

Two “wills” / testaments of God

- ◆ Jesus brought a change in “wills.”
 - (Heb 10:9 NKJV) then He said, “Behold, I have come to do Your will, O God.” He takes away the first [*will, sjc*] **that** He may establish the second [*will, sjc*].
 - (Heb 10:10 NKJV) By that will [*the will Christ established, sjc*] we have been sanctified through the offering of the body of Jesus Christ once for all.
- ◆ Two wills:
 - One is taken away.
 - One brings salvation.

Only one will in effect at a time.

- ◆ One ends **SO THAT** another may begin.
 - (Heb 10:9 NKJV) He takes away the first **that** He may establish the second.
- ◆ A marriage analogy:
 - (Rom 7:4 NKJV) Therefore, my brethren, you also have become dead to the law through the body of Christ, **that** you may be married to another; ...
- ◆ These are two books of the New Testament that show that all the authority of the Law of Moses has ended.

Three additional books:

- ◆ Ephesians
 - (Eph 2:15 NKJV) having abolished in His flesh the enmity, that is, the law of commandments contained in ordinances, ...
- ◆ Colossians
 - (Col 2:14 NKJV) having wiped out the handwriting of requirements that was against us, which was contrary to us. And He has taken it out of the way, having nailed it to the cross.
- ◆ Galatians
 - (Gal 3:24-25 NKJV) Therefore the law [of Moses, sjc] was our tutor to bring us to Christ, ... we are no longer under a tutor [the Law of Moses, sjc].

Not one part of the Law of Moses has authority today!

- ◆ Those who keep even one part are logically bound to keep every part.
 - (Gal 5:3 NKJV) And I testify again to every man who becomes circumcised that he is a debtor to keep the whole law.
- ◆ If the law has authority in even one point, it must still be in effect.
- ◆ If it is still in effect, then the entire law must be kept.

Worshipping God with the Lord's Supper

◆ Why do we use two items of food?
We find them called for in the Scriptures.
(I Cor. 11:23-28)

- For I received from the Lord that which I also delivered to you:
- ... Jesus on the same night in which He was betrayed took bread; ... He also took the cup ...
- For as often as ye eat this bread, and drink this cup, ye do show the Lord's death till he come.
- But let a man examine himself, and so let him eat of that bread, and drink of that cup.

So, we use bread and fruit of the vine.

Worshipping God with the Lord's Supper

- ◆ Why do we use **only** those two items of food (bread and fruit of the vine)?
 - Is it because there is a Scripture that says do not use any other item of food?
No
 - Is it because there is a Scripture that says use only those two items of food?
No
 - It is because those are the **only** two items of food we find in the Scriptures.

Worshipping God with the Lord's Supper

- ◆ We must understand the way God gives instructions.
- ◆ It is like a physician today who gives a prescription to a pharmacist.
 - The pharmacist includes only what is called for.
 - The physician does not have to specify all that is to be excluded.

Worshipping God with the Lord's Supper

- ◆ God explains in Exodus 30 how He gives instructions:
 - On the Altar of Incense (30:7-8) they were told to burn a specific incense (30:34-36).
 - Then God instructed:
(Exo 30:9) "You shall not offer strange incense on it, or a burnt offering, or a grain offering; nor shall you pour a drink offering on it.
- ◆ They were not to offer other types of sacrifice or other kinds of the same type.

Worshipping God with the Lord's Supper

- ◆ What about adding lamb and some herbs?
 - Would that be okay?
No
 - Those items were used in a feast under the Old Testament. Does that make it okay today under the Law of Christ?
No
 - If it is not found in the New Testament, as part of a worship service, we don't add another kind of food!!

So, we use ONLY bread and fruit of the vine.

Worshipping God with the Lord's Supper

- ◆ Understanding the way God gives instructions, when we read about only two kinds of food used in the Lord's Supper (in the NT), we use only those kinds of food.
- ◆ We understand the principle: use only what God explicitly calls for!

Worshipping God with Music

- ◆ Do we find music in the New Testament? ***We find that God calls for us to sing. (Col. 3:16, Eph. 5:19, Heb. 2:12)***
 - Col 3:16 ... teaching and admonishing one another in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing with grace in your hearts to the Lord.
 - Eph 5:19 ... singing and making melody in your heart to the Lord,
 - (Heb 2:12 NKJV) saying: "I will declare Your name to My brethren; In the midst of the assembly I will sing praise to You."

So, we use singing.

Worshipping God with Music

- ◆ What about adding another kind of music—one not found in the New Testament? Would that be okay?
- ◆ In the case of adding another kind of food to the Lord's Supper, we said **no**.
- ◆ Why would adding another kind of music to singing be any different than adding another kind of food to the Lord's Supper?

Worshipping God with Music

- ◆ Some want to add mechanical instruments of music in our worship to God.
 - They are nowhere found in the New Testament.
 - There is not one single Scripture that says that is the kind of worship God wants today.
 - There is not one single Scripture that says they were used.

Worshipping God with Music

- ◆ Some observe that mechanical instruments are found in the Old Testament.
 - Lamb and herbs were found as food items in a memorial meal in the Old Testament.
 - Finding it in the Old Testament is not a reason to add it to our worship today.
- ◆ If it is not found in the New Testament, we don't add another kind of music!!
- ◆ Adding instruments is like adding lamb and herbs to the Lord's Supper.

We apply the principle consistently!

Worshipping God with Music

◆ Lyman Coleman (a Presbyterian), *The Apostolic and Primitive Church*, pp. 368-369:

"Both the Jews in their temple service, and the Greeks in their idol worship, were accustomed to sing with the accompaniment of instrumental music. The converts to Christianity accordingly must have been familiar with this mode of singing.... But it is generally admitted, that the primitive Christians employed no instrumental music in their worship."

◆ According to the *Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge*, instrumental music was not practiced before the seventh century.

Worshipping God with Music

◆ **John Girardeau (Presbyterian) a Professor at Columbia Theological Seminary, wrote in 1888:**

“... Whatsoever, in connection with the public worship of the church, is not commanded by Christ, either expressly or by good and necessary consequence, in his Word is forbidden. ... Instrumental music, in connection with the public worship of the church is not so commanded by Christ. The conclusion is: Instrumental music, in connection with the public worship of the church, is forbidden”