Rom. 6: 22.
24. What are the wages of sin, and what is the free gift of God? Ans. Rom. 6: 23.
25. Give a summary of what is taught in the verses covered by this lesson. Ans. Rom. 6: 1-23.

#### TOPICS FOR ASSIGNMENT AND DISCUSSION

1. Baptism.
2. Living in Newness Of Life.
3. Wages Of Sin.

**LESSON 12****DELIVERANCE FROM BONDAGE THROUGH DEATH**

READ ROM. 7: 1-25

1. The Christians in Rome were not ignorant of what? Ans. Rom. 7: 1.
  2. How long does law have dominion over a man? Ans. Rom. 7: 1.
  3. How long is a woman bound by law to her husband?  
Ans. Rom. 7:2; I Cor. 7:39.
  4. When is she discharged from the law of her husband?  
Ans. Rom. 7: 2, 3.
  5. Of what sin is she guilty, if she marries another while the husband lives? Ans. Rom. 7:3.
  6. Christ has made us dead to what? Ans. Rom. 7:4; Eph. 2: 14-16.
  7. For what two purposes did Christ make us dead to the law?  
Ans. Rom. 7: 4.
  8. The church is married to whom?  
Ans. Rom. 7:4; II Cor. 11: 2; Eph. 5: 26-32.
  9. What is meant here by the phrase, "in the flesh"?  
Ans. Rom. 7: 5; 8: 8, 9.
  10. What is wrought by the sinful passions of people "in the flesh"?  
Ans. Rom. 7:5.
  11. When were we delivered from that law which held us captive?  
Ans. Rom. 7:6.
  12. What is meant by "newness of the spirit" and "oldness of the letter"?  
Ans. Rom. 7: 6; Rom. 6: 4; II Cor. 3: 6-9.
  13. What was made known through the law?  
Ans. Rom. 7: 7, 21; Rom. 3: 20.
  14. How was Paul affected by a knowledge of the commandment?  
Ans. Rom. 7:8-11.
  15. What is said of the law and commandment? Ans. Rom. 7: 12, 14.
  16. How did sin become exceedingly sinful to Paul? Ans. Rom. 7: 13.
  17. Discuss the struggle between the carnal and spiritual nature under the law. Ans. Rom. 7: 15-20.
  18. In what did Paul delight? Ans. Rom. 7: 22.
  19. What was fighting against the law of his mind?  
Ans. Rom. 7: 23; I Cor. 9: 27.
  20. Who will bring deliverance from "the body of this death"?  
Ans. Rom. 7: 24, 25.
  21. Give a summary of what is taught in this chapter. Ans. Rom. 7: 1-25.
- TOPICS FOR CLASS DISCUSSION AND SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT**
1. Divorce And Remarriage.
  2. How Christ Made Us Dead To The Law.
  3. Spiritual Warfare.

**LESSON 13****THE SPIRITUAL LIFE**

READ ROM. 8: 1-17

1. To whom is there no condemnation? Ans. Rom. 8: 1.
2. Where must we walk to be cleansed by the blood of Christ and to be free from condemnation? Ans. I John 1: 7; Rom. 8: 1, 4.
3. What law makes us free from the law of sin and death?  
Ans. Rom. 8: 2; Gal. 6: 2.
4. Show that the weakness of the law through the flesh necessitated the coming of Christ and the giving of the law of the Spirit of life.  
Ans. Rom. 8: 3; Rom. 3: 20; Gal. 3: 11-14; Heb. 7: 18, 19; 8: 6-8.
5. In whom is the requirement of the law fulfilled? Ans. Rom. 8: 4.
6. Describe the two classes mentioned in Rom. 8: 5, 6.
7. Who is not subject to God and cannot please him?  
Ans. Rom. 8: 7, 8.
8. Who dwells in those who have spiritual life?  
Ans. Rom. 8: 9; I Cor. 3: 16; 6: 19; Acts 5: 32.
9. What of the man who has not the Spirit of Christ? Ans. Rom. 8: 9.
10. How are the body and spirit affected by the indwelling of Christ?  
Ans. Rom. 8: 10.
11. If the Spirit dwells in us, what promise do we have regarding our bodies? Ans. Rom. 8: 11.
12. We are not debtors to what? Ans. Rom. 8: 12.
13. Under what conditions are we threatened with death and promised life? Ans. Rom. 8: 13.
14. How many are sons of God? Ans. Rom. 8: 14.
15. Through what does the Spirit lead or guide us?  
Ans. John 6: 63, 68; Psalm 119: 105; Acts 8: 30-35; II Tim. 3: 15-17.
16. What Spirit had the Christians received? Ans. Rom. 8: 15.
17. How does the Spirit bear witness with our spirit that we are the children of God?  
Ans. Rom. 8: 16; Heb. 10: 15; I John 2: 3-5; 5: 13.
18. With whom are the children of God joint-heirs? Ans. Rom. 8: 17.
19. Give a summary of what is taught in the verses covered by this lesson. Ans. Rom. 8: 1-17.

