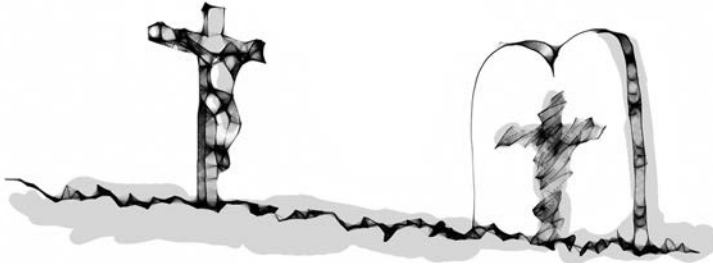


# Christ's Death *and the* Law



## SABBATH AFTERNOON

**Read for This Week's Study:** *Rom. 7:1–6; 7:7–13; 8:5–8; Rom. 4:15; Acts 13:38, 39; Gal. 3:10.*

**Memory Text:** “In the same way, my friends, you have died to the law through the body of Christ, so that you may belong to another, to him who has been raised from the dead in order that we may bear fruit for God” (*Romans 7:4, NRSV*).

A woman is driving way over the speed limit. Suddenly, she sees in her rearview mirror the flashing red and blue lights of a police car and hears the familiar wail of the siren. She pulls over, grabs her purse, and takes out her driver's license. The police officer approaches, takes her license, and returns to his car.

She wonders how much the ticket is going to be (she was way over the limit); she also worries about how she will be able to pay it. A few minutes later the police officer comes back and says, “OK, miss, what we are going to do, so that you don't have to face the penalty of the law again, is abolish the law. You no longer have to worry about the speed limit.”

As ludicrous as that story is, it's no more so than the theology that teaches that after Jesus died, the law, the Ten Commandments, was abolished.

This week we'll look at the death of Jesus and what it means in relation to the law.

\* Study this week's lesson to prepare for Sabbath, May 10.

## Dead to the Law *(Rom. 7:1–6)*

**Carefully** examine Romans 7:1–6 and summarize as well as you can what Paul is saying. Read it carefully, keeping in mind other Bible passages about the law.

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Although some Bible versions incorrectly translate verse one to read that the law is binding until death, a literal interpretation is: “every living person is under the rule of law.” The emphasis is not on the dead but on the living.

The example from marriage demonstrates that any married person who has an intimate relationship with someone other than his or her spouse has broken the law and is guilty of adultery. Only if his or her spouse dies can he or she enter a relationship with another person without violating the law.

Also, some argue that this passage shows the death of the law; however, it really shows a person’s death to the law through the body of Christ (*Rom. 7:4*). According to Romans 6:6, the part of the person that dies is “the old self.” When united to the old self, the person is condemned by the law and thus trapped in a miserable relationship (*Rom. 7:9–11, 24*). After the old self dies, the person is free to enter into a relationship with another—the resurrected Christ (*Rom. 7:4*).

What Paul is saying is that because law binds every living person, God’s law must also govern the new union. However, the fact that the believer is now married to Christ means that the law is no longer an instrument of condemnation; the believer in Jesus is free from the condemnation of the law because he or she is covered in the righteousness of Jesus.

Paul is not stating that the Ten Commandments, which define sin, are now abolished; that would be contrary to so much of the Bible, his own writings included. Instead, he is talking about a new relationship one has to the law through faith in Jesus. The law still is binding; it’s just that for the believer in Jesus, the one who died to self and to sin, the law no longer holds him or her in the grip of condemnation because the person now “belongs to another,” Jesus.

## The Law of Sin and Death *(Rom. 8:1–8)*

Paul assures the Christian that “there is therefore now no condemnation to those who are in Christ Jesus. . . . For the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus has made me free from the law of sin and death” (*Rom. 8:1, 2, NKJV*). If we read these verses apart from their immediate context, it would appear that Paul was referring to two opposing laws: the law of life and the law of sin and death. However, the difference is not with the law but with the individual before and after he or she receives Christ.

