

# *Romans Part 2*

## *Leader Guide*

(NASB and ESV)

FREED FROM  
SIN'S POWER  
(CHAPTERS 6-8)

*Romans Part 2 Leader Guide (NASB and ESV)*

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## **THE PURPOSE OF LEADER GUIDES**

These leader guides are intended for you, the leader, to help plan your discussions. They are designed to help you reason through the theology of the lessons and to ensure you have understood what your group should have learned from completing their homework. Leader Guides are not designed to do the homework for you! Please refer to them after you have completed your assignment as a student.

These guides can assist you in preparing the lesson plans to use for leading the discussions. This is not the only way to lead your discussion of the Scriptures, but it is one way you could approach the material in the lesson.

The Holy Spirit must be your guide as you plan to lead these discussions. He is the one who knows what your group needs. Be in prayer for them as they study and for yourself as you plan to lead the discussions.

Keep in mind learning is enhanced when your group is encouraged to verbalize what they've learned. Asking questions will help them to reason through the Scriptures they have studied. Ask the "5 Ws and an H" kinds of questions (Who, What, Where, When, Why, and How). Asking these kinds of questions requires more than a yes or no answer.

Visual aids can be a tremendous asset in helping your group to reason through the Scriptures. These discussion guides will give you some ideas for visual aids, but please feel free to adapt, change, or even replace these with your own ideas.

These guides can be used for either the NASB or the ESV Precept Upon Precept courses. The ESV follows the NASB with a slash / or is set off with parentheses.



**ROMANS PART 2**  
**LEADER GUIDE**  
**Lesson 1**

**Lesson emphasis:**

- Romans overview

**ROMANS 1:1–17**

To begin this discussion, you might ask your group how Romans begins.

Who wrote Romans, and how did he identify himself?

Paul

Bond–servant (ESV—servant) of Christ Jesus  
Called as an apostle  
Set apart for the gospel of God

Received grace and apostleship to bring about obedience of faith  
among the Gentiles / nations

Who did he write this letter to?

Believers in Rome

Called of Jesus Christ  
Beloved of God in Rome  
Called as saints  
Gentiles / nations, verses 5–6, 13  
Their faith was being proclaimed throughout the whole world

What historical information does Romans 1:9–15 give?

Paul had not been to Rome but longed to go. He was eager to preach the gospel to them in Rome. He wanted to use his spiritual gift for their benefit; he wanted mutual encouragement.

Relate this to Romans 15:14–33 and 16:17–27.

Paul wrote boldly on some points to remind the Roman believers.  
He told them how he hoped to come to Rome.  
He closed with warning against those who cause dissensions / divisions.

This tells why Paul wrote Romans.

Tertius wrote the words of this letter that Paul spoke to the Romans.

How does Romans 1:16–17 relate to the rest of Romans?

These statements seem to summarize what all of Romans is about.  
They're the key verses.

The theme of Romans is: the righteous shall live by faith.

These verses also indicate that there were Jews among the saints in Rome.  
There were two groups in the church at Rome, Jews and Gentiles.

At this point, ask your group about the main theme of each chapter.  
Tell them to look at their At A Glance chart as a visual aid.

### **ROMANS 1:18–32**

What is this about?

God's wrath revealed against men's unrighteousness

Men are without excuse when they face His wrath.

How might you summarize the theme of Romans 1?

God's righteousness in the gospel / His wrath against unrighteousness

### **ROMANS 2**

What words are repeated in this chapter? What is it about?

Judgment and the Law are repeated.

Verses 9 and 10 mention both Jew and Greek, just like 1:16.  
The gospel is for the Jew first and also the Greek as is judgment.  
There is no partiality with God.

Verses 17–29 are about Jews.

How can the theme of this chapter be stated?

God's judgment on all; Jews and the Law

### **ROMANS 3**

How does this chapter begin?

Paul asked a question.

You might ask if your group noticed other questions in Romans.

This was one of Paul's ways of reasoning with the people he wrote.

What is this chapter about?

Both Jews and Greeks are all under sin.  
There is none righteous.

Righteousness comes by faith in Jesus Christ.

God is just and justifier of one who has faith.

Ask what your group put on their At a Glance charts as the theme of this chapter.

All have sinned, none righteous; Justified by faith in Christ

How do the first three chapters relate? What's the flow of thought?

The gospel of God has power to save, reveal His righteousness.  
All men are unrighteous and deserve God's judgment.  
Righteousness comes by faith in Jesus Christ.

### **ROMANS 4**

Who is this chapter about?

Abraham's example of justification by faith

Abraham believed God, and it was credited / counted as righteousness.

Righteousness by faith, not works of law

How can this chapter be summarized?

Abraham justified by faith, righteous

## **ROMANS 5**

What and who is this chapter about?

The results of justification—peace with God, saved from His wrath.

There's a contrast between Adam and Christ.

All men were facing death because of sin, but Christ's death gives righteousness.

What's the theme?

Peace with God, many made righteous by Christ's death

Relate the main points of this chapter to the flow of thought from Romans 1.

Paul was eager to preach the gospel because it has the power of salvation for the Jew first and also the Greek. All men, Jews and Gentiles, are under sin and death, facing God's wrath and judgment.

Christ died so that those who believe in Him are made righteous and no longer face God's judgment but have peace with Him.

This is what Romans Part 1 is about.

The rest of Romans is in Parts 2–4 Precept Upon Precept courses.

Encourage your group to study so they'll understand their own personal standing with God. They'll also understand the gospel to present to the unrighteous.

## **ROMANS 6**

How does this chapter begin?

Another question

What are the answer and main points?

Believers died with Christ to walk in newness of life

Now free from sin, no longer slaves to sin but slaves to righteousness

Another free gift from God is eternal life in Christ.

How can this chapter be summarized?

Dead to sin and alive to God, slaves of righteousness

## **ROMANS 7**

What's the key repeated word in this chapter? What does the chapter say about it?

The Law

Believers are dead to the Law. This is a good summary of this chapter.

## **ROMANS 8**

What is the main theme in this chapter?

The Spirit of life in Christ Jesus has set you free from the law of sin and death.

Relate this to the content of Romans 6 and 7.

These chapters make up the Romans Part 2 Precept Upon Precept course.

Before you discuss the content of Romans 9–11, you might ask if any in your group noticed an emphasis in 9–11. If so, briefly discuss. If not, then after discussing the themes of these chapters, go back to this question.

These chapters are about Israel and Paul's heart toward his fellow Jews.

## **ROMANS 9**

What is this chapter about?

Paul's grief for his people Israel  
God's mercy

Israel pursued their own righteousness, not by faith

Theme, summary?

Paul's sorrow for Israel; God's mercy

## **ROMANS 10**

How does this chapter continue about Israel?

Paul's desire for them was their salvation.

Christ is the end of the law  
for righteousness  
to everyone who believes

Righteousness is based on faith not law.

Ask what your group put on their At A Glance chart as the theme for this chapter.

Israel did not subject / submit to God's righteousness

## **ROMANS 11**

What does this chapter say about Israel?

Their rejection means reconciliation for the world.  
God has not rejected His people Israel.

This last statement is a good summary of Romans 11.

Help your group to observe the connection of chapters 9–11; they're about Israel. These chapters are the content of the Romans Part 3 Precept Upon Precept course.

## **ROMANS 12**

How does this chapter begin? How is it different from chapters 1–11?

“Therefore...by the mercies of God...”  
Romans 1–11 describes the mercies of God.

Present your bodies a living and holy sacrifice.

As you discuss these last chapters, ask about the main instruction(s) in each and how it relates to Jews and Gentiles living together as brothers. Relate to the church now.

## **ROMANS 13**

Be in subjection to the governing authorities

Paul turns to instructions, primarily about loving one's neighbor.

Love one another, fulfill the law—might be a good summary statement.

