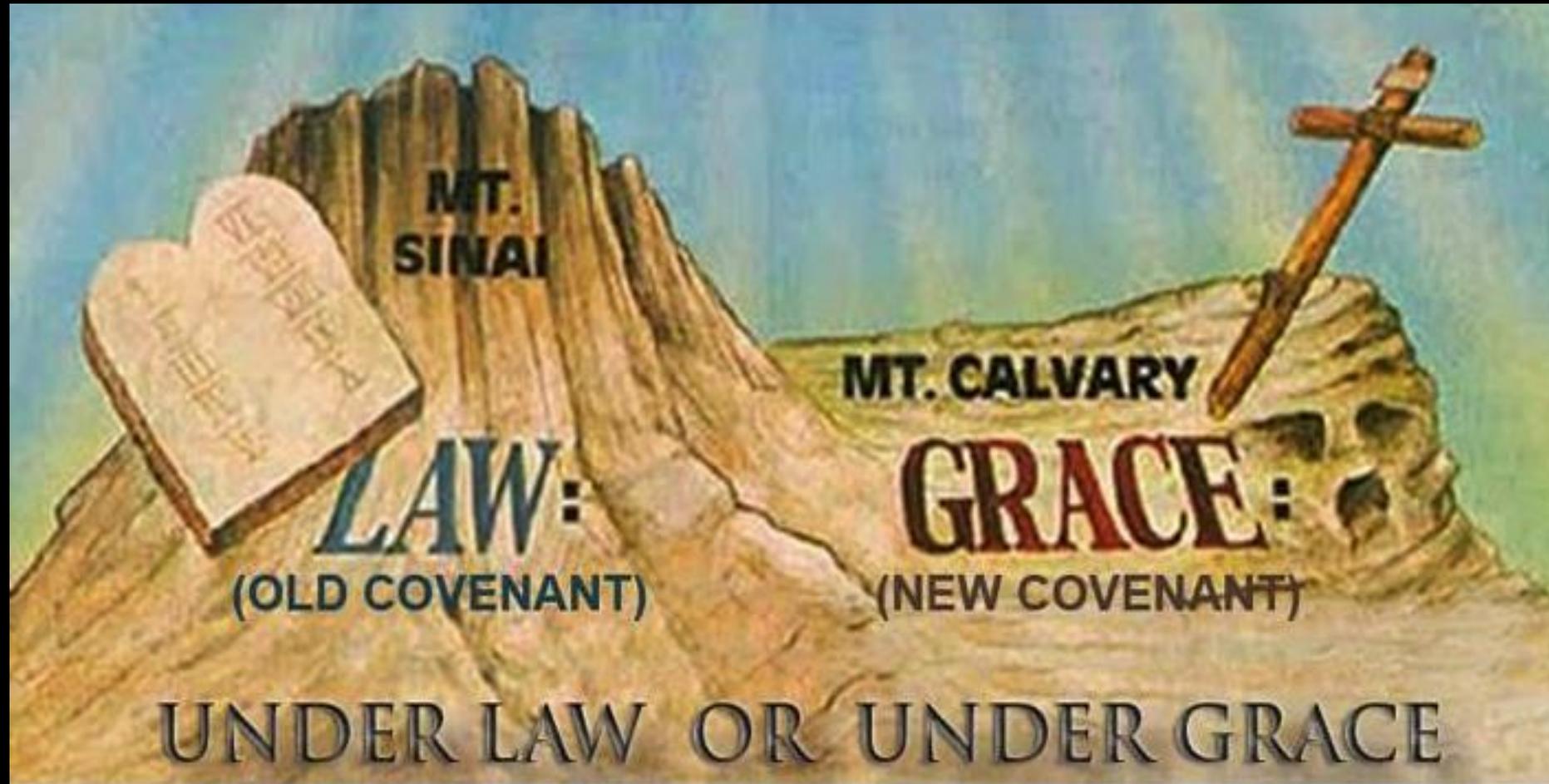


Understanding the Law and Grace



Past > Present > Future



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Learn from the **Past** > Understand the **Present** >
Prepare for the **Future**



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Enter The Ark of Hope

The Great Controversy between God and
Satan is primarily over

“WORSHIP”

Who will you Choose?



Get into the Ark **Sanctuary**



**And let them
make me a
sanctuary;
that I may dwell
among them.**

– Exodus 25:8

Psalms 77:13



Health Snippet – Sunshine

Effects of Sun Exposure

The American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP) advises talking to children, teens, & young adults with fair skin of the dangers of too much sun exposure - reach inner skin layers.

Signs include: Redness, Hot skin, goose bumps or chills, Pain, Itchy or tight skin, Blisters, Dehydration, Peeling, etc...

Too much sun exposure can be harmful. It can lead to:

Skin Changes: cells creates freckles & moles develop cancer.

Early Aging: signs wrinkled, tight, leathery skin & dark spots.

Lowered Immune System: skin gets burnt, WBC help create new cells putting the immune system at risk in other areas.

Eye Injuries: can burn your outer layer Cornea, can blur the vision, over time develop cataracts & blindness if untreated.

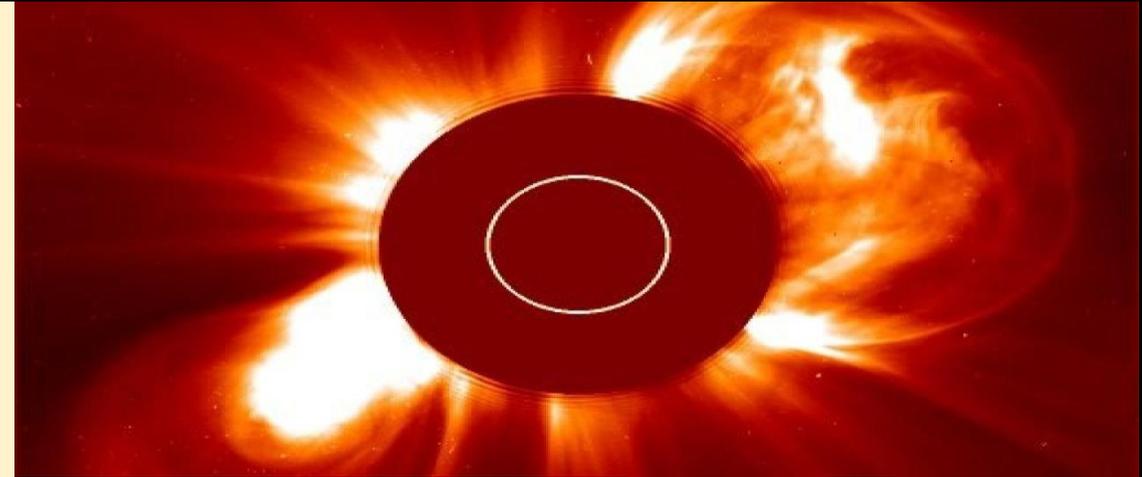
You can prevent the harmful effects of sun exposure:

Use sunscreen: apply 30 minutes before going outside, also apply ears, lips, hairline & every 2 hr also after swim/ sweat.

Plan your exposure: Avoid direct sun between 10 am - 4 pm.

Take breaks: Go inside, get in the shade, or use an umbrella.

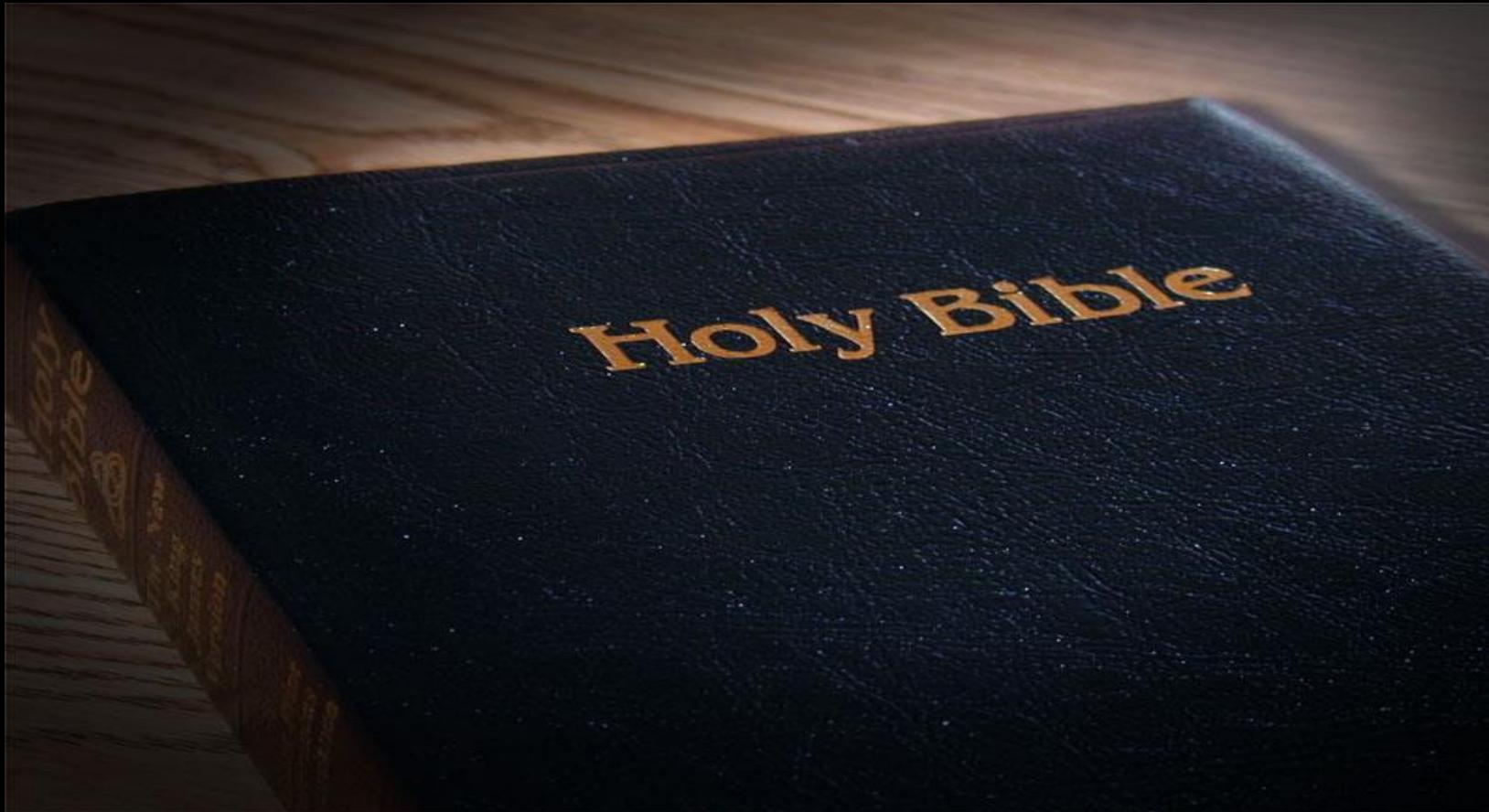
Cover up: Wear clothing and hats to protect your skin from UV rays. This is also for babies and kids, who are more sensitive. Wear sunglasses all the time that block UV rays.



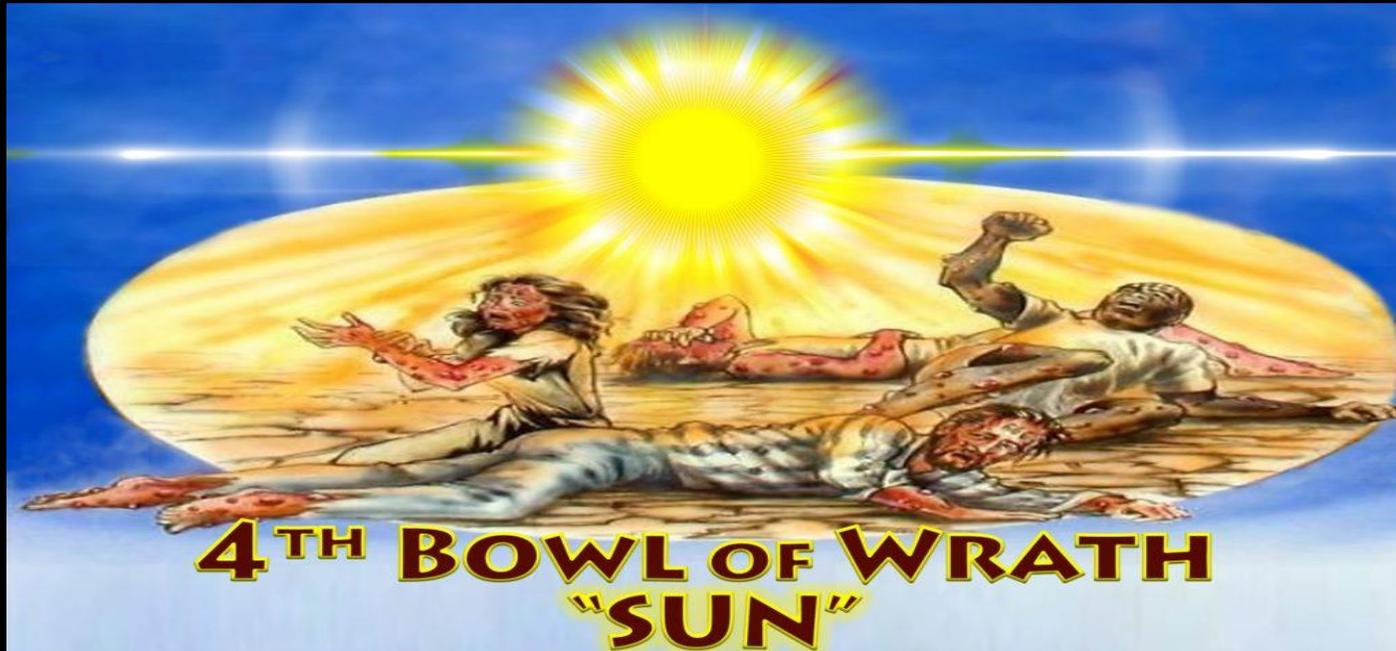
1. If you're using roll on sunscreen, be sure to roll everywhere.



Can We Trust Bible Prophecy?



Yes we Can!



