

NEW TESTAMENT SURVEY

Part Two

An Evangelical Programmed Text

Romans to 2 Thessalonians

Nine

**Ephraim Moalusi,
Stewart Snook, Richard Jordahl**

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Quotations in this text are from the Revised Standard Version of the Bible in the American spelling. For the text the English spelling is used.

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INTRODUCTION

Here is another home study book to help church leaders understand the Bible. We rejoice at the goodness of the Lord in calling people from all parts of Africa and from many different churches to help write these special books. Others are teaching the classes that use the books, and thousands of people are learning in the TEE classes.

PI and TEE

The way in which these books are written is called programmed instruction or PI. The books are to be used for home study and weekly discussion meetings with a teacher. Using them in this way is called Theological Education by Extension of TEE. We have published a book on how TEE teaches and you can get it where you got this book. It is called **TEACHING THROUGH TEE** and is published by Evangel Publishing House.

As teachers we have used many different methods to train leaders. We now see that TEE is a very good way. TEE is good because it goes to the many good men who are already serving in local churches. These men have families and responsibilities and cannot leave them. With TEE, the Bible college comes to the man and not the man to the Bible college. However, it is the same training. The pastor can learn quickly because he uses what he learns and he sees how it helps his people.

TEXT Authors

These books are written by nationals and missionaries working together. Each lesson is written, tested, and rewritten until we know that it teaches well. We edit the books so that the complete course of thirty-five books will fit together. Therefore, we as editors, share in the responsibility of what is presented in each book.

Ephraim Moalusi is a graduate of the Evangelical Bible Institute. He is pastoring a new church near Pretoria, South Africa. Steward Snook is a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Bible. He has an M.A. in theology from Wheaton Graduate School. He has spent more than twelve years in South Africa teaching in the Evangelical Bible Institute and working with African church leaders. Richard Jordahl received an M. Div. degree from Western Baptist Seminary in Oregon. He spent four years in Madagascar where he opened a TEE program for the Baptist Church. The pictures in this book were drawn by Deborah Congdon. She is the daughter of missionaries who teach in the Evangelical Bible Institute at Rustenburg, South Africa.

NEW TESTAMENT SURVEY, PART 2

This book follows **NEW TESTAMENT SURVEY, PART 1** which looked at the Gospels and Acts. **PART 2** takes the student quickly through Paul's letters from Romans to 2 Thessalonians. The authors have tried to teach the main idea of each book. The student learns the big subject and aim of each letter. He also learns a few important truths from each letter.

We are concerned that these books really help the churches. You may find things that help you very much or things that you do not like. We want you to tell us your suggestions. Or you may want to tell us how God has helped you or your church through these lessons. Write to us. Be sure to read the next page which tells you how to use this special programmed book.

Your friends in Christ,

135 N. Oakland
Pasadena, Ca. 91101

Fred and Grace Holland
TEXT-Africa project editors

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

This book is your teacher. It will teach you a lesson each day. Obey carefully what the book says just as you would obey a teacher. When the teacher tells you to take your Bible and read, you do not just look at him. You take your Bible and read. This is what you must do with this book.

In school the teacher tells the students something. He explains it carefully. Then he asks questions. When students answer well, the teacher goes on to the next teaching. This book uses the same way of teaching. First it gives you a small part of the lesson. Then it asks you a question. If you read carefully, you will be able to answer well. If you answer well it shows that you have understood. It also helps you to remember what you have read.

Usually you will be able to give the right answers. If you are not sure of the answer, read again the teaching from the last question. If you are still not sure, then write the best answer you can. Then go on. As you do the lesson you will find out if you are answering well. But it is very important that you always write your best answer before you read the next part. It will help if you use a piece of paper to cover the rest of the page as you read.

Move the paper down to the heavy line which looks like this: =====. Read the teaching and answer the question. Then move the paper down to the next heavy line. In this way you will not read the answer before you are ready for it. As you read the answer, think about it. It will correct you if you are learning wrong.

It will take you 10 weeks to finish this book. Do one lesson each day for five days of each week. Do not try to do two or three lessons in one day. The last questions for each day are the most important ones. They show what the teacher wants you to remember. We call these the objectives of the book. At the end of the week, you have learned well if you can answer these questions.

This book should be used with a discussion meeting each week. You should have a leader to help you with your problems. The leader should also help you discuss with other students what you have learned. If you have not studied the lessons before class, you will not understand what is being said.

If there is no leader to help you with these lessons, call together some of your friends. Ask them to study the lessons. Then meet together and let someone in the group lead a discussion. We believe you will like this kind of learning. When you come to the end of the book, you will be surprised how much you have learned.

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WEEK 1 THE NEW TESTAMENT LETTERS
DAY 1 THESE LETTERS HELP US OVERCOME PROBLEMS

1. Studying the Bible brings great joy. One young man saw this while studying NEW TESTAMENT, PART 1. He found many things which helped him grow in spirit. He was also able to lead three people to Christ.

Perhaps something like this happened when you began to study the Bible. And who knows what good things will come to you from this class? Welcome to Part 2 of LOOKING AT THE NEW TESTAMENT!

Write one thing you would like to receive through studying this book.

2. In NEW TESTAMENT, PART 1 we learned that there are four kinds of books in the New Testament:

- Gospels
- History
- Letters
- Prophecy

The Gospels are Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. There is only one History book, which is Acts. You have already studied these. Now you will study another kind of book.

What kind of book follows the Gospels and the History book in the New Testament?

3. These letters are very special. They were written by chosen men of God called apostles. They are the word of God for us. This is what we will learn about the letters today.

- (1) The New Testament letters were written to churches and pastors.
- (2) Those letters help us to overcome our problems.

God commanded the apostles to preach the gospel. They took journeys to many cities. When they preached, some of the people received Christ. These people began to meet together to worship God.

What do we call groups of people who receive Christ and meet together for worship?

4. We call these groups churches. When the apostles preached the gospel, churches began. When a church began, the apostles often stayed there for a time. They taught the people. They learned to know the people and their problems. They helped them. Then the apostles went on to another city to preach and start a church.

But the apostles often thought of people they had left behind. The apostles wrote to the people to help them overcome their problems.

What did the apostles write to churches to help them? _____

5. They wrote letters. The apostles wanted to help the people keep on living for Christ. But they were now far away from these people. They could not preach to tell the people how to overcome their problems. They could not sit down and talk with the pastor about his problems.

To whom did the apostles write letters?

(1) _____ (2) Pastors

6. They wrote letters to churches and to pastors. They wanted them to overcome their problems. They wrote letters telling them what to do. These letters are God's word. God told the men what to write about. The men wrote the messages and sent them.

What do we call the men who wrote the New Testament letters to churches and pastors?

7. We call them apostles. They were men who had seen Christ, like Peter, James and John. The apostles wanted people to overcome their problems. The new churches had much to learn. They had many problems. God could help them overcome these problems if they listened to his word.

To whom did the apostles write the New Testament letters?

