

# **BIBLE CORRESPONDENCE FELLOWSHIP**

## **ROMANS Lesson Three**

### **Answer Key**



## **CHAPTER NINE**

### **GOD'S RIGHTEOUSNESS REJECTED BY ISRAEL**

In this section of Romans, chapters 9-11, God is dealing directly with His chosen nation Israel, not with individual Jews or Gentiles. You may recall that in chapters two and three we learned that God had blessed the Jews in a special way by giving them the written Law of God (the Commandments), the oracles of God (the Old Testament) and direct revelation through the prophets. Yet God chose to set Israel aside as a nation because of her rejection of Christ as the promised Messiah.

During this present age, or dispensation of grace, God is saving Jews and Gentiles individually, apart from any covenant or promise. Chapter 9 demonstrates God's sovereignty, that is, His absolute freedom to do as He pleases. Read Romans 9:1-5. \_\_\_\_\_ Check.

1. (v. 2) How do we know that Paul was deeply burdened? \_\_\_\_\_

**He says that he has great sorrow and unceasing anguish in his heart.**

2. (v. 3-4a) For whom was he especially concerned? **His brothers, those of his own race, the people of Israel.**

3. List eight privileges God gave the Jews.

(v. 4) 1. **Adoption as sons**

2. **The divine glory of the presense of God among them**

3. **The covenants**

4. **The receiving of the Law**

5. **The temple worship**

6. **The promises of God**

(v. 5) 7. **The patriarches**

8. **From the patriarchs is traced the human ancestry of Christ.**

4 Israel's greatest privilege was that through them **the Messiah** would come.

5. (v. 6) Is everyone who is born a Jew a true Israelite? **No**

6. (v. 7) Is everyone a child of the promise who is a descendant of Abraham? **No**

Note: Paul is comparing natural birth with spiritual birth.

(v. 8) Who are the children of God? **The children of the promise are regarded as Abraham's offspring**

7. (v. 9) What promise did God make to Abraham and Sarah? **"At the appointed time I will return, and Sarah will have a child."**

Read Genesis 17:15-21; 18:10-18; 25:21-26. \_\_\_\_\_ Check.

9. Who were the sons of Abraham?

From Gen. 16:1-16 **Ishmael**

From Gen. 21:1-3 **Isaac**

From Gen. 21: 9-12 Through which son did God choose to fulfill His promise of blessing? **Isaac**

From Gen. 25: 21-26 Who were the sons of Isaac? **Esau and Jacob**

Read Romans 9:10-18. \_\_\_\_\_ Check.

10. Does God have the right to choose those through whom He will fulfill his purposes? **Yes**

Which son of Isaac did God choose? **Jacob**

(This choosing at will is sometimes referred to as the DOCTRINE OF ELECTION.)

11. (v. 14) Is God unfair in his dealings with man? **No**

(v. 15) Does God choose those on whom He will have mercy? **Yes**

12. (v. 17) For what purpose did God raise up Pharaoh at the time of Moses? **So that God's power might be displayed through him and God's name might be proclaimed in all the earth.**

Read Exodus 14:1-18. \_\_\_\_\_ Check.

13. (Exodus 14:4) Did God harden Pharaoh's heart? **Yes** (This is God's method of dealing with those who resist his will).

14. (Exodus 14:4) For what reason did He do this? **For His glory and so that the Egyptians would know He is Lord.** God can use evil to accomplish good, as evidenced in His dealings with Pharaoh.

Read Romans 9:19-24. \_\_\_\_\_ Check.

15. (v. 20) What question should we never ask God? **"Why did you make me like this?"**

16. (v. 21) Since God is the Creator, does He have the authority to do with us as He pleases? **Yes**

17. (vv. 22-23) Why does God endure with longsuffering (patience) the vessels of wrath (the objects of his anger)? **God is patient with his children so that He may make the riches of his glory known to those He prepared in advance for glory, not only from the Jews but also from the Gentiles.**

18. (v. 23) Who are the vessels of mercy (the objects of His anger)? **His people**

Read Romans 9:25-29. \_\_\_\_\_ Check. **What the Prophets Foretold.**

In these four verses, Paul quotes from the prophets Hosea and Isaiah to show that the true children of God were those He called out of the nation of Israel.

