

The Christian and the Law of Moses (Class 2)

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I mentioned last time that we would, in a future study, Lord willing, consider two more points relating to our relationship with the law. 1) What are the consequences if we seek to go back and keep part of the Old Law? 2) What then should we do with the Old Law, what is the benefit of spending time studying it today?

Quick Review of Part 1 (February 15th, 2026)**I. The Old Law Was Completed and Taken Away**

- A. **Galatians 3:15-25** (The law was given until the seed (Christ) would come; a tutor to bring us to Christ. No longer under a tutor = no longer under the law!)
- B. **2 Cor. 3:6-18** (The Old and New covenants contrasted by Paul.)
- C. **Col. 2:11-14; Rom. 7:1-4; Jeremiah 31:31-34; Heb. 8:1-13; 10:1-18** (Among the verses we considered which make it clear the Old Covenant has been done away and Christians are under a New Covenant in Christ.)

II. The Law of Moses & Law of God Is the Same Law That Has Been Done Away

- A. Some seek to make a distinction between “Ceremonial Law / Law of Moses” and “Moral Law / Law of God” in order to support keeping parts of the law today.
- B. No such distinction is made in the Scriptures!
- C. Law of God and Law of Moses are used to refer to the whole Old Testament (**2 Chron. 31:3; 2 Chron. 34:14-15; Ezra 7:6, 10, 12; Neh. 8:1-2, 8, 14, 18; Neh. 10:29; Mark 7:10; Luke 2:22-24, 39**)
- D. **Romans 7:4-7** - dead to and freed from the Law which said “Do not Covet”

Part 2 (March 1, 2026)**III. Consequences of Keeping the Old Law (From Paul’s Arguments in Galatians)**

- A. Justification would be impossible
 - 1. Define justification.
 - 2. What are men justified by?
 - a) **Gal. 2:16**
 - b) **Gal. 3:11**
- B. What does Paul say would be vain (useless, of no effect) in the following if righteousness comes through the law?
 - 1. **Gal. 2:21; 5:2-4**
 - 2. **Gal. 3:1-4**
 - 3. **Gal. 4:8-11**
- C. It puts one under a yoke of bondage.
 - 1. **Gal. 4:9-10, 21-31**

2. **Gal. 5:1-6**3. How is that yoke described in **Acts 15:10**?D. If you attempt to be justified by *part* of the Old Testament law, what does Paul argue you become a debtor to (**Gal. 5:3**)?

E. Can you think of any other consequences associated with seeking to keep part of the Old Testament as binding today?

IV. Value of Old TestamentA. It was written for **Our Admonition (1 Cor. 10:1-13)**

1. What events does Paul remind the Corinthians about (:1-10)?

2. Why were these things written and what use does Paul make of them (:6,11-13)?

3. Note how other NT writers make the same use of the OT in the following:

a) **Heb. 3:12-19** -b) **Heb. 11:1-12:2** -c) **James 5:7-11** -B. It was written for **Our Learning (Rom. 15:1-4)**

1. What was Paul quoting here?

2. Paul says they were written for our learning, and what is the benefit to us?

C. It can make one **Wise for Salvation (2 Tim. 3:14-15)**

1. What had Timothy known since childhood?

2. How would these make him wise for salvation?

D. It is **Profitable (2 Tim. 3:16-17)**1. How did we get the scriptures? (Consider also **2 Pt. 1:19-21; Heb. 1:1-2**)

2. For what things is scripture profitable?

E. What are some other benefits of studying the Old Testament?

So do not be deceived by those who seek to blur the line between the Old Testament and New Testament. The Old Testament was a covenant between God and the nation of Israel and served the purpose to bring us to Christ. Christ fulfilled the Old Law and nailed it to the cross. Jew and Gentile alike have access to the Father through Jesus Christ His Son. But also don't let anyone tell you that the Old Testament has no benefit for the Christian. It is rich with lessons and examples for Christians to learn from.