

**LET'S CONSIDER THE GOODNESS & SEVERITY OF GOD
(Romans 11:13-25)**

VI. The Righteousness of God Regarding Israel God's Sovereignty and Vindication concerning what has happened to Israel (Rom 9-11)

A. Israel's Past National Election (Rom 9)

B. Israel's Present Rejection (Rom 10)

C. Israel's Future Restoration (Rom 11)

1. What happened to the nation of Israel today? (11:1-11)

2. What Israel had, the _____ of Jesus Christ now **enjoys!** (11:12)

3. At the close of vs 12, Paul states that Israel, as a nation, has a glorious _____. This is indicated in vs 12 by the phrase, "...*how much more their (Israel's)* _____"

- What does this term "*fullness*" refer to? & What is this fullness based on?

4. God's sovereign _____ for **Israel** and Paul's _____ to believing **Gentiles** (11:13-24)

Regarding,...

a. God's **immediate** plans for Israel, was the _____ of some of them. (9:1-3; 10:1-4; 11:14)

b. God's **long range** plans for Israel, was their future _____ and _____. (11:12)

c. Paul's **counsel** about this.... Vs 15.... For if their being cast away meant _____ for the rest of the world, their acceptance back to God would be equal to.... "_____ from the _____"!

*When will this "*fullness*" happen? (11:25-26)

*How are you to understand all these terms?

Fullness of Israel = their completion & consummation during the _____.

Fullness of the Gentiles = the completion of the purpose of God with them in this _____.

Times of the Gentiles = the time in history that the Gentiles have dominated the world _____.

- All this teaches that Israel has a _____, God has not _____ cast them away!
- The **Kingdom of our Christ** will be totally _____ economy from anything we now know! It will be _____ on earth—"thy kingdom come thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven"—will be literally fulfilled! It will bring world wide _____.

5. Paul now offers **two illustrations** to prove his point:

The _____ Offering & The _____ (11:16-17)

a. Some terms or metaphors to understand:

- 1) “*first fruits*” that which was harvested of a crop 1st as a _____ of what was to come
- 2) “*lump*” that which _____ until harvest time
- 3) “*olive tree*” – the place of _____ with God.
- 4) “*root*” to God’s olive tree was _____ – as he found favor with God by faith
- 5) “*branches*” that which grows out of God’s favor that _____, based on the favor or goodness of God.

b. In both illustrations, there is a **principle** to note: What comes from God’s favor lends its _____ to what is related to it..

- 1) The first fruits or root illustrate God’s _____ via the promises of God made to Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and their descendants or the nation of Israel.
- 2) The lump and the branches refers to their _____ who were related, not by physical birth, but who are in relationship to God by _____ (indicating spiritual birth).

• What did God promise Abraham?

c. Since God must have **branches** in _____ the character of the **root** (Abraham), what did the author of the promises do? (3 things)

- 1) He _____ the fulfillment of these blessings to Israel to a _____ time when they would be in _____ relationship with the author of the promises – Christ Himself.
- 2) God _____ certain branches (unbelieving Jews), and _____ wild branches (believing Gentiles) among the believing Jews, and with them (the believing Jews), they became _____ of the root (of the blessing of Abraham) and the fatness (the grace promises, blessings, & sp. prosperity) of the olive tree (Galatians 3:6-9).
- 3) This “wild branch group” is a reference to the _____ of Jesus Christ that God is calling out of the world today (mostly Gentile).

* If these covenant promises were given specifically to Israel, how did the Church of J.C. get in on these promises?

d. Paul gives a stern **warning** to believing Gentiles who are now occupying the position of favor & blessing with God....11:18... “Don’t get _____ and _____ against Israel’s blunder or fall”

Pt to remember: “Gentiles, your not upholding the root (Abraham and the grace of God to him), it is the _____ & _____ of God that was given to Abraham that is upholding you!”(11:18b)

* Why was Israel broken off? (11:20a) ...because of their _____ in Messiah!

* How did Gentiles get in on it? (11:20b) They did what Abraham did—they took God at His _____ & _____ Him!

* How should Gentile believers today view all this?