



The FourKey Concepts

Introduction

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For the teacher:

Dear brother in Christ,

The following document is a course written to help you invite others to study the Bible. One by one we review the four key concepts of the Bible: sin, grace, faith, and works. These four key concepts will help people understand the law as a mirror and as a guide. It will also help them understand the gospel message of salvation by grace through faith.

These concepts are taught through a series of Bible stories that illustrate each point. Usually, try to stay "within the story" to the greatest extent possible. We want to avoid giving the impression of being a Bible teacher who chooses certain parts that agree with what he is teaching, while ignoring others. In short, the Bible story is the main instrument for teaching the concept. However, the teacher may need to use other parts of the Bible in order to fully teach the concepts, especially when reviewing the key questions at the end of each lesson.

This course was written to be taught in four lessons – one for each key concept. However, you as the instructor may find it convenient to teach it in two longer classes in which two concepts are studied at once. One benefit of doing it that way is that the first pair and the last pair of concepts work well together. Teaching sin and grace in a class exposes students to a complete presentation of the law and gospel.

Teaching faith and works together helps students see that we are saved by faith, not works. Good works are the fruit of saving faith. One downside to doing it that way is that classes will be longer, which can be overwhelming, especially for new Bible students. You can decide which method will work best for your group.

To teach this course, you will have three resources:

1. **The video** in which each of the key concepts is presented and tells the story.
2. **The student sheet** which you print and give to students when you meet with them personally.
3. **This teacher's guide** (this document), which was written as a resource for the class teacher.



We strongly encourage you to study the teacher's guidance and Bible passages in the lesson before teaching each class.

TELL has created this course as a first step. It is our desire that those who gather to study these four key concepts will continue to study the Bible in the course called "Learn from Me." This course is the next step in the formation of a Growth Group and is intended to unite students in biblical faith.

In Christ,

TELL





The Four Key Concepts

Concept #1: Sin

Video 1

Introduction to the course and opening prayer

Start this course by sharing with students what they are going to study – The four key concepts. If this is their first time studying with you, reassure them that there is no pressure and that no one should feel uncomfortable. The purpose is solely to share what the Bible says. Tell them what they will study: Four Bible stories that teach the four key Bible concepts. Start the course with a short sentence such as this:

Dear heavenly Father, we ask You to bless our study of your word so that we may know your truth. Amen

 **Watch video 1.** *Play the first video. Make sure all participants can see the screen and hear the audio. If you don't have a large enough screen or have trouble displaying the video, ask students to watch the video on their own before class. The Bible story is Matthew 5:20-48.*

1. **Think: A powerful introduction that gets you thinking about an interesting topic, or question.**
How would you explain what sin is to your children? Who is guilty of sin? What does sin do to us?
2. **Evaluate: brings more meaning and context to the lesson**
 - a. Who are the characters in the story? *Jesus, the Pharisees, the scribes, the person who speaks to his brother without love, the judge, the person at the altar who remembers that his brother has something against him, the man who commits adultery in his heart, those who want a divorce, the one who swears, the enemy, the Heavenly Father*
 - b. What are the objects in this story? *The altar, the mutilated body parts (showing the seriousness of sin), the certificate of divorce, the eyes, the teeth, the cheeks, the tunic, the rain*
 - c. Where did the story happen? *Jesus is sitting on a mountain teaching*



- d. When did the story happen? *During Jesus' earthly ministry, after he called his disciples*
- e. What is the problem? *This section of Scripture points to sin as the problem and provides a deeper understanding of what sin is. Sin not only includes the wrong things we do, but it also includes our improper words and thoughts. The problem is that no one can do everything Jesus commands here.*
- f. What events occurred in this story? *Jesus is teaching his followers, and us, about our natural inclination toward sin and the perfection necessary for communion with our Holy Father. He describes a number of circumstances that show us our sins of thought, word, and deed and also show us what God expects: pure speech, a pure heart, love for our enemies, and full obedience.*
- g. Is the problem solved? How?
Yes and no. The text we read concludes with the solution - "be perfect". Only in perfection can we approach the heavenly Father. We, of course, are not perfect, so we need to look at other parts of Scripture to understand what we need. 2 Corinthians 5:21, along with many other passages, shows us that only Jesus can provide the perfection God demands.

