

## ROAD TO EMMAUS

## The Harmony of the Old and New Testament ROMANS

Luke 24:27 "Then beginning with Moses and with all the prophets, He explained to them the things concerning Himself in all the Scriptures."

### Romans and the Old Testament

The Epistle of the Romans refers to Jesus 73 times. Every chapter mentions Him at least once. What do you suppose this book is about?

- | <u>Lesson#</u> | <u>Topic</u>                         |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| #1             | Gospel Promised                      |
| #2             | Poetry in Romans                     |
| #3             | None are Righteous                   |
| #4             | Scripture Promise                    |
| #5             | Abraham's Faith                      |
| #6             | Old Testament vs. New Testament      |
| #7             | Clay in the Potter's Hand            |
| #8             | Hear and Understand                  |
| #9             | Example Prayer in Romans             |
| #10            | Olive Tree                           |
| #11            | Love Fulfills the Law                |
| #12            | Praying the Scripture and Conclusion |



### Suggested methodology for each lesson:

1. Fellowship (Save most of this for the end of class)
2. Take prayer requests (Try to keep it from becoming a competition to see who has the most or the worst)
3. Pray (The idea is to leave our troubles with God so we can give Him our full attention.)
4. Read the lesson's scripture aloud from the Bible (or a few verses at a time as you answer the questions.)
5. Answer and *briefly* discuss the "fill in the blank" questions. (Let those who prefer to listen, listen. My answers on the next page are just one opinion; you may have a better answer if it is Scripture based.)
6. On the final "Think & Pray" question everyone should take a few minutes to pray over it and jot down their own thoughts before the discussion. **This will give the Holy Spirit a time to speak.**
7. Discuss your Think & Pray answers. (Never force anyone to share theirs. As with the other questions, my answer is just one more opinion; you may have a better answer.)
8. Close in prayer (It is good to call on others to pray, but try to get their permission first.)
9. Fellowship (Leave this as open ended as possible for the time and place you meet.)

Depending on the number of people, each lesson is expected to take about one hour. Steps 4 thru 7 are about half of that. If you take longer, let each lesson take more than one meeting. If you take less time, extra questions are provided for discussion called "For Further Thought"

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Road to Emmaus - The Harmony of the Old and New Testament – ROMANS

**Lesson 1 – Gospel Promised** (Romans & Old Testament)

Please read the following scriptures and answer the associated questions:

[1A] Romans 1:1-4 What was promised beforehand through His prophets in the holy Scriptures?

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[1B] Romans 1:17 How shall the righteous live? \_\_\_\_\_

[1C] Habakkuk 2:4 How shall the righteous live? \_\_\_\_\_

[1D] Romans 3:21 What has been manifested apart from the Law \_\_\_\_\_

[1E] Romans 10:15 The feet of those who bring *what* are beautiful? \_\_\_\_\_

[1F] Isaiah 52:7 The feet of those who bring *what* are lovely? \_\_\_\_\_

[1G] Romans 15:12 Who shall hope in Him, the root of Jesse? \_\_\_\_\_

[1H] Isaiah 11:10 Who will resort to the root of Jesse? \_\_\_\_\_

[1I] Titus 1:2 When did God promise eternal life? \_\_\_\_\_

[1J] Luke 1:69-71 The horn of salvation was spoken about by His holy prophets when? \_\_\_\_\_

[1K] Micah 7:20 When was the promise of unchanging love made to Abraham? \_\_\_\_\_

[1L] Acts 3:21 When did His holy prophets speak about the period of restoration of all things \_\_\_\_\_

[1M] Jeremiah 31:31-34 How long will God remember our sins? \_\_\_\_\_

[1N] Isa 49:6 How far will the salvation of the Lord reach? \_\_\_\_\_

[1O] In Deuteronomy 30:6 what does it say motivates God to desire our love?

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[1P] Romans 5:12-14 Adam was a type of who? \_\_\_\_\_

[1Q] Ezekiel 36:26-27 What kind of heart do you have and how do you know?

*Think & Pray* \_\_\_\_\_

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----- ANSWERS -----

**Lesson 1 – Gospel Promised** (Romans & Old Testament)

[1A] Romans 1:1-4 What was promised beforehand through His prophets in the holy Scriptures?

The Gospel of God

[1B] Romans 1:17 How shall the righteous live? By faith

[1C] Habakkuk 2:4 How shall the righteous live? By faith

[1D] Romans 3:21 What has been manifested apart from the Law The righteousness of God

[1E] Romans 10:15 The feet of those who bring *what* are beautiful? Good news

[1F] Isaiah 52:7 The feet of those who bring *what* are lovely?

Good news, those who announce salvation

[1G] Romans 15:12 Who shall hope in Him, the root of Jesse? The gentiles

(Root of Jesse means a descendant of David the King)

[1H] Isaiah 11:10 Who will resort to the root of Jesse? The nations

[1I] Titus 1:2 When did God promise eternal life? Long ages ago

[1J] Luke 1:69-71 The horn of salvation was spoken about by His holy prophets when? From of old

[1K] Micah 7:20 When was the promise of unchanging love made to Abraham? Days of old

(This means the promise was already old, 700 years before Jesus Christ was born.)

[1L] Acts 3:21 When did His holy prophets speak about the period of restoration of all things

ancient time

[1M] Jeremiah 31:31-34 How long will God remember our sins? Never

[1N] Isa 49:6 How far will the salvation of the Lord reach? The end of the earth

[1O] In Deuteronomy 30:6 what does it say motivates God to desire our love? Our life depends on it

[1P] Romans 5:12-14 Adam was a type of who? Of Him who was to come (our Lord Jesus Christ)

[1Q] I believe the Lord is in the process of replacing my heart of stone with one which actually works. He has replaced my cruelty with compassion. He has replaced my regrets and remorse with joy and hope. He has given me with a deep and abiding desire to be a better man than I am.

**For further thought:**

(1r) Thinking about Romans 1:2 | Why do you think Paul referred to the holy Scriptures and prophets regarding the gospel?

(1s) What does Deuteronomy 30:14 mean?

(1t) In Isaiah 40:9 what is the "good news" which is to be proclaimed from the high mountain?

(1u) What does Hosea 2:16-17 mean?

**RANGER RESCUE** A Joyful 'toon by Mike Waters



How beautiful on the mountains are the feet of those who bring good news, who proclaim peace, who bring good tidings, who proclaim salvation, who say to Zion, "Your God reigns!"

ISAIAH 52:7 NV

**Lesson 2 – Poetry in Romans 2**

The New Testament was written in Greek, but its writers except for Luke were steeped in Hebrew poetry. Hebrew poetry is made up of structures in the meaning, not the sounds of the words. Because of this it survives the translation process better than poetry in other languages where rhythm and rhyme are vocabulary dependant. In this lesson we are going to analyze that structure in Romans 2. Romans 2 is not poetry, but it has some poetical devices and themes. Sometimes these are similar meanings repeated, and other times they are contrasting ideas.

For instance Romans 2:19 says, "and are confident that you yourself are a guide to the blind, a light to those who are in darkness," Is there real difference in the meaning of "a guide to the blind" and "a light to those who are in darkness?" Why say it twice? I believe there are three possible reasons. (1) For emphasis. (2) To make sure it is understood clearly. (3) Because a Hebrew speaker finds such things poetically pleasing. I think Paul did it for all three reasons.

