

A DEATH

THAT

LEADS

TO

LIFE



A Woman's Bible Study on Romans 6 & 7

AS YOU BEGIN THIS BIBLE STUDY....

There is a common saying that is used when we feel like there is an extremely dire situation and a decision has to be made... "It's a matter of life and death." When we hear that statement, we become more attentive because it is a signal that what we decide to do is of the utmost importance. The topic of holiness fits this category. I actually think that the order of words should be altered to say, "It's a matter of death...and life." For we must die before we can truly live.

I have found that the church and Christian ministries have changed their focus in the last 10 years to teaching the gospel, mainly the doctrine of justification. Justification is a one-time event where through faith in Christ alone, the penalty for sin is paid and the work of Christ, including His perfect life of obedience, His death, and resurrection are applied to the sinner and salvation is granted and the wrath of God is satisfied on behalf of the new believer. The result is that Jesus Christ is now the Lord and Master of the believer's life; it is no longer the believer. This is such a necessary teaching so that people can be saved! But we cannot stop here. There is more to the Christian life than the forgiveness of sins.

Scripture makes it clear that we have been saved for a purpose, that we might become pure and blameless before God. How does that happen? By dying to sin and living in righteousness. It is the new direction of life for the believer the moment they are saved. Scripture makes this clear, clear back in the book of Leviticus 19:2, "You are to be holy for I the LORD your God am holy." In Leviticus 20:7 He says again, "Consecrate yourselves, therefore, and be holy, for I am the LORD your God." That was written to the Israelites as His beloved people and we bear that same call as His children.

As believers we are called to diligently pursue holiness as our aim in life. We have become accustomed to the beautiful truth that we were saved only by the work of Christ and had nothing to do with our salvation...and this is true. But when it comes to our holiness, we are to battle, strive and labor as we rely upon the Spirit to help us obey therefore, we have great responsibility in our sanctification. Without the Holy Spirit we cannot please God, but from the moment we are justified by faith, we are fully equipped to fully obey God. We have been made free to be holy.

Once we grasp this truth and change our thinking, we can understand the words of Paul as he writes to the Christians in Rome. The church had been established but they had not had the privilege or opportunity to be taught from the Apostles the much-needed sound doctrine that would explain the gospel in its fullness. It is within this letter that we come to Romans 6 and 7 where we are taught the doctrine of sanctification...dealing with our sin by understanding the truth that through the death and resurrection of Christ, we have the ability to overcome sin and live in holiness before a Holy God.

Through this study we will deal with the questions that Paul asks in regards to the wonderful truth that we are no longer under the Law but now under grace. We will look at the purpose of the Law and find that it was a gift from God that led sinners to the awareness of their desperate need for a Savior. We will address the battle of sin that is required to become holy in all of our conduct. And finally, we will see that holiness is Christlikeness; it is a result of what Christ did that compels and enables us to be holy. My prayer is that we will come to this time of studying these chapters with great humility and walk away with a conviction to strive diligently to become more and more like Christ Who is the great Master of Righteousness.

For His glory,
Tiffany

ROMANS BIBLE STUDY
A Death That Leads to Life
Chapters 6-7
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THE INDUCTIVE METHOD OF BIBLE STUDY

This method consists of 3 main steps:

- 1) **Observation** answers the question: "What does the text say?"
- 2) **Interpretation** answers the question: "What did the text mean to the original audience?"
- 3) **Application** answers the question: "How should the truth of this passage change me?"

1) STEPS FOR OBSERVATION: "*What does the text say?*"

OBSERVATION (also called Comprehension): We are asking the question "*what does the text say?*" This is the hardest part in my opinion because it "feels" like it should be the easiest part. However, our tendency is to hurry through this first step and we can overlook pertinent information that God is laying out for us. Prayerfully slow your heart and mind down and proceed with these steps:

- 1) Read the entire text (book) from start to finish.
- 2) Read the text again several times slowly. Listening to the text being read by someone else (on an app) can also be helpful.

****You do not need to do this every time you approach a specific text for teaching but it is good to periodically read the book as a whole as you gain more understanding. You will notice that you pick up on more and more information.*

OBSERVATION FOR A SPECIFIC TEXT: Some of these are from various books and websites I have used in the past and some are ways I have found through trial and error that help me.

- 1) Get a copy of the text you can mark up. You can use the one we have provided in the notebook.
- 2) Read the entire passage you are studying a few times.
- 3) Mark repeated words.
- 4) Underline any "themes" that are listed. (i.e., "contend for the faith")
- 5) Circle transition words. (i.e., therefore, but, if, then, likewise, etc.)
- 6) Make note of any lists that are in the text. (i.e., various events, examples of events listed in Jude 1:6-15, or qualities of false teachers)
- 7) Make note of any comparisons or contrasts. (i.e., "But you" signals there is a contrast)
- 8) Make note of any commands. (i.e., "Contend for the faith" or "You must remember")
- 9) Mark any words that you are unsure of the meaning. (You will use a dictionary later to define.)
- 10) Use a "?" on any sentence or phrase that you have a question about. (Do not worry about finding the answer now...that is for interpretation.)

At this point, I like to write out my observations in a list. You can choose to leave yours in markings on the text if that is helpful to you. The point is TO DRAW OUT WHAT THE TEXT SAYS.

TRUST THE PROCESS. This step is so critical in helping us take in the word of God and preparing us to go deeper in our understanding. It guides us into what direction of study we need to put our efforts in to rightly divide the word of God.

With that in mind, next we will apply these steps to the text we are studying each week.

2) STEPS FOR INTERPRETATION: *“What did the text mean to the original audience?”*

Read the passage in different versions (ESV, NASB, NKJV, etc.)

- 1) Look up and read the cross references. (These are found in the study note section if you are using a study bible OR in the center column of your bible after the verse number.) Use other verses in the Bible that address the same word, theme, or topic that is in your text of Scripture. This can bring greater understanding to how God defines these words.
- 2) Look up the definition of a key word in a dictionary or in the Strong’s Concordance which will give you the original meaning of the word in its original language. (blueletterbible.org is a great online resource for these study tools.)
- 3) Read trustworthy commentaries for greater explanation.

