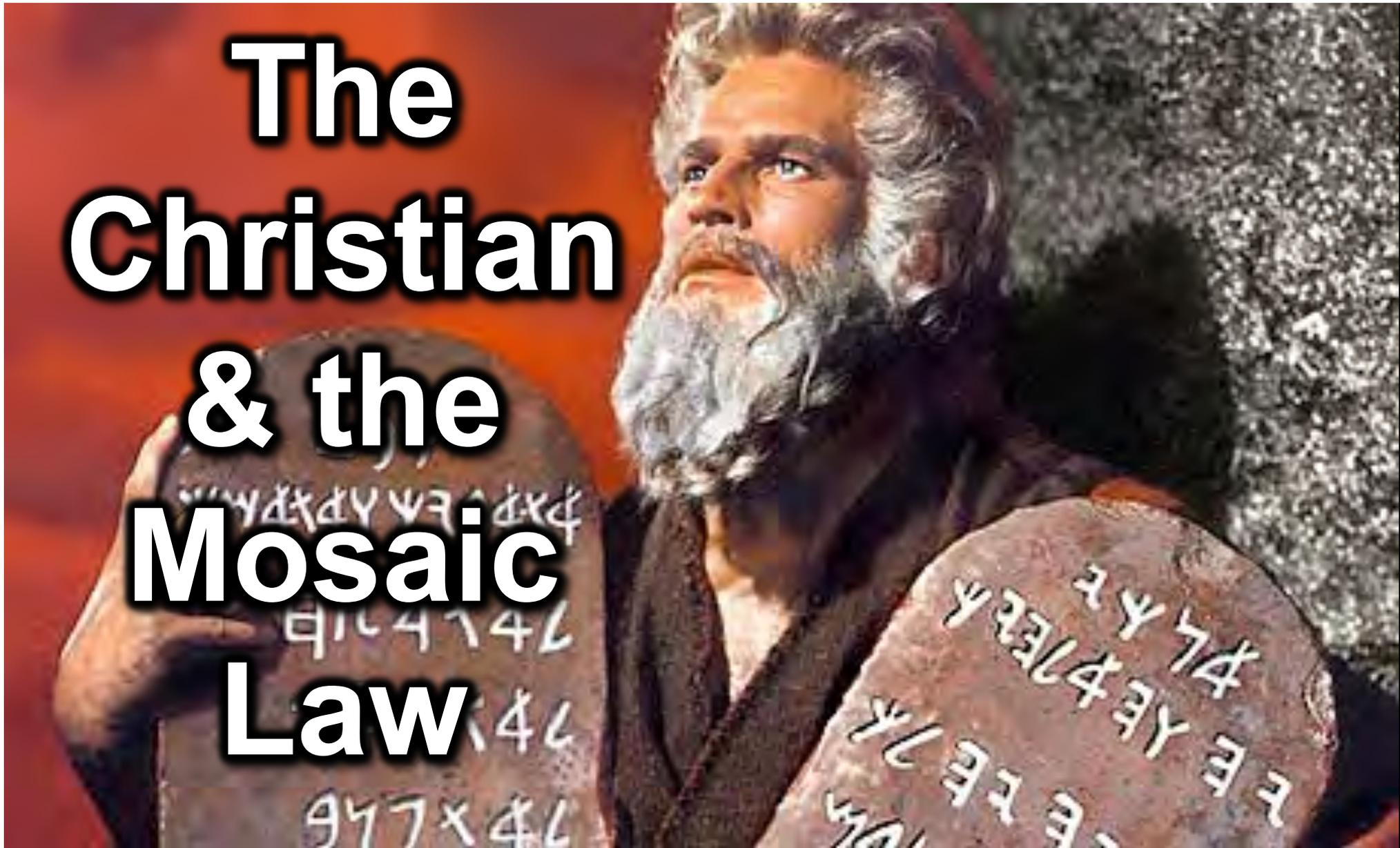


The Christian & the Mosaic Law

A man with a long, grey beard and hair, wearing a dark, textured robe, is shown from the chest up. He is holding two large, flat, rectangular stone tablets. The tablets are covered in white, stylized Hebrew characters. The background is a dark, textured surface, possibly a wall or a cave. The lighting is dramatic, highlighting the man's face and the texture of his beard and robe.

Soteriology: God's Rescue Program

A Quick Quiz About the Law...

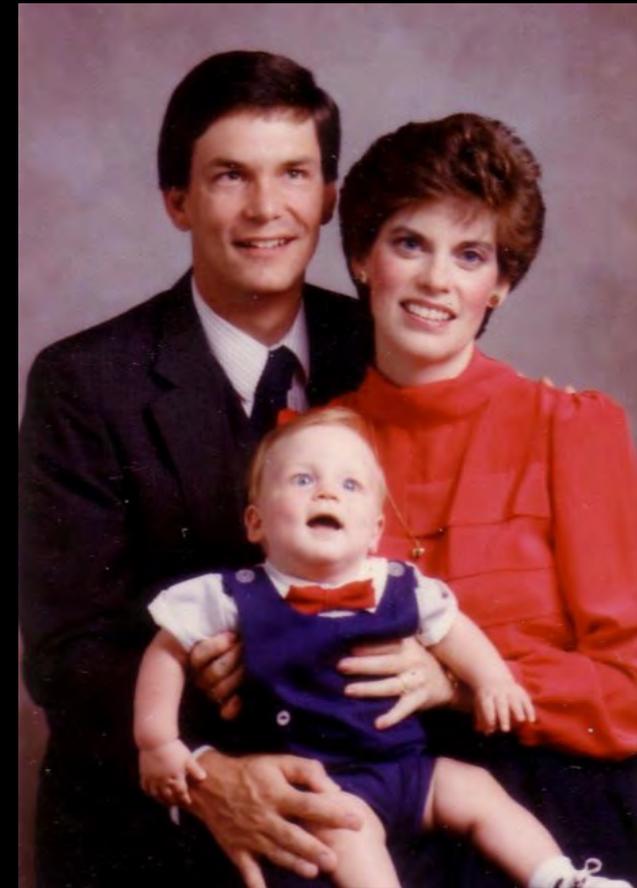
35

True (T)? Or False (F)? What's your view?

- 1. T or F Christians should keep parts of the OT law which are not repeated in the NT.**
- 2. T or F The Sabbath should still be obeyed by Christians.**
- 3. T or F Believers today are obligated to keep all of the Ten Commandments.**
- 4. T or F Tithing should be practiced by all followers of Christ.**
- 5. T or F Christians today are prohibited from eating blood (e.g., yong tau foo, blood pudding, pig or duck blood at Chinese New Year).**
- 6. T or F Believers must not charge other Christians interest based upon the Law (Deut. 23:19; Exod. 22:25; Lev. 25:36-37; Ezek. 18:8, 13, 17; 22:12; Prov. 15:5; 28:8)**
- 7. T or F There are actually two laws: the moral (Ten Commandments) and ceremonial/civil.**



