

/We will now begin the thirteenth lecture on the Book of Romans./ Today we will begin with Romans chapter 11./ The title of this chapter is "Israel."

/First, Israel is not rejected./ Verses 1-6./ Second, salvation is given to the Gentiles as a result of the disobedience of Israel./ Verses 7-12./ Third, Gentile believers cannot boast against Israel./ Verses 13-24.

/Fourth, when the full number of Gentile believers is satisfied, Israel will be redeemed./ Verses 25-32.

/Fifth, no one can measure the wisdom and knowledge of God./ Verses 33-36.

/Read 11:1./ I ask then: Did God reject his people? By no means! I am an Israelite myself, a descendant of Abraham, from the tribe of Benjamin.

/God never rejected Israel./ Proof of this is shown in the apostle Paul's faith./ He was an Israelite./ He was a descendant of Abraham and was from the tribe of Benjamin./ God chose Paul.

/This is evidence that God will never reject Israel./ Here, we can see that election and abandonment is under the absolute sovereignty of God.

/We are not chosen by our actions./ We are chosen by the grace of God./ 11:5, 6/ The chosen believers will surely receive salvation through the grace of God./ Also, the reason for election is for the glory of God./ 11:4

/Therefore, there were who did not believe among the people of Israel./ Not all Israelites failed to trust God./ However, some among the people of Israel went against God.

/The people of Israel will not go against God for eternity./ They will go against God only for a temporary amount of time.

/Verse 2./ God did not reject his people, whom he foreknew. Don't you know what the Scripture says in the passage about Elijah--how he appealed to God against Israel:

/It says, "whom he foreknew."/ This refers to the people of Israel./ The word "foreknew" means that God loved them./ Amos 3:2.

/God loved the people of Israel./ Hence, God will not abandon Israel./ When the prophet Elijah appealed to God, God replied to Elijah.

/Verse 3./ "Lord, they have killed your prophets and torn down your altars; I am the only one left, and they are trying to kill me"?

/King Ahab persecuted the prophets who believed in God during his reign./ Ahab murdered the prophets./ At that time, Elijah thought he was alone./ King Ahab thought that he had killed all the prophets.

/Ahab even tried to kill Elijah, the one remaining prophet./ God's response to Elijah is in the following verse.

/Verses 4-5./ And what was God's answer to him? "I have reserved for myself seven thousand who have not bowed the knee to Baal." So too, at the present time there is a remnant chosen by grace.

/This was God's answer./ It says that God reserved seven thousand who had not bowed down before Baal./ God leaves a remnant of his chosen people in each generation.

/Even today, God reserves believers who keep their faith./ Although many churches become corrupt and walk down the wide road,/ God reserves believers who believe the Bible.

/God reserved those who walk down the narrow road./ There were four types of believers during the time of Elijah. First, there were believers like Elijah./ They are those who actively fought against false prophets./ They revealed the truth.

/Second, there were martyrs./ Third, there were corrupted believers who bowed down to Baal./ They submitted to idols.

/Fourth, there were believers who hid themselves and refused to bow down to idols./ They guarded their own faith./ 1 Kings 19:18.

/Which type of believer do you think was most common?/ It seems that the third type of believer was most common at that time./ There was a time of Japanese colonization in Korea.

/At the time, the Japanese forced Koreans to bow down to their idols./ Many believers at the time failed to keep their faith.

/Verse 6./ And if by grace, then it is no longer by works; if it were, grace would no longer be grace.

/Elijah laid down his life to fight against the false prophets./ He testified to the truth./ The seven thousand believers kept their faith in the midst of sufferings./ However, it was by the grace of God that they were able to keep their faith.

/It was by the grace of God that Elijah kept his faith./ It was by the grace of God that the seven thousand kept their faith./ Ephesians 2:8.

/God alone allows us to keep our faith./ Everything is God's grace./ Therefore, we must glorify God.

