

## Romans – 11 Listening Guide

### Isaiah 65:1

1. When Paul quoted this at the end of (Chapter) 10, he slammed the door on the possibility that the nation of Israel was going to return to embrace Jesus in the present day.
2. For a time...the nation of Israel has been \_\_\_\_\_ from receiving their Messiah.
3. Chapter 9 proved...that God has always been about making choices and \_\_\_\_\_ outcomes concerning Israel.
4. They were \_\_\_\_\_ at one point in the past and yet, not all were called.
5. In Chapter 10 Paul moved to a description of Israel's present circumstances and the fact that they have \_\_\_\_\_ the Messiah.
6. We now enter into the preeminent chapter of the New Testament for understanding the doctrine of...the Biblical truth concerning Israel.

### Vs. 1

7. Paul has walked his readers to the brink of the end of Israel.

The problem from Chapter 8.

8. If God foreknew, and predestined, and called the nation of Israel how can He turn His back on them now? Who's to say He won't turn His back on me?
9. The example of Israel does not disprove God's \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The main point of (Chapters) 9, 10 and 11 is all about assuring you that God has \_\_\_\_\_ in fact turned His back on Israel.
11. God has \_\_\_\_\_ forsaken His people. Who are His people?
12. If God were forsaking Israel ...how would you explain Paul's entrance into the family of God, as a \_\_\_\_\_. He came to faith \_\_\_\_\_ Christ's death while still a Jew.
13. Clearly, \_\_\_\_\_ are being received. Why is He only working with some and not with all?
14. The real question is why God has elected to distribute His promise only to a segment of Israel and not to the whole?

15. Paul calls those who have come to faith in Christ a very specific term...used for the first time in verse five and only in the New Testament.

16. A \_\_\_\_\_... are believing followers of God who exist at any given time in history and stand in \_\_\_\_\_ to a larger population of apostate, or \_\_\_\_\_, people.

17. There was a larger group to which God has extended His promises, but only a small number of them actually \_\_\_\_\_ the promise in the sense that they have \_\_\_\_\_ in God.

18. Paul's life itself is proof of God's faithfulness and that there is a remnant.

### **1 Kings 19**

19. Summary – Elijah thought that when people see who the real God is, they're going to follow him, because signs and wonders cause people to believe and follow God.

20. He runs to mount Horeb and demands an audience with God.

#### **Vs. 9**

Elijah has adopted a man-centered perspective on what it means to follow and honor God, because he had convinced himself that he was the victim here.

21. His perspective was that God gave him those powers so that they would have the effect of \_\_\_\_\_ the nation.

22. Signs and wonders don't change the human heart.

23. Paul makes the comparison. It wasn't that Elijah was given these powers and signs so that the \_\_\_\_\_ would be converted...neither did God send the Messiah to Israel so that \_\_\_\_\_ would accept Him.

24. The wrong assumption is that the point of the Messiah's arrival was that Israel in their day would \_\_\_\_\_ Him in that day.

25. God gives Elijah an object lesson in the ways of God. Elijah had assumed that great and mighty things...were always intended to result in a great response of \_\_\_\_\_ from His people.

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26. Not every great sign or wonder or work of God in His creation is automatically intended to \_\_\_\_\_ God to His people.

27. In the gentle breeze Elijah instinctively understood or \_\_\_\_\_ God's presence...the true work of God when He reveals Himself to His people is often a \_\_\_\_\_ work.

#### **Vs. 17**

28. God promised that He would preserve 7000 faithful followers.

29. Paul's application in Romans 11, verse 5...in the same way, God is quietly at work maintaining a small group of believing Jews, preserving a true believing Israel despite the larger apostasy that was evident in the nation.

30. God has a plan here for the nation of Israel that does not require that just because the Messiah showed up...does not automatically \_\_\_\_\_ that He bring the whole nation to faith.

**Vs. 6**

31. *It* is being a part of the \_\_\_\_\_.

32. If we define grace as God's \_\_\_\_\_ to elect men into the family of faith...then that definition excludes any \_\_\_\_\_ of man, any \_\_\_\_\_ from being a part of salvation.

33. If faithfully following God were simply a matter of human choice and \_\_\_\_\_ and if we are the ones who determine whether we're going to be faithful or not...then what are the odds that exactly 7000 have decided to do that in Elijah's day?

34. Grace is God's choice, by definition.

35. God's plan always was to see that His people would turn their backs on the Messiah when He arrived and that the people of Israel that God had already destined, the ones who were alive in the day of the Messiah's arrival, would be the ones who God would \_\_\_\_\_ by hardening them so that only a few – the remnant – would receive the Messiah. The rest would not.

**Vs. 11**

36. Here's the grand design. When the \_\_\_\_\_ nation stumbled as \_\_\_\_\_ intended at the arrival of their Messiah... that was salvation for the \_\_\_\_\_ to make the Jews jealous. Romans 10:19

37. God had determined long ago that that's how He would \_\_\_\_\_ the nation of Israel for the sin that they committed in rejecting His covenant etc...

