

1. _____ (17)

- “_____” – *kataluō* – to demolish, to destroy, to dissolve.
- “_____” – *plērōō* – to fully complete, to satisfy, to finish a task, to accomplish.

Three categories of OT Laws with general descriptions:

1. _____ - specifically related to Israel’s worship and designed to point to Christ so they’re no longer applicable (*e.g.*, laws about animal sacrifices).
 2. _____ - specifically applied to daily living in the Israelite community at that time so they’re no longer applicable (*e.g.*, laws about crime and punishment).
 3. _____ - still applies today because it is God’s design for how we are to live and was modeled perfectly for us by Jesus (*e.g.*, the Ten Commandments).
- Romans 3:31; Romans 10:4; Romans 8:1-4 (NLT); John 5:39-40; Galatians 2:16

2. _____ (18-19)

- “_____” – *ginōmai* – to be brought to pass; to come to pass.
- Glorified _____ come with glorified _____ so we won’t need the Law to keep us from sin because sin will be _____!

3. _____ (20)

- “_____” – *dikaiōsunē* – equity (of character or act); specifically (Christian) justification.
- “_____” – *grammatēs* – a professional scribe or secretary, town clerk.
 - Their job was to study the law, transcribe it, and write commentaries on it.
- The Pharisees were known for their adherence to both the written Law and the oral tradition.
 - Paul called them “the strictest sect of our religion.”
- “When He began His ministry, Jesus found the Living Word of God encrusted with man-made traditions and interpretations.” – Warren Wiersbe
- Matthew 23:23-24; Isaiah 64:6; Romans 6:2; Acts 13:38-39