Big Lies of the Devil

(Lie # 2 – You'll be Free without Rules & Restraints – the Lie of Antinomianism)

7/25/2010

Can you imagine life without Laws?
Laws flow out of the need for: Order or Structure & Restraint

Flowing out of a rejection of God (atheism with its supporting doctrine of evolutionism) is an abandonment of Law.
If there is no God, then there are:

(1) No absolutes -All things are relative to situations and circumstances
(2) No moral standards
(3) No boundaries

"What is antinomianism?"
Answer: The word antinomianism comes from two Greek words, anti, meaning "against"; and nomos, meaning "law." Antinomianism means "against the law." Antinomianism is the belief that there are no absolute moral laws to which all people at all times are required to obey.

Different forms of antinomianism:

1) **Liberal Antinomianism**
2) **Dualistic Antinomianism**
3) **"Right Intention" Antinomianism**
4) **Situational Antinomianism**
5) **Popular opinion Antinomianism**
6) **"Saved by Grace alone" Antinomianism**

An antinomian society is necessary (from Satan's standpoint) to prepare the way for world atrocities that would be unthinkable in a moral society.

What is the FUNCTION OF GOD'S LAW? See: Romans 7:7-13
What does God's Law do?

I. The Law EXPOSES Sin (v. 7)
(The Law reveals the essence of sin)

II. The Law AGGRAVATES Sin (v. 8-11)
(The Law reveals man's proneness to sin)

A. Sin sees the Law as a challenge to overcome (v. 8)
B. Sin is awakened by the Law, as an alarm clock revives one who is unconscious (v. 8b-9)
C. Sin uses the Law as a means to deceive the ignorant (v. 10-11)

III. The Law MAGNIFIES Sin (v. 12-13)
The Law magnifies sin in two ways:

A. The Law reveals the opposite of sin (v. 12)
B. The Law reveals the sinfulness of sin (v. 13)

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When you hear the word "law" what comes to your mind?

The word "law" is a good word

There are "laws of nature" such as gravity which is a good law (if violated there are consequences, but if this law was not in force, physical life would be "unglued" and the natural order of things would not exist and life would be unsustainable).

Laws flow out of the need for:

- Order or Structure
- Restraint

The existence of Law is inherent in the nature of God. He is a holy God who is consistent with His own nature (He does not act out of Character with Who He is.)

Imagine if the laws changed on a daily basis! Traffic Laws (result chaos, confusion & death).

Illustrations showing the value of restraints:

The roller coaster at the amusement park
A glass to contain water

People are looking for structure. If there is no structure, there is no meaning to life. There many are turning to Islam because they believe that Islam offers them the security of rules and standards for moral behavior.

Flowing out of a rejection of God (atheism with its supporting doctrine of evolutionism) is an abandonment of Law.

There is a progression in the lies Spawned by Satan. First, if he is successful in convincing the world that there is no creator God (just as the God of Christianity or Judaism), then secondly there are no absolute laws to which we are bound.

What caused man to think up such a theory?

Basic answer: Sinful man does not want to be accountable to a Creator God.

Fallen man wants to make a way to leave God out of the origin of life, so that he does not have to acknowledge the Creator's authority and glorify Him. Evolution is so readily accepted simply because it gives man the "luxury" of keeping the concept of God out of his life and conscience (Jn. 3:19-20 - *And this is the condemnation, that light is come into the world, and men loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil. For every one that doeth evil hateth the light, neither cometh to the light, lest his deeds should be reproved*).

See: Romans 1:18-32 -

1) The real reason for evolution - V. 18 - "Men hold (hold down, suppress) the truth in unrighteousness."

2) The inexcusableness of evolution - V. 19-20 - Creation clearly points to a Creator (and His power and authority).

3) The end result of evolution - V. 21-32

    a) Empty lives and blind eyes (v. 21)

    b) Pride and delusion (v. 22)

    c) Idolatry (materialism) (v. 27)

    d) Immorality (v. 24-32)

If there is no God, then there are:

(1) No absolutes
(No definite right and wrongs; Issues are not black & white; All things are relative to situations and circumstances; No such thing as truth)

"What is moral relativism?"

"Answer: Moral relativism is more easily understood in comparison to moral absolutism. Absolutism claims that morality relies on universal principles (natural law, conscience). Christian absolutists believe that God is the ultimate source of our common morality, and that it is, therefore, as unchanging as He is. Moral relativism asserts that morality is not based on any absolute standard. Rather, ethical "truths" depend on variables such as the situation, culture, one's feelings, etc.