3) QUESTIONS FOR APPLICATION: *“How should the truth of this passage change me?”*

In this step, ask yourself the following questions and spend time thinking through the answers.

- 1) What character of God is revealed in this passage?
- 2) What do I learn about myself in light of this passage? (“Is there a warning for me?”)
- 3) How should this truth change me? (“What steps can I actively take to apply this truth?”)
- 4) Other questions to meditate on when you think on this passage:
 - a) Is there a truth about God I need to remember in this passage?
 - b) Is there a sin to flee in this passage?
 - c) Is there a command to obey?
 - d) Is there an action or attitude to emulate in this passage?
 - e) Is there something I need to pray about?
 - f) What does this passage reveal about God and His character?
 - g) How should the truth of Who God is as revealed in this passage change the way I live?

Introduction to the Book of Romans

Theology and Foundation of the Book

MacArthur Study Bible

Title

This epistle's name comes from its original recipients: the members of the church in Rome, the capital of the Roman Empire (1:7).

Author and Date

No one disputes that the apostle Paul wrote Romans. Like his namesake, Israel's first king (Saul was Paul's Hebrew name; Paul his Greek name), Paul was from the tribe of Benjamin (Phil. 3:5). He was also a Roman citizen (Acts 16:37; 22:25). Paul was born about the time of Christ's birth, in Tarsus (Acts 9:11), an important city (Acts 21:39) in the Roman province of Cilicia, located in Asia Minor (modern Turkey). He spent much of his early life in Jerusalem as a student of the celebrated rabbi Gamaliel (Acts 22:3). Like his father before him, Paul was a Pharisee (Acts 23:6), a member of the strictest Jewish sect (cf. Phil. 3:5).

Miraculously converted while on his way to Damascus (ca. A.D. 33–34) to arrest Christians in that city, Paul immediately began proclaiming the gospel message (Acts 9:20). After narrowly escaping from Damascus with his life (Acts 9:23–25; 2 Cor. 11:32, 33), Paul spent 3 years in Nabatean Arabia, south and east of the Dead Sea (Gal. 1:17, 18). During that time, he received much of his doctrine as direct revelation from the Lord (Gal. 1:11, 12).

More than any other individual, Paul was responsible for the spread of Christianity throughout the Roman Empire. He made 3 missionary journeys through much of the Mediterranean world, tirelessly preaching the gospel he had once sought to destroy (Acts 26:9). After he returned to Jerusalem bearing an offering for the needy in the church there, he was falsely accused by some Jews (Acts 21:27–29), savagely beaten by an angry mob (Acts 21:30, 31), and arrested by the Romans. Though two Roman governors, Felix and Festus, as well as Herod Agrippa, did not find him guilty of any crime, pressure from the Jewish leaders kept Paul in Roman custody. After two years, the apostle exercised his right as a Roman citizen and appealed his case to Caesar. After a harrowing trip (Acts 27, 28), including a violent, two-week storm at sea that culminated in a shipwreck, Paul reached Rome. Eventually released for a brief period of ministry, he was arrested again and suffered martyrdom at Rome in ca. A.D. 65–67 (cf. 2 Tim. 4:6).

Though physically unimpressive (cf. 2 Cor. 10:10; Gal. 4:14), Paul possessed an inner strength granted him through the Holy Spirit's power (Phil. 4:13). The grace of God proved sufficient to provide for his every need (2 Cor. 12:9, 10), enabling this noble servant of Christ to successfully finish his spiritual race (2 Tim. 4:7).

Paul wrote Romans from Corinth, as the references to Phoebe (Rom. 16:1, Cenchrea was Corinth's port), Gaius (Rom. 16:23), and Erastus (Rom. 16:23)—all of whom were associated with Corinth—indicate. The apostle wrote the letter toward the close of his third missionary journey (most likely in A.D. 56), as he prepared to leave for Palestine with an offering for the poor believers in the Jerusalem church (Rom. 15:25). Phoebe was given the great responsibility of delivering this letter to the Roman believers (16:1, 2).

Background and Setting

Rome was the capital and most important city of the Roman Empire. It was founded in 753 B.C., but is not mentioned in Scripture until NT times. Rome is located along the banks of the Tiber River, about 15 miles from the Mediterranean Sea. Until an artificial harbor was built at nearby Ostia, Rome's main harbor was Puteoli, some 150 miles away. In Paul's day, the city had a population of over one million people, many of whom were slaves. Rome boasted magnificent buildings, such as the Emperor's palace, the Circus Maximus, and the Forum, but its beauty was marred by the slums in which so many lived. According to tradition, Paul was martyred outside Rome on the Ostian Way during Nero's reign (A.D. 54–68).

Some of those converted on the Day of Pentecost probably founded the church at Rome (cf. [Acts 2:10](#)). Paul had long sought to visit the Roman church, but had been prevented from doing so ([1:13](#)). In God's providence, Paul's inability to visit Rome gave the world this inspired masterpiece of gospel doctrine. Paul's primary purpose in writing Romans was to teach the great truths of the gospel of grace to believers who had never received apostolic instruction. The letter also introduced him to a church where he was personally unknown, but hoped to visit soon for several important reasons: to edify the believers ([1:11](#)); to preach the gospel ([1:15](#)); and to get to know the Roman Christians, so they could encourage him ([1:12](#); [15:32](#)), better pray for him ([15:30](#)), and help him with his planned ministry in Spain ([15:28](#)).

Unlike some of Paul's other epistles (e.g., 1, 2 Cor., Gal.), his purpose for writing was not to correct aberrant theology or rebuke ungodly living. The Roman church was doctrinally sound, but, like all churches, it was in need of the rich doctrinal and practical instruction this letter provides.

