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So Uh, last week we'll just read Article one and hopefully that'll Um, pull back for you. A lot of what we thought about a lot of what we consider.

And that is God gave to Adam a law. As a covenant of works by which he bound him and all his posterity. To personal and Tire exact and Perpetual obedience. Promised life upon the fulfilling and threatened death upon the breach of it and endeared him with power. And ability to keep it.

And now Article 2 this law after his fall continued to be a perfect rule of righteousness. And as such was delivered by God upon upon Mount Sinai in Ten Commandments and written in two tables. The first four Commandments containing our duty towards God. And the other six. Our duty to man.

Um, So, if you remember last week, If you can remember from last week, when did man get the law of God? When did he come to? Uh, understand in his heart. Uh, who God is and who man is and therefore, how we are to relate to God, and how we are to relate to one another, His creation.

Thank you. Peter, yes. So remember we looked at Uh, the way that Romans two reasons and we although it wasn't one of the scripture proofs they gave us. We, we reached back into Romans 1 About how everybody knows. Uh, not only God's law but that those who break it, deserve death.

And then in Romans, chapter 2 that Written upon our hearts. So it says this law after his fall after man's fall. Continued to be a perfect rule of righteousness. And as such was delivered by God upon upon Mount Sinai. Now. Between. Men's fall in the Garden of Edens. And, Uh, Israel gathered as a church.

God Uh delivered them out of Egypt and gathered them to himself at the mountain at Mount Sinai between those two times. Did man have the moral law. Okay. So man has the moral law before. He has the Ten Commandments and he doesn't lose the moral law in the fall.

He loses, of course, the right use in it, you and I don't use God's law perfectly rightly do we Although, by God's mercy to us the the spirit having Given us faith and joined us to the Lord Jesus. So that we are not only counted righteousness for what Jesus has done, that's what we call justification, right?

God, counting us, righteous only for what Jesus has done, because we have been joined to Jesus through faith. But not only do we are we counted righteous for what Jesus has done, but we have the life and of Jesus in And now we know God and we mean to love him, we begin to walk in good works.

Uh, that he prepared beforehand for us to walk in and as we do that more and more you remember from a few chapters back that's called sanctification being made more and more

holy more and more like Jesus more and more like we will be Uh, in the last day when we have been conformed, Entirely to his image like God planned for us to be.

So we do start making more and more right use of God's law. Right? Who uh, who has always used God's law perfectly what man. Not a mere man. But what man has always used God's law perfectly. Well, the Lord Jesus has. Sometimes, if you're looking to, If you're trying to figure out if thinking, A particular way is right?

Or speaking, a particular way is, right? Or Uh, or if some action is right or wrong, one of the most helpful things, of course, is to see how did Jesus, think and how did Jesus speak? And how did Jesus act? Because we know that he always related rightly to God's law.

Uh, but we because we have remaining sin in us. Even we don't use God's law rightly so between the fall and Mount Sinai. Man continued to have the moral law. It continued to be to him, a perfect rule of righteousness. But then when God gathers, his people to himself as a church at Mount Sinai, what does he give them there?

What does he thunder from the top of the mountains? That makes the people say we've heard enough, why doesn't Moses just go up and he can listen to God and come back and tell us anything that we need to know. What was it that they heard thundered from the top of the mountain.

All right, so everybody who seems to know is looking at me and smiling and Um, children who probably know are. Otherwise engaged or just not answering. Someone under 12. What did God? What did God's voice Thunder from the? Top of Mount Sinai when he had gathered his people, Thank you all of that.

He he thundered the Ten Commandments. Now, the Ten Commandments were a new summary. God had never given it in Ten Commandments before had you. Uh, it was a new summary of the moral law, so, Man had the moral law the entire time. Uh, why then would God Uh, give the Ten Commandments.

Why would he give the moral law in this special form of the Ten Commandments at this, special time on the mountain to these people? Now, if you're, if you've memorized your shorter, catechism, answer for this week. Uh, you can just give me that.

No. It's um What do we learn from?

Take notice up, and it's much between the state of having any other bag. Thank you. So, God says, before me And there had never been quite a great as great a before me. As there was at Mount Sinai, right? Then they really knew that they were in front of God and that he sees them.

In fact, that was terrifying to them because the god before whom they were Uh, it was thundering and shaking a mountain and making it to smoke like fire. And then he says, before me, and they realize We're always in front of this, same God. Even when he's not making such a display of his glory and his Holiness, his glory and his Holiness are still there.

And so, God was letting them know how great is his glory. How great is his Holiness, how urgent it was for them to keep all of his Commandments, and not just because they were before him. But who can remember and this is dangerous, right? Because sometimes we kind of cram our memorization and then we don't remember as well later.

What does the preface to the Ten Commandments? Teach us.

