

Jesus Paul And The Law

Christ's death on the cross offers victory over bitterness, addictions, occult bondage, and debilitating strongholds. Encounter! Receive Christ's Freedom will show you how to apply Christ's victory to your own life. This book is an excellent resource for someone who is bound by sinful habits or who simply needs to live an abundant life. It explains clearly how to receive the fullness of the Holy Spirit and then to walk in the Spirit's power. It's a great resource to use individually or in a retreat setting. In the back of the book, there's a coach's section to help guide someone else through the contents of this book. Topics include: Repentance and forgiveness; The power of the cross over sin, Satan, and demonic strongholds; How to receive inner healing; Freedom from the fear of death; How to be filled with the Spirit.
Veronica Koperski's addition to the much-lauded What Are They Saying About (WATSA) series presents an overview of recent scholarly debate about Paul and the Law with attention to its historical roots. Chapter one treats scholars who basically remain within the tradition of Luther/Bultmann in asserting that the Law fosters a prideful attitude. Chapters two and three deal with the "new perspective on Paul" initiated with the publications of E. P. Sanders in the 1970s and 1980s. Chapter four presents scholars who, although sensitive to the work of Sanders, reiterate some of the traditional Luther/Bultmann position. In chapter five the focus is Paul's consistency, and chapter six explores scholarship opining that justification by faith can no longer be considered the center of Paul's theology.
Brian S. Rosner seeks to build bridges between old and new perspectives on Paul with this biblical-theological account of the apostle's complex relationship with Jewish law. Rosner argues that Paul reevaluates the Law of Moses, including its repudiation as legal code, its replacement by other things, and its reapportionation as prophecy and wisdom.

The Old Testament law is foundational for our understanding of the Bible. But for many, it remains some of the Old Testament's most foreign and exotic material. This book by a leading evangelical expert in biblical law helps readers understand Old Testament law, how it functioned in the Old Testament, and how it is (and is not) instructive for contemporary Christians. The author explicates the often confusing legal system of ancient Israel, differentiates between time-bound cultural aspects of Israelite law and universally applicable aspects of the divine value system, and shows the ethical relevance of Old Testament law for Christians today.

Jesus and Judaism

Paul and His Recent Interpreters

Let Yahshua Rock Your World

The Holy Sabbath

Living in Freedom Under Christ's Law of Love

The Beliefnet Guide to Gnosticism and Other Vanished Christianities

Drawing upon ten years of research experience, the master scholar James D. G. Dunn presents a book on a major issue in the study of Christian origins: what were the attitudes toward Jewish law within earliest Christianity? This volume not only gathers the author's significant contributions to date but also includes new material. Divided into nine parts, it is set in the wider context of a living dialogue and debate. The introduction maps out Dunn's extensive work in Pauline and Markan studies. The final chapter, "The Theology of Galatians," serves as a summary of Dunn's current position on Paul and the law and brings the volume to a convincing conclusion.

This compact theological primer from a widely respected scholar offers a well-integrated and illuminating approach to a variety of basic issues in the study of the New Testament"—Provided by publisher.

Pamela Eisenbaum, an expert on early Christianity, reveals the true nature of the historical Paul in Paul Was Not a Christian. She explores the idea of Paul not as the founder of a new Christian religion, but as a devout Jew who believed Jesus was the Christ who would unite Jews and Gentiles and fulfill God's universal plan for humanity.

Eisenbaum's work in Paul Was Not a Christian will have a profound impact on the way many Christians approach evangelism and how to better follow Jesus's—and Paul's—teachings on how to live faithfully today.

A detailed examination of the passages central to the debate about Paul's christology and his view of Jewish Law. From meticulous exegesis makes some striking theological and historical conclusions.

Original Context and Enduring Application

The Irony of the Cross

Climax of the Covenant

An Exegetical Study

Encounter

Mosaic Covenant in Pauline Theology

This Torah-based book will help clarify your understanding of the Messiah's Truth from a Hebraic perspective.