## **ROMANS 14**

Accept one weak in faith—don't judge brothers

## **ROMANS 15**

Accept one another.

## **ROMANS 16**

Greetings, warning, praise  
Paul, a Jew, sent greetings to his Gentile brothers, a good example.  
His desire was obedience of faith among all.

The righteous shall live by faith, and Romans tells why and how.

To review the main segments of Romans, you can ask for the main point of each.

Romans 1:1–17 is the introduction and states the theme.

Romans 1:18–3:20 establishes that all have sinned, Jews and Gentiles.

Romans 3:31–5:21 presents that all are justified by faith—saved.

Romans 6–8 is about sanctification, freed from sin and the law by the Spirit

Romans 9–11 focuses on the Jews, God’s sovereignty in choosing and saving them

Romans 12–16 is how to serve one another in the body of Christ, Jews and Gentiles



**ROMANS PART 2**  
**LEADER GUIDE**  
**Lesson 2**

**Lesson emphasis:**

- The depravity of man
- Reconciliation

**REVIEW**

To begin this discussion, ask your group what the key statement or theme of Romans is.

The righteous shall live by faith.

Why did Paul write this letter to the Christians at Rome?

He warned them about those trying to cause dissensions / divisions.

What is the flow of thought in the first segments of Romans?

Romans 1:1–17

This tells that Paul preached the gospel to Gentiles as well as Jews.

The gospel reveals God's righteousness in that it has His power to save all who believe it.

Romans 1:18–32

Unrighteous men suppress the truth they know about God.

They refuse His righteousness, and are without excuse before Him.

His wrath is revealed against all unrighteousness.

Romans 2

This continues to explain that even Jews, who claim to be righteous, will not escape God's righteous judgment. They'll all, Jews and Gentiles, be judged by their deeds / works. Only the doers of the Law are just before Him.

Romans 3

God is the righteous judge.

No man is righteous, all have sinned.

His righteousness is through faith in Jesus Christ for all who believe, no partiality.

Romans 4

Abraham believed God, and it was credited / counted to him as righteousness.

He's the example of a man becoming righteous by faith.

He's also the example of a righteous man living by faith.

## Romans 5

“Therefore, having (ESV—since we have) been justified by faith...”

This chapter tells the results of being justified.

It also tells more of how justification came about.

As your group discusses this lesson, tell them to look at “The Finished Word of Christ” chart as a visual aid.

### **MAN’S DEPRAVITY**

Ask what they learned about man’s depravity.

The lesson itself gives excellent explanations for the depravity of man.

“...man is as lost as he can be, as without hope as he can be, as condemned as he can be, totally unable to save himself and at enmity with God.”

“...all men have been declared unrighteous; therefore, they are lost, without God, without hope, and under eternal condemnation.”

How does this relate to Romans 1:18–3:20 and 5:6–21?

There is none righteous; all have sinned.

Men who know the truth about God suppress it in unrighteousness.

Even the self-righteous, who judge others for practicing unrighteous deeds / works yet practice the same things themselves, face God’s wrath.

Through one man sin entered the world.

Death was the result of sin, so it also spread to all.

God’s wrath, judgment, is the end result.

How did this happen to man? Discuss man’s creation and fall.

Tell them to look at the chart in the lesson as a visual aid for this part of their discussion.

Genesis 1:24–31; 2:4–8, 15–17

Man was not created a sinner. After the Lord created man, He said it was very good.

Man was created God’s image, according to His likeness. Man was created male and female. God breathed into man the breath of life and blessed them.

God placed him in the garden of Eden, the perfect environment, to cultivate and keep it.

Man was to be fruitful and multiply and fill the earth. Everything was pure and untouched by sin at this point.

God gave man one command.

Genesis 3:1–24

The serpent deceived the woman, and she ate the fruit.

The serpent questioned what God said.  
Then he said God’s word was not true.  
Then he said that death was not the result of disobeying God.

The tree looked good for food and desirable for wisdom.

The woman gave the fruit to the man who also ate it.

Give time for your group to discuss application.

What was the result of this?

The serpent was cursed.  
Enmity with the woman’s seed / offspring; he’ll bruise the serpent on the head.

The ground was cursed because of Adam’s sin.  
He’d have to work for his food, and he’d return to dust.

Eve received pain in childbirth and her husband ruling over her.

God killed at least one animal to cover them with skins—death resulted.  
Adam and Eve, in their sinful form, were put away from access to the tree of life.

Romans 5:12 and 1 Corinthians 15:21–22

The result of Adam’s sin is that all mankind became sinners, and because of sin all men die.

John 3:18

The one who believes will not be judged.  
Unbelief results in judgment.

Acts 26:18

Forgiveness of sins comes as a result of faith.  
Turning from darkness to light means repentance.

Romans 7:25

The flesh serves the law of sin. Man is a sinner.

Galatians 3:22

All men are under sin. The only hope is faith in Jesus.

Ephesians 2:1–3

Men are dead in trespasses and sins.

Sons of disobedience, children of wrath  
live according to

- the course of this world
- the prince of the power of the air, Satan

Even those who are now righteous by faith formerly lived that way.

2 Thess. 1:8–9

Those who do not know God and do not obey the gospel of our Lord Jesus are two descriptions of the same— unbelievers.

They will pay / suffer the penalty / punishment of eternal destruction away from the presence of the Lord and the glory of His power. They face His wrath and judgment.

Titus 1:15

Even the unbeliever’s mind is defiled. Compare this with Romans 1:18–32.

What is the hope for man’s condition?

To believe in Jesus Christ’s death and resurrection, to be reconciled to God

**RECONCILIATION**

What does “reconciled” mean?

Reconciled is defined in the lesson as to change, exchange.  
To change from one condition to another

According to Romans 5:1, 9–11, what changed?

Having been justified by faith, we now have peace with God.

No longer His enemies facing His wrath.

Tell your group to look at “The Finished Work of Christ” diagram from the lesson as a visual aid for this part of the discussion.

How?

2 Corinthians 5:18–21

Jesus who knew no sin became sin for man so that man can become righteous.

God reconciled us to Himself through Christ.

As ambassadors for Christ

- believers are given the ministry of reconciliation
- God has committed the word of reconciliation to believers
- believers are to beg / implore on behalf of Christ that sinners be reconciled to God

Colossians 1:19–20

Through Christ, God reconciled all things to Himself.  
He made peace through the blood of His cross.

Ephesians 2:11–22

Jews and Gentiles are reconciled to each other by Jesus Christ.  
Both in one body have access to the Father.

The cross put to death the enmity.

The blood of Christ, the cross, the gospel, is a common thread throughout these Scriptures on reconciliation.

This is the source of reconciliation, of our salvation.

Reconciliation is all of God and through the blood of the Lord Jesus Christ.

All that was lost in Adam was regained through the blood of Christ.

You might end by asking what is necessary to be reconciled to God.

Redemption

Jesus' blood on the cross paid the price.

Propitiation

God's wrath was satisfied with the price.

Justification

As man believes in, puts faith in, Jesus' death and resurrection, then he's made righteous.

Imputation

Righteousness is credited / counted to man when he believes in Jesus.

Having been justified by faith, we have peace with God—reconciliation.

You might also ask what their responsibility is in light of this. Taking the message of reconciliation to those facing God's wrath?



**ROMANS PART 2**  
**LEADER GUIDE**  
**Lesson 3**

**Lesson emphasis:**

- Romans 6

**REVIEW**

You might begin this by asking your group what the main verse or summary of Romans is and then the themes or main points of chapters 1–5. The At A Glance chart is a good visual aid for this part of your discussion.

The righteous shall live by faith.

Romans 1:1–17

Paul preached the gospel to Gentiles as well as Jews.

The gospel reveals God’s righteousness in that it has His power to save all who believe it.

Romans 1:18–32

Unrighteous men suppress the truth they know about God.