3. Learn

- a. What is the main theme of this lesson? *Allow students to give a summary of what has been studied, and make sure to emphasize that this story tells us what sin is.*
- b. What sin does this lesson teach you to confess?
 - i. *Many sins can be mentioned here based on the text.*
 - ii. *In reality, every work, word, and thought away from God's perfection should be confessed.*
- c. Where do you see the love of God in this lesson?
God's love in this story can be hard to find. Jesus shows us our sin in an extended exposition of the law. God's love is seen in the fact that he shows us our sin as part of his loving desire for us to repent. The first step to repentance is that the Holy Ghost convinces us that we are sinners. God wants us to repent so that we may live (Joel 2:13). The teacher might also point out that the same one who instructed people to be perfect on the mountain was, in fact, the one who provided that perfection through his obedience, which is attributed to us through faith.
- d. What does God teach you to do in this lesson?
 - i. *The first thing would be to ask God for forgiveness in Jesus once we realize how often we violate God's law based on this text.*



- ii. *This text can also be used as a guide to Christian life after it has been used as a mirror. Many examples of how to live a pious life based on this text can be mentioned. Remember that the purpose of this lesson is primarily to use the law as a mirror*

4. **Lead** (share this with a group of your brothers and sisters in Christ)

What would be a good situation in which to share this message? With someone who has the Pharisee attitude, who thinks he has been able to comply with God's law. We can show them what God truly demands — purity of word and thought, as well as good works and love for our enemies and our friends.

5. **Additional questions** (add depth to the lesson)

- a. This lesson focused on the first of the four key concepts, sin. What exactly is sin?
As we see in Matthew 5, sin is any thought, word, or work that is not perfect, not in line with God's commands. These are called sins of commission because we commit them. We also see that sin includes not doing what God demands we do. These are called sins of omission.

- b. Who is guilty of sin?
Everyone who is not perfect is guilty of sin. That means all of us are guilty. Romans 3:23 tells us that "all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God."

- c. What does sin do to us?
Sin makes it impossible to enter into the presence of our perfect Father. We deserve eternal death. Romans 6:23 tells us that "the wages of sin is death." That means what we should receive for our sin is a death sentence.

- d. What are the key points to remember from this story when you are sharing it with others?
Answers vary. Emphasize that the focus of this lesson is using the law as a mirror to show listeners that they are sinners in need of a Savior. Often, people may think that the small bad things they do or think are not worthy of condemnation. This story shows us otherwise. Remind them that the other key concepts will come in later lessons.

6. **Lesson wrap-up**

Why do we teach sin as the first of the four key concepts? We begin with sin because, without being aware of sin, people will not see their need for a Savior. We see this attitude in the Pharisees who used the law as if it



showed spiritual beauty rather than the grave problem of sin, which they had and which all people still have.

7. **Closing** End with a prayer thanking God for loving us so much that instead of deserting sinners, he pursues us. Or end with a blessing for the group.
8. **Next class:** day and time

Additional information for the teacher

- A. **Justification through works (*opinio legis*).** This is the natural predisposition of people to think that they can save themselves by obeying the law. This subject may arise during class. Be especially aware of students who insist that in order to be a disciple, one must be obedient. It is important to take the time to eradicate that way of thinking and speaking. It is very important to clearly communicate the Word of God. Justification through works is not a Biblical teaching. A deeper study into what Jesus says in Matthew 5 can help show that God expects perfection. Other support passages that could be used are Leviticus 19:2, Isaiah 6, and James 2:10.





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Concept #2: Grace

Video 2



Watch video 2. Play the second video. Make sure all participants can see the screen and hear the audio. If you don't have a large enough screen or have trouble displaying the video, ask students to watch the video on their own before class. The Bible story is Luke 18:9-14.

1. Think: A powerful introduction that gets you thinking about an interesting topic, or question

In lesson 1, we talked about a Pharisee. In this story, we see a Pharisee again and we also meet a tax collector. Why do you think tax collectors were NOT very popular people in Jesus' day?

Let students reflect on this. Tax collectors were not very popular for three reasons. First, they collected taxes. No one likes to pay taxes. Second, the Jews were especially displeased in Jesus' day because they were ruled by foreigners (the Romans). Jews who collected taxes for a foreign government were seen as traitors. Finally, the tax collectors were not honest. They used to charge more than people owed to enrich themselves.

Helping students understand how people back then regarded tax collectors as the worst sinners will help highlight the key concept of grace. The fact that the tax collector went home justified was totally undeserved. That's the grace!

