



BIBLE-STUDY GUIDE

Darlene Schacht, The Time-Warp Wife



This book is designed to take you through the book of Romans in five weeks. My suggestion is that you read one chapter each Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, then use the alternate days to study further. One the last week, you'll have an extra chapter which you can complete on Saturday or Sunday.

SCRATCHING THE SURFACE

Each chapter provides you with questions to help you absorb what you're reading. If you have trouble answering any of the questions, hop on over to my blog at www.timewarpwife.com where you'll find all of the answers you need. While you're there, click the Bible study link in the menu bar, where you'll find other Bible studies just like this one.

DIGGING DEEPER

At the end of each chapter, you'll find a recap section. This is where I prompt you to dig a bit deeper on your own. Here are a few ways to do that:

- Look up scripture in a commentary like Matthew Henry's or grab a different translation, and read it again. Is there anything that you missed the first time?
 - Is a commentary too much for you? Try Matthew Henry's Concise Commentary which is an abbreviated version.
- Look for other verses in the Bible that talk about the same topic. What can you
 learn from them?

- Cross reference key verses that stand out to you. You can cross reference any verse online at: http://www.openbible.info/labs/cross-references/
- · Look for life application principles. Ask yourself how you can improve in this area.
- Use the Blue Letter Bible at http://www.blueletterbible.org where you'll find interlinear Greek and Hebrew translations, as well as other awesome Bible study tools.

I hope you enjoy this study as much as I did, and if so, please consider leaving a review on Amazon.com.

You are loved by an almighty God,

Darlene Schacht, The Time-Warp Wife www.timewarpwife.com



We all need salvation-but how does one get it? Is it based on works or faith alone? Moved by the Holy Spirit, Paul answers these questions and more as he pens his letter to the church in Rome.

Outlining the road to salvation, Paul shows us the purpose of man and the mystery revealed through Jesus Christ.

Romans teaches us that all have sinned and come short of the glory of God. There is not one that is righteous apart from our Lord. There's not one that seeketh God; there's not one that doeth good. For it is God who seeks and who saves, and it's only through Him that we find righteousness and peace.

Paul sets the record straight for all who seek to be saved through their own righteousness, by reminding us that we are weak through the flesh.

Every action has a consequence, and the consequence for sin is death. Of course we all die a physical death, we've seen it in both the just and the unjust, but Paul warns us about eternal separation from God, or what is known as a spiritual death.

Paul brings good news to both the Jews and the Gentiles as he explains the free gift of salvation by grace through Jesus Christ our Lord. We see how many of God's chosen people have been removed like branches broken off of a tree, and with a dose of humility, he reminds us to remain strong in the faith lest we too should be removed from that tree.

He teaches us to trust in God, the One who demonstrated His love toward us, in that while we were still sinners, Christ died for us, (Romans 5:8) that through His death we may have life.



God's Wrath Against Ungodliness

Paul was called to be an "apostle." What is an apostle, and how is it different from a disciple?
Paul also refers to himself as a "servant" of Christ. The Greek word for servant here is "doulos" (Strong's 1401). What is the meaning of that word?
Why does Paul long to visit Rome?
How does Paul describe "The Gospel of Christ" in this chapter?
The Greek word for righteousness in verse 17 is "Dikaiosyne" (Strong's G1343). Can you find out what that word means?

How is righteousness attained?
How does God reveal His invisible nature to man?
What are some of the ways that man has turned against God?
What has God done as a result of their wickedness?

What were the main points of this chapter?		
My thoughts on this chapter		



God's Righteous Judgment

How does Paul address self-righteousness at the beginning of this chapter?
What three attributes does Paul use to describe the riches of God?
How do these attributes work to lead man to repentance?
What do we learn from verse 5 about the people Paul is addressing?
What will happen on the day of judgment?

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What were the main points of this chapter?		
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Righteousness through faith

If there is no partiality with God, what advantage is there of being a Jew?
How can our unrighteousness demonstrate the righteousness of God?
Throughout scripture we see wicked people being used by God to demonstrate His glory. Can you name some of them?
If their unrighteousness demonstrated God's righteousness, why should they be judged?
What argument does Paul make to prove that we are all under sin?

If the law didn't make men righteous, what purpose did it serve?
How does one become righteous?
How did God demonstrate His righteousness to us?
Has God's righteousness nullified the law (both moral and Old Testament law)? Explain your answer.

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Justification by faith

Where else in the Bible can we find this scripture, "Abraham believed God, and it was credited to him as righteousness?" Briefly explain its original context.
We know that faith without works is dead. So, what is the difference then, between work replacing one's faith, and faith generating good word? Also see James 2:14-26.
Abraham's faith was credited to him as righteousness. Was this before or after he was circumcised? And what does circumcision signify?
What is the definition of faith?