19. (v. 27) How many of the nation of Israel will be saved? Only the remnant

Read and compare the following scriptures:

Romans 9:25 and Hosea 2:23

Romans 9:26 and Hosea 1:10

Romans 9:27-29 and Isaiah 10:22-23

These verses show how God fulfills His word, though it was prophesied hundreds of years in advance.

Read Romans 9:30-33. \_\_\_\_\_ Check.

20. (v. 30) Did the Gentiles pursue righteousness? No

21. (v. 30) Did they attain it? Yes

22. (v. 31) Did Israel pursue righteousness? Yes

23. (v. 31) Did they attain it? No

24. (v. 32a ) Why not? Because they did not pursue it by faith

25. (v. 32b) How did Israel seek righteousness? By their works

26. (v. 32b) What caused them to stumble? “The stumbling stone.”

27. (1 Corinthians 1:23; and also 1 Peter 2:4-8) Who was this stumbling stone? Jesus the Messiah

## SUMMARY

**The Gentiles, while not seeking righteousness, recognized their lost condition, and turned to Christ for salvation. The Jews, as a nation, pursued righteousness on their own merit and rejected the Savior.**

## CHAPTER TEN

### THE JEW IN THE PRESENT

In Romans 9 through 11, we have many references from the Old Testament Scriptures. Such references are called *proof texts*, and are used by Paul as positive authority for the spiritual truths he is proclaiming. Certain facts in the New Testament are often established by quoting a passage from the Old Testament. There are fifteen such references in Romans 10. Read Romans Chapter 10. \_\_\_\_\_ Check.

1. (v. 1) What was Paul’s desire for Israel? That they may be saved.

2. (v. 2) Though these people had religious zeal, what did they lack? They lacked knowledge.

3. (v. 3b) Of what were they guilty? They did not submit to God’s righteousness.

Note: Man’s attempt at righteousness can never satisfy God because God demands a perfect righteousness which man cannot produce. God Himself supplied this righteousness in the person of Christ. Read 1 Corinthians 1:30; 2 Corinthians 5:21; Romans 4:6. It becomes ours when we receive Christ as our Savior. We then have the same standing before God as Christ.

4. Write out verse 4 using your own words. **Jesus Christ is the fulfillment of the purpose of the Law. Through Him there is righteousness for everyone who believes in the redeeming power of His death and resurrection.**

Please note that Christ is the end of the Law. "The Law leads up to Him who is the fulfillment of its types and in Him the purpose of the Law, which it was designed to accomplish, is fulfilled as the means of righteousness (right relationship to God) for everyone who trusts Him"(The Amplified New Testament).

Read Romans 10:5-10. \_\_\_\_\_ Check.

Take special note of the contrasts between righteousness of the Law and righteousness by faith.

5. (v. 5) What did the righteousness of God require? **Man must live by the Law**  
(Romans 3:10) Was man able to keep that Law? **No**
6. (vv. 6-8) These verses are based on a passage from Deuteronomy 30:12-14, where Moses said that God's Word was not far away or out of reach. Paul applies this principle to the gospel of Christ.  
(v. 8) According to this verse in what three places is the Word found?
1. **It is near us**
  2. **In our mouths**
  3. **In our hearts**

Read Romans 10:9-11. \_\_\_\_\_ Check.

7. (v. 9) What then must we do to be saved? Use your own words. **We must believe in our hearts that Jesus is Lord and that God raised Him from the dead**

Note: The word *confess* here means to **acknowledge** something as true. **It does not mean that a person has to confess his beliefs before men in order to be saved, as that would be a legal requirement, or work.** Our confession is not by our physical lips any more than our belief is in our physical heart. We are under grace. Eventually believers do confess their faith by their words and their lives because they are thankful for their salvation.

