Chapter 1

What we are going to study, why and how

I am not going to flatter the ego of the believer

Reaching holiness of the soul should be the goal of every person who comes to know God. This is not a pleasant subject to discuss, due to the fact that human beings, in general, possess a desire to continue behaving in the same way and doing whatever pleases them in spite of their conversion.

Many enjoy listening to sermons and joining churches where they tell them that they can continue to be <u>a degenerate scum bag</u>, without losing their salvation because they are under God's grace.

This is one of the reasons why this subject is not pleasant to all, because I am not going to discuss issues that man has a desire to discover, but that which most people do not want to hear, because it does not flatter their ego. I will discuss issues that do not fill the pews of our churches with donors, but of issues that will sanctify the Church. It is only fitting to Christian love that we bring this topic to light even if it may not be pleasant to our ears.

*

We must read the Bible

One of the key ingredients necessary to reach holiness is to understand what God wants from us and <u>obey</u> Him. In order to do this, we must read or listen to the Word of God as it is written in the Bible.

Many may wish to become physicians, attorneys or engineers, but few are willing to sacrifice their personal pleasures, in order to utilize their time to study these careers. They would like to obtain a doctorate degree, but only if the knowledge itself would somehow enter their brains without having to study.

By the same token, there are many Christians who would like to learn about the right doctrines of our Christian faith, but relatively few are willing to sacrifice their lifestyles to utilize that time for the reading of the Word of God. They would love to know the Bible from Genesis to Revelation, but only if somehow that knowledge could penetrate their mind without having to read the Bible on their own.

The majority of people read books that "explain" the Bible according to the feelings and interpretation of the author; but very few are willing to read the entire Bible, in succession, at least twenty times.

When books that "explain" the Bible are used, a brother may learn some about Scripture, but he may also be getting errors believed by its author. The Bible is inspired by the Holy Spirit; books that explain the Bible are not inspired and are the opinion of an author. If you read 5 or 3 chapters per day (which is not impossible), you will be able to read the entire Bible in eight months to a year, depending on if you read five or three chapters on a daily basis.

If you had a flowing spring nearby and you wanted a drink of water, the best is to go and get the water with your own hands. It would not be wise to ask someone to bring you a drink of water from the spring in his soiled hands. If you were to drink from soiled hands, it would only be from your own and not someone else's soiled hands. You need to read the

Bible on your own and not books that "explain the Bible". These books can be a good <u>supplement</u> to your study of the Bible, but should never <u>complement</u> the Bible or become a <u>substitute</u> for the real Word of God.

*

77 78 79

80

81

82

83

84

85

87

88

89

91

92

93

94

96

97

98

100

101

102

103

104

105

106

107

72

73

74

75

76

Our Father wants our holiness and cleansing

An important Head of State is preparing to attend a summer outing where many national dignitaries and foreigners have been invited. He has a two year old son whom he wishes to take with him to this outing as he is proud of his son. The father orders the help to bathe his son and dress him in an outfit that corresponds to summertime. The father is dressed in an appropriate white suit and at the last minute, he prepares to pick up his son in order to take him, but the son has ventured into the garden. The child has become soiled, he has played in the mud, his hair and clothing are muddy, he has eaten chocolate and he is greatly soiled. The father cannot possibly pick him up because he is dirty and he doesn't have time to wait until the child is bathed and dressed once again. He wants nothing more than to take him to the outing, but he cannot. Due to the child's behavior, the father cannot take the child. The father loves him, but he must love him from a distance. The father wants to carry him in his arms, but if he does, he will become dirty as well. He would like to personally take his son, but he has to let the servants deal with his child. The father sadly departs for the outing.

God loves us, wishes to "pick us up and carry us in his arms" so that we can walk with Him, but we are soiled. He wants to speak with us personally, but the stench of our filth nauseates Him. He must love

us from a distance and he must send His servants to deal with us. That is why we need holiness, which is attainable.

*

How we will deal with this topic

As in all of my books, I have numbered the lines in order to facilitate any questions or discussions pertaining to the topics mentioned herein.

Chapter 2 will be dedicated to the explanation of what holiness is and how many confuse it with divinity. (Pg 6)

Chapter 3 will demonstrate that holiness is attainable to human beings. If he loves God and is willing to obey him, a person can be sanctified. There are lots of testimonies of persons who attained holiness. (Pg 11)

In Chapter 4, I will illustrate the blessings holiness can bestow upon us. (Pg 35)

In Chapter 5, we shall become aware of that the main obstacle that prevents us from reaching holiness is our sin, not the world around us, predestination, or Satan. All of these are stumbling blocks, but the ultimate fault lies within us. (Pg 48)

Chapter 6 will make known the existence, origin, description, functions and permissions granted to Satan by God, the Father Almighty. (Pg 80)

Chapter 7 will explain, as part of celestial dynamics, the mechanics of temptation towards human beings. (Pg 99)

Chapter 8 deals with the relation between God's commandments and our sins. There is not one worthless commandment. If God has dictated a set of commandments, it is because He knows we need to learn and obey them. God does not give us

commandments in order to entertain Himself as He watches how the commandments cause difficulties in our daily lives, nor how they may cause us to sin by giving us many commandments. He simply has dictated a minimal necessary list of commandments. (Pg 119)

Chapter 9 is dedicated to illustrate the consequences of sin, something human beings overlook, not understanding the correlation between sin and our problems. (Pg 142)

Chapter 10, which is the longest one, is dedicated to exposing diverse methods used by our spiritual enemies in order to make sin simple for us. Note that I did say "make sin simple for us" not "cause us to sin", because they cannot cause us to sin, simply facilitate the means which will cause us to sin. (Pg 197)

Chapter 11 will show methods God uses to sanctify His Church. These methods, at times, must be painful, due to the fact that at times Christians do not heed initial warnings. Sometimes, God must cast us into a deep hole, so that we feel obligated to lift our eyes to that which is above us. When one is in a deep hole, one can only look up. (Pg 296)

In Chapter 12 I will demonstrate how true repentance is indispensable in the forgiveness of sin. It would not be logical for God to bring us into his kingdom, if our souls are burdened with evil feelings. (Pg 339)

Chapter 13 will make known that Christians will be judged. We will not be judged in order to determine whether we have salvation or will be condemned, because we already have salvation by grace through the means of the blood of Christ, but we will have to account for our actions and words. (Pg 353)

In Chapter 14, I will expose the benefits of prayer of a sanctified Christian, for the Church, society and the nation. (Pg 380)

Review of Chapter 1. In this book we will not flatter the ego of the Christian, but exhort him to find the will of God by means of prayer and reading the Bible from Genesis to Revelation several times. There are many that want to know, but few that want to learn. Many read books that teach about the Bible, but few read the entire Bible several times. Our Father wants to "embrace" us and take us to where He wants to take us, but we are soiled.

Chapter 2 What is Holiness?

Holiness is not divinity

Holiness is not the same as divinity. A human being can reach a level of holiness, but can never reach divinity. The only divine beings are God, Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit. A divine being has never and will never sin. A human being, who is currently holy, could have sinned tremendously in the past, but he **no** longer sins in the present.

Holiness is not reaching heights, very high heights, but to emerge from the dregs of our sins, wicked thoughts and feelings. Holiness is the cleansing of the blood of Christ and never again desiring to return to the dunghill.

Holiness is not being a believer of colossal proportions who climbs the Mt. Everest of spiritual majesty, way beyond the clouds. Holiness is to be a humble Christian who is fully aware of his tattered morality and spirituality and wants to emerge from the depths in which he finds himself in order to live near a stream where he may be clean. Holiness is having no desire in returning to the filthy depths, after having been helped to ascend from there; not necessarily climbing majestic heights.

Unfortunately, there are many human beings who seek God solely for their salvation, protection and blessings. They are simply not interested in holiness.

*

Holiness does not mean drawing oneself from the world, but to separate oneself from sin.

In the recent times, holiness has been defined as simply the act of separating oneself from the world but without specifying what separation from the world means. As always they do, their definition of holiness is taken from the supposed etymology of Greek or Hebrew words.

Nowadays, every time they can not prove the veracity of their doctrines using the Bible versions translated by those who **did know** those languages, they appeal to the supposed "real" meaning of the Greek or Hebrew word this or that. It almost appears as if they want to return to the times of the Inquisition, when it was alleged that if a person did not understand Hebrew, Greek and Latin, they could not read the Bible, because they did not have the capacity to understand it, and therefore the Bible was prohibited.

In the following verses we will see that **holiness** is purely and entirely the obedience of God's Commandments. After verse 5 states that the commandment and covenants of God are to be obeyed, verse 6 says as a consequence of what was said formerly, that we will be holy if we are in obedience.

"5 Now therefore, if ye will obey my voice indeed, and keep my covenant, then ye shall be a peculiar treasure unto me above all people; for all the Earth is mine. 6 And ye shall be unto me a kingdom of priests, and an holy nation. These are the words which thou shalt speak unto the children of Israel."

(Ex 19:5-6)

In other words, according to the passage above, holiness comes as a result of obeying the commandments of God. This is in concordance with Luke 1:6 where Zachariah and Elisabeth are extolled because they obeyed the commandments of God.

"And they were both <u>righteous</u> before God, walking in all the <u>commandments</u> and <u>ordinances</u> of the Lord blameless."

(Lk 1:6)

Another verse that confirms what we have seen here is John 14:15 where we see that Our Lord Jesus Christ himself said: "If ye love me, keep my commandments." In other words, the love of Our Lord is the equivalent of keeping his commandments.

Although the word "sanctify" means to set apart, it also means to cleanse that which is sanctified. At the end, to "separate oneself for God" means to flee from that which is unclean in order to reach cleanliness.

In the verse below, we will note that the Levites compare "sanctification" to "cleansing". In Verse 15, it states that the Levites sanctified themselves and entered the Temple to cleanse it, removing all that was impure (16). Further, in verse 17, reference is made to the cleansing of the Temple using the word "sanctify": "... Now they began on the first day of the first month to sanctify...", further, in verse 17, referenced is made once again to the cleansing in the Temple saying, "...so they sanctified the house of the LORD in eight days".

In verse 18, they inform the King, by saying, in reference to the sanctification: "...Then they went in to Hezekiah the king, and said, We have <u>cleansed</u> all the house of the LORD, and the altar of burnt offering, with all the vessels thereof...". In other words, we see that in their vocabulary, the word "holiness" or "sanctification" was the equivalent of "cleansing".

Finally, verse 19 says: "Moreover all the vessels, which king Ahaz in his reign, did cast away in his transgression, have we prepared and sanctified". If we go back to verse 18, we will note that the act of cleaning the vessels is what they here call "sanctify" the vessels. Therefore, we once again, note that in their minds, sanctification and cleansing were equivalent. We can then assume, without much speculation that in order to become holy, we must cleanse our souls.

"15 And they gathered their brethren, and sanctified themselves, and came, according to the commandment of the king, by the words of the LORD, to cleanse the house of the LORD. 16 And the priests went into the inner part of the house of the LORD, to cleanse it, and brought out all the uncleanness that they found in the temple of the LORD into the court of the house of the LORD. And the Levites took it, to carry it out abroad into the brook Kidron. 17 Now they began on the first day of the first month to sanctify, and on the eighth day of the month came they to the porch of the LORD: so they sanctified the house of the LORD in eight days; and in the sixteenth day of the first month they made an end. 18 Then they went in to Hezekiah the king, and said, We have cleansed all the house of the LORD, and the altar of burnt offering, with all the vessels thereof, and the shewbread table, with all the vessels thereof. 19 Moreover all the vessels, which king Ahaz his reign did cast away in transgression, have we prepared and sanctified, and, behold, they are before the altar of the LORD." (II Chr 29:15-19)

320

321

322

323

324

325

326

327

328

329

330

331

332

333

334

335

336

337

338

339

340

341

342

343

344

345 346

347

348

349

350

351

352

353 354 If we turn to II Chr 30:17, we will see that once again the word "sanctification" is equal to "cleansing", for on one hand, it states that many were not sanctified and on the other that is why the Levites sacrificed during Passover for all the ones who had not cleansed themselves. In other words, "sanctified" and "cleansed" were synonymous.

"For there were many in the congregation that were not sanctified, therefore the Levites had the charge of the killing of the Passovers for every one that was not clean, to sanctify them unto the LORD." (II Chr 30:17)

Therefore even though "sanctify" may also mean "set apart", it is obvious that the term "set apart" does also imply "cleansing". It is not only "set

apart", but also an inner cleansing.

Review of Chapter 2. Holiness is not divinity; sinners can reach holiness by putting themselves away from sin thanks to the power of the blood of Christ. Holiness is not isolating ourselves from the world, but separating ourselves from sin. In Exodus, we note that holiness means to keep God's commandments. We also noted that according to Our Lord Jesus Christ, whoever loves Him, will keep His commandments. In the manner expressed by Scripture, we see that holiness is the equivalent of cleansing and obedience to God.

Chapter 3 Holiness is Attainable

The Bible tells us that holiness is attainable

Neither God, nor Christ, nor the Holy Spirit, nor the apostles and other Biblical writers would encourage us to reach holiness, if holiness could not be achieved. None of them would ask a believer to fly

to the moon and bring back a rock, knowing that it would be an impossible feat. From the moment they encourage a believer to reach holiness it is because it can be achieved. Let us see some examples of encouragement.

*

God encourages us to reach holiness

One of the fallacies that interests our spiritual enemies without exception is that of "until we are in heaven, we have to be sinners"; or "we cannot be holy until we are in heaven, we can make the effort, but we will never reach holiness".

Spiritual enemies of Christians know that if they can convince us as if it were a fact that we cannot reach holiness, we will not try to do so. We are simply conformed to whatever we naturally obtain or achieve. In that way, they have already won the battle against Christians and the Church before beginning the fight. This is the main reason why The Church lacks power. It is not that the Holy Spirit does not manifest himself in "these times"; it is the fact that the churches are not obeying the Commandments.

"7 Sanctify yourselves therefore, and be ye holy, for I am the LORD your God. 8 And ye shall keep my statutes, and do them, I am the LORD which sanctify you."

(Leviticus 20:7-8)

This passage brings attention to the fact that after God exhorts us to be holy in verse 7, He further exhorts us by saying: "...ye shall keep my statutes, and do them: I am the LORD which sanctify you."

Is He not exhorting us so that we may become holy? Clearly, if we want to be holy, we need to obey the Commandments of God. Every one of them, not just the ones we "like", or the ones that please us. In order to reach that obedience, Christians have **the blood of Jesus Christ, prayer** and **fasting** so that when our enemies do not permit us to inch ahead in order to achieve holiness, we can in turn use all three as spiritual weapons, so that those abominable beings are cast from our lives. That is why Jesus said in Mark 9:29: "This kind can come forth by nothing, but by prayer and fasting."

As we see in the following verse, God urged Abraham to be holy, which evidently is a sign that a human being can reach perfection. It would be illogical to think that God would require perfection, knowing that it cannot be achieved. God has never asked, nor will He ever ask a human being to fly and perch himself on the roof of a tower, knowing that a human being cannot fly.

"And when Abram was ninety years old and nine, the LORD appeared to Abram, and said unto him, I am the Almighty God; walk before me, and be thou perfect." (Genesis 17:1)

The absurd notion that we cannot achieve holiness is not found anywhere in the Bible, because God is totally aware of the fact that we can achieve holiness. He encourages us in various places to be holy. Would God encourage us to be something or do that which we cannot achieve? Of course not. God is not the type of being that finds entertainment in requiring of someone that which he cannot do, or chastise them for not

doing that which He knew could not be achieved or done.

How can we become holy? Jesus said: "If ye love me, keep my commandments." Are we going to believe that the Commandments Jesus is referring to and the Father's are different?

*

Christ encourages us to reach holiness

There are many Christians who believe that it is impossible to attain holiness while we are in this world. However, Jesus urges us in this verse to be perfect, a clear sign that a human being can achieve perfection. I do not think that anyone can believe that Christ is urging humans to reach a point of spiritual maturity that He knows cannot be attained. That would be like thinking that Jesus was playing a joke on humanity.

"Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."

(Matthew 5:48)

It is important to note how the numerous verses pertaining to the Sermon on the Mount are mentioned millions of times, but never is mentioned this verse. I have never seen the encouragement towards a Christian to try to become holy and perfect, and persuade them to do so, and demonstrate how it can be achieved. However, I have heard hundreds of times the opposing and erroneous hypothesis which is that we will never reach holiness while we are alive. It would seem as if our spiritual enemies are very active in

misrepresenting such a truth and prevent the truth from being preached.

*

The Apostles encourage Holiness

In the following verse, we note that the Apostle Paul encourages us to reach perfection; therefore he did not find it unattainable. If the apostle would have believed that it was something a human being could not achieve, he would not encourage us to do so.

"Finally, brethren, farewell. **Be perfect**, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace; and the God of love and peace shall be with you." (II Corinthians 13:11)

Paul is trying to persuade them to have <u>joy</u>, <u>comfort</u>, <u>harmony</u>, and **to be perfect**. We all agree that the first three traits can be attained. Why not the fourth one?

If the will of God is our holiness, it is because it can be achieved by a human being. God would not ask of us something He knows we cannot accomplish. It goes without saying that is null and without value the affirmation we so frequently hear among Christians that "while we are in this life, we cannot reach holiness". It seems as if those who think this way have not read the Book of Job, where God Himself declares the holiness of Job. Let's

"3 For this is the will of God, even your sanctification, that ye should abstain from fornication, 4 that every one of you should

look at I Thessalonians. 4:3-4.

know how to possess his vessel in sanctification and honour" (I The 4:3-4)

It is obvious that God's intention, the goal He sets for us is holiness; and that we learn and know that we should reach holiness and honor, thus **cease to sin.** God does not abandon us in this goal; He is willing to assist us in achieving it, as it is seen in many verses, one of which is the most common of all, the Our Father, whereby Christ teaches us to ask God not to let us fall into temptation. Another verse is where we find God's promise in which He tells us that He will not allow us to be tempted more thant we can endure, but that together with the temptation He shows us a way out, as it is written by Paul in I Cor 10:13.

"There hath no temptation taken you but such as is common to man, but God is faithful, who will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able; but will with the temptation also make a way to escape, that ye may be able to bear it."

(I Co 10:13)

In II Timothy 3:16-17, Paul talks about the possibility of attaining perfection. This is against the hypothesis that "while we are in the flesh" we cannot break away from our lusts nor can we stop sinning.

"16 All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, 17 that the man of God may be

perfect, throughly furnished unto all good works." (II Tim 3:16-17)

There are many other Biblical attestations that say that a human being can reach perfection. I am not saying that someone has always been perfect, but that while being sinners, some have left behind, with divine help, all lusts and sins until a state of perfection is reached. This is a state in which by force of habit, we cease to sin. We have the case of Noah, Job, Moses, Samuel and Daniel, who are mentioned by God as examples of perfection. Lust is the strong tendency that may have a human being toward some specific type of sin. Almost all of us have or have had one or more lusts.

In the previous passage that we read, emphases is given to the fact that in order to reach this state which God wishes for us, Scripture is essential. That is why the daily reading of several chapters of the Bible, in order to read it in its entirety in less than a year, is important; and to repeat this pattern numerous times while we live.

The Apostle Peter also exhorts us to reach holiness. If reaching holiness were such an impossible mission, the Apostles would not encourage us to reach it, because it would be a false demand on their part, a prank played on us.

"15 But as he which hath called you is holy, so be ye holy in all manner of conversation; 16 because it is written: Be ye holy; for I am holy."

(IP 1:15-16)

To be holy is to stop sinning. In this passage, we see that not only Peter, but prior to that God Himself, asked His people to seek holiness.

Throughout the entire Bible, we have that encouragement. Where does that heresy that proclaims that while we are in the flesh we cannot reach holiness come from? It is obvious that this is the work of the spiritual enemies of Christ and of Christianity.

 In the following passage, once more, we find the notion with respect to the issue that the Christian should cease sinning, and can stop sinning.

"6 Whosoever abideth in him sinneth not; whosoever sinneth hath not seen him, neither known him. 7 Little children, let no man deceive you: he that doeth righteousness is righteous, even as he is righteous. 8 He that committeth sin is of the Devil; for the Devil sinneth from the beginning. For this purpose the Son of God was manifested, that he might destroy the works of the devil."

(I John 3:6-8)

The Apostle John, in verse 6, tells us he who remains in God, whoever clings to God with sincere desire, can stop sinning. Whoever sins contentedly, is someone who does not know God. John further states that he who sins is from Satan, not from God. He is not referring to someone who sins and is pained by his sin, he repents of his sin and rises; but the one who falls and feels perfectly well in that fallen place. This does not refer to one who falls and desires to rise once more, because in other verses of this same Epistle, John tells us that if we confess our sins, Christ will forgive us and if we have sinned, we have a redeemer, an advocate in Christ Jesus.

"If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness." (I John 1:9)

"1 My little children, these things write I unto you, that ye sin not. And if any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous. 2 And he is the propitiation for our sins; and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world."

(I John 2:1-2)

When John says that whoever sins is from Satan, he is not talking about the person who maintains himself in a cleansed state, humble before God so that God himself will liberate him from sin, and one sad day he slips and falls, but he repents wholeheartedly and continues to walk in His path. He is referring to someone who maintains a life in which avoiding sin is not his main goal.

*

Our Spiritual enemies say: "Let us confuse and soften Christians and they will not be able to serve the Lord in the manner which He deserves"

James encourages us to be perfect and complete; a sign which shows that he, inspired by the Holy Spirit, knew that we could become perfect. However, as if it were a sinister wicked plan prepared by our spiritual enemies in order to soften first and corrupt Christianity later, we see an idea spread among Christians that states that we cannot reach holiness or even less, reach perfection.

It is logical to think that if it is to our enemies' advantage that no one reaches a mountain peak,

they will try to convince us that it is impossible to reach that peak, that no one has ever reached it and that no one ever will.

Not only that, they cause us to believe that he who does try to reach it is arrogant, a proud one who believes he is better than others, who therefore, is "sinning" by thinking he can reach it. In this way, we would become discouraged and it would paralyze all our efforts. Consequently, having been brainwashed into believe this, Christians that are more courageous, those who escape the claws of the enemy, would only attempt at ascending part of the way, convinced that no one could reach the peak.

The more spirited ones would reach the halfway point of that which they could actually reach. Those who not being that spirited could reach the halfway mark, are instead crawling through a mediocre spiritual life, at the base of the mountain. And the great majority, those who are not spirited at all, will allow themselves to be dragged to a marsh to wallow in the mud until upon their death they would go to the Lord. In this way, if the evil ones do not succeed in affecting the salvation of a Christian, they would at least affect his productive fruitfulness and the state of society.

When in a church how to reach a better conduct is discussed, or how to combat sin within ourselves is conferred, it is noteworthy that we hear phrases like "well, we should try, but we know that no one can reach holiness". Or we hear: "this is impossible as long as we are in the flesh". And also, "well, we should put our best effort into this, but we can never reach holiness", etc..

There isn't a congregation where we don't hear a deeply rooted notion among believers that they are defeated beforehand and they have to accept to be enslaved to a life of sin. "We can't achieve anything! Why should we try? Why should we sacrifice ourselves? It is as if we would try (they believe) to open a gap in a wall with our heads. We will never reach our goal and we will suffer miserably in our way".

In addition, the general attitude is that it is shameful to think that they may cease their sinning by the grace of God and their will, and thus reach holiness. Not only that, they try to bring shame to those that attempt to do so.

In order to "demonstrate" that one cannot reach holiness, some point out verses that are distorted and extrapolated. It should not be surprising because Satan did the same thing when he tempted Christ by distorting biblical verses; Matthew 4:6 is one of those cases.

However, what is it that James, inspired by the Holy Spirit, is saying here? He is saying much more that the humble aspiration to live in holiness, he says: "... that ye may be perfect and holy, wanting nothing..."

"4 But let patience have her perfect work, that ye may be perfect and entire, wanting nothing. 5 If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not; and it shall be given him." (James 1:4-5)

It is not that I am boasting about having reached holiness and perfection. But I am not ashamed to admit that it is my goal. I do not believe it impossible for a human being to reach that. If it were impossible to reach we would not have been encouraged to do so in countless verses of the Bible. Let us note some of those.

"Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."

