



# **Term 2, 2022**

Suggested Questions



# Contents

<b><i>STUDY 1 - ROMANS 1:1-17</i></b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>The gospel is powerful</b> .....	<b>4</b>
1-7 FROM: PAUL, A SERVANT OF GOD'S GOSPEL. TO: THE ROMAN CHRISTIANS .....	4
8-15 BACKGROUND: PAUL'S LONG-TERM GOSPEL COMMITMENT TO THE ROMAN CHRISTIANS .....	5
16-17 RE: GOD'S POWERFUL SAVING GOSPEL.....	6
<b><i>STUDY 2 – ROMANS 1:18-32</i></b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>All humanity is facing God's wrath</b> .....	<b>8</b>
18 GOD IS ANGRY AT HUMAN KIND'S UNRIGHTEOUSNESS.....	8
19-20 MANKIND'S REJECTION OF GOD IS INEXCUSABLE .....	8
21-32 GOD GIVES SINFUL PEOPLE OVER TO THEIR OWN SIN .....	9
<b><i>STUDY 3 - ROMANS 2:1-29</i></b> .....	<b>12</b>
<b>No excuses</b> .....	<b>12</b>
1-5 YOU, WHO THINK YOURSELVES BETTER THAN OTHERS, WILL NOT ESCAPE JUDGMENT .....	12
6-16 THE NATURE OF GOD'S FINAL JUDGMENT .....	13
17-29 THE LAW WILL NOT SAVE THE JEWS BECAUSE OF THEIR DISOBEDIENCE .....	15
<b><i>STUDY 4 – ROMANS 3:1-20</i></b> .....	<b>18</b>
<b>Even the Jews are sinners</b> .....	<b>18</b>
1-8 IN CONDEMNING THE JEWS, GOD REMAINS FAITHFUL AND JUST .....	18
9-20 EVERYONE, INCLUDING THE JEW, IS GUILTY AND SILENCED BEFORE GOD .....	20
SUMMARY OF 1:18–3:20 .....	21
<b><i>STUDY 5 - ROMANS 3:21-26</i></b> .....	<b>22</b>
<b>God's way to justly make people righteous</b> .....	<b>22</b>
21-26 JESUS REVEALS HIS IDENTITY .....	22
21-22 A RIGHTEOUSNESS BY FAITH APART FROM THE LAW.....	23
22-24 GOD'S RIGHTEOUSNESS IS AVAILABLE TO ALL .....	23
24-26 GOD IS RIGHTEOUS IN SALVATION BY JESUS' DEATH .....	24
<b><i>STUDY 6 – ROMANS 3:27-4:25</i></b> .....	<b>28</b>
<b>Faith is what God has always wanted</b> .....	<b>28</b>
3:27-31 THE ONE GOD JUSTIFIES ALL BY FAITH; THEREFORE, NO BOASTING .....	28
4:1-25 RIGHTEOUSNESS BY FAITH IS UPHELD BY THE OLD TESTAMENT, AS EXEMPLIFIED BY ABRAHAM...	29
...WHO WAS MADE RIGHTEOUS, BUT NOT BY WORKS (VV. 1-8) .....	29
...WHO WAS MADE RIGHTEOUS, BUT NOT BY CIRCUMCISION; THEREFORE, RIGHTEOUSNESS IS NOT	
RESTRICTED TO THE JEWS (VV. 9-12).....	30
... WHO WAS MADE RIGHTEOUS, BUT NOT BY LAW; THEREFORE, RIGHTEOUSNESS IS NOT RESTRICTED	
TO THE JEWS(VV. 13-17A) .....	31
...WHO WAS MADE RIGHTEOUS BY FAITH, AS WE ARE TOO (VV. 17B-25).....	32
<b><i>STUDY 7 – ROMANS 5:1-11</i></b> .....	<b>34</b>
<b>If we are justified, we are saved</b> .....	<b>34</b>

