

## **SMALL GROUP QUESTIONS FOR ROMANS 1:1-17**

- 1) What do you know about the background of this letter to the Romans? Where did he write it? When? To whom? Why (purpose)? What is the main outline of Romans?
- 2) How does Paul describe himself in vs. 1? What does each description mean?
- 3) Explain God's promise in vss. 1-2 - What? When? Through whom? By what means?
- 4) What do we learn about Jesus Christ in vss. 3-4?
- 5) What was the purpose of Paul's ministry among the Gentiles? For whose sake? (5)
- 6) In what three ways does Paul describe the Roman believers in vss. 6-7? Explain each one.
- 7) Why does Paul give thanks to God in vs. 8?
- 8) What do vss. 9-10 tell you about Paul's heart and character?
- 9) What was Paul hoping would happen when he finally got to Rome? (vss. 11-13).
- 10) In what sense was Paul under obligation and to whom? (vss. 14-15)
- 11) What was Paul's heart attitude regarding the gospel? Why? (vs. 16)
- 12) What is revealed in the gospel? What does this mean? (vs.17).

## SMALL GROUP QUESTIONS FOR ROMANS 1:18-32

1. Why does the apostle Paul begin his letter to the Romans with the wrath of God instead of the good news of Christ dying for our sins? (vs. 18) Think of a good definition of the wrath of God.
2. What is the difference between ungodliness and unrighteousness? How is man guilty of both?
3. In very practical terms, how do men suppress the truth? (vs. 18)
4. Why are men without excuse? (vss. 19-20)
5. List some things that are evident about God apart from the revelation of the Scriptures. How does evolution figure into vss. 19-20?
6. What basic sin do vss. 18, 25, & 28 all speak of? In what ways is that sin manifested today?
7. List the responses of rebellious man to God in vss. 21-32.
8. To what three things did God "give them over" in vss. 21-32? How are these responses part of God's judgment? How do we see God's judgment in our day?
9. Do sinners know that they face God's judgment for their sin? Do they really know that their sin is wrong?
10. In what ways do unbelievers "approve of" or encourage others to sin? (vs. 32)

11. Will God condemn those who have never heard the gospel? If so, on what basis is God just in condemning them?

## SMALL GROUP QUESTIONS FOR ROMANS 2:1-16

1. Vs. 1 Reread the list of vices in Ch 1:28-32. Do you agree with Paul that those who practice these things are deserving of death? Have you ever judged another person for doing any of these things? Have you ever done any of them yourself?
  
2. Vss 1-3 How do people condemn themselves according to vss. 1-3?
  
3. When they deny the existence of God, evolutionists are forced to create a basis of morality from man alone. What are the problems with these three commonly held moral philosophies?
  - a. Relative morality – each person decides what is right or wrong for them.
  - b. Majority morality – what is right and wrong is decided by the majority.
  - c. Welfare of man morality – what is right and wrong is decided by whether it is good or bad for man.
  
4. Vs. 2 - How does the judgment of God differ from the judgment of man?
  
5. Vs.4 - What is God's kindness? Tolerance? Patience? In this context? How do these words help us understand how God's goodness leads us to repentance?
  
6. Vs.5 – What causes people to store up wrath for themselves? When will the full extent of God's wrath be revealed?
  
7. Vs. 6 – What will be the basis of God's judgment? See Revelation 20:11-15
  
8. Vss. 6-10 - What characterizes the lives of the two different groups described in these verses? What are the two different outcomes of their lives? Is Paul explaining how a person earns eternal life in these verses or just describing those who have eternal life? Why? Consider the problem Paul is dealing with in this whole passage.

9. Vss. 11 – What does Paul mean in this context when he says that God is not partial?
  
10. Vs. 12-13 – What will be the outcome of the unregenerate who have never heard God's law? What will be the standard of judgment for those who have heard God's Law? Which group will be held more accountable? Why? On what do you base your answer?
  
11. Vss. 14-16 – Without the written law of God, how do people know what is right and wrong?
  
12. Vs. 16 - What will God judge through Jesus Christ? What do you think this means?

## SMALL GROUP QUESTIONS FOR ROMANS 2:17-29

1. Vss. 17-20 List the eleven things the Jews took pride in.

- |    |     |
|----|-----|
| 1) | 7)  |
| 2) | 8)  |
| 3) | 9)  |
| 4) | 10) |
| 5) | 11) |
| 6) |     |

Can you make any comparisons to Christians taking pride in their religion or denomination today?

2. Vss. 21-3 What fault is Paul pointing out in the lives of the self-righteous Jews? What do we call this today? Can you give any specific examples?

3. Vs. 24 – Why was God’s name blasphemed because of these Jews? Is God’s name ever blasphemed because of the lives of Christians? In what ways?

4. Read Genesis 17:9-14 to discover the origin of circumcision in Judaism. Who started it? What is the significance of circumcision? See Romans 4:9-12 for more insight.

5. Vss. 25-27 Be careful here. What did the Jews think about their circumcision? What is Paul saying to correct them? Finish these statements in your own words:

Circumcision is of value if...

If you transgress the law your circumcision is...

If the uncircumcised man keeps the law, his uncircumcision is...

If the uncircumcised man keeps the law he will judge...

What is Paul's whole point in this discussion? What does Galatians 5 have to say about circumcision?

Be careful not to make the Bible teach that either Jews or Gentiles, circumcised or uncircumcised, are getting to heaven by “keeping the law.” See Galatians 3:11-12

6. Vss. 28-29 List the four characteristics of a true “Jew” in vs. 29

1.

2.

3.

4.

7. What does Paul mean by ‘circumcision of the heart’?

8. Think about it. Many people attending churches today call themselves Christians because they were baptized and go to church and yet live ungodly and unrighteous lives. From the last two verses, how should we think of and approach these “religious” people?

## SMALL GROUP QUESTIONS FOR ROMANS 3:1-20

Don't you just love questions? Jot down at least five theological questions that you'd love to ask Jesus when you get to heaven. Why do you think Paul uses questions to explain these truths?