"Knowing this, that our old man is crucified with him, that the body of sin might be destroyed, that henceforth we should not serve sin." (Ro 6:6)

(Mt 5:48)

"Let not sin therefore reign in your mortal body, that ye should obey it in the lusts thereof." (Ro 6:12)

"But now being made free from sin, and become servants to God, ye have your fruit unto holiness, and the end everlasting life."
(Ro 6:22)

"Having therefore these promises, dearly beloved, <u>let us cleanse ourselves</u> from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit, <u>perfecting holiness</u> in the fear of God." (II Co 7:1)

"To the end he may establish your hearts <u>unblameable</u> in holiness before God, even our Father, at the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ with all his saints." (I Thes 3:13)

"3 For this is the will of God, even your sanctification, that ye should abstain from fornication: 4 That every one of you should know how to possess his vessel in sanctification and honour; 5 Not in the lust of

concupiscence, even as the Gentiles which know not God: 6 That no man go beyond and defraud his brother in any matter: because that the Lord is the avenger of all such, as we also have forewarned you and testified. 7 For God hath not called us unto uncleanness, but unto holiness." (I Thes 4:3-7)

"Follow peace with all men, and holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord"

(Heb 12:14)

"15 But as he which hath called you is holy, so be ye holy in all manner of conversation; 16 Because it is written, Be ye holy; for I am holy." (IP 1:15-16)

"And every man that hath this hope in him purifieth himself, even as he is pure."
(I John 3:3)

"1 And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying, 2 Speak unto all the congregation of the children of Israel, and say unto them, <u>Ye shall be holy</u>: for I the LORD your God am holy" (Lv 19:1-2)

"Sanctify yourselves therefore, and be ye holy: for I am the LORD your God"
(Lev 20:7)

In light of all these verses I am not ashamed to say that I see holiness as a goal that can be reached, even though I personally have not done yet. I do not use a defeated thesis which states that "a human being cannot reach holiness", in order to justify

myself for not having attained holiness, nor to accommodate and take pleasure in my lust, nor to excuse myself for not having striven as I should.

820

821

822

823

824

825

826

827

828

829

830

831

832

833

834

835

836

837

838

839

840

841

842

843

844

845

846

847

848

849

850

851

852

853

854

855

No one should expect that holiness is something which God grants us with a magical touch. He wants to develop our personalities and wants us to strive towards holiness, not injecting us even against our desire, or program us against our will, like a robot.

As we see in the cited verses, which were inspired by the Holy Spirit, holiness is something that can be reached, although not easy to reach. Holiness is not something that is stamped in us or injected into us, something that can be attained from one day to the next. It requires years, prayer, fasting, obedience to God and a desire to do so. The human soul is not a stick of gum or clay which can be molded in a manner that we want. It is like a rod of glass, which requires fire and time in order to mold it. It is like a bush, whose flawed branches must be trimmed, but not all at the same time, so that the bush stays alive. On the other hand, the healthy branches must be pruned with care so that they become strong and replace the bad ones. All of this, cannot be accomplished in one night, it requires time and patience, the same patience God uses with us.

What really counts, according to an integral reading of the Bible, is what the course of the human is, up or down. A sinner, who focuses on things from above, is in a better situation than an "honorable" or "decent" person who focuses on things below.

Let us represent graphically the preceding, in which "A" and "B" are two human beings, the arrows indicate their tendencies, and good behavior is as high as is the highest point. In a case like this we would say that "A" is in a better spiritual position than "B". In effect, "A" is actually more of a sinner than "B", but his tendency is up, to focus on the things above, and towards not sinning. On the other hand, although "B", is actually behaving with decency, approved by society and by those who know him from outside, (perhaps due to a good parental education), his tendency is towards sin.

HOLINESS

в↓

A ↑

ABOMINATION

Throughout time and circumstances, both men will move from their level. Sooner or later, "A" will strive and will deliberately call out to God for help for his own regeneration. The other, "B", on the contrary, as circumstances become enticing to him, will begin to descend. He has no desire to seek regeneration and even less, willfully exert himself, or call out to God in order to seek a cleansing which he does not love nor desire. His decency is derived from the education passed down by his parents, by social pressure, or an economic convenience which brings him to act in a way that is approved by society. That is the case of some clerics belonging to different sects and some artists, businessmen and politicians that depend upon public opinion.

It is not the same to **expect that a human being** be perfect from cradle to tomb, <u>something</u>

<u>impossible</u> in a human, due to our low quality, than to expect that he attain perfection after so many years of learning, experience and training.

In the case of Job 1:1, we see that Scripture testifies to the fact that Job was perfect, righteous, fearful of God and set apart from evil. This testimony appears later confirmed in verse 8, because it is **God himself who bears witness about Job's perfection**. It is reaffirmed later in 2:3 when all of Job's possessions are destroyed, and God still considers him "a perfect and an upright man, one that feareth God, and escheweth evil? and still he holdeth fast his integrity,..."

Also in Genesis 6:9 we see that Scripture says that "...Noah was a just man and perfect in his generations..."

Yes, it is possible to reach perfection in this life, if it were not possible, God would not require it from anyone. He would not exhort anyone to reach perfection. He also would not ask a paraplegic person to run swiftly so that he may catch a ball; nor would he ask a blind man to paint a landscape of a setting sun.

*

Scripture testifies that many reached holiness, let's see some examples

One of the most notable examples is that of Job. Scripture testifies many times regarding the holiness and perfection Job was able to reach. He was not always holy and perfect, in Job 13:26, he confesses that he had sinned in his youth. Further, he believes (erroneously) that what he was going through was the result of his previous sins. Job was not always

saintly, but he reached sainthood. It is not that Job never sinned; it is that he no longer sinned.

"For thou writest bitter things against me, and makest me to possess the iniquities of my youth." (Job 13:26)

What occurred to Job was not motivated by his sins, because his were not bigger than anyone else's sin, and yet, what happened to Job did not happen to them. It is safe to say that what happened to Job was motivated by: a) the confidence God had in that Job would behave adequately, throughout his suffering without knowing why, and b) God's desire to demonstrate to fallen angels that a creature that was inferior was capable of a life and feelings towards God that they (Satan and the demons) had never experienced, in spite of having received more benefits and never damage, like Job.

Concisely, Job, without knowledge, served God, demonstrating the superiority of his clean feelings, as opposed to beings that having been created superior, were actually inferior by their voluntary corruption. In other words, Job served God in order to demonstrate the moral inferiority of Satan and the demons.

In Job 1:1, the writer, inspired by the Holy Spirit, testifies that he was a perfect man, righteous, fearful of God and apart from evil. In 1:8, it is God <u>himself</u> who testifies about Job, like in 2:3, after Job was left childless and without his possessions. This can also be seen in 1:22, 2:10 and 42:7-8.

"There was a man in the land of Uz, whose name was Job; and that man was perfect and upright, and one that feared God, and eschewed evil." (Job 1:1)

"And the LORD said unto Satan, Hast thou considered my servant Job, that there is none like him in the Earth, a perfect and an upright man, one that feareth God, and escheweth evil?" (Job 1:8)

"In all this Job sinned not, nor charged God foolishly." (Job 1:22)

"And the LORD said unto Satan: Hast thou considered my servant Job, that there is none like him in the Earth, a perfect and an upright man, one that feareth God, and escheweth evil? and still he holdeth fast his integrity, although thou movedst me against him, to destroy him without cause."

(Job 2:3)

"But he said unto her, Thou speakest as one of the foolish women speaketh. What? shall we receive good at the hand of God, and shall we not receive evil? In all this did not Job sin with his lips." (Job 2:10)

"7 And it was so, that after the LORD had spoken these words unto Job, the LORD said to Eliphaz the Temanite; My wrath is kindled against thee, and against thy two friends; for ye have not spoken of me the thing that is right, as my servant Job hath. 8 Therefore take unto you now seven bullocks and seven rams, and go to my servant Job, and offer up for yourselves a burnt offering; and my

servant Job shall pray for you, for him will I accept; lest I deal with you after your folly, in that ye have not spoken of me the thing which is right, like my servant Job."

(Job 42:7-8)

Job's holiness and purity is not solely exhibited in the book of Job, centuries later, during the era of the prophets, God uses him as an example of a saintly person.

"Though these three men, Noah, Daniel, and Job, were in it, they should deliver but their own souls by their righteousness, saith the Lord GOD." (Ezekiel 14:14)

In another notable example, although they are not persons of Biblical fame, are Zacharias and Elizabeth, who reach biblical testimony that they lived in holiness.

"5 There was in the days of Herod, the king of Judaea, a certain priest named Zacharias, of the course of Abia; and his wife was of the daughters of Aaron, and her name was Elisabeth. 6 And they were both righteous before God, walking in all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord blameless." (Lk 1:5-6)

The thought that holiness is unattainable, is an error many churches transmit to their flock. As we saw in the previous passage, you may become "just before God, walking without repression in obedience to the commandments and statutes of

God". It is not how many now believe, that "you cannot live a day without sinning".

The bad thing about this erroneous teaching in churches is that those that believe that they cannot be sinless will not make any effort to become better and reach that which Zachariah and Elizabeth reached. It does not mean they never sinned; it means that they had ceased to sin.

In Luke 2:25 reference is made about a just and pious man named Simeon.

"And, behold, there was a man in Jerusalem, whose name was Simeon; and the same man was just and devout, waiting for the consolation of Israel; and the Holy Ghost was upon him." (Luke 2:25)

Although the Bible states that "no one does good (is just), not even one", it evidently is referring to the fact that there is not one person who has been just or good during his entire lifetime, from cradle to the tomb, without sin. It is not referring to the impossibility of reaching a state of holiness. All the persons mentioned previously reached holiness. This does not mean that they never sinned but there came a time in their lives that they ceased to sin.

Another evident case is that of Joseph and the Virgin Mary. There are two extreme negatives, towards them, by the religious. Catholics have converted Mary, in spite of herself, into a goddess and many Protestants proclaim her as an anathema or a common woman. Those who regard her as a goddess, have a sin of idolatry. Those who see her

as a common woman are extremely mistaken; and whatever I say about her applies to Joseph.

If the Virgin Mary had not been an exceptional woman, like Noah, Enoch, Moses, Job, Daniel, etc., God would not have entrusted her with the upbringing and caring of such a sacred being. I say the same about Joseph. I am sure that God would not have entrusted me with the care of the Son of God. This simple, but solid reasoning is all that is necessary to comprehend the merits of Joseph and the Virgin Mary. Now, to regard her as deity, pray to her, etc., is farfetched; I would not do the same with Noah, Job, Moses or Daniel, because that belongs solely to God. Please brethren, neither of the extremes are correct.

*

Butchers vs. holiness

There is a type of Christian that attributes all his sins to the fact that he lives in the flesh. Every time they sin and they are exhorted, instead of recognizing their sin and make a concentrated effort to eliminate the lust that originated the sin, what they do is justify themselves in the cliché, "it is because we are in the flesh, brother". That type of Christian is the one I call the "butcher", because he always deals with the "meat" (flesh).

Holiness is perfectly possible for a Christian; we do not have to think we are defeated like the "butchers", in the sense of believing that while we live in this life, we will be defeated by the flesh. There is no such thing.

"Having therefore these promises, dearly beloved, let us cleanse ourselves from all

<u>filthiness of the flesh</u> and spirit, perfecting **holiness** in the fear of God." (II Co 7:1)

After our conversion to Christ, the duty of a Christian is to begin his ascent up the long stairway of holiness, step by step, invoking protection and the direct assistance of God. It is not correct to stand on the first step, kneeling and praying that God carry us and take us to the highest step on the stairway. We have to make a personal effort to climb each step.

We are beings created with free will and God does not force us to become holy. It could be that in this life we are training for the future life, and God will not perform on our behalf the work that is required of us. He wants us to learn to be self sufficient and only ask for his protection, so that the enemy does not weigh us down; or his help when exhausted by our own efforts, we aspire to climb one more step.

In a gymnasium, a father should not lift weights for his son, it is necessary that the son himself lift them; only by doing so will his muscles develop.

God is not going to do our educational homework, in the same way in which we would not do a page of penmanship that was homework assigned to a child. If we did, the child would never learn how to write properly.

It could be, therefore, that we are being accustomed to behave and live on our own. In that manner, God could rest calmly in heaven, knowing that He does not have to worry about our behavior, because we have already learned and do not have any need for inspection nor vigilance. I am not trying to say that this is the state of every Christian that dies, but I do believe that it is the state God

desires for all Christians as they finalize their career in this life.

We should not think that the simple act of dying will fix our lusts or faults. Even in the case of resurrecting with new flesh, in which we will not have fleshly problems, we have to think that there are sins which are not motivated by our bodily state but reside in our souls like pride and envy. Therefore, those sins can accompany a soul even after the death of the body. The most sinful of beings, does not live in the flesh.

I do not know if I am right, but the thousand years (Millennium) that we will have to live on this Earth in the new body, before the New Heaven and New Earth, will serve as an educative period. It will be a time to learn for Christians who have not been able to live in a holy environment for too long, in order to be trained in correct behavior and become used to it. I imagine that whoever is educated here and now, will enjoy the Millennium more so. Christ lived among sinners, he is used to it; he will reign during the Millennium and we will be able to be with Him. Perhaps during that period we will be educated in order to live later with God, who abhors sin.

We are in the flesh, but we do not serve according to the flesh. We do not have to accept the thesis of defeat that "we are in the flesh, brethren". We have to strive to reach complete holiness, which is possible in this life. If not achieved completely, we should strive to attain our goal as closely as possible, at the time of our final existence on Earth.

What is not justifiable is the absolute indolence nor a mere nominal effort to reach holiness. God is just, and I am sure that it is prepared in a way that he who exerts himself and wants to reach, will

feel happier than the one who became accustomed to the flesh.

Even in this life we now have, we see the unbeliever living a life or existence of less joy than a Christian, and among Christians, he who is closer to God is more joyful still. Therefore, now, in this life, there exists what we can call "automatic reward" to he who becomes closer to God. Of course that same is true or more so in the future life. It is not that God give more goods to those who seek him; it is that because of some mysterious mechanism, these are much happier with the same amount of possessions and even with less.

One of the biggest flaws of churches nowadays, is that there is no emphasis in the holiness of a Christian. They only speak of forgiveness. An immense majority adopt the thesis of the "butcher" or the "nominal effort" towards holiness. They even refer to holiness as an unattainable myth which can only be attained upon death. Furthermore, they are ashamed to admit that they strive to reach it. If the subject is discussed, it is always in this manner: "we should try, brethren, but that is impossible ...perhaps in the other life".

Review of Chapter 3. God, Christ, the Holy Spirit and the Apostles, encourage us to reach holiness. If it could not be obtained in this life, none of them would encourage us to do so, they would not ask of us something they know could not be obtained. We should consider the fact that we hear in numerous instances words of encouragement from the Sermon on the Mount, but we never hear about holiness.

In Second Timothy, Paul tells us that the Bible is good for the perfection of Christians. As evidence

that human beings may reach holiness, we have the example of Enoch, Noah, Job, Moses, Samuel and Daniel, persons who God witnesses of. We read many verses which confirm that holiness is attainable and we are encouraged to reach it. We mention the example of Zachariah and Elizabeth and Joseph and the Virgin Mary.

The "butchers" blame the "flesh" for all sins, without reasoning that the most sinful of all, has no flesh and has never lived in the flesh. It is true, that there is "no one good, not even one", but it is to say that there is no one who has lived without sin his entire life. It does not mean that we cannot stop sinning.

Chapter 4

Blessings of holiness and obstacles in reaching holiness

Sin separates us from blessings

As we will clearly see in the following verse which I present, sin places an obstruction for our blessings and the good things which God wishes to pour upon us. Therefore, it is not to be taken lightly to postpone to the future to stop sinning. In addition, that would be a lack of respect towards God, and also it is something which harms us, personally inasmuch as towards society. The majority of the damage we cause ourselves is a

result of our lack of obedience to the commandments of God.

"Your iniquities have turned away these things, and your sins have withholden good things from you." (Jer 5:25)

There are times in which God punishes us, because we deserve punishment as a result of something we have done, and He is no respecter of persons, as Acts 10:34 declares. Other times, the harm we experience is for the sake of learning from that experience. However, at other times, they are a result of our doing, without the desire to punish us or the desire to teach us. We could learn something from said experience, but it was not it's purpose.

Our life, in relation to the commandments and our misfortunes is much like the operator's manual which accompanies most apparatus and electronics we purchase.

If we follow the manufacturer's instructions, the apparatus will work to our benefit, if we do not, we will suffer the consequences.

At times we think we know everything there is to know, but it is not so. God gives us commandments that many believe were geared towards those that lived "back then", or that were given to us for no reason; they are not obeyed and thus there are consequences. I personally had that experience with a car I owned.

I was using cheap oil in my car. The oil had good viscosity and since I know about physics, chemistry, etc., I thought I was doing the right thing. I was with a friend who was a schooled mechanic and when he saw the cheap oil I was using in my car, he advised me to use an expensive brand of oil. Since I knew that

the oil I was using had sufficient viscosity, I did not see the need to spend more money in better quality oil, thinking that I knew more because I had studied physics and chemistry, etc..

After three or four years, the engine in my car burned out and I came to my friend, and together we removed the old engine and installed a new one. When we finished, my friend said, "Let's see why this motor burned out." We opened it and upon removing the casing, we notice the tube which take in the oil contained a screen so that foreign bodies would not penetrate the engine. The screen was blocked by solid carbon and only three squares remained open for the aspiration of the oil. Not enough oil could enter through such a small opening when I accelerated the car and therefore, the engine burned out.

When my friend saw the tube, he said, "You should always use the most expensive oil you can afford in your car because more costly oils contain ingredients that dissolve carbon and prevent carbon from sticking to parts of the motor and that carbon is removed every time the oil is changed. If you use cheaper oil, the carbon sticks all over the engine as you see in this case."

At that moment, I remembered and replied, "You told me three or four years ago to use the best oil I could afford, but you did not tell me why, and therefore, I didn't listen. I thought I knew it all."

God does not always tell us why we should obey a commandment, but if we do not obey it, in time, we will burn out some of the "motors" which run our life.

Why Daniel had divine protection in the lion's den

According to Daniel, God liberated him from the mouths of the lions, because he was just.

"20 And when he came to the den, he cried with a lamentable voice unto Daniel, and the king spake and said to Daniel: O Daniel, servant of the living God, is thy God, whom thou servest continually, able to deliver thee from the lions? 21 Then said Daniel unto the king, O king, live forever. 22 My God hath sent his angel, and hath shut the lions' mouths, that they have not hurt me, forasmuch as before him innocence was found in me; and also before thee, O king, have I done no hurt." (Daniel 6:20-22)

Does this mean that the grave things that occur to a human being are because he has a certain injustice credited to him? A sin that was committed by him may not be directly in relation with the injustice of the suffering, but God does not deliver him from it, which is unjust, because he did not receive sufficient punishment for some sin he committed.

<u>In synthesis</u>, a fault or stain that a human being has or commits before God, invalidates all or part of the protection God gives us through his angels.

Since Daniel did not have a negative balance in his account, but any wrongdoings he previously committed were already paid for; the angelic-divine protection manifested itself hundred per cent.

Does this mean that all bad things that come upon a person are as a result of punishment or some debt he has to pay? Not necessarily. Sometimes persons of higher merit before God can experience very hard times, in which they will serve God to demonstrate how much they love him, and they continue to love him no matter how bad their experience. This was the case with Job. But let us not think that we are all like Job.

What occurs sometimes is that the consequences of a national or social sin falls on a particular nation or society and all members are sprinkled with the punishment. Even though all of this is true, the first thing I do is not examining the society or the nation, but examine myself. As we can see one of the blessings of holiness is to count on absolute protection from God.

*

Obedience and happiness

When a human being walks in the path of God, automatically flee far from him many anguishes, which are not pushed far away from a person who does not obey God. The first anguish he is separated from is the anguish of death; the fear of thinking, what will happen when we die? True Christians know that upon death, we pass on to the presence of God. That is a blessing which is enjoyed by true Christians. This is probably the greatest of the blessings. However, there are other blessings which are not enjoyed by all true Christians. It depends on which commandments we obey or disobey.

God has given us commandments to bring us joy. If we obey some and not others, we will be happy with those things which have to do with the ones that we obey. However, we will suffer the bitterness for which avoidance were given the commandments we did not wish to obey; or the

ones we did not obey because we did **not inquire** about them.

If we, being in an electric plant see a red alert sign with skull and crossbones, we immediately proceed to read it. Being in the world, which by experience we know is so dangerous, our most intelligent decision is to search for who is the owner of the universe, find his commandments and obey them so that we are not "electrocuted".

There are those that assign the "job" of finding the commandments that we should obey to the pastor of their church or the hierarchy of their sect. This is as if at the crossing of a street with a lot of vehicular traffic, we would blindfold ourselves and let ourselves be guided by our pastor. Each one of us is responsible for oneself. At judgment time, we will not be asked what we learned from the priest or what the pastor told us, or what doctrine the church taught us, but what the Bible said.

Let us imagine a place where hail occasionally falls. In order to reach from point "A" to point "B", a trail is covered by a roof made of concrete, which protects us from the grains of hail, large grains, medium grains and small grains. Since the covered trail extends to the right and to the left forming several "S", very often someone walking does not have patience and does not want to walk to the extreme right or the extreme left of the "S" and they decide to take a short cut. They step away from the covered trail and cross a terrain which is not protected in order to reach the other part of the "S" which forms the trail.

There are some which proceed accordingly and since at that moment hail is not coming down, they do not suffer from their disobedience. There are some who will do so and when they reach the

halfway point, small hail falls upon them causing little harm. There are times in which large hail falls and those who find themselves in the unprotected shortcut suffer dreadful consequences.

Sufferings and adversities follow a similar path to that which is previously described. We cease to obey one or more commandments, but at that time, our spiritual enemies are not alert, and nothing happens to us. Other times, confident in that nothing happened to us previously, we disobey the same commandment or one of lesser value and the results are catastrophic. Worse still, at other times our spiritual enemies do not attack us, so that we may continue to disobey and get hardened towards sin. This way, they can take control of our mind and our life. These are the cases of persons who are possessed.

*

Fidelity in adversity, and joy

It is easy for anyone to be faithful to the one who filled him with blessings and protection. Furthermore, that was the reason Satan gave in order to explain, according to his reasoning, the fidelity of Job (Job 1:9-11). However, it requires immense fidelity towards God, to obey Him when obeying delivers setbacks, injustice and even bitterness.

Job as much as Joseph, the son of Jacob, were the type of men that were faithful even though their fidelity would cause inexplicable bitterness. In the particular case of Joseph, it is important to note that Satan tried to annul the future preservation of the sons of Jacob, who God was going to bring to Egypt, through the simple process of morally

invalidating the key ingredient God was going to utilize: Joseph.

"7 And it came to pass after these things, that his master's wife cast her eyes upon Joseph; and she said, Lie with me. 8 But he refused, and said unto his master's wife, Behold, my master wotteth not what is with me in the house, and he hath committed all that he hath to my hand; 9 There is none greater in this house than I; neither hath he kept back anything from me but thee, because thou art his wife, how then can I do this great wickedness, and sin against God?"

(Gen 39:7-9)

Because of his fidelity towards God, Joseph suffered the slander of the wife of the guards' captain and ended up in prison. Even in prison, God blessed him and he became the supervisor of all the prisoners. In addition, he left prison to the joy of becoming the chief of all of Egypt, superseded only by Pharaoh himself. Above all, which is most important, he experienced the joy of knowing that God had used him to save his family and the people who would bring forth the Messiah.

Perhaps, prior to a man receiving a great commission or divine charge, Satan, upon suspecting or knowing God's plans for that person, will try to sift him like wheat, like he did with the Apostles, according to Luke 22:31. From this, we can deduce that this abominable being requested direct intervention in the lives of the Apostles in order to cause them sullenness. We can rightfully say that nowadays he or his spiritual henchmen can do the same directly or through human beings

which are fitting.

In times prior to the crucifixion, since these abominable beings had direct access to God, they asked for permission, because they could do nothing on their own volition. Nowadays, since they were cast from heaven and do not have direct contact with God, they can only utilize the implicit right granted to all creatures, since the beginning of time, and which is to propose their ideas to others. They cannot go beyond the laws which God has established concerning their temptation of humans.

*

The promises of God are not unconditional

There are those who believe that the promises which God makes in Scripture must be fulfilled by God, without a care about our behavior. I have not seen in the entire Bible one solitary divine promise that does not have an explicit or implicit condition. Some believe that they can "claim" a promise and that is all that is necessary. We will see some promises in order to show that there is always a conditional "if" in them.

Many believers think that once God promises something, they can behave in any way, because God is obliged to fulfill his promises in any event. What they don't realize is that although at times a verse of the Bible has a promise and not a condition required, much later in another verse they have not read or have not wanted to understand, is the condition God required for the fulfillment of that promise to take place. It would be good for those who believe that the promises of God are unconditional, to review all the verses where there are promises and look for the references to other

verses so they can see that in order to obtain that promise, we must act in accordance with something on our part, even if that is only having faith. Let us see what the following verses say.

"And ye shall be left few in number, whereas ye were as the stars of heaven for multitude; because thou wouldest not obey the voice of the LORD thy God." (Deut. 28:62)

This verse refers to the promise that the Jewish people would be as numerous as the stars. However, it is here where it is recorded that **this promise** would be fulfilled if they obeyed, not if they disobeyed the commandments of God. In other words, the promise was not unconditional.

There are many who have the foolish notion that after God makes a promise, they can do whatever they want because they believe that God is **obligated to fulfill what they <u>imagine</u> is His Word.** When they read in the Bible a promise made by God, they only pay attention to or only remember the part which is most advantageous or beneficial to them, not the implicit or explicit conditions God has ordained for the fulfillment of His promise.

