**ROMANS 11:1 – 36**

Expanded Outline

F. The Rejection of Israel Reconciled with the Proposition (9:1 – 11:36)

4. This rejection neither total nor final (11:1 – 36)

1. Their rejection was not total (11:1 – 10)
2. Reasons for concluding that it was not total (11:1- 5)
3. Paul, an Israelite, was not rejected (11:1)
4. God had not rejected His people whom He foreknew (11:2a)
5. The analogy of this situation and the conditions in the days of Elijah (11:2b – 5)

[1] Elijah felt that all Israel had turned from God and he alone remained faithful (11:2b – 3)

[2] God told Elijah that there were 7,000 who had not yielded to idolatry (11:4)

[3] Even as in Elijah’s day, there was a “remnant according to God’s gracious choice” (11:5)

1. Reasons for their rejection
2. Acceptance is by grace, not of works (11:6)
3. Israel, the nation, did not find acceptance as sought, but the elect did (11:7a)
4. The remainder was hardened (11:7b – 10)
5. Their rejection was not final (11:11 – 24)
6. While the fall of Israel was advantageous to the Gentiles (the gospel was preached to them), their return would be a much more wonderful blessing (11:11 – 12)
7. Paul’s hope was that by preaching to the Gentiles, the Israelites might be provoked to accept his message and become “life from the dead” (11:13 – 15)
8. God’s people likened to an olive tree where dead branches are pruned and foreign branches grafted in (11:16 – 24)
9. The first Jewish converts to Christ indicate that salvation of the rest of the nation is possible (11:16)
10. Branches from a wild olive tree (Gentiles), who were grafted in after some natural branches were broken off (rejected Israelites), have no cause to glory in themselves because the root bears the branches (11:17-18)
11. The natural branches were broken off because of unbelief, and the wild branches grafted in because of faith; this shows God’s severity and goodness (11:19 – 22)
12. If Israel turns from unbelief, they shall be grafted in as natural branches (11:23 – 24)
13. God’s purpose in the mercy shown to all men (11:25 – 32)
14. A “partial hardening” of Israel allowed the gospel to be preached to the Gentiles, and thus “all Israel will be saved” as was prophesied (11:25 – 27)
15. God is able to, and does, show mercy to all alike, since all at one time were disobedient (11:28 – 32)
16. Praise of God’s ways and judgments (11:33 – 36)

Questions on Romans 11:1 – 36

1. Did God reject His people?
2. How did the fact that Paul was not rejected show that not all Israel was rejected?
3. How did Paul say that the situation in Elijah’s day was similar to that when he wrote?
4. What is the “remnant according to God’s gracious choice”?
5. What is the basis for acceptance with God?
6. Why did Israel not obtain what it sought?
7. Did Israel stumble that it might ultimately be lost? Explain your answer.
8. What did result from the initial general rejection of the gospel by the Jews?
9. What did Paul hope to accomplish with his apostleship to the Gentiles? (See 11:13 – 15.)
10. Rescuing the lost Jews would be like what according to 11:15?
11. What figure does Paul use to discuss the nature of God’s people?
12. What supports the grafted in branches?
13. Were the natural branches broken off so that the wild branches could be grafted in? Explain your answer.
14. Why were the natural branches broken off?
15. What will happen if the disobedient Jews do not continue in unbelief?
16. Explain the relationship of the “partial hardening” of Israel with “all Israel will be saved.”
17. What does God’s forbearance in dealing with the Gentiles’ disobedience say about the prospects for disobedient Israel?
18. Are God’s ways, thoughts, and wisdom like man’s?