**TOPICS FOR ASSIGNMENT OR DISCUSSION**

1. The Spirit Of Christ.
2. How The Spirit Leads.
3. How The Spirit Bears Witness With Our Spirit.

**LESSON 14****HOPE OF COMPLETE REDEMPTION**

READ ROM. 8: 18-39

1. How do present sufferings compare with future rewards?  
Ans. Rom. 8: 18; II Cor. 4: 17; Matt. 5: 11, 12.
2. The expectation of all creation is awaiting what?  
Ans. Rom. 8: 19.
3. All creation is represented as sharing in the hope of what?  
Ans. Rom. 8: 20, 21.
4. What does the whole creation now do? Ans. Rom. 8: 22.
5. For what do we also wait? Ans. Rom. 8: 23.
6. What is the nature and value of hope? Ans. Rom. 8: 24, 25.
7. How does the Spirit help us? Ans. Rom. 8: 26, 27.
8. All things work together for the good of whom? Ans. Rom. 8: 28.
9. What has God foreordained? Ans. Rom. 8: 29, 30.
10. How does God call us? Ans. II Thess. 2: 14.
11. By what is man justified? Ans. Rom. 5: 1; James 2: 24.
12. What has God done for us and what does he promise to do?  
Ans. Rom. 8: 32.
13. Name two things that no one can do to God's elect.  
Ans. Rom. 8: 33, 34.
14. Who intercedes for us? Ans. Rom. 8: 34; Heb. 7: 25; I John 2: 1.
15. Name several things which cannot separate us from the love of God.  
Ans. Rom. 8: 35-39.
16. What does separate men from God?  
Ans. Isaiah 59: 1, 2; I Chron. 28: 9; Ezk. 18: 24; Rev. 3: 16.
17. Does God love those who are separated from him? Ans. John 3: 16.
18. Give a summary of what is taught in the verses covered by this lesson. Ans. Rom. 8: 18-39.

*TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION OR ASSIGNMENT*

1. All Things Work Together For Good.
2. Things Which Cannot Separate One From The Love Of God.
3. How Sin Affects One's Relation To God.

**LESSON 15****THE CHILDREN OF THE ABRAHAMIC PROMISE**

READ ROM. 9: 1-13

1. In whom did Paul say he spoke the truth? Ans. Rom. 9: 1.
2. What must we put away and what must we speak?  
Ans. Eph. 4: 25.
3. What was bearing witness with Paul? Ans. Rom. 9: 1.

4. What kind of conscience did he always have?  
Ans. Acts 24: 16; II Cor. 1: 12; Heb. 13:18.
5. What should we always have and hold? Ans. I Tim. 1: 5, 19; 3: 9.
6. What were Paul's emotions as he wrote these lines?  
Ans. Rom. 9: 2.
7. How far was he willing to sacrifice for the salvation of his kinsmen?  
Ans. Rom 9: 3.
8. What was his prayer and heart's desire? Ans. Rom. 10: 1.
9. Why did he become all things to all men? Ans: I Cor. 9: 22.
10. Name seven special blessings God had bestowed upon Israel, and discuss each one of them. Ans. Rom. 9: 4, 5.
11. Why could Paul say the word had not failed, though the Israelites as a nation had not obeyed it? Ans. Rom. 9: 6.
12. Who are the true Israel of God?  
Ans. Rom. 9: 8; Rom. 2: 28, 29; Gal. 6: 16.
13. What was the "word of promise" to Abraham?  
Ans. Rom. 9: 9; Gen. 18: 10; Heb. 11: 11.
14. Who were the sons of Isaac and Rebecca? Ans. Gen. 25: 24-26.
15. Which of these was chosen to be the father of God's nation?  
Ans. Rom. 9: 12, 13.
16. Why was this choice made? Ans. Rom. 9:11.
17. When did God make this choice? Ans. Rom. 9: 11-13.
18. When did God say that Esau would serve Jacob? Ans. Gen. 25: 23.
19. When did he say, "Jacob I loved, but Esau I hated"?  
Ans. Malachi 1: 2, 3.
20. Why was Jacob's name changed to Israel? Ans. Gen. 32: 27, 28.
21. Give a summary of what is taught in the verses covered by this lesson. Ans. Rom. 9: 1-13.