Several things can be said of the arguments for moral relativism which demonstrate their dubious nature. First, while many of the arguments used in the attempt to support relativism might sound good at first, there is a logical contradiction inherent in all of them because they all propose the "right" moral scheme—the one we all ought to follow. But this itself is absolutism. Second, even so-called relativists reject relativism in most cases. They would not say that a murderer or rapist is free from guilt so long as he did not violate his own standards.

The main argument relativists appeal to is that of tolerance. They claim that telling someone their morality is wrong is intolerant, and relativism tolerates all views. But this is misleading. First of all, evil should never be tolerated. Should we tolerate a rapist's view that women are objects of gratification to be abused? Second, it is self-defeating because relativists do not tolerate intolerance or absolutism. Third, relativism cannot explain why anyone should be tolerant in the first place. The very fact that we should tolerate people (even when we disagree) is based on the absolute moral rule that we should always treat people fairly—but that is absolutism again! In fact, without universal moral principles there can be no goodness.

The fact is that all people are born with a conscience, and we all instinctively know when we have been wronged or when we have wronged others. We act as though we expect others to recognize this as well. Even as children we knew the difference between "fair" and "unfair." It takes bad philosophy to convince us that we are wrong and that moral relativism is true." www.gotquestions.org/moral-relativism.html

Recommended Resource: Relativism: Feet Firmly Planted in Mid-Air by Francis Beckwith.

(2) No moral standards
(There would be nothing by which to measure rightness; Man can set his own rules, and play the game of life any way he wants; Situation ethics becomes the rule)

(3) No boundaries
(Nothing is off limits; nothing is sacred ground; No act is a transgression)

(4) No shame or embarrassment for sin
(If there are no definite rights & wrongs, there should be no feelings of guilt, no matter what you do)

(5) No fear of judgment
(If there is no Creator God, man is accountable to no one; He can live anyway he wants without the fear of consequences)

(6) No need of salvation
"It becomes clear now that the whole justification of Jesus' life and death is predicated on the existence of Adam and the forbidden fruit he and Eve ate. Without the original sin, who needs to be redeemed? Without Adams fall into a life of constant sin terminated by death, what purpose is there to Christianity? None." G. Richard Bozarth, "The Meaning of Evolution", American Atheist, 20 Sept. 1979, p. 30

You see, if there is no God and no revealed standard for morals and ethics (as we have in the Bible), then upon what basis can one say that stealing is wrong (in every case)? Whose to say that lieing is wrong or that abortion is wrong? Or that fornication, incest, adultery, homosexuality and lesbianism are wrong? Who is to say that the Husband is the head of the home or that the wife should submit to the leadership of her husband or that children should obey and honor their parents.

In order for Satan to destroy a society, he must destroy the foundation upon which standards for right and wrong are based. Therefore Bible believing absolutists are standing in the way of his lawless agenda. And for him to accomplish his goals, we must be silenced or removed all together.

an•ti•no•mi•an•ism
The belief that moral laws are relative in meaning and application as opposed to fixed or universal.
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Different forms of antinomianism:

1) **Liberal Antinomianism** (because there is no god, there are no absolutes; you can live any way you please)

2) **Dualistic Antinomianism** (from the greek idea that man is body and spirit and because the body is evil and perishing, you can sin with it as long as you keep your spirit clean)

3) **“Right Intention” Antinomianism** (if your inner motives and intentions are good, your actions are justified. Ex. Fornication & Adultery is acceptable as long as you really love each other; Homosexual Clergy are accepted by the Liberal Lutheran church as long as they are committed to each other for life).

4) **Situational Antinomianism** (Morals are viewed as relative to cultures and circumstances)

5) **Popular opinion Antinomianism** (the majority rules; If everyone is doing it, it’s OK. In a resent poll of College students, most believed that cheating on a test is morally wrong. However, if everyone else is doing it, it is OK.)

6) **<u>"Saved by Grace alone"</u> Antinomianism** (Since I am saved by grace alone through faith alone and not by the works of the Law, I am therefore free from the Moral Law of God) Paul deals with this lie in Romans 6:1-f.

