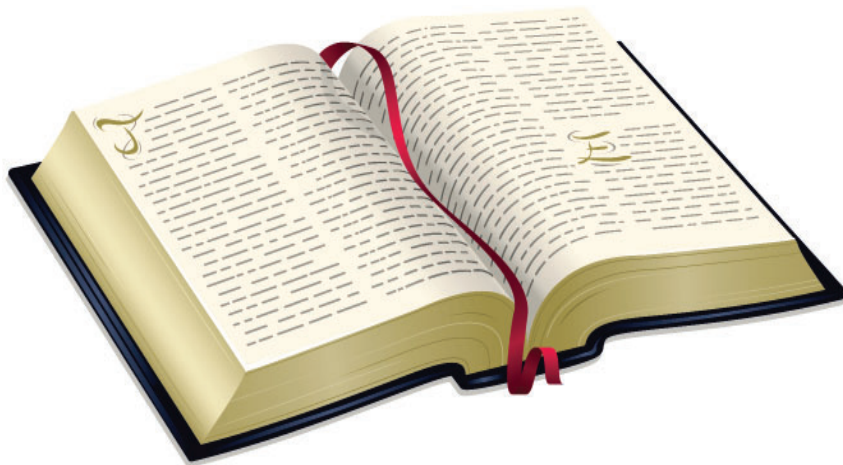


Answer Sheet for King James Version (KJV) to Serve Bible Study - LP-16



Letters from Paul Series Romans Chapters 7 - 9

Romans Lesson - Three of Five

Released From the Law, Bound to Christ

In Romans 7, Paul tackles the relationship between the law—the commandments given by God—and human sinfulness. He begins by making it clear that those who are in Christ have been released from any obligation to the law of Moses. This is for the same reason that we have been released from our slavery to sin: We died, and death breaks those obligations. Those who come to faith in Christ are so closely associated with His physical death and resurrection that we experience a kind of spiritual death and are resurrected into a new spiritual life. This is how we are freed from our responsibility to the law.

Please read Romans Chapter 7 Check

Chapter 7

1. (Romans 7:1) Paul, who is speaking to those who know/are familiar (Jewish Christian) with the law claims the law has dominion over a man for what length of time?

as long as he liveth

Note:

Now he expands on that idea with the obvious-sounding statement that the law remains binding only as long as a person lives. He will develop this idea further in the following verses, showing that those who are in Christ have, in fact, died to the law.

First though he insists that he is speaking to people who know the law, apparently referring to the law of Moses. The first audience for Romans was the Christians in Rome. This would have included Jews who had trusted in Christ, as well as Gentiles. Certainly Paul's Jewish readers would have known the law of Moses, but even Gentile Christians would have been taught something about the law.

Paul's bottom line is that those who died, spiritually, are not required to keep the law they were under while alive.

He will use the concept of marriage to illustrate this idea in the following verses.

2. (Romans 7:2) According to the law, how long is a woman bound in marriage to her husband?

as long as he liveth.

3. (Romans 7:3) If, while her husband lives, she marries/has sexual relations/lives with another man, she will be called what? adulteress

Meaning of Romans 7:3

Earlier, the book of Romans mentioned that salvation in Christ involves a kind of spiritual "death." The prior context was in turning from sin and instead choosing to be alive in Christ. Here, Paul is explaining how this same idea means freedom from the obligations of the law. This verse concludes an idea begun in the previous verse. It is an illustration of Paul's point that someone who has died is no longer bound to follow the law of Moses.

To show this he points to the "law of marriage" that binds two people together. Paul has written that a married woman is released from this law if her husband dies. Now he repeats this idea, adding that if a woman lives with another man while she is still married, she will be known as an adulteress. If her husband dies, however, the law no longer holds her. She is free to marry another man.

Paul will again state, in the following verse, that Christians have died in a spiritual sense, freeing us from our spiritual obligation to the law.

4. (Romans 7:4) After we become dead to the law through the body of Christ, what does scripture tell us that we should be doing?

we should bring forth fruit unto God.

5. (Romans 7:7) What did Paul say he learned about covetousness because of the law?

Thou shalt not covet.

6. Romans 7:7 tells about the commandment on covetousness.

Where in the Bible do we find that Commandment? Exodus 20:17

Write down that Commandment. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house,
thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his manservant, nor his maidservant,
nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is thy neighbour's.

7. (Romans 7:17-18) What does Paul say is living in him that is causing him to do the things that he does? sin

What does he say is not dwelling in him? no good

What is the Law of Moses?

Generally speaking, the Law of Moses is the first five books of the Bible, or the Torah (Hebrew for “law”), also called the Pentateuch (Greek for “five books”). More strictly speaking the Law of Moses refers only to the 600-plus commandments and regulations in the second through fifth books of the Torah. We often refer to the commandments as “the Law of Moses”; of course they are actually the Law of God. Moses was the one through whom God gave Israel the law.

The foundation of the Law of Moses is the Ten Commandments (Exodus 20:2–17), as dictated to Moses by God Himself on Mt. Sinai (Exodus 31:18). Yet the “greatest commandment” from the Law of Moses, as Jesus declared, is Deuteronomy 6:5, “Love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your strength.” Jesus said the second greatest commandment was like the first; it is found in Leviticus 19:18, “Love your neighbor as yourself.” These two are the greatest because “all the Law and the Prophets hang on these two commandments” (Matthew 22:37–40; see also Galatians 5:14 and James 2:8).

8. (Romans 7:19-20) What does Paul say he wants to do? good

What does Paul say he doesn't want to do? evil

Paul also says *“If I do what I do not want to do, it is no longer I who is doing it”*

Whom does Paul blame it on? sin that dwelleth in me.

