

LAW OF TRANSGRESSOR (part one)

We have divided our subject context (James 2:1-13), discussing the subject of the “Sin of Partiality”, by the following four points to give you a bigger picture:

- (James 2:1) Command Stop having (echo/ p.aimpv.2pl)
- (James 2:3-7) Conduct Example of partiality
- (James 2:8) Commandment Royal Law of Lev.19:18
- (James 2:9-13) Conviction **Law of transgressor**

The purpose of this lesson is to show the superiority of the doctrines of the New Covenant over the doctrines of the Old Covenant.

We will study three aspects of how the Law of Transgressor works Conviction to church age believers who choose to put themselves under the Mosaic Law system.

1. James establishes how the Law of Transgressor works regarding the sin of partiality in Jas.2:9

“But if (1st class condition ‘if’ > true) you show partiality (prosopolempto/ p.a.ind.2pl), (then > true) you are committing (ergazo/ p.m.ind.2pl) [producing] sin and are convicted (elencho/ p.p.ptc.nplm) by the law as transgressors.”

The sin of partiality is violating the royal law of Lev.19:18

“If (1st class condition ‘if’ > true) , however, you are fulfilling the royal law according to the Scripture, ‘You shall love your neighbor as yourself,’ (then > true) you are doing (poieo/ p.a.ind.2pl) well (kalos) [adverb] (done right towards God) (Jas.2:8) (Titus 3:8).”

2. Listen to James argument concerning the Law of Transgressor under the Mosaic Law in Jas.2:10:

“For whoever keep the whole law and yet stumbles in one point, he has become guilty of all.”

Formula of Law of Transgressor:

- You commit to live under the Whole Law
 - Yet stumble in one
 - You are Guilty of all.

James gave an example of this Old Covenant doctrinal principle of Mosaic Law in Jas.2:11:

“For He who said, ‘Do not commit adultery,’ also said, ‘Do not commit murder.’ Now if (1st class condition ‘if’ > true) you do not commit adultery, but do commit murder, (then > true) you have become a transgressor of the law.”

James has applied this Old Covenant doctrinal principle to the sin of partiality.

QUESTION: What Law would it violate? (Luke 10:25-37; Rom.13:8-10; and Gal.5:13-15)

3. Jesus gave an illustration of the Law of Transgressor with the Rich Young Ruler in Luke 18:15-27.

The discussion between Jesus and the Rich Young Ruler resulted from the disciples of Jesus rebuking Him for blessing children brought to Him.

Jesus responded

(Lk.18:16-17) “Truly I say to you, ‘whoever does not receive the kingdom of God like a child will not enter it at all.’”

The Rich Young Ruler’s question?

(Lk.18:18) “Good teacher, what shall I do to inherit eternal life?”

Jesus countered with a question and statement:

(Lk.18:19-20) listing the “man side” of the Ten Commandments, but He omitted ONE (Lk.18:20).

The Rich Young Ruler responded,

(Lk.18:21) “All these things I have kept from my youth.”

Jesus responded,

(Lk.18:22) “One thing you lack; sell all that you possess and distribute it to the poor, and you shall have treasures in heaven; and come, and follow Me.”

QUESTION: What was the ONE thing he lacked? What was behind his unwillingness to obeying the Lord’s which was the answer to the Rich Young Ruler’s original request?

When Jesus listed the Commandments of the “man side”, He mixed them up. He didn’t list them in order of memory.

QUESTION: What was the one commandment that Jesus didn’t list in Luke 18:20 (Ex.20:12-17)?

Pay attention: The Rich Young Ruler flunked the course of eternal life after getting 5 out of 6 right because he chose to LIVE UNDER THE LAW.

After hearing these things, the Rich Young Ruler became very sad -“For he was extremely rich.” (Lk.18:23)

- Now apply the Law of Transgressor of (Jas.2:10-11) to the Rich Young Ruler.
- Note what did Jesus told the Rich Young Ruler about treasures (Lk.18:22)
- Note also what Jesus told His disciples about the same thing (Lk.12:33).

(Lk.12:21)

“So is the man who stores up treasures for himself and is NOT rich towards God.”

(Lk.12:13-21)

Might also be well worth your read?