Another poetical device is opposites. For instance in Romans 2:15 we have accusing vs. defending. Other examples might be Jew vs Greek and circumcision vs. uncircumcision. All the same reasons apply.

Another structural device frequently implored by Paul is something I call "linking." Verses 1, 2 and 3 are linked by "Practice the same things, practice such things, and do the same yourself." Verses 1 and 3 are linked by "passes judgment, who judge and pass judgment." Verse 2 and 3 are linked by "judgment of God." These serve to tie the ideas together and show how they are related.

[2A] List as many of these poetical and literary devices found in Romans 2 that you can find:

*Think & Pray* \_\_\_\_\_

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## Lesson 2 – Poetry in Romans 2

### [2A] You may have correctly found some I did not

Verse – Explanation

#### Parallelism – similar meaning

Rom 2:4 tolerance = patience

Rom 2:5 stubbornness = unrepentant heart

Rom 2:5 day of wrath = revelation of the righteous judgment of God

Rom 2:8 not obey the truth = obey unrighteousness (notice everyone obeys something)

Rom 2:8 wrath = indignation

Rom 2:9 tribulation = stress

Rom 2:7 & 10 In each verse the good experience God's mercy and grace

Rom 2:20 corrector of the foolish = teacher of the immature

#### Parallelism – opposite meaning

Rom 2:8 do not obey vs. obey

Rom 2:21 preach not to steal but steal

Rom 2:22 say don't commit adultery but commit adultery

Rom 2:22 abhor idols but rob temples

Rom 2:23 boast in the law but break the law

Rom 2:27 keeping letter of law vs keeping the law

#### Linking – similar meaning

Rom 2:4 Kindness of God – His Kindness which links His patience in leading us to repentance.

Rom 2:1, 2, 3 such things – 6 according to his deeds – 8 obey unrighteousness – 9 does evil – 12 sinned

Rom 2:7 persevere in doing good – 10 does good – 14 do ... the things of the law – 25, 26, 27 keep the law

#### Linking – opposite meaning

Rom 2:4-5 repentance vs. unrepentant – showing that God wants us to repent and not undergo His wrath

Rom 2:17-24 Jew vs 24-29 Gentile or True Jew

Rom 2:25 to 29 circumcision vs uncircumcision

Rom 2:25 to 29 outward in the flesh vs inward in the heart

### **For further thought:**

(2b) Did you gain any new insights as a result of this analysis of Romans 2?

(2c) Analyze other examples of poetical devices in other chapters of Romans. Romans 8 is particularly crowded with them.

If you had fun with this lesson you may want to study our course on Hebrew Poetry at [LoveBibleStudy.com](http://LoveBibleStudy.com).

**Lesson 3 – None are Righteous (Romans 3:4-18)**

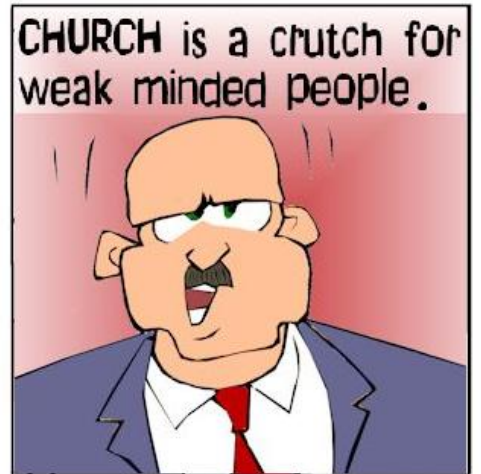
Please read these scriptures and answer the associated questions:

- [3A] Romans 3:4 How many men might be found a liar? \_\_\_\_\_
- [3B] Psalm 116:11 How many men are liars? \_\_\_\_\_
- [3C] Romans 3:4 Who will be justified by His words? \_\_\_\_\_
- [3D] Psalm 51:4 Who will be justified by His words? \_\_\_\_\_
- [3E] Romans 3:10-12 How many do good? \_\_\_\_\_
- [3F] Psalm 53:1-3 How many do good? \_\_\_\_\_
- [3G] Romans 3: 13 What is an open grave? \_\_\_\_\_
- [3H] Psalm 5:9 What is an open grave? \_\_\_\_\_
- [3I] Romans 3: 13 What is under their lips? \_\_\_\_\_
- [3J] Psalm 140:3 What is under their lips? \_\_\_\_\_
- [3K] Romans 3:14 What fills their mouth? \_\_\_\_\_
- [3L] Psalm 10:7 What fills their mouth? \_\_\_\_\_
- [3M] Romans 3:15-17 What is unknown to them? \_\_\_\_\_
- [3N] Isaiah 59:7-8 What is unknown to them? \_\_\_\_\_
- [3O] Romans 3:18 What is not before their eyes? \_\_\_\_\_
- [3P] Psalm 36:1 What is not before their eyes? \_\_\_\_\_

[Q] Didn't Paul pull these Old Testament verses out of context and put them all together in an invalid way never intended by the original authors? The simple answer is Romans, Psalms and Isaiah all have the same Author. However, if a preacher does this kind of thing in a sermon, pulling verses from here and there in the Bible and putting them together, can the practice be justified by the way Paul uses the Old Testament here? Isn't putting unrelated verses together the way cults are started and justified?

Think & Pray \_\_\_\_\_  
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**The Back Pew - Jeff Larson**



A FOOL says in their heart  
"THERE IS NO GOD" **Ps 53**  
*Whenever I read this verse I think  
of these words from former  
Mn Governor Jesse Ventura*

**Lesson 3 – None are Righteous** (Romans 3:4-18)

- [3A] Romans 3:4 How many men might be found a liar? All of them
- [3B] Psalm 116:11 How many men are liars? All of them
- [3C] Romans 3:4 Who will be justified by His words? God
- [3D] Psalm 51:4 Who will be justified by His words? God Ps 51:1
- [3E] Romans 3:10-12 How many do good? None, not even one
- [3F] Psalm 53:1-3 How many do good? No one, not even one (see also Ps 14:1-3)
- [3G] Romans 3: 13 What is an open grave? Their throat
- [3H] Psalm 5:9 What is an open grave? Their throat
- [3I] Romans 3: 13 What is under their lips? Snake poison
- [3J] Psalm 140:3 What is under their lips? Snake poison
- [3K] Romans 3:14 What fills their mouth? Cursing and bitterness
- [3L] Psalm 10:7 What fills their mouth? Curses, deceit and oppression
- [3M] Romans 3:15-17 What is unknown to them? Path of peace
- [3N] Isaiah 59:7-8 What is unknown to them? Way of peace
- [3O] Romans 3:18 What is not before their eyes? Fear of God
- [3P] Psalm 36:1 What is not before their eyes? Fear of God

[3Q] Yes, it is an very poor practice to put unrelated verses together and then draw conclusions from them as a whole. However, the key word is "unrelated." These verses used by Paul are not only related, they mean the same thing in their original context as they do in the context of Romans 3.

