

Not Under the Law!



**What Every Believing Christian,
Jew, and Messianic Needs to Know
About God's Law!**

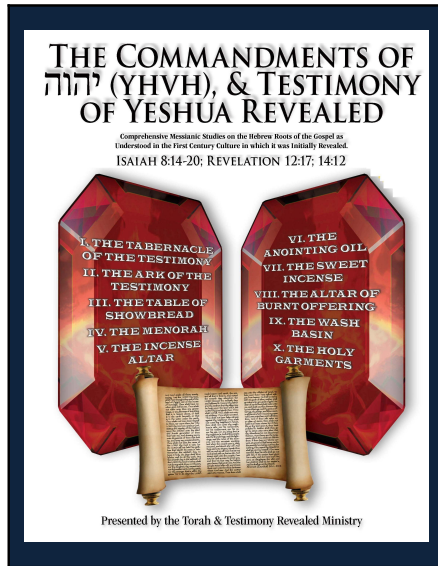
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**Presented by the Torah & Testimony Revealed
A Jews For Yeshua Apologetics Ministry**

The Torah & Testimony Revealed

Apologetics Ministry



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NOT UNDER THE LAW!

*What Christians, Jews, and Messianics Need to Know
About the New Covenant*

Believers are no longer UNDER THE LAW! But what does that Mean? Which Law? God's Law? The 10 Commandments? The 2 Commandments? The Jewish law? Moses law? The "Old" Testament Law? Civil law? Oral law? Sacrificial law? Human law? The law of Sin? The law of Liberty? God's Judgments? Which law?

One week at church the people are taught that "we need to obey God's Law", and the next week told that "we are not under the law".

Well, which one is it? Are believers under or not under the law? Are believers to be obedient or not obedient? If believers are to be obedient, what is it exactly that believers are to be obedient to?

If believers no longer need to be obedient to certain aspects of some kind of law, then what exactly is it that we are no longer to be obedient to? And why are they both referred to as "the law"? And why is it that sermons never make the distinction clear?

Let's begin with **Galatians 3:17** where we are told of a Law we are no longer under that was "added" 430 years after the promises given to Avraham. That would be some kind of law given at Mt. Sinai. But many kinds of law were spoken about at Mt. Sinai. Let me discuss a few of them.

At Mt. Sinai one set of Law we received is referred to by way of tradition as "The 10 Commandments"; **Shemot (Exodus) 20:1-17**. Another set of Law was received that has to do with how to construct a temporary altar so that the Covenant could be confirmed with a sacrifice; **Exodus 20:18-25**.

Then you have another set of Law referred to as God's Judgments; **Shemot (Exodus) 21:1-23:33**.

These various types of Law all reflect what God declares to be the right way for His people to live and conduct themselves.

That is, all nations have their code of conduct that they expect their citizens to live by, and these sets of Law given at Mt. Sinai represent the code of conduct that God expects His people, the citizens of His Kingdom, to live by.

All of these sets of Law were written into a scroll called the "Book of the Covenant", and was agreed to by all the people as the standard of conduct that they would commit themselves to live by.

After this Covenant was confirmed and agreed to by the people with its 4 chapters worth of commandments, Moses then went up on the Mountain to receive the stone tablets, and another type of code, that Moses was to teach to the people as well - in addition to the ones they had just learned and agreed to in the Covenant; **Shemot (Exodus) 24:12**.

This other set of law included the instructions on how to build the Tabernacle and on how to construct a permanent altar that would reside within it; **Shemot (Exodus) 35:1-40:38**.

This other code given *after* the Covenant had been made, and actually referred to as "the law" was concerning how sin would be remedied whenever a person who had agreed to the Covenant had broken the Covenant.

That is, *it was a "law" given to remedy the matter of "transgressions" committed against the "code of conduct" they had previously agreed to.*

So which of these two codes given 430 years after the Promises given to Avraham is “the law” that we are no longer bound to? The “code of conduct” or the “remedy concerning transgressions of that code of conduct”?

Take note at this point that no where in **Shemot (Exodus)** is the “code of conduct”, agreed to in the Covenant, ever referred to with the word “law”, but that it is only this “other” code “added” afterwards that is assigned this designation.

So to distinguish between the two, I will use “Law” with a capital “L” to describe the “code of conduct” agreed to under the Covenant, and the word “law” with a small “l” to describe the law given after the code of conduct was agreed to under the Covenant.

Galatians 3:19 states it was a law "added" because of transgressions (violations); that is, it was "added because of sin", because of violations of God's Law, that is, of violations of God's “code of conduct”.