No issue in contemporary Pauline studies is more contested than Paul's view of the law. Headline proponents of the "new perspective" on Paul, such as E.P. Sanders and J.D.G. Dunn, have maintained that the Reformational readings of Paul have led to distorted understandings of first-century Judaism, of Paul and particularly of Paul's diagnosis of the Jewish situation under the law. Others have responded by arguing that while our understanding of Paul needs to be tuned to the clearer sounds now emanating from Jewish texts of the apostle's day, the basic Reformational insight into Paul's analysis of the human plight remains true to the apostle. Paul was opposing wo righteousness. Paul & The Law is a careful attempt to assault this crucial interpretive problem with a new strategy. Rather than taking a systematic, topical approach, Frank Thielman examines Paul's view of the law in context: the context of each letter's language and argument. While many studies have focused on Paul's explicit statements about the law, Thielman goes further in investigating those contexts where Paul's language is allusive and his view implied. The result is an illuminating and significant contribution to Pauline studies. Paul & the Law clarifies our understanding of Paul's perspective on the law in the light of his gospel of Jesus Christ, and it reaffirms the coherence and integrity of Pauline theology as it relates to this pivotal axis of his thought.

This book provides a clear scholarly introduction to study of the life of Jesus and of the four New Testament gospels. In the second edition, special attention is given to ways of assessing the relevant literary and archaeological evidence. Current scholarly debates are considered, but the main emphasis is on thorough study of key passages of the gospels.

Are the Ten Commandments the standard for Christian living? There are many viewpoints on the place of the Mosaic Law today. Some affirm that while we are not saved through keeping the law, it remains our standard for living, a pattern to be followed. Others say we are free from the law. This brief examination of the law affirms all of revelation as Christian Scripture, but acknowledges covenantal differences in God's dealings with believers. The progress of salvation history, and our identification with Christ, has altered our relationship to the Mosaic Law. Using the Law "lawfully" requires us to recognize the way in which the New Testament, and chiefly the Apostle Paul, treats the law. Paul presents the believer as having died to the law, and serving now in the new way of the Spirit, a way that does not depend on the Mosaic Law. The pattern for the New Testament believer remains Jesus himself. While keeping all of God's law, he went beyond its requirement to demonstrate a love for sinners that the law not know.

Receive Christ's Freedom

Paul and the Mosaic Law

Mounce's Complete Expository Dictionary of Old and New Testament Words

The End of the Law

What Does the Bible Teach About Grace?

Peter, not an initiate, was the enemy of Paul

"Grace" is a word not often used these days, except in a religious sense. But what does it really mean? What does it teach us about God the Father and Jesus Christ? What did the word mean when the biblical writers used it? We are the recipients of God's grace, but does it come with obligations on our part? Few things could be more important to our relationship with God than a true biblical understanding of grace! Be sure to read this eye-opening study guide to discover the real biblical meaning of grace! Inside this Bible study aid: -- Grace: A Biblical Overview -- How Grace Reconciles Us to God -- Grace in Action: Jesus Christ's Example -- Grace and Law: What Does the Bible Say? -- What Did "Grace" Mean in the First-Century World? -- How Can You Grow in Grace? -- Repentance, Forgiveness, Power and Understanding Through Grace -- The Apostle Paul: an Example of God's Grace in Action

Keeping the Lord's Day holy is obeying the 4th of the 10 commandments, which are commandments and not suggestions. And as Jesus states they are here until Heaven and Earth pass away (Matt 5:17-20). The church from the Book of Acts time gathered on the first day of the week, the day Jesus was resurrected, calling it the "Lord's Day" and set it aside as their sabbath – 1 Cor 16:1-2, Acts 20:7 & Rev 1:9, keeping it holy and wholly for God in worship, giving, Bible study, church, prayer, evangelising (and not for worldly things, sports, restaurants, shopping, TV etc). This is a most neglected command today, but it was not neglected in church history. Many of the greatest revivalists and reformers in Church history preached and kept the Lord's Day holy such as: John Wesley, DL Moody, Charles Spurgeon, David Livingston, William Wilberforce, Hudson Taylor, Charles Finney, William Booth, George Whitefield and many others who have massively impacted the church. In fact during times of revival it is highly significant that revivals were always accompanied by a renewal and revival of keeping the sabbath day (the Lord's day) as well.Exodus 20:8-11 (The 4th Commandment)"Remember the Sabbath day by keeping it holy. Six days you shall labor and do all your work, but the seventh day is a sabbath to the Lord your God. On it you shall not do any work, neither you, nor your son or daughter, nor your male or female servant, nor your animals, nor any foreigner residing in your towns. For in six days the Lord made the heavens and the earth, the sea, and all that is in them, but he rested on the seventh day. Therefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day and made it holy."