#### *TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION OR ASSIGNMENT*

1. Conscience.
2. Becoming All Things To All Men.
3. Jacob And Esau.

### **LESSON 16 SOVEREIGNTY AND MERCY OF GOD**

READ ROM. 9: 14-33

1. In whom is there no injustice? Ans. Rom. 9: 14.
2. What did God say to Moses? Ans. Rom. 9: 15; Ex. 33: 19.
3. God wills to be merciful to whom?  
Ans. Mat. 5: 7; Luke 1: 50; Isaiah 55: 7; Acts 10: 35.
4. On whom has he chosen to show no mercy?  
Ans. James 2: 13; Matt. 18: 33-35; Rom. 2: 8-11; II Thess. 1: 7-9.
5. Who determines where God will bestow mercy or withhold it?  
Ans. Rom. 9: 16.

6. For what purpose did God raise up Pharaoh to the throne of Egypt?  
Ans. Rom. 9: 17; Ex. 9: 16.
7. Show that Pharaoh first hardened his own heart to God's demands.  
Ans. Ex. 7: 13, 22; 8: 15, 32; 9: 7.
8. After Pharaoh at different times had hardened his own heart, what then did God do? Ans. Ex. 9: 12.
9. Even after that, what did Pharaoh do? Ans. Ex. 9: 34.
10. Can you prove that God wills to harden those who first persistently harden themselves? Ans. Rom. 1: 24, 26, 28; II Thess. 2: 11, 12.
11. Prove that men themselves are responsible for what they are morally.  
Ans. Gen. 4: 6, 7; James 1: 13-15; 4: 7-10; Matt. 13:15.
12. What power and right does the potter have over the clay?  
Ans. Rom. 9: 20, 21.
13. Upon what condition does God promise to make a man to be a vessel unto honor? Ans. Jer. 18: 6-10; II Tim. 2: 20, 21.
14. How does God show his mercy and longsuffering to both Jew and Gentile? Ans. Rom. 9: 22-24; II Pet. 3: 9.
15. What promise did God make to the Gentiles through the prophet Hosea? Ans. Rom. 9: 25, 26; Hosea 2: 23; Hosea 1: 10.
16. What did Isaiah prophesy regarding the salvation of Israel?  
Ans. Rom. 9: 27-29.
17. What had the Gentiles attained through faith? Ans. Rom 9: 30.
18. Why did the Jews fail to attain this righteousness?  
Ans. Rom. 9: 31-33.
19. Give a summary of what is taught in the verses covered by this lesson. Ans. Rom. 9: 14-33.

#### *TOPICS FOR CLASS DISCUSSION OR SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT*

1. The Hardening Of Pharaoh's Heart.
2. Man's Responsibility For His Deeds.
3. Both Jew And Gentile Saved Alike.

### **LESSON 17**

#### **ISRAEL'S ERROR REGARDING RIGHTEOUSNESS**

READ ROM. 10: 1-21

1. For what did Paul pray? Ans. Rom. 10: 1.
2. What was wrong with Israel's zeal? Ans. Rom. 10: 2.
3. Give other examples of evil or misguided zeal.  
Ans. Matt. 23: 15; Acts 26: 11; Phil. 3: 6.
4. Why did not the Jews submit to the righteousness of God?  
Ans. Rom. 10: 3.
5. What is God's righteousness? Ans. Ps. 119: 172.
6. Christ is the end of what? Ans. Rom. 10: 4.
7. What did Moses say of righteousness based on the law?  
Ans. Rom. 10: 5; Lev. 18: 5.

8. Who was able to keep the law perfectly?  
Ans. Acts 15: 10; Heb. 4: 15.
9. The Jews were forbidden to demand what kind of proof for the divinity of Christ? Ans. Rom. 10: 6, 7.
10. What is the source of our faith? Ans. Rom. 10: 8, 17; John 20: 30, 31.
11. What must one believe and confess to be saved?  
Ans. Rom. 10: 9, 10.
12. What is promised to the believer? Ans. Rom. 10: 11.
13. How do we know this promise is to obedient believers and not to disobedient believers? Ans. Gal. 5: 6; James 2: 14-24.
14. Upon whom does the Lord bestow his riches? Ans. Rom. 10: 12, 13.
15. Beginning with preaching, name the successive steps leading to salvation. Ans. Rom. 10: 13-15.
16. Show that calling on the Lord requires more than saying "Lord, Lord". Ans. Matt. 7: 21; Luke 6: 46; Acts 22: 16.
17. Why were the Israelites not saved? Ans. Rom. 10: 16, 21.
18. Where had the word of the gospel been preached? Ans. Rom 10: 15.
19. What had Moses and Isaiah said regarding the salvation of Gentiles? Ans. Rom. 10: 19, 20; Deut. 32: 21; Isaiah 65: 1.
20. Give a summary of what is taught in this chapter.  
Ans. Rom. 10: 1-21.

