

Inductive Bible Study – Learning to read your Bible for all its worth (Philemon)

Description: This course is designed to introduce the student to the inductive Bible study method. Inductive Bible study is the science and art of drawing out the truths of Scripture for yourself. We will introduce three steps of the inductive method (*observation, interpretation, and application*) and apply what we are learning to the book of Philemon. In six weeks you should have a better understanding of the inductive method and have completed an inductive study of the book of Philemon.

Objective: Learn how to use the inductive method in studying Bible books and theology. If you can master just three steps, you can study Scripture, prepare a Bible study, teach others inductive methods and be on your way to facilitating a good small group discussion. The key words are *observation, interpretation and application*, three steps we use in all areas of our lives.

Required Textbook(s): *The Holy Bible* (While the best translation is the translation you can best read and understand, I do recommend a more formal translation such as NASB, ESV, NKJV, HCSB to begin your inductive Bible study approach)

Recommended Textbook(s): Hendricks, Howard G., and Hendricks, William D. *Living by the Book*: Moody Press, 1993. **ISBN: 9780802408167.** (*This course is adopted from this text book, I highly recommend picking up a copy for your personal library.*)

Recommended Sequence of Events: (every time you sit down to study a book of the Bible begin with prayer)

Week 1: Observation

- Read through the section of this paper entitled “Observation”
- Read the book of Philemon three (3) times, try to read the entire book each time in one sitting.
- Identify the main theme of Philemon
- Begin to observe any background information. (Ask - Who, What, When, Where, Why, and How/Therefore)
- Define the Literary genre of the letter
- Write out all of the characters and events mentioned in the letter.

Week 2: Observation (Cont...)

- Read through the book of Philemon two (2) more times. This time observe the literary structure of the book.
- Create a list of terms or phrases that are repeated in the letter.
- Identify relationships between paragraphs.
- Create a title for each paragraph of the letter (I recommend starting with the paragraph division that are already in your bible)

Week 3: *Observation (Cont...)*

- Read through the book of Philemon and this time identify the topics and themes (refer to your list of repeated words and phrases for assistance in this)
- Identify any contrast or comparisons.
- Create a synthetic chart of the book of Philemon (See Example attached)

Week 4: *Interpretation*

- Read through the book of Philemon from at least two different translations
- Read the Interpretation Section of this study.
- Identify Figures of Speech.
- List all of your questions still remaining (Who, What, Where, When, Why, How)
- Utilize available resources to look-up questions (Bible Atlas, Bible Dictionaries, Handbooks, Interlinear, Concordances, Commentaries)
 - There are lots of online materials available. A resource with plenty of material is available at http://www.preceptaustin.org/philemon_commentaries.htm
 - When using anyone else's material remember that this is their interpretation, the truth lay's within the text itself, not the mind of others. This is why outside resources should be used after you have done all the work you can do.
- Find 5 related passages to the text. Identify their meaning and the meaning of the text referenced to Philemon. (A concordance can help here)

Week 5: *Application*

- Read through the entire book of Philemon.
- Go through all the questions in the quick reference guide application section and record your answers.
- Choose 1 passage from Philemon to memorize.
- Choose 5 spiritual truths from Philemon that impact your life and how you can apply them to your life.
- Create a plan to apply those truths, be sure to include specifics of when and how. Also include how you are going to remain accountable for that change.

Week 6: *Application*

- Write a paragraph or two on how this course has helped you.
- Read your applications from last week. Are you following through? If not, how can you become more consistent in applying these truths to your life?
- Choose another piece of Scripture to perform the inductive method on and begin studying.

Inductive Method Quick Reference Guide

Step One: Observation (what do I see?)

1. Read the whole book straight through to get an overview
2. Identify the author, audience, date, location, and main theme
3. Identify the genre (exposition, narrative, poetry, wisdom, prophecy, apocalyptic)
4. Read and summarize each paragraph; make a general outline of the book
5. Read each paragraph slowly and carefully; record any important facts
 - a) Look for things that are emphasized, repeated, related, alike, unlike, true to life
 - b) Notice the key terms, basic grammatical structure of each sentence

Step Two: Interpretation (what does it mean?)

1. List your unanswered questions (who, what, when, where, why, how)
2. Check other translations if the passage is obscure or difficult to understand
3. Look up unfamiliar terms in a Bible dictionary, lexicon, or encyclopedia
4. Check related passages using the cross references, a concordance or software
5. Consult a Bible handbook, atlas or commentary for more information

Step Three: Application (how does it apply?)

