

INTRODUCTION

1. What the "old law" the Law of Moses, could not do the "new law" the Law of Christ could do.

1. "There is therefore now no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus..." 8:1 WHY?

1. "Who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit."

2. "For the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death."

1. "For" connects verse 2 with the preceding verse and assigns the reason why there is no condemnation in Christ Jesus. Namely:

1. We have been freed from the "law of sin and death."

2. The two laws of verse 2. They are:

1. "The law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus." What is this law?

1. "The law of the Spirit" is the law given by the Spirit through which life comes: Spiritual life.

2. In Romans 1:16 Paul tells us that the gospel of Christ is the power by which God saves people. We must conclude therefore:

1. That the "law of the Spirit of life" is the gospel. John 6:63 Jesus says, "...the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life."

2. "Made free from the law of sin and death." What is this law? How are men freed from it?

1. This law of sin and death is the law described in Romans 7:23 where Paul said, "But I see another law in my members, warring against the law of my mind, and bringing me into captivity to the law of sin which is in my members." NOTE:

1. To be in captivity under the law of sin is to be dead spiritually.

2. So, this law of sin in our members is also "the law of sin and death."

2. Men are freed from this "law of sin unto death" when they have died with Christ.

1. It is then that the body of sin has been destroyed. See Romans 6:1-7

2. It follows then that when the body of sin has been destroyed that we are "dead indeed unto sin, but alive unto God through Jesus Christ our Lord." Rom. 6:11

3. The two minds. Romans 8:5-13

1. The carnal mind.

1. "For to be carnally minded is death." Rom. 8:6, 7 WHY? James

1. Because the carnal mind, the mind of the flesh is enmity against God. Verse 7, 4:4

2. They that are in the flesh cannot please God. Verse 8 WHY?

1. Because the carnal mind the mind of the flesh "is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be." Rom. 8:7

3. The conclusion then is:

1. The carnal mind, the mind devoted to the flesh, is nothing short of spiritual death...spiritual suicide. What is death?

2. In its first aspect we may define death as CEASING TO BE: THE CESSATION OF EXISTENCE.

3. Again, death, spiritual death, occurs when there has come the cessation, or separation of the "mind of the Spirit" from the body. James 2:26; "For as the body without the spirit is dead, so faith without works is dead also."

2. So the carnal mind, the mind of spiritual death, manifests itself in three ways:

1. It minds the things of the flesh. Romans 8:5; "For they that are after the flesh do mind the things of the flesh."

2. It is enmity against God. Rom. 8:7; "Because the carnal mind is enmity against God."

3. It is in open rebellion against God. Rom. 8:7; "...it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be."

1. The carnal mind is disinclined toward God and in that condition is incapable of rendering any obedience to God that he can accept.

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1990-1991

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3. THE TWO MINDS; Continued2. The spiritual mind.

1. "To be spiritually minded is life and peace." Romans 8:6. Consider LIFE & Peace.
1. These two words "Life" and "Peace" express the best desire of the best men.
2. To be alive means to have all one's powers in full activity. HE IS HALF DEAD!
3. To be at peace means to be free from distress, tumult and uncertainty.

(Notes from here down used in Sermon Sunday morning February 11, 1968)

THE OWNER'S MARK.

Romans 8:9; "Now if any man have not the Spirit of Christ, his is none of his."
 Phil. 2:5; "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus."
 John 13:15; "For I have given you an example, that ye should do as I have done to you."

1. First, there is no whitewashing in this passage. It is not:

1. "He will do tolerably well, but not quite so well as he might do."
2. "He will get on after a fashion, and will have quite a respectable entrance into the city of the great King."
3. "He will do fairly well even though he did not push as far to the front as he might have done had he armed himself with the Spirit of Christ. Not that at all; but it is:
 1. "But if any man have not the Spirit of Christ; there is not the remotest shadow of a chance for him: "He is none of his." That is just about as plain as it can be made.

2. Second, Do you have the Spirit of Christ? You do! Well and good if you do. We consider:1. Some characteristics of the Spirit of Christ.

1. It may be rightly said that the Spirit of Christ is summed up in one word: LOVE.
2. But we are forced to break the thought of LOVE up, and notice how in Christ LOVE expresses itself. I suggest five ways in which LOVE will express itself. They are:

1. GENTLENESS

1. The chief element of gentleness is SELF-RESTRAINT. Self-restraint would rule out those natural tendencies to self-assertion with its various forms of pride, bluster and fretfulness along with the more obvious faults of malice and bitterness

2. STRENGTH

1. Gentleness is essential to all true strength. Strength involves:

1. A quiet determination to do what is right.
2. A readiness to overlook personal wrong
3. A great store of patience. "Be patient toward all men." 1 Thess. 5:14
 "In your patience possess ye your souls." Luke 21:19

3. SYMPATHY

1. Sympathy is the power of love that enables you to make a pilgrimage outside the small circle of your own personality. What is the definition of sympathy? Many would answer: "Sympathy is sorrow for those who are in sorrow." That is a good half-definition of sympathy. The whole definition is:

Sympathy is not only that power that makes it possible for you weep with me when I weep, it is also the power that makes it possible for you laugh with me when I laugh. Rom. 12:15

1. It is not by any means certain that the latter half is not the more difficult.
2. Sympathy with others in their sorrows or joy is badly needed in the world.

4. HUMILITY

1. What a matchless view of Christ's humility we have in John 13 when he arose from supper, poured water in a basin, took a towel and began to wash the disciple's feet.
2. Christ was on earth as one that served.
3. Humility followed him from his birth in the manger to his borrowed grave.
4. Some one said, "we have just as much Christianity as we have humility."
 1. The proud servant looks so high that even if he bore fruit it could not be reached by God's poor people. LESSON: High trees are commonly fruitless, and what grows on them hangs high above our reach.

5. ZEAL John 2:17;

"The zeal of thine house hath eaten me up." Psalms 69:9. Rom. 10:2; "They have a zeal of God, but not according to knowledge." Your zeal hath provoked many. 2 Cor. 9:2.

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