# Correcting False Impressions The Christian and the Law Acts 21:18-26

# A. Paul's Report to James and the Elders. 21:18-19

## B. The Response of James and the Elders.21:20-25

- 1. Glorifying God
- 2. Their focus on Messianic Jews
  - a. Their number
  - b. Their zeal
  - c. Their misinformation
- 3. Their advice to Paul. 21:22-24
  - a. Their reflection
  - b. Their request
  - c. Their anticipated result
- 4. Their reaffirmation of the Gentile policy. 21:25

### C. Paul's Cooperation. 21:26

### D. Raising Some Questions

- 1. Was Paul right, or did he make a poor compromise?
- 2. Should Gentile Christians keep the Law of Moses?
- 3. Should Jewish Christians keep the Law of Moses?

#### E. Facts about the Law

- 1. Terminology
- 2. Implications

# F. The Purpose of the Law

- 1. To strip away all excuses. Rom. 3:19
- 2. Never for salvation. Rom. 3:20
- 3. To give knowledge of sin. Rom. 3:20
- 4. To stir up more sin. Rom. 5:20; 7:13
- 5. To lead people to Christ (the Messiah). Rom. 10:4; Gal. 3:24
- 6. A fitting question: If the goal of the Law is to lead people to the Messiah, why would anyone be obligated to return to the Law?

# G. Are We Obligated to Keep the Law?

- 1. If we are obligated, we must keep the whole Law. James 2:10
- 2. Example: The law of the central sanctuary. Deut. 12:1-7
- 3. Jesus, by dying, rendered us inoperative to the Law. Rom. 7:1-6
- 4. We believers are under a new law.
  - a. The Law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus. Rom. 8:1-2

- b. The Law of Christ. Gal. 6:2
- 5. So, are we obligated to keep the Law of Moses?
  - a. The answer: a resounding NO.
  - b. We are obligated to keep the Law of Christ

# H. Why Did Paul Make Efforts to Observe the Law?

- 1. Example 1. Paul made a vow. Acts 18:18. Num. 6:2, 5, 18
- 2. Example 2. Paul returned to Jerusalem. Acts 20:16; Deut. 16:16
- 3. Example 3. Paul assisted four men under a vow. Acts 21:23, 26; cf. Deut. 16:16
- 4. Conclusion. Rom. 14:1-23
  - a. We are not obligated to keep the Law of Moses.
  - b. But we have the freedom to observe the Law of Moses if we choose.
  - c. But we cannot compel others to keep the Law of Moses.
  - d. The Christian who keeps the Law of Moses is not to judge the Christian who does not.
  - e. The Christian who does not keep the Law of Moses is not to hold the Christian who does in contempt.
- 5. This freedom principle includes dietary laws. Rom. 14:1-3
- 6. This freedom principle includes observing Feast days and Sabbath days. Rom. 14:5-6
- 7. We are not to judge one another. Rom. 14:10
- 8. Paul endeavored to avoid offending Messianic Jews. 1 Cor. 10:31-33
- 9. My best guess. In Acts 21:21-26, Paul voluntarily kept the Law to avoid offending Christian Jews.

# I. Summary

- 1. We are not obligated to keep any part of the Law of Moses.
- 2. It is impossible at present to keep the whole Law.
- 3. We are free to keep parts of the Law of Moses if we wish.
- 4. We may not judge others who disagree with what we do.
- 5. We should avoid offending others.

Our main mission in life is to live life for others, not for ourselves.

James T. Bartsch, WordExplain.com. September 23, 2012

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