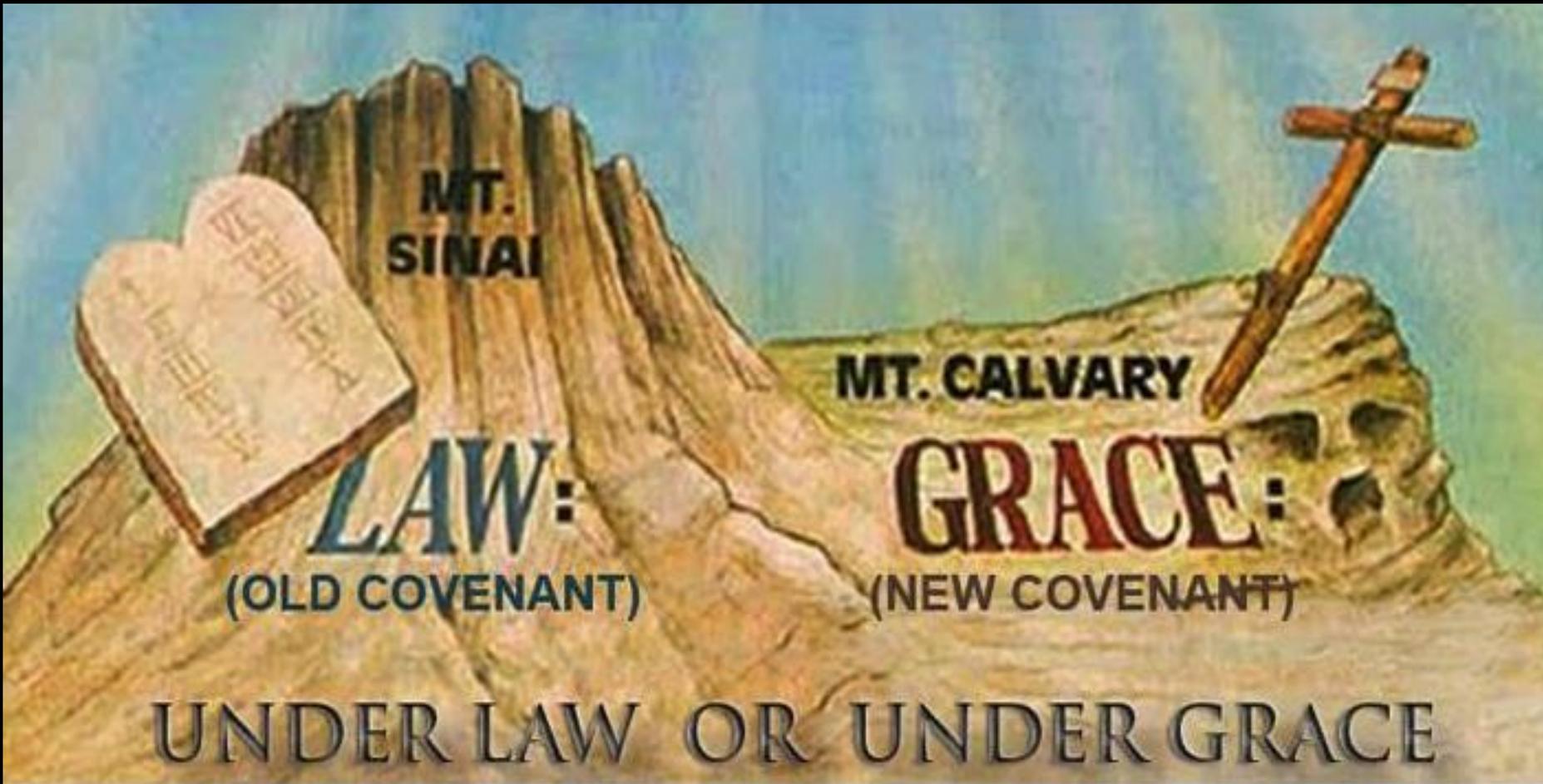
4TH BOWL OF WRATH "SUN"

Revelation 16:8-9

"The 4th Angel poured out his bowl on the **SUN**,
& it was allowed to **scorch people with fire**.
They were **scorched by the fierce heat**,
& they cursed the name of God
who had power over these plagues.
They did not repent & give him glory."



Understanding the Law and Grace



Past > Present > Future



Introduction

There was a popular statement in the early 1920s: Back then they were taught that if one was good, they'd go to heaven; but if they were bad, they'd be burned up. The general idea was that if we'd just arrive at a state of sinless perfection, we'd be sure of eternal life.

Ever wonder if humanity would ever free themselves from this idea that we could somehow save ourselves. Some expressed the view that perhaps we'd have to wait for a new generation to arise before the view of an all-encompassing grace of God would be wholly espoused.

Indeed, the more we contemplate God's grace, the more we see that there's nothing in heaven or on earth that compares with it. Saints and angels will spend eternity learning about that grace.



Introduction - How Love Behaves

It's true that God's mercy endures forever.

But mercy does not bypass sin; it meets sin head-on, without excuse. It deals with sin as sin, and not as a mere mistake or an indiscretion. The world needs-the church, the church needs-men and women who will call sin by its right name. (Isaiah 58)

We hear it said, "The commandments are not so important; what is important is love."

Yes, love is important. But the commandments were given to show us how love behaves.

Remember that Jesus said, "If ye love me, keep my commandments" (John 14:15).

And He also said: "Ye are my friends, if ye do whatsoever I command you" (John 15:14).

The world as a whole lives outside the will of God. But followers of Christ must never be in that position. Holiness is conformity to God's will. Whatever is contrary to His will is sin.

HOW LOVE BEHAVES, 1 Corinthians 13:4-8

"Love suffers long and is kind"

"Love does not envy"

"Love vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up"

"Doth not behave itself unseemly," Eph. 4:29

"Seeketh not its own"

"Is not provoked"

"Taketh no account of evil," Lk. 23:34

"Rejoiceth not in unrighteousness"

"Rejoiceth with the truth," Rev. 3:19

"Beareth all things," "Endureth all things"

"Believeth all things"

"Hopeth all things"

"Love never faileth"



Have We Gone to the Opposite Extreme?

Now as popular Christianity says we're saved by grace alone, is there not a growing tendency to be careless about our behaviour?

Since we're not saved by being good, do we feel we can dispense with good deportment?

Since God knows, and we know, that we can never make ourselves good enough for heaven, does He expect us just to drift along in complacent carelessness in our actions, expecting His infinite grace to rescue us?

Doesn't the same grace that saves us from the guilt of sin also give victory over the power and practice of sin?

Is the theology of the old hymn out of date:

"Cleanse me from... [sin's] guilt and power"?



**NOT UNDER LAW
BUT UNDER GRACE**



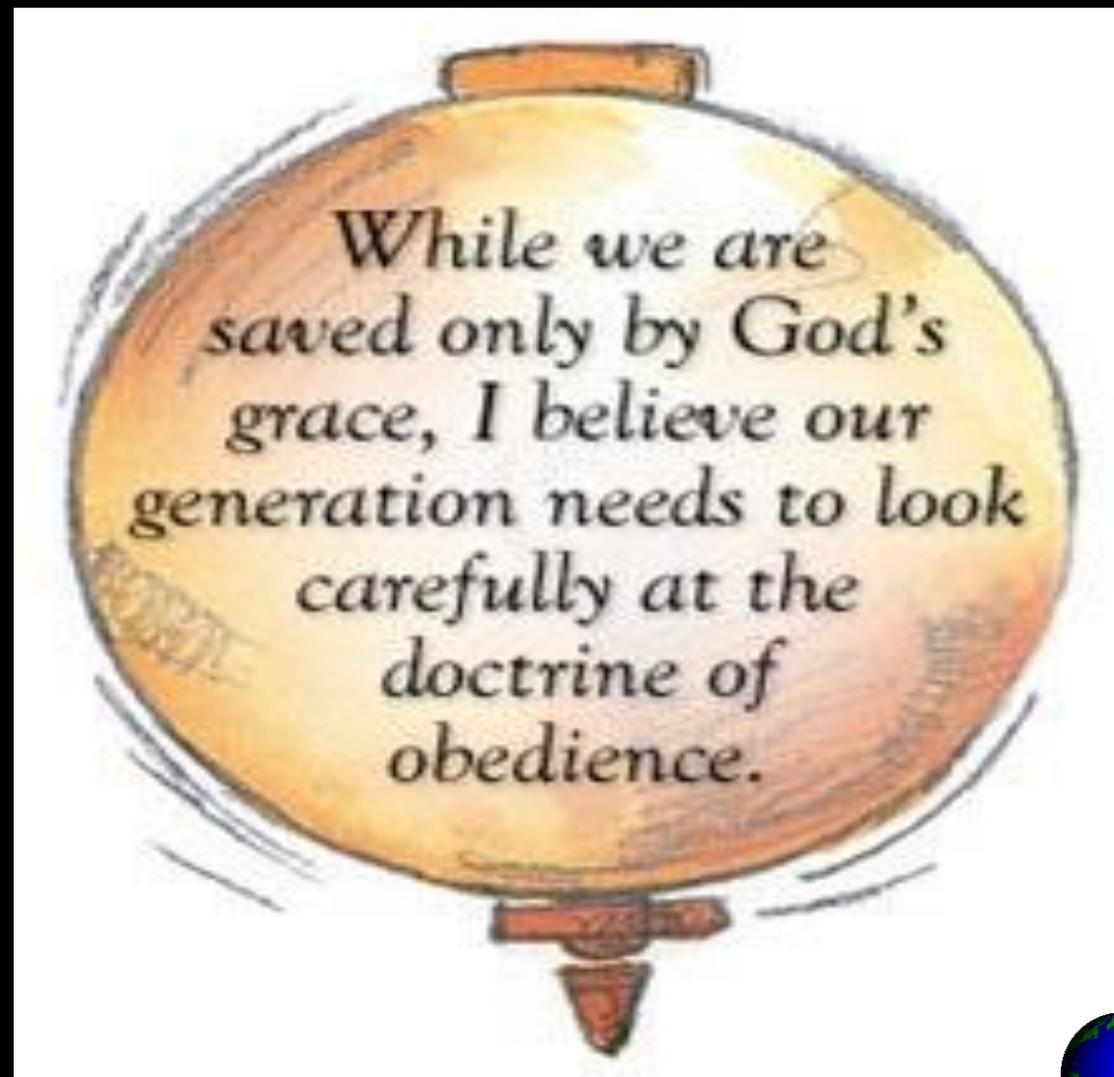
Obedience to God is Essential

While we are saved only by God's grace:
I believe our generation needs to look carefully at the doctrine of obedience. It is almost passé to accept Samuel's declaration to King Saul, "To obey is better than sacrifice" (1 Samuel 15:22).

No doctrine is more clearly enunciated throughout God's Word than that of the absolute necessity of obedience.

Trouble is the child of disobedience; peace comes when we obey.

This does not obviate the need for grace. Only the grace of God can place us in the centre of God's will, making us obedient.



Ponder the following questions:

Is the Sabbath as holy now as it was in Bible times?

Does God hate divorce as much today as He did when Jesus was on earth?

Is the movie theatre less sinful now than it was a hundred years ago?

Is modesty in dress and behaviour less important today than it was a century ago?

Do we laugh today at the humour that would have caused us to turn away in disgust a generation ago?

Does God no longer demand moral purity among His children?



you are fellow citizens with the saints and members of the household of God

Built on the
Foundation of the
Apostles and **Prophets**
Jesus Christ Himself being
the Chief Corner Stone

Ephesians 2:20



It all comes down to the fundamentals:

God is still God. Sin is still Sin. Holiness is still a prerequisite for heaven (see Hebrews 12:14).

The passing grade in holiness, so to speak, has not been lowered. "I am the Lord," God said, "I change not" (**Malachi 3:6**).

Jesus Says: Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect. (**Matthew 5:48**).

Said Jesus, "Except your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in no case enter into the kingdom of heaven" (**Matthew 5:20**).

And He is "the same yesterday, today, and for ever" (**Hebrews 13:8**).

IF THE LAW OF GOD IS FOREVER

SABBATH = FOREVER
LEVITICUS 16:31

COVENANT = FOREVER
1 CHRONICLES 16:15

HIS LAW = FOREVER
PSALM 119:160

HIS WORD = FOREVER
ISAIAH 40:8

...WHEN DID "FOREVER" BECOME TEMPORARY?



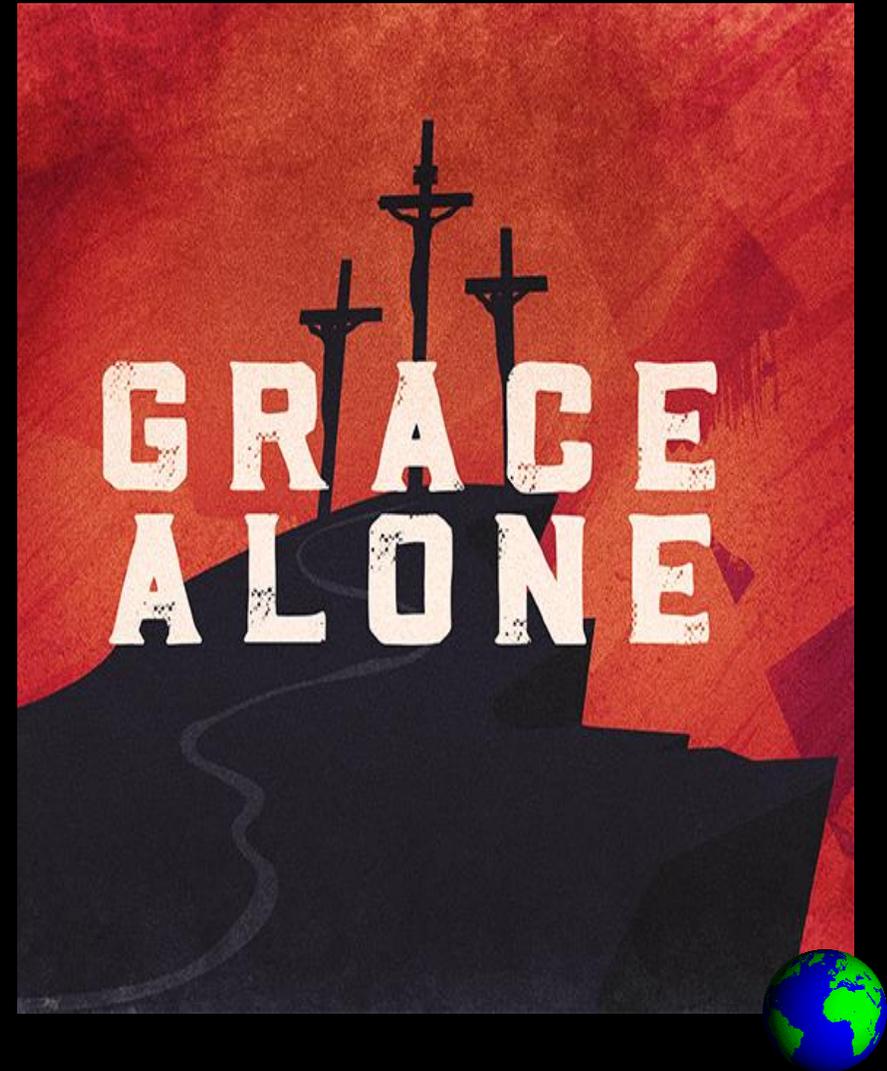
What does one mean when they say that - We are Saved by Grace Alone?

When they use the term "Grace Alone," what they mean is that our salvation from the wrath of God - our deliverance from hell - is because of something good in God, and not because of anything good in us. **If God tells us to do something, it must be because He gave us the ability to do what he commands! Choice becomes everything.**

The Biblical conception of human nature after Adam and Eve's fall into sin is not a pretty picture. And thus we fall headlong into one of the greatest heresies in church history, the heresy of Pelagianism – a heterodox Christian theological position which holds that the original sin did not taint human nature and that humans have the free will to achieve human perfection without divine grace.

It is really quite simple: grace alone doesn't make much sense to an person who doesn't think that much is wrong with the human condition in the first place.

For if people are basically good, why then, do we need grace in order to be saved?



Why do Christians erroneously believe grace is ONLY a New Testament concept?

The most illuminating scripture on this subject is [John 1:17](#) where it says, “For the law was given through Moses; grace and truth came through Jesus Christ.”

