

1:22-2:26 “Swift to hear”

True religion vs. vain religion

	Command	Implication of command/conclusion
1:22-1:27	Be doers and not hearers only.	If a man hears without doing, his religion is vain.
2:1-2:13	Do not respect persons, because doing so violates the law of liberty.	This is an example of someone neglecting works.
2:14-2:26	Be workers and not believers only	Faith cannot save a man who has no works.

Four case studies

	In a covenant	Out of the covenant
False faith	(vv.15-16) Saying without doing	(v.19) Devils who “believe”
Real faith	(vv.21-23) Abraham	(v.25) Rahab

When men justify they merely *acknowledge* righteousness

<p>Deuteronomy 25:1 If there be a controversy between men, and they come unto judgment, that the judges may judge them; then they shall justify the righteous, and condemn the wicked.</p>	<p>We can only justify certain types of people</p>
<p>Isaiah 5:22-23 Woe unto them that...justify the wicked for reward, and take away the righteousness of the righteous from him!</p>	<p>The seriousness of justifying improperly</p>
<p>Romans 4:2 For if Abraham were justified by works, he hath whereof to glory; but not before God.</p>	<p>Who justified Abraham because of his works?</p>

When God justifies he *creates* righteousness

Isaiah 53:11 He (the Father) shall see of the travail of his (Christ's) soul, and shall be satisfied: by his knowledge shall my righteous servant justify many; for he shall bear their iniquities.	Why God can justify
Acts 13:39 And by him all that believe are justified from all things, from which ye could not be justified by the law of Moses.	From what we are justified
Romans 4:5 But to him that worketh not, but believeth on him that justifieth the ungodly, his faith is counted for righteousness.	Who God gets to justify