Historical and Theological Themes

Since Romans is primarily a work of doctrine, it contains little historical material. Paul does use such familiar OT figures as Abraham ([chap. 4](#)), David ([4:6–8](#)), Adam ([5:12–21](#)), Sarah ([9:9](#)), Rebekah ([9:10](#)), Jacob and Esau ([9:10–13](#)), and Pharaoh ([9:17](#)) as illustrations. He also recounts some of Israel's history ([chaps. 9–11](#)). [Chapter 16](#) provides insightful glimpses into the nature and character of the first-century church and its members.

The overarching theme of Romans is the righteousness that comes from God: the glorious truth that God justifies guilty, condemned sinners by grace alone through faith in Christ alone. [Chapters 1–11](#) present the theological truths of that doctrine, while [chaps. 12–16](#) detail its practical outworking in the lives of individual believers and the life of the whole church. Some specific theological topics include principles of spiritual leadership ([1:8–15](#)); God's wrath against sinful mankind ([1:18–32](#)); principles of divine judgment ([2:1–16](#)); the universality of sin ([3:9–20](#)); an exposition and defense of justification by faith alone ([3:21–4:25](#)); the security of salvation ([5:1–11](#)); the transference of Adam's sin ([5:12–21](#)); sanctification ([chaps. 6–8](#)); sovereign election ([chap. 9](#)); God's plan for Israel ([chap. 11](#)); spiritual gifts and practical godliness ([chap. 12](#)); the believer's responsibility to human government ([chap. 13](#)); and principles of Christian liberty ([14:1–15:12](#)).

ROMANS 6

1 What shall we say then? Are we to continue in sin so that grace may increase? **2** May it never be! How shall we who died to sin still live in it? **3** Or do you not know that all of us who were baptized into Christ Jesus were baptized into His death? **4** Therefore we were buried with Him through baptism into death, so that as Christ was raised from the dead through the glory of the Father, so we too might walk in newness of life. **5** For if we have become united with *Him* in the likeness of His death, certainly we shall also be *in the likeness* of His resurrection, **6** knowing this, that our old man was crucified with *Him*, in order that our body of sin might be done away with, so that we would no longer be slaves to sin; **7** for he who has died has been justified from sin. **8** Now if we died with Christ, we believe that we shall also live with Him, **9** knowing that Christ, having been raised from the dead, is never to die again; death no longer is master over Him. **10** For the death that He died, He died to sin once for all, but the life that He lives, He lives to God. **11** Even so consider yourselves to be dead to sin, but alive to God in Christ Jesus. **12** Therefore do not let sin reign in your mortal body so that you obey its lusts, **13** and do not go on presenting your members to sin *as* instruments of unrighteousness, but present yourselves to God as those alive from the dead, and your members *as* instruments of righteousness to God. **14** For sin shall not be master over you, for you are not under law but under grace. **15** What then? Shall we sin because we are not under law but under grace? May it never be! **16** Do you not know that when you go on presenting yourselves to someone *as* slaves for obedience, you are slaves of the one whom you obey, either of sin leading to death, or of

obedience leading to righteousness? **17** But thanks be to God that *though* you were slaves of sin, you obeyed from the heart that pattern of teaching to which you were given over, **18** and having been freed from sin, you became slaves of righteousness. **19** I am speaking in human terms because of the weakness of your flesh. For just as you presented your members as slaves to impurity and to lawlessness, leading to *further* lawlessness, so now present your members as slaves to righteousness, leading to sanctification. **20** For when you were slaves of sin, you were free in regard to righteousness. **21** Therefore what benefit were you then having from the things of which you are now ashamed? For the end of those things is death. **22** But now having been freed from sin and enslaved to God, you have your benefit, leading to sanctification, and the end, eternal life. **23** For the wages of sin is death, but the gracious gift of God is eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord.

ROMANS 7

1 Or do you not know, brothers—for I am speaking to those who know the law—that the law is master over a person as long as he lives? **2** For the married woman has been bound by law to her husband while he is living, but if her husband dies, she is released from the law concerning the husband. **3** So then, if while her husband is living she is joined to another man, she shall be called an adulteress. But if her husband dies, she is free from the law, so that she is not an adulteress though she is joined to another man. **4** So, my brothers, you also were made to die to the Law through the body of Christ, so that you might be joined to another, to Him who was raised from the dead, in order that we might bear fruit for God. **5** For while we were in the flesh, the sinful passions, which were *aroused* by the Law, were at work in our members to bear fruit for death. **6** But now we have been released from the Law, having died to that by which we were constrained, so that we serve in newness of the Spirit and not in oldness of the letter. **7** What shall we say then? Is the Law sin? May it never be! Rather, I would not have come to know sin except through the Law. For I would not have known about coveting if the Law had not said, “YOU SHALL NOT COVET.” **8** But sin, taking opportunity through the commandment, worked out in me coveting of every kind. For apart from the Law sin *is* dead. **9** Now I was once alive apart from the Law, but when the commandment came, sin revived and I died; **10** and this commandment, which was to lead to life, was found to lead to death for me. **11** For sin, taking an opportunity through the commandment, deceived me and through it killed me. **12** So, the Law is holy, and the commandment is holy and righteous and good. **13** Therefore

did that which is good become *a cause of death* for me? May it never be! Rather it was sin, in order that it might be shown to be sin by working out my death through that which is good, so that through the commandment sin would become utterly sinful. **14** For we know that the Law is spiritual, but I am fleshly, having been sold into bondage under sin. **15** For what I am working out, I do not understand; for I am not practicing what I *would* like to *do*, but I am doing the very thing I hate. **16** But if I do the very thing I do not want, I agree with the Law, that it is good. **17** So now, no longer am I the one working it out, but sin which dwells in me. **18** For I know that nothing good dwells in me, that is, in my flesh; for the willing is present in me, but the working out of the good *is* not. **19** For the good that I want, I do not do, but I practice the very evil that I do not want. **20** But if I am doing the very thing I do not want, I am no longer the one working it out, but sin which dwells in me. **21** I find then the principle that in me evil is present—in me who wants to do good. **22** For I joyfully concur with the law of God in the inner man, **23** but I see a different law in my members, waging war against the law of my mind and making me a captive to the law of sin which is in my members. **24** Wretched man that I am! Who will deliver me from the body of this death? **25** Thanks be to God through Jesus Christ our Lord! So then, on the one hand I myself with my mind am serving the law of God, but on the other, with my flesh the law of sin.