A logical conclusion after reading this passage would be: **the Old Testament is about the Law and the New Testament is about Grace.**

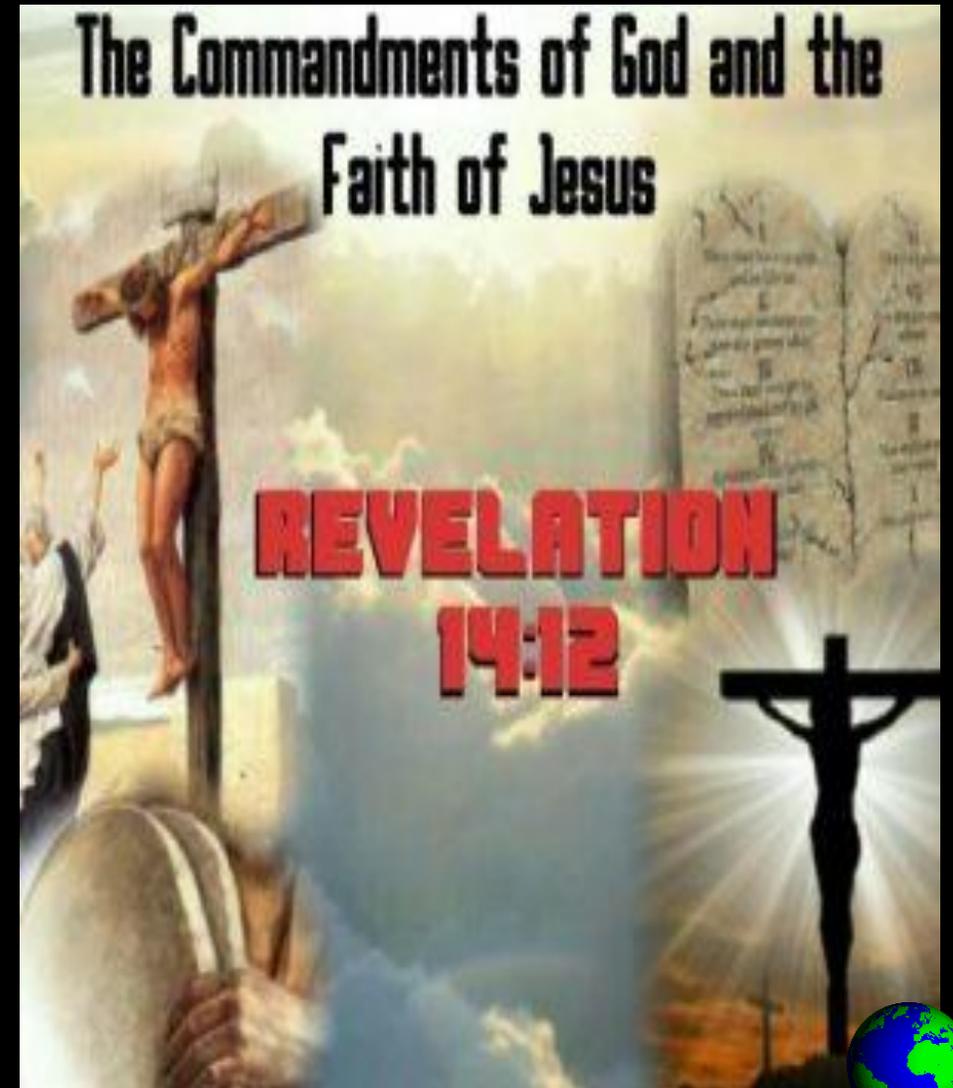
* And to some extent, that is an accurate assumption.

The Old Testament is definitely “Law-focused” and The New Testament is absolutely “Grace-filled.”

But the bigger question is: Has God always been gracious? Or did Jesus death and resurrection somehow alter his character?

[2 Timothy 1:9](#) sheds valuable light on this topic: “He has saved us and called us to a holy life—not because of anything we have done but because of his own purpose and grace. This grace was given us in Christ Jesus before the beginning of time.”

* **God’s grace is the foundation upon which the Gospel message is built.**



7 Examples of God's Grace in the Old Testament:

1. God's grace infuses Noah's Story.

- "But Noah found grace in the eyes of the Lord" ([Genesis 6:8](#)).

2. God's grace endures in spite of Abraham and Sarah's unbelief.

- "And in you all the families of the earth shall be blessed" ([Genesis 12:3b](#)).

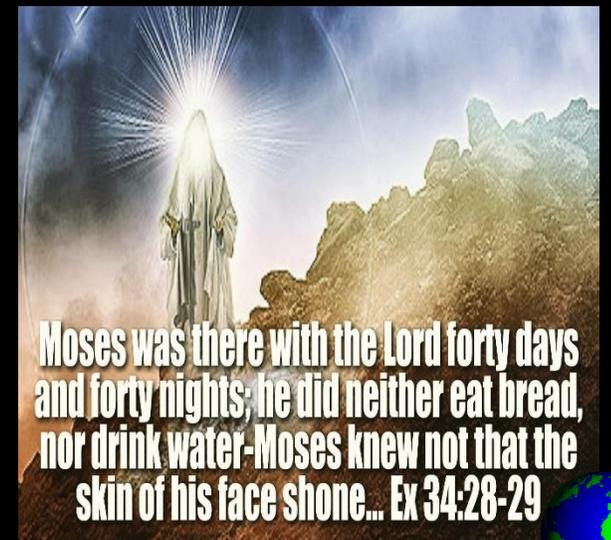
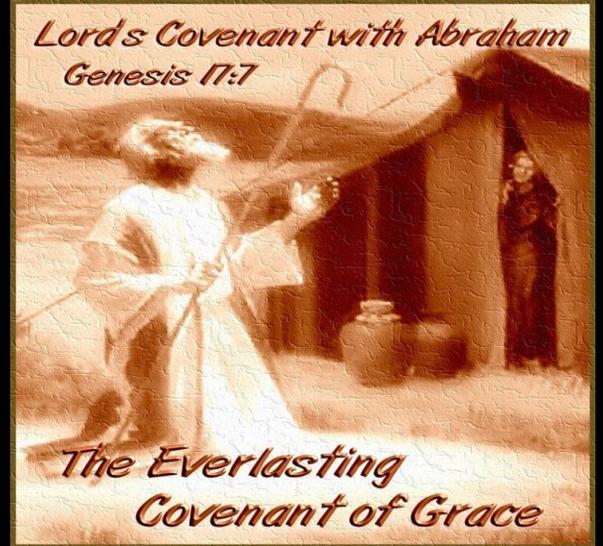
3. God's grace for Joseph gave him strength to persevere.

- "You intended to harm me, but God intended it for good" ([Genesis 50:20](#)).

4. Moses doubted God at every turn, yet God graciously guided him.

- "But Moses said, 'Pardon your servant, Lord. Please send someone else' ([Exodus 4: 13](#))."

But Noah found
grace
in the eyes of the LORD.



God's Grace in the Old Testament (cont'd)

5. The Israelites repeatedly rebelled against God, yet He graciously rescued them.

- “And he could bear Israel’s misery no longer ([Judges 10:16](#)).”

6. Rahab bravely asked God to save her (in spite of her past sins) and He did!

- “The Lord your God is God in heaven above and on the earth below ([Joshua 2:11b](#)).”

7. David lusted, stole, fornicated, lied, and killed—yet God saw his heart and loved him.

- “Wash me thoroughly from my iniquity, and cleanse me from my sin ([Psalms 51:1](#))”

* God's grace in the Old Testament is unavoidable, so long as you are looking for it.



What can we learn from Rahab?

Joshua 2:1-15



God's grace is greater than your sin.

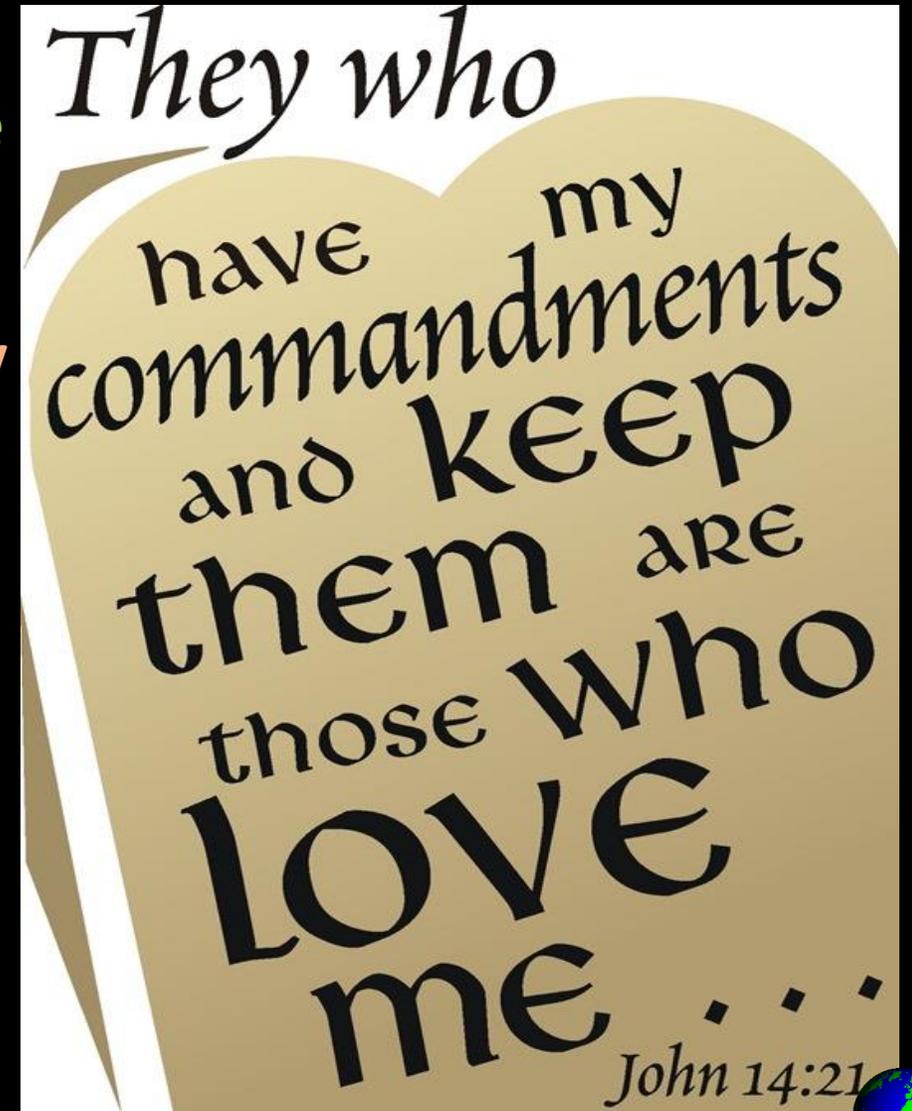


New Testament Description of Grace

The distinctive meaning attached to the term "grace" in the New Testament, and especially in the writings of Paul, is that of the abundant, saving love of God toward sinners as revealed in Jesus Christ. Obviously, since all men have sinned and are destitute of the glory of God (Romans 3:23), such favour and loving-kindness on God's part are wholly undeserved and unmerited by sinful man.

Men have lived in hatred and rebellion against God (Romans 1:21, 31, 32), have perverted His truth (Vs 18, 25), have preferred to worship beasts and reptiles (V 23), have defiled His image in their own bodies (Vs 24-27), have blasphemed His name (Romans 2:24), and have even despised God for His patience and forbearance (V 4). Finally, they murdered His Son, sent to save them (Acts 7:52).

Yet God has continued to regard man with love and kindness, that the revelation of His goodness may lead men to repentance (Romans 2:4).



New Testament Description of Grace (cont'd)

This is the grace of God in its peculiar New Testament sense. It is God's unlimited, all-inclusive, transforming love toward sinful men and women; and the good news of this grace, as revealed in Jesus Christ, is "the power of God unto salvation" (Romans 1:16). It is not merely God's mercy and willingness to forgive, but it is an active, energizing, transforming power to save. Thus it may fill a person (John 1:14), it may be given (Romans 12:3, 6), it is all-sufficient (2 Corinthians 12:9; compare Rom. 5:20), it reigns (Romans 5:21), it teaches (Titus 2:11, 12), it establishes the heart (Hebrews 13:9). In some instances "grace" seems almost to be equivalent to "gospel" (Colossians 1:6) and to the working of God generally (Acts 11:23; 1 Peter 5:12).

We owe everything to grace, free grace, sovereign grace. Grace in the covenant ordained our adoption. Grace in the Saviour effected our redemption, our regeneration, and our adoption to heirship with Christ.—*Testimonies for the Church* (1882), vol. 6, 268.

Distinguishing some key terms

Justice: God gives us what we do deserve

Grace: God gives us what we don't deserve

Mercy: God doesn't give us what we do deserve



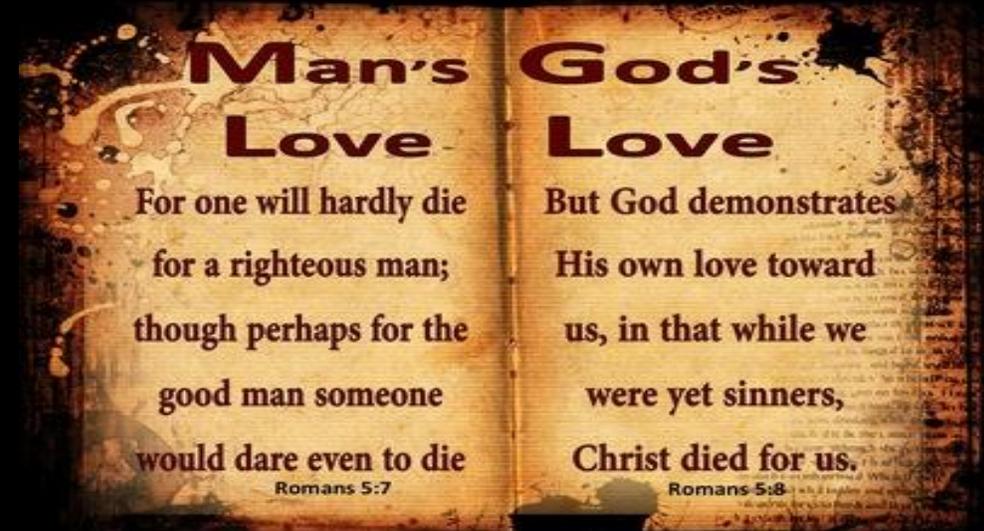
The Grace of God is The Love of God

The "grace of God" has been fittingly called the "love of God"; that is, love, not so much in a general sense as in a specific sense; not so much love merely as love, but love directionally. (1 John 5)

Grace is the love of God flowing—flowing not upward or outward, but downward. (Romans 5:5)

It is that wonderful divine mercy and undeserved favour that flows from the great loving heart of God. And specifically, it is His love that flows downward from heaven to undeserving sinners here on earth. While deserving nothing but the wrath of God, we become, through this marvellous grace, the recipients of this love, this grace, which we do not in the least merit. (Ephesians 1:2-4)

Grace is an attribute of God exercised toward undeserving human beings. We did not seek for it, but it was sent in search of us. God rejoices to bestow His grace upon us, not because we are worthy, but because we are so utterly unworthy. Our only claim to His mercy is our great need.—*The Ministry of Healing*, p 161.



Before the gospel



Our hearts had to seek God's laws.

After the gospel



The law is written on our hearts.