(1) _____ (2) Pastors

8. They wrote letters to the churches. The letters were put into the New Testament. Each letter was given the name of the church to which it was sent. Letters were sent to these people:

Romans
Corinthians
Galatians
Ephesians

Philippians
Colossians
Thessalonians

These letters were sent to churches. But sometimes the leaders of the churches needed special help. So the apostles also sent letters to some of leaders.

What do we call the leader of a church? _____

9. We call the leader “pastor” or “shepherd.” The pastor has a great work. He must lead the people. He must correct them. He must encourage them. He must help them with their problems. Pastors too need help with their problems.

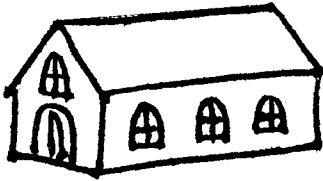
What did the apostles write to pastors to help them overcome their problems?

10. They wrote letters to them. The Apostle Paul wrote most of the letters which we have in the New Testament. He wrote to churches. He also wrote to men like Timothy and Titus. These men needed to know how to help their churches. Paul was on other preaching journeys. He could not preach in the churches when he was not there. Timothy and Titus and other men had to help the churches overcome their problems.

To whom did the Apostles write the New Testament letters?

(1) Churches

(2) _____



They wrote to churches and pastors. Paul wrote letters to the church in Corinth. This church had many problems. There were division and adultery in the church. The church could not grow strong while these problems overcame the church. The church must do something with the problems.

What did the apostles want churches and pastors to do with their problems?

12. They wanted the churches to overcome their problems. Your church may have problems as the New Testament churches did. Churches must overcome their problems. We must know how to handle them. We must know what to do to get rid of wrong things in the church. We need help.

What did the New Testament churches receive to help them overcome their problems?

13. They received letters from the apostles. Paul and the other apostles wanted them to be strong. They wanted them to overcome problems. If the people did what the letters said, they could overcome. God gave his word in the New Testament letters. These letters helped the people. They will still help us today to overcome our problems.

To whom did the apostles write the New Testament letters.

(1) _____ (2) _____

14. They wrote them to churches and to pastors. They wanted to help the people. These letters are still good for churches and pastors today.

What do the New Testament letters help us to do with our problems?

15. They help us to overcome our problems. This is why we are studying the New Testament letters now. The letters spoke to the people about their problems. The problems were like the problems which we have today. We do not have to be defeated by the problems in our churches. There is victory for us. This book will help us find victory in our churches.

Do you have any problems in your church? _____

Do you believe God can help your church overcome these problems?

16. We will talk about this in class.

To whom did the apostles write the New Testament letters?

(1) _____ (2) _____

What do the New Testament letters help us to do with our problems?

WEEK 1 THE NEW TESTAMENT LETTERS
DAY 2 PAUL WROTE LETTERS TO MAKE CHRISTIANS STRONG

1. We have already learned some things about the New Testament letters.

To whom did the apostles write the New Testament letters?

(1) _____ (2) _____

What do the New Testament letters help us to do with our problems?

2. The New Testament letters were written to churches and to pastors. They help us to overcome our problems.

Today let us find out who wrote most of the New Testament letters. Let us see why he wrote so many letters. We will learn:

- (1) Paul wrote most of the New Testament letters.
- (2) He wrote these letters to make the churches strong.

Open your Bible now to the letter to the Romans, chapter 1. Read verse 1 and verse 7. With whose name does verse 1 start?

3. Paul wrote this letter to the Romans. We will see that he wrote almost all of the letters in the New Testament. Here are the letters which we know he wrote. He may have written other letters too. But we are sure about these. If you read the first two verses of each letter, you will see that they were written by Paul.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| Romans | 1 Thessalonians |
| 1 Corinthians | 2 Thessalonians |
| 2 Corinthians | 1 Timothy |
| Galatians | 2 Timothy |
| Ephesians | Titus |
| Philippians | Philemon |
| Colossians | |

How many letters are we sure that Paul wrote? _____

4. We know that he wrote 13. The rest of the letters in the New Testament were written by other apostles. James wrote one letter. Peter wrote two letters. John wrote three letters. And Jude wrote one letter. Perhaps they wrote other letters. But these are the ones which we have in the New Testament.

Who wrote most of the New Testament letters? _____

5. Paul wrote most of them. He wrote them at different times in his life. He wrote them from different places. But he always wrote to make Christians strong in living for Christ. This was his reason for writing to the churches.

What did Paul write to the churches to make them strong? _____

6. He wrote letters to make them strong. He had started many of the churches. He wanted them to grow. He wanted them to remain in the teachings of Christ. He did not want them to become weak by disobeying or listening to false teaching. In each of the 13 letters, the writer put his name.

I Corinthians 1:1-2:

Paul ... to the church of God which is at Corinth.

Galatians 1:1-2:

Paul an apostle ... To the churches of Galatia.

Who wrote most of the New Testament letters? _____

7. Paul wrote most of the letters. This was a great work. It takes time to write good letters. You must think about what you write. Paul wrote many letters. The people would be weak if they did not overcome their problems.

As we learned yesterday, to whom were the New Testament letters written?

(1) _____ (2) _____

8. They were written to churches and to pastors. They were written to make Christians strong. The New Testament letters tell us how to overcome problems. They tell us how to grow.

When churches grow and overcome their problems, do they become weak or strong?

9. Churches become strong in this way. The letters from Paul helped the churches. They helped the pastors. God gave his word to Paul to put into his letters. We still have the letters today. They can still help us. If your church needs to be made strong, study God's word. Study the letters written by Paul to the churches. Preach these words to your people.

When Paul wrote to churches, what did he want to do besides helping them overcome problems?

10. Paul wanted to make them strong. He could not be in all the churches all the time. So he talked to them in the letters of the New Testament. But these letters are not just Paul's words.

Whose word in the New Testament letters makes churches strong?

11. It is God's word. These letters were inspired or breathed out by God. They have great power if people obey them.

What did Paul want to do for churches besides helping them overcome problems?

12. He wanted to make the churches strong. He told them about this in the letters.

Ephesians 6:10:

Finally, be strong in the Lord and in the strength of his might.

Who wrote most of the New Testament letters? _____

13. Paul wrote most of the letters in the New Testament. It is not enough to preach to people about the good news of Christ. It is not enough to help them receive Christ. We must keep on helping people after they become Christians. Paul and the other apostles were faithful in this. They started many new churches. They continued to help these churches after they had to leave them.

When Paul wrote to churches, what did he want to do besides helping them overcome problems?

=====

14. He wanted to make them strong. Perhaps your church is weak in some ways. Perhaps it needs more good teaching. Or perhaps you have brought someone new to Christ. Or perhaps you have started some new churches.

Where can you get teachings to make your church strong? _____

=====

15. Perhaps you wrote "from the Bible". This is good. "From the New Testament letters" is also a very good answer. These letters were written for young churches and pastors.

Who wrote most of the New Testament letters? _____

When Paul wrote to churches, what did he want to do besides helping them overcome problems?