**For further thought:**

- (3r) Why does Paul change the wording of most of the verses He quotes? For instance compare Romans 3:13 with Psalm 140:3. One says "viper" and the other "asp."
- (3s) Compare Romans 3:2 with Deuteronomy 4:8 and Psalm 147:19. Are they talking about the same thing? How do you know?
- (3t) In Romans 3:10 Paul seems to be quoting from Psalm 116:11 and Psalm 51:4, however he only sets off one quote with the phrase "as it is written." I believe this is because in one case Paul is referring to the passage in Psalms, but in the other it is two people, Paul and David, expressing a similar idea in a similar way. What do you think and why?
- (3u) What does "witnessed by the Law and the Prophets" mean in Rom 3:21?

**My further thought:**

(3r) Generally speaking we must understand that our English Old Testament was translated from the Hebrew and the English New Testament from the Greek. This accounts for many of the differences of this kind we find. Also, often when mentioning Old Testament scriptures, New Testament writers would allude to the passage rather than quote it exactly. In our culture we expect authors to alert us to the difference by the use or lack of quote marks or by letting us know contextually. In ancient cultures this was not an important difference so they did not make the distinction in the way they used earlier writings.

Specifically the Hebrew word translated viper could have been translated viper, asp or pretty much anything poisonous that attacked unexpectedly like a snake. Our English word "asp" is Greek. Paul actually wrote "asp." No one knows for sure if it had the same specific meaning then as it does now. Now "asp" means a particular kind of snake, but then it might have been used as a more general term for poisonous snakes, as is the Hebrew word in Pslam 140, and the English "viper."



**Lesson 4 - Scripture Promise** (Romans 3:21-30)

Please Read Romans 3:21-30 and answer these questions:

[4A] Who is speaking to whom?

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[4B] What is promised to whom?

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[4C] What are the conditions of the promise being fulfilled, if any?

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[4D] Does this promise apply to us? Why or why not?

*Think & Pray* \_\_\_\_\_

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**ARCHERY TOURNAMENT**

A Joyful 'toon by Mike Waters



for all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God, and are justified freely by his grace through the redemption that came by Christ Jesus. - ROMANS 3:23,24 NIV

----- ANSWERS -----

**Lesson 4 - Scripture Promise (Romans 3:21-30)**

[4A] Who is speaking to whom?

Paul is speaking as God's ambassador to the readers of the epistle. [Rom 1:1-6]

[4B] What is promised to whom?

Redemption and propitiation is promised. Paul makes it very clear that the promise is intended for everyone, Jews & Gentiles.

[4C] What are the conditions of the promise being fulfilled, if any?

Trusting Jesus Christ.

[4D] Yes, it does if we trust the Lord Jesus Christ. We can be sure we are saved, because it is salvation by His righteousness, not ours. We have only to examine our heart and see if we truly trust Him to know we are saved.

Notes from class discussion:

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**For further thought:**

For each of the scriptures below determine if it is a promise or a teaching about promises or neither. If it is a teaching about promises what is Paul teaching? If it is a promise what is promised to whom under what conditions and how does the promise apply to us? If it is neither, what is it?

- (4e) Romans 1:2
- (4f) Romans 1:16-17
- (4g) Romans 4:13-16
- (4h) Romans 4:20-21
- (4i) Romans 6:5-11
- (4j) Romans 8:18
- (4k) Romans 8:28-29
- (4L) Romans 9:4-9
- (4m) Romans 12:2
- (4n) Romans 15:8

Road to Emmaus - The Harmony of the Old and New Testament - ROMANS

**Lesson 5 – Abraham's Faith** (Romans 4 & Genesis)

Please read these scriptures and answer the associated questions:

[5A] Genesis 15:1-6 What did God count as righteousness in Abraham? \_\_\_\_\_

[5B] Genesis 15:7-11 How was the promise of God sealed? \_\_\_\_\_

[5C] Genesis 15:12-16 Did this happen before or after the time of Moses? \_\_\_\_\_

[5D] Genesis 15:17-21 Where do Abraham's descendants live today? \_\_\_\_\_

[5E] Genesis 17:1-6 How many nations would come from Abraham's descendants? \_\_\_\_\_

[5F] Genesis 17:7-14 Did God make the promises to Abraham before or after Abraham was circumcised? \_\_\_\_\_

[5G] Romans 4:1-5 What was credited to Abraham and why? \_\_\_\_\_

[5H] Romans 4:6-8 Who is blessed? \_\_\_\_\_

[5I] Psalm 32:1-2 Who is blessed? \_\_\_\_\_

[5J] Romans 4:9-12 Was Abraham credited with righteousness before or after his circumcision? \_\_\_\_\_

[5K] Romans 4:13-17 The promise is by faith in order that it might be in accordance to what? \_\_\_\_\_

[5L] Romans 4:18-21 Abraham was sure that God could do what? \_\_\_\_\_

[5M] Romans 4:22-25 Why was it recorded that Abraham believed God? \_\_\_\_\_

[5N] How does it benefit Christians that Abraham's faith was recorded in writing?

*Think & Pray* \_\_\_\_\_

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**Lesson 5 – Abraham's Faith** (Romans 4 & Genesis)

[5A] Genesis 15:1-6 What did God count as righteousness in Abraham? He believed the Lord Gn 15:6

[5B] Genesis 15:7-11 How was the promise of God sealed? A sacrifice

[5C] Genesis 15:12-16 Did this happen before or after the time of Moses? Before Gn 15:13

[5D] Genesis 15:17-21 Where do Abraham's descendants live today? The Promised Land The Jews are for the most part descendants of Abraham's great-grandson Judah. Some of what we call Jews today are really Israelites, descendants of Abraham's grandson, Jacob. But there are many other descendants of Abraham alive today besides those living in Israel. There are millions of descendants of Abraham's other son, Ishmael, and Jacob's brother Esau. They cover the entire middle east, which is exactly the area describe in Genesis 15:18.

[5E] Genesis 17:1-6 How many nations would come from Abraham's descendants? A multitude

[5F] Genesis 17:7-14 Did God make the promises to Abraham before or after Abraham was circumcised? Before

[5G] Romans 4:1-5 What was credited to Abraham and why? Righteousness, because he believed God.

[5H] Romans 4:6-8 Who is blessed? Those whose lawless deeds are forgiven, whose sins are covered, and whose sins the Lord does not count

[5I] Psalm 32:1-2 Who is blessed? Those whose transgression is forgiven, whose sin is covered, and to whom the Lord does not impute iniquity

[5J] Romans 4:9-12 Was Abraham credited with righteousness before or after he was circumcised?

Before

[5K] Romans 4:13-17 The promise is by faith in order that it might be in accordance to what? Grace

[5L] Romans 4:18-21 Abraham was sure that God could do what? What He had promised

[5M] Romans 4:22-25 Why was it recorded that Abraham believed God?

For the benefit of those who believe God raised Jesus our Lord rose from the dead

[5N] I see two benefits, there may be more. First of all we have an example of God giving the gift of righteousness by grace simply because Abraham trusted God. This should help us to trust God as well. Second, we have concrete evidence that God is both able and willing to keep His promises. Where do Abraham's descendants live today? 4,000 years later God's promise is still being kept. God's promise to us of eternal life will still be in force 4,000 years from now, and 4 million years from now.

**For further thought:**

(5o) Thinking about Romans 4:21 | Are you fully assured that what God had promised, He will accomplish. How do you know.

