

CHRIST AND THE LAW!

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NOTE: - All Bible texts are taken from the King James Version.

GOD'S MORAL LAW AND THE KNOWLEDGE OF SIN: -

1. According to the apostle Paul, can there be any transgression if there is no Law?
"For where no law is, [there is] no transgression" (Romans 4:15).
2. Can sin be imputed against any person if there is no Law?
"Sin is not imputed when there is no law" (Romans 5:13).
3. What is one of the functions of the Law, as outlined by the apostle Paul?
"For by the law [is] the knowledge of sin" (Romans 3:20).
4. Can we definitely establish from the Scriptures what specific Law the apostle is referring to?
"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." (Romans 7:7.)
5. Which Commandment does the apostle directly quote from in the above passage?
"Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his manservant, nor his maidservant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that [is] thy neighbour's." (Exodus 20:17.)
NOTE: - The 10th Commandment of the Ten Commandment Law.
6. According to the apostle James, when we commit sin, what convicts us that we are indeed transgressors?
"But if ye have respect to persons, ye commit sin, and are convinced of the law as transgressors." (James 2:9.)
7. Can we identify what Law the apostle is referring to in the above verse?
"For whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one [point], he is guilty of all. For he that said, Do not commit adultery, said also, Do not kill. Now if thou commit no adultery, yet if thou kill, thou art become a transgressor of the law." (James 2:10 & 11.)
8. From where is the apostle quoting these two moral prohibitions?
"Thou shalt not kill. Thou shalt not commit adultery." (Exodus 20:13 & 14.)
NOTE: - The 6th and 7th Commandments of the Ten Commandment Law.
9. How does the apostle John explicitly define sin for us in the New Testament?
"Whosoever committeth sin transgresseth also the law: for sin is the transgression of the law." (1 John 3:4.)

 **Sin is the transgression of God's Moral Law of Ten Commandments.**

THE WAGES OF SIN: -

10. What is the simple relationship that the apostle Paul has outlined for his readers concerning death, sin and the law?
"The sting of death [is] sin; and the strength of sin [is] the law." (1 Corinthians 15:56.)

11. What has the apostle written in his Epistle to the Romans concerning the ultimate end result of sin?
"For when ye were the servants of sin, ye were free from righteousness. What fruit had ye then in those things whereof ye are now ashamed? for the end of those things [is] death." (Romans 6:20 & 21.)
12. In what well-known term has he described the reward of sin?
"For the wages of sin [is] death" (Romans 6:23).
13. How has the apostle James stated what is the ultimate result of sin?
"Then when lust hath conceived, it bringeth forth sin: and sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death." (James 1:15.)
14. How has the prophet Ezekiel stated the same consequences that shall befall all sinners?
"The soul that sinneth, it shall die. ... The soul that sinneth, it shall die." (Ezekiel 18:4 & 20.)

WE HAVE ALL SINNED: -

15. How do the writers of Scripture describe the truth that we have all sinned?
"For [there is] no man that sinneth not" (1 Kings 8:46).

"For [there is] not a just man upon earth, that doeth good, and sinneth not." (Ecclesiastes 7:20.)

"What then? are we better [than they]? No, in no wise: for we have before proved both Jews and Gentiles, that they are all under sin; As it is written, There is none righteous, no, not one: There is none that understandeth, there is none that seeketh after God. They are all gone out of the way, they are together become unprofitable; there is none that doeth good, no, not one." (Romans 3:9 - 12.)

"For all have sinned, and come short of the glory of God." (Romans 3:23.)

"Death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned" (Romans 5:12).

16. How has the apostle Paul recorded for us the truth of God's universal death sentence upon all humanity?
"It is appointed unto men once to die, but after this the judgment" (Hebrews 9:27).
17. Because we all have sinned, and because we will all ultimately experience death, how universal must be the claims of the Law of God upon all people?
"Now we know that what things soever the law saith, it saith to them who are under the law: that every mouth may be stopped, and all the world may become guilty before God." (Romans 3:19.)

WHY DID JESUS HAVE TO DIE?

18. What fundamental gospel principle did Paul teach concerning the remission of sin?
"Without shedding of blood is no remission" (Hebrews 9:22).
19. Because of this principle, what did Jesus do for us?
"He laid down his life for us" (1 John 3:16).
20. For how many people did Jesus experience death?
"But we see Jesus, who was made a little lower than the angels for the suffering of death, crowned with glory and honour; that he by the grace of God should taste death for every man." (Hebrews 2:9.)

CHRIST DIED FOR OUR SINS: -

21. What is the repeated testimony of the gospel prophet Isaiah, concerning the Messiah's substitutionary death for our sins?

"Surely he hath borne our griefs, and carried our sorrows: yet we did esteem him stricken, smitten of God, and afflicted But he [was] wounded for our transgressions, [he was] bruised for our iniquities: the chastisement of our peace [was] upon him; and with his stripes we are healed. All we like sheep have gone astray; we have turned every one to his own way; and the LORD hath laid on him the iniquity of us all." (Isaiah 53:4 - 6.)

"For the transgression of my people was he stricken." (Isaiah 53:8.)

"For he shall bear their iniquities." (Isaiah 53:11.)