An accessible overview of the history of the early Christian church provides a close-up look at various movements and sects within early Christianity, discussing the Gnostics, Sethians, Valentinians, Marcionites, Encratites, and Montanists. Hermeticists, Manicheans, and others, as well their theological origins, religious traditions, heresies, and influence on the church. Original. 17,500 first printing. This collection of essays by leading experts in New Testament scholarship addresses core themes in the study of early Christianity. The topics addressed include text-critical issues relating to the New Testament, the historical situation in which the earliest Christian documents were composed, early Christian rituals, historical questions concerning Jesus and Paul, and the origin and development of important theological ideas in the church. This volume is dedicated to Henk Jan de Jonge (Emeritus Professor in the New Testament, Leiden University) in honour of his important contributions to the field of New Testament Studies.

The Original Message of a Misunderstood Apostle

Insights from His Jewish Context

The Epistle of Paul the Apostle to The Romans

New Light on the Difficult Words of Jesus

Studies in Mark and Galatians

Meditations of a Christian Hedonist

Paul was the most influential figure in the early Christian church. In this epistle, written to the founders of the church in Rome, he sets out some of his ideas on the importance of faith in overcoming mankind's innate sinfulness and in obtaining redemption. With an introduction by Ruth Rendell

"Westerholm is admirably concerned to focus attention on Pauls theology, specifically on the theological issues that arose for the Apostle in his valiant attempt to assess the role of the law after the advent of Christ. Beginning with an unusually mature account of the debate that is currently raging over Pauls understanding of the law, Westerholm has provided an analysis of his own that will certainly claim the attention of all students of Paul the theologian." - J. Louis Martyn "This is the most clearly written and understandable treatment of the debate over the law in Pauline thought that I have seen." - Robert Jewett "Westerholm has produced an illuminating, engaging, and refreshing book. He sets forth the views of major interpreters of Paul with clarity and candor, engages them, and then makes proposals of his own, which are both well considered and instructive. The book is both interesting and informative, a readers delight." - Ariand J. Hultgren

!Besides Jesus, no one has kept me from despair, or taken me deeper into the mysteries of the gospel, than the apostle Paul.!!John Piper No one has had a greater impact on the world for eternal good than the apostle Paul!except Jesus himself. For John Piper, this impact is very personal. He does not just admire and trust Paul. He loves him. Piper gives us thirty glimpses into why his heart and mind respond this way. Can a Christian-killer really endure 195 lashes from a heart of love? Can a mystic who thinks he was caught up into heaven be a model of lucid rationality? Can an ethnocentric Jew write the most beautiful call to reconciliation? Can a person who lives with the unceasing anguish of empathy be always rejoicing? Can a man's description of the horrors of human sin be exceeded by his delight in human splendor? Can a man with a backbone of steel be as tender as a nursing mother? If we know this man!if we see what Piper sees!we too will love him. Paul's testimony is a matter of life and death. Piper invites you into his relationship with Paul in the hope that you will know life, forever.

Paul's letter to the Galatians stands as a key book in the Bible, especially as it relates to the Old Testament Law and to the Christian's !freedom in Christ.!! Paul's emphasis on Jesus's substitutionary death, justification by faith, and the work of the Spirit makes the letter crucial for a complete understanding of the New Testament's teaching on salvation through faith in Christ. Combining scholarly depth with practical wisdom, pastor Todd Wilson has written a commentary based on years of ministry experience and biblical reflection, in a resource that is exegetically engaged, theologically informed, and pastorally relevant. Paul's passionate exhortation for the Galatians to return and cling to the gospel that saved them remains relevant today, reminding modern readers of the importance of God's grace for all of life. Part of the Preaching the Word series.