The Fruitage of This Divine Grace

Many and varied are the manifestations of the grace of God:

Our heavenly Father is called "the God of all grace" (1 Peter 5:10). **We may do** "despite unto the Spirit of grace" (Hebrews 10:29). "We have redemption . . . according to the riches of his grace" (Ephesians 1:7).

We are to preach "the gospel of the grace of God" (Acts 20:24) and "the word of his grace" (Acts 14:3). **We are also** "chosen by grace" (Romans 11:5).

Everything we enjoy in Christian experience comes to us because of this matchless grace of God. **We were** "called . . . by his grace" (Galatians 1:15). **We have** "believed" through His grace (Acts 18:27). **We were** "justified by his grace" (Titus 3:7). **Paul could say**, "I am what I am" because of "the grace of God" (1 Corinthians 15:10). We too are saved by His grace (Ephesians 2:5, 8).

The grace of God gives us a unique and secure standing before God. **We are to** "continue in the grace of God" (Acts 13:43) **and to** "grow in the grace . . . of our Lord" (2 Peter 3:18). **As we do this**, we shall "stand" in the grace of God (Romans 5:2).

The Fruitage of the Spirit

L Joy Peace
O Long-Suffering
V Kindness
E Goodness
Faith
Mildness
self-control

Galatians 5:22,23

The Relationship of Grace and Works

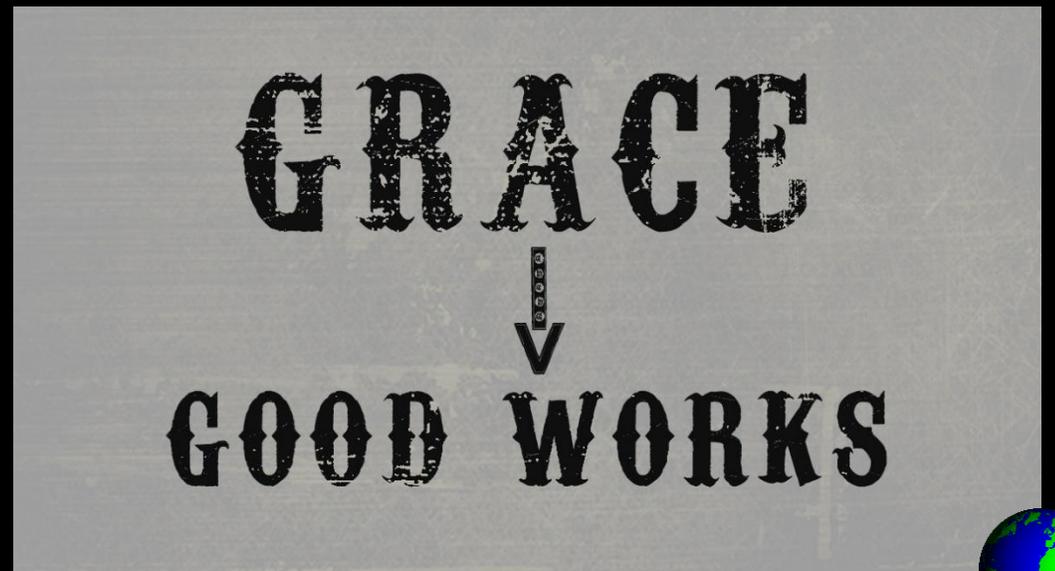
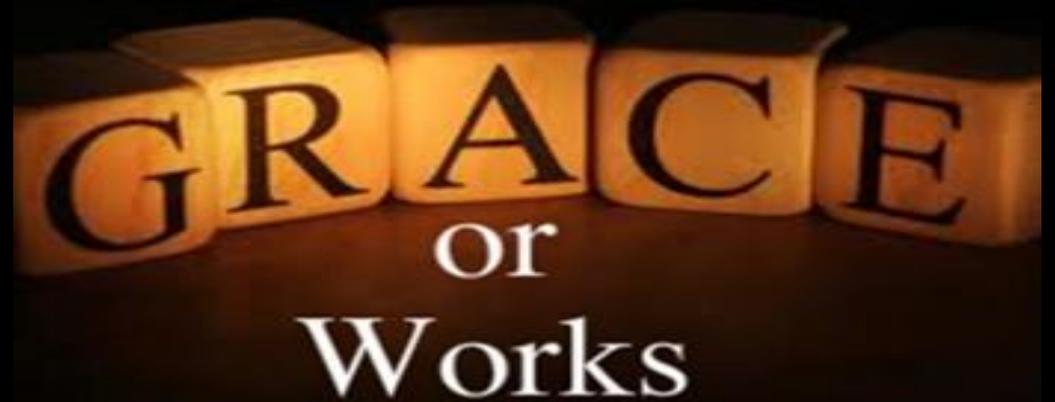
Salvation is not now, and never has been, by law or works; salvation is only by the grace of Christ. Moreover, there never was a time in the plan of God when salvation was by human works or effort. Nothing men can do, or have done, can in any way merit salvation. (Ephesians 2:8-9)

While works are not a *means* of salvation, good works are the inevitable *result* of salvation.

However, these good works are possible only for the child of God whose life is inwrought by the Spirit of God. It is to such believers that John writes when he bids them keep the commandments of God (1 John 3:22-24; 5:2, 3).

This relationship and sequence is imperative, but is often misunderstood or reversed.

Even in the days of old, men were not justified by works; they were justified by faith. Thus the prophet Habakkuk wrote: "The just shall live by his faith" (Habakkuk 2:4; compare Romans 1:17; Galatians 3:8, 11; Philippians 3:9; Hebrews 10:38).



What happened, then, did grace supersede law?

Did the desire of God for men, as expressed in the law, change? **No; it was even intensified and made to be inward rather than merely outward. What, then, changed? The motive of men's hearts! Once we strove in vain to obey a just law, lashed on by our fears of wrath to come. Now, as believers in Christ, we stand before God in the perfect righteousness of Christ and, because we love Him who first loved us, we seek to please Him—something we find great pleasure ourselves in doing—and thus, unconsciously, fulfil the law.**

"For what the law could not do, in that it was weak through the flesh, God sending His own Son in the likeness of sinful flesh, and for sin, judged sin in the flesh, that the righteousness of the law might be fulfilled in us, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit" (Romans 8:3, 4). **The last clause is descriptive of what grace makes us do.**

Law vs. Grace:

Why is there so much conflict among Christians on the issue?



Understanding Law and grace – Why to keep the Law and the Sabbath

The doctrine of law and grace is misunderstood by many Christians today. There are two groups:

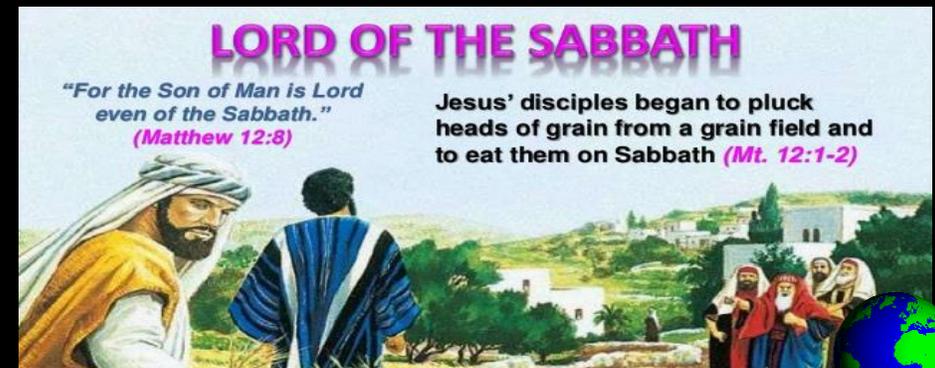
1. Those that say, 'Salvation is by grace and grace alone and Christians are no longer required to keep the law'.
2. those that say, 'Salvation is by grace, but Christians are still required to obey God's Law'.

Many people however misunderstand the second group and think that it says 'Salvation is by grace, but grace comes only if you obey God's Law'

By the word 'law', those who say that Christians are no longer required to keep the law', actually refer to the law of the 'Sabbath' and 'some laws on food and drink'.

This confusion comes from the understanding of Paul's writings to the Galatians. Many believe that Paul's teaching on grace means that obeying God's law is no longer required.

To understand this issue better, you need to understand what sin is; what the law is; the role of grace and faith; and the process of salvation.



The grace of God is coexistent with His law

The Biblical definition of grace is unmerited favour, "By grace ye are saved" ([Ephesians 2:5](#)).

It is "For the grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared to all men," - [Titus 2:11](#).

This is another way of saying that "Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost;" - [Titus 3:5](#).

"Grace means favour to one who is undeserving, to one who is lost." —*The SDA Bible Commentary*, Ellen G. White Comments, on [Ephesians 4:7](#), p. 1117.

THE LAW IN THE NEW TESTAMENT

1. Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve. [Mat.4:10](#); [Rev.19:10](#)
2. Little children, keep yourselves from idols. [1 John 5:21](#); [Acts 17:29](#)
3. that the name of God and his doctrine be not blasphemed. [1 Tim. 6:1](#)
4. The sabbath was made for man, and not man for the sabbath: Therefore the Son of man is Lord also of the sabbath. [Mark 2:27,28](#); [Heb. 4:4](#)
5. Honour thy father and thy mother. [Matt 19:19](#); [Eph. 6:1-3](#).
6. Thou shalt not kill. [Rom. 13:9](#); [James 2:11](#).
7. Thou shalt not commit adultery, [Matt. 19:18](#)
8. Thou shalt not steal, [Rom. 13:9](#), [Eph. 4:20](#)
9. Thou shalt not bear false witness, [Rom. 13:9](#)
10. Thou shalt not covet. [Rom. 7:7](#).



Understanding Law and grace

The apostle reminds us that "the law is an excellent thing, *provided* we treat it as law" (1 Timothy 1:8). **We need continually to meditate on Romans 8:3, 4**, "For what the law could not do, in that it was weak through the flesh, God sending his own Son in the likeness of sinful flesh, and for sin, condemned sin in the flesh: That the righteousness of the law might be fulfilled in us, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit".

The apostle enumerates in Romans a list of things "the law could not do." It could expose sin but could not atone for sin. It could define righteousness but could not confer it. It could point the way to life but could not give it. All these things the law could not do, because it is law, and "our lower nature robbed it of all potency." Grace, however, can do it, and does it more abundantly. We are not under law as a way of life, but are under grace.

The New Testament Sabbath



- **14. Were the ten commandments ever repealed?**
- **Answer:** No! "It is easier for heaven and earth to pass than one tittle of the Law to fail."
- **Note:** God's law and His commandments are the same thing. **Matt. 5:17-19, Rom. 13:8-10**



1. What is sin?

Sin is the transgression of the law, i.e. breaking the law. 1 John 3:4: “Sin is the transgression of the law”.

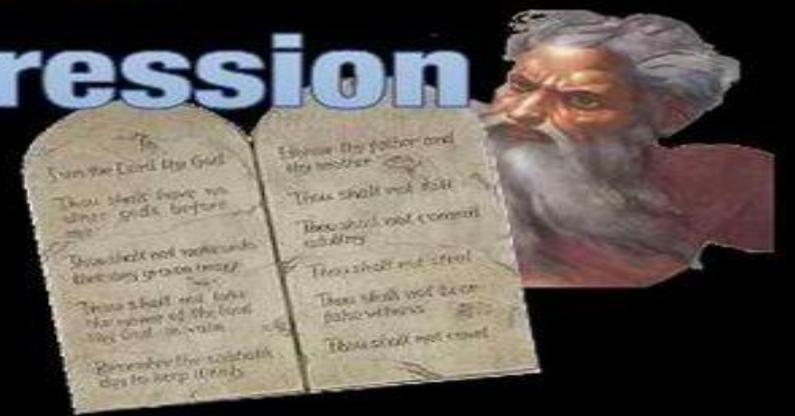
If sin is breaking the law, it means that if there is no law, there is no sin. So, if you say that there is no law any longer after the cross, it means that there are no sinners! Which is untrue. Because Romans 3:23: For all have sinned, and come short of the glory of God;

Sin is also defined as unbelief (in God), disobedience or rebellion against God for which we are all born under since our first parents Adam & Eve condemnation. (Romans 5:12)



Sin is Transgression

Of God's Law



1 John 3:4



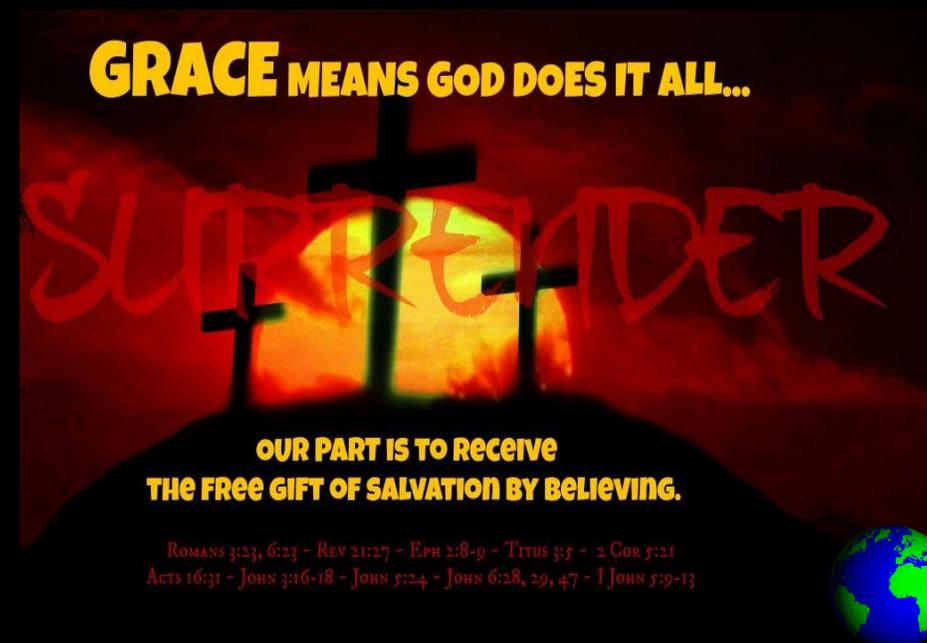
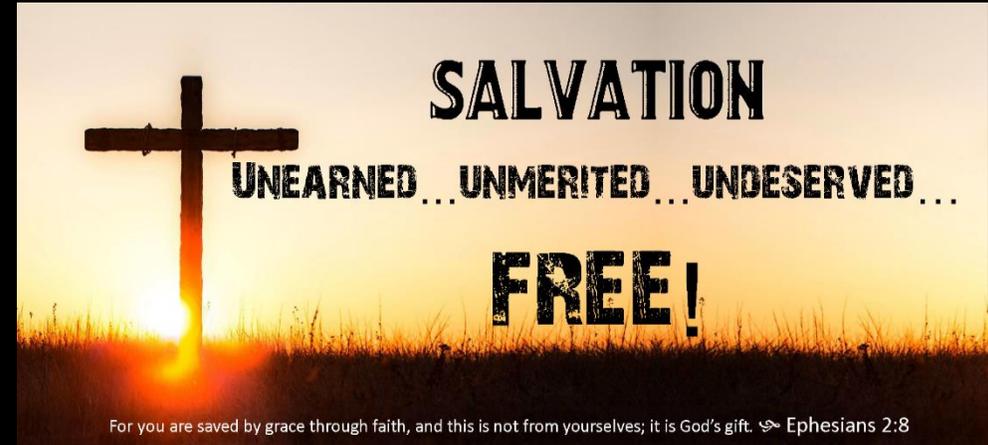
2. What is grace? When was it manifested for humanity?