1. Is there no value at all in a religious or godly heritage? Explain your answer. (vss. 1-2)
  
2. Is it possible that God's plan has failed? Explain your answer. (vss. 3-4)
  
3. But isn't God unfair to judge us? Explain your answer. (vss. 5-6)
  
4. Then shouldn't we sin as much as we can to magnify God's glory? Explain your answer. (vss. 7-8)
  
5. But really, aren't we religious people better than those godless pagans? Explain your answer. (vs. 9)
  
6. What does Paul mean in vs. 9 by the expression "under sin."? (vs. 9)

7. Paul gives a 14-point description of the natural man. Give a brief explanation of each one:

DESCRIPTION OF MAN UNDER SIN	BRIEF EXPLANATION
Vs. 10	
Vs. 11	
Vs. 11	
Vs. 12	
Vs. 12	
Vs. 12	
Vs. 13	
Vs. 13	
Vs. 13	
Vs. 14	
Vs. 15	
Vs. 16	
Vs. 17	
Vs. 18	



8. What does this passage (vss. 10-18) tell you about man's natural condition? What does the doctrine of total depravity mean?

9. What does the Law say to those under the law? What does it do to every mouth? (vs. 19)

10. What two things can we be absolutely sure about from vs. 20? What does Paul mean by the phrase "in His sight." (vs. 20)?

11. What is the purpose of the law? How could you use it today? (vs. 20)?

12. Summarize the points Paul has made in Ch 1:18-3:20.

The Pagan in ch. 1:18-32?

The Moralist in ch. 2:1-16?

The Jew in ch. 2:17-3:9?

Based on this summary, where does all mankind stand in relation to God?

## SMALL GROUP QUESTIONS FOR ROMANS 3:21-31

1. What has God revealed now apart from the law? What two things bear witness to this new thing God has done? How do they bear witness to it? (vs. 21)
2. Specifically how has God revealed it and to whom? (vs. 22)
3. Why does God inject this statement about the universal sinfulness of man at this point in His argument? (vss. 22b-23).
4. What do the words “justified,” “grace,” and “redemption” mean? On what basis does God justify sinners? (vs. 24)

Justified: \_\_\_\_\_

Grace: \_\_\_\_\_

Redemption: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Why did God plan for His Son to shed His blood? What does “propitiation” mean? Why does Paul refer to Christ’s blood in this verse? What part does faith play in this divine work of propitiation through Christ’s blood? (vs. 25)
6. How does the work of Christ on the cross demonstrate God’s righteousness? (vss. 25-26)
7. How did God handle the sins of His people in former times, before Christ’s historical death on the cross for sinners? (vs. 25)

8. How does Christ's work of redemption and propitiation allow God to be just and at the same time justify sinners? What do you think about that? (vs. 26)
  
9. Why does God's plan for redeeming sinners through Christ's sacrificial death on the cross remove all boasting from humans? (vs. 27-28)
  
10. Paul contrasts faith with works in these last verses (29-31). How is faith different from a work? How does Ephesians 2:8-10 help us understand this contrast?
  
11. If we are justified by faith alone, does this mean the law of God is overthrown, no longer important? In what way does faith in Christ uphold the law? (vs. 31)
  
12. Do you recall when you came to understand these doctrines of grace? In which of these doctrines do you find the most delight? Which ones are important enough to die for? Do you know anyone who did die for these doctrines?

**APPLICATION** - based on 2 Timothy 3:16-17

<b>Scripture:</b> Choose one or two key verses in this passage:	<b>Teaching:</b> What truth, command, or principle do you learn?	<b>Reproof:</b> How have you failed to think or act based on this truth?	<b>Correction:</b> How do you need to change your thinking / acting?	<b>Training:</b> What specific steps will you take to change?

## SMALL GROUP QUESTIONS FOR ROMANS 4:1-12

1. Vs. 1 Why does Paul use Abraham as an example of justification by faith alone?
2. Vs. 2 What two things would be true if Abraham was hypothetically justified by his works?
3. Vs. 3 What does Paul's appeal to the Scripture tell you about the importance of Scripture in determining truth? Give examples of some of the wrong sources of authority to which people appeal in determining what they believe:
4. Vs. 3 Where do we find this Old Testament reference? What did Abraham do and what was the result? Notice the word "credited" or "reckoned" (*logizomia* in the Greek). It means "to impute". Find how many times Paul uses this word in this chapter.
5. Vs. 4 If you work for a wage, does your boss pay you as a gift or as something due to you? How does this apply to Paul's argument?
6. Vs. 5 This is one of the clearest statements in the Bible on justification by faith alone. Study each phrase. What does this person not do? What does he do? What does God do and for what kind of person does He do it? What part do works and faith have in this doctrine of justification? (Note: Our faith does not deserve God's righteousness. Our faith is simply the instrumental means of appropriating Christ's righteousness).
7. Vs. 6 Why would Paul use David as an illustration of justification by faith alone? What does "blessing" in this context mean?
8. Vss. 7-8 How does Psalm 32:1-2 prove Paul's doctrine that we are justified by faith alone?

9. Vss. 9-10 Why does Paul bring in the issue of circumcision here? What does it prove about Abraham and his being justified or declared righteous by God?

10. Vs. 11-12 What was the purpose of circumcision? Of which groups of people was Abraham the father? Why? How does all of this help Paul's argument in this section of Romans?

11. How should this passage help the following kinds of people:  
People who doubt their salvation?

People reared in a very legalistic church environment?

People with a Roman Catholic background?

People with a heavy sense of guilt?

**APPLICATION** - based on 2 Timothy 3:16-17

<b>Scripture:</b> Choose one or two key verses in this passage:	<b>Teaching:</b> What truth, command, or principle do you learn?	<b>Reproof:</b> How have you failed to think or act based on this truth?	<b>Correction:</b> How do you need to change your thinking / acting?	<b>Training:</b> What specific steps will you take to change?

## **SMALL GROUP QUESTIONS FOR ROMANS 4:13-25**

1. Vs. 13 What did God promise to Abraham and on what basis?
2. Vs. 14 What would void faith and nullify this promise?
3. Vs. 15 Why does Law bring about wrath? What happens if there is no law?
4. Vs. 16 Since God's promise to Abraham was not based on law but on faith, what are the two sure results?
5. Vs. 17 How does Genesis 17:5 apply to Paul's discussion of faith? What two things does Paul emphasize about God in this verse?
6. Vs. 18 What does Paul mean by "in hope against hope"? How does this relate to Abraham becoming the father of many nations?
7. Vs. 19 What obstacles or possible causes of doubt did Abraham overcome by faith in God's promise?
8. Vss. 20-21 What do these verses teach you about true, God-honoring faith?