They refuse His righteousness, and are without excuse before Him.

His wrath is revealed against all unrighteousness.

Romans 2

Even Jews, who claim to be righteous, will not escape God’s righteous judgment.

They’ll all, Jews and Gentiles, be judged by their deeds / works.

Only the doers of the Law are just before Him.

Romans 3

God is the righteous judge. No man is righteous; all have sinned.

His righteousness is through faith in Jesus Christ for all who believe, no partiality.

Romans 4

Abraham believed God, and it was credited / counted to him as righteousness.

He’s the example of a man becoming righteous by faith.

He’s also the example of a righteous man living by faith.

Romans 5

“Therefore, having (ESV—since we have) been justified by faith...”

This chapter tells the results of being justified and more of how justification came about.

What were the two opposing groups at that time?

Antinomians

They were against the law and said that sin does not matter. The more one sins the more grace abounds. They thought that demonstrated God's grace in forgiving sin.

Judaizers

This group added works of the law to grace and said one had to be circumcised to be righteous before the Lord.

## **ROMANS 6**

What is the connection between Romans 5 and the beginning of chapter 6?

Romans 5:20–21 tells of grace abounding where sin increased.

So Paul raised the questions in Romans 6:1 to teach about sin in chapter 6. Chapter 6 is about the righteous or justified man's relationship with sin.

How did Paul reason with people in this letter?

He asked a question and then answered it.  
Sometimes he answered by asking more questions.

*NOTE: Paul's way of reasoning is an excellent example for a Precept Upon Precept leader. Asking questions causes your group to think.*

Paul used questions to bring in some of his main points for teaching beginning in Romans 2.

His combination of, "What then?...May it never be!" was first used in Romans 3:3–4. The ESV uses "By no means!" rather than "May it never be!", but this exact combination is not in the ESV in Romans 3:3–4.

Where are his questions in Romans 6?

Verse 1 is about sin and grace increasing.  
Verse 15 about the same issue, but the law is mentioned.

What is this chapter about? How is it divided?

Verses 1–14 Those who died with Christ are free from sin.

Verses 15–23 No longer slaves to sin, but slaves to God and righteousness.

Verses 1–7

Ask your group what they observed in these verses.

This is about being baptized with Christ into His death.

It's also true that the righteous are united with Him in His resurrection.

Believers are raised to walk in newness of life.

As a visual aid for this part of your discussion, you might draw a person being buried and raised. Even if you use stick figures, your group can see the truth of what has happened to them if they are truly saved. Then draw a person walking and make him look different from the one buried.

How do these truths relate to Romans 1–3?

None are righteous. All sinned.

How does it relate to Romans 4–5?

Those who believe are made righteous, justified.  
The righteous can live a new life because of faith.

How does that happen according to Romans 6:6–7?

The old self was crucified with Christ.

Because of that the body of sin was done away with (ESV—brought to nothing).

The result is that believers are no longer slaves to sin.

Paul's reasoning is that if a person dies, then he's free from whatever slavery he might have been in.

All have sinned.  
Death and sin reigned.

But when one dies with Christ, then he's free from his slavery to sin.

Give time for sharing application.

Verses 8–11

What are these verses about?

Paul wrote more about being alive with Christ.

He was raised from the dead and lives.

Death no longer reigns, is master over Him.

Believers were raised with Him and live in new life.

Death no longer reigns over believers, the righteous.

What's the instruction in verse 11, and how does it relate to a believer's life now?

Consider yourself dead to sin.

Consider yourself alive to God.

It's a matter of realizing and focusing on these two truths.

Give time for your group to discuss how this can help them overcome sin. How can it help them to make better choices in a day? What does this say about how they can live?

#### Verses 12–14

What are these verses about?

Because of dying with Christ and being raised to new life with Him, believers can control whether or not they sin. Sin is no longer master.

So, don't let it reign.

Don't obey sin's lusts.

Use your body as an instrument of righteousness.

Relate this to the theme of Romans.

The righteous shall live by faith.

The righteous, or believers, are to live righteously by believing what God says about them is true.

Consider...

Don't let sin reign.

Present yourselves to God.

Sin shall not master you / have dominion over you.

You're under grace, not law.

You might ask your group if they believe what it says here in this chapter about them and how they can live.

Verses 15–19

What subject does Paul return to in these verses?

The question again is about sin and grace, but now the law is added.

The righteous do not continue to live in sin. They're under grace, not law.

What words are repeated in these verses?

present

obedience

What is the main contrast?

slaves and free

How do these key words show the subject and main teaching of this section?

The righteous, believers, are free from sin. They're no longer slaves of it.

After dying with Christ and being raised to new life, they can present themselves obedient from the heart.

They can live lives of obedience to God, but not because they're under a law.

They're under grace and are able to obey from the heart.

The righteous present themselves as slaves to God, slaves of righteousness.

This results in sanctification.

Discuss verses 20–23.

Past—slaves of sin  
no righteousness  
death

Now—freed from sin and enslaved to God  
sanctification  
eternal life

Relate the free gift of verse 23 to Romans 5:15–17.

Believers, the righteous, no longer have to pay the wages of sin—death.

They receive the free gift of eternal life in Christ because of dying and being raised with Him.

The free gift comes by grace, the grace of Christ Jesus.

It's a gift which brings righteousness to reign in newness of life.

Give time for your group to discuss how this relates to their lives.

**ROMANS PART 2**  
**LEADER GUIDE**  
**Lesson 4**

**Lesson emphasis:**

- Romans 6
- Dead to sin

**REVIEW**

Ask for a brief review of Romans' theme and the first five chapters using the At A Glance chart.

Then you might ask, "What is a main contrast in Romans 5?"

Adam and Christ

Through one act on the part of each something happened.

Adam's one act of disobedience caused all men to be born sinners.

Death and condemnation are the results.

Christ's one act of obedience made many righteous.

Man is redeemed by His blood,

reconciled to the Father

and justified by faith in Him.

Sin and death reigned until Christ.

Now grace reigns through righteousness because of Him.

Those who have faith, believers, were identified with Adam but now are identified with Christ.

As your group discusses this, tell them to look at "A Picture of Salvation" as a visual aid.

**ROMANS 6**

Verses 1–7

What are these verses about? Tell your group to look at their drawings as a visual aid.

The righteous died to sin with Christ.

They don't continue in sin even though there is grace from God.

They've been baptized into Christ's death; buried with Him in baptism and raised to new life.

baptized / baptism

The transliterations are *baptizo* / *baptisma*.

One is the verb and one the noun form.

It means to be immersed or submerged; to cleanse by dipping; to wash; to be overwhelmed.<sup>1</sup>

Some of your group might bring up what they read in word study tools referring to immersing or repeatedly dipping a cloth into dye to change the color. The cloth took on the identity (color) of the dye.<sup>2</sup>

How do verses 3 and 4 use these words?

Baptized into Christ Jesus

Baptized into His death

Buried with Him through baptism

What does verse 5 say to further explain?

We have become united with the likeness of His death and resurrection.

Baptism here represents being united with Christ.

It's a spiritual identification with Jesus in His death and resurrection.

*NOTE: Be careful that your group doesn't get into a debate about water baptism and its various forms used by different denominations.*

Immersing a person in water and raising him out again pictures what this spiritual truth teaches. Washed from the old and raised to walk in newness of life, burial and resurrection.

How do the cross-references help explain how or what happens when one dies with Christ?

At any point, give your group time to discuss relevant application.

Romans 7:4–6

Being identified or united with Christ at His death frees one from the Law.

This is especially relevant to the Jews of Romans and legalistic people now.

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<sup>1</sup>James Strong, *The Exhaustive Concordance of the Bible: Showing Every Word of the Text of the Common English Version of the Canonical Books, and Every Occurrence of Each Word in Regular Order.*, electronic ed. (Ontario: Woodside Bible Fellowship., 1996). G907.