**In** what ways does Paul’s discussion in Romans 7:7–13 illustrate the role of the law?

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The function of the law depends on the person with whom it is associated. The same knife, for instance, can be used by a surgeon to heal or by a murderer to kill. In the same way, a thief who breaks a law to steal someone’s purse will stand in a different relationship to the law than will the one whom the law was meant to protect (the owner of the purse). The law itself is described as “holy and righteous and good” (*Rom. 7:12, NASB*), or as the “law of sin and of death” (*Rom. 8:2, NASB*). However, in the same way that God’s retributive vengeance does not stop Him from being a God of love, the law’s function as an agent of sin and death does not make it sinful.

According to Romans 8:5–8, the law is an instrument of “sin and death” for those who “set their minds on the things of the flesh” (*Rom. 8:5, NASB*). This describes the person who is still married to the “old self” and has no apparent desire to sever the relationship and be joined to the resurrected Christ. As a result of the sinful union, the person finds himself or herself “at enmity” with God and His law since they are on opposing sides (*Rom. 8:7*).

Paul then emphasizes that it is impossible for the “mind set on the flesh” to submit to God’s law, or even to please Him (*Rom. 8:7, 8, NASB*). This is obviously not a reference to the struggling individual of Romans 7:13–25, since that person serves the law of God “with my mind” (*Rom. 7:25, NASB*). Paul is probably referring to those who by their wickedness “suppress the truth” (*Rom. 1:18, NASB*). It is for these rebels against God’s sovereignty that the law becomes an instrument of sin and death (*Rom. 2:12*).

**How do you relate to the law when you violate it?**

## The Power of the Law

**According** to Romans 4:15, 5:13, and 7:7, what is the function of the law? Also, what does Romans 7:8–11 say about the effect that the law has on the person who violates it?

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Every instrument has its purpose. Just as a key is used for opening a lock or a knife is used for cutting, so the law is used to define sin. Had it not been for God's law, there would be no absolute method of knowing what actions were acceptable or unacceptable to Him. And though sin cannot exist without the law, Paul makes it clear that the law is not a willing partner with sin: "Did what is good, then, bring death to me? By no means! It was sin, working death in me through what is good, in order that sin might be shown to be sin, and through the commandment might become sinful beyond measure" (*Rom. 7:13, NRSV*).

**In** what ways do the above texts help to shed light on 1 Corinthians 15:54–58?

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If read in isolation, 1 Corinthians 15:54–58 would appear to promote a negative view of God's law. Paul's point, however, is that the law "empowers" sin only because it defines what sin is. And, of course, the "wages of sin is death" (*Rom. 6:23*). Had it not been for the law, there would be no death because it would be impossible to define sin. In 1 Corinthians 15, Paul's purpose is not to demonize the law but to demonstrate how, through the death and resurrection of Jesus, all who believe can experience victory over death, a death that comes because of violation of the law.

**When was the last time that someone sinned against you; that is, the last time that someone violated God's law in a way that hurt you? How does such an experience help us to understand why the belief that states that God's law was abolished after the Cross is so wrong?**

## The Impotent Law

Though in one sense, as we saw, the law “empowers” sin, in another real way the law is terribly impotent. How can the same object be both powerful and impotent at the same time?

Here again, the difference lies not in the law but in the person. For the one who discovers that he is a sinner, the law forces him to acknowledge that he is going against God’s will and is consequently on a path to death. Upon discovering his sinfulness, the sinner may decide to follow the law to the letter. However, the fact that he has already sinned has made him a candidate for death.

**Read Acts 13:38, 39, Romans 8:3, and Galatians 3:21. What do they tell us about the law and salvation?**

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Some people believe that strict adherence to the law will grant salvation, but this is not a biblical teaching. The law defines sin (*Rom. 7:7*); it does not forgive it (*Gal. 2:21*). Hence, Paul remarks that the same law that empowers sin is also “weak” (*Rom. 8:3*). It is able to convict the sinner of sins but cannot make the sinner righteous. A mirror can show us our faults; it just can’t fix them. As Ellen G. White wrote: “The law cannot save those whom it condemns; it cannot rescue the perishing.”—*Signs of the Times*, November 10, 1890.

When we fully consider the purpose of the law, it is easier to understand why Jesus became the atoning sacrifice for the human race. The death of Jesus placed formerly sinful human beings in a right relationship with God and with His “holy and righteous and good” law (*Rom. 7:12, NASB*). At the same time, too, His death showed us the futility of salvation by keeping the law. After all, if obedience to the law could save us, Jesus would not have had to die in our place. The fact that He did reveals that obedience to the law could not save us. We needed something much more drastic.