8. (v. 11) What do you think is the meaning of this verse? **If I place my trust in the Lord, I will never be sorry for having faith. During hard times, my faith in the all-knowing purposes of the Lord will sustain me. Everything, even the hard times, works together for good to achieve the purposes of the Lord.**

Read Romans 10:12-23. \_\_\_\_\_ Check.

9. (v. 12) There is no difference between the Jew and the Greek (Gentile). Why **The same Lord is Lord of all and He blesses those who call on Him.**

10. (v. 13) This verse is also a quote from the Old Testament (Joel 2:32). What does God promise in this verse? **Everyone who calls on the name of the Lord will be saved.**

11. (v. 14) Complete the following questions:

1. How can they call on the one they have not believed in ?
2. How can they believe in the one of whom they have not heard ?
3. How can they hear without someone preaching to them ?

12. (v. 15) How can they preach except unless they are sent ?

What are they preaching? The good news of salvation

13. (v. 17) How does faith come? From hearing the message

How does hearing come? The message is heard through the word of Jesus Christ.

In verses 18-21 Paul quotes various Old Testament scriptures to prove that the Gentiles would receive God's revelation while the Jews rejected it.

Read the following verses and compare with those above.

Psalms 19:4. \_\_\_\_\_ Check. Deuteronomy 32:21. \_\_\_\_\_ Check. Isaiah 65:1-2. \_\_\_\_\_ Check.

14. (v. 18) Did Israel hear the word of God? Yes, the message had gone out to the ends of the earth.

Note: Whether to the Jew or Gentile, the Word of God must be preached or taught before one can have faith in Christ. How important it is then for Christians to tell the Gospel (the good news of salvation) to others?

15. (v. 19) What did Moses say God would do when Israel did not understand? God would make them

envious and angry by a nation that had no prior understanding.

16. (v. 20a) According to Esaias (Isaiah), who found God? Those who did not seek Him.

(v. 20b) God was made manifest (revealed) to whom? Those who did not ask for Him.

17. (v. 21) Israel did not believe because God said they were a disobedient and obstinate people.

**CONSIDER THIS:** If the heathen Gentile and religious Jew were "without excuse" according to the scripture, think of the condemnation one faces who rejects the wonderful Gospel of Grace when it is so clearly revealed through the writings of Paul. Please share your thoughts on this.

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# CHAPTER ELEVEN

## THE JEW – IN THE FUTURE

This chapter discusses God's dealings with Israel-- how He set them aside because of their unbelief, and how He turned to the Gentile nations. The Gentiles are now on equal footing with Israel before God. In the future Israel will be saved and restored according to the Kingdom promises. Because Paul speaks so often about Israel in this chapter, he has quoted ten verses from the Old Testament.

Read Romans 11:1-6. \_\_\_\_\_ Check.

1. (v. 1) What question does Paul ask? “Did God reject his people?”
2. (v. 1) What proof does Paul give that God has not cast away all the people of Israel? Paul himself is an Israelite, a descendant of Abraham, from the tribe of Benjamin.
3. (vv. 2-4) Paul refers to the prophet Elijah (Elias) in the Old Testament (1 Kings 19:10-18). Elijah thought he was the only one who remained faithful to God during the time when Israel had turned to idol worship, Baal being their chief idol. What was God's answer to him? God has reserved for Himself seven thousand who had not bowed down to Baal. Similarly, in Paul's time by God's grace, a remnant was chosen.
4. (vv. 5-6) In verse five Paul mentions a *remnant* in Israel (a spiritual Israel within the nation Israel). In verse 6, what two words are opposites? Grace and works

*Grace* means the undeserved love, mercy and kindness of God towards us. During this age God saves all people alike, whether Jew or Gentile -- by grace through faith without works. (Ephesians 2:8-10)

By *works* we mean man's attempt to obtain God's blessing by his own good deeds, his high moral standards, or his religious activities. Good works are the result of a person being saved, but they do not earn or merit salvation in any form. Romans 11:6 shows that one cannot be saved by grace and by works at the same time. One cancels out the other.

