

RIGHTLY DIVIDING THE LAW

CORRECTING SCOFIELD - PART VIII: LAW AND GRACE

*"But now the righteousness of God **without the law** is manifested, being witnessed by the law and the prophets; Even the righteousness of God which is by faith of Jesus Christ unto all and upon all them that believe"*

~ Romans 3:22-23

1. Separating Law and Grace

- a. Scofield's Rightly Dividing the Word of Truth, chapter 6: "Law and Grace"
- b. The longest chapter (16 pg). "The most obvious and striking division ... law and grace."
- c. For the believer *"For ye are not under the law, but under grace"* - Rom 6:14
- d. Deliverance from the law: "Ye also are become dead to the law ..." - Rom 7:4-6
- e. A perpetual dilemma for the church: *how to separate law from grace?*
- f. The most popular separation is dividing moral v. ceremonial v. civil law, *is this right?*

2. What is the Law

- a. "The law" refers to the law given by Moses to Israel - John 1:17, Matt 5:17-18, 23:2-3
 - i. It included laws for priests, sacrifices, land, food, tithes, clothes, heart, actions.
- b. The law includes love, judgment, mercy, faith - Matt 23:23, Lev 19:18, Hab 2:4
- c. The law is holy, just, and good - Rom 7:12, 1 Tim 1:6-8
- d. The law is not of faith, because life comes from doing - Gal 3:12
- e. The law is made for an unrighteous man, not a righteous man - 1 Tim 1:9-11
- f. The law brings knowledge of sin - Rom 3:19-20, 7:7, 9, Gal 3:10, 19, 1 Cor 15:56
- g. The law brings death and condemnation - 2 Cor 3:7, 9

3. The Wrong Separation of Law

- a. "We are not under the ceremonial or civil, but are still under the moral law"
 - i. Moral laws are the 10 commandments (love God, love others, hardest to keep)
 - ii. Ceremonial laws are the formal rituals (priest, temple, vows, anointing, baptism)
 - iii. Civil laws for governing a nation (food, clothe, marriage, days, border, property)
- b. The problem: The divisions easily become confused.
 - i. A law is always a moral duty (unless it is an immoral and unjust law) Mt 5:17-19
 - ii. 6 of the 10 commandments contain ceremonial and civil laws - #4-10
 - 1. How do you enforce the moral law without the civil?
 - 2. Why is the ceremonial done without the moral?
 - 3. Where is the civil law applied if not ceremoniously toward what is moral?
 - iii. You cannot separate one part of law from the others. They work together.
 - iv. You cannot do one and leave the other undone – Matt 23:23, Jam 2:10

4. Three Descriptions of One Law

- a. These three are not different kinds of law, but describe different uses of the law.
 - i. To show the holiness of God (sinfulness of man) - moral
 - ii. To show the vanity of religion (self-righteous man) - ceremonial
 - iii. To show the criminal offense (unrighteous man) – civil

- b. All the law summed up in "love God" and "love your neighbor"
- c. The law is one – Exo 12:49, Num 15:17, Jam 4:12
- d. The law is always good (ceremony), holy (moral), just (civil) – Rom 7:12
- e. The law has but one language, "what things soever" – only to condemn – Rom 3:19

5. Rightly Dividing the Law

- a. You are become dead to the law "by the body of Christ" – Rom 7:4
- b. The law is rightly divided from you not by separating its parts/descriptions/uses
- c. The law is rightly divided from you because of Christ
 - i. You are crucified with Christ – Gal 2:18-20
 - ii. But now the righteousness of God without the law is manifested – Rom 3:21-22
 - iii. You are dead, but alive in Christ – Rom 6:3-4, 23
 - iv. The law is replaced with Christ – Rom 10:4
 - v. Your life is no longer by what you do, but what Christ did – Rom 3:28, 5:1
 - vi. Our righteousness is by faith in Christ not by our performance – Rom 8:3-4