1. Is there an example to follow?
2. Is there a sin to avoid?
3. Is there a promise to claim?
4. Is there a prayer to repeat?
5. Is there a command to obey?
6. Is there a condition to meet?
7. Is there a verse to memorize?
8. Is there an error to avoid?
9. Is there a challenge to face?

Observation – What do you see?

Observation is the most important element in inductive Bible study. It is like the foundation of a house. When the foundation is well-laid, the house can be constructed with confidence. Likewise, if we observe thoroughly, our next step, interpretation, will follow naturally and accurately.

When reading for observation it is good to start with a mindset of a detective. You are inspecting the text for all that it can tell you about itself. The first step is to begin in prayer. Then begin at the beginning of the book and read the book in one sitting. You can then read the book in different translations. While most English translations are good many are even better.

Read the Bible as if it is God's love letter to you. Read it to yourself, outloud, in the morning, at night, during lunch. Read the Bible patiently. The fruit that comes from Gods word takes time don't bail out too early or you will not experience the ripe fruit that comes from God's word.

When studying Gods word work with one book at a time. Try not to skip around from book to book. As you will see in this study of a single chapter book (Philemon) it is easy to spend a month looking at one book.

Remember studying Gods word is not a sprint it is a marathon. Take your time with the text and allow the text time with you. Sometimes I can read a book over and over and not come up with anything new, and then all of a sudden I will begin to discover all kinds of wonderful new things.

Always pray before your study, pray during your study. Take what you are reading and turn it into prayers. During the observation for phase of Bible study read imaginatively, vary the setting where you read, try different rooms and locations. You can even rewrite the text in your own words (paraphrase the main points and central ideas).

Background information (*author, audience, date, location, main theme*)

- **Ask the 5 W's and an H:**
- **Who** – Who is performing or receiving the action of the sentence or paragraph? Who are the people involved? Make note of everything said about the people in the text and also what the people in the text say themselves.
- **What** – What is occurring? See what's happening in the text. What are the events and their order? What's happening to the characters? If the text is arguing a point, what is the point? What is the argument? What is the writer trying to communicate? Another excellent question to ask is what's wrong with this picture? See how partial obedience to God is disobedience to God.
- **When** – When is it occurring? And when did they take place in relation to the other events of Scripture? Is there a sequence of events?
- **Where** – Where is the action occurring? Does the location change within the paragraph? The location is important. Where are the characters going or coming from? Where is the writer writing from? Where are the people he's writing to? Having a set of biblical maps or an atlas is very useful when studying Scripture.
- **Why** – What is the goal or purpose for the action? Who benefits? What is his/her motivation? Why did God put this in the narrative? There is simply an infinite number of

why questions to ask. Why is where we dig for meaning. Why is where we come to new insights.

- **How** – What is the means or manner for accomplishing the action?

Literary genre (*exposition, narrative, poetry, wisdom, prophecy, apocalyptic*)

- **Exposition (Didactic)** - Explanation of objective truth
 - Epistolary (letters) literature
 - Literal use of language
 - Technical theological vocabulary
 - Logical construction
- **Historical Narrative** - True stories
 - Plot - How does the story develop?
 - Characterization - Who are the characters? How are they represented? What decisions do they make? Do they succeed or fail? What would you do in their place?
 - Transferable truth - What does the story tell you about life? About God? About yourself?
- **Parables** - Brief story with a moral principle
 - Primary moral principle - Luke 15
 - Fictitious characters
 - Earthy topics
 - Allegories - Ezek. 16
- **Poetry** - Psalms and other songs
 - Types of Psalms
 - Parallelism - synonymous (105:23), antithetic (90:6), emblematic (103:13), chiasmic (Is. 11:13b), synthetic (32:2; 95:3)
 - Appeal to emotions and imagination - Psalm 73, Jonah 2
 - Consider the historical context if it is known
- **Proverbs and Wisdom Literature** - Job, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes
 - Parallelism - Prov. 15:27; 20:3
 - Earthy perspective - Ecc. 1:3
- **Apocalyptic** - Warns of judgment; Ezekiel, Daniel, Revelation
 - Historical context
 - Figurative language

Literary structure (*a general outline that shows the development of the book*) Biblical writers communicate meaning and purpose through literary structure.

- **Biographical Structure:** They build upon key persons in the story. For example; Genesis 12-50 builds upon the key persons and experiences of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and Joseph.