Romans 4:15; 5:13 states that “where there is no Law there is no transgression (no violation)”, and that transgression (violation) of the Law is sin; **I Yehochanan (I John) 3:4**.

That is, before transgression (violation) could take place, a Law governing our conduct has to be given first.

So the “Law of how to conduct ourselves” came first, then this “other” law was “added” to address the issue of sin whenever that Law of conduct was transgressed (violated).

This “other” law, provided a mediator to mediate between God and man. *That mediator, under this “other” law was a Levite.*

And as **Evreem (Hebrews) 7:11** states, this "law" was received by the people *under the Levitical priesthood*.

Take note at this point, that the Levitical priesthood was not ordained until *after* the Covenant had been made in **Shemot (Exodus) 24** concerning the Law of conduct.

So the Law governing our conduct was given first, then the law addressing the issue of "transgressions" against the "code of conduct" in that Covenant was "added" later.

And this law that was "added" after the Covenant had already been made and agreed to, was "added" to:

- 1) Remedy sin; *Hebrews 9:22*.
- 2) Involved a Mediator between God and man; *Galatians 3:19*.
- 3) And was given *under* the "Levitical Priesthood"; *Hebrews 7:11*.

So going back to **Shemot (Exodus) chapters 20-24** where the "code of conduct" was given and agreed to in the Covenant, *the Levitical priesthood had not yet been created* - and the instructions on how to build the Tabernacle, where the Levitical priests would officiate from, *had also not been given yet*.

In fact, the construction of the Tabernacle and ordination of the Priests and Levites would not take place until one year later - *until one year after the giving of the "code of conduct" and sealing of "the Covenant"*; **Shemot (Exodus) 40:17**.

So when **Hebrews 7:11** states that "the law" was given under the Levitical priesthood, then it is "a law" (*Exod. 24:12*) that was "added" (*Gal.3:17*) after the "code of conduct" was given and already confirmed and agreed to, and "a law" that was not officially activated until at least 1 year after (*Exod.40:17*) the "Covenant" had been sealed at Mt. Sinai

with that "code of conduct" given one year prior.

Likewise, when speaking of this "law" that was "added under the Levitical Priesthood", the Book of Evreem (Hebrews) relates this "law" directly to the animal sacrifices.

As it is written in **Evreem (Hebrews)**:

9:22 "And according to the law almost all things are purged with blood, and without shedding of blood there is no remission."

10:1 "For the law, having a shadow of the good things to come, and not the very image of things, can never with these same sacrifices..."

10:8 "Previously saying, 'Sacrifice and Offerings, Burnt offerings, and offerings for sin You did not desire, nor had pleasure in them" (which are offered according to the law)'."

To confirm that we are on track concerning that "the law" that was added through the Levitical Priesthood, was that law regarding the sacrifices offered for sin, we need only go to Leviticus:

6:9 "Command Aaron and his sons, saying, "This is the law of the Burnt Offering..."

6:14 "This is the law of the Grain Offering..."

6:25 "This is the law of the Sin Offering..."

7:1 "This is the law of the Trespass Offering..."

7:11 "This is the law of the...Peace Offering..."

Then **Evreem (Hebrews 7:12)** states,

7:12 "For the priesthood being changed, of necessity

there is also a change of *the law*."

What change in priesthood?

The change from the Order of Levi/Aaron to the Order of Melchizadok; **Evreem (Hebrews) 4:14 through 8:12**.

Which points to a change in what law?

The law given under the Levitical priesthood regarding "the law of the Burnt Offering, the law of the Grain Offering, the law of the Sin Offering, the law of the Trespass Offering, the law of the Peace Offering..", etc...

The order of which was "*becoming obsolete and growing old and ready to vanish away*"; **Evreem (Hebrews) 8:13**.

So what was still functioning at the time the Book of Evreem (Hebrews) was written in approximately AD 64 that was "becoming" obsolete, and "ready" to vanish away, but which had not yet vanished away?

The Temple and Levitical Order of Priesthood. It would not be officially destroyed until AD 70. This allowed for an approximate 40 year transition from the Levitical Order officiated from the Temple in Jerusalem by men, to the Melchizadok Order of Priesthood officiated from the Temple in Heaven by Yeshua our eternal High Priest and King; **Evreem (Hebrews)s 8:13 through 10:18**.

And so as Galatians states, this "law that was added 430 years after the promises given to Avraham" was added to remedy the matter of transgressions/of sin "*until the Seed could arrive to Whom the Promise was made*".

