



PRC MAN 18

NINE THROUGH SIXTEEN

The Role of Israel

4

Lesson 5.0

5

THE ROLE OF ISRAEL

ROMANS 9:1-11:36

Lesson 5.0-5.5

LESSON 5.0

PREPARATION FOR ROMANS 9-16

Before we begin in the Text, It will be beneficial for us to go back and review what we have talked about in Romans 1-8. So in these first two sub lessons, we are going to reexamine the first half of the epistle and then try see how Romans 9-11 fit into that same argument. Paul is presenting one coherent argument from 1-11, but often times people get lost in his letter or fail to see how it all fits together.



Lesson 5.01 Review of Romans 1-8.

THE JEWISH WORLDVIEW

What are the three major theological tenets of the Jewish Faith?

1. _____ - _____

2. _____ - _____

3. _____ - _____

What are the three major symbols of the Jewish Faith?

1. _____ - _____

2. _____ - _____

3. _____ - _____

What are the two defining moments (periods of time) in their nation's history?

1. _____ - _____

2. _____ - _____

THE BACKSTORY OF ROMANS

What Paul plainly says in the text:

To impart some spiritual gift (1:10)

To bear some fruit, Encouragement (1:12)

To preach the gospel as he knows it (1:9, 15:20)

To reveal that he is the apostle to the Gentiles (1:5)

And that he wishes to go to Spain (15:24)

Asks for Prayer (15:30-33)

What Paul doesn't plainly say in the text

MAJOR INTERPRETIVE ISSUES TO RECALL

The Interlocutor:

When reading Romans, it becomes very clear that Paul is engaging an audience in some form of teaching. In Romans 1:18-32, Paul refers to the object of his polemic in the third person. At the beginning of chapter 2, Paul switches to second person, "you." Paul seems to be addressing his audience directly. Yet continued reading in Romans reveals the this object of Paul's instruction talks

back and asks questions. So this leads the reader to assume Paul is using the common teaching style of the philosophers, the DIATRIBE.

What is a Diatribe: _____

An Example:

(interlocutor) 3:1 Then what advantage has the Jew? Or what is the benefit of circumcision?

(Paul) 2 Great in every respect. First of all, that they were entrusted with the oracles of God.

(interlocutor) 3 What then? If some did not believe, their unbelief will not nullify the faithfulness of God, will it?

(Paul) 4 May it never be! Rather, let God be found true, though every man be found a liar, as it is written,
“That You may be justified in Your words,
And prevail when You are judged.”

(interlocutor) 5 But if our unrighteousness demonstrates the righteousness of God, what shall we say? The God who inflicts wrath is not unrighteous, is He? (I am speaking in human terms.)

(Paul) 6 May it never be! For otherwise, how will God judge the world?

Law in Romans

Every time that we see the word law in Romans, we should think “Torah.”

The greek word for this is νόμος which is used by the LXX (Greek Septuagint) to refer to the Law of Moses (Genesis - Deut.).

