

LAW AND GRACE OUTLINE

(GRACE)

I. Christians Governed by Grace Teachings Only

Eph. 2:10 / Rom. 10:4 / Gal. 3:3 / Phil. 1:6 ****

A) Law teachings vs. Grace teachings of Christ

1. Rich Young Ruler Matt. 19:7 / see also Luke 10:25-28

- Jewish dispensation: "Do this and you shall live"

- reference to the Law of Moses

2. When contemplating the Cross and Himself as the "Bread of Life":

"Believe in Him..." (Jn. 6:29)

These opposing principals indicate the distinction between the Age of Law (Jewish dispensation) and the Age of Grace.

B) What about the word "commandments" used by Christ

Jn. 14:15, 21; 15:10 / I Jn. 2:3; 3:24; 5:2

- not requiring commandments of Moses

1. In dealing with Jews, Christ gave no commandments of His own relative to the rule of their lives

- recognized only the Law of Moses

2. In dealing with disciples and those who believed:

- He announced "My commandments"

- not used until the Upper Room Discourse (Jn. 13 - 17)

- addressed to those washed through His Word (Jn. 13:10)

- in this portion of Scripture the Cross is treated as an accomplished fact (Jn. 14:29)

... see Jn. 15:25 "their law..."

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II. Two Issues of Grace in the New Testament

A) Grace provides salvation

Eph. 2:8-9 / Jn. 3:16 ; 6:29 / Rom. 10:9 ****

B) Grace provides a particular rule of life

1. Instruction for daily life is revelation from God to Christians only

2. Titus 2:11

... salvation to "all" men

... teaches "us" - Christians only

3. Never to be imposed on Christ-rejecting individuals

- Bible makes no appeal to unbelievers for a betterment of life

4. Only issue between God and the unbeliever is the issue of Christ

Note: God does not seek to reform unbelievers. If God made appeals to unbelievers on moral issues, then it would be admitted that the individual could draw nearer to God by complying to moral appeal ... works of man would then become meritorious

III. Standards of Law vs. Standards of Grace

A) Greatest commandment of the Law:

"Love your neighbor as yourself" (Luke 10:27)

1. No divine enablement provided under the Law

B) Greatest commandment of Christ under grace:

"Love one another as I have loved you" (Jn. 15:12)

- see I Jn. 3:16

The name of the...

of the...

as the...

to the...

1. Commandments of grace are much higher in character
2. Manner of life prescribed under grace is humanly impossible (Rom. 7:18)
3. Supernatural power provided to enable each believer to carry out the commands of grace (Rom. 8:1-4)

C) Higher issues of grace

1. Commandments not found under Law of Moses:

Evangelism / Fellowship / Ministry / Prayer life / etc.

Note: true passion for the salvation of men is not a manifestation of love from the human nature

... it must be imparted from God (example: see Rom. 9:1-3)

2. The believer's responsibility:

from struggle of the flesh to reliance on the Holy Spirit

... apart from the power of the Spirit there can be no witness of Christ (see Acts 1:8)

D) Two revelations given in the grace teachings

1. Character of conduct becoming a Christian
2. Life to be lived by dependence on the Spirit

These cannot be separated, otherwise:

1. Teachings of grace seem like impossible law-code
2. Walk in the Spirit seems like an aimless procedure

1. The first part of the report (pages 1-10) discusses the general situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year.

2. The second part (pages 11-20) deals with the results of the various investigations carried out during the year.

3. The third part (pages 21-30) contains a summary of the work done during the year and a list of the publications.

4. The fourth part (pages 31-40) contains a list of the names of the persons who have assisted in the work during the year.

5. The fifth part (pages 41-50) contains a list of the names of the persons who have assisted in the work during the year.

6. The sixth part (pages 51-60) contains a list of the names of the persons who have assisted in the work during the year.

7. The seventh part (pages 61-70) contains a list of the names of the persons who have assisted in the work during the year.

8. The eighth part (pages 71-80) contains a list of the names of the persons who have assisted in the work during the year.

9. The ninth part (pages 81-90) contains a list of the names of the persons who have assisted in the work during the year.

10. The tenth part (pages 91-100) contains a list of the names of the persons who have assisted in the work during the year.

IV. Problem of Carnality

A) Heavenly demands undertaken in the flesh become purely legal in character to the carnal Christian

1. Evidenced by such complaints:

- Too many fellowship meetings are required
- Problem with authority: leaders try to rule your life
- Problem with discipline: viewed as punishment rather than love
- Ministry seen as obligation rather than privilege
- Guidelines for dating seen as interfering

2. What are privileges to the spiritual Christian become law to the carnal Christian

B) If Spirit does not accomplish His work in the believer it is hindered by the carnality of an unyielding life

1. Problem of improving conduct never solved by application of laws
... adjustment to the Spirit / attitudes

2. Carnal Christian no more subject to laws than spiritual Christian

- God holds one issue before unbeliever....Jesus Christ
- God holds one issue before carnal Christian....Rom. 6:13
... present yourself to God

C) Carnal Christian is abnormal

1. Lifestyle does not agree with his position in Christ

A) The first problem is to find the value of the function $f(x)$ at the point $x = 1$.

The function $f(x)$ is defined by the formula $f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 3$.

To find the value of the function at the point $x = 1$, we substitute $x = 1$ into the formula.

Thus, $f(1) = 1^2 + 2 \cdot 1 - 3 = 1 + 2 - 3 = 0$.

The value of the function at the point $x = 1$ is 0 .

The second problem is to find the value of the function $f(x)$ at the point $x = 2$.

Substituting $x = 2$ into the formula, we get $f(2) = 2^2 + 2 \cdot 2 - 3 = 4 + 4 - 3 = 5$.

The value of the function at the point $x = 2$ is 5 .

The third problem is to find the value of the function $f(x)$ at the point $x = 3$.

Substituting $x = 3$ into the formula, we get $f(3) = 3^2 + 2 \cdot 3 - 3 = 9 + 6 - 3 = 12$.

The value of the function at the point $x = 3$ is 12 .

The fourth problem is to find the value of the function $f(x)$ at the point $x = 4$.

Substituting $x = 4$ into the formula, we get $f(4) = 4^2 + 2 \cdot 4 - 3 = 16 + 8 - 3 = 21$.

The value of the function at the point $x = 4$ is 21 .

The fifth problem is to find the value of the function $f(x)$ at the point $x = 5$.

Substituting $x = 5$ into the formula, we get $f(5) = 5^2 + 2 \cdot 5 - 3 = 25 + 10 - 3 = 32$.

The value of the function at the point $x = 5$ is 32 .

The sixth problem is to find the value of the function $f(x)$ at the point $x = 6$.

Substituting $x = 6$ into the formula, we get $f(6) = 6^2 + 2 \cdot 6 - 3 = 36 + 12 - 3 = 45$.

The value of the function at the point $x = 6$ is 45 .