

ROMANS Lesson 7

Scripture references for the BSF Romans study · NET Bible

FIRST DAY

Read the Lesson 6 Notes

SECOND DAY

Read Romans 4:1-5

Romans 4:1-5

^[1] What then shall we say that Abraham, our ancestor according to the flesh, has discovered regarding this matter? ^[2] For if Abraham was declared righteous by works, he has something to boast about—but not before God. ^[3] For what does the scripture say? “**Abraham believed God, and it was credited to him as righteousness.**” ^[4]

Now to the one who works, his pay is not credited due to grace but due to obligation. ^[5] But to the one who does not work, but believes in the one who declares the ungodly righteous, his faith is credited as righteousness. (NET)

QUESTION 3

Romans 3:27

^[27] Where, then, is boasting? It is excluded! By what principle? Of works? No, but by the principle of faith! (NET)

QUESTION 4A

Genesis 12:1-9

^[1] Now the Lord said to Abram, “Go out from your country, your relatives, and your father’s household to the land that I will show you.

^[2] Then I will make you into a great nation, and I will bless you, and I will make your name great, so that you will exemplify divine blessing.

^[3] I will bless those who bless you, but the one who treats you lightly I must curse, so that all the

families of the earth may receive blessing through you.”

^[4] So Abram left, just as the Lord had told him to do, and Lot went with him. (Now Abram was 75 years old when he departed from Haran.) ^[5] And Abram took his wife Sarai, his nephew Lot, and all the possessions they had accumulated and the people they had acquired in Haran, and they left for the land of Canaan. They entered the land of Canaan.

^[6] Abram traveled through the land as far as the oak tree of Moreh at Shechem. (At that time the Canaanites were in the land.) ^[7] The Lord appeared to Abram and said, “To your descendants I will give this land.” So Abram built an altar there to the Lord, who had appeared to him.

^[8] Then he moved from there to the hill country east of Bethel and pitched his tent, with Bethel on the west and Ai on the east. There he built an altar to the Lord and worshiped the Lord. ^[9] Abram continually journeyed by stages down to the Negev. (NET)

Genesis 15:1-6, 18

^[1] After these things the Lord’s message came to Abram in a vision: “Fear not, Abram! I am your shield and the one who will reward you in great abundance.”

^[2] But Abram said, “O Sovereign Lord, what will you give me since I continue to be childless, and my heir is Eliezer of Damascus?” ^[3] Abram added, “Since you have not given me a descendant, then look, one born in my house will be my heir!”

^[4] But look, the Lord’s message came to him: “This man will not be your heir, but instead a son who comes from your own body will be your heir.” ^[5] The Lord took him outside and said, “Gaze into the sky and count the stars—if you are able to count them!” Then he said to him, “So will your descendants be.”

^[6] Abram believed the Lord, and the Lord credited it as righteousness to him. ^[18] That day the Lord made a covenant with Abram: “To your descendants I give this land, from the river of Egypt to the great river, the Euphrates River— (NET)

Genesis 17:1-10, 23

^[1] When Abram was ninety-nine years old, the Lord appeared to him and said, “I am the Sovereign God. Walk before me and be blameless. ^[2] Then I will confirm my covenant between me and you, and I will give you a multitude of descendants.”

^[3] Abram bowed down with his face to the ground, and God said to him, ^[4] “As for me, this is my covenant with you: You will be the father of a multitude of nations. ^[5] No longer will your name be Abram. Instead, your name will be Abraham because I will make you the father of a multitude of nations. ^[6] I will make you extremely fruitful. I will make nations of you, and kings will descend from you. ^[7] I will confirm my covenant as a perpetual covenant between me and you. It will extend to your descendants after you throughout their generations. I will be your God and the God of your descendants after you. ^[8] I will give the whole land of Canaan—the land where you are now residing—to you and your descendants after you as a permanent possession. I will be their God.”

^[9] Then God said to Abraham, “As for you, you must keep the covenantal requirement I am imposing on you and your descendants after you throughout their generations. ^[10] This is my requirement that you and your descendants after you must keep: Every male among you must be circumcised.

^[23] Abraham took his son Ishmael and every male in his household (whether born in his house or bought with money) and circumcised them on that very same day, just as God had told him to do. (NET)

THIRD DAY

Read Romans 4:6-8

Romans 4:6-8

^[6] So even David himself speaks regarding the blessedness of the man to whom God credits righteousness apart from works:

^[7] **“Blessed are those whose lawless deeds are forgiven, and whose sins are covered;**

^[8] **blessed is the one against whom the Lord will never count sin.”** (NET)

FOURTH DAY

Read Romans 4:9-15

Romans 4:9-15

^[9] Is this blessedness then for the circumcision or also for the uncircumcision? For we say, “faith **was credited to Abraham as righteousness.**” ^[10] How then was it credited to him? Was he circumcised at the time, or not? No, he was not circumcised but uncircumcised! ^[11] And he received the sign of circumcision as a seal of the righteousness that he had by faith while he was still uncircumcised, so that he would become the father of all those who believe but have never been circumcised, that they too could have righteousness credited to them. ^[12] And he is also the father of the circumcised, who are not only circumcised, but who also walk in the footsteps of the faith that our father Abraham possessed when he was still uncircumcised.

^[13] For the promise to Abraham or to his descendants that he would inherit the world was not fulfilled through the law, but through the righteousness that comes by faith. ^[14] For if they become heirs by the law, faith is empty and the promise is nullified. ^[15] For the law brings wrath, because where there is no law there is no transgression either. (NET)

FIFTH DAY

Read Romans 4:16-25

Romans 4:16-25

^[16] For this reason it is by faith so that it may be by grace, with the result that the promise may be certain to all the descendants—not only to those who are under the law, but also to those who have the faith of Abraham, who is the father of us all ^[17] (as it is written, “**I have made you the father of many nations**”). He is our father in the presence of God whom he believed—the God who makes the dead alive and summons the things that do not yet exist as though they already do. ^[18] Against hope Abraham believed in hope with the result that he became **the father of many nations** according to the pronouncement, “**so will your descendants be.**” ^[19] Without being weak in faith, he considered his own body as dead (because he was about one hundred years old) and the deadness of Sarah’s womb. ^[20] He did not waver in unbelief about the promise of God but was strengthened in faith, giving glory to God. ^[21] He was fully convinced that what God promised he was also able to do. ^[22] So indeed it was credited to Abraham as righteousness.

^[23] But the statement **it was credited to him** was not written only for Abraham’s sake, ^[24] but also for our sake, to whom it will be credited, those who believe in the one who raised Jesus our Lord from the dead. ^[25] He was given over because of our transgressions and was raised for the sake of our justification. (NET)

SIXTH DAY

Review Romans 4

Romans 4

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