**Though we are promised again and again the power to obey God’s law, why is this obedience not enough to secure our salvation? In one sense the answer shouldn’t be that difficult. Look at yourself and your law-keeping. If your salvation depended upon your obedience, how much hope would you have?**

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## The Curse of the Law *(Gal. 3:10–14)*

**What** do the following texts tell us about human nature? How do we see the reality of this truth every day? *Ps. 51:5, Isa. 64:6, and Rom. 3:23.*

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With the exception of Christ, all human beings have a common experience in that all have been infected by Adam’s sin. Consequently, no natural person can ever claim to be fully righteous. There are some, such as Elijah and Enoch, who lived exceptionally close to God, but no one has been able to live a completely blameless life. Indeed, it is with this reality in mind that Paul declares: “For all who rely on the works of the law are under a curse; for it is written, ‘Cursed is everyone who does not observe and obey all the things written in the book of the law’ ” (*Gal. 3:10, NRSV*). The truth is, the law demands total and complete conformity, and who has ever always given that, except Jesus?

**How** does Romans 6:23 help to define what the “curse of the law” means? *See also Gen. 2:17 and Ezek. 18:4.*

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Everyone is naturally under the curse of the law. Because the law has no margin for error, it is impossible for a person to correct a past sin. Consequently, death is the individual’s fate. James paints an even bleaker picture by reminding us that transgression in one area of the law is just as bad as transgression in all areas (*James 2:10*). The wages of sin is death, and death has no proportions.

When we recognize the helpless condition of those under the curse, it is easier to appreciate the extent of God’s love: “But God demonstrates His own love toward us, in that while we were still sinners, Christ died for us” (*Rom. 5:8, NKJV*). Through His death, “Christ redeemed us from the curse of the law by becoming a curse for us” (*Gal. 3:13, NIV*).

**Think about what Paul said: “For all who rely on works of the law are under a curse” (*Gal. 3:10, RSV*). This is because the law can’t save us; thus, we are cursed with death. How can acknowledging this truth help us to better appreciate what we have been given in Jesus? In what ways do we manifest such appreciation in our lives? *See 1 John 5:3.***

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**Further Study:** Ellen G. White, “‘It Is Finished,’” pp. 758–764, in *The Desire of Ages*.

“The law requires righteousness,—a righteous life, a perfect character; and this man has not to give. He cannot meet the claims of God’s holy law. But Christ, coming to the earth as man, lived a holy life, and developed a perfect character. These He offers as a free gift to all who will receive them. His life stands for the life of men. Thus they have remission of sins that are past, through the forbearance of God. More than this, Christ imbues men with the attributes of God. He builds up the human character after the similitude of the divine character, a goodly fabric of spiritual strength and beauty. Thus the very righteousness of the law is fulfilled in the believer in Christ. God can ‘be just, and the justifier of him which believeth in Jesus.’ Rom. 3:26.”—Ellen G. White, *The Desire of Ages*, p. 762.

In summary, the death of Jesus powerfully demonstrated the permanence of God’s law. When our first parents sinned, God could have abolished His laws and taken away the penalties for violation. However, this would have meant a miserable existence in a lawless society for the earth’s inhabitants. Instead, God chose to send His Son as a Substitute for us, in that He received the just penalty for sin as required by the law on behalf of all people. Through Jesus’ death, the entire race stands in a new relationship to God. This means that any one of us, through faith in Jesus, can have our sins forgiven and stand perfect in God’s sight.

### Discussion Questions:

- 1 Many religions teach that at the end of a person’s life God balances the person’s good deeds against the bad deeds before determining whether that person will be rewarded in the afterlife. What is so terribly wrong with this kind of thinking?
- 2 Jesus, the One who was equal to God, died for our sins. If we think that obedience to the law can somehow add to that, in terms of saving us, what does this say about the efficacy of Christ’s sacrifice?
- 3 What are some other reasons why the belief that states that God’s law was abolished after the Cross is false? When people say that, what do they really mean was abolished; that is, what commandment do they think was abolished?