"1 And an angel of the LORD came up from Gulag to Bochum, and said, I made you to go up out of Egypt, and have brought you unto the land which I swore unto your fathers; and I said, I will never break my covenant with you. 2 And ye shall make no league with the inhabitants of this land; ye shall throw down their altars; but ye have not obeyed my voice; why have ye done this? 3 Wherefore I also

said, I will not drive them out from before you; but they shall be as thorns in your sides, and their gods shall be a snare unto you." (Judges 2:1-3)

In these verses, God said that he would never invalidate His covenant (which is the part they want to remember), on the condition that they not form an alliance with the enemy (which is the part they do not want to remember). Many Christians proceed in this manner now. They remember that Christ liberated us from all sin, but they do not want to remember that it is necessary to repent wholeheartedly of their sin and not continue to commit the sin.

In the 16th and 17th century, there were corsairs and pirates.

Both dedicated themselves to attacking ships at sea in order to kill and rob. The difference between a corsair and a pirate is that the latter acted for himself, while the corsair was sent to pilfer ships belonging to an enemy nation they were at war with. In other words, the pirate was a bandoleer on his own, he did not represent any nation and no one backed him up. The corsair was a bandoleer authorized by the government of his country, he served his nation whereby he obtained what is known as "Letters of Marque" which was a license to assault, kill and rob enemy ships.

When God makes a promise, he does not give us a "Letter of Marque" that allows us to do whatever we want, with the assurance that God is obligated to fulfill His word. See below.

"Neither will I any more remove the foot of Israel from out of the land which I have

appointed for your fathers; so that they will take heed to do all that I have commanded them, according to the whole law and the statutes and the ordinances by the hand of Moses." (II Chronicles 33:8)

It is similar with salvation. Christ did all the work for us, we simply have to accept it; but we should not believe that we have a Letter of Marque to continue sinning voluntarily and not lose it. Like all of God's promises, salvation has its conditions:

the true and profound repentance of sin, something that a person who continually repeats voluntarily his sin cannot have.

The following verse shows David explaining to his son, Solomon, how the promise made by God had conditions.

"That the LORD may continue his word which he spake concerning me, saying, If thy children take heed to their way, to walk before me in truth with all their heart and with all their soul, there shall not fail thee a man on the throne of Israel." (I K 2:4)

Note that God said to David, "<u>If</u> thy children take heed to their way...", in which case means that if they do not heed their way, the promise would not be fulfilled. We see it again in I Kings 3:14, 6:12-13 and 9:4-5. Do not be deceived, not even those who are great in the faith received promises without conditions.

The promises of our Lord Jesus Christ, like his Father's, are conditional as well. For example, in Matthew 6:14, Christ says, "...if ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also

forgive you", which means that if we do not forgive, we will not be forgiven. As we see, the "if" is conditional and states that the promise has conditions.

If we read Matthew 17:20, we will note that the promise of being able to remove a mountain to yonder place depended on faith the size of a grain of mustard. That's why it says, "...if ye have faith as a grain of mustard seed..." Another example is in Matthew 18:19 where God promises, "Again I say unto you, that if two of you shall agree on Earth as touching anything that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven." This is not unconditional.

In Jesus Christ's letters to the Seven Churches, there are **conditional** promises.

"...To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the tree of life..." (Rev. 2:7). This implies that if one does not overcome, he will not receive the promise.

"...He that overcometh shall not be hurt of the second death." (Rev. 2:11). There is the promise of not dying a second time, if he overcomes.

We see the same if we read Rev. 2:17, 2:26, 3:5, and 3:21. In other words, we confirm that **the promises of God are not unconditional**. Let us not have the dangerous notion that the grace of God consists in the continuation of sin without losing salvation.

Review of Chapter 4. There is an obvious relation between our sin and the lack of blessings. Our life, with respect to the Bible, appears to have the efficiency and longevity of an appliance, with respect to its owner's manual. Let us remember that

when we do not use "expensive oil" which is suggested by God's commandments, a part in our life can burn out.

Daniel had absolute protection, because there wasn't any sin credited to his account. Our obligation is to decipher the meaning of the warning sign with the skull and crossbones which we see in an electric plant. It is also our obligation to know what the Bible says. The fidelity to God sometime brings suffering as in the case of Joseph in Egypt, but in the long run, the obedience of the commandments of God bring true happiness.

In the Bible, there is not even one unconditional promise; God has not given Christians a Letter of Marque so that we may sin repeatedly without losing our blessings, protection and even salvation.

Chapter 5

Sin is our fault, not the fault of the environment, predestination, ignorance or Satan

God does not wish to send us maladies, nor allow

God does not wish to distress his creatures; if he allows it, it is so that they learn something or as a consequence of some wrongdoing. If God does not wish to send us malaise or distress, but these descend upon us, it is because sin is a human being's fault. Distress can be the natural

consequence of an act previously committed by us, either as individuals, as a society or as a nation.

"31 For the Lord will not cast off for ever. 32 But though he cause grief, yet will he have compassion according to the multitude of his mercies. 33 For he doth not afflict willingly nor grieve the children of men."

(Lamentations 3:31-33)

Things that happen to man are not always as a result of his personal action. Sometimes it may be as a consequence of someone else's actions, as in the case in which a child inherits a venereal disease from its parents. We have to understand that what a child inherits is only while in the flesh and he only suffers from it in this lifetime. He may follow God, be saved because of Christ, and live eternally without the inconvenient malady he inherited from his parents, because he will inherit a new body upon his resurrection.

We can say the same about the sin of society, like pornography, whereby children suffer the consequences as well as women who do not participate in that sin. Another case may be the punishment of a nation for allowing abortion. That nation may pay for their sin in the form of war, although many might have opposed abortion, they will suffer the consequences of war.

God does not want to cause man any pain, but if they transgress God's laws, the natural process which follows the lack of obedience is suffered by the entire nation and all of society. Nevertheless, I say, in <u>almost</u> all cases, when a person suffers some form of malady or anguish, it is motivated by a personal act. At least this has been my personal experience.

There are many who wish to blame their sinful tendency and sin to their ancestors. They claim that because Adam and Eve sinned, they have inherited a sinful nature. This is what they refer to as "original sin". This is false. We shall deal with it in the following section.

*

"Original sin" is a myth

Adam and Eve's sin affected all of nature all that is physical; the earth, climate, a person's body; but we will refer only to human beings.

The sin which was committed by Adam and Eve which is referred to as "original sin" affected the soul of our two original parents, being that both of them directly committed that sin. It also affected their bodies, because as a result of their sin, mortality entered in the physiological system of human being. However, their sin affected only the body, the physical part of their descendents, to whom they transmitted their mortality, illness, and other infirmities of their bodies, but it did not affect the souls of their descendants.

Their descendants were not born with souls that were condemned; they were condemned to a carnal death, but not a spiritual one. The latter was a sentence which each one causes upon himself by his behavior after reaching a certain age which I could not determine what that age is.

Human beings are born without sin and loose the state of holiness one by one, because in the following verse, Jesus Christ says about children, "for of such is the Kingdom of God." Therefore,

children are not condemned since birth. Instead it should be said that man is born with an <u>innate right</u> to the Kingdom of God, he later loses that right because of his malicious behavior. If children can enter the Kingdom of God, this is a clear indication that they do not have "sin" at the time of their birth, because no one can enter the Kingdom of God with sin. This easily indicates that "hereditary original sin" does not exist.

"But when Jesus saw it, he was much displeased, and said unto them: Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of God" (Mark 10:14)

No matter how holy a person may be, corporal death is certain because corporal death is congenital, it is hereditary. No matter how bad and sinful a parent may be, the soul of the child is not lost because of his father. Consequently, "hereditary original sin" is not transmitted from one soul to another throughout generations. To think that the father "produces" the soul of the child and transmits his genetic character is to think (like many atheist scientists, Russellite, Seventh Day Adventists, etc.) that the soul and the body are one and the same.

Some believe the existence of sin is transmissible to subsequent generations. This is what referred to as "original sin". According to this hypothesis, due to the fact that Adam and Eve sinned, all of humanity is lost since before birth; they are all condemned to Hell since their birth.

This is not logical. What a human being transmits to his descendants are physical characteristics, not goodness or evil. Characteristics of the soul are not passed down. This is proven time and time again in life today as in the Bible, that the children of saved or unsaved parents, can either be unsaved or saved.

In order to admit that our parents transmit the soul and its characteristics, we would have to think that the soul is physical and biological, since only matter forms a fetus. If through that biologic matter, the soul is transmitted, then we would have to think that the soul and the body are the same thing, which is the hypothesis of atheist scientists, Seventh Day Adventists and Russellites.

Furthermore, we would have to think that a tiny part of the soul of the father (or the mother) is plucked, which go with, and is contained in, each of the feminine or masculine sexual cells; both, those that would be used in the formation of the fetus, or the ones that are lost due to the fact that they are not used or badly used.

At that rate, the soul of a man with heavy sexual activity would be much diminished because he would constantly lose "microscopic particles of his soul". Otherwise, we would have to think that the soul is not diminished, because of self renewal, it automatically renews itself, or however we want to call it. In that case, we would have to ask ourselves how the soul auto restores itself. Does it restore itself based on daily food? Then, when a person hungers for a prolonged length of time, does the soul diminish? **Absurd!!**

Besides, if the father or the mother transmits in their reproductive cells, a microscopic fraction of their soul, then we would have to arrive at several incongruous conclusions:

a) The soul increases in volume while nutrients are received in the mother's womb as the fetus grow; otherwise we have to conclude that the

"volume" of the soul a person has today, is an infinitesimal fraction of what the father possessed, which is an infinitesimal fraction of the grandfather, etc.. until it is traced back to Adam and Eve. **Absurd!**

- b) Are we to believe that the "soul" duplicates and multiplies itself in the same way that the primary cell in an embryo duplicates and multiplies? Are there now two "souls" (or more), one for each embryo cell? Or is it that the "volume" of the "soul" of the first cell of the embryo increases? Otherwise the microscopic fraction of "soul" transmitted by the parents would be the one that would govern the entire body of an adult. All these ideas are absurd!
- c) If the "soul" of the first cell "grows", in the fetus, why does it grow? Does it grow due to physical nutrients? Is the soul something physical, something belonging to this dimension in which we live? Also, how far would it grow? Until it is born? While his body grows? Until when? Is the soul of a child or a dwarf "smaller" than that of an adult? Absurd!
- d) If the soul of the progenitor is transmitted to their descendants in some way that we cannot comprehend, then we would all have the same soul as Adam or Eve. Why, then, do we all think and feel differently from one another and we have the understanding that we are different? In addition, the soul that we inherited is from Adam or Eve? Who do we inherit our souls from? Our mother's or our father's? Another absurdity!
- e) If in their obstinacy, they continue to believe that the soul is transmitted by way of inheritance, but each personality is different, then, please define what the soul is? Is it the "I", the ego or the

personality of each individual; and what are the differences between them? And above all, who commits sin, my soul, my ego, my body or what else? Where do thoughts and feelings come from?

As we can see, errors such as this doctrine concerning "original sin" are believed by many because they are taught by persons in religious positions of authority and it was never questioned or analyzed. As soon as we do so, we understand that we have to oppress common sense or turn to superstitious dogma in order to admit this heretical hypothesis.

What is most in agreement with Scripture and logic is that a human being transmits to its progeny the characteristics of the body, which is called genotype or phenotype. An individual's soul is placed by God or his angels in that individual's body, at some point after conception. This occurs either during pregnancy, during birth or some undefined time after birth; or in some cases before and in some afterwards.

If we inherit our souls and its characteristics from our parents, then no one would be accountable for their sins, because it would be an inherited trait. This would be like inheriting an illness which is not our fault or doing. It would be like an Indian or African inheriting his corporal characteristics from his ancestors. Why condemn a person to Hell because he may be Chinese or Indian? What fault is in that person that would cause him to inherit those characteristics? Similarly, why condemn a human because their ancestors transmitted an attitude of sin? This is not what the Bible teaches. King Solomon said that God created upright human beings; it is man who have sought out

many inventions, so becoming accountable by his deviance from doing what is right.

"Lo, this only have I found, that God hath made man upright; but they have sought out many inventions." (Ecclesiastes 7:29)

As we can see, when souls leave God's hands, they are upright; it is later on that these souls become tarnished. Note that Solomon refers to "them", referring to many, not just Adam. Therefore, according to Solomon, Adam's sin was not the problem, but the sin of each one of us. If God made man forthright, then man is not a sinner by birth. There is no such thing as "hereditary original sin" over each new human being that is born. We are not dragging along a sentence that does not belong to us, but to our parents. On the contrary, the sentence we carry is our very own, not anyone else's.

Jesus Christ taught us the opposite of the heretic doctrine of "hereditary original sin". He never said anything that could wrongly be interpreted as the fact that a person is condemned because of Adam's sin. On the contrary, his words teach us that each one of us is born without sin or penalty.

"But Jesus said, Suffer <u>little children</u>, and forbid them not, to come unto me: for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." (Mt 19:14)

If children can enter Heaven, it is an obvious sign that they are without sin, because **no one can enter Heaven with sin.** From this, we can easily gather that there is no such thing as original sin, transmitted from parents to children, since the time of Adam. Otherwise, children would then be sinners by birth and they could never enter Heaven until they were converted. If a parent could transmit the sinfulness of his soul to his descendants, then the result would be that from a sinful parent, there would never be generations of Christians, which is not so.

The prophet Ezekiel also reaffirms the doctrine that children do not carry the blame for the sin, thoughts, or feelings belonging to their parents. Contrary to the doctrine of the "hereditary original sin", which condemns man to Hell for the sins of Adam, Ezekiel, <u>inspired by the Holy Spirit</u>, said that children are not condemned by the sins of their ancestors.

"1 The word of the LORD came unto me again, saying, 2 What mean ye, that ye use this proverb concerning the land of Israel, saying: The fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge? 3 As I live, saith the Lord GOD, ye shall not have occasion any more to use this proverb in Israel. 4 Behold, all souls are mine; as the soul of the father, so also the soul of the son is mine, the soul that sinneth, it shall die." (Ezekiel 18:1-4)

"14 Now, lo, if he beget a son, that seeth all his father's sins which he hath done, and considereth, and doeth not such like,17 That hath taken off his hand from the poor, that hath not received usury nor increase, hath executed my judgments, hath walked in my statutes; he shall not die for the iniquity

of his father, he shall surely live.....20 The soul that sinneth, it shall die. The son shall not bear the iniquity of the father, neither shall the father bear the iniquity of the son; the righteousness of the righteous shall be upon him, and the wickedness of the wicked shall be upon him."

(Ezk 18:14-20 abbreviated)

In Deuteronomy 24:16, Moses teaches that we should not punish the children for the sins of the parents. If that is what God teaches, how can we think He would do the opposite? I do not see in Scripture anything that would support the heretical doctrine of "hereditary original sin". If God says that children should not be condemned for the sins of their parents, God certainly would not send someone to Hell because of Adam's sin.

"The fathers shall not be put to death for the children, neither shall the children be put to death for the fathers; every man shall be put to death for his own sin." (Dt 24:16)

In Exodus 32:31-33 we also see that a human being is born without sin. In a personal conversation with God, Moses asked that God remove Moses name from the Book of Life, if God wasn't going to forgive the nation. God responded by saying that He would remove those who would sin against Him. From the very words of God, we can conclude that every human being is in the Book of Life, and only after a person sins and does not repent is he removed from it. Consequently, all human beings are born without sin, otherwise no one would be written into the Book of Life, but if they are in the

Book of Life, it is because they were born without sin.

This excludes the possibility of the existence of the "hereditary original sin". It is logical to think that God writes a person into His book when he is born, because if He included someone, only after their having been converted, He would not have to remove or erase anyone. If He removes some, it is because He included them since their birth.

"31 And Moses returned unto the LORD, and said, Oh, this people have sinned a great sin, and have made them gods of gold. 32 Yet now, if thou wilt forgive their sin, and if not, blot me, I pray thee, out of thy book which thou hast written. 33 And the LORD said unto Moses: Whosoever hath sinned against me, him will I blot out of my book."

(Exodus 32:31-33)

As you can see, in order to believe in "hereditary original sin", we have to step away from common sense, destroy all logic, scorn intelligence and take refuge in superstition and dogma. Christian doctrine is derived from Scripture, not the teachings and dogmas of different sects or religions.

If hereditary original sin does not exist, then the sins in the world are a result of ourselves. We should assume the responsibility of our sin; if we do not accept the truth, we would not be able to reach our holiness. Whoever believes that illness is hereditary, won't try to prevent it.

Predestination to being condemned or saved does not exist, it is our decision

It is necessary that a believer understand that he is not predestined to be saved or unsaved. This is a heresy invented by **someone who wanted to blame God for his final destiny.** If I don't get saved -says predestinationists- the one to be blamed is God who did not predestine me to be saved.

Whoever believes that he is predestined to be saved leans on this "fact", and allows himself to be dragged by lust and temptation because, in his opinion, he must be saved anyway. Whoever believes that he is predestined to be lost or unsaved, will not make an effort to seek God and to behave as he should, because he believes he will be condemned in any event. This type of thinking is extraordinarily harmful to evangelization and the sanctification of a Christian and the Church. That is why spiritual enemies instill this teaching.

The subject of predestination is extensive and cannot be address in this book. I have another book written on that subject, that demonstrates that what exists is the predestination of circumstances, not the predestination of salvation or damnation. This is to say that what God sometimes does is predestine the circumstances in which an individual must live in order to fulfill some of God's plans. A perfect example is in the way that He predestined Pharaoh to become King of Egypt during the time of the Exodus, or predestined Cyrus of Persia in order to liberate the Israelites in Babylon.

We are not robots, we can voluntarily change our feelings; animals cannot; they are born with a "program" that makes them act the way they do. I will demonstrate this by using biblical passages

which show that free will exists and not predestination. For example:

The fifth commandment indicates that predestination does not exist. If the day of one's death is not predestined in a fixed manner, but depends in part to the treatment of parents, then predestination does not exist.

"Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long upon the land which the LORD thy God giveth thee." (Ex 20:12)

The way in which God speaks to Solomon contradicts absolute predestination. If God lengthened Solomon's days according to his obedience or disobedience to divine commandments, then the day of death is not predestined to a specific date.

"And <u>if</u> thou wilt walk in my ways, to keep my statutes and my commandments, as thy father David did walk, then I will lengthen thy days." (I Kings 3:14)

Free will and the tree of the knowledge of good and evil. If God gave Adam the option to either obey or disobey his command, this means that man is not predestined to one thing or another, but has free will.

"16 And the LORD God commanded the man, saying: Of every tree of the garden thou mayest freely eat, 17 but of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not

eat of it, for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die." (Genesis 2:16-17)

God recognizes the free will in Cain. We see here that Cain is given the option of doing right or wrong, but that depends on him; and if he has free will, it is because he is not predestined.

"If thou doest well, shalt thou not be accepted? And if thou doest not well, sin lieth at the door. And unto thee shall be his desire, and thou shalt rule over him." (Genesis 4:7)

If our Lord Jesus Christ goes in search of sheep # 100, it is because there is no predestination.

Christ says that it is man who does not wish to come to Him. Therefore, it is evident that they are not predestined towards one way or another, but they don't want to come to Christ.

"39 Search the scriptures, for in them ye think ye have eternal life, and they are they which testify of me. 40 And <u>ye will not</u> come to me, that ye might have life." (John 5:39-40)

If Christ wanted to gather them and they did not want to, it is evident that they possess free will. If they didn't have free will, they would have been gathered when Christ wanted to gather them.

"O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, which killest the prophets, and stonest them that are sent unto thee; how often would I have gathered thy children together, as a hen doth gather her

brood under her wings, and <u>ye would not!</u>" (Lk 13:34)

Based upon Christ's words, "your faith has saved you", he recognizes free will in man. As free will is the opposite of predestination, it is clear that the Lord did not believe in predestination.

"And Jesus said unto him, Go thy way; thy faith hath made thee whole. And immediately he received his sight, and followed Jesus in the way." (Mark 10:52)

If Christ exhorts us to repent and be faithful, it is because creatures have that ability. This is to say that they have free will, they are not predestined to be either saved or unsaved.

"4 Nevertheless I have somewhat against thee, because thou hast left thy first love. 5 Remember therefore from whence thou art fallen, and repent, and do the first works; or else I will come unto thee quickly, and will remove thy candlestick out of his place, except thou repent." (Revelation 2:4-5)

If Christ says, "Thy will be done" it is because it was not being done, therefore, predestination does not exist.

These examples suffice to demonstrate that man is not predestined to sin, or to repent, or not to repent. Predestination which is mentioned in the Bible is the predestination that causes a person or a group of persons to live under certain circumstances or to do a certain job, not the issue of being saved or not.

The responsibility of man is to inquire about the laws and instructions of God.

Let's suppose that a person loses consciousness and when he awakens he finds himself in a marble palace where he sees a silver table atop which are all types of food, chairs of silver and velvet, forks and spoons of gold, goblets of the finest crystal, ivory stools and a series of furniture and instruments fit for a wealthy lifestyle.

Upon awakening and seeing the sight before him, what should that person do: a) Ask who the owner of all that wealth was, try to find out him, or b) begin indulging in everything he sees by eating and putting the gold cutlery into his pockets and taking everything he sees?

It is obvious that a person in his right mind would not behave in that way. Instead he would try to find out why he is there, who brought him there, and try to find someone who could help him in order to ask permission to eat of the feast before him.

In the same way, a human being who finds himself in a world which is so well organized, the priority should be to find out why he is here, and who does all this belong to, etc.. Ignorance of the laws that rule the Earth in which we live in is no excuse. Our obligation is to inquire about God. If we commit a sin by ignoring divine laws, we are not justified. As our Lord said in Lk 12:47-48, the servant who knew the will of his lord and did not comply, will be lashed with many stripes, but the one who did not know the will of his lord and did not comply will not be lashed as severely; but in any event both will suffer lashes. Let us not try to justify our sins with ignorance

because such pretext would render us rather ridiculous.

Our obligation is <u>not</u> only to obey those laws that reach our conscience in an **accidental** manner. We must also enquire the other laws that we don't know in order to obey them.

"Now therefore in the sight of all Israel the congregation of the LORD, and in the audience of our God, keep and seek for all the commandments of the LORD your God;

that ye may possess this good land, and leave it for an inheritance for your children after you for ever?" (I Chr 28:8)

you for ever." (I Chr 28:8)

It is obvious that the prevalent concept in this verse is that we should inquire about Gods laws and commandments in every situation, not merely feel satisfied with that which we learn by lucky accidents.

Many believe that in order to be condemned in the Final Judgment, they would have to be guilty of murder or having been thieves. They believe that if they didn't murder or rob, they are free of fault. Not only that, they can be accused of killing or robbing, even if they have had the desire to do so but lacked the courage to go through with it. These are just two examples without including adultery, fornication, idolatry, lying, self jurisprudence, etc..

"4 I will also stretch out mine hand upon Judah, and upon all the inhabitants of Jerusalem; and I will cut off the remnant of Baal from this place, and the name of the Chemarims with the priests; 5 and them that worship the host of heaven upon the housetops; and them that worship and that swear by the LORD, and that swear by Malcham; 6 and them that are turned back from the LORD; and those that have not sought the LORD, nor enquired for him."

(Zeph 1:4-6)

However, there is more. As we can see here, they are going to be accountable for not inquiring about God, because it is man's obligation. Whoever finds himself existing among other beings and things that exist should be inquiring who owns all of what surrounds him, who created all of it. If a person doesn't inquire, it is because he gives very little importance to whom God is, so little in fact, that he doesn't even bother himself with finding out if God exists and what he desires of us.

That is why one of the causes of man's condemnation is not having searched for, or having inquired about God. He will not be able to claim that no one told him about God, because it was they who had the responsibility of inquiring about Him without anyone having to tell them. How much more that anyone can inquire, because the gospel is preached all over the world and a Bible can be obtained anywhere.

Something similar will occur to Christians who allege that they were not aware that the laws of God had to be obeyed. Matthew 5:17-19 will come to fruition in spite of any foolish allegation.

"17 Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets; I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil. 18 For verily I say unto you: Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law,

till all be fulfilled. 19 Whosoever therefore shall break one of these <u>least</u> commandments, and shall teach men so, he shall be called the least in the kingdom of heaven, but whosoever shall do and teach them, the same shall be called great in the kingdom of heaven." (Mt 5:17-19)

As we can see, even Christians will not be able to allege that no one explained to them that the laws of behavior which God placed had to be obeyed. The obligation to inquire and reason with others as to whether a law was or was not to be obeyed is ours. They do quite the opposite. If someone tries to explain to them that the day of rest is Saturday, or that certain animals should not be eaten, or that certain interfamilial marriages should not exist, they refuse to discuss the topic. They do not want to be convinced of the truth and therefore, later feel more guilt because they did not obey. They think that they can allege ignorance, but it is not so, their obligation is to inquire. These brethren, although they will not lose their salvation, will be called small in the Kingdom of God as we can clearly see in Matt 5:19.

Judgment on persons who supposedly ignored what sin was

There are many unbelievers who have asked me how it will be with persons that, according to them, could not have known anything about God, nor justice or anything else. They have asked me how a person who was born before Christ can be saved because therefore, according to them, they could not

have known that Christ was their Savior. They have asked me how can a savage who lives in the midst of the jungle and who ignores all about Christ and justice in general, because they were never educated, be saved?

