LESSONS IN ROMANS

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Roman Epistle

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TO TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

The Epistle to the Christians in Rome has been called "the most profound work in existence". The depth of thought and soundness of reasoning have never been surpassed in any literature which has come down to us.

The theme of the Letter is: "The Gospel is the Power of God unto Salvation to Every One that Believeth; to the Jew First and Also to the Greek". (Rom. 1:16).

Paul's purpose, as manifested in his discussion of this great doctrinal theme, is three-fold: (1) To show that both Jew and Gentile are guilty sinners and under the same condemnation. (2) To show that neither Jew nor Gentile can be saved by any law, written or unwritten, except the gospel of Christ, God's power to save (Rom. 1:16), which is the law of faith (Rom. 3:27), the law of the Spirit of life (Rom. 8:2). (3) To show all who are saved how to conduct themselves so as to attain eternal life.

The questions and Scripture references of the twenty-six lessons of this book, covering the entire Epistle, are designed to emphasize its purpose and theme, and they should help both teacher and student to understand more clearly and appreciate more fully Paul's profound arguments in proof of these fundamental principles and purposes of the gospel of Christ.
LESSON 1
INTRODUCTION
READ ROM. 1: 1-7


2. Who was his amanuensis? Ans. Rom. 16: 22.

3. To whom is the letter addressed? 
   Ans. Rom. 1: 7. (Note the letter was not written to Romans only, but to all Christians in Rome regardless of nationality).

4. When and from where was it written? 
   Ans. According to the best chronology it was written A. D. 58, probably from Corinth.

5. Tell of Paul's ancestry, early life, and religious training. 
   Ans. Acts 22: 3-5; Gal. 1: 14; Phil. 3: 4-6.


11. Give five facts which characterized the "gospel of God".
    Ans. a. It is God's gospel. (Rom. 1: 1).
    b. God formerly promised it. (Rom. 1: 2).
    c. He promised it through his prophets. (Rom. 1: 2).
    d. He promised it in the holy Scriptures. (Rom. 1: 2).
    e. The gospel concerns God's Son. (Rom. 1: 3).


13. According to the flesh, Jesus was the Seed of whom? Ans. Rom. 1: 8.


15. What is declared or determined regarding Jesus "by the resurrection of the dead"? Ans. Rom. 1: 4.

16. Name two things that Paul had received through Christ. 
    Ans. Rom. 1: 5.


18. What was the object of his apostolic mission? 


20. Give three facts pertaining to the Christians in Rome.
    Ans. a. They were called of Christ. (Rom. 1: 6).
    b. They were beloved of God. (Rom. 1: 7).
    c. They were called to be saints. (Rom. 1: 7).

TOPICS FOR SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT AND CLASS DISCUSSION

1. City Of Rome In Paul's Day.
2. The Life Of Paul.
   a. His ancestry.
   b. Religious training.
   c. His conversion.
   d. Letters and sermons.

LESSON 2
A PRAYER AND A PURPOSE
READ ROM. 1: 8-17

4. Why did he long to see the brethren in Rome? Ans. Rom. 1: 11.
5. Name some spiritual gifts possessed by the early Christians. Ans. I Cor. 12: 4-11.
6. How were these miraculous powers of the Spirit given? Ans. Acts 8: 14-19.
14. What if he failed to meet that obligation? Ans. I Cor. 9: 16.
15. To what extent was he ready to preach the gospel in Rome? Ans. Rom. 1: 15.
16. Why was he not ashamed of the gospel? Ans. Rom. 1: 16.
17. To whom is it the power of God unto salvation? Ans. Rom. 1: 16.
LESSONS IN ROMANS


22. Name three great promises of the gospel.
   Ans. Acts 2: 38; 5: 32; II Cor. 5: 1-3; Rom. 6: 23.

23. How and when were the Jews on Pentecost saved by the gospel?

24. When and how were the Samaritans saved by the gospel?

25. What of those who do not obey the gospel?
   Ans. II Thess. 1: 7-9; I Pet. 4: 17.

26. Give a summary of what is taught in the verses covered by this lesson.
   Ans. Rom. 1: 8-17.

TOPICS FOR CLASS DISCUSSION OR SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT

1. Miraculous Gifts.
   a. How received.
   b. Their purpose.
   c. Their end.

2. The Gospel.
   a. Its facts.
   b. Its commands.
   c. Its promises.

LESSON 3

THE DEPRAVITY OF GENTILES WHO EXCHANGED THE TRUTH OF GOD FOR A LIE

READ ROM. 1: 18-32

1. Against what is the wrath of God revealed from heaven?

2. Who has shown or manifested this revelation unto them?
   Ans. Rom. 1: 19.

3. Name some invisible traits of God that are perceived through “the things that are made”.

4. What do the heavens and the creatures of the earth reveal concerning the attributes of God?

5. Why were these Gentiles without excuse for their wickedness?

6. Even though God had made himself known to them, in what two things had they failed?

7. How were their hearts affected?

8. When men become fools by reasoning God and truth out of their lives, what do they usually profess themselves to be?
   Ans. Rom 1: 22.