=====

WEEK 1 THE NEW TESTAMENT LETTERS
DAY 3 PAUL WROTE FROM PREACHING JOURNEYS AND FROM PRISON .

1. We have learned why one of the apostles wrote so many letters.

Who wrote most of the New Testament letters? _____

When he wrote to churches, what did he want to do besides helping them overcome their problems?

2. Paul wrote most of the letters. He wanted to make the churches strong. There were two different times in his life when Paul wrote letters. One was in the early part of his work when he was starting churches. Another was near the end of his life when he could not visit the churches. Let us learn it this way. Paul wrote letters:

- (1) When he was on preaching journeys.
- (2) When he was in prison in Rome.

Think about the life of Paul. How did he get to people in other countries who needed Christ?

3. Paul went on journeys to other countries. He found many people who had never heard of Jesus. He preached to them and they received Christ. Churches were started. They were young churches and needed much teaching. Paul stayed with each church for a while, but then he had to go on to other places. As he went he wrote letters to the churches he left behind. These are the letters Paul wrote when he was on preaching journeys:

Romans	Galatians
1 Corinthians	1 Thessalonians
2 Corinthians	2 Thessalonians

How many letters did Paul write while he was on preaching journeys?

4. We have six letters which Paul wrote on his journeys. Perhaps you remember that on his first journey, Paul went through Galatia. As he went through this country, he came to the city of Iconium. He preached there and some people believed. He also preached in Lystra and healed a lame man. At first the people worshipped him, but later in the same day they stoned him. Then Paul went on to the city of Derbe. In each place he left some believers. As Paul went on he wrote letters to those first churches in Galatia.

Did Paul write to the churches of Galatia when he was in prison or while he was on preaching journeys?

5. Paul wrote to the Galatians while he was going on journeys. See what he said to them.

Galatians 1:6:

I am astonished (or surprised) that you are so quickly deserting (or leaving) him who called you in the grace of Christ.

Paul used the word "quickly.. in writing to the Galatians. Because of this, some think that he wrote them soon after he finished his first journey.

What did Paul write to help churches as he went on other preaching journeys?

6. Paul wrote letters while he was on his journeys. We have seen how he wrote to the Galatians. Later he wrote to the Thessalonians. Paul first visited these people on his second journey. Some of them believed in Christ. A church was started in this city. When he left them, he wrote back to them.

I Thessalonians 2:1:

For you yourselves know, brethren, that our visit to you was not in vain.

But the Thessalonians had some problems about how to live for Christ. They had some questions about how Christ would return. So Paul wrote two letters to help them.

What kind of journey was Paul taking when he wrote to the Thessalonians?

7. It was a preaching journey. Paul wanted to preach to many new people about Christ. But he still cared for the ones he left behind. When you write someone a letter, it means that you love him. You care about what happens to him. Paul cared about those he loved. He wanted to make them strong.

Whom did Paul love and want to strengthen in Galatia and Thessalonica?

8. He loved the churches or those who believed in Christ. He wrote to the Galatians and the Thessalonians. He also wrote to the Romans. He taught the Romans much about God, sin and salvation. In his letter Paul also explained that he would like to take another journey. He wanted the Roman Christians to help him.

Where was Paul when he wrote the first six letters to the churches?

9. He wrote these letters when he was on preaching journeys. But after his third journey, Paul was taken to Rome. He was put into prison. From prison Paul wrote to these churches:

Ephesians
Philippians
Colossians

How many letters to churches did Paul write while he was in prison?

10. He wrote three letters to churches from prison. We still have these in the New Testament. In each of these letters he clearly says that he is in prison.

Ephesians 4:1:

I therefore a prisoner for the Lord ...

Philippians 1:13:

.. it has become known throughout the whole praetorian (or Roman) guard and to all the rest that my imprisonment is for Christ.

Colossians 4:18:

Remember my letters (or that I am in prison).

Who wrote these letters from prison? _____

11. Paul wrote these letters. He wanted to visit the church. He wanted to teach them. But he could not go to them. He was kept in the city of Rome. So he wrote letters. In the letters he taught the Christians many things about the Church.

Where was Paul in Rome when he wrote Ephesians, Philippians and Colossians?

12. He was in prison. Paul made many preaching journeys. While he was going, he wrote letters to the churches he had already started. But then Paul was put into prison. He could not make any more journeys. So he wrote letters to the churches from prison.

In what city was Paul in prison when he wrote these letters?

13. Paul was in prison in Rome. This was a very big city. It was the most important city in the world at that time. Almost the whole world was ruled from Rome. Paul went to Rome to be tried for preaching about Christ. He waited for two years for his trial. While he waited he witnessed to many people about Christ. He witnessed to the soldiers who kept him. And he witnessed to everyone who visited him in prison.

What did Paul do for the churches while he was in prison?

14. Paul wrote letters to the churches while he was in prison. Paul wrote letters to churches and pastors at two times in his life. The second time was when he was in prison.

When was the first time? _____

15. The first time was when he was on preaching journeys.

When was the second time Paul wrote letters to churches and pastors?

16. The second time was when he was in prison in Rome. It was very hard for Paul to be in prison. He loved the churches. He knew they were having problems. It was hard for him not to visit them. But it is because of this that we have Paul's letters today.

Take time now to thank God for the life of Paul. Thank him that Paul was faithful in doing his work even in prison.

17. Write two times in his life when Paul wrote letters to churches and pastors.

(1) _____

(2) _____

WEEK 1 THE NEW TESTAMENT LETTERS
DAY 4 PAUL WROTE SIX LETTERS WHILE ON JOURNEYS

1. Write the two times in Paul's life when he wrote letters to churches and pastors.

(1) _____

(2) _____

2. Paul first wrote letters while he was on preaching journeys. Later he wrote letters when he was in prison in Rome. Six letters were written on journeys. Three letters were written from prison. These are the nine letters we will study in this book. Today let us learn the names of the six books written on journeys.

(1) Romans

(2) 1 Corinthians

(3) 2 Corinthians

(4) Galatians

(5) 1 Thessalonians

(6) 2 Thessalonians

These letters are not in the order in which Paul wrote them. Which of these letters comes first in the Bible? (If you do not know, find them in the Bible.)

3. The letter which comes first in the Bible is Romans. Paul wrote to the Romans after he had been making journeys for some time. He had already preached at many places between Jerusalem and Rome. He had started many churches. Now Paul wanted to go on to a country called Spain. Spain was on the other side of Rome. It was far away. Paul needed help to go there. He wanted the church in Rome to help him go.

How did Paul let the church in Rome know that he wanted their help?

4. He wrote them a letter. He gave them much good teaching about the righteousness of God. He told them that he wanted to see them. He also said that he wanted their help to go to Spain.

In what letter written on journeys did Paul say he wanted to go to Spain?

5. This was the letter to the Romans. Let us look again at the letters written on Paul's preaching journeys.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Romans | (4) Galatians |
| (2) I Corinthians | (5) I Thessalonians |
| (3) 2 Corinthians | (6) 2 Thessalonians |

Which two letters were written to the Christians in Corinth?

