

God's Good News about Righteousness

An Inductive Study of the Book of Romans

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Study 19, Praising God's Mercy in Saving Gentiles Now and Israelis Later. (Romans 11)

- A. INTRODUCTION: The Writer, the Readers, and the Good News (Romans 1:1-17). Study 1.
- B. CONDEMNATION: The Unveiling of God's Wrath against Man's Unrighteousness (Romans 1:18 – 3:20). (Studies 2-5).
- C. JUSTIFICATION: The Declaration of Righteousness through Faith (Romans 3:21 – 5:21). (Studies 6-10).
- D. SANCTIFICATION: The Outworking of Righteousness in the Believer's Experience (Romans 6-8). (Studies 11-16).
- E. **VINDICATION: The Vindication of God's Righteousness in Setting Aside National Israel in Order to Save the Nations (Romans 9-11). (Studies 17-19).**

- 1. God's Righteousness in Election. 9:1-29. (Study 17)
- 2. Israel's Culpability in Failing to Attain the Righteousness of God. 9:30 – 10:21. (Study 18)
- 3. **Praising God's Mercy in Saving Gentiles Now and Israelis Later. Romans 11 (Study 19)**

- a. **The Incompleteness of God's Casting Aside National Israel. 11:1-10**

- 1) **The case of Paul. 11:1.**

- a) Has God rejected His people? What is Paul's answer? (11:1a). _____
- b) How does Paul defend his answer from his own situation? (11:1b). _____

- 2) **The case of Elijah. 11:2-4.**

- a) What does Paul emphatically insist? Has God rejected Israel? (11:2a). _____
- b) What is God's relationship with Israel as described from eternity past? (11:2b). _____
- c) What did Elijah mistakenly conclude about the Jews when He talked with God? (11:2c-3). _____

(This incident comes from 1 Kings 19:10-18.)

d) What was God's response to the dismayed Elijah? (11:4).

3) **Paul's conclusion: There is a present remnant among the hardened nation of Israel. (11:5-10).**

a) What does Paul say exists among the Jewish people at this present time? (11:5a). _____

b) What is the basis of the existence of this remnant? (11:5b).
God's _____.

4) **The conclusion: There is a present remnant among the hardened nation of Israel. 11:5-10.**

a) What exists at the present time? (11:5a) (A remnant)

b) What is the basis of this remnant's existence? (11:5b)
(God's gracious choice)

c) What is not the basis of God's choice? (11:6) (The works of the people of Israel.)

d) Did the nation of Israel find the righteousness it was seeking? (11:7a) (No)

e) Who among Israel did find righteousness? (11:7b) (Only the chosen ones)

f) What happened to the rest? (11:7c) (They were hardened.)

g) Paul next quoted from Moses (Deuteronomy 29:4) and from Isaiah (29:10) to document that God had predicted this hardening in Scripture. What did God give Israel? (11:8).

i God gave them a _____ of _____.

ii God gave them _____ that could not _____.

iii God gave them _____ that could not _____.

h) Paul next quoted from David (Psalm 69:22-23):

i Israel's table would become a _____ and a _____.) (Rom. 11:9).

ii Israeli _____ would be darkened so they could not _____; and their _____ would be _____ forever. (Rom. 11:10).

b. God had two purposes in temporarily casting aside the Nation of Israel. These purposes were to bring about (1) Gentile salvation and (2) Israeli jealousy. 11:11-16.

- 1) Israel did indeed stumble. Was this stumbling fatal and permanent? How did Paul answer the question? (11:11a) _____!
- 2) God arranged Israel's stumbling to bring _____ to the _____. Furthermore, this would make Israel _____. (11:11b).
- 3) Right now Israel's transgression and failure means _____ for the Gentiles of the world. What will it be like for the world when Israel fulfills God's purposes? (11:12).
- 4) How did Paul view his own role with the Gentiles? (11:13). _____.
- 5) What was his motive in emphasizing his ministry to Gentiles? (11:14). _____.
- 6) What God's rejection of Israel brought about? (11:15a). The _____ of the _____.
- 7) What will God's future acceptance of Israel bring about? (11:15b). _____ from the _____!
- 8) Paul used two examples, one from baking and another from horticulture. If the original batch of _____ is holy, so is the lump that comes from it; if the _____ is holy, so are the _____ that come from it. What Paul meant was that at the very beginning (Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob) Israel was holy to God; in the end, Israel will again be holy to God.

c. The Warning to the Nations (Gentiles) in Light of National Israel's Being Cast Aside Temporarily. 11:17-22.

- 1) Don't boast against the cast-aside branches of national Israel! 11:17-18.
 - a) In Paul's figure of speech, what happened to some of the branches of the olive tree? (11:17a) _____ (This refers to non-believing Israelis.)