- **Geographical Structure:** here is where the focus is upon a key place. For example, the Garden of Eden for Adam and Eve; The places that Israel visits between Egypt and the Promised land.
- **Historical Structure:** Key events are the basis of historical structure. The books of Joshua, John and Revelation are good examples.
- **Chronological Structure:** This is similar to historical structure where the author organizes material around key times. This usually carries a temporal progression with a sequential unfolding of events.
- **Ideological Structure:** Structured around central themes, ideas and concepts such as Paul's writings.

Grammatical structure (*Verbs, Nouns, Subject & Object, Modifiers, Phrases, Connectives, etc...*) The Bible is not inconsiderate in its choice of words and their order. In fact, grammar determines doctrine in many places.

- **Verbs:** Verbs are the critical action words that tell us who is doing what.
- **Nouns:** name of a person, place, thing or quality. They can tell us the who and where of the 5 W's.
- **Subject & Object:** The subject does the acting and the object is that which is acted upon.
- **Modifiers:** Descriptive words such as adjectives (modifies or describes a noun) and adverbs (modifies a verb, adjective or other adverb). They tend to enlarge the meaning of the words they modify.
- **Prepositional Phrases:** The little words that tell you where the action is taking place. Words like "in, on, upon, by, through, to, and so on".
- **Connectives:** Words like "and, but, or, therefore, except," are very powerful. They are used to pinpoint, include or exclude and are essential for correct understanding.
- **Figures of speech:** Non-literal language (e.g. "I am the bread of life")

CHART: Descriptions of Structures

STRUCTURE	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLES
Cause & Effect	One event, concept or action that causes another (key terms: therefore, so, then, as a result)	Mark 11:27-12:44 Romans 1:24-32; 8:18-30
Climax	A progression of events or ideas that climb to a certain high point before descending	Exodus 40:34-35 2 Samuel 11 Mark 4:35-5:43
Comparison	Two or more elements that are alike or similar (key terms: like, as, to, also)	Psalm 1:3-4 John 3:8, 12, 14 Hebrews 5:1-10
Contrast	Two or more elements that are unlike or dissimilar (key terms: but, yet)	Psalm 73 Acts 4:32-5:11 Galatians 5:19-23
Explanation or Reason	The presentation of an idea or event followed by its interpretation	Daniel 2, 4-5, 7-9 Mark 4:13-20 Acts 11:1-18
Interchange	When the action, conversation, or concept moves to another, then back again	Genesis 37-39 1 Samuel 1-3 Luke 1-2
Introduction & Summary	Opening or concluding remarks on a subject or situation	Genesis 2:4-25; Joshua 12 Matthew 6:1
Pivot or Hinge	A sudden change in the direction or flow of the context; a minor climax	2 Samuel 11-12 Matthew 12 Acts 2
Proportion	Emphasis indicated by the amount of space the writer devotes to a subject	Genesis 1-11; 12-50 Luke 9:51-19:27 Ephesians 5:21-6:4
Purpose	A declaration of the author's intentions	John 20:30-31; Acts 1:8 Titus 1:1
Question and Answer	The use of questions or questions and answers	Malachi; Mark 11:27-12:44 Luke 11:1-13
Repetition	Terms or phrases used two or more times	Psalm 136; Hebrews 11 Matthew 5:21-48
Specific to General and General to Specific	Progression of a thought from a single example to a general principle, or visa versa	Matthew 6:1-18 Acts 1:8 James 2

Interpretation

With interpretation it is your goal to discern the authors intended meaning. The main questions that you ask yourself in interpretation is “What does it mean” Often times people confuse the step of interpretation is the step of application. God has intended one interpretation of the text but there can be many applications of the text.

The first rule of interpretation is to always assume the use of a “literal” or “normal” language is used in the text. This means that when you read a piece of scripture you take into account the history and culture, the style or genre, the grammar, and the context. Many errors of biblical interpretation occur in an incorrect distinction between a literal or figurative translation of the passage. Often time’s Biblical writes used different writing techniques such as figures of speech, idioms, and customs to describe or explain their meaning.

When we speak of literal interpretation, we are seeking about understanding the literal meaning of the language in its normal sense. So how do we figure out the figurative? Here are 10 principles to consider:

1. Use the Literal Sense Unless There’s a Good Reason Not To.

The writers of Scripture were normal, rational people who communicate in the same basic way we do. Do not attempt to “spiritualize” the text by attempting to make it say something other than what it plainly does say.

