

## APPLY THE WORD Pt. 2

1. Does God view both the knowledge and application of the Word of God as important in your Christian life? (James 1:19-22a)
2. When knowledge of the WOG alone becomes the aim of hearing the WOG, what is the result? (James 1:22b-25)
3. Is “obedience” legalism? \_\_\_\_ What are 2 or 3 ditches of false spirituality to avoid?

**a. The word “obey”, “obeyed”, “obedience”, etc. are found ...**

- 1) \_\_\_\_ times in the Old Testament. (Gen. 2:16-17; 1 Samuel 15:22; Dan. 9:10)
- 2) \_\_\_\_ times in the New Testament. (Acts 5:29; Romans 1:5, 10:16-17; Gal. 3:1; Eph. 6:1; Phil. 2:12-13; Heb. 3:18, 4:11, 11:8)

**Conclusion:** The entirety of the Bible instructs people regarding the importance of obedience as the Lord / God has the utmost sovereign \_\_\_\_\_ us regarding His will. (Prov. 1:7)

**b. The word “obey” is found in Romans 6 in the context of positional & practical sanctification for the believer, but carefully observe the order under grace:**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ (6:3, 6, 9) This passage is filled with indicatives expressing what God has done for you.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ (6:11) This imperative is an exhortation to believe your position in Christ.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ (6:12-13, 19) These are applications in view of the truths of Romans 6.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ (6:12, 16, 17) This is the outcome of your daily responses to whom you yield / present to.

**Conclusion:** Obedience has a place in the believer’s sanctification by grace but it is the result of a daily \_\_\_\_\_ upon the Lord based upon the believer’s identification with Christ and freedom from the sin nature to now serve Jesus Christ their Lord. But keep in mind that you will daily obey someone or something - either the flesh or the Lord - with real results. Wm. R. Newell writes, “The lack of Divine blessing, therefore, comes from unbelief, and not from failure of devotion... To preach devotion first, and blessing second, is to reverse God’s order, and preach law, not grace. The Law made man’s blessing depend on devotion; Grace confers undeserved, unconditional blessing: our devotion may follow, but does not always do so - in proper measure. (Romans, pg. 246-247)

**c. Are “good works” important in the Christian life? \_\_\_\_ A good work is an activity or service done to the Lord by one of God’s people, for God’s glory, in keeping with God’s will & Word, and thru God’s power.**

- 1) Good works are to be the \_\_\_\_\_ of salvation, never are they the means of obtaining or maintaining one’s salvation (Eph. 2:8-10). Thus believers \_\_\_\_\_ walk in them.
- 2) Believers are exhorted to \_\_\_\_\_ good works as they are good and profitable to \_\_\_\_\_, but especially toward \_\_\_\_\_ (Gal. 6:10) to meet \_\_\_\_\_ that arise. (Tit. 3:5, 8, 14)

3) Because of and by means of God's \_\_\_\_\_, believers should be \_\_\_\_\_ of good works. (Tit. 2:11-14; 1 Cor. 15:10)

4) Good works should be done \_\_\_\_\_ as to the \_\_\_\_\_ and not to men, being evaluated and rewarded accordingly at the Judgment Seat of Christ. (Col. 3:23-24; Hebrews 6:10; 1 Cor. 3:11-14)

**Conclusion:** Good works in the life of the believer vs the unbeliever differ by way of \_\_\_\_\_. But good works certainly do not happen by mere good intentions but involve the application of the WOG by faith in the believers's life, oftentimes involving sacrifice.

**4. Do divine imperatives fit into the faith-rest life? \_\_\_\_\_ If so, where and how?**

a. There are \_\_\_\_\_ imperatives in the NT Epistles directed to believers. Divine imperatives or commands underscore for us the \_\_\_\_\_ of God.

b. Observe the pattern of imperatives in Romans:

• **Romans 1–11:** 3:4; 6:11, 6:12, 6:13, 6:19; 7:7; 10:6; 11:9, 11:10, 11:18, 11:20, 11:22

• **Romans 12–16:** 12:2 (2x), 12:14, 12:16, 12:19, 12:20, 12:21; 13:1, 13:3, 13:4, 13:7, 13:8, 13:9, 13:14; 14:1, 14:3, 14:5, 14:13, 14:15, 14:16, 14:20, 14:22; 15:2, 15:7, 15:10, 15:11; 16:3, 16:5, 16:6, 16:7, 16:8, 16:9, 16:10, 16:11, 16:12, 16:13, 16:14, 16:15, 16:16, 16:17

**Conclusion:** The New Testament Epistles are filled with imperatives for the believers, thus, fulfilling them does not inherently promote legalism, nor are they contrary to the faith-rest life. The issue under grace is what, why, and how are these fulfilled? In addition to divine imperatives, there are many "exhortations" given to the believer that are to be applied in the Christian life.

**5. What do we learn from Romans 7 & 8 regarding the means to obeying and doing the will of God under grace? Doing the will of God will not be achieved through legalistic \_\_\_\_\_ but through the power of the \_\_\_\_\_.** (7:15-8:5)

**6. How does spiritual growth fit with or factor into obedience? (Romans 12:1-3)**

**7. What motivates obedience in the Christian life? (2 Cor. 5:9-10, 14-15, 18-20; Acts 20:24; 2 Tim. 4:7-8)**

**8. What are four imbalances you need to avoid in hearing the Word?**

a. Being content with the knowledge of doctrine ALONE (which only puffs up), instead of mixing truth with LOVE & SERVICE TO OTHERS (which builds up). (1 Corinthians 8:1-2)

b. Being self-deceived through only HEARING the Word of God, but not APPLYING it. (James 1:22)

c. Being satisfied with an understanding of God's PROMISES, but not TRUSTING God regarding them and falling short of the faith-rest life. (Hebrews 3 & 4)

d. Being doctrinally sound, but not RESPONDING and REJOICING in the Lord with real worship to the Lord from the heart (Psalm 19:14), humble service to the saints in love (Eph. 4:12), and a bright witness through life and lip to the lost. (Matt. 5:14-16)