9. (Romans 7:24-25) Who does Paul say will free him/deliver him/rescue him from this life that is dominated by sin and death? Jesus Christ our Lord.

10. (Romans 7:25) What does Paul say his mind obeys/serves? law of God

What does he say his sinful nature/flesh obeys/a slave to? sin

Chapter 8

Understanding Romans chapter 8

Romans 8 is one of the most loved chapters in all of Scripture. Paul begins and ends this passage with statements about the absolute security of those who are in Christ. First, there is no condemnation, at all, for those in Christ. Last, nothing will ever be able to separate us from God's love for us in Christ. By this he refers to those who have been saved by their faith in Jesus (Romans 3:23–26). As Scripture makes clear, the promise of salvation is only given to those who believe in Christ (John 3:16–18). Those who reject Jesus reject God (John 8:19), and will not be saved (John 3:36). For those who come to faith, their salvation is absolutely secure (John 10:28–29). Hardships may test their faith and strengthen it (Hebrews 12:3–11), but they never imply that God has abandoned His children (1 John 3:1). In between these bookends, Paul makes the case for why this is true.

1. (Romans 8:1-2) What has the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus done for you?
hath made me free from the law of sin and death.

2. (Romans 8:3) Why was the law (law of Moses) unable to save us?
weak through the flesh,

What does this scripture say about how God sent His only son to save us?
in the likeness of sinful flesh,

3. (Romans 8:4-5) These verses tell about living according to the flesh vs according to the Spirit. **In your own words**, from your life experiences, explain the differences?

4. (Romans 8: 9) How does one know if one is in the Spirit of God?
if so be that the Spirit of God dwell in you.

5. (Romans 8:10) if Christ is in you, although the body is dead because of sin, the Spirit is life/gives life because of? righteousness

What does Romans 8:15 mean?

Romans 8:15 is one of Scripture's most beautiful verses about our relationship with God through faith in Christ. It describes how God has changed every Christian's relationship with Him through the power of the Holy Spirit.

In the previous verse Paul wrote that all who are led by the Spirit of God are His children. Now he gets more specific. Earlier in this letter to the Romans Paul wrote that through faith in Christ we are freed from slavery to sin and that we become "slaves to righteousness" (Romans 6:18) or "slaves to God" (Romans 6:22). Paul is not backing away from that in this verse. The word used for slaves—*doulos*—describes what was once known as indentured service: when a person swore their allegiance to remain in the service of a specific master.

6. (Romans 8:28) And we know that all things work together for good for those who love God, to those who are the called according to What? his purpose.

7. (Romans 8:29-30) God said in these verses He foreknew these things about man. Please list the four he listed in Romans 8:30.

1. predestinate 2. called 3. justified 4. glorified

8. (Romans 8:35) What are the seven things in this verse that are listed as "*who will separate us from the love of Christ*"?

1. tribulation 2. distress 3. persecution 4. famine
5. nakedness 6. peril 7. sword

9. (Romans 8:38-39) List the ten things that these verses list that shall not be able to separate us from the love of God that is in Christ Jesus?

1. death 2. life 3. angels
4. principalities 5. powers 6. things present
7. things to come 8. height 9. depth
10. any other creature

Please read Romans Chapter 9 Check

Chapter 9

Understanding Romans Chapter 9

This chapter tackles challenging and hard-to-follow issues. These involve both Israel's place in God's plans and God's own character.

Paul begins by declaring how heartbroken he is about the state of his people Israel. Paul was both Jewish and a Roman citizen. He and his father both served as Pharisees. Paul was truly a child of Israel. He was in such anguish for his people because they had, as a nation, rejected Christ. A few had believed, but Paul knew the majority of Jewish people were trusting the law to save them from God's wrath. Paul has gone to great lengths in Romans to show that the law cannot save. Shockingly, Paul says that he could wish that he would be cut off from Christ if, presumably, his people would come to Him (Romans 9:1-3).

1. Romans 9:6-9) Paul writes about three different types of children in these verses:

1. Children of the Flesh,
2. Children of God,
3. Children of the Promise.

In your own words, who were these the offspring of?

Why were they given these names?

1. Children of the Flesh: Offspring of? _____

Name was from? _____

2. Children of God: Offspring of? _____

Name was from? _____

3. Children of the Promise: Offspring from? _____

Name was from? _____

2. (Romans 9:15) Whom does God say to Moses He will show/have mercy to?

I will have mercy on whom I will have mercy,

Who will He show/have compassion for?

I will have compassion on whom I will have compassion.

3. (Romans 9:17-18) God has mercy on whom He wants to have mercy on and He hardens who He wants to harden. God used Pharaoh in this way for what reason?

*Even for this same purpose have I raised thee up, that I might shew my power in thee,
and that my name might be declared throughout all the earth.*

4. (Romans 9:27) How many of the nation of Israel will be saved?

a remnant shall be saved

Read and compare the following scriptures:

Romans 9:25 - Hosea 2:23

Romans 9:26 - Hosea 1:10

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

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

5. (Romans 9:30a) Did the Gentiles pursue righteousness? no

6. (Romans 9:30b) Did the Gentiles attain righteousness? have

7. (Romans 9:31a) Did Israel pursue righteousness? yes

8. (Romans 9:31b) Did the Israel attain righteousness? not

9. (Romans 9:32a) Why did Israel not attain rightnessness?

Because they sought it not by faith, but as it were by the works of the law.

10. (Romans 9:32b) How did Israel seek righteousness? by works of the law

11. (Romans 9:32b) What caused them to stumble? stumblingstone

