A Friendly Questionnaire On: Examining the Claim to the Land of Israel

Opening Word

The series of questions that follows are not meant to trap, argue, or humiliate. It's a sincere effort to engage fellow believers in **truthful, Scripture-based reflection** about a major theological issue: **who are God's people today,** and what role—if any—does the modern state of Israel play in God's redemptive plan?

Many of us have inherited teachings on biblical Israel. These questions aim to lovingly and honestly challenge those assumptions with Scripture, history, and logic. The heart behind this is not accusation—but invitation:

~ Proverbs 18:13 ~
"He that answereth a matter before he heareth it, it is folly and shame unto him."
Acts 17:11
"These were more noble… in that they received the word with all readiness of mind, and searched the scriptures daily, whether those things were so."

QUESTION / INQUIRY 1

According to the New Testament, who are considered the true people of God today?

A. Ethnic Jews who follow the traditions of their forefathers.
B. All who believe in God and try to live morally.
C. Those who are physically descended from Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.
D. Those who are in Christ by faith, whether Jew or Gentile.

QUESTION / INQUIRY 2

A group from Scandinavia or Africa claims the land of Israel as their inheritance from God.
What would be the best response?

A. They would need to prove descent from Jacob.
B. If they believe God gave it to them, that's enough.
C. All land claims are valid if sincerely believed.
D. The land promise was fulfilled already; under the New Covenant, no modern ethnic group has divine claim.

QUESTION / INQUIRY 3

As a believer in Christ, how do you respond to the scenario in Question 1?

A. Only Jacob's physical descendants can claim the land.
B. No group can claim divine land rights outside of Christ.
C. Israel's 1948 return was prophecy fulfilled.
D. Jews always have a right to the land no matter what.

QUESTION / INQUIRY 4

Where in Scripture does God promise the land 2000 years into

the future? Wouldn’t claimants need to prove descent from Jacob?

A. Yes, and there’s no such future land promise in Scripture.
B. The land promise is unconditional and applies to all Jews today.
C. Modern statehood proves divine favor.
D. The church shares in the promise but ethnic Jews still get the land.

QUESTION / INQUIRY 5

If many who claim to be Israel today descend from Khazars, Edomites, or secular backgrounds, what should we conclude?

A. Lineage is no longer the issue—faith in Christ is.
B. We should support them anyway out of tradition.
C. Calling themselves Jews is enough.
D. Being in the land proves their right.

QUESTION / INQUIRY 6

What if another group—say, Northern Europeans—made the same claim? If modern claimants can’t prove descent either, what’s the difference?

A. Neither group has a valid biblical claim today.
B. Israel’s tradition gives their claim more weight.
C. Whoever holds political power owns the land.
D. Ethnic Jews alone hold divine title.

🕊️ Reflection: Why the Temple Was Destroyed Matters

Before moving to the next question, consider this:

Jesus prophesied that the **temple would be destroyed** (Matthew 24:2; Mark 13:2; Luke 21:6), and that came to pass in 70 A.D. The temple was the center of the Old Covenant—where sacrifices were made for sin. But the New Testament says that Christ's sacrifice was **final** and **sufficient** (Hebrews 10:10–14). Once He offered Himself, there was **no more need** for animal sacrifices—or the temple.

> ***Hebrews 8:13*** *– "Now that which decayeth and waxeth old is ready to vanish away."*

If God intended to restore the sacrificial system and temple worship, why would He have allowed its destruction right after Christ fulfilled it?

QUESTION / INQUIRY 7

Considering Galatians 3:29 and 6:16, and the New Covenant in Christ, is God's promise still about a physical land—or something greater?

A. No. It now points to a heavenly inheritance in Christ.
B. Yes. The land is eternally theirs.
C. The church inherits spiritual promises; Jews inherit land.
D. God will rebuild the temple and reinstitute sacrifices.

QUESTION / INQUIRY 8

If most modern claimants to the land cannot trace their lineage to Jacob, what should a follower of Christ do with

that?

A. Examine the claim by Scripture, not assumptions.
B. Support them regardless—it's too sensitive to question.
C. As long as they keep Jewish traditions, their claim is valid.
D. Being politically in the land makes them God's people.

Final Encouragement

These questions aren't intended to create division but to **equip believers to think biblically**—not politically or traditionally. If we base our support of modern Israel on theology, we should ensure it's **sound theology**, rooted in Scripture, not sentiment.

Let's remember:

> ***"He is not a Jew, which is one outwardly… But he is a Jew, which is one inwardly…"*** *(Romans 2:28–29)*

> ***"If ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise."*** *(Galatians 3:29)*
