

“All Under Sin”
Romans 3:13-20

- 1) What, in essence, does the Law say to those under the Law in verses 10-17?
- 2) How is the speech of “man under sin” described in vv. 13-14? How does this find its expression in our day?
- 3) How is the life of “man under sin” described in vv. 15-17? How is this seen in our present day?
- 4) How can it be said that these descriptions apply to every man?
- 5) What is the “fear of God”? How is this manifested in a life?
- 6) What does it mean to be without the “fear of God”? (see Psalm 10:3-11; 14:1)
- 7) How does the “fear of God” related to our attitude toward and practice of sin? (Prov. 8:13; Ps. 130:3-4) More specifically, how should the “fear of God” affect the way I speak? How I treat others?
- 8) According to Paul in verse 19 what is the purpose (or goal) of the Law’s speaking?
- 9) How can Paul argue for the silencing of “every mouth” and the sentencing (accountability) of “all the world” from the guilt of the Jew?
- 10) What is Martyn Lloyd-Jones’ point when he writes, *“You do not begin to be a Christian until your mouth is shut, is stopped, and you are speechless and have nothing to say”*?
- 11) What can’t the Law be used for? Why? (consider Rom. 7:9-11; 8:3)
- 12) What is the Law able to do? How does the Law bring about the knowledge (consciousness) of sin? (consider Rom. 7:7-8)
- 13) Where does all of what Paul has said in 3:9-20 effectively leave “man under sin” in terms of standing before God? What remedy does he have?
- 14) One has observed that the main difference between a Christian and a religious person is not so much their attitudes to their sins, but toward their “good deeds.” What do you say about this?

15) How is Jesus' account in Luke 18:9-14 instructive to us in relation to what we have considered in Romans 1:18-3:20?