

ISRAEL VERSUS THE CHURCH

A. Two Prevailing Views

1. Replacement Theology

- a. Replacement Theology teaches that the Church has completely _____ Israel in God's plan.
- b. Adherents of Replacement Theology believe that the Jews are _____ God's chosen people and God **does not** have specific future plans for the nation of Israel.
- c. Replacement Theology teaches that the Church is the replacement for Israel and that the many promises made to Israel in the Bible are fulfilled in the _____, not in Israel.
- d. Adherents of Replacement Theology say that the prophecies in Scripture concerning the blessing and restoration of Israel to the Promised Land are " _____ " **or** " _____ " into promises of God's blessing for the Church.

2. Dispensational Theology

- a. Dispensational Theology teaches that the Church is a _____ entity from Israel and remains distinct from Israel.
- b. Adherents of Dispensational Theology believe that the Jews _____ God's ethnic or national chosen people and God _____ to have specific future plans for the nation of Israel.
- c. Dispensational Theology teaches that the Church has **not** replaced Israel and that the many promises made to Israel in the Bible will be fulfilled _____ Israel in the future.
- d. Adherents of Dispensational Theology take all the promises made to Israel _____.

*What does the Bible Say?

- The Abrahamic Covenant was a binding, unilateral, unconditional contract where God _____ Israel provisions for land, seed, and blessing.

- 1) The Church is _____ Israel.
- 2) The Jews remain God's _____ people.
- 3) God has _____ plans for the nation of Israel.
- 4) The Church has not _____ Israel.
- 5) Promises made to Israel will be _____ by God in the future.
- 6) The Word of God should be taken _____.

B. Origins

1. Israel

- a. The origin of the nation of Israel goes back to the time of _____ about _____ B.C.
- b. The nation of Israel is made up of the _____ of Abraham.

Scripture support: Genesis 12:1-3; Genesis 32:24-29; Deuteronomy 1:8

2. The Church

- a. The Church began on the Day of _____ after Christ's ascension.
- b. The Church is defined as _____.
- c. A person becomes a member of the body of Christ at the moment of salvation. At that moment, the _____ baptizes all who believe into one body. (1 Corinthians 12:12-13)
- d. The _____ of the Holy Spirit to indwell believers and baptize them into the body of Christ would define the origin of the church. This happened on the Day of Pentecost.

Scriptural support: Matthew 16:18; Ephesians 1:22-23; 1 Corinthians 12:12-13; John 7:39; Acts 1:2-5; Acts 11:15-16

C. Has God cast away His people?

- Romans 11 answers this question an emphatic _____.

*Will God Fulfill His Promises to Israel?

- Yes, _____!

*Has The Church Replaced Israel?

- Absolutely _____!

D. Distinctions

* 1 Corinthians 10:32 "Give no offense, either to the Jews or to the Greeks or to the church of God"