I respond to these people that if education is what is needed for a person to be just, then the world would be refurbished, at least in the countries where education is obligatory. I have also responded that their main concern should not be that of the savage that have not heard about Christ, but themselves, because they have heard about Christ and have not wanted to accept salvation.

After responding in that way, I have told them how salvation through grace was known before Christ, even since the very beginning of the human race and how those savages could obtain the knowledge of salvation. Therefore, all and each one of us are responsible for our own sins. Let's discuss these arguments.

*

Salvation to those who were born before Christ

The Book of Job is the oldest book in the Bible. Job lived before Moses, who wrote the book of Genesis. This means that if in Job's era, salvation through grace was known, it is because that knowledge did not commence during Christ's era or Moses' time.

Job, upon speaking in the following verses, clearly indicates that **he knew and confidently expected and believed in the resurrection of the flesh.** During that time this was as clear as it is today. Not only that, verse 25 indicates that he knew that his redeemer would someday resurrect,

he declares that his redeemer would rise up out of the earth.

"25 For I know that my redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth. 26 And though after my skin worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God. 27 Whom I shall see for myself, and mine eyes shall behold, and not another; though my reins be consumed within me."

(Job 19:25-27)

This is not merely something that Job supposed, it was certain. "For <u>I know</u> that my redeemer liveth"; he knew that a Redeemer existed and that his Redeemer was a living being. He was certain that after shedding his skin, after his body decomposed, he would once again see God, but not just in the spiritual realm, but in the flesh, in his own new body (26). In order to suppress any doubt that he was referring to the resurrection of the flesh (27), he further states that his own eyes would see Him even if his entire body had decomposed, even his kidneys.

As we see, the belief in the resurrection of the flesh is not a concept discovered in the New Testament, as some believe. It was knowingly certain since the most ancient of days, as the Book of Job is the oldest book in the Bible. This knowledge of the resurrection was within the reach of anyone willing to read or hear the Sacred Scripture or hear the narratives of the patriarchs.

If this knowledge was lost or became scarce, it was due to the indifference of humans towards reading Scripture, not because they didn't know. Today, we see the same thing, there are many,

excellent biblical doctrines that are ignored by masses of Christians and worse even, they are twisted within their minds. The origin of this is man himself, they do not read, they only hear what others interpret. Once saved and they feel their soul is anchored together with Jesus Christ, nothing else interests them or very little and don't make an effort to verify what the Bible says in reference to how we should behave to please God. Practically all Christians are only interested in salvation, if they truly do have it, everything else is indifferent. That is why they are victims of errors and deception.

It was not only Job who knew these things and therefore confessed them. In the book of Job we see that Elihu also knew these things as we see in the following verse. From the most ancient of times, human beings, and not just the Jews, were fully aware of God's redemption plan.

Elihu, like Job, lived before Moses and neither one was Jewish. However, they knew that God had shown mercy, that it was not because of works with which we could pay our salvation, but through God's mercy, his grace.

"23 If there be a messenger with him, an interpreter, one among a thousand, to shew unto man his uprightness, 24 then he is gracious unto him, and saith, Deliver him from going down to the pit, I have found a ransom." (Job 33:23-24)

These Gentiles knew that God had liberated us from death and ultimately knew that he had a way to redeem man. We see the same in verses 27 and 28. What they did not know at the time were the details: that his name would be Jesus, that he would be crucified, etc., but even the Apostles were not aware of that until it occurred.

"27 He looketh upon men, and if any say, I have sinned, and perverted that which was right, and it profited me not; 28 He will deliver his soul from going into the pit, and his life shall see the light." (Job 33:27-28)

Those who lived before Christ were not as ignorant about God and His redemption as some are lead to believe. Therefore, no one is excused.

The uncivilized man who never heard the gospel.

There are some who seek to justify themselves and not believe the gospel, by saying that salvation through Christ cannot be true, because how will an uncivilized person who has never heard about Jesus Christ and doesn't know the difference between right and wrong be judged?

There isn't a human being who does not know the difference between right and wrong, at least in a roughly manner. There are many Christians as well as non believers, who are worried about the method in which an uncivilized person will be judged being that he never heard the gospel.

As we will see below, there is a good response; God writes the law in the hearts of man. A person, aware of his conscience, accusing and excusing his thoughts and actions one against the other, can come to a conclusion of what is correct. He does not have to learn it from the Talmud, the Bible, the Koran or the Vedas; it is within his own heart. That is why they hide their sins. If they did not believe that sin was wrong, it would not be necessary to hide sin.

"14 For when the Gentiles, which have not the law, do by nature the things contained in the law, these, having not the law, are a law unto themselves; 15 which shew the work of the law written in their hearts, their conscience also bearing witness, and their thoughts the mean while accusing or else excusing one another." (Ro 2:14-15)

But do not fear, judgment will be perfectly just for all; it will be justified even why they do not condemn us, who have taken refuge in Jesus. Motivated by this, I would advise them not to worry so much about the judgment of a savage who has never heard the gospel and worry more about their own judgment, because they have heard the gospel.

The more man studies science, he will learn about the infinite complexity of the world in which we live, which screams to our ears and does not allow us to become deaf to it, that something so complex could not be casually come to existence.

The mathematical probability for the initial steps of the supposed "spontaneous generation evolution" occur **and sustain** until new lucky and blind steps make the first ones more complex, are infinitesimal. So much so, that they simply cannot subsist against enormous adverse factors. This is why men who have scientific knowledge do not have justification.

On the contrary, a man who does not study, a person who is ignorant, cannot elaborate upon a fallacy acceptable to someone who is his equal, he

is limited in recognizing that if something is created, there is a Creator. That is why there is truth in "that which may be known of God is manifest in them" They are without excuse.

"19 Because that which may be known of God is manifest in them; for God hath shewed it unto them. 20 For the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even his eternal power and Godhead; so that they are without excuse."

(Ro 1:19-20)

From the most knowledgeable scientist to the most ignorant uncivilized man, all can come to know God if that is what they desire, more so if they do not wish to reject or resist Him.

Paul also says that by touching and feeling, they can find God.

"That they should seek the Lord, if haply they might feel after him, and find him, though he be not far from every one of us" (Acts 17:27)

If man by mere "touching" and "feeling" can find God, then the so much mentioned savage of the Amazon or Africa, will not be lost if he truly wants to find God. God loves his creatures too much to let one become lost if he can be saved.

"How think ye? If a man have an hundred sheep, and one of them be gone astray, doth he not leave the ninety and nine, and goeth into the mountains, and seeketh that which is gone astray?" (Matthew 18:12)

 After God did the greatest sacrifice and effort which was to let go of His Son, he was not going to do the lesser which is to allow his message to reach the so much mentioned savage. That is why in the following verses we see that no place on this Earth is without testimony of His existence although He allowed them to walk in their own path if they so desired.

"16 Who in times past suffered all nations to walk in their own ways. 17 Nevertheless he left not himself without witness, in that he did good, and gave us rain from heaven, and fruitful seasons, filling our hearts with food and gladness." (Acts 14:16-17)

More importantly, as the verse shows, God has never been short of showing himself. At the same time, if in a jungle there are persons He knows can come to know Him, he would send, in His time, and in the proper moment someone who voluntarily or accidentally would arrive there and preach the gospel. He could even use an angel to preach the Gospel in that remote region. This would not be an illogical case if we remember that this is precisely what will happen in the end of days. According to Revelation 14:6, an angel will preach the Gospel to all who live on Earth. This will occur because possibly Christians will have been exterminated, are hiding in remote areas, have been grouped to a certain region or simply because God wants to do it that way.

"And I saw another angel fly in the midst of heaven, having the everlasting gospel to preach unto them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people" (Rev 14:6)

It is logical for miracles to occur before someone who is sincere, because, then, why resurrect Lazarus in front of Caiaphas in order to attain his belief in Christ? What Caiaphas would do is having Lazarus killed in order to erase evidence, as we see in John 12:10-11. By the same token, why preach to all the savages if they have not tried to find God in spite of what they witness in nature? Why perform a miracle in front of an individual who do not react to what he sees?

"10 But the chief priests consulted that they might put Lazarus also to death; 11 because that by reason of him many of the Jews went away, and believed on Jesus."

(John 12:10-11)

Neither Caiaphas nor the uncivilized man missed out on their conversion because someone didn't preach to them. They both had sufficient facts or elements of judgment that allowed them their first step towards God. After taking the first step, after in his heart, he truly manifests a desire to find a God that his instinct told him existed, the necessary element for his conversion would come naturally. There would be miracles, revelations, preaching, missionaries, angels, the Holy Spirit or whatever was necessary to avoid the loss of the 100th sheep.

The Final Judgment using the laws of the accused

In the verse below, it says that "they will be judged in the same manner they judge" What this is saying is that God established laws, norms for man to follow, and those are the laws upon which judgment will fall upon man. If someone alleged not having known about these laws or allege that the laws of God are unjust, he could be judged according to his own laws. What laws? Of the accused, it means he could be judged by the jurisprudence set by him through his actions, words and thoughts.

"The king shall mourn, and the prince shall be clothed with desolation, and the hands of the people of the land shall be troubled. I will do unto them after their way, and according to their deserts will I judge them; and they shall know that I am the LORD." (Ezk 7:27)

In other words, the very laws that he thought just, will be used against the accused, some explicitly upon thinking or talking about them, others implicitly as he acted according to them.

In summary, whoever does not rely on salvation which is offered and given to us by the sacrifice of Jesus Christ, the Lamb of God, will certainly have to face the final judgment. In this judgment, many may refute the laws of God as not being just or impartial to themselves. In that case, I imagine, according to these verses, God will let judgment upon the accused (be it angelic or human) by His own laws, which He explicitly and implicitly established during the course of life.

There will be, for example, those who will allege that the adultery he committed does not merit punishment because he didn't know it was wrong. He will then be shown his thoughts when twenty years later adultery was committed against him and he tried to murder the guilty party. Then he would have the following alternative: if adultery is not punishable, then he is guilty of homicide since he wanted to kill or killed those who committed adultery against him. However, if he considers his action to punish the guilty was correct, then the same penalty that he considered just, would apply to him.

Not only would it be just to wield against the accused the jurisprudence set by his actions, but as well for his words as is said by Jesus Christ in Matthew 12:37, and the ones that set his thoughts as is inferred to in Matthew 5:28.

"For by thy words thou shalt be justified, and by thy words thou shalt be condemned."

(Matthew 12:37)

"But I say unto you, that whosoever looketh on a woman to lust after her hath committed adultery with her already in his heart" (Matthew 5:28)

It is simple to understand that whoever has a bad thought, embraces that thought, and caresses it within his heart, is as guilty as if he would have committed the transgression. What prevents him from carrying out such an action is not his repentance, but his physical inability to do so. An example of this would be if he wanted to kill someone, but couldn't because he finds himself in

another country and cannot reach the individual. Another similar case would be the case in which he does not commit the sin because of fear, even if his thoughts indicate him to do so, but he fears getting caught and going to prison.

We see, that the one that does not shield himself behind the blood of Jesus Christ and bathes himself in it, in order to cleanse himself and reach holiness, will have an arduous road trying uselessly to justify his unjustifiable life.

It will not be necessary to assert to the uncivilized and ignorant cannibal complex laws or Biblical norms. The reminder of the fact that he strangled a child because he was bitten by him will be sufficient and in essence, he not only bit, but ate others. Judgment within the same law which he himself established when he thought about killing the person who took away his nourishment, reminding him that he himself had robbed someone of that nourishment before and after that very incident.

Something similar is found in Matthew 7:1-2 and 12, which evidences that the norms of living given by the law and the prophets can be summarized: you will not do unto others what you don't want done to you. It means, the self jurisprudence functioning: what you don't want for yourself, you cannot do to someone else; and if you do, you will be condemned even if you never read the Bible or know the gospel. Therefore what you wish upon others, you deserve it in equal circumstances.

"1 Judge not, that ye be not judged. 2 For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged; and with what measure ye mete, it

shall be measured to you again." (Mt 7:1-2)

"Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them; for this is the law and the prophets." (Mt 7:12)

In the case of how a person can be accused because of something he thought, said or did, if they denied it, it is sufficient to understand that if man nowadays can record voices and images (TV, movies, photographs, etc.) what other wonders the creator of man, God himself do!

Even electrical waves within the brain can be actually recorded and there is talk of being able to record thoughts in the not too distant future. If all of this is being done by humans who are miserable, ignorant and limited, what can the Omnipotent God do and what has he been doing since the beginning of our creation, in order to judge with justice.

Review of Chapter 5. A person suffers the consequences of his personal sin, those of society and those of the nation. Personal sin is almost always what he suffers from. "Hereditary original sin" does not exist. A human being is born with an innate right to the Kingdom of God as Christ himself proclaims in Scripture. What is directly transmitted from parent is physical, not spiritual.

The predestination of man to be saved or not does not exist. What exists is that God predestines someone to some specific act in the same manner in which he predestined the Pharaoh of the Exodus or Cyrus to free the Jews. In order to understand that predestination does not exist, but that of free will of man, we must remember: the fifth commandment, what God told Solomon, the Tree of Life, the case about Cain and the 100th sheep. We should remember also things that Christ said like "you don't want to come to me", "your faith has saved you" "I wanted to gather your children", the exhortations of Christ to the seven churches, etc., all of which confirms the existence of free will. Our obligation is to inquire about the commandments of God; this is something similar to waking up in a palace of marble, silver and gold. In addition, the Lord clearly says that the servant, who did not know the will of his master, shall also be flogged. Ignorance is not an excuse for sin. Others ask about the savage or those who lived before Christ, etc.. These persons should worry about themselves because they have heard the gospel.

The book of Job shows us clearly that salvation is attained through grace and was known among men before Christ and before Moses. Not only did Job know this, but Elihu. God placed the knowledge of the truth inside of us whether we are a scientist or a savage. The only thing a person can do is reject the truth, not say they didn't know. If God sacrificed himself by sending His Son, He was not going to allow anyone to be lost because of lack of knowledge. He would send a missionary, an angel or the Holy Spirit in order to guide him. If someone rejects divine jurisprudence because he thinks it is bad, he can be judged with his own jurisprudence. Let us remember that if we can record voices and images, what can God not do?

Chapter 6

Existence, descriptions, functions and permission given by God to Satan and demons

Satan invented lies. Reaction by creatures before something unknown until then

Based on what the upcoming passage shows, homicide and lies were invented by Satan. Before he used lies for the first time, deceit was not known in the universe nor was it conceivable. It is perfectly logical to believe that it wasn't, because it is not normal to say that something that does not exist, does exist; or create something mentally and then assure that it exists physically. Even more so, to say that something that didn't occur did occur, or that something exists, although it never did.

"Ye are of your father the Devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do. He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own, for he is a liar, and the father of it."

(John 8:44)

It is permissible to assume that all beings created until then, declared what they saw, spoke about what existed, but they did not speak about something that did not exist, something that was not created by God, but by the mind of the one who spoke.

When a child, confused by a dream, declares that his mother bought him a toy, we try to teach him to think normally, to recognize his dream and distinguish it from reality. We do this because we realize the psychiatric danger implied by allowing him to develop such a state of confusion, because it would weaken his capability in separating fiction from reality.

If we come across a person who believes he is Napoleon, we become aware of the deplorable mental situation in which he finds himself. A similar case, but aggravated by malice, and by his superior mentality, is how we can describe a being, who for the first time in all of eternity, invented deceit, a being that declares what is not true, who accuses others of having done something which they have not done so; who tells another created being that if he eats from that which he has been told would harm him, would certainly not do so.

The Devil is the father of lies and those who use deceit are imitating his malicious nature and his technique, justifying him, therefore, in the sense that he can allege that those who serve God use deceit. In that sense, many Christians please Satan and displease God.

This is clearly crucial, but it is not the only grave thing. As in many other instances I have said, when the physical and spiritual laws are transgressed, nothing can detain the adverse effect that this causes in us. If we defy the law of gravity with full knowledge of what we are doing or we violate it because we ignore it (whichever we do), we will not be spared from suffering the consequences. If we fall from a certain height, aware or not aware of the

existence of gravity, we will break some bones anyway. It is the same with spiritual laws.

As we use lies, we are defying laws that not by ignorance, nor by pretending ignorance, will they prevent one from feeling its effects. When we lie with relation to a personal subject, we are giving Satan and his henchmen, the right to introduce themselves into this subject. By the same token, with our lies we fill our "environment" with a filth that is ingrate, obstruct and prevents the presence of God, his Holy Spirit and his angels in this personal topic.

The satanic interest that these evil beings use to introduce deceit in our business is why the intensity of the temptation is so great. It is not logical to think that something will have a better result if we use satanic techniques (lies), than if we proceed in a divine manner (truth).

When Satan lied for the first time, the most logical reaction would have been for the other angelic creatures to believe his lie. Their minds were not trained to think that something someone said was not true, that it had never occurred. It is possible that many good angels believed initially in his deceit and later on, as time passed realize that deceit existed and that Satan used it. Many good angels sinned because of this, but repented. That is why according to Colossians 1:20, the redemption of Jesus Christ reached the angels.

"And, having made peace through the blood of his cross, by him to reconcile all things unto himself; by him, I say, whether they be things in earth, or things in heaven."

(Col 1:20)

 It is not difficult to believe that angels, that are not divine beings, erred, sinned and would need the redemption of Our Lord Jesus Christ, as any other creature.

On the other hand, there would be other angels who would be marveled by this "great invention" which was created by Satan, and how useful it was for them to use it in order to reach a higher position from that which God had given them. This is where demarcation between the two groups began. Each, with his own free will, would chose to abstain from this reproachable technique used by Satan and maintain his position which is approved by God or on the contrary, take advantage of and utilize this new invention in order to attain a better position than that which he had. This is how the existence of demons began. Here, we commence to mark the boundaries. Here started the existence of demons.

*

Why God did not destroy Satan immediately

God is truly a loving Father. He does not want loyalty from his creatures because of fear, but because of a reciprocal love which we receive from him

Until that point in time deceit had never occurred. Angelic creatures did not have the experience that would make them capable to decide what was not true. If God would have destroyed Satan, his creatures would have continued to contemplate the doubt of who was right and who was wrong. Even many of those who believed that Satan was not right and that he was lying, would have also thought that he should have been given the time to rectify and not be destroyed immediately. This is inclusive of

some who would have believed that he was indeed wrong, but he was sincerely wrong and it was possible to help him see his error. Is it not the same attitude of many Christians when the sinners are their children, parents, family member and friends?

If the Lord would have destroyed Satan immediately, since the time of his destruction and on, the loyalty towards God would have been stained by fear, by doubt. A good Father as is God, does not want this type of environment for his family. It was better to allow, for the own good of loyal creatures, sin to manifest itself; and that we come to know who Satan was and how he was, as well as those who made company with him.

Additionally, Satan would also be utilized by God in order to allow created beings with their own free will who wished to manifest their hatred towards God and his living norms, and his desire to crookedly and painfully overtake his brothers to do so. The premature destruction of Satan would have prevented for a long time the unhealthy and malicious desires of other angels who did not wish to be loyal to God, but for them to have authority over others.

If the destruction of Satan in his beginnings would have avoided the manifestation of maliciousness of other angels, the heavenly environment would have been full of doubt and fear for millions and millions of years. That would have provided for creation to live unhappily, without knowing what to think about certain occurrences, more so with angels who loved God.

However, by allowing Satan to act, God would shorten the time necessary for the malice of beings that have free will to manifest it. That would allow for the period of anguish, incomprehension and doubts about the manner of being and thought

process of God, which his creatures were suffering for, to become enormously brief. This has the same effect over the period of anguish, incomprehension and doubts of the human race. If it weren't for the fact that Satan and his henchmen were permitted by God to act upon the human race, this period could last hundreds of thousands of years, instead of the six thousand years approximately permitted. In a certain way, Satan and the other demons are, in essence and without wanting, working on behalf of God and his servants.

Although this all occurred before the creation of man and although during the era of creation malice was known, as well as how bad Satan and his demons were, they were still not destroyed, because a creation of beings with free will were yet to be created (humans), who also would judge about this issue.

If God would have proceeded radically towards Satan, and would have destroyed him upon the first manifestation of the evil he possessed, the other angels who would have developed bad sentiments, (or already had them) were going to abstain from acting wrongly for a long, long time, even if they did not abstain from being malicious, and then we would have a Celestial Kingdom full of demons who could not be cast out because they had not manifested the evil inside them.

If God would have cast them, in a just foresight of what He knew was going to occur, then the other good angels would see cast out of Heaven, beings that in their opinion, "had done nothing wrong", and would doubt God's justice. Even those who were loyal to God would doubt for eternity that if God ejected them because they were going to be evil or if they became evil after seeing the

"injustice" of having been ejected "without having done anything wrong".

As we can see, because our Lord and Creator was dealing with beings that possessed free will and not with robots, he considered it convenient, for the eternal spiritual tranquility of his creatures, to allow malice to develop and become strong, although within certain limits and always under divine control. The development of malice continues, but as it seems today, only for a very short time; perhaps for just a few decades.

Thanks to God because he created rational beings with free will. Thanks to God because he did not destroy malice or malicious beings from the beginning. Thank you, God, because you allowed for malice to develop with limited measures, and thank you because it will be destroyed forever. Now we are all assured of Your justice even when you destroy those we love.

Nowadays we all think, not that God acted too rapidly in destroying wicked and maliciousness, but on the contrary, we think that God is excessively tolerant and had great patience, and that He loves us to the point of suffering Himself for the sake of not traumatizing us for eternity. That He considers us to the point that he has an interest in that we do not have a bad opinion of Him throughout eternity.

Thanks to all of this we will not ever doubt, in all of eternity, with regard to the motives and conveniences of what God will do in eternity.

As I stated before, I believe that even in the present, God uses Satan and the demons, to hasten the testing of humanity. If demonic beings did not exist and did not tempt humans to do wrong, it could be centuries before a human being would rebel against God. We would have to wait

patiently until future rebels would decide to rebel. In this condition, the wickedness of humans would last millions of years, before being judged, instead of 6 or 7 thousand years. In this way, the suffering in general would be notably shorter.

It is incredibly good fortune and a grand privilege for us that God allows us to consolidate our faith in Him; that we can base our confidence in the knowledge of God and not in fear, in pure knowledge of God and not in superstition. It is good fortune that we can be His children and not robots, that we can freely love him due to the conviction of his justice and love and not "love" him for fear of the consequences of not loving him. The following is by an anonymous Spanish poet:

My God does not move me to love you,

The heavens you have promised me,

Nor does Hell, so feared, move me,

To leave that which offends you,

You move me Lord,

It moves me to see you nailed to the cross in flesh,

It moves me to see your body injured so,

It moves me to see your affront and death.

Move me in your love and in such a manner,

That if Heaven did not exist, I would love you

And if Hell did not exist, I would fear you.

You do not have to offer anything in return for my
love

I would love you just the same.

Because although what I await does not wait,

Satan's ability and potential and that of demons are the same as that of any other angel like being

Satan is <u>not</u> a super-being capable of being in all places at the same time, nor capable of knowing everything that is happening in the world, nor does he do everything he pleases. He is nothing more than an angel who rebelled against God. As an angel, he has the same authority, power and mental capacity of any angel.

Humans have the same capability to reason, memorize, learn, analyze, etc.. However, some use those capacities and better them; others do not use them and waste them away. Some make an effort to learn, and others feel better without making an effort to learn. That is why some humans are more intelligent than others, and why some humans know more than others, etc.. It is the same with angels, as much among those who are loyal to God as those who rebelled. An angel, who devoted himself to learn from God, has developed capabilities that are not developed in the rebellious ones. These have developed in how to induce a human being to rebel against God, how to do undesirable acts, how to incite sin, how to do things that that particular demon likes for a human to do, etc..

This is the same case as it is with Satan. He put his interest in how he could create a parallel kingdom, surrounding himself with rebellious beings and he has been dedicated in doing so for many millenniums, he has developed his intelligence in order to do so. One of the advantages that Satan and demons have over man, is that they have 6,000 years of experience when it comes to human beings, six millenniums in which to get to know them and deal with them. The experience of six millenniums dealing

with human psychology, has given great capacity to the deceit over human being.

They must have humans categorized in diverse categories and subdivisions. In one category is the one who is inclined toward sex, in another category, he who is inclined towards money, in another power, fame, science, sports, the illusion of drugs, etc.. Then they may subdivide each category, I suppose, into other diverse natures. For example, to those inclined in the matter of sex, they would group them into different classifications: decent sex, polygamy, sex with prostitutes, sadistic sex, sex with children, mono-personal sex, homosexual sex, bestiality, etc.. Even these subdivisions, have their categories or divisions and by the experience given them for thousands of years, have knowledge of them.

Not all demons know the styles of all type of sins, they are too many, too vast, and their mind is finite. Most likely, they specialize in one or more types of sin that they themselves like. Upon finding a specialty to a certain inclination towards sin, they find themselves with a human being who has thoughts and similar tendencies toward that sin which they are specialized in; and they draw close to that person in order to tempt them with their astute behavior they have learned throughout their millennia experience.