Romans Bible Study
Week 1 Homework
Romans 6:1-7
The Necessary Death

Welcome to your first week of homework in our study of Romans 6-7! As we went through the overview of Romans chapters 1-5 in preparation for this study, we saw that Paul had laid out the case for our desperate need for salvation due to the condemnation for our sin. He spent five chapters outlining the sinful nature of all humanity, the judgment for sin that God righteously pours out on sinners, and then explained the gospel message of justification where the gift of grace is extended to sinners and redemption is found in Christ Jesus alone. Romans makes it clear the it is by faith alone we are saved. In this lesson Paul will begin to transition from this wonderful doctrine of justification and focus on sanctification, the process where we are set apart and transformed into the likeness of Christ. We were saved to become holy. Now Paul will begin to address the natural human response to the wonderful grace of God in our salvation...will we live by the Law (legalism) or by grace (free license to sin)? He chooses to answer his own question by walking the believers through the reality of our union with Christ through His death and resurrection. May we begin to see how necessary this death is to our life unto God.

PREPARING YOUR HEART:

- ~ Thank Him for giving you this privilege and opportunity to know Him more through His Word in this Bible study.
- ~ As you begin your homework for the week, ask the Lord to bring clarity and understanding of how you can pursue holiness.
- ~ Ask God to open your mind to how you view God's grace as it has been extended to you.
- ~ Examine your heart to see if you need to confess any sin.

Read the entire book of Romans this week. Try doing this by reading 2 or 3 chapters at a time. For this bible study we will only be using chapters 6 and 7 but reading the entire book of Romans will help you understand the flow and context of the letter to these believers. We will be looking at Romans 6:1-7 to answer this week's questions.

Observation: What does the text say?

In this section, use the printed text of Romans 6 and 7 provided for you in this booklet for markings.

1. Highlight the questions Paul asks in green throughout the text. This will help you remember what topic he is addressing and how we can answer these questions.
2. Circle the word "died" or any variation of this word in red throughout the text.
3. Highlight in yellow every time "God", "Father", "Christ", "Jesus", "Lord", and "Spirit" is listed throughout the text. ("Him", "His", and "He" are to be included so you notice what He has done.)
4. Circle the word "sin" in black throughout the text.
5. Underline in purple any words that refer to any part of the gospel message throughout the text.

6. What is the first question that Paul poses to these believers? Look at Romans 5:20-21. What two things has Paul just discussed that he is referring to in his question? What is his follow up question about this topic?
7. In verse 2, what is the answer to his own question?
8. What is his second question? (vs. 2)
9. What is his answer in verse 3, written in the form of a question?
10. What does he say about what baptism represents? What happens when a believer is baptized? (vs. 4)
11. What is the purpose of this baptism? (vs. 4)
12. What two things are listed as a result of being united with Christ? (vs. 5)
13. In verse 6, what does it say happens with our old nature? Why is this done? What is the purpose for the believer?
14. What does it say about those who have experienced this kind of death? (vs. 7)

Interpretation: What does the text mean?

In this section you will be asked to look up words in their original language for greater understanding. You will need to use a Strong's Concordance for some of these questions. You can google it or use blueletterbible.org as an online resource for all the study tools you may need.

1. Read Romans 5:6-11. Based on this passage, write out what God has done through Christ to save us. Now go back and write out how this passage describes us before salvation.
2. Look up Strong's G599 for the word "died." What are the ways it is used in Scripture?
3. Paul uses the picture of baptism to teach the believers what their salvation represents. How does this concept of death relate to Christian baptism and our sin?

4. Read the following verses:

Galatians 2:20-2

Colossians 3:3

I Peter 2:24

Write down how each verse mentions the death of Christ. How does this help you understand the phrase “into his death” in Romans 6:4?

5. Look up G4854 and write the Biblical usage listed for the word “united.” What conclusions can you draw from the meaning of this word in relation to our union with Christ mentioned in verse 5?

6. Read John 15:1-8. What is the analogy that John is using to illustrate this union with Christ? Now look up G3306 for the word “abide” and write down how this describes our union with Christ once we are saved. What does this mean in your relationship with Christ?

Application: How should this change me?

1. Have you been baptized into Christ? If yes, what did it mean to you? If not, why?

2. Do you feel like you are a slave to sin? Do you realize that the gospel addresses this?

3. How does your understanding of your union with Christ change your attitude toward your sin?

4. If you have been saved, have you ever asked the question “does it really matter how I live since I have received the grace of God?” What was the answer to your question? Have you been challenged to see your sin differently than “forgiven once for all?”

5. Is there an area of your life where you have become legalistic in your pursuit of holiness?

6. Is there an area of your life where you are abusing the grace of God by living in sin? If so, take time to confess that now and repent of this sin.

Romans Bible Study
Week 2 Homework
Romans 6:8-11
The Purpose of Life in Christ

“Sin is a terrible master, and it finds a willing servant in the human body.” This statement from Warren Wiersbe is so true and I would venture to say that if you do not agree with this statement, you have not been honest or aware of our great battle against sin. While we know this to be true, we also know that Scripture is clear that through the work of the Spirit the believer can have victory over sin. Christ’s death ended in a victorious resurrection that we also share with Him. When we are in a battle it is always wise to have a purpose in mind of what you are fighting for, what you are fighting against, and a plan for how you will win. The purpose of the battle is to live a life of holiness unto God. The thing you are fighting is sin and the plan to achieve this is believing the truth of the Scriptures and laboring to fight the sin nature that keeps us from our goal of holiness. This passage this week will teach us of the reality that our shared death with Christ enables us to fulfill this purpose and not be overwhelmed by sin but rather to live righteously before God in a way that pleases Him. Paul is exhorting these believers in Rome and us, to not only reject sin but to be full of life unto God!

