

Bible Study and Romans 10 (Part 2)

Learning Bible study skills while studying an often misinterpreted verses.

Popular but Often Misused Verses in Romans 10:

10:9-10

10:13 For "whoever calls on the name of the LORD shall be saved."

Part 1 – Start with the PURPOSE or Intent of the Passage

The Dangers of Quoting Verses...

- Content may not be carefully examined (John 1:12)
- Context may be altogether ignored (eye has not seen...)
- Correlation may be non-existent or erroneous (Rev 3:20)
- Corruption of the intent of the verse may happen (Rev 3:20)

The Importance of Establishing Purpose Before Interpreting

- Ideas out of Scripture (exegesis) – He speaks
- Ideas brought into the text (eisegesis) – we speak

Romans 10 – God’s Work with Israel (salvation discussed 3-5)

- In Romans 3-5, Paul nailed down the facts of salvation and what it takes to be saved.
- In Romans 9-11, he is addressing the question of Israel's position and future in light of the Gospel (see Chapter 9, where he clearly indicates that Israel's downfall was in rejecting a salvation through belief).

Part 2 – Look _____ at What Is _____

1. Look at the Verse _____

¹³ For "whoever calls on the name of the LORD shall be saved."

- a. " _____ " – explain or prove something from the previous verse(s)
- b. _____: "whoever calls on the name of the Lord shall be saved."
- c. _____ is the quote taken from?
- d. Summary: v.13 is _____ adding information but _____ a point.

2. Look _____ the Verse

¹² For there is no distinction between Jew and Greek, for the same Lord over all is rich (~) to all who call (~) upon Him.

¹³ For "whoever calls on the name of the LORD shall be saved."

- a. What is Paul’s point in v. 12? No distinction to God
- b. What does Paul use in v. 13 to explain or affirm verse 12?
- c. What is the key word of the quote in Verse 13?
- d. Is Paul trying to give a formula for “how to be saved?”
- e. What does the word “calls” in v. 13 connect to?