> ***Jude 1:4***
> *For there are certain men crept in unawares, who were before of old ordained to this condemnation, ungodly men, turning the grace of our God into lasciviousness, and denying the only Lord God, and our Lord Jesus Christ.*
>
> ***Galatians 5:13***
> *For, brethren, ye have been called unto liberty; only use not liberty for an occasion to the flesh, but by love serve one another.*
>
> ***1 John 1:6***
> *If we say that we have fellowship with him, and walk in darkness, we lie, and do not the truth:*
>
> ***1 John 2:18-19***
> *Little children, it is the last time: and as ye have heard that antichrist shall come, even now are there many antichrists; whereby we know that it is the last time. They went out from us, but they were not of us; for if they had been of us, they would no doubt have continued with us: but they went out, that they might be made manifest that they were not all of us.*
>
> ***2 Peter 2:19***
> *While they promise them liberty, they themselves are the servants of corruption:*

The Mystery of Iniquity is at work:

2Th 2:3 Let no man deceive you by any means: for that day shall not come, except there come a falling away first, and that man of sin be revealed, the son of perdition;
The AntiChrist is called the "man of sin" He will be characterized and identified by one word: "Sin" (missing God's standard of right & wrong)
The spirit of AntiChrist is being spread in the world today.

2 Thessalonians 2:8
And then shall that Wicked be revealed, whom the Lord shall consume with the spirit of his mouth, and shall destroy with the brightness of his coming: The word identifying the AntiChrist here is the word "wicked" from the Greek: - anomos

2Th 2:8 And then **the lawless one** will be revealed, whom the Lord will consume with the breath of His mouth and destroy with the brightness of His coming. (NKJV)

An antinomian society is necessary (from Satan's standpoint) to prepare the way for world atrocities that would be unthinkable in a moral society. The mass extermination of Jews and Christians could only be justified in a world of lawlessness.

An antinomian society is also necessary in order for Satan to open people's minds up for the acceptance of lies and deceptions that would otherwise be held in check by rational and logical thinking.

"THE FUNCTION OF GOD'S LAW"
Romans 7:7-13

INTRODUCTION:

V. 7

"Is the law sin?" - This question comes upon the heels of Paul's previous statements about the inadequacy of the Law to make one spiritual. AFter showing the law's inability to produce Godly fruit (7:4, 5) [rather, the law stirred up (instigated) our rebellious sin nature to produce the fruit of death (v. 5)], and after showing the law's inability to give us power to serve by (7:6) -- Paul now anticipates the question: "Is something morally wrong with the law?"

Even though the Law is powerless to make one spiritual, it is not profitless! it has a function.

***We need to realize the function of God's Law!**

What does God's Law do?

I. The Law EXPOSES Sin (v. 7)

(The Law reveals the essence of sin)

The word "sin" appears 9 times in verses 7-14. It is the word hamartia - which means "to miss the mark"; to fail to reach God's standard that He has set.

"Known sin" - known ( ) - an experiential knowledge. To progressively gain an awareness about something.

"known lust" - known ( ) - a conceptual knowledge. To have an intuitive full knowledge of something.

Paul is saying: "I would not know what was and wasn't sin, if it was not for the Law showing me right from wrong."

How does a student realize his academic shortcomings? He compares his SAT or ACT scores with the national average.

How does a person realize he is overweight? he compares his weight with what his weight should be for his height.

"For" = for example - I could not comprehend what lust (wrong appetites or desires) was, if I did not have the tenth commandment. Ex. 20:17 - "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his manservant, nor his maidservant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is thy neighbour's."

The law is like a mirror that reveals the inner man and shows us how dirty we are (James 1:22-25) (Wiersbe, p. 535).

NOTE: Paul chooses "coveting" because it is an inner attitude rather than an outward action like the other nine commands. Most people never realize their own proneness to this sin, because they do not know God's law. They are comparing themselves by another standard.

The reason we know that adultery is wrong is because God's law says: "Thou shalt not commit adultery" (Ex. 20:14).

The basis upon which we can say that abortion is sin, is because God's law says: Thou shalt not kill (murder)" (Ex. 20:13).

We know that teen-age rebellion is wicked is because God's law says, "Honor thy father and thy mother" (Ex. 20:12).

The reason why we know cursing is sinful is because God's law says: "Thou shalt not take the name of the LORD thy God in vain" (Ex. 20:7)

The reason why we know that homosexuality is an abomination is because God's law says: "Thou shalt not lie with mankind, as with womankind: it is abomination." (Lev. 18:22).

The reason why we know that taking extra long breaks at work; cheating on your income tax, or neglecting to pay your debts is sin, is because God's law says: "Thou shalt not steal" (Ex. 20:15).

When the "Judeo-Christian ethic) is removed out of a society, the society is bound to deteriorate!

[NOTE: However, man still has the word of the law written in his heart (Ro. 2:15), which restrains man from destroying himself and keeps society from going extinct]

1. The Law makes one conscious of His sin
   Romans 3:20
   Therefore by the deeds of the law there shall no flesh be justified in his sight: for by the law is the knowledge of sin.