(5p) What is the difference between salvation in the Old Testament and the New Testament? How were people saved before the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ?

(5q) If salvation is not of works then why are we required to have faith? Isn't that just another law to be obeyed? (You may want to consider some of these passages: Romans 4:4-8; Romans 3:22-24; Romans 7:24-25; Romans 8:12; Romans 8:29; Matthew 25:34; John 1:12; Acts 15:11; 2 Corinthians 3:18; Galatians 5:22; Galatians 3:6-9; Ephesians 2:8-10; Colossians 2:6-7)

(5r) Romans 4:13 says that Abraham and his descendants were promised that they would inherit the whole world. What does that mean? Compare with Galatians 3:29; Ephesians 1:18; and Hebrews 11:16.



----- ANSWERS -----

**Lesson 6 – Old Testament vs. New Testament (Romans 5)**

[6A] Romans 5:1-2 Through whom do we have peace with God? Our Lord Jesus Christ

[6B] Romans 5:3-4 What is the result of perseverance? Proven character

[6C] Romans 5:5 What has been poured out within our hearts? The love of God

[6D] Romans 5:6 When did Christ die? At the right time, while we were still helpless ("right time" is the Greek word kairos. It means "nick of time" or "opportune moment" or "the turning point of events." I love that word!)

[6E] Romans 5:7-8 When did Christ die? While we were yet sinners

[6F] Romans 5:9-10 When were we reconciled to God by Christ's death? While we were enemies

[6G] Romans 5:11 Through whom did we receive the reconciliation? Our Lord Jesus Christ

[6H] Romans 5:12-13 Through how many men did sin enter into the world? One

[6I] Romans 5:14 Adam was a what of who? A type of Him who was to come. (Jesus Christ)

[6J] Romans 5:15 Grace came to many by who? One Man, Jesus Christ

[6K] Romans 5:16-17 Judgment and death arose from what? One transgression

[6L] Romans 5:18-19 Justification and life came by what? One act of righteousness

[6M] Romans 5:20-21 grace and eternal life come through whom? Our Lord Jesus Christ

[6N] Verses 1-11 begin and end with the same thought – Our Lord Jesus Christ reconciled/justified us. I believe verses 1 to 11 forms a stanza of Hebrew poetry.

Three times in that stanza Christ died for us while we were still God's enemy.

I like the literary devise of progressive linking in 3-5 with each step mentioned twice -- tribulation, tribulation; perseverance, perseverance; proven character, proven character; hope, hope.

Verses 12-19 begin and end with the same thought – one man's sin caused the whole problem. A second stanza of Hebrew poetry is formed by verses 12 to 19. This entire stanza deals with this problem repeating it in several different forms. It also includes an antithetical parallel that

(1) sin came by one man, Adam, to all - appears in verses 12, 15, 16, 17, 18 & 19 – six times.

(2) the solution to the sin problem came by one man, Jesus Christ to all in verses 15, 16, 17, 18 & 19 – five times in this stanza, but since it echoes the first stanza, it is mentioned 7 times in the chapter.

Verses 20-21 combine the two stanzas into a single thought and ends with a parallel thought to verses 1 and 11 – eternal life comes from our Lord Jesus Christ because he justified/reconciled us.

There is a lot more, I think. Look at the patterns formed by the words grace & gift, and the words sin, disobedience & transgression. life vs. death, law vs. grace, condemnation vs. justification.

What else did you find?

**For further thought:**

(6o) Romans 5:3-5 describes a process of tribulation > perseverance > proven character > hope > heart full of love. How far along are you in this process?

(6p) Thinking about Romans 5:5 | What does "hope does not disappoint, because ..." mean?

(6q) Thinking about Romans 5:14 | What does this verse mean?

Road to Emmaus - The Harmony of the Old and New Testament - ROMANS

**Lesson 7 – Clay in the Potter's Hand** (Romans 9 & Old Testament)

Please read these scriptures and answer the associated questions:

[7A] Romans 9:1-5 Who are Paul's relatives? \_\_\_\_\_

[7B] Romans 9:6-7 | Genesis 21:12 Through who would Abraham's descendants be named? \_\_\_\_\_

[7C] Romans 9:8-9 | Genesis 18:10 What was promised? \_\_\_\_\_

[7D] Romans 9:10-12 | Gen 25:21-23 Who would serve his brother? \_\_\_\_\_

[7E] Romans 9:13 | Malachi 1:2-4 Who was hated? \_\_\_\_\_

[7F] Romans 9:14-15 | Exodus 33:19 On whom will the Lord have mercy? \_\_\_\_\_

[7G] Romans 9:16-18 | Exodus 9:16 Why was Pharaoh given his throne? \_\_\_\_\_

[7H] Romans 9:19-26 | Hosea 1:10 They shall be called the sons of Who? \_\_\_\_\_

[7I] Romans 9:27-28 | Isaiah 10:22 How many will be saved? \_\_\_\_\_

[7J] Romans 9:29 | Isaiah 1:9 Who prevents total destruction from overtaking us? \_\_\_\_\_

[7K] Romans 9:30-33 | Isaiah 28:16 What happens to those who believe in Him? \_\_\_\_\_

[7L] In Romans 9:19-22 Paul asks a series questions. What are the answers to these questions?

Think & Pray \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

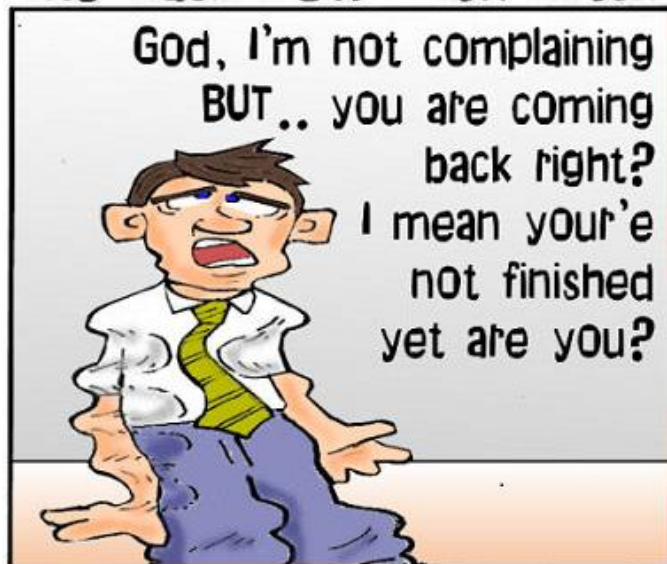
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**The Back Pew** - Jeff Larson



<http://thebackpew.com>

He is the potter, you are the clay.. and **YOU ARE A WORK IN PROGRESS. Is 29:16**

----- ANSWERS -----

**Lesson 7 – Clay in the Potter's Hand** (Romans 9 & Old Testament)

[7A] Romans 9:1-5 Who are Paul's relatives? Israelites (Rm 9:3-4)

[7B] Romans 9:6-7 | Genesis 21:12 Through who would Abraham's descendants be named? Isaac

[7C] Romans 9:8-9 | Genesis 18:10 What was promised? That Sarah would have a son

[7D] Romans 9:10-12 | Gen 25:21-23 Who would serve his brother? The older, Esau

[7E] Romans 9:13 | Malachi 1:2-4 Who was hated? Esau

[7F] Romans 9:14-15 | Exodus 33:19 On whom will the Lord have mercy?