38. God gave the nation a covenant which they couldn't keep...knowing that when they accepted it and tried to keep it...He knew that they were agreeing to something that they were going to fail at. And, God being just, He has no choice but to deal with their disobedience. And when He judged them He opened a door for the Gentiles.

39. There is no promise in the Old Testament for \_\_\_\_\_.

Paul's concluded...

**Vs. 12**

40. If the wrong actions of the Jewish people resulted in the world receiving the riches of \_\_\_\_\_ ... what would we expect then by their fulfillment?

41. *Fulfillment* means fullness or completeness. In the Greek it carries the connotation of a \_\_\_\_\_ fullness.

42. If their rejection...gave us the opportunity to enter into the riches of salvation can you imagine how good it's going to be for us when He finally receives them in?

43. *Receiving* means the fullness, the completeness of Israel, all, everyone. Not just the remnant.

44. However strange it may sound, the way to salvation for \_\_\_\_\_ is by a mission to the \_\_\_\_\_. The Gentiles are saved ultimately for the sake of bringing God's elect in Israel to salvation through \_\_\_\_\_.

**Vs. 15**

45. Life from the dead is \_\_\_\_\_. It occurs at the \_\_\_\_\_.

46. The rapture is connected in time with this \_\_\_\_\_ moment when the \_\_\_\_\_ of Israel will accept their Messiah.

**Vs. 16**

47. We're still talking about nations: Israel versus Gentile nations.

48. The national reject by Israel of the Messiah allowed other nations to receive Him. But there will always be a \_\_\_\_\_. It is no less Israel small than it was big.

49. A root is \_\_\_\_\_ then the branches must be also.

50. Israel is the beginning of everything in God's plan. It is the \_\_\_\_\_.

51. *You* – Gentiles. God took you and grafted you in. You are dependent on the root.

**Vs. 18**

52. Don't be arrogant toward the nation of Israel.

**Vs. 19**

53. *You* here is Gentiles...a group.

**Vs. 25**

54. This is the mystery at the climax of these three chapters: A partial \_\_\_\_\_ has happened to Israel until the \_\_\_\_\_ of Gentiles has come in.

55. And so \_\_\_\_\_ Israel will be \_\_\_\_\_.

56. There is a *partial* and *temporary* hardening.

57. *Partial* -The very fact that there is a remnant means it isn't total. God will reverse the equation.

Vs. 26

58. \_\_\_\_\_ Israel will be saved. Who are *all* Israel? All those who are \_\_\_\_\_ in that day.

### **Chapter 12 of Zechariah, Luke 13:35**

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**Verse By Verse Ministry  
A Study of the Book of Romans  
Leader's Guide – Lessons 11**

### **Overview-**

Last week we learned that the problem of disbelief within the nation of Israel was stronger than their zeal, because zeal must be based on right understanding. Zeal, however beneficial, can not save. Only truth saves. In fact, only God saves. Begin today with that truth spelled out in Romans 11:4-5.

### **Discussion Topics and Questions -**

Who has saved, and who has been saved?

What are they called?

What is God doing now, while Israel remains in a “stupor”? Read 11:11 and answer.

Read Romans 11:17-20a.

Pastor Armstrong explained that in this passage we must be careful to remember that the discussion concerns *nations* and not necessarily individuals. However, he has also explained that the nation is made up of individuals to which the principles apply. Keep perspective.

Why were branches broken off according to verse 20a? Be careful to use the words of scripture rather than to summarize.

What did that allow, according to verse 19?

Now look at two verses that affect what we take away from Chapter 10. Read Romans 11:23. Leave out the theology debates and just think practically about what this verse tells us.

According to verse 25 when will the whole tree be redeemed?

How does this remind you of Romans 11:4, and what does that tell you about God and His plans?

In verse 28-29, what do the Patriarchs have to do with the Gentiles being in-grafted, and what “gift and call” are irrevocable as they speak to the context of this verse? You may want to revisit Genesis 17:1-5.

Skip down to verse 32. Read that and then read the cross reference to Romans 3:9. Explain what Paul means, based on what we’ve learned is a common condition to all men.

Let’s finish today’s short lesson by reading two passages which will hopefully seal these difficult chapters with the most important truths we could take away from the discussion.

Read Romans 11:33-26 and then Psalm 131.

**Summary-**

As we leave this portion of scripture we must do so with humility under the grace of Christ. Consider this quote from the *NIV Application Commentary* writer Douglas J. Moo: "Paul's reminder that God's thoughts are far beyond anything we could ever approximate and His plan more intricate and marvelous than we could even imagine certainly calls on each of us to exercise great humility in seeking to understand God and His Word. On this side of glory, all our theologizing is uncertain and tentative. Humility, and willingness to listen, and respect for others are the appropriate attitudes for us finite creatures as we seek to plumb the depths of God's character and truth."