9. Vss. 22 What was God's response to Abraham's faith?

10. Vs. 23-24 What does the word "credited" or "imputed" mean? How does this apply to the doctrine of justification by faith alone?

11. Vs. 24 What exactly does God call us to "believe" in order to be justified by faith alone?

12. Vs. 25 What is the connection between us and Christ's death and resurrection in this verse? How would you explain this to an unbeliever or a child?

**APPLICATION** - based on 2 Timothy 3:16-17

<b>Scripture:</b> Choose one or two key verses in this passage:	<b>Teaching:</b> What truth, command, or principle do you learn?	<b>Reproof:</b> How have you failed to think or act based on this truth?	<b>Correction:</b> How do you need to change your thinking / acting?	<b>Training:</b> What specific steps will you take to change?

## SMALL GROUP QUESTIONS FOR ROMANS 5:1-11

1. Vs. 1 It's an old cliché, but what is the “Therefore” there for?
2. Vs. 1 How would you describe the peace we have with God through Christ?
3. Vs. 2 Into what have we been introduced and how does this affect our view of the future?
4. Vs. 3 How should we face tribulations? Why?
5. Vs. 4 Explain the connection between the three spiritual qualities in this verse.
6. Vs. 5 Why will the believer's hope never be disappointed? How does this encourage you?
7. Vs. 6 When and for whom did Christ die?
8. Vss. 7-8 How do these verses about God's love and the kind of people Christ died for fit into this context? What is Paul's point?



9. Vs. 9 What assurance do we have in view of our justification through Christ's blood/death?

10. Vs. 10 What was our status and on what basis did God reconcile us to Himself? What assurance does Paul present in view of this in this verse?

11. Vs. 11 How should we respond to God in view of being reconciled to God through Christ? Check out Philippians 4:4 and 1 Peter 1:3-9. How do these passages relate to vs. 11?

12. Vss. 6-10 With what four words does Paul describe us? Why does he use these descriptions?

13. Vss. 9-10 What two-word adverbial phrase does Paul use twice? Why?

**APPLICATION** - based on 2 Timothy 3:16-17

<b>Scripture:</b> Choose one or two key verses in this passage:	<b>Teaching:</b> What truth, command, or principle do you learn?	<b>Reproof:</b> How have you failed to think or act based on this truth?	<b>Correction:</b> How do you need to change your thinking / acting?	<b>Training:</b> What specific steps will you take to change?

## SMALL GROUP QUESTIONS FOR ROMANS 5:12-21

1. Vs. 12 How did sin enter into the world and why did death spread to all men?
2. Vs. 13 Why does Paul make the point that sin was in the world even before the Law was given?
3. Vs. 14 Why did death reign from Adam to Moses? How were the people's sins in those days different than Adam's sin? What set Adam apart from the rest of sinful humanity?
4. Vs. 15 Why do the many die? What abounded to many?
5. Vs. 16 How is the gift different from that which came through one transgression?
6. Vs. 17 What reigned through Adam's transgression? Who will reign through Jesus Christ?
7. Vs. 18 So, what was the result of Adam's one transgression? What was the result of Christ's one act of righteousness? Does this verse teach universalism - that all humans will be saved through Christ? Explain.
8. Vss. 19 What happened through Adam's disobedience? What happened through Christ's obedience?
9. Vs. 20 Why did God bring in the law? How did the Law affect grace?
10. Vs. 21 Paul's conclusion, then, is twofold. What does he mean by "sin reigned through death?" And what does he mean "grace would reign through righteousness?"
11. This passage teaches the federal headship of Adam and of Christ. Find out what that means.

12. For a quick view of this theologically “thick” passage (and extremely important for our understanding of the work of Christ, we might add), jot down the comparisons and contrasts between Adam and Christ in this chart:

Adam:		Christ:	
Vs. 15		Vs. 15	
Vs. 16		Vs. 16	
Vs. 17		Vs. 17	
Vs. 18		Vs. 18	
Vs. 19		Vs. 19	
Vs. 20 (Law)		Vs. 20	
Vs. 21 (Sin)		Vs. 21	

**APPLICATION** - based on 2 Timothy 3:16-17

<b>Scripture:</b> Choose one or two key verses in this passage:	<b>Teaching:</b> What truth, command, or principle do you learn?	<b>Reproof:</b> How have you failed to think or act based on this truth?	<b>Correction:</b> How do you need to change your thinking / acting?	<b>Training:</b> What specific steps will you take to change?

## SMALL GROUP QUESTIONS FOR ROMANS 6:1-14

Martyn Lloyd-Jones on Romans 6: "The Apostle's argument is closely knit, and it is vital that we should carry in our minds all he has already said as we approach each fresh point.... Personally, I found my new understanding of it (Romans 6) to be one of the most liberating experiences in my Christian life."

1. Vs. 1 What has Paul taught us about justification by faith alone and the grace of God that would lead him to ask this question?
2. Vs. 2 What is Paul's decided answer to his question? What is the believer's basic relationship to sin in this verse? (Not in the passage, just in this verse).
3. Vs. 3 What does Paul mean by "baptized into Christ" in this verse? And into what aspect of Christ's work have we been baptized?
4. Vs. 4 What is the second aspect of Christ's work that our baptism into Christ includes? What result does this have in the life of the believer in this verse (not the passage, just this verse).
5. Vs. 5 What does it mean to be "united with Christ" in this verse? Where else in the New Testament is this union with Christ taught?
6. Vs. 6 What is the "old self" (old man in some versions) that was crucified with Christ here? Think in terms of Romans 5:12-21. And what is the practical effect or result of this co-crucifixion? How would you explain this verse to a new believer?
7. Vs. 7 What is Paul's point in this verse?
8. Vs. 8 What fact does this verse teach and what hope does it give you?
9. Vss. 9-10 What great truths do these two verses teach about Christ's redemptive work for you?
10. Vs. 11 In view of Paul's teaching in verses 1-10, what does he mean in this verse? What does he tell you to consider? How do you do this in a practical, daily way?

11. Vs. 12 What attitude should you have toward sin and it's power in your body?

12. Vs. 13 Here we have a classic "put off, put on" verse. What are you to put off? What are you to put on? How often are you to do this? How do you do this? Think in very practical terms in this verse. Compare Romans 12:1-2. How does it relate to Romans 6:13?

13. Vs. 14 What facts does Paul tell you are true in this verse? Explain why these are true?

**THINK ABOUT IT**

In view of vs. 14 - If we are "under law," sin is our master. If we are "under grace," then sin is not our master. Isn't that amazing? Who is "under grace?"