PREPARING YOUR HEART:

- ~ Take time to thank God for giving us a written account of Biblical truth so we can be confident in our salvation.
- ~ As you begin your homework for the week, reflect upon what you learned about your union with Christ and your responsibility to abide in Him. Commit to meditate on this truth this week.
- ~ Pray for a tenderness in your consciences so that you might receive the Word and be willing to change.

Read the entire passage of Romans 6-7. Try reading it in 2 translations. We will be using Romans 6:8-11 to answer the homework questions.

Observation: What does the text say?

In this section, use the printed text of Romans 6 and 7 provided for you in this booklet for markings.

1. For verses 8-11 please make these observations:
In verse 8, what word tells you there is a condition regarding who this is referring to? What are the two things that we share with Christ?

2. In verse 9, what are the two elements of the death of Christ?

3. In verse 10, how is the death and life of Christ described?

4. In verse 11, how are believers to think of themselves in relation to Christ?

5. Draw a box around the words "life" and "alive" in green throughout the text.

Interpretation: What does the text mean? *In this section you will be asked to look up words in their original language for greater understanding. You will need to use a Strong's Concordance for some of these questions. You can google it or use blueletterbible.org as an online resource for all the study tools you may need.*

1. To understand the different words used to describe what happens to a believer in salvation look up the following Greek words and list the Biblical usage of each one.

G3498

G599

G2288

In verse 9, all three words are used. How do these definitions help you understand what Christ has done for you?

2. Look up G2961 for the word "master." What kind of picture does this give us pertaining to death? What does this mean for Christians and their death?

3. What are the elements of a slave to his master? What does this analogy show us about the service and dedication given to a master by his servant/slave?

4. What does it mean to you that Christ has done all the work in your salvation by living, dying, and rising again? What is your response to Him for sharing all the benefits of His work to save your soul?

5. In verse 10 it says that He died to sin. Look up G266 to see how sin is defined in the original language. Does this definition help you understand what sin is? How are we able to evaluate what is sin and what is not?

6. We are deceived to think that our lives are our own but we are told in verse 10 that Christ lived "to God." If we share in the death and life of Christ, then shouldn't we follow His example of living to God? Read Luke 20:38, II Corinthians 5:15, and I Peter 4:6. What conclusion can you draw from these verses on how you are to live?

Romans Bible Study
Week 3 Homework
Romans 6:12-14
Instruments of Righteousness

Last week in our lesson we saw that Paul was giving these believers a course in sanctification. He was laying out the truth that our life is united with Christ in such a way that we have overcome death and now are dead to sin positionally before God and therefore we must live unto God. He now turns his attention to the practicality of **how** believers are to war against sin and doing so will be by addressing the sins and lusts of the mortal body.

These believers have been admonished to discontinue allowing sin to reign in their flesh. As a direct result of their salvation, they have specifically been commanded to not use their bodies as instruments of unrighteousness. He continues by also telling them what to refrain from and gives them direct instructions that they are to use their bodies as instruments of righteousness TO God. What a wonderful truth to know that how we live can be used to as an instrument of righteousness before a Holy God. May we carefully consider the clear command that Paul is giving to cease from sin and to replace our sin with glorious acts of sacrificial living as an appropriate response to the grace we are under.

PREPARING YOUR HEART:

- ~ Take a moment to quiet your heart before God and thank Him for showing us how to live through His Word.
- ~ As you begin your homework for the week, ask Him for a desire to glean from this chapter what He wants to warn you about sin.
- ~ Confess any type of sinful behavior or thinking that might hinder your understanding of His Word.
- ~ Pray for God to reveal how you can be an instrument of righteousness to Him.

Read Romans 6 in its entirety. We will be using verses 12-14 to answer the homework questions.

Observation: What does the text say?

In this section, use the printed text of Romans 6 and 7 provided for you in this booklet for markings.

1. In verse 12, what is the word “therefore” specifically referring to?
2. What command are we given in verse 12? What is the reason Paul gives for obeying this command?
3. In verse 13, what other two-part command is given? What is the negative part of the command? What is the positive part of the command?
4. There are two types of instruments listed in this passage, what are they?
What is the conclusion Paul gives for why the believers are to obey these commands?

Interpretation: What does the text mean? *In this section you will be asked to look up words in their original language for greater understanding. You will need to use a Strong's Concordance for some of these questions. You can google it or use blueletterbible.org as an online resource for all the study tools you may need.*

1. Paul commands believers not to let “sin reign” in their bodies. Look up G936 and note the Biblical usage of this word. How does this explain what role sin has in our bodies?

2. In verse 12, he refers to “obeys its lusts” with the mortal body. Read Romans 8:13, Galatians 5:24, I Peter 2:11, and I Peter 4:3. What do these lusts produce? Do you see any of these lusts present in your life?

3. The word "instrument" is used twice in these verses; once as a tool we are instructed to utilize in a very specific way. Look up G3696 and write its definition. How might this definition give you a deeper understanding of this term?

4. Look up G2961 for the word “master/dominion.” Read Psalm 119:133. What is not to have dominion over us? What are we to be mastered by if we are to be instruments of righteousness.

5. How is Jesus to be our Master? What does that title mean in referring to Christ?

6. What is the difference between holiness and righteousness?

Romans Bible Study
Week 4 Homework
Romans 6:15-23
Slaves of Righteousness

The Apostle Paul was no doubt a gifted communicator of the truth of the gospel and he was also equally gifted in recognizing how people were going to logically respond to his teachings. Here in our passage, we once again see him ask a question of these believers not because he needed an answer but rather to draw out a sinful conclusion in their thinking and correct it with sound doctrine. Because of his previous statement in 6:14 that reminded them that they are not under the Law but under grace, some might think it gave them license to sin because they were not bound by the Law. Paul immediately walks them through the reasoning of why they are called to present themselves as a slave of Christ that He might use them to display the grace of God which offers eternal life to sinners. The motivation for this presentation of their body and lives is the knowledge they have been given of the benefits from the work of Christ which frees them from the Law so that they may live a life of holiness unto God. Their freedom from sin gives way to righteous living, which leads to eternal life.