/Verse 7./ What then? What Israel sought so earnestly it did not obtain, but the elect did. The others were hardened,

/The people of Israel sought to obtain salvation through their actions./ They refused to believe in Christ./ Thus, they failed to obtain the righteousness of God./ They did not gain God's righteousness./ They did not receive salvation.

/Only those who have been chosen by God can believe in Christ./ They gain righteousness through faith in Christ./ They gain salvation./ Anyone who believes in Christ is chosen by God's grace./ Acts 13:48.

/Here it says, "the others were hardened."/ The "others" refer to the unchosen among the Israelites./ They were hardened./ They did not believe in Christ.

/They tried to obtain salvation through their strength./ They tried to receive salvation through their own efforts./ However, that led them further away from God./ Next, their hearts were hardened.

/Thus, God's choice does not come from man's actions./ Salvation cannot be obtained through actions./ We can only gain salvation by faith in Jesus.

/Verse 8./ as it is written: "God gave them a spirit of stupor, eyes so that they could not see and ears so that they could not hear, to this very day."

/This is from Isaiah 29:10./ It is also from Deuteronomy 29:4./ God gave them the spirit of stupor./ He made them unable to see and hear.

/Why did this happen?/ It is because they were not chosen./ The unchosen are the pottery of God's wrath./ It is in 9:20-22./ In this way, those who are not chosen may hear but will not understand./ They cannot believe in Jesus.

/Verses 9-10./ And David says: "May their table become a snare and a trap, a stumbling block and a retribution for them. May their eyes be darkened so they cannot see, and their backs be bent forever."

/This is from Psalm 69:22,23./ David spoke about the judgment of God./ The "table" here refers to the table of sacrifice. / This symbolizes religious rituals and businesses.

/It is a religious business./ The arrogant boasts of outward systems and religious rites./ They do not look for the spiritual table./ They cannot find spiritual food.

/Hence, their table, the religious rites, became a snare and a trap./ Their religious rituals and systems became a trap./ 1 Corinthians 1:22-23.

/Verse 11./ Again I ask: Did they stumble so as to fall beyond recovery? Not at all! Rather, because of their transgression, salvation has come to the Gentiles to make Israel envious.

/"Their transgression" here means that Israel fell apart from the righteousness of God./ Because of the Israelites' unbelief in Christ, they fell away from the grace of God.

/Yet, Israel will not be completely corrupted to the point where they will be destroyed./ The reason was given in verses 1-4.

/Therefore, Israel is not entirely abandoned but partially abandoned./ Only a part of Israel is abandoned by God.

/They are fallen for only a certain period of time./ Salvation went to the Gentiles because of their fall./ In the future, however, salvation will return to the Israelites once again.

/At first, Israel fell./ Then salvation was given to the Gentiles./ Acts 13:4-6/ Acts 18:6/ Acts 28:25-28/ In this way, salvation was given to the Gentiles.

/Because the Jews rejected Christ, Gentiles received the opportunity to accept Christ./ Later on, however, the people of Israel will be envious of Gentiles who return to God.

/Because to their envy, the Israelites will return to God./ Envy can be defined as a jealous heart for salvation./ Because the people of Israel did not believe in the gospel, the gospel was passed on to the Gentiles.

/Then the Gentiles believed in God./ The people of Israel became envious./ Then they returned to God./ This is God's equation of salvation.

/Verse 12./ But if their transgression means riches for the world, and their loss means riches for the Gentiles, how much greater riches will their fullness bring!

/"Their transgression" can be defined as the unbelief of the people of Israel./ Through the unbelief of the people of Israel, the world became abundant./ This means that the Gentiles became abundant after they believed in Christ.

/"How much greater riches will their fullness bring!"/ This means that from now on, the people of Israel will be saved./ The people of Israel will receive grace and blessings from God.

/In the future, the people of Israel will return to their faith./ Then there will be a great revival among the people of Israel.

/Verses 13-14./ I am talking to you Gentiles. Inasmuch as I am the apostle to the Gentiles, I make much of my ministry in the hope that I may somehow arouse my own people to envy and save some of them.