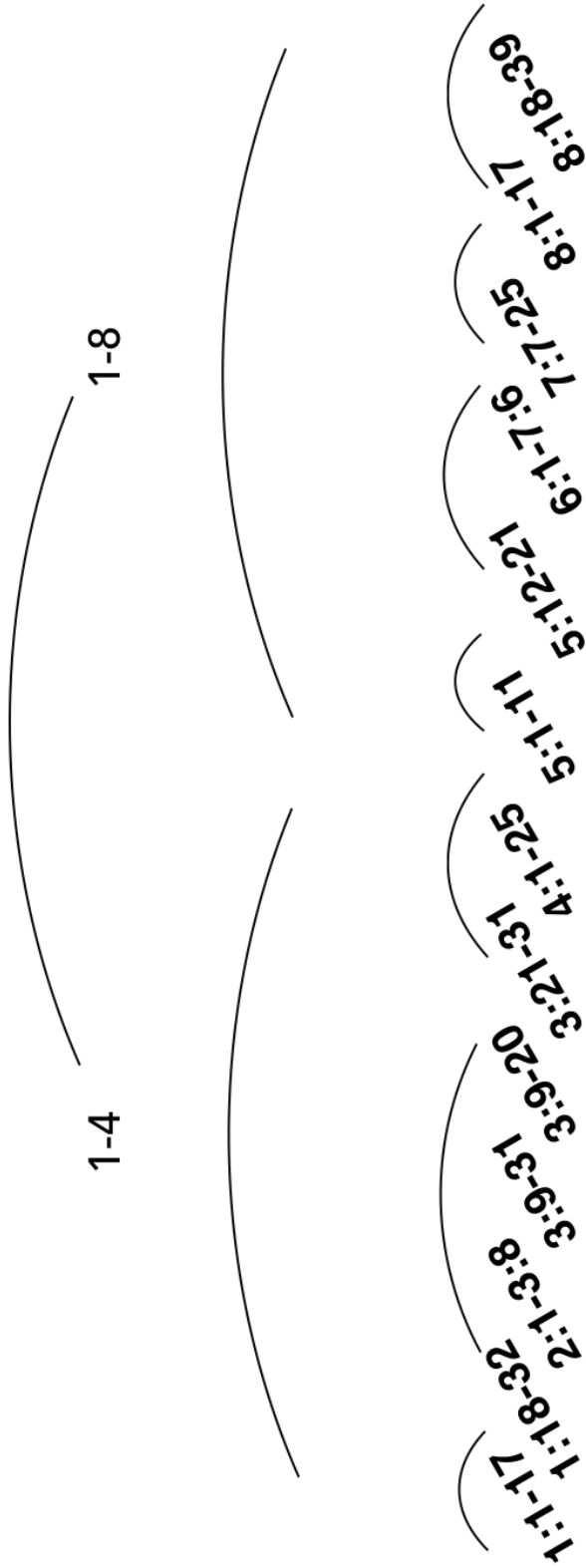
It has been misconstrued over the centuries that Paul switches meaning between principle, laws, natural law, and the Mosaic Law. Rather, a consistent meaning of Torah keeps us on focus with what Paul is trying to attempt to do in his letter, reunite a fractured people because of the Covenant practices.

In Romans 1-8, whenever this translation could come into question, we worked through how it was still a fit.

What is the thesis of Romans and where is Paul quoting it from?

A Walk Through of Romans 1-8

Story Arch



Lesson 5.02 Intro to 9-11

HOW EXACTLY DOES THIS ALL FIT TOGETHER?

Now that we have caught up on some of the major items we discussed in Romans 1-8, let us begin to look forward and see where it is Paul will be taking us on this journey. The items discussed here are for the purpose of helping us fit this often misunderstood section of Romans into the larger argument of Paul and thus preserving its original intended meaning.



How Should We Approach Chapters 9-11?
Various Theories:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Placement and Function of 9-11

The Problem Paul wishes to address in light of Romans 1-8

The Thesis of 9-11 is found in _____ and says:

How Paul will go about answering this Thesis:

Some of Israel will bear the promise of mercy (9:15-18, 23), and some the expression of wrath (13-23).

The outworking of this in the first instance is a fulfillment of the promise in Gentiles as well as Jews, in a Jewish remnant as well as Gentiles (9:24-29)

A comparison of the twofold response to God's word - an Israel which has missed the way (9:30-10:5, 18-21) and Gentiles who have responded to the faith (9:30; 10:6-17).

Only a remnant was chosen (11:1-6) and the rest were hardened (11:7-10).

Israel's fall has had a positive result in salvation for the Gentiles (11:11-16), but also serves as a standing warning to Gentiles lest they make a similar mistake (11:17-24)

The climax is the unveiling of the overall purpose of God: to use Israel's failure as an opening of the gospel to Gentiles with a view to bringing Israel into still greater blessing in the end (11:25-32)

CLOSING THOUGHT

"3:21-8:39 is the first part of Paul's response to 1:18-2:29 and only serves to pose the same problem more sharply: for how could God be trusted to be so faithful to his own (8:31-39) if he had been unfaithful to Israel? 'Romans 1-8 create the problem to which 9-11 is the solution . . . 1-8 is ultimately incomprehensible without 9-11, and vice versa.' The discussion, we might say, still revolves around the central motif enunciated in 1:16, 'salvation to the Jew first, but also to the Gentile.'"