

Romans 5B Listening Guide

Review

1. Chapter one covered one basic issue, the _____ of man. We are sinful and ever since the _____ we've been sinful. We are therefore _____.
 2. Chapter 2. All are under _____. Our depravity means we are condemned because we've fallen short of the glory of _____ and the standard is perfection.
 3. Chapter 3. If there is depravity on earth which leads to condemnation, the next step is a _____. But in addressing the solution, Paul says it is not _____ but rather by _____. The righteousness we receive is not _____ but _____.
 4. Chapter 4. It's not by works but by faith. Chapter four used Abraham and David to prove that. It is evidence of _____ by _____ alone.
 5. One through four is about how you get _____. Why you need to be. How you don't do it. How you can do it. How you become a _____.
 6. Paul is moving us through steps.
 7. The concluding point as we leave chapter four; unless you're saved nothing else _____, and if you're saved nothing else matters from the point of view of value. But...to be saved and to think nothing more of it, to do nothing with it is a _____.
 8. Chapter five is a chapter organized around two questions. He's looking at the consequences of _____.
 9. The first one...how our _____ with God is altered as a consequence of our justification.
 10. The second consequence is; can the process of justification by faith actually work just through the life and death of one man? This is the consequence of _____ death on the cross.
 11. Your life, my life now as a Christian can take a new _____ because of what Christ did on the cross in saving us.
 12. What he did on the cross in saving us has another effect in our lives which is to change the _____ of life we can lead having been saved.
- Vs. 12-14**
13. A contrast between the one man _____ and the one man _____.

14. He's going to begin by contrasting the _____ of Christ and their effect and the actions of _____ and their effect. They are each a federal representative. Their actions have consequences for the group they represent.

15. We came from Adam by _____.

16. Those who would count Christ as their representative...are _____, related to him through a _____ connection.

17. By _____ you're adopted into the family of God. You become a descendant of Christ _____. Therefore you no longer count your ancestry to _____ you count your ancestry to _____. He is the head of the group.

18. In the case of Adam...his actions resulted in _____ entering the world. Spiritual death entered the world. Death spread and included physical death.

19. All men suffer the _____ penalty. Something is spreading, moving from person to person, so that no one is ever immune.

20. What Paul is suggesting is...if they had never sinned they would have experienced _____ because death is only the _____ of sin.

21. God pronounced death as a _____ for a specific problem, sin. The fact that all men were dying meant _____ men were sinning.

22. What you conclude from this is that I can sin, even if I didn't do what Adam did, and even if I don't have the Mosaic law...I can still be _____.

23. Here's the logic as Paul would explain it. Sin is not defined as repeating Adam's specific mistake, nor is it defined as violating the Mosaic law specifically, but rather...it is a part of every man's very _____. It defines who we are, and it is a part of everything we do, and therefore our _____ is _____ in the sight of God.

Genesis 5

24. Adam was created in the _____ of God. But his first child was born in the likeness of _____.

25. Men are not sinners because we sin. We are _____ sinners and therefore we immediately begin to _____.

26. The only solution for a nature opposed to God is a _____ one.

27. As if I were being _____ all over again with a nature that no longer stood _____ to God, but rather with one that is now in _____ with God.

28. Adam was also a _____ of One who was to come. Adam's fall was entirely _____ and _____ by God's plan. You can't be a type unless your life has been planned in a certain way to mirror a future event.

Vs. 15

29. Five points being made.

30. The gift is different from the _____ that came from Adam.

1. The _____ of each man's actions.
 - a.) Adam's action resulted in a _____.
 - b.) Christ's action was to bring about _____.

31. It's not as though the grace is _____ to the transgression...but much more _____ than the transgression.

2. The scope.

- a.) Adam's _____ transgression...brought about the sin of all men over all his descendants.
- b.) Christ's single act of _____ brings justification to cover _____ transgressions. (in His group)

32. Adam represents all _____ men.

Christ represents all spiritually _____ men.

3. The consequences.

- a.) One man's mistake brought the world into _____ and under the penalty of eternal death.
- b.) One man can bring eternal life to many on the basis of a new _____ and a new _____.

33.