2. Evaluate: brings more meaning and context to the lesson

- a. Who are the characters in the story? *Jesus, some who trusted in their own righteousness and belittled others, the Pharisee of the parable of Jesus, and the tax collector of the parable of Jesus*
- b. What are the objects in the story? *The foods that the Pharisee did not eat and the tithes he gave*
- c. Where did the story take place? *Where Jesus was when He recounted the parable is not mentioned. The parable he told took place in the temple. The teacher could add*



that the tax collector was praying far away from the pharisee, who was the center of attention.

- d. When did the story take place? *Probably near the end of Jesus' public ministry on earth*
- e. What is the problem in the story? *The problem is sin. The Pharisee's problem was that he did not recognize his sin. The tax collector had the same problem of sin, but he recognized his sin and knew where to turn for mercy.*
- f. What events occurred in this story? *Jesus told the parable to those who considered themselves righteous. The parable is the story of two individuals. The Pharisees, of course, were considered righteous and better than others by many in society. The tax collector was the opposite. He would have been called a sinner. They both went to the temple. The Pharisee's prayer is a report of his own righteousness before God, although in reality he was a sinner. The tax collector simply asked God for mercy. Jesus says that the tax collector was justified, not the Pharisee.*
- g. Is the problem solved? *Yes! Jesus says the tax collector "went home justified." We can see in Ephesians 2:8-9 that he was saved by grace through faith. The Pharisee's problem was not solved. He did not return home justified. His dependence on his own works meant that he had separated himself from God's grace. See Galatians 5:4 for a similar passage.*

3. Learn

- a. What is the main theme of the lesson? *As the story in the previous lesson gave us a definition of sin, this story tells us what grace is. The early listeners of this story had a strong belief that the tax collector did not deserve God's mercy or forgiveness. They were right. What they were wrong about was thinking that the Pharisee did deserve grace. That's what grace is all about! God's love is not deserved. Because of Jesus, He forgives those who do not deserve it.*
- b. What sin does this lesson teach you to confess?
 - i. *Being like the Pharisee, a hypocrite who believed himself to be just according to his own works, standing in front of the crowd praising ourselves rather than God.*
 - ii. *Being openly sinful as the tax collector was. We should confess just as he did, from afar and in anguish.*
- c. Where do you see the love of God in the lesson?
 - i. *Although the tax collector was a public sinner, someone everyone knew did not deserve God's love, he received God's grace and was justified before God. Jesus told this story as he was on his way to Jerusalem to suffer, die, and be*



resurrected. You see God's grace in the concrete deeds of Jesus - receiving the guilt of our sin so that we could be declared innocent.

ii. God's love is also apparent in his warning to his listeners who considered themselves righteous and looked down on others. If his listeners confessed their sins, they too would return home justified.

d. What does God teach you to do in the lesson?

God wants us to Pray the tax collector's prayer regularly, not belittling others and recognizing the fact that we too are poor, miserable sinners who are saved only by the grace of God.

4. **Lead** – a group of your brothers and sisters in Christ

What would be a good situation to in which to share this message?

This is a good story to share with someone who is overwhelmed by his own sin. We can share the sweet message that they, like the tax collector, are justified before God in Jesus.

5. **Additional questions to add depth to the lesson**

a. What is God's grace? *Grace is God's undeserved love shown to us in Jesus and his work of salvation for us. We sinners do not deserve what Jesus did for us in any way.*

b. What was God's merciful plan of salvation? *The plan God had from the beginning of time was the saving work of Jesus, who came to earth, lived a perfect life, suffered for our sins, died as a sacrifice, was resurrected again, and rose to live with his Father in heaven. We also will be with God through faith in Jesus. Faith is the theme of our next lesson. (Teachers may mention "God's Great Exchange" here).*

c. What is the result of God showing His grace to us? *The result of grace is that we are no longer guilty. Romans 8:1 tells us, "Therefore, there is now no condemnation for those who are in Christ Jesus." We are no longer condemned to death – the wages of sin.*

d. What are the key points to remember from this story when you are sharing it with others?

Answers will vary. Be sure to emphasize the meaning of God's grace in this lesson. God's grace is the love of God totally and completely undeserved, given as a free gift.

6. **Lesson wrap-up**

Why does the little Pharisee within all of us find God's grace difficult to accept? *This question serves as a bridge between the previous lesson and this one. There is a part*



of all of us who thinks we are good enough to please God with our works. The meaning of grace is God's undeserved love. The Pharisee within us does not want to admit that God's love is truly and totally undeserved.