Anyone.

One of my children willing to break this sinus barrier.

Okay. That is. What is the preface to the Ten Commandments? I'm the Lord thy God. Uh, has brought thee out of the house of Egypt out of the House of bondage. And what does it teach us?

That, because the Lord is, Is it one and only? The one and only God. Forward to and our God. Therefore, we are bound to keep. Our God and Redeemer, is it? Yes, yes. Therefore, we are bound to keep all his Commandments. Okay, so When God has delivered Israel has taken them to be his very own.

Uh and they had the moral law all the way up. Until this point, he gives them a new form of it so that they will receive the moral law as his Covenant people. So when God Saves you and takes you to be himself, he makes he brings you into Covenant with himself.

So he says I am yours and you are mine. All right, Covenant is especially a bond. Uh, between you and God. There's the contractual elements of it, but it's much more than a contract. It's a binding between us and God. He says, because I am yours and you are mine.

Therefore, Keith my moral law. Now. The Ten Commandments given. Given at Sinai. Remember last week, we noticed that eight of them are given in the negative only two Commandments are given positively. Remember the Sabbath day positive honor your father and mother. Is positive, but thou shalt not. Thou shalt not, Thou shalt not, Thou shalt not, Thou shalt not, Thou shalt not thou shalt not.

I don't know if I got the eight.

What does this tell you about whom God saved? Why do you have to be told not to do something? Because you are such. That if you aren't told not to do it and if you don't follow the instruction not to do it, then you would end up. Doing it.

Yes. And so, even in the format, that God gives his law to his people at Simon. His people who he's saved to himself, he's people his people whom he's bound to himself even the format identifies to us that we are sinners. That we have within ourselves because we sinned in our first father, Adam.

And we fell in him. And with him we have in ourselves the, the tendency, the almost, you know, apart from Grace the compulsion. We are continually compelled by our nature to break God's moral law. And so there's there's a lot that that's here. Um, the third use of the law of what we call, the third use of the law, the law convict us of sin.

That's one use The law gives us instruction for the right ordering of society. That's the second use, but the law, teaches the believer. How to love and obey God how to please God with our lives. That's the third use of the law and people call it Calvin's. Third use of the law.

Because, you know, when we use the word third, we're talking about a, an outline that I just gave you that that But this what was called the third use of the law that Believers are supposed to keep the moral law of God, that it's a way of life for them.

Isn't that just what God was demonstrating when he had all these people who already had the moral law written on their hearts and was had delivered them and brought them to himself and

was entering into a covenant with them. Constituting them not just a nation, but a church, and his church on the earth.

And what does he give them at that time? Than the Ten Commandments as a Of life for them. Now he gave it. Uh, in two tables. In two tablets. Uh, they give of course. Uh, Deuteronomy 10, and then Exodus 34. Exodus 34 was the second time. Um, and Deuteronomy 10 also is Moses remembering the second time.

But reminding us that the whole of his law. As summarized not just in these Ten Commandments. But in two great responsibilities or two great Commandments. You remember on one occasion? Jesus was asked what is the greatest commandment? And he answered love the Lord your God with all your hearts, all mind and strength and the second is like it, love your neighbor as yourself.

But then on another occasion, Jesus asked and received the right answer from someone who had been listening to him. Uh, and so Jesus himself summarizes the whole law, the Ten Commandments according to these two tables. The Commandments on the first table. Uh, defining for us. Our love for

So, when you say to God and I hope you do When you hear about who God is and what he's done for us in Jesus and the scripture says, we love him because he first loved us. And so, you see God's love which is demonstrated to you and that while you are still a sinner Christ, God, the son, For you.

And you see how much he's loved you and we do what? Because he first loved us, we love him. So when you say, I want to love you God. What do you mean by that? Or what should you mean by that? Those may be two different questions. What do you mean?

But I could tell you what I because I either wasn't paying attention when somebody taught me like this when I was growing up or maybe I just Wasn't taught like this. One of those two things or combination of them. I used to mean, I want to feel super Warm and towards you and excited about you.

It was all about the affections. Now I hope I hope that you want to love God with all of your affections. That is absolutely a part. Of loving God. But you know why? That's a part of loving God. Because that's a part of not having any other gods before him.

Because that's a part of loving him as he is and not as we would imagine him to be. So loving him as he is, and as he's given himself to us and how has he given himself to us? Did he release a feature-length film without himself? With pictures and a soundtrack.

I don't know, a whole lot of churches and pictures and soundtracks. He's giving us his word, right? So Deuteronomy 4, as he's leading back into the restating, the Ten Commandments and he says you didn't see a picture at the mountain. You didn't see an image, you heard a Voice, You know, so don't make any images because the actual true and living God, so When you say, Uh God, I want to love you.

