

# ROMANS 11:1-10

## THE REMNANT OF GRACE

*Big Idea: God has not rejected His people; He has preserved a remnant by grace, proving that His saving purposes are never thwarted, even when many reject Him.*

### GOD'S REJECTION IS NOT TOTAL *(Romans 11:1-2a)*

- Why does Paul use himself as evidence that God has not rejected Israel and how does this reinforce God's faithfulness to His promises (e.g. Philippians 1:6; 2 Timothy 2:13)?
- How does this verse help us trust God when circumstances make it seem like His promises are failing (e.g. Hebrews 10:23)?
- In what ways are we tempted to doubt God's faithfulness when we don't see immediate results (e.g. Lamentations 3:22-23)?

### GOD'S GRACE ALWAYS PRESERVES A REMNANT *(Romans 11:2b-6)*

- Why is the story of Elijah so important for understanding God's hidden work (1 Kings 19:9-18)?
- What does Paul mean when he says the remnant is "chosen by grace"? Why can grace not coexist with works (e.g. Galatians 2:21)?
- How does knowing God is saving and preserving a people for Himself encourage you (e.g. Ephesians 5:26-27)?

### GOD'S SOVEREIGNTY INCLUDES BOTH MERCY AND JUDGMENT *(Romans 11:7-10)*

- What does it mean that "the elect obtained it, but the rest were hardened"? How do we hold together divine sovereignty and human responsibility (e.g. Romans 9:18-24; John 6:37-40; 10:14-16; 12:37-40)?
- How do the Old Testament quotations deepen our understanding of spiritual blindness and judgment (e.g. Deuteronomy 29:4 Isaiah 29:10; Psalm 69:22-23)?
- What warnings should we take from this passage about persistent unbelief and hardness of heart (e.g. Hebrews 3:12-15)?