"He was numbered with the transgressors; and he bare the sin of many" (Isaiah 53:12).

22. How do the apostles of Jesus in the New Testament Scriptures repeatedly teach that Jesus Christ is the Divine Sin-Bearer and suffered upon the cross for our sins?

"Who was delivered for our offences, and was raised again for our justification." (Romans 4:25.)

"That Christ died for our sins according to the scriptures" (1 Corinthians 15:3).

"Our Lord Jesus Christ, who gave himself for our sins, that he might deliver us from this present evil world, according to the will of God and our Father." (Galatians 1:3 & 4.)

"When he had by himself purged our sins, sat down on the right hand of the Majesty on high" (Hebrews 1:3).

"Christ was once offered to bear the sins of many" (Hebrews 9:28).

"Who his own self bare our sins in his own body on the tree, that we, being dead to sins, should live unto righteousness: by whose stripes ye were healed." (1 Peter 2:24.)

"And he is the propitiation for our sins: and not for ours only, but also for [the sins of] the whole world." (1 John 2:2.)

23. According to the apostle John, **why** was Jesus manifested to this world?


"And ye know that he was manifested to take away our sins; and in him is no sin." (1 John 3:5.)

24. In context, how has John defined sin?

"For sin is the transgression of the law" (1 John 3:4).


25. What testimony of John the Baptist echoes the apostle John's words concerning Christ's taking away our sins?

"The next day John seeth Jesus coming unto him, and saith, Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world." (John 1:29.)

 The fact that Christ died for our sins points us to the transgressed Law of God being the reason **why** Jesus suffered the death penalty on our behalf. The fact that he was manifested to take away our sins, establishes the truth, that far from abolishing God's Moral Law, Christ's death upon the cross establishes it's binding claims for all time.

THE LAW IS OUR SCHOOLMASTER TO BRING US UNTO CHRIST: -

26. According to the apostle Peter, why did Jesus the Just One suffer for the sins of unjust sinners?
"For Christ also hath once suffered for sins, the just for the unjust, that he might bring us to God" (1 Peter 3: 18).
NOTE: - To bring us to God; that is, to bring us into a state of justification and reconciliation with our Maker.
27. Can the deeds of the Law justify any person?
"Therefore by the deeds of the law there shall no flesh be justified in his sight" (Romans 3:20).
28. In the immediate context of the above verse, why cannot any person be justified by the deeds of the Law?
"Now we know that what things soever the law saith, it saith to them who are under the law: that every mouth may be stopped, and all the world may become guilty before God." (Romans 3:19.)

"For by the law [is] the knowledge of sin" (Romans 3:20).
NOTE: - In this chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Romans, the Law of God is functioning in the capacity as giving us a knowledge of what sin is, and of convicting the whole world as being guilty sinners before God.
29. How does the apostle Paul express this universal condition of all unregenerate people in his Epistle to the Galatians?
"But the scripture hath concluded all under sin" (Galatians 3:22).
30. Why do we need to be confronted with this truth that we are **ALL** under sin?
"That the promise by faith of Jesus Christ might be given to them that believe" (Galatians 3:22).
31. What concise statement of the apostle Paul sums up the role that the Law of God plays in his message of justification by faith in Christ?
"Wherefore the law was our schoolmaster [to bring us] unto Christ, that we might be justified by faith." (Galatians 3:24.)
-  The Law of God fulfils the role of a teacher, pointing out to the sinner how they have failed to obey God's holy and righteous Law, giving them knowledge of their sins, and awakening their conscience to the just **condemnation of the Law** that they are under before their Maker. This step prepares the sinner to feel their lost condition without Christ, and thus they can turn to Jesus to experience justification by faith.
32. How has the apostle Paul described the gift of justification by faith in Christ?
"But now the righteousness of God without the law is manifested, being witnessed by the law and the prophets; Even the righteousness of God [which is] by faith of Jesus Christ unto all and upon all them that believe: for there is no difference: For all have sinned, and come short of the glory of God. Being justified freely by his grace through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus: Whom God hath set forth [to be] a propitiation through faith in his blood, to declare his righteousness for the remission of sins that are past, through the forbearance of God; To declare, [I say], at this time his righteousness: that he might be just, and the justifier of him which believeth in Jesus." (Romans 3:21 - 26)
33. After we have experienced justification by faith in Christ, how does Paul describe the change of relationship that the repentant sinner now has with the Law of God?
"But after that faith is come, we are no longer under a schoolmaster." (Galatians 3:25.)
NOTE: - We are no longer under **the condemnation of the Law** with our Maker.
34. How can we establish the fact that justification by faith does not free us from the obligation of obeying God's Law?

“Therefore we conclude that a man is justified by faith without the deeds of the law. ... Do we then make void the law through faith? God forbid: yea, we establish the law.” (Romans 3:28 & 31.)

35. What do we now have with God?

“Therefore being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ.” (Romans 5:1.)

36. Are we still under condemnation with God now that we are in Christ?

“[There is] therefore now no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit.” (Romans 8:1.)

37. What will be fulfilled in the life of the believer who is in Christ and walking after the Spirit?

“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.” (Romans 8:3 & 4.)