

LETTER OF SAINT PAUL TO THE ROMANS

Introduction—Chapter 2

Author and Date

Who wrote this letter and when was it written; specifically what year was it written?

Purpose

What are the three principal aims that underlie The Letter to the Romans (Romans)?

Destination

Who was the letter addressed to?

Purpose

What were the three principal aims of the letter?

Themes and Characteristics

What are some of the theological mysteries contained in Romans? What are the three major parts that Romans is divided into?

Read 1:1-7 How does Paul adapt and expand the conventional introduction of ancient epistles? (Note 1:1-7)

What is meant by “in the Holy Scriptures”? How many times does St. Paul cite the Old Testament in Romans? (Note 1:2)

How is Yahweh’s covenant oath to establish the Royal throne of David forever fulfilled? (Note 1:3)

Read 1:8-10 What two Apostles were martyred in Rome and what affect did this have on the future of the Church? (Note 1:8)

Read 1:16-17 What is the meaning of “the righteousness of God”? (Note 1:17)

How are both the Gentiles and Israel guilty before God? (Note 1:18-3:20)

Read 1:18-23 What is the relationship between human reason and the existence of God? What is the teaching of the Church in Vatican I pertaining to this issue? (Note 1:20)

What is the effect of sin on the intellect and the will? (Note 1:21)

What is idolatry? Which commandment forbids idolatry? (Note 1:23)

Read 1:24-25 What is meant by “God gave them up”? (Note 1:24)

Read 1:26-27 Is Saint Paul’s teaching on Homosexuality consistent with the teaching of the Old Testament? (Note 1:27)

Read 1:28-32 What is the sin of adulation? (Note 1:32)

What is a diatribe? (Note 2:1-3:20)

Read 2:1-4 What is the sin of presumption? What theological virtue does this sin violate? What does the mind set of Presumption lead to? (Note 2:3)

What is the difference between forbearance and patience? Does patience have limits? Cite 2 Old Testament examples of God's patience being exhausted. (Note 2:4)

Read 2:5-7 What is meant when Paul says, "For he will render to every man according to his works"? Did this teaching originate in the Old Testament? (Note 2:6)

Read 2:12-13 What does the word "Justify" mean in theological terms? How does God establish man in a right covenant relationship with himself? **Word Study -- Justified**

Read 2:17-24 What was Israel's calling expressed in the Pentateuch and the book of Isaiah? Did the Jews fulfill their calling? (Note 2:19)

Read 2:25-29 What is meant when Paul says, "He is a Jew who is one inwardly, and real circumcision is a matter of the heart, spiritual and not literal"? (Note 2:29)