<sup>2</sup>W. E. Vine, Merrill F. Unger and William White, *Vine's Complete Expository Dictionary of Old and New Testament Words* (Nashville: T. Nelson, 1996). 2:50.

2 Corinthians 5:14–15

Believers died so that they no longer live for themselves but for Christ.  
His love controls believers.

Galatians 2:19–20

This also says believers died to the Law. And it contrasts that with living by faith—the theme of Romans. The believer is to live a righteous life for God.

Colossians 2:20–21

This passage also refers to submitting to decrees / regulations, keeping a set of rules or laws. It says believers died to such things.

Colossians 3:3

The result of dying with Christ is that your life is hidden with Him in God.  
This is identification with Him, united with Him.

2 Timothy 2:11

This repeats what Romans 6 teaches; died with Him and live with Him.

1 Peter 2:24

This passage also repeats what Romans 6 says.  
Believers die to sin and live to righteousness.

What does verse 6 say about this crucifixion with Christ? Discuss the word definitions.

The old self was crucified with Him.

Even with word study definitions, this means “old” and “man or self.”

The old is contrasted with the new in verses 4–7.

The old self died with Christ, and the new was raised.

There is a change when one is crucified and raised with Christ, when one is saved.

Ask what they learned from the cross-references about the old self.

Ephesians 4:20–24

This passage makes it clear that the old self refers to the former manner of life.  
In other words, it's who believers were and how they lived before being saved.

The old corrupted self with its lusts of deceit (ESV—deceitful desires) is laid aside.  
The new is put on, that which is being renewed in mind.

Paul said in Romans 6 to “consider,” “knowing.” These things have to do with the mind.

Believers need to think about what the Bible says is true of them—new, no longer old and enslaved to sin.

Colossians 3:5–11

Believers laid aside the old self with its evil practices.

Relate this to Romans 1–2, evil practices of the unrighteous.

The new self is being renewed to a true knowledge according to His image.

Give time for your group to discuss how these truths relate to them.

Lead your discussion back to Romans 6:6.

According to verse 6, what happens when the old self is crucified?

Discuss word definitions and application.

The body of sin is done away / brought to nothing.

“Body” means a body, either a physical or figurative body.  
In this case, it’s figurative, not the physical human body.

“Sin” means to miss the mark.<sup>3</sup>

The body of sin, then, is a body controlled by sin.  
Or a body whose function is sin.

Relate to Romans 1:18–3:20. This describes those who practice sin.

“Might be done away with / brought to nothing” means rendered inoperative.<sup>4</sup>

When the old self was crucified with Christ, the power of sin over a person was taken away. That one is free from sin.

The result in verse 7 is: Died to sin means free from its control.

This is a spiritual identity. Believers have taken on His life.

- raised from the dead in the likeness of Christ
- have a new life
- no longer continue in sin because now dead to sin
- identity, has changed
- old self crucified with Him

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<sup>3</sup>James Strong, *The Exhaustive Concordance of the Bible: Showing Every Word of the Test of the Common English Version of the Canonical Books, and Every Occurrence of Each Word in Regular Order.*, electronic ed. (Ontario: Woodside Bible Fellowship., 1996). G266.

<sup>4</sup>R. L. Thomas, *New American Standard Hebrew-Aramaic and Greek Dictionaries: Updated Edition*, G2673 (Anaheim: Foundation Publications, Inc., 1998, 1981).

Christ's death broke the power of sin in a believer's life.

Verses 8–23

What are commands in relation to being dead to sin?

Consider it so.

Believers are dead to sin and alive to God.  
Live like it.  
Believers are no longer under sin's power.  
Sin is not master.

When one is saved, born again, sin becomes a choice.

Do not let sin reign in your mortal body. Don't obey its lusts.

If something is reigning or ruling, then it is in control.

It is the believer's responsibility not to let sin be in control.

Don't present the members of your body as instruments of unrighteousness.

Don't put your body at the disposal of sin.

The body of sin has been rendered inoperative, no longer sin's slave.

The power has been broken. Believers don't have to sin.

Present yourselves, body members, to God as those alive from the dead.

What's the result of presenting oneself as a slave to righteousness?

Sanctification with the outcome of eternal life.

Eternal life is a free gift contrasted with the wages or payment of sin, death.

To end this discussion, you might ask for a summary or flow of thought from Romans 5:12–7:6 about our identification with Jesus and what it brings.

Your group can turn to the last assignment of Day Two in the lesson for their notes.

Romans 5:12–21

Free gift, grace          abound to many through Christ

Result—justification, many made righteous

Reign in life, eternal life through Christ

Romans 6

Died with Christ—free from sin  
Raised with Him—walk in newness of life  
Enslaved to God  
Result—sanctification, eternal life

Romans 7

This is about those who know the law  
The righteous died to the Law through Christ's death  
Released from the Law  
Serve God in newness of Spirit

The old dies when one is truly saved. That one becomes a new creature in Christ.  
The righteous live by believing this truth. That's faith.

Give time for relevant sharing or application.

**ROMANS PART 2**  
**LEADER GUIDE**  
**Lesson 5**

**Lesson emphasis:**

- Romans 7
- The Law

**REVIEW**

To begin this discussion you can ask your group what the theme of Romans is.

The righteous shall live by faith

Use the Romans At A Glance chart as a visual aid for this part of your discussion.

What are the main segments of Romans 1–5? What is the theme of each?

Romans 1:1–17 is the introduction and is about the gospel.  
In the gospel is God’s power for salvation to all who believe, have faith.  
It’s for Jews and Greeks.

Romans 1:18 –3:20  
There is none who is righteous. All have sinned.

Romans 3:21–5:21  
Justified, made righteous, by faith not law

**THE LAW**

For the rest of your discussion you might use a visual aid similar to the one at the end of this guide.

What did Paul say about the Law in Romans 1–5?

Romans 2:12–27  
The Jew will be judged by the Law he sinned against.

Only the doers of the Law are justified, made righteous, before God.

Some Gentiles instinctively keep the Law without knowing it.  
They show the work of the Law written in their hearts.

The Law is the embodiment of knowledge and truth.

Those who boast in the Law and break it dishonor God.  
The Jews have the letter of the Law, but most break it.

Romans 3:19–31

The Law speaks to those under it, but calls all to be accountable to it.

Knowing what sin is comes through the Law.

Men are justified by faith, apart from the works of the Law.

So faith makes men righteous, and then they are doers of the Law instinctively, from the heart and by the Spirit, whether or not they know the Law.

Romans 4:13–16

The promise to Abraham and his descendants / offspring was not made through the Law but through the righteousness of faith. If the Law keepers were the heirs, then faith is made void, because the Law was not given until 430 years later.

The Law brings wrath, but where there is no law, there is no violation.  
This might be important to remember when talking about Romans 7:9.

Romans 5:13, 20

Even though sin was in the world and ruling men before the Law was given, it was not credited / counted against them as breaking the Law.

The Law came in so that transgression would increase. It increased because when the Law was given, breaking it also became sin.

Grace abounds more than sin.

Romans 6

Those who believe, have faith, and are justified are dead to sin. They're freed from slavery to sin. They become slaves to God and righteousness.

This results in sanctification and eternal life.

Now people are not under Law, but grace.

**ROMANS 7**

What is this chapter about? The main theme?

The righteous are dead to the Law.

This chapter is about the Law and a believer's relationship to it.

Verses 1–6

Who is this chapter directed to?

Those who know the Law, Jews

What are the main points in these verses?

Believers, the righteous, died to the Law with Christ.

They are released from the Law.

They serve God in righteousness in the newness of the Spirit.

Compare this with Romans 6:4.

Believers died to sin with Christ and were raised to walk in newness of life.

This newness of life is guided by the Spirit, not the Law.

How did Paul illustrate the point of dying to the Law?