Read Romans 11:7-12. \_\_\_\_\_ Check. **Israel is Blinded**

5. (v. 7) Did the nation Israel in search of righteousness obtain it? No  
Who did obtain it? The Elect (This refers to the faithful remnant or to spiritual Jews.)  
What happened to the rest? The rest were hardened in unbelief.

In vv. 8-10 Paul quotes from Isaiah 29:10 and Psalm 69:22-23 to show God had warned that punishment would come to Israel because of their rejection of God's way of salvation.

6. (v. 11) What was God's great purpose in allowing Israel to fall? Because of their fall, salvation was offered to the Gentiles.  
How would Israel feel towards the Gentiles? Envious

God wanted to provoke this jealousy so that the Jews would realize the blessing they had missed and turn back to God for salvation. If Israel's fall (read v. 12) brought the spiritual riches of Christ to the rest of the world, how much greater a blessing the world will share when the Jews also come to Christ and the nation Israel is restored to its rightful position.

7. (v. 12) Israel's transgression became what? Riches for the world

Read Romans 11:13-15. \_\_\_\_\_ Check. **Warning to the Gentiles**

8. (v. 13) Paul is the only writer in the Bible who directly addresses Gentiles (also see Romans 15:16). Why is this? Paul is the apostle to the Gentiles, in the hope that he may arouse Israel to envy and save some of them.

9. (v. 15) What is the result of Israel being rejected? The reconciliation of the world  
What will be the result of Israel's restoration in the future? Life from the dead, a joyful and spiritual event that will bring blessings upon Israel.

Note: Additional verses on Paul's authority can be found in 1 Cor. 9:17; Gal. 1:11-12; Eph. 3:6-9; 1 Tim. 1:11-16; 1 Tim. 2:5-7; Titus 1:1-3; and Gal. 2:7-14. Paul was chosen of God to reveal His truth for this present age. This is most important for Bible students to understand, so that they do not confuse the Gospel of Grace God gave through Paul with the Gospel of the Kingdom concerning the reign of Christ on earth. The promises to Israel concerned a future kingdom which Christ preached in the Gospels (Matthew, Mark, Luke and John) and to which Peter referred in the early chapters of Acts. Paul's message concerns the Church, the Body of Christ. Both are centered in Christ, but while the former is a promised or prophesied Kingdom on earth, the other was a mystery kept secret since the world began until revealed to and through Paul. The Body of Christ is composed of both Jews and Gentiles who have believed on Christ (Romans 10:9-10; Acts 16:31; Ephesians 2:8-9).

"In Paul's writings ALONE we find the doctrine, position, walk and destiny of the Church," (the Body of Christ, that is, the union of Christ with individual believers, whether Jew or Gentile). C.I. Scofield.

Read Romans 11:16-24. \_\_\_\_\_ Check.

Verses 16 through 24 discuss the place of spiritual privilege before God. This place is represented by an olive tree (v. 17). The unbelieving ones of Israel are the broken off branches, and the Gentiles are the grafted in branches of a wild olive tree. The Gentile nations now have this position of spiritual privilege.

10. (v. 19) Before we Gentiles could be grafted in, what had to happen? Branches were broken off.

11. (v. 20) Why were the branches broken off? They were broken off because of unbelief.

12. (vv. 20-22) Here we have warnings to the Gentile world not to be unbelieving (as Israel was), but to stand by faith and fear. God's kindness will continue, provided that we do what? Continue in His kindness in faith

13. (vv. 23-24) Israel, the natural branches, are referred to again. In the future, if they will turn to God from their unbelief, what will God do for them? God will graft them into the tree again.