(1) _____ (2) _____

6. These are 1 and 2 Corinthians. Corinth was one of the cities of Macedonia or Greece. Paul went to this city after God called him to preach in Macedonia.

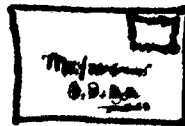
Acts 16:9:

And a vision appeared to Paul in the night: a man of Macedonia was standing beseeching (or asking) him and saying, "Come over to Macedonia and help us."

Paul went to Macedonia and preached in the city of Corinth. Many people believed and were baptised. A large church was started there. But after Paul left, the church at Corinth had many problems.

As we learned, what did Paul want to help the churches do with their problems?

7. Paul wanted to help the churches overcome their problems.



On his journeys, what two letters did Paul write to one church which had many problems?

8. These letters were 1 and 2 Corinthians.

We have seen that on his first journey, Paul went to Galatia. He visited the big cities there. At each city, the Jews drove him away after he preached. But some of the people believed in Christ. Churches were started in Galatia. After this first journey Paul wrote to the people. He did not write to one church only. Instead he wrote one letter to all the churches in this country.

Galatians 1:1:

Paul an apostle ... to the churches of Galatia.

What do we call this letter written to the churches started on Paul's first journey?

9. This is the letter called Galatians. Paul started the churches in Galatia on his first journey. Yesterday we saw that he wrote to them soon after his first visit to them.

Did Paul write to the Galatians during the time of journeys or when he was in prison?

10. Paul wrote this letter when he was going on preaching journeys. He started these churches on his first journey. He wrote to them as he went on to other places.

Which letter was written to the first churches Paul started?

11. Galatians is the letter written to the first churches which Paul started. Let us look again at the six letters which Paul wrote on journeys.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Romans | (4) Galatians |
| (2) 1 Corinthians | (5) 1 Thessalonians |
| (3) 2 Corinthians | (6) 2 Thessalonians |

We have learned why Paul wrote to the churches. What did he want to do besides helping them overcome their problems?

12. He wanted to make them strong. This is what Paul wanted to do also for the Thessalonians. The city of Thessalonica was in Macedonia, the country where Corinth was. Paul started a church in this city. After Paul left they had many questions. They did not understand about the return of Christ.

What did Paul do to help the Thessalonians after he left them?

13. Paul wrote to them. He wrote them two letters. Paul taught the word of God and started churches. He stayed with each church to help them get started. Then he left and went to begin another church. In this way he began many churches. But he never forgot the churches which he left behind.

To what church did Paul write two letters about the second coming of Jesus?

14. Paul wrote 1 and 2 Thessalonians about the return of Jesus. Now we have looked at each of the letters written on Paul's preaching journeys. Here they are again:

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Romans | (4) Galatians |
| (2) I Corinthians | (5) I Thessalonians |
| (3) 2 Corinthians | (6) 2 Thessalonians |

Memorise those books now. Be sure to say them in the right order. When you know them, cover them. Then write the six books Paul wrote on preaching journeys.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (1) _____ | (4) _____ |
| (2) _____ | (5) _____ |
| (3) _____ | (6) _____ |
-

15. One young man wrote a letter to his grandmother. He told her that he was living for Christ. In a loving way he told her to remember to read her Bible and go to church. The grandmother was helped and encouraged by this letter. She kept it and read it many times. The churches who received letters from Paul kept them.

You too can write letters to churches or pastors or friends. You can encourage them by the things you say. The next time you write a letter, think of the way Paul tried to make the churches strong.

Write the name of some church or person whom you could make strong by a letter.

16. Which letters did Paul write on his preaching journeys? Write them in the right order.

(1) _____ (2) _____

(2) _____ (5) _____

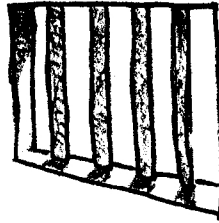
(3) _____ (6) _____

WEEK 1 THE NEW TESTAMENT LETTERS
DAY 5 PAUL WROTE THREE LETTERS TO CHURCHES FROM PRISON

1. Yesterday we learned the names of the letters Paul wrote on his preaching journeys. Say them to yourself.

2. The letters Paul wrote on journeys are: Romans, 1 and 2 Corinthians, Galatians, I and 2 Thessalonians. Today let us learn which churches Paul wrote to from prison.

They are: (1) Ephesians
 (2) Philippians
 (3) Colossians



How many letters did Paul write to churches from prison in Rome?

3. Paul wrote three letters to churches from prison. He also wrote one other letter from prison. This was a short letter to Philemon about his slave. We will study this letter at another time.

Perhaps you remember that Paul visited the church at Ephesus. God worked miracles through Paul at this place.

Acts 19:1, 8:

Paul passed through the upper country and came to Ephesus. There he found some disciples... And he entered the synagogue and for three months spoke boldly, arguing and pleading about the kingdom of God.

What did Paul later do for the church at Ephesus when he was in prison?

4. Paul wrote this church a letter. It was hard for Paul to be in prison. He could have spent his time feeling sorry for himself. But he did not. Instead he witnessed for Christ and wrote letters.

Ephesians 1:1:

Paul, an apostle of Christ Jesus by the will of God, To the saints who are also faithful in Christ Jesus.

Ephesians 4:1:

I therefore, a prisoner for the Lord, beg you to lead a life worthy of the calling to which you have been called.

From these verses, what church did Paul write to while a prisoner in Rome?

5. Paul wrote to the Ephesians at this time. He was remembering the churches he had visited on his journeys. He had gone to both Ephesus and Philippi when he was going about preaching.

Did Paul write to Ephesus and Philippi on his journeys or when he was in prison?

6. Paul wrote to these churches when he was in prison. In prison you have time to write because you cannot come out. When John Bunyan was in prison, he wrote a book called *Pilgrim's Progress*. This book has helped many Christians. Perhaps you have read it and it has helped you. This book might not have been written if its writer were not in prison.

What is the first letter we have in the New Testament which Paul wrote in prison?

7. The first letter we have is Ephesians. Look again at the letters to churches written from prison.

- (1) Ephesians
- (2) Philippians
- (3) Colossians

Philippians 1:1:

Paul and Timothy, servants of Christ Jesus, To all the saints in Christ Jesus who are at Philippi, with the bishops and deacons.

From this verse, what is the second letter written from prison?

8. This is the letter to the Philippians. We know that Paul preached in Philippi.

Acts 16:11-12:

Setting sail therefore from Troas, we made a direct voyage to Samothrace, and the following day to Neapolis, and from there to Philippi, which is the leading city of the district of Macedonia ... We remained in this city some days.

It was here that Lydia and her family became Christians. The keeper of the prison in Philippi also believed. He and his family were baptised.

Do you think these Philippian Christians needed any help after Paul left them?