9. They exchanged the glory of the incorruptible God for what?
   Ans. Rom. 1: 23.

10. What is your conclusion regarding an image or “crucifix” as an aid to worship?
11. What did God do regarding these unrighteous people who exchanged the truth for a lie and worshiped and served the creature rather than the Creator? Ans. Rom. 1: 24-25.

12. Describe the unnatural deterioration of these people whom God gave up to vile passions. Ans. Rom. 1: 26-27.

13. Name and discuss the many sins of these people who refused to have God in their knowledge. Learn the definition of each sin named. Ans. Rom. 1: 28-31.

14. How do we know these sins were not committed in ignorance? Ans. Rom. 1: 32.


**TOPICS FOR CLASS DISCUSSION OR SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT**

1. What We Learn About God From The Natural World.
2. The "Crucifix" And Other Religious Images.

**LESSON 4**

**IMPARTIALITY OF GOD'S JUDGMENT**

READ ROM. 2: 1-16

1. Why are the Jews, as well as Gentiles, without excuse for their sins? Ans. Rom. 2: 1.


3. How does man's judgment often differ from God's judgment? Ans. Rom. 2: 2; 1 Sam. 16: 7; Lev. 19: 15; Isaiah 11: 3-4; Jno. 8:15.


5. How do we know that the Jews, as well as Gentiles, will be judged according to the realities of the case and without any personal consideration? Ans. Rom. 2: 3, 6.


9. How do we know that the judgment of God will be righteous and impartial? Ans. Rom. 2: 6.


12. What rewards will be conferred, and on whom, in the day of judgment? Ans. Rom. 2: 10.
13. How do we know that Jews and Gentiles stand on the same level? 
   Ans. Rom. 2: 11; Acts 10: 34.
15. What of those who have sinned under the law? Ans. Rom. 2: 12.
16. What distinction is made between the doers of God’s will and hearers only? Ans. Rom. 2: 13; Matt. 7: 24-27; James 1: 22-25.
17. Can you prove that God, in some way, had made his will known to the Gentiles, even though he had not given them the written law of Moses? Ans. Rom. 2: 14-15; Rom. 1: 19-21, 32.
18. What will be brought to light in the day of judgment? 
19. By whom will God judge the secrets of men? 

TOPICS FOR SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT AND CLASS DISCUSSION
1. Judging Others.
2. Impartiality Of God.
3. Repentance From Sin.

LESSON 5
VAIN CONCEIT AND INCONSISTENT CONDUCT OF THE JEWS
READ ROM. 2: 17-29

2. Give two other names by which they were called.
   Ans. Rom. 11: 1; II Cor. 11: 22; Phil. 3: 5.
4. Give the origin and meaning of the name, “Israel”. 
5. The name, “Jew”, was first applied to whom? 
   Ans. II Kings 16: 6; Esther 2: 5.
10. How does Paul show that the Jew’s conduct was not consistent with his teaching? Ans. Rom. 2: 21-23.
11. What evil effect did these inconsistencies have on the Gentiles? 
13. What reason did Peter give for consistent Christian living? 
16. How could the Gentile who had neither the law nor circumcision judge or condemn the Jew who had both the letter and circumcision? Ans. Rom. 2: 27.
17. What is meant by the “outward Jew” and “outward circumcision”? Ans. Rom. 2: 28; Eph. 2: 11.
18. Who is a Jew “inwardly”, and what is “circumcision of the heart”? Ans. Rom. 2: 29; Phil. 3: 3.
19. In what sense have all Christians been circumcised? Ans. Col. 2: 11.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION AND SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT
1. The Origin And Meaning Of The Names, Hewbrew, Israel, And Jew.
2. Consistent Christian Living.
3. Circumcision Of The Heart.

LESSON 6
OLD TESTAMENT SCRIPTURES DECLARE BOTH JEW AND GENTILE UNDER SIN
READ ROM. 3: 1-20

1. State the two questions with which this chapter opens. Ans. Rom. 3: 1.
2. What had Paul said which might lead the Jew to the erroneous conclusion that there was no advantage in being a Jew even under the law? Ans. Rom. 2: 25-29.
3. What chief advantage did the Jews have? Ans. Rom. 3: 2; 9: 3-5; Deut. 4: 8; Psalm 147: 19.
4. When and where were they entrusted with the “oracles of God”? Ans. Deut. 5: 1-5; Acts 7: 38.
8. Why was God’s fidelity not affected by the change in his attitude toward Eli’s house? Ans. I Sam. 2: 27-30.
9. Give an instance in which God did not carry out a threat against a people, and tell why he repented of the evil which he said he would do unto them. Ans. Jonah 3: 1-10.


