

# Day 7

**Read:** Romans 3:1-4:25

Define justification:

## Romans 3:1-4:25

Romans 4:21-22

And being fully assured that what God had promised, He was able also to perform. Therefore it was also credited to him as righteousness.

### Scripture Memory

Write Romans 4:21-22 below

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# Day 1

**Read:** Romans 3:1-20

**Introduction:** The Israelites were given the Word of God, yet many of them did not believe the promises. So, when God condemns these unbelieving Israelites, is He being just?

1. If God condemns Israelites for unbelief, what benefit did they have (1-2; cf. John 4:22)?
2. What are some examples of what the false prophets told the people (4; cf. Jer. 14:13-14; Amos 7:10-13)?
3. Since God gets glory for condemning sinners, shouldn't they keep on sinning (5-8)?

## Scripture Memory

Write Romans 4:21-22 below

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# Day 6

**Read:** Romans 4:16-25

**Introduction:** The story of Abraham was not meant for him only, but also for us (24). Because Abraham was declared righteous by faith, we also, are declared righteous by faith.

1. What promise did Abraham believe (18)?
2. What are two reasons why it would been hard for Abraham to believe (hope against hope) that God would give him a son (19)?
3. Did Abraham waver in unbelief or grow strong in his faith (20)?
4. What does it mean that Abraham grew strong in faith (21)?

## Scripture Memory

Write Romans 4:21-22 below

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# Day 5

**Read:** Romans 4:1-15

**Introduction:** It might be tempting to view Abraham's circumcision as a work. But actually, Abraham had righteousness credited to his account 14 years before he was circumcised. Take a moment and read Genesis 15:1-6 and Genesis 17:23-24.

1. Is it the circumcised or the uncircumcised who have righteousness credited to their account (9-10)?
2. What came first, Abraham's circumcision or his faith (10-11)?
3. If justification came by obeying the Law, then what does that do to faith (14)?

## Scripture Memory

Write Romans 4:21-22 below

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# Day 2

**Read:** Romans 3:1-20

**Introduction:** Imagine a courtroom setting. Once the prosecuting attorney lays out his case against the defendant, the defendant is left silent—he has no argument. Verses 10-18 is God's closing arguments against sinners.

1. Why are Jews no better than Greeks even though they were given the Law (9)?
2. Does anyone seek after God (11)?
3. How does our mouth prove that we are guilty (13-14)?
4. How do sinners respond to these accusations brought by God (19)?
5. Can anyone be justified by obeying the Law (20)?

## Scripture Memory

Write Romans 4:21-22 below

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# Day 3

**Read:** Romans 3:21-31

**Introduction:** How can God declare sinners to be righteous? Wouldn't that make God unjust? Yet, verse 26 says that God is both just and a justifier. God is just when He declares sinners like you to be righteous because Christ's righteousness has been credited to sinners. Not only this, but Christ took our sins on His own body on the cross (1 Peter 2:24).

1. Why is the righteousness of God necessary (23)?
2. If righteousness comes by faith, what is excluded (27)?
3. Since justification is by faith, does that make the Law void (31)?

## Scripture Memory

Write Romans 4:21-22 below

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# Day 4

**Read:** Romans 4:1-15

**Introduction:** What is justification? Justification is a legal term that means someone is declared to be righteous. Think about a courtroom setting. The judge has heard the case, but instead of declaring the murderer to be guilty; he declares him to be innocent.

1. What was credited to Abraham as righteousness (3, 9)?
2. How is justification different than a worker who receives a wage (4)?
3. Why is David a great example of someone who needed righteousness credited to his account (6-8)?
4. What was David's thoughts about having his sins covered (7)?

## Scripture Memory

Write Romans 4:21-22 below

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