A SHORT BIBLE STUDY

Israel and the Church

Two Peoples, One Faithful God



God's Plan for Both

Andrew Dominguez

Trinfinity Enterprises

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Israel and the Church: God's Plan for Both

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A note before you begin. This book is written to teach the Bible and encourage faith. It shares my understanding of Scripture and is offered for study and spiritual growth. It is not counseling, medical, legal, or financial advice. If you are facing a crisis, a health problem, or a legal or money problem, please reach out to a qualified professional as well as your pastor and church family. To the fullest extent the law allows, Andrew Dominguez, Trinfinity Enterprises, and Andrew Dominguez's heirs, estate, successors, and assigns accept no liability for how this material is used.

A Note on the Bible Translation Used in This Book

My preferred Bible for personal study, teaching, and research is the Steadfast Literal Bible (SLB). I chose it because it is a word-for-word translation in today's language, built on the ancient Scripture sources: the Hebrew and Aramaic of the Old Testament and the Greek of the New Testament. I prepared the SLB myself, and the Scripture in this book is taken from it.

Where a literal phrase would mislead an English reader, the SLB gives the writer's meaning in plain words. Words added for sense are set in bold italics so you can see what is in the original and what is not.

The complete Steadfast Literal Bible is free to read, search, download, and print at trinfinityenterprises.com/slb. If you want to check a verse in its full setting or read the translation's preface and principles, that is the place to go.

Above all, my desire is not to promote one translation over another, but to faithfully teach the Word of God, encourage careful examination of the Scriptures, and help readers grow in their knowledge, understanding, and relationship with the Lord.

May every page of this book direct attention not to the translation itself, but to the truth of God's Word and the One whom it reveals.

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Before You Begin

*For the gifts and the calling of God **are** irrevocable.*

Romans 11:29 (SLB)

Is God finished with Israel? Did the church replace Israel? Are the promises God made to Abraham, Moses and David still in force, or were they all fulfilled in some spiritual way in the church? These are not just questions for scholars. How you answer them shapes how you read the whole Bible, how you understand prophecy, and how you think about the Jewish people today.

This short book walks through what the Bible says about God's plan for Israel and for the church. It explains how they are related, how they are different, and what that means for the future, especially the rapture, the tribulation and the coming kingdom.

Where I Stand

I want to be upfront. I believe God's promises to Israel are still in force, that the church is a new work God began at Pentecost, and that Jesus will take His church to be with Him before the tribulation, a view called the pre-tribulation rapture. I believe God will then complete His work with Israel, and that Jesus will return to reign on the earth.

Sincere, Bible-believing Christians hold other views. Some believe the church has replaced Israel or fulfills all of God's promises to her. Some place the rapture at a different time. I will mention those views fairly as we go, and I encourage you to search the Scriptures for yourself, the way the Bereans did in Acts 17.

How to Use This Book

Each chapter has key Bible passages printed in full, plain teaching and a few questions to think about. You can read it in an afternoon or work through it with a small group over several weeks.

About the Scripture

The Scripture in this book comes from the Steadfast Literal Bible (SLB), a word-for-word translation in today's language. Words added in English to make the sense clear are printed in bold italics.

Chapter 1: God's Promises to Abraham

> *And I will bless those who bless you, and the one who disdains you I will curse; and in you all the families of the earth will be blessed.*
>
> Genesis 12:3 (SLB)

God's plan for Israel begins with one man. About two thousand years before Christ, God called Abram out of the city of Ur and made him a set of promises that the rest of the Bible builds on.

> *And the LORD said to Abram, "Go for yourself from your land and from your kindred and from the house of your father, to the land which I will show you. And I will make you into a great nation, and I will bless you and make your name great; and be a blessing. And I will bless those who bless you, and the one who disdains you I will curse; and in you all the families of the earth will be blessed."*
> (Genesis 12:1-3)

Three Kinds of Promises

God's promises to Abraham fall into three groups:

- **A land.** God promised to give Abraham's descendants a specific land. Genesis 15:18 describes its borders, from the river of Egypt to the Euphrates.
- **A people.** God promised to make Abraham into a great nation, with descendants as many as the stars.
- **A blessing.** God promised to bless Abraham and, through him, to bless all the families of the earth.

