## <u>Crystallization-Study – Epistle to the Romans</u>

## The Grace of God

- In God's New Testament economy, grace is the top revelation.
  - John 1:14 And the Word became flesh and tabernacled among us (and we beheld His glory, glory as of the only Begotten from the Father), full of grace and reality.
  - John 1:17 For the law was given through Moses; grace and reality came through
     Jesus Christ.
  - God's incarnation, which was the coming of grace, is the biggest revelation concerning God's economy. Grace is the processed and consummated Triune God.
- The New Testament unveils to us that grace is the Triune God coming into us as our life, as our everything, and as our enjoyment through His processes.
  - o When God was incarnated, He became grace to us.
- In order to enter into the intrinsic significance of grace, we need to see one point that is very crucial.
  - God does not want us to do anything for our salvation, to do something to please Him. Instead, God says that we must stop ourselves.
  - The principle of the Sabbath is for us to stop ourselves, not do anything, and let
     God be everything to us and do everything for us. This is grace.
- In the unveiling of God's the Father being life in the Son as the Spirit to the believers, John's writings begin with grace and end with grace.
  - In the accomplishment of His eternal economy, God commenced it in His incarnation by coming to be a man as the grace to the believers. Grace is the Triune God by the Father as the source, by the Son as the element, and by the Spirit as the application.
- In his first Epistle, Peter speaks concerning the grace of God in five aspects.
  - Peter speaks of the grace that multiplies in the believers daily life in the full knowledge of God and of Jesus their Lord.
  - o Peter speaks of the grace of life that is the inheritance of all the believers.
  - Peter speaks of the varied grace of God that indicates the riches of the grace of God in its varieties ministered by the saints to one another.

- Peter speaks of the all grace by which God, who has called the believers into His
  eternal glory, perfects, establishes, strengthens, and grounds them through their
  sufferings.
- Finally, there is the true grace of God that is the all grace of God in verse 10, into which the believers should enter and in which they should stand.

## • In Paul's writings:

- o The grace of God is for the enablement of the apostles.
- o The grace for the believers' living.
- The grace by which we are justified freely through the redemption in Christ Jesus.
- When God justifies us, He does not count on what we labor for or can do as a wage to account for His justification of us.
- Our inheritance is out of faith that it might be according to grace.
- We have entered into the grace, and we stand in it.
- o The abounding grace of God in which is the free gift of Christ.
- We can reign in life by grace.
- The grace that constitutes the dispensation of the New Testament. Under which
  the believers are to overcome sin's lording it over them.
- o God's selection is by grace, not by works.
- We must enjoy the grace of God; that gives God the ground to crush Satan.
- First Corinthians 1:4 speaks of the grace that was given to the Corinthian believers based upon which the apostle thanked God.
- Paul received grace not only to make him an apostle but also to make him a wise master builder.
  - o The real building work of this Body of Christ is the Body's growth.
  - The grace that made Paul an apostle who labored more abundantly than all the other apostles; such a grace was God Himself working through the apostle.
  - The closing word of 1 Corinthians indicates that grace has brought all of us in and grace has built all of us together.
- We need grace in the way that we conduct ourselves all the time.
  - We must conduct ourselves by singleness and sincerity. We must be so simple, so strict. When we say yes, we mean yes. When we say no, we mean no.
  - When we go to visit any place, we should not exercise our wisdom; we should conduct ourselves only in singleness and sincerity by the grace of God.

- We want to see increase, because the grace abounds and is more greatly manifested through a greater number.
  - The increase in number should not be our boast. It is for the increase of the grace to produce the increase and the abounding thanksgiving to God, to the glory of God.
- Paul entreats the believers not to receive God's grace in vain.
  - 2 Corinthians also reveals the surpassing grace of God given to the Macedonian churches, which was the cause of their liberality in giving.
  - This grace became the fellowship of the Macedonian churches in giving, the fellowship in liberality, to minister to the need of the saints.
- Grace is a business in which all the believers should participate for its accomplishment.
  - Grace first becomes the fellowship, and the fellowship, the traffic, becomes a business.
- 2 Cor. 9:8 speaks of the all grace that God causes to abound unto the believers that, in everything always having all sufficiency, they may abound unto every good work.
- In 2 Cor 12:9 we see the sufficient grace of Christ to the apostle Paul as the power of Christ that was perfected in weakness and that overshadowed the apostle.
- 2 Cor. 13:14 The grace of the Lord Jesus Christ and the love of God and the fellowship of the Holy Spirit be with you all.
  - o Grace is the Triune God becoming our enjoyment.
  - The source is God, the element is Christ, and this grace being applied to us and reaching us is the fellowship of the Holy Spirit.
- Grace in Galatians is for the believers to be built up in God's economy; to bring the believers out of bondage into the freedom of the gospel.
- Grace was given to the apostle Paul, and this grace differed from the grace given to James, Cephas, and John.
  - o Paul was the most complete, perfect, apostle.
  - Grace was given to Paul in carrying out God's New Testament economy, which
    was much different from the grace given to James, and much greater, higher, and
    deeper than the grace given to Peter and John.
- Paul says that he was justified by the grace of God, not by the law.
  - The Galatian believers fell from grace because they went back to the law for their justification.

- The grace of the Lord Jesus Christ is the bountiful supply of the Triune God enjoyed by us through the exercise of our human spirit.
- Ephesians 1:6,7 speak of the rich grace of God with which God graced us, the believers, in three main things: in choosing us, predestinating us, and redeeming us.
- Ephesians 2:5-8 speaks of the grace by which the believers have been saved through the death and resurrection of Christ and of which the surpassing riches might be displayed in the ages to come.
  - The New Jerusalem will be a big show, a big exhibition, to display the rich grace of God.
- The more we grow, the more grace we have and the more gift we have.
  - o In Ephesians the grace is given according to the gift; the grace will be given to us according to what kind of member we are.
- Paul says that the Philippians shared his grace in his bonds and in his defense and confirmation of the gospel.
  - We have the bountiful supply of the Spirit of Jesus Christ to experience Christ and to magnify Christ, regardless of how much persecution there is toward the church.
- When the Colossian believers heard the gospel, they knew the grace in truth. This grace is the very God distributed and dispensed to us for our possession and enjoyment.
  - Paul exhorted the believers in Colossae to sing with grace in their hearts when the word of Christ dwelt in them richly in all wisdom by their teaching and admonishing one another with psalms and hymns and spiritual songs.
- 1 Thes. 5:23-28 reveals the grace that sanctifies us wholly and preserves us complete in our spirit, soul, and body.
  - When the name of the Lord Jesus is glorified in us according to the grace, we also are glorified.
  - We have to live, to have our being, all the time by grace, by letting God come in to replace us.

(Crystallization-Study of the Epistle to the Romans – Messages 19-21)