

Christ Superior to the Mosaic Law

Hebrews 7:5,11,12,16,19,28; 8:4,19; 9:19,22; 10:1,8,18

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We are covering the theme “superior” or “better” in the book of Hebrews

Outline on the Book of Hebrews By Dr. Gary M. Gulan, ©1983 (Rev. 92,01,09)		
Christ is “Superior” to...	Christ is a “Better...”	Passage
Prophets	Revelator	1:1-3
Angels	Name	1:4-2:18
<i>Interlude (2:1-4) (2:10-18)</i>		
Moses	Household	3:1-13
<i>Interlude (3:7-19)</i>		
Joshua	Rest	3:7-4:10
<i>Interlude (4:11-16)</i>		
Aaron	High Priest	4:14-5:10
<i>Interlude (5:11-6:3; 6:4-20)</i>		
O.T. System (Reformation)	Giver of things	9:6-11
Levitical Priesthood	Priesthood	7:1-28
Tabernacle	Ministry/covenant	8:1-5; 9:2-10,23-28; 10:20
The Law	Hope	7:19; 8:19; 10:1
The Covenant	Surety/promises	8:6-9:1,15-22; 10:15
Sacrifices	Mediator/blood	10:2-14
<i>Interlude (10:26-39)</i>		

We are in the core of the book (5:1-10:26), which deals with the major details of the Jewish religion and more details of the high priest. These are the deeper things, (6:11). These are the hard to explain things, (5:11). These things are the solid food of the mature, (5:14). The reason I state this again is to encourage you because you can handle these truths and you are growing enough to understand these truths.

1. THE OLD TESTAMENT LAW

The Old Testament is a “package” that can’t be split up. The “covenant” = the “Law” = the “Tabernacle” = the “Feasts” = all the individual parts, (Rom. 3:19; Gal. 3:12; 5:3; Ja. 2:10).

The word “law” refers to many things in the Bible.

The word “law” (Hb. “torah” and Gr. “nomos”) occurs 200xs in the Bible.

1. The “law” can refer to “man made rules or order,” (Gen. 9:5-6; Mt. 10:15; Lk. 20:22; 1 Tim. 1:8-10; 2 Tim. 2:5).
 2. The “law” can refer to “natural law,” (Rom. 2:14-15).
 - *3. The “law” can refer the “Mosaic covenant” or “old covenant” given to Israel, (Rom. 6:14; Ja. 2:10; 2 Cor. 3:8,11; Jn. 1:17; Heb. 9:19).
 4. The “law” can refer to the first five books of the Old Testament, (Gal. 3:10; Mt. 5:17; 7:12; Lk. 16:29; 24:44; Rom. 3:21).
 5. The “law” can refer to the “rule of kingdom life,”(Mt. 5:18-7:29)
 6. The “law” can refer to the “principles in Christ by grace,” or ‘in-lawed” to Christ, (Gal. 6:2; Ja. 1:25; 1 Cor. 9:20-21).
 7. The “law” can refer to the “revealed will of God,” (Rom.7:15-25; 8:4).
- (* In our context of the study of the Book of Hebrews, the “law” refers to the “Mosaic covenant” or “Old Covenant.”

The “Law” was given to “Israel,” (Ex. 13:9; 16:4; 24:12; Rom. 3:19).

The “law” was made for insubordinate and lawless people, (1 Tim. 1:9-11).

When instituted by God, if it was rejected the individual died, (Heb. 10:28).

A study of Romans 3,4,5,7, Galatians 3,4,5, and the book of Hebrews is needed to fully grasp this area.

The purpose of the “law” (Mosaic covenant)(Gal. 3:19, Paul asked this question)

(Law was a good thing, Rom. 7:12,16)

1. To count sin as a transgression not just in Adam but in all men, (“added as transgression,” Gal. 3:19).
2. To restrain sin’s external character, (Gal. 3:23).
3. To guide and prepare the way for Christ who would remove sin, (“tutor” Gal. 3:23-26).
4. To establish guilt, (“mouth stopped” Rom. 3:19).
5. To reveal what sin is, (Rom. 3:20; 4:15; 7:7,13).
6. To impute sin unto the world, (Rom. 5:13).
7. To reveal how far sin permeates life, (Rom. 5:20; 7:5,13).
8. To uncover the full extent of the sin nature, (“produced in me all manner of evil desire’ Rom. 7:5,8).
9. To expose my sinfulness and reveal I am worthy of death, (“bring death” “killed me” Rom. 7:5,9-11).
10. To reveal the hideous and true character of sin, (“sin, appear as sin” Rom. 7:13).
11. To illustrate substitution and the shedding of blood for sin, (Heb. 9:22).

The weakness of the “Law” (Mosaic covenant)

1. It will not justify the flesh, (Rom. 3:20; Gal. 3:11).
2. It brings wrath on the individual life, (Rom. 4:15).
3. It has no power against sin, (Rom. 7:21).
4. It can’t attain righteousness, (Rom. 9:31).
5. It is not of faith (but of works), (Gal. 3:12).
6. It could not give life, (Gal. 3:21).
7. It made nothing perfect, (Heb. 7:19; 10:1).
8. It was a “shadow” of things to come, (Heb. 10:1).
9. It was according to the “flesh,” (Heb. 7:16).
10. It approved “weak” (sinful) men as priests, (Heb. 7:28).

2. CHRIST IN REFERENCE TO THE OLD TESTAMENT LAW

(Jesus didn’t come according to the “Law” Heb. 7:16; Jesus couldn’t be a priest according to the “Law” Heb. 8:4)

What did Christ do to the Law of Moses?

1. Christ fulfilled the Law, (Mat. 5:17).
2. Christ abolished the Law, (Eph. 2:15).
3. Christ married us out of the Law, (Rom. 7:4 He “in-lawed us”)
4. Christ ended the Law, (Rom. 10:4).
5. Christ wiped out the Law, took it out of the way, nailed it to the cross, (Col 2:14)
6. Christ ended the law, fired or released the tutor which was the Law, (Gal. 3:25).
7. Christ redeemed us out of the Law, (Gal. 4:3-5).
8. Christ removed us from under the Law and placed us under the Spirit, (Gal. 5:18).
9. Christ removed us from under the Law and placed us under grace, (Rom. 6:14).
10. Christ changed the law, (Heb. 7:12).
11. Christ fulfilled the shadowy existence, (Heb. 10:1).

The Christian’s relationship to the Old Testament while living under the New Testament

1. The Christian is dead to the Law, (Rom. 7:4).
2. The Christian is delivered from the Law, (Rom. 7:6,25).
3. The Law is ended for the Christian, (Rom. 10:4).
4. The Christian has righteousness apart from the Law, (Rom. 3:21).

The Christian’s use of the Old Testament while living under the New Testament

1. Things “written before” were written for our learning, (Rom. 15:4).
2. Things “written” for our example, (1 Cor. 10:11).
3. “All Scripture” is profitable for doctrine, reproof, correction and instruction in righteousness, (2 Tim. 3:16).
4. Enter the rest lest we fall according to the same example, (Heb. 4:11).