2. Use the Figurative Sense When the Passage Tells You To Do So.

Whenever you come across a dream or vision in Scripture, you can expect to find symbolic language because that’s the language of dreams.

3. Use the Figurative if a Literal Meaning is impossible or absurd.

God does not shroud Himself in mysticism and enigma. God has revealed Himself through His written Word to those who believe and obey Him. Revelation of oneself is for the purpose to be known ... and God wants us to know Him ... and to come into relationship with Him in sincerity and truth.

4. Use the Figurative if a Literal Meaning Involves Immorality or Sin.

John 6:53-55 is a classic example of this point. Is Jesus advocating cannibalism? It is absurd and immoral to think or imply so for that is a repulsive violation of God’s Law as revealed in the Old Testament. God NEVER violates His character.

5. Use the Figurative if the Expression is an Obvious Figure of Speech.

The text itself signals its use of figures of speech.

6. Use the Figurative Sense if a Literal Meaning Goes Contrary To Context & Scope of the Passage.

In Revelation 5:1-5 we read about “the Lion of Judah.” The writer is not talking about a literal beast but is using a title given to Messiah Jesus. Context is often your best guide to understanding the meaning of the text.

7. Use the Figurative if a Literal Meaning Goes Contrary to the General Character and Style of the Book.

This is the natural extension of principle #6 above. The context of any verse is the passages before and after the verse, the paragraph, the section, the book in which it is written and ultimately the whole of the bible itself.

8. Use the Figurative if a Literal Meaning Goes Contrary to the Plan and Purpose of the Author.

Context is crucial. Ask yourself if it fits in the proper context with the other verses. It may sound plausible when taken alone, but how does it fit in with the text?

9. Use the Figurative if a Literal Meaning is Contradictory to Other Scripture.

The GREATEST INTERPRETER of Scripture is Scripture. The bible is unified in its message. Although it sometimes confronts us with paradox ... it never confounds us with contradiction.

10. Use the Figurative if a Literal Meaning Would Involve a Contradiction in Doctrine.

This follows the point just made above. We need to be consistent in our interpretation of Scripture and in the systems of belief we build using Scripture.

Today if I was to say “This bible study is cool” you would know that I do not mean this study has an actual cooler temperature than something else, but that it is a good study. Biblical writers did the same thing. But due to time and culture sometimes we do not understand immediately the meaning they intended.

CHART: Figures of Speech

Figure of Speech	Meaning	Example
Anthropomorphism	The attribution of human features or actions to God, or anything else not human.	Isaiah 59:1
Apostrophe	Addressing a thing as if it were a person, or an absent or imaginary person as if he were present.	1 Cor 15:55
Euphemism	The use of less offensive expressions to indicate a more offensive one	Galatians 5:12
Hyperbole	Exaggeration to say more than is literally meant	2 Cor 11:8
Hypocatastasis	A comparison in which likeness is implied rather than stated directly	Luke 12:1
Idiom	An expression peculiar to a particular people	Judges 15:1
Merism	A substitution of two contrasting or opposite parts for the whole	Psalms 39:2
Metaphor	A comparison in which one thing represents another	Matthew 5:14
Paradox	A statement that seems absurd, self-contradictory, or contrary to logical thought	Matthew 16:25
Personification	Ascribing human characteristics or actions to	Isaiah 24:23

	inanimate objects or animals	
Rhetorical Question	A question that requires no response, yet forces the reader to answer mentally and consider its ramifications	Psalms 56:11
Simile	A comparison using like or as	Psalms 1:3

Different tools are available to help minimize the gap between time and cultures in order to help us better understand the original and intended meaning of the author. These resources include:

CHART: Resources

Resource	Description	Barrier Overcome
Atlases	Collection of maps showing places mentioned in the texts. May have descriptions of history & significance	Geographic
Bible Dictionaries	Explains origin, meaning and use of key words and terms in the text	Language
Bible Handbooks	Presents helpful information on subjects in the text	Cultural
Interlinear Texts	Translations with the Greek or Hebrew text positioned in between the lines for comparison	Language
Concordances	Listing of Greek, Hebrew and Aramaic words, with definitions and their occurrences in the text	Language, Translation
Commentaries	Presentation of a biblical scholar's study of the text	Language, cultural, literary

The interpretation of scripture is where many cults are formed. Often time's cult leaders twist and distort the text out of their original meaning and context. The entire Bible while composed of 66 books is still composed into one book for a reason. They all are part of context, there are many times when scripture can seem strange in one place but is explained in another part of scripture. Allowing scripture to interpret scripture is an important part of the interpretation phase of the inductive method. The greatest interpreter of Scripture is the Scriptures themselves. When comparing passages a great resource is a Biblical concordance.

