

Questions on Romans chapter 14

1. Who were the weak in the faith? What is meant by “receive ye”? What can we learn from Thayer’s definition of “disputations” as “passing judgments on opinions, as to which one is to be preferred as the more correct”? Verse 1.

2. Why was it likely that some would eat only herbs or vegetables? Verse 2.

3. What reason does Paul give for forbidding both classes from thinking disparagingly or judgmentally of each other because of their eating or not eating? Verse 3.

4. The American Standard Version renders “servant” as “household-servant” in footnotes. How does the figure of a “lord” or “master” and “household-servant” illustrate Paul’s instruction? Verse 4.

5. Why would a “day” have been a matter in this issue? Is worship on the Lord’s Day a matter of indifference? What is Paul’s requirement pursuant to respect of days? Verse 5.

6. What is the purpose of both the one who regards a day and eats and the one who regards not a day and eats not? Verse 6.

7. What is generally assumed about this verse? What is needed for a correct explanation of this verse? Verse 7.

8. Read verses 7 and 8 and substitute the word “for” instead of the words “to” and “unto.” How does that help our understanding of Paul’s point? Verse 8.

9. Why can’t a Christian cut himself off from any connection with the Lord and live his own life as he pleases? Verse 9.

10. The word translated “judge” is defined as to “pass an unfavorable judgment upon, criticize, find fault with, condemn.” Is the prohibition against judgment limited here to the things such as Paul was discussing? Explain your answer. Verse 10.

11. Why is it better to remove ourselves from the role of God? Verse 11.

12. What is Paul's conclusion to what he has already argued in this chapter? Verse 12.

13. In view of the subject under consideration, can you think of a way a man could put "a stumbling-block" in his brother's way? Verse 13.

14. What is the exception to the rule "that there is nothing unclean of itself"? How did Paul come to this knowledge? Verse 14.

15. Is the phrase "if thy brother be grieved" a warning against doing anything to hurt his feelings? How would we destroy a brother with meat? Verse 15.

16. Why would a brother's good, that is, his freedom or liberty in Christ, come to be "evil spoken of"? Verse 16.

17. What are the important matters in the kingdom of God? How are these matters promoted? Verse 17.

18. How may we become both acceptable to God and approved of men? Verse 18.

19. What are some things that do not “make for peace” and do not “edify” one another? Verse 19.

20. How could we destroy the work of God? If “all things” (i.e. all meats formerly forbidden by law) are pure, how could we eat “with offense”? Verse 20.

21. What must be taken into account about our freedom and liberty in Christ? What is the meaning of the word “stumbleth” as used here? Verse 21.

22. Under what circumstances must the Christian not exercise his faith that the legal distinctions between clean and unclean animals had been done away and he could eat any meat he chose? How does a man condemn himself in what he allows (approves, American Standard Version)?

23. Does “faith” here refer to faith in Christ, the faith of the gospel, or something else? What happens when a man does something without being fully persuaded that it is right?

24. What should Christian Jews have known about regulations of meat and days?