	Israel	Church
1	Entered by _____ birth (Genesis 17:6-8; Romans 9:3)	Entered by _____ birth (1 Peter 1:23)
2	Jesus is Israel's _____. (John 1:41, 4:21-26)	Jesus is the Church's _____. (Ephesians 1:22-23, 4:15, 5:23)
3	Under _____ (Exodus 20)	Under _____ (Romans 6:14)
4	The _____ is to be set up. (2 Samuel 7:12-16)	The _____ is to be built up. (Ephesians 4:12, 16)
5	Citizenship on _____ (Matthew 6:10)	Citizenship in _____ (Philippians 3:20-21)
6	Christ's death a stumbling _____ (1 Corinthians 1:23; Romans 9:30-33)	Christ's death a foundation _____ (1 Corinthians 3:11; 1 Peter 2:5-8)
7	In a _____ (1 Samuel 8:1-7, 9:12-17, 12:13)	In _____ (Ephesians 1:6; Romans 16: 7; Colossians 1:2)
8	_____ spiritually baptized by the Holy Spirit (Luke 3:16, 24:49; John 14:17; Acts 1:4-5)	_____ believers are spiritually baptized by the Holy Spirit. (Act 1:5, 11:15-17; 1 Corinthians 12:13)
9	Holy Spirit would _____ and _____ selectively (1 Samuel 10:9-10, 16:13-14; Judges 14:6, 16:20; Psalm 51:11)	_____ indwelling and sealing of the Holy Spirit (John 7:37-39, 14:16-17; Romans 8:9)
10	_____ with all spiritual blessings (Deuteronomy 28)	_____ with all spiritual blessings (Ephesians 1:3; Colossians 2:10; 2 Peter 1:3-4)
11	Related to the Day of the _____ (Joel 2; Zephaniah 2; Zechariah 12-14)	Related to the Day of _____ (1 Corinthians 1:8; Philippians 1:6, 10, 2:16)
12	_____ temple (2 Samuel 7:13)	_____ temple (1 Corinthians 3:16)
13	The temple is a _____. (1 Kings 5-8)	The temple is the believer's _____. (1 Corinthians 6:19-20)
14	_____ priesthood (Leviticus 8)	_____ priesthood (1 Peter 2:5; Revelation 5:10)
15	_____ animal sacrifices (Leviticus 1-3; Hebrews 10:11)	_____ final sacrifice on the cross (Hebrews 10:10, 12-14; 1 Peter 3:18)
16	_____ promises (Matthew 5:3-9)	_____ promises (John 14:1-3; Philippians 3:20; Colossians 1:5; 1 Peter 1:4)
17	Old Testament _____ (Genesis 12ff)	Old Testament _____ (Ephesians 3:1-12, 20-21; Colossians 1:24-29)

Key Topics: Israel; Church

Key Verses: Genesis 12:1-3; Acts 2

	Israel	Church
18	_____ - _____ distinction (Matthew 10:5; Romans 15:8-9)	_____ distinction (Galatians 3:28; Ephesians 2:13-16)
19	Involved _____ circumcision (Genesis 17:9-27; Romans 4:9-12; Ephesians 2:11-12)	Involves circumcision without _____ (Colossians 2:11)
20	Will _____ the Tribulation (Matthew 24)	Will _____ the Tribulation (1 Thessalonians 5:1-11)
21	Looking for the _____ or revealing of Jesus Christ (Wailing Wall)	Looking for the _____ of Jesus Christ (Titus 2:13; 1 Thessalonians 4:13-18)
22	Started with _____ (Genesis 12, 15, 17)	Started at _____ (Matthew 16:18; Acts 2:47, 5:11, 8:1-3; Galatians 1:13)
23	Israel _____ Christ. (John 1:11, 11:47-53; Acts 2:22-36)	The Church has _____ Christ. (Acts 2:41; 1 Thessalonians 2:13; John 1:11-12)
24	Involves _____ nation (Psalm 147:19-20)	Involves _____ nations (Matthew 28:18-20; Acts 1:8)
25	_____ people (believers & unbelievers) (Romans 9:6)	Only _____ in the true Church (1 Corinthians 1:2)
26	Out of _____ with God (70 AD)	Enjoys the _____ of God (Ephesians 1:1-3)
27	Promised a _____ (Genesis 15:18-21, 17:8; Deuteronomy 34:4)	Promised _____ (1 Peter 2:9-11)
28	Set aside _____ (Romans 11:1-2, 25-26)	Grafted in _____ (Romans 11:17-20)
29	Has specific _____ laws (Leviticus 11)	Can eat _____ with thanksgiving (Acts 10:9-16; Colossians 2:16-17; 1 Timothy 4:4-5)
30	Has special _____ (Exodus 20:8-11; Leviticus 23:14; Numbers 28)	Has _____ holy days (Colossians 2:16; Galatians 4:8-10)

- The term _____ is used 73 times in the New Testament. Not once is it used of the Church, including Galatians 6:16.