2. The Law reveals man to be a transgressor
   Galatians 3:19
   Wherefore then serveth the law? It was added because of transgressions, till the seed should come to whom the promise was made; and it was ordained by angels in the hand of a mediator.

   It was added "because of transgressions. . ." (i.e. so that sins might be shown to be transgressions).

3. The Law teaches everyone their need for Christ
   Galatians 3:24
   Wherefore the law was our schoolmaster *to bring us* unto Christ, that we might be justified by faith.

II. The Law AGGRAVATES Sin (v. 8-11)

(The Law reveals man's proneness to sin)

A. Sin sees the Law as a challenge to overcome (v. 8)

ILLUS: How a child (or adult) will be tempted to do something just because it is forbidden.

EX: Signs saying, "Wet pain - do not touch" or "Wet cement - do not walk" actually inspire the rebellious to intentionally leave their mark.

V. 8

Man, being totally depraved and rebellious, by nature does things often for no other purpose than to defy God and His standards. There is something appealing to carnal man about those things which are outlawed.

EX: "Stolen waters are sweet, (says the harlot) and bread eaten in secret is pleasant" (Prov. 9:17).

--The Law teases man's innate appetite for wrong.

--The law stirs up (instigates) our sin nature.

--The law aggravates our rebellious hearts.

--The law brings out our anti-God-ness

"Sin" is like a punk kid saying, "Go ahead, dare me to do it." So the reply comes: "I dare you to do it!" And then after "sin" has been given its challenge (the law), it goes wild.

"Sin" is personified as someone who is looking for trouble" Someone who is "looking for a fight." (conflict). Sin is pictured as "trouble looking for a time and place to happen." Someone who is waiting for an "occasion" (opportunity, starting point) to rebel.

Man's sin nature is stirred up by prohibition, because at the center of sin is selfish pride, which has been waiting to assert itself.

"Taking occasion" (cp. v. 8)

Sin wastes no time, but seizes the opportunity that the prohibition provides.

"Wrought" = worked out; brought about

"All manner" = every (kind)

"concupiscence" = lust (same word as in v. 7)

The command not to lust makes one lust more.

Sin is pictured as a pig that dives into all kinds of mud and filth. Man's old nature has the potential of all kinds of illicit cravings (lusts).

"For without the law, sin was dead"

In what way was sin dead?

ANSWER: The sin nature is not dead, but acts of sin are. No one can miss the mark if no mark exists.

The capability of sin is living, though the opportunity to sin is missing.

The principle of sin is living, but the practice of sin is not.

The potential to miss the mark exists, though the practice of missing the mark did not occur without the mark being established.

B. Sin is awakened by the Law, as an alarm clock revives one who is unconscious (v. 8b-9)

V. 8

"Sin is not imputed, when there is no Law."

"Sin is dead" - lying dormant. Fast asleep awaiting a challenge (law) to conquer.

Paul is no doubt reflecting on his own experience as a child or a time prior to his becoming conscious of moral responsibility (Thomas, p. 186-7).

V. 9

The Law wakes up the sin already in the heart.

If there was no prohibition, attention would not be drawn to certain things to the magnitude that it is once it is forbidden.

Sin is revived (it regains vitality and strength) when it is challenged. "The strength of sin is the law." (I Cor. 15:56).

NOTE: When sin faces God's law in the boxing ring of life, God's law does not lose. Sin does! And we die. "The wages of sin is death" (Ro. 6:23).

C. Sin uses the Law as a means to deceive the ignorant (v. 10-11)

V. 10

"Ordained to life" Lev. 18:5 - "Ye shall therefore keep my statues, and my judgments: which if a man do, he shall live in them: I am the LORD."

(cp. Rom. 10:5; Gal. 3:12)

The commands which would have brought life (if kept), ended up in death (because they were not obeyed).

No one breaks God's law and gets away with it!

NOTE: It's not the commandment that causes death (cp. v. 13), rather it's man's sin nature that breaks His commandments that causes death.

V. 11

Sin is personified as the tempter (Robertson, p. 368)

"Every man is tempted when he is drawn away of his own lust and enticed" (James 1).

"Sin is a deceiver" - When the law says "Don't", sin whispers in our ear: "God must be withholding something good, something desirable, something beneficial from you." (EX: Satan to Eve, "Ye shall not surely die: For God doth know that in the day ye eat thereof, then your eyes shall be opened, and ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil" (Gen. 3:4b-5).

Man's sin nature is drawn by the apparent attractiveness of that which is forbidden. But always remember, it is a trap! It is a lie!

Beware: Sin is a deceiver!

