

A GENERAL OUTLINE OF THE BOOK OF ROMANS

- I. Introduction 1:1-1:7

- II. Doctrinal (Chapters 1-8) The Gospel and the Sinner
 - A. Man's Plight: Lost in Sin, in Need of a Savior
 - 1. Gentiles 1:18-32
 - 2. Jews 2:1-3:20
 - B. God's Provision for Man's Disobedience (Past Sins) 3:21-5:11
 - C. God's Provision for Man's Fallen Nature (Tendency to Sin) 5:12-8:39

- III. National (Chapters 9-11) The Gospel and Israel
 - A. The Justice of God's Rejection of Israel (Chapter 9)
 - B. The Real Cause of God's Rejection of Israel (Chapter 10)
 - C. The Limitations and Qualifications of God's Rejection of Israel (Chapter 11)

- IV. Practical (Chapters 12-15) The Gospel and Individual Conduct

Christian Duties-Fruits of the Gospel

 - A. Duties to God 12:1,2
 - B. Duties to the Church 12:3-21
 - C. Duties to the State 13:1-7
 - D. Duties to Society 13:8-10
 - E. Duties Concerning the Lord's Return 13:11-14
 - F. Duties Toward Weak Brethren 14:1-15:13

- V. Conclusion and Salutations 15:14-16:27

(over)

A GENERAL OUTLINE OF THE BOOK OF GALATIANS

- I. Introduction 1:1-10
 - A. Salutation 1:1-5
 - B. Occasion for Writing 1:6-10

- II. Defense of Paul's Apostleship and Gospel 1:11-2:21
 - A. His Gospel Came by Revelation from God 1:11,12
 - B. It Was Opposite to His Previous Training in Judaism 1:13,14
 - C. Paul Did Not Receive It From Other Apostles 1:15-24
 - D. Paul's Gospel Confirmed by Other Apostles 2:1-10
 - E. Paul Withstood Peter in the Truth 2:11-14

- III. Doctrinal: Paul's Defense of Doctrine of Justification by Faith 2:15-4:31
 - A. The New Relationship in the Gospel 2:16-3:29
 - B. The New Privileges in the Gospel 4:1-31

- IV. Practical: The Gospel of Christian Liberty Applied to Life 5:1-6:18
 - A. The Call to Live in Freedom 5:1-15
 - B. The Flesh and the Spirit Contrasted 5:16-24
 - C. The Challenge to Walk in the Spirit 5:25-6:10

- V. Conclusion and Salutation 6:11-18

ROMANS, GALATIANS, PHILIPPIANS
Quiz: Romans 1-8

File 2 (BC)
(H-BC-ROM2)
Name _____
54 points total

1. (2 pts.) What was Paul's home town?
 - a. Alexandria.
 - b. Tarsus.
 - c. Antioch.
 - d. Jerusalem.
 - e. Ephesus.

2. (1 pt.) In what province was Paul's home town?
 - a. Cappadocia.
 - b. Galatia.
 - c. Pontus.
 - d. Bithynia.
 - e. Cilicia.

3. (2 pts.) From which tribe of Israel was Paul?
 - a. Levi.
 - b. Judah.
 - c. Naphtali.
 - d. Reuben.
 - e. Benjamin.

4. (2 pts.) How was the church in Rome probably founded?
 - a. By Paul on his first missionary journey.
 - b. By Peter in 42 A.D.
 - c. By Jews from Rome who were at Pentecost.
 - d. By John, which is clear from the book of Revelation.
 - e. By Paul on his second missionary journey.

5. (1 pt.) From where was the book of Romans probably written?
 - a. Tarsus.
 - b. Thessalonica.
 - c. Philippi.
 - d. Corinth.
 - e. Ephesus.

6. (All right, 3 pts.; no partial credit) Indicate the proper order of discussion of the following topics in Romans by numbering them from 1 to 5.
 - _____ a. Practical; the gospel and individual conduct.
 - _____ b. Man's plight: lost in sin, in need of a Savior.
 - _____ c. God's provision for man's fallen nature (tendency to sin).
 - _____ d. The Gospel and Israel.
 - _____ e. God's provision for man's disobedience (past sins).

7. (2 pts.) Why does Paul refer in Romans 1:1 to the gospel of God?
 - a. He is emphasizing the Deity of Jesus Christ.
 - b. He wants to emphasize the fact that his message comes from God.
 - c. He is connecting the Old Covenant with the New Covenant, showing his message is not new.
 - d. He wants to show the universal Fatherhood of God.
 - e. He is writing to Gentiles who have heard of God but not Jesus Christ.