Grace is God's benevolent kindness that is given based upon His goodness without regard to the worthiness of the recipient.

Grace is God choosing to save and bless us rather than destroy us as our sin deserves.

[Ephesians 2:8](#) says, "For by grace are you saved, through faith, and that not of yourselves."

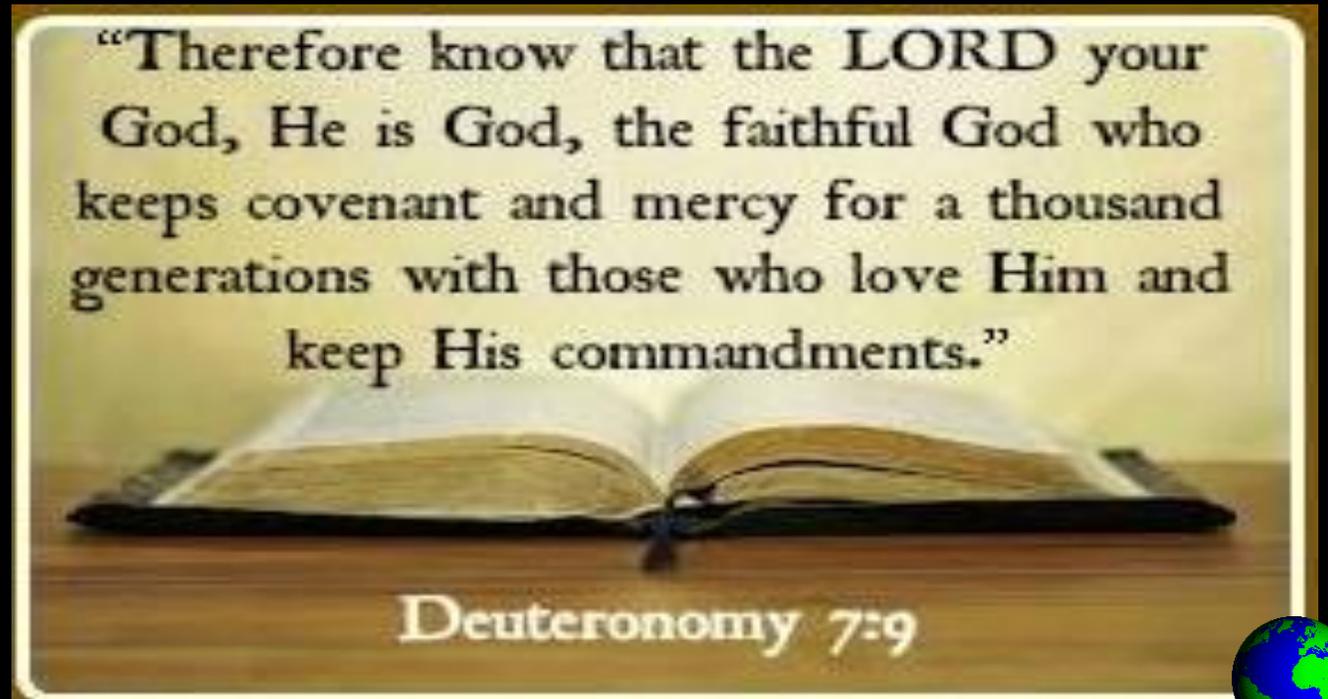
The only way any of us can enter into a relationship with God is because of His grace toward us. Grace began in the Garden of Eden when God killed an animal to cover the sin of Adam and Eve ([Genesis 3:21](#)). He could have killed the first humans right there and then for their disobedience. But rather than destroy them, He chose to make a way for them to be right with Him. That pattern of grace continued throughout the Old Testament when God instituted blood sacrifices as a means to atone for sinful men ([Leviticus 16](#)).



3. What is Mercy?

God shows both mercy and grace, but they are not the same. Mercy withholds a punishment we deserve; grace gives pardon and blessing we don't deserve.

In mercy, God chose to cancel our sin debt by sacrificing His Perfect Son in our place ([Titus 3:5](#); [2 Corinthians 5:21](#)). But He goes even further than mercy and extends grace to His enemies ([Romans 5:10](#)). He offers us forgiveness ([Hebrews 8:12](#); [Ephesians 1:7](#)), reconciliation ([Colossians 1:19-20](#)), abundant life ([John 10:10](#)), eternal treasure ([Luke 12:33](#)), His Holy Spirit ([Luke 11:13](#)), and a place in heaven with Him some day ([John 3:16-18](#)), when we accept His offer and place our faith in His sacrifice.



3. What is the purpose of the law?

God's law (including the Sabbath) did not start at Sinai in Exodus 20, it started at creation, when God created the Sabbath ([Genesis 2:2](#)) and when God instructed Adam & Eve not to eat the fruit of the forbidden tree ([Genesis 3:3](#))

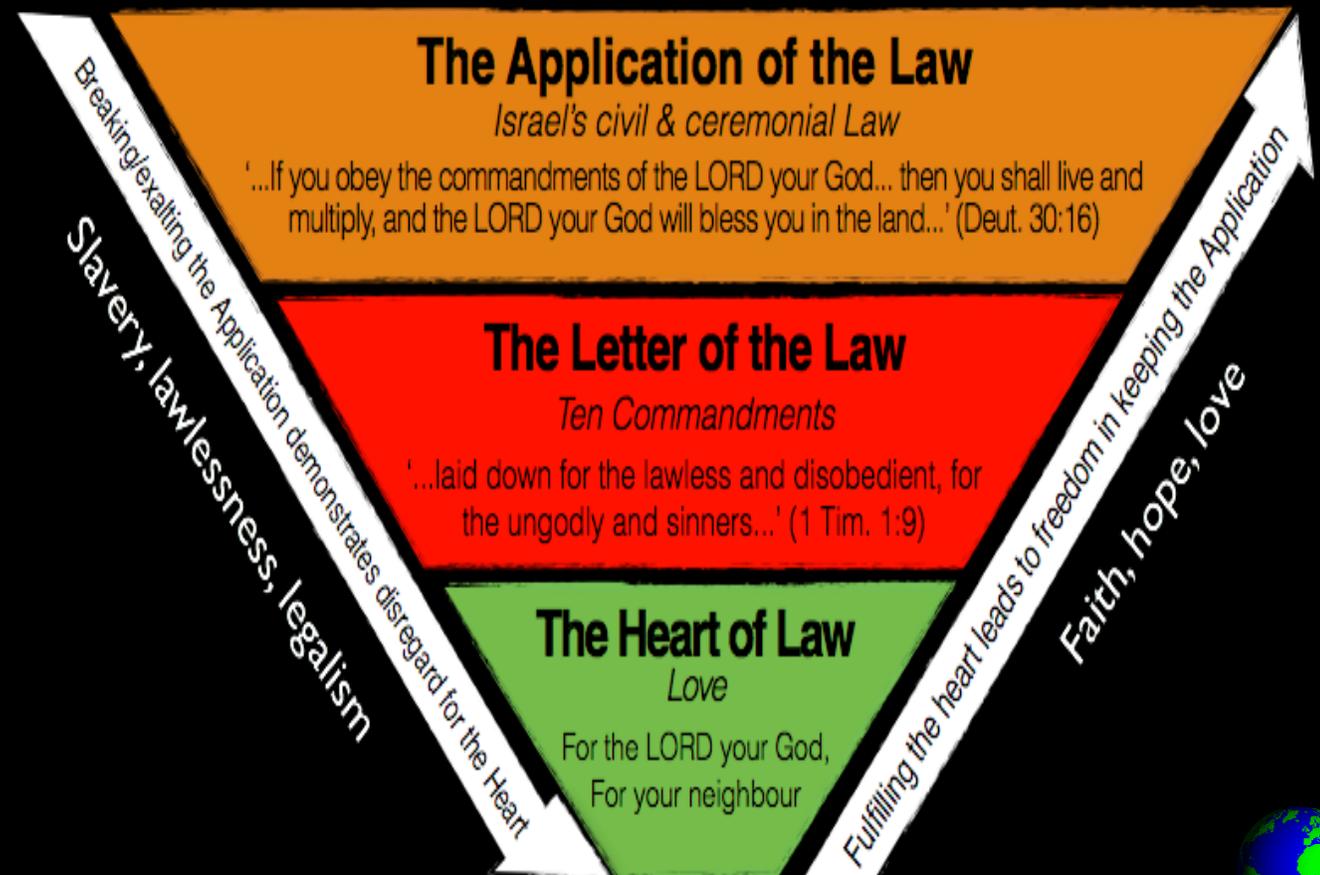
God's law serves three purposes:

A. To Maintain order and harmony in his kingdom

B. To point to God's standard.

C. To prove obedience and loyalty to God

The Law of God



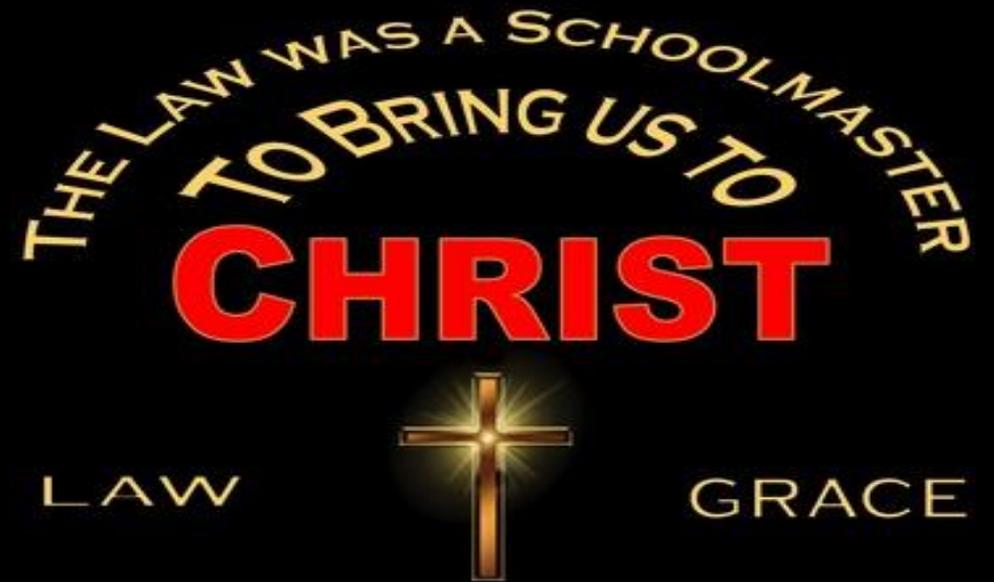
A - To Maintain order and harmony in his kingdom

The universe, including the earth is God's household. We are His family. His laws are the household rules for His children's behaviour. Keeping His laws does not make us His children. We become His children by believing in Him (Galatians 3:26). Keeping the law of God is simply being a law-abiding child of God. (John 14:15) It doesn't earn you favours with God but it makes you an obedient child who appreciated the mercy and grace of being pardoned from previous misbehaviours and does not want to continue misbehaving. (1 John 3:10-18)

Any peaceful society expects its citizens to be law-abiding. A person who rejects and refuses to submit to law is considered a criminal!

Obedience to God's law creates harmony.

It is the second part of God's ten commandments (5-10) that caters for this peace among the citizens of the Kingdom. Jesus summaries the law into two in Mark 12:30-31 where Jesus is quoting Deuteronomy 6:4-7.



Is the Law then contrary to the promises of God?

NO

if a law had been given which was able to impart life, the righteousness would indeed have been based on law

Galatians 3:21



B - To point to God's standard

The Law was not evil. It served as a mirror to reveal the condition of a person's heart against God's standard.

Romans 7:7 *What shall we say then? Is the law sin? God forbid. Nay, I had not known sin, but by the law: for I had not known lust, except the law had said, Thou shalt not covet."*

God has a standard and he expects perfection from His people. **Matthew 5:48** *"Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."*

Of course, we often fail, and when we sin, by Faith we ask for forgiveness He, by His Grace forgives us and He declares us perfect (clean slate) to start afresh and not to sin again by braking the law. (1 John 3:4)

Do you see where Grace comes in.
We need Grace because we have broken the law. So, the law is still very much binding.

The Law Functions in Three Ways...

1. Curb

The law works in everyone's heart to curb each person from sin.

Romans 2:14-15



2. Mirror

The law shows us our sins. (SOS)

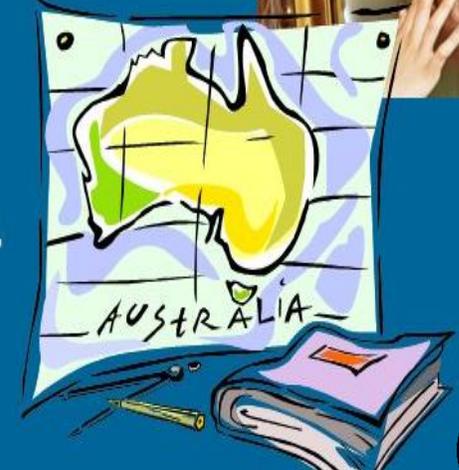
Romans 3:19-20



3. Guide (Rule)

The law leads Christians to a proper way to live to God's glory.

