

Why Did G-d Give the Law?

What Do We Know About the Law from the Scriptures?

The Hebrew word *torah* is often translated as _____ but is better translated as _____.

The Hebrew word *mitzvot* means _____.

The Hebrew word *yarah* means _____.

Many believe the Law is divided into _____, _____ and _____, however, all these words aren't even in the Bible – and certainly don't describe the Law.

The Scripture divides it into seven different categories:

_____, _____, _____, _____,
_____, _____, _____.

We attempted to divide one paragraph of the Law (Leviticus 19) into the three man-made parts – unsuccessfully.

The Law of the L-rd is described as _____, throughout your _____ and unailing.

(Deuteronomy 5:29, 29:29, Numbers 15:15, 2Kings 17:37, Luke 16:17)

Many are taught that the Law _____ be kept – and that it is _____ to keep. The Scripture teaches the opposite. Both _____ and _____ walked _____ in all the commandments!

(Deuteronomy 6:3, 30:11-14, Luke 1:5-6, 1John 5:3)

Sin is _____.

(Leviticus 5:17, Nehemiah 9:28-29)

We often say that sin is missing the _____ and fail to ask what the _____ is!

The Law is _____, _____,
_____ and _____.

(Deuteronomy 4:8, Matthew 22:40, 1John 3:4-6)

What is the Purpose of the Law?

If we L_____ G-d, we will _____.
(Exodus 20:5-6 Deuteronomy 10:12-13 John 14:15, 21, 1John 5:1-2)

The Law was given that G-d's people would know how to L_____.
(Deuteronomy 4:1-2 Proverbs 4:2-5 Matthew 19:16-17 Romans 7:12-13)

G-d uses His _____ as a L_____ to
_____.
(Deuteronomy 4:6-8; Micah 4:2; Matthew 5:14-16; Philippians 2:12-15)

TRUE or FALSE: G-d's Law is too hard to keep. One cannot live according to His commandments.
(Deuteronomy 6:3, 30:11-14; Luke 1:5-6; Philippians 3:4-6; 1John 5:3)

G-d uses His Law as a L_____ Test for His people, to see if they will be
_____.
(Deuteronomy 13:1-5; Exodus 16:4)

G-d also expects us to use his Law as a L_____ Test to recognize different
_____ and sound _____; to define an _____ life and
to _____ false teachers and prophets. We can use the Law to _____
ourselves.
(1Timothy 6:3-4; 2Thessalonians 3:6; Matthew 22:35-36; Acts 17:11; 2Corinthians 2:9, 13:5-7)

Complete and explain this alliterated list: L_____ – L_____ – L_____ – L_____

"The Law – given to the nation after her redemption from Egypt – was G-d's teaching in righteousness to a people that were already His. It was not a way to become His, but the rule and pattern for life for those He purchased with the blood of the firstborn. The Master expected that those who called themselves the children of G-d should live in accordance with their identity. Their life of obedience to G-d's commandments was the natural outcome of their adoption into G-d's family by faith. And so it is with us." - Tim Hegg

The _____ Covenant is G-d _____ His Law on our
_____ so that we may _____ in His statutes and
_____ His ordinances. He will be our G-d, and we shall be His people.
(Jeremiah 31:31-33; Ezekiel 11:19-20)

The wisest man in the world concluded all with _____ and
_____.
(Ecclesiastes 12:13-14)

Apparent Contradictions

Is it possible to keep the Law?

Can anyone do it??

Does the Law have any relevance for us?

Didn't Jesus break the Sabbath and do away with the Law? (Hebrews 9:13-14)

Was the Law nailed to the cross at Calvary? (Colossians 2:13-14)

Was the Law of Moses replaced by Jesus' commands?

The Law is fulfilled and finished, isn't it? (Matthew 5:17-18)

The Law is a burden, isn't it?

Isn't the Law only for Jews? (Leviticus 24:22)

If we know so much about the Law and its proper place in our lives, how is it that many believe things about the Law which is absolutely contrary to other passages of Scripture? (2Peter 3:11-16)

Aren't Law and Grace opposite? (Nehemiah 9:28-29; 1Samuel 12:23-24; 1Kings8:35-36; Psalm 25:8-10)

Wasn't the Law given to condemn men and show them they needed a Savior?
(Psalm 34:21-22; 1Kings 8:31-32; Titus 3:8-11; 1John 3: 18-22)