On those on whom He has mercy

[7G] Romans 9:16-18 | Exodus 9:16 Why was Pharaoh given his throne?

So that God's power might be demonstrated

[7H] Romans 9:19-26 | Hosea 1:10 They shall be called the sons of Who? The living God

[7I] Romans 9:27-28 | Isaiah 10:22 How many will be saved? A remnant

[7J] Romans 9:29 | Isaiah 1:9 Who prevents total destruction from overtaking us? The Lord of Hosts

(the Lord of Sabaoth)

[7K] Romans 9:30-33 | Isaiah 28:16 What happens to those who believe in Him?

They are not disappointed

[7L] In Romans 9:19-22 Paul asks a series questions. What are the answers to these questions?

- "Why does He still find fault? " We have faults. To ignore them would be dishonest. We are responsible for ourselves. To not hold us accountable would be wrong.
- "For who resists His will? " No one resists His will.
- "On the contrary, who are you, O man, who answers back to God? " I can't speak for you, but I have no right to back talk God. I'm guessing you don't either.
- "The thing molded will not say to the molder, 'Why did you make me like this,' will it?" I think my first question will be, "Why did you love a man like me with all these faults?"
- "Or does not the potter have a right over the clay, to make from the same lump one vessel for honorable use and another for common use? Yes, the potter has the right to make the clay into anything He likes.
- "What if God, although willing to demonstrate His wrath and to make His power known, endured with much patience vessels of wrath prepared for destruction? " See the next verses, Romans 9:23-24 -- it seems to me that God is making lemonade out of lemons. He is putting bad people to good use.

**For further thought:**

(7n) Who do you think would do a better job of running the universe -- you or God? Why?

(7o) Romans 7:7 says that Paul learned not to covet from the law that said "Do not covet." How did you learn the difference between right and wrong? How do you know your understanding is correct?

(7p) In Romans 8:26 and Psalm 44:20-22 it says we are being killed for God's sake. What is it talking about?

(7q) If someone asked you what Romans chapter 9 was about what would you tell them?

(7r) What did you learn about Romans chapter 9 that you would like to remember?

(7s) What verse or passage from Romans chapter 9 would be best to memorize? Why?



Road to Emmaus - The Harmony of the Old and New Testament - ROMANS

**Lesson 8 - Hear and Understand** (Romans 10 & Old Testament)

Please read these scriptures and answer the associated questions:

[8A] Romans 10:1-4 | Is 51:1 How should we seek righteousness? \_\_\_\_\_

[8B] Romans 10:5 | Lev 18:5 What happens if God's law is obeyed? \_\_\_\_\_

[8C] Romans 10:6-7 | Deut 30:11-12 Do we have to go to heaven to find God's law? \_\_\_\_\_

[8D] Romans 10:8 | Deut 30:14 Where is God's word? \_\_\_\_\_

[8E] Romans 10:11 | Is 28:16 What keeps us from being disturbed or disappointed? \_\_\_\_\_

[8F] Romans 10:12-13 | Joel 2:32 Who will be saved? \_\_\_\_\_

[8G] Romans 10:14-15 | Is 52:7 How do we hear about good news? \_\_\_\_\_

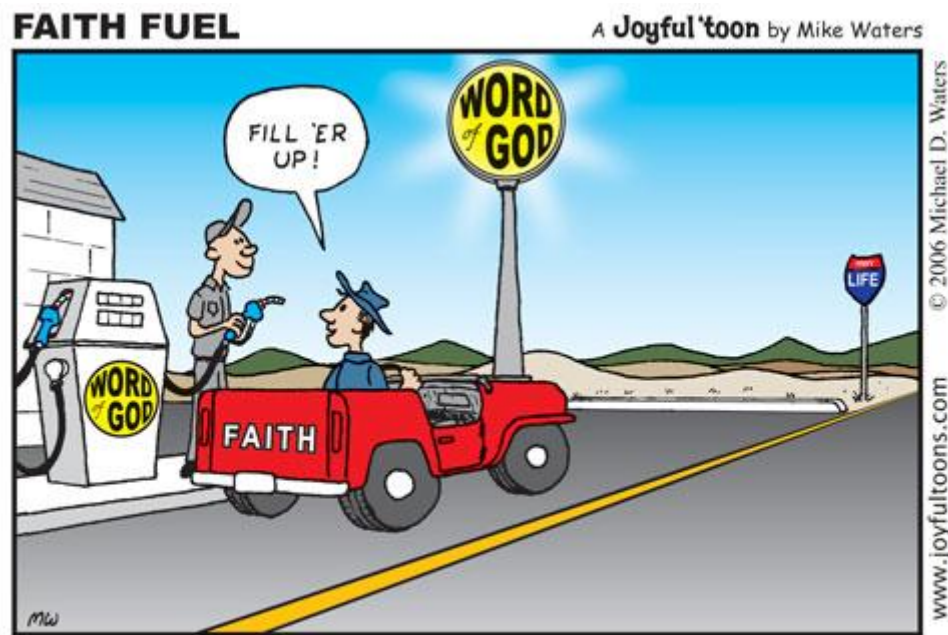
[8H] Romans 10:16-18 | Ps 19:4 Who has not heard? \_\_\_\_\_

[8I] Romans 10:19 | Deut 32:21 How are the Israelites made jealous? \_\_\_\_\_

[8J] Romans 10:20-21 | Is 65:1-2 Who found Him? \_\_\_\_\_

[8K] Romans 10:16 and Isaiah 53:1 ask questions. What are the answers to the questions?  
(Caution: This is tricky trap.)

Think & Pray \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



Consequently, faith comes from hearing the message, and the message is heard through the word of Christ. ROMANS 10:17 NIV

**Lesson 8 - Hear and Understand** (Romans 10 & Old Testament)

- [8A] Romans 10:1-4 | Is 51:1 How should we seek righteousness? By submitting ourselves to God
- [8B] Romans 10:5 | Lev 18:5 What happens if God's law is obeyed? Life, survival
- [8C] Romans 10:6-7 | Deut 30:11-12 Do we have to go to heaven to find God's law? No
- [8D] Romans 10:8 | Deut 30:14 Where is God's word? In our heart
- [8E] Romans 10:11 | Is 28:16 What keeps us from being disturbed or disappointed? Faith
- [8F] Romans 10:12-13 | Joel 2:32 Who will be saved? Whoever calls on the name of the Lord
- [8G] Romans 10:14-15 | Is 52:7 How do we hear about good news? Someone tells us
- [8H] Romans 10:16-18 | Ps 19:4 Who has not heard? All have heard
- [8I] Romans 10:19 | Deut 32:21 How are the Israelites made jealous? By God's attention to others
- [8J] Romans 10:20-21 | Is 65:1-2 Who found Him? Those who did not seek Him
- [8K] Romans 10:16 and Isaiah 53:1 ask questions. What are the answers to the questions? (Caution: This is tricky trap.)