13. How do we know Paul was using the language of objectors, and not his own, in his questions regarding the righteousness of God? Ans. Rom. 3: 5.

14. What had he been slanderously reported as saying? Ans. Rom. 3: 7-8.

15. What charge had been laid to both Jew and Gentile? Ans. Rom. 3: 9.

16. Having reaffirmed the charge in verse 9 that both Jews and Gentiles are under sin, Paul presents in verses 10 to 18 a chain of Old Testament quotations to prove this charge. Show how each of his citations proves the guilt of the Jews:
   a. Give David's testimony of universal unrighteousness. (Rom. 3: 10-12; Ps. 14: 1-3; 53: 1-3).
   b. What is said of their throat and tongues and lips? (Rom. 3: 13; Ps. 5: 9; 140: 8).
   c. Their mouth was full of what? (Rom. 3: 14; Ps. 10: 7).
   d. What had Isaiah said about their feet and their ways? (Rom. 3: 15-17; Isa. 59: 7-8).
   e. They had no fear of whom? (Rom. 3: 18; Ps. 36:1).

17. How do we know that these Old Testament quotations had direct reference to the guilt of the Jews? Ans. Rom. 3: 19.


TOPICS FOR SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT AND DISCUSSION
2. The Promises And Warnings Of God.

LESSON 7
JUSTIFICATION THROUGH THE GOSPEL, AND NOT BY THE LAW
READ ROM. 3: 21-31


5. How do we know it is for both Jew and Gentile alike?
   Ans. Rom. 3: 22.


8. What has been set forth, by the grace of God, to be a propitiation or atonement for sin?


10. What has God shown through the atoning sacrifice of Christ?

11. All boasting is excluded by what kind of law? Ans. Rom. 3: 27.


13. By what are men justified, and by what are they not justified?

14. What is your conclusion regarding the “doctrine of justification by faith only”?

15. When is faith of no profit? Ans. James 2: 14-16.


20. Name two kinds of believers and give examples of each kind.

21. By what kind of works can no one be justified?
    b. Works of the flesh. (Gal. 5: 19).
    c. Works of darkness. (Eph. 5: 11; Rom. 13: 12).
    d. Evil works. (Col. 1: 21).
    e. Dead works. (Heb. 6: 1; 9: 14).
    f. Works of the devil. (I Jno. 3: 8).

22. By what kind of works is one justified?


24. Since justification is through the gospel and not by the law, is the law useless? Ans. Rom. 3: 31; 7: 12.

25. What did Paul teach regarding the law to establish its usefulness?
    Ans. a. That he established it. (Rom. 3: 31).
    b. That it created and revived a consciousness of sin. (Rom. 7: 7-13).
    c. That it foreshadowed the good things to come by types and prophecies. (Heb. 10: 1).
    d. That it was a school master to bring the Jews to Christ. (Gal. 3: 24).
LESSONS IN ROMANS

LESSON 8

JUSTIFICATION BY FAITH APART FROM THE WORKS OF THE LAW

READ ROM. 4: 1-12

1. Name an Old Testament character who was justified by faith before the law of Moses was given. Ans. Rom. 4: 1-3.

2. In what sense is Abraham the father of all Jews? Ans. I Cor. 10: 18; II Cor. 11: 22; John 8: 37; Matt. 1: 2.

3. Why is he called "the father of them that believe"? Ans. Rom. 4: 11, 12; Gal. 3: 7, 8, 16, 27-29.


5. Why was righteousness reckoned unto Abraham? Ans. Rom. 4: 3; Gen. 15: 6.

6. Unto whom is the reward not reckoned of grace, but of debt? Ans. Rom. 4: 4.

7. Whose faith is reckoned for righteousness? Ans. Rom. 4: 5.

8. To what kind of works does Paul have reference? Ans. Rom. 3: 28; Gal. 2: 16.


10. What did David say of those unto whom God imputes righteousness without works? Ans. Rom. 4: 7, 8; Psalm 32: 1, 2.


12. Was this righteousness reckoned to Abraham before or after he was circumcised? Ans. Rom. 4: 10, 12; Gen. 15: 6; 17: 24.

13. His circumcision was a sign or seal of what? Ans. Rom. 4: 11.


15. After this, who was to be circumcised and at what age? Ans. Gen. 17: 12-14.

16. At what age were Isaac, Jesus and Paul circumcised? Ans. Gen. 21: 4; Luke 2: 21; Phil. 3: 5.


20. Why did Paul have Timothy circumcised, but refused to have Titus circumcised? Ans. Acts 16: 1-3; Gal. 2: 3-5.

21. How must one walk in order to be a child of Abraham in a spiritual sense? Ans. Rom. 4: 12; John 8: 39; Gal. 3: 26-29.


TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION OR SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT

1. The Faith Of Abraham.
2. The Law Of Circumcision.
   a. Origin.
   b. To whom given.
   c. Its end.

LESSON 9

GOD'S PROMISE TO ABRAHAM

READ ROM. 4: 13-25


2. Give the circumstances under which this promise was made. Ans. Gen. 17: 15-21.


4. This promise was not made through what? Ans. Rom. 4: 13.

5. Through what was it made? Ans. Rom. 4: 13.

6. If the heirs had been of the law of Moses, what effect would this have had on the faith and on the promise? Ans. Rom 4: 14.


8. Where is there no transgression? Ans. Rom. 4: 15.


10. Abraham is called the father of whom? Ans. Rom. 4: 16, 17.


12. When Abraham considered his old age and the deadness of Sarah’s womb, what effect did this have on his faith? Ans. Rom. 4: 19, 20.


15. His great faith was reckoned unto him for what? Ans. Rom. 4: 22.

16. When was the Scripture fulfilled which says, “Abraham believed God, and it was imputed unto him for righteousness”? Ans. James 2: 21-23.

17. For whose sake was all this written? Ans. Rom. 4: 23, 24.

18. For what was Jesus delivered up and for what was he raised? Ans. Rom. 4: 25.


**TOPICS FOR ASSIGNMENT OR DISCUSSION**
1. The Promise To Abraham.
2. The Seed Of Abraham.

**LESSON 10**

**FRUITS OF JUSTIFICATION**

READ ROM. 5: 1-21

1. Name two things by which we are justified. Ans. Rom. 5: 1, 9.
3. What is our “access” into the grace of God? Ans. Rom. 5: 2.
4. Name some noble qualities that may be the outgrowth of tribulations. Ans. Rom. 5: 3, 4.
5. What has been “shed abroad” in Christian hearts? Ans. Rom. 5: 5.
7. Through what are we reconciled unto God? Ans. Rom. 5: 10, 11.
8. Unto whom was the word of reconciliation committed? Ans. II Cor. 5: 18, 19.
10. What is that “one body” in which we are reconciled? Ans. Eph. 1: 22, 23.
14. Through whom do we regain all we lost in Adam? Ans. Rom. 5: 15.
19. What is the difference between Adam’s disobedience and Christ’s obedience? Ans. Rom. 5: 19.

**TOPICS FOR CLASS DISCUSSION AND ASSIGNMENT**
1. Reconciliation To God.
2. How Death Came Upon The Human Family.
3. Spiritual Life In Christ.
LESSON 11
DEAD TO SIN BUT ALIVE UNTO GOD
READ ROM. 6: 1-23

1. How do we know that the grace of God will not save one who continues in sin? Ans. Rom. 6: 1, 2, 16, 23.
4. After being raised in baptism, how should we walk? Ans. Rom. 6: 4.
5. How is baptism a likeness of the death, burial and resurrection of Christ? Ans. Rom. 6: 4; Col. 2: 12, 13.
8. What is the “old man”? Ans. Eph. 4: 22; Col. 3: 8, 9.
10. Who is justified or freed from sin? Ans. Rom. 6: 7, 17, 18; I Pet. 4: 1.
15. What should not be permitted to reign in our bodies? Ans. Rom. 6: 12.
16. The members of our bodies should not be used as instruments of what? Ans. Rom. 6: 13, 19.
17. For what should our members be used? Ans. Rom. 6: 13, 19.
18. Why should sin not have dominion over us? Ans. Rom. 6: 14.
19. Are we privileged to sin with impunity because we are under grace and not under the law of Moses? Ans. Rom. 6: 15.
20. How may we determine whose servants we are? Ans. Rom. 6: 16.
21. When does one become free from sin, and a servant of righteousness? Ans. Rom. 6: 17, 18.
24. What are the wages of sin, and what is the free gift of God? Ans. Rom. 6:23.

TOPICS FOR ASSIGNMENT AND DISCUSSION
1. Baptism.
2. Living in Newness Of Life.
3. Wages Of Sin.
LESSON 12
DELIVERANCE FROM BONDAGE THROUGH DEATH
READ ROM. 7: 1-25

1. The Christians in Rome were not ignorant of what? Ans. Rom. 7: 1.
2. How long does law have dominion over a man? Ans. Rom. 7: 1.
3. How long is a woman bound by law to her husband? Ans. Rom. 7: 2; I Cor. 7:39.
4. When is she discharged from the law of her husband? Ans. Rom. 7: 2, 3.
5. Of what sin is she guilty, if she marries another while the husband lives? Ans. Rom. 7:3.
6. Christ has made us dead to what? Ans. Rom. 7:4; Eph. 2: 14-16.
8. The church is married to whom? Ans. Rom. 7:4; II Cor. 11: 2; Eph. 5: 26-32.
9. What is meant here by the phrase, “in the flesh”? Ans. Rom. 7: 5; 8: 8, 9.
10. What is wrought by the sinful passions of people “in the flesh”? Ans. Rom. 7:5.
11. When were we delivered from that law which held us captive? Ans. Rom. 7:6.
12. What is meant by “newness of the spirit” and “oldness of the letter”? Ans. Rom. 7: 6; Rom. 6: 4; II Cor. 3: 6-9.
13. What was made known through the law? Ans. Rom. 7: 7, 21; Rom. 3: 20.
14. How was Paul affected by a knowledge of the commandment? Ans. Rom. 7:8-11.
17. Discuss the struggle between the carnal and spiritual nature under the law. Ans. Rom. 7: 15-20.
19. What was fighting against the law of his mind? Ans. Rom. 7: 23; I Cor. 9: 27.
20. Who will bring deliverance from “the body of this death”? Ans. Rom. 7: 24, 25.