Ephesians 4:17-24



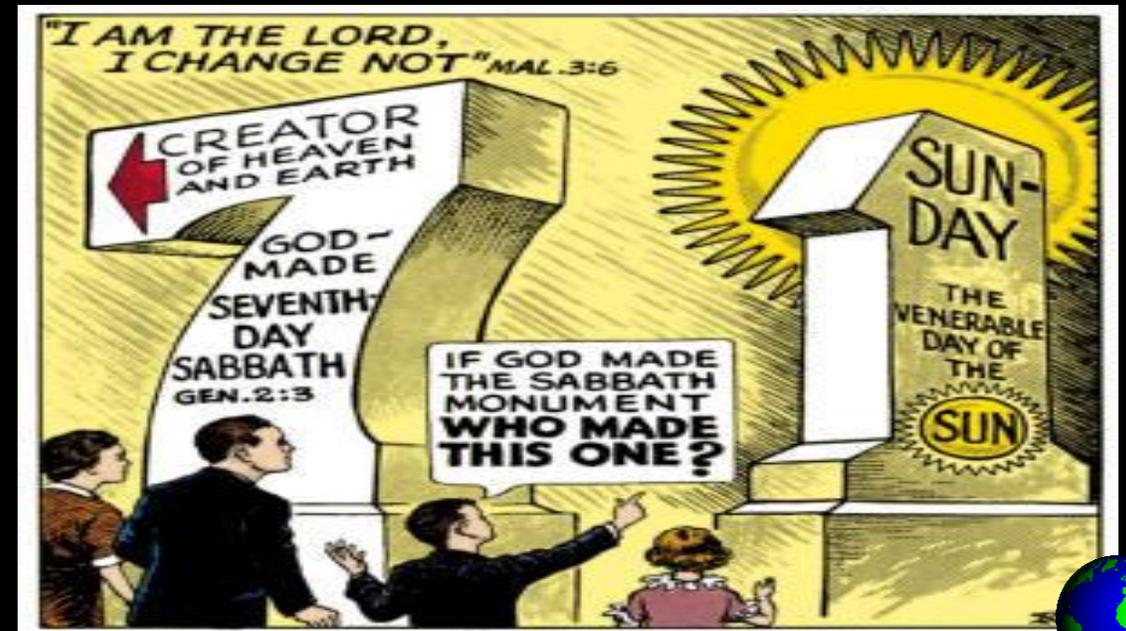
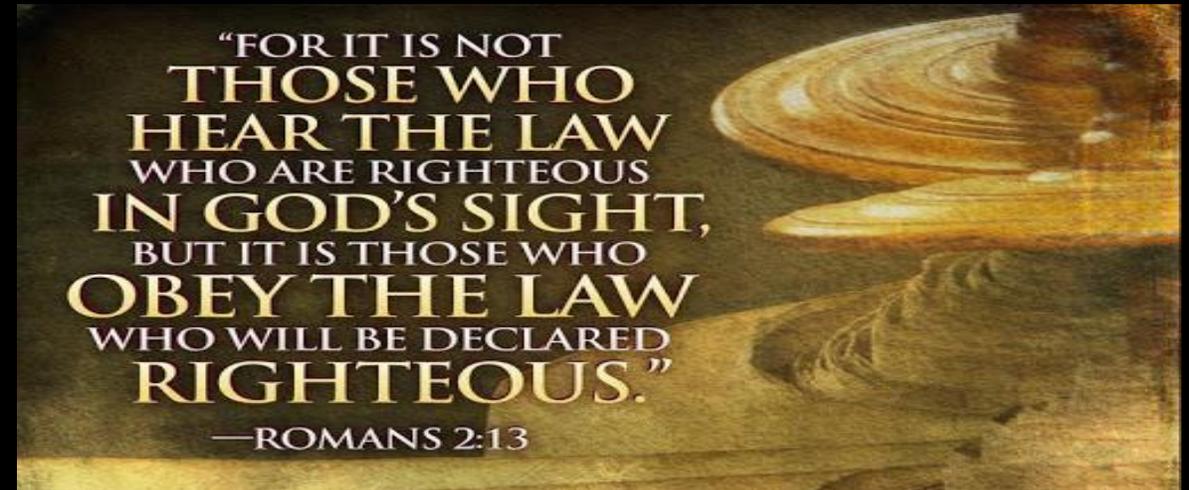
C - To prove obedience and loyalty to God

The law is also used to prove obedience and loyalty to God (1 John 2:3-4). Think of the forbidden tree in the Garden of Eden. From a human point of view, it was not harmful but just a test of Faith and obedience.

So is the law of the Sabbath. It is not harmful, nor does it affect others. But God said, 'Remember to keep it holy'. (Exodus 20:8-11) It is a reminder of creation, a sign that you are His and a demonstration of Faith.

Exodus 31:17 "It is a sign between me and the children of Israel for ever: for in six days the LORD made heaven and earth, and on the seventh day he rested, and was refreshed."

Exodus 31:13 "Speak thou also unto the children of Israel, saying, Verily my Sabbaths ye shall keep: for it is a sign between me and you throughout your generations; that ye may know that I am the LORD that doth sanctify you."



4 - What does Paul mean that we are no longer under the law.

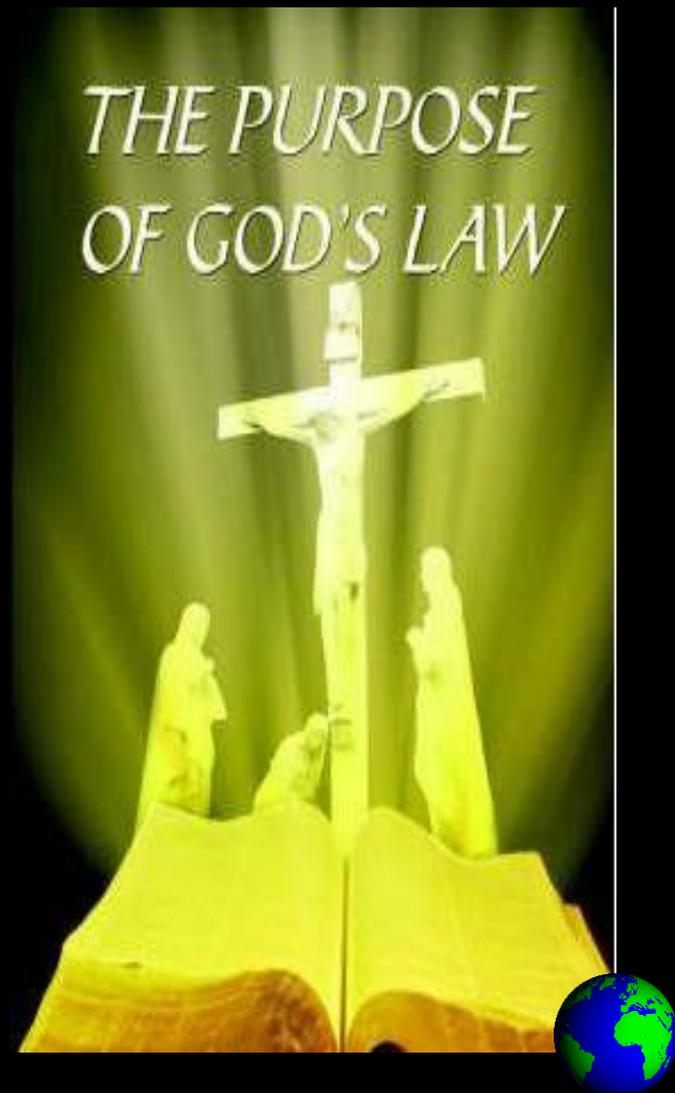
In the Bible, "the law," refers to two sets of laws that God gave to Moses; one the Ten Commandments and two, the ordinances: - the civil, ceremonial, and moral laws that governed the Israel nation and set them apart from other nations. (Ex [Leviticus 19](#))

To make Israel appreciate God and remain faithful to Him, God designed reminders of how He saved them from slavery in Egypt and led them to the promised land. These included many 'Sabbaths' and rituals (sacrifices and feasts). These laws and rituals were reminders of the promise of the Messiah, but some were health laws (laws on food, handling diseases and corpses, etc) some were meant to distinguish them from other nations (circumcision).

It is important to **NOTE** that these laws did not save the Israelites.

They were object lessons about the plan of salvation as well as a demonstration of faith and obedience to God and a sign that they were His people. **There was NO salvation in them.**

When Paul talks about the law that has been done away with by the death of Jesus, he refers to these the ordinances: - the civil, ceremonial and rituals that pointed to the cross. ([Colossians 2:14](#))



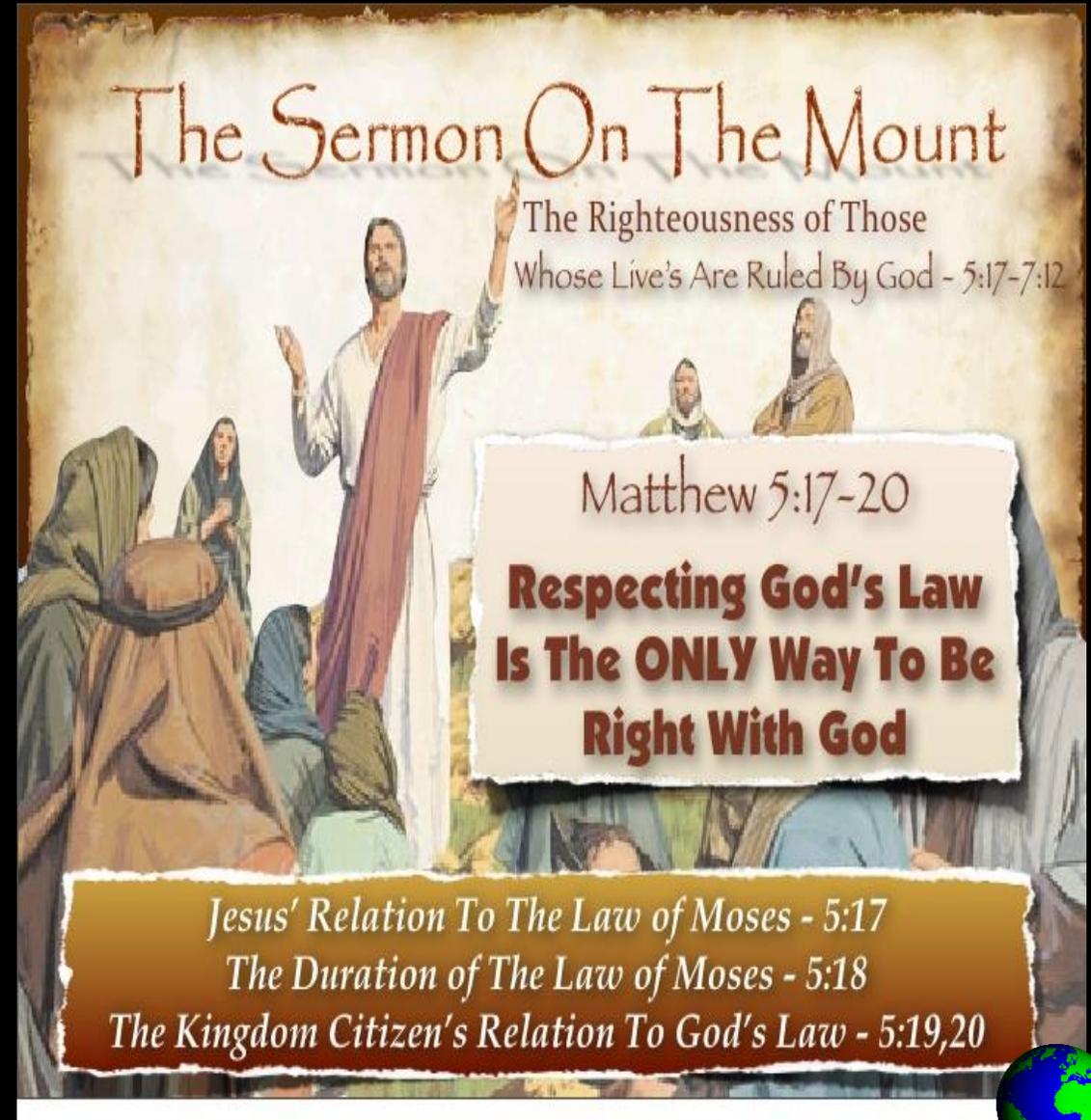
5 - What Jesus taught about the law

Paul is not talking about the 10 commandments because Jesus enlarged the 10 commandments. (Isaiah 42:21)

Jesus went beyond the act of sinning to the mere thought about the sin (the mind: - when sin germinates from) and He suggested drastic measures to avoid sin.

Matthew 5:27-30: If Jesus said you should cut off your hand if it causes you to sin, how then would He also say that you don't have to keep the law since sinning is transgressing the law. What would you be breaking if you are not bound by it the law? Or, how could Paul change that? Can man change what God has instructed?

On another occasion Jesus told a young man, who was seeking the way to eternal life, "..... but if thou wilt enter into life, keep the commandments." (Matthew 19:17)



5 - What Jesus taught about the law (cont'd)

Jesus also clearly reveals the importance of the law when an adulterous woman was dragged before Him to see if He would condemn her to death as the law demanded by the law death by stoning ([John 8:1-11](#)).

After writing on the ground, Jesus asked those men that "He who is without sin among you, let him throw a stone at her first.

They all left without stoning her, then Jesus, the only One who truly was sinless, did not condemn her either, instead he told her. "Go and sin no more," ([John 8:11](#)). In other words, "go and keep the law, or stop breaking the law"

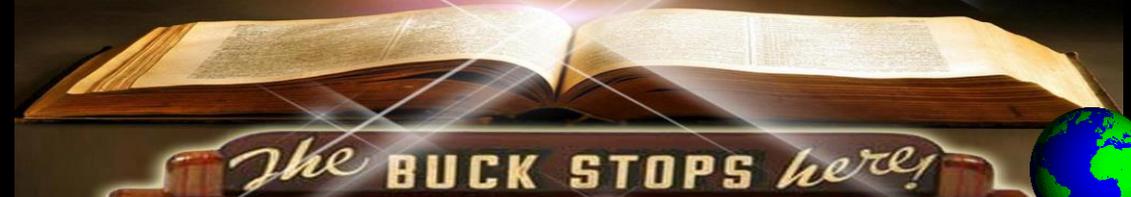
He did not say to the woman that she was free to carry on as before, as if she hadn't been pardoned.

He wanted her to change her way of living.

"I tell you the truth,
until heaven and earth disappear,
not the smallest letter,
not the least stroke of a pen,
will by any means disappear
from the Law until
Everything is accomplished."

Matthew 5:18

God's Laws Are
NON-NEGOTIABLE



The BUCK STOPS here!

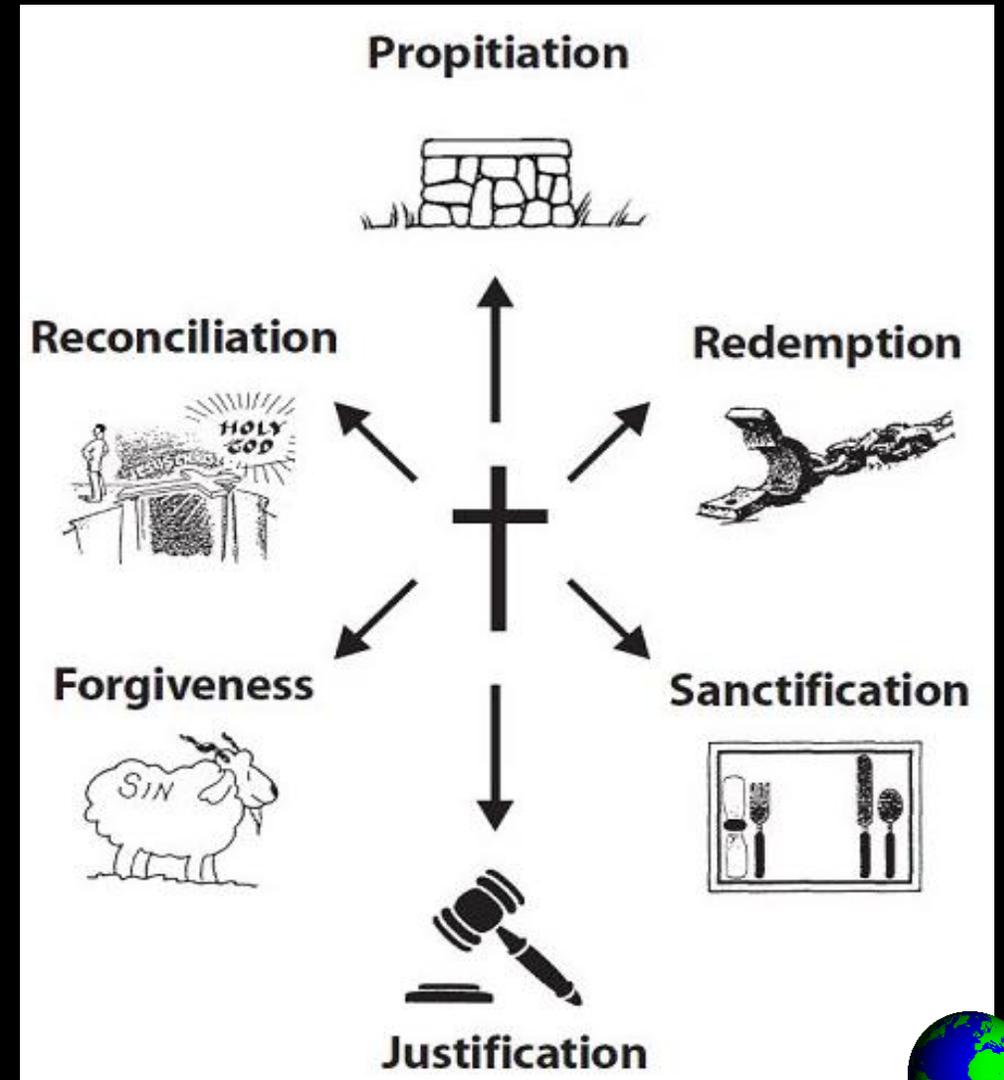


6 - The process of salvation

In brief and simply, after being convicted of sins (unbelief, rebelliousness and breaking of the law), the sinner must by Faith confess their sins and repent. God by his Grace and Mercy forgives the sinner, declares him/her righteous (**Justification**) and spares him/her from eternal punishment and offers them eternal life (**redemption promise**). God then sets the sinner apart as His (**Sanctification**), and finally when Jesus comes, He will take the saved to Heaven (**Glorification**). (see 1 Corinthians 6:8-11)

Once a sinner is saved and becomes God's child, a citizen of God's Kingdom, a saint, a holy person (set apart), they are expected to live by God's standard. **A new life**. They were dead in sin and now they are a new person. **Christ lives in them and not Sin**.

