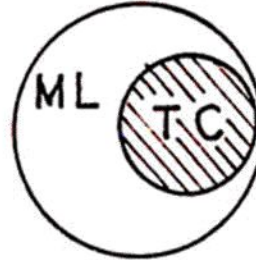


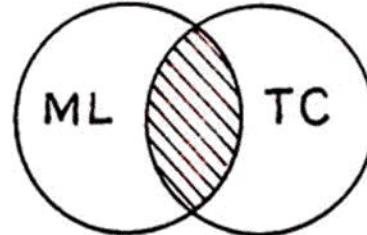
(a) the moral law and the Ten Commandments coincide in scope and meaning



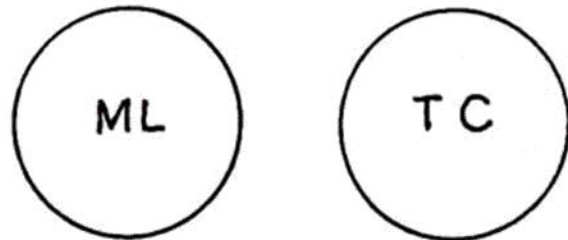
(b) the moral law includes and is larger in scope and meaning than the Ten Commandments



(c) the moral law and the Ten Commandments overlap in scope and meaning



(d) the moral law is entirely distinct from the Ten Commandments in scope and meaning



Most interpreters reject the fourth way of relating the moral law and the Ten Commandments. Aldrich rejects the first way and affirms the third.

What are Aldrich's reasons for rejecting the first way of relating the moral law and the Ten Commandments? To answer this we must see how Aldrich distinguishes between the eternal moral law in its Mosaic setting and in its New Testament setting.

Roy Aldrich admits that the eternal moral law of God applies to all persons in every dispensation. In specifically relating this moral law to the Ten Commandments he says:

All of the moral principles of the ten laws do reappear in the New Testament in a framework of grace. The Christian . . . is under all the moral principles of those stones restated for this economy of grace. He is under the eternal moral law of God.