A woman is bound to her husband as long as he lives.

But when he dies, she's released from him (ESV—the law of marriage).

The same is true of those under the Law.

When saved, they're released from the Law. Their lives become new, by the Spirit.

Verses 7–12

Is the Law sin?

No

On the contrary, the Law tells what sin is.

Compare this with Romans 2:20 and 3:20.

What do these verses teach about the Law?

The Law said that coveting is sin.

Apart from the Law sin is dead. Coveting was not defined as sin until the Law said it was.

The Law is holy.

The commandment is holy and righteous and good.

What was the illustration of this main point that the Law is not sin?

When the commandment not to covet came, he died because it said that coveting was sin, and the wages of sin is death. Compare this with Romans 4:15 and 5:13.

In this illustration, Paul used the first person singular pronoun “I.”  
He did this before in Romans 3:5–9.

The Law was not responsible for sin, Paul (the person) was.

At this point in your discussion, you might ask how Galatians 3:19–29 relates.

Again Paul reasoned by asking questions.

Why the Law?

It was added because of transgressions—to define.

It couldn’t impart life.

The Law was a tutor / guardian to lead to Christ.

Now that He’s come, the tutor / guardian is no longer needed.

The same is true for Jews and Gentiles, all are one in Christ.

#### Verses 13–25

What question do these verses answer? What is the answer?

Did that which is good (the Law, verse 12) become a cause of death? No.

It was sin that became the cause of death.

But it caused death through the Law, because the Law defined what sin is.

First, you might ask your group what they learned about the Law in these verses.

The Law is spiritual.

The Law is good.

God’s law is contrasted with a law of the mind and a law of sin.

*NOTE: These are the verses from which controversial interpretations have arisen in the body of Christ. Tell your group that they’ll spend the entire next lesson interpreting this chapter.*

Now, again, what / who is the illustration Paul used in this section?

Himself again, as a person who knows the Law

After establishing the main point or question and the statements about the Law, then you might ask what the contrast is in verse 14.

The Law is spiritual; I am of flesh

The rest of the verses in this section are to help understand that the Law did not cause death. The Law is spiritual.

The contrast is that people, Paul used himself as the example, are flesh.

How does the rest of verse 14 relate to Romans 6:2–7, 17–18?

sold into bondage to sin

According to Romans 6, one who is in bondage to sin has not died with Christ. All believers have died with Christ.

In Romans 7, Paul did not contradict what he taught in Romans 6.

*NOTE: Studying this passage in its context is imperative to arrive at proper interpretation.*

Encourage your group that they'll get more understanding of this passage in the rest of this course.

What else did Paul teach in Romans 7:15–25?

He did not teach that a believer can't do what's right.

He taught that the good and spiritual Law didn't bring death; sin did.

Sin dwells in the flesh, nothing good dwells there.

not practicing / doing what I would like to do  
doing the very thing I hate  
no longer am I the one doing it, but sin which indwells me  
nothing good dwells in me  
the wishing / desire is present, but the doing / ability of good is not

the good I wish / want to do I don't, but practice (ESV—keep on doing) the evil I do not wish / want

What are the conclusions in verses 21–25?

The principle: evil is present in the one who wants to do good.

The inner man / being concurs / delights with God's Law.

There's a different law in the fleshly body's members, the law of sin.

There's a war between the mind and the body.

Wretched man needs to be set free from this body of death!  
That freedom comes through Jesus Christ our Lord.

You might ask how Romans 8 relates to the last statement of Romans 7:25.

The law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus sets free from the law of sin and of death.

The Law was weak because of man's flesh.

Jesus' offering of His fleshly body for man's sin took care of the problem.  
He condemned sin in the flesh.

The requirement of the Law is fulfilled in those who walk according to the Spirit. This is the newness of life in Romans 6:4 and the newness of the Spirit in Romans 7:6.

Help your group understand that it's okay if all their questions are not answered in this lesson. There is more study to come on this chapter. It's an exercise in proper interpretation according to the context.

At this point you might ask what the rest of Romans says about the Law.

Romans 8:7

The mind set on the flesh is hostile toward God and is not even able to subject itself to His Law.

Romans 9:4, 31

The Law was given to Israel.

Israel didn't arrive at God's righteousness because of a lack of faith.

Romans 10:4–5

Christ is the end of the Law. Those who believe in Him become righteous.

Romans 13:8, 10

Love fulfills the Law.

**Dead to the Law**

Died to Law through Christ

Released from Law

Serve God in newness of the Spirit

Law is not sin—shows sin

Law was a tutor / guardian to lead to Christ

Law is holy, righteous, good

Law did not cause death—sin did

Law is spiritual

Law's requirements fulfilled by the Spirit



**ROMANS PART 2**  
**LEADER GUIDE**  
**Lesson 6**

**Lesson emphasis:**

- Romans 7

**REVIEW**

To begin this discussion you can ask your group what the theme of Romans is.

The righteous shall live by faith

Use the Romans At A Glance chart as a visual aid for this part of your discussion.

What are the main segments of Romans 1–5? What is the theme of each?

Romans 1:1–17 is the introduction and is about the gospel.  
In the gospel is God’s power for salvation to all who believe.  
It’s for Jews and Greeks.

Romans 1:18–3:20  
There is none who is righteous. All have sinned.

Romans 3:21–5:21  
Justified by faith, not law

What are Romans 6 and 7 about?

Romans 6  
Believers died to sin.  
They’re freed from slavery to sin and become slaves to God and righteousness.

This results in sanctification and eternal life.

Romans 7  
The righteous, or believers, are dead to the Law. They’re freed from it.

This chapter is about the Law and a believer’s relationship to it.

Paul asked and answered two questions about the Law in this chapter.  
Questions and answers were his reasoning tools for several passages in Romans.

Is the Law sin? No!

Just because the righteous died to the Law and are set free from it does not mean that something is wrong with the Law.  
The Law is holy, righteous, and good.

Did the good Law become the cause of death for me? No!

Sin caused my death through the good Law.

The Law is spiritual. I am flesh.  
The contrast used in these verses between the Law and the flesh is to show that the Law didn't cause his death, but sin did.

Nothing good dwells in the flesh.

Another question in this section about the Law causing death is: who will set me free from this body of death? Christ, not the Law.

What does Romans 8:1–17 say that relates to this?

The law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus has set believers free from the law of sin and death.

The Law could not give life, set free from death.  
Only Christ could do that.

The requirement of the Law (the holy, righteous, and good Law) is fulfilled in those who walk according to the Spirit.

The Spirit who raised Jesus from the dead lives in every believer.

Romans 6 says that believers were raised with Him to walk in newness of life.  
Romans 7 says that believers died to the Law and serve in the newness of the Spirit.

*NOTE: You might remind your group that proper interpretation of any passage comes from an objective handling of the context and the whole of God's Word, not merely a subjective view of a few statements.*

## **THE NEW COVENANT**

At this point in your discussion, you might ask your group what they learned from the passages about the new covenant. Use the chart in the lesson as a visual aid.

### Jeremiah 31:31–34

God said He would:

- Put His law within, write it on the heart
- Be Israel's God and they His people
- Forgive their iniquity and remember their sins no more

It's a contrast with the old covenant—the Law—which they broke.  
Most of Israel didn't keep the Law from the time it was given at Mount Sinai.

Jeremiah 32:38–41

He continued to describe this new covenant:

- One heart and one way
- Fear God always and not turn away from Him
- An everlasting covenant
- God not turn away from them

The land was also part of the covenant promises.

Ezekiel 36:22–27

God promised Israel that He would cleanse them when He gathers them from the nations back to their own land.

This passage also promised a new heart and a new spirit.  
He said that He'd put His Spirit within to cause them to walk in His statutes.

Compare this with Romans 6–8.