TOPICS FOR CLASS DISCUSSION AND SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT
1. Divorce And Remarriage.
2. How Christ Made Us Dead To The Law.
3. Spiritual Warfare.
LESSON 13

THE SPIRITUAL LIFE

READ ROM. 8: 1-17

1. To whom is there no condemnation? Ans. Rom. 8: 1.
2. Where must we walk to be cleansed by the blood of Christ and to be free from condemnation? Ans. I John 1: 7; Rom. 8: 1, 4.
3. What law makes us free from the law of sin and death?
   Ans. Rom. 8: 2; Gal. 6: 2.
4. Show that the weakness of the law through the flesh necessitated the coming of Christ and the giving of the law of the Spirit of life.
   Ans. Rom. 8: 3; Rom. 3: 20; Gal. 3: 11-14; Heb. 7: 18, 19; 8: 6-8.
6. Describe the two classes mentioned in Rom. 8: 5, 6.
7. Who is not subject to God and cannot please him?
   Ans. Rom. 8: 7, 8.
8. Who dwells in those who have spiritual life?
   Ans. Rom. 8: 9; I Cor. 3: 16; 6: 19; Acts 5: 32.
10. How are the body and spirit affected by the indwelling of Christ?
    Ans. Rom. 8: 10.
11. If the Spirit dwells in us, what promise do we have regarding our bodies? Ans. Rom. 8: 11.
12. We are not debtors to what? Ans. Rom. 8: 12.
15. Through what does the Spirit lead or guide us?
16. What Spirit had the Christians received? Ans. Rom. 8: 15.
17. How does the Spirit bear witness with our spirit that we are the children of God?

TOPICS FOR ASSIGNMENT OR DISCUSSION

1. The Spirit Of Christ.
LEONSON  14
HOPE OF COMPLETE REDEMPTION
READ ROM. 8: 18-39

1. How do present sufferings compare with future rewards?
   Ans. Rom. 8: 18; II Cor. 4: 17; Matt. 5: 11, 12.
2. The expectation of all creation is awaiting what?
   Ans. Rom. 8: 19.
3. All creation is represented as sharing in the hope of what?
   Ans. Rom. 8: 20, 21.
5. For what do we also wait? Ans. Rom. 8: 23.
8. All things work together for the good of whom? Ans. Rom. 8: 28.
12. What has God done for us and what does he promise to do?
    Ans. Rom. 8: 32.
13. Name two things that no one can do to God's elect.
    Ans. Rom. 8: 33, 34.
15. Name several things which cannot separate us from the love of God.
16. What does separate men from God?
    Ans. Isaiah 59: 1, 2; I Chron. 28: 9; Ezk. 18: 24; Rev. 3: 16.
18. Give a summary of what is taught in the verses covered by this lesson.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION OR ASSIGNMENT
1. All Things Work Together For Good.
2. Things Which Cannot Separate One From The Love Of God.
3. How Sin Affects One's Relation To God.

LESSON  15
THE CHILDREN OF THE ABRAHAMIC PROMISE
READ ROM. 9: 1-13

1. In whom did Paul say he spoke the truth? Ans. Rom. 9: 1.
2. What must we put away and what must we speak?
   Ans. Eph. 4: 25.
3. What was bearing witness with Paul? Ans. Rom. 9: 1.
4. What kind of conscience did he always have? 
5. What should we always have and hold? Ans. I Tim. 1: 5, 19; 3: 9.
6. What were Paul’s emotions as he wrote these lines? 
   Ans. Rom. 9: 2.
7. How far was he willing to sacrifice for the salvation of his kinsmen? 
   Ans. Rom 9: 3.
8. What was his prayer and heart’s desire? Ans. Rom. 10: 1.
9. Why did he become all things to all men? Ans: I Cor. 9: 22.
10. Name seven special blessings God had bestowed upon Israel, and 
    discuss each one of them. Ans. Rom. 9: 4, 5.
11. Why could Paul say the word had not failed, though the Israelites 
12. Who are the true Israel of God? 
    Ans. Rom. 9: 8; Rom. 2: 28, 29; Gal. 6: 16.
13. What was the “word of promise” to Abraham? 
    Ans. Rom. 9: 9; Gen. 18: 10; Heb. 11: 11.
15. Which of these was chosen to be the father of God’s nation? 
    Ans. Rom. 9: 12, 13.
16. Why was this choice made? Ans. Rom. 9:11.
19. When did he say, “Jacob I loved, but Esau I hated”? 
    Ans. Malachi 1: 2, 3.
20. Why was Jacob’s name changed to Israel? Ans. Gen. 32: 27, 28.
21. Give a summary of what is taught in the verses covered by this les- 

   TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION OR ASSIGNMENT
1. Conscience.
2. Becoming All Things To All Men.
3. Jacob And Esau.