An Everlasting Covenant

These promises were not conditions Abraham had to meet. In Genesis 15, God alone passed between the pieces of the sacrifice while Abraham slept, showing that He alone was bound to keep the covenant. And in Genesis 17, God called it everlasting.

> *And I will establish My covenant between Me and you and your seed after you throughout their generations, for an everlasting covenant, to be God to you and to your seed after you. And I will give to you and to your seed after you the land of your sojournings, all the land of Canaan, for an everlasting possession; and I will be God to them.*
> (Genesis 17:7-8)

Who Is Blessed Through Abraham?

The third promise, that all the families of the earth would be blessed, points to Jesus. Paul says in Galatians 3 that the promise was spoken to Abraham and to his seed, and that seed is Christ. Through Jesus, Gentiles who believe become children of Abraham by faith and share in the blessing of salvation.

But notice what Paul does not say. He does not say that the promises of land and nation are cancelled. Gentile believers share the spiritual blessing of Abraham. That does not erase what God promised to Abraham's physical descendants.

Questions to Think About

1. What three kinds of promises did God make to Abraham?

   _____

   _____

   _____

2. Why does it matter that God called His covenant with Abraham everlasting?

_____

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_____

3. How do Gentile believers share in the blessing promised to Abraham?

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Chapter 2: More Covenants With Israel

> *And your house and your kingdom will be established forever before you; your throne will be established forever.'*
>
> 2 Samuel 7:16 (SLB)

God's promises to Abraham were filled out over time in more covenants with Israel. Each one adds detail to God's plan.

The Covenant at Sinai

At Mount Sinai, God gave Israel His law through Moses. This covenant was different from the one with Abraham. It was conditional: blessing for obedience and discipline for disobedience. It governed how Israel was to live in the land. Israel broke it again and again, and in the end the people were scattered among the nations, just as Moses had warned.

But even in the warnings, God promised that He would not abandon them and would one day gather them again.

The Covenant With David

Centuries later, God promised King David that his throne and his kingdom would be established forever.

> *And your house and your kingdom will be established forever before you; your throne will be established forever.'* (2 Samuel 7:16)

This promise points to the Messiah, the Son of David. When the angel Gabriel spoke to Mary, he said that God would give her Son the throne of His father David and that He would reign over the

house of Jacob forever. Jesus is the King in David's line. The question is not whether He will reign, but when and where that reign will be seen in full.

The New Covenant

Through the prophet Jeremiah, God promised something new.

> *Look, days are coming, declares the LORD, and I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel and with the house of Judah, not like the covenant which I made with their fathers on the day I took hold of their hand to bring them out from the land of Egypt, in that they, they broke My covenant, and I, I was a husband over them, declares the LORD. For this* ***is*** *the covenant which I will make with the house of Israel after those days, declares the LORD: I will put My law in their inward part, and on their heart I will write it; and I will be God to them, and they, they will be a people to Me. And they will not teach again, each man his neighbor and each man his brother, saying, "Know the LORD," for all of them will know Me, from the least of them and to the greatest of them, declares the LORD; for I will forgive their iniquity, and their sin I will not remember again.* (Jeremiah 31:31-34)

Notice who the new covenant is made with: the house of Israel and the house of Judah. It promises a changed heart, a personal knowledge of God and full forgiveness of sin.

Jesus said at the Last Supper that the cup was the new covenant in His blood. The church shares in the spiritual blessings of the new covenant now. Every believer has God's law written on the heart and full forgiveness. But Jeremiah's promise still looks forward to a day when the nation of Israel as a whole will know the Lord. Paul points to that day in Romans 11.

As Sure as the Sun and Moon

Right after the new covenant promise, God added this:

> *Thus says the LORD, who gives the sun for light by day, the statutes of the moon and the stars for light by night, who stirs up the sea, and its waves roar; the LORD of armies* ***is*** *His name: If these statutes depart from before Me, declares the LORD, also the seed of Israel will cease from being a nation before Me all the days.*
> (Jeremiah 31:35-36)

God tied the survival of Israel as a nation to the sun, moon and stars. As long as they keep shining, Israel will remain a nation before Him.

