

God's Good News about Righteousness

An Inductive Study of the Book of Romans

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Study 21, The Application of God's Righteousness in the Believer's Relationship to the State. (Romans 13)

- A. INTRODUCTION: The Writer, the Readers, and the Good News (Romans 1:1-17). Study 1.
- B. CONDEMNATION: The Unveiling of God's Wrath against Man's Unrighteousness (Romans 1:18 – 3:20). (Studies 2-5).
- C. JUSTIFICATION: The Declaration of Righteousness through Faith (Romans 3:21 – 5:21). (Studies 6-10).
- D. SANCTIFICATION: The Outworking of Righteousness in the Believer's Experience (Romans 6-8). (Studies 11-16).
- E. VINDICATION: The Vindication of God's Righteousness in Setting Aside National Israel in Order to Save the Nations (Romans 9-11). (Studies 17-19).
- F. TRANSFORMATION: The Application of Righteousness in Specific Areas (Romans 12:1 – 15:13).

- 1. The Application of God's Righteousness to the Believer's Daily Conduct. Romans 12 (Study 20)
- 2. The Application of God's Righteousness in the Believer's Relationship to the State. Romans 13 (Study 21)

a. The Necessity of Subjection to the State. 13:1-7.

- 1) What is every Christian called upon to do in relation to the governing authorities (13:1a)? _____
_____.
- 2) The Apostle Paul gives two reasons for asking every Christian to submit to the governing authorities. What are they (13:1b)?
 - a) _____.
 - b) _____.
- 3) There are certain implications if someone resists the authority of government (13:2):
 - a) If someone resists the authority of the government, what else has he opposed? _____.

- b) What will those who oppose receive? _____
_____.
- 4) Romans 13:3-7 speaks of legitimate motivation for subjection to the government.
- a) Rulers are not a cause of fear for _____,
but for _____ (13:3a).
- b) If someone wishes not to fear the authority, what should he do? _____ (13:3b).
- c) If he does good, what can he expect from the authority?
_____ (13:3c).
- d) What is the role of the government from God's point of view? _____ (13:4a).
- e) If someone does what is evil, what attitude should he have?
_____ (13:4b).
- f) Why? _____ (13:4c).
- g) The governmental authority is clearly a _____
of God (13:4d).
- h) In fact, the governmental authority is an _____
who brings _____ on the one practicing _____
(13:4e).
- i) Paul concluded that for a Christian, it is necessary to be in
_____ to the governing authority (13:5a).
Then he gave two reasons for this necessity (13:5b):
- i In order to avoid the _____ of the
government;
- ii In order to maintain a clear _____.
- j) In addition to obeying the government, Christians are also
obligated to do what? _____ (13:6a).
- k) This is an obligation because rulers are God's _____
who give their constant attention to doing God's work
(even though they are not aware they are doing so) (13:6b).

- l) So we Christians are to render to all in government that which is due them (13:7):
- i _____ to whom _____ is due; (This would be like a personal or property tax.)
 - ii _____ to whom _____ is due; (This would be like a business or sales tax.)
 - iii _____ to whom _____ is due; (This means what it says.)
 - iv _____ to whom _____ is due. (This means honor or respect.)

b. The Place of Love in Subjection to the State. 13:8-10.

- 1) What command are Christians given in regard to indebtedness? (13:8a). _____.
- 2) Does this forbid all borrowing and lending?
 - a) Leviticus 25:35-36. _____
 - b) Proverbs 37:21. _____
 - c) Luke 6:35. _____
 - d) What do you think Romans 13:8a means?
- 3) What is the one debt we Christians have one toward another that we can never pay off? (13:8b). _____.
- 4) What has a Christian who loves his neighbor fulfilled? _____ (13:8c).
- 5) What do the following Scriptures add?
 - a) John 13:34-35. _____
 - b) 1 John 4:7-8. _____
 - c) 1 John 4:21. _____
- 6) To illustrate his point, Paul listed four prohibitions from the Law that a Christian who loves will not violate (13:9). What are they?
 - a) You shall not _____.

- b) You shall not _____.
 - c) You shall not _____.
 - d) You shall not _____.
- 7) What commandment sums our responsibility in the Law toward other people? _____ (13:9b).
- 8) In what way is love a fulfillment of the Law (of Moses)? (13:10)
_____.

c. The Urgency of Subjection to the State. 13:11-14.

- 1) Christians must always be aware of the time. What time is it right now? (13:11a) _____.
- 2) Why do we need to be fully alert? (13:11b). _____
_____.
- 3) What is the meaning of “salvation” in this context? (13:11b).
_____.
- 4) What is almost gone? (13:12a). _____
- 5) What is near? (13:12a). _____
- 6) That being the case, what are we to cast aside? (13:12b)
_____.
- 7) What are we to put on? (13:12b). _____.
- 8) We are to behave _____, as in the _____ (13:13a).
- 9) What are we not to participate in? (13:13b)
 - a) Not in _____ and _____.
 - b) Not in _____ and _____.
 - c) Not in _____ and _____.
- 10) Instead, we are to put on _____ (13:14a). How do we do this?
- 11) For what are we to make no provision? (13:14b). We are to make no provision for the _____ in regard to its _____.

- 12) What practical steps do I need to take to avoid being trapped by temptation? _____
_____.
- 13) As I look at the whole chapter of Romans 13, what five areas is the Holy Spirit prompting me to work on?
- a) _____.
- b) _____.
- c) _____.
- d) _____.
- e) _____.

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