

Lesson: 82 **Perpetuity of the Law** Part A Volume: 8

10. In what condition are all men?

"For ___ have ____, and come short of the glory of God." **Romans 3:23**

11. How many are included in the "all" who have sinned?

"What then? are we better than they? No, in no wise: for we have before proved both ___ and ____, that *they are* ___ under ____." **Romans 3:9**

12. By what are all men proved guilty?

"Now we know that *what things soever the* ____ saith, it saith to them who are under the law: *that every* ____ *may be stopped, and* ____ *the* ____ *may become* ____ *before God.*" **Romans 3:19**

NOTE: It is what the law says, and not what one may interpret it to mean, that proves the sinner guilty. Moreover, God is no respecter of persons, but treats Jew and Gentile alike. **Measured by the law, all the world are guilty before God.**

13. Does faith in God make void the law?

"Do we then make void the law through faith? God ____: yea, we ____ *the* ____." **Romans 3:31**

14. What, more than all else, proves the perpetuity and immutability of the law of God?

"For God so ____ *the world, that He gave His only begotten* ____, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." **John 3:16.** "Christ ____ for our ____." **1 Corinthians 15:3**



FOUNDATION PROGRESSIVE SABBATH ADVENT MINISTRIES

(FPSAM), Inc.

The Foundation Bible Lessons

PART 8:

The Law of God

Topic: Perpetuity of the Law

Lesson: 82

Part A

Volume: 8



MISSION STATEMENT

Foundation Progressive Sabbath Advent Ministries (FPSAM), Inc. exists to build upon the four **PILLARS** (*Mental, Physical, Spiritual and Social*) that **GUIDED** Jesus' life.

VISION

All Foundation Progressive Sabbath Advent Ministries (FPSAM), Inc. members will use the four pillars to establish and build their personal life and that of others.

SLOGAN

"Don't Accommodate Eliminate"

MOTTO

"Building on FOUR"

TEXT

"And Jesus increased in wisdom (Mental) and stature (Physical & Spiritual), and in favor with God (Spiritual) and man (Social)." **Luke 2:52**

WEBSITE

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1. How many lawgivers are there?

"There is _____ lawgiver, who is able to save and to destroy." **James 4:12**

2. What is said of the stability of God's character?

"For I am the Lord. I _____ not." **Malachi 3:6**

3. How enduring are His commandments?

"The works of His hands are verity and judgment; *all His _____ are _____. They _____ fast _____ and ever, and are done in truth and uprightness.*" **Psalms 111:7-8**

4. Did Christ come to abolish or to destroy the law?

"Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: _____ am not _____ to _____, but to _____." **Matthew 5:17**

NOTES: The *law*; broadly, the writings of Moses; specifically, **the ten commandments**, or **moral law**, from which the writings of Moses primarily derived their name. The *prophets*; that is, the writings of the prophets; Neither of these Christ came to destroy, but rather to fulfil, or meet their design. "**The laws of the Jews are commonly divided into moral, ceremonial, and judicial.**" The moral laws are such as grow out of the nature of things which cannot, therefore, be changed, such as the duty of loving God and His creatures. **These cannot be abolished, as it can never be made right to hate God, or to hate our fellow men.** Of this kind are the ten commandments; and these our Saviour neither abolished nor superseded. The ceremonial laws are such as are appointed to meet certain states of society, or to regulate the religious rites and ceremonies of a people. These can be changed when circumstances are changed, and yet the moral law be untouched." **Dr. Albert Barnes, on Matt. 5:18**

"**Jesus did not come to change the law, but He came to explain it**, and that very fact shows that it remains; for there is no need to explain that which is abrogated.... By thus explaining the law He confirmed it; He could not have meant to abolish it, or He would not have needed to expound it.... **That the Master did not come to alter the law is clear**, because after having embodied it in His life, He willingly gave Himself up to bear its penalty, though He had never broken it, bearing the penalty for us, even as it is written, 'Christ hath redeemed us from the curse of the law, being made a curse for us.'... If the law had demanded more of us than it ought to have done, would the Lord Jesus have rendered to it the penalty which resulted from its too severe demands?

I am sure He would not. **But because the law asked only what it ought to ask, namely, perfect obedience**, and exacted of the transgressor only what it ought to exact, namely, death as the penalty for sin, death under divine wrath, therefore the Saviour went to the tree, and there bore our sins, and purged them once for all."-"**The Perpetuity of the Law of God,**" by C. H. Spurgeon, pages 4-7

"The moral law contained in the ten commandments, and enforced by the prophets, He did not take away. It was not the design of His coming to revoke any part of this.... **Every part of this law must remain in force upon all mankind and in all ages**, as not depending either on time or place, or any other circumstance liable to change, but on the nature of God, and the nature of man, and their unchangeable relation to each other."- **John Wesley, in his "Sermons," Vol. I, No.25, pages 221-222**

5. When used with reference to prophecy, what does the Word fulfil mean?

To fill up; to accomplish; to bring to pass; as, "that it might be _____ which was spoken by Esaias the prophet." **Matthew 4:14**

6. What does it mean when used with reference to law?

To perform, to keep, or to act in accordance with; as, "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so _____ the law of Christ." **Galatian 6:2. See also Matthew 3:15; James 2:8-9**

7. How did Christ treat His Father's commandments?

"I have _____ My Father's commandments, and abide in His love." **John 15:10**

8. If one professes to abide in Christ, how ought he to walk?

"He that saith he abideth in Him _____ himself also so to _____, even as _____." **1 John 2:6**

9. What is sin?

"Whosoever committeth sin transgresseth also the law: for _____ is the _____ of the _____." **1 John 3:4**

NOTE: This text does not say that sin was the transgression of the law, but that it is this, thus demonstrating that the law is still in force in the gospel dispensation. "Whosoever" likewise shows the universality of its binding claims. **Whoever of any nation, race, or people commits sin, transgresses the law.**