1-21 EVIDENCE THAT JESUS HAS COME TO PERFORM GOD’S RESCUE .....	34
2B-4 WE NOW HAVE A GREAT HOPE IN WHICH TO REJOICE, EVEN IN SUFFERING .....	35
5-11 OUR HOPE IN CERTAIN .....	36
<b><i>STUDY 8 – ROMANS 5:12-21</i> .....</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Christ is better than Adam .....</b>	<b>38</b>
12-14 ADAM’S UNIVERSAL AND DISASTROUS INFLUENCE .....	38
15-17 THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ADAM AND CHRIST .....	39
18-19 THE SIMILARITY BETWEEN ADAM AND CHRIST: ONE MAN’S ACTION AFFECTS EVERYONE ....	39
20-21 THE LAW MAGNIFIES THE REIGN OF GRACE INAUGURATED BY CHRIST .....	40
<b><i>Group Preparation Questions</i>.....</b>	<b>43</b>
STUDY 1 Romans 1:1-17 .....	43
STUDY 2 Romans 1:18-32 .....	43
STUDY 3 Romans 2:1-29 .....	43
STUDY 4 Romans 3:1-20 .....	44
STUDY 5 Romans 3:21-26 .....	44
STUDY 6 Romans 3:27–4:25 .....	44
STUDY 7 Romans 5:1-11 .....	45
STUDY 8 Romans 5:12-21 .....	45

## STUDY 1 - ROMANS 1:1-17

*The gospel is powerful*

### Opening Question

If someone asked you what you believe as a Christian, what would you say? Or think of the last time you had the opportunity to tell someone the gospel. What did you say?

### ***1-7 FROM: PAUL, A SERVANT OF GOD'S GOSPEL. TO: THE ROMAN CHRISTIANS***

1. What does Paul achieve by expanding his greeting in verses 1-7?
2. In these verses, Paul gives an outline of the gospel he serves. Draw up a table and fill in what he says about the gospel, its source; its background history; its content; the required response, to whom it applies, its goal.
3. To what extent, in each category, and how does our message differ from his?

***8-15 BACKGROUND: PAUL'S LONG-TERM GOSPEL  
COMMITMENT TO THE ROMAN CHRISTIANS***

4. What is Paul's aim in verses 8-15? Why does he tell them these things?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
5. Why does Paul want to see them?
  - a) How will he seek to encourage them?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  - b) What does he mean, that he wants to 'have a harvest' among them? Why is this surprising in the light of verse 8? What are the implications of this for us?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  - c) Why does he want to preach the gospel among them?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
6. Summarise how we see Paul's ongoing commitment to the Roman Christians.

***16-17 RE: GOD'S POWERFUL SAVING GOSPEL***

*(NB: v. 16, in the Greek, begins with a 'for'.)*

7. What is it about the gospel which makes Paul preach it unashamedly?
8. How does Paul's description of what demonstrates the power of God contrast with our thinking? What can we learn from this?
9. What is this powerful saving gospel about?
10. What is the point of the quotation from Habakkuk?
11. Trace Paul's argument from verse 15 to verse 17. Why does he want to preach the gospel to the Romans?
12. Consider the first question again. How can Paul's teaching about the gospel help us in our evangelism? In what areas does our thinking most need to be changed?

## NOTES PAGE

## **STUDY 2 – ROMANS 1:18-32**

*All humanity is facing God's wrath*

### **Opening Question**

If you were to stop people on the street and ask them what they associate with sin and judgment, how might they answer? What do Christians generally think of sin and judgment (when not giving a 'textbook' answer)?

### ***18 GOD IS ANGRY AT HUMAN KIND'S UNRIGHTEOUSNESS***

1. How does verse 18 follow on from verse 17? (In the Greek, v. 18 begins with the word 'for'.) Why is God angry? .

### ***19-20 MANKIND'S REJECTION OF GOD IS INEXCUSABLE***

2. Why is God's anger fully justified?
3. 'Surely God can't blame people who have never come into contact with the gospel?' How would Paul respond?



## ***21-32 GOD GIVES SINFUL PEOPLE OVER TO THEIR OWN SIN***

4. These verses give us a deep insight into the nature of sin.  
What are the hallmarks of our wickedness?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
5. How would Paul correct the following statements?
  - a. ‘We fall into sin.’ (i.e. we can’t really help ourselves)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  - b. ‘Sinning means we are free.’
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
6. How does God respond to humankind’s rejection of Him?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
7. Why does Paul include sexual sins? (What truth are people suppressing?)

8. Why does Paul include such a long list of ‘sins’ in verses 29-31? What does their existence tell us about our world? Of what are they a sign?
9. How do we normally think God views sin?
  - a. How should this passage correct our thinking?
10. How should we correct the following views?
  - b. ‘The main problem with sin is that it messes up our lives.’
  - c. ‘In response to this passage we should stop sinning and live better lives.’
11. How should this passage affect what we say in evangelism?

## **NOTES PAGE**

## STUDY 3 - ROMANS 2:1-29

*No excuses*

### Opening Question

According to Paul (by the end of ch. 1), what is the terrible situation facing humankind?

