

YES OR NO

- _____ 1. Did Jews claim Abraham as their father and David as prophet?
- _____ 2. Could Abraham boast of perfect works done in the flesh?
- _____ 3. Are works of the law and obedience of faith the same? (Rom. 1:5; Rom. 16:25-26)
- _____ 4. Did David claim blessedness because he never broke the law? (2 Samuel 11).
- _____ 5. Was Abraham's righteousness reckoned in uncircumcision?
- _____ 6. Can circumcision of itself lay hold on promises to Abraham?
- _____ 7. Can one appropriate God's grace without faith?
- _____ 8. Apart from God's word, would Abraham and Sarah had children?
- _____ 9. Do you believe that God can and will perform His every promise?
- _____ 10. Do Christ's death and resurrection have to do with our salvation?

TRUE or FALSE

- _____ 1. Jews of Paul's day kept the law more perfectly than Abraham and David.
- _____ 2. If one kept the law perfectly, he would be a justified sinner.*
- _____ 3. Men are blessed only on the grounds of forgiveness.
- _____ 4. Abraham was to be father to nations only by physical descent.
- _____ 5. We are to walk in the steps of Abraham.*
- _____ 6. God imputes righteousness to those who believe in Jesus Christ.
- _____ 7. James (2:14-26) contradicts Paul (3:28; 4:2-5).
- _____ 8. Faith in Christ excludes obedience to the gospel (Rom. 15:18).
- _____ 9. The Bible says that baptism replaced circumcision.*

STUDIES IN ROMANS

Romans 4

Abraham Justified By Faith in Uncircumcision Without Words of Law

- 1. What conclusion had Paul reached? (3:28) _____

Who is introduced to prove this? _____
Was he justified? _____
- 2. What did the Scripture say about Abraham? (Gen. 15:6) _____

How is reward reckoned to him who works? _____
Believes God? _____
- 3. Whom did David pronounce blessed? (Psa. 32:1-2) _____
_____ How had David been justified?
(2 Sam. 12:13); Psa. 51) _____
- 4. What did Jews "say" about Abraham's faith? _____
_____ When was his faith reckoned for
righteousness? _____
- 5. What was circumcision to Abraham? _____
_____ How long before circumcision
had he been counted righteous? (Gen. 15:6; Gen. 16:16; 17) _____
- 6. To whom was Abraham to be faith? 1 _____
2 _____ Through what was the promise
made that Abraham would be heir? _____
- 7. What is void if law makes heirs? _____
Of no effect? _____ What does law
work? _____ Why is justification by faith? _____

8. To what end is justification by grace through faith? _____

 _____ How is Abraham
 father of us all? (Galatians 3:26-20) _____

9. What did Abraham believe about himself and Sarah? _____

 How can one hope against hope? _____

10. Of what was Abraham persuaded? _____
 _____ For whose sake was his righteousness
 imputed? _____ What must be believe?

SELECT CORRECT ANSWER(S)

- _____ 1. Abraham could glory before God because: 1) he never
 sinned; 2) God was indebted to him; 3) God reckoned
 his faith for righteousness. (v. 2, 3)
- _____ 2. David called him blessed whose: 1) iniquities are
 forgiven; 2) works are perfect; 3) circumcision is in the
 flesh; 4) debts are great. (v. 10-11)
- _____ 3. Abraham was justified: 1) when; 2) after; 3) before: he
 was circumcised.
- _____ 4. Abraham is father to: 1) them that believe; 2) many
 nations; 3) them that walk in the steps of his faith; 4) us
 all.
- _____ 5. If the law made heirs: 1) faith would be void; 2) God's
 promise is of no effect; 3) grace could not be
 appropriated; 4) all are under wrath.
- _____ 6. God: 1) made promise to Abraham; 2) quickens the
 dead; 3) calls things that are not as though they are; 4)
 performs promises; 4) raised Jesus.
- _____ 7. Abraham: 1) was strong in faith; 2) believed against
 hope; 3) gave God glory.

- _____ 8. Abraham did not: 1) falter in faith; 2) considered self
 dead; 3) stagger.
- _____ 9. Abraham believed God could and would: 1) give life to
 his 100 year old body; 2) give life to Sarah's womb; 3)
 perform His promises.
- _____ 10. God today imputes righteousness to those who: 1) keep
 Moses; law; 2) believe and obey Christ; 3) live perfect
 lives.
- _____ 11. Christ was delivered for our: 1) works; 2) justification;
 3) offences. (v.25)
- _____ 12. Christ was raised for our: 1) offences; 2) works; 3)
 justification. (v.25)

MATCH CORRECTLY (Group 1)

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| 1. Abraham | _____ | Used Scripture (v.3) |
| 2. Works | _____ | Blessed, if forgiven (v.7) |
| 3. Paul | _____ | Seal of righteousness (v.11) |
| 4. David | _____ | Works wrath (v.15) |
| 5. Man | _____ | Believed God |
| 6. Uncircumcision | _____ | Not through law |
| 7. Circumcision | _____ | No transgression |
| 8. Promise | _____ | Described blessed (v.6) |
| 9. Law | _____ | Rewarded as debt |
| 10. No law | _____ | Abraham justified in |

MATCH CORRECTLY (Group 2)

- | | | |
|--------------|-------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Abraham | _____ | Counted righteousness |
| 2. Grace | _____ | Abraham's body alive |
| 3. Sure | _____ | Raised from dead (v.24) |
| 4. God | _____ | Father of us all (v.16) |
| 5. Hope | _____ | God performs them (v.21) |
| 6. Faith | _____ | Womb not dead (v.19) |
| 7. Promises | _____ | Promises of God (v.21) |
| 8. (100 yrs) | _____ | Abraham believed against (v18) |
| 9. Sarah | _____ | Appropriated by Faith (v.16) |
| 10. Christ | _____ | Quickens the dead (v.17) |