9. We believe they needed help. Paul went back to visit them the second time. Then he was put in prison in Rome. He could not visit them again. But he prayed for them faithfully. He also wrote to them.

What is the second letter Paul wrote from prison?

(1) Ephesians (2) _____ (3) Colossians

10. The second letter is Philippians. Paul also wrote to the Colossians from prison. He knew much about these Christians. He had heard of their faithfulness. He wanted to make this church strong too.

Colossians 1:3-4:

We always thank God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, when we pray for you, because we have heard of your faith in Christ Jesus and of the love which you have for all the saints.

When Paul wrote that he had heard of their faith, do you think he had visited the Colossians?

11. It seems that Paul had not visited this church. He had only heard of them. We do not read anywhere in the book of Acts that he went to this place.

Colossians 1:1-2:

Paul, an apostle of Christ Jesus by the will of God, and Timothy our brother, To the saints and faithful brethren in Christ at Colossae.

What church which he had not visited did Paul write to from prison?

12. Paul wrote to the Colossians even though he had not started this church. He had not even visited them. But he wanted to make them strong. Paul wrote to these churches from prison: Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians.

When did Paul write Romans, 1 and 2 Corinthians, Galatians, 1 and 2 Thessalonians?

13. Paul wrote to the Romans, Corinthians, Galatians, and Thessalonians while on preaching journeys. Later he was put into prison, but this did not stop his work. He still wrote to the churches from prison.

What is the third letter to churches which he wrote from prison?

(1) Ephesians (2) Philippians (3) _____

14. The third letter was written to the Colossians. Say the names of the three letters again: Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians. Memorise these names in the right order. Then cover them.

What three letters to churches did Paul write from prison in Rome?

(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____

15. Paul wrote Ephesians, Philippians, and Colossians from prison in Rome. Take a little time now to think of Paul in prison. Think how he loved the churches. Think how he prayed for them. Think how carefully he planned what to write to them. These letters will mean much to you if you remember this as you read them.

Now say the six letters written while Paul was on preaching journeys.

16. These are Romans, 1 and 2 Corinthians, Galatians, 1 and 2 Thessalonians. In the Bible, the letters from prison come between Galatians and 1 Thessalonians.

What three letters to churches did Paul write from prison in Rome?

(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____

WEEK 2 ROMANS
DAY 1 THE BIG SUBJECT

1. Today we begin studying a New Testament letter. We have seen that Paul wanted to make the churches and pastors strong. He wanted to help them overcome problems. Paul wrote letters when on journeys and when in prison.

What three letters to churches did Paul write from prison in Rome?
Write them in right order.

(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____

1. He wrote letters from prison to the Ephesians, Philippians, and Colossians. Now we want to look at each letter. We will begin with Romans. There are many wonderful teachings in this letter. We will not be able to look at all of them. In this class we are looking at the Bible quickly as a bird looks at a village when it is flying. The bird does not see all the little things. But it sees the houses and the trees. It sees how the whole village looks.

We will see the big things in the letters. We will see how the letters look as a whole. This is what we will learn today about Romans:

The big subject of Romans is
the righteousness of God.

Who wrote this letter to the Romans? _____

3. Paul wrote this letter. In the letter he wrote much about righteousness. He did not write about the things which men think are good. He wanted the people in Rome to know what true righteousness is.

Take your Bible now and read Romans 1:16-18. Whose righteousness is Paul writing about in this letter?

4. Paul is writing about the righteousness of God. As you read Romans you see again and again that God is righteous. This means that he is true and faithful. He never does wrong. He never changes. And he wants his people to be righteous.

Romans 1:17:

The righteousness of God is revealed through faith for faith as it is written, "He who through faith is righteous shall live."

Can God ask men to be righteous if he is not righteous himself?

5. He cannot do this. He must be righteous himself. And he is. He is only good. There is no evil in him. Because of this he does not want people to be evil. He cannot accept evil in the lives of people. Because God is perfectly righteous, he has wrath or anger against unrighteousness.

Romans 1:18:

For the wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all ungodliness and wickedness of men who by their wickedness suppress (or hold down) the truth.

The righteousness of God is the big subject of what letter? _____

6. This is the big subject of Romans. Many verses in Romans tell us about this big subject.

Romans 3:21:

But now the righteousness of God has been manifested (or shown) apart from the law.

Romans 10:3:

For being ignorant of the righteousness that comes from God and seeking to establish their own, they did not submit to God's righteousness.

What of God is the big subject of Romans? _____

7. The big subject of Romans is the righteousness of God. The righteousness of God is above any righteousness which we have ourselves. He is fully true and good. His righteousness is more than respecting someone. He must punish sin in all parts of life. He must punish things like stealing from another tribe, or speaking evil of our enemies.

Many times we think we are righteous if we do not offend anyone. Is the righteousness of God the same as our righteousness?

8. It is not the same. The book of Romans tells us about this. The book can be divided into four parts. Each part tells something different about the big subject. Here are the four big parts of Romans:

The righteousness of God falls on sinners. Romans 1:1 - 3:20;

The righteousness of God is given to believers. Romans 3:21 - 8:39.

Israel lost the righteousness of God. Romans 9 - 11.

The righteousness of God must be seen in our daily lives.

Romans 12 - 16.

What is the big subject of Romans? _____

9. The big subject is the righteousness of God. It is not just righteousness, but the righteousness of God. Romans is an important book. It explains the righteousness of God. It tells that we need this righteousness. It tells how we can receive it. Paul first explained how men have sinned.

Romans 1:29:

They were filled with all manner of wickedness, evil, covetousness, malice. Full of envy, murder, strife, deceit, malignity, they are gossips, slanderers, haters of God, insolent, haughty, boastful, inventors of evil, disobedient to parents, foolish, faithless, heartless, ruthless.

Romans 2:2:

We know that the judgement of God rightly falls upon those who do such things.

Because God is righteous, whom does he judge? _____

10. He judges those who sin. God is angry at sin because he is righteous. Sin breaks his law. He is like a father who is angry when his children do not obey him. God's laws are good. When they are broken he is right to be angry.

Paul explains in Romans that all of us have sinned. Therefore all of us should be judged. We should die for our sins. But God has made a way for us to receive his righteousness.

What is the big subject of Romans? _____

11. The big subject is the righteousness of God. We see this in all the big parts of Romans. The first part shows that the righteousness of God judges sinners. The second part shows that God gives righteousness to certain people.

Romans 3:21-22:

But now the righteousness of God has been manifested (or shown) apart from the law, although the law and the prophets bear witness to it, the righteousness of God through faith in Jesus Christ for all who believe.

From these verses, what must we do to receive the righteousness of God?

12. We must believe. This is how we receive the righteousness of God. Paul has much to say about this in Romans. He talks about it in chapters 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.

We must believe in Christ. But when Christ came many people did not believe in him. Most of the people of Israel did not believe in Christ. In this way they lost the righteousness of God. This is what Paul writes about in the third part of Romans. He talks about it in chapter 9, 10, and 11.

