

## Romans – 10 Listening Guide

1. Romans moves to another phase of the topic. If Romans 9 was the past, 10 is the \_\_\_\_\_.

2. *Present* is always where you are \_\_\_\_\_. In Paul's case *present* meant...the circumstances of his readers. After the Messiah has come and died, and prior to Israel's dispersement in AD 70.

3. The *present* continues for a time – to a day in the future. We are in chapter 10 with Paul and his readers.

### Chapter 9:30

4. The conclusion that you draw is that...today the Gentiles who were \_\_\_\_\_ pursuing righteousness...they are the ones now attaining that righteousness.

5. Israel didn't get what they expected to get. They tried to arrive at...righteousness by \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Paul describes Israel's present circumstances...as a nation stumbling.

### Chapter 10:1

7. You don't get credit for trying. Their hard work was really directed toward their own \_\_\_\_\_ rather than knowing or understanding...God's righteousness.

8. These two kinds of righteousness are mutually exclusive.

9. For those who come to faith in Christ there is a \_\_\_\_\_ of the Law of Moses in their life.

10. Christ is the ultimate \_\_\_\_\_ of the Mosaic Law. Its purpose is met when you come to Christ.

### Vs. 5

11. **First step: how can God overlook their zealous efforts to please Him?**

- The method for righteousness that the Jews were pursuing was not the one God called them to follow.

### Leviticus 18:5

12. The test that God gave through Moses was, the works of law will arrive at righteousness if you keep \_\_\_\_\_ God's statutes and laws. The only way the law would be a means of righteousness to them was if they kept it *perfectly*.

13. God also told them how righteousness could be possible.

14. Faith is the means to righteousness.

**Deuteronomy 30:8, 11**

15. This commandment...is not too \_\_\_\_\_ nor is it out of your reach.  
(Unless we try to reach for it with our own hand.)

16. All you have to do is understand that it is as close as your \_\_\_\_\_. This word of faith was all it took. It just had to be a confession of \_\_\_\_\_ that the Messiah's work would suffice.

17. Righteousness is possible simply with the \_\_\_\_\_.

18. Inwardly I come to a knowledge of faith. That belief itself...results in \_\_\_\_\_.

19. You confess with your mouth which results in \_\_\_\_\_.

20. **Confess** means to say the \_\_\_\_\_ thing that other people are already saying. I'm speaking in agreement to something already spoken. I'm aligning myself with something that's already out there.

21. The natural act of a believer is to confess what they believe. God uses my confession to bring the knowledge of Christ to others.

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22. Having come to faith, keeping the law becomes easy in the sense that you're understanding it properly.

23. The hard fact for the reader...is that most of the nation...are not receiving salvation because they are \_\_\_\_\_ the one and only means of that salvation.

24. The fight here is whether there is still some chance for the Jewish \_\_\_\_\_ to be saved as a whole in the present day.

**Vs. 14**

25. He works backwards. There is \_\_\_\_\_ reason for hope on behalf of the Jewish nation.

26. How will the nation call on \_\_\_\_\_... when they haven't \_\_\_\_\_ in Him when He came to them in the flesh?

27. How will they receive a \_\_\_\_\_ who isn't being \_\_\_\_\_ in their day?

28. This is teaching the reality that this is not happening.

**Vs. 16**

29. They did not all heed the good news. It was something Isaiah said would happen.

**Isaiah 53:1**

30. Paul uses the Old Testament to prove that this is what would come.

31. Paul concludes. The inclination to hear and receive the gospel is itself a product of God's word doing its work in our heart.

32. Faith comes by \_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_ to hear comes from God's word; God supernaturally opening your ears. God has to act in order for that hearing to be possible.