Who should Define from whom can we learn what that love is? We have to learn it from him and so what you're really saying is God, I want to have no other gods before you God, I want to worship only in the way that you have. Uh, you have commanded, and I do not want to create in grave form.

Any other way of worshiping. I only want to worship the way that you said, God, I want to bear your name as weighty. Waiting on my lips and weighty on my life. God. I want to keep your day. Holy, I want to remember your day. So that I'm keeping it.

Holy not just one day a week, I'm giving you only seven days a week. Because in the six days that I labor and do all my work, I am remembering the Sabbath in order that when I get to the seventh day, Which rusts the first day, just like, for Adam.

Right? Is his first full day, too? Um, and the last, Adam, Jesus Rises again, having inaugurated a resurrected Humanity. It's not so much Resurrection Day. It's the resurrected one's day. But when you say Lord, I want to love you. He said, Lord I want to keep your day. Holy, I want to remember it all my life and when I get to it I want to keep it.

Holy Okay, so When you ask God. God help me to love my neighbor. What are you asking him to help you do? Well, it's to keep the fifth sixth seventh, eighth ninth and tenth commandments, isn't it? Now, praise God. That we can ask him to help us. Why? Because we're his people, because we're joined to him.

You know, it's it's So crazy that I hear some people say. That once you become a Christian, once you come to Faith, you don't need to have anything to do with the Ten Commandments. Ten Commandments were given to people in the context of The Ten Commandments actually. Don't belong to the unbelieving World, they belong to us.

They belong to the ones who know to pray. God help me to love you. Because we know that he has saved us. In order to give us 11, they belong to the ones who are able to pray. God help me to love my neighbor. Because they know that it is God's grace.

That is giving them finally for the first time. To love their neighbor, you know? So Um, When, when you hear people say, well, we're done with obligation to the law, or we're done trying to keep the law being done, trying you. The first time you can actually drive, You know, there's there's no actual like Real trying until you're saved.

Okay. Uh, but that's not the only law that God gives the people of Israel. Uh, Moses does go up the mountain. He gets a bunch of The ceremonial law at that point, he continues to receive. Words from God, he gives them this. The instruction that we've heard so far in Exodus and Leviticus and a little bit in numbers.

But when we get to Deuteronomy, what does Deuteronomy mean? What is Deuter? And what is Namas, what is when you say law, right? So autonomy is a law. To my, uh, to yourself. And there's a second law there in Moses farewell sermon. Uh God gives him especially to preach a lot of what we would call the civil law because Israel is about to enter the land.

And they're about to have a different, a slightly different form of society than they have had, when they were wandering through the Wilderness. And so, that's in article three. Besides this law commonly called moral, God was pleased to give to the people of Israel as a church under age ceremonial laws.

And the church had not come into its maturity. It still had all these other profits, instead of Jesus as the last Prophet. And still had all these other priests and high. Priests And all of the different regulations that belong to their priesthood instead of having Jesus, as the great high priest.

And of course, Um, Hebrews. And they give, Uh, Oh there's a mistake they don't they don't print out the whole of Hebrews 9. Although the whole of Hebrews 9 is I think one of the The

proof tracks and they really could have done like the whole of Hebrews 7 through 10 or six through ten.

I mean, chapter after chapter of uh of how the way of drawing years of God has changed Praise God. If you got to sit under the Um, the preaching through Leviticus and heard about how God brings us near to himself and the unique way, now that Jesus is the high priest, you know, the word offering Uh, karab or karab depending on if the the vet is bet.

It's if you pronounce it hard, that means to draw near It actually isn't the language of gift. It's the language of drawing near. Um, that, of course, when by the time you have the Pharisees saying, well, the money that we promised as car or Bond. Right, you're familiar with that word because most English translations transliterate it.

Um, Uh, they're using the Hebrew language of draw near, but they mean, Uh, money that's been pledged to the church's funding drive from which I can take out for myself. But then when I die it belongs to the church. So I better not give any to my parents who are needy Um, But the way of drawing near to God now is not ceremonial laws.

It's not ox's the ceremony, it's not oxes and bowls, and goats. It's not the keeping of, of the Jewish calendar with its, uh, three High feasts every year. It's not, uh, years of Jubilee, It's not the day of atonement. The way of drawing near to God is in boom.

It's in Jesus. Because he's passed through the heavens and taken his seat at the right hand of God and what does your faith do for you? How does your faith save you? By uniting you. Jesus. And so, when you are a believer in Jesus, You are united to him.

And you have two addresses. Your first of all, you're seated with him in the Heavenly places all the time, but you still live here. But he gives us one day a week on the Sabbath, anything that remains to assemble ourselves together. And the assembly on Earth, although it's kind of Um, Or administered by the Elders of the It's actually the assembling is in and with Jesus and glory, we come to the Mount Zion in heaven.