(continued)

8. (2 pts.) To what does Paul refer by the phrase "holding the truth in unrighteousness"?
- Holding down or suppressing the truth in one's life.
 - Hindering others from the truth.
 - Believing a false doctrine unrighteously.
 - Both b and c above.
 - a, b, and c above.
 - Both a and b above.
9. (1 pt.) To what does the Greek word translated "effeminate" in 1 Corinthians 6:9,10 refer?
- Men who dressed like women.
 - Men and boys who allowed themselves to be misused homosexually.
 - Male temple prostitutes in heathen religions.
 - Men with homosexual tendencies.
 - Men with uncontrolled desire for women.
10. (2 pts.) In Romans 2, why does Paul say that the Jews are inexcusable in judging others?
- Only God is allowed to judge.
 - The Jews are guilty of other acts just as bad as those the Gentiles do.
 - The Jews do not fully understand what the Gentiles have been through.
 - The Jews declare those acts to be wrong, of which they also are guilty.
 - The Jews were guilty of even more gross licentiousness than the Gentiles.
11. (2 pts.) What advantage, if any, does Romans teach us that the Jew has had over the Gentile?
- No advantage; all must come by faith.
 - The advantage of the Word of God; more light.
 - The advantage of being of the seed of Abraham.
 - The advantage of a greater capability of having faith.
 - The advantage of a less polluted spiritual environment.
12. (3 pts.) What is the proper relationship between works and faith in the Scripture?
- Salvation by grace through faith, perfection by works to prove worthiness before God.
 - Works of righteousness prepare the heart to receive God's grace by faith.
 - Salvation by grace through faith, works of faith following, from a heart of love.
 - Salvation by faith, until sufficient spiritual maturity is attained to do the works of God.
 - Salvation by grace, then walking by faith without works that God's grace may continue to work in our behalf.
13. (1 pt.) What is the proper sequence in Romans 5:3,4?
- Hope, experience, tribulations, patience.
 - Tribulations, patience, hope, experience.
 - Experience, hope, tribulations, patience.
 - Tribulations, patience, experience, hope.
 - Patience, hope, experience, tribulations.

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14. (2 pts.) Why, according to Romans 5:12, has "death passed upon all men?"
- Because they were born of Adam, who sinned.
 - Because all have sinned.
 - Because of the physical curse on our bodies caused by the first sin.
 - Because God never intended man to live forever on this earth.
 - Because all men are accounted guilty of Adam's sin.
15. (2 pts.) Romans teaches that Adam's sin resulted in...
- Spiritual separation from God for Adam.
 - A lower, weaker physical and behavioral nature passed on to offspring.
 - Sin and judgment automatically passed upon all men.
 - a and b above.
 - a and c above.
16. (3 pts.) What essential truth is given in Romans 6 with regard to being free from sin?
- Reckoning ourselves dead unto sin and alive unto God.
 - Self-discipline, resulting in freedom from sin's grip.
 - Voluntary, submissive giving up of pleasures to please God.
 - Receiving the grace of God, freedom of the Spirit.
 - Conscious crucifixion of the old man.
17. (3 pts.) Romans 6:14 says we are not under the law. To what does this refer?
- Moral law is no longer binding for saints.
 - Ceremonial laws are no longer binding for saints.
 - The keeping of the law is no longer our means of justification.
 - We are not under the penalty of the law if we sin.
 - God relaxes the rigidity of the letter of the law for the saints.
18. (6 pts.) According to Romans 6, death is...
- That which we inherited from Adam,
 - The wage we have earned by our works,
 - To be blamed on Satan's influence in our lives,
 - The result of simply doing nothing,
 - Something we must all face because of ignorance of the law,
- whereas eternal life is...
- Earned only by humility and brokenness.
 - A result of our dedication to God.
 - A gift of God by grace.
 - Deserved only by those who walk right.
 - Made certain only by good works resulting from faith.
19. (3 pts.) Paul's struggle between the flesh man and the Spirit man in Romans 7 is something that...
- Applies to his life only before he was converted.
 - We must put up with until heaven.
 - Shows us not to expect experiential perfection in this life.
 - God has made provision for, in addition to forgiveness of past sins.
 - Paul humbly, though reluctantly, resigns himself to.

