**Topic:** The Law: flout or flaunt?

**Date:** November 20, 2019

**Introduction:**

As an apostle of Christ, Paul had doctrinal authority ministering over the Body of Christ while on this earth:

2 Corinthians 10:8 - "For though I should boast somewhat more of our authority, which the Lord hath given us for edification, and not for your destruction, I should not be ashamed:"

The doctrine given to Paul was intended for the edification of the believer/the Body of Christ and to those to whom he gave instruction, such as Titus:

Titus 2:15 - "These things speak, and exhort, and rebuke with all authority. Let no man despise thee."

Paul also said of the doctrine he penned:

2 Timothy 3:16 - "All scripture *is* given by inspiration of God, and *is* profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness:"

One of the matters which Paul had to correct among believers was their regard for the Law. Some believers maintained that living in the Dispensation of Grace (Ephesians 3:2) meant that one could live a life of sin, because “where sin abounded, grace did much more abound” (Romans 5:20b). Other believers maintained that works of the Law were necessary for one to be “made perfect” (Galatians 3:3; i.e.: complete). These two views were not the truth taught by Paul.

What did the Apostle Paul teach the Body of Christ regarding the Law, and those that would either flout, or flaunt it? This study highlights the point by point reasoning Paul leads his readers to recognize their errors.

**Study:**

To those that would flout the Law:

Read Romans 5:13, 20-21, 6:1-23

1. Romans 5:13 When and how was sin first imputed to man?
2. Romans 5:20a What happened when the Law entered?
3. Romans 5:20b-21 What was the response of God’s grace?
4. Romans 6:1 What was the thinking of some?
5. Romans 6:2 How did Paul respond?
6. Romans 6:3, 6, 9 What three things did Paul want his readers to “know”?
7. Romans 6:11 What is it to “reckon” oneself to be “dead indeed unto sin”?
8. Romans 6:12 What would result for one that allowed sin to “reign” in their mortal body? “reign” = metaphor: to exercise the highest influence; to control, to rule.
9. Romans 6:15 What in v.15 does Paul question as another reason it was permissible to sin?
10. Romans 6:16 What did Paul want the reader to know?
11. Romans 6:17 What was that “form of doctrine” obeyed by the Roman believers? See Romans 3:21-26
12. Romans 6:18-19 What was (or was intended) to be the result of obeying from the heart that doctrine (from item 11 above)?
13. Romans 6:20-22 What two kinds of fruit does Paul describe?

**Conclusion:**

Romans 6:23 - "For the wages of sin *is* death; but the gift of God *is* eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord."

Romans 8:12 - "Therefore, brethren, we are debtors, not to the flesh, to live after the flesh."

To those that would flaunt the Law:

Read Galatians 3:1-5, 4:8-11, 16-18

1. Galatians 3:1 What did Paul say had happened to the Galatians?
2. Galatians 3:2 By implication, how had the Galatians received the Spirit?
3. Galatians 3:3 What were the Galatians doing to make themselves “perfect”? “foolish” = not understanding, unwise
4. Galatians 3:4 What would be in vain? “vain” = without reason, purpose
5. Galatians 3:5 How does Paul argue his ministry to the Galatians: by works, or hearing?
6. Galatians 4:8 What does Paul ask the Galatians to remember of their past?
7. Galatians 4:9 What had the Galatians been doing and to what result?
8. Galatians 4:10 What was the evidence that the Galatians were returning to their past?
9. Galatians 4:11 What was Paul fearing of the Galatians?
10. Galatians 4:16 How were the Galatians regarding Paul, and for what reason?
11. Galatians 4:17-18 What were the two method of persuasion used by the zealous ones?

**Conclusion:**

Romans 10:5 - "For Moses describeth the righteousness which is of the law, That the man which doeth those things shall live by them."