PREPARING YOUR HEART:

- ~ Take a moment and praise the Lord that He has made you aware of your need for His Son, Jesus Christ.
- ~ Thank Him for showing you how to apply His Word. Look over your application questions from last week and evaluate if you have seen a change in your attitude towards sin and righteousness.
- ~ Pray for a tenderness in your conscience so that you might receive the Word and be willing to change.

Read all of Romans 6. We will be using verses 15-23 to answer the homework questions.

Observation: What does the text say?

In this section, use the printed text of Romans 6 and 7 provided for you in this booklet for markings.

1. How is Paul's question in verse 15 different than the question in verse 1?
2. What is the point of Paul's question in verse 16? Write the phrase that makes his point.
3. What is Paul giving thanks to God for in verses 17-18?
4. In verse 19, what does Paul say they did as a result of their weakness of flesh?
5. What is he exhorting them to do now in direct opposition of this?
6. In verse 20, what does he say about when they were slaves of sin? In verse 22, what happens when they are freed from sin? What does it lead to? What is the contrast given in verse 23?

Interpretation: What does the text mean? *In this section you will be asked to look up words in their original language for greater understanding. You will need to use a Strong's Concordance for some of these questions. You can google it or use blueletterbible.org as an online resource for all the study tools you may need.*

1. Why do you think Paul uses the image of slavery when speaking to these Christians in Rome?
2. In verse 16, Paul mentions two different outcomes of the slave based on who they obey. How might this contrast help a struggling sinner to overcome temptation?
3. In verses 17-18, Paul is praising God for the obedience of these believers and is using it as a reminder of who they are in Christ. What does he call them? If we are responsible for our obedience, why does he thank God?
4. Look up G5219 for “you became obedient” in verse 17. How does this change your view of this kind of obedience?
5. This obedience is “from the heart.” Look up G2588 and list the definitions under the Biblical Usage for ‘the center and seat of spiritual life’. How does this kind of obedience come from sound teaching? Where does this obedience come from?
6. How important is sound biblical teaching to our ability to obey God and forsake sin?
7. Verse 19 is the first time that we see the word “sanctification” in this passage. Look up G38 and G1343. What is the difference between sanctification and righteousness?
8. Look up G1402 for “enslaved” and write the definition. Based on this definition, how are we enslaved to God? How is this a result of being freed from sin?

Romans Bible Study
Week 5 Homework
Romans 7:1-6
Made to Die to the Law

In our natures we love rules, laws, and boundaries. We don't keep them perfectly but we tend to love extremes and rules allow us to be able to gauge and evaluate where we stand. This has always been a part of humanity...from Adam and Eve trying to play with the words God said, to the Israelites who were given the Law in the wilderness and commanded to keep it perfectly, to the Pharisees in the religious community who burdened the people because they loved the Law above the Lawgiver. The temptation for those that love the Law is the trap of legalism.

Paul has just spent the last chapter telling these believers that they were to refrain from sin and find their hope and victory in the saving work of Christ. They had participated in the great exchange: their bondage of sin for the mastery of Christ in their lives. They were living under grace but for those who had lived by the Law of the Old Testament, the security and structure of it had become their hope. Paul will begin to lay out the teaching that they are released from the Law for salvation but the Law served a purpose in revealing sin and the standards of God. The Law cannot justify or make righteous any man in God's sight, which is why God sent His Son to completely fulfill the requirements of the Law for all those who would ever believe in Him.

Faith in Christ alone saves sinners. Faith in Christ satisfies the righteous demands of the Law and reconciles believers into a right relationship with God and sustains us. We are no longer under the penalty of the Law, but can now live under the law of grace in the love of God.

PREPARING YOUR HEART:

- ~ Take time to meditate upon the truth that He is able to keep you from stumbling.
- ~ Take time to repent for any lack of trust you have had in the fact that He is able and willing to present you blameless.
- ~ Take time to praise Him for Who He is.

Read Romans 7. We will be using verses 1-6 to answer the homework questions.

Observation: What does the text say?

In this section, use the printed text of Romans 6 and 7 provided for you in this booklet for markings.

1. How does Paul describe the law in verse 1? How long does this last?
2. In verses 2-3, list the facts that Paul outlines in his illustration of marriage.
3. In verse 4, what statement does Paul make about us in relation to the Law? What is the purpose of this?
4. What does it say the Law does in our flesh? What does it produce?

5. What is the contrast for believers that is listed in verse 6?
6. What is the purpose of the Law according to verse 7?

Interpretation: What does the text mean? *In this section you will be asked to look up words in their original language for greater understanding. You will need to use a Strong's Concordance for some of these questions. You can google it or use blueletterbible.org as an online resource for all the study tools you may need.*

1. Martyn Lloyd-Jones has commented that Romans 3-4 teaches us that it is impossible to be justified by the Law while Romans 6-7 teaches us that it is impossible to be sanctified by the Law. What specific verses in Romans 3-4 and 6-7 make this teaching true? List at least two for each pair of chapters on his comment.
2. What does Paul's analogy teach about the permanence of marriage? How does the death of one of the spouses alter everything when it comes to the Law of Marriage? (vs. 2-3)
What connection does Paul make to the Christian in verse 4?
3. Why is it important for believers to understand what the Law of God is? How can this help us understand our relationship with Christ?
4. How is Israel's history a good example to us that the Law produces only sin and not righteousness?
5. When we look at the death of Christ in the gospel, how does this symbolize our death to the Law?
6. Read Romans 5:13. What does this mean?
7. What is your understanding of the Law and its purpose in the plan of God based on this passage?