Questions to Think About

1. How was the covenant at Sinai different from the covenant with Abraham?

   _____

   _____

   _____

2. How does Jesus fulfill the promise to David?

   _____

   _____

   _____

3. What does Jeremiah 31:35-36 say about God's commitment to Israel?

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Chapter 3: Has God Rejected Israel?

> *I say then, did God reject His people? May it not be! For I also am an Israelite, of **the** seed of Abraham, of **the** tribe of Benjamin.*
>
> Romans 11:1 (SLB)

When Jesus came, most of His own people did not receive Him as Messiah. The apostles preached to Israel first, and many Jews believed, but the nation as a whole did not. In time, the gospel went out to the Gentiles, and the church became mostly Gentile. That raises a hard question: has God given up on Israel?

Paul answers that question directly in Romans 9 to 11.

Paul's Heart for Israel

Before he answers, Paul shows his heart. He says he has great sorrow and unceasing grief for his own people, and that he could wish himself accursed for their sake.

> *For I myself was wishing to be accursed from Christ for the sake of my brothers, my kinsmen according to **the** flesh, who are Israelites, whose **is** the adoption as sons, and the glory, and the covenants, and the giving of the law, and the service, and the promises; whose **are** the fathers, and from whom **is** the Christ according to the flesh, who is over all, God blessed to the ages. Amen.*
> (Romans 9:3-5)

Notice that Paul speaks in the present tense. To Israel belong the adoption, the glory, the covenants and the promises. Even in unbelief, these are still theirs.

May It Not Be!

> *I say then, did God reject His people? May it not be! For I also am an Israelite, of **the** seed of Abraham, of **the** tribe of Benjamin. God did not reject His people whom He foreknew. Or do you not know what the Scripture says in Elijah, how he pleads with God against Israel, saying* (Romans 11:1-2)

Paul's answer is emphatic. God has not rejected His people. Paul himself is proof: he is an Israelite who believes. And in every generation there has been a remnant of Jewish believers.

A Stumble, Not a Fall

> *I say then, did they stumble so that they might fall? May it not be! But by their trespass salvation **has come** to the Gentiles, to provoke them to jealousy.* (Romans 11:11)

Israel's stumble is not permanent. God has used it to bring salvation to the Gentiles, and He intends that to provoke Israel to jealousy and draw them back.

A Warning to Gentile Believers

Paul pictures Israel as an olive tree. Some natural branches were broken off because of unbelief, and Gentile believers, a wild olive branch, were grafted in.

> *But if some of the branches were broken off, and you, being a wild olive tree, were grafted in among them and became a fellow partaker of the root and of the richness of the olive tree, do not boast over the branches. But if you boast, **it is** not you **who** support the root, but the root **supports** you.* (Romans 11:17-18)

Gentile Christians have no reason for pride. We are guests at a table God first set for Israel. Sadly, church history includes long

stretches of contempt and cruelty toward the Jewish people. Romans 11 should have prevented that.

All Israel Will Be Saved

> *For I do not want you to be unaware, brothers, of this mystery, so that you may not be wise in yourselves, that a hardening in part has happened to Israel until the fullness of the Gentiles has come in; and so all Israel will be saved, just as it has been written, "The One who delivers will come out of Zion, and He will turn away ungodliness from Jacob; and this **is** the covenant from Me to them, when I take away their sins."* (Romans 11:25-27)

Paul calls this a mystery, something God had kept hidden and now revealed. A partial hardening has come on Israel, but only until the full number of Gentiles has come in. Then all Israel will be saved. Paul does not mean every Jewish person who ever lived, but the nation as a whole in the future, turning to its Messiah.

> *As regards the gospel, **they are** enemies on account of you; but as regards the election, **they are** beloved on account of the fathers. For the gifts and the calling of God **are** irrevocable.* (Romans 11:28-29)

God's gifts and calling are irrevocable. He does not take back what He promised.

Other Views Some Christians read all Israel in Romans 11:26 as the church, made up of believing Jews and Gentiles together. Others read it as all believing Jews throughout history. I believe the context points to a future turning of the nation of Israel, because Paul has been contrasting Israel with the Gentiles throughout the chapter.

