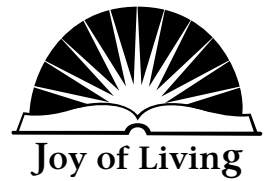


ROMAEL



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# Romans

## Youth Bible Study

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by Pat Kampenga

Sample  
Lesson

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*Joy of Living Romans Youth Bible Study*

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## ROMANS - WEEK TWO

### DISCUSSION LESSON ONE

15 - 20 minutes free time - games, fellowship

15 - 20 minutes snack and group recreation: BALLOON VOLLEYBALL

Push a small marble or smooth stone through the neck of a deflated round balloon. Blow up balloon. This “ball” is difficult to control. Mark a play area. Tie a length of rope across the middle of play area about 5 feet high. Divide into two teams. Choose one team to begin the play by hitting the “ball” across the “net” (rope). If the “ball” hits the ground on the receiving side, the hitting team scores a point. If the “ball” goes out of the play area, the hitting team loses a point. The “ball” can be hit as many times as necessary to get it across the “net” onto the ground of the opponents’ play area. Caution not to hit the “ball” too hard so that it pops. The first team to reach 7 points wins.

15 - 20 minutes discuss LESSON 1

to end of class CRAFT: EXPERIMENT

#### MATERIALS

3 glasses filled to three different levels, spoon

The water levels represent high, medium, and low tones, or “do, re, mi.” The following two songs can be played on the glass chimes. “L” is for “low,” “M” is for “medium,” “H” is for “high.” The hand should be relaxed and the spoon held as lightly as possible. Try other songs using the same three levels of water. Or change the levels of water for a different tone.

#### HOT CROSS BUNS

Hot cross buns

H M L

Hot cross buns

H M L

One a penny

L L L L

Two a penny

M M M M

Hot cross buns.

H M L

#### MERRILY WE ROLL ALONG

Merrily we roll along

H M L M H H H

Roll along

M M M

Roll along

H H H

Merrily we roll along

H M L M H H H

O’er the deep blue sea.

M M H M L

## ROMANS - LESSON 1

### Before you begin your lesson:

- a. Pray for God's Holy Spirit to help you answer the questions.
- b. Some questions may be too hard; it's ok to write "I don't know."
- c. Think about what God's Word is telling you for today.
- d. With some questions, it might be helpful to write the scripture verse on your paper.

At one time, the Roman Empire ruled over most of the civilized lands of the world. The countries we know as Great Britain in the northwest, Armenia in the northeast, Egypt in the southeast, to Morocco in the southwest, were under Roman rule until about 117 AD. It is believed this letter to the Romans was written between AD 56-58, about the middle of the Roman Empire's rule. Today, the names of those countries under Roman rule would be: Great Britain, The Netherlands, parts of Germany, the Czech Republic, Bosnia, Croatia, Romania, Hungary, Turkey, Bulgaria, Greece, Israel, Jordan, Syria, Egypt, Libya, Algeria, Morocco, Spain, France, and Italy. If you have a world map, look these countries up and see the large area under Roman rule.

The Romans were the best in engineering, war, and government. They fought many wars and made the prisoners their slaves. Just before Jesus Christ was born, most of the world that was known was at peace and under this Roman rule. Rome was also known to have very low morals, and encouraged others to live the same way.

There was no church in Rome, but there were believing Jews and Gentiles as well as those who did not believe in Jesus. No missionary with the gospel had yet been to Rome. However, some scholars believe there were people from Rome (Acts 2:10) visiting Jerusalem at the time of Pentecost who heard Peter's sermon and saw the miracle of the tongues of fire. Some were probably part of the 3,000 converts (Acts 2:41). Also, it is possible other believers moved to Rome through the years and witnessed their faith to the unbelievers.

Acts 2:10: "Others of us are from Phrygia, Pamphylia, Egypt, and the Cyrene language areas of Libya. Some of us even came from Rome, both Jews and Jewish converts."

Acts 2:41: "And all those who believed Peter were baptized. There were about 3,000 of them in all!"

### Read Romans chapter 1, verses 1 - 7.

1. When you write a letter, where do you put your name?
2. Where did Paul put his name?

3. What do you learn about Paul in Romans 1:1?
  
4. What does God say about Paul in Acts 9:15?
  
5. What does Titus 1:2 say is the promise God made, and when did He make it?
  
6. Read John 1:1,2. Who does John say was also there when this promise was made?
  
7. **CHALLENGE:** How did Jesus prove He was the Son of God?
  
8. What does Matthew 1:21 say Jesus was to do?
  
9. Who did Paul call “saints” in Romans 1:7a?

**Read Romans chapter 1, verses 8 - 17.**

1. **HARD:** Why did Paul thank God for the Roman believers?

2. **PERSONAL:** Can your faith in Jesus be written about as was the faith of those people who lived in Rome at the time this letter was written?
  
3. What was Paul's prayer request in Romans 1:10?
  
4. What was the reason Paul made this prayer request?
  
5. What does Paul want the Romans to know?
  
6. What is Paul eager to do?
  
7. What does Paul say about himself and the gospel?
  
8. How are those who believe in the Gospel supposed to live?
  
9. **PERSONAL:** Knowing what the Bible says helps us to live the way God wants us to live. One way to know the Bible is to memorize some verses in it. Choose a verse you liked and memorize it. Then share this with your class.

## ROMANS

### LESSON 1 ANSWERS

At one time, the Roman Empire ruled over most of the civilized lands of the world. The countries we know as Great Britain in the northwest, Armenia in the northeast, Egypt in the southeast, to Morocco in the southwest, were under Roman rule until about 117 AD. It is believed this letter to the Romans was written between AD 56-58, about the middle of the Roman Empire's rule. Today, the names of those countries under Roman rule would be: Great Britain, The Netherlands, parts of Germany, the Czech Republic, Bosnia, Croatia, Romania, Hungary, Turkey, Bulgaria, Greece, Israel, Jordan, Syria, Egypt, Libya, Algeria, Morocco, Spain, France, and Italy. If you have a world map, look these countries up and see the large area under Roman rule.

