

The Book of Romans 9:6-13
Key Phrases

- ✓ *Taken no effect*: It is not as God's word had _____.
- ✓ *Spiritual Israel*: The true descendants of Abraham, encompassing all who have faith in God, regardless of _____.
- ✓ *Infallible Word*: The belief that the Bible, as the Word of God, is without _____ and completely _____.
- ✓ *Line of Promise*: The spiritual lineage of those who inherit God's blessings through faith, beginning with _____ and continuing through those who share his faith.
- ✓ *Natural Children*: Those who are descendants of _____ by physical birth.
- ✓ *Children of Promise*: Those who are considered true heirs of Abraham's legacy due to their _____, mirroring Abraham's own faith.
- ✓ *Covenant*: A binding agreement between _____ and _____, often involving promises and conditions.
- ✓ *Election*: The doctrine that God chooses certain individuals for salvation based on His _____.
- ✓ *Sovereignty of God*: The absolute _____ and power of God over all creation and events.
- ✓ *Justification*: Being declared _____ in the sight of God, not based on personal merit, but through faith in Jesus Christ.

Discussion Questions

1. How does Paul address the misconception that God's word had failed concerning the Jewish nation's response to the Gospel?
2. What is the significance of the story of Abraham and Sarah's son, Isaac, in understanding God's promises?
3. Why does Paul use the example of Rebecca's sons, Jacob and Esau, to illustrate God's sovereignty?
4. What does Paul mean when he says, "Jacob I have loved, but Esau I have hated"? Does this refer to God's eternal judgment of individuals?
5. How does the doctrine of election challenge the notion that salvation is earned through human effort or merit?
6. How does Paul emphasize the importance of actively living out the principles of the Bible, rather than simply studying it?
7. What is the significance of the phrase "children of promise" and how does it connect to the concept of spiritual Israel?
8. How does the passage encourage believers to extend God's grace and share the
9. Discuss the relationship between God's sovereignty and human responsibility in the context of election. How does Paul reconcile these seemingly conflicting ideas?
10. Explain the role of faith in receiving God's promises, drawing upon the examples of Abraham and Sarah. How does this understanding relate to the Christian concept of grace?

11. Explore the implications of the statement, "Jacob I have loved, but Esau I have hated," considering historical and theological contexts. How can this statement be reconciled with the belief in God's love for all people?

12. In light of the passage, discuss the responsibility of believers to share the Gospel and live in accordance with God's Word. How can Christians effectively fulfill this mission in today's world?