As Christians, we have become accustomed to say that we are tempted by Satan, but there is a strong possibility that Satan doesn't even know us. He does not have the same capacity as God. He is a created being, with limited capacity. It is probably that he cares about humans of a higher category, those who by their actions or position in society can cause a major effect.

It is logical that Satan, personally saw to Saint Paul, Saint Peter and the other apostles, who by having gifts given of God, could spread the good news throughout the world. He would also see to the Roman emperors and kings of the Earth

By being a creature with limitations, Satan cannot occupy himself with those Christians, who only know how to go to church, listen to the gospel, believe and love God, while at the same time concern himself with the kings and presidents of this planet. A demon belonging to the fifth category would concern himself with a Christian of little importance.

Satan and demons are permitted to suggest ideas to us, but they cannot force us to accept them. They suggest ideas according to how they know are our feelings and lusts, how we will want to hear them. They would not tempt us with ideas that they know we dislike. They are conscious of the fact that we would resist, thus causing them to waste their time and effort. To a man who is inclined to normal sex they tempt with women, they are not going to waste their time in tempting that man with another man.

Satan and demons cannot utilize physical nor mental power over us in order to impose something on us. It is all based upon seduction, insinuation, deceit, the presentation of illusions in our minds, etc.. Also, when men dabble with them, demons can take charge of their minds and drive them insane; or cause illness, sickness, etc., by convincing us not to obey the commandments of God.

A specific case is mentioned by the Apostle Paul, when he exhorts brethren to participate in the Supper of the Lord in a cleansed manner, and warns of the consequences if we do not participate in it as is fitting.

"27 Wherefore whosoever shall eat this bread, and drink this cup of the Lord, unworthily,

shall be guilty of the body and blood of the Lord. 28 But let a man examine himself, and so let him eat of that bread, and drink of that cup. 29 For he that eateth and drinketh unworthily, eateth and drinketh damnation to himself, not discerning the Lord's body. 30 For this cause many are weak and sickly among you, and many sleep. 31 For if we would judge ourselves, we should not be judged. 32 But when we are judged, we are chastened of the Lord, that we should not be condemned with the world."

(I Corinthians 11:27-32)

Our spiritual enemies cannot physically harm us. If they could, they would appear with horrible aspects in order to sink us into panic. They would pull our toes at night in order to prevent us from sleeping and other ridiculous acts that many imagine. If they had power to physically attack us, they would do so without scruples. From the moment they do not do so, is <u>due to the fact that they cannot because it</u> is absolutely prohibited. They cannot even tempt us in an unbearable form, because as James and Paul

"Submit yourselves therefore to God. Resist the Devil, and he will flee from you" (James 4:7)

say, God does not allow them to

"There hath no temptation taken you but such as is common to man: but God is faithful, who will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able; but will with the temptation also make a way to escape, that ye may be able to bear it."

(I Corinthians 10:13)

Satan is not the owner of this world, as it is affirmed by heretics and ignorant people, by basing themselves in the fact that there are wars, crimes, hunger, etc.. There are Christians that affirm that God gave Adam the dominion of the world and that he turned it over to Satan, who, since then is the owner of this planet and he does in it whatever he pleases, according to what some believe.

I have no idea where that absurd notion comes from unless they have been penetrated by the heretic preaching of the Russellists.

Jesus' word states the contrary, he says that his Father God is the Lord of this Earth. See below.

"In that hour Jesus rejoiced in spirit, and said, I thank thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and Earth, that thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent, and hast revealed them unto babes: even so, Father; for so it seemed good in thy sight." (Luke 10:21)

The fact that God placed rulers over the Earth and they have become corrupt and not behaved appropriately does not mean that God does not place rulers in the Earth. The fact that some pastors become corrupt and do wrong does not mean that the Church is not God's. That is the liberty that God gives to beings with free will. The prophets and apostles have always taught us that all rulers are placed by God.

"And he changeth the times and the seasons; he removeth kings, and setteth up kings; he giveth wisdom unto the wise, and knowledge to them that know understanding"

(Daniel 2:21)

"Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God; the powers that be are ordained of God." (Romans 13:1)

All that is stated in this chapter is important information to have in mind, so that we can see that sin is man's fault and not Satan or demonic temptations fault.

ł

Satan and demons were cast out from Heaven after the crucifixion

In the following verse, Jesus signaled the moment in which the "prince of this world" was being cast out. Of course, the "now" which is referred to, could refer to this moment as much as that process which finished with the resurrection of Our Lord, or the coming of the Holy Spirit.

"Now is the judgment of this world; <u>now</u> <u>shall</u> the prince of this world be cast out." (John 12:31)

If we read Luke 22:31 we see that Satan had requested permission to sift the Apostles. If he requested this permission it is because at that moment, he had access to God, he <u>still</u> had not been cast from heaven. However, after the crucifixion of Christ, in any part of the New Testament will we find that Satan has presented himself before God, or can we infer that it happened?

This causes us to think that he could no longer present himself before God to make requests. Now, Satan and the demons are tempting and inducing man with the same age old divine permission they always had. And they could do it in general terms, not as something specific, as before the resurrection of Christ, as we see in the case of Job and now in the Apostles as we find in this episode

If we suppose that the "prince of this world" is Satan, which is logical, it is also logical to think that he was "cast out" during the earthly ministry of Christ or shortly thereafter.

Now, where was he cast out of? Supposedly from Heaven; because evidently, he was not cast out of planet Earth. Therefore, this is completely in concordance with the words of Our Lord in Luke 10:18.

"And he said unto them, I beheld Satan as lightning fall from heaven." (Luke 10:18)

It is possible that the existence of Satan was tolerated in Heaven, in spite of his wickedness, as is indicated in the first and second chapters of the Book of Job. But when he dared to rise up directly against the Son of God, during his earthly life, tempting him, trying to cause him to sin and finally inciting others to make him suffer, crucify Him and assassinate him, he was no longer tolerated.

He had traveled too far and therefore, he could not continue to live where would go to live and reign the resurrected Jesus, whom he mistreated and assassinated on Earth. I do not believe that there would be a place in Heaven for him and as a result was cast upon the earth. They "could not live under the same roof", God and the murderer of His Son. They could not live together Christ and he who intended, by way of temptation to make him sin, to estrange him from his Father God for the rest of

time. That's why I imagine that it is during the time of Jesus' terrestrial ministry, or after the crucifixion, Satan was cast out of Heaven.

This is confirmed in the words of Jesus in John 16:7-11. In this passage, verse 8 indicates that when the Holy Spirit comes, he would reprove the world of sin, righteousness and judgment. In verse 9 it says why the Holy Spirit would reprove the world of sin; in verse 10, why he would reprove the world of justice; and in 11, why he would reprove the world of judgment; and in order to explain this last thing, it says, "Of judgment, because the prince of this world is judged."

"7 Nevertheless I tell you the truth; It is expedient for you that I go away, for if I go not away, the Comforter will not come unto you; but if I depart, I will send him unto you. 8 And when he is come, he will reprove the world of sin, and of righteousness, and of judgment. 9 Of sin, because they believe not on me; 10 Of righteousness, because I go to my Father, and ye see me no more; 11 Of judgment, because the prince of this world is judged." (John 16:7-11)

I believe this is very clear, because if when the day of Pentecost arrived the Holy Spirit, would already start reproving the world of sin, it would be because at the time of his coming, Satan had already been judged in Heaven. If according to John 12:31, after the judgment of this world, Satan would be cast out it is logical to think that the "casting out" occurred before the coming of the Holy Spirit, that took place after Jesus, in triumph, returned to Heaven, a spot where Satan has no place. I state that

it is logical to think that this occurred before the coming of the Holy Spirit, because upon his coming, the judgment of the world would begin and that could be done according to verse 11 once the prince of this world was judged.

"Now is the judgment of this world: <u>now</u> <u>shall</u> the prince of this world be cast out."

(John 12:31)

If all this is correct, then it could be that this moment of Christ's crucifixion, be the moment described in Revelation 12:7-13, where it is mentioned twice that Satan was cast out, especially in verses 9 and 12.

"7 And there was war in heaven: Michael and his angels fought against the dragon; and the dragon fought and his angels, 8 And prevailed not; neither was their place found any more in heaven. 9 And the great dragon was cast out, that old serpent, called the Devil, and Satan, which deceiveth the whole world; he was cast out into the Earth, and his angels were cast out with him. 10 And I heard a loud voice saying in heaven: Now is come salvation, and strength, and the kingdom of our God, and the power of his Christ; for the accuser of our brethren is cast down, which accused them before our God day and night. 11 And they overcame him by the blood of the Lamb, and by the word of their testimony; and they loved not their lives unto the death. 12 Therefore rejoice, ve heavens, and ye that dwell in them. Woe to the inhabiters of the earth and of the sea! for the

devil is come down unto you, having great wrath, because he knoweth that he hath but a short time. 13 And when the dragon saw that he was cast unto the earth, he persecuted the woman which brought forth the man child." (Revelation 12:7-13)

This passage shows that the Devil, once thrown to earth, persecuted the woman, a fact that is in concordance with historical reality, if we admit that the woman is the sum of all saints, the Church or more so, the synagogue converted into Christianity. Effectively, the persecution was against her after the crucifixion of Our Lord and his resurrection, and not prior to that time. Let us remember that it was the Jews who were the victims of the first Christian persecution.

We should note that in verse 8 it states that his place was no longer in Heaven, and was cast out forever. In verse 9, it says that he was cast down to Earth together with his angels, a sign that demons too, were cast out of Heaven

This can all serve as a reference made to situate a time frame, as when the acts narrated in Revelation 12 occur.

From this passage we infer that Satan was cast unto the earth before the beginning of the persecution of woman. If we accept that the woman is the Church, we have to think that Satan was cast to the Earth before the persecutions by the Pharisees and Sadducees against the Church, those of the Roman Empire, the Muslims and the Inquisition.

"And when the dragon saw that he was cast unto the Earth, he persecuted the woman

which brought forth the man child." (Revelation 12:13)

If the persecution of the Church was initiated after Satan and demons were cast out of heaven, by logic that expulsion occurred during the time lapse between the crucifixion and the ascension of Christ, forty days later.

Review of Chapter 6. Satan invented lies. We can suppose that in the beginning of time, many angels would believe his lies, but they would understand and rectify afterwards. Other angels would be jubilant before this new "invention"; they would use it and would join with the inventor. God did not destroy Satan and the other rebellious creatures, in order to prevent that the other creatures, mistakenly, would come to doubt that they were right. These rebellious beings are serving God, without desiring to do so, in order to hasten the period during which disobedience abides in the universe and the destruction of the enemies of God is hold.

Satan is not a super-being, he has the limitations of a created being. He cannot know it all, does not know the future, he cannot be in every place at the same time, and cannot concern himself with everything in the world. The demons act without subjecting themselves to a satanic hierarchy. In this way, each one does whatever he pleases. After they disobeyed God, they will not be loyal to Satan. Each one concentrates on what he likes. They function in the same way as a bunch of gangsters, the most astute one of them all is their chief. The others obey out of convenience, not love.

We say that the Devil tempts us, but probably he

does not even know us. Those of us whom are not important, will be handled by the demons of a fifth category. The only power that they have is to suggest ideas; they cannot force us to perform acts. They suggest ideas which they know attract us. They are absolutely prohibited from harming us physically, reveal themselves to us, etc.. Even the amount of their temptation upon us is regulated by God, to the extent that we can stand it. Another error believed by Christians is to attribute to Satan the act of placing and removing kings and other governing bodies. As for the casting out of Satan and other demons from Heaven, we realize that it occurred after the crucifixion of Christ. Perhaps that is why he remained on Earth for 40 days, as Heaven was cleansed of their presence.

Chapter 7

The Mechanics of Temptation

Tempters Exist

The Word of God clearly tells us in many occasions, that tempters exist. If Scripture did not denounce them, with the mere personal experience of each one, we would arrive at the conclusion that temptation exists and tempters exist.

Psychology states that the tendency of the human mind is to forget some memories or unpleasant thoughts. In that respect, I remember a professor that told us the following anecdote. A

woman of means was known for losing a valuable diamond ring from time to time which her husband had given her. The woman had additional, other psychiatric problems, and placed herself in the hands of the aforementioned doctor.

In the interrogatory part of her examination, the doctor realized that the ring was given to her as a reconciliation gift. The husband had an affair and when the wife discovered the affair, there was much despair and suffering. The husband then decided to give her a valuable ring and ask for reconciliation.

According to the doctor, the woman had transferred that memory to her subconscious mind, but although she did so, instinctively, the woman wanted to rid herself of that something which reminded her of that bitter episode. The doctor advised the woman and her husband to sell the ring. After that, the majority of the psychiatric problems suffered by the woman disappeared.

If according to psychology and psychiatry, a person buries in his subconscious mind undesirable thoughts, then, why do thoughts concerning sins that are undesirable recur in our minds? The response is evident: someone is bringing those thoughts to us.

A Christian can have a recurrence of thoughts about a sin to which he is inclined, but it is not logical for him to experience a recurrence of a particular sin that is extremely unpleasant or even abhorred. If that experience shows us that someone brings us bad thoughts which are not agreeable to us, it is even more logical to think that they will bring us thoughts about sin which are agreeable to us. Therefore, temptation exists.

*

The Temptation of Christ was physical and spiritual

As we see in the verses below, Satan takes advantage of the normal requirements of physical human nature and of the feelings harbored in our soul, to converts them into sin. With Jesus, he tried to use that method. How did the Devil incite him to sin?

After 40 days of fasting, it is normal for man to feel an uncontrollable amount of hunger; therefore, the temptation should begin through precisely that issue, asking him to eat. But not in a correct or natural way; he incited him to do a twisted use of his divine power in order to invalidate his saving mission.

On the other hand, since it was natural for Jesus to be proud of being the son of God, it was precisely there where Satan tried to exacerbate his feeling, and to do so, pretends to doubt the paternal divinity of Jesus and cause him so demonstrate this. He conjugates in his temptation the two strongest forces felt by Jesus at that moment: to demonstrate that he was the son of God ("If thou be the Son of God...") and his natural urgency to eat (...command that these stones be made bread".) Maybe Satan thought that because of his long fasting, Jesus' mind would not work properly.

Demons, who were created by God superior to man, can only be defeated when instead of confronting them shrewd against the shrewd, we seek refuge in the absolute and total victory which Jesus, through his blood, has over them. He, who does not appeal to this method has a lost battle from the beginning, much like in the case of a goat confronting a lion, whom God, by nature, created stronger than the goat

There are many Christians that due to their ignorance, lack of practice or experience, confront lusts and temptations derived from them, with their own strength. They do not appeal to the blood of Christ, or do so too late, when the enemy has achieved to inflict wounds.

That is precisely one of the **preferred** temptations of the enemy, to incite us to fight the battle alone, without the help of Jesus Christ, because if he succeeds in this first step, the rest is easy. Another help which is based on the Word of God in order to do battle and succeed against our spiritual enemies, is fasting, which I will discuss later on in this same book.

"Do not try to arm wrestle with a gorilla, appeal to its tamer."

*

Temptation does not work if there is no concupiscence

Our temptation is the daughter of our concupiscence and mother of our sin. When someone is tempted, it is in sins which we **do not hate**, in those which we know should not be loved but deep down we do love them. Or some that are so ingrained in us, they appear natural and therefore we do not detect it as such. Everyone is tempted when by his concupiscence he is drawn to sin.

"13 Let no man say when he is tempted, I am tempted of God, for God cannot be tempted with evil, neither tempteth he any man. 14 But every man is tempted, when he is drawn away of his own lust, and enticed. 15 Then

when lust hath conceived, it bringeth forth sin, and sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death." (James 1:13-15)

A whole masculine man will be tempted perhaps in wrath, arrogance or women; but Satan and demons will not try to coax him into sleeping with another man. Because of his virile nature, he rejects such a repulsive act and any demon will know that to tempt him in this is to waste time without achieving his objective.

To a man whose love is money, Satan and his accomplices will not try to induce him to live a life where by going to cabarets with women, would deplete his money. The Devil and his demons cannot convert him into a libertine, but they can induce him to steal, swindle a widow, deprive an orphan from his possessions, or commit murder in order to gain an inheritance, etc..

Satan and his accomplices do not waste the little time they have left. When they tempt someone, they do so based on the covetousness they have analyzed in their victim.

He who does not fight against his concupiscence, deceived by the belief that holiness is something that must be injected from above, is also an ally of Satan, just like the person who thinks that without divine grace, without the sacrifice of Christ and only through his own effort and sacrifice can he attain salvation.

Many years ago, a friend now deceased, spoke to me from time to time of his problem with women. He alleged that it wasn't his fault but that of the Devil who tempted him and facilitated opportunities. He said that women in his path gave him sexual propositions and that because of that, he could not resist

My rebuttal was that it was his fault because he coveted that and it was the reason why he could not resist that sin. One day, tired of his justifications, I said, "Come now, if there was a man with the face of Elvis Presley and the body of Arnold Schwarzenegger and Satan would induce him to propose a sexual encounter, would you accept it?" Upon hearing my comment, he jumped like a tiger and replied, "No, man, no. How can I accept that?" Then I said, "Do you see how you accept temptations that you like, not because you cannot resist them."

Surely, man accepts those temptations which are agreeable to him and knows enough to reject those that are disagreeable. It is because of this that we should make an effort in reaching holiness, so that we do not become rag dolls of the enemies of God.

"Our temptation is the daughter of our concupiscence and the mother of our sins"

*

God <u>does not permit</u> us to be tempted above our strengths.

It is obvious that God does not allow anyone to be tempted beyond his strength, but to each he has given a way out of their temptation so that they can escape it if they truly wish to do so. In other words, temptation can always be overcome by the person being tempted and we only falter when we value less than the minimal a common person can resist, which happens very often.

Every time we falter it is because instead of hating sin, we love it; or we do not love it all, but enjoy a slice of it. This is like salt, we would not eat anything that contained two pounds of salt, but we like a pinch of it in our food. While this is our attitude before sin, we will fall under a temptation which is more or less elaborate.

"The Lord knoweth how to deliver the godly out of temptations, and to reserve the unjust unto the day of judgment to be punished." (II Peter 2:9)

There is, however, in addition, assistance to the sinner who has that attitude, it is to say, the sinner who cannot abhor sin. The assistance is for him to ask God to transform him, even if in the process he has to pay a bitter price. Do you feel tempted to take that which is not yours or swindle others? Ask God to expose you and embarrass you publicly. Are you tempted to fornicate? Ask God in your heart, to change you or blind you so that you no longer see the cause of your temptations. If you sincerely want to change and cannot, but are willing to pay the price, ask God in your heart to act and he will do so, in a soft manner or hard manner, but He will act

will a

A Christian is not under the power of temptation at every moment. Almost always after sin there is a period of sorrow (if the soul has not hardened), in which one laments what he has done and desires not to repeat that sin. During that period of time one has to implore from God to act in a drastic way. However, we must think thoroughly what we are asking: we cannot play the "repentant" game with God.

If, because of your free will, you allow God to bring gentle solutions, He will act. Now, if there is no way to change your heart or if this solution is not the best or your free will blocks it, you will become blind as you requested. Think, then, how much do you really want God to change you? Are you capable of paying the price or run the risk?

There is another solution which is less dramatic and less dangerous: fasting, a topic I will discuss later on in this same book.

*

Passion clouds reason

Hate, greed, envy, lust, wrath, arrogance, etc., are negative feelings that can easily become passions. In general, passions cloud intelligence, even good passions but even more so the bad ones. The case of Balaam is very instructive.

Two passions had taken power over Balaam; the first one was greed and then wrath. His understanding was so clouded by the passion (wrath), that it impeded him to detect the fact that his donkey was speaking with him. The case in which a donkey speaks is so unusual that from the moment in which the donkey asked "what have I done", Balaam surprised and even frightened should have deposed his attitude. But his irate passion was so immense that it dominated his intellect, and he began to argue with the donkey without noticing the he was witnessing a miracle.

"28 And the LORD opened the mouth of the ass, and she said unto Balaam: What have I done unto thee, that thou hast smitten me these three times? 29 And Balaam said unto

the ass: Because thou hast mocked me; I would there were a sword in mine hand, for now would I kill thee. 30 And the ass said unto Balaam: Am not I thine ass, upon which thou hast ridden ever since I was thine unto this day? Was I ever wont to do so unto thee? And he said, Nay. (Numbers 22:28-30)

Passions (arrogance, vanity, pride, fear, holding a grudge, envy, greed, etc.) blind the understanding of man. Every time I have argued with someone who refuses to understand clear arguments, that are clearly exposed, I have been able to see interposed between us, one or more passions on the part of my interlocutor. I have been unfortunate enough to have spoken with many donkeys, who are as such, because they give in to their passions. And if these donkeys speak without any a miracle, it requires a true miracle to make them reason.

Another biblical case in which one or more passions cloud intelligence is that of the priests and the resurrection of Lazarus.

It has been my observation for many years (decades) that when some type of feeling is mixed in with an analysis of something, man cannot apply logic and reason or he does so partially. This difficulty becomes bigger as the feelings become stronger, and becomes a crisis when that feeling becomes a passion and that passion is disorganized and does not come to a standstill.

That was the case in the princes for the priests in this passage. Their passion was hatred; because of the fear they felt that Jesus Christ would displace them from their preeminent priestly position. Their hatred was such that instead of trying to reason that whoever had raised Lazarus had to have come from God, what they tried to do was kill Lazarus, because this constituted the living proof that they were wrong in not accepting Jesus as their Messiah.

"9 Much people of the Jews therefore knew that he was there, and they came not for Jesus' sake only, but that they might see Lazarus also, whom he had raised from the dead. 10 But the chief priests consulted that they might put Lazarus also to death; 11 Because that by reason of him many of the Jews went away, and believed on Jesus."

(John 12:9-11)

Anyone could believe this total collapse of reason is impossible, but would not think the same if in the same way as I, have observed completely how a person's ability to reason is atrophied by simply not having used his sense of reason for years. I have met some people who only reason with logic in their daily activities, in their profession or trade, where they have been trained to reason before their passions took power over them.

I have met some that due to mental laziness have atrophied that beautiful human ability to the point of not being able to use it in anything that is not what already constitutes a beaten path in the nervous system. A path not caused by conscious reactions but by defensive reflexes to the survival in society. They develop a feline astuteness that later does not match with their deficient intelligence and mental activity out of their sphere of activities corresponding to their social survival.

Examples of this are the capability to make businesses, to lie, to flatter and obtain what they want, to conquer the opposite sex, to work in their profession, etc.. They are incredibly sharp in a determined type of activity related with that type of surviving in society that they have chosen; and are at the same time, incredibly incapable of reasoning in any other sense.

Perhaps the explanation to this inconsistent polarization of the use of reason can be that they were trained to reason without giving in to their passions only in a particular activity, when they were children or young adults. It could also be explained in the respect that they were instructed to accept in a dogmatic manner the premises of their profession or particular activity. To their benefit, these premises are real and from that point on, with a rudimentary process of reasoning, they can reach certain correct conclusions. Even more so, because in the majority of cases, it was instilled in them at a very young age, to use reason in a mechanical way when it came to the aforementioned premises.

It is not that they **cannot reason**, it is that they quit using that power, that ability, because it leads them to undesirable conclusions, and they prefer to refuge their mind in the use of instinct and / or the process of conditioned reasoning, which exist as much as conditioned reflexes (learned reflexes).

The types of feelings and passions that cloud reason are many: self preservation instinct, pride, arrogance, hatred, frustration, envy, selfishness, wrath, an obsessive love towards someone or something, complex of superiority, passion for fame, self-worshiping, etc.. All of those can be condensed in two primary or fundamental causes: either there is no love for God above all things, or there is no love for others as we love ourselves, or both.

Upon failure of these, there is such an exaggerated love for his son in comparison to the neighbor's, that a human being cannot see that his own son may **not** be right. The contrary is also true, because of the love you have for yourself, you fear the confrontation with the father of the other child who accuses yours, and cannot see or does not want to see that your child is truly right.

The masses, full of envy, hate a wealthy man even though they know nothing about him; they agree with those who attack him even if they do not know the facts. The egotistical rich man cannot understand the resistance of the poor when it comes to his whim. "Do you not see who you are?" thinks the important person in relation to someone of lesser social standing. They truly believe they are in their right to enjoy excessive riches at the price of the hunger of others. "The poor are accustomed to that life and do not need to leave it", is the way they think, while they take advantage of those beneath them. Greed, pride and other passions do not allow them to see that they are on the border of a precipice of a social commotion, and therefore in the end, will suffer it.

If those who possess a clouded intelligence because of their passions would allow us to take them through the process of reasoning to ultimate consequences, they would see themselves without justification. That is why they avoid it. That is why they do not accept discussing their opinions brandishing diverse "noble" pretexts. By way of a subconscious defensive mechanism, they maintain the process of reasoning in the most superficial layer of the mind.

In these superficial layers of reasoning they have already constructed a platform of reasoning that is auto-justificatory. That auto-justificatory platform could have an internal logical consistency, but be based on a false premise or in a sublevel reasoning platform without internal logical consistency. Additionally, it may be that this particular sub-level is logical but may be based upon a second sub-level, which is the one that may have not consistent internal logic or is based on false premises or both.

