

## Romans 13

1. Insofar as civil authorities follow the divine model of Romans 13:1-4, what responsibility do people have to their civil authorities according to verses 1 & 5?
  - a. What additional responsibility do they have according to verses 6 & 7?
  - b. *(Note: Some people believe that God is directly involved in the “raising up” of certain political leaders. Their view is based upon God’s dealings with people under the Jewish theocracy of the Old Testament. Romans 13 rejects this concept by teaching that what God “ordained” with respect to civil government was its **function and role.**)* — Considering Romans 13:3-4, what did God “ordain” with regard to the FUNCTION of civil government?
  - c. What is our duty in areas where civil authorities violate God’s will? *(see Acts 5:29 for help)*
2. The book of Romans was written about 6 or 7 years prior to Nero’s cruel persecution of saints. How does Paul’s description of the God-ordained function of government differ from Nero’s use of the Roman government?
3. Some people, especially those who believe that God works miraculously through human governments, cite Romans 13:7 as proof that governments are to be morally and financially supported regardless of the atrocities they commit. However, according to verses 6, 3-4, what “very thing” or *work* were they attending to in order to be worthy of this support?

4. Some people say that Romans 13:8(a) prohibits mortgages and loans. However, there is a way that a borrower can still comply with Paul's instruction. How?
  
5. Love:
  - a. Fulfills the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - b. Does no \_\_\_\_\_ to his neighbor.
6. What "time" was it according to verse 11?
  
7. What are we to "cast off?" (verses 12 & 13)
  
8. What are we to "put on?" (verses 12 & 14)