The Law and the Gospel

John Colquhoun (1815)

Chapter 10c (Lesson 15)

The Believer's Privilege of Being Dead to the Law as a Covenant of Works, with a Highly Important Consequence of It

"Likewise, my brothers, you also have died to the law through the body of Christ...But now we are released from the law, having died to that which held us captive..."-Romans 7:4, 6

-Section 5- The Necessity of a Believer's Being Dead to God	the Law as a Covenant in Order to His Living unto
A person cannot be under the law as a covenant and be	to God at the same time
1. Those under the law as a covenant are under the	ne of sin (Romans 6:14)
"If they had been still under the law as a covenant, sin we deliverance, then, from the dominion of sin, so as to be rehis having 'become dead to the law' in its covenant form.	ndered capable of living to God, necessarily depends on
2. Those under the law as a covenant are without acceptable way (Romans 8:3)	and cannot live before God in an
"The works of the law cannot sanctify him, seeing they ar and more unholy, but they cannot make him holy."	evil and not good works. They can render him more
3. Those under the law as a covenant are without in Christ alone	the and sanctifying found
"Their implantation in Christ, instead of being from the la sanctification, while it is wholly from grace, is only in Ch	
4. Those under the law as a covenant have no	within them to be holy (Galatians 3:2)
"The grand principle of evangelical holiness, or of living in the heart. Now a man receives the Spirit of sanctificati faith'."	
5. Those under the law have no	_ of sanctification by the law
"The law in its federal form promises life to him only on c	ondition of perfect obedience"
Scripture shows that one must be dead to the law as a cover to God are no longer wed to the law as a covenant but are now, light, strength, and liberty. This union fact, the more one focuses on Christ the more they will de	now wed to Christ. The one who is wed to Christ has a with Christ leads to the acceptable living before God. In
"All exercised Christians know by experience that when the enlarged with the faith of God's favor in Christ and with the disposed and encouraged to live to His glory. And on the are most suspicious of God and His love to them, they the and performances of duties."	he hope of His salvation, then it is that they are most contrary, when through the prevalence of unbelief they
In certain respects, we now view the law	after our union with Christ. Now in Christ we

discover in the law:

1.	The	and	of God-"His design in commanding their obedience is not to
	require from them a righteousness for their justification but to show them the holiness of His nature, to		
	beautify th	iem with His holy image	e, to afford them illustrious displays of His glorious grace, to do their
	souls good in the most effectual manner, and to favor them with daily opportunities to glorify Him, to edify		
	their neighbor, and so to manifest their love and gratitude to Him for having redeemed them from the law		
	as a coven	eant."	
2.	- "The law in its federal form promises eternal life as a reward of debt for perfect obedience, but the law as a rule in the hand of Christ promises rewards of grace in and after evangelical obedience, especially as this obedience is an evidence of union with Him in whom believers are justified and in whom all the promises of God are yea and amen."		
3.	The threa	ts of fatherly	"A filial fear of these paternal chastisements will do far
			noly obedience than all the despondent fears of eternal punishment can
While	the pure lov	re of God will be the on	ly driving force for obedience to the law in, while we
live he	re below, pl	agued by sin, God uses	the promise of rewards and the threat of fatherly punishment to incite us
on to o	bedience. (Our love of God is not e	ven close to being perfect yet, therefore, these other
	w needed.		