

The Gospel in Romans-Part 20
Rom. 11:1-36

- The Stumbling of Israel (vv.1-10)
 - Question: Has God rejected ethnic _____? Answer: Absolutely _____!
 - Moving from reference to 1 Sam. 12:22, to 1 Kings 19 Paul points to where God encouraged the anguished _____ that there was a _____ that remained in Israel.
 - Paul then cites Is. 29:10, Dt. 29:4, and finally, Psalm 69 as evidence that Israel's own _____ warned that all this would happen.
 - Note that hardening was a delay of God's _____ on those who rebelled to allow time for _____ and also make a way for others to _____ judgment.
 - The stumbling of Israel is the rejection of their _____.
 - But, 2 Cor. 3:14: Israel's mind is hard for the veil remains over the Old Covenant, for it is _____ only in Christ.
- The _____ of the World (vv. 11-36)
 - Question: Has Israel's stumbling become a permanent and irrevocable _____? Answer: **No!**
 - The hardening of Israel was the necessary historical _____ to bring about the crucifixion of _____ who is the climax of Israel's _____!
 - Verses 17-24 constitute an _____ against Gentile _____.
 - Verse 23 is crucial: God can bring Jews back into their covenant ____ they do not _____ in their unbelief.
 - There is no separate _____ for Jewish salvation.
 - God is _____ to bring in hardened Jews as well as hardened Gentiles.
 - Note: "All Israel will be saved" refers to all believing _____ and _____. (cf. Gal. 6:16)
 - God has shut up Jew and Gentile in the prison of disobedience so that, _____, He may now show mercy to all!
 - This is the mystery of God now revealed in the gospel of Christ that leads to _____ in Paul and in all God's people in Christ.

The Gospel in Romans-Part 20
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- The Stumbling of Israel (vv.1-10)
 - Question: Has God rejected ethnic Israel? Answer: Absolutely NOT!
 - Moving from reference to 1 Sam. 12:22, to 1 Kings 19 Paul points to where God encouraged the anguished Elijah that there was a remnant that remained in Israel.
 - Paul then cites Is. 29:10, Dt. 29:4, and finally, Psalm 69 as evidence that Israel's own Scriptures warned that all this would happen.
 - Note that hardening was a delay of God's judgment on those who rebelled to allow time for repentance and also make a way for others to escape judgment.
 - The stumbling of Israel is the rejection of their Messiah.
 - But, 2 Cor. 3:14: Israel's mind is hard for the veil remains over the Old Covenant, for it is removed only in Christ.
- The Salvation of the World (vv. 11-36)
 - Question: Has Israel's stumbling become a permanent and irrevocable fall? Answer: **No!**
 - The hardening of Israel was the necessary historical context to bring about the crucifixion of Christ who is the climax of Israel's covenant!
 - Verses 17-24 constitute an argument against Gentile arrogance.
 - Verse 23 is crucial: God can bring Jews back into their covenant IF they do not continue in their unbelief.
 - There is no separate covenant for Jewish salvation.
 - God is able to bring in hardened Jews as well as hardened Gentiles.
 - Note: "All Israel will be saved" refers to all believing Jews and Gentiles. (cf. Gal. 6:16)
 - God has shut up Jew and Gentile in the prison of disobedience so that, paradoxically, He may now show mercy to all!
 - This is the mystery of God now revealed in the gospel of Christ that leads to adoration in Paul and in all God's people in Christ.