

V 1- Know LAW, not THE law, but powers of law. Jewish Christians had no perpetual obligation to Old Law

DEATH MAY refer to two things:

1. Old law dead, nailed to cross Col 2:14, or Christian dead to sin: he died and was buried with Christ in baptism and raised to a new life.

A woman can be married again after death of husband; marriage covenant no longer binding.

V-4. To whom MAY WE BE MARRIED NOW?

church, bride of Christ
 Marriage usually brings forth fruit.

WHAT KIND OF FRUIT DOES THIS SPIRITUAL MARRIAGE BRING FORTH?

fruit after its kind.

V 5- WHAT IS MEANT BY "MOTIONS OF SIN"? Sinful desires, set in motion by temptation. These desires take hold of our bodily organs & sin results. See Rom. 6:13

V 6- In reading V 6 how would you describe the main difference in obeying the old Law and the New Law of Christ. New law written in heart, old on tables of stone.

newness of spirit, oldness of letter

Vs 7, 8- IS THE LAW SINFUL? No, but it revealed sin. Paul describes his

own experiences, when seeking the righteousness of the law.

They were experiences of Baul of Tarsus, not of Paul the Apostle. LUST- any evil desire. Anything forbidden seems especially desirable. Adam and Eve may not have wanted the forbidden fruit if it had not been forbidden. Human nature chafes under any limitation put on us.

8-: WHAT IS CONCUPISCENCE?

EVIL DESIRE.

WHAT LAW IS REFERRED TO IN VS 8?

Any law. Where there is no law it cannot be broken. Translators put "the" before "law." *sin is transgression of law.*

V 9- WHAT DOES PAUL MEAN BY "BEING ALIVE WITHOUT (THE) LAW?" (Law) Unconscious of condemnation; conscience did not bother him.

YOUNG RULER "All these have I kept from youth up" See Phil. 3:6.

"When the commandment came" When he realized the new commandment required heart service as well as outward service. When restraints came, the dormant sin was brought to light.

What happened then? "I died" He realized he was a sinner. Possibly, he had a great struggle. When he was killing Christians perhaps he was struggling for the righteousness of the law. Perhaps when Christ said to him, "I am Jesus of Nazareth whom thou persecutest" that he realized Christ was the end of the Law and he died.

He realized he was a sinner.

V. 10 WHAT COMMANDMENT IS PAUL TALKING ABOUT IN V. 10? The old L Law. See Rom. 10:5. When Paul realized he had broken the commandments he knew he was condemned.

V. 11- IS SIN ALWAYS A DECEIVER? OR SATAN, WHICH IS SIN PERSONIFIED IS ALWAYS A DECEIVER.

WHAT DID SATAN SAY WHEN HE FIRST APPEARED ON THE BIBLICAL SCENE?

He lied about what God had said to Adam and deceived Eve.

? How did sin slay Paul? Involved him in guilt and misery.

V. 12 WHAT DOES PAUL SAY ABOUT THE LAW? It is holy, and brings about sin only when our carnal nature rebels against its restraints.

See Ps. 19:7-11

Vs. 13- WHAT QUESTION IS ASKED IN VS 13? The law is good, but it shows up sin to be exceedingly sinful. Sin is what works death in us, not the law. It only shows up the sin.

VS 14- WHAT IS SAID OF THE LAW? It is spiritual; is divine and suited to our spiritual natures.

? Is Paul describing his life before or after his conversion when he says "I am carnal, sold under sin?"

danger. When our conscience bothers us, we are like Paul, "we consent that the law is good."

Vs. 17 Paul describes himself as a bondservant of sin, owned by sin. Read vs. 15 again again. Sin uses him as an instrument

Vs. 18- What does Paul say of himself? There dwells no good thing, in his unregenerated human nature. The natural tendency of the carnal man is to do evil, as the tendency of water is to flow downhill.

There is always conflict between carnal man his will and conscience

See: Gen. 6:5. It is easy to make good resolutions but how soon they are broken. How long does the average New Years resolution last??

VS 19 This is a strong expression of sinfulness. Compare with Vs. 15 Does it describe our bondage to sin? See Gal. 5:17

VS 20. WHAT DOES PAUL SAY OF HIMSELF IF HE DOES THAT WHICH HE WOULD NOT?

That sin has predominated over human nature and rules it. Sin controls rather than good intentions. He wills one thing and does another.

Vs. 21- What did Paul find? That evil was always with him

even when his desire was to do good.
Do you think Paul is writing about
his present actions, or his state
before he met Christ on the road
to Damascus, and then went on
into the city and heard the gospel
and was baptized?

I believe the temptation was always
there, but with God's help he re-
ceived strength to withstand it
generally.

VS 22. WHAT DID PAUL DELIGHT IN?

In the Law of God after the inward
or spiritual man, sometimes called
the "new man".

IS THIS CHARACTERISTIC OF A PIOUS
MAN? See Ps. 119:1,2. :Ps. 19:7-11

WHAT IS MEANT BY "AFTER THE INWARD
MAN?" & 2 Cor. 4:16; 1 Peter 3:4

Vs. 23n WHAT DID PAUL SEE?

Another law in his members. What
two laws are engaged ~~over~~ in battle
over our souls?

The inclination of the flesh to do
evil and the other is the approval
of righteousness; the flesh and
the Spirit.

VS 24 WHAT DOES PAUL SAY OF HIM- self/

O wretched man that I am! He has
no power to deliver himself. He is
a captive to his body, and the body
is controlled by sin to a great ex-
tent. The body controlled by sin
is under condemnation of death so
is called a body of death.

From vs. 14 to Vs 24 Paul has been writing about the bondage of the will to the flesh, which is the condition of the person controlled by sin. He cries out for deliverance.

Vs 25. Through whom can deliverance come? God, through Jesus Christ the Lord.

We can't leave Christ out of our lives and receive deliverance.

In conclusion, read Gal. 5:16-18

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In conclusion, read Gal. 2:16-18