 In persons that are more intelligent or more complex, sometimes we have to look to a third or fourth level in order to arrive at the origin of their error or to find the falsehood behind which they hide their wickedness. It is, at times very very deep where we discover the false premise from which they part or the false step in the chain of reasoning, the broken link which make a chain useless. That is why they justify themselves with their words, but do allow anyone to take the discussion or reasoning deep enough to discover the deceitfulness of their apparent honesty or justice

While more sub-layers of reasoning separate the discussed error of the sub-platform without internal logical consistency or of the erroneous premise which sustains it, the harder it will be for the one who is searching for the truth, to find it. Also, it will be "most impossible" to demonstrate what their error is, especially in those who do not wish to find the truth because it is painful.

The princes of the priest could not reason that Christ had to be the Messiah; they could not reason that it was to their advantage to be with the Messiah; their passions: pride, vanity, hatred, egocentricity, etc., hindered it. This happens to rebel angels as well

Ж

Why God does not eliminate temptation

First of all, we have to live with Christ during the millennium and later on with God also for all eternity. After the millennium, Satan will be free to roam for a short time, tempting humanity. The actual temptation will immunize us from future temptation; temptation serves as education in order to strengthen our spirit. Temptations and tribulations will serve as an education for eternity. Temptations also serve, as with Satan and the demons, to shorten the period in which everyone can do all the harm he wants if he desires to do so, it is to say the period during which tribulation exists in creation.

Once again this confirms my thesis that God has everything under control and nothing occurs without his permit.

Satan would not be able to (nor can he) address the apostles directly to tempt them outside of the usual, or cause them unusual tribulations. In this specific case which we will see below, we become aware of an occurrence in the celestial realm. In many other cases, we do not have the same luck and because of that we believe that Satan can do as he wills when it comes to Christians, the Church, with humans or the planet, however, this is not so

"And the Lord said, Simon, Simon, behold, Satan <u>hath desired to have you</u>, that he may sift you as wheat" (Luke 22:31)

As we can clearly see, Satan <u>had to</u> ask God <u>for</u> <u>permission</u> to sift the Apostles, as he did so later on.

We see this again in the case of Job; Satan could not simply shake him and his children, because he wanted to. There had to be a petition on the part of Satan and permission (with limits) on the part of God, as we see in Job 1:9-12 and 2:4-6. Although he had God's permission in his hands, he had parameters within which he could act.

"9 Then Satan answered the LORD, and said, Doth Job fear God for nought? 10 Hast not thou made an hedge about him, and about his house, and about all that he hath on every side? thou hast blessed the work of his hands, and his substance is increased in the land. 11 But put forth thine hand now, and touch all that he hath, and he will curse thee to thy face. 12 And the LORD said unto Satan, Behold, all that he hath is in thy power; only upon himself put not forth thine hand. So Satan went forth from the presence of the LORD." (Job 1:9-12)

"4 And Satan answered the LORD, and said, Skin for skin, yea, all that a man hath will he give for his life. 5 But put forth thine hand now, and touch his bone and his flesh, and he will curse thee to thy face. 6 And the LORD said unto Satan: Behold, he is in thine hand; but save his life." (Job 2:4-6)

This is all in concordance with I Cor 10:12-13, where we come to know that God does not permit us to be tempted more than we can endure. Even in the case of the personal temptation of each Christian, Satan and his accomplices have a parameter beyond which they cannot go.

It is logical for this to be this way, due to the fact that by creation an angelic being is much more powerful than a human and if God allowed them to use all of their power, it is safe to say that there would not be one human who could resist the pressure. That is why God set limits, because his purpose is training humans to reject wrong, even when it is shown in beautiful colors. The purpose of God is not to cause a fragile and weak creature to fight against another who is potent and cruel, in order to contemplate how in the fight, the weaker of the two is destroyed.

In this way, a human being, that realizes in himself the strength of evil and of the tempter, will learn, on his own, to turn to God for help in such an uneven battle. This assures his future and eternal existence, because he learned from his own experience to appeal to He who can do it all, when he is inclined to do his own will or wants to do that which God hates.

Now again we verify that God makes use of the bad actions of his creatures to benefit creation. And so we confirm that in all things God works for the good of those who love him, who have been called according to his purpose as we see in Romans 8:28.

*

Insensitivity towards sin in society in general and particularly in the Christian

Thoughts and feelings are in the soul, they are produced and are stored within the soul. That is why the soul is judged and condemned. The brain is just a physical organ which participates at the same time of the two dimensions, the physical and the spiritual. The brain is what connects the soul with the physical world. If you have a thought in your soul, you transmit it to the brain, the brain to the

mouth, the mouth produces the words that enter the physical world, they travel throughout the air, penetrate the ear of the other person, impress his brain and the soul of the person hearing perceived what the soul of the speaker has wanted to communicate.

If bad feelings are produced in the brain, in the heart, in the kidneys or any other organ for that matter, then once a person dies, that organ would decompose and the soul was liberated from bad sentiments. If this were so, all souls would be saved, all would go to heaven without the need for a savior because upon dying, their bad sentiments would become detached. However, we know that that is not so, because Our Lord says that there will be condemned souls.

The vastest part of the human brain serves to connect the spiritual (soul) with the physical (the world). A very small part of human brain and all of the animal's brain functions according to conditioned reflexes. Animals, as much as humans, learn and store in their brain knowledge which is useful to their existence and livelihood. An animal learns where there is water, where there is food, etc.. The rest is instinctive, programs installed by creation in their brain with the goal of them doing what they are destined to do.

In his part, man has a small amount of instinct, very few innate programs. Almost all is learned consciously, even though much of his knowledge passes to his subconscious sphere or is unconscious in his brain as is typing or driving. This knowledge once learned and practiced enough becomes a **conditioned reflex**. A typist moves his fingers without thinking about the letter he is pressing. A driver can speak with his passenger without going out of his way.

Due to this advantage in a human being to learn things subconsciously, he can be "brain washed". So many times he is told something that is false that the person absorbs that fact as something that is certain, as long as someone does not make him reason, and therefore prove the veracity of the opposite

There is a hammering of the mind in order to reduce the morals and standards of behavior to society in general, and Christians are no exception. Two powerful instruments are used: the media (newspapers, TV, magazines, movies, books, theater, etc.) and mockery.

Before beginning any damaging act, they condition humans to accept that he who thinks that exist a campaign for corruption is someone who is paranoid, exaggerates, a person with a Victorian mentality, an intolerant individual, someone who is against the rights that others have to choose their moral codes, etc.. The campaign to degrade society begins thereafter.

Hormones play a great part in all vices. Hormones are produced naturally by the body, directed by the nervous system. When someone places a drug into his system, his brain receives the erroneous warning that his body is producing too many hormones similar or equivalent, and the natural production of hormones ceases. When the effect of the first dose of the drug passes, the body feels as if something is missing, because the artificial drug has left his body and he lacks the natural ones. That is why the person feels the need to repeat that dosage of the drug.

The same thing happens with sexual hormones and pornography or nudity in the media, television, movies, beach, etc.. Or with adrenaline and wrath in a

violent movie; the person returns to them because they trigger those hormones that make him feel "fine".

4142

4143

4144

4145

4146

4147

4148

4149

4150

4151

4152

4153

4154

4155

4156

4157

4158

4159

4160

4161

4162

4163

4164

4165

4166

4167

4168

4169

4170

4171

4172

4173

4174

4175

4176

The means of communication accustom society to receiving a dose of those "drugs" and over time society becomes desensitized to those sins. They become used to adultery, nudity, homosexuality, violence, incest, rape, etc..

The Christian gulps down all that poison, because he does not want to separate himself from "entertainment" and because he has become used (little by little) to see "how natural" those things truly are. Compare a movie sixty years ago with a modern movie which you do not object to watching in the living room of your home.

Observe, what is the difference in clothing worn by a Christian woman and a non-Christian woman? The difference is not more than an inch, if there is a difference. When a woman is sitting and crosses her legs, her underwear may be seen in a Christian woman as much as a non-Christian woman. It is the same with the neckline. The most interesting part of this is that it happens in the presence of their husbands who do not see anything wrong. Observe how a couple walks along in shorts, the woman's shorts are always much shorter than that of a man, when it should be the opposite. If you notice their clothing, it appears that women feel the hot climate more than men. They are the ones, contrary to their male counterpart, that wear backless blouses or dresses, their shoulders uncovered, low necklines, etc.. They appear to feel heat more than men, because men don't dress that way.

Why does all of this occur? Because they are enticing us to live in the manner of Sodom,

Gomorrah, Adma and Zeboim. We will more than likely complain if fire rains down upon us.

Let us search for holiness by distancing ourselves from those places where things that are undesirable to God are being presented to us as natural doings.

*

Review of Chapter 7. The mind tries to forget what is unpleasant, therefore, when a thought that is disagreeable to us comes in a reoccurring manner, someone is bringing it to us. This proves that tempters exist. If the Bible did not teach us this truth, logic would be a sufficient means to discover it. Christ was tempted with the two strongest factors that were at that moment overtaking him: the pride of being the Son of God and hunger following a forty day fast.

Through ignorance many Christians face temptation with their sole strength. Whoever attempts at facing temptation on their own, like that of a goat before a lion, or a human who wants to wrestle with a gorilla, has lost the fight from the beginning.

Let us remember that James says that each one is tempted when attracted and stoked by one's own desires and lusts. We also need to remember the reaction of a Christian who said that his sexual sin was due to the temptation of the Devil, but was positive that the Devil could not tempt him to sin sexually with another man. Paul tells us that God will not allow us to be tempted more that we can take on or tackle. Are you ready to sacrifice yourself in order to not sin? Ask God to blind you if necessary in order to not see the cause of your sin. Fasting is also very useful as we will see later on.

Passions, negative ones above all, cloud understanding. The case of Balaam and the priests in the resurrection of Lazarus evidence a lack of reasoning in beings that are possessed by their passions, wrath and greed in the first instance and hatred in the second.

God does not eliminate an actual temptation because it serves to "immunize" us from future temptation, serves as education to strengthen our spirit, and just like our tribulations serve as an eternal education. Temptations also serve to shorten the period of tribulation in creation

In order to desensitize society, with the goal of having them accept sin as something natural, massive propaganda is utilized. It prepares the masses to consider that any person who disagrees with the propaganda is antiquated, intolerant, ridiculous, exaggerated, and deserving of mockery. It also makes the person appear paranoid, and with a Victorian mind; someone who "tramples" the rights others have to choose their own moral codes, etc.. In that way, they are steering us on the way to the Apocalypse.

Chapter 8

Relationship between the Commandments and Sin

When a human obeys or disobeys the commandments, it does not damage nor benefit God

We and our fellow man are either the damned or the benefited ones.

God is too far up to allow our attitude for be of any benefit or hindrance towards him. Therefore, his commandments are not for his benefit or protection but to our benefit and protection.

"5 Look unto the heavens, and see; and behold the clouds which are higher than thou. 6 If thou sinnest, what doest thou against him? Or if thy transgressions be multiplied, what doest thou unto him? 7 If thou be righteous, what givest thou him? Or what receiveth he of thine hand? 8 Thy wickedness may hurt a man as thou art; and thy righteousness may profit the son of man."

(Job 35:5-8)

The same idea is in Psalm 16:2-3. This passage, as well as the preceding one, states that whatever good or bad a human does, neither benefits nor hinders God but does affect his fellow man.

"2 O my soul, thou hast said unto the LORD, Thou art my Lord: my goodness extendeth not to thee; 3 but to the saints that are in the Earth, and to the excellent, in whom is all my delight" (Psalm 16:2-3) This shows us that God has placed his commandments, to protect us and not himself. Not to his benefit, but for our benefit. God becomes angry at those who do not obey his commandments, in the same way that a father would become angry if his five year old daughter dashes out from the sidewalk to the street without first looking both ways, in the manner in which he taught her to do. He does so because not obeying his mandate could cause terrible consequences in the future, and that would bring suffering to her father. Not because of him, who would not be run over, but because of his daughter who could either become an invalid or at least be seriously hurt.

 He would become irritated against his own son, in the same way, with justifiable anger if he saw his son hit his sister, or steal her things, or that he would not defend her if another boy were to hit her. It is not that He would be hit, that He would be robbed, it is that He suffers when he sees a loved one suffer; and that is the reason he gets angry.

A father would also become angry if a child does not want to study, or if he makes fun of him or spits at him.

This is exactly what happens to God. We do not harm God when we sin, nor does He benefit from our obedience. It hurts Him when we suffer because we do not obey him, or when we hurt others by not abiding by the commandments.

That is why we should look for his commandments, not solely conform ourselves to the ones that are taught to us. This impressed me tremendously when I was reading the Bible for the first time and came upon Joshua 1:8, where it says:

"This book of the law shall not depart out of thy mouth, but thou shalt meditate therein day and night, that thou mayest observe to do according to all that is written therein, for then thou shalt make thy way prosperous, and then thou shalt have good success."

(Joshua 1:8)

This promise made by God is certain, absolutely certain, but there are very few who believe it and it is practiced even less.

*

Foolishness and the danger of "improving", "modernizing" or considering a divine commandment to be of "little importance"

Whoever changes commandments of God, takes away from the commandments of God, or he who adds to a commandment, **commits a serious sin**, as we see in Scripture.

"Ye shall not add unto the word which I command you, neither shall ye diminish ought from it, that ye may keep the commandments of the LORD your God which I command you." (Deuteronomy 4:2)

"18 For I testify unto every man that heareth the words of the prophecy of this book, If any man shall add unto these things, God shall add unto him the plagues that are written in this book, 19 and if any man shall take away from the words of the book of this prophecy, God shall take away his part out of the book of life, and out of the holy city, and from the

things which are written in this book." (Revelation 22:18-19)

When we buy a new car, it comes with an operator's manual. In it you will find information pertaining to what type of gasoline you should use, after how many miles you should change the oil and the filter, how much air pressure should be in your tires, what to do when a light goes off in the dashboard, what liquids are required in the radiator when it is cold, how to turn on the heater in the car when it is snowing, what type of brake fluid should be used and how to measure it from time to time, when to check the "power steering" fluid and how to refill it, etc..

If we obey **everything** the manufacturer indicates the car will work as is fitting. If we obey **some indications and ignore others**, the car will serve us for some things but not for others. If we do not obey **any** of the instructions, our car will soon turn into a clunker.

If you use a type of gasoline that is not the one indicated, it will be fine for a time, but with time, it will cause damage to the car. If you don't change the oil, the car will be damaged, before the damage caused by the wrong gasoline. There are many divine commandments which if disobeyed, will cause us problems sooner than others as in the example of the gasoline and the oil.

If you obey what the manual says about the engine, but do not put the required amount of air in the tires, two things may happen. If you do not put enough air, you will waste more money in buying tires. Equally, it may not be much, what may happen if you do not obey some divine commandments, but for example, your finances could suffer. However, if you put too much air and leave on a long road trip on a hot day,

the tires can blow out and either kill you, injure you, cause you to lose your car or arrive late to your destination. Disobedience of a divine commandment does not always cause a dramatic tragedy, but it will carry out inconveniences to what we stupidly call "trials" instead of recognizing stupidity or disobedience.

If a red light comes on your dashboard which announces a problem and you ignore it, the consequences can either be small or grave, but there will be consequences. Never disobey the warning signs that the Lord sends to you by way of Scripture or one of his servants. It is dangerous to do so.

The same or similar misfortune or inconveniences will occur if in the winter you only apply water to the radiator and not the anti-freeze indicated. You will also have inconveniences if you lose the use of your brakes by not measuring the fluid on a timely basis. You will pay for your laziness if you did not want to read the manual and learn how to warm yourself up while inside an auto when it is snowing outside, etc.. Everything has to be learned.

Similarly, a Christian has to make the effort in knowing what the Bible says, what commandments God has placed, then after learning what they are, obey them. If you learn what oil to put into your car, but you feel like using another type of oil, you will not obtain the benefit that you would by obeying the instructions. **The commandments of God are to be obeyed**, not to be discussed without care, "modernize them", "improve upon them", or not give them the importance necessary.

*

A Biblical example of someone who believed there were commandments "without importance"

Nowadays, many people, including Christians believe that all or at least some of the commandments were for the people of old, and that don't actually apply to us. It seems that such foolishness is not new, because as we will see, it shows that Solomon also believed that some of God's commandments were for "the people of old", or that they were small "unimportant" commandments that he did not have to obey

I have always stated that God has given us the minimum amount of indispensable laws for our happiness in life. God has not uselessly overburdened us with precepts or laws with the purpose of making our existence difficult. And much less, in a manner that some vain people think, God was going to give us difficult laws so that we could not be saved and therefore force us to opt for Christ.

Jesus is indispensable to us, not because God has made things "difficult" for us in order to force us to that. Christ is indispensable to us, because in spite of God having made it as simple as he did and in spite of making the laws as easy as possible and as achievable as possible, in spite of all this, I repeat, man still does not abide; he still falls short, and doesn't obey.

If we think sensibly, we will understand that nothing that is established by God is without purpose, and all laws and precepts are for the sake of obedience, to be put into practice. If we obey 99 and we disobey one, we will not receive the damages to avoid which were established the 99 precepts, but if we do not obey the solitary one, we

will receive the damage to avoid which that sole precept was established

There are many Christians who deride or undervalue some of God's laws, without noticing what I previously pointed out. Persons with much more knowledge and communion with God than us also acted in the same way and the experiment was a costly one.

There we have Solomon, after obtaining from God enormous wisdom, two personal revelations, absolute power, outside strength in his kingdom and the realization of extraordinary workmanship (the Temple); he decided not to obey two precepts. Perhaps Solomon did this because he thought those precepts related to "the time of old", or perhaps because he wanted to believe they were "obsolete". More so, perhaps it was because he thought they were of "minimal importance". He might have believed that if he obeyed the rest, not obeying these two small precepts could not bring him grave consequences. Who knew, maybe his spiritual guides assured him that they were obsolete. Maybe Solomon didn't want anyone to think he was a fanatic, an intolerant man, someone with a narrow mind.

And he did so! He increased the number of his women (I Kings 11:3) he caused the Hebrews to return to Egypt with the purpose of increasing the herds of horses (I Kings 4:26 and 10:28-29). Disobeyed two "small commandments without importance", which God ordered as seen in the passage below. The result of the violation of what appears he believed to be two "small" precepts "without importance", which were for "the people of old" and that now were "obsolete" is clearly seen in I Kings 11:3-8.

"14 When thou art come unto the land which the LORD thy God giveth thee, and shalt possess it, and shalt dwell therein, and shalt say, I will set a king over me, like as all the nations that are about me, 15 thou shalt in any wise set him king over thee, whom the LORD thy God shall choose: one from among thy brethren shalt thou set king over thee: thou mayest not set a stranger over thee, which is not thy brother. 16 But he shall not multiply horses to himself, nor cause the people to return to Egypt, to the end that he should multiply horses, forasmuch as the LORD hath said unto you, Ye shall henceforth return no more that way. 17 Neither shall he multiply wives to himself, that his heart turn not away: neither shall he greatly multiply to himself silver and gold."

(Deuteronomy 17:14-17)

"And Solomon had forty thousand stalls of horses for his chariots, and twelve thousand horsemen." (I Kings 4:26)

"And Solomon had <u>horses</u> brought out of <u>Egypt</u>, and linen yarn, the king's merchants received the linen yarn at a price."

(I Kings 10:28)

"3 And he had seven hundred wives, princesses, and three hundred concubines, and his wives turned away his heart. 4 For it came to pass, when Solomon was old, that his wives turned away his heart after other gods; and his heart was not perfect with the

LORD his God, as was the heart of David his father. 5 For Solomon went after Ashtoreth the goddess of the Zidonians, and after Milcom the abomination of the Ammonites. 6 And Solomon did evil in the sight of the LORD, and went not fully after the LORD, as did David his father. 7 Then did Solomon build a high place for Chemosh, the abomination of Moab, in the hill that is before Jerusalem, and for Molech, the abomination of the children of Ammon. 8 And likewise did he for all his strange wives, which burnt incense and sacrificed unto their gods."

(I Kings 11:3-8)

As we can see, Solomon was an "open minded" man he wasn't a "fanatic". This is something similar to what happens to young Christian men and women, when they deliberately ignoring precepts and warnings like those in II Corinthians 6:14, they marry non-believers, and later complain that God does not hear their prayers nor defend them from the actions of their spouse.

In synthesis, the commandments that are "without importance" and the "lesser of the commandments" are also to be obeyed as Our Lord says in Matthew 5:17-19.

"17 Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill. 18 For verily I say unto you: Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled. 19 Whosoever therefore shall break one of these least commandments, and shall teach men so, he

shall be called the least in the kingdom of heaven: but whosoever shall do and teach them, the same shall be called great in the kingdom of heaven." (Matthew 5:17-19)

Brothers and Sisters, if you desire to look for and reach holiness, be very careful not to disdain **one of these small commandments**, as told to us by Our Lord Jesus Christ.

"Improving" on a law of God is as much a sin as not obeying that law

In the passage below, we see how Jesus Christ has to defend the laws of God that were "interpreted" and "improved" by religious clerics of those times. God gives a clear commandment, very clear, "Honor thy mother and thy father. However, religious groups "interpret" or "improve" the law in such a way that according to their understanding, God would be very pleased with them.

Imagine! What God determined as something to be given to parents, these religious groups delivered it "graciously", "to God", or better still, to the priests because it was the clergy who benefited from it.

God established tithing, but they "authorized" more, they authorized that a person give whatever they had put aside for their parents. Pharisees, greedy and rapacious as they were (Luke 16:14), and reflecting on God for their own mode of being, thought they were acting in God's favor by modifying His commandment, in exchange for another which they deemed "better". I say that they considered it better in that they gave God more than

he had commanded. This behavior, as we will see later on in this same chapter was strongly criticized by the Lord, to the point of calling them hypocrites. This appears to me as something which I have heard some shrewd preachers: that a Christian should give more than his tithe.

"4 For God commanded, saying: Honour thy father and mother; and, He that curseth father or mother, let him die the death. 5 But ye say: Whosoever shall say to his father or his mother: It is a gift, by whatsoever thou mightest be profited by me; 6 and honour not his father or his mother, he shall be free. Thus have ye made the commandment of God of none effect by your tradition."

(Matthew 15:4-6)

I call "gracest" those who distort the grace of God to their advantage, trying to show that we Christians can do whatever we please because we are under the grace. The "gracest" ones of our days do something similar to what the Pharisees did. They pretend to give more to God than He ordained, modifying to themselves His commandment and substituting it for another "better one" fabricated by them. There are many who consider the Old Testament obsolete, those who consider that we do not have to abide by its teachings. However, these same people in their sermons emphasize that a believer should tithe, even though this is a teaching only to be found in the Old Testament.

When someone signals out to them that in spite of the rejection they manifest towards God's law and the Old Testament they continue to enforce tithing, they respond without a New Testament basis, that a Christian does not only have to tithe but they have to give more than their amount of tithing. They are not dumb! However, as we can clearly see, they are falling into the same vice as the Pharisees in the previous passage, the sin of modifying a commandment of God in order to improve upon it. Instead of the tithe which God instituted, they consider that their parishioners should contribute more. In what part of the Bible can we substantiate this "new" commandment?

It is not wrong for someone whose economic situation allows him, to give temporarily or permanently more than their tithe, motivated by his own free will, without suggestions from the pulpit. The pretense of making a believer think that he needs to give more is very wrong, this is the case with them making the believers think there is, a "better doctrine" than the one established by God in the Old Testament. The pretext that in the New Testament more is asked (something which is not true), or the pretext that Christians should go beyond the law, is an arrogance without any scriptural basis. I would be happy that we could at least always obey 90 % of the norms of behavior established by God in the Old Testament!

Our advantage is not that we are so holy that we go beyond the law. Our advantage rests in that we have already seen Christ crucified and we know that our salvation was established two millenniums ago. However, pre-Christians could only await salvation, manifesting their faith in that hope, by way of the Jewish rituals and sacrifices which were abolished with the true sacrifice of Christ, as is taught to us by Paul.

Something similar is done by those who "improve" the fourth commandment of God and

instead of considering Saturday as the holy day of rest, they do so on Sunday. Apparently they think that God would be very happy, because they amend the page of the Omnipotent One with the praiseworthy purpose of honoring Christ, who resurrected on Sunday. And because this is done in order to give to God more than He asked for, they feel free to make all modifications such as this, in their "praiseworthy" eagerness in "improving" what God established.

As we can see, human tendencies have always been the same; to modify to their own will the laws that God has established, alleging in the majority of cases religious reasons to do so. Man, including Christians, has never learned the lesson in I Samuel 15:1-23; whereby it states that God appreciates more so strict obedience of commandments than all the "benefits" "improvement" that people think they are giving Him by modifying divine laws. It does not appear they become aware, as is said in Samuel, that as a sin of witchcraft is rebellion and how idols and infringe idolatry is to upon the commandments.