Newness of heart and Spirit  
Not like the Law  
His Spirit within to walk in His way

How do Hebrews 9 and 10 relate to the new covenant promises?

Jesus is the mediator of the new covenant.  
His death was for redemption of transgressions made under the first covenant, the Law.  
The new covenant became valid with His death.

The Law was a shadow of the good to come.  
He took away the first to establish the second.

After His death, God's law is written in hearts and sins are remembered no more.

What does 2 Corinthians 3:1–18 teach about the new covenant and the Spirit?

Servants / ministers of the new covenant, of the Spirit  
The Spirit gives life. Romans 8:1–2 compares.  
This is the ministry of the Spirit, serving God in the new covenant.  
It's not like the old covenant, the Law, with a veil over the hearts of the unbelieving.  
The Spirit is the Spirit of the Lord, and where He is there is liberty—freedom.

Now ask your group how this study of the new covenant helps in understanding Romans 6–8.

The new covenant is salvation.

Romans is about salvation.

When Jesus died and the new covenant was validated, the old one, the Law, became obsolete. But there were still Judaizers at Paul's time who taught that one must keep the Law to be holy or righteous.

Paul said that was not true. The righteous live by faith, not the Law.

Then in Romans 6–8 he explained what the life of the righteous is like.

They died to sin being their master.  
They're free from sin.

They died to the Law being their master.  
They're free from the Law.

Now the Lord is their master, and they're slaves of God and His righteousness by His Spirit.

This is newness of life.

How do 1 John 3 and Galatians 5 relate to this?

1 John 3:4–10

Sin is lawlessness.

Jesus appeared to take away sins.

No one who practices sin knows Him.

The one who practices righteousness is righteous.  
The one who practices sin is of the devil.

God's children and the devil's children are obvious / evident.  
Anyone who doesn't practice righteousness or love his brother is not of God.

That parallels with what Romans 1–6 teaches.

Galatians 5:16–21

Walk by the Spirit and you'll not give the flesh its desires.

This parallels with Romans 8.

The flesh and the Spirit are in opposition to one another.

This also parallels Romans 6–8.

Led by the Spirit or under the Law?

Those who are part of the new covenant are caused by the Spirit to walk in His ways.

Those who practice the deeds of the flesh have no inheritance in God’s kingdom—they’re not saved.

This parallels Romans 1–6 and 1 John 3.

## **ROMANS 7**

There is a question at the beginning of Day Four which asks, “Is Paul’s state—regenerate or unregenerate—the issue?”

The main point of Romans 7 is the Law.

Paul used an illustration of marriage for his first point in verses 1–6.  
We have been released from the Law having died to it.

He used an illustration of coveting for his second point in verses 7–12.  
This illustration was “I.”

He also illustrated his point of verses 13–25 with “I.”  
But the main point is that the Law didn’t cause death.  
Sin in the flesh is the cause.

Did Paul contradict in Romans 7:13–25 what he clearly taught in Romans 6?

Of course not.

He taught that when one dies with Christ and is raised with Him, that one is no longer a slave to sin.

There were some passages from Acts and Philippians in this lesson which are about Paul’s personal testimony of his salvation and life before. What do these passages say?

He said that he was blameless according to the Law—he kept it as a good Pharisee. His confidence was in the flesh, keeping the Law.

Philippians 3 doesn’t seem to be the same as Romans 7. Philippians is about Paul’s heritage.

In Acts, Paul said that he was obedient to what the Lord told him to do. Romans 7 doesn’t seem to relate to that either.

So, what is a possible interpretation for the “I” of Romans 7:13–25?

Paul used himself as an illustration of any person living according to the flesh, sold into bondage to sin.

A person practicing evil that he doesn’t want to do

A person who knows the Law, verse 1

A person who needs to be set free

One who serves the law of sin with his flesh

At this point, discuss anything that your group brings up from the study they did of the terms in Romans 7:7–25. All of these terms are explained by the context of the passage.

Encourage your group that the next week’s study will also help them understand this passage better.

*NOTE: Sometimes when interpreting a difficult passage, we don’t always totally understand what it means. We only understand what it cannot mean because of what other passages clearly say.*

**ROMANS PART 2**  
**LEADER GUIDE**  
**Lesson 7**

**Lesson emphasis:**

- Romans 8

**REVIEW**

To begin this discussion you can ask what the main theme of Romans is and what the main segments are in Romans 1–5. Use the Romans At A Glance chart as a visual aid for this part of your discussion.

The righteous shall live by faith.

Romans 1:1–17 is the introduction and is about the gospel.  
In the gospel is God’s power for salvation to all who believe.  
It’s for Jews and Greeks.

Romans 1:18–3:20  
There is none who is righteous. All have sinned.

Romans 3:21–5:21  
Justified by faith, not law

What are Romans 6 and 7 about?

Romans 6  
Believers died to sin.  
They’re freed from slavery to sin and become slaves to God and righteousness.

This results in sanctification and eternal life.

Romans 7  
The righteous, or believers, are dead to the Law.  
They’re freed from it and serve God in newness of the Spirit.  
This chapter is about the Law and a believer’s relationship to it.

The Law cannot sanctify.

**ROMANS 8**

What is the main theme of this chapter?

Alive in the Spirit

How does this chapter relate to Romans 6–7?

There is therefore now no condemnation for those who are in Christ Jesus.  
The Law's requirements are fulfilled by those who live according to the Spirit.

Believers, the righteous, don't face condemnation, God's wrath, like the unrighteous described in Romans 1:18–3:23.

The question of Romans 7:24 is answered in 7:25–8:2.

Who does this chapter describe?

The sons of God, believers, are those led by the Spirit.

As your group discusses their observations, tell them to look at the two charts in the lesson as visual aids.

#### Verses 1–17

Why is there no condemnation for those in Christ?

Condemnation is linked with sin and death in verses 1–2.  
The contrast is with the Spirit of life in Christ.

He, the Spirit of Christ, gives life.

Romans 7 says that sin in the flesh leads to death. This is also in Romans 8.

This is a different law. It is a principle, a rule. Compare Romans 6:17, 22. A believer is not a slave to sin or in slavery to the law of sin and death but enslaved to God.

According to verse 3, what was the Law's weakness?

Man's flesh

You might ask your group if this statement helps them to understand Romans 7 better.

What did God do to help man's situation?

He condemned sin in the flesh.

He sent His Son in the likeness of sinful flesh. But Jesus didn't sin.

An offering for sin, Jesus died for the sins of all mankind, Romans 5.

Why?

Man can fulfill the Law's requirements

Living by the Spirit  
Not walking by the flesh

What's the contrast in verses 5–17?

Those in the flesh

Set mind on things of the flesh—death, hostile toward God

This mind can't subject / submit itself to God's law because it's not able to.

They can't please God.

Those in the Spirit

Set their mind on the things of the Spirit—life and peace

God's Spirit dwells within

Righteousness

Not under obligation (ESV—debtors) to live according to the flesh

Put to death the body's deeds by the Spirit

Led by the Spirit

Sons, children, of God—Spirit testifies with our spirit that we're His

Fellow-heirs with Christ, suffer and glorified with Him

What is the application of this for everyday life? Ask your group what this means for them.

Believers have the indwelling Spirit who enables them to deny fleshly desires.

He leads believers to live righteous lives.

He identifies them as His children.

People who do not have God's Spirit, the Spirit of Jesus Christ, dwelling within them are not saved.

Contrast verse 15 with the main themes of Romans 6 and 7.

Spirit of slavery—not for the sons of God  
It leads to fear.

Slavery to sin

Slavery to the Law

Sons of God have received a spirit of adoption.  
Call God, “Abba, Father.”

God’s sons have a relationship with Him because of His Spirit within them.

Verses 18–25

What is the main point of these verses?

A contrast between the present and the future

Present suffering, even creation is in slavery to corruption

Future glory and redemption—the revealing of the sons of God

Believers have the first fruits of the Spirit now, but we still wait for our bodies to be redeemed.