Heb. 3:13 - "But exhort one another daily, while it is called Today; lest any of you be hardened through the deceitfulness of sin." (cp. Eph. 4:22).

III. The Law MAGNIFIES Sin (v. 12-13)

The Law magnifies sin in two ways:

A. The Law reveals the opposite of sin (v. 12)

"The Law" in its entirety, and the "commandment(s)" in particular is holy. How do we know? Because its Author is holy!

Since God is holy, just, and good, anything that comes from Him is also holy, just, and good.

Since the commands come from God, they must be holy, because He is holy!

(cp. v. 14) "The Law is spiritual."

"The Law is just" (it's right). God never commanded anything that was not right according to His standards of rightness.

"The Law is good" (it's beneficial). SEE verse 16

I Tim. 1:8 - "But we know that the law is good, if a man use it lawfully"

NOTE: The law is good because it shows man his sin
(I Tim. 1:9-10).

If the law sparks man's rebelliousness, should we do away with the law? (EX: many think about legalizing drugs, or relinquishing the discipline of children).

ANSWER: NO! Law is good because it shows man his true nature. it reveals to man his sinfulness, depravity, and desperate need for God's mercy and grace.

B. The Law reveals the sinfulness of sin (v. 13)

Paul is saying: The law is not a cause of death.

Sin kills - Law does not!

"Sin that it might appear sin..." - "Appear" = to be shown or manifested.

"Sin...exceeding sinful" - when someone breaks a known law, their sinfulness is magnified beyond measure.

Sin is more sinful when you knowingly violate a clear command (it would be better not to know the law and break it, than to know it and still break it - EX: degrees of punishment in hell).

If I owned an apple orchard (or banana plantation), it is wrong for someone to go onto my property and steal my fruit. However, if I put up a sign saying "Do not steal the apples - No Trespassing, etc.", and you go ahead and steal anyway, (having fully known the prohibition), you are even more guilty! And your rebelliousness is magnified that much more.

"Therefore to him that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is sin" (Ja. 4:17).

"The law entered that the offence might abound" (Ro. 5:20) - that is, so that our awareness of our sin might abound.

Unsaved people know that there is such a thing as sin, but they do not realize the sinfulness of sin. Many Christians do not . . . so they excuse it (or rename it - "Mistakes, weaknesses") (Weirsbe, p. 536).

CONCLUSION:

1. Understand God's Law

   Know its intent is not to save but to show you that you need salvation.

   When understood: God's law tells the sinner something is wrong in his life.

   God's law is like a stick plunged into a stream. it shows the direction of the current of our lives (cp. Thomas, p. 188).

2. Uphold God's Law

   a. Teach God's commands to your children and others

      Why do not more people see their need for Christ?

      ANSWER: They do not see their sin.

      Sin is not hammered in pulpits across this country like it once was, therefore. People do not see themselves as law breakers; and consequently they see no need for Christ!

   b. Obey God's commands daily

      NOTE: Remember, you do not have the strength in your flesh to obey it!

      (This is Paul's point in the following paragraph - 7:14-25)

      Focus your energies on loving the one you are married to [Christ - v. 2-4] and He [via the Holy Spirit - 8:1] will give you the power to bring forth fruit (Jn. 15:1ff) and fulfill the true essence of His law (Mt. 22:39; Rom. 13:8-10; Gal. 5:14).

Happy, therefore, is that man who has come to the end of himself, his own ideas, his own efforts, his own determination to be saved (or sanctified) by his own attempts and works, and has acknowledged his utter sinfulness, his hopeless inability and has thrown himself upon Christ as "the end of the Law for righteousness" (Thomas p. 189).

The ultimate Moral Law is **the Law of Love**

Matthew 22:37-40
Jesus said unto him, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second *is* like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets.

1 John 5:3
For this is the love of God, that we keep his commandments: and his commandments are not grievous.

"Antinomianism is contrary to everything the Bible teaches. God expects us to live a life of morality, integrity, and love. Jesus Christ freed us from the burdensome commands of the Old Testament Law, but that is not a license to sin, but rather a covenant of grace. We are to strive to overcome sin and cultivate righteousness, depending on the Holy Spirit to help us. The fact that we are graciously freed from the demands of the Old Testament Law should result in our living our lives in obedience to the law of Christ." www.gotquestions.org/antinomianism.html

1 John 2:3-6
And hereby we do know that we know him, if we keep his commandments. He that saith, I know him, and keepeth not his commandments, is a liar, and the truth is not in him. But whoso keepeth his word, in him verily is the love of God perfected: hereby know we that we are in him. He that saith he abideth in him ought himself also so to walk, even as he walked.