- b) What kind of olive branches were grafted into the root? (11:17b) _____. (This refers to believing Gentiles.)
- c) What attitude are believing Gentiles warned not to exhibit toward the branches that were broken off (unbelieving Jews who have been judged by God)? (11:18a) _____
- d) Rather, we are to remember that we believing Jews do not support the _____ (meaning the patriarchs Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob), but the _____ supports us! (11:18b).
- 2) We believing Gentiles are not to be proud of our present privileged position. 11:19-20a.
- a) What is true of our position? _____ (unbelieving Israelites) were broken off so that we believing Gentiles might be _____ (11:19).
- b) That is true. The Israelites were broken off from the root of God's blessing because of their _____. We Gentiles are attached to the root of God's blessing because of our _____. (11:20a).
- 3) Rather we believing Gentiles should be fearful!
- a) The command: we Gentiles who believe in Jesus should not be _____, but we should rather _____! (11:20b).
- b) The reason: If God did not spare the _____ branches (Israel), he will not spare _____ who have been grafted in! (11:21).
- 4) We ought to be aware of God's _____ and His _____. (11:22).
- a) Towards whom was God severe? _____
- b) To whom was God kind? _____.
- c) If we Gentiles do not continue in God's kindness, what will happen to us? _____.

d. **The Reversal of National Israel's Being Cast Aside: Total National Salvation! 11:23-32.**

1) **The prediction of national Israel's total salvation. (11:23-27).**

- a) What will happen to the Jewish people if they do not continue in their unbelief? _____
_____. (11:23a).
- b) What is God able to do? _____.
(11:23b)
- c) What were we Gentiles cut off from? _____
(11:24a).
- d) What were we grafted into? _____
(11:24b).
- e) How much easier will it be for the _____ to
be grafted into their own _____? (11:24c).
What does this mean? _____
_____.
- f) Paul does not want us Gentile believers to think more of
ourselves than we ought. (11:25a). What has happened to
Israel? A partial _____. How long
will it last? Until the _____ of the Gentiles has
come in. (11:25b).
- g) At some yet future time, what will happen to all Israel?
(11:26a). _____!
- h) Quoting from Isaiah 59:20, who did Paul say would come
from Zion at some time in the future? (11:26b). _____
_____.
- i) What would he remove from Jacob (a reference to Israel)?
_____ (11:26c).
- j) Who do you think this deliverer is? _____.
- k) This is not an idle wish. How did God guarantee that this
would happen (11:27a). _____.
(This is a quotation from Isa. 59:21).
- l) What will be removed from Israel? (11:27b). _____
_____. (This is a quote from Isa. 27:9.)

2) **Paul gives the reasons for Israel's future complete salvation. 11:28-32.**

- a) Right now, from the standpoint of the good news about Jesus, Jewish people are _____ for the sake of us Gentiles. (11:28a).
- b) But from the standpoint of God's choice, they are _____ for the sake of the fathers. (This means Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, the ones to whom God originally made tremendous promises and a covenant.) (11:28b).
- c) So God is going to save all of Israel because of the promises He made to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. That is the first reason God will save all Israel.
- d) What is the second reason God will save Israel? It is because of His own character. The _____ and the _____ of God are _____! (11:29). What does this mean?
- e) God's present mercy to Gentiles. (11:30). We Gentile believers were once _____ to God. But now we have been shown _____ because of Israel's _____.
- f) God's future mercy to Israel. (11:31). Right now the Jewish people are _____. Because of the _____ God is presently showing to us Gentiles, so also one day God will show _____ to the Jewish people. This means they will finally trust in Jesus as their Messiah!
- g) Here is God's amazing plan! He has shut up the whole world to _____ in order that He may show _____ to everyone! (11:32).

e. **We Can Only React with Praise for God's Merciful Wisdom in Relation to Israel and All the Other Nations of the World! 11:33-36.**

- 1) In what two things does God possess a depth of wealth? (11:33a). Both His _____ and His _____!
- 2) What can be said about His judgments? They are _____. What can be said about His ways? They are _____. (11:33b).

- 3) To prove His point from Scripture, Paul quotes from Isaiah 40:13. What about God is it impossible for us to know? His _____. What can we never be for God? His _____. (11:34).
- 4) Does God give gifts because He is indebted to anyone? (11:35, quoting from Job 35:7 and 41:11). _____.
- 5) God is the Be-All and the End-All of all things. (11:36a).
 - a) All things are _____ Him. So He is the SOURCE of all!
 - b) All things are _____ Him. So He is the ADMINISTRATOR of all!
 - c) All things are _____ Him. So He is the PURPOSE of all!
- 6) So do we humans need to give to God? (11:36b). _____!
- 7) How long do we need to do so? _____!

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Romans 11

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April, 2009

Published Online by WordExplain.com

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