Romans 10:3-4:

For, being ignorant of the righteousness that comes from God, and seeking to establish their own, they (Israel) did not submit to God's righteousness. For Christ is the end of the law, that every one who has faith may be justified.

From these verses, what people did not receive the righteousness of God by faith in Christ?

13. This was the people of Israel. Most of them did not receive Christ. They did not have faith in him. God wanted to give them his righteousness but they refused it. If we receive the righteousness of God, then our lives will be changed. We will no longer follow the things of sin. We will not be like the people of the world. This is what Paul talks about in the last part of Romans, chapters 12 to 16.

Romans 12:2:

Do not be conformed to (or be like) this world but be transformed (or changed) by the renewal of your mind, that you may prove what is the will of God, what is good and acceptable and perfect.

Will our lives continue the same after we receive the righteousness of God?

14. They will not continue in the same way. They will be changed. We will have God's righteousness. His righteousness will show in our lives. We cannot have it secretly. Other people will see that our lives are good. They will see that we do right things.

What is the big subject of Romans? _____

15. The big subject is the righteousness of God. We can receive this by believing in Christ. This is very important. Paul wanted the Romans to understand this. We need to understand it too. The book of Romans gives us very clear teaching on God and his plan of salvation. It is good to preach to your people from this book.

Prepare a sermon to preach from what you have learned today. On another paper, write the big things you will say. Bring your paper to class.

16. What is the big subject of Romans? _____

WEEK 2 ROMANS

DAY 2 THE AIM - BE FIRM IN THE GOSPEL

1. We are looking at Paul's letter to the Romans. It will help if we read from this book this week. Whenever you have time to read, read from Romans.

What is the big subject of Romans? _____

2. Romans talks about the righteousness of God. The writer of this letter had a reason for writing as he did. We call this his aim in writing the letter. When he wrote, he always had something which he wanted the people to know or to do.

Who was the writer of Romans and many other New Testament letters?

3. Paul wrote this letter. He had an aim in writing it. There was something which he wanted the Romans to do. The aim had two parts. We will learn these today.

- (1) Paul wanted to make the Romans stand firm in the gospel.
- (2) He wanted them to send him to Spain to preach.

Let us say that you want a church to send you to another place to preach. You want to be an evangelist or a missionary.

Do you think the church will send you if they do not believe the gospel as you do?

4. I do not think they will send you. Paul wanted the church in Rome to send him to Spain. But they would have to be strong before they could send him. They would have to believe as he did.

In what did Paul want to make the Romans stand firm? _____

5. He wanted to make them stand firm in the gospel. He wanted them to believe the truth. He wanted them to understand all about why Christ came.

Rome was a very important city. At that time Rome ruled the world. From this city leaders could lead all the other countries.

How should the Romans stand in the gospel? _____

6. They should stand firm. This was very important. If these people understood and believed the gospel well, they could teach others. So Paul's first aim was to make them stand firm in the gospel. In his letter he explained the gospel from beginning to end. He explained the righteousness of God. He explained how God must judge sinners. He explained how Israel lost God's righteousness. And he explained how we can have God's righteousness.

What letter did Paul write with the aim of making the people stand firm in the gospel?

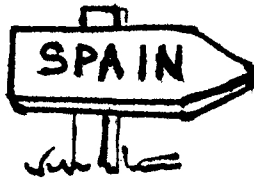
7. This was the letter to the Romans. Paul wanted the Romans to send him to Spain to preach. But first he wanted to do something for them.

What was the first part of his aim?

(1) _____

(2) He wanted them to send him to Spain to preach.

8. First, Paul wanted to make them firm in the gospel. He wanted them to understand it well. He wanted them to love Christ. When someone loves the Lord he wants to tell others about him. He wants to tell those who are near him. And he wants to tell those who are far away.



Paul wanted to be sent to Spain. What did he want to do in Spain?

9. He wanted to preach. He wanted to tell the people the gospel. This is the good news about Christ. In the book of Romans Paul wrote how to receive the righteousness of God. We do this by believing in Christ. Then Christ makes us new people. This is the good news. Paul wanted the Romans to stand firm in this gospel. Then he wanted them to send him on to tell other people.

To what country did Paul want the Romans to send him?

10. He wanted them to send him to Spain. It is good for a church to send men to preach in other places. This happened to a man in our church.

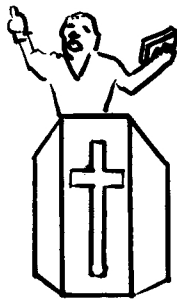
Joseph Tjiara was a preacher. He was forced to leave one country to go to another. His church saw that this would be an opportunity to preach. They wanted him to be their missionary. So they prayed for him. They sent him money to help him preach. This reminds us of Paul.

Romans 15:24:

I hope to see you in passing as I go to Spain, and to be sped (or helped) on my journey there by you.

What did Paul want the Roman church to do for him after he made them stand firm in the gospel?

11. He wanted them to send him to Spain. This was part of his aim in writing to them. But Paul did not want a holiday in Spain.



What did Paul want to do in Spain?

12. He wanted to preach there. He wanted to give those people the gospel. Paul had a very important aim in writing to the Romans. First, he wanted to make them stand firm in the gospel.

What was the second part of his aim? _____

13. He wanted the Romans to send him to Spain to preach. But people will not help with something they do not believe in.

What was the first part of Paul's aim in writing to the Romans?

14. He wanted to make them stand firm in the gospel. The people in Rome or Spain or any other country cannot be saved without the gospel. There must be churches who stand firm in the gospel and who will send out missionaries. They must understand and believe the gospel well. Then they will be able to spread the gospel.

What was the second part of Paul's aim in writing to the Romans?

15. He wanted them to send him to Spain to preach. Perhaps you are wanting to preach in some new places. Perhaps you too need people in the church to pray for you. You want them to send you to these places.

Write the names of some new places where you would like to preach the gospel.

16. Write the two parts of Paul's aim in writing to the Romans.

(1) _____

(2) _____

**WEEK 2 ROMANS
DAY 3 SIN BRINGS DEATH**

1. There are many important things which we can learn from Romans. We have seen that there are things to know and things to do.

Write the two parts of Paul's aim in writing to the Romans.

(1) _____

(2) _____

2. Paul wanted to make them stand firm in the gospel. He wanted them to send him to Spain to preach. Paul tried to explain every thing about the gospel very clearly. He wanted the people to know why we need Christ. This meant that he must tell them about sin. This is what we will learn today:

There are two kinds of sin. (1) Breaking God's law. (2) Falling short of God's glory. Sin brings death.
--

Which letter explains clearly about sin? _____

3. This is the book of Romans. We have seen that the first part of this letter talks about God's judgment on sinners. Because he is righteous, God must punish sin.

Take your Bible now and read Romans 2:4 to 9. From these verses, is man free to sin and not be punished for it? _____

4. Man cannot sin and be free from punishment. God knows that is good for us. He tells us these things. He tells us what we should do. And he tells us what we should not do.

What do we call it when people disobey and do the things God tells them not to do?