### ***1-5 YOU, WHO THINK YOURSELVES BETTER THAN OTHERS, WILL NOT ESCAPE JUDGMENT***

1. Whom is Paul addressing at the start of chapter 2? Why does this person pass judgment?
2. What is Paul's instant verdict on those who think themselves better than others?
  - a. What is the significance of it being the same as that in 1:20?
  - b. Why do these two groups of people find themselves equally condemned ? (Paul gives a couple of reasons.) What point is he making?

3. Summarise Paul's message to those who disapprove of sinners in God's world.

### ***6-16 THE NATURE OF GOD'S FINAL JUDGMENT***

4. How does God's judgment result in everyone being condemned?
  - a. What is the basis of His judgment? Why does this condemn us? What do our deeds reveal? (Compare the vocabulary of vv. 7-8 with that of 1:21-23)
  - b. How does Paul emphasise God's justice and His impartiality in judgment?
5. In this passage, what is significantly different about God's response to sin, compared with what we read in chapter 1?

6. People often portray heaven as sterile and boring, and hell as exciting and sociable – ‘All my friends will be there.’ What does Paul say?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
7. What difference does it make, having or not having the Law? (vv. 12-16)? Why will the outcome be the same either way?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
8. We have already seen that no-one will be immune from judgment because everyone has seen God’s revelation in creation (1:19-20). What further evidence against ‘those who haven’t heard’ does Paul indicate in this passage?

***17-29 THE LAW WILL NOT SAVE THE JEWS BECAUSE OF THEIR DISOBEDIENCE***

9. What does Paul suggest is the Jews' assessment of themselves in relation to God? To what extent is it justified?
10. What is Paul's argument against the privileged Jews? How does he apply the principle of verses 12-13?
11. Circumcision was the badge of membership for the Jews. What does Paul say is the implication of their disobedience?
12. What is a true Jew, according to Paul? How do Jews in general fall short?
13. Looking back, what is Paul's purpose in this chapter?

15. What would Paul say to people who make claims such as the following, and who think they will escape judgment?
- a. 'I'll be okay, I've never murdered anyone!'
  - b. 'I'm a Jew, I'm one of God's people!'
  - c. 'I've been baptised. I come from a Christian family. I go to church!'
16. What would be Paul's verdict on: Gandhi, Hitler, us?
17. What have you learned about God's judgment from this passage?



## NOTES PAGE

## STUDY 4 – ROMANS 3:1-20

*Even the Jews are sinners*

### Opening Question

Who do we find it difficult to believe will face God's judgment? Be honest.

### ***1-8 IN CONDEMNING THE JEWS, GOD REMAINS FAITHFUL AND JUST***

1. Why do the questions in verses 1-8 matter? What aspects of God's character are at stake at the end of chapter 2?
2. What questions does Paul raise and how does he answer them?
3. In what way does being entrusted with the words of God give value to being Jewish?
4. What does Paul mean by God's faithfulness (v. 3)?
  - a. To what is God being faithful? (See Neh. 9:32-33)

- b. If, when you pray, you thank God for His faithfulness, what do you mean?
  - c. God remains faithful to His character and His promises in judgment, because that's what He said He would do. Is there any way in which His faithfulness might still be questioned?
5. In verses 5-8 there are two questions being put as objections. What are they?
- a. Why does Paul not bother to answer the second question?
  - b. What do these questions reveal about the questioner? How does this compare with the diagnosis Paul gave in chapter 1?
6. In summary, why do Paul's questions matter? What possible objections have been answered?

***9-20 EVERYONE, INCLUDING THE JEW, IS GUILTY AND SILENCED BEFORE GOD***

7. What is Paul concluding in verse 9?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
8. What is the reason for the Old Testament quotations? How do verses 9 and 19 help us to understand them?
  - a. What two or three major points do the quotations make?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  - b. Paul says he has ‘already made the charge’. Where have we seen these points previously in Romans?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
9. What does, and what doesn’t, the Law accomplish?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
10. Think back to your answer to the first question. How would Paul respond to us regarding these people?

## *SUMMARY OF 1:18–3:20*

1. Paul says that everyone is guilty, and that includes us. In what ways do we demonstrate that we forget this?

a. How can we remember this truth?

2. In explaining our guilt, where has Paul's focus been, and why? How can we remind ourselves of God's righteousness?

3. What should our response be, at this stage in Romans? How can we encourage one another to respond in a right way?

4. Imagine that someone at your church is planning an outreach event. He wants people to hear the gospel because he says, 'Being a Christian is the most exciting and rewarding life there is.' It is your job to encourage and to correct him. What would you say?