#### *TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION OR SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT*

1. Zeal Without Knowledge And Knowledge Without Zeal.
2. Man's Righteousness Vs. God's Righteousness.
3. Faith: How Obtained and Increased.
4. Calling On The Lord.

### **LESSON 18**

#### **A REMNANT OF ISRAEL SAVED**

##### **READ ROM. 11: 1-12**

1. How does Paul prove that God has not made the salvation of an Israelite impossible? Ans. Rom. 11:1.
2. Whom did God not cast off? Ans. Rom. 11:2.
3. What did Elijah say about the apostasy of Israel?  
Ans. Rom. 11: 2, 3; I Kings 19: 10.
4. In what was Elijah wrong? Ans. Rom. 11: 3, 4; I Kings 19: 10, 18.
5. Why was Elijah so despondent? Ans. I Kings 19: 1-4.
6. What truth regarding Israel is illustrated by the seven thousand who had not bowed to Baal? Ans. Rom. 11: 4, 5.
7. By what are we saved? Ans. Rom. 11: 6; Eph. 2: 8, 9.
8. By what kind of works can no man be saved?  
Ans. Rom. 11: 6; Rom. 3: 20.
9. Who are God's elect race now? Ans. I Pet. 2: 9, 10.



10. How can we make our calling and election sure?  
Ans. II Pet. 1: 5-11.
11. How is salvation attained by man? Ans. Acts 2: 40; Phil. 2: 12.
12. What had Israel as a nation failed to obtain? Ans. Rom. 11: 7.
13. Who did obtain it? Ans. Rom. 11: 7
14. Why do some who have eyes and ears not see and hear?  
Ans. Rom. 11: 8; Isaiah 6: 9; Matt. 13: 14, 15.
15. Name the terrible things that David said would come upon such?  
Ans. Rom. 11: 9, 10.
16. What did Jesus say about the anguish and sorrow of the Jews who rejected him? Ans. Luke 23: 28-31.
17. What opportunity came to the Gentiles by the Jews' rejection and crucifixion of Christ?  
Ans. Rom. 11: 11, 12; John 12: 32, 33; Eph. 2: 14-16.
18. How did the Jews' rejection of the gospel accelerate the preaching among the Gentiles? Ans. Acts 8: 3, 4; Acts 13: 45-47.
19. What could the Jews do which would be of greater benefit to the world than their fall? Ans. Rom. 11: 12.
20. Give a summary of what is taught in the verses covered by this lesson. Ans. Rom. 11: 1-12.

#### *TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION AND ASSIGNMENT*

1. God's Elect Race.
2. How To Make One's Calling And Election Sure.

### **LESSON 19**

#### **THE GOODNESS AND SEVERITY OF GOD**

READ ROM. 11: 13-36

1. Whom is the writer addressing in these verses? Ans. Rom. 11:13.
2. Paul was an apostle especially to whom?  
Ans. Rom. 11: 13; Acts 9: 15; Eph. 3: 8, 9; Gal. 2: 9.
3. In his work among Gentiles, what did Paul hope to do for the Jews?  
Ans. Rom. 11: 14.
4. If the fall of Israel resulted in the salvation of Gentiles, what would their conversion be? Ans. Rom. 11:15.
5. Upon what conditions could the "lump" and "branches" be holy?  
Ans. Rom. 11: 16.
6. What blessings came to wild olive branches or Gentiles, when natural branches or Jews were broken off? Ans. Rom. 11: 17.
7. Why could not the Gentiles boast in these blessings?  
Ans. Rom. 11:18.
8. Why were the Jews broken off, and upon what condition could Gentiles remain in God's favor? Ans. Rom. 11: 19-21.
9. The severity of God is sent upon whom? Ans. Rom. 11: 22.

10. His goodness is extended to whom? Ans. Rom. 11: 22.
11. Why did Paul bring his body into subjection? Ans. I Cor. 9: 27.
12. Show that it is possible for a child of God to fall from grace.  
Ans. Gal. 5: 2-4; I Tim. 4: 1, 2.
13. What will God do for all Jews who abandon their unbelief?  
Ans. Rom. 11: 23, 24.
14. Against what does Paul warn the Gentiles? Ans. Rom. 11: 25.
15. Upon what condition could all Israelites be saved?  
Ans. Rom. 11: 26, 27; Acts 2: 38, 39; Acts 10: 34, 35; I Cor. 12: 13; Gal. 3: 26-29.
16. When Israel once rejected Christ and his gospel, why did God not make it impossible for them ever to be saved?  
Ans. Rom. 11: 28, 29.
17. If God permits Gentiles to become obedient and be saved, what will he do also for Jews who become obedient?  
Ans. Rom. 11: 30, 31.
18. Why do both Jew and Gentile need the mercy of God?  
Ans. Rom. 11: 32.
19. What is God's power for saving both? Ans. Rom. 1: 16.
20. Give Paul's description of the riches, wisdom and knowledge of God as manifested in this wonderful plan of salvation for all.  
Ans. Rom. 11: 33-35.
21. By whom were all things created and in whom do all things exist?  
Ans. Rom 11: 36; Col. 1: 15-17; Acts 17: 24-28.
22. Give a summary of what is taught in the verses covered in this lesson. Ans. Rom. 11: 13-36.