7. Closing

End with a prayer thanking God for his extreme love or share a blessing for the group.

8. Next class: day and time

Additional information for the teacher: Topics that may arise during class

1. **Additional passages that can be used.** Obviously, there are many passages that can be used that are not mentioned in this lesson. Here are some additional passages about grace: 1 Timothy 2:4, Ezekiel 33:11, 2 Peter 3:9, Deuteronomy 23:5, Psalm 136:1-3, Ephesians 2:4-9, Titus 3:3-5, John 3:16, Ephesians 1:6-7, 1 John 4:9-10, Galatians 4:4-5, Hebrews 4:15, 1 Peter 2:21-22, 1 John 3:5, Isaiah 53, Romans 4:25, and Romans 5:8.





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Concept #3: Faith

Video 3

 **Watch video 3.** Play the third video. Make sure all participants can see the screen and hear the audio. If you don't have a large enough screen or have trouble displaying the video, ask students to watch the video on their own before class. The Bible story is Luke 23:39-43.

1. **Think: a powerful introduction that gets you thinking about an interesting topic or question.** What is the difference between those who are saved and those who are not?
2. **Evaluate: brings more meaning and context to the lesson**
 - a. Who are the characters in these stories? *Jesus and the two criminals who were crucified with him*
 - b. What are the objects in these stories? *The crosses and nails*
 - c. Where did the story take place? *The place called "The Skull"*
 - d. When did the story happen? *Good Friday, the day Jesus died*
 - e. What is the problem in this story? *The criminal knew he was being put to death justly, but he was worried about what would happen next. He feared God.*
 - f. What events occurred in this story? *The story begins with a conversation between the evildoers on each side of Jesus. One insults Jesus. The second rebukes the first, reminding him that they both deserve their punishment, but Jesus doesn't. The repentant evildoer then looks at Jesus in faith and asks that Jesus remember him when he comes to his kingdom. Jesus promises him paradise, which is given to him by grace through faith.*
 - g. Is the problem solved? *Yes! Jesus' response in verse 43 leaves no doubt about solving the problem. We see that the man recognizes his own sin. He also knows that Jesus did not commit any crime. We can see that the man trusts in Jesus' power to save. Finally, we hear Jesus' promise of paradise.*



3. Learn

- a. What is the main theme of these verses? *Let the participants retell the story and be sure to emphasize the key concept of faith.*
- b. What sins am I taught to confess in these verses? *This story leads me to repeat the words of the criminal, recognizing what my deeds deserve.*
- c. Where do I see God's love in this story? *Jesus truly shows love to the sinner and offers him eternity in heaven, not through works but through faith. Notice that the wrongdoer was not in any position and did not have time to do any good works. He came to faith in Jesus as his Savior from sin right there on the cross in his dying moments. As a result, Jesus promised him paradise through faith, not by works. Jesus won forgiveness for all. He loved and forgave the criminal just as he loved and forgave his disciples.*
- d. What does God teach you to ask and do? *God teaches me to call on Jesus for forgiveness, just as the criminal on the cross did. I should put all my faith and trust in Jesus alone and not in my own works. I should encourage others to trust Jesus as well.*

4. Lead a group of your brothers and sisters in Christ

What would be a good situation in which to share this message?

This would be a good story to share with someone who doubts that God could forgive him because he has done so many bad things. We do not know what the wrongdoer had done, but even he says he deserved the slow and painful death he received on the cross. Despite his sin, however, Jesus forgave him completely and freely through grace by faith.

5. Additional questions – add depth to the lesson

- a. What is faith? *Faith is trust in Jesus alone for the forgiveness of sins, spiritual peace, and eternal life. Make sure the answer to this question is not based on our own thinking and understanding (see James 2:19 or Matthew 8:28), but is focused on trusting in Jesus' saving work (see Isaiah 12:2, Romans 3:22, Galatians 2:20, and Hebrews 11:1).*
- b. Does faith save us? *Yes, faith in Christ Jesus saves us. (You may refer to the passages above).*
- c. How does a person come to faith or get faith? *Notice that the criminal on the cross saw Jesus' saving work and came to faith in Him. Faith was given to him; he did not work for it. We are connected to that same saving work through the gospel in the Word (Romans 10:17) and the sacraments (Titus 3:5). Faith is given to us through this Word and sacrament.*



- d. What are the key points from this story to remember when you are sharing it with others? *The answers may vary. Be sure to return to the fundamental truth we see in the history of the wrongdoer on the cross: we are saved by the grace of God given to us through faith in Jesus. The result is that we have the sure hope of eternal life.*

6. Lesson wrap-up

What is the difference between those who are saved and those who are not?

