

The Westminster Confession of Faith

Chapter 19

Of the Law of God

1. God gave to Adam a law, as a covenant of works, by which He bound him and all his posterity to personal, entire, exact, and perpetual obedience, promised life upon the fulfilling, and threatened death upon the breach of it, and endued him with power and ability to keep it.
2. This law, after his fall, continued to be a perfect rule of righteousness; and, as such, was delivered by God upon Mount Sinai, in ten commandments, and written in two tables: the four first commandments containing our duty towards God; and the other six, our duty to man.
3. Beside this law, commonly called moral, God was pleased to give to the people of Israel, as a church under age, ceremonial laws, containing several typical ordinances, partly of worship, prefiguring Christ, His graces, actions, sufferings, and benefits; and partly holding forth divers instructions of moral duties. All which ceremonial laws are now abrogated, under the new testament.
4. To them also, as a body politic, He gave sundry judicial laws, which expired together with the State of that people; not obliging any other now, further than the general equity thereof may require.
5. The moral law doth for ever bind all, as well justified persons as others, to the obedience thereof; and that, not only in regard of the matter contained in it, but also in respect of the authority of God the Creator, who gave it. Neither doth Christ, in the Gospel, any way dissolve, but much strengthen this obligation.
6. Although true believers be not under the law, as a covenant of works, to be thereby justified, or condemned; yet is it of great use to them, as well as to others; in that, as a rule of life informing them of the will of God, and their duty, it directs and binds them to walk accordingly; discovering also the sinful pollutions of their nature, hearts, and lives; so as, examining themselves thereby, they may come to further conviction of, humiliation for, and hatred against sin, together with a clearer sight of the need they have of Christ, and the perfection of His obedience. It is likewise of use to the regenerate, to restrain their corruptions, in that it forbids sin: and the threatenings of it serve to show what even their sins deserve; and what afflictions, in this life, they may expect for them, although freed from the curse thereof threatened in the law. The promises of it, in like manner, show them God's approbation of obedience, and what blessings they may expect upon the performance thereof: although not as due to them by the law as a covenant of works. So as, a man's doing good, and refraining from evil, because the law encourageth to the one, and deterreth from the other, is no evidence of his being under the law, and, not under grace.
7. Neither are the forementioned uses of the law contrary to the grace of the Gospel, but do sweetly comply with it; the Spirit of Christ subduing and enabling the will of man to do that freely, and cheerfully, which the will of God, revealed in the law, requireth to be done.

SERMON WORKSHEET
Sunday 24th July, 2011 - PM service
“What Puts It Into Practice”

READINGS: 1)..... 2).....

TEXT:

INTRODUCTION

The 1st part of the Westminster Confession of Faith was about the foundations of Christian T..... (Ch's 1-8); the 2nd part was about how salvation was applied to us (Ch's 9-18); and this Chapter begins the 3rd part of the Confession of Faith about the Christian L.....

The Ten Commandments is called the S..... of the Law

Romans : and : tells us the law is written on our hearts

1 - THE HEART OF THE LAW

By being God's creatures we are under O..... to God

The Mosaic Law was in the context of grateful R..... to the God of salvation

The moral law is true right throughout H..... history (Article)

This is what we can see in John 13:34 with the N..... Commandment Jesus gives us

If the believer were still under covenant law he would be: *Tick the right box*

a) involved in service for God [] b) dominated by sin []

Does this mean we can treat Sunday like any other day? YES / NO ? *Cross out wrong one*

Which of these are these is a distinct use the moral law has today:

a) A standard for society [] b) Conviction of their sin [] c) A rule of life for believers []

2 - THE FACE OF THE LAW

The way Israelites W..... under the old covenant has been done away with in Christ
Instead of the candles, incense, gowns, & so on, we have a simple and S..... worship

When that minister got excited about lighting candle sin church his colleague:

a) agreed with him [] b) wondered if that was why there was a Reformation? []

Today the face of the law is found on the faces of all God's P.....

3 - THE HAND OF THE LAW

Article shows that there were laws given to Israel as a theocratic nation

They also were F..... in Christ

Psalm : & shows us they knew the difference between temporary and moral laws

Unbelieving ministers set laws A..... laws within the Bible

If those ministers were true preachers of God's Word they would:

a) preach against divorce [] b) clearly show the biblical regard for human life []

4 - THE LOVE OF THE LAW

The grace of the gospel is found when you T..... follow the law

The law is a L..... to your feet and a light to your path (Ps.119:105)

The preacher putting down the law put himself and his hearers in the D.....!

Is the law your friend on whom you depend? YES / NO ?