LESSON 16
SOVEREIGNTY AND MERCY OF GOD
READ ROM. 9: 14-33
1. In whom is there no injustice? Ans. Rom. 9: 14.
3. God wills to be merciful to whom? 
4. On whom has he chosen to show no mercy? 
5. Who determines where God will bestow mercy or with-hold it? 
   Ans. Rom. 9: 16.
6. For what purpose did God raise up Pharaoh to the throne of Egypt? Ans. Rom. 9: 17; Ex. 9: 16.

7. Show that Pharaoh first hardened his own heart to God's demands. Ans. Ex. 7: 13, 22; 8: 15, 32; 9: 7.

8. After Pharaoh at different times had hardened his own heart, what then did God do? Ans. Ex. 9: 12.


12. What power and right does the potter have over the clay? Ans. Rom. 9: 20, 21.


**TOPICS FOR CLASS DISCUSSION OR SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT**

1. The Hardening Of Pharaoh's Heart.
2. Man's Responsibility For His Deeds.

**LESSON 17**

**ISRAEL'S ERROR REGARDING RIGHTEOUSNESS**

READ ROM. 10: 1-21


2. What was wrong with Israel's zeal? Ans. Rom. 10: 2.


8. Who was able to keep the law perfectly? Ans. Acts 15: 10; Heb. 4: 15.

9. The Jews were forbidden to demand what kind of proof for the divinity of Christ? Ans. Rom. 10: 6, 7.


11. What must one believe and confess to be saved? Ans. Rom. 10: 9, 10.


13. How do we know this promise is to obedient believers and not to disobedient believers? Ans. Gal. 5: 6; James 2: 14-24.


17. Why were the Israelites not saved? Ans. Rom. 10: 16, 21.

18. Where had the word of the gospel been preached? Ans. Rom 10: 18.


TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION OR SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT

1. Zeal Without Knowledge And Knowledge Without Zeal.
3. Faith: How Obtained and Increased.
4. Calling On The Lord.

LESSON 18
A REMNANT OF ISRAEL SAVED
READ ROM. 11: 1-12


6. What truth regarding Israel is illustrated by the seven thousand who had not bowed to Baal? Ans. Rom. 11: 4, 5.


10. How can we make our calling and election sure?  
   Ans. II Pet. 1: 5-11.


14. Why do some who have eyes and ears not see and hear?  

15. Name the terrible things that David said would come upon such?  
   Ans. Rom. 11: 9, 10.

16. What did Jesus say about the anguish and sorrow of the Jews who  

17. What opportunity came to the Gentiles by the Jews' rejection and crucifixion if Christ?  
   Ans. Rom. 11: 11, 12; John 12: 32, 33; Eph. 2: 14-16.

18. How did the Jews' rejection of the gospel accelerate the preaching  

19. What could the Jews do which would be of greater benefit to the  
    world than their fall? Ans. Rom. 11: 12.


TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION AND ASSIGNMENT

2. How To Make One's Calling And Election Sure.

LESSON 19
THE GOODNESS AND SEVERITY OF GOD
READ ROM. 11: 13-36

1. Whom is the writer addressing in these verses? Ans. Rom. 11:13.

2. Paul was an apostle especially to whom?  

3. In his work among Gentiles, what did Paul hope to do for the Jews?  

4. If the fall of Israel resulted in the salvation of Gentiles, what would  
    their conversion be? Ans. Rom. 11:15.

5. Upon what conditions could the “lump” and “branches” be holy?  
   Ans. Rom. 11: 16.

6. What blessings came to wild olive branches or Gentiles, when na-  
    tural branches or Jews were broken off? Ans. Rom. 11: 17.

7. Why could not the Gentiles boast in these blessings?  
   Ans. Rom. 11:18.

8. Why were the Jews broken off, and upon what condition could  

12. Show that it is possible for a child of God to fall from grace. Ans. Gal. 5: 2-4; I Tim. 4: 1, 2.
16. When Israel once rejected Christ and his gospel, why did God not make it impossible for them ever to be saved? Ans. Rom. 11: 28, 29.
17. If God permits Gentiles to become obedient and be saved, what will he do also for Jews who become obedient? Ans. Rom. 11: 30, 31.
21. By whom were all things created and in whom do all things exist? Ans. Rom 11: 36; Col. 1: 15-17; Acts 17: 24-28.