DALLAS THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY



My 7-year Tribulation was from 1983-1990

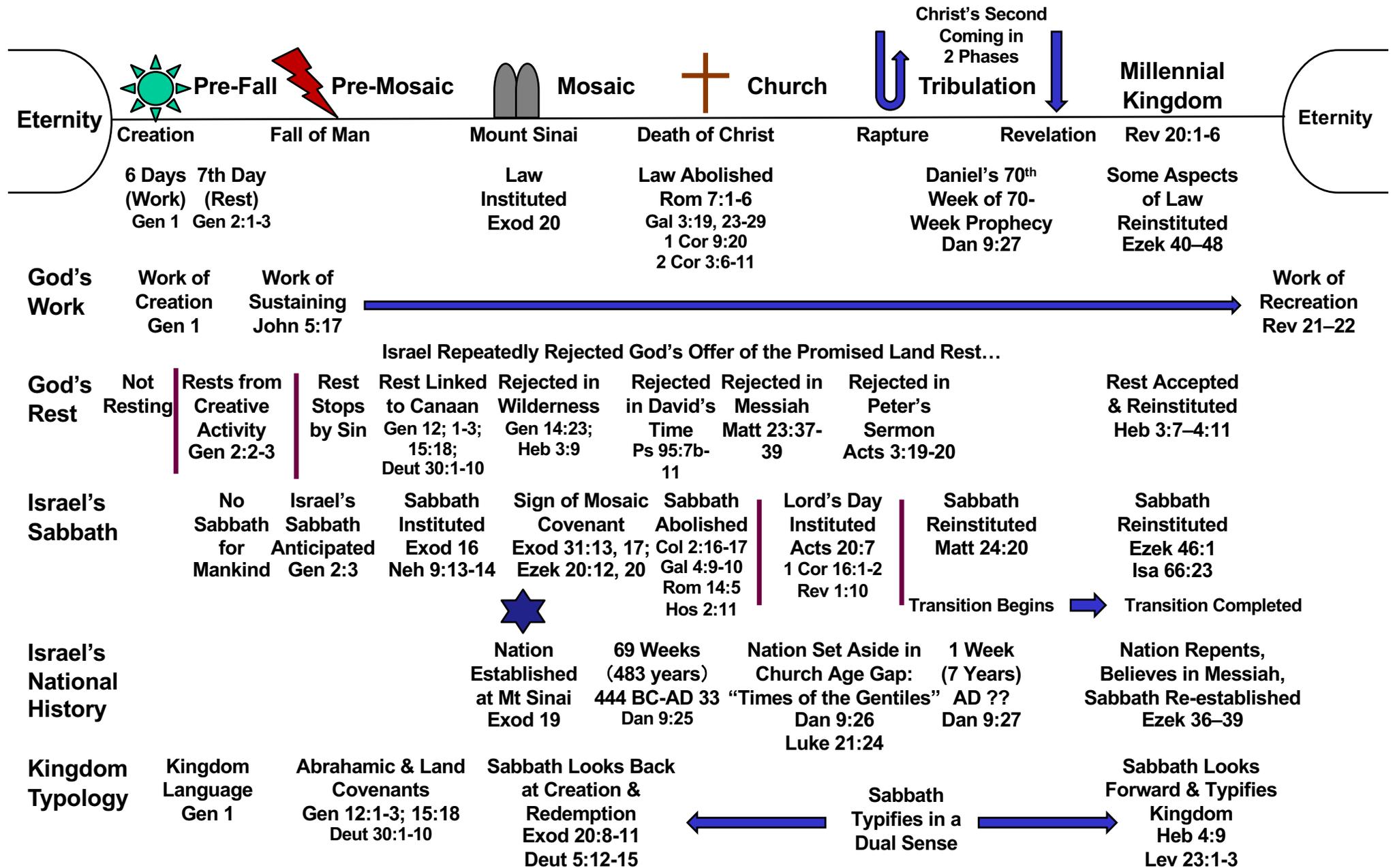
The Sabbath



The Eschatological Significance of the Sabbath

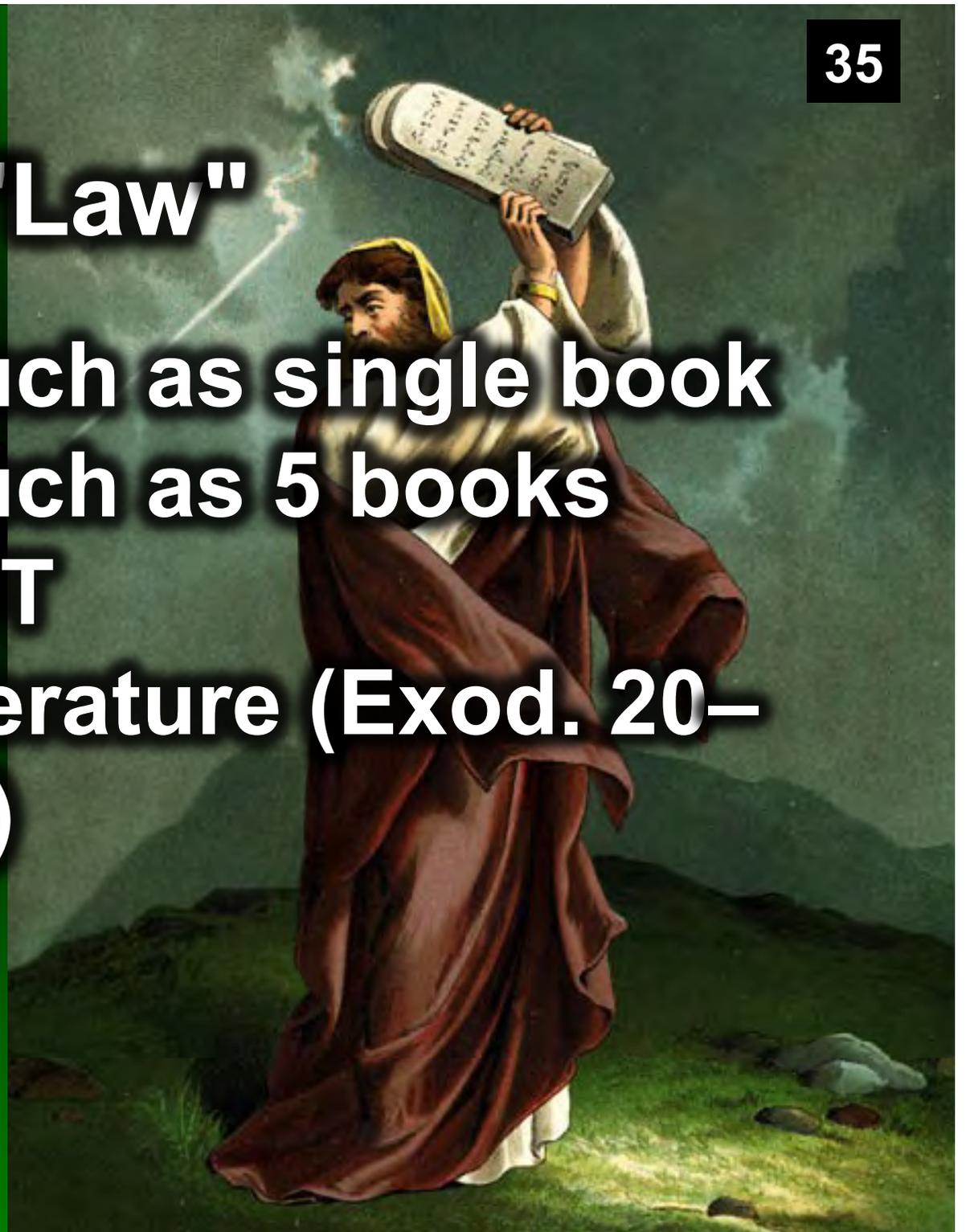
23
529

A visual summary of the ThD dissertation by Richard James Griffith, Dallas Theological Seminary, 1990



B. Defining "Law"

1. Pentateuch as single book
2. Pentateuch as 5 books
3. Whole OT
4. Legal literature (Exod. 20–
Deut. 33)



C. The Christian's Relationship to the Law



The New Testament

My main fear is that, if we use expressions like “re-definition” or “non-literal,” it would open the door for undermining inerrancy and the integrity of OT affirmations. It would also allow for the dangers of allegorical interpretations, when we are constantly training our students to stay consistent with the literal and normal reading of the Scriptures. I am further afraid that any “re-definition” of OT texts would give an excuse to Islam to re-interpret the NT.