Old Testament Law for Christians

Paul, the Law, and the Jewish People

A Possible Solution to the Apparent Dissent Between Paul and Jesus Concerning the Old Testament

The Acts of the Apostles

The Royal Law of Liberty

St. Paul, the Natural Law, and Contemporary Legal Theory

Peter and Paul are archetypes of two Opposing Powers in Christianity The Secret Doctrine preached by Jesus has been disfigured by the Fathers beyond recognition. What the Fathers fought for was not Truth, but their own interpretations and unwarranted assertions. From the early days of Marcion of Sinope, the primitive Church has been split into two opposing parties: one viewing Christianity as a Hebrew institution and law, a narrow faction and extension of Judaism; the other, striving to replace Mosaic law with universal compassion and true brotherhood. Peter was the representative of the former; Paul, of the latter. The mission of Jesus, according to Marcion, was to abrogate the Jewish "Lord," who "was opposed to the God and Father of Jesus Christ as Matter is to Spirit, impurity to purity." The Apostle of Circumcision made his mission to persecute the Apostle of the Gentiles. After denying the very existence of Simon Magus, the Roman Church merged his individuality entirely in that of Paul, whose Epistles were secretly as well as openly calumniated and opposed by Peter, and charged with containing "dysnoëtic learning." Saul in the flesh was the function and parallel of Chr?stos. Paul freed from earthly obligations, the function and parallel of Jesus Chr?stos becoming Christos in spirit. Unlike Jesus Chr?stos, Paul revoked openly the Jewish law of circumcision. For Paul, Christ was not a person but an embodied ideal. Paul was a Nazar, a Chaldean Theurgist. He was a Master-BUILDER, an Adept in a Kabbalistic, Theurgic, and Masonic sense. That is why he was so persecuted and hated by Peter, John, and James. Whoever else might have built the Church of Rome it was not the Apostle of the Circumcision. The assertion that hen-hearted Peter suffered martyrdom at Rome is the greatest of all Patristic frauds. Scared at the accusation of the servant of the high priest, the apostle had thrice denied his master. The extraordinary forgeries of the Fathers have been plainly demonstrated by diligent research and the power of informed logic. Did you know that the first fifteen Christian bishops of Jerusalem, commencing with James and including Judas, were all circumcised Jews? Who was the Peter who invented a burning hell and threatened every one with it? Who promised miracles, but worked none? The controversy sparked by the death of Jesus, between the Petrine and the Pauline sects, was deplorable. What one did, the other vowed to undo. His "chair" was not apostolical either: it had been plagiarised from old initiatory rites. There were two chairs of the titular apostle at Rome. But the chair holder was conspicuous by his absence. Why? Because the real "Chair of Peter," was sacred rather than apostolical: the "Fathers" had plagiarised a chair occupied by the Hierophant during initiations, when showing to the candidate the last revelation set in two tablets of stone. That was how Popes appointed themselves successors to the title of Peter. The Roman Church has attempted to connect the leader of the Apostles with the initiatory stone tablets or Petroma, and appointing him vicar of Christ on earth and first Pope. Thus, Popes have gained the right to call themselves successors to the title of Peter, but hardly successors to the doctrines of Jesus. While the old Aramaic Patar or Peter would connect master and disciple with the Secret Doctrine, any connection of the "Seat of Peter with Petroma at the Supreme Initiation is far-fetched. Paul is the real founder of Christianity. Peter never had anything to do with the foundation of the Latin Church. Peter the Apostle and Petroma are miles apart. The former, represents D matter and spiritual darkness; the latter, the Spirit of Christos thn the heart of everyman. Peter never lost an occasion to contradict Paul without naming him, but indicating him so clearly that it was next to impossible to doubt whom he meant. Peter and Paul epitomise the two Opposing Forces of the Universe. It is doubtful whether either of these men were historical figures. This awful and ugly state of Christianity has been cunningly preserved from too close scrutiny by an array of formidable Church penances and anathemas, which kept the curious back under the false pretence of sacrilege and profanation of "divine mysteries"; millions have been butchered in the name of the God of Mercy. Paul had been converted, not to the Jesus of Nazareth, but to the Christos of the Gnostics. In his Epistles, he has been made to fulminate against the heretics but these heretics were actually Peter, James, and the other Apostles. The Christos of Paul is the same Christos who directs our occult movement. One who believes in Paul cannot believe in James, Peter, and John. For, what Paul preached, was preached by every other mystic philosopher. The author of the fourth evangel was not John, the friend and companion of Peter, whom he contradicts point-blank in chapter i, verse 18. Even the Romish monastery and nunnery are servile copies of similar religious houses in Thibet and Mongolia. One legacy of the Roman Church and seed of its own demise was the fabrication of an anthropomorphic god. Another, was the passports to heaven bearing an image of Peter holding the keys to paradise!