## **STUDY 5 - ROMANS 3:21-26**

*God's way to justly make people righteous*

### **Opening Question**

Complete this sentence in less than 20 words: 'The heart of the Christian good news is ...'

### ***21-26 JESUS REVEALS HIS IDENTITY***

1. .In what way is 3:21 a turning point in Romans so far?
2. In verse 21, Paul begins to write about 'a righteousness from God'. What is the significance of this phrase in Romans so far?
  - a. What two things can it refer to?
  - b. Bearing in mind that the word translated as 'justice' is the same as that translated as 'righteous', which meaning is Paul using in verse 21? And in verses 25-26?
  - c. What are the similarities between the two episodes? (What are the main issues?)

- d. What are the most striking differences between the two?

### ***21-22 A RIGHTEOUSNESS BY FAITH APART FROM THE LAW***

- 3. What different things does Paul tell us about this righteousness in verses 21-22?

- a. What is the significance of each?

### ***22-24 GOD'S RIGHTEOUSNESS IS AVAILABLE TO ALL***

- 4. To whom is this righteousness available?

- a. Why is this surprising in the context of Romans so far?

- b. Why must Paul explain how this is possible?

## ***24-26 GOD IS RIGHTEOUS IN SALVATION BY JESUS' DEATH***

5. Trace the process by which God's righteousness comes to all.

- a. What does 'justified' mean? When does this righteous verdict come to someone?
- b. What does 'grace' mean? Why does the righteous verdict have to happen by God's grace?
- c. Of what would 'redemption' have reminded a Jew? According to Paul, in what sense are we also helpless slaves?
- d. How does God rescue us through Jesus?
- e. The word translated as 'sacrifice of atonement' is the word for 'propitiation'. What does 'propitiation' mean? Of what day would 'propitiation' or 'atonement' remind the Jew?



7. Read Leviticus 16:15-17 and 17:11. How does the Day of Atonement deal with the problem of God's wrath against Israel's sin? Explain as simply as possible.
- f. How does this background help us to understand Romans 3:25?
8. Put Paul's argument together. How does God's righteousness come to all who believe?
9. What reason do we normally give for God having sent Jesus to die for us? How is Paul's reason different?
- g. How does God demonstrate His justice with regard to the past? Why did He have to do this?
- h. How does He demonstrate His justice in the present?
- i. How is He just in justifying those who have faith in Jesus?

11. Comment on the following sentences. (*Most have some truth in them, but correct what is wrong*):

j. On the cross, God forgave our sins.

k. God lets Christians off the hook over their sin.

l. Jesus took our sins away.

m. 'It's just as if I'd never sinned.'

n. God overcame His justice with His love.

12. In what ways does God's solution fit the problem we have seen in Romans so far?

13. Look back at the sentence you completed at the beginning. How would you revise it, having studied this passage?

## **NOTES PAGE**

## **STUDY 6 – ROMANS 3:27-4:25**

*Faith is what God has always wanted*

### **Opening Question**

This passage focuses on faith. What does the world think faith is?  
Who does it think has faith?

### ***3:27-31 THE ONE GOD JUSTIFIES ALL BY FAITH; THEREFORE, NO BOASTING***

1. What is the relationship between 3:27-31 and the passage in the previous study?
  - a. What conclusion/application does Paul draw?
  
2. Why can there be no boasting?
  - a. What does boasting demonstrate about our understanding of the gospel?

***4:1-25 RIGHTEOUSNESS BY FAITH IS UPHELD BY THE OLD TESTAMENT, AS EXEMPLIFIED BY ABRAHAM...***

3. What does Paul intend to prove, by referring to Abraham?

a. Why does Paul choose Abraham as his example?

b. From chapter 4, what are the main ways by which Abraham was not made righteous?

***...WHO WAS MADE RIGHTEOUS, BUT NOT BY WORKS (VV. 1-8)***

4. How does Paul show that Abraham was not made righteous by works?

a. How does the illustration in verses 4-5 add to what Paul is saying?

b. How does David say the same thing?

- c. To summarise: What are we told in these verses about how we are made righteous?
- d. Think through the implications of this for us. What should be our attitude to our 'works'?

