God and Israel

Romans 11: 1-36

1. God’s preservation of a remnant in Israel [vv. 1-10]
	1. God has not rejected His people
		1. The evidence of Paul
			1. The son of Abraham
			2. Of the tribe of Benjamin
			3. Named for Benjamin’s most famous person
			4. So long as there are Pauls, God has not rejected His people.
	2. God has preserved a remnant
		1. The example of Elijah
			1. The apostasy in Elijah’s time
			2. Elijah’s courageous and lonely stand
			3. The silent 7,000
			4. Always a nucleus honoring the Lord
	3. God has acted against the rejectors
		1. Moral insensitivity
		2. Spiritual numbness
2. God’s purpose in the rejection of Israel [vv. 11-15]
	1. Israel’s rejection of Christ
		1. A stumbling for Israel
		2. An opportunity for Gentiles
	2. God’s rejection of Israel
		1. The fall means universal blessing
		2. What will their recovery mean?
3. God’s power with regard to Israel [vv. 16-25]
	1. God’s power to continue what He started
		1. Firstfruits and batch
		2. Root and branches
	2. God’s power to adapt
		1. Fruitless branches broken off
		2. Wild branches grafted in
	3. God’s power to control
		1. Arrogance and reverence
		2. Kindness and sternness
4. God’s promise of restoration for Israel [vv. 26-36]
	1. God is faithful to His promises
	2. God is committed to His remnant
	3. God is completing His work
	4. God will bring revival to Israel
	5. God has universal blessing in mind

What should our response be to this exposition of the Gospel? Romans 11: 33-36