When looking at a passage in context it is more than just the words before and after the particular passage. Context can be:

- **Literary Context** - The literary context is the words before and after the verse being studied. It is the paragraph of which that verse is part of, the section of which that paragraph is part of, and the book of which that section is part of. Considering the unity of Scripture, the ultimate context of any book is the entire bible.

- **Historical Context** - When is this taking place? Where does this passage fit in history? What influence was upon the writer in terms of his social, political, and technological surroundings as well as those to who he was writing?
- **Cultural Context** - Culture has a powerful and profound influence on communications, and the biblical cultures have a profound influence upon the creation of the bible.
- **Geographical Context** - Geography is a fascinating subject that is incredibly relevant to the interpretation of Scripture. Knowing the terrain, the topographical features, weather patterns, unique aspects of the city, town or region in question, transportation routes, populations, location and layout will offer profound insights to biblical interpretation.
- **Theological Context** - What did this writer know about God? What was the relationship of his readers to God? How were the people worshipping God at the point of the writing? How much Scripture did the audience and writer have access to? What other religions and worldviews were competing for influence?

Application

This stage of the inductive method is perhaps the most neglected stage. Most often people begin and end their bible study with interpretation. The Word of God was written to transform lives. It is in the application phase that we let Gods Word work its transforming power in our lives.

The main question to ask yourself in the application phase is “What personal message is there for you?” Then you can ask yourself “what message is there for others?” Application is often skipped because often times Gods word convicts us to change the way we are living, it forces us to admit we are wrong and God is right.

Application is not interpretation. It is easy for us to simply take in the knowledge of God but it is God’s word placed into action by us that not only changes our lives but the lives of others. After all even Satan knows who God is, knowledge without obedience is sin. This is why we much act upon the word of God and continually apply it to our lives. We are responsible for putting the truth of God into action.

James 1:22

“But prove yourselves doers of the word, and not merely hearers who delude themselves.”

Matthew 7:22-23

22 "Many will say to Me on that day, ‘Lord, Lord, did we not prophesy in Your name, and in Your name cast out demons, and in Your name perform many miracles?’”

23 "And then I will declare to them, ‘I never knew you; DEPART FROM ME, YOU WHO PRACTICE LAWLESSNESS.’”

Application does not mean we simply pick and choose which areas of truth we are going to apply to our lives. This often results in no noticeable change in our lives. As stated above, knowledge without obedience is sin. We cannot ignore the truths of God, picking only the pieces of the truth in an attempt to feel like we are applying Gods word to our life. Often times this just results in us “rationalizing” the sin in our lives instead of getting rid of it. Do not let this superficial obedience trick you and destroy your relationship with God.

Application does not simply involve an emotional response under the impact of God’s word. An emotional response is not a bad thing, but if it is nothing more than a few mournful prayers and some tears then it’s not the life changing transformation that comes from true spiritual growth. An emotional response to God’s truth is good only if coupled with a solid commitment to follow God and His truth. If we do not evoke substantive, fundamental, life transforming decisions based upon what the Scriptures say and teach, then what have we really gained?

There are four basic steps to Application:

1. Know

- a. Know the Text – There is only one interpretation of the text but many applications. This is why you must ensure your interpretation is correct because if you incorrectly interpret then your application will be faulty.
- b. Know Yourself – Knowing yourself, your abilities and your weaknesses will help in your application. Your abilities will help you build confidence and knowing your weaknesses will help develop your faith. Abilities = What God has done, Weaknesses = What God can do for you

2. Relate – Once you become a Christian, Christ become the center of your life and once there, affects every area of your life. Which parts of your life have you not ceded control over to Lord Jesus? The dysfunctional Christian is the one who retains control over one or more aspects of His life apart from the Lordship of Jesus. What parts of your life are not surrendered to God? The process of surrender is lifelong as we continue to learn the holy and perfect will of God for our lives through the study of His Word. We can relate the word of God to one of our many new relationships.

- a. Our New Relationship to God – He is now your heavenly Father.
- b. Our New Relationship to Ourselves – You are now a new creation in God, Your life has new meaning and purpose.
- c. Our New Relationship to Others – Other people are not the enemy but the victims of the real enemy through the power of his deceptive schemes.
- d. Our New Relationship to the Enemy – You are no longer a pawn for Satan to sin.

