

Christian Freedom: The Logic of Law

Warren Wiersbe

I. Introduction.

A. Text: Galatians 3:19-29.

B. If the law is good (Romans 7), what is it good for?

C. Our attitude towards the law determines the health of our spiritual life and our relationship to authority.

D. There are several attitudes we can have toward the law.

II. The legalist says that the law is my master.

A. This was true for Israel.

B. The law was a mirror to reveal sin.

C. The law was a jailor to restrain sin.

D. The law was a guardian to protect.

E. The problem was that the law could never remove sin. The law cannot change anything.

F. The law is not our master today. It was added.

III. The anarchist says that the law is my enemy.

A. The anarchist is not really free. He lives in bondage to his desires.

B. Grace does not just save us, it teaches us and disciplines us. (Titus 2:11)

C. The law is contrasted to grace in the Bible, but contrast means cooperation not contradiction. (Hebrews 12, 2 Corinthians 3)

D. The moral law of God still stands. The ceremonial law has been fulfilled in Christ. (Romans 6)

IV. The mature Christian says that the law is my servant.

A. Laws are necessary for the immature.

B. The law is our servant because it reveals sin, convicts us, restrains us and reveals Christ. (Romans 7-8)

Application questions:

1. What are some ways that legalism can be dangerous? Explain.

2. Why is it that the anarchist is not really free? What would be a good example of this?

3. Explain what a proper attitude toward law looks like practically.
