

3. To see the circumstances that God allowed to bring Paul to Rome is quite a story! The record of this began with Paul's "arrest" by the Jewish leaders in Jerusalem. Briefly record **how** the Lord took Paul from Israel to the city of Rome according to Acts 25 through Acts 28. **Who** benefited from Paul's ministry during this time? Please record your insight into Paul's character in the box at the bottom of page 10.

4. Saul was raised in the city of Tarsus, a culturally diverse city with a strong Greek influence. The university in Tarsus rivaled the most respected universities of the world in Athens, Greece and Alexandria, Egypt. Please read Paul's testimony of his background and his training found in his letter to the church in Philippi in Philippians 3:2-6. How did Paul describe himself to the people of Philippi?

One more reference will also help you understand the apostle Paul from his description of himself to the people in Corinth in 2 Corinthians 11:22-30. Please jot down his experiences from this passage and his attitude toward these events.

In the last two days you read about the apostle Paul, before he became a believer of Jesus Christ as well as after his conversion. For Paul, there was an incredible contrast between those two. The testimony of your own conversion might be "dramatic," however

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many were saved in their childhood and have a less “dramatic” testimony. As Christians we can all bow before the Lord and acknowledge who we were before Christ as well as thank Him for our life as it is because of Him. You can thank God that while you were once not a follower of Christ, now you are! Spend some time thanking God for your salvation, and for His leading in your life, and for your hunger for knowing more about Him through His precious word.

Day 3 – Romans 1, “Comprehensive Chapter Study”

1. Every time you begin a chapter you will spend time going through a process called the Comprehensive Chapter Study. The pattern for inductive study would be to observe a chapter and then study the chapter to determine the themes of the chapter. Today you will **observe** the Scripture Worksheets for Romans 1. Open in **prayer** asking God to make His word living to you so that this lesson will not become an academic exercise. Now read Romans 1 paying attention to the **key words** that are repeated. You can refer to the Appendix pages 51-53, and 55 for help with the inductive **observation** process.

- Mark the **key words** in Romans 1. Now is the time to list what is being taught concerning the **key words** of Romans 1, by writing a list of what is being stated about the **key word** when the author used the word. You can place these lists directly on the Scripture Worksheets in the right-hand margin under the heading of the **key word**, or place your lists on a separate sheet of paper.

After marking the most repeated words in Romans 1, list these words here.

2. As you read Romans 1, you can also look for the **contrasts and comparisons** that were used. Refer to Appendix pages 51 and 53, and then write those here in the space provided, or mark your Scripture Worksheets in some way to show these **contrasts and comparisons**.

Contrasts (to show differences/opposites)

Comparisons (to show similarities and connections, using the words *as* or *like*)

3. Look for **terms of expression** that help you understand *time*, with words like “now, then, later,” etc. and mark these in a consistent way.

Another means of understanding language is to examine the way verbs are used in writing. A simple explanation of verbs is that they are words that express action or the state of being, and they relate the words communicated within a framework of time. Verbs *communicate* that something *is happening* at the moment, or *has happened* in the past, or *will happen* in the future. (The verbs in the preceding sentence are in italics.) Verbs can also announce that an event has already taken place and the results of that event are continuing at the present time.

Please take the time to read Romans 1 looking for the different verb tenses that were used, noting in the left hand margin references to the future, the present, or the past. This can add another dimension to your study, not because you will be studying verbs, but this will help you see what God has done in the past, what He is doing in your life today, as well as show you what the future holds.

4. Mark words that express **conclusion** or show **results or purpose** with words like “for,” “for this reason,” “so that,” and “because.” Words that express **conclusion** are important to note because they show *why* the author wrote what he wrote and help you see the promises or consequences that will come.

5. Did you see a truth in Romans 1 that the Lord wants you to focus upon? Was there a phrase or a verse that caused you to think about your own life and lifestyle? How has this portion of Scripture ministered to you today?