Three responses Paul calls us to in this passage.

In vss. 3, 6, 9 \_\_\_\_\_

In vs. 11 \_\_\_\_\_

In vs. 13 \_\_\_\_\_

**APPLICATION** - based on 2 Timothy 3:16-17

<b>Scripture:</b> Choose one or two key verses in this passage:	<b>Teaching:</b> What truth, command, or principle do you learn?	<b>Reproof:</b> How have you failed to think or act based on this truth?	<b>Correction:</b> How do you need to change your thinking / acting?	<b>Training:</b> What specific steps will you take to change?

## SMALL GROUP QUESTIONS FOR ROMANS 6:15-23

1. Vs. 15 Why does Paul even suggest that perhaps it is OK to sin in this verse? What is his answer?
2. Vs. 16 What does Paul expect them to know about slavery and obedience?
3. Vss. 17-18 What were they and what did they become? How did this happen? When did this happen?
4. Vss. 17-18 What does Paul mean by “that form of teaching to which you were committed?” Who does Paul thank for all of this? Why?

The Christian is a willing slave, a happy slave, the bondslave of Jesus Christ, and his supreme desire is to live to the praise of the glory of God and of His dear Son who came into the world on account of our sins, that we might be rescued and redeemed. God be thanked, that we, who were slaves of sin, have been taken up by God and put into the divine mold, 'the form of doctrine', with the result that we now obey from the heart His every dictate, and it is our 'supreme delight' to do so. (Martyn Lloyd-Jones)

5. Vs. 19 What does Paul mean by “speaking in human terms?” What does Paul mean by “members” and how do you practically obey the command here to “present” your members? What is the result?
6. Vs. 20-21 How does God describe our pre-conversion condition? How were you a slave to sin and free from righteousness - absolutely or relatively? Explain!
7. Vs. 22 How does Paul describe your relationship to sin and God here? What difference does this make in your life? How does marriage illustrate your new relationship?
8. Vs. 22 What does sanctification mean? How does sanctification fit into your new life in Christ according to this verse?

9. Vs. 23 Find the three contrasts here. What do you especially like about this verse?

**APPLICATION** - based on 2 Timothy 3:16-17

<b>Scripture:</b> Choose one or two key verses in this passage:	<b>Teaching:</b> What truth, command, or principle do you learn?	<b>Reproof:</b> How have you failed to think or act based on this truth?	<b>Correction:</b> How do you need to change your thinking / acting?	<b>Training:</b> What specific steps will you take to change?

## SMALL GROUP QUESTIONS FOR ROMANS 7:1-13

1. Vs. 1 Paul is now going to deal with the believer's relationship to the law. Concerning what basic general truth does he remind us in vs. 1? Can you think of an illustration other than marriage?
2. Vss. 2-3 How does Paul use marriage to illustrate our relationship to the Mosaic law?
3. Vs. 4 So, what is the believer's relationship to the law, to Christ, and what is the result?

The chief thing in the Christian life...is to realize our union with the Lord Jesus Christ; that we are joined to Him and married to Him. What is our duty? What has the Christian to do? In a sense the Christian has only one thing to do, namely to be faithful to Christ, to obey Him in terms of the well-known words of the Marriage Service - "Forsaking all others, to keep thee only unto Him". His is the power, His is the only force that can produce the fruit; our business is to realize our relationship to Him, to be faithful to Him, "keep ourselves only unto him", and to obey Him implicitly in all the details of our lives." (Martyn Lloyd-Jones, Romans 7:1-8:4)

4. Vs. 5 What effect did the law have on us before we came to Christ? What was the result?
5. Vs. 6 What is your relationship to the law now that you are a believer in Christ? What is the difference in how we now serve God?
6. Vs. 7 How does God use the law to help us see our own sinfulness? What did Paul discover through the law?
7. Vs. 8 **THINK ZONE!** How does sin take opportunity through the commandment? What does Paul mean?



8. Vs. 9 In what sense was Paul alive apart from the Law? What happened when the commandment “came” to Paul?

9. Vs. 10 Why did the commandment result in death for Paul?

10. Vs. 11 How did sin deceive Paul? What was the result?

11. Vs. 12 So, what are the qualities of the Law?

12. Vs. 13 What caused Paul's death? How does the commandment make sin “utterly sinful”?

**APPLICATION** - based on 2 Timothy 3:16-17

<b>Scripture:</b> Choose one or two key verses in this passage:	<b>Teaching:</b> What truth, command, or principle do you learn?	<b>Reproof:</b> How have you failed to think or act based on this truth?	<b>Correction:</b> How do you need to change your thinking / acting?	<b>Training:</b> What specific steps will you take to change?

## SMALL GROUP QUESTIONS FOR ROMANS 7:13-25

1. Before plowing in, let's review the context of Romans.  
Chs. 1-3 - Man is utterly lost, guilty, without hope in himself.  
Chs. 3-4 - God revealed His righteousness for sinners apart from the law, in the person and work of Christ.  
Ch. 5 - God justifies or declares us righteous through one Man, Christ, just as we were condemned through one man, Adam, purely by grace alone. This happens once for all when we come to Christ by faith.  
Ch. 6 - Believers cannot go on sinning because we have been once for all baptized or joined with Christ in His death, burial, and resurrection. We are now new people with a new life in Christ. We aren't under the law but under grace and are now slaves of God and slaves of righteousness. In Christ we have been set free from sin and are now pursuing righteousness.  
Ch. 7 - We died to the law and have been joined to Christ, just as a wife dies to her dead husband and is legally free to be joined to a new husband.

Now Paul describes the inner struggle or conflict that believers have with remaining sin in our bodies and a new heart that wants to obey God.

2. Vss. 13-14 What is the purpose of the Law? How does Paul describe the law? His flesh?
3. Vs. 15 What does Paul find himself doing?
4. Vs. 16 What does he find himself confessing about the law?
5. Vs. 17 Why does Paul separate himself from his sinfulness?
6. Vs. 18 Where does his sin dwell? What does this verse say about natural human goodness?
7. Vss. 19-20 What does Paul want to do? Does this mean he is speaking as a saved or unsaved person?

8. Vss. 21-23 How does Paul describe himself as to his inner man and what he discovered in his members? List the differences. What practical effect does this have in Paul's life?
  