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There was no church in Rome, but there were believing Jews and Gentiles as well as those who did not believe in Jesus. No missionary with the gospel had yet been to Rome. However, some scholars believe there were people from Rome (Acts 2:10) visiting Jerusalem at the time of Pentecost who heard Peter's sermon and saw the miracle of the tongues of fire. Some were probably part of the 3,000 converts (Acts 2:41). Also, it is possible other believers moved to Rome through the years and witnessed their faith to the unbelievers.

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Acts 2:41: "And all those who believed Peter were baptized. There were about 3,000 of them in all!"

#### **Read Romans chapter 1, verses 1 - 7.**

1. When you write a letter, where do you put your name? Today, the sender of the letter signs it **at the bottom**, which is called the signature.
2. Where did Paul put his name? Paul put his name **at the beginning** of the letter. We call that the salutation, or Dear.
3. What do you learn about Paul in verse 1? "This letter is from Paul, **Jesus Christ's slave**. I was **chosen to be a missionary**. And **I was sent out to preach** God's Good News." [The word gospel also means "good tidings, good story." In the earlier Greek language [it] signified 'a present given to one who brought good tidings', or 'a sacrifice offered in thanksgiving for such good tidings having come'" (UNGER'S). An apostle was someone sent with a special message. An apostle of Jesus Christ is sent by Him with His message.]

4. What does God say about Paul in Acts 9:15? “But the Lord said, ‘Go and do what I say. For **Saul is my chosen instrument. He will preach my message to the Gentiles and their kings. He also will preach to the people Israel.**”
5. What does Titus 1:2 say is the promise God made and when did He make it? “I have been sent to bring faith to those God has chosen. I am to teach them to know God’s truth. For it is the truth that changes lives. And by that truth they can have **eternal life**. God promised eternal life to them **before the world began**, and he cannot lie.”
6. Who does John say in John 1:1,2 was also there when this promise was made? “Before anything else existed, there was **God’s Son**. He was the Word, and he was with God. He has always been alive and is himself God.”
7. **CHALLENGE:** How did Jesus prove He was the Son of God? Verse 4: “**By rising from the dead**, Jesus proved he was God’s Son. He showed that he was God.” [Jesus didn’t regain His deity when He rose from the dead. The resurrection confirmed His deity.]
8. What does Matthew 1:21 say Jesus was to do? “She will have a Son, and you shall name him Jesus. This means ‘Savior,’ for he will **save his people from their sins**.” [Unless Jesus had been born, eternal life and salvation from sin was not possible.]
9. Who did Paul call “saints” in Romans 1:7a? “To **all in Rome who are loved by God and called to be saints**” (NIV).

### **Read Romans chapter 1, verses 8 - 17.**

1. **HARD:** Why did Paul thank God for the Roman believers? “Wherever I go you are being talked about! **For your faith** in God is becoming known around the world. I thank God through Jesus Christ for this good report. I thank him for each one of you.” [To be a believer in Christ in Rome required a complete change of lifestyle based on faith in Jesus Christ. Most people in Rome lived immoral lives; to be a Christian meant you lived with a different set of standards. It was probably harder to live as a Christian in Rome than it is to live as a Christian in America today. That is why the Romans’ faith was known throughout the world. In using the words “through Christ,” Paul points out that it is only through Christ that God sends His love and forgiveness. And in the same way, it is through Christ that believers give their thanks to God for all He has done, 1 Timothy 2:5.]
2. What was Paul’s prayer request in verse 10? “I pray for a chance, God willing, **to come to see you**. And I pray that I will have a safe trip.”
3. What was the reason Paul made this prayer request? Verses 11,12: “I want **to visit you** so that I can **give you faith**. This will help your church grow strong in the Lord. I want to share my faith

with you. But **I want to be encouraged** by your faith, too. each of us will be a blessing to the other.”

4. What does Paul want the Romans to know? Verse 13: “I want you to know, dear brothers, that **I planned to come many times before**. But I couldn’t. I wanted to work among you and see good results. I have seen great blessings among the other Gentile churches.”
5. What is Paul eager to do? Verse 15: “So I am ready to **come to you in Rome to preach God’s Good News**.” [The people Paul mentions in verse 14 are: Greeks—those of the Greek culture; non-Greeks—those not of the Greek culture; the wise—those who are educated; the unwise—those who have not had an education.]
6. What does Paul say about himself and the gospel? Verse 16: “**I am not ashamed about Christ’s Good News**. It is God’s powerful way to bring all who believe it to Heaven. This message was first preached only to the Jews. But now everyone is asked to come to God in the same way.”
7. How are those who believe in the Gospel supposed to live? Verse 17: “This Good News tells us that God makes us ready for Heaven. He makes us right in God’s sight. This happens when we put our faith in Christ to save us. This happens from start to finish by faith. As the Bible says, “The man who finds life will find it **by trusting God**.” [Righteousness, used in many translations, is a hard word to understand. Through the death, burial, and resurrection of Jesus, those who believe in Him, have worth, or value in God’s eyes. This value is received by faith. It cannot be seen, tasted, felt, heard, or smelled. So every day must be lived by this faith that says “I have value in the eyes of God because I believe in His Son.”]
8. **PERSONAL:** Knowing what the Bible says helps us to live the way God wants us to live. One way to know the Bible is to memorize some verses in it. Choose a verse you liked and memorize it. Then share this with your class.