/Because the Israelites did not believe in Christ, the gospel was passed onto the Gentiles./ Acts 13:4-6./ The apostle Paul considered it a glory to be an apostle of the Gentiles./ He also diligently shared the gospel with the Gentiles.

/What was the reason for this?/ First, it was to save the Gentiles./ Second, it was to make the people of Israel envious and saved them.

/Paul wanted the Israelites to return to God by making them envious./ “My own people” refers to the people of Israel.

/Verse 15./ For if their rejection is the reconciliation of the world, what will their acceptance be but life from the dead?

/Because the Israelites did not believe in God, God neglected them./ Thus, the gospel was passed on to the Gentiles./ Through that, the people of the world, the Gentiles, received the gospel and were saved.

/Gentiles were reconciled with God./ Later, the Israelites will be envious and return to God./ Then when they return to God, it will be like a dead son returning from his death.

/Verse 16./ If the part of the dough offered as firstfruits is holy, then the whole batch is holy; if the root is holy, so are the branches.

/In Numbers 15:20, cake from the first ground meal was offered to God./ Here, “the part of the dough offered as firstfruits” refers to the chiefs of Israel./ The “whole batch” refers to the descendants of Israel.

/The “root” here symbolizes the chiefs of Israel./ For example, they are Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and other chiefs of Israel./ The “branches” refer to the descendants of Israel.

/The chiefs received the covenant of God and became holy./ Therefore, the branches will be holy as well./ Because the root is holy, the descendants will be naturally holy.

/Still, that does not mean that the unbelieving descendants of Israel are considered holy./ It means that God will give them faith, and then they will be holy.

/The descendants of Israel will model themselves after the good faith of their ancestors./ They will be corrupted for a short amount of time and then return to God./ Genesis 31:42.

/Verse 17./ If some of the branches have been broken off, and you, though a wild olive shoot, have been grafted in among the others and now share in the nourishing sap from the olive root,

/“Some of the branches have been broken off.”/ There is a wild olive shoot./ There is also an olive root./ This verse teaches us the principle of grafting./ This principle is different from the common principle of grafting.

/Usually, the branch of an olive root will is grafted to the wild olive shoot so that it would bear olives./ The olive root is also called the olive tree./ Olive./ Another example is the persimmon tree.

/Sometimes there are bad persimmon trees./ They are called wild persimmon trees./ To bear good

persimmons, the branches of a persimmon tree is cut and placed on a branch of a wild persimmon tree.

/Here, God grafts the branch of a wild olive shoot to the olive tree so that it would bear good fruit./ God can make a bad tree bear good fruit.

/He can make a stone into a descendant of Abraham./ Matthew 3:9/ Here, the olive shoot symbolizes the Jews./ The wild olive shoot symbolizes the Gentiles./ Because the Jews did not believe, God called the Gentiles to believe.

/Verse 18./ do not boast over those branches. If you do, consider this: You do not support the root, but the root supports you.

/Because the Jews did not believe in Christ, they were cut off from the grace of God./ The Gentiles were grafted to Christ because they believed in Him./ They received grace and salvation.

/However, that does not mean that Gentiles can boast towards the Jews./ This is because the covenant of Christ first belonged to the ancestors of Israel.

/Also, the movement of salvation of Christ began in Judah./ A Gentile believer must not be arrogant./ He must know that everything is God's grace.

/Verses 19-21./ You will say then, "Branches were broken off so that I could be grafted in." Granted. But they were broken off because of unbelief, and you stand by faith. Do not be arrogant, but be afraid. For if God did not spare the natural branches, he will not spare you either.

/Because the people of Israel did not accept the gospel, it was passed down to the Gentiles./ The branches were broken off./ Israel left God./ Next, the Gentiles were grafted into Christ.

/The Gentiles must not be arrogant in heart./ Rather, they should be afraid./ This is because God broke off the natural branch without hesitation.

/God broke off the natural branch, Israel./ Therefore, we must always be afraid and tremble before God.