5. We call it sin. There are two big kinds of sin. Sin is breaking God's law. This is like doing the things God says not to do. Sin is also falling short of God's glory. This is like failing to do the good things God wants us to do.

All rulers have laws. If you break a law you are sinning against the ruler and the other people. God is the ruler of the whole world. He made the laws to help us.

God says we should not steal. If we steal, what are we doing to God's law?

6. We are breaking it. Another way to say it is that we are jumping over it. Think of a cow in a pen. There is a fence around the pen so that at night nothing can harm the cow. It also helps the cow not to wander away and be lost. If the cow jumps over the fence it may be lost or killed.



When we sin, what are we breaking?

7. We are breaking God's law. This is what Paul explained in his letter to the Romans. He wanted them to understand the gospel. He wanted them to see what sin is. He wanted them to be able to overcome sin. He wanted them to have the righteousness of God in their lives.

Romans 2:21-23:

you then who teach others, will you not teach yourself? While you preach against stealing, do you steal? You who say that one must not commit adultery, do you commit adultery? You who abhor (or hate) idols, do you rob temples? You who boast in the law, do you dishonor God by breaking the law?

There are two big kinds of sin. The second is to fall short of the glory of God. What is the first?

8. The first kind of sin is to break God's law. Paul also explained it in another way.

Romans 3:23:

Since all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God.

When we sin what do we fall short of? _____

9. We fall short of the glory of God. The Bible says that when God made Adam he made him in the image of God. God wanted man to be like himself. He wanted man to be righteous. Adam was the first man God created. He led the way for all men. What he did was passed on to us.

Romans 5:18:

One man's trespass (or sin) led to condemnation for all men.

What did Adam do that made him fall short of God's glory?

10. Adam sinned. And because he sinned, we sin. When a disease begins to spread through a village, people are asked to stay away. If they break this law they will come near and catch the disease. We all come from Adam and we have the disease called sin. Before we receive Christ we do the things which God tells us not to do. And we fail to do the good things he asks us to do.

Romans 3:23:

Since all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God.

When we do not do the good things God wants, what do we do to his glory?

11. We fall short of his glory. We do not become the kind of people he wanted us to be. Romans explains that Adam's sin makes all men sinners. You and I are sinners. We do not do the things God wants us to do. Even if our sin does not hurt anyone else it is still sin before God.

Romans 5:12:

Therefore as sin came into the world through one man and death through sin, and so death spread to all men because all men sinned.

From this verse, when we break God's law and fall short of his glory, what does this sin bring?

12. Sin brings death. It brings separation from God. We do not become what God wants us to be. We do not do the things he wants us to do.

A certain mother got her small children ready for church. She washed them and put on their good clothes. Then she asked them to play quietly and stay clean while she got ready. When she came out of the house, she found the children playing quietly. But they were playing with dirty stones. They thought they were being good. But their hands and clothes were dirty. They were too dirty to go to church. The children fell short of what their mother wanted.

What does Romans call it when we sin and fail to do the things God wants us to do?

13. Romans calls it falling short of the glory of God. God wants us to be his children. A child can disobey his parents in two ways. One way is to do something the parents have told him not to do. The second way is to fail to do all that the parents ask.

So it is with us and God. We can sin by breaking God's law. Or we can sin by falling short of God's glory. Sin is still sin even if no one sees it. We are still failing to become what he wants us to be.

Romans 6:23:

For the wages of sin is death.

What does sin bring? _____

14. Sin brings death. Remember, this was not just true in Paul's time. Sin brings death today. If we believe God's word, we will teach our people this truth. Do not forget how serious sin is in God's sight.

What two kinds of sin does Romans explain?

(1) _____

(2) _____

15. Sin is breaking God's law and falling short of God's glory. God tells us not to commit adultery. If we do this, we sin. God tells us to worship him. If we do not worship him, we sin. We were made by God and we should show his glory.

What does sin bring? _____

16. Sin brings death. God is righteous. He cannot allow sin. It must be separated from him. So if we sin we must be separated from God. This is what death means- being separated from God. Our bodies and our spirits must be separated from him. In Romans Paul wanted to make it very clear that we need help. We have sinned and we need a way to be forgiven of our sin. We will learn this tomorrow.

Perhaps there is still something you do not understand about sin. If you have a question, write it here so we can talk about it in class.

17. What two kinds of sin does Romans explain?

(1) _____

(2) _____

What does sin bring? _____

WEEK 2 ROMANS

DAY 4 WE RECEIVE RIGHTEOUSNESS BY FAITH IN CHRIST

1. What two kinds of sin does Romans explain?

(1) _____

(2) _____

What does sin bring? _____

2. Sin is breaking God's law and falling short of God's glory. Sin brings death. So sinners must find a way to be made right with God. They must find a way to have eternal life. In the second part of Romans, Paul tells how the righteousness of God is given to us. This is what we will learn today.

(1) We receive the righteousness of God by faith in Christ.

(2) The people of Israel will be saved after many Gentiles are saved.

Take your Bible now and read Romans 3:10 to 19. From these verses, can we be saved from death by keeping the law? _____

3. We cannot be saved from death by keeping the law. We cannot be made right with God by keeping the law.

Romans 3:22:

the righteousness of God (comes) through faith in Jesus Christ for all who believe.

Through what can we receive the righteousness of God? _____

4. We can receive it through faith. Many people believe they are made right with God by trying to live a good life. They try to do good works. They say, "I have not stolen anything. I have not killed anyone. I do not fight. Therefore I am right with God." But God says we are made right only when we believe. Romans tells us how to receive the righteousness of God.

Romans 6:23:

For the wages of sin is death, but the free gift of God is eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord.

From this verse, in whom do we receive eternal life? _____

5. We receive it through Christ. Sin brings death. But the righteousness of God brings life. Paul wanted Christians to know how to be made right with God. He taught them how to do this in one of his New Testament letters.

In which letter do we learn to receive the righteousness of God through faith in Christ?

=====

6. This is the letter to the Romans. From this letter we learn what sin is. We learn what it brings. We learn how to be made right.

How do we receive the righteousness of God? _____

=====

7. We receive it through faith in Christ. We are saved from death. We are made right before God. This is what the second part of Romans tells us.

But the third part tells us that some people have refused to have faith. In Romans 9 to 11 we read that the people of Israel lost the righteousness of God. Paul explained that their hearts became hard. They did not believe Christ. Paul explained that this did not mean God rejected Israel forever after he had chosen them. Today many of the Jews have hard hearts. But from Romans we know that some day they will receive Christ and be saved.

Romans 11:26:
and so all Israel will be saved.

Have the people of Israel lost the righteousness of God forever?

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8. They have not lost it forever. In chapter 9 Paul explained that Israel were the people of God in the Old Testament. They were given the law and many promises. They were told how to make sacrifices. But when Christ came they refused him.

Even though Israel were God's people, what did they lose when they refused Christ?

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9. They lost the righteousness of God. This is the third big part of Romans. But the time is coming when they will receive Christ. They will receive the righteousness of God again and be saved.

