

14. What did John say about the law of God? Revelation 12:17; 14:12
Revelation 22:14

Note: God's people are loyal to Him at end time and obey His law. So those who don't keep God's commandments don't have the right to enter the city.

15. Isn't Christ the end of the law? Romans 10:4; 6:21-22; 14:9

Note: The Greek word "end" is telos. It means, the final issue or result of a state or process (Vines Expository Dictionary p. 356). Notice how "end" (telos) is used in other places in the Bible (see 1Pet 1:9, James 5:11). If the word "end" means finished or do away with then we have a problem, we have the end of the Lord (James 5:11) and the end of faith (1Pet 1:9). In both places the same word, telos is used. End means fulfillment of or goal of.

16. What about being under the law? Romans 6:14, 12-14

Note: When we read the statement about being under the law in context, it does not give the implication that to keep the law means to be under it. The Greek word for "sin" is hamartia. It means to miss the mark. It stands to reason that if there is a mark to miss then there's a mark to hit. The word "sin" is an archery term. When you aim at the bull's-eye and miss it is a sin. The mark in this case is the law and to miss/break it is to sin. So the law can't be done away with because there is still such a thing as sin (see also Rom 4:15). The law tells us what sin is (see Rom 3:20). So to be under the law means to be under the condemnation of the law or "slaves of sin" (see Rom 6:12, 16), to be under grace means to be released from sin's rule and its penalty by accepting Jesus Christ (see also Eph 2:8-9).

17. What is the only motivation to keep God's law? John 14:15;
Romans 13:10; 1John 5:3

Note: Love for God is the only motivation for serving Him (see also Ps 40:8).

MY CHOICE: Because I love Jesus, I want by the grace of God to keep His commandments and do His will.



Lesson #9 The Land of the Lawless

The Crime rates have never been higher. Watching the news can be a depressing experience. Could it be that if we made a stand for the Ten Commandments this world would be a safer place?

1. What is the natural condition of the human heart? Jeremiah 17:9

Note: The condition of the human heart is wicked. The Bible uses the heart to represent the seat of the thoughts and emotions combined (see also 1Pet 3:4). It represents the true character of man.

2. What can God do for the human heart? Romans 1:16

Note: In his own experience and in his ministry, Paul could see the power of the gospel. The Greek word for "power" is dunamis. This is where we get the English word dynamite. God gives us power when He gives us His Holy Spirit, dynamite power to overcome sin! You are not stuck with your faults.

3. What is the biblical definition for sin? 1John 3:4

Note: The Bible is clear that sin is the transgression of the law.

4. Which law is sin the transgression of? Romans 7:7, James 2:10-11

Note: In the OT, we have the Ceremonial and the Ten Commandment laws. The ceremonial law was done away with, so sin is not the transgression of that law (Col 2:17; 2Cor 5:21; Acts 15:27-29). That only leaves one law left, the Ten Commandment moral law. Sin is the transgression of that law!

5. Who wrote the ceremonial law? Deuteronomy 31:24, 26

6. Who wrote the Ten Commandments? Exodus 31:18

7. What is the difference between the two sets of laws?

Ten Commandments:

Called the royal law. James 2:8

Spoken by God. Deut 4:12-13

Written by God on stone. Ex 31:18

Placed in the ark. Ex 40:20

Is perfect. Ps 19:7

Not removed by Christ. Matt 5:17

Magnified by Christ. Isa 42:21

Gives knowledge of sin. Rom 3:20

Lasts forever. Ps 111:7-8

Ceremonial law:

Called law contained in ordinances. Eph 2:15

Written by Moses. Lev 1:1-3

Written by Moses in a book. Deut 31:26

Placed beside the ark. Deut 31:26

Made nothing perfect. Heb 7:19

Abolished by Christ. Eph 2:15

Abolished by Christ. Col 2:14

Instituted because of sin. Lev 3-7

Done away with. Col 2:14

8. What two great principles are found in the Ten Commandments? Exodus 20:1-17 (also Deuteronomy 5:6-21)

Note: Love for God (1-4) and love for man (5-10) is what God's law teaches. Notice from the below chart that the law of God reflects who God is.

God is:

Luke 18:19

GOOD

Isaiah 51:16

HOLY

Deuteronomy 32:4

JUST

Matthew 5:48

PERFECT

1 John 4:8

LOVE

The law is:

Romans 7:12

Romans 7:12

Romans 7:12

Psalms 19:7

Romans 13:10

Exodus 9:27

RIGHTEOUS

Psalms 19:9

Deuteronomy 32:4

TRUTH

Psalms 119:142

1 John 3:3

PURE

Psalms 19:8

John 4:24

SPIRITUAL

Romans 7:14

Malachi 3:6

UNCHANGABLE

Matthew 5:18

Genesis 21:33

ETERNAL

Psalms 111:7-8

9. Why does Satan hate God's law so much? Romans 6:16

Note: Satan understands the principle: law establishes authority. Who you obey determines who your master is.

10. Can God ever change? Malachi 3:6; Hebrews 13:8; Psalm 89:34

Note: If God promises not to change then He will never change His law.

11. What did Jesus have to say about the law? Matthew 5:17-18

Note: Many people say that fulfilled means to destroy or do away with. Let's plug in destroy for fulfill and see how this sounds. "Think not that I have come to destroy the law, or the prophets, but to fulfill it." Does that statement make any sense when you say fulfill=destroy? No it doesn't!

12. What did Jesus come to do in regards to the law? Isaiah 42:21

Note: In Matthew 5-7 Jesus delivered the Sermon on the Mount in which he explained that keeping God's law extends to our thoughts. Matthew 5:21-28 tells us that keeping the letter of the law is not all God requires of His people. The life of Jesus gives us a perfect example of how to keep the law.

13. What is the purpose of the law? Romans 3:20, 7:7

Note: The law's function is to point out sin. James 1:22-25 tells us that the law of God is like a mirror. A mirror lets you know you are dirty, but has no ability to cleanse you. God never planned for man to gain righteousness from the law. He intended man to gain righteousness only from Jesus Christ.