Original Scholarly Monograph

Acts is the sequel to Luke's gospel and tells the story of Jesus's followers during the 30 years after his death. It describes how the 12 apostles, formerly Jesus's disciples, spread the message of Christianity throughout the Mediterranean against a background of persecution. With an introduction by P.D. James

A study of Paul's theology in the Bible, focusing on his view of the old covenant God made with Israel and the new covenant Jesus announced at the Last Supper.

The Gospels and Jesus

Old Law and New Creation

Gospel-Rooted Living

Keeping the Commandments of God

Paul and the Law

Studies in Honour of Henk Jan De Jonge

For years, Vinel's Expository Dictionary has been the standard word study tool for pastors and laypeople, selling millions of copies. But sixty-plus years of scholarship have shed extensive new light on the use of biblical Greek and Hebrew, creating the need for a new, more accurate, more thorough dictionary of Bible words. William Mounce, whose Greek grammar has been used by more than 100,000 college and seminary students, is the editor of this new dictionary, which will become the layperson's gold standard for biblical word studies.Mounce's is ideal for the reader with limited or no knowledge of Greek or Hebrew who wants greater insight into the meanings of biblical words to enhance Bible study. It is also the perfect reference for busy pastors needing to quickly get at the heart of a word's meaning without wading through more technical studies.What makes Mounce's superior to Vinel's? The most accurate, in-depth definitions based on the best of modern evangelical scholarship: Both Greek and Hebrew words are found under each English entry (Vinel's separates them) Employs both Strong's and G/K numbering systems (Vinel's only uses Strong's) Mounce's accuracy is endorsed by leading scholars

This work takes up two related questions with regard to Jesus: his intention and his relationship to his contemporaries in Judaism. These questions immediately lead to two others: the reason for his death (did his intention involve an opposition to Judaism which led to death?) and the motivating force behind the rise of Christianity (did the split between the Christian movement and Judaism originate in opposition during Jesus' lifetime?)

This book is a frontal assault on all law based, obedience oriented religion. Most Christians carry a load of spiritual bondage, condemnation, guilt and shame. Some are deeply dependent and depressed because this load is too heavy for them to bear. Few Christians are truly confident in their personal relationship with God. This situation exists because: 1) Christians are generally unable to distinguish between actual sin versus mere human opinion about sin; 2) Christians do not understand that Jesus set them free from obedience based religion; 3) Christians do not know how to decide for themselves what is truly moral; 4) Christians have no real experience of "Christian Liberty." These issues are examined in sufficient detail to enable one to understand the radical nature of the "freedom for which Christ set us free," (Gal. 5:1). The author's goal is to destroy the roots of religious legalism so Christian believers can live the life of freedom which is their spiritual "blood-right." Beginning with a development of the "Master Key" to Biblical morality, the nature and implications of Christ's "Law of Love" are thoroughly explored. Next, the author discusses the true nature of morality, answering the question,

"What exactly makes a thing sinful?" Careful attention is given to the concept of "defilement" or "uncleanness," with a bold look at Paul's revolutionary statement that "nothing is unclean of itself." (Rom. 14:14, 20). In Part Three, Legalism is exposed in all its ugliness. This section details the Biblical method for determining what is truly sin, and what is merely human opinion. Part Four destroys the bitter root of Legalism with persistent emphasis on the fact that Jesus Christ ended the rule of law by his life, death and resurrection. Part Five looks at the theology of Galatians, the Christian's "Emancipation Proclamation," closing with pointed illustration of how this all affects a Christian's liberty to exercise personal choice in what (s/he will or won't do. Five appendices explore several specific issues raised by the preceding study. These include: Conclusions About Christian Liberty "Contradictory" Scriptures? Christian Liberty and Sexual Issues The Necessity Of Experiencing Freedom The Non-Negotiables of Bible Study This is the only book on Christian Freedom written by an ex-Fundamentalist. The author was raised in an atmosphere of extreme legalism. The first half of his Christian ministry was spent preaching, defending and even debating the concepts that he now seeks to destroy. The author lived in legalism forty years. He understands legalism. He therefore knows how to attack its vulnerable spots. His goal was not to write a book, but to give to anyone who is interested, information that will set them free from bondage to legalism and open the pathway to self-government under the rule of love. For more information on spiritual freedom visit the author's website, www.freedomguide.net