Dr. Imad Shehadeh

The New Testament

There is in the NT a **widening** and **deepening** of the application of OT texts in the progress of revelation. The NT thus **expands** rather than replaces the OT, it **explains** rather than corrects the OT, it **strengthens** rather than weakens the OT, it **adds** rather than subtracts from the OT, it **protects** rather than reinterprets the OT, it **fulfills** rather than improves the OT, and it **affirms** rather than questions the OT. These are hermeneutical values we want to implant in our students.

Dr. Imad Shehadeh

Romans 7

Believers are free from the Law

Righteousness Imparted in Sanctification (Rom. 6–8)

Add
to 33

How does the blood of Christ apply to us?

*Chapter 6
New Basis*

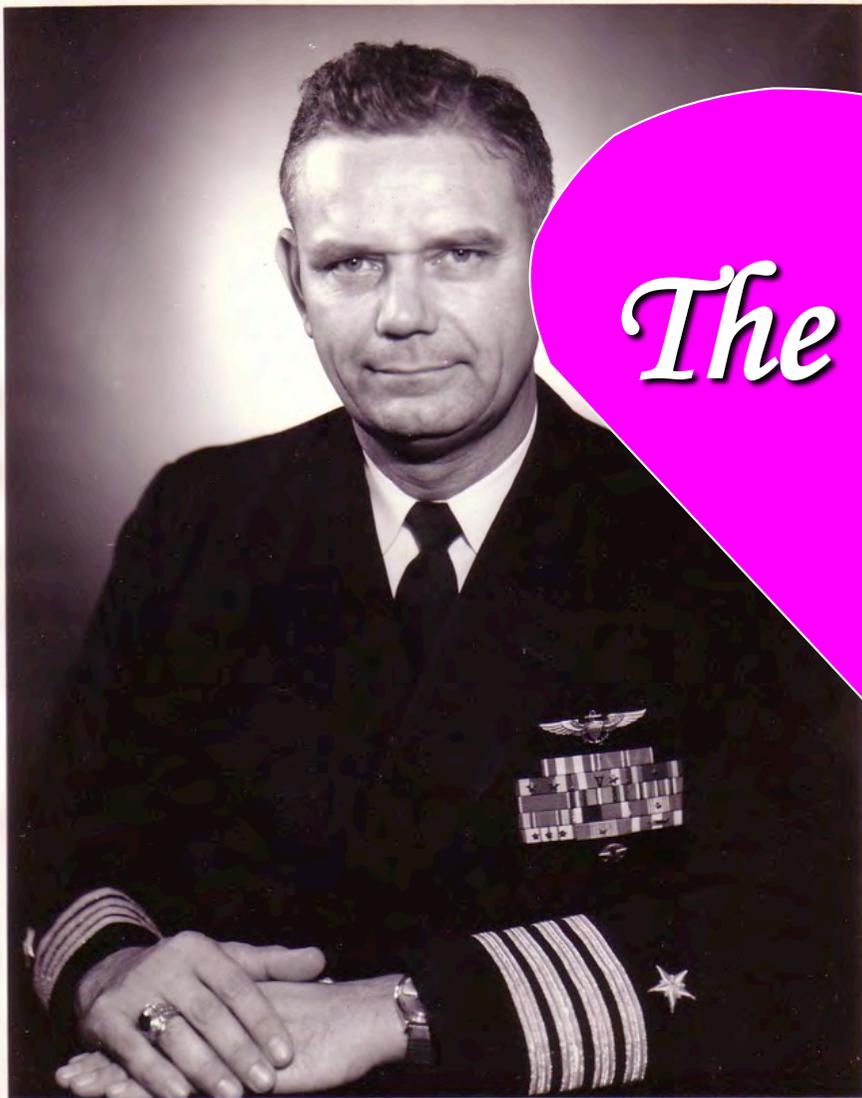
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Identification

*Chapter 7
New Relationship*

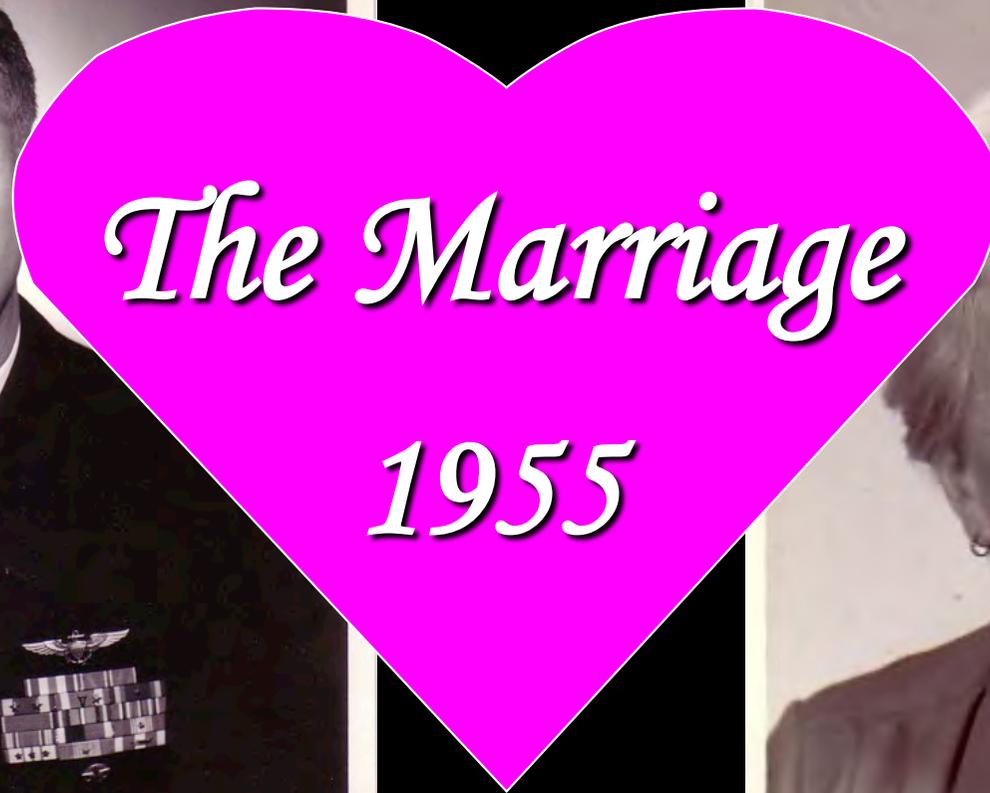
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Freedom

"As a wife is no longer married to her husband when he dies, so a Christian is no longer under the Law"

(John A. Witmer, "Romans," in *BKC*, 2:465).