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20. (2 pts.) Romans 8:9 says, "If any man have not the spirit of Christ, he is none of his." To what does the "spirit of Christ" refer?
- Christ's human spirit.
 - The nature of Christ imparted to us.
 - The anointing of God on our lives.
 - The infilling of the Holy Spirit.
 - Man's own regenerated spirit.
21. (2 pts.) Paul says that the whole creation is subject to a "bondage of corruption." To what scientific principle does this correspond?
- Conservation of energy.
 - Universal gravitation.
 - Second law of thermodynamics.
 - Special theory of relativity.
 - Equivalence of matter and energy.
22. (3 pts.) According to Romans 8, upon what is predestination based?
- God's foreordination.
 - God's power, omnipotence.
 - God's sovereign grace.
 - God's will.
 - God's foreknowledge.
23. (3 pts.) Romans 8:35-39 lists the things that cannot separate us from the love of God. What can separate us from God's blessing, favor, and presence?
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ROMANS/GALATIANS
Quiz on Romans 9-16

File 3 (BC) R824
(H-BC-ROM3)

Name _____
46 points total

PART I. MULTIPLE CHOICE. Circle the letter of the correct response. Unless otherwise noted, there is only one correct answer for each question.

1. (4 pts.) Which two of the following statements give us the true understanding of God's "hating" of Esau, and "loving" of Jacob before they were born?
 - a. God foreknew their natures.
 - b. God's ways are often beyond our understanding.
 - c. God's foreknowledge is based on foreordination.
 - d. This was an exceptional situation, something God only rarely does.
 - e. God exercised His sovereign, irresistible will in this situation.
 - f. This was spoken with regard to the salvation of Jacob and Esau, not their roles in history.
 - g. God is speaking primarily of nations, not individuals.
2. (2 pts.) To what does God refer when He calls men vessels unto honor and vessels unto dishonor (Rom. 9:21)?
 - a. Whether or not they will be saved.
 - b. How they can be used by Him.
 - c. How much He loves them.
 - d. Whether or not they are a part of the bride of Christ.
 - e. Whether their lives are full of honorable or dishonorable things.
3. (2 pts.) Why, according to Romans 9:32, did Israel not attain to the law of righteousness?
 - a. Because they crucified the Messiah.
 - b. Because though their spirits were willing, their flesh was weak.
 - c. Because they allowed themselves to be ruled by Gentiles.
 - d. Because they sought it not by faith, but by works.
 - e. Because they did not expect to be perfected.
4. (2 pts.) According to Romans 10:2, Israel had "a zeal of God," but their zeal was not according to one thing. What was that one thing?
 - a. Faith.
 - b. Wisdom.
 - c. Knowledge.
 - d. Love.
 - e. Humility.
5. (2 pts.) What two requirements are given in Romans 10:9,10 for salvation? (Make one selection.)
 - a. Confessing with the mouth and being baptized in water.
 - b. Repenting of sin and accepting Christ as Savior.
 - c. Repenting and being baptized in water.
 - d. Accepting Christ as Savior and making Him Lord of one's life.
 - e. Confessing with the mouth and believing in the heart.

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6. (3 pts.) What is implied by Paul's statement in Romans 11:11 that "through their [Israel's] fall salvation is come unto the Gentiles...."?
- That it was necessary for the Jews to kill Christ to complete God's plan of salvation.
 - That God only deals with one people at a time; He could not move among the Gentiles until Israel had been cast off.
 - That because of the Jews' rejection of Christ, the Gentiles, as a group, moved into the spiritual blessings first.
 - That if Israel had accepted Christ, they would have been saved, but the Gentiles would not have been.
 - That Israel's rejection of Christ was really a part of God's will.
7. (4 pts.; 2 pts. for each set) Romans 11:36 says, in Greek, "For out of him, through him, and to or for him are all things." In each set below, select one of the five choices that expresses, in the proper order, the different offices, operations, or positions of God expressed by these prepositional phrases.
- Savior, King, Creator.
 - Provider, Protector, Priest.
 - Creator, Redeemer, Bridegroom.
 - Lord, Mediator, Spirit.
 - Husband, Friend, Comforter.
- Way, destination, source.
 - Means, goal, recipient.
 - Origin, destination, means.
 - Recipient, way, origin.
 - Source, means, recipient.
8. (2 pts.) According to Romans 12:2, we are not to be conformed to this world but transformed by what?
- Renewing of our mind.
 - Restoration of our soul.
 - Receiving of Christ.
 - Rebirth of our spirit.
 - Regeneration of our soul.
9. (2 pts.) The principle taught in the last section of Romans 12 is summed up in the last verse, which says that we should not be overcome of evil. What does the last verse also tell us to do?
- Cleave to that which is good.
 - Live in peace with one another.
 - Overcome evil with good.
 - Have faith in God.
 - Overcome evil by faith.
10. (2 pts.) Paul teaches us in Romans 13 to be subject unto the higher powers. What is the only exception to this command?
- When those who rule are not Christians.
 - When they command us to do something contrary to God's Word.
 - When we do not agree with their policies.
 - When they are corrupt and dishonest.
 - When taxes are used for ungodly purposes.

