

Christian Liberty
Conviction / Conscience / Consideration / Compassion

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A. Background

1. Disputes and disagreements
2. Other churches Paul admonished with similar issues
Corinth – I Cor 1: 10 – 13; 6: 1 – 8
Galatia – Gal 5: 14 – 15
Ephesus & Colossae – Eph 4: 1 – 3; Col 2: 1 – 2
Philippi – Phil 4: 1 – 3
3. Contemporary issues
4. **Non – negotiables**

B. Conviction and Conscience

The issue in the Roman churches – eating meat and celebrating days

Conviction

1. _____ one another.
Strong in the faith
Weak in the faith
2. Do not pass _____.
3. Be _____ in your own mind.
4. Take care of yourself (vs 10)
The Bema Seat

Additional verses:
Luke 12: 41 – 48
Hebrews 13: 17
I John 2:28

Conscience

1. Your conscience must _____ with the _____.
2. Do not be a _____.

C. Consideration and Compassion

1. Walk in _____.
2. Exercise _____.

D. Four principles for practicing Christian liberty.

1. Christian liberty must never be _____ (Rom 14:22).
2. Christian liberty does not mean that you welcome fellow Christians _____ you have sorted out their views on X, Y, or Z (Rom 14:1,3).
3. Christian liberty ought never be used in such a way that you become a _____ (Rom 14:13).
4. Christian liberty requires grasping that principle that will produce the _____ (Rom 14: 17 – 19).

St. Augustine quote:

In _____, unity; in nonessentials, _____;
in all things, charity.



Some questions to consider:

1. How does Romans 14 challenge the way we deal with differences in the church today?
2. How can we differentiate between disputable matters and fundamental Christian beliefs?
3. What are some current examples of “disputable matters” within the Christian community?
4. What is important according to verse 13?
5. How far should one be willing to go to avoid causing a brother to stumble? (21)
6. If we violate our conscience, what are we guilty of? (23)
7. Do we always have to yield to the weaker brother / sister?