14. (v. 25) This verse refers to a mystery (a secret that is now revealed). What did Paul say this mystery is? Israel has experienced a hardening in part until the full number of the Gentiles has come in.

Note: the fullness of the Gentiles refers to the completion of God's dispensation of grace to the nations. After this the prophecies concerning Israel, the seven-year tribulation and the 1000-year Kingdom will be fulfilled.

Read Romans 11:26-33. \_\_\_\_\_ Check. **The Nation Israel to be Saved**

15. (vv. 26-27) List three prophecies concerning Israel:

1. **The deliverer will come from Zion.**
2. **He will turn godlessness away from Jacob.**
3. **This is God's covenant with them, God will take away their sins.**

16. (v. 29) What does this verse say concerning God's gifts and calling? **They are irrevocable.**

17 (vv. 30-31) In times past, the Gentiles were far from God, but because of Israel's unbelief, God turned to the Gentiles (see also v. 11). How may those of Israel now find mercy (salvation)? **They must no longer be disobedient to God and must recognize the one they rejected, their Savior Jesus, as their Messiah.**

Read Romans 11:32-36. \_\_\_\_\_ Check. **A Hymn of Praise**

18. (v. 32) Why has God included all (Jews and Gentiles) in unbelief? \_\_\_\_\_  
**So that He may have mercy on them all**

19. (v. 33) What does this verse say about God's judgments and his ways?

1. His judgments are **unsearchable**.
2. His ways (paths) are **beyond tracing out**.

20. (vv. 34-36) Verses 34 and 35 show that God's wisdom and knowledge are far greater than ours. Verse 36 says that all things are **from Him**, and **through Him**, and **to Him**.

## CHAPTER TWELVE

### GOD'S RIGHTEOUSNESS IN OUR LIVES

The preceding chapters of Romans have shown the great things God has done for us. Because He has done these things, we find in Chapter 12 a plea for personal consecration to God and to His will for our spiritual life. The last 13 verses give practical instruction about how God would have us live in our relationships with others.

Read Romans 12:1-2. \_\_\_\_\_ Check.

1. (v. 1) Because of God's mercies, what does Paul ask the believers to do? \_\_\_\_\_  
**Offer our bodies as living sacrifices, holy and pleasing to God**

Note: We are to present our "bodies," not our "selves." The old nature (self) was put to death on the cross. The new nature, the indwelling Christ, should now live THROUGH our bodies.

2. (v. 2) What are we not to do? \_\_\_\_\_

**We are not to conform any longer to the pattern of this world.**

What should we do? **Be transformed by the renewing of the mind**

What three things describe the will of God? **His will is good, pleasing and perfect.**

3. Is the presentation of our bodies to God a reasonable thing to do? (Read 1 Corinthians 6:19-20 before answering.) Yes **X** No \_\_\_\_\_

Turn your bodies over to the Holy Spirit, allowing Him to plan, direct and think for you and in you; then shall you be able to prove in actual experience the will of God for you to be good, acceptable and perfect.

Read Romans 12:3-8. \_\_\_\_\_ Check. **The Christian in Service**

4. (v. 3) What are we told about how we are to think (or estimate) of ourselves? \_\_\_\_\_

**We are not to think of ourselves more highly than we should, but rather, we should think of ourselves soberly in accordance with the faith God gave us.**

It is perfectly reasonable to give back to God that which He purchased and which belongs to Him. The sinner saved by grace can come to only this conclusion. "*Since Christ died for me, I now want to live for Him.*"

5. (v. 4) All believers are members of the Body of Christ (see 1 Corinthians 12:12-13), but they do not all have the **same function**.