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11. (2 pts.) According to Romans 13:10, what one thing is the fulfilling of the Law?
 - a. Obedience in all things.
 - b. Faith which works by love.
 - c. Love.
 - d. Submission to the will of God.
 - e. Being transformed by the renewing of our minds.
12. (2 pts.) What does Romans 13:14 tell us to do with regard to the flesh?
 - a. Crucify it.
 - b. Fight it.
 - c. Put it under strict discipline.
 - d. Make not provision for it.
 - e. Force it to serve God.
13. (2 pts.) What was the specific issue in Romans 14 that served as an example to teach a principle?
 - a. Eating unclean meats.
 - b. Eating meats offered to idols.
 - c. Being celibate.
 - d. Eating meat versus vegetarianism.
 - e. Visiting heathen temples.
14. (2 pts.) What is the basic meaning of the Greek word often translated "exhort" in the New Testament?
 - a. Encourage, comfort.
 - b. Teach, instruct.
 - c. Admonish, warn.
 - d. Correct, adjust.
 - e. Chastise, rebuke.
15. (2 pts.) Who is the "weak brother" mentioned in Romans 14 that we should take care not to cause to stumble?
 - a. Any person, saved or unsaved.
 - b. A person who is bringing division in the assembly.
 - c. One who has a good heart and is looking to you for an example.
 - d. One who disagrees with your doctrine, and is offended by it.
 - e. Any Christian brother.
16. (2 pts.) The phrase, "whatsoever is not of faith is sin," has numerous applications. To what does the immediate context refer?
 - a. Doing something with the wrong motive.
 - b. Failure to trust the grace of God for salvation.
 - c. Doing something you do not believe is right.
 - d. Failure to receive healing.
 - e. Failure to claim by faith what you need from God.
17. (2 pts.) According to Romans 15:13, how do we get joy and peace?
 - a. In obedience.
 - b. In holiness.
 - c. In believing.
 - d. In experiencing God's miracles.
 - e. In love.

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18. (2 pts.) In Romans 15:16, how are Paul and his preaching of the Gospel to the Gentiles?
- A mason building a house for God.
 - A priest preparing a sacrifice for God.
 - A potter preparing vessels for God.
 - A shepherd preparing a flock for God.
 - A husbandman preparing a vineyard for God.
19. (2 pts.) What kind of God is going to crush Satan under our feet shortly (Rom. 16:20)?
- The God of peace.
 - The God of hope.
 - The God of all comfort.
 - The God of justice.
 - The God of truth.

PART II. SHORT ANSWER. Write the correct response to each question in the space provided.

1. (3 pts.; 1 pt. per question) In Paul's allegory in Romans 11:16-24, what does the natural olive tree represent?

What does the wild olive tree represent?

What does the root of the natural tree represent?

ROMANS/GALATIANS
Quiz on Galatians

File 4 (BC) R824
(H-BC-ROM4)

Name _____
Score _____

30 points total

PART I. MULTIPLE CHOICE. Circle the letter of the correct response. There is only one correct answer for each question.

1. (2 pts.) Where was Galatia located?
 - a. Greece.
 - b. Macedonia.
 - c. North Africa.
 - d. Cappadocia.
 - e. Asia Minor.

2. (2 pts.) In what tone of voice does the Epistle to the Galatians begin?
 - a. Mild and conciliatory.
 - b. Stern and serious.
 - c. Warm and personal.
 - d. Inspirational, inciting vision and faith.
 - e. Joyful and victorious.

3. (2 pts.) To what does Paul refer when he uses the term "law" in the Book of Galatians?
 - a. The moral law.
 - b. Law, order in nature.
 - c. Sometimes moral law, sometimes ceremonial law, sometimes both.
 - d. The Ten Commandments only.
 - e. The ceremonial law only.

4. (2 pts.) Why did the church in Jerusalem not compel Titus to be circumcised?
 - a. They considered circumcising him to be wrong now that they were under grace.
 - b. Circumcision would make it difficult for Titus to preach to and have fellowship with Gentiles.
 - c. Circumcision was too much like the pagan practices of the Gentiles.
 - d. They did not want to give the Judaizers another argument for circumcision.
 - e. They learned a lesson from the previous mistake of having Timothy circumcised.