4. The quality.

- a.) One man's disobedience left all mankind condemned because it gave men a _____ that only knew _____.
- b.) The other man's complete and total _____...allowed God to be just in assigning Christ's sinless to us as righteousness.

35. Through faith (God is) showing the world what Adam could have done in the first place; listen to God's word and live according to faith.

36. We receive _____ nature in place of the nature we inherited from _____.

Vs. 20

37. This forms a book end to verses 12-14.

38. Before the law was in place men were still dying. But it came at the point at which men could begin to fully appreciate their sin.

39.

5. Transgression could increase by our knowledge of its existence. The law made sin increase in the sense that our awareness of it increased... and that would make the need for and the benefits of God's grace all the more compelling.

40. Where _____ increases, _____ abounds more. To the extent we understand our sinfulness properly God gets all the more glory for His willingness to show grace in light of it.

41. Parallel to Jesus' statement to Simon the Pharisee. Who would love more, the one who is forgiven the small amount or the one who is forgiven a large amount?

42. What _____ started, _____ finishes. One is a type of the other but in perfect contrast.

43. Our justification is a perfect demonstration of God's _____. Adam's sin and our sin work to _____ God's grace. For that reason the _____ came in so that we would see sin...and understand God's grace all the better.

44. A consequence that is dangerous - aren't we helping magnify God's grace by continuing to sin?

Chapter 6:1

45. Justification is getting _____. Now you're saved, now what?

46. Sanctification - A progressive movement toward _____ in your day to day life in light of justification.

47. Good works are an _____ but not a guarantee for someone who is in faith.

48. The product of good works is _____.

49. The next three-chapter section is focused on sanctification, but specifically on the consequences of justification in the life of a believer. What does our justification have to say about sin in our life?

50. Our justification is a _____ event.

51. Our glorification is a _____ event.

52. Justification guarantees the future _____. The future state in which we live sinlessly.

53. It also puts us in a position so that we can _____ sin now.

54. We must align what we _____ with _____ we are. Who you are must align with what you know.

55. If we have _____ to sin, how can we _____ in it still?

56. Live in it means in the sense of purposely _____ it.

57. It's not a matter of whether you _____ sin in your life... the issue is, are you are _____ it?

58. All believers are _____ into Christ. The immersion of us in the Holy Spirit at the point of our salvation.

59. What kind of death are we experiencing through the Holy Spirit? My old _____ is no longer alive, but was put to death when Christ died.

60. Galatians 2:20, Colossians 2:9

At the moment of our justification we...entered into a new nature. That raising to new life occurred at the moment of our belief.

61. When we _____ to sin, the nature which made you a slave to sin....is _____. In its place is a nature that no longer knows sin but only knows God's mercy, _____, and obedience.

**Verse by Verse Ministry
A Study of the Book of Romans
Leader's Guide – 5B**

Overview

The depth of the teaching in today's audio and in chapter 5 of Romans can be overwhelming. Today in our discussion time we'll try to narrow the focus to a couple of points, see how they apply to us personally, and then spend the rest of our time rejoicing.

Discussion Topics and Questions

1. Read Genesis 1:26-27, and Genesis 2:7-8
2. Use the same word that's used in the scriptures and tell who is being created in these verses.
3. Read Genesis 2:20
4. In Genesis 2:20 a proper name for man is used for the first time in the Bible. What name is given for man in this verse?
5. In all of these scriptures the word **man** and the word **Adam** are the same Hebrew word which is defined as *man, mankind, or human being*.
6. Read Genesis 3:17 and 22 but in place of the word **Adam/the man**, use instead the word **mankind** as you read.
7. How does that change your feeling and/or understanding of these passages?
8. Read Genesis 5:1 and apply the same change for **Adam/man** and use instead **mankind**.
9. How was mankind made?
10. Now read Genesis 5:3.
11. What is different in the way Seth is described?
12. What is different between being made in the likeness of God and being made in the likeness of man? Read John 4:24 and compare that to Genesis 3:19 before you answer.
13. Now read Genesis 2:16 and explain how this warning is true for man. Does it refer to spiritual death, physical death, or both? Support your answer with what you've learned from today's scriptures.
(Leader note...don't let the conversation here diverge into theological debate or wander into territory that you can't possibly resolve. Try to keep the idea and conversation simple; the death of our spirit -as it was created in God's image, and the death of our body -as it came from the dust, were both accomplished in one act of sin.)
14. In western culture we've come to believe in the individual. We strive for individual rights. We believe that individual effort results in increase for the individual. We make every effort to distinguish ourselves from others and to be our "own man". Your beliefs should never infringe on my beliefs. Your actions should never affect my freedoms. This way of thinking makes it especially hard for some people to accept that the sin of one