/Verse 22./ Consider therefore the kindness and sternness of God: sternness to those who fell, but kindness to you, provided that you continue in his kindness. Otherwise, you also will be cut off.

/There are two sides to God, kindness and sternness./ First, "kindness" is love and gentleness./ Next, "sternness" is just punishment./ To those who believe and are obedient, God will treat him with kindness./ To those who do not obey and does not believe, God will treat him with sternness.

/"Those who fell" here refer to those who walk in unbelief./ God will judge these people with sternness./ However, those who reside in the kindness of God will receive blessings./ 1 Peter 2:3.

/If we do not obey the commandments of God, we will be cut off from God./ We will be punished by God.

/Verse 23./ And if they do not persist in unbelief, they will be grafted in, for God is able to graft them in again

/"They" refer to the people of Israel./ It means that if they repent and believe in Christ, they will be grafted once again./ The abandoned Israel can be grafted in once again./ There is hope for Israel here.

/Verse 24./ After all, if you were cut out of an olive tree that is wild by nature, and contrary to nature were grafted into a cultivated olive tree, how much more readily will these, the natural branches, be

grafted into their own olive tree!

/Gentiles, the wild olive trees, were grafted into the cultivated olive tree./ Then how much more readily will the natural branches of the cultivated olive tree, Israel, be grafted in?

/God will accept and welcome Israel if they repent and return to God./ Luke 15:3-6/ God searches for the one lost sheep./ Even today, God is pleased when a corrupted believer returns to God.

/Verse 25./ I do not want you to be ignorant of this mystery, brothers, so that you may not be conceited: Israel has experienced a hardening in part until the full number of the Gentiles has come in.

/Here there is a mystery of God./ The full number of Gentiles will be saved./ There is a set number of saved Gentile believers./ There is a planned number.

/When that number is filled, salvation will return to Israel./ This cannot be comprehended by the human mind./ In the Old Testament period, God opened the doors of salvation for the people of Israel.

/Next, Christ came and for two thousand years until today, the Gentiles received salvation./ The door of the gospel opened up to the Gentiles./ Then in the last days, at what point will the gospel be spread to the Jews?

/When the number of Gentiles are filled, the gospel will be passed onto the Jews./ Until that number is satisfied, the hearts of the people of Israel will remain hardened.

/Verses 26-27./ And so all Israel will be saved, as it is written: "The deliverer will come from Zion; he will turn godlessness away from Jacob. And this is my covenant with them when I take away their sins."

/Isaiah 50:20, 21/ Isaiah 27:9/ Paul was confident about the salvation of Israel./ He said that God will make Israel repent./ The wicked will repent.

/God said that he will take away the sins of the ungodly./ The covenant of God will be fulfilled./ The people of Israel will receive salvation.

/Here, "Zion" refers to Jerusalem./ "Jacob" refers to the people of Israel. / In this way, the physical Israel will fall as a result of their unbelief./ The physical Israel will fall because of their unbelief.

/However, it says that they will repent and return to God./ It says, "all Israel will be saved."/ All Israel will be saved./ Yet, that does not mean that each Israelite will be saved.

/There is a set number of the Israelites who will receive salvation./ This means that only the set number chosen by God will be saved.

/Verse 28./ As far as the gospel is concerned, they are enemies on your account; but as far as election is concerned, they are loved on account of the patriarchs,

/Now, Israel has become an enemy of God./ Originally, they were the loved./ However, because they rejected the gospel, they became an enemy of God./ They were chosen from the time of their ancestor Abraham.

/It was not because their ancestors were great./ It was because of the promise of God./ Israel was almost destroyed many times because their sins./ However, they were not completely destroyed.

/That is because their ancestors were weak./ Deuteronomy 7:7-8/ Because of the covenant of their ancestors, the Israelites will surely be saved in the future.

/Verse 29./ for God's gifts and his call are irrevocable.

/God will never revoke his chosen./ God will never revoke the gift he gave to his people./ Those who have been chosen by God will surely be saved.