*TOPICS FOR ASSIGNMENT OR CLASS DISCUSSION*

1. How The Fall Of Israel Resulted In Salvation Of Gentiles.
2. Natural Branches And Wild Branches.
3. Possibility Of Apostasy.

**LESSON 20**

**TRANSFORMED FOR SPIRITUAL SERVICE**

READ ROM. 12: 1-8

1. What is God's will regarding our bodies?  
Ans. Rom. 12: 1; Rom. 6: 13, 16, 19.
2. The body is a temple of what? Ans. I Cor. 3: 16; 6: 19.
3. Fornication is a sin against what? Ans. I Cor. 6: 18.
4. For what purpose should our bodies be used?  
Ans. I Cor. 6: 19, 20; Rom. 6: 19.

5. What should not become the standard of a Christian's conduct?  
Ans. Rom. 12: 2; I Pet. 1: 14.
6. Who is our standard and model? Ans. I Pet. 1: 15, 16.
7. What is renewed or changed in this transformation?  
Ans. Rom. 12: 2; Eph. 4: 23.
8. What does the life of a transformed person prove regarding the will of God? Ans. Rom. 12: 2.
9. To what does Paul refer in the expression, "The grace given unto me"? Ans. Rom. 1: 5; 15: 15, 16; Rom. 12: 3.
10. What should we guard against in forming opinions of ourselves?  
Ans. Rom. 12: 3.
11. How do some deceive themselves? Ans. Gal. 6: 3.
12. Discuss the teaching of Jesus on self-exaltation.  
Ans. Luke 14: 7-11; 18: 9-14.
13. What had God "dealt to each man"? Ans. Rom. 12: 3.
14. What was Timothy told to do to the measure or gift he had received?  
Ans. II Tim. 1: 6.
15. How is the church like the human body? Ans. Rom. 12: 4,5.
16. How does one become a member of the body or church of Christ?  
Ans. I Cor. 12: 13.
17. What is not wanted in Christ's spiritual body?  
Ans. I Cor. 12: 25.
18. Name the different spiritual gifts some of the early Christians had received, and tell how each gift was to be used.  
Ans. Rom. 12: 6-8.
19. Show that it is God's will for every one to do what he has the ability to do. Ans. I Cor. 12: 15-21.
20. Give a summary of what is taught in this lesson.  
Ans. Rom. 12: 1-8.

#### *TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION OR ASSIGNMENT*

1. The Only True Standard Of Conduct.
2. Ways By Which Some Deceive Themselves.
3. How The Church Is Like The Human Body.

### **LESSON 21 DUTIES OF CHRISTIANS**

**READ ROM. 12: 9-21**

1. How should we love and honor one another? Ans. Rom. 12: 9, 10.
2. What should we abhor and to what should we cleave?  
Ans. Rom. 12: 9; I Thess. 5: 21, 22.
3. Give the meaning of the expressions: "In diligence not slothful", and "fervent in spirit". Ans. Rom. 12: 11.