You might ask what your group learned from the lists they made on suffering, hope, and creation in Day Four of the lesson.

Verse 17 says God’s children are heirs of God and fellow heirs with Christ, if we suffer with Him.

The sufferings of the present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory to be revealed to us.

The creation waits eagerly for the revealing of the sons of God.

God subjected creation to futility. Your group studied this in Lesson Two. This happened at the fall of man. It’s because of man’s sin.

Creation will be set free from its slavery to corruption.

The whole creation groans and suffers the pains of childbirth even until now.

Verses 26–30

What are these verses about?

They're still about the Spirit and those who belong to Him.

He intercedes for believers in prayer. He leads in how to pray.  
He helps the weakness of believers not knowing how to pray.

The Spirit intercedes according to God's will.  
Then God causes all things to work together for good to those who love Him, believers—  
those who have the indwelling Spirit.

He foreknew them.  
He predestined them to be conformed to His Son's image.  
That happens as they're led by His Spirit.  
He called them.  
They're the ones He justified, made righteous.  
And they'll be glorified, verse 30 and 17–25.

Verses 31–39

What are Paul's reasoning questions? And what are the answers?

What shall we say to these things?  
If God is for us, who is against us?

He answers with another question.

The conclusion: He delivered up His Son for us and will freely give us all things.  
The free gift of salvation; justification and sanctification, being conformed to be like  
Jesus by His Spirit.

What's the next question and answer?

Who will bring a charge against God's elect?

God is the one who justifies.  
He is not going to charge His elect! No one can.

There's no condemnation to those in Christ Jesus.  
They're set free from the law of sin and death.  
They're set free from the Law, from condemnation under it.

What is the next question and answer?

Who is the one who condemns?

It is not Jesus because He died, was raised, and is at God's right hand interceding for believers, those justified. Compare this with verses 1–3.

What is the question and answer of verses 35–39?

Who shall separate us from the love of Christ?

Again Paul answers with another question. Shall any or all of these things separate us? No. There is no condemnation, and there is no separation.

Although the things listed in verse 35 can lead to physical death, they don't lead to condemnation and separation from Christ.

Only slavery to sin leads to that kind of death which brings with it condemnation, God's wrath against all unrighteousness.

The righteous overwhelmingly conquer (ESV—more than conquerors), even in these things of verses 35–39. There is no separation from Christ.

We died with Him, are raised with Him, have His Spirit within, and some day will be conformed to His image.

There is no more slavery.

The justified are adopted as His sons.

Give time for your group to discuss application of what they learned from this chapter.

**ROMANS PART 2**  
**LEADER GUIDE**  
**Lesson 8**

**Lesson emphasis:**

- Romans 5–8
- In Adam / In Christ

**REVIEW**

To begin this discussion you can ask what the main theme of Romans is and what the main segments are in Romans 1–8. Use the Romans At A Glance chart as a visual aid for this part of your discussion.

The righteous shall live by faith.

Romans 1:1–17 is the introduction and is about the gospel.  
In the gospel is God’s power for salvation to all who believe, have faith.  
It’s for Jews and Greeks.

Romans 1:18–3:20  
There is none who is righteous. All have sinned.

Romans 3:21–5:21  
Justified, made righteous, by faith not law

Romans 6  
Believers, the righteous, died to sin.  
They’re freed from slavery to sin and become slaves to God and righteousness.

This results in sanctification and eternal life.

Romans 7  
The righteous, or believers, are dead to the Law.  
They’re freed from it and serve God in newness of the Spirit.  
This chapter is about the Law and a believer’s relationship to it.

The Law cannot sanctify.

Romans 8  
Believers are set free by the spirit of life in Christ Jesus.  
The Spirit of God, of Christ Jesus, indwells all of His children.  
The Law’s requirements are fulfilled by living according to the Spirit.

The Spirit sanctifies.

At this point, you can direct your group to their charts in the lesson as a visual aid for the rest of this discussion.

As you lead your group to discuss this lesson, help them understand the flow of thought in Romans 5–8.

## **Romans 5**

What are the main points about those in Adam and those in Christ?

Those in Adam:

- Helpless / weak
- Ungodly
- Sinners
- Enemies

- Sin entered the world and death through sin.
- Death spread to all men because all sinned.
- Through Adam's one transgression many died.
- Judgment arose from his one transgression resulting in condemnation.
- Death reigned through one—Adam.
- The one transgression resulted in condemnation to all men.
- Many were made sinners because of Adam's disobedience.
- Sin reigned in death.

People still in Adam are under the dominion of sin and death.

While discussing those in Christ, contrast with those in Adam.

Those in Christ:

- peace with God
- grace
- access to God by faith
- justified by His blood
- saved from the wrath of God
- reconciled to God through Christ's death
- saved by His life

- The gift of grace abounded to the many.
- God's free gift arose from many transgressions resulting in justification.
- Those who receive grace and the gift of righteousness reign in life through Jesus Christ.
- One act of righteousness resulted in justification of life to all men.
- One man's obedience, Jesus', made many righteous.
- Those who are in Christ have eternal life through Him.

People in Christ are free from the dominion of sin and death.

Who are those in Christ?

The righteous, the justified, believers, those saved from God's wrath

How does Romans 5 show the cross to be the pivotal point of life?

Christ died and rose from the dead.  
He died in man's place.  
He was man's substitute.  
Romans 5:6, 8, 21

What is application from this study?

## **ROMANS 6**

What are the main points in this chapter about those in Adam and those in Christ?

In Adam:

Death is master, has dominion.  
slaves to sin  
The outcome of being a slave to sin is death.

People still in Adam are under the dominion of sin and death.

In Christ:

dead to sin  
baptized into Christ, His death—identified with, united with Him  
buried with Him through baptism into death  
raised to walk in newness of life

no longer a slave to sin but to righteousness  
old self, who one is in Adam, crucified with Christ  
body of sin might be done away with (ESV—brought to nothing)

He who has died is freed from sin.  
Sin is not master.  
Present members as slaves to righteousness, God; result—sanctification.  
Freed from sin and enslaved to God, the outcome—eternal life.

How does Romans 6 show the cross to be the pivotal point of life?

Christ died and was raised. Death is no longer master over Him.  
Believers are identified, united with Him in His death and resurrection.

## ROMANS 7

What does this chapter teach about those in Adam and those in Christ?

In Adam:

- under the Law, bound to it
- sold into bondage to sin, slavery
- sin indwells
- not set free from the body of death

This person is under the dominion of the Law and sin—death.

In Christ:

- died with Christ
- set free from the Law and joined to Christ
  
- bear fruit to God
- released from the Law to serve in newness of the Spirit
- Christ set free

Those in Christ are set free from dominion of the Law and sin, death.

How does this chapter show the cross to be the pivotal point of life?

Christ died, and those who died with Him died to the Law.  
He was raised, and those who are in Him are raised to serve God in newness of the Spirit.

How does this relate to Romans 1–6?

The Jews tried to serve God based on the Law, but they couldn't do it.  
Only the righteous, the justified, can serve God by the Spirit.

## ROMANS 8

What is true of those in Adam and those in Christ?

Those in Adam:

- walk / live according to the flesh.
- set their minds on the things of the flesh—death
- hostile toward God
- not subject / submit to God's law, not able to
- cannot please God
- Those living according to the flesh must die.

They are still under the dominion of the flesh, sin and death.

Those in Christ:

no condemnation  
set free from law of sin and death by the Spirit  
fulfill the Law's requirement  
walk / live according to the Spirit.  
mind is set on the Spirit—life and peace  
the Spirit of Christ dwells within  
righteousness  
put to death the deeds of the body  
led by the Spirit of God  
sons of God.  
Spirit bears witness with our spirit that we are children of God  
heirs of God and fellow heirs with Christ; suffer with Him, glorified

Those in Christ are free from the dominion of the law of sin and death.