This is where the keeping of the law comes in. God expects believers to live by His Commandments, not to earn salvation by works but to respect Him, to honour and glorify him in their bodies which are now His temple by the indwelling of The Holy spirit.

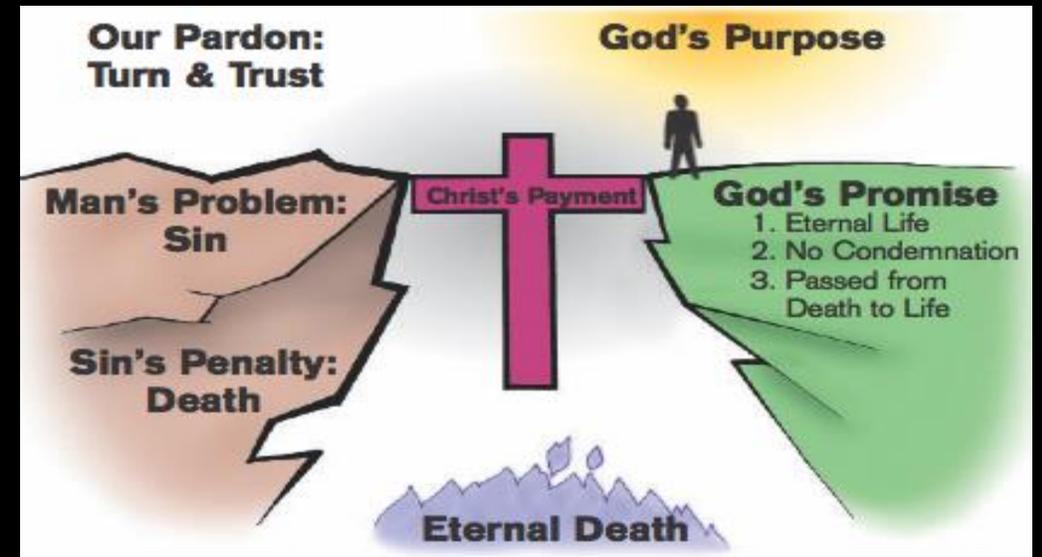


6 - The process of salvation (cont'd)

And to live harmoniously with the rest of the body of Christ, his church and to be an example to those who do not believe who live in lawlessness. As the light of the world and the salt of the earth, your perfect life in Christ, will influence them to come to the light. (Matthew 5:13-16) Then says about Law (Vs 17-18)

Everyone (or most people) including sinners, agree on many of the ten commandments (Exodus 20:12-17) that pertain to human relations, safety and health. Many keep them.

So, if Christians only keep the same laws, there will be no difference whether they keep these laws in fear of God or in fear on earthly consequences. It is only those laws like the first four (Exodus 20:2-11), including the Sabbath, that pertain to God, that will be a sign that one is saved, and he/she is a child of God.



We are being saved from the POWER of sin
SANCTIFICATION

JUSTIFICATION
We have been saved from the PENALTY of sin.

GLORIFICATION
We will be saved from the presence of sin.



7 - Concluding evidence

The book of Galatians counters the mistaken thinking that salvation could be earned through some legalistic formula. In the book of Galatians Paul also denounces some sacrificial, ceremonial and civil and ritual laws that were definitely abolished Christ's death. (Colossians 2:14)

The clear truth of Scripture is that it is - **Law AND Grace, NOT Law OR Grace.**

We are saved by grace, through faith ([Ephesians 2:8-9](#)). The keeping of the Law cannot save anyone ([Romans 3:20](#); [Titus 3:5](#)).

The purpose of the Law is, basically, to bring us to Christ ([Galatians 3:24](#)). Once we are saved, God desires to glorify Himself through our good works ([Matthew 5:16](#); [Ephesians 2:10](#)). Therefore, good works follow salvation; they do not precede it.

There is a world of difference between thinking that salvation can be earned by keeping a set of rules (*legalism*), and the fact that those who receive salvation must live by God's rules (*law-abiding*).

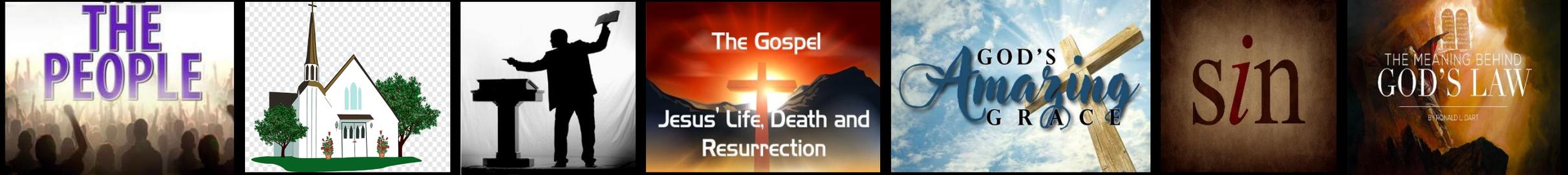


Revelation 22:14 says -

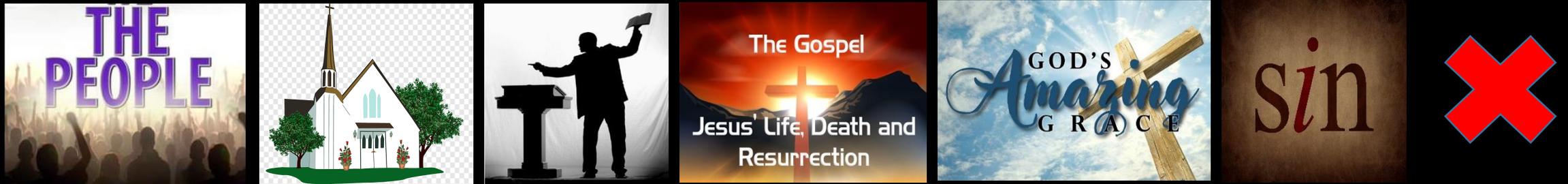
“Blessed are they that DO HIS COMMANDMENTS, that they may have right to the tree of life, and may enter in through the gates into the city.”



The Reality of Life Today - Illustrated



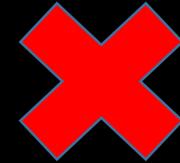
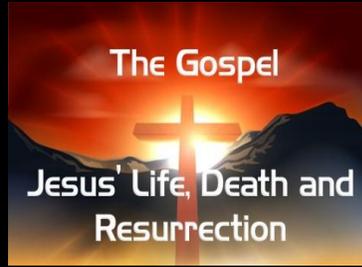
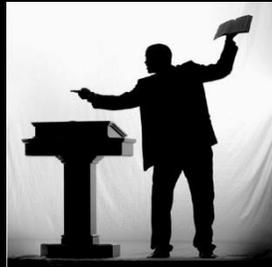
The **People** go to **Church** to hear the **Preacher** preach the **Gospel** of **Jesus** and His **Grace** because of **Sin**, Now what is Sin? ...is the transgression of the **Law** (1 John 3:4). **But Modern Christianity tells us that we do not need the Law, it has been done away with, it has been nailed to the cross. Modern Christianity removes the Law of God!**



The **People** go to **Church** to hear the **Preacher** preach the **Gospel** of **Jesus** and His **Grace** because of **Sin**, which is the transgression of the ~~**Law**~~. (1 John 3:4). **But we got a problem, if we say the Law is done away with and don't need it anymore. Then what is Sin? Sin is the transgression of the **Law** (1 John 3:4). If no Law, then by definition there is no Sin, it's free for all to do whatever so to say!**

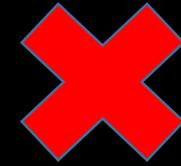
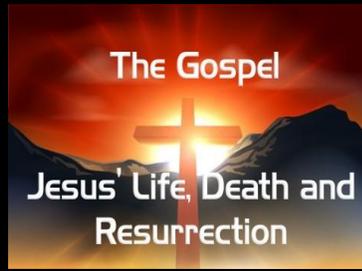


The Reality of Life Today Illustrated



The **People** go to **Church** to hear the **Preacher** preach the **Gospel** of **Jesus** and His **Grace** because of ~~Sin~~, which is the transgression of the ~~Law~~. (1 John 3:4)

When you take away the Law, then there is no Sin, because Sin which is the transgression of the Law. Take away the Law, you take away Sin, when you take away Sin. Why do you need Grace then?

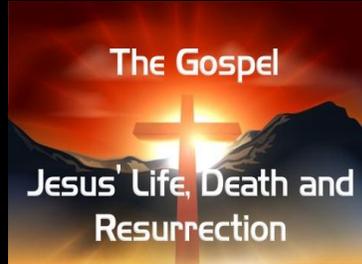


The **People** go to **Church** to hear the **Preacher** preach the **Gospel** of **Jesus** and His ~~Gr~~ because of ~~Sin~~, which is the transgression of the ~~Law~~. (1 John 3:4)

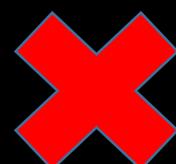
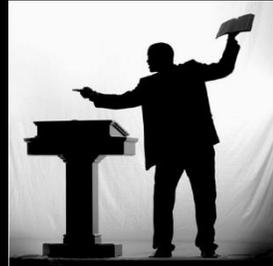
But what did Jesus do? He died for our sins, but if you take away the Law you take away sin, if you take away sin then you have no need for Grace. So what did Jesus do? He did not do anything if you take away the Law. Do you see the point? So now we remove Jesus from the picture.



The Reality of Life Today Illustrated



The **People** go to **Church** to hear the **Preacher** preach the **Gospel** of **Jesus** and His **Grace** because of **Sin**, which is the transgression of the **Law**. (1 John 3:4)
Now what is the Gospel: the good news. But what's the good news? If No Law, then No Sin, so no need for Grace and so no need for Jesus so then what is the good news? We have none?

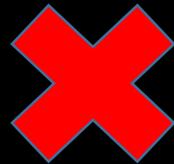


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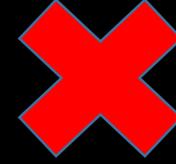
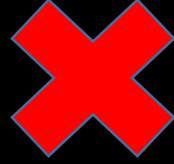
The preacher now preaches a whole lot of nothing. Scratching the itching ears of the congregation collecting money as gifts, offerings, donations etc... Stacking up riches.
This is what is happening today. So then why do you need a preacher?



The Reality of Life Today Illustrated



The **People** go to **Church** to hear the **Preacher** preach the **Gospel** of **Jesus** and His **Grace** because of **Sin**, which is the transgression of the **Law**. (1 John 3:4)
To wear their Sunday suits and ties, women wear their special dresses, Oh you have a new dress! So that everyone in our neighbourhood can see that we are a good Christians.



The **People** go to **Church** to hear the **Preacher** preach the **Gospel** of **Jesus** and His **Grace** because of **Sin**, which is the transgression of the **Law**. (1 John 3:4)
So if that's what church is about nowadays, then why even go. Lot's are catching unto that nowadays. There is so much hypocrisy going on in the church, so I am not going to go.

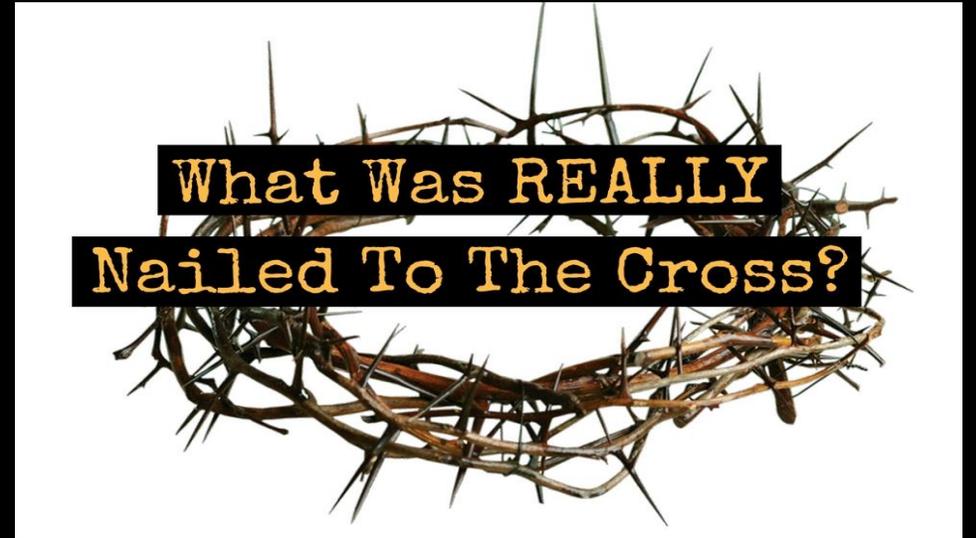
Ecclesiastes 12:13 -14 Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter: Fear God, and keep his commandments: for this *is* the whole *duty* of man. For God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether *it be* good, or whether *it be* evil.



Summary

One of the most difficult concepts for Christians to comprehend is the continued role of the law for the one saved by grace. If a believer attains righteousness by accepting the sufficiency of the life and death of Jesus, why is it still necessary to keep the law? This question provides another opportunity to repeat a key point: the law was never intended to provide salvation; its function (after the Fall) was to define sin. Yet, the Cross doesn't negate the need for a person to follow God's law any more than someone having been pardoned for violating the speed limit can now continue to violate the speed limit.

Grace and the law are not contraries; they do not negate each other. Instead, they are powerfully connected. The law, because it can't save us, shows us why we need grace. Grace is not opposed to law but to death. Our problem was not the law itself but the eternal death that resulted from violating it.



