

Questions on Romans chapter 3

1. As Paul anticipates three objections of the Jewish mind to the idea of justification by faith, what was the first? Verse 1.

2. What was the chief advantage of being a Jew and why was it an advantage? Verse 2.

3. What was the second anticipated objection? Verse 3.

4. What is the answer to this objection? Verse 4.

5. What is the third anticipated objection? Verse 5.

6. How is the third objection answered? Verse 6.

7. If their sins only displayed God's righteousness, what would Paul's "lie" do, according to their reasoning? Verse 7.

8. What would be the conclusion to the idea of doing evil that good may come? Verse 8.

9. With all his advantages, was the Jew better than the Gentile? How does Paul propose to show that they were not? Verse 9.

10. According to Paul, how does the Old Testament describe both Jew and Gentile? Verses 10-12.

11. What sinful practices are pointed out? Verses 13-18.

12. Since the sins mentioned were designated as such by the Old Testament, the Jews were guilty. When the Gentiles committed the same sins, what does Paul conclude about the whole world? Verse 19.

13. What would have been the only way the Jews could have been justified by the law? Verse 20.

14. Why should the Jews have not been surprised that a plan of righteousness was made known in the present dispensation? Verse 21.

15. How is the righteousness apart from law attained? Verse 22.

16. What deep-seated idea among the Jews is Paul correcting by reminding them that there is no difference between Jews and Gentiles? Verse 23.

17. How are sinners justified, that is, pronounced not guilty? Verse 24.

18. How can God justify sinners and show that he was just in doing so? What is the meaning of "propitiation"? Verse 25.

19. What made it possible for God to be just while justifying sinners who believe in Christ? Verse 26.

20. What would be the only grounds for boasting? What does Paul call depending on the innocent to justify the guilty “excluding boasting”? Verse 27.

21. Why could a sinner never be justified by works of law? Verse 28.

22. How does Paul show the error of the Jews who considered God a tribal or national God? What did Jews think Gentiles had to do to be saved? Verse 29.

23. To whom do the terms circumcision and un-circumcision refer? Verse 30.

24. Why is it an error to argue that this passage shows that “the law” is NOT abolished in Christ, but established? Verse 31.