9. Vs. 24 How does Paul describe himself in this struggle within? Have you ever felt this passionate about your struggle with sin? Why or why not?
  
10. Vs. 25 This verse answers vs. 24. For what is Paul thankful? What lesson do you learn from his conclusion in this verse concerning his mind and his flesh? How is this helpful for you in your walk with Christ?

**APPLICATION** - based on 2 Timothy 3:16-17

<b>Scripture:</b> Choose one or two key verses in this passage:	<b>Teaching:</b> What truth, command, or principle do you learn?	<b>Reproof:</b> How have you failed to think or act based on this truth?	<b>Correction:</b> How do you need to change your thinking / acting?	<b>Training:</b> What specific steps will you take to change?

## SMALL GROUP QUESTIONS FOR ROMANS 8:1-11

1. Vs. 1 What does the word “condemnation” mean here in Romans? For whom is there “no condemnation” and why?

“We must cease to think of ourselves merely as forgiven, merely as believers, merely as holding on to Christ. The truth about us as Christians is that God by the Holy Spirit has put us 'into Christ', 'implanted' us 'in him' - 'planted together' as we saw in chapter 6. So you do not go 'in and out' of that. You do not cease to be a Christian when you sin, you do not come under condemnation when you sin, you are not cast 'out of' Christ when you sin. No, you remain in Christ, and there is still no condemnation. You have sinned, of course, but you have sinned against love and not against Law. You may and you should feel ashamed, but you should not feel condemnation, because to do so it to put yourself back 'under the law'. If we are in this position, 'in Christ', we are there for ever; there is no condemnation, past, present or future.” (Martyn Lloyd-Jones, *Romans*, ch. 21, Romans 8:1,2)

2. Vs. 2 How is Paul using the word “law” in this verse? What has set you free from the law of sin and death?
3. Vs. 3 Why could the Law of Moses not set us free from sin and death?
4. Vs. 3 How did God deal with sin and death for us?
5. Vs. 4 How is the law fulfilled in us believers as we walk according to the Spirit? See Romans 13:8-10 for insight into this verse.
6. Vss. 5-6 What are the two different mindsets that characterize these two groups of people?

7. Vss. 7-8 List the characteristics of those whose mind is set on the flesh. How does this description of the lost person prove that salvation must be purely of God's sovereign, electing grace alone?
  
8. Vss. 9 Are all Christians "in the Spirit"? Explain. What is true of a person who does not have the Spirit? At what point does a believer in Christ receive the Spirit? Find several cross references to support your answer.
  
9. Vs. 10 What is true about your body and your spirit if Christ is in you? See how this connects with 7:24 and 8:23 regarding our body. Is your body redeemed yet? Explain.
  
10. Vs. 11 Why will your mortal body be raised from the dead? When will this happen? See 1 Corinthians 15:50-58.

**APPLICATION** - based on 2 Timothy 3:16-17

<b>Scripture:</b> Choose one or two key verses in this passage:	<b>Teaching:</b> What truth, command, or principle do you learn?	<b>Reproof:</b> How have you failed to think or act based on this truth?	<b>Correction:</b> How do you need to change your thinking / acting?	<b>Training:</b> What specific steps will you take to change?

## SMALL GROUP QUESTIONS FOR ROMANS 8:12-25

1. Vss. 12 -13 How does Paul distinguish between believers and unbelievers in these two verses?
2. Vs. 14 Who are the sons of God? How do we know if we are being led by the Spirit? See Galatians 5:18. Do you agree with this statement based on Rom. 8:14 and Gal. 5:18 “True believers are always being led by the Spirit.” Explain your answer.

Evidences of the Spirit's leading:

- A new, spiritual outlook on life in general.
- A delight in the fellowship of God's people.
- A desire to live to God's glory.
- An inner desire for greater knowledge of God and Christ.
- A concern about our lack of love for God.
- Increasing awareness of personal heart sin.
- Increasing sensitivity and guardedness toward sin, evil, temptation.
- Aware of inner “breathings” after righteousness and holiness.

(From Martyn Lloyd-Jones, *Romans 8:5-17*, ch. 15)

3. Vs. 15 What is the difference between the two spirits or heart attitudes in this verse?
4. Vs. 16 How does the Spirit help us have assurance that we are God's children?
5. Vs. 17 Why are believers heirs of God? What does being a “fellow heir” of Christ mean for you?
6. Vs. 18 How does Paul think about sufferings in this world? Compare with 2 Corinthians 4:16-18.

7. Vss. 20-21 What is the created universe waiting for? When will this happen? See Colossians 3:4 for a hint.

8. Vss. 22-23 What does Paul mean by our having “the first fruits of the Spirit” in this context about suffering? For what are we eagerly waiting? Why?

9. Vss. 24-25 What part does hope play in our present experiences? What kind of hope is this? How would you explain it to a seven year old child whose mother was just killed in a car wreck?

**APPLICATION** - based on 2 Timothy 3:16-17

<b>Scripture:</b> Choose one or two key verses in this passage:	<b>Teaching:</b> What truth, command, or principle do you learn?	<b>Reproof:</b> How have you failed to think or act based on this truth?	<b>Correction:</b> How do you need to change your thinking / acting?	<b>Training:</b> What specific steps will you take to change?

## SMALL GROUP QUESTIONS FOR ROMANS 8:26-39

Memorize: Romans 8:28-30

1. Vss. 26-27 How does the Spirit help us in our praying?
2. Vs. 28 How does this verse teach God's sovereignty in your life? What do "all things" consist of? To whom does this promise apply? Can you think of any biblical examples demonstrating the truth of this verse?

And we know that God causes all things to work together for good to those who love God, to those who are the called according to His purpose. For those whom He foreknew He also predestined to become conformed to the image of His Son, so that He would be the first born among many brethren; and those whom He predestined, He also called; and these whom He called, He also justified; and these whom He justified, He also glorified.  
Romans 8:28-30

3. Vs. 29 This verse describes God's purpose referred to in verse 28. What is His purpose in this verse? How do you explain this to someone who has just suffered a life tragedy of some sort?
4. Vs. 29-30 Often called the "Five Golden Links" of salvation, list each one and give a simple definition. Begin with
  - 1) Foreknowledge
  - 2) \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3) \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4) \_\_\_\_\_
  - 5) \_\_\_\_\_
5. Vs. 31 How does this verse emphasize the security of the believer?