And that as such, was "added" only "to act as a tutor" to lead up to the time of Yeshua's coming; but that now that the Messiah has come, we are no longer under "the tutor"; **Evreem (Hebrews) 8:13 through 10:18**.

That is, are no longer under the Levitical Order of Priesthood for our mediation between God and man through the animal sacrifices offered for sin; **Evreem (Hebrews) 10:8,9**.

But under Yeshua now as our Mediator and Cohen haGadol (High Priest) after the Order of Melchizadok.

As it is written in **Evreem (Hebrews) 9:15** that under the "New Covenant", *Yeshua our Savior is the Mediator concerning transgressions - concerning sin, today - not Aaron.*

With this, now we can go into some Hebrew idioms with understanding. Following is a list of Hebrew idioms and their meanings. When you read your Scriptures from now on, just insert the literal meaning in place of the idioms, and the Scriptures will make sense to you in a way like never before.

Works of the law: *The Levitical Sacrifices offered at the Temple for the remission of sin.*

Under the law: *Participation in the Temple sacrifices.*

The Circumcision: *Those Jews who believed that Gentiles who became believers still had to partake in the Temple sacrifices.*

The Uncircumcision: *Those Jews who believed that Gentiles who became believers no longer had to partake in the Temple sacrifices, and who believed like Peter, that they, as Jews still tied into the Temple system, would be also saved apart from the Temple service as well someday; **Acts 15:11**.*

Following is Galatians 3 with the idioms literally translated

Translated Hebrew Idiom or Hebraism: []

Which law is being referenced: < >

Embedded commentary: { }

3:1 O foolish Galatians, who has deceived you so that you should not obey this truth? Before whose eyes the Messiah Yeshua was clearly portrayed among you as crucified?

3:2 This only I want to learn from you, did you receive the Spirit through the [offering of an animal sacrifice at the Temple], or did you receive the the Spirit through faith?

3:3 Are you so foolish, having begun in the Spirit, are you now being made perfect through the [flesh of animals]?

3:4 Have you endured all of your great suffering for nothing, if indeed it has all been for nothing?

3:5 Therefore, He who has provided the Spirit to you, and who has worked miracles among you, does He do it through the [Levitical sacrifices], or does He do it through faith {in Yeshua}?

3:6 For just as Avraham believed God and it was accounted to him as righteousness.

3:7 Therefore, know that those who are of faith are sons of Avraham.

3:8 And the Scriptures, foreseeing that God would pardon and acquit the nations by faith, preached the Good News to Avraham ahead of time, saying, "In you, all the nations shall be blessed".

3:9 So then, those who are of faith are blessed with Avraham who also believed.

3:10 For as many as [partake in the Levitical order of sacrifices] remain under the curse, for it is written, "Cursed is everyone who does not continue to do all the things written in the scroll of <the Torah>".

3:11 and that no one is pardoned and acquitted through the

<Levitical sacrifices> is evident, “for the pardoned and acquitted shall live through faith”.

3:12 And the <sacrifices after the order of Levi> are not of faith, but the man who does them shall live by them.

3:13 But it is through the Messiah that we have now been delivered from the curses listed in <the Torah> by taking the curse upon Himself, for it is written, "Cursed is everyone who hangs on a tree".

3:14 All so that the blessing of Avraham might come upon the people of the nations through the Messiah Yeshua, so that we might all receive the promise of the Spirit through faith.

3:15 Brothers of the womb, let me provide an example from a human perspective. Take even a human covenant made between two men, how that once it has been agreed to, neither party to the covenant can make it void or add anything to it.

3:16 And so it is here, for it is to Avraham and his Seed that the promises of the Covenant were made. And God did not say, and to your descendants, as in many seeds, but concerning only the One descendant, "and to your Seed", who is the Messiah.

3:17 And so this I say, that the <Levitical sacrifices and tabernacle>, introduced 430 years later, cannot void that Covenant previously agreed to and confirmed by God through His Anointed One, to cause that Promise to be without effect.

3:18 For if the inheritance was to be through the <Levitical order>, it would no longer be a result of the Promise, but God gave it to Avraham through the Promise.

3:19 What purpose then did the <sacrificial law after the order of Levi> serve? It was added because of sin, at least until the Seed could arrive to whom the Promise had been made; and that had been appointed through heavenly Messengers by the hand of a Mediator.

3:20 Now a mediator does not mediate for only one party. God is one party {Avraham, the other}.