***...WHO WAS MADE RIGHTEOUS, BUT NOT BY CIRCUMCISION; THEREFORE, RIGHTEOUSNESS IS NOT RESTRICTED TO THE JEWS (VV. 9-12)***

- 5. How does Paul show that Abraham was not made righteous by being circumcised?
  - a. What implication does Paul draw from this?
  - b. To summarise: What are we told in these verses about how we are made righteous?
  - c. Think through the implications of this for us. What should be our attitude to the whole world?

***... WHO WAS MADE RIGHTEOUS, BUT NOT BY LAW;  
THEREFORE, RIGHTEOUSNESS IS NOT RESTRICTED TO  
THE JEWS(VV. 13-17A)***

6. How does Paul show that Abraham was not made righteous by virtue of the Law?

a. What were the promises made to Abraham? How does Paul's argument run?

b. So why does the promise have to come by faith?

c. To summarise: What are we told in these verses about how we are made righteous?

d. Think through the implications of this for us. What should be our attitude to the Old Testament?

***...WHO WAS MADE RIGHTEOUS BY FAITH, AS WE ARE TOO  
(VV. 17B-25)***

7. What is the nature of Abraham's faith?

- a. What is it in?
- b. In what circumstances did he have faith?
- c. How is our faith like Abraham's? How is it different?
- d. How does Paul's teaching on faith differ from the world's view? Has your understanding changed?

8. Why are these views wrong?

- e. 'Faith is a leap in the dark.'
- f. 'Faith is trying to believe what you know isn't true.'

9. For what, in this passage, can we give thanks to God as we pray?



## **NOTES PAGE**

## **STUDY 7 – ROMANS 5:1-11**

*If we are justified, we are saved*

### **Opening Question**

What is the best thing about being a Christian? When you are with your friends, what do you enthuse about regarding your faith??

### ***1-21 EVIDENCE THAT JESUS HAS COME TO PERFORM GOD'S RESCUE***

1. We have reached the point in Romans where Paul begins to write about the benefits of being a Christian (i.e. what it means to be justified). What does Paul say are the benefits of being a Christian?
  - a. The world doesn't think peace with God is anything to shout about. Why not?
  - b. What would most people think 'peace with God' is? What does Paul mean by the phrase?
  - c. In the context of Romans, why is it remarkable that Paul can say that we have peace with God and that we stand in 'grace'? What is our natural relationship with God like?

- d. How has this incredible change in the state of affairs between ourselves and God come about? Someone summarise.

***2B-4 WE NOW HAVE A GREAT HOPE IN WHICH TO REJOICE, EVEN IN SUFFERING***

2. The word translated as 'rejoice' in this passage is the same word as that translated as 'boast' in 3:27-31. Why is boasting permitted now, when it was excluded before?
3. How does the believer's perspective on the future change?
4. What about the present? How does it affect our perspective on the future? Is this surprising? How does Paul's argument flow?
  - a. How does this challenge our reaction to the suffering that we encounter (e.g. hostility from non-Christians)?

## ***5-11 OUR HOPE IN CERTAIN***

5. How has God demonstrated His love (vv. 6-8)?
  - a. How does Paul emphasise the depths of God's love?
  - b. Being honest, where do we normally look to gauge God's view of us day to day? Where should we look?
  - c. How does someone personally benefit from God's love (v. 5)?
  - d. 'How do I know God loves me?'
6. How does our knowledge about what God has done in the past give us confidence in the future (vv. 9-11)?
  - e. Put verse 9 into your own words.
  - f. How does Paul put it differently in verse 10?

7. Put the argument together. How can Christians be sure that they will be saved on judgment day?

g. Are you sure you will be saved from God's anger? What is necessary for you to be sure? How can we help one another to be certain of our salvation?

h. Why is it important that Christians should be sure they are going to heaven?

8. Imagine that tragedy strikes in the life of a Christian friend. He starts to doubt that God loves him and then worries that he is not a real Christian because if he were, God wouldn't have let this happen. How would you begin to answer him?

9. How can we explain all of this boasting in the Christian life?

10. How might this study change the way you pray this week?

## STUDY 8 – ROMANS 5:12-21

*Christ is better than Adam*

### Opening Question

‘Christianity is an old-fashioned, irrelevant way of life and does not have a place in the twenty-first century.’ How would you respond?

### ***12-14 ADAM’S UNIVERSAL AND DISASTROUS INFLUENCE***

1. Paul seems to begin a comparison in verse 12 and then breaks off. Where does he continue?
2. Meanwhile, he teaches about the influence of Adam.
  - a. What do we learn about Adam?
  - b. Who is affected by Adam’s sin? In what way?
3. ‘Apart from a few notable exceptions, humankind is comprised of essentially good and worthy individuals.’ How should we respond?