Colossians 2:14

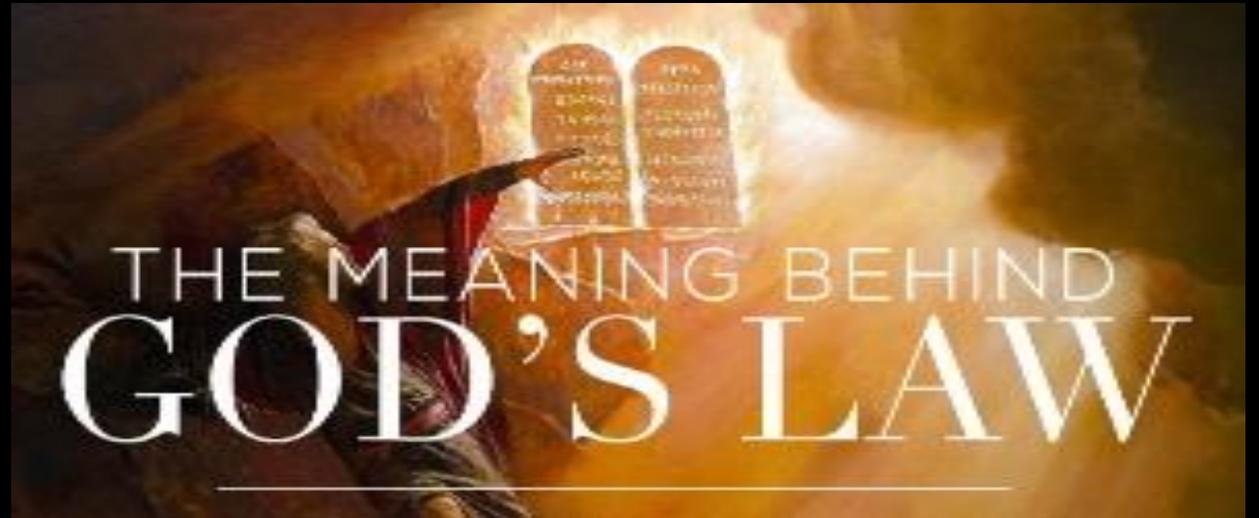
Handwriting of Ordinances is **NOT** Biblical **LAW!**



Summary - The law and Grace

Paul warns the Christian to be careful about using the promised gift of grace as an excuse to sin ([Romans 6:12; 6:15](#)). Because sin is defined through the law, when Paul tells Christians not to sin, He is basically telling them: **keep the law, obey the commandments!**

Paul had ever exalted the divine law. He had shown that in the law there is no power to save men from the penalty of disobedience. **Wrongdoers must repent of their sins and humble themselves before God, whose just wrath they have incurred by breaking His law, and they must also exercise faith in the blood of Christ as their only means of pardon.** [The Acts of the Apostles, p. 393.](#)



Man's laws
CANNOT
make moral

what God has
DECLARED
immoral.



Conclusion of the Matter

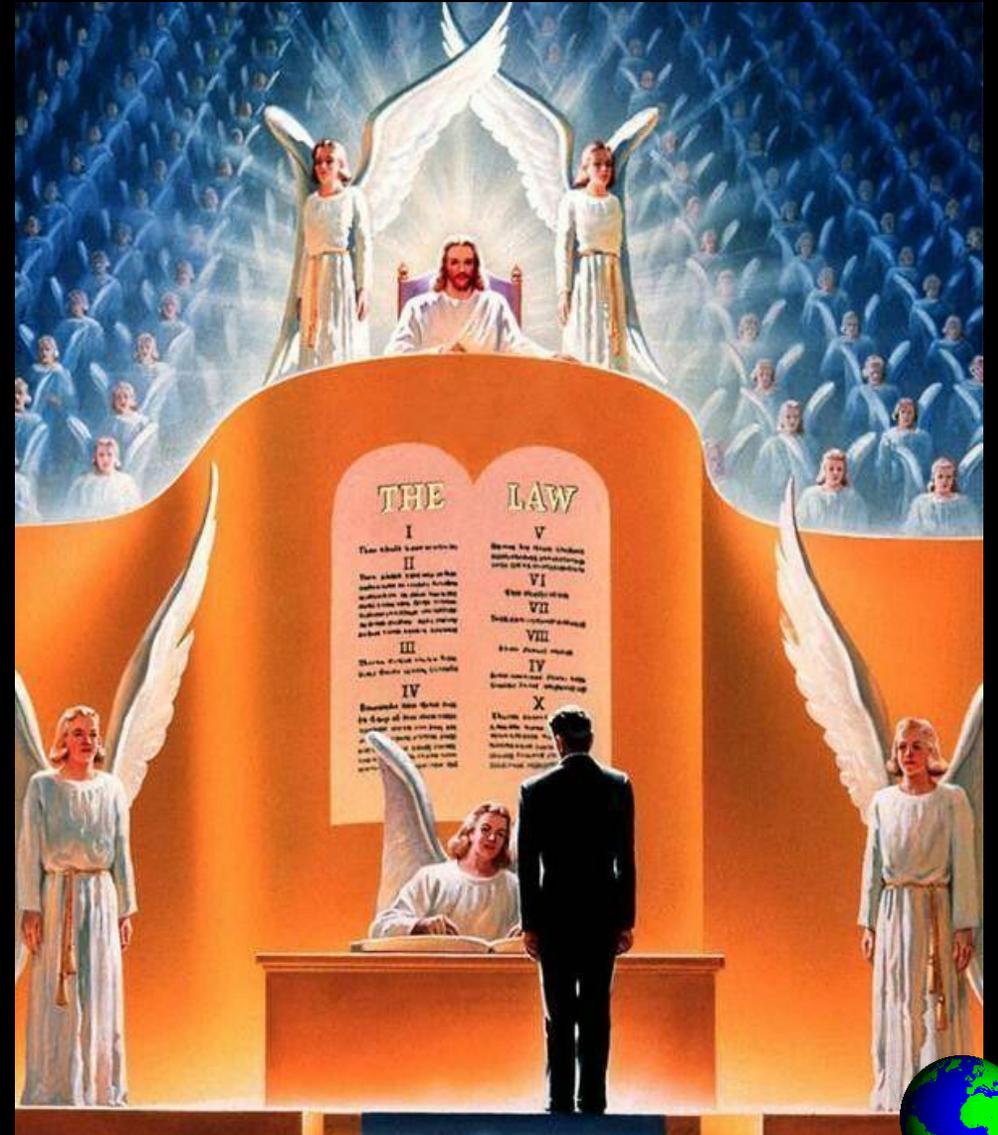
As recorded in [Isaiah 54:17](#), "their righteousness is of me, saith the Lord." [Romans 5:17](#) also shows that **God is the source of righteousness. Both the Old and the New Testaments present righteousness as a gift from God.** It's to be received by faith (see [Romans 3:22](#)). **Were it not a gift from God, our righteousness would never exceed that of the scribes and Pharisees, and we would never enter heaven.**

Jesus is the way to holiness and eternal life; and all along the road, God has placed His requirements of the Law as guideposts, to keep us traveling safely and in the right direction.

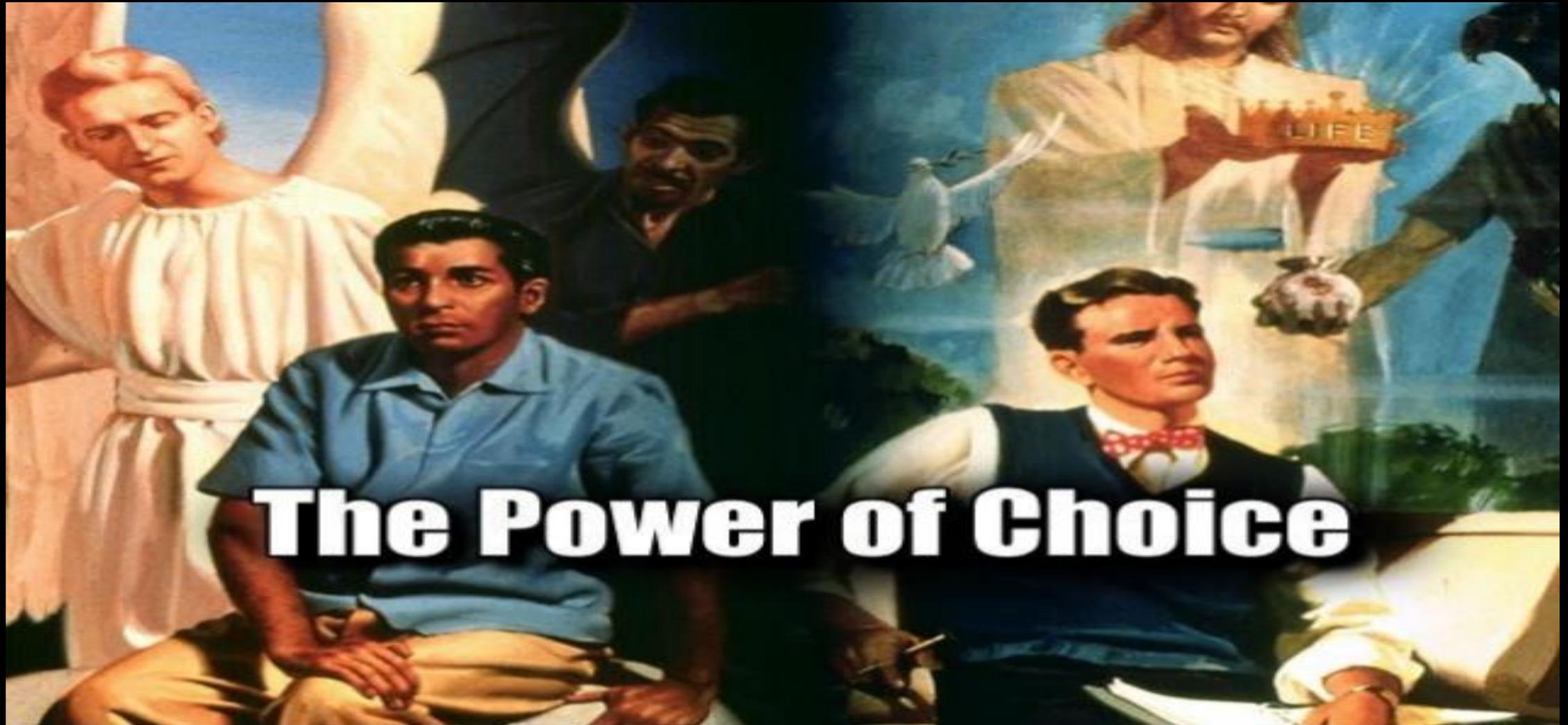
[1 Peter 4:17](#) - *For the time is come that judgment must begin at the house of God: and if it first begin at us, what shall the end be of them that obey not the gospel of God? (see [Ecclesiastes 12:13-14](#))*

[The gospel song is accurate:](#)

- *"Trust and obey, for there's no other way
To be happy in Jesus, but to trust and obey."*

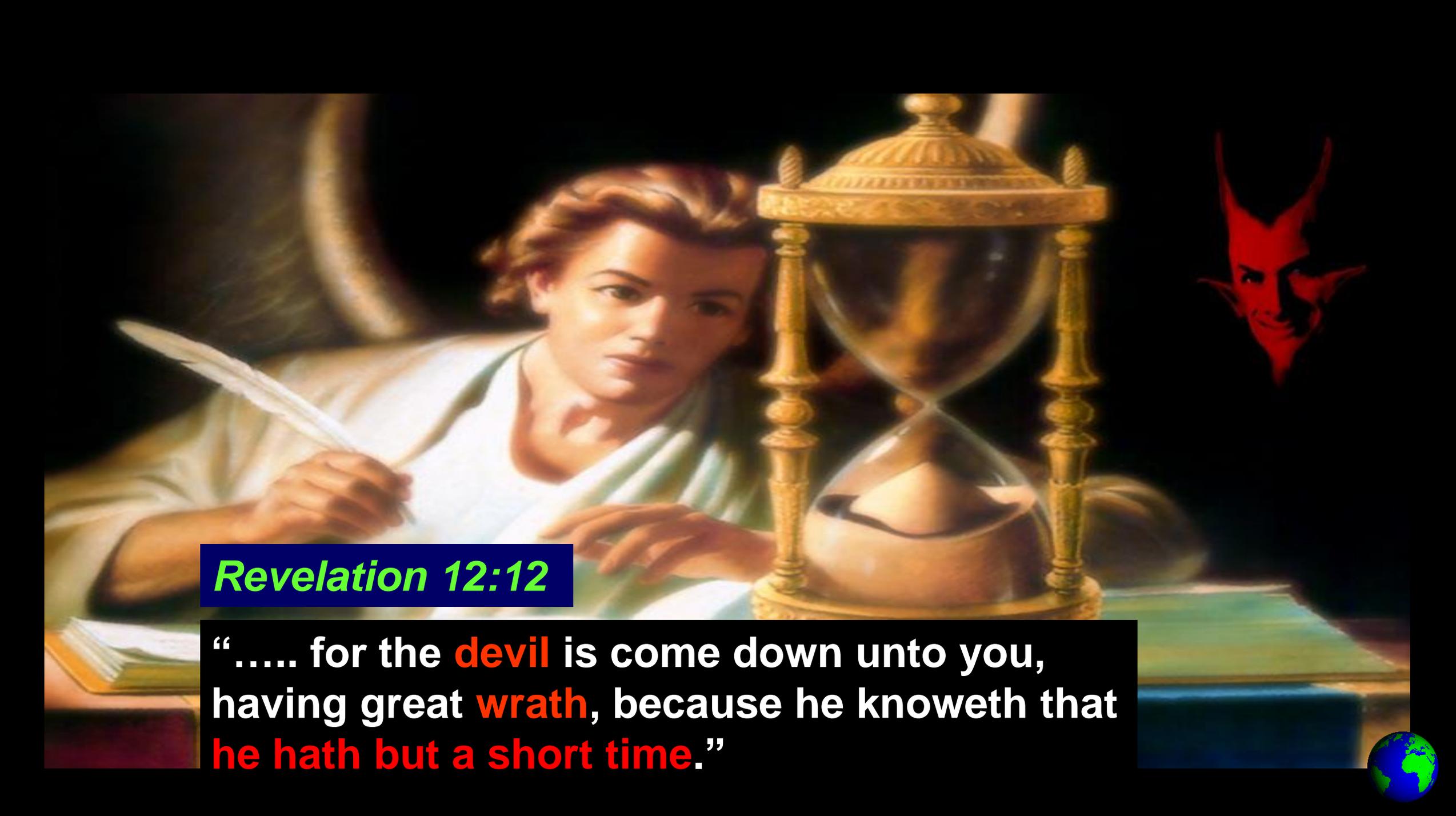


God has given all:



The Power of Choice



An angel with a halo is shown writing in a book with a quill pen. To the right of the angel is a large, ornate golden hourglass. In the background, a red devil's face with horns is visible. The scene is set in a dimly lit room with a book on a desk.

Revelation 12:12

“..... for the **devil** is come down unto you, having great **wrath**, because he knoweth that **he hath but a short time.**”



Enter The Ark of Hope

And other sheep I have, which are not of this fold: them also I must bring, and they shall hear my voice; and there shall be one fold, *and* one shepherd.

– John 10:16



The Ark of the Covenant



Psalms 77:13

Behold, I stand at the door, and knock: if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me. –
Revelation 3:20





THE END



ARE YOU READY TO MEET JESUS?