33. You don't get here – faith in Christ – unless you \_\_\_\_\_. And you don't hear unless God makes that possible.

34. The Jewish nation has found itself outside God's \_\_\_\_\_.

35. Two arguments Paul uses to conclude and two defenses.

36. First defense is that maybe the Jews never got their chance to hear the gospel.

37. You can not argue ignorance...because of creation. It is sufficient for God to hold us accountable.

38. He addresses that complaint. Whether they heard or not \_\_\_\_\_, they had all the information they needed.

39. The second question is that maybe what they heard didn't make \_\_\_\_\_ to them.

40. On the contrary...Moses told the nation in advance that they would be made \_\_\_\_\_ by a new relationship that God would establish with a people... who lacked total \_\_\_\_\_.

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## Overview-

We continue in Romans 10 the difficult dialogue Paul began in Romans 8 and 9, but we will focus our discussion again today on what we can take away from this teaching that will be practical and daily beneficial to our walk with Christ. To some degree that means repeating what Paul has been saying throughout Romans. If you finish even a cursory study of this book and don't grasp this message, you've missed his point entirely.

## Discussion Topics and Questions -

Read Romans 10:2-3. For what did Paul commend the Israelites?

What criticism followed?

What did they not know, and what did they do as a result of that ignorance?

Turn back to Romans 1:17. Where does righteousness come from?

Now let's piece together a broken sentence. (Leader - Read aloud Romans 10:6 and 8 as they are combined below. After you read this you might suggest that your group mark these two connections in their Bible for the sake of clarity.)

*But the righteousness that is by faith says: "The word is near you; it is in your mouth and in your heart."*

According to our previous study (though the words are different here, the application is true) who is the word, and is He near?

Now read Romans 10:10-13 and explain what Paul means, then, about our mouth and our heart.

So look at how that affects our understanding of the portion of scripture that we skipped over. Read Romans 10:6 and 7 and think very simply about what the verses are saying.

Who has ascended into heaven and descended into the deep? Or conversely, who has already come down out of heaven and risen from the deep?

Then why should our hearts not ask, "*who will*"? What would this question indicate about our heart?

How does this affect verse 10?

What does this have to do with the Israelites and Paul's criticism? What have they obviously not believed?

Now Paul enters a portion of scripture that is used widely in support of a particular work of the church. Read Romans 10:14-15. To what work does this call every Christian?

Look what follows, however, in verse 16-21. Summarize the situation with Israel from these verses.

There's a more subtle and practical message here as well. Think about how this truth can affect your personal efforts of evangelism. (Leader note- Be careful not to let the conversation deteriorate into a debate over election etc... it is true that some will answer the call and others will not regardless of why and how that happens. We evangelize because the word commands it, knowing all the while that it is the Holy Spirit who wins souls...not our convincing arguments.)

These verses also tell us the key to "successful" evangelism – the tool which holds the power to convert souls from haters of Christ to followers of Christ. What is that tool according to verse 17?

Make the application practical now. How does this truth affect what you will say the next time you have a discussion with an unbeliever?

Though we understand that not all will answer the call, what do verses 11 and 13 promise to those who do? (Leader note - be sure that your members understand that the promise in verse 11 is an eternal promise, not a temporal promise. In *this* life we will have trouble...but our hope is sure for *eternity*.)

Keep Paul's words in their specific context now as we finish this short lesson. We can draw general lessons to apply to our lives currently, but Paul's focus was explaining to that God did not reject His people.

Read Paul's rhetorical questions in verses 18a, and 19a. What obviously conclusion does he want the reader to draw?

Now how does he conclude the chapter in verse 21?

Has God rejected His people?

Rather, what has happened?

Now tie that back to Paul's statement in 10:13. What is the reason that not all Israel has yet been saved?

### **Summary –**

Though Paul's context was specific, we can still draw many general applications. We are to take the gospel message into all the world, but we do so with the understanding that despite our zeal, not all will believe. Some will be obstinate, some will be disobedient, but everyone who calls on the Lord will be saved and will not be put to shame for their eternal hope. Specifically, we can rest in our own assurance through the

message in these chapters, that God will indeed redeem Israel when the time of the Gentiles has reached its fulfillment.