TOPICS FOR ASSIGNMENT OR CLASS DISCUSSION
1. How The Fall Of Israel Resulted In Salvation Of Gentiles.
2. Natural Branches And Wild Branches.
3. Possibility Of Apostasy.

LESSON 20
TRANSFORMED FOR SPIRITUAL SERVICE
READ ROM. 12: 1-8

1. What is God's will regarding our bodies? Ans. Rom. 12: 1; Rom. 6: 13, 16, 19.
2. The body is a temple of what? Ans. I Cor. 3: 16; 6: 19.
3. Fornication is a sin against what? Ans. I Cor. 6: 18.
4. For what purpose should our bodies be used? Ans. I Cor. 6: 19, 20; Rom. 6: 19.
5. What should not become the standard of a Christian's conduct? 


7. What is renewed or changed in this transformation? 
   Ans. Rom. 12: 2; Eph. 4: 23.


9. To what does Paul refer in the expression, "The grace given unto me"? Ans. Rom. 1: 5; 15: 15, 16; Rom. 12: 3.

10. What should we guard against in forming opinions of ourselves? 
    Ans. Rom. 12: 3.


12. Discuss the teaching of Jesus on self-exaltation. 

13. What had God "dealt to each man"? Ans. Rom. 12: 3.

14. What was Timothy told to do to the measure or gift he had received? 
    Ans. II Tim. 1: 6.


16. How does one become a member of the body or church of Christ? 
    Ans. I Cor. 12: 13.

17. What is not wanted in Christ's spiritual body? 
    Ans. I Cor. 12: 25.

18. Name the different spiritual gifts some of the early Christians had received, and tell how each gift was to be used. 

19. Show that it is God's will for every one to do what he has the ability to do. Ans. I Cor. 12: 15-21.

20. Give a summary of what is taught in this lesson. 

   TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION OR ASSIGNMENT

1. The Only True Standard Of Conduct.
2. Ways By Which Some Deceive Themselves.
3. How The Church Is Like The Human Body.

LESSON 21
DUTIES OF CHRISTIANS
READ ROM. 12: 9-21

1. How should we love and honor one another? Ans. Rom. 12: 9, 10.

2. What should we abhor and to what should we cleave? 
   Ans. Rom. 12: 9; I Thess. 5: 21, 22.

7. Why should we be patient?
8. In what should we continue steadfastly?
9. What is our duty to worthy saints in need?
   Ans. Rom. 12: 13; I Cor. 16: 1, 2; Eph. 4: 28; I John 3: 17.
10. How should Christians treat those who persecute them?
11. How should we share in the joys and sorrows of others?
12. How can we be of the same mind?
    Ans. Rom. 12: 16; I Cor. 1: 10; Phil. 2: 2, 5.
15. What danger faces those who are self-conceited and puffed up?
17. What should we give in return for evil?
    Ans. I Peter 3: 9; I Cor. 4: 12; Luke 6: 27, 28.
18. In whose sight should we take thought for things honorable?
    Ans. Rom. 12: 17; II Cor. 8: 21.
20. What should we pursue and follow after?
21. To whom does vengeance belong?
    Ans. Rom. 12: 19; Deut. 32: 35.
23. Why should we seek to do them good?
    Ans. Rom. 12: 20; Prov. 25: 21, 22.

**TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION OR ASSIGNMENT**

1. Patience.
2. The Church's Obligation To The Poor.
3. How To Conquer Evil.
4. Taking Thought For Things Honorable.
LESSON 22
THE CHRISTIAN'S RELATION TO CIVIL GOVERNMENT

READ ROM. 13: 1-14

1. Every soul must be in subjection to what?

2. Why should all be obedient to civil authority?

3. What of those who resist the authority of civil government?

4. For what purpose has God ordained civil government?

5. When performing their duty, rulers are a terror to whom?

6. Why are the "powers that be" called "ministers of God"?

7. What instrument is wielded by the "powers that be" in enforcing the law?

8. When are the rulers justified in using this instrument?

9. Name some duties and obligations of citizens to their government.

10. When should Christians disobey civil authority?

11. Give examples of abuse of authority by rulers, which justified disobedience on the part of their subjects.
        c. King Darius, Daniel 6: 4-23.
        e. Ahasuerus, Esther 1: 9-12.

12. Discuss the command, "Owe no man anything". Ans. Rom. 13: 8.


14. Love for others prevents disobedience to what commandments?

15. Our duties to others are summed up in what commandment?


17. How is love a fulfillment of the law?

18. It is now time for all to do what?
    Ans. Rom. 13: 11; I Cor. 15: 34; Eph. 5: 14; I Thess 5: 6.

LESSONS IN ROMANS

22. What should be put on?
   Ans. Rom. 13: 12, 14; Eph. 6: 13; I Thess. 5: 8.
23. How should we walk?
   Ans. Rom. 13: 13; I Thess. 4: 12; Eph. 4: 1.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION AND ASSIGNMENT
1. Obedience To Civil Authority.
2. Capital Punishment.
3. Love And Obedience.