The difference is faith in Christ Jesus. God rejects anyone who says he is saved because of his own works. Anyone who believes in Jesus' work on his behalf is saved.

7. Closing

End with a prayer thanking God for your faith and asking for stronger faith.

8. Next class: day and time

Additional information for the teacher: Topics that may arise during class

1. **Decision theology.** It is likely that many and even most students will have a background involved in decision-making theology. At this point in the program, you will have studied many courses that will have given you solid instruction on this matter, but there may be some persistent vocabulary that we use that suggests that we should "accept Jesus as our Lord and Savior". This lesson is a good opportunity to refute that idea. Point out that faith is different from works with true Biblical vocabulary, especially by pointing out the words of Romans 3:28, Ephesians 2:8-9, and 1 Corinthians 12:3. In short, after all the classes people have taken, it's time to push them to use solid vocabulary, and since we're teaching teachers, insisting on speaking in a way that's in harmony with solid doctrine.
2. **"With me" in paradise.** The question might arise about how Jesus, who was hanging on the cross, could be with the wrongdoer in paradise. Although a little off topic, as they discuss the details of the story, students might wonder how Jesus could be buried that day and also be with the man in paradise. For the most part, this could simply be a mystery of the incarnation since Jesus is true man and true God at the same time. The instructor might simply say that it is something beyond our human understanding (see Isaiah 55:8-9 or Romans 11:33-36). To get deeper into the subject, the instructor can point out that Jesus, who died that day, never ceased to be true God. Although he set aside the full use of his power and glory, he remained "in the form of God" the omnipresent and eternal Son of God (see Philippians 2:6-7) and therefore was with the wrongdoer in paradise that day.





The Four Key Concepts Concept #4: The Works

Video 4



Watch video 4. *Play the fourth video. Make sure all participants can see the screen and hear the audio. If you don't have a large enough screen or have trouble displaying the video, ask students to watch the video on their own before class. The Bible story is John 8:2-11.*

1. Think: A powerful introduction that gets you thinking about an interesting topic, or question

According to what we saw in the video, in five words or less, explain why we do good deeds?

As students answer this question, be sure to lovingly correct answers that give the idea that we do good works out of fear, obligation, or to gain something from God.

At the end of the discussion, you can conclude with the following answer to this question: "For Jesus died for me" or another answer that clearly shows that we do good works in gratitude for what Jesus did in saving us.

2. Evaluate: brings more meaning and context to the lesson

- a. Who are the characters in this story? *Jesus, the people gathered around him, the scribes and the Pharisees, the woman who had committed adultery*
- b. What are the objects in this story? *The stones, the ground on which Jesus wrote (Note that the text does not say what or why Jesus wrote on the ground.)*
- c. Where did this story happen? *Near the temple in Jerusalem*
- d. When did this story happen? *According to verse two, it was dawn.*
- e. What is the problem? *The woman who had been accused of committing adultery was about to be stoned. The scribes and Pharisees brought her before him as a trap. If he had said she should be executed, he would have broken Roman law that forbade them to execute people themselves. If he had said she was not to be executed, he would have broken the law of the Old Testament. See also Deuteronomy 22:22-24 and Leviticus 20:10. See additional resources to learn how to handle questions about civil and moral law.*



- f. What events occurred in this story? *Jesus arrived at the temple in the morning. People were coming to listen to him. The scribes and Pharisees brought before him a woman accused of committing adultery. They asked if the woman should be executed. Jesus responded in such a way that all who were about to stone the woman left, leaving only him and her. Jesus announced forgiveness to her by saying that he did not condemn her. Then he commanded her to give up her sinful life.*
- g. Is the problem solved? *Yes, it is. Jesus saved the woman from being stoned and also saved her eternally by proclaiming, as the Son of God, that he did not condemn her for her sins.*

