

TRUE GRACE vs. THE IMBALANCE OF LEGALISM

1. The true grace of God is His _____ and _____ toward unworthy and sinful mankind, provided by and manifested chiefly through _____. (John 1:14-17; Rom. 3:24; 1 Peter 5:12)
 - *Is God's grace really that important?*

2. In contrast to true grace, legalism is the _____ belief or attitude that seeks to _____ the favor of God through _____ either to extra-biblical standards or to God's will, either for justification or sanctification.

3. The true grace of God teaches (Titus 2:11-12) that lost sinners are _____ and _____ by grace alone through faith alone in Christ alone. (Rom. 3:10-12, 19-20, 24-28; 4:1-8; 5:1, 6-10; 8:35-39)

4. In contrast to justification and eternal security by the true grace of God, there is the legalistic teaching . . .
 - (a) of faith in Christ _____ good works, ritual, or law, which is *frontloading* the gospel. (Gal. 1:6-10; Eph. 2:8-9)

 - (b) of _____ salvation, which involves *backloading* the gospel. (Eph. 2:10; 1 Cor. 3:1-4, 11-15; 1 John 5:13)

 - (c) that believers in Christ can _____ eternal salvation by a specific sin, pattern of sins, or apostasy, which is *unloading* the gospel. (John 3:16; 5:24; 6:47; 10:28-30)

 - (d) of a _____ gospel, which results in *confusing* the gospel through the use of spiritual-sounding, extra-biblical conditions to faith alone in Christ alone.
 - *What are some of these false additions to faith alone and why are they unbiblical?*

5. The true grace of God also teaches us (Titus 2:11-12) that as church-age believers, we are sanctified by _____ and His _____, apart from our law-keeping and good works (Gal. 2:20-21; 3:1-5), but unto/for good works (Eph. 2:10; Titus 2:14; 3:5-8).

6. The true grace of God teaches that the church-age believer . . .

(a) is not _____ law, but grace, as a dispensation/stewardship for living. (Rom. 6:14; Gal. 3:21-25)

(b) has _____ to the law. (Rom. 7:4; Col. 3:20-22)

(c) has been _____ from the law to serve in newness of the Spirit. (Rom. 7:6)

- *How does this relate to fulfilling the righteous requirement of the law? (Rom. 8:1-4)*
- *How does this relate to the Ten Commandments? (Rom. 7:10-13; 1 Cor. 15:56; Col. 2:16-17)*
- *How does this relate to the "law of Christ"? (1 Cor. 9:20-21; Gal. 6:2; Rom. 13:10; John 13:34)*

7. In contrast to true grace, legalism . . .

(a) emphasizes _____ performance rather than _____ factors (1 Sam. 16:7), such as dependence on the Lord (Heb. 11:6; Phil. 3:3), the direction of our walk and service (Col. 3:23), the motive behind our actions (1 Cor. 10:31; 2 Cor. 5:12), and the enabling power source of the Christian life (John 15:4-5; Gal. 2:20; Eph. 3:20; Col. 1:29).

(b) involves serving with our eyes on _____ rather than the Lord. (2 Cor. 10:12; Gal. 6:2-4)

(c) stems from _____ and leads to _____ others, even in areas of individual liberty of conscience before the Lord. (Rom. 14; Gal. 5:13-15, 20, 25-26)

(d) is characterized by inconsistencies, double standards, and _____. (Matt. 23; Gal. 3:10; 5:3; 6:13; Jas. 2:10)

(e) results in spiritual _____ rather than the liberty and love that are in Christ Jesus. (Gal. 5:1; 1 Peter 5:12)