## The Lesson in Brief

► **Key Text:** *Romans 8:1*

► **The Student Will:**

**Know:** Understand that Jesus' death did not do away with the law.

**Feel:** Be aware of the need for a right relationship with God and His holy law.

**Do:** Accept, through faith, Jesus' forgiveness for sins and understand that we stand perfect in God's sight.

► **Learning Outline:**

**I. Know: God's Eternal Law**

- A** In what way is the law "weak" (*Rom. 8:3*)?
- B** What was the curse of the law that Christ redeemed us from (*Gal. 3:13*)?
- C** Why couldn't God have abolished His laws and taken away the penalties for its violation when man sinned?

**II. Feel: Which Side of the Law Matters?**

- A** How does the law help us define relationships?
- B** If the law was done away with on the cross, why would we have no right to feel offended when someone lies to us or steals from us?

**III. Do: Set Free to Serve**

- A** How should we react after looking into the mirror of the law?
- B** Why would keeping the law, even through the power of the Holy Spirit, still not be enough to save you?
- C** How can I show my acceptance of, and appreciation for, being freed from the curse of death?

► **Summary:** Jesus' death did not do away with the law. Through the death and resurrection of Jesus, all who believe can experience victory over death, which comes because of violation of the law.



## Learning Cycle

### ►STEP 1—Motivate

**Spotlight on Scripture:** *Romans 8:1*

**Key Concept for Spiritual Growth:** Jesus' death did not destroy the law but paid the penalty for sin, putting us in a new relationship with God and His law.

**Just for Teachers:** The theology that teaches that the law, including the Ten Commandments, was abolished after Jesus died, is very prevalent in Christian circles. This theology is based on verses taken out of their immediate context. It is important never to base a theology on one verse alone but always look at the immediate context, as well as the larger themes of the Bible, in order to understand the meaning of a text.

The role of the law in the life of a Christian has long been debated. Even in the early Christian church, some felt that salvation depended, at least partly, on a strict keeping of the law. Others seemed to have felt that the Christian life was supposed to be completely free of all laws and constraints. The apostle Paul handled the issue of the law and what Jesus' death meant in many of his letters to Christians encountering erroneous ideas regarding the law. Paul used the marriage metaphor to explain the role of the law. Perhaps the following modern incident can help us get a better perspective on the issue.

On April 20, 2010, an explosion on the offshore oil-drilling rig *Deepwater Horizon* “killed 11 crewmen and ignited a fireball visible from 35 miles (56 km) away. The resulting fire could not be extinguished, and on 22 April 2010, *Deepwater Horizon* sank, leaving the well gushing at the seabed and causing the largest offshore oil spill in U.S. history.”—“*Deepwater Horizon*,” *Wikipedia*, accessed October 9, 2013, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deepwater\\_Horizon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deepwater_Horizon).

Investigations began into this accident that was so costly in human life and environmental damage. Sorrow turned to anger when it became clear that alarm systems on the rig had been disabled and that key safety mechanisms also had been consciously switched off.

The law has always served as God's alarm system, warning of the danger of the sin problem in our lives.

**Discuss:** What similarities are there between this example and the prominent Christian theology that states that the death of Jesus frees us from the law?

**Opening Activity:** The following activity can help make this lesson more personal. Ask class members to come up with a working definition of sin without making reference to the Ten Commandments or any other laws. The objective of this exercise is not to get a good definition but to experience the difficulty of defining sin without the law.

## ►STEP 2—Explore

### Bible Commentary

#### I. The Results of Sin *(Review the Fall as recorded in Genesis 3 with your class.)*

Sin is painful and costly and life threatening. When Eve and Adam decided to eat from the fruit of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil (*Gen. 3:6*), they set loose a virus that penetrated everything and everyone created on this planet. Death entered the world, and face-to-face intimacy with the Creator became impossible. By trusting Satan’s cunning insinuations rather than God’s word, the first human couple also destroyed the loving relationship with their Creator. They became afraid and tried to hide away (*vss. 7, 8*). Yet, God called out to them and kept calling “Where art thou?” (*vs. 9*). In their first conversation with the Creator following the eating of the fruit, Adam and Eve pointed fingers—at each other, at the serpent, and, ultimately, at God (“ ‘The woman whom *You* gave to be with me, she gave me from the tree, and I ate’ ” [*vs. 12, NASB; italics added*]). It is in this context that we hear for the first time the sweet (while still veiled) sound of the gospel as God pronounces judgment on the serpent—and the archenemy behind the serpent. “ ‘And I will put enmity between you and the woman, and between your seed and her seed; He shall bruise you on the head, and you shall bruise him on the heel’ ” (*vs. 15, NASB*).