4. In what should we rejoice? Ans. Rom. 12: 12; 5: 2.
5. What is the Christian's hope? Ans. I Thess. 4: 13, 14; I John 3: 1-3.
6. In what should we be patient? Ans. Rom. 12: 12.
7. Why should we be patient?  
Ans. Heb. 10: 32, 36; James 1: 4; 5: 7-11.
8. In what should we continue steadfastly?  
Ans. Rom. 12: 12; Acts 1: 14; I Thess. 5: 17.
9. What is our duty to worthy saints in need?  
Ans. Rom. 12: 13; I Cor. 16: 1, 2; Eph. 4: 28; I John 3: 17.
10. How should Christians treat those who persecute them?  
Ans. Rom. 12: 14; Matt. 5: 44; Luke 6: 27, 28.
11. How should we share in the joys and sorrows of others?  
Ans. Rom. 12: 15; Heb. 13: 3; Job 30: 25.
12. How can we be of the same mind?  
Ans. Rom. 12: 16; I Cor. 1: 10; Phil. 2: 2, 5.
13. On what should we set our minds? Ans. Rom. 12: 16; Col. 3: 2.
14. In what should we not be wise? Ans. Rom. 12: 16.
15. What danger faces those who are self-conceited and puffed up?  
Ans. I Tim. 3: 6.
16. What should we not render in return for evil? Ans. Rom. 12:17.
17. What should we give in return for evil?  
Ans. I Peter 3: 9; I Cor. 4: 12; Luke 6: 27, 28.
18. In whose sight should we take thought for things honorable?  
Ans. Rom. 12: 17; II Cor. 8: 21.
19. With whom should we try to be at peace? Ans. Rom. 12: 18.
20. What should we pursue and follow after?  
Ans. Rom. 14: 19; I Peter 3: 11.
21. To whom does vengeance belong?  
Ans. Rom. 12: 19; Deut. 32: 35.
22. How should we treat our enemies? Ans. Rom. 12: 20.
23. Why should we seek to do them good?  
Ans. Rom. 12: 20; Prov. 25: 21, 22.
24. How can evil be overcome? Ans. Rom. 12: 21.
25. Review what you have learned in this lesson. Ans. Rom. 12: 9-21.

*TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION OR ASSIGNMENT*

1. Patience.
2. The Church's Obligation To The Poor.
3. How To Conquer Evil.
4. Taking Thought For Things Honorable.

**LESSON 22****THE CHRISTIAN'S RELATION TO CIVIL GOVERNMENT**

READ ROM. 13: 1-14

1. Every soul must be in subjection to what?  
Ans. Rom. 13: 1; I Pet. 2: 13, 14; Titus 3: 1.
2. Why should all be obedient to civil authority?  
Ans. Rom. 13: 1, 5; I Pet. 2: 15; John 19: 11.
3. What of those who resist the authority of civil government?  
Ans. Rom. 13: 2.
4. For what purpose has God ordained civil government?  
Ans. Rom. 13: 4; I Pet. 2: 14; Acts 25: 10.
5. When performing their duty, rulers are a terror to whom?  
Ans. Rom. 13: 3, 4.
6. Why are the "powers that be" called "ministers of God"?  
Ans. Rom. 13: 4, 6; I Pet. 2: 14.
7. What instrument is wielded by the "powers that be" in enforcing the law? Ans. Rom. 13: 4.
8. When are the rulers justified in using this instrument?  
Ans. Acts 25: 11; Luke 23: 41.
9. Name some duties and obligations of citizens to their government.  
Ans. Rom. 13: 6, 7; I Pet. 2: 17; Matt. 22: 17-21.
10. When should Christians disobey civil authority?  
Ans. Acts 4: 18, 19; 5: 28, 29.
11. Give examples of abuse of authority by rulers, which justified disobedience on the part of their subjects.  
Ans. a. Pharaoh, Exodus 1: 15-22.  
b. Nebuchadnezzar, Daniel 3: 1-28.  
c. King Darius, Daniel 6: 4-23.  
d. Herod, Matt. 2: 7-18.  
e. Ahasuerus, Esther 1: 9-12.
12. Discuss the command, "Owe no man anything". Ans. Rom. 13:8.
13. What do Christians owe to one another? Ans. Rom. 13: 8.
14. Love for others prevents disobedience to what commandments?  
Ans. Rom. 13: 8, 9.
15. Our duties to others are summed up in what commandment?  
Ans. Rom. 13: 9.
16. What is this commandment called? Ans. James 2: 8.
17. How is love a fulfillment of the law?  
Ans. Rom. 13: 10; Matt. 22: 39, 40.
18. It is now time for all to do what?  
Ans. Rom. 13: 11; I Cor. 15: 34; Eph. 5: 14; I Thess 5: 6.
19. What draws nearer as the days go by? Ans. Rom. 13: 11.

20. What is already "far spent"? Ans. Rom. 13: 12; I John 2: 18.
21. What should be cast off? Ans. Rom. 13: 12; Eph. 5: 11.
22. What should be put on?  
Ans. Rom. 13: 12, 14; Eph. 6: 13; I Thess. 5: 8.
23. How should we walk?  
Ans. Rom. 13: 13; I Thess. 4: 12; Eph. 4: 1.
24. Give a summary of what is taught in the verses covered by this lesson. Ans. Rom. 13: 1-14.

*TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION AND ASSIGNMENT*

1. Obedience To Civil Authority.
2. Capital Punishment.
3. Love And Obedience.

**LESSON 23**

**THE WEAK IN FAITH AND CONSCIENCE**

READ ROM. 14: 1-23

1. What should be done for those who are not fully instructed in the word and are weak in faith?  
Ans. Rom. 14: 1; 15: 1; I Cor. 9: 22.
2. How is their weakness made manifest? Ans. Rom. 14. 2.
3. What are both the weak and the strong forbidden to do?  
Ans. Rom. 14: 3, 4.
4. What other difference of opinion is cited? Ans. Rom. 14: 5.
5. What privilege is granted in matters of opinion?  
Ans. Rom. 14: 5, 6; I Cor. 8: 8.
6. How do we know that the days, months, seasons and years of the old covenant are not binding on Christians today?  
Ans. Col. 2: 14-17; Gal. 4: 10, 11.
7. What must we constantly have in mind in both life and death?  
Ans. Rom. 14: 7, 8.
8. What was the purpose of Christ's death and resurrection?  
Ans. Rom. 14: 9.
9. Who is our judge? Ans. Rom. 14: 10; II Cor. 5: 10.
10. Name three things the whole world must do.  
Ans. Rom. 14: 11, 12.
11. What should no man put in his brother's way? Ans. Rom. 14: 13.
12. What of those who cause others to stumble? Ans. Luke 17: 2.
13. Of what was Paul fully persuaded? Ans. Rom. 14. 14.

14. When should stronger brethren limit their liberty in matters of opinion? Ans. Rom. 14: 15, 16, 21; I Cor. 8: 13; I Cor. 10: 27-32.
15. How could the eating of meat by the strong destroy or endanger the spiritual life of the weak? Ans. Rom. 14: 20, 23; I Cor. 8: 9-13.
16. The kingdom of God consists in what three things? Ans. Rom. 14: 17.
17. What blessings accrue for all who serve Christ in these things? Ans. Rom. 14: 18.
18. What should we follow after? Ans. Rom. 14: 19.
19. How could a man condemn himself in the use of his liberty in matters of opinion? Ans. Rom. 14: 20; I Cor. 8: 11, 12.
20. What course must be pursued when in doubt as to whether a thing is right or wrong? Ans. Rom. 14: 23.
21. What things are necessary in order for any act to be "of faith"? Ans. Rom. 10: 17; 14: 23.
22. Give a summary of what is taught in the verses covered by this lesson. Ans. Rom. 14: 1-23.

#### *TOPICS FOR ASSIGNMENT AND CLASS DISCUSSION*

1. Faith And Opinion.
2. Obligations Of The Strong To The Weak.
3. Following After Things That Make For Peace.

### **LESSON 24**

#### **HELPING OTHERS**

READ ROM. 15: 1-13

1. How can the strong help the weak? Ans. Rom. 15: 1.
2. How can the spiritually strong help an erring brother? Ans. Gal. 6: 1; James 5: 19, 20.
3. What should be done for the disorderly, the fainthearted, the weak, and for all? Ans. I Thess. 5: 14.
4. Why should we try to please others? Ans. Rom. 15: 2; I Cor. 10: 24, 33.
5. In what should we seek to abound? Ans. I Cor. 14: 12; 26.
6. Who is our example in helping others? Ans. Rom. 15: 3; Matt. 20: 28.
7. What has Christ done that we might become rich in his grace? Ans. II Cor. 8: 9.
8. What did David say of him? Ans. Rom. 15: 3; Psalm 69: 9.
9. In what way do the scriptures written aforetime help us? Ans. Rom. 15: 4; John 5: 39; II Tim. 3: 16, 17.
10. In what frame of mind would God have us be toward one another? Ans. Rom 15: 5; I Cor. 1: 10.

11. How should we glorify God? Ans. Rom. 15: 6.
12. How are we to receive one another? Ans. Rom. 15: 7.
13. For what purpose was Christ made a minister to the circumcision? Ans. Rom. 15: 8.
14. What now is possible for Gentiles to do? Ans. Rom. 15: 9.
15. Among whom would songs of praise be given to God, according to the prophets? Ans. Rom. 15: 9; II Sam. 22: 50; Psalm 18: 49.
16. Who is told to rejoice? Ans. Rom. 15: 10.
17. Give Isaiah's prophecy of Christ concerning the Gentiles. Ans. Rom. 15: 12; Isaiah 11: 10.
18. Who was the first Gentile to become a Christian? Ans. Acts 10: 1, 48.
19. With what would God fill all his people? Ans. Rom. 15: 13.
20. In what should all abound? Ans. Rom. 15: 13.
21. What is the anchor of our souls? Ans. Heb. 6: 18, 19.
22. Give a summary of what is taught in the verses covered by this lesson. Ans. Rom. 15: 1-13.