man can affect all people, and it makes this particular chapter of Romans contentious to those who believe in individual accountability. Paul makes it clear in the statement in Romans 5:13-14 that individual infraction of the law did not apply to those who did not have the law, and yet, sin was in the world and death reigned.

15. Read Romans 5:13-14 and explain, based on what you know from Genesis, how that is possible.

16. Now read an historical account that supports the principle. Read Joshua 6:1-2, 17-19. What are the Lord's instructions to Joshua about the city of Jericho and all its wealth?

17. Who will be liable for destruction if they disobey?

18. Now read Joshua 7:1. Against whom did the Lord's anger burn and why?

19. The Lord's anger burned against the whole nation of Israel. If you continued in the story you would see that their very next attempt at conquest met with utter disaster because, as the Lord says, "*Israel has sinned, and they have also transgressed My covenant which I commanded them. And they have even taken some of the things under the ban and have both stolen and deceived. Moreover, they have also put {them} among their own things. "Therefore the sons of Israel cannot stand before their enemies; they turn {their} backs before their enemies, for they have become accursed. I will not be with you anymore unless you destroy the things under the ban from your midst."*" Joshua 7:11-12

20. Who actually committed the sin? And yet, who suffered?

21. Seems unfair to us doesn't it? After all, if you're a parent, you don't punish every child in the house when one tells a lie. So how to think of this? Listen to these two verses from the New Living Translation.

1 Corinthians 12:12 The human body has many parts, but the many parts make up only one body. So it is with the body of Christ.

1 Corinthians 12:27 Now all of you together are Christ's body, and each one of you is a separate and necessary part of it.

22. How does that help you understand the idea that one man's sin can affect the entire human race?

23. Better yet, how does that understanding affect your ability to believe that one man's sacrifice can be effective for the salvation of all mankind?

24. What about those who don't believe it? Read John 15:1-2, and 6.

25. If one act of *disobedience* was enough to condemn the whole human race, how powerful must that have been? If one act of *obedience* was enough to erase all the sin compiled from the first sin forward over the history of mankind, how much *more* powerful must that have been? If you put them on a scale, which one would be heavier?

26. As you add your individual sins to the scale – those for which you are individually responsible as they conflict with God's standard of holiness – what effect will that have on the scale?

27. As you see it now, explain how John 3:16 applies to the sacrifice of Christ. Was it for the purpose of saving the individual or was it for the destruction of sin? Perhaps you think it was both, or neither.

28. Your sin has been dealt with. You are not the exception to the rule. You are not the only one in the history of man whose sin is so bad that Christ's sacrifice was not sufficient to cover it, because it was never a matter of what you *did (do)*, but rather who you *were (are)*. If Christ's death was enough for one man's sin, it was enough for all men's sin, for the sin of all men sprang from the sin of one.

29. Let's finish with a time of praising God through His word.
Read Isaiah 53:5.

30. By what have we been healed?

31. Did that happen before or after we believed it?

32. Read 1 John 4:10.

33. What motivated Christ to die for you?

34. What part did you have in that?

35. Read Jeremiah 32:27.

36. Read Psalm 98:1-3

Summary

By one man's disobedience we were condemned. By one man's sacrifice, motivated by unconditional love before we drew our first breath, we were likewise saved. "*How much more, then, will the blood of Christ, who through the eternal Spirit offered himself unblemished to God, cleanse our consciences from acts that lead to death, so that we may serve the living God!*" Hebrews 9:14. Serving the living God will be the subject of next week's study. It is our spiritual act of worship and natural outflow of a life that has been saved from condemnation.

