

## GOD'S PLAN OF REDEMPTION INCLUDES ISRAEL – PART 2

--ROMANS 11:11-24--

### INTRODUCTION:

We have been learning that God's eternal plan of redemption includes the nation of Israel. The nation of Israel has been set aside temporarily because of her rejection of Jesus Christ. Even though the nation is set aside, God is still saving individual Jews preserving for Himself a remnant.

Last week we learned that God had a definite purpose for setting aside Israel, so that salvation might go to the Gentiles, in order to make the Jewish people jealous. This morning we will continue to look at making Israel jealous from Paul's ministry, then we will look at two examples that show that God must fulfill His promises to Israel.

### I. APOSTLE OF GENTILES (Romans 11:13-15)

- a. We looked last Sunday at the \_\_\_\_\_ or the objective of the temporary setting aside of the nation of Israel.
- b. Paul had been called by God to be the \_\_\_\_\_ to the Gentiles and that was a role that he took very seriously. (Romans 1:5; Ephesians 3:8; 1 Timothy 2:7; John 4:22)
- c. Paul's call by God to be the apostle to the Gentiles and his love and desire to see unsaved Gentiles brought to salvation was in no way reduced or minimized by his \_\_\_\_\_ for Israel.
- d. Paul then hammers home his point concerning God's purpose in setting aside the nation \_\_\_\_\_. (Romans 5:8-11)
- e. Paul goes on, "*For if their rejection is the reconciliation of the world, what will their \_\_\_\_\_ be but life from the dead?*" (Romans 11:15, NASB95) (Ephesians 2:1; Romans 8:21; Isaiah 11:6-9 Isaiah 35:1-10)

### II. TWO EXAMPLES (Romans 11:16)

- a. Paul moves from speaking of Israel's rejection and eventual salvation to give us two examples of why God in His holiness cannot \_\_\_\_\_ Israel completely and permanently.
- b. His first example has to do with \_\_\_\_\_.

- c. In reference to this \_\_\_\_\_, God had commanded it through Moses when He had delivered the people out of the land of Egypt. (Numbers 15:19-21)
- d. Even though only a \_\_\_\_\_ of the dough was given, it represented the whole lump, in this way all of the dough was acknowledged as being from the Lord.
- e. Paul then uses another example, that of \_\_\_\_\_ and a tree.
- f. Paul uses these two examples to teach us a \_\_\_\_\_.

### CONCLUSION:

Paul in this chapter is showing us that God's plan of redemption includes Israel. Seen in the fact that God has always preserved for Himself a remnant of believing Jews. Even though God hardened those who rejected the Lord Jesus Christ and set the unbelieving nation aside for a time, she still has a future. God set them aside for a determined purpose, so that salvation might come to the Gentiles and so the Jews would be made jealous leading to repentance and belief in Jesus for salvation. Even though we are enjoying the blessings of salvation now, how much more when Israel turns to the Lord and the blessings of the millennial kingdom are poured out on the earth, then even creation will be restored to its former glory.

Paul gave us two examples that showed us that God in His holiness cannot reject Israel forever, because to do so would be unfaithful to the patriarchs who He set apart to Himself and to whom He made promises that have not yet been fulfilled, the promise to redeem and restore Abraham's descendants. If Abraham and the patriarchs, the root is holy, then the branches, their descendants are holy too. Israel was divinely called before the foundation of the world and God's work with those branches will not be complete until they bear the spiritual fruit that He intends to produce in and through them. This will happen during the millennial kingdom, when they become the holy people they were destined to be. They were set apart as a people of God in the consecration of Abraham. His promises to Israel are unbreakable because He established them with Israel through His covenant with their forefather, Abraham.