

Lesson 33: The Law of God Today, page 1

Memory Verse: Titus 2:11-12 "For the grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared to all men, Teaching us that, denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously, and godly, in this present world."

I. Law and Grace

1. What are we saved by? Ephesians 2:8-9 "For by _____ are ye saved through _____; and that _____ of yourselves: it is the _____ of God: Not of _____, lest any man should _____." We are saved by _____.

2. What is grace? Let us study the following texts and see what is included:

a. Hebrews 4:16 What does grace give us? _____ for our past sins and _____ in time of temptation [need].

b. Titus 2:11 How many people could have salvation by grace? "For the grace of God that _____ salvation hath appeared to _____ men."

c. Titus 2:12 What does grace teach us?

- ◆ To deny _____
- ◆ To deny _____ lusts,
- ◆ That we should live _____,
- ◆ That we should live _____,
- ◆ That we should live _____ lives in this _____ world.

d. Romans 1:5 For what do we receive grace? "By whom we have _____ grace and apostleship, for _____ to the faith among _____ nations, for his name."

Grace makes it possible for us to be O _____ in all places.

e. Romans 6:13 How do we live when we are under grace?

We will not _____ our members as _____ to do unrighteousness unto _____

But we will _____ ourselves unto _____,

And we will yield our members as _____ of righteousness unto _____.

The reason we will live this way is given in verse 14:

For we are ... under _____.

f. Romans 6:14 What will not have dominion over us when we are under grace?

"For _____ shall not have _____ over you"

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- g. Romans 8:2 What law are we freed from? "For the law of the Spirit of _____ in _____ Jesus hath made me _____ from the law of _____ and _____."

Note: Sin and death always go together. Jesus frees us from the penalty which the law has for sin – eternal death. He also frees us from the power of sin over us [the dominion of sin] so that we can choose to obey Him.

- h. Romans 6:15 Should we think it is OK to sin because we are under grace? "What then? shall we _____, because we are not under the _____, but under _____? God _____."

Note: That would not be grace, but Dis-grace.

- i. Romans 6:1,2 "What shall we _____ then? Shall we _____ in _____, that _____ may abound? God _____. How shall we, that are dead to sin, _____ any _____ therein?"

- j. Romans 8:4,5 When we are free from the law of sin and death, how will we live?

The _____ of the _____ will be fulfilled in us.

We will not walk after the _____

We will walk after the _____

Therefore we will not _____ the things of the _____

But we will _____ the things of the _____

What does this word "*mind*" mean? *Strong's* tells us it means "*to exercise the mind, to be mentally disposed more or less earnestly in a certain direction; intensively to interest oneself in with concern or obedience*" It is also translated "*to set the affection on*", "*be of the same mind*", "*think*" So our thoughts and affections will be set in the direction of the things of God instead of the things of the world.

We will live according to the R_____ of the L_____ of God.

Note: "Love to God must be a living principle, underlying every act and word and thought. If in the strength of Christ we are seeking to maintain such a consecration, we shall be daily holding communion with God. ...

The principles of God's law will dwell in the heart, and control the actions.

It will then be as natural for us

to seek purity and holiness,

to shun the spirit and example of the world,

and to seek to benefit all around us,

as it is for the angels of glory to execute the mission of love assigned them." SD 51.4

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II. Was the Law Nailed to the Cross?

3. What was nailed to the cross? Colossians 2:14

The H _____ of _____

Note: When ordinances are mentioned in the Bible, they often refer to the "ceremonial law" with its feast days and sacrifices. These are often called the "law of Moses".

4. Compare the ceremonial law with the 10 commandments:

a. **Who wrote the ceremonial law?** Deuteronomy 31:24

_____ wrote "the words of this _____ in a _____, until they were _____."

Who wrote the 10 commandments? Exodus 24:12

"And **the** _____ said unto Moses, Come up to me into the mount, and be there: and I will _____ thee tables of _____, and a _____, and commandments which _____ have _____; that thou mayest teach them."

b. **On what was the ceremonial law written?** Deuteronomy 31:24

"Moses had made an end of writing the words of this law **in a** _____"

On what were the 10 commandments written? Exodus 24:12

"And the Lord said unto Moses, ... I will give thee _____ **of** _____, and a law, and _____ which **I have written.**"

c. **Where was the ceremonial law kept?** Deuteronomy 31:26

"Take this _____ of the _____, and put it **in the** _____ **of the** _____ **of the covenant** of the Lord your God, that it may be _____ for a witness against thee."

Where were the 10 commandments kept? 1 Kings 8:9 "There was nothing

_____ **the** _____ save the two tables of _____, which Moses _____ there at Horeb, when the Lord made a covenant with the children of Israel, when they came out of the land of Egypt."

d. **How long does the ceremonial law last?** Colossians 2:14 "Blotting out the

_____ of ordinances that was against us, which was contrary to us, and _____ **it** _____ **of the way**, _____ **it to his** _____."

The ceremonial law lasted until Jesus died on the _____.

How long do the 10 commandments last? Psalm 111:7-8 "The works of his

hands are verity and judgment; all his _____ are sure. **They** _____ **fast for** _____ **and** _____, and are done in truth and uprightness." The Ten Commandments will last forever.

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5. To what great event did these sacrifices and ordinances point?

John 1:29 "The next day John seeth _____ coming unto him, and saith, Behold the _____ of God, which taketh _____ the _____ of the world."

It pointed to J _____, the _____ of God.

1 Corinthians 5:7 "Purge out therefore the old leaven, that ye may be a new lump, as ye are unleavened. For even _____ our _____ is _____ for us:"

The P _____ pointed to C _____'s sacrifice for us.

Hebrews 9:28 "So Christ was once _____ to bear the _____ of many; and unto them that _____ for him shall he appear the _____ time without sin unto _____."

All the offerings pointed to _____ who was _____ for us on the cross.

1 Peter 1:18-19 "Forasmuch as ye know that ye were not _____ with corruptible things, as _____ and _____, from your vain conversation received by tradition from your fathers; But with the precious _____ of Christ, as of a _____ without _____ and without _____."

In the ceremonial system the people paid redemption money of silver. But that could not actually redeem them. It represented the redemption made by Christ who gave His precious _____ as symbolized by the L _____s that were sacrificed. So all the sacrifices and ordinances, and every part of the ceremonial law pointed to Christ in His work for our redemption, especially His D _____ on the _____, but also His work in the Sanctuary in heaven.

6. What happened at the temple when Jesus died? Mark 15:38

"And the _____ of the _____ was rent in _____ from the _____ to the _____."

Note: This showed that the ordinances and ceremonies of the ceremonial law were no longer needed because the real sacrifice had been offered.

7. Ephesians 2:15-16 The ceremonial law, contained in _____ was A _____ by Jesus' death on the _____.

8. What does Paul tell us is important in 1 Corinthians 7:19?

"Circumcision is _____,

And uncircumcision is _____,

But the _____ of the _____ of God."

Whether you are circumcised or not is not important because it was part of the ceremonial law, **but** keeping the commandments of God is still important.