3. Learn

- a. What is the main theme of this lesson?
A brief review of Old Testament law and Roman law would help here. Pay special attention to the fact that Jesus encouraged the woman to leave her sinful life after forgiving her. His instruction to her to leave her sinful life behind emphasizes the point that we are not saved by our good works, but that we do good deeds because we are saved.
- b. What sin does this lesson teach you to confess?
Most of us can identify with both the condemned woman and those who wanted to kill her. Sometimes we are convinced that we are better than others and we belittle those who sin. At other times, perhaps we have been caught in public sins and our guilt is obvious to all. In any case, we are guilty and we have much to confess.
- c. Where do you see the love of God in this lesson?
 - i. *As we saw in the previous story, it is obvious that the love Jesus showed the woman was totally undeserved. She had sinned and, in front of Jesus, could only stand there in shame. Jesus forgave her because of his great love for her.*
 - ii. *Jesus did not stop with forgiveness. He showed his love to her by helping her change her life of sin and live in thankfulness to him.*
- d. What does God teach you to do in this lesson?
Just as Jesus said to the woman, "Go and sin no more," so he also commands us to leave our sinful lives. We do that with the same motivation that the woman had. Jesus did not condemn her, and he does not condemn us (Romans 5:8 and 8:1). His forgiveness motivates us to separate ourselves from sin. We recognize that we are not able to change our lives perfectly and permanently, but we continue to try to do so motivated by God's grace given to us in Jesus.

- 4. **Lead** (share this with a group of your brothers and sisters in Christ)
What would be a good situation in which to share this message?



This is an excellent story for the new Christian who is still immersed in a life of sin, for a long-time Christian who has fallen into repetitive sin, or for a person who thinks he cannot be forgiven for his obvious life of sin. This story reminds people of their motivation to leave a sinful life – the love and forgiveness of Jesus.

5. Additional questions (add depth to the lesson)

- a. What role do good works play in our salvation?
 - i. *None! We are saved without the works of the law (Romans 3:28).*
- b. Why do we do good deeds?

We do good deeds for the same reason that the woman in the story would leave her sinful life. We desire to do them in gratitude for our salvation and for the grace shown to us in Jesus. The love of Christ compels us. Through our works, we glorify God and serve our neighbors.
- c. How do we do good deeds?

We are able to do good works only by the power of the Holy Spirit. Notice that good works in Galatians 5:22-23 are called the "fruit of the Spirit." The Holy Spirit works in us through the means of grace.
- d. What guidance does God give us to help us learn what he considers "good"?

Returning to something we saw earlier in the course, we see clear and prescriptive passages from scripture (see Psalm 119:105, 135).
- e. What are the key points to remember from this story when you are sharing it with others?

Allow time for answers. Conclude the discussion with these two particular points: 1) the works are motivated by the gospel and 2) we begin by encouraging others to leave their sinful lives.

6. Lesson wrap-up

Ask the key question: Are we required to do good deeds?
Good deeds are not required for salvation, but God does command them. In that sense, they are required. We can't help producing fruit once we become attached to the vine of Jesus.

7. Closing End with a prayer thanking God for his promises and his faithfulness in keeping them, or with a blessing for the group.

8. What is next?



*As you discuss the next step, you, as leader, will have the opportunity to encourage your students to continue their growth in God's word with the upcoming course called **Learn from Me**, also offered by TELL. Tell your students that through this course, they will learn the contents of the books of the Old and New Testaments, as well as about Jesus Christ's teachings on forgiveness, repentance, baptism, Holy Communion, the last days, and much more. Express your deep desire to continue studying with them.*

Additional information for the teacher: Topics that may arise during class

1. **Textual criticism.** Students who are reading from the NIV will see a textual note about this story that says it is not included in all the ancient manuscripts. If instructors face questions about this, they are encouraged to study the topic in more depth so that they can offer students a complete and patient answer, as confidence in the reliability of the text of Scripture is extremely important. One good place to look for answers is *The People's Bible: John*, page 121.
2. **Civil law vs. moral law.** Note that this story is also good for teaching the difference between Old Testament civil law and moral law. An example of civil law here would be executing someone caught committing adultery. That was God's will for his people at that time. As we read the law of the Old Testament in the light of the New Testament, we see that the execution of those who were caught committing adultery no longer remains God's will for us who live after Christ. However, we also see God's moral law in this story. We see from the New Testament that it is God's will that we live pure and decent lives and flee from sexual sins such as adultery. Since we see both moral law and civil law in this story, it would be a good opportunity to teach the difference between the two if the question arises