"....3 Now go and smite Amalek, and utterly destroy all that they have, and spare them not; but slay both man and woman, infant and suckling, ox and sheep, camel and ass......
....8 And he took Agag the king of the Amalekites alive, and utterly destroyed all the people with the edge of the sword. 9 But Saul and the people spared Agag, and the best of the sheep, and of the oxen, and of the fatlings, and the lambs, and all that was good, and would not utterly destroy them;

but every thing that was vile and refuse, that they destroyed utterly. 10 Then came the word of the LORD unto Samuel, saying: 11 It repenteth me that I have set up Saul to be king, for he is turned back from following me, and hath not performed my commandments.....

4715

4716

4717

4718

4719

4720

4721

4722

4723

4724

4725

4726

4727

4728

4729

4730

4731

4732

4733

4734

4735

4736

4737

4738

4739

4740

4741

4742

4743

4744

4745

4746

4747

4748

4749

4750

......13 And Samuel came to Saul, and Saul said unto him: Blessed be thou of the LORD: I have performed the commandment of the LORD. 14 And Samuel said: What meaneth then this bleating of the sheep in mine ears, and the lowing of the oxen which I hear? 15 And Saul said: They have brought them from the Amalekites; for the people spared the best of the sheep and of the oxen, to sacrifice unto the LORD thy God; and the rest we have utterly destroyed.....

......19 Wherefore then didst thou not obey the voice of the LORD, but didst fly upon the spoil, and didst evil in the sight of the LORD? 20 And Saul said unto Samuel: Yea, I have obeyed the voice of the LORD, and have gone the way which the LORD sent me, and have brought Agag the king of Amalek, and have utterly destroyed the Amalekites. 21 But the people took of the spoil, sheep and oxen, the chief of the things which should have been utterly destroyed, to sacrifice unto the LORD thy God in Gilgal. 22 And Samuel said: Hath the LORD as great delight in burnt offerings and sacrifices, as in obeying the voice of the LORD? Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams. 23 For rebellion is as the sin of witchcraft, and stubbornness is as iniquity and idolatry.

Because thou hast rejected the word of the LORD, he hath also rejected thee from being king." (Samuel 15:1-23 Abbreviated)

If we take what is said in Samuel literally, much of the sin of "idolatry" is found in Christianity. Christians have to be very careful in accepting doctrines which modify the commandments of God, saying that "now" after Christ, it is not necessary to obey them.

It is a very common tendency among the religious to change the divine rules in favor of what they think are better aims.

It was done then by Saul in dedicating the sheep in order to sacrifice them to God. Catholicism does this with images, "in order to give to the masses, something palpable so that they can believe in God". Protestants do it by exchanging grape juice in place of wine in order to "not show a bad testimony of temperance". On the other hand, Jews exchange at their own risk the system of the cleansing of sins, from the original one established by God by way of Moses to a series of superstitions established by the rabbinate throughout centuries; and all of this was so as not to accept Jesus Christ. Further on, the appearance of those who guide themselves and the society, in which they live by their own rules, having rejected first God's because we are "not under the law".

The list could be longer, but as examples, these are sufficient. You have already understood that the tendency is always the same: in order to obtain a "better result" they modify what God established. Saul also justified himself because of what he did.

*

Wisdom and usefulness of strict obedience toward God

From this short passage we can obtain various lessons: a) one on the wisdom in obedience to all that God says, even if we do not know why; b) another is the obstacles that we place before God in reference to his blessings, protections and actions towards us; and c) another is how the enemy takes advantage of our lack of knowledge and above all, our lack of faith in the orders of God, in order to modify our beliefs and deprive us of the assistance and company of God.

"12 Thou shalt have a place also without the camp, whither thou shalt go forth abroad; 13 and thou shalt have a paddle upon thy weapon; and it shall be, when thou wilt ease thyself abroad, thou shalt dig therewith, and shalt turn back and cover that which cometh from thee 14 For the LORD thy God walketh in the midst of thy camp, to deliver thee, and to give up thine enemies before thee; therefore shall thy camp be holy; that he see no unclean thing in thee, and turn away from thee." (Deuteronomy 23:12-14)

It is typical of a believer to reject as many ordinances or divine commandments as he does not understand or the ones that someone tells him that "now" he doesn't have to obey, that it was for the people of "those times". The first case in which this occurred was in Genesis 3:4-5 with our mother Eve, when the serpent told her it was not necessary to obey what God had ordered, that she could eat from the forbidden tree; and we are still suffering

the consequences of that disobedience of a "small" command, the simple command of "do not eat". The serpent continues to deceive humanity by telling them they can eat everything.

At the same time, it is typical for non-believers to persist in commandments, rituals, ordinances, superstitions, etc., that are not derived from divinity and die believing in them, without ever doing away with them. What a paradox! What is evidently from divine order, is abandoned, done away with, despised, modified, disobeyed; what evidently is not from divine order is revered, obeyed and fulfilled.

Things don't roll upwards; someone has to be pushing them. The natural "downward course" that is ordered by God would turn itself into a habit, in normal conduct, because of passivity; but we see the opposite. Why? Because there are active agents who work fervently, together with their henchmen, so that the minds of humans follow an anti-natural course, the "uphill" course.

In the previous passage there is an ordinance, one of its reasons to exist, was ignored by humans totally until short of a century ago. Only now are we beginning to understand one of the motives. Human waste, when it is not deposited into a latrine or similar system, and is left on the surface of the earth provokes a number of illnesses such a dysentery, gastroenteritis, parasitism, typhus, cholera, etc.. This occurs above all, when there is overcrowding, as in the case of a military camp (which is what the passage is about), or in the case of a city. That is why the Israeli nation during the time of Christ used latrines as we see in Matthew 15:17. The fulfillment of the rules that God had ordered required this.

"Do not ye yet understand, that whatsoever entereth in at the mouth goeth into the belly, and is cast out into the draught?"

(Matthew 15:17)

In places in which the custom is to deposit human excrement on the surface of the earth, the diseases corresponding to this behavior are a common occurrence. If these people blindly obeyed the laws of God, in spite of not knowing why, they would liberate themselves from consequences in order to avoid which those laws were placed. They should obey even if they appear to be laws "without importance", even if someone were to tell them that these laws do not have to be obeyed any longer because they pertained to "olden times" or "because we are not under the law, but under grace". It is in that way that wisdom is manifested in which everything that God has ordered must be obeyed, even if we do not understand why, according to what I said previously in "a".

The case is that humans have finally discovered, after 4,000 years, only one of the reasons why God gave us that order. It is very probable that there may be other motives as well as this and we should not wait another 4,000 years in order to discover them and arrive at the conclusion "then", that we must obey that order.

In a similar case is the order to not eat certain animals; some believe that by thoroughly cooking the meat, it can be eaten. They do not understand that if the only reason God prohibited such meat was that, he would not have prohibited it; what he

would have done was to order them to cook them well, which is easier and certain than to prohibit it.

The fact that behind the commandment or ordinance contained in the previous passage, there is something more than a hygienic rule, is clearly manifested in verse 14.

".... For the LORD thy God walketh in the midst of thy camp,.... that he see no unclean thing in thee, and turn away from thee".

This also manifests that some other motivation was behind this command; possibly something related to celestial dynamics which we do not know. I do not think that any Christian thinks that the only reason behind this command was related to hygiene, but Moses was "deceived" so that he would become fearful and obey.

Believe it or not, there have been "Christians" who have told me that these commands to not eat pork, squid, etc., were motivated by mere prophylactic reasons which Moses knew about, but "people had to be told that God ordered it, if not, they would not obey them". It is stupid to think that without divine revelation, Moses would know something that was discovered 4,000 years later.

We also see in verse 14 that, as I said in the beginning in "c", the enemy takes advantage of our lack of knowledge and our lack of faith in what God orders, in order to modify our beliefs; a modifying process which I exposed in the previous paragraph.

Finally, as I stated in "b", we place obstacles against blessings and divine protection when we do not obey his commandments, when reject commandments of "little importance" and those that someone "tell us" without Biblical basis, that

we do not have to obey them. We see here that God (or the angel who represented Him) wants to walk among the camp of the believers, but if they don't obey the commandment, (the conditions laid out by Him), then he will withdraw himself from that camp. It is not that he who would disobey the ordinance contained in this passage is going lose his soul by "being apart from the law"; it is that he will lose the protection and the benefits of obeying these "small ones".

<u>In synthesis</u>, we see here how God is always ready to protect and bless us and how we lose that protection and blessing when we present to him repugnance and filth. These acts of disobedience provoke the angel who represents him to go away from the place which we inhabit, or the company of the person to whom the protection or the blessings were directed.

In the category of repugnance which keep God or his angel away from us, are among many others the acts of the unjust shedding of blood, fornication, sexual filth, abortion, contrary to natural practices, idolatry, sodomy, witchcraft, spiritualism, the dishonest means of acquiring money or benefits, the thought that others are of lesser value than we are, dishonesty, lying and anything and everything which goes against divine ordinance or against all that clearly is natural, pious and honest

To all and each human being, God wants to give an equal proportionate work, an important destiny according to his gifts. It is us, human beings, which permitting or putting filth into our souls, and in our surroundings where we exercise or where we should exercise authority and in the society which surrounds us, disallow the company at our side of the Angel of God. Our lack of knowledge and cleansing with respect to God is like, as I said previously, like that of a father and his two year old son. The father would love to take him wherever he is going and for which occasion he must be well dressed. The child has dirtied his clothes by playing in mud, has dirtied his mouth and hands with chocolate and has soiled himself as well. The father would like to hug him and carry him, take him along, but he cannot; he loves him but the child has caused the father to love him... from afar. He cannot involve him in his business, the child does not want to be cleaner than he is, he loves too much to play and eat chocolate and he doesn't care if he is dirty. He needs to learn!

*

The true love for God is obedience to His commandments

James said that faith was demonstrated by works. Faith is not seen, not smelled, is not heard, does not have taste, cannot be touched. Faith is observed by the acts of those who have faith. In other words, whoever truly has faith, feels compelled to work, in which case, whoever observes him, notices that he truly has faith. If someone says he has faith and not works, he truly does not have faith, he only says he does.

Something similar can be said about our love for God. Our love for God cannot be seen, nor smelled, it is not heard, nor does it have taste, and cannot be touched. Love for God is perceived by the obedience of those who love God. In other words, whoever truly has love for God, feels compelled to obey Him, in which case, whoever observes him, notices that he truly has love for God. If someone says he has love

for God and doesn't obey Him, he truly does not have love for God, he only says he does.

He who truly loves God demonstrates it by searching for and obeying his commandments. He who says he loves God and does not inquire about his commandments in order to obey them, in reality does not love God. He only "says" he loves Him. It is not possible or logical to know the greatness and immensity of God, love Him and not obey his commandments

For those who distort everything, saying that "love" is above all the commandments of God they should realize that according to one of Jesus' disciples, love is when we walk according to His commandments, not simply the "blah, blah, blah" of "I love you". We should walk according to all of His commandments, not just some of them

"5 And now I beseech thee, lady, not as though I wrote a new commandment unto thee, but that which we had from the beginning, that we love one another. 6 And this is love, that we walk after his commandments. This is the commandment, That, as ye have heard from the beginning, ye should walk in it." (II John 1:5-6)

Therefore, contrary to what many may think, it is possible to abide by His commandments, because if this wasn't possible, John would not exhort us to do so.

Review of Chapter 8. God has given us commandments for our benefit and protection. It is the same as the father who protects his five year old daughter. If the Supreme Being, He who knows

above all, gives a commandment, it is stupidity to twist it, "modernize" it, or consider it to be of little importance, etc.. This is the same as the care of an automobile. If we follow the guidelines of the manual in some things and not others, the car will function well in some aspects and not in others.

It appears that Solomon believed that some commandments were for persons of "olden times" or that were not very important, and paid a terrible price because of this. If you obey 99 commandments and transgress one hundredth, you will suffer from the evil for which that commandment which you transgressed was made for. Many Christians, especially young ones pertaining to their marriages suffer like Solomon, because they undervalued some commandments.

Others, like Saul, want to "improve" the commandment of God, and spare the life of the livestock "to sacrifice them to God", or those who ask their congregation for more than tithing, or exchange Saturday for Sunday. Modifying the commandments of God is as much as sin as disobeying them. The commandments of God should be obeyed even if we do not understand why they were given. The love for God is demonstrated in the obedience of his commandments.

Chapter 9

Diverse Consequences of Sin

Relationship between sin, on the one hand, climate and productivity of

the earth and rain on the other hand

Sin always has consequences. Sometimes those consequences affect only those who commit the sin, at other times, it affects those who have not committed the sin, sometimes it affects society and also the climate, productivity of the earth, rain, etc.. It is seen in Scripture that sin ruins the environment. In this case, because of a murder, Cain fails to receive from the earth, the strength he was supposed to obtain from it

"11 And now art thou cursed from the earth, which hath opened her mouth to receive thy brother's blood from thy hand. 12 When thou tillest the ground, it shall not henceforth yield unto thee her strength; a fugitive and a vagabond shalt thou be in the earth."

(Genesis 4:11-12)

The same spirit is perceived in Numbers 35:33-34. The shed of blood harms the earth where it is shed with impunity. On the contrary, Proverbs 14:34 tells us that justice enhances a nation.

"33 So ye shall not pollute the land wherein ye are; for blood it defileth the land; and the land cannot be cleansed of the blood that is shed therein, but by the blood of him that shed it. 34 Defile not therefore the land which ye shall inhabit, wherein I dwell; for I the

LORD dwell among the children of Israel." (Numbers 35:33-34)

"<u>Righteousness exalteth a nation</u>, but sin is a reproach to nations." (Proverbs 14:34)

In the following verse from Jeremiah, we see the bad influence sin has over the productivity of the earth.

"How long shall the land mourn, and the herbs of every field wither? For the wickedness of them that dwell therein the beasts are consumed, and the birds; because they said, He shall not see our last end."

(Jer 12:4)

In other various passages, I have observed that the sins of the people which inhabit a land have repercussions in climate, fertility and the sanitation of the territory inhabited by them. In these verses from Psalms, it is clearly evident that the **infertility of the territory is tied in to the wickedness of its inhabitants.** It is to say, that continual and unredeemed sin can make a territory inhospitable.

33 <u>He turneth rivers into a wilderness</u>, and the watersprings into dry ground; 34 a fruitful land into barrenness, for the wickedness of them that dwell therein."

(Psalms 107:33-34)

3 If ye walk in my statutes, and keep my commandments, and do them; 4 Then I will give you rain in due season, and the land shall yield her increase, and the trees of the

field shall yield their fruit. 6 And your threshing shall reach unto the vintage, and the vintage shall reach unto the sowing time; and ye shall eat your bread to the full, and dwell in your land safely. And I will give peace in the land, and ye shall lie down, and none shall make you afraid; and I will rid evil beasts out of the land, neither shall the sword go through your land."

(Leviticus 26:3-6)

Once again in I K 8:35 and II Chr 6:26, Solomon, as he was conducting a speech during the inauguration of the Temple, he asks God to hear the prayers of the nation when as a result of their sin, rain had ceased.

"35 When heaven is shut up, and there is no rain, because they have sinned against thee; if they pray toward this place, and confess thy name, and turn from their sin, when thou afflictest them, 36 then hear thou in Heaven, and forgive the sin of thy servants, and of thy people Israel, that thou teach them the good way whereibn they should walk, and give rain upon thy land..." (I Kings 8:35-36)

"When the heaven is shut up, and there is no rain, because they have sinned against thee; yet if they pray toward this place, and confess thy name, and turn from their sin, when thou dost afflict them"

(II Chronicles 6:26)

When the first sin was committed, one of the first reactions was that the earth would produce thorns and thistles and it would be laborious to obtain daily sustenance from it. Therefore, it is not strange that the sin of the inhabitants of a region damage the climate and the earth.

"17 And unto Adam he said: Because thou hast hearkened unto the voice of thy wife, and hast eaten of the tree, of which I commanded thee, saying, Thou shalt not eat of it; cursed is the ground for thy sake; in sorrow shalt thou eat of it all the days of thy life; 18 thorns also and thistles shall it bring forth to thee; and thou shalt eat the herb of the field. 19 In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground; for out of it wast thou taken, for dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return." (Genesis 3:17-19)

In another passage which I present below, we once again see that sin, in this case, idolatry, has a negative relation to climate. According to what is said here, there is a relation between the idolatry of inhabitants in a region and the lack of rain and water in general.

"1 They say: If a man put away his wife, and she go from him, and become another man's, shall he return unto her again? Shall not that land be greatly polluted? But thou hast played the harlot with many lovers; yet return again to me, saith the LORD. 2 Lift up thine eyes unto the high places, and see where thou hast not been lien with. In the ways hast thou sat for them, as the Arabian in the wilderness; and thou hast polluted the land with thy whoredoms and with thy wickedness. 3

Therefore the showers have been withholden, and there hath been no latter rain; and thou hadst a whore's forehead, thou refusedst to be ashamed." (Jer 3:1-3)

Something similar is found further ahead in Jeremiah 5:23-25, declaring that there is a strong relationship between the sins of a nation and the climate, above all, in the lack of rain, which is indispensable for the nourishment of a nation.

"23 But this people hath a revolting and a rebellious heart; they are revolted and gone. 24 Neither say they in their heart, Let us now fear the LORD our God, that giveth rain, both the former and the latter, in his season, he reserveth unto us the appointed weeks of the harvest. 25 Your iniquities have turned away these things, and your sins have withholden good things from you."

(Jeremiah 5:23-25)

As we have seen repeatedly, sin has a grave and negative effect on climate, rain, and the productivity of the earth.

*

Rulers, nations and their sins

The sins of rulers affect a nation. Ultimately, if the government dares to commit injustices or sins, it is because they know that their people will support them, or that they are going to be indifferent. A good example is found in the sins of Adolph Hitler which repercussions caused the destruction of Germany.

We also have a clear example expressed in the Bible. King Abimelech was well aware that the sin he committed, or that would be committed in his Kingdom would bring regrettable consequences upon his nation. That is why we have to come to the conclusion that the sins of a king affect his kingdom.

When Abraham concealed that Sarah was his wife, he placed King Abimelech in a position to sleep with her, in which case he would have committed adultery, which would have had adverse consequences for his kingdom and nation. This is why King Abimelech reprimands Abraham by reproaching him for the dismal consequences his dissimulation would have caused him and his nation.

"Then Abimelech called Abraham, and said unto him: What hast thou done unto us? And what have I offended thee, that thou hast brought on me and on my kingdom a great sin? Thou hast done deeds unto me that ought not to be done." (Gen 20:9)

We see that Abimelech had a clear notion, not only of the laws of God, but of the consequences that would fall upon his nation if he sinned.

In the specific case of Abimelech, when years later Isaac repeated his father's sin, (26:7) in denying that Rebecca was his wife, the King reprimanded him, alleging that if someone in his kingdom would have slept with Rebecca (26:10), this action would have "brougth sin upon us". We must note here that Abimelech speaks in the plural sense, with respect to who would pay the consequences of that adultery.

"And Abimelech said: What is this thou hast done unto us? One of the people might lightly have lien with thy wife, and thou shouldest have brought guiltiness upon us."

(Genesis 26:10)

This reminds me of the effect of David's sins upon Israel. His adultery with Bathsheba provoked division and revolutions like the rising of Absalom years later, where thousands of Israelites died. The citizens under David knew about his adultery with Bathsheba, the murder of her husband, but they remained quiet; and went as far as assisting in the murder against Uriah, the Hittite. That is why nations pay for the sins of their rulers.

A similar case was to census the nation. (First Chronicles 21:1-14). Everyone knew that it was going to cause a misfortune, David was warned by Joab, but in spite of knowing, he and his troops fulfilled the census. Everyone knew, but no one wanted to go against the King. The reality is that nations can oppose or punish the sins of their leaders, but do not do it, they just protest and talk. If citizens were uncompromising lovers of the laws of God, the rulers wouldn't dare break them

Another case in which the sin of a ruler affected a nation was the genocide of the Gibeonites. Why were the people punished for Saul's sin?

Saul, according to the passage shown below, killed part of the Gibeonites, to whom in Joshua's time the princes, in behalf of the nation, swore to God, that nothing would happen to them. (Joshua 9:3-27, especially verses 15, 18 & 19). As it is seen in the passage from Joshua, it was **sworn publicly and notoriously**; all of Israel knew it.

"15 And Joshua made peace with them, and made a league with them, to let them live; and the princes of the congregation sware unto them..... Now their cities were Gibeon, and Chephirah, and Beeroth, and Kirjathjearim. 18 And the children of Israel smote them not, because the princes of the congregation had sworn unto them by the LORD God of Israel. And all the congregation murmured against the princes. 19 But all the princes said unto all the congregation, We have sworn unto them by the LORD God of Israel; now therefore we may not touch them." (Josh 9:15-19)

"Then there was a famine in the days of David three years, year after year; and David enquired of the LORD. And the LORD answered, It is for Saul, and for his bloody house, because he slew the Gibeonites."

(II Samuel 21:1)

Therefore, when Saul decided to attack the Gibeonites, his soldiers, knowing of oath by God, should have refused the plan, but they did not do so. Maybe they wished to rid themselves of the Gibeonites in order to collect the booty. As we see, in this act of perjury the people were just as guilty as Saul, that is why the plague fell upon them.

From these passages, we learn two things:

a) That famine did not occur by coincidence, by meteorological problems, and these (if indeed meteorological problems occurred), occurred so that there would be famine. This teaches us at least in this case, that national adversity was not casual, but motivated by the sins of the nation.

b) In the mental structure of man in that era (David in this case), the clear notion existed that the adversities of a nation originated from the spiritual realm. Or, that affliction was received today, had a base in the sin we did in the past. David, who had more opportunity than we have to drink from the fountain, because God spoke to him, showed in his mental structure that he knew that there was a cause and effect relationship, a clear link, between our adversities and our past behavior. The mere fact that upon seeing the famine, he approached God indicates this.

The sins of a nation or part of a nation create harmful consequences to the whole. An evident fact is in Judges 19, when the Levite concubine was raped by the multitude. In this process we learn the origin of many of the national adversities and disgraces we see in the world. We are oftentimes moved by these national tribulations which we see because we do not know that the origin of those national tribulations stem from the sins committed by the same ones who experience it.

Sometimes we see hardships (illness, crimes, disasters, wars, famine, poverty, etc.) and we ask ourselves, why do these things happen? Many times we ask ourselves why these things happen to people who seem innocent.

The problem is that as much as individuals as the whole society, break the laws structured by God, divine advice is disdained and attention is not paid to the norms that govern the physical world and the not-physical world, etc..

When we do this, we later suffer the following: a) the natural physical consequences of such disobedience, b) the introduction of spiritual beings that allege their right to meddle in our lives, being that we have given them the right with our sinful acts, and c) the loss of partial or total divine protection for not wanting to recognize the origin of what happens to us, and even less, repent of our actions, thoughts and evil feelings.

I have seen unscrupulous business men assaulted; to those who rob veiled and indirectly being robbed in midday; to those who amass wealth without care about the means they may use to acquire it, spend it in hospitals; to those who secretly practice fornication, being treated publicly for genital herpes. It is a new illness, which has appeared because of excessive promiscuity which is observed in the world.

We read that homosexuals have also been touched by a new and incurable illness which takes possession of them, etc.. Evil is not born from the earth, it originates in man. It is true that it cannot be generalized; it is true that we cannot speak for 100% of cases, but we should not divert ourselves much from that thesis.

The old Spanish proverb: "In your sin, you shall have your self-punishment" is fulfilled. In the case of the woman discussed in Judges 19, we see how the concubine committed adultery against her husband and went to her father's house. We later see that her husband, four months after the adultery committed by his wife decides to become a cuckolded husband and goes out to her to "speak lovingly..."(3). What could be expected of that couple? The cuckolded man, as degenerate as he was, gave his wife over to those ruffians instead of fighting for her (25). Not only that, with her having returned to the house and fallen on the threshold, the husband did not dare open the door until dawn.

To the woman, who committed the adultery, the ruffians murdered her as well as repeatedly raped her (19:25-26). The city of Gibeah, which did not oppose the acts of those degenerates, was destroyed (20:37). The tribe of Benjamin, whose inhabitants closed the eyes to sin, regarded passions more than justice and defended the inhabitants of Gibeah (20:12-15), was practically exterminated. The women who should have educated their children and did not do so, fell together with those who did wrong and who were educated by them; this refers to the feminine sex, the mothers of those beasts (21:16). Let us read this story,

"1 And it came to pass in those days, when there was no king in Israel, that there was a certain Levite sojourning on the side of mount Ephraim, who took to him a concubine out of Bethlehemjudah. 2 And his concubine played the whore against him, and went away from him unto her father's house to Bethlehemjudah, and was there four whole months. 3 And her husband arose, and went after her, to speak friendly unto her, and to bring her again, having his servant with him, and a couple of asses; and she brought him into her father's house; and when the father of the damsel saw him, he rejoiced to meet him." (Jdg 19:1-3)

"25 But the men would not hearken to him; so the man took his concubine, and brought her forth unto them; and they knew her, and abused her all the night until the morning; and when the day began to spring, they let her go. 26 Then came the woman in the dawning of the day, and fell down at the door of the

man's house where her lord was, till it was light." (Judges 19:25-26)

"12 And the tribes of Israel sent men through all the tribe of Benjamin, saying: What wickedness is this that is done among you? 13 Now therefore deliver us the men, the children of Belial, which are in Gibeah, that we may put them to death, and put away evil from Israel. But the children of Benjamin would not hearken to the voice of their brethren the children of Israel; 14 but the children of Benjamin gathered themselves together out of the cities unto Gibeah, to go out to battle against the children of Israel."