This book is devoted both to the problem of Paul's view of the law as a whole, and to his thought about and relation to his fellow Jews. Building upon his previous study, the critically acclaimed Paul and Palestinian Judaism, E.P. Sanders explores Paul's Jewishness by concentrating on his overall relationship to Jewish tradition and thought. Sanders addresses such topics as Paul's use of scripture, the degree to which he was a practicing Jew during his career as apostle to the Gentiles, and his thoughts about his "kin by race" who did not accept Jesus as the messiah. In short, Paul's thoughts about the law and his own people are re-examined with new awareness and great care. Sanders addresses an important chapter in the history of the emergence of Christianity: Paul's role in that development -- specially in light of Galatians and Romans -- is now re-evaluated in a major way. This book is in fact a significant contribution to the study of the emergent normative self-definition in Judaism and Christianity during the first centuries of the common era.

The New Covenant Torah in Jeremiah and the Law of Christ in Paul

Christ And The Law In Pauline Theology

What are They Saying about Paul and the Law?

Paul & the Law

Jesus, Paul, and the Law

Paul Was Not a Christian

Insightful and heart-warming, this classic book is written for those who seek to know God better. It unfolds life-impacting, biblical truths and has been called a "soul-stirring celebration of the pleasures of knowing God."

This collection of major essays by the distinguished Finnish New Testament scholar will prove an invaluable sourcebook for students of this much-debated complex of problems.

Why did the Gentile church keep Old Testament commandments about sex and idolatry, but disregard many others, like those about food or ritual purity? If there were any binding norms, what made them so, and on what basis were they articulated?In this important study, Markus Bockmuehl approaches such questions by examining the halakhic (Jewish legal) rationale behind the ethics of Jesus and unexpected answers based on careful biblical and historical study. His arguments have far-reaching implications not only for the study of the New Testament, but more broadly for the relationship between Christianity and Judaism.

This volume explores the perennial debate over Paul's understanding of and attitude toward the Mosaic Law. Sixteen outstanding international scholars examine the key passages in the letters of Paul that deal with the Jewish law. Their work not only provides a clearer view of the issues involved but also shows the range of interpretive approaches now being used in this important area of study.

Dunn Richard B. Hays Martin Hengel Otrifred Hofius Hans Hübnér Karl Kertelge Jan Lambrecht Hermann Lichtenberger Bruce W. Longenecker Heikki Raisanen Graham Stanton Peter J. Tomson Stephen Westerholm N. T. Wright

A Contextual Approach

Jesus, Paul, and Early Christianity

Galatians

He persecuted Paul, who was an Initiate and the real founder of Christianity, all his life.

Collected Essays

Jesus, Paul, and the LawStudies in Mark and GalatiansWestminster John Knox Press

The cross of Christ is the greatest irony in the history of the universe. It is far too easy to lose track of the paradoxical details of Christ's death. Familiarity replaces what should be shock as we read through the Passion narrative. The Irony of the Cross puts the shock back in the cross by highlighting the ironies of Christ's death. Examining Mark 15:21-29, this book identifies eleven ironies of the cross that will deepen your understanding of the death of Christ and the gospel of grace. Each of these presents Jesus eschewing the prerogatives of his power for the salvation of his people. There is no other point in time when Christ was more emptied and stripped of his divine dignity, and yet there is no other place where Christ's glory is more prominently displayed.

St. Paul, the Natural Law, and Contemporary Legal Theory grew out of the Year of St. Paul (2008-2009) proclaimed by Pope Benedict XVI. It brings together the insights of Scripture scholars, theologians, philosophers and law professors on the ongoing importance of the natural law for legal theory and international relations. It argues that all human beings share certain common ethical standards based on the moral Law written into the human heart.

Jesus and Paul share a similar tension in their teaching concerning the Law. The apparent ambivalence has led some to conclude that Jesus and Paul are against the Law, others to conclude that one or both of them are inconsistent, and others to conclude that the Law stands with no alteration. In Romans, Paul asserts that the law is upheld by faith, yet in Ephesians, Paul contends that the law of commandments in ordinances has been abolished. In Matthew, Jesus asserts that the Law will endure until heaven and earth pass away, yet in Mark, Jesus contends that the purity laws are nullified. This thesis argues that Jesus' and Paul's ambivalence towards the Law is a result of the transition from old creation to new creation.

Jewish Law in Gentile Churches

If One Uses It Lawfully

Jesus, Paul and Torah

Jesus, Paul, and the Gospels

The Law of Moses and the Christian Life

30 Reasons