### ***15-17 THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ADAM AND CHRIST***

4. What are the differences between the influences of Adam and Christ?
  - a. In what ways are they different?
  - b. How does verse 17 summarise the differences?

### ***18-19 THE SIMILARITY BETWEEN ADAM AND CHRIST: ONE MAN'S ACTION AFFECTS EVERYONE***

5. What is the similarity between Adam and Christ?
6. How do we know that Paul is not teaching that every person will be saved? Why do you think Paul uses this language here?
7. How do verses 15-19 increase our confidence that we will be saved?

***20-21 THE LAW MAGNIFIES THE REIGN OF GRACE  
INAUGURATED BY CHRIST***

8. How do these verses continue Paul's argument in verses 13-14?
9. Throughout, Paul speaks of two different eras or realms. What are they?
  - a. What are the features of each realm?
10. Return to the first question. How might we respond now? Who is living in the past? To what extent do we live as if we were part of the greatest reality?
11. It is easy to think that being a Christian is a relatively small and personal matter. How should this passage change our thinking?

*Questions taken from Bishopsgate, St Helen's. "Read Mark Learn: Romans: A Small Group Bible Study" (studies 1-8). Christian Focus Publications. Kindle Edition.*





## **NOTES PAGE**

## Group Preparation Questions

Optional questions to help you think through the passage **before** your Growth Group time.

### ***STUDY 1 Romans 1:1-17***

1. What do we learn about Paul and what do we learn about the Romans in this passage?
2. How is Paul's summary of the gospel in verses 1-6 different from what we might say?
3. What do we learn about Paul's relationship with the Roman citizens?
4. Why is Paul so eager to preach the gospel to the Romans?
5. (There is more than one answer to this question.)

### ***STUDY 2 Romans 1:18-32***

1. Why is God angry?
2. Is His anger justified?
3. What does mankind do wrong?
4. What is God's response?
5. What do most people think is mankind's biggest problem?
6. How does this passage challenge that view?
7. How should this passage influence our message in evangelism?

### ***STUDY 3 Romans 2:1-29***

1. To whom is Paul talking?
  - a) in 2:1-16?
  - b) in 2:17-29?
2. What is his argument:
  - a) in 2:1-16?
  - b) in 2:17-29?
3. Why does this section follow 1:18-32?

### ***STUDY 4 Romans 3:1-20***

1. What are the potential objections that Paul raises in verses 1-8?
2. Why do they matter?
3. How does he answer these objections?
4. What is the purpose of the Old Testament quotations in verses 9-18? (Do look up some of them.) How do verses 9 and 19 help us to understand them?
5. What is the verdict on the human race by 3:20?
6. How should this affect our attitude towards ourselves?
7. How should this affect our attitude towards those who aren't Christian?

### ***STUDY 5 Romans 3:21-26***

1. Why is 3:21 so significant in the context of Romans so far?
2. What different things do we learn about this 'righteousness from God'?
3. Read Leviticus 16 (the background on the Atonement).
4. Summarise what happened and why
5. How does this help us to understand Romans 3:25?
6. How does the solution in these verses solve the problem explained in Romans 1:18–3:20?

### ***STUDY 6 Romans 3:27–4:25***

1. Divide up the passage and give each part a title.
2. How does 3:27-31 relate to the previous study (3:21-26)?
3. What does Paul intend to prove from Abraham's story (4:1-25)?
4. What are the main lessons that we learn about Abraham?
5. What is the nature of Abraham's faith? How is our faith like his?

### ***STUDY 7 Romans 5:1-11***

1. What are the consequences of being justified through faith?
2. Why is having 'peace with God' so remarkable?
3. How does Paul change our perspective on suffering and on the future?
4. How do you know that God loves you? Is Paul's reason different?
5. How can a Christian say that he or she is definitely going to heaven?

### ***STUDY 8 Romans 5:12-21***

1. Divide this passage into parts and give each a heading.
2. Why does Paul compare Christ with Adam? How are they similar?
3. How are Christ and Adam different?
4. Throughout, Paul talks of two 'realms'. What are they, and what are the features of each realm?
5. How does this give us great confidence that we will be saved, as taught in 5:1-11?

*Study outline and Preparation questions taken from  
"Read Mark Learn: Romans: A Small Group Bible  
Study" St Helen's Church, Bishopsgate, Christian  
Focus Publications (1999).*