

The Law Giver

Being Holy Just and Good

The Source of All Life

Nature of God's Law

Lesson Sixty-Nine

1. How many lawgivers are there?

“There is _____, who is able to save and to destroy.” James 4:12.

2. What is said of the stability of His character?

“For I am the Lord, _____.” Malachi 3:6.

3. What is the character of His works?

“The works of his hands are _____ and _____; all his commandments are sure. They stand fast forever and ever, and are done in _____ and _____.” Psalm 111:7, 8.

4. What is the character of His law?

“For he know that the _____; but I am carnal, sold under sin.” Romans 7:14.

5. What is revealed in that law as necessary for the carnal man to know before he can be converted?

“And _____, and approvest the things that are more excellent, being _____ out of the _____.” Romans 2:18.

6. Then, if there is a change in one's life, from the carnal to the spiritual, does the law act any part in that work?

“The _____ of the _____, converting the soul: the testimony of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple.” Psalm 19:7.

7. What did our Saviour say to the young man who wanted salvation?

“And he said unto him, Why callest thou Me good? There is none good but One, that is God: but if thou wilt enter into life, _____.” Matthew 19:17.

8. Was it the intention of Christ to abolish or change any part of God's law?

“For verily I say unto you, _____ and _____, one _____ or one _____ shall in no wise _____, till all be fulfilled.” Matthew 5:18.

9. What did the Saviour say He came to do to the law?

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

10. When used in prophecy, what does the word fulfill mean?

“That it _____ fulfilled which was spoken by Esaias the prophet.” Matthew 4:14.
“Then shall be _____ the saying that is written, Death is swallowed up in victory.” 1 Corinthians 15:54.

11. But what does the word mean associated with an obligation?--To perform, or act in accordance with.

“Bear ye one another’s burdens, and so _____ the law of Christ.” Galatians 6:2, (Matthew 3:15). (James 2:8, 9).

12. What did Christ say He came into the world to do?

“Wherefore, when he cometh into the world, he saith, Sacrifice and offering thou wouldst not...Then said I, Lo, I come (in the volume of the book it is written of Me) to _____, O _____.” Hebrews 10:5-7.

13. Who did the Saviour say should be saved in the kingdom of heaven?

“Not every one that saith unto Me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but ___ that _____ the _____ which is in heaven.” Matthew 7:21.

14. What did He say of those who should break one of God’s commandments?

“Whosoever therefore shall break one of these least commandments, and shall teach men so, he shall be _____ the _____ in the kingdom of heaven.” Mathew. 5:19.

Note. That is, it shall be said by those in the kingdom of heaven, that he is the least, and God will have no regard for him while maintaining that position.

15. What did He say of those whose righteousness (right-doing) did not exceed that of the scribes and Pharisees?

“For I say unto you, That except your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the scribes and Pharisee, ye shall in _____ into the _____.” Matthew 5:20.

16. On what particular point did Christ reprove the Pharisees?

“But he answered and said unto them, Why do ye also _____ the _____ of _____ by your _____?” Matthew 15:3.

17. How had they done this?

“For God commanded, saying, Honor thy father and mother;...but ye say, Whosoever shall say to his father or his mother, It is a gift,...and honor not his father or his mother, he shall be free. Thus have ye made the commandment of God of _____ by _____.” Matthew 15:4-6.

18. What kind of worship did He say theirs was?

“But in _____ they do _____, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men.” Mathew 15:9.

Note. These people were guilty of breaking (or as the original has it in Matthew 5:19, “loosing,” that is, lessening the obligation of) one of God’s commandments, to keep up a tradition handed down to them. Their’s was a vain worship. God did not recognize it. They were regarded as the least of all His intelligent creatures, because they had the commandments before them, and yet persisted in substituting a tradition in the place of one of them. This is the Saviour’s meaning in Matthew 5:19, given above.

19. By what rule will men’s actions be weighted in the judgment?

“For as many as have sinned without law shall also perish without law; and as many as have sinned in the law shall be _____... in the day when God shall judge the secrets of men by Jesus Christ according to my gospel.” Romans 2:12-16.

20. How many of those who are condemned will be proved guilty by the law at that time.”

“Now we know that what things soever the law saith, is saith to them who are under the law; that every mouth may _____, and all the world may become _____.” Romans 3:19.

Note. The Gentile as well as the Jew will be proved guilty (Romans 2:11; 10:12). Then the law of God must be the rule of life to all men in the world till the judgment.

23. By whom will the saved be blessed in the bestowal of the eternal reward?

“Then shall the King say unto them on his right hand, _____, ye _____ of _____, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world.” Matthew 25:34.

24. What blessing will God give to those who have kept His commandments?

“Blessed are they that _____ that they may have right to the tree of life, and may _____ in through the _____.” Revelation 22:14.

Note. It is not to be supposed that simply keeping the commandments will give one a place in glory; for “by the deeds of the law there shall no flesh be justified in his sight.” Romans 3:20. But one must show his willingness to yield to the demands of God before he can ever have the blood of Christ to wash his sins away. We have found, however, that the law of God is unchangeable. In fact, it could not be otherwise, proceeding from the source it does. The law reveals the attributes of its Giver:

1. Truth (Psalm 119:142).
2. Righteousness (Psalm 119:172).
3. Love (Exodus 20:6; Matthew 22:36-40).
4. Holiness (Romans 7:12).
5. Perfection (Psalm 19:7).
6. Immutability (Psalm 111:7-8).
7. Spirituality (Romans 7:14).
8. Creative power (Exodus 20: 8-11).