5. (2 pts.) What does Paul mean when he says we are not under the law (Gal. 5:18)?
 - a. We who are under grace are no longer required to keep God's Law.
 - b. Christ fulfilled the Law, so it is no longer binding for us.
 - c. When we walk in the Spirit, the Law does not constrict our behavior.
 - d. Our behavior is now free from all restrictions.
 - e. The Law no longer expresses God's will.

6. (2 pts.) With what does the Book of Galatians begin?
 - a. Paul's defense of justification by faith.
 - b. Paul's defense of his apostleship and Gospel.
 - c. Paul's application of his Gospel to our lives.
 - d. Paul's statement of our privilege in the Gospel.
 - e. Paul's statement of our new relationship in the Gospel.

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7. (2 pts.) Paul said that the Galatians had turned "again to the weak and beggarly elements," which he identifies with observing days, months, times, and years (Gal. 4:10). What was his point?
- Most of the Galatians were Jews and were going back under the Law they were once in.
 - The weak and beggarly elements did not refer to the Jewish ceremonial law, but to actual pagan practices.
 - In going under the Jewish ceremonial law, the Galatians, mostly Gentiles, were going back to the same thing they were used to in paganism: outward forms and rituals.
 - Many of the Galatians, former pagans, were returning to rank paganism.
 - The Jewish Christians of Galatia were being tempted by the sensual pagan rituals.
8. (2 pts.) Paul says "the law is not of faith...(Gal. 3:12)." Why?
- The Law did not come by man's faith, but by God's commandment.
 - The Law works contrary to faith.
 - The Law is independent of a person's beliefs.
 - The Law cannot give us faith.
 - The Law is a thing that is seen, but faith involves things not seen.

PART II. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY. Check those things that the Judaizers were teaching the Galatians.

All right 6 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 wrong, -4; 3 wrong, -5; 4 or more wrong, -6.

- That Paul's teaching was too strict and narrow.
- That Paul had no personal knowledge of Christ such as the original twelve apostles had.
- That Paul tried to please men, suiting his preaching to the taste of his audience.
- That Christ alone was sufficient for salvation, but the Law of Moses must be kept in order to receive rewards in heaven.
- That Paul was seeking to avoid persecution by the Jews.
- That Paul's teaching encouraged moral license.

PART III. COMPLETION. Complete each statement by filling in the blanks with the correct word(s).

- (4 pts.) Regarding our means of salvation, two ditches must be avoided. One says that salvation is all God's responsibility; the other says that it is all man's responsibility. The first of these is _____ ism; the second is _____ ism.
- (2 pts.) According to Galatians 5:6, faith works through _____.
- (2 pts.) Galatians 6:15 is similar to the above verse (Gal. 5:6), but says that circumcision or uncircumcision is not the important thing. What does it say is the important thing? _____

Study Questions on Romans 1-4

DIRECTIONS: Answer each question, using your lecture notes, Bible, and any other books of your choice. Support your answers with clear, fully explained Scriptures. Do not write on this paper; staple it to the back of the paper you hand in. One page minimum; five pages maximum.

DUE DATE:

1. Explain how Paul is not contradicting himself in appealing to the Gentile's good works performed out of conscience (Rom. 2:12-16), and yet declaring the sinfulness of Jews and Gentiles alike (Rom. 3:9-20).
2. Briefly define the Calvinistic doctrine of the total depravity of man. Explain how Romans 3:9-20 does not teach this doctrine. What, then, does this passage teach?
3. Discuss the differences between an "inward Jew" and an "outward Jew" (Rom. 2:28ff.).
4. What exactly is Paul referring to when he speaks of "the remission of sins that are past" Rom. 3:25)? Why did God do this? In what way(s) does the public setting forth of Christ Jesus as a propitiation demonstrate the righteousness of God?
5. Explain how faith establishes the law (Rom. 3:31). How is it that this does not contradict the declaration in Romans 3:20?
6. Briefly define the following terms. In your definition, include and explain at least one verse in Romans which contains the term. (Note: You may use another form of the word, if necessary; e.g. "justify" for "justification"; "redeem" for "redemption," etc.)
 - 1) Believe
 - 2) Faith
 - 3) Grace
 - 4) Hope
 - 5) Justification
 - 6) Law
 - 7) Propitiation
 - 8) Reckon
 - 9) Redemption
 - 10) Righteousness
 - 11) Salvation
 - 12) Sanctification
 - 13) Sin
 - 14) Wrath