How does this chapter show the cross to be the pivotal point of life?

God sent His own Son in the likeness of sinful flesh as an offering for sin.

He condemned sin in the flesh.

The law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus sets free from sin and death.

To end your discussion, you might ask about conclusions regarding those in Adam and those in Christ.

These chapters show the contrast between a lost and saved person, the unrighteous and the righteous.

Can those in Christ have a lifestyle of sin? No.

Can they be in bondage to sin? No.

If a person is in Christ, they are free from? Bondage to the Law, sin, and death.

You might ask your group what they're going to do with what they've learned.



**ROMANS PART 2**  
**LEADER GUIDE**  
**Lesson 9**

**Lesson emphasis:**

- Romans 8:18–39

**REVIEW**

To begin this discussion, you can ask what the main theme of Romans is and what the main segments are in Romans 1–8. Use the Romans At A Glance chart as a visual aid for this part of your discussion.

The righteous shall live by faith.

Romans 1:1–17 is the introduction and is about the gospel.  
In the gospel is God’s power for salvation to all who believe, have faith.  
It’s for Jews and Greeks.

Romans 1:18–3:20  
There is none who is righteous. All have sinned.

Romans 3:21–5:21  
Justified, made righteous, by faith not law

Romans 6–8  
Believers, the righteous, died to sin; free from slavery to sin  
This results in sanctification and eternal life.

The righteous, or believers, are dead to the Law, free from it  
The Law cannot sanctify.

Believers are set free by the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus, who indwells all of God’s children. The Law’s requirements are fulfilled by living according to the Spirit. The Spirit sanctifies.

There is a chart at the end of this guide which you can use as a visual aid.  
What are the main points in Romans 8:1–17?

Verses 1–8  
There is no condemnation for those who are in Christ Jesus.  
God sent His Son as an offering for sin in the flesh to condemn it.  
The Spirit of life in Christ Jesus set believers free.  
Those who walk / live according to the Spirit don’t fulfill the desires of the flesh.

The contrast in these verses is between those who live according to the flesh and those who live according to the Spirit.

Verses 9–11

This tells primarily about those who have the Spirit dwelling within, those who belong to Christ, true believers—the righteous, the justified.

Verses 12–17

The righteous are not under obligation (ESV—debtors) to live according to the flesh’s desires. They put to death the deeds of the body by the Spirit.

God’s children are led by His Spirit, who testifies to them that they truly belong to Him. These verses use the terms “sons” and “children of God” for the righteous.

This ends with a contrast for the children of God, His heirs with Christ.

Now—suffering with Him  
Future—glorified with Him

This is more about being identified with Christ which began in Romans 5. It also connects with Romans 5 regarding suffering, tribulation, and glory.

## **ROMANS 8:18–25**

What are these verses about?

The present time

Sufferings not worthy to be compared  
Anxious / eager longing of creation  
Creation subjected to futility  
Creation groans and suffers now  
Even those who have the Spirit groan and eagerly wait  
Saved in hope  
Eagerly wait with perseverance / patience  
Compare this with Romans 5:1–5.

Future

Glory revealed to God’s children  
Reveal sons of God  
Creation also set free from corruption  
Freedom of God’s children  
Adoption as sons, redemption of believers’ bodies

When was creation subjected to futility and corruption?

When man sinned, Genesis 1:28–30 and 3:17–19

What was man's relationship to creation before he sinned? After?

Genesis 1:28–30

Man was to fill the earth, subdue it, and rule (ESV—have dominion) over it. God gave him food from the plants and trees of the earth.

Genesis 3:17–19

After man sinned, the ground was cursed because of him. His food would not come from it easily.

Genesis 9:1–7

After the flood, God said to Noah the same as to Adam—be fruitful and fill the earth. Animals and birds were in fear and terror of man. Man's food then included every moving thing that was alive, animals too except for their blood.

Leviticus 17:11

Life is in the blood.

What are God's children and creation eagerly awaiting?

Redemption

The righteous were redeemed by Christ's blood. His Spirit indwells the righteous now, but they have to put to death the deeds of the body. A time is coming when even their bodies will be redeemed.

How do the New Testament passages in the lesson relate to this redemption of the body?

Ephesians 1:13–14

Now the Holy Spirit is given as a promise, a down payment of a new body. Believers are sealed in Christ now, but there is still a future redemption.

1 Corinthians 6:19–20; 2 Corinthians 5:1–4

Now the bodies of the righteous are the temple of the Holy Spirit. This tent, this body, will be done away with, and believers will receive a new "building." But while in this tent we groan, longing for the mortal to be swallowed up by life.

1 Corinthians 15:42–49, 51–54

When believers die with this perishable body, then they'll be raised with an imperishable, incorruptible, spiritual body.

All believers will be changed, whether they die or not, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trumpet. Perishable bodies will put on the imperishable, mortal put on immortality.

1 John 3:2–3

When Jesus appears, believers will be like Him.

Ask your group how knowing this helps them with present sufferings.

Relate this to Romans 5:1–5 and 8:31–39.

What will creation be like when Jesus returns?

Isaiah 11:6–10; 65:25; Hosea 2:18

No longer will man kill animals or animals kill man.

There will be peace and safety.

Creation that is now groaning and subjected to futility will then have the peace and harmony as in the beginning when God created the world.

**ROMANS 8:26–39**

How do these verses continue Paul’s train of thought in Romans 5–8?

Give time for your group to discuss any application.

Hope sustains the believer in waiting for redemption of the body, and “in the same way / likewise” the Spirit’s intercession helps the believer. The Spirit prays according to God’s will.

The Spirit helps believers’ weakness in not knowing how to pray.

He intercedes for them according to the Father’s will.

God the Father hears and answers, working all things together for good to the righteous:

- Those who love Him
- Called according to His purpose
- He foreknew
- He predestined to be conformed to His Son’s image
- He justified
- He glorified

What are the questions and answers in verses 31–39?

“If God is for us, who is against us?”

If the one who is able to work all things for good is for the righteous, then who is able to come against that?

This one who is able to work all things together for good freely gave His Son to die for men. Therefore, He’ll freely give to those who love Him all things they need.

“Who will bring a charge against God’s elect?”

Not God.  
He justified them, made them righteous.

“Who is the one who condemns? (ESV—who is to condemn?)”

Not God. Not Jesus.  
Christ Jesus is the one who died and was raised and is at the right hand of God interceding for believers.

God condemned sin, but there’s no condemnation to those who are in Christ.

“Who can separate us from the love of Christ?”

No one and no thing  
Verse 35 lists some of the sufferings of this present time.  
These things can happen to the righteous, but they will not separate from Christ’s love. His love is in the hearts of the righteous by the Holy Spirit.

Therefore, the righteous overwhelmingly conquer (ESV—more than conquer) through Him who loved and gave His Son for them.

What was Paul’s purpose in Romans 8:26–39?

He related future glory to this present suffering.

These sufferings are, as 2 Corinthians 4:17 says, momentary light afflictions. There is going to be a time that peace is going to be restored on the earth, our bodies redeemed.

God is for the righteous.

No condemnation

No separation

To close your discussion you might ask your group to share how God has ministered to them through this study of Romans 5–8.

What has He taught them especially?  
How has their life changed as a result of this study?

<b>Present</b>	<b>Future</b>
<p>No condemnation</p> <p>Spirit dwells within Led by the Spirit</p> <p>Sufferings Eagerly await body's redemption</p> <p>Creation eagerly awaits</p> <p>Spirit helps weakness God causes all to work for good</p> <p>No separation from Christ's love</p> <p>Overwhelmingly conquer / more than conquerors</p>	<p>Redemption of body</p> <p>Glory</p> <p>Sons of God revealed</p> <p>No separation</p>