Where the angels are gathered, where the souls of the just who have died and so their souls are separated from their bodies. But praise God. If you're a Believer when your body dies, and we put it in the field over here to rest until the resurrection. Your soul is made perfect in Holiness.

And passes to be within those, that that's the Assembly. That the congregational worship joins. 20 minutes or so. And so, he Gave to the church under Edge ceremonies. Because Jesus had not shed his blood yet. Jesus had not inaugurated the new Humanity yet. Jesus had not ascended into heaven and taken his seat and begun leading from Heaven in heaven worship.

That the church on Earth would join. Um, in the Sabbath evening that remains once. Once every seven days. So it was a great kindness of God to Israel to give them the ceremonial law. But it is a great foolishness of, man. If he tries to keep the moral, the sorry, if he tries to keep the ceremonial law.

After Jesus has taken his seat in glory and begun leading that Weekly assembly there. Um, Okay, so there's Uh, the ceremonial all besides 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. That means they are a type of that which is to come.

Ordinances. Uh, yes, Christian I was just gonna keep reading. Describe what?

You can use you can use the the word leading as long as you don't know. As long as you know, and mean and The person that you're talking to is likely to understand. Not that we are mediating. The worship, or even presiding over the worship. It's Jesus who presides over the worship.

Um, Uh, but he does have servants on Earth. Through whom he Uh, leads and governs. We often we often use the word under Shepherd. Um, Although I'm trying to think. I don't even think Peter uses that word in First Peter 5. Does he? I think that's a word that we have invented to distinguish our shepherding from Christ shepherding.

You know, he's the great Shepherd and we are the under Shepherd and you also have a Bible here that I can check real quickly. Um,

Yeah, he says uh Shepard the flock of God in verse 2 and then he refers to Jesus as Chief Shepherd in verse four. So we've come up with the language of under Shepherd, right to Maybe under leader. I I don't know. I, I think it's Um, Rather than being, Super precisionist about that word because there is leading and governing and and shepherding in the office of the Elder.

I think it's fine to use Bible words. About what the elders do. Uh, but it's better. Uh, to have a common confession. By which we understand the Picture. Uh, of of what's happening in the public worship and particularly between Christ and heaven and the church on Earth. Um, thank you.

I think that's a helpful. Uh, distinction and discussion. Um, So he gave them as a church. Underage ceremonial laws, containing several typical ordinances so ordinances that were types that looked forward to the anti-type. So they were foreshadowings that looked forward to the real thing of Which they were Shadows.

Partly of worship. Pre-figuring Christ, his Graces actions sufferings and benefits. And partly holding forth diverse instructions of moral duties. Okay. So how do you get your conscience? Cleansed in order to come to that worship through which we approach. God, now, you and I have a very different way, you know, we don't, um, Uh, we don't come and make a sin offering and a trespass offering whether we feel like we may have sinned against God or whether we have somehow transgressed the Holiness code.

But you remember when we were in Leviticus whenever you realize that you had sinned even unintentionally or whenever you weren't sure, if what you did was a sin, but your trouble that it might be, you would have to bring the sin offering or the trespass, the trespass offering Just so that you could participate.

In the, in the worship, you don't have to do that anymore. Why? Because Christ's blood has been shed for you, but still, you should come and have your conscience. Cleansed, when you feel that you might have sinned and you're worried about that, and Uh, or you realize now that you send unintentionally before or even you've sinned willfully, So there is a moral aspect to the ceremonial law.

But both the ones about the manner of worship and How to? Um, be cleansed for the worship. Um all which ceremonial laws are now abrogated under the New Testament. In other words, they are no longer to be followed. In an age, in which the church has failed to preach and understand the Old Testament for a long time.

It is understandable. That people who discover there are. 39 other books in their Bible. Would get excited. About the ceremonies. Because there is much that the ceremonies teach us about

God and man and sin. So, if you have Uh, friends or acquaintances, who are Hebrew Roots types people or whatever?

Um, they are wrong. They are missing. Who Christ is. And what Christ has done with respect to the worship of the Um, But remember that the things that they are excited about? Are types. Of Christ. And if you, if you have that sort of interaction, feel free to come and get Um Council about how to talk to them or even if they're willing, you know, send them to me.

I'll gladly From the things that Mistakenly trying to reinstate or start doing again. All right, we are well over time. So let's pray.

Father, thank you for your kindness to the church under age. Forgive us. Um, how we have neglected? Uh, Greater glories and privileges that you have given us in Jesus. Forgive us forever wanting to add. Anything to Uh, the worship or the calendar of your church. Give us to love you according to your moral law.

And to draw near to you, according to your Um, New Testament. With us with Christ as priest. Help us. Now, as we come to the public worship, we ask, In Christ's own name. Amen.