6. Vs. 32 How does Paul argue from the greater to the lesser in this verse? What does that mean for you?

7. Vs. 33 What is the answer to Paul's question? Why?

8. Vs. 34 What is the answer to Paul's question? Why?

9. Vss. 35-37 What is the answer to Paul's question? Why?

10. Vs. 37 Look carefully at this verse and jot down in your own words three statements that explain Paul's point.

1)

2)

3)

11. Vss. 38-39 Of what was Paul convinced? Why?

## SMALL GROUP QUESTIONS FOR ROMANS 9

Memorize: Romans 9:22-23

Put on your thinking cap for this chapter! Not easy stuff.

1. Vss. 1-3 What is Paul's heart attitude toward his fellow Israelites?
2. Vss. 4-5 In what ways is the nation of Israel special in God's plan? What does vs. 5 tell you about Christ?
3. Vss. 6-8 What does Paul mean by "They are not all Israel who are descended from Israel" and they are not all children just because they are descended from Abraham?
4. Vs. 9 How was Abraham's son through Sarah different than his son through Hagar?
5. Vss. 10-13 How does the birth of Jacob and Esau demonstrate that God sovereignly chooses whom He will save?
6. Vss. 14-18 Why is it not unjust of God to have mercy on whomever He pleases? Where does this put man in God's saving purposes?

What if God, although willing to demonstrate His wrath and to make His power known, endured with much patience vessels of wrath prepared for destruction? And He did so to make known the riches of His glory upon vessels of mercy, which He prepared for destruction?  
Romans 9:22-23

7. Vss. 19-21 How does Paul answer the man who questions God's "fairness" in His sovereign election? How does this view of God differ from the typical popular view of God today?
  
8. Vs. 22 What does God demonstrate in His dealings with vessels of wrath?
  
9. Vs. 23 During the time God is enduring with patience vessels of wrath, what else is God making known and to whom?
  
10. Vss. 24-29 How do the references from Hosea and Isaiah demonstrate His sovereign, electing grace in salvation?
  
11. Vss. 30-33 How did the Gentiles come to righteousness? And how did Israel stumble in their pursuing righteousness? How do we see this principle worked out today? What kinds of people tend to stumble over the same thing?
  
12. Back to vs. 6. Paul is concerned that we understand that the Word of God has not failed. How has Paul shown through this chapter that indeed, God's Word has not failed?

## SMALL GROUP QUESTIONS FOR ROMANS 10

Memorize: Romans 10:9-10

If you confess with your mouth Jesus as Lord, and believe in your heart that God raised Him from the dead, you will be saved; for with the heart a person believes, resulting in righteousness, and with the mouth he confesses, resulting in salvation. Romans 10:9-10

1. Vs. 1 What is one of Paul's regular prayers? Did God answer it?
2. Vs. 2 What does verse 2 teach us about zeal?
3. Vs. 3 What huge mistake did these people make?
4. Vs. 4 What does Paul mean by Christ being "the end of the Law?"
5. Vss. 5-8 What are the two different kinds of righteousness in these verses? What do the quotes from the OT mean?
6. Vs. 9-10 What two responses of faith are required to have assurance of being saved? How do these differ from what we call "easy believism"?
7. Vss. 11-13 Write down a simple, basic truth in your own words for each of these three verses.
8. Vss. 14-15 What is required for people to believe? How do these verses fit in with the truth that salvation is a sovereign work of God and does not depend upon man (see Rom. 9:16)?

9. Vss. 16-17 How does faith come?

10. Vss. 19-21 Did Israel know about Christ? What Old Testament references does Paul use to emphasize his point? Was Israel's rejection of Christ a surprise to God? Why didn't Israel as a nation receive Christ as their Messiah?

11. What does this chapter teach us about:

Prayer?

Righteousness?

Faith?

Evangelism?

## SMALL GROUP QUESTIONS FOR ROMANS 11:1-16

Memorize: Romans 11:6

*Romans 11 is crucial for understanding God's plan for Israel and the Gentiles. Nowhere in Scripture is it more important to keep the context of the entire chapter, the entire section of Romans 9-11, and the entire book of Romans in mind as we interpret each verse or group of verses. This chapter demonstrates that God is sovereign in the exercise of His grace toward sinners and will sovereignly bring Israel as His elect nation back to Himself through the gospel of Jesus Christ at some point in the future.*

But if it is by grace,  
it is no longer on the  
basis of works,  
otherwise grace is  
no longer grace.  
Romans 11:6

1. Vs. 1 Which people is Paul talking about that God has not rejected in this verse. Why does Paul even bring this subject up in this context?
2. Vs. 2 Which of the people Paul is talking about in verse one has God not rejected according to this verse? What is the qualifying word here?
3. Vss. 3-4 What was Elijah thinking as he complains to God about the spiritual condition of his people? How does God correct him in vs. 4?
4. Vs. 5 Keeping in mind this context, what people is Paul referring to in the word "remnant"? And then, from God's side, why is there still this remnant?
5. Vs. 6 God's election is according to grace. Exactly what does that mean?
6. Vs. 7 What was Israel seeking and did not obtain? Who did obtain it? What happened to the rest?

7. Vss. 7-10 These OT references are speaking of God's judicial hardening. Did Israel deserve to be hardened? Remembering the context of this chapter, who is hardened and who isn't hardened? See John 12:37-42 for more on God's hardening Israel against Christ.

#### Haldane on Romans 11:7

The election of a sinful creature is an act of the free and sovereign will of God; while his punishment is not a sovereign or arbitrary act of Divine authority. God does not punish without an existing cause in the guilty. Condemnation supposes positive criminality. Men are in themselves sinful, and commit sin voluntarily; and for their punishment, they are hardened, and finally perish in their sins, and their destruction is the execution of a just sentence of God against sin. Their sins, which are the cause of their destruction, are their own; while the salvation of those whom God chooses and calls to Himself is His gift. God knows what men left to their own inclinations will do; and as to those who are finally condemned, He determines to abandon them to their depraved inclinations, and hardens them in their rebellion against Him. But as to His determination, by grace, to cause the sinner to believe, to will, and to obey, it requires a positive interposition of Divine power — a power which creates anew, which no one merits or deserves, and which God vouchsafes or withholds according to the counsel of His own will. Conformably to this, we see through the whole of the Scriptures, that when men are saved they are saved by the sovereign grace of God, and when they perish, it is by the appointment of God, Jude 4, through their own fault.