[8K] Romans 10:16 – "Who has believed our report?" From Romans all we can see is that some believed and some didn't. In the next verse Paul draws a conclusion from what has gone before that faith comes from hearing. He follows that with a discussion about whether Israel heard or not. Gradually it becomes clear that Paul is not talking about perceiving the words, but about understanding them. If we really understand Who God is and what He is doing salvation will certainly follow. However, often we are like those poor animals you see on those nature shows, which are stuck in quicksand but fight against their rescuers because they think they are being attacked. But how does this answer the question? Perhaps Isaiah will help.

Isaiah 53:1 – "Who has believed our message? And to whom has the arm of the Lord been revealed?" At first it is hard to see what this has to do with what Paul is trying to say. Why did Paul quote this one question from the middle Isaiah. It is important to understand that Paul expected his readers to either know or look up the context of the things he quoted from the Scriptures. They did not have chapter and verse references so the way they referred to lengthy passages was to quote the first and last verse. In Romans 10:15 Paul quotes Isaiah 52:7. He is not asking a question at all. He is referring to the passage Is 52:7-53:1. In Romans 10:17 when Paul says, "So faith comes from hearing ..." the "so" is referring to the whole passage in Isaiah which is talking about spreading the gospel.

**For further thought:**

- (8L) What does Isaiah 52:7 have to do with Romans 10:15-21?
- (8m) Compare Nehemiah 9:29 with Romans 10:5. What is the same? What is different?
- (8n) Compare Romans 10:8 & Deuteronomy 30:14 with Jeremiah 31:31-34. What did you learn?
- (8o) If someone asked you what Romans chapter 10 was about what would you tell them?
- (8p) What did you learn about Romans chapter 10 that you would like to remember?
- (8q) What verse or passage from Romans chapter 10 would be best to memorize? Why?

**Lesson 9 – Example Prayer in Romans** (Romans 10:1; Romans 11:26)

Please read Romans 10:1; Romans 11:26 and context as necessary to answer these questions:

[9A] Who is praying? \_\_\_\_\_

[9B] Who besides God is listening? \_\_\_\_\_

[9C] What is being requested? \_\_\_\_\_

[9D] Who is/are the people who are expected to receive what is being requested? \_\_\_\_\_

[9E] How does the person praying try to convince God to answer? \_\_\_\_\_

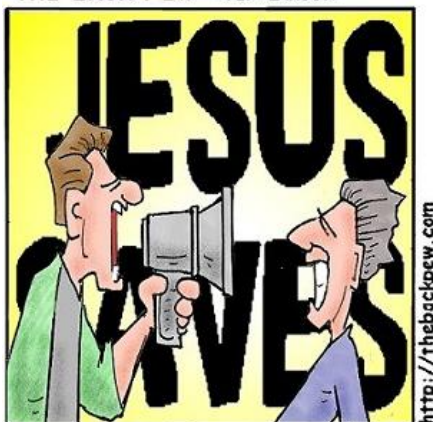
[9F] What is the place, posture (kneeling, bowing, or what) and mode (silent, out loud, written) of the prayer? \_\_\_\_\_

[9G] What results, if any, are reported to the prayer? \_\_\_\_\_

[9H] How can we apply this to our own prayer life? \_\_\_\_\_

*Think & Pray* \_\_\_\_\_

THE BACK PEW - JEFF LARSON



but before people can ask the Lord for help, they must believe in him, before they can believe, they must hear about him, and for them to hear.. SOMEONE MUST TELL THEM. **Romans 10:14**

**So let's not be shy!!**

----- ANSWERS -----

**Lesson 9 – Example Prayer in Romans** (Romans 10:1; Romans 11:26)  
(You may have to look at the context before and after for some of the answers)

[9A] Who is praying?  
Paul, Rm 10:1

[9B] Who besides God is listening?  
The Roman Christians who received this epistle and all who have read it since

[9C & D] What is specifically being requested for whom?  
Salvation of the lost people described in Romans chapter 9

[9E] How does the person praying try to convince God to answer?  
He offers to go to them and preach the Gospel. Rm 10:14-15

[9F] What is the place, posture and mode of the prayer?  
Written, but often prayed at other times by his own report

[9G] What results, if any, are reported to the prayer?  
The results are not here reported, but given that most Christians became Christians partly as a result of Paul's ministry, I think it is safe to say this prayer was answered. In Rm 11:26 Paul makes the remarkable statement, "and so all Israel will be saved..." What could that mean?

[9H] As part of our prayers for the lost it is a good idea to offer God our services in bringing about the desired results. This offer should take the form of a plea for the privilege rather than a reluctant willingness.

Notes from class discussion:

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**For further thought:** For each of the scriptures below determine if it is an example of prayer or a teaching on prayer. If it is a teaching, what is Paul teaching about prayer? If it is an example of prayer answer these questions:

(1) Who is praying? (2) Who besides God is listening? (3) What is being requested? (4) Who is/are the people who are expected to receive what is being requested? (5) How does the person praying try to convince God to answer? (6) What is the place, posture (kneeling, bowing, or what) and mode (silent, out loud, written) of the prayer? (7) What results, if any, are reported to the prayer? (8) How can we apply this to our own prayer life?

(9i) Romans 1:8-15

(9j) Romans 8:15, 23-27

(9k) Romans 12:12

(9l) Romans 15:5-6

(9m) Romans 15:30-33

(9n) Romans 16:20-27

Road to Emmaus - The Harmony of the Old and New Testament - ROMANS

**Lesson 10 - Olive Tree** (Romans 11 & Old Testament)

Please read these scriptures and answer the associated questions:

[10A] Romans 11:1-2 | 1 Kings 19:10-14 God has not rejected the Israelites, has He? \_\_\_\_\_

[10B] Romans 11:3-4 | 1 Kin 19:18 How many had not worshipped the idol Baal? \_\_\_\_\_

[10C] Romans 11:5-8 | Deut 29:4 Where do we get a heart of understanding? \_\_\_\_\_

[10D] Romans 11:9-10 | Ps 69:22-23 What did David pray would become a trap? \_\_\_\_\_

[10E] Romans 11:11-16 | Num 15:18-21 What is holy? \_\_\_\_\_

[10F] Romans 11:17-24 | Jer 11:16 What happens to worthless branches? \_\_\_\_\_

[10G] Romans 11:25-32 | Is 59:20 Who will remove ungodliness from Jacob? \_\_\_\_\_

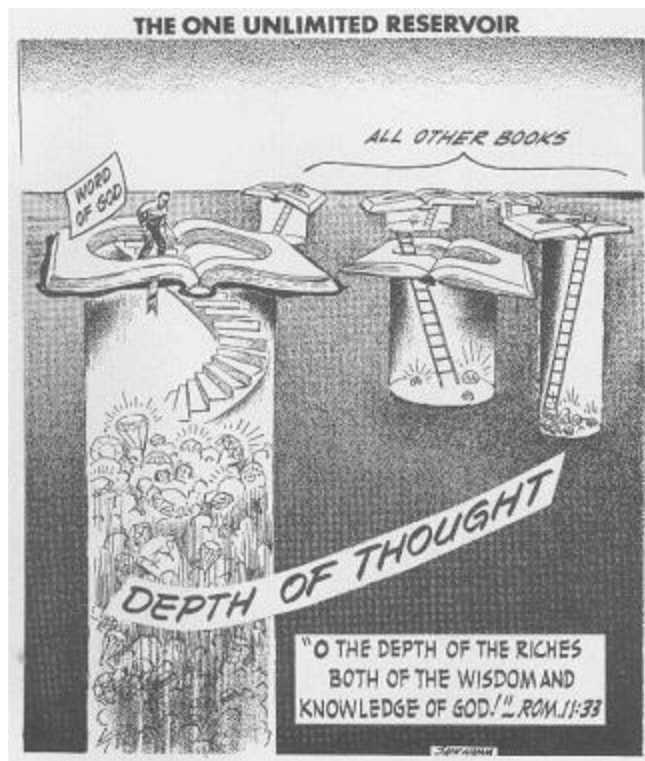
[10H] Romans 11:33 | Job 5:9 How deep does God's wisdom go? \_\_\_\_\_