Who will be saved after many Gentiles are saved? _____

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10. The people of Israel will be saved. They were the people of God, but they lost God's righteousness. The Bible explains how Israel went away from God. They did not believe in Christ. They tried to be righteous by the things they did. They trusted in circumcision. They trusted in the laws and the sacrifices.

How do we receive the righteousness of God? _____

11. We receive it by faith in Christ. If you said only "by faith," that is not enough. It must be faith in Christ. Paul tells us how Israel refused Christ. He tells how they have been set aside for a time in God's plan. Since they are set aside, the Gentiles have a chance to be saved.

What will happen to Israel after many Gentiles are saved? _____

12. They will be saved too. They will be saved by faith in Christ. This is the way all people receive the righteousness of God. The old laws and works and sacrifices cannot save us.

Romans 10:4:

For Christ is the end of the law, that every one who has faith may be justified.

What people will be saved after many Gentiles are saved? _____

13. This is the people of Israel or the Jews. They live in our world today. Many Jews have refused Christ and are lost. But the time is coming when many of them will receive him. Any one who receives Christ can be saved today. But if we refuse the light which Christ gives, we are left in darkness and death.

Romans 11:10:

Let their eyes be darkened so that they cannot see.

Can Jews still be saved today if they believe in Christ? _____

14. They can still be saved. Many of them will one day turn to Christ.

Romans 11:25:

... a hardening has come upon part of Israel, until the full number of the Gentiles come in.

From Romans 11, when will Israel believe and be saved? _____

15. They will be saved after many Gentiles come in or are saved. The people who refused Christ will accept him as their King. They will turn to God again. They will believe in Christ.

We know that some tribes of people are hard to bring to Christ. Others accept him more easily.

Which people are hard to bring to Jesus until many Gentiles are saved?

16. This is the people of Israel or the Jews. These people will not be saved by their works or laws. They will be saved by believing in Christ.

From Romans 11, when will Israel believe and be saved? _____

17. The people of Israel will be saved after many Gentiles have been saved. Today in some parts of the world, many Jews are receiving Christ. They are believing in him. Other Jews are not. We should watch the people of Israel to see how God's plan is being worked out.

Perhaps you hear things these days about the people of Israel. They are often in the news on the wireless.

If you have heard something about Israel this week, write it here. We will talk about it in class.

18. How do we receive the righteousness of God? _____

From Romans 11, when will Israel believe and be saved? _____

WEEK 2 ROMANS

DAY 5 WE SHOULD GIVE OUR BODIES AS A LIVING SACRIFICE

1. We have nearly finished our quick look at Romans.

How do we receive the righteousness of God? _____

When will Israel believe and be saved? _____

2. We receive the righteousness of God through faith in Christ. Israel will also believe and be saved after many Gentiles are saved.

God has more plans for us after we believe. He wants us to live for him. We can do this if we give our bodies to him. Paul wrote about this in the last part of Romans. Let us learn it this way:

In Romans 12:1 Paul says that we must give our bodies as a living sacrifice to God.

Romans 12:1:

I appeal to you therefore brethren, by the mercies of God, to present your bodies as a living sacrifice, holy and acceptable to God, which is our spiritual worship.

From this verse, whom does Paul ask to give their bodies as a living sacrifice?

3. He asks the brethren. This means the Christians. We Christians should give our bodies every day as a sacrifice that is living. When we give our bodies in this way, our lives change. We no longer act as we used to. This is because our bodies are not ours now. They belong to someone else.

To whom should we give our bodies? _____

4. We should give them to God. In the Old Testament God asked Israel to bring animals for him. The animals were killed and burned as sacrifices. This was the way to worship under the law of Moses.



In the New Testament God asks Christians to give their bodies to him. This is the way to worship him in the spirit.

When we give our bodies to God, what should we give them as?

5. Our bodies should be like living sacrifices. In Romans chapter 12 to 16 Paul tells Christians how to live righteous lives. But we cannot be righteous every day, all day, by ourselves. We must have God's help.

What does God tell us to do in Romans 12:1 which will help us live right?

6. We should give our bodies to God. When we do this our bodies no longer belong to us. They belong to God. He can use them in right ways. When we live for ourselves, we do just as we please. We are selfish. We do not think of others. We do not do God's will. To live holy lives we must lay aside our own desires. We must agree to do God's will. We must give our bodies to God as a living sacrifice.

In what verse does God ask us to give our bodies as a living sacrifice?

7. This is in Romans 12:1. Giving our bodies as a living sacrifice is the way to serve God. This is the way to do what he wants.

Romans 12:10:

Love one another with brotherly affection (or love), outdo one another in showing honor.

If I have not given my body as a living sacrifice, can I love others as God commands?

8. We cannot obey God fully, unless we give ourselves to him. God wants to show his righteousness in our daily lives. A Tswana proverb says, "The guinea fowl (or pheasant bird) is seen in her children." God's righteousness should be seen in his children.

What does Romans 12:1 tell us to do so that God can show his righteousness in us?

9. We must give our bodies as a living sacrifice. But how can we do this? We can do it by telling God we want to do it. Pray like this: "Lord, I give myself to you as a living sacrifice." Remember the altars of the Old Testament and say, "Lord, I put myself on the altar."



Have you ever given your body to God as a living sacrifice?

10. If you have already done this, I am sure it has given you joy. If you have not done this, it is good to do it now. You can use one of the prayers we have just talked about. If you really give yourself to God he will accept your gift. He does not want dead sacrifices any more.

What kind of sacrifice does God want you to be? _____

11. He wants living sacrifices now. In the Old Testament all the sacrifices were killed. God does not want these dead sacrifices today. Dead sacrifices cannot live for him. He wants people now who will live and work for him.

What must I do with my body to make it a living sacrifice?

12. I must give it to God. When we give God our bodies, then he gives us something. He gives us his righteousness in our lives. Let us say that you have truly given your body as a living sacrifice.

How will other people see that you have done this?

13. People will see that your life is different. They will see God's righteousness in you. They will see that you do what is right.

God will show his righteousness in our daily lives. He will do this as we give ourselves to him day by day. He will show his righteousness in the way we live with other people. Romans 12 to 16 says much about living with others.

Romans 12:17-18:

Repay no one evil for evil, but take thought for what is noble (or good) in the sight of all. If possible, so far as it depends upon you, live peaceably with all.

What does God want us to do as Paul wrote in Romans 12:1:

14. He wants us to give our bodies as a living sacrifice. We study the Bible to let God speak to us. We can learn the truths in our heads. But we must also let God speak in our hearts. In each letter we study we want you to find something which touches your heart. It may be a command telling you to do something. It may be a promise from God which helps you.

Take your Bible now and read Romans 12:9-13. Read these verses until you find something which speaks to you. Let it touch your heart. Draw a line under it. Write here what God is saying to you about these words.

15. We will talk about this in class.

What does God want us to do as Paul wrote in Romans 12:1?
