

God's Promises Still Stand - 12/3/17

(Romans 9:6-13)

I. _____ God's _____ - v.6-8

v.6a - Paul wants his readers to know that God is _____ and can be _____. God's _____ has not failed because not all _____ of Abraham are _____ in the promises made to him.

Acts 13:26-27 - Most Jews reject Christianity because:

- They oppose the idea that _____ can be _____
- If _____ really is the _____ then they would have _____ Him
- True Christianity says _____ overwrites _____ Law
- Christianity allows _____ to enter the _____ of God without passing through the initiation of _____

II. _____ God's _____ - v.9-13

v.7, 9 - Though Abraham actually ended up with _____ sons, God did not have to _____ all of them to _____ His promise. Only _____ was _____ to receive special _____.

v.10-13 - God's choice of _____ was even more striking since it was one _____ over another! Paul is intentionally and steadily eliminating _____.

v.6b - Paul concludes there are actually two _____.

There is _____ Israel and _____ Israel.

III. _____ God's _____ - v.11-13

Some have a view that God "_____" some to salvation solely on the basis of Him having _____ knowledge that _____ are going to _____ Him. But God "_____" because He _____. (I Pet. 1:18-20)

v.11 - God's choice of the twin Jacob was _____ they were ever _____, and it was not because God _____ Jacob would do _____ as opposed to Esau doing _____. _____ character does not determine _____.

Verse 11 is clear that even our _____ is _____ to God's election because it doesn't even mention _____.

John 6:35-37, 6:44; Philippians 2:12-13 - Mankind definitely has a _____, but _____ is working underneath our _____ to bring about His greater _____.

In verse 14 Paul anticipates the natural _____ of human _____. Simply put, _____ makes God appear _____ to us.

Our _____ human perspective operates from a _____ position that God _____ us _____. But the Biblical default is that no one _____ it.