Questions to Think About

1. How does Paul answer the question, Has God rejected His people?

_____

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_____

2. What warning does Paul give to Gentile believers?

_____

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_____

3. What does it mean that the gifts and calling of God are irrevocable?

_____

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Chapter 4: The Church: Something New

> *And I also say to you that you are Peter, and on this rock I will build My church, and **the** gates of Hades will not prevail against it.*
>
> Matthew 16:18 (SLB)

If God is not finished with Israel, what is the church? The New Testament describes the church as something new, a work of God that the Old Testament prophets did not fully see.

I Will Build My Church

Jesus spoke of the church as future. I will build My church, He said. The church began on the day of Pentecost in Acts 2, when the Holy Spirit came and baptized believers into one body.

A Mystery Now Revealed

> *which in other generations was not made known to the sons of men as it has now been revealed to His holy apostles and prophets in **the** Spirit: **that** the Gentiles are fellow heirs and fellow members of the body and fellow partakers of His promise in Christ through the gospel*
> (Ephesians 3:5-6)

Paul says the church was a mystery not made known to earlier generations. The Old Testament did promise that Gentiles would be blessed. What it did not reveal was that Jews and Gentiles would be joined as equals into one new body, with the dividing wall torn down.

> *For He Himself is our peace, who made both one and broke down the middle wall of the barrier, having*

> *abolished the hostility in His flesh, the law of the commandments in ordinances, so that He might create the two in Himself into one new man, making peace, and might reconcile both in one body to God through the cross, having killed the hostility by it.* (Ephesians 2:14-16)

Notice the phrase one new man. The church is not Israel renamed, and it is not Gentiles absorbed into Israel. It is a new creation in Christ, made up of Jews and Gentiles together.

The Body and Bride of Christ

The New Testament uses pictures for the church that it never uses for Israel. The church is the body of Christ, with Christ as the head. It is the bride of Christ. It is a temple made of living stones, where the Spirit lives.

> *And He put all things under His feet, and gave Him **as** head over all things to the church, which is His body, the fullness of the **One** who fills all things in all.*
> (Ephesians 1:22-23)

One in Christ

> *There is not Jew nor Greek, there is not slave nor free, there is not male and female; for you are all one in Christ Jesus. And if you **are** Christ's, then you are Abraham's seed, and heirs according to promise.* (Galatians 3:28-29)

In Christ, there is no difference in standing between Jew and Gentile. Every believer is equally saved, equally loved and equally a child of Abraham by faith. That does not erase the fact that a Jewish believer is still Jewish. Paul still called himself an Israelite. It means that in the church, ethnic background brings no advantage before God.

Questions to Think About

1. When did the church begin?

_____

_____

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2. What was the mystery Paul says was revealed about the church?

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3. How does the phrase one new man help explain the church?

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Chapter 5: How Israel and the Church Differ

> *Become without offense both to Jews and to Greeks and to the church of God*
>
> 1 Corinthians 10:32 (SLB)

Paul once listed three groups side by side: Jews, Greeks and the church of God. He did not treat the church as a new name for Israel. The table below sums up some of the differences the Bible describes.

	Israel	**The church**
Began	With the call of Abraham	At Pentecost, Acts 2
Who belongs	The physical descendants of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob	Every believer in Jesus, Jew or Gentile
Key covenants	Abrahamic, Mosaic, Davidic and the New Covenant	Shares the spiritual blessings of the New Covenant
Promises	A land, a nation, a king on David's throne	Spiritual blessings in the heavenly places in Christ
Pictures	God's chosen nation, His firstborn son, the vine, the wife of the LORD	The body of Christ, the bride, a temple of living stones
Future	Regathered, restored and saved as a nation	Taken to be with Christ, then reigning with Him

Why the Difference Matters

If the church has replaced Israel, then God's many promises to Israel in the prophets must be read as spiritual pictures of the church. The land becomes heaven. The throne of David becomes Christ's rule in the heart. Jerusalem becomes the church.

If the church and Israel are distinct, then those promises can be read in their plain sense. God meant what He said to Abraham, to David and through the prophets, and He will do exactly that.

