

THE CHRISTIAN'S RULE OF LIFE –CR

1CR – James 2:2-12. Note three points in this scripture:

(1) James is talking about the law of Ten Commandments, because in verse 11 he cites the seventh and sixth of the Ten Commandments.

(2) This scripture shows that the Ten Commandments were not abolished at the cross, but were a binding code of all people in A.D. 60. Verses 9 and 11 declare that any who commit sin or disobey any of the Ten Commandments are transgressors of the law; hence the law of Ten Commandments could not have been abolished at the cross.

(3) If the fourth of the ten, which commands the keeping of the seventh day were not binding on Christians, that would be one point out of the ten where a person could go contrary to the ten and not be guilty of sin. But James 2:10 shows that he who disobeys any one of the ten is guilty of sin; hence every one of the ten (the fourth included) is binding on all people. God requires everybody to keep the seventh day holy.

2CR – 1 John 3:4. The transgression of any one of the Ten Commandments is sin.

3CR – Romans 4:15. Where not law exists, there can be no transgression. Hence the Ten Commandments, the transgression of which is sin, are binding as long as sin exists here. The Ten Commandments are recorded in Exodus 20:1-17; given first by voice; then written by the finger of God on two tables of stone. In this manner He shows that they are unalterable.

4CR – Psalm 111:7-8. These Ten commands of God will stand forever just as God spoke them.

5CR – Psalm 89:34. God will never change any of the ten. Their exact wording, just as they came from His lips, will always remain. Therefore it is just as wrong to lie or to steal today as it was in the days of Moses. The Ten Commandments forbid idolatry, image worship, swearing, Sabbath breaking, dishonoring one's parents, hatred and murder, adultery, theft, lying and coveting. These ten teach us to worship God directly and spiritually; to keep the Lord's day, to be reverent, to honor one's parents, to be kind, pure, honest, truthful, and content. Such duties are binding forever on all people – therefore the Ten Commandments are still binding on all people. The ceremonial observances and typical ordinances of the Mosaic law were abolished at the cross (Eph. 2:15); (Col. 2:14-17), but the Ten Commandments were just as binding after Jesus died as they were before He died. He died to pay the penalty for our transgression of His holy law. "Sin is the transgression of the Law." "The wages of sin is death", and "Christ died for our sins". (1John 3:4, Rom. 6:23, 1 Cor. 15:3) Also see (Eph.6:2; Rom. 7:7; Rom. 13:8-10)

6CR – Romans 6:14-15. Paul declares that Christians have no right to sin (transgression of the law, 1 John 3:4) because they are not under the law, but under grace. Being under grace does not excuse us from keeping the seventh day of the fourth commandment any more than it excuses us from being honest and truthful as required by the eighth and ninth commandments. Being under grace does not give us the right to transgress any of the Ten Commandments.

7CR – Romans 3:31. Having faith in Jesus Christ does not make void any of the Ten Commandments.

8CR – Revelation 14:12. Faith in Jesus and keeping the Ten Commandments go together.

9CR – Hebrews 8:8-10. The same Ten Commandments that were written on stone under the old covenant are written on the Christian's heart under the new covenant (Jer. 31:31-34). Therefore they are binding under the new covenant. The New Testament shows that Jesus spoke and wrote the Ten Commandments at Sinai. (Compare Neh. 9:12-15, 1 Cor. 10:4). Therefore to obey them is to obey Jesus as well as the Father.

10CR – Hebrews 5:9. We must obey Jesus or He has not saved us from sin.

11CR – Matthew 19:16-17. Jesus plainly taught that obedience to all Ten Commandments is necessary for life.