		lay Class: "Romans: G mans 11:1-32	God's Good News	for the World"			
IN	TRODU	ICTORY OBSERVATION	NS:				
1.		heme: God did not reject His people, whom he foreknew" (vs. 2a; compare 28b-29, and 3:3-4)					
2.	Outlir	ne:					
A. Israel's rejection is not (vss. 1-10) God's always had a remnant among Abraham's desc. through whom He will				n whom He will fulfill His promises.			
	B. Israel's rejection is not (vss. 11-24) "Not at all". God has a bigger purpose; He will overrule their fall/rejection. His purpose is that as a result of their fall, salvation might come to the Gentiles, thus provoking Israel to envy. This envy is designed to bring Israel back to God eventually.						
	Th		ersion is confirmed	d by Scripture (vs	vss. 25-32) s. 26b-27; fr. Isa. 59:20-21). Israel's omise and his election (vss. 28-29).		
3.	Target Audience: "I am speaking to Gentiles" (vs. 13) All second person pronouns in verses 13-32 refer to Gentiles. "You" appears times.						
4.	Purpose: To stifle the trend among Gentile Christians to "" the Jews (vss. 18, 20, 25)						
На	s God r	S REJECTION IS NOT ejected his people? "By	no means!" What	evidence is offer	ed to support his strong negation?		
		(vss.			3-4 (cp. Rom. 8:28-30).		
4.	(vss. 5-10). "So too" = as in Elijah's day, so it was in Paul's day. Despite widespread apostasy, a remnant remained. In vss. 5-10 Paul divided the descendants of Israel (Jacob) into two groups:						
	A. Th	e	group called "th	e	" (vss. 5-6; "elect", vs. 7).		
	B. Th	e	group called "th	e	" (or "the rest").		

McCoy Memorial Baptist Church

DATE: April 13, 2021

IS	RAE	EL'S REJECTION IS NOT	(vss. 11-24)			
1.	Ins	structions about Israel (to	Gentiles). You, Gentiles, listen up! (vss. 11-16)			
	A.	Israel's fall is "Did they stumble so as to	permanent (11a). fall beyond recovery?" Was this the only purpose?			
	В.		(11b). See 11:30-31 and 8:28-30. as been used by God in the accomplishment of a greater purpose.			
	C.	Israel's restoration will r "Their fullness" is explaine	result in riches for the world (12-15). ed in verses 25-27.			
		sion" & "loss" (vs. 12) of jealousy or envy of Israe	11:15: The sequence of redemptive events is: The "transgres- Israel <u>leads to</u> the salvation of the Gentiles, <u>which leads to</u> the I, <u>which leads to</u> the "fullness" (vs. 12) of Israel when the hard- <u>leads to</u> even more riches for the Gentiles.			
	This "chain of blessing" is a chain with 3 links: (1) from Israel to the Gentiles; (2 the Gentiles back to Israel; (3) from Israel to the Gentiles again.					
			rith 3 links" by which God's blessing oscillates between Israel and art of this entire section (vss. 11-31).			
	D.		is guaranteed by its "past" (16). nant with Abraham, expanded in the Land, Davidic, & New covenants.			
2.		arnings for Gentiles (vss. ere in these verses Paul exp	17-24) ands the root and branches metaphor just used in verse 16b.			
	A. Paul's					
		•	(a cultivated olive tree) is Abraham and the unconditional coven- nim (vs. 16). "Root" = ethnic Israel desc. through Isaac and Jacob.			
		•	es have been broken off, referring to unbelieving Jews (17a). The the remnant of believing Jews (6b with 2:28-29).			
		3) Now "a shoot" from	a wild olive tree is grafted in, referring to the Gentiles (17b-23).			
		4) The once-removed no future repentant Isra	atural branches will someday be grafted back in, referring to the lel (24).			
		5) Paul summarized all	this (actually verses 11-24) in verses 25-27.			
	B. Paul's					
			(17, 18) ne root, but the root supports you." Thank God for Israel.			

	2)	He warns against (19) Gentile advantage is the result, not the cause, of Israel's rejection.			
	3)	He warns against (20-24) You Gentiles, don't think that you are going to be in this position forever!			
		a) The prophetic future of the Gentiles is			
		b) The prophetic future of the Jews is (vss. 25-27).			
ISF	RAEL'	S (vss. 25-32)			
Wŀ	nat Pau	ul has been writing about in chs. 9-11; namely, Israel's corporate stumbling which is tempor- permanent; this he now calls a "".			
1.	Paul'	s Profound Mystery. It has three components:			
A. Israel's hardening (her "rejection" vs. 15) is (vs. 25). "Israel has experienced a hardening <u>in part"</u> (vss. 1-10; esp. 5-7)					
	"(rael's hardening (her "rejection" vs. 15) is (vs. 25). Until the full number of the Gentiles has come in" (vss. 11-24). When this happens, when the full number of the Gentiles has come in, then God will cause a revival of faith within Israel.			
	" <i>p</i> of	rael's salvation (her "fullness") is (vss. 26-32). And so (in this way) all Israel will be saved" ["all Israel" = the great majority of Jews at the end f the Great Tribulation]. Just as there was national rejection of the Christ when He came the st time; so there will be national conversion when He comes the 2nd time. This prediction			
	1)	Is confirmed by God's (vss. 26b-17). Paul quotes Isaiah 59:20, 21 & 27:9. (Israel's national conversion comes thru the promised Messiah (deliverer) and thru the promised Covenant (Jer. 31:31-37; Zech. 12:10-13:6).			
	2)	Is rooted in God's (vss. 28, 29). God will keep the unconditional covenant he made with Abraham (Gen. 15). Its promises are expanded in the unconditional Land Covenant, the Davidic Covenant, & New Covenant. The Abrahamic Covenant is the fountainhead of all Bible prophecy.			
	3)	Manifests God's to all people (vss. 30-32). "The chain of blessing with 3 links" ricochets from Israel to the Gentiles, from the Gentiles back to Israel, and from Israel to the Gentiles again.			
2.	Paul'	s Practical Purpose (vs. 25). I do not want you to be "ignorant" or "conceited."			
<u>Co</u>	<u>ncludi</u>	ing Thoughts:			
1)		ew (ethic Israel) is currently hardened (28a), but ultimately beloved (28b-29; 2a). k God for Israel.			
2)		Gentile is spiritually honored, but personally undeserving (12a, 15). k God for His (see 2 Pet. 3:9 and 3:15a).			