Please close by praying through a verse that was meaningful to you and make it very personal to yourself and where you are in your life today. My verses are Romans 1:16,17 and I have prayed; “Father God, no matter where I am I ask you to help me to not be ashamed of the gospel, because it is Your power for the salvation of everyone who believes. . .For in the gospel Your righteousness is being revealed from faith to faith, as it is written ‘The righteous will live by faith.’ Thank You Father that you have included me in your plan for salvation. In Jesus’ holy name I pray, Amen.”

Your own prayer from a verse or several verses in Romans 1:

Days 4 and 5 – Romans 1:1-12

1. In the next two days you will begin the in-depth study of the book of Romans, by examining Romans 1:1-12. As you start, **pray** by thanking the Holy Spirit for the help that has been promised to you when you seek God’s truth. Ask God to reveal to you what might keep you from communing with Him as you spend time in His holy word. Begin with the **observation questions** that are based on Romans 1:1-12.

- How did Paul describe himself in Romans 1:1,5?
- At the time the book of Romans was written, authors identified themselves at the beginning of the letter, rather than at the end as we would today. Since they wrote on scrolls, the recipient would have to unroll the entire scroll to see who sent the letter if the writer signed their name at the end. How did Paul describe his “purpose” in the opening two paragraphs?
- How was the phrase “set apart” used in the first century? The nation of Israel knew of this expression as God Himself had told His people that He had set them apart from the peoples to be His, Leviticus 20:26. In Paul’s life as a Pharisee, he had set himself apart as a servant of the law, as Pharisees considered themselves to be separated or set apart to the law. Read again how Paul proclaimed that he was set apart in Romans 1:1, and write out that verse here.
- What did Paul say about the people in Rome in Romans 1:6,7?
- Paul often opened his letters with the words “grace and peace” in his greeting. *Charis*, the Greek word for *grace* was the customary greeting among the Greek people of the first century. The Gentile people greeted someone with the word *charis*, as we would say “Hello.” The word also carried the meaning of something beautiful. The Gentiles believed that when good things happened to them it was because the gods were happy with them, so they would pray and ask for their gods to give them *grace*. To whom did Paul associate this *grace*?
- Paul was a Hebrew and had a full knowledge of what was meant by the word *peace* among the Hebrew people. These verses in Isaiah show God’s perspective on *peace*, based on the Hebrew word *shalom*.

A Messianic prophecy (a prophecy concerning the Messiah), Isaiah 9:6,7	Our responsibility concerning peace from Isaiah 26:3,4

- What does Romans 1:8-12 tell you about Paul and the people in Rome?
 Paul: _____ The people in Rome: _____

Did you mark the word gospel in some way in Romans 1? I circled the word in green, so I can look and see at a glance where the word gospel is used in Romans 1:1-12, and now I can read what was recorded about the word in the context of these paragraphs. Next week's lesson will focus on what Paul meant by the gospel. For now simply look to see what Paul said about the gospel and Christ in Romans 1:1-12.

The gospel: _____

Christ: _____

2. Nearly every day the lesson will study some of the specific words that were used in the passage to clarify your understanding of the meaning of these words used by the author. In order to save you the time of having to look up these words in reference books, the **word studies** will appear on a chart like the one below. Many books are available to help with word studies. *Strong's Exhaustive Concordance* is an excellent resource for looking at both the Old Testament Hebrew words and the New Testament Greek words. When another source is used in the definition column this information is given in *italics*. A complete list of the references used is found in the Bibliography in the Appendix. The definition column in the middle might also give the word as it is translated in other versions of the Bible.

In the first column you will find the Strong's number and the lexical form of the word, the word before it is changed grammatically to fit its context. Under the lexical form you will see the actual word used based on the grammatical use of the word. Sometimes these two words will be the same, and sometimes they are different. The third line has the biblical reference of the word.

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Included in the third column will be some cross-references that will show you how the word was used in another passage of Scripture in a similar way. Words can have more than one meaning, and they can be defined by looking at their context. You might briefly summarize what you learn about the word from the cross-reference(s) given, or just choose to read the verse.