*TOPICS FOR SPECIAL STUDY OR ASSIGNMENT*

1. Edifying The Church.
2. The Value Of Old Testament Study.
3. Conversion Of Cornelius, The Gentile.

**LESSON 25**

**PAUL'S HOPE TO VISIT ROME AND SPAIN**

READ ROM. 15: 14-33

1. Of what three things was Paul persuaded regarding the Christians in Rome? Ans. Rom. 15: 14.
2. Why was he writing to them? Ans. Rom. 15: 15.
3. Paul was a minister of what? Ans. Rom. 15: 16.
4. In whom did he glory? Ans. Rom. 15: 17; Gal. 6: 14.
5. Of what things would he not dare to speak? Ans. Rom. 15: 18.
6. What power was wrought through him to lead the Gentiles to obedience? Ans. Rom. 15: 18, 19.
7. Where had he preached the gospel? Ans. Rom. 15: 19.
8. It was his aim to preach in what kind of places? Ans. Rom. 15: 20.
9. What did Isaiah say about the Gentiles? Ans. Rom. 15: 21; Isaiah 52: 15.
10. Why had Paul not already been to Rome? Ans. Rom. 15: 22.
11. Why did he want to go to Rome? Ans. Rom. 15: 23; Rom. 1: 11-13.



12. What other new field did he hope to visit?  
Ans. Rom. 15: 24, 28, 29.
13. Why was he going to Jerusalem first? Ans. Rom. 15: 25.
14. What churches were making contributions for the poor saints in Jerusalem? Ans. Rom. 15: 26; II Cor. 8: 1; 9: 2.
15. How was this money raised? Ans. I Cor. 16: 1, 2.
16. What preparations were made for taking it to Jerusalem?  
Ans. I Cor. 16: 3, 4; II Cor. 8: 16-24.
17. Why were the Gentiles debtors to the Jewish brethren in Judea?  
Ans. Rom. 15: 27.
18. What did Paul beseech the brethren to do for him?  
Ans. Rom. 15: 30.
19. Name three things which he wanted their prayers to accomplish for him. Ans. Rom. 15: 31, 32.
20. Why did he ask the saints in Thessalonica to pray for him?  
Ans. II Thess. 3: 1, 2.
21. Give Paul's prayer for the brethren in Rome. Ans. Rom. 15: 33.
22. Give a summary of what is taught in the verses covered in this lesson. Ans. Rom. 15: 14-33.

*TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION OR INDIVIDUAL ASSIGNMENT*

1. Preaching In New Fields.
2. How The Churches Helped The Poor Saints In Judea.
3. Praying For One Another.

**LESSON 26**

**SALUTATIONS AND CONCLUDING PRAYER**

READ ROM. 16: 1-27

1. Who was Phoebe? Ans. Rom. 16: 1.
2. What were the saints in Rome told to do for her?  
Ans. Rom. 16: 2.
3. What do you know about Priscilla and Aquilla?  
Ans. Rom. 16: 3-5; Acts 18: 2, 3, 25, 26.
4. Who was the "first fruits of Asia"? Ans. Rom. 16: 5.
5. Who were the "first fruits of Achaia"? Ans. I Cor. 16: 15.
6. What had this Mary done? Ans. Rom. 16: 6.
7. What is said of Adronicus and Junias? Ans. Rom. 16: 7.
8. Give the names of others included in these salutations.  
Ans. Rom. 16: 8-15.
9. Discuss the "holy kiss" as a manner of salutation.  
Ans. Rom. 16: 16; I Thess. 5: 26; I Pet. 5: 14.

10. Explain the two phrases, "of the Gentiles" and "of Christ", which Paul uses to describe the churches. Ans. Rom. 16: 4, 16.
11. Whom should the brethren mark and turn away from? Ans. Rom. 16: 17.
12. Whom do factious teachers deceive, and how? Ans. Rom. 16: 18.
13. How widely known was the obedience of the saints in Rome? Ans. Rom. 1: 8; 16: 19.
14. In what should all be wise, and in what should all be simple? Ans. Rom. 16: 19; I Cor. 14: 20.
15. What assurance did they have of final victory? Ans. Rom. 16: 20.
16. In what sense was Tertius the writer of this letter? Ans. Rom. 16: 22.
17. Who were Gaius and Erastus? Ans. Rom. 16: 23.
18. Into whose keeping does Paul commend the Christians in Rome? Ans. Rom. 16: 25, 27.
19. For what purpose is the mystery of the gospel made known to all nations? Ans. Rom. 16: 26.
20. Through whom should we give glory to the only wise God? Ans. Rom. 16: 27.
21. Give a summary of what is taught in the verses covered by this lesson. Ans. Rom. 16: 1-27.

#### **TOPICS FOR CLASS DISCUSSION**

1. Woman's Work In The Church.
2. Withdrawing Fellowship.



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