What Psalm does Paul quote in this chapter?
Who is Abraham the father of?
What was the hope against all hope that Abraham believed in?
What good is it if someone keeps the law, but lacks faith? In the same way, what good is a moral man without faith?
How does Paul describe God in verse 17?

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Adam Brought Death - Jesus Gives Life

How has Jesus given us access to God?
How can suffering work for our good?
How did God demonstrate His love to us?
What is the definition of justification?
Did sin exist before the law?

How did death enter the world?	
What does verse 14 mean?	
How was the judgment of death different from the gift of grace?	
For what purpose was the law introduced? Who was it supposed to point the person to?	

What were the main points of this chapter?	
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Crucified With Christ

If we're saved by grace, should we then go on sinning? Why or why not?
What does 1 John 3:4-6 tell us about those who continue to sin?
What does it mean to be baptized into Christ's death?
What is the difference between being tempted, and letting sin reign over your bod and mind?
Are Christians still under the law?

What is a servant or slave of sin?	
What is a servant or slave of righteousness?	
What is the fruit of the righteousness, better known as the fruit of the Spirit? See Galatians 5:22-23.	
Adam died 020 years often he sinned. How do we realten this with Conesis 2:172	
Adam died 930 years after he sinned. How do we reckon this with Genesis 2:17? Also compare Romans 6:23.	

What were the main points of this chapter?	
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Paul's struggle with sin

Why is Paul suddenly talking about marriage here? What point is he trying to make?
What sets us free from the law of sin and death?
Paul writes, "I had not known sin except through the law." Give a few examples of the way the Ten Commandments has made us aware of our sin.
What does this mean, "without the law, sin was dead?"
In verse 14, Paul writes, "the law is spiritual: but I am carnal, sold under sin." Look up the word "carnal" at dictionsary.com. What does it mean?

Note: As we study verses 14-25, let's keep in mind the fact that crucifying the flesh is a struggle for Christians. Not only do we have the sinful patterns of our past to let go of, we also live in a fallen world in which we're constantly facing temptation. Paul is reiterating his statement from chapter 6 where he wrote about the infirmity of our flesh, "Let not sin therefore reign in your mortal body, that ye should obey it in the lusts thereof. Neither yield ye your members as instruments of unrighteousness unto sin:

Neither yield ye your members as instruments of unrighteousness unto sin: but yield yourselves unto God."

Paul is struggling with a sense of helplessness here. He knows what is good, and he wants to do good, but he doesn't have the strength to walk in obedience on his strength alone. What advice would you give a new Christian who felt this way?
There's a definite struggle between our sinful nature, and our spiritual nature, but the key to victory is not found within ourselves. Where does Paul say it comes
from?
What are four ways we can strengthen our walk and prepare ourselves for temptation?
Psalm 119:11:
James 4:7:
1 Peter 5:8-9:
Philippians 4:5:

Paul sums up this chapter by dividing the mind from the flesh. What does he say about each?

What were the main points of this chapter?	
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No condemnation in Christ Jesus

What does condemnation mean? What does Paul mean in verse one when he says those who are "in" Christ Jesus?
What has set us free from the law of sin and death?
Paul says that the law was "weak through the flesh." What does that mean?
What is the difference between a "carnally" minded person and a "spiritually" minded one?
In verse 5, Paul talks about minding things of the flesh or minding things of the Spirit. The original Greek word in that text is phroneo (Strong's G5426). Can you find Strong's definition of that word?

How can one exercise their heart to be mindful of the Spirit? Can you think of a Bible verse for this?	
	ells us to "mortify the deeds of the body." Compare this with Romans hat does this look like in a believer's life?
What hope	e does Paul give us about present suffering and future glory?
How are b	elievers more than conquerors?
How does life?	the Holy Spirit help us in our 'weaknesses', especially in our prayer
What 5 ke	y words describe God's purposes for the believer?

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Righteousness by faith

What was the source of Paul's sorrow?
Verse 4 and 5 sum up many of the blessings that were handed to the Israelites. Can you list them?
Who is considered Abraham's offspring?
How does God choose His people? What are His choices dependent upon?
If Israel failed to believe in the Messiah, did God's promise to Abraham fail?

What is Paul's answer to those who question or disagree with God's sovereign choice?
Can you think of an example from scripture where God was patient with the object of His wrath? How did He use this situation to display His riches and glory?
What is the stumbling stone that Paul is talking about at the end of the chapter?
What is the stumoning stone that I aut is taiking about at the cha of the chapter:
How did Israel miss the mark that leads to righteousness?