(Judges 20:12-14)

"And the liers in wait hasted, and rushed upon Gibeah; and the liers in wait drew themselves along, and smote all the city with the edge of the sword." (Judges 20:37)

".....seeing the women are destroyed out of Benjamin?" (Judges 21:16 abbreviated)

After all, when the heaps of piled bodies lay over the destroyed homes, perhaps some transient traveler unknowingly might have asked: why does God permit such horrible things to happen to innocent people?

If these things didn't happen, man, without fear or constraint, would have duplicated wrong a hundredfold in such a way that the earth would actually be the same or worse than what it would be in Hell. In comparing two disasters, the lesser calamity is preferable

5503

5504

5505

5506

5507

5509

5510

5511

5512

5513

5514

5515

5516

5517

5518

5519

5520

5521

5522

5523

5524

5525

5526

5527

5528

5529

5530

5531

5532

5533

5534

5535

5536

5537

5538

The case of the raped concubine was the straw that broke the camel's back, it was the case which we know about; but do not think that the inhabitants of Gibeah became degenerate overnight. To arrive at the general sodomy or at least a shameless sodomy takes time and during those times, everyone passively accepted this behavior. When even a minority combats wrongdoing, that wrong hides. The shamelessness of sodomy in Gibeah indicated clearly that there, men and women, fathers and mothers lived a freely licensed life. No one wanted to condemn the others because they themselves were doing the same things or the equivalent to the same things. Since they did not wish to be reprimanded for their sins, they did not reprimand anyone. It was the worship of the goddess "Tolerance", above the worship to Jehovah God. It was a twisting of the concept of "do not judge so that you will not be judged".

In this small example and in this example of daily life that we have read here, we can confirm the origin of violence, war, death and the destruction that was unleashed. In other cases we cannot see it, because either we are not there or because it is denied; but be warned of deceit: suffering does not sprout from the earth. Be careful of what you do, what you think, what you feel and what you tolerate.

Lot lost it all because he did not combat evil or for not leaving a place where evil could not be contended with. Fortunately, he had his uncle Abraham, if he truly wanted to leave Sodom. It is true that he was not corrupted and suffered by the corruption; but he did not act. That's why nothing happened to him, but he lost it all, including his family.

Let us learn from men's experiences in the past. It is as a warning to us that it is written, according to Paul in I Corinthians 10:11; and let us remember as well what Paul says in Galatians 6:7.

"Now all these things happened unto them for examples; and they are written for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the world are come." (I Corinthians 10:11)

"Be not deceived; God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap" (Galatians 6:7)

No matter what illusions you may use to sooth yourself and deceive yourself into thinking that this is not so...this will be fulfilled; and it is fulfilled in the non-Christians as in the Christians.

If we read Chapter 28 of Deuteronomy, we will see the consequence of national disobedience. It is evident that all the content expressed in this chapter was told to the Jews as a nation, and it is how it truly and in a punctual manner happened. But it is the case that the effects that were going to be cast upon by Jewish disobedience are not specific to that race, but are certain in as many countries in which the same national sins are committed

 This is not to say that all nations would experience exactly the same consequences of the Jews; this would all depend on which of the national sins they would imitate and the intensity by which they were committed. It is a reality, however

that the warnings outlined Deut 28 are still in existence to all nations.

*

Consequences in Biblical characters because of their own sins

Let us remember that Lot owned much livestock, servants and in general was a wealthy individual. Why did Lot lose it all and in addition, his family? According to what is said in the verses presented below, Lot chose for himself the plains of the Jordan (11), and situated his tents there, moving them forward at a time (I suppose according to the needs of the livestock) until he reached Sodom (12). According to verse 13, by this time, the men of Sodom distinguished themselves by being bad and sinners towards God in a great way." This, however, was not an obstacle for Lot to live there, even though he himself remained faithful. Perhaps the richness and fertility of that nation was the main reason to his decision to remain there permanently, as we can deduce in verses 10 and 11. Or perhaps it was pride in not wanting to return to where his uncle, Abraham resided, defeated, and confess that he had made a wrongful election when he chose the plains of the Jordan.

"10 And Lot lifted up his eyes, and beheld all the plain of Jordan, that it was well watered every where, before the LORD destroyed Sodom and Gomorrah, even as the garden of the LORD, like the land of Egypt, as thou comest unto Zoar. 11 Then Lot chose him all the plain of Jordan; and Lot journeyed east; and they separated

themselves the one from the other. 12 Abram dwelled in the land of Canaan, and Lot dwelled in the cities of the plain, and pitched his tent toward Sodom. 13 But the men of Sodom were wicked and sinners before the LORD exceedingly." (Gen 13:10-13)

In many occasions, those pro-God do things like this: even though they personally remain faithful to God, their ambition to enjoy a given lifestyle, pride and also other bass passions lead them to do what is not convenient or remain where in the long run would become harmful to them. Perhaps as we get closer to the time of the antiChrist the same would happen to many whom being able to escape his influence, will not do so because of certain advantages which life offers them in those regions.

In cases like these, the pro-God, as in what happened to Lot, may escape unscathed but lose their riches and even their families. The fire from Heaven, when it consumed Sodom, also consumed Lot's home, his workers, his harvest, his livestock...all of his labor. It was there that he lost his wife. It was there that he lost, morally speaking, his two daughters, whom having been raised in or affected by moral lassitude, did not have any qualms about committing incest. As we see, when without separating ourselves from God, we compromise ourselves with sin and become "understanding" with it, we sometimes lose what we temporarily gained with that tolerance and even more.

This is not to say that Lot was not greatly pro-God, he just failed at that. Perhaps that failure was what made him understand even more so. Whatever it was, we have to realize that he did not become corrupt in spite of the daily influence and temptation; on the contrary he disapproved of it. This is what the apostle recognizes in II Peter 2:7-8, even so, he lost what was his.

Lot opposed the scum in defense of the two angels (whom he thought were simple humans) and that was something positive that not all would have done. Because of that correct behavior of one day, not even his interior cleanliness, would cleanse nor neutralize the consequences of having admitted voluntarily living in that ill-fated environment, guided by (it seems) the economic convenience or by passions such as pride or whatever else.

"Be not deceived; God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap". In the same manner of planting what is good in his own soul, he reaped divine protection at the time of the destruction, also by planting with his presence the silent approval of the customs of the place, he lost all that he had gained there...and much more.

We have to understand that the inhabitants of Sodom did not turn into homosexuals overnight. Nor did homosexuality become generalized in the city at the same time that the angels arrived, but that the city had to have become corrupt over a period of years or decades. Inclusive of Genesis 13:13, we can learn that upon Lot having arrived there, the inhabitants were already corrupt. Lot, knowing about the existence of other lands and having an uncle like Abraham, could have transferred himself from there with his family, even if it cost him the loss of all that he owned there. He could have lost less if he would have left, because he could have at least conserved his own family.

He had the opportunity to leave Sodom when Abraham rescues him after the defeat of the city as is narrated in Genesis 14.

The fact that in general, we speak encomiastically about Lot does not mean that we have to approve his mistakes and sins. It is the same case as we find in Abraham, David and Solomon. Even though their general balance could be envied by any one of us, we cannot approve the acts of the first one in Genesis 12:12-13, or the adultery and murder against Uriah, the Hittite, nor Solomon's idolatry. Even Biblical characters had to pay for their sins, do not create an illusion for yourselves by thinking that you can sin because you are under grace.

Even though it was Jacob that God had chosen to fulfill the promise made to Abraham, the consequences of Rebecca and Jacob's sin reached them and we can gain experience by this. With the trap they set out for Esau and the deceit that Isaac was subjected to, they gained much suffering later on. In their case, we can say as in a Castilian saying: "that dust brought about this mud". Let's see.

Given that Satan and his henchmen cannot change God's plans, they conform themselves in provoking suffering in his creatures while these plans are realized. God's plans are conceived in order to reach a goal, with the joy of the participants during the entire process. However, Satan, taking advantage of the sinfulness of those involved, cause them to suffer on their way to the goal and in the goal itself.

Our spiritual enemies, who know our sinful inclinations, stir up our passions and incite us to reach Gods goal, by way of our twisted ways and embarrassing burdens. They tempt us so that we do

things "our own way" and not in the manner in which God states.

5718 5719 5720

5721

5722

5723

5724

5725

5726

5727

5728

5729

5730

5731

5732

5733

5734

5735

5736

5737

5738

5739

5740

5741

5742

5743

5744

5745

5746

5747

5748

5749

5716

5717

"1 And it came to pass, that when Isaac was old, and his eyes were dim, so that he could not see, he called Esau his eldest son,.....6 And Rebekah spake unto Jacob her son, saying: Behold, I heard thy father speak unto Esau thy brother, saying, 7 Bring me venison, and make me savoury meat, that I may eat, and bless thee before the LORD before my death. 8 Now therefore, my son,9 Go now to the flock, and fetch me from thence two good kids of the goats; and I will make them savoury meat for thy father, such as he loveth; 10 and thou shalt bring it to thy father, that he may eat, and that he may bless thee before his death..... 13 And his mother said unto him: Upon me be thy curse, my son:17 And she gave the savoury meat and the bread, which she had prepared, into the hand of her son Jacob.....19 And Jacob said unto his father, I am Esau thy firstborn;.....20 And Isaac said unto his son: How is it that thou hast found it so quickly, my son? And he said: Because the LORD thy God brought it to me..... 42 And these words of Esau her elder son were told to Rebekah; and she sent and called Jacob her younger son, and said unto him: Behold, thy brother Esau, as touching thee, doth comfort himself, purposing to kill thee. 43 Now therefore, my son, obey my voice; and arise, flee thou to Laban my brother to Haran"

(Genesis 27:1-43 Abbreviated)

5750 5751 "And the LORD said unto her: Two nations are in thy womb, and two manner of people shall be separated from thy bowels; and the one people shall be stronger than the other people; and the elder shall serve the younger." (Genesis 25:23)

"31 And Jacob said: Sell me this day thy birthright. 32 And Esau said: Behold, I am at the point to die; and what profit shall this birthright do to me? 33 And Jacob said: Swear to me this day; and he sware unto him; and he sold his birthright unto Jacob."

(Gene 25: 31-33)

he, too was her son.

God had promised Jacob before his birth (25:23), the privilege of being the most important in the family. He even managed to have his brother sell him his primogeniture (25:31-33); he didn't have the need to snatch the blessings, because the blessing belonged to him who had the primogeniture and he bought it already. Rebecca and Jacob did not have to "help" God; what they had to do was wait upon God. Instead they snatched the blessings.

Many bad things happen to us for doing things like this, because we use our ghastly trickery in God's plans. Here, the mother incites her son to deceive his father and steal from his brother. One is guilty for planning the wrongdoing and the other for supporting and executing it. Rebecca was unjust towards Esau by snatching away his blessing,

Let's see how a small incitement and how by giving in to it, a series of sins and afflictions are born to those who commit them; let's make a list

of the sins and another list of consequences. Let them be a lesson, because as the great Apostle Saint Paul says in Galatians 6:7, we will inevitably pay: "Be not deceived; God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

The sins:

- a) Rebecca plotted a great sin and caused her son to sin (27:10)
- **b**) Jacob took advantage of his father's blindness and tricked him (27:1)
- c) he would permit his mother to carry the curse, if this happened because Isaac found out about the trick (27:13)
- d) lied to his father (27:19)
- e) used the name of God in vain by involving Him in his lie (27:20).

The consequences:

- **f)** Rebecca suffered the affliction and fears of a deadly struggle between her sons, (27:41-42)
- g) she was deprived for more than twenty years from her favorite son who she wanted to "assist" in obtaining the fatherly blessing (31:41),
- h) Jacob had to abandon dwelling in his father's comfort, rest and tents which he enjoyed (25:27) and go on a discomforting journey and an ominous life (31:40)
- i) given that he could not go back and could not return home, he was exploited without consideration by his own uncle,
- j) received of his own medicine when Laban tricked him and made him work an additional seven years for Rachel's hand (29:25-27)

k) motivated by the deceit of his father-in-law (see how the sin becomes more complicated) Jacob finds himself exposed to the marital discord of two rival sisters, with their sorrows and consequences (30:1-2 y 16)

- l) he feels the lack of family warmth with Laban because all he wanted to do was exploit him almost as a slave (31:1-2 y 14-15)
- m) he finds himself without freedom, he feared that Laban would find out he wanted to leave (31:20-21)
- n) he finds himself humiliated by Laban not having the strength to defend himself
- o) suffers the anguish of fearing the death of her sons by Esau's hand (32:6-8 y 11)
- p) has to humiliate himself before Esau for fear (32:20) and place himself as servant of his brother in order to placate him (32:18 & 33:8)
- q) fearful to accept his brother's custody (33:12 y 15) he finds himself obligated to continue his journey helplessly.

It is clearly evident that the norms of conduct established by God cannot be broken freely. He does not permit it even in his chosen ones. The fact of having been chosen by God does not liberate him from punishment nor the consequences of having utilized trickery against his not chosen brother. Not even the act in 27:13 in which the mother takes future consequences upon herself that were intended for him, liberated Jacob from the responsibility and consequences of his injurious act.

Something notable is how sin can drag the sinner into a deeper sin. Finding himself exposed to paternal suspicion (27:20) and to justify the

speed with which he had supposedly obtained the hunt, **Jacob takes the name of God in vain**, when he shows his father that he had a speedy hunt because God took part in the hunt, which was a lie.

 It is also worthy to observe how in the beginning of having committed the sin, it seemed everything Jacob wanted was fulfilled. It is later on, that the bitter results of his actions are observed. This almost always happens, the first times after the sin is committed are favorable.

It is as if the spiritual enemies would not attack us still in order to make us forget the origin of our future suffering. Later, when a considerable amount of time has passed, they come to collect what according to celestial dynamics is rightly theirs, but then the sinner cannot perceive that what he is suffering today is motivated by that sin which is almost forgotten. It is then that the foolish phrases are said by the sinner, "they are tests, brother" or "they are mysteries and inscrutabilities, brother", etc..

With all that happened to Jacob, we can confirm once more Saint Paul's apothegm in Galatians 6:7 "Be not deceived; God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." It doesn't matter if you are an especially chosen one as in Jacob's case; it doesn't matter that you are washed by the blood of Christ; everything that man sows, he reaps. What Saint Paul is warning, he is not warning to persons in the Old Testament but to believers in the New Testament time.

In this following passage, Jacob is now suffering a counterfeit and deceit similar to the one he committed against his father and his brother. "23 And it came to pass in the evening, that he took Leah his daughter, and brought her to him; and he went in unto her. 24 And Laban gave unto his daughter Leah Zilpah his maid for an handmaid. 25 And it came to pass, that in the morning, behold, it was Leah; and he said to Laban: What is this thou hast done unto me? Did not I serve with thee for Rachel? Wherefore then hast thou beguiled me?" (Genesis 29:23-25)

It can be said that this humiliation which we see in the following verses is the last payment Jacob makes as punishment for the forgeries he made with his father and his brother. All of this humiliation that he had to subject himself to were the direct consequence of his deceit and bad behavior of twenty years before: "the windmills of God grind very slowly, but finely", is said I believe by Shakespeare in one of his plays.

This must have been a very bitter episode in Jacob's life, waiting for Esau and his 400 men to come and exterminate his family and destroy all that he had. This is most evident, in verse 11 where we see the fear and anguish in which he found himself. In order to ward off the danger, he was ready to humiliate himself before his brother whom he thought was threatening.

"Deliver me, I pray thee, from the hand of my brother, from the hand of Esau, for <u>I fear</u> <u>him</u>, lest he will come and smite me, and <u>the</u> <u>mother with the children</u>." (Gen 32:11)

It is very common among Christians to believe that the sacrifice of Christ has liberated them from all consequences of all the sins they may commit in the future and because of this, many are motivated to sin. The eternal consequences of our sins are forgiven if we do truly repent of having committed them; but the actual and earthly consequences will undoubtedly follow us. Jacob, one of the chosen ones by God, was forgiven of the eternal consequences of his sins, but the earthly consequences gave him no respite. More than twenty years after committing his sin, he was still paying for it.

The "gracest" Christians take note, those that want to justify themselves with the worn out phrase "we are under grace". Remember what Peter said in Acts 10:34, "God is not respecter of persons", whoever sins will pay; even though it may take twenty years. If a man chosen by Him, like Jacob, had to pay for every one of his sins, don't think that you are going to escape "graciously" of the actual and earthly consequences of your sins. "The windmills of God grind very slowly, but very fine." Even great persons in the Bible had to account for their sins.

One of the servants closest to God was Moses. However, when Moses sinned, he had to suffer the punishment that corresponded to him. Do you think that you are better than Moses and that you can sin without a problem?

Moses and Aaron, by some lack of faith and rebellion lost their opportunity to enter into the Promised Land, according to verses 12 and 24.

"7 And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying: 8 Take the rod, and gather thou the assembly together, thou, and Aaron thy brother, and speak ye unto the rock before their eyes; and

it shall give forth his water, and thou shalt bring forth to them water out of the rock; so thou shalt give the congregation and their beasts drink. 9 And Moses took the rod from before the LORD, as he commanded him, 10 And Moses and Aaron gathered the congregation together before the rock, and he said unto them: Hear now, ye rebels; must we fetch you water out of this rock? 11 And Moses lifted up his hand, and with his rod he smote the rock twice; and the water came out abundantly, and the congregation drank, and their beasts also. 12 And the LORD spake unto Moses and Aaron: Because ye believed me not, to sanctify me in the eyes of the children of Israel, therefore ye shall not bring this congregation into the land which I have given them." (Numbers 20:7-12)

5986

5987

5988

5989

5990

5967

5968

5969

5970

5971

5973

5974

5975

5976

5977

5978

5979

5980

5981

5982

5983

5984

"Aaron shall be gathered unto his people; for he shall not enter into the land which I have given unto the children of Israel, because ye <u>rebelled</u> against my word at the water of Meribah." (Numbers 20:24)

5991 5992 5993

5994

5995

5996

5997

5998

Whatever fault Moses committed, the result was that he was not able to gain entry into the promised land of his dreams because of punishment by God. Those of us who do not believe ourselves better than Moses should know that punishment will reach us if we sin. Remember the Apostle Peter's saying: God is not respecter of persons.

David was a man after God's heart in the sense that he loved his sheep (people) as God wanted

them to be loved. Outside of that, David was far from being a man whose behavior should be imitated.

In this episode of David's life, we can speak of repentance, forgiveness, lessons to be learned by all of this and make some comments. This dark story in the life of David is narrated only in the second book of Samuel; the one that wrote the First Book of Chronicles, when he reached that moment (I Chronicles 20:1); he preferred to omit from his story the abominable episode.

From the reading of Verse 2, we come to the conclusion that Bathsheba, (who later became the mother of Solomon) was either not a proper lady may we say, or a bit foolish or she purposely took her bath where the King would see her. It is not logical (and even less in that time of feminine modesty) that a woman would bathe where she may be seen from a neighbor's roof.

"And it came to pass in an eveningtide, that David arose from off his bed, and walked upon the roof of the king's house; and from the roof he saw a woman washing herself; and the woman was very beautiful to look upon" (II Samuel 11-2)

In addition, if Bathsheba would have been a decent woman, she would have told David's messengers that she would not go to see him because she was married. She could have avoided David's intentions; he would not have dared to force her. The fear of a scandal would have been sufficient for David (or any other man) to restrain himself. She was not helpless in David's hands; she went to him to put herself in his hands.

Society at that time would have supported her if she would have denied him; she had to know it Hebrew because she was and knew environment. In my opinion, Bathsheba knew what she was doing and achieved her intention, when she took the bath in question.

David does not have any justification either. This was not about a nude woman he found in his room in which passion made him forget to inquire who she was. In verses 3-4 we see that he inquires about her and in spite of the fact that they told him that she was a married woman, and married to a man risking his life for him, he summoned her. This was a doubly disloyal.

6050 6051 6052

6053

6054

6055

6056

6057

6058

6037

6038

6039

6040

6041

6042

6043

6044

6045

6046

6047

6048

6049

"3 And David sent and enquired after the woman. And one said: Is not this Bathsheba, the daughter of Eliam, the wife of Uriah the Hittite? 4 And David sent messengers, and took her; and she came in unto him, and he lay with her; for she was purified from her uncleanness; and she returned unto her house." (II Samuel 11:3-4)

6059 6060 6061

6062

6063

6064

6065

6066

6067

6068

6069

6070

6071

6072

After the adultery comes the cowardice and baseness: to try to make believe that the son that was to be born was Uriah's son, while he continued to covet his wife and possibly deceiving him. In 6-8 we see that David orders that they bring Uriah to him, with the objective that he, upon returning, would sleep with his wife and thus making him believe that the son that was going to be born to David was Uriah's.

Here is another of David's vile acts. He was now prepared to share the woman he "loved". Now he has no qualms or scruples in favoring that "his woman" sleeps with another man. It is incredible how low a human being can descend when he allows himself to be dragged by his passions.

"6 And David sent to Joab, saying: Send me Uriah the Hittite. And Joab sent Uriah to David. 7 And when Uriah was come unto him, David demanded of him how Joab did, and how the people did, and how the war prospered. 8 And David said to Uriah: Go

down to thy house, and wash thy feet. And Uriah departed out of the king's house, and there followed him a mess of meat from the

king." (II Samuel 11:6-8)

His Machiavellian plan failed, because Uriah to his favor and the disgrace of David was not only a soldier with courage (16) but one with the highest sense of duty. In 9-11 we see this man explain the reasons why he took on the attitude to not sleep with his wife. It wasn't a whim, it was dignity and military honor: a) the Ark of God was in the encampment; b) the Hebrew people of whom he made himself a citizen of was in combat, c) his general and all the Headquarter Staff were living in the campsite, in a military manner; and therefore, he considered that it would not be correct that he would enjoy life during that time.

His high concept of duty led him to a heroic death and saved him from the ignominy of living a life being a cuckolded man without knowing it. It was much better for Uriah, being that he was a believer (according to the mentioning he makes of the Ark in verse 11), to leave this world where God would well take him (to Abraham's bosom), than to continue living beside a woman that deceived and

betrayed him, and serving a disloyal chief who disdained him and was capable of assassinating him.

"9 But Uriah slept at the door of the king's house with all the servants of his lord, and went not down to his house. 10 And when they had told David, saying, Uriah went not down unto his house, David said unto Uriah: Camest thou not from thy journey? Why then didst thou not go down unto thine house? 11 And Uriah said unto David: The ark, and Israel, and Judah, abide in tents; and my lord Joab, and the servants of my lord, are encamped in the open fields; shall I then go into mine house, to eat and to drink, and to lie with my wife? As thou livest, and as thy soul liveth, I will not do this thing."

(II Samuel 11:9-11)

David, seeing Uriah's moral fiber, tries to corrupt him by means of alcohol, to see if it would debilitate his patriotic convictions and increased his lust; to see if it would dull his sense of responsibility and duty and increase the appetite of the flesh (12-13). It did not work out; although forced to drunkenness, that warrior maintained his convictions and his sense of duty and responsibility.

"12 And David said to Uriah: Tarry here to day also, and to morrow I will let thee depart. So Uriah abode in Jerusalem that day, and the morrow. 13 And when David had called him, he did eat and drink before him; and he made him drunk; and at even he went out to

lie on his bed with the servants of his lord, but went not down to his house."

(II Samuel 11:12-13)

Finally David decided to assassinate him, taking advantage of: a) the faith and confidence Uriah had in his King, by which the assassination letter (14-15) he was able to send with his victim, with the assurance that he would not find out what the contents were along the way; b) the faith and confidence that this noble foreigner had in the commander of the Hebrew army (Joab), which confidence would make him to situate himself wherever his general ordered, without fear of being abandoned; and c) Uriah's personal courage who could be placed where his life could be in danger and where Joab knew were the bravest men (16).

14 And it came to pass in the morning, that David wrote a letter to Joab, and sent it by the hand of Uriah. 15 And he wrote in the letter, saying: Set ye Uriah in the forefront of the hottest battle, and retire ye from him, that he may be smitten, and die. 16 And it came to pass, when Joab observed the city, that he assigned Uriah unto a place where he knew that valiant men were."

(II Samuel 11:14-16)

But Uriah was not the only one assassinated. In order to assassinate him and make it appear as if it were an incident of the war, they had to situate him with other soldiers who as we see in 17, also died together with Uriah.

In order for David to "enjoy" Bathsheba he had to commit adultery against him and

assassinated several of his most valiant soldiers. What David did was nauseating.

But as Saint Paul said in Ga 6:7 "God is not mocked...". No one, no matter how chosen he is by God or loved by him can break his laws. And he who does so will pay; because back to what Paul said, "for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." Be alert about what is narrated in the passages that recounts the happenings subsequent to this episode (