"ROLE OF FAITH AND WORKS"

James 2:14-17

Holiday Island Presbyterian Church September 9, 2018

James 2:14 – 17

What good is it, my brothers and sisters, if you say you have faith but do not have works? Can faith save you? If a brother or sister is naked and lacks daily food, and one of you says to them, "Go in peace; keep warm and eat your fill," and yet you do not supply their bodily needs, what is the good of that?

So faith by itself, if it has no works, is dead.

INTRODUCTION:

James asks the question:

2:14 What good is it, my brothers and sisters, if you say you have faith but do not have works? Can faith save you?

Paul's answer to that question is Ephesians 2:8-9:

For it is by grace you have been saved, through faith—and this is not from yourselves, it is the gift of God—2not by works, so that no one can boast.

The Presbyterian answer is that of Luther's –

- sola fide
- by faith alone

And I believe that almost every Christian would answer the question: How are we saved? by saying we are saved by faith.

But . . . most Christians wrestle with the thought that we must be "good" in order to "get into heaven."

I have heard folks say:

"I need to clean up my act and go to church or else I am heading to Hell."

At the heart of Catholicism is good works.

You must do penance for your sin
by balancing it out with good works.

So, on the surface,

we have what seems like a dichotomy: faith vs. works; works vs. faith.

On the surface,

it looks like there is a conflict between Paul and James in the theology of salvation.

However, when you take the *whole* of what Paul said and the *whole* of what James said, they are in complete agreement.

In James 1:22-27,

James tells his readers not to "simply be hearers of the word, but doers. . ."

Religion which is not put into practice has as much value as items sold at a garage sale.

While the Bible clearly teaches that we are saved by faith alone, it is also clear that true faith will always be evidenced by good works or "fruit" of some kind.

You've heard the old expression:
If it looks like a duck, quacks like a duck,

walks and swims like a duck, it probably is a duck.

If a person who has accepted Christ as savior, but never allows that profession of faith to produce works, one should probably wonder if the transformation ever took place.

That's all James is saying.

JAMES' ARGUMENT:

James advances his argument with three examples of dead faith, which are very helpful in understanding his meaning.

The first example is of someone who professes to believe, but never actually does anything to care for his neighbor.

James is asking if such a person could possibly have a saving faith.

James is not questioning if we're saved by faith, he is questioning whether a sincere faith can lack any outer manifestation of it.

James is using a hypothetical example of a person who never shows the <u>fruit</u> of love and suggests that maybe that person's faith is just as hypothetical as the example itself.

The second example is that of demons.

Down in verse 19, James says:

"You believe that there is one God. Good! Even the demons believe that—and shudder."

Even the demons believe in God, but they lack a saving faith

and they lack the capacity for an *active* faith; faith that manifests itself in good works.

Why?

Because saving faith is more than intellectual knowledge or believing something is true.

There must be an active component of trust that finds its expression in obedience.

Satan knows that Jesus is Lord, he simply won't bow.

The third example of dead faith comes in the form of a metaphor.

In verse 26, James says:

"as the body without the spirit is dead, so faith without works is dead."

James' makes the relationship between faith and works explicit: It's impossible to think of a body moving around that doesn't have life in it;

Equally bizarre would be a supposedly "living" body - saving faith - that never moves – never produces fruit.

Let me use a dangerous illustration here.

Think about a Reese's Peanut Butter Cup.

Wow! I just lost almost everyone's attention —
- you're all thinking about Reese's Peanut Butter Cups
instead of what I was just saying.

OK, now try to pay attention . . .

The peanut butter and the chocolate go hand-in-hand

if either ingredient is lacking, it would still be good it just wouldn't be a Peanut Butter Cup.

Paul Tillich would be very proud of me using that illustration!

Works and faith are an interconnected duality.

- works can and do exist without faith
- but faith cannot exist without producing works.

Work – even the best work - does not inform or transform faith; however, faith <u>does</u> inform and transform works.