Please examine these word studies for the **key words** used in today's passage.

Strong's # and Transliteration:	Definition from Strong's Concordance, unless written in <i>italics</i>:	Use of the word in other Scriptures:
1401 doulos doulos Romans 1:1	Servant , a slave... frequently in a qualified sense of subjection or subserviency, bond (-man), <i>bond-servant NASB</i>	Galatians 1:10
652 apostolos apostolos Romans 1:1	Apostle , a delegate, specifically an ambassador of the gospel, officially a commissioner of Christ (with miraculous powers), messenger, he that is sent	Galatians 1:1,17,19
2098 euangelion euangelion Romans 1:1	Gospel , a good message. From # 2097 <i>euaggelion</i> , to announce good news, evangelize, especially the gospel, declare, bring (declare, show) glad (good) tidings, preach (the gospel)	Galatians 1:6,7
2822 kletos kletos Romans 1:1,6,7	Called , invited, i.e. appointed, (specifically) a saint	Romans 8:28
4561 sarx sarka Romans 1:3	Flesh , (as stripped of the skin), i.e. strictly the meat of an animal (as food), or (by extension) the body (as opposed to the soul [or spirit], or as the symbol of what is external, or as the means of kindred), or by implication human nature, with its frailties [physical or moral], and passions, or specifically a human being, carnal, (-ly, or carnally minded)	Galatians 5:17,19-21 Note: <i>Flesh has been described as man who has chosen to be left to himself;¹ the inclination or tendency within man that drives him to do evil.²</i>
42 hagnosune hagnosune Romans 1:4	Holiness , sacredness, from <i>hagios</i> (40) pure, morally blameless or religious, consecrated (most) holy, saint. <i>To focus not on behavior, but on status.³</i>	Used three times in the New Testament. 2 Corinthians 7:1
5547 Christos Christou Romans 1:4	Christ , anointed, (from the Greek <i>chrío</i> meaning to anoint <i>or smear with oil</i>), the Messiah, an epithet of Jesus	Matthew 16:16
1411 dunamis dunamei Romans 1:4	Power , force, specifically miraculous power (usually by implication a miracle itself) ability, abundance, meaning might... strength, violence, mighty (wonderful) work	Romans 1:20

¹ Walter Russell, *The Flesh/Spirit Conflict in Galatians*, Lanham, University Press of America, Inc., 1997, p. 5.

² Ibid.

³ Douglas J. Moo, *The Epistle to the Romans*, Grand Rapids, Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 1996, p. 55.

Strong's # and Transliteration:	Definition from Strong's Concordance, unless written in <i>italics</i> :	Use of the word in other Scriptures:
4102 pistis pisteos Romans 1:5,8,12	Faith , persuasion, i.e. credence, moral conviction (or religious truth or the truthfulness of God or a religious teacher) especially reliance upon Christ for salvation; abstract, constancy in such profession; by extension, the system of religious (gospel) truth itself; assurance, belief, fidelity	Hebrews 11:1
27 agapetos agapetois Romans 1:7	Loved , beloved, (dearly, well), beloved, dear	Romans 11:28 Romans 12:19
5485 charis charis Romans 1:7	Grace , graciousness, (as gratifying), of manner or act (abstract or concrete, literally, figuratively, or spiritual: especially the divine influence upon the heart, and its reflection in the life; including gratitude): acceptable, benefit, favour, gift, joy liberality, pleasure, thank (-s, -worthy)	Galatians 5:4 Galatians 6:18
7965 shalom (Hebrew) Isaiah 26:3	Peace , safe, well, happy, friendly, welfare, i.e. health, prosperity... (Can mean) the absence of strife; expresses completeness, harmony, fulfillment	Isaiah 48:22
1515 eirene eirene Romans 1:7	Peace , by implication prosperity, one, peace, quietness, rest, set at one again. <i>In contrast with strife, a state of untroubled, undisturbed, well-being.</i>	Galatians 5:22 James 3:18

3. When Paul called himself a servant in Romans 1:1, he joined with others who had gone before him. Read Joshua 1:1-3 and note those who were considered to be servants and what this meant.