Navy Lieutenant
Harold F. Griffith
(alias Dad)



Navy Ensign
Joyce I. Griffith
(alias Mom)



Navy Commander
Harold F. Griffith
(alias Dad)

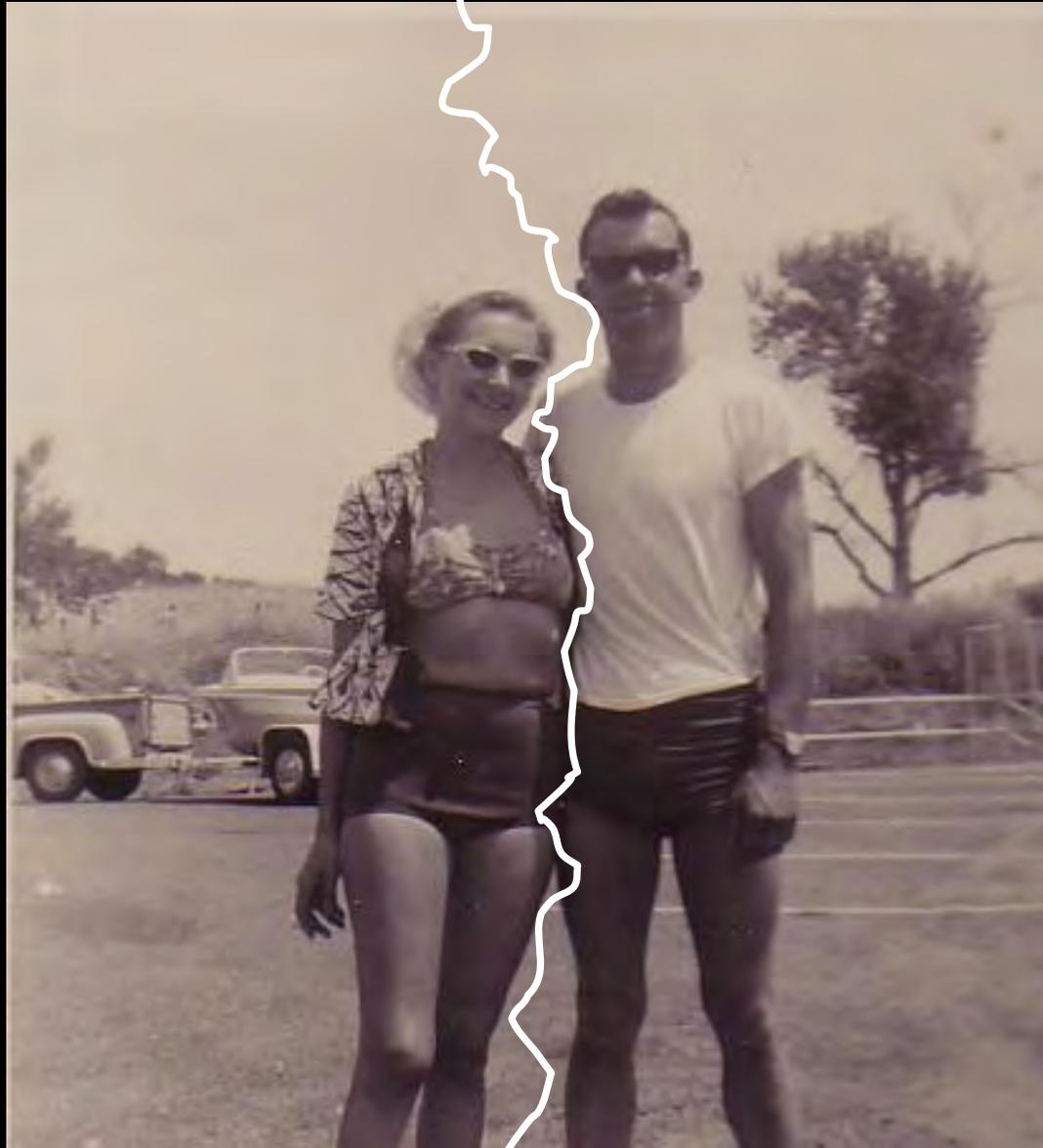
The Divorce

1962



Social Worker
Joyce I. Griffith
(alias Mom)

Another Divorce...



Susan & Rick, 1982

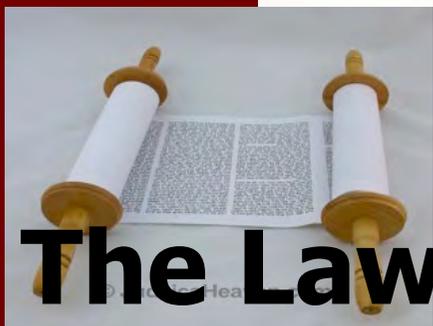




Marriage:
30 December
1983



What "Marriages" (7:1-6)?



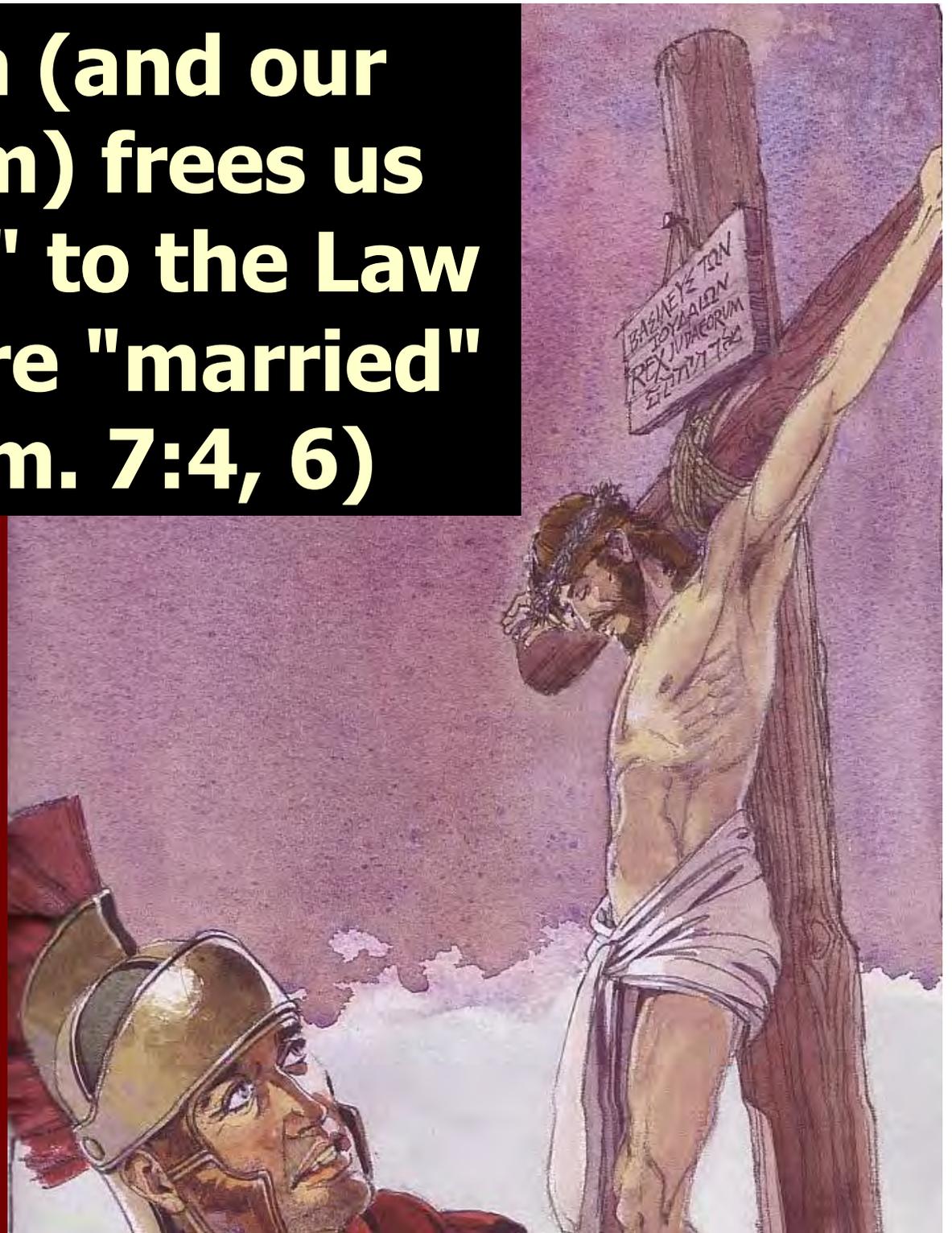
The Law



Our "BC" Marriage
(Rom. 7:1-4a)