LESSON 23
THE WEAK IN FAITH AND CONSCIENCE
READ ROM. 14: 1-23

1. What should be done for those who are not fully instructed in the word and are weak in faith?
   Ans. Rom. 14: 1; 15: 1; I Cor. 9: 22.
3. What are both the weak and the strong forbidden to do?
5. What privilege is granted in matters of opinion?
   Ans. Rom. 14: 5, 6; I Cor. 8: 8.
6. How do we know that the days, months, seasons and years of the old covenant are not binding on Christians today?
   Ans. Col. 2: 14-17; Gal. 4: 10, 11.
7. What must we constantly have in mind in both life and death?
8. What was the purpose of Christ’s death and resurrection?
9. Who is our judge? Ans. Rom. 14: 10; II Cor. 5: 10.
10. Name three things the whole world must do.
    Ans. Rom. 14: 11, 12.
LESSON 24
HELPING OTHERS
READ ROM. 15: 1-13

3. What should be done for the disorderly, the fainthearted, the weak, and for all? Ans. I Thess. 5: 14.
4. Why should we try to please others? Ans. Rom. 15: 2; I Cor. 10: 24, 33.
5. In what should we seek to abound? Ans. I Cor. 14: 12; 26.
7. What has Christ done that we might become rich in his grace? Ans. II Cor. 8: 9.
10. In what frame of mind would God have us be toward one another? Ans. Rom 15: 5; I Cor. 1: 10.
13. For what purpose was Christ made a minister to the circumcision? 
   Ans. Rom. 15: 8.
15. Among whom would songs of praise be given to God, according to 
   the prophets? Ans. Rom. 15: 9; II Sam. 22: 50; Psalm 18: 49.
18. Who was the first Gentile to become a Christian? 
22. Give a summary of what is taught in the verses covered by this les-

TOPICS FOR SPECIAL STUDY OR ASSIGNMENT

1. Edifying The Church.
2. The Value Of Old Testament Study.

LESSON 25

PAUL'S HOPE TO VISIT ROME AND SPAIN

READ ROM. 15: 14-33

1. Of what three things was Paul persuaded regarding the Christians 
2. Why was he writing to them? Ans. Rom. 15: 15.
6. What power was wrought through him to lead the Gentiles to obedi-
8. It was his aim to preach in what kind of places? Ans. Rom. 15: 20.
9. What did Isaiah say about the Gentiles? 
   Ans. Rom. 15: 21; Isaiah 52: 15.
10. Why had Paul not already been to Rome? Ans. Rom. 15. 22.
12. What other new field did he hope to visit?
   Ans. Rom. 15: 24, 28, 29.

13. Why was he going to Jerusalem first? Ans. Rom. 15: 25.

14. What churches were making contributions for the poor saints in Jerusalem? Ans. Rom. 15: 26; II Cor. 8: 1; 9: 2.

15. How was this money raised? Ans. I Cor. 16: 1, 2.

16. What preparations were made for taking it to Jerusalem? Ans. I Cor. 16: 3, 4; II Cor. 8: 16-24.

17. Why were the Gentiles debtors to the Jewish brethren in Judea? Ans. Rom. 15: 27.


19. Name three things which he wanted their prayers to accomplish for him. Ans. Rom. 15: 31, 32.

20. Why did he ask the saints in Thessalonica to pray for him? Ans. II Thess. 3: 1, 2.


TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION OR INDIVIDUAL ASSIGNMENT
1. Preaching In New Fields.
2. How The Churches Helped The Poor Saints In Judea.
3. Praying For One Another.

LESSON 26
SALUTATIONS AND CONCLUDING PRAYER
READ ROM. 16: 1-27

1. Who was Phoebe? Ans. Rom. 16: 1.

2. What were the saints in Rome told to do for her? Ans. Rom. 16: 2.


4. Who was the "first fruits of Asia?" Ans. Rom. 16: 5.

5. Who were the "first fruits of Achaia"? Ans. I Cor. 16: 15.


8. Give the names of others included in these salutations. Ans. Rom. 16: 8-15.

10. Explain the two phrases, "of the Gentiles" and "of Christ", which Paul uses to describe the churches. Ans. Rom. 16: 4, 16.


13. How widely known was the obedience of the saints in Rome? Ans. Rom. 1: 8; 16: 19.


15. What assurance did they have of final victory? Ans. Rom. 16: 20.

16. In what sense was Tertius the writer of this letter? Ans. Rom. 16: 22.

17. Who were Gaius and Erastus? Ans. Rom. 16: 23.


19. For what purpose is the mystery of the gospel made known to all nations? Ans. Rom. 16: 26.

20. Through whom should we give glory to the only wise God? Ans. Rom. 16: 27.


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