Romans Bible Study
Week 6 Homework
Romans 7:7-12
The Law: The Path to Life

As we began to look at the Law in our lesson, we might be tempted to disregard it and its value. We have to remember that God gave His Law with a specific purpose in mind. It did not only serve to separate His chosen people from other nations and preserve them for His own glory but He instituted it as a means to reveal the need for a Savior. The Law was never intended to save people from their sin but rather to unveil the sin that needed to be dealt with before a holy God. The Law was not a mistake or a plan that began with good intentions but needed to be rectified or replaced due to inadequacies. The Law was created to be fulfilled by Christ and His work of redemption. Christ fulfilled all of the Law.

Paul is addressing these believers with the truth that though the Law is holy, righteous, and good, sin has the power to pervert it and turn it to evil which produces death. The Law still has a ministry to the believer as it did then. It reveals, awakes, and incites our sin. The Law can be deadly if not handled properly thus producing legalism but if handled properly the Law reveals the true nature of sin. It can be the path to true life when it leads a sinner to recognize their great need for a Savior. It also brings knowledge to the fact that salvation can never be attained by rules, laws, or following commands. Saving faith is found in Jesus Christ alone Who fulfilled the Law and all its demands with His life, death, and resurrection.

PREPARING YOUR HEART:

- ~ Take time to meditate upon the truth that He has led you to understand your sin and the path to life through Christ.
- ~ Take time to repent for any lack of trust you have had in the fact that He is able and willing to save you apart from any set of rules.
- ~ Take time to praise Him for Who He is.

Read Romans 7. We will be using verses 7-12 to answer the homework questions.

Observation: What does the text say?

In this section, use the printed text of Romans 6 and 7 provided for you in this booklet for markings.

1. What is Paul's question about the law? What is his answer? What is one of the purposes of the law according to verse 7?
2. What sin was revealed to him through the law?
3. Circle the words "law" and "commandment" in blue throughout the text.
4. In verse 12, what does it say about the law? How does it describe the commandment?

Interpretation: What does the text mean? *In this section you will be asked to look up words in their original language for greater understanding. You will need to use a Strong's Concordance for some of these questions. You can google it or use blueletterbible.org as an online resource for all the study tools you may need.*

1. Read Mark 10:17-27. How is this an example of the Law revealing sin and the need for a Savior?
2. Look up G3551 and list how the Law is described. In light of this, do you see how some could mistake this for the saving gospel? Why does this appeal to us?
3. For context on how Paul had interacted with the Law, read Galatians 1 and Philippians 3:1-11. What do you observe from these passages?
4. What are some examples of legalism in Scripture? Find an instance in Scripture where rules were added to the truth for people to follow.
5. In verse 9, compare G2198 "was once alive" with G326 "became alive". What does this explain about the role of the Law and sin?
6. What does Paul say happened to him when he understood the commandment against coveting? What does he mean by "sin revived?" What does he mean "I died?"
7. Why does this passage mention the concept of death and life? How is this important to our sanctification?

Romans Bible Study
Week 7 Homework
Romans 7:13-14
The Working of Sin

Unfortunately, we do not lose our sin nature once we receive Christ. The Bible says that sin remains in us and that we will struggle with that old nature as long as we are in this world. Paul identifies with this strong pull of the sin nature which he describes as “having been sold into bondage under sin.” This is no small thing that can be ignored or diminished. It can only be dealt with if we are to have victory over sin through the Divine help of the Holy Spirit. Paul is continuing the theme of the place of the Law and now he shows that the Law cannot change us or enable us to do good. I John 3:9 says “No one born of God makes a practice of sinning, for God’s seed abides in him, and he cannot keep on sinning because he has been born of God.” God’s will is for His children to experience complete sanctification when we see Christ face to face. But while we are in this life, we can war against the flesh and look to the example that Christ gave as He walked on earth in the flesh and endured every temptation and yet remained sinless.

PREPARING YOUR HEART:

- ~ Praise Him for being God, Who lacks nothing yet desires that we would know Him.
- ~ Take time to examine your life and ask Him if there is anything in you that grieves Him.
- ~ Confess your sin and commit to full repentance and obedience.

Read Romans 7. We will be using verses 13-14 to answer the homework questions.

Observation: What does the text say?

In this section, use the printed text of Romans 6 and 7 provided for you in this booklet for markings.

1. What is Paul referring to when he says “therefore”? (vs. 13)

2. What is he calling good?

3. What was the cause of death to him? (vs. 13)

4. Why? What did this prove? (vs. 13)

5. How is sin described? (vs. 13)

6. How is the Law described? (vs. 14)

7. What is the contrast that he states to the Law? How has it affected his flesh?

Interpretation: What does the text mean? *In this section you will be asked to look up words in their original language for greater understanding. You will need to use a Strong's Concordance for some of these questions. You can google it or use blueletterbible.org as an online resource for all the study tools you may need.*

1. We will begin to see what the Law is unable to do. Read Romans 8:3 and Galatians 3:21. What do these verses say about what the Law is unable to do?
2. In verse 13, Paul states how sinful sin is and what it produces. Read James 1:13-15. How are we to think about temptation to sin and the progression of sin if we give in to temptation?
3. The word "good" is often overused. Look up G18 and list the various words used to describe what this word really signifies. Now apply that to how Paul describes the Law as good. Based on this, how are we to view the Law?
4. Look up G1785 for "commandment" and note how this specific part of the Law is defined. Now read John 14:15, 21, 15:10, 12. How does this affect your conviction that we are to obey the Word?
5. The phrase "might be shown" is used in verse 13. Look up G5316 and write key words that describe this Biblical use of the word. How does this explain what the Law does for the sinner?
6. What does it mean in verse 14 that the Law is spiritual? Look up I Corinthians 2:13. G4152 will give greater insight in explaining this.