8. Vs. 11-12 Why did God plan for Israel to stumble and transgress as a nation according to this verse? What did their transgression result in for the Gentiles?

9. Vss. 13-14 To whom is Paul mainly speaking and why did he magnify his ministry?

10. Vss. 15-16 What hope does Paul express here for the nation of Israel?

TO BE CONTINUED

## SMALL GROUP QUESTIONS FOR ROMANS 11:17-36

Memorize: Romans 11:33

Oh, the depth of the riches  
both of the wisdom and  
knowledge of God! How  
unsearchable are His  
judgments and  
unfathomable His ways!  
Romans 11:33

1. Vs. 17 Who are the branches who were broken off; who is the wild olive tree; and what is the “rich root of the olive tree”?
2. Vs. 18 Against whom should we not be arrogant and why? Who supports whom?
3. Vss. 19-21 Why were the branches broken off? On what basis were we grafted in? What should our attitude be toward God in view of His grafting us in? Why?
4. Vss. 22-23 What two characteristics of God should we keep in mind when we think about God’s saving purposes for Israel and the Gentiles?
5. Vs. 24 As God uses the analogy of a wild olive tree and a natural olive tree, what is His point to us? (Remember the immediate context – use your hermeneutics.)
6. Vs. 25 What is the mystery about which Paul does not want us to be uninformed? There is the danger of being “wise in our own estimation” if we don’t understand this mystery. Why?



7. Vss. 26-27 What does Paul assure us concerning the nation of Israel? At what point will this take place?
  
8. Vss. 28-29 What are God's thoughts concerning Israel and how definite are His plans for her?
  
9. Vss. 30-32 Why has God shut up all in disobedience? Did God plan the disobedience of both the Gentiles and Israel? Explain your answer.
  
10. Vss. 33-35 Here is one of the greatest expressions of praise and adoration in the entire Bible. How does Paul describe God and His works? Thinking back over Romans 9-11, what is in Paul's mind to lead him to this doxology at this point?
  
11. Vs. 36 What is Paul saying here and how do you respond to what he says?
  
12. If someone asked you, "Does God have a future plan for Israel as a nation?", how would you answer? Why? See Ezekiel 37:12-14.

## SMALL GROUP QUESTIONS FOR ROMANS 12:1-8

Memorize: Romans 12:1

Therefore I urge you, brethren, by the mercies of God, to present your bodies a living and holy sacrifice, acceptable to God, which is your spiritual service of worship. Romans 12:1

1. Vs. 1 What does God call us to do with our bodies and why?
2. Vs. 2a What does God mean by not being conformed to this world? Give practical examples.
3. Vs. 2b What does it mean to be transformed by the renewing of your mind? How do you do that?
4. Vs. 2c What is the result of mind renewal according to the last phrase in vs. 2? How do you apply that to your life?
5. Vs. 3 How does God want us to think about ourselves as believers? How does this differ from how the world tells us to think about ourselves?
6. Vss. 4-5 How does Paul use the human body to illustrate the body of Christ? Why is it important to understand this? What does this mean for every believer in Christ?

7. Vss. 6-8 Give a practical description of each of the gifts Paul mentions in this passage. Why are they important and how do they function on a practical level in the church?

Prophecy

Service

Teaching

Exhorting

Giving

Leading

Showing mercy

8. What other passages in the New Testament talk about gifts in the body of Christ? There are at least three other passages:

## SMALL GROUP QUESTIONS FOR ROMANS 12:9-21

Be devoted to one another  
in brotherly love; give  
preference to one another  
in honor. Romans 12:10

Memorize: Romans 12:10

1. Romans 12:9-13 has thirteen concise, pithy charges. Explain and apply each one. On a scale of 1 (poor) to 10 (super), evaluate how you are doing in each of these. Evaluate 1-10

Let love be without hypocrisy:

\_\_\_\_\_

Abhor what is evil:

\_\_\_\_\_

Cling to what is good:

\_\_\_\_\_

Be devoted to one another in brotherly love:

\_\_\_\_\_

Give preference to one another in honor:

\_\_\_\_\_

Not lagging behind in diligence:

\_\_\_\_\_

Fervent in spirit:

\_\_\_\_\_

Serving the Lord:

\_\_\_\_\_

Rejoicing in hope:

\_\_\_\_\_

Persevering in tribulation:

\_\_\_\_\_

Devoted to prayer:

\_\_\_\_\_

Contributing to the needs of the saints:

\_\_\_\_\_

Practicing hospitality:

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Which one specific command do you especially need to get busy obeying?
  
3. Vs. 14 How does God want you to respond to persecution? Is this really doable?
  
4. Vs. 15-16 What attitudes does God want us to have toward ourselves and others here?
  
5. Vss. 17-19 There are two things you must never do when people do evil things against you according to these verses. What are they?
  
6. Vss. 17-19 There are three things you should do according to these verses. What are they?

You are also instructed to “leave room for wrath,” i.e., for God’s wrath. Vengeance doesn’t belong to you. Wrath is God’s business. So, if you are standing in the Judge’s place—move! You’re standing on holy ground. You have no right there! God wants to stand there—make room for Him and His wrath! If you drive to work (or school) you may have noticed the president’s parking space with its sign: **RESERVED FOR THE PRESIDENT**. If you know what’s good for you you will keep your car out of it. You won’t park there. You’ll leave room for the president! God says, “I’ve reserved the business of vengeance for myself.” So in this passage (as well as elsewhere) He posts His sign: **KEEP OUT**. “May room for Me,” He says thereby; “this is my parking place.” (Jay Adams, *How to Overcome Evil*)

7. Vss. 20-21 What is the biblical way to conquer evil done against you by other people? Can you think of any illustrations of people actually doing this?

## SMALL GROUP QUESTIONS FOR ROMANS 13

Memorize: Romans 13:8

Owe nothing to anyone  
except to love one another;  
for he who loves his  
neighbor has fulfilled the  
law. Romans 13:8

1. 13:1 Why are we to be in subjection to government? How far do you take this?
2. 13:2 What happens to those who rebel against authority?
3. 13:3-4 When should we be afraid of rulers and governing authorities? Why?
4. 13:5 What are the two practical personal reasons we should submit to authorities?
5. 13:6-7 What attitudes does God expect from us toward those in authority? How does this work out in practice?
6. 13:8 What is the one debt we all owe to others?
7. 13:9-10 Explain the command in this passage, how love fulfills the law
8. 13:11 Why are we to get busy practicing love toward others? What does Paul mean by “awakening out of sleep?”
9. 13:12 What are we to put off and put on here? Why?