6. (v. 5) Name two things that are said about spiritual unity of believers: We are **all one body in Christ, each member belonging to all the others.**

7. Underline the correct word or words.

1. Every man ought to think (highly) (soberly) of himself.

2. God has (dealt) (not dealt) to every man the measure of faith, that is, a degree of faith.

3. All members, or parts of our physical bodies (perform) (do not perform) the same work.

4. Members of the Body of Christ, that is, all believers in Christ (belong) (do not belong) to one another.

Read again Romans 12:6-8. \_\_\_\_\_ Check.

Here we have a list of seven different gifts God has given to individual believers to build up or edify the Church, the Body of Christ. Prophecy is the first gift mentioned. A prophet is a *forthteller* of the mind of God. The Old Testament prophets prophesied by direct revelation from God apart from the written word of God. But now that the scriptures are complete, the prophet of God speaks according to that which is written.

8. (v. 6) Spiritual gifts differ according to **the grace given to us.** What special gift is mentioned here? **Prophecy**.

This gift is mentioned with the miracle gifts of 1 Corinthians 12:7-11, where certain men received revelations from God and preached them to the church before they had the written Word of the New Testament. This gift of prophecy is not found in any of Paul's later epistles, for Paul said (in 1 Corinthians 13:8), "...prophecies...shall fail (cease)."

9. (vv. 7-8) There are six spiritual gifts from God listed in these two verses. What are they?
1. **Serving** 2. **Teaching**  
 3. **Encouraging** 4. **Contributing**  
 5. **Leading** 6. **Showing mercy**
10. (v. 9) We should abhor (hate) what? **Hate what is evil**  
 We should cleave (cling) to what? **Cling to what is good**
11. (v. 10) What two ways does this verse tell us to be devoted (kindly affectioned) to each other?  
 1. **Be devoted to one another in brotherly love.** 2. **Honor one another above ourselves.**
12. (v.11) What three things are true of the believer? He or she 1. **Never lacks in zeal**  
 2. **Has a spiritual fervor** 3. **Serves the Lord**
13. (v. 12) Name three things a believer should be. 1. **Joyful in hope** 2. **Patient in affliction**  
 3. **Faithful in prayer**
14. (v. 13) In what two ways did Paul tell believers to be involved in giving to the needs of others? (See Romans 15:25-26). **Share with anyone in need, especially believers, God's people, and practice hospitality**
15. (v. 14) We tend to say hateful things about those who oppose or persecute us. What are we told to do instead? **Bless those who persecute you**
16. (v. 15) How may we show sympathy to others? **Mourn (weep) with those who mourn. Share their sorrow.**
17. (v. 16) Give three ways that will help avoid strife/anger with each other. 1. **Live in harmony with each other**  
 2. **Do not be proud, but be willing to associate with people of low position** 3. **Do not be conceited**
18. (vv. 17-19) Use your own words to tell how you are to respond if someone tells lies about you or hurts you in some way. **We are not supposed to repay evil with evil, rather we are to try to do what is right in all cases. We should live in peace with everyone and not take revenge, rather we are to leave retribution to God's.**
19. (vv. 20-21) In what way can you overcome evil with good? ? **Be kind to your enemy**  
**overcoming evil with good**
20. For review, read Romans 12:9-21 and fill in the blank for each of the statements below.

Relations with Believers:

Be **patient** in times of trouble.

Be **devoted** to one another in brotherly love.

**Abhor (Avoid)** what is evil; stand on the side of good.

Love one another. **Share** with God's people in need.

Live in harmony (peace) with one another.

Don't be proud, but enjoy ordinary people.

Honor another above yourself.

Relations with Unbelievers:

Never try to get even. Let the Lord pay back.

Do what is right before all men.

Feed your enemy.

Do not repay evil for evil.

Bless those who curse you.

Overcome evil by doing good.

**Every Christian must agree that these are reasonable things for God to expect. If you were to check your life by this list, how well would you measure up? As Christians (Christ's own) we owe it to Him and to others to walk according to His word.**

Use the space below for any questions or comments:

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