3:21 Are <the Levitical sacrifices ordained after the order of Levi> then against the promises of God? Absolutely not! For if there had been a <sacrificial law> given that could have given life, then certainly righteousness would have been through that <priestly order>.

3:22 And the Scriptures declare that all have embraced sin. But this Promise, through faith in the Messiah Yeshua, is available to all who believe.

3:23 But before this faith had arrived, we were kept safe under <the Levitical order>, and embraced by it, for the faith which would later be revealed.

3:24 Therefore, the <Levitical sacrifices> acted as our tutor to lead us to Messiah, so that we could become ultimately pardoned and acquitted through faith {in Him}.

3:25 But now that faith has come, we are no longer under the tutor.

3:26 And you are now all sons of God through faith in the Messiah Yeshua.

3:27 For as many of you as were immersed under the water into Messiah, you have now been clothed with Messiah.

3:28 Where there is no longer Jew nor Greek {for you are now all fellow citizens and heirs}, and where there is neither slave nor free {for we are all now servants of righteousness and free from sin}, and where there is neither male nor female {for all can now enter into the most Holy Place through the blood of Yeshua}, for you are all now one flesh in the Messiah Yeshua {as even Adam and Eve were one flesh prior to the fall}.

3:29 And if you belong to the Messiah Yeshua, then you are a descendant of Avraham, and an heir according to the Promise given to him.

So this is “the law” that was “added” 1 year later *after* “the Law of Conduct” had been given and agreed to at Mt.

Sinai 1 year prior (Exod. 40:17) - and 430 years after the Promise given to Avraham (Gal.3:17).

It is the law that we are clearly “no longer under”, and it is clearly not the Law defining how we are to conduct ourselves, but rather, the law concerning the High Priesthood and Mediation for sin.

And yes, there will be sacrifices in the Millennial Kingdom, but with Yeshua as High Priest; **Yechezk'el (Ezekiel) 40-47**.

Just know for now that the sacrifices and “sin offerings” have never been, and will never be, for the salvation of the soul, but only for mortals to be able “to draw near” to God's physical manifestation in the Throne Room (The Holy of Holies) at the Temple on earth through a temporal atonement (covering) given for remission of sin.

But that for mortals to be able to enter the Throne Room of God in Heaven required the shedding of the divine Blood of the Son of God from Heaven for the actual pardon and acquittal of that sin. But this is a study for another time.

But concerning God's Law defining right and wrong conduct for His people, and that was given “prior to” the giving of this “other” law - it included His words spoken “directly” to the people in **Shemot (Exodus) 20:1-17**, as well as His judgments given to the people “indirectly” through Moshe (Moses); **Shemot (Exodus) 20:18-23:33**.

The Law regarding God's determination of right and wrong behavior, and that is obligatory to God's people to embrace and commit themselves to learning and submitting to, included what Protestant tradition erroneously refers to as the “10 commandments” - the commandments of which include the 7th day Sabbath; **Shemot (Exodus) 20:14-17**.

These very things are likewise clearly prophesied to continue to be kept in the Messianic Kingdom (the 1000 year reign) by both Jews, and people of the nations alike; **Yesh'yahu (Isaiah) 66:22,23; Zechar'yahu (Zechariah) 14:16-19.**

As it is written, “they are a shadow of the good things to come for the whole body of Messiah”; **Colossians 2:16,17.**

This “Law” governing behavior (and that is unrelated to the priestly duties and temple sacrifices “added” later), was likewise expanded upon and detailed out in many ways throughout the Scriptures - and into the Messianic writings of the New Covenant.

It likewise has been, and always forever shall be, the “Law” defining the standard that God's people are to live by, whether born Jewish or Gentile, and natural branch or grafted in.

For Yeshua, the Son of God, is the same yesterday, today, and forever; **Evreem (Hebrews) 13:8**, and God our Father, likewise, changes not; **Malachi 3:6**. Therefore, His determination of right and wrong conduct for His people, likewise, is the same yesterday, today and forever - and changes not.

But concerning the “Testimony”? That is, concerning the temporal laws “added” to address and remedy the “temporal” condition of sin through sacrifice? Yes, this has changed “in form” many times (though not in substance) throughout the centuries and millennia since the time of Adam and Havah (Eve).

So that even though the temporal condition of sin in the universe must have temporal laws governing various forms of sacrifice interjected at times, that is, “added” to

temper that condition of sin - God's Law declaring and defining what is right and wrong, and good and evil, are not temporal, but eternal, and a reflection of His eternal character and judgment; **Malachi 3:6; Evreem (Hebrews) 13:8.**

NOTES

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