

Title: Faith vs. Law: Upholding Elohim's Commandments Through Internal Transformation Part 2

Part 2: The New Testament Continuity

A. Yahoshua and the Law

- *Matthew 5:17-19*: Yahoshua affirms the continuity of the law and the importance of practicing and teaching it.
- **Mt 5:17 (KJV)** Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil.
18 For verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled.
19 Whosoever therefore shall break one of these least commandments, and shall teach men so, he shall be called the least in the kingdom of heaven: but whosoever shall do and teach *them*, the same shall be called great in the kingdom of heaven.
- *John 14:15*: “If ye love me, keep my commandments.”

B. Paul’s Clarification on Faith and the Law

- *Romans 3:31*: “Do we then make void the law through faith? Elohim forbid: yea, we establish the law.”
- *Romans 7:12*: “Wherefore the law is holy, and the commandment holy, and just, and good.”
- **Faith does not abolish the law but empowers believers to fulfill it through the Spirit.**

C. The New Covenant: Internal Transformation

- *Hebrews 8:10*: The law is written on the hearts of believers.
 - **Heb 8:10 (KJV)** For this *is* the covenant that I will make with the house of Israel after those days, saith YAH ; I will put my laws into their mind, and write them in their hearts: and I will be to them a Elohim, and they shall be to me a people:
 - Faith enables internal transformation, leading to joyful obedience.
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Part 3: Contrasting Contemporary Church Practices

A. Misinterpretation of Grace

- Many contemporary teachings suggest that grace replaces the need for obedience.
- *Jude 1:4*: Warns against turning “the grace of our Elohim into lasciviousness.”

B. Examples of Antinomian Thinking

- A popular teaching that emphasize “freedom in Christ” to the exclusion of moral accountability.
 - **Antinomian** is a term derived from the Greek words *anti* (against) and *nomos* (law), and it refers to the belief that Christians are not bound by moral law or the laws of the Old Testament because they are under grace rather than law.
 - **Key Features of Antinomianism:**
 - **Theological Perspective:**
 - Antinomians argue that salvation comes by faith alone and that moral or biblical law no longer applies to believers.
 - They may interpret passages such as Romans 6:14 (*“For sin shall no longer be your master, because you are not under the law, but under grace”*) as evidence that Christians are exempt from all legal or moral requirements.
 - **Opposition to Legalism:**
 - Antinomianism often arises as a reaction against **legalism**, which overemphasizes strict adherence to laws as a means of earning salvation.
 - **Controversy in Christian Theology:**
 - The Apostle Paul addressed this concept in Romans 6:15, stating, *“What then? Shall we sin because we are not under the law but under grace? Certainly not!”* This indicates that while Christians are justified by faith, they are still called to live righteous lives.
 - James 2:26 counters antinomianism by affirming, *“Faith without works is dead.”*
 - **Criticism:**
 - Antinomianism is often criticized for misunderstanding the relationship between grace and law.
 - Critics argue that Elohim’s moral law (such as the Ten Commandments) reflects His character and is intended to guide believers in living holy lives.
 - **Historical Context:**
 - The term became more prominent during the Protestant Reformation. Reformers like Martin Luther and John Calvin strongly opposed antinomianism, emphasizing that while Christians are saved by grace, this grace leads to a transformed life characterized by obedience.
 - Some groups, like the Gnostics in early Christianity, also exhibited antinomian tendencies, claiming that spiritual enlightenment freed them from moral constraints.
 - **In Summary:**
 - Antinomianism teaches that moral or biblical law is irrelevant to those under grace. However, mainstream Christian theology asserts that while believers are not justified by the law, obedience to Elohim’s moral principles is a natural outgrowth of a genuine faith and relationship with Him. Main stream Christianity does not adhere to the laws of Elohim but they adhere to doing what is morale in their own minds. Don’t forget Elohim’s thoughts are not our thoughts and Elohim’s ways are not our ways. So we must learn Elohim’s ways!
 - **Isa 55:8 (KJV)** For my thoughts *are* not your thoughts, neither *are* your ways my ways, saith YAH.
 - 9** For *as* the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways, and my thoughts than your thoughts.

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- Main stream Christianity teachings wrongly teach the Old Testament commandments are irrelevant.

C. Faith Without Works is Dead

- *James 2:17-18*: “Even so faith, if it hath not works, is dead, being alone.”
 - True faith produces action in alignment with Elohim’s will and commandments.
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Part 4: A Biblical Balance

A. Faith and Obedience Are Complementary

- *Ephesians 2:8-10*: **Eph 2:8 (KJV)** For by grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves: *it is* the gift of Elohim:
9 Not of works, lest any man should boast.
10 For we are his workmanship, created in Christ Jesus unto good works, which Elohim hath before ordained that we should walk in them.
 - Believers are saved by grace through faith to do good works prepared by Elohim.
- *Galatians 5:6*: “For in Yahoshua HaMaschiach neither circumcision availeth anything, nor uncircumcision; but faith which worketh by love.”
- ***We do good works not to be saved. We do good works as a result of our salvation as directed by YAH!***

B. Walking in the Spirit

- *Romans 8:4*: “That the righteousness of the law might be fulfilled in us, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit.”
- The Spirit enables obedience beyond human effort.

C. Yahoshua’ Example of Obedience

- **Joh 5:19 (KJV)** Then answered Jesus and said unto them, Verily, verily, I say unto you, The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise.
 - Yahoshua perfectly modeled submission to Elohim’s will (*John 5:19*).
 - **This why it is a must to baptized by the Holy Spirit so that we can know and do the will of YAH.**
 - **1Pe 2:21 (KJV)** For even hereunto were ye called: because Christ also suffered for us, **leaving us an example**, that ye should follow his steps:
 - His followers are called to imitate His example of obedience (*1 Peter 2:21*).
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Conclusion

A. Call to Action

- Reflect on *Micah 6:8*: “He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth YAH require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy Elohim?”
- Embrace both faith and obedience as inseparable aspects of a transformed life.

B. Prayer and Reflection

- YAH, I pray for a deeper understanding of Elohim’s law and the faith to walk in His ways.
- YAH demands that we examine our lives for areas where we may have neglected obedience under the guise of faith.

Discussion Questions

1. How does internal transformation differ from external observance?
2. How can faith and obedience work together in a believer’s life?
3. What are some contemporary teachings about grace and faith that contradict Scripture? How can we address these?
4. How does walking in the Spirit enable obedience to Elohim’s commandments?

This sermon equips believers to embrace the full counsel of Elohim, rejecting teachings that nullify His commandments while at same time walking in the Spirit to fulfill His law joyfully.

1Jo 5:2 (KJV) By this we know that we love the children of Elohim, when we love Elohim, and keep his commandments.

3 For this is the love of Elohim, that we keep his commandments: and his commandments are not grievous.

1 John 2:4 (KJV): "He that saith, I know him, and keepeth not his commandments, is a liar, and the truth is not in him."

If the truth is not in you neither is the Spirit of Truth (The Ruach Hokodesh)