Our "AD" Marriage
(Rom. 7:4b-6)

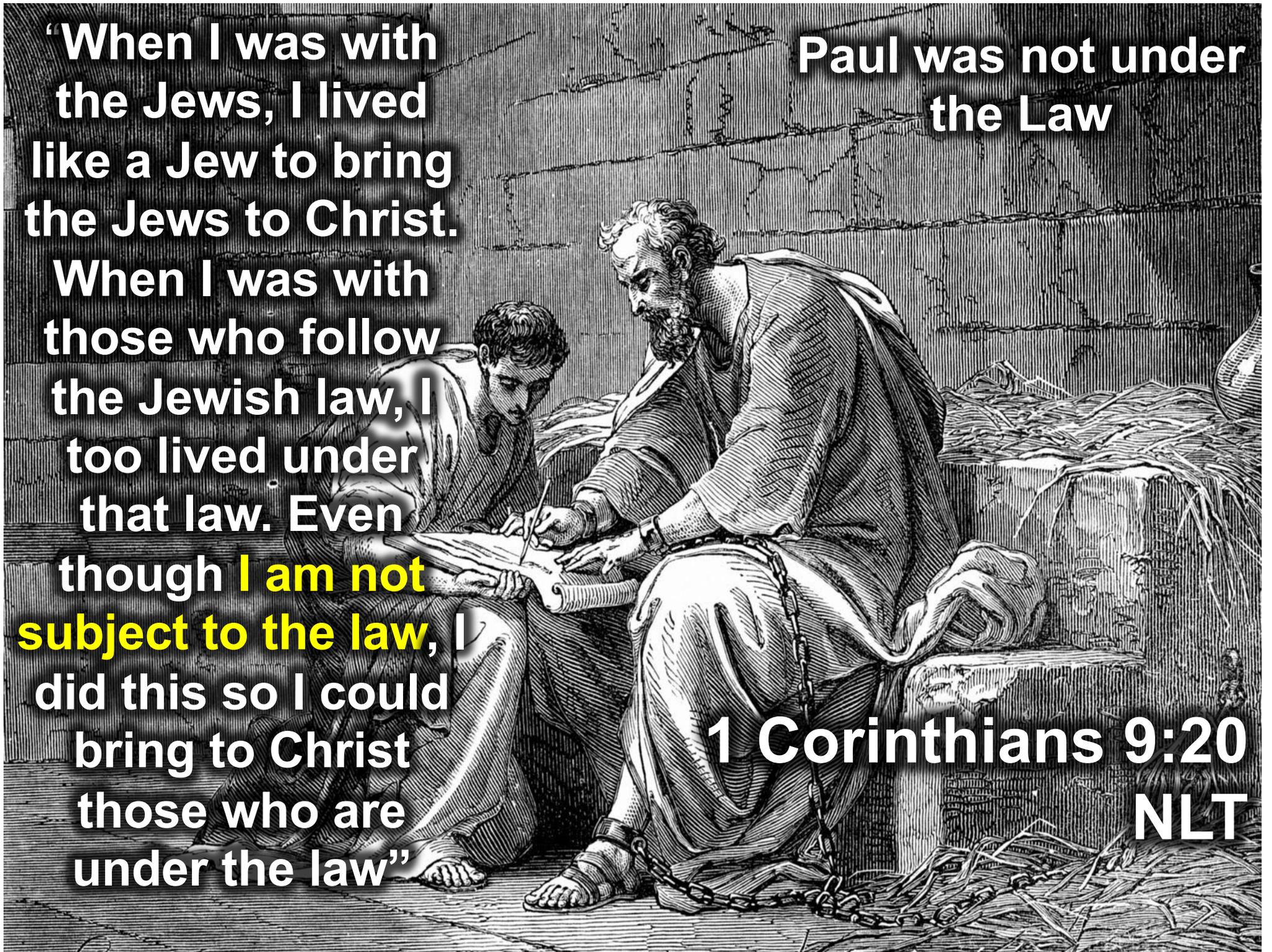
Christ's death (and our death with Him) frees us from "marriage" to the Law since now we are "married" to Christ (Rom. 7:4, 6)



“When I was with the Jews, I lived like a Jew to bring the Jews to Christ. When I was with those who follow the Jewish law, I too lived under that law. Even though I am not subject to the law, I did this so I could bring to Christ those who are under the law”

Paul was not under the Law

1 Corinthians 9:20
NLT



Hebrews 8:13

*"By calling this covenant 'new,'
he has made the first one **obsolete**;
and what is obsolete and aging
will soon **disappear**."*

Obsolete

AD 33

Hebrews Written

AD 67-68

Disappeared

AD 70



Kingdom & Covenants Timeline



Dr. Rick Griffith • BibleStudyDownloads.org

Kingdom Teaching...

Adam rules with God (Gen. 1:26, 28; 2:19)

Satan begins rule as god of this world (Gen. 3:15; 2 Cor. 4:4)

God covenants with Abraham to reestablish man's rule via Israel as a "kingdom of priests" (Gen. 12:1-3; Exod. 19:6)

Israel's failure to witness to nations as a kingdom of priests is judged via exile under foreign rule

Israel rejects Messiah's offer of kingdom (Matt. 12:41-42; 23:37-39)

Jesus extends His kingdom in mystery form to the Church (Matt. 13)

Christ subdues Israel's enemies and nation believes (Rom. 11:26-27)

Christ rules over everything with saints (Eph. 1:9-10; Rev. 20:1-6; 22:5b)

Fall of Man (Gen. 3)

Noahic Covenant

Genesis 6:18; 9:8-17

Abrahamic Covenant

Genesis 12:1-3	land	Land Covenant Genesis 15:18 (cf. Deut. 30:1-10) promises: •Land from Wadi of Egypt to Euphrates River (Isa. 27:12) •Eternal possession of land (Gen. 17:8) after exile/restoration •Whole world blessed via the land (Isa. 14:1-2)	ISRAEL (National Focus)	CHURCH The "New Man" (Eph. 2:15) Israel judged for rejecting Messiah by dispersion away from land for 19 centuries (AD 70–AD 1948) but now partially restored (Ezek. 37:1-7)	MESSIANIC Millennial Full restoration (Ezek. 37:8-28) Jerusalem world capital (Isa. 2:1-5)	KINGDOM Eternal New Jerusalem (Rev. 21–22)
	seed	Davidic Covenant 2 Samuel 7:12-16 promises: •Sons ("house" never wiped out) •Kingdom (political dynasty) •Throne (right to rule by descendants) •Temple (son to build it)		Christ is Head over his Church, which is a spiritual temple (Eph. 2:19-22; 2 Cor. 6:16)	Christ reigns over the world (Isa. 11) with saints (Rev. 5:10; 20:4-6)	Christ hands kingdom over to Father (1 Cor. 15:24)
	blessing	New Covenant Jeremiah 31:31-34 promises: •Forgiveness •Indwelling Spirit •New heart, nature, mind •Reunification of Israel and Judah •No need for evangelism		Mosaic Law is replaced with first three elements of the New Covenant (Luke 22:20; 2 Cor. 3:6)	All 5 elements fulfilled in national restoration (Zech. 8)	All things made new! (Rev. 21:5)

Mosaic Covenant

Temporary (Gal. 3:19) and conditional (Deut. 28) to reveal sin (Rom. 7:7) and regulate Israel (Gal. 3:23-25)

The Law was fulfilled and replaced at the cross (Rom. 7:1-6; 1 Cor. 9:19-21; Heb. 8:13)

14th Edition
29 Feb 2024

Scripture has a dual kingdom-covenant theme. Israel's role from Abraham to Christ expands to include the Church (continuity) yet the Church never replaces the nation as the "new Israel" (discontinuity). Israel will enjoy world prominence after trusting Christ at His second coming.