/Verses 30-31./ Just as you who were at one time disobedient to God have now received mercy as a result of their disobedience, so they too have now become disobedient in order that they too may now receive mercy as a result of God's mercy to you.

/Here, "you" refers to the Gentiles./ Gentiles were once disobedient to God./ However, later, they received God's mercy.

/Now, the people of Israel are disobedient./ Later, there will be a time when the people of Israel will receive God's mercy.

/Verse 32./ For God has bound all men over to disobedience so that he may have mercy on them all.

/Here, "all men" refer to the Israelites and the Gentiles./ At first, the Gentiles were disobedient./ Then the Israelites were disobedient./ All this was so that God would have mercy on all men.

/The disobedient will repent before God after they receive his punishment./ Then, they will receive mercy and be saved before God.

/Verse 33./ Oh, the depth of the riches of the wisdom and knowledge of God! How unsearchable his judgments, and his paths beyond tracing out!

/God's wisdom and knowledge are abundant./ His judgments are unsearchable./ We cannot comprehend his choices./ This is God's sovereign work of salvation.

/"Wisdom" refers to the eternal./ "Knowledge" refers to sensible matters./ Wisdom is farther, deeper, and wider than knowledge./ Wisdom is eternal.

/God's wisdom and knowledge is the "plan to save Gentiles and Israel," and it is mysterious./ God's works in saving Gentiles and Israel is truly mysterious.

/First, Israel received salvation./ Next, they disobeyed./ Then, the gospel was passed onto the Gentiles.

/From here on, the gospel will return to Israel./ God will show mercy once again for Israel./ That is why the salvation design of God is truly deep and mysterious.

/Verse 34./ "Who has known the mind of the Lord? Or who has been his counselor?"

/This is a praise about the greatness of God./ Every prestigious creation on earth is nothing compared to God./ Isaiah 40:15/ 1 Corinthians 2:6/ We humans are merely God's creation.

/We humans are sinners./ We do not have knowledge./ Therefore, we can never be counselors before God.

/Verse 35./ "Who has ever given to God, that God should repay him?"

/Humans cannot first offer anything to God./ God did not give salvation as some sort of a reward./ We must live by the pleasing will of God.

/The salvation plan of God is not about man's merit or wisdom./ It is solely the grace of God./ It is the

wisdom of God./ Isaiah 55:1/ Matthew 18:24.

/When we offer materials to God, we are not giving what is “ours.”/ We give what God first gave us./ 1 Kings 29:14.

/Verse 36./ For from him and through him and to him are all things. To him be the glory forever! Amen.

/Every creation comes from our Lord./ God created all things./ He planned everything./ Everything is from God./ It says that all things came through him./ All of creation exists through God.

/All things are fulfilled according to the control and providence of God./ It says, “to him are all things.”/ God decides the end of all creation.

/God planned the salvation of Israel and the Gentiles./ It is God who will fulfill it./ It is God who will perfect it./ God will be glorified.

/We humans cannot measure the works of the Creator God./ All we can do is thank God for saving us./ We must glorify God alone./ Isaiah 48:11.

/Our Lord will accomplish everything that He has planned./ He will surely be glorified./ Verse 36 teaches us the Christian ideology of God and salvation.

/It gives us a summary of Calvinism./ It teaches us about God’s plans and method of salvation./ God is the origin of salvation./ He is the Founder.

/God is the reason for existence of life./ He has a method of salvation./ God plans it,/ and he fulfills it./ This teaches us the reason of our existence.

/Next it says, “to him are all things.”/ God is the accomplisher of salvation./ God is the purpose of salvation and the reason of our existence./ He teaches us the reason of our existence.

/God is the origin of all things./ He is the process of progress./ He is also the end of all things.

/God is Creator./ He is the process./ He is Ruler./ He is Providence./ He is Judge.

/These are expressions of the absolute sovereignty of God./ Therefore, we must glorify and honor God forever and ever.

/Here we will conclude the thirteenth lecture on the Book of Romans./ Thank you.