

Problem Passages Romans 9:10-13

1. Condition of the Interpreter

- a. Are you a believer? (John 3:16, 36; 14:6; 1 Cor 2:9-14)
- b. Are you spiritual or carnal? (1 Cor 3:1-4)
- c. Have you asked for wisdom? (Jas 1:5-8)

2. Clarify the Problem (What is the Problem?)

- a. The passage seems to teach (and this would be a problem) that God chose _____ for _____ and did not choose _____ even before they were born. (Rom 9:11-13)
- b. The plain teaching of scripture is . . . (John 3:16-17; 7:33; 1 Tim 4:10; Heb 2:9; 1 John 2:2; Rev 22:17)
 - i. God is not willing that any should _____ but that all should come to _____ (change of mind). (2 Peter 3:9)
 - ii. God desires all men to be _____ and to come to the _____ of the _____. (1 Tim 2:3-4)

RULE OF THUMB: Don't let the _____ passages confuse the simple passages. Cling to the simple passages; hold the confusing passages in _____ until through further study, you come to a proper interpretation.

3. Context of the Passage

a. Broad Context

- i. The author is the Apostle _____. (Rom 1:1)
 1. Paul was a true, blue _____ through and through. (Phil 3:4-6)
 2. Paul was the _____ to the _____. (Rom 11:13; Acts 9:15)
 3. The unbelieving _____ were always on Paul's _____. (Rom 9:1-5)
- ii. The recipients are _____ who live in Rome, _____ by God and are called _____. (Rom 1:7) They included some _____ (Rom 2:17; 4:1; 16:7,11), but they were largely _____. (Rom 1:13; 11:13, 17)
- iii. The purpose was to explain the _____ he preached in great _____. (Rom 1:15-17)
- iv. The passage comes _____ Paul finishes the detailed explanation of the gospel in all three tenses and _____ his explanation of the national _____ and _____ of Israel.

b. Immediate Context

- i. Paul has declared that God works all things for the good of those who are the _____ and guarantees the _____ of the called all the way through _____. (Rom 8:28-38)
- ii. Paul will answer the assumed question, "Israel was called and elected but is now in unbelief. Did _____?"
- iii. Paul expresses his sorrow that Israel, though they have all the privileges of being the _____, is in _____. (Rom 9:1-5)
- iv. Starting in Romans 9:6, Paul writes that Israel's special relationship with God is not merely accessed through _____ or _____. (Rom 9:6-9)

4. Content of the Passage

- a. A word we must define: Election – From “out” and “call” meaning “to choose, to select”.
- Election can be used in the New Testament of _____ election. (1Thes 1:4; 1 Peter 1:1-2)
 - The Hebrew equivalent is used of God’s choosing _____ as a special _____. (Deut 7:7)
 - Election in the Old Testament is also used of select _____ (Jude 20:16, 1 Sam 24:2) and of individuals like Moses (Ps 106:23) and David (Ps 89:19-26) who were selected for special _____.
 - Election is used of Jesus the Messiah. (Isa 4)
- b. What is the argument? Paul will establish the righteousness of God in His past _____ election of Israel. Paul will use three illustrations.
- The descendants of Isaac over the descendants of Ishmael – God elects the descendants of the _____, not the flesh. (Rom 9:7-9)
 - The nations in Rebecca’s womb – God elects the nation descended from the _____ over the _____ child. (Rom 9:10-13)
 - God’s explanation to Moses of His mercy on Israel and God’s explanation to Pharaoh of why He has not yet cut off Egypt – God’s election is _____. (Rom 9:14-29)
- c. Is there an informative reference? (Gen 25:21-23; Rom 9:10-13)
- The parenthetical statement in verse 11 is a *hina* (hina) purpose clause.
 - The reason it was said to her, “the older will serve the younger” is *that* (hina) “the purpose of God according to (_____) election might stand.” (Rom 9:12)
 - The reason it was written “Jacob I have loved, but Esau I have hated” is *that* (hina) “the purpose of God according to (_____) election might stand.” (Rom 9:13)
 - The first reference – “The _____ shall serve the _____.” (Gen 25:21-23)
 - The quoted text in Genesis refers entirely to _____ and _____, not individuals.
 - The man _____ never served the man _____; this statement is a prophecy about the nations descending from the twins.
 - The second reference – “Jacob I have _____ but Esau I have _____.” (Rom 9:13)
 - Did God hate Esau?
 - 2000 BC – Esau is greatly _____. (Gen 36:6-8)
 - 1407 BC – Esau (Edom) is _____ from Israel (Jacob). (Deut 2:4-5)
 - When did God say, “Jacob I have loved, but Esau I have hated?”
 - 960 BC – Esau (Edom) finally _____ Israel (Jacob). (2 Sam 8:14)
 - 850 BC – Esau (Edom) _____ against Israel (Jacob). (2 Kings 8:20-22)
 - 600 BC – Ezekiel prophesies the _____ of Esau (Edom). (Eze 25:12-13)
 - 450 BC – God _____ “Jacob I have loved but Esau I have hated.” (Mal 1:1-3)

5. Conclude (What does the passage teach?)

In order that the purpose of God according to (_____) election might stand, before the twins were born, it was said that (the _____ descending from) the older would serve (the _____ descending from) the younger, and 1600 years after their birth God said “(the _____ descending from) Jacob I have loved, and (the _____ descending from) Esau I hated” to describe how He treated the nations Israel and Edom.

How can you apply what you have learned from this passage?