“Old” Fulfilled by “New”

Wayne Grudem, *Systematic Theology*, 521

“What then is the 'old covenant' in contrast with the 'new covenant' in Christ? It is not the whole of the Old Testament, because the covenants with Abraham and David are never called 'old' in the New Testament. Rather, only the covenant under Moses, the covenant made at Mount Sinai (Ex. 19-24) is called the 'old covenant' (2 Cor. 3:14; cf. Heb. 8:6, 13), to be replaced by the “new covenant” in Christ (Luke 22:20; 1 Cor. 11:25; 2 Cor. 3:6; Heb. 8:8, 13; 9:15; 12:24).”

D. The Purposes of the Law

1. It revealed or exposed the **sinfulness** of man (Gal. 3:19).
2. It revealed the **holiness** of God (1 Pet. 1:15).
3. It revealed the **standard of holiness** for people in fellowship with God (Ps. 24:3-5).
4. It **supervised** the physical, mental, and spiritual development of the redeemed Israelite until he could come to maturity in Christ (Gal. 3:24).

D. The Purposes of the Law

5. It **unified** the people to establish the nation in voluntary submission to God's decrees (Exod. 19:5-8; Deut. 5:27-28).
6. It **separated** Israel among the nations as a kingdom of priests to mediate God's truth to these nations (Exod. 31:13).
7. It provided **forgiveness** of sins for individual Israelites to restore their fellowship with God, even though they already functioned as a redeemed people (Lev. 1-7).

D. The Purposes of the Law

8. It made provision for Israel to **worship** God as a redeemed people (Lev. 23).
9. It **tested** if one was in the kingdom or the theocracy over which God ruled (Deut. 28). Faith led to obedience and blessing; lack of faith led to disobedience and judgment.
10. It **revealed Jesus** Christ (typology in the sacrificial system; Luke 24:27).

Interpreting and Preaching Legal Literature

1. Interpretation: Study the *intent behind* the legal command, asking, "Why was this command given in Israel?"
2. Principlizing: State the law's intent in a *general principle* showing God's character.
3. Application: Show *how this principle relates* to a modern parallel situation.



A Suggested Strategy for Expounding the OT Law

Principlizing: Universal truth

Interpretation:
Intent behind
the command

Application:
Parallel Modern
Situation



A Suggested Strategy for Expounding the OT Law

Divinely Ordained Laziness?

"When you harvest the crops of your land, do not harvest the grain along the edges of your fields, and do not pick up what the harvesters drop. Leave it for the poor and the foreigners living among you. I am the LORD your God" (Lev. 23:22 NLT).



A Suggested Strategy for Expounding the OT Law

Principlizing: God wants His people to give the underprivileged the chance to earn a living

Interpretation:
Do not harvest the corners of the fields because God had compassion on the poor who should glean for their food

Application:
As an employer you should provide opportunities for the poor to support themselves



A Suggested Strategy for Expounding the OT Law

Divinely Ordained Stealing?

"When you enter your neighbor's vineyard, you may eat your fill of grapes, but you must not carry any away in a basket.

²⁵And when you enter your neighbor's field of grain, you may pluck the heads of grain with your hand, but you must not harvest it with a sickle" (Deut. 23:24-25 NLT).



A Suggested Strategy for Expounding the OT Law

Principlizing: God allows taking small items for He cares more for human need than human property

Interpretation:
Do not steal your neighbor's crops, but also don't be so fearful of stealing that you become ridiculous

Application:
As a guest, don't be afraid to take the food given to you—but don't secretly pack a lunch or steal the towels!



**The heart of the Mosaic Covenant is
the Ten Commandments**



TRADITIONAL VIEW ON LAW

A Godly Education In Three Parts:

MORAL: The Ten Commandments are the foundation for our current legal system.

CIVIL: How people are to live with each other in the new social structure.

CEREMONIAL: How to worship God in the new social structure.

BUT ARE THE BIG 10 MORAL LAW?

MOSES
Exodus
Sinai
M - C - C

**Moral law means God's rules
that apply to...**

- **Every time period**
- **Every culture**
- **Every place**
- **Every people**



Does the Law of Moses Apply to Me? (5 Views) 113c

Spectrum on Degree of Applicability:

Theonomic

Greg
Bahnsen

Reformed

Willem
VanGemeren

Weightier Issues

Walter
Kaiser

Modified

Lutheran
Douglas Moo

Dispensational

Wayne G.
Strickland

Law as
applicable
in every sense



Law as
not applicable
in every sense

This chart summarizes Stanley N. Gundry, ed. *Five Views on Law and Gospel* (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1996), where each author presents his view and responds to the other four views. Generally speaking, views 1-2 are similar as both are Reformed (stressing continuity between the NT and OT) and these stand against views 3-5 which alike stress discontinuity. In my opinion, the dispensational view has the most to commend it as the Mosaic Law in the NT is never broken into component parts and this view clearly distinguishes Israel from the church. Further, it is inconsistent to change the Sabbath (Saturday) to Sunday but not apply the OT penalties for Sabbath-breaking today (i.e., death by stoning; cf. Exod. 31:14-15; 35:2). The following chart is adapted from Lee Hwee Chin, "The Applicability of the Law Today," unpublished research paper for the course "Old Testament Survey," Singapore: Singapore Bible College, 2001, 1.

Does the Law of Moses Apply to Me? 113b

Stanley N. Gundry, ed. *Five Views on Law & Gospel* summarized by Lee Hwee Chin, SBC, 2001

	THEONOMIC Bahnsen	REFORMED Van Gemeren	WEIGHTIER ISSUES Kaiser	MODIFIED LUTHERAN Moo	DISPENSATIONAL Strickland
What is the Law?	Same definition as the views 3-5	God's oral or written instructions since creation	The whole Mosaic law given in the Pentateuch (Genesis to Deuteronomy) but also amplified in the rest of the Old Testament		
Who is the Law for?	The Elect (Israel = Church)	All mankind (Israel = Church)	Believers (Israel and Church)	Believers (Israel and Church)	Israel only (Israel ≠ Church)

Does the Law of Moses Apply to Me? 113b

Stanley N. Gundry, ed. *Five Views on Law & Gospel* summarized by Lee Hwee Chin, SBC, 2001

	THEONOMIC Bahnsen	REFORMED Van Gemeren	WEIGHTIER ISSUES Kaiser	MODIFIED LUTHERAN Moo	DISPENSATIONAL Strickland
<p>Which parts of the Law apply today?</p> <p>• "Moral law"?</p> <p>(i.e., Decalogue or 10 Commandments)</p>	<p>All moral laws apply to people of God only in every age, so all elect persons since creation should observe either the Jewish Sabbath (Sat. before Christ) or "Christian Sabbath," (Sunday, after Christ)</p>	<p>All moral laws apply to believers and unbelievers of every age (e.g., all persons—including unbelieving Gentiles since creation—should observe the Sabbath or "Christian Sabbath," being Sunday)</p>	<p>All moral laws that stem from God's character:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 Commandments • Leviticus 18–19 (sex) (i.e., Sabbath is required since Israel's nationhood & prohibited sexual practices still apply) 	<p>The Mosaic Law is fully abolished, but its moral contents are good Christian guidelines. Yet Christ holds the final say via the Spirit's ministry in believers today; Sabbath obedience is not consistently applied (?)</p>	<p>God's "moral law" before Moses is now called the "law of Christ" (Gal. 6:2) and governs believers through the Spirit's new covenant indwelling; The Law does not easily divide into "parts" and is done away with in its entirety (Rom. 7:1-6; 1 Cor. 9:19-21; Heb. 8:13), including the Sabbath (Col. 2:16-17)</p>