Romans Bible Study
Week 8 Homework
Romans 7:15-20

The Battle of the Spirit and the Flesh

We have now arrived at the passage that is often quoted when we have come to the realization that our flesh has a strong propensity to choose what is sinful. We can each identify with Paul's description of this conflict of the two natures...the sinful flesh and the Spirit of God that resides in the life of a believer. God is gracious to leave us a record in His Word of the reality of this conflict. It gives us hope that He sees what we know to be true, that we cannot seem to do that which we know is right. We have seen that the Law reveals that it cannot enable us to do good. It exposes that our old nature, before the indwelling of the Holy Spirit, left us incapable of having any victory over sin. It revealed the need for change but offered no help of transformation. In this passage we will see the conclusion of Paul that is true for all mankind...that sin dwells in us. Remember that we have to know how bad the diagnosis is to rejoice in the remedy that is applied. The remedy is coming in our next passage and ends with praise for the true relief to our battle!

PREPARATION IN PRAYER:

- ~ Take a moment to thank God for keeping a record of how we can view our sin and have hope.
- ~ As you begin your homework for the week, ask Him for a desire to glean from this chapter what He wants you to know about His knowledge of our situation.
- ~ Confess any sin in your life that might hinder your fellowship with Him and your understanding of His Word. Be honest with God about your struggle with sin.

Read Romans 6 and 7. We will be using Romans 7:15-20 to answer the homework questions.

Observation: What does the text say?

In this section, use the printed text of Romans 6 and 7 provided for you in this booklet for markings.

1. What does Paul say about this bondage of sin he has referred to in verse 14? How does it manifest itself in our behavior in verse 15?
2. What conclusion does he make about the Law in verse 16?
3. In verse 17, what does he say is responsible for this behavior?
4. What biblical truth is stated in verse 18?
5. What does he say in verse 19 about the evil? Is it a one-time thing that he does?
6. What does he say in verse 20 about where the sin is?

Interpretation: What does the text mean? *In this section you will be asked to look up words in their original language for greater understanding. You will need to use a Strong's Concordance for some of these questions. You can google it or use blueletterbible.org as an online resource for all the study tools you may need.*

1. In the LSB translation, the word “dwell” is used 3 times to describe where sin is. Look up the word “dwell” in the dictionary. Write out the definition. What does this explain about the residence of sin in us?
2. Now read Romans 8:9,11 and I Corinthians 3:16. What is now dwelling in the believer? How does this indwelling equip the believer against sin?
3. According to the following verses what does the Bible say about how we should understand evil? Mark 7:21, I Peter 3:9-12, 3 John 11. What are we told to do to avoid evil?
4. For the word “desire” that Paul uses in verse 18, the phrase “the willing” is used in the Greek. Look up G2309. How does this definition help you understand your desires? How does that pertain to your desire to do what is right?
5. Read Luke 18:18-23. How might this be an example of someone's desire being in conflict with what they actually are willing to do? What did the man desire? What did he actually do?

Romans Bible Study
Week 9 Homework
Romans 7:21-25
The Limitations of the Law

We are in our final week of this study and we have seen the seriousness of sin, the inward conflict to do what is right and the argument against the license to sin due to the grace that has been extended to us, as well as the legalism that can plague our hearts due to the letter of the Law. Paul now finishes his case by explaining that the Law cannot set us free from the nature of sin. Our holiness is not tied to our ability to fight sin in our own strength. We cannot use the Law as a means to attain holiness. As we have learned, it exposes our need but cannot fulfill the requirements necessary. No number of rules can be followed to override our old nature. The Spirit alone can accomplish this as the believer yields themselves to God through Christ. Our union with Christ allows us to recognize the only way to holiness.

PREPARATION IN PRAYER:

- ~ Thank Him for giving you this privilege and opportunity to know Him more through His Word in this Bible study.
- ~ As you begin your homework for the week, ask the Lord to prepare your heart to understand His Word by opening your mind and heart to what He reveals about Himself.
- ~ Pray for the other women in this Bible study, that they would know God more through this study.

Read Romans 6 and 7 and reflect on what you have learned. We will be using Romans 7:21-25 to answer the homework questions.

Observation: What does the text say?

In this section, use the printed text of Romans 6 and 7 provided for you in this booklet for markings.

1. What is Paul's attitude toward the Law? (vs. 21) Who is the Law from and where does it reside?

2. What is the contrast he sees in verse 22? Where is it being shown? What picture is he giving of the Law in relation to his mind? What is it doing?

3. In verse 24, what is his conclusion about himself? What does this conclusion cause him to ask?

4. What do we find is his response in verse 25? What is the conflict he records between the Law and the flesh?

Interpretation: What does the text mean? *In this section you will be asked to look up words in their original language for greater understanding. You will need to use a Strong's Concordance for some of these questions. You can google it or use blueletterbible.org as an online resource for all the study tools you may need.*

1. Read Galatians 5:16-18. In your own words, explain what this is telling you about the conflict between walking in the Spirit and the flesh? Why do you think the Bible addresses this issue so much in the New Testament?
2. Read Colossians 3:8-10. Describe the pattern that Paul gives us for living in our new nature as believers? Write one example of this in your life.
3. Read Colossians 3:12-17. How is this a practical application of what Paul is talking about in our passage this week in Romans 7:21-25? How is this contrary to the sin nature? Is this an example of living under the Law or under grace?
4. Read Philippians 2:12-13. What is the attitude with which we are to work out our salvation? How is this verse a reminder of our role in becoming righteous? What is God's role? Do we play a part in our obedience?

Application: How should this change me?

1. Do you find that you have a bent toward legalism? Do you prefer rules? Have you ever been a part of a legalistic church? How did it impact your understanding of the gospel and holy living?
2. Have you ever imposed your legalism of “rules to be godly” on other people? (Your children, friends and other Christians?) If so, what is wrong with this?
3. Are there times when you have been sinful in your understanding of grace? Have you let this affect your ability to stand up for truth or be tolerant of your sin or the sin of others? If so, how is this sinful?
4. What can you do to change these behaviors in your thinking and behavior based on what Scripture says?