WORKS GENERATED BY FAITH:

James said:

15 If a brother or sister is naked and lacks daily food, 16 and one of you says to them, "Go in peace; keep warm and eat your fill," and yet you do not supply their bodily needs, what is the good of that?

James compares such faith to "words of love and comfort" offered to someone who is cold and hungry.

Such words are meaningless if not accompanied by actions to feed and clothe the person in need.

It may be a nice thing to say, it may be a compassionate thing to say, but it does absolutely nothing to relieve the situation.

In the Summa Theologica,
Thomas Aquinas discusses the division of life
into active and contemplative dimensions.

Aquinas says that the contemplative life

of someone who withdraws from the world to pray and concentrate on God and Godly things is better than toiling to please God.

Although Aquinas upholds the traditional understanding that the contemplative life is better than the active one, he makes the extraordinary assertion that a "mixed" life has supremacy.

Aquinas believed that a life with a balance between faith and works is the best life a person can live.

Aquinas explains that the work of a mixed life this way:

"One proceeds from the fullness of contemplation such as teaching and preaching... and this work is more excellent than simple contemplation." However, "[f]or even as it is better to enlighten than merely to shine, so is it better to give to others the fruits of one's contemplation than merely to contemplate."

Let me ask you a question:

Which do you think is more important –

- the work you do
- or the motivation for doing the work?

Why would an all-powerful God

be even remotely interested in the *results* of our labor? It is not the results God is judging, it the motivation behind the work.

By no means does that mean works have no value either to God or to humanity.

Even the labor provided even by an atheist has value.

A non-believer can work just as hard as a believer

on a Habitat-for-Humanity house.

The new owner will not know – and may not care – which portion of the house was built by a Christian and which was built by a non-Christian.

The non-believer will feel good because he/she has done something good for someone else.

The Christian has an added dimension:
not only have they done something good for someone else,
they have also honored God in the process.

To the listener, a symphony that is written
- to bring honor, glory and fame to the composer sounds *exactly* like the symphony that is written as an expression of art.

Either of these symphonies
will sound exactly like a symphony
composed using the gifts God gave the composer
and which was written as a response to God's grace
in the composer's life.

They all sound exactly the same.

But there is a massive spiritual difference!

Maybe not in the life of the listener,
but certainly in the life of the composer!

THEOLOGY OF WORKS:

There is a verse in Ephesians that I have encourage the elders to memorize.

Ephesians 4:12:

"[the calling and duty of an elder] is to equip God's people to do the work of ministry/service."

Work is actually a gift and a calling from God.

It just doesn't make much sense that God would give us spiritual gifts and then not expect us to use them – to put them to work.

Spiritual gifts – by their very nature – are for the benefit of others.

Of course, there is always a benefit to us
when we employ those gifts —
a sense of well-being and spiritual fulfilment
as we use those gifts.
Knowing we are in the will of God.

But the primary benefit of using our gifts is for the benefit of others.

CONCLUSION:

What I am saying is simply this:

If you have accepted the gift – and responsibility – of being a Christian, that should be the primary motivation for the work you do.

We do good things

because we believe that God has called us to do good things.

- not because it is the right thing to do
- not because it benefits others
- not because it is good for humanity

We do it as a response to God.

I have noticed lately that some customer support folks will end the call with "Have a blessed day."

I am touched when they say that.

We start every worship service with "May the Lord be with you."

What would happen if we used that phrase outside the church?

What if we began saying:

"Thank you, and may the Lord be with you."

Now here's a radical thought – and a challenge: How about when the servers hand over a plate of spaghetti, they say: "May the Lord be with you."

Faith creates works; works don't create faith.

PRAYER:

Most Loving and Eternal God, strengthen our faith so that we can do those works You have called us to do. Increase our understanding so we will understand why we do good works in Your name. Grant us the wisdom to carry out Your will in our lives. And bless us mightily. In Jesus' name. Amen.