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4. Earlier this week you read of Paul's "calling" in the book of Acts. Please review the definition of apostle from the word study in number 2, and then look at the cross references for the word apostle and note your insight into this role as well as the responsibility of those with this gift.

a. Romans 16:7

b. Ephesians 2:20

c. Ephesians 4:11-13

d. Philippians 2:25

5. Jesus Christ came to earth as God incarnate, when He came to dwell in the flesh as a man. In His humanity Christ descended from the tribe of Judah, hence, He was a descendant of David. The religious leaders of Israel knew that the Messiah would come from the tribe of Judah and claimed Micah 5:2 as the prophecy announcing that the Messiah was to come from the town of Bethlehem. While Jesus Christ was born in Bethlehem, He was raised in the town of Nazareth, so that He was known as a Nazarene. Read John 7:40-43 to see what was said about Jesus and David.

The gospel according to Matthew was written for the nation of Israel. Write out what introduced Matthew's gospel in Matthew 1:1 and then what was recorded in Matthew 1:16,17 concerning Jesus Christ.

6. At the time of Christ, the religious leaders of Israel were looking for the promised Messiah. Believing in God's provision, these leaders predicted that the anointed One would have God's power and would resurrect someone from the dead as a sign of God's omnipotence. Read what Paul preached in Pisidian Antioch about Jesus in Acts 13:32-37. What was Paul's purpose for emphasizing this?

Before Jesus raised Lazarus from the dead, He made a very significant statement about Himself in John 11:25,26. What did Jesus say about Himself?

Read the end of Jesus' statement in John 11:26 and meditate on the question Jesus asked. How would you answer Jesus' question?

What you believe shapes your values, your goals and ambition, and determines your lifestyle. As you study this epistle to the Romans, you will be challenged in your faith and concerning what you believe. As you study God's word, the Holy Spirit will convict of sin and righteousness, and the coming judgment. As a follower of Christ, do not let your own values, goals, and ambitions shape your lifestyle.

Is there a belief that you hold today that does not line up with what you have been learning of God's will in the Epistle to the Romans? Stop and ask God what it is that He longs for you to do with His truth. Obedience to God brings peace of mind and true joy.

When have you experienced God's peace and joy in your life because you obeyed Him? Can you think of an example from this past year? Could you jot down your response to this and then share this with someone else as a means of testifying of God's provision and faithfulness in your own life?

7. According to Romans 1:1-5, how did Paul receive his authority and why?

Why did Paul begin his letter in this way?

8. In Romans 1:11,12 Paul revealed a unique dimension of his personality. What do these verses tell you about Paul and his ministry?

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9. Those living in the first century understood the Greek word *doulos* that Paul used to describe himself in Romans 1:1. It is recorded that in the first century, one auction block in Rome sold 10,000 slaves in a day. Historians estimate that one third of the people in Rome were slaves. Slaves had no rights, no ambitions, and no privileges other than what the master gave to them. To call oneself a servant involved assuming an attitude of humility in the relationship. Think about Paul's use of the word servant as it would have been known in the first century and consider what that means to you personally. Would you be able to say that you are also a servant of Jesus Christ? When is it hard to be a servant of Jesus Christ? Is it ever easy?

Do you sense God's calling upon your own life? If so, what has led you to this place that is different from where you were before you became a follower of Christ?

You might close by singing this song, making it your prayer today.

"I Surrender All"

All to Jesus I surrender, all to Him I freely give; I will ever love and trust Him, in His presence daily live.

Chorus: I surrender all, I surrender all, all to Thee, my blessed Savior, I surrender all.

All to Jesus I surrender, humbly at His feet I bow; worldly pleasures all forsaken, take me Jesus, take me now.

Chorus: I surrender all, I surrender all, all to Thee, my blessed Savior, I surrender all.

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