I believe the plain reading is the right one. The prophecies about Jesus' first coming were fulfilled literally: born in Bethlehem, of a virgin, riding on a donkey, pierced, buried with the rich. It makes sense to expect the prophecies about His second coming and His kingdom to be fulfilled the same way.

What We Share

None of this means two ways of salvation. Every person, Jew or Gentile, in any age, is saved by grace through faith. Abraham was justified by faith. The Jewish believers in the early church were saved by faith in Jesus, and so are Gentiles today. The difference between Israel and the church is in God's purposes and promises, not in the way of salvation.

Questions to Think About

1. Which difference in the table stands out most to you?

   _____

   _____

   _____

2. How does reading prophecy in its plain sense affect what we expect in the future?

   _____

   _____

   _____

3. Why is it important that there is only one way of salvation?

_____

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_____

Chapter 6: What This Means for Prophecy

> *Alas! For that day **is** great, so that **there is** none like it; and it **is** a time of distress for Jacob, and from it he will be saved.*
>
> Jeremiah 30:7 (SLB)

Keeping Israel and the church distinct helps much of Bible prophecy fall into place. Here is how I understand the order of events, from a pre-tribulation view.

Daniel's Seventy Sevens

The angel Gabriel told Daniel that seventy sevens, that is, seventy periods of seven years, were decreed on Daniel's people and his holy city.

> *Seventy sevens have been decreed on your people and on your holy city, to put an end to the transgression, and to complete sin, and to atone for iniquity, and to bring in everlasting righteousness, and to seal up vision and prophet, and to anoint a holy of holies.* (Daniel 9:24)

Notice whose timeline this is: your people and your holy city. It is about Israel and Jerusalem. Daniel 9 goes on to say that after sixty-nine sevens, the Anointed One would be cut off, and then the city and sanctuary would be destroyed. Jesus was crucified, and Jerusalem and the temple were destroyed in AD 70.

Then comes the final seven, the seventieth week, when a coming prince makes a covenant with many for one seven and breaks it in the middle. Many Bible teachers, including me, believe this final

seven is still future. Between the sixty-ninth and seventieth weeks comes a gap, and in that gap God has been building His church.

The Rapture of the Church

Before that final seven begins, I believe Jesus will come for His church.

> *because the Lord Himself will descend from heaven with a shout of command, with **the** voice of an archangel and with **the** trumpet of God, and the dead in Christ will rise first; then we who are living, who remain, will be caught away together with them in **the** clouds to meet the Lord in **the** air; and so we will always be with **the** Lord.*
> (1 Thessalonians 4:16-17)

Paul goes on to say that God has not appointed us to wrath. Jesus promised the church in Philadelphia that He would keep them from the hour of testing coming on the whole world.

> *because God did not appoint us for wrath, but for obtaining salvation through our Lord Jesus Christ*
> (1 Thessalonians 5:9)

> *Because you kept the word of My endurance, I also will keep you from the hour of testing which is about to come upon the whole inhabited world, to test those who dwell on the earth.* (Revelation 3:10)

The Time of Jacob's Distress

The tribulation is the final seven years of Daniel's prophecy. Jeremiah calls it a time of distress for Jacob, and promises that he will be saved out of it. Jesus called it a great tribulation unlike anything before or after. It is a time when God completes His dealings with Israel and judges a world in rebellion.

Israel Turns to Her Messiah

At the end of the tribulation, Zechariah says that Israel will look on the One they pierced and mourn for Him.

> *And I will pour out on the house of David and on the inhabitants of Jerusalem a spirit of grace and supplications; and they will look to Me,* ***to Him*** *whom they have pierced; and they will mourn over Him like a mourning over the only* ***son****, and* ***they will*** *show bitterness over Him as* ***one*** *shows bitterness over the firstborn.* (Zechariah 12:10)

This is when Paul's words come true: all Israel will be saved. The nation will recognize Jesus as Messiah.

The King Reigns

Then Jesus returns in glory to the earth. He judges the nations, binds Satan and reigns for a thousand years. The promises to David are fulfilled as the Son of David sits on His throne. The church reigns with Him.

> *And the LORD will be King over all the earth; on that day the LORD will be one, and His name one.* (Zechariah 14:9)

Other Views Some Christians believe the rapture happens in the middle or at the end of the tribulation. Others believe the thousand years in Revelation 20 is symbolic of the present age. These are believers who love the Lord and the Bible. Whatever our view of the timing, we agree on the most important truth: Jesus is coming back.