Does the Law of Moses Apply to Me? 113b

Stanley N. Gundry, ed. *Five Views on Law & Gospel* summarized by Lee Hwee Chin, SBC, 2001

	THEONOMIC Bahnsen	REFORMED Van Gemeren	WEIGHTIER ISSUES Kaiser	MODIFIED LUTHERAN Moo	DISPENSATIONAL Strickland
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil laws? (i.e., judicial law) 	<p>All apply (e.g., laws today should require death for adultery)</p>	<p>Some apply (e.g., still tithe and don't charge believers interest)</p>	<p>Judicial <i>principles</i> (not laws) apply since moral laws underlie all judicial and ceremonial laws</p>	<p>Only principles apply now as the Mosaic law was given only to Israel</p>	<p>None apply as these regulated Israel alone (but principles such as love and compassion still apply)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ceremonial laws? 	<p>All five views agree that ceremonial aspects such as the sacrificial system and Jewish priesthood are now fulfilled in Jesus Christ</p>				

Does the Law of Moses Apply to Me? 113b

Stanley N. Gundry, ed. *Five Views on Law & Gospel* summarized by Lee Hwee Chin, SBC, 2001

	THEONOMIC Bahnsen	REFORMED Van Gemeren	WEIGHTIER ISSUES Kaiser	MODIFIED LUTHERAN Moo	DISPENSATIONAL Strickland
What is the relationship of the Abrahamic Covenant to Mosaic Covenant?	Both are God's "covenant of grace." They consist of the same substance of God's saving relationship which makes the MC still apply today	MC was added to the AC; both still apply though they are similar in substance but different in form and purpose	MC was given specifically to Israel but its moral principles are still relevant to all believers under the AC	Like dispensationalists, MC was conditional but AC was not; MC was a temporary framework that prescribed terms of obedience for Israel in Law period	MC regulated Israel's life so she could experience the blessings of the AC, but MC is no longer operative as it is fulfilled in Christ

Does the Law of Moses Apply to Me? 113c

Stanley N. Gundry, ed. *Five Views on Law & Gospel* summarized by Lee Hwee Chin, SBC, 2001

	THEONOMIC Bahnsen	REFORMED Van Gemeren	WEIGHTIER ISSUES Kaiser	MODIFIED LUTHERAN Moo	DISPENSATIONAL Strickland
Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuity between the OT and NT upheld • Desires ethics to relate to all of life • Sees positive aspects of the law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuity between the OT and NT upheld • Notes Mosaic law's foreshadowing of Christ • Sees a convicting role of the law today for unbelievers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biblical support for some law aspects (i.e., moral) being weightier than others (Matt. 23:23) • Holiness Code of Leviticus 18–19 stems from the nature of God 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accounts for new covenant emphases under the Law of Christ (Gal. 6:2) • Says OT laws repeated in the NT are applicable • Applies law principles today 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biblical in that Mosaic law began at Sinai and ended as a temporary tutor with Christ's death (Gal. 3:19, 24-25) • Keeps Israel and church separate • Advocates continued guidance in the law of Christ

Does the Law of Moses Apply to Me? 113c

Stanley N. Gundry, ed. *Five Views on Law & Gospel* summarized by Lee Hwee Chin, SBC, 2001

	THEONOMIC Bahnsen	REFORMED Van Gemeren	WEIGHTIER ISSUES Kaiser	MODIFIED LUTHERAN Moo	DISPENSATIONAL Strickland
Weak- nesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dividing law as moral, civil & ceremonial not biblical • Misguided to apply godly commands to unregenerate • All "law" need not be Mosaic (natural law and law of Christ also exist) • The NT never applies the OT to civil matters • Law condemned man (2 Cor. 3:9) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dividing law as moral, civil & ceremonial not biblical • Using "law" in differing ways is inconsistent & confusing • Requiring Sabbath for today contradicts Col. 2:16-17 • Unclear if moral law became law of Christ • Merges Israel & church 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dividing law as moral, civil & ceremonial not biblical • Arbitrary to pick and choose which parts of the law are required • Choice of Decalogue and Lev. 18-19 too narrow for moral law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeks to teach the indivisibility of the law while upholding its moral content • Too extreme to claim that the law has absolutely no purpose today • Fails to see the gospel in the OT by demarcating Law and Gospel into distinct, discontinuous eras 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distinguishing law's revelatory aspects (eternal, revealing God's nature) from regulatory (temporary, ruled Israel) makes distinctions within an inseparable code—if the OT law is essentially a unity, then why divide it into two parts? • The law is not nullified but actually upheld

The Ten Commandments

#	Old Testament Commands	New Testament Repetitions
1	And God spoke all these words: "I am the LORD your God, who brought you out of Egypt, out of the land of slavery. You shall have no other gods before me" (Exod. 20:1-3).	"Men, why are you doing this? We too are only men, human like you. We are bringing you good news, telling you to turn from these worthless things to the living God..." (Acts 14:15; noted 50+ times).
2	"You shall not make for yourself an idol... for I... am a jealous God, punishing the children for the sin of the fathers ... but showing love to a thousand generations of those who love me..." (Exod. 20:4-6).	"Dear children, keep yourselves from idols" (1 John 5:21; cf. 1 Thess. 1:9; Rev. 2:14, 20; 9:20; mentioned in the NT 12 times = 12x). * This chart is adapted and expanded from one by Lewis Sperry Chafer, <i>Systematic Theology</i> , 4:209-10
3	"You shall not misuse the name of the LORD your God, for the LORD will not hold anyone guiltless who misuses his name" (Exod. 20:7).	"Above all...do not swear—not by heaven or by earth or by anything else. Let your 'Yes' be yes, and your 'No,' no, or you will be condemned" (James 5:12; 4x).

The Ten Commandments

#	Old Testament Commands	New Testament Repetitions
4	<p>"Keep the Sabbath day holy. Six days you shall labor... but the seventh day is a Sabbath to the LORD your God. On it you shall not do any work... nor your son or daughter, nor your manservant or maidservant, nor your animals, nor the alien within your gates. For in six days the LORD made the heavens and the earth... but he rested on the seventh day..." (Exod. 20:8-11).</p>	<p>No NT text requires this of Christians. However, one passage clearly prohibits the practice as required for believers: "Therefore do not let anyone judge you by what you eat or drink, or with regard to a religious festival, a New Moon celebration or a Sabbath day. These are a shadow of the things that were to come; the reality, however, is found in Christ" (Col. 2:16-17; 0x).</p>
5	<p>"Honor your father and your mother, so that you may live long in the land the LORD your God is giving you" (Exod. 20:12).</p>	<p>"Children, obey your parents in the Lord, for this is right. 'Honor your father and mother'—which is the first commandment with a promise—that it may go well with you and that you may enjoy long life on the earth" (Eph. 6:1-3; Matt. 15:4-6; 19:19; Mark 7:10; 10:19; 6x).</p>
6	<p>"You shall not murder" (Exod. 20:13).</p>	<p>"Anyone who hates his brother is a murderer, and you know that no murderer has eternal life in him" (1 John 3:15; cf. Matt. 19:18; Mark 10:19; Luke 18:20; Rom. 13:9; James 2:11; 6x).</p>

