

“DOES ROMANS 9 PROVE UNCONDITIONAL ELECTION?” Pt.2 (Romans 9:14-24)

- A. INTRODUCTION TO GOD'S SOVEREIGNTY & MAN'S RESPONSIBILITY
- B. IS MANKIND TOTALLY DEPRAVED?
- C. IS SAVING FAITH GOD'S GIFT TO THE ELECT?
- D. WHAT DOES GOD'S SOVEREIGNTY MEAN?
- E. WHAT DOES GOD'S OMNISCIENCE MEAN?
- F. WHAT DO ELECTION, PREDESTINATION & FOREORDINATION MEAN?

1. The primary point of Romans 9-11 is the _____ election of either Israel or the Gentiles to a place of privileged _____ in God's sovereign plan to bless the world; the primary point is NOT _____ election to either _____ in heaven or _____ in hell.

a) *Individuals* are cited in Rom. 9 only because, as _____ of the _____ of Israel, they illustrate how God has sovereignly and righteously chosen to bless Israel in the past. While the *salvation* of the “remnant” within Israel is also addressed in Rom. 9-11 as proof that God has not _____ cast aside the _____ of Israel.

b) The reason for citing God's choice of Isaac over Ishmael in Rom. 9:6-9 was to show that God sovereignly chose who would inherit the promises and blessings of the _____ solely on the basis of God's choice not man's will. The reason for this reference in Rom. 9:6-9 was NOT that God chose Isaac and all his descendants to be _____ while choosing Ishmael and all his descendants to be eternally _____. (Gen. 17:18-21)

c) The reference to God choosing Jacob over Esau in Rom. 9:10-12 illustrates that God was referring to two “_____” and the issue was “_____” (Gen. 25:23; Rom. 9:12), not _____.

d) The reference again to God's choice of Jacob over Esau in Rom. 9:13 was NOT a statement made by God _____ Jacob and Esau were born regarding their *individual salvation*, rather it was a statement regarding their *national destinies* made by God 1,500 years _____ the two nations of Israel and Edom descended from them. (Mal. 1:1-5)

2. God's unconditional, sovereign choice of Israel was _____. (v14; cf. 11:32)

a) Proof from Illustration #1 - When *Israel* disobeyed God during the golden calf incident (Ex. 32:10; 33:19), they deserved God's _____ but instead received God's _____, because they were already chosen in the sovereign plan of God to fulfill God's *positive* purpose of being His unique representatives upon the earth, vessels unto honor. (v15)

b) Proof from Illustration #2 - When Pharaoh disobeyed God in Exodus 5-14, he deserved God's _____, and he received God's _____, because he had been chosen in the sovereign plan of God to fulfill God's *negative* purpose of illustrating a vessel unto dishonor. (v17)

Pharaoh Caused the Hardening

No Cause Indicated

God Caused the Hardening

Exodus 3:19 (Pharaoh's Response Predicted)
 Exodus 8:15
 Exodus 8:32
 Exodus 9:34
 1 Samuel 6:6

Exodus 7:13
 Exodus 7:14
 Exodus 7:22
 Exodus 8:19
 Exodus 9:7
 Exodus 9:35

Exodus 4:21, 7:3 (God's Hardening Predicted)
 Exodus 9:12
 Exodus 10:1
 Exodus 10:27
 Exodus 11:10
 Exodus 14:4
 Exodus 14:8

** Does v18 teach that God wills some people to be lost in hell?*

3. In verse 19, an objection is raised, "How can God _____ man if man has no _____ but to do God's will?"

** Is the point of this objection assumed to be true?*

Answer #1 - God has the inherent right as _____ to make someone either a vessel unto honor or dishonor, depending on whether they respond positively or negatively to His grace. (vv20-21; Isa. 29:16; Jer. 18:1-12)

Answer #2 - The objection of v19 actually shows ignorance of man's prideful _____ toward God and God's _____ toward obstinate men. (v22; Rom. 2:4-6)

** Why is verse 22 NOT teaching reprobation?*

Answer #3 - God is perfectly _____ in His sovereign choice to now include believing _____ in this Church age to be His vessels unto glory, just as He chose national Israel in the past. (vv23-24)

** What can you learn from all this?*