Questions to Think About

1. Whose timeline is Daniel's seventy sevens, according to Daniel 9:24?

_____

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_____

2. Why does a pre-tribulation view see the church as absent during the tribulation?

_____

_____

_____

3. What will happen when Israel looks on the One they pierced?

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Chapter 7: Living It Out

> *Brothers, the desire of my heart and the supplication to God on behalf of Israel is for salvation.*
>
> Romans 10:1 (SLB)

What difference should all this make for an ordinary Christian? Here are some practical ways to live out God's plan for Israel and the church.

Love the Jewish People

Paul's heart's desire was that Israel would be saved. Gentile believers owe a great debt to Israel. Our Bible was written almost entirely by Jewish authors. Our Savior is Jewish. The first church was Jewish. We should never treat the Jewish people with contempt. We should love them, pray for them and speak up against antisemitism wherever we see it.

Share the Gospel

> *For I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ; for it is **the** power of God for salvation to everyone who believes, both to **the** Jew first and to **the** Greek.* (Romans 1:16)

Loving Jewish people includes sharing the good news of their Messiah with them, gently and respectfully. The gospel is for the Jew first and also for the Gentile.

Pray for Jerusalem

> *Ask for the peace of Jerusalem; may those who love you be at ease.* (Psalm 122:6)

Pray for peace in Jerusalem and the land, and for all who live there, Jewish and Arab alike. God loves every person in that land, and the gospel is for all of them.

Be Humble

God's faithfulness to Israel does not mean every action of the modern state of Israel is right, any more than His love for the church means every church is right. Christians can support Israel's existence and still think carefully about specific policies. We should be slow to claim that any current event is the fulfillment of a particular prophecy. Jesus told His disciples that it was not theirs to know the times or seasons.

> *So then those who had come together were asking Him, saying, "Lord, are You at this time restoring the kingdom to Israel?" And He said to them, "It is not yours to know times or seasons which the Father has set by His own authority."* (Acts 1:6-7)

Be Ready

If the next event on God's calendar is the rapture of the church, then we should live ready. Not anxious, not date-setting, but faithful. Paul ended his teaching on the rapture by telling believers to encourage one another with these words.

Trust God's Faithfulness

Perhaps the most personal lesson in all of this is simple: God keeps His promises. If He is faithful to Israel through thousands of years of wandering, unbelief and suffering, He will be faithful to you. The same God who said His gifts and calling are irrevocable has promised never to leave you or forsake you.

Questions to Think About

1. What debt do Gentile Christians owe to Israel?

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2. How can you pray for Jerusalem and the land this week?

_____

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3. How does God's faithfulness to Israel encourage you in your own walk with Him?

_____

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_____

Key Passages

Topic	Passages
Promises to Abraham	Genesis 12:1-3; 15:1-21; 17:1-8
Covenant with David	2 Samuel 7:8-17; Psalm 89:3-4, 34-37
The New Covenant	Jeremiah 31:31-37; Ezekiel 36:24-28
Israel regathered	Ezekiel 37:21-28; Amos 9:14-15
Israel not rejected	Romans 9:1-5; 11:1-36
The church as a mystery	Ephesians 2:11-22; 3:1-12
Daniel's seventy sevens	Daniel 9:24-27
The rapture	John 14:1-3; 1 Corinthians 15:51-54; 1 Thessalonians 4:13-18
The tribulation	Jeremiah 30:7; Matthew 24:15-31; Revelation 6-19
Israel turns to Messiah	Zechariah 12:10-14; Romans 11:25-27
The kingdom	Isaiah 2:1-4; Zechariah 14:9; Revelation 20:1-6

For Further Reading

If you want to go deeper, my free books The Last Days and He Swore by Himself cover Bible prophecy and God's covenants in more detail. Both are at trinfinityenterprises.com.

About This Book

Israel and the Church is one of a set of free Christian books from Trinfinity Enterprises. All Scripture quotations come from the Steadfast Literal Bible. Questions or corrections are welcome at andrew@trinfinityenterprises.com.