10. 13:13 What are the three categories that believers are to put off? Which do most believers have the biggest problem with? Why?

11. 13:14 How do you practically “put on the Lord Jesus Christ?”

12. Explain how the second half of vs. 14 can be applied to dealing with sinful habits. That Greek word “provision” is “pronoian” meaning to think or plan ahead.

I am reminded of the story of an alcoholic who was bemoaning his sin to an evangelist. He explained his frequent downfalls by saying, “When I pass by that tavern on my way home from work, I go in, and then I later find myself with a hangover.” When questioned by the evangelist, the alcoholic admitted that the tavern was not on his way home from work at all. He had to go several miles out of his way to pass by it. This man, like us, made provision for the lusts of his flesh, and so he fell. Bob Deffinbaugh

## SMALL GROUP QUESTIONS FOR ROMANS 14:1-12

Memorize: Romans 14:7-8

For not one of us lives for himself, and not one dies for himself; for if we live, we live for the Lord, or if we die, we die for the Lord; there whether we live or die, we are the Lord's Rom. 14:7-8

1. 14:1 How are you to respond to someone who is weak in faith? Why is this so important in the body of Christ?
2. 14:2 How would you describe a person who is weak in their faith according to this verse?
3. 14:3 What attitudes should we have towards those who differ with us on non-moral issues?
4. 14:4 Why do we have no business judging fellow Christians?
5. 14:5 What is the biblical teaching about keeping certain days "special" as Christians? Of what days may Paul be speaking? What non-moral issues divide Christians in our day?
6. 14:6 What is the driving motivation and concern in all of these non-moral issues?
7. 14:7-8 What underlying principle governs our lives in this verse? How is this helpful?
8. 14:9 What is Christ's position over us? How does this fit into this context?
9. 14:10 What does it mean to "judge your brother" or to "regard your brother with contempt"?



10. 14:10-11 What is the bottom line issue that should keep us all more concerned about what we are doing and less concerned about other people's non-moral practices?

11. 14:12 What can you look forward to?

12. What do these verses teach about this moment?

2 Corinthians 5:10

1 Corinthians 4:4-5

1 Corinthians 3:12-15

13. In what areas of your life do you think you will have to give an account to God?

How you used your...

T \_\_\_\_\_

T \_\_\_\_\_

T \_\_\_\_\_

Anything else?

## SMALL GROUP QUESTIONS FOR ROMANS 14:13-23

Memorize: Romans 14:22

The faith which you have,  
have as your own  
conviction before God.  
Happy is he who does not  
condemn himself in what  
he approves. Romans  
14:22

1. 14:13 Instead of being critical of other believers, what are we to do?
2. 14:14 How can something be clean to one person and unclean to another person?
3. 14:15 What is the principle that must guide us in how we live our lives before other believers? How does Paul emphasize the importance of this principle in this verse?
4. 14:16 How could something that you believe is good become spoken of as evil?
5. 14:17 What is not very important and what is very important in our Christian lives? How can you apply this to your life and practices?
6. 14:18 How can you serve Christ so as to be acceptable to God and approved by men? How much should what believers do be determined by what other believers think of them or their practices? i.e., when does not wanting to offend others become fear of others or being in bondage to others' opinions?
7. 14:19 What should we be pursuing in our relationships with other Christians?
8. 14:20 How is it possible to tear down God's work with good (clean) things?

9. 14:21 What is it good not to do? Why?

10. 14:22-23 How is Paul using the word “faith” in these verses? What are the two practical applications? How is it possible for the same behavior to be sin for one person and not sin for another person?

Check out these references for guidelines in questionable behaviors:

1 Corinthians 6:12

1 Corinthians 8:8-9

1 Corinthians 9:23

1 Corinthians 10:23

1 Corinthians 10:31-32

## SMALL GROUP QUESTIONS FOR ROMANS 15

Memorize: Romans 15:13

Now may the God of hope  
fill you with all joy and  
peace in believing, so that  
you will abound in hope  
by the power of the Holy  
Spirit.  
Romans 15:13

1. 15:1-2 What responsibilities do stronger Christians have toward weaker ones? What are some examples of how this works among Christians?
2. 15:3 How did Christ illustrate this principle for us?
3. 15:4 How does the Old Testament give us hope? What are several examples of this from the Old Testament?
4. 15:5-6 What is the big reason why God wants His people to be of one mind?
5. 15:7 Why are we to accept one another? What does “accept one another” really mean?
6. 15:8-9 For what two groups did Christ become a servant and why for each group?
7. 15:10-12 What do these OT references say specifically about the Gentiles?
8. 15:13 How does God cause us to abound in hope?

9. 15:14 How does this verse teach that all believers are competent to counsel one another?
  
10. 15:15-16 How did Paul view his ministry of the gospel?
  
11. 15:17-21 Where did Paul aspire to preach and why?
  
12. 15:22-29 What does this passage say about giving to help others?
  
13. 15:30-33 What does Paul ask them to pray for? Evaluate your own prayer life. Do you pray more for spiritual matters or for physical needs? How could your prayer life change to reflect more biblical concerns?

## SMALL GROUP QUESTIONS FOR ROMANS 16

The God of peace will  
soon crush Satan under  
your feet.  
Romans 16:20

Memorize: Romans 16:20

1. 16:1-2 What kind of person was Phoebe? How was the church to help her?

2. 16:3-16 Fill in the chart of people from this section:

Names	Comments	Any thoughts of application
3-5a		
5b		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10a		
10b		
11a		
11b		
12a		
12b		
13		
14		
15		
16		

3. 16:17 What kind of people are we to be careful about?
  
4. 16:18 How does Paul describe these people? How do they affect others?
  
5. 16:19 What is Paul rejoicing about? What does he desire of them? How can you apply this to your own life?
  
6. 16:20 When and how is this going to happen? Are you ready?
  
7. 16:21-24 What do you find especially interesting and encouraging about these people who are with Paul?
  
8. 16:25-27 Finish the outline Paul's benediction in your own words:
  1. God is able to establish you.
  2. He establishes us through the gospel of Christ.  
(You take it from here)
  - 3.
  - 4.
  - 5.
  - 6.
  - 7.
  
9. Of all the great truths we've learned from the book of Romans, what truth do you treasure the most?