3. Meditate – Biblical meditation is not like the eastern mysticism form of meditation where you clear your mind. In Biblical meditation you are filling your mind with God's truth and figuring out how it applies to your life. Christian mediation helps us weave the truth of God into our daily lives.

4. Practice – The ultimate goal of bible study is to practice the truth. Scripture is not intended to fatten the geese but to train spiritual athletes and equip soldiers of the cross of Christ for the realities of life. **Run to Win** and **Fight to Win** is the message of The Word.

How Do I Begin?

Someone once said the road to hell is paved with good intentions. Good intentions have all the value of a check from a closed account. Trying to use it becomes a criminal act. Too many get themselves all pumped up with lofty goals and grandiose schemes that never come to fruition. Too much "application" usually never gets off the ground. So the key is how do we transform good intentions into a life changing process?

- **Make The Decision To Change** - Make up your mind. Determine what sort of change you need to make, and then choose to pursue it.
- **Come Up With A Realistic Plan To Change** - This is a specific course of action. This is the practical phase of how you're going to get it done. If you plan is to read or memorize some Scripture, on what days and at what times will you be able to do it? How much

time will you schedule for yourself, 5 minutes or 50 minutes? Be specific and write it down.

- **Follow Through** - This means get started. The first step is always the hardest. Take it and don't put it off.
- **Consider A Checklist** - For example, if scripture reading is your goal, which Scriptures will you read and by when. Check them off when you get it done and give yourself some rewards for getting them accomplished. You'd like to have a record of your progress
- **Get Accountability Partners** - Find someone or a small group of people that share the same goals and objectives with you. These can be formal or informal arrangements, individually or in small groups.
- **Evaluate Your Progress** - There's nothing like victories to keep the ball rolling. And when these victories are recorded, you have a record of accomplishment you can keep coming back to.

Romans

Focus	Gods Righteousness																	
Major Divisions	Introduction 1:1-1:17			Gospel Need 1:18-3:20		Gospel Offered 3:21-5:21			Gospel Process 6:1-8:39			Consistent Gospel 9:1-11:36			Gospel Service 12:1-16:27			
Sections	1:1-6 Called by God	1:7-15 Committed to Romans	1:16-17 Convinced of the Gospel	1:18-32 Everyone Needs the Gospel	2:1-3:20 Even Jews Need the Gospel	3:21-31 What the Gospel Offers	4:1-25 What the Gospel Requires	5:1-21 What the Gospel Produces	6:1-23 How the Gospel Delivers from Sin	7:1-25 How the Gospel Delivers from the Law	8:1-39 How the Gospel Brings New Life in the Spirit	9:1-29 The Gospel is Consistent with Israel's Past	9:30-10:21 The Gospel is Consistent with Israel's Present	11:1-36 The Gospel is Consistent with Israel's Future	12:1-21 The Gospel Requires Sacrifice	13:1-14 The Gospel Requires Understanding	14:1-15:13 The Gospel Requires Unity	15:14-16:27 The Gospel Requires Leadership
Topics	Righteousness of God that I Need			Righteousness Provided by God			Why I Portray Gods Righteousness			Gods Righteousness Proven			How I Portray Gods Righteousness					
	Condemnation			Justification			Sanctification (Principles)			Vindication			Sanctification (Practiced)					
	Power of the Gospel						Propitiation and Reconciliation (3:25; 5:9-11)			Glorification (8:18-30)			Gods Sovereignty			Unity		
	Identity in Christ		Sin		Cause of the Gospel			Effect of the Gospel										
	Cause of the Gospel													Effect of the Gospel				
Application	I will be committed to the lost.			I will not take Gods grace for granted, but share it openly and often			I will live knowing that I am free from the bondage of sin			I will share Gods righteousness with Jewish friends			I will serve only the Lord					
	I will trust in the Gospel message vice my own words.			I will thank God for His grace and mercy daily			I will live more like a saint and less like the world			I will not put down the Jewish faith			I will obey the Law, where it does not conflict with the commands of the Lord					
	I will be identified with Christ			I will live at peace knowing the truth of God's grace			I will respond to the Holy Spirits guidance in my life			I will learn more about Jewish faith			I will be a leader to those in need					
Place	Written in Corinth for Christians in Rome																	
Time	56-58 AD (During Paul's Third Missionary Journey)																	
Author	Apostle Paul																	