The Ten Commandments

#	Old Testament Commands	New Testament Repetitions
7	<p>"You shall not covet your neighbor's house... wife, or his manservant or maidservant, his ox or donkey, or anything that belongs to your neighbor" (Exod. 20:17).</p>	<p>"Watch out! Be on your guard against all kinds of greed; a man's life does not consist in the abundance of his possessions" (Luke 12:15; Rom. 7:7; 13:9; Eph. 5:3; James 4:2; 2 Pet. 2:3, 14; 9x).</p>
9	<p>"You shall not give false testimony against your neighbor" (Exod. 20:16).</p>	<p>"Do not lie to each other, since you have taken off your old self with its practices" (Col. 3:9; cf. Eph. 4:25; 4x).</p>
10	<p>"You shall not covet your neighbor's house... wife, or his manservant or maidservant, his ox or donkey, or anything that belongs to your neighbor" (Exod. 20:17).</p>	<p>"The Law (Ten Commandments) fulfilled its purpose by prohibiting coveting to reveal sin (Rom. 7:7). Believers died to this law when they were joined to Christ (7:4, 6). Since the Ten Commandments are a unit, Christians also died to the other nine as well.</p>

In your small group...

In what ways do believers today still try to live by the Mosaic law?

- ***Sabbath observance***
- ***Food laws***
- ***Tithing***
- ***Not charging Christians interest***
- ***Circumcision***

Our Sabbath Lift in Galilee

We arrived at our hotel on the Sabbath, so it would not stop at our floor. Instead, we carried our luggage up two floors by hand in celebration of the day of rest!



Victory in the Christian Life

"Paul does not view Christian living as victory apart from any conflict or as conflict apart from any victory. Instead, he sees the Christian life as a life of victory *amid* conflict."

**"Paul & His Epistles: Life and Teachings of Paul,"
NT Survey (Moody Online Study Guide), p. 7 (emphasis mine)**

Peter illustrates the struggle
between the flesh and Spirit





TWO VIEWS ON STRUGGLING WITH SIN

Rom. 7:7-25

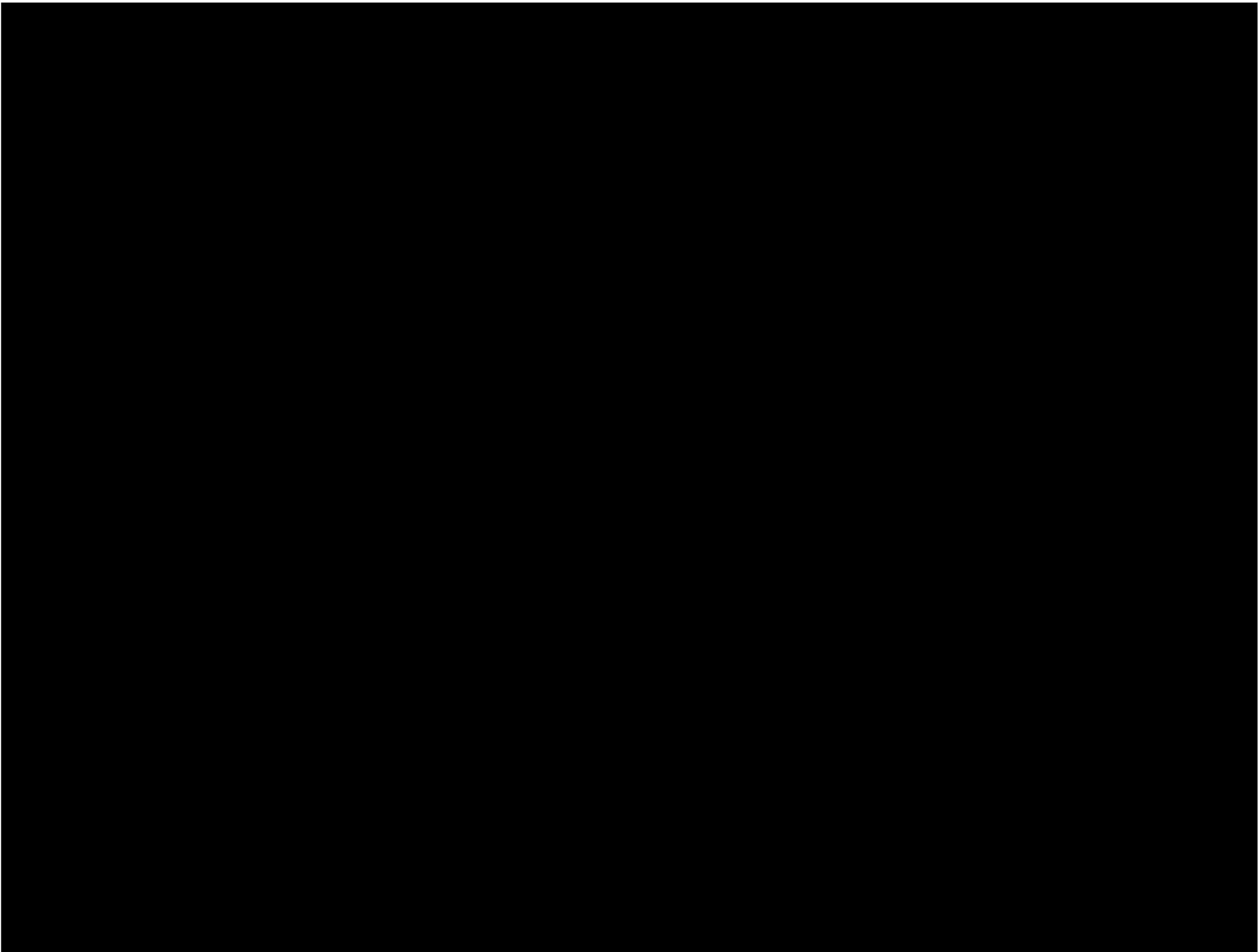


Pre Conversion Arguments

1. How can a believer say, "I am a slave to sin" (7:14)?
This is contrary to the condition of believer that Paul describes in:
 - "We died to sin; how can we live in it any longer?" (6:2 NIV)
 - "We should no longer be slaves to sin" (6:6 NIV)
2. "Being in the flesh/being in sinful nature" does not mean physical passion, but a way of life (7:5)
3. Structure of argument
 - 7:7-25 interpret 7:5 (pre-conversion)
 - 8:1-17 interpret 7:6 (post-conversion)

Post Conversion Arguments

1. Believers also sin since Paul says, "Do not let sin reign in your mortal body so that you obey its evil desire" (6:12)
2. Paul describes his pre-conversion life as free from struggle (Gal. 1:14 and Phil. 3:5-6)
3. The present tense is used (7:14-25) to describe a present struggle
4. Chapters 6–8 describe sanctification (post-conversion context)
5. Fact: Christians continue to struggle with sin



A Quick Quiz About the Law...

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True (T)? Or False (F)? What's your view?

1. T or F Christians should keep parts of the OT law which are not repeated in the NT.
2. T or F The Sabbath should still be obeyed by Christians.
3. T or F Believers today are obligated to keep all of the Ten Commandments.
4. T or F Tithing should be practiced by all followers of Christ.
5. T or F Christians are prohibited from eating blood (e.g. tau foo, blood pudding, pig or duck blood at Chinese New Year).
6. T or F Believers must not charge other Christians interest based upon the Law (Deut. 23:19; Exod. 22:25; Lev. 25:36-37; Ezek. 18:8, 13, 17; 22:12; Prov. 15:5; 28:8)
7. T or F There are actually two laws: the moral (Ten Commandments) and ceremonial/civil.

I marked all FALSE

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