



The Canadian *Lord's Day* Association

Bible Course

Acts to Revelation

Name: _____

Lesson 11

Read Romans 4

In Romans 4, Abraham and David stand out as monument of God's free grace. For Abraham, an idol worshipper in Ur of the Chaldees, yet God snatched him as a brand out of the burning. Abraham was blessed to see Jesus day and rejoiced in it (John 8: 56). David, whom God worked in, when he was still young, yet grievously fell in sin. Again, it was only God's free mercy (in the Sacrifice) that called and kept both Abraham and David.

1. Abraham was not saved by _____, but rather, he believed God and it was counted for _____. (Note: It says "believed God" meaning Abraham believed God's Word. This is different than "believing in God" which is a person who believes God exists.) We must understand that if we work for salvation, it will only be counted for _____, "but to him that worketh not, but believeth on him that justifieth the _____, his _____ is counted for righteousness."
2. David is quoted from Psalm 32, "Blessed are they whose _____ are forgiven, and whose sins are covered. Blessed is the man to whom the Lord will not _____ sin.
3. When did Abraham receive this imputed righteousness, before or after he was circumcised? (Romans 4: 9-12) _____. You see, it was not in any good that Abraham had done – it was Christ's righteousness imputed to Abraham and no works he had done. God gave him the

_____ that in him (Christ being his seed) should all the nations of the earth be blessed (Romans 4: 13-16).

4. This promise of a child was impossible from Abraham's side; he was old, and Sarah's womb was dead. Then, when he did have a child, he was called to sacrifice his only child (Romans 4: 17-21). But God, who _____ the dead, and Abraham, who against _____ believed in hope, became the father of many _____. Abraham was not weak in faith, and considered not his own _____ now dead, when he was _____ years old, neither the deadness of Sarah's _____. He staggered not at the promise of God through _____; but was strong in faith giving _____ to God. Abraham believed that what God _____ he was also able to perform.
5. This history recalled by Paul is not written for his sake alone, but it is written for us. If we believe on Him that raised up Jesus from the dead, we will also know that He was delivered for our _____, and raised again for our _____.

Read Romans 5

In chapters 1 – 3, Paul brings mankind before the bar of God – haters of God. It is as if he is saying, “See why you need God!” The moral man was found guilty. The Jew or those who teach what is right, but do not practice it, are found guilty. In chapter 4 justification was described – God declares a sinner righteous for Christ's sake. Now, what are the results of Justification? What blessings follow? Why is justification precious? Paul lists many in this chapter. All of the blessings are linked to Christ. Paul also compares and contrasts the first Adam and the second Adam, the Lord Jesus Christ.

6. The first result of justification (salvation) is we have _____ with God (v.1). Where before was enmity, hatred, and rebellion against God, God makes peace by the blood of His Son.
7. A second result of justification is that the believer has _____ to God by faith. When the believer prays, he knows that he not only is heard of God, but that God answers his prayers, although it may not always be in a way that he expects.

8. A third result is rejoicing in the hope of the _____ of God. Paul is quick to continue - yes a believer rejoices when he considers the heaven that awaits him, to see his precious redeemer, but he also glories in _____ which work patience in the believer, which works experience, _____ which works _____, which does not make ashamed, because the _____ of God is shed abroad in the heart of the believer (Romans 5: 1-5).

9. Often we think that Christ died for good people or people who are strong for the LORD, but we could not be further from

the truth. This is backwards theology, which is so common in our day. He may make them good/strong in Himself, but Paul says it this way, "For when we were yet without _____, in due time, Christ died for the ungodly." "Ungodly" = not religious, sinful, wicked, without God. Does that seem right? Does God die for such? Yes, this is the miracle of grace. (Romans 5: 6)

10. Paul now speaks in human terms (Romans 5: 7): Who of us would die for a _____ man? Some may die for a _____ man, but Christ died for _____ (v. 8) and for _____ (v. 10). Who of us could comprehend such an action? Yet such were saved, being reconciled by His _____ (His work on the cross) and saved by his _____ (in keeping the law perfectly all the days of his life). (*Reconcile = to conciliate, to restore to friendship*)

A believer who understands the price that was paid on the cross cannot walk lightly through life. Isaac Watts puts this humble acknowledgement of God's amazing love into a hymn:

When I survey the wondrous cross
On which the Prince of glory died,
My richest gain I count but loss,
And pour contempt on all my pride.

Forbid it, Lord, that I should boast,
Save in the death of Christ, my God;
All the vain things that charm me most -
I sacrifice them to His blood.

See, from His head, His hands, His feet,
Sorrow and love flow mingled down;
Did e'er such love and sorrow meet,
Or thorns compose so rich a crown?

Were the whole realm of nature mine,
That were a present far too small:
Love so amazing, so divine,
Demands my soul, my life, my all.

11. As a final note on the results of this justification of the ungodly, the believers also _____ in God through our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom we have now received the atonement. (*Atonement = reconciliation of God and man*) Who is implied by the following statement: "...by one man sin entered the world and death by sin"? _____. The next phrase shows original sin: and so _____ for that all have sinned. This sin is imputed because of the _____ (Roman 5: 12,13). Therefore death reigned from Adam to _____, even if they did not sin in the same way as Adam (v. 14,15) If mankind died because of sin, so also by Christ's work is man lifted out of the pit – by grace.
12. Not only is original sin seen in this chapter, but also limited atonement. Limited atonement is the doctrine that teaches that not all men are saved universally by Christ's blood. Christ blood is sufficient for the whole world, but efficient for His Church specifically. "For as by one man's disobedience (Who is this? _____) many (all who are part of the human race – v. 18 "by the offence of one, judgment came upon _____ men) were made sinners, so by the obedience of one (Who is this? _____) shall _____ (not all) (all who are part of His spiritual race, In 17:9) be made righteous" (Romans 5: 19). Therefore, where sin abounded, _____ did much more abound.
13. Read verses 15 – 17 again. What word describes salvation and life through Christ? _____. As an emphasis, how many times is this word used? _____

Evaluator: _____

Meditation: "Gems" of R.M. McCheyne

"It is the Son of God that hath undertaken to do and to die in the stead of sinners; and yet you, a trembling sinner, will not honour Him so much as to trust your soul upon His finished work. Ah, how shall we escape, if we neglect so great salvation?"