[10I] Romans 11:34 | Is 40:13-14 Does God ask our advice? \_\_\_\_\_

[10J] Romans 11:35-36 | Job 35:7 What does God owe us? \_\_\_\_\_

[10K] Explain Romans 11:16-24. Does it mean we are heirs of Abraham? Why or why not?  
(Hint John 15:1-12)

Think & Pray \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



----- ANSWERS -----

**Lesson 10 - Olive Tree** (Romans 11 & Old Testament)

[10A] Romans 11:1-2 | 1 Kings 19:10-14 God has not rejected the Israelites, has He? No, of course not

[10B] Romans 11:3-4 | 1 Kin 19:18 How many had not worshipped the idol Baal? 7,000, a remnant

[10C] Romans 11:5-8 | Deut 29:4 Where do we get a heart of understanding? The Lord

(See also Is 29:10)

[10D] Romans 11:9-10 | Ps 69:22-23 What did David pray would become a trap? Their table

[10E] Romans 11:11-16 | Num 15:18-21 What is holy? The first of the dough

(See also Neh 10:37, Ezek 44:30)

[10F] Romans 11:17-24 | Jer 11:16 What happens to worthless branches? They are cut off and destroyed

[10G] Romans 11:25-32 | Is 59:20 Who will remove ungodliness from Jacob? The Redeemer/Deliverer

[10H] Romans 11:33 | Job 5:9 How deep does God's wisdom go? We will never know

(See also Job 11:7 & Job 15:8)

[10I] Romans 11:34 | Is 40:13-14 Does God ask our advice? No

(but that doesn't stop us from giving it to Him, does it?)

[10J] Romans 11:35-36 | Job 35:7 What does God owe us? Nothing (See also Job 41:11)

[10K] Explain Romans 11:16-24. Does it mean we are heirs of Abraham? Why or why not?

(Hint John 15:1-12)

Jesus is the olive tree. The branches are His followers. The Jews were pruned to make room for the Gentiles. However, if they put their trust in Him, they will be grafted in again. Verse 24 is tying this picture in with the first part of the chapter, talking about first fruits being holy. We should keep in mind they came before us and are set apart by God for special blessings.

This passage covers a lot of ground. Paul is dealing here with the "relationship" that Abraham had with God, and the "righteousness" that was imputed to him. Both had been lost when Adam sinned; but both are restored in Abrahams Seed, the Lord Jesus Christ (Psa. 69:4; Gal. 3:7-16). Theologians argue about this and your opinion is just as good as anyone's. My opinion is that we are spiritual heirs of Abraham. By that I mean that we receive the promise of becoming part of the family of God, but we do not become the physical heirs of the Promised Land.

**For further thought:**

(10L) Compare Romans 11:1, 1 Sam 12:22 & Psalm 94:14 with Jeremiah 31:37 & 33:24-26. What is the same? What is different? So what?

(10m) Compare Romans 11:14, Genesis 29:14 and 2 Sam 19:12-15. ("fellow countrymen" in Romans is literally "flesh.") What did you learn?

(10n) Thinking about Romans 11:16 and Ezekiel 44:30 | Do you give God your first? Why?

(10o) Explain Romans 11:25-27 (Hints Isaiah 59:20-21; Jeremiah 31:33-34 and Isaiah 27:9)

(10p) Compare Romans 11:28, Deuteronomy 7:8 and 10:15. What did you learn?

(10q) If someone asked you what Romans chapter 11 was about what would you tell them?

(10r) What did you learn about Romans chapter 11 that you would like to remember?

(10s) What verse or passage from Romans chapter 11 would be best to memorize? Why?

**Lesson 11 - Love Fulfills the Law** (Romans 12-15 & Old Testament)

Please read these scriptures and answer the associated questions:

[11A] Romans 12:18-19 | Deut 32:35 Whose responsibility is it to take revenge? \_\_\_\_\_

[11B] Romans 12:20-21 | Prov 25:21-22 What are you to do with your enemy? \_\_\_\_\_

[11C] Romans 13:8-10; Lev 19:18 What fulfills the law? \_\_\_\_\_

[11D] Romans 14:10-12 | Is 45:23 Eventually how many will go on their knees before God? \_\_\_\_\_

[11E] Romans 15:1-3 | Ps 69:9 Who should bear the weaknesses of those without strength? \_\_\_\_\_

[11F] Romans 15:4-6 Why was the Old Testament written? \_\_\_\_\_

[11G] Romans 15:7-9 | 2 Sam 22:50 Of the many reasons to worship God which one is mentioned here?  
\_\_\_\_\_

[11H] Romans 15:10 | Deut 32:43 Who should rejoice? \_\_\_\_\_

[11I] Romans 15:11 | Ps 117:1 Who should praise God? \_\_\_\_\_

[11J] Romans 15:12-13 | Is 11:10 Who will hope in the root of Jesse? \_\_\_\_\_

[11K] Explain Romans 13:8.

*Think & Pray* \_\_\_\_\_

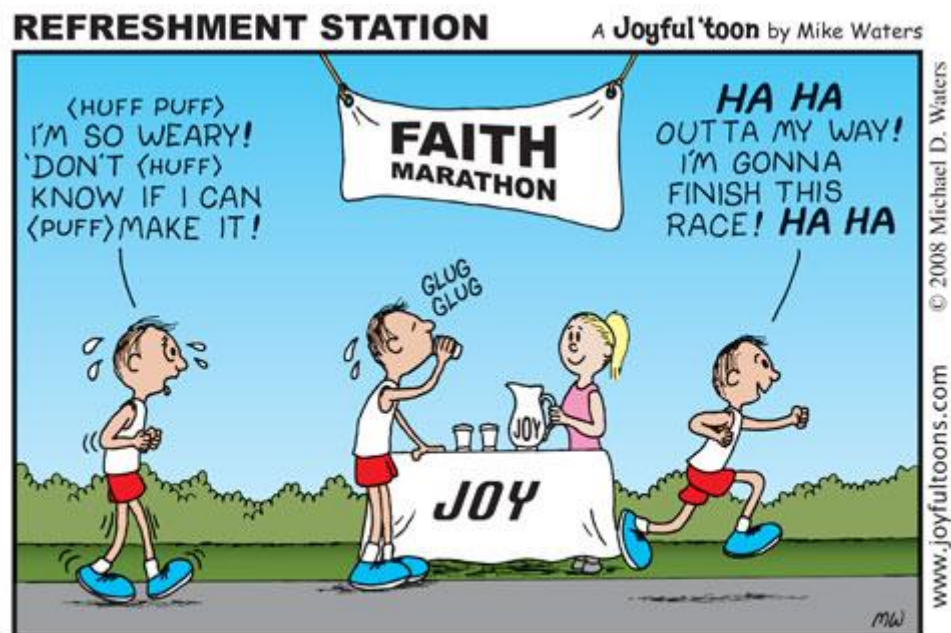
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so that by God's will I may come to you with joy and together with you be refreshed.  
- ROMANS 15:32 NIV

