



TRADITION! TRADITION!

When are traditions good versus bad?

INTERACTIVE OUTLINE

Sunday Morning: 10:30 AM
Scripture Reading: I Cor 11:2, 23

Sunday April 27, 2014
Speaker: Brent Hunter

Intro.

- A. Traditions are neither good nor bad, inherently. They are **n**_____.
- B. Human traditions sometimes start off very well, but over time lose their original *purpose*. When this happens, they lose their *value*.

I. THE KEY IS THE SOURCE OF THE TRADITION.

- A. Examples of **Divine Traditions**. (I Cor 11:2, 23).
 - 1. "Hold fast to the traditions ... received from the **L**_____"
 - 2. "Hold fast to the traditions which ye were taught whether by word or **e**_____" (II Thess 2:15).
- B. Examples of **Human Traditions**.
 - 1. "Of the **e**_____" (Matt 15:2, Mk 7:5).
 - 2. "Of my fathers" (Gal 1:14). 3. "Of **m**_____" (Col 2:8).

II. SURVEY OF JEWISH TRADITIONS-- ALL ORAL UNTIL 200 AD.

- A. The Talmud = "Learning" - completed 700 AD.
- B. Halakah - "**K**_____ regulations" considered obligatory.
- C. The **T**_____ - "Constitutional Law." The law, psalms, and prophets.
- D. Problems: Got into technicalities, built a **h**_____ around the law.

III. JESUS VERSUS TRADITIONS (MK 7: 1-13).

- A. One extreme to avoid is **l**_____ = "going beyond!"
- B. The other is **t**_____ = "binding where God has not bound."

IV. MODERN DAY APPLICATIONS:

- A. Beware: An "oral **c**_____" can be just as binding as a written one.
- B. We must be careful that our own "hedges" don't become law.
- C. The standard must be the **s**_____ not the way we were raised.

Con: Must learn the word of God well enough that we can discern between digressive error, and a simple exercise of expediencies!

Notes

ANSWERS:

liberalism neutral
traditionalism elders
epistle creed
Torah scriptures
men hedge
Kosher
Lord