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Believe in your heart that Jesus is lord

In what 3 ways was the Israelites zeal misplaced?
What is the difference between righteousness by the law and righteousness by faith?
Some might think that the law was plan A and Jesus plan B. Explain why this isn't the case.
What does it mean to submit to God's righteousness?
What must one do to be saved?

What does "believing in your heart" mean?
How does the Word of God work to increase one's faith?
Why is the spread of the gospel so important to Paul?
What is the difference between believing in Jesus and having faith in Jesus?

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The goodness and severity of God

Has God cast away the Israelites? What evidence do you have to support your answer?	
In verse 7 Paul writes, "Israel hath not obtained that which he seeketh for; but the election hath obtained it, and the rest were blinded." What were they seeking?	
What is the definition of grave in the context that Paul is using it here?	
Paul tells us to pay attention to two things in verse 22. Why are each of these important?	

A remnant of Israel was chosen by God to partake in His grace. What did the others receive?
Many Jews had a false sense of security that led to destruction. What was it based on?
What was God's purpose in allowing Israel to stumble?
How can the inclusion of the Gentiles be a benefit to the Israelites?
Is God finished with the Israelites? What is the "mystery" that Paul is referring to?

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Present your bodies a living sacrifice

What does Paul say is our reasonable service?
What is a living sacrifice?
What kind of transformation is Paul talking about in verse 2? And, how can we go about doing this, or does the Holy Spirit do this?
What are some of your gifts? How are they different from those around you?
What does verse 8 teach us about using our gifts?

What does Paul say about living peace	ceably with others?
	
What are the commandments we find	l in verse 9-21?
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Submitting to authority

What 3 things does Paul teach us about authority in this chapter?
What does 1 Timothy 2:1-3 teach us about living peaceably?
What does Paul say about those who resist authority?
What if the law of the land contradicts God? Would that be an exception? If so, why? See Acts 4:18-20 and Acts 5:27-29.
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What are two other examples from the Bible of civil disobedience by faithful men or women of God? (Where obedience to the law meant disobedience to		
God.)		
Some leaders are good while others are bad. Name two or three sinful leaders		
from the Bible that God used to fulfill His mission.		
Should Christians pay taxes? Why or why not?		
How does love fulfill the law?		
		
What warning does Doul give us at the and of this chapter?		
What warning does Paul give us at the end of this chapter?		

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The weak and the Strong

Questions:

What are some reasons a believer might be weak in their faith?	
What does this chapter teach us about judging each other over doubtful things?	
What is the difference between 'judging un-righteously' and 'speaking the truth in love'?	
Is our freedom an excuse to sin? Or is Paul talking about something else here?	

How does this judgment differ from 1 Corinthians 9-12? Or does it?

What is the difference between rebellion against God and being weak in faith?	the
What three things will happen when we stand before the judgment seat o God? See also 1 Corinthians 3:12-15.	of
As a believer, we have the freedom to eat and drink in a way that is pleas to God. How might this freedom become a stumbling block to others?	sing
What can we learn about the way that Paul exercises his freedom in 1 Corinthians 9:19-23?	

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Bear the infirmities of the weak

The word "bear" found in verse 1, "bear the infirmities of the weak" was translated from the Greek word "bastazo" (Strong's G941). Can you find the definition of that word?
What is the difference between being accepting of sin and bearing with someone's failures?
We live in a self-centered world in which we're constantly fed the idea that we're number one, and should put ourselves first. Can you think of any examples of this?
How do Paul's words go against this mainstream philosophy?
What example did Jesus give us to live by? See Philippians 2:5-11.

What two words does Paul use to describe God in verse 5?	
What is the purpose of unity in Christ?	
What was Paul's mission?	
At this point in time, Paul hadn't gone to visit the Christians in Rome y Under what circumstances does he finally arrive there? See Acts 28:11	

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Paul concludes his letter

Who was Phoebe? What does Paul's mention of her do for women in the church?
The word "servant/deacon" found in verse 1 was translated from the Greek word "diakonos" (Strong's G1249). Can you find the definition of that word
Where did Paul meet Priscilla and Aquila, and what occupation did they hav in common with Paul? See Acts 18:1-4.
Who does Paul warn the Romans to watch out for and keep away from?

How were they deceiving people?
In what area did Paul want the Romans to exercise wisdom? See verse 19.
What does Revelation 20:1-3 reveal about the fate of Satan and his deceitfulness?
What was the mystery that was kept secret since the world began?

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