----- ANSWERS -----

**Lesson 11 - Love Fulfills the Law** (Romans 12-15 & Old Testament)

[11A] Romans 12:18-19 | Deut 32:35 Whose responsibility is it to take revenge? God's (See also Ps 94:1, Prov 20:22 & Prov 24:29)

[11B] Romans 12:20-21 | Prov 25:21-22 What are you to do with your enemy? Feed him and give him something to drink (See also 2 Kin 6:22)

[11C] Romans 13:8-10; Lev 19:18 What fulfills the law? Love

[11D] Romans 14:10-12 | Is 45:23 Eventually how many will go on their knees before God? Everyone

[11E] Romans 15:1-3 | Ps 69:9 Who should bear the weaknesses of those without strength? The strong

[11F] Romans 15:4-6 Why was the Old Testament written? Our instruction, for encouragement and hope

[11G] Romans 15:7-9 | 2 Sam 22:50 Of the many reasons to worship God which one is mentioned here? His mercy (See also Ps 18:49)

[11H] Romans 15:10 | Deut 32:43 Who should rejoice? The Gentiles, the nations

[11I] Romans 15:11 | Ps 117:1 Who should praise God? Everyone

[11J] Romans 15:12-13 | Is 11:10 Who will hope in the root of Jesse? The Gentiles (Everyone who is not a Jew)

[11K] Explain Romans 13:8.

[11K] Paul explains it in the next two verses. He gives enough examples of the Law to show that none of the commandments will be broken if you love your neighbor. If you read on, later in chapters 14 & 15 it talks about worshipping God. It is just the two great commandments. Love God with all your heart, mind and spirit and love your neighbor as yourself.

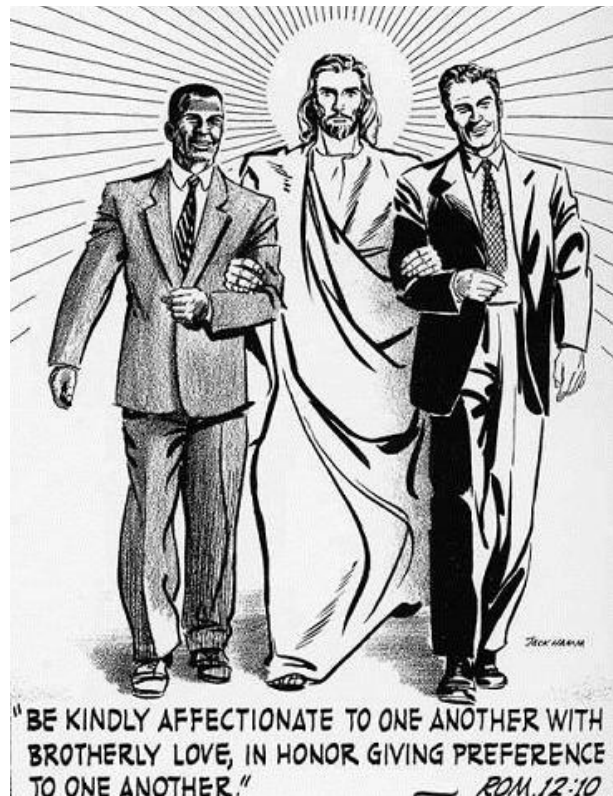
**For further thought:**

(11L) Explain Romans 12:1-2 in Old Testament terms.

(11m) Compare Romans 12:18-21, Romans 13:8-10 and Leviticus 19:18. What did you learn?

(11n) Explain Romans 15:4

(11o) Thinking about Romans 15:12 | Who is the root of Jesse? How do you know?





**Lesson 12 – Praying the Scripture and Conclusion**

(12A) Pick out a scripture verse or passage from Romans and reword it into a prayer. Try to also include a passage from the Old Testament. Passage Reference(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Your Prayer: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

You may or may not want to share your prayer with the group. It is entirely your choice. The prayer we wrote based on Romans 4:4-8 and Psalm 32:1-2 is on the next page.



by John Cook Copyright © 2009

(C1) What did you learn from this course that you hope you will remember?

Think & Pray \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(C2) Is there a verse or passage from the book of Romans that you might want to memorize?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(C3) If someone asked you what the book of Romans is about, what would you say?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 12 – Praying the Scripture and Conclusion

(12A) **A prayer based on Romans 4:4-8 and Psalm 32:1-2:** Father, I ask your blessings on all who read this. I do not ask this because they have earned it. If blessings are their due, I do not need to ask, you will surely give them those. If they have not worked please bless them anyway. If they are ungodly justify them. If they believe in you, if their trust is in you, treat them as if they were righteous. Please forgive their lawless deeds. Cover their sin by with the shed blood of Jesus Christ. Do not take their sin into account. Amen.

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(C1) **Life Application** We need to do our best and leave the rest up to God. He can handle it. GotQuestions.org says this "The Book of Romans makes it clear that there is nothing we can do to save ourselves. Every "good" deed we have ever done is as a filthy rag before God. So dead in our trespasses and sins are we that only the grace and mercy of God can save us. God expressed that grace and mercy by sending His Son, Jesus Christ, to die on the cross in our place. When we turn our lives over to Christ, we are no longer controlled by our sin nature, but we are controlled by the Spirit. If we make confession that Jesus is Lord, and believe that He is raised from the dead, we are saved, born again. We need to live our lives offered to God as a living sacrifice to Him. Worship of the God who saved us should be our highest desire. Perhaps the best application of Romans would be to apply Romans 1:16 and not be ashamed of the gospel. Instead, let us all be faithful in proclaiming it!"

(C2) **A Verse to Remember** I like Romans 8:37 "No, in all these things we are more than victorious through Him who loved us." God's love and our victory. What could be better than that? All of Romans chapter 8 would be a good passage to know by heart.

(C3) **Core Message** I think the most important thing to remember from Romans is that we are saved by God's grace, not our efforts

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### For further thought:

(12b) Compare Romans 1:18-23 with Psalms 19:1-6. What is the same? What is different?

(12c) Compare Romans 2:14-16 with Jeremiah 31:33. Are they talking about the same thing? Why or why not?

(12d) Compare Romans 3:4 with Psalm 116:11 and Psalm 51:4. What did you learn?

(12e) Thinking about Romans 4:11 | Is Abraham your father?

(12f) Compare Romans 6:20-22 with Jeremiah 12:13 and Ezekiel 16:63. What did you learn?

(12g) Compare Romans 7:14 with 1 Kings 21:20-25 and 2 Kings 17:17. What did you learn?

(12h) Is Romans 16:25-27 indicating that the Old Testament contains the Gospel of Jesus Christ? If so, how do you know? If not, what does this passage mean?