Following this pronouncement, Genesis 3:21 tells us in an abbreviated form that God did something for Adam and Eve. He made garments of skin and clothed them. Most Bible commentators see this as the first reference to sacrifice. An innocent animal had to die to provide covering and shelter for the first human couple. As a matter of fact, the Hebrew terms denoting “garments” and the verbal form of “to clothe” ring of tabernacle and worship and are used to describe the clothing of priests and high priests (*compare Exod. 28:4; 29:5, 8* for “garment,” and *Exod. 29:8; 40:14; Lev. 8:13* for “to clothe”). The next chapter underlines the importance of sacrifice even more as it tells a story about appropriate and inappropriate offerings. Since sin demanded a sacrifice (*Rom. 6:23*), God instituted the sacrificial service as a powerful illustration of both the cost and the importance of sacrifice. But it wasn’t the real thing.

**Consider This:** Which law declares that death is the result of sin? Why is a sacrifice needed to overcome the abyss between God and humanity? Think of a Bible story or reference on which to base your answer.

## II. The Cost of Redemption *(Review Romans 6:11–18 with your class.)*

We may wonder why sin resulted in death and why redemption requires death, as well. Genesis 2:16, 17 records the first divine commandment given to Adam, expressed both in positive and in negative terms. The command “ ‘Of every tree . . . you may freely eat’ ” affirms the goodness and benevolence of the Creator. “ ‘But of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil you shall not eat, for in the day that you eat of it you shall surely die’ ” (*Gen. 2:17, NKJV*). The verses exhibit a clear legal structure. Action is prescribed, and limits are set. Furthermore, potential consequences (“ ‘you shall surely die’ ”) are indicated. This divine law had at its center the issue of obedience and trust. Unfortunately, our first parents did not obey and failed to trust. Did they die? No, and yes. God’s intervention and continued love gave hope and added many years. However, their death was certain. They began to die the moment they ate from the fruit. They began to age; they saw leaves falling from trees; they witnessed the first human murder in their family.

With the introduction of the sacrificial service (following the Fall), God illustrated both the bloody nature of sin and the high price of salvation. Substitution was the key to salvation: the innocent traded places with the guilty. Scripture is full of references to this great reversal (*compare Mark 10:45, 1 Cor. 6:20, Rom. 6:11–18*). In fact, Jesus on the cross, dying as the innocent Sacrifice for the world, was part of God’s plan to address the sin problem and amazed angels and the universe (*John 3:16*). God Himself paid the ransom. The Lawgiver gave His life for the sinners who, through their sins, had caused His death. Only One equal with the law could atone for its transgression. The Cross depicts the nature of the Lawgiver most clearly. He did not temporarily suspend the law. He fulfilled the law, including the Sabbath law (*Matt. 5:17*).

**Consider This:** Some Christians (and, perhaps, also some Seventh-day Adventists) have moved away from understanding the Cross as part of the propitiation and payment for sin. They emphasize the notion that the Cross, first and foremost, demonstrates the character of God. Discuss this concept in light of the sanctuary and its sacrificial service.

### ►STEP 3—Apply

#### Thought Questions:

① How does Paul use a marriage relationship to help explain our relationship to the law (*Rom. 7:1–6*)?

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② Why do so many Christians claim that Jesus' death on the cross did away with the law?

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③ How can the law function as an agent of sin and death and yet not be sinful itself (*Rom. 8:1, 2*)?

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④ In most countries, the law assumes a person's innocence until proven guilty. Are we presumed innocent or guilty in God's sight? Why?

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#### Application Questions:

① How can I know what actions are acceptable or unacceptable to God?

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② The law is supposed to convict me of sin and turn me to Jesus. What should I do if I still feel guilty, even after accepting Jesus into my life?

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③ When the law confronts sinners with their sinfulness, what options are open to them?

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### ►STEP 4—Create

**Activity:** Imagine with your class the following scenario: your neighbor is a devout Buddhist and places great emphasis on harmony, good deeds, and care of creation. He finds the Christian focus upon blood and sacrifice revolting. He wants to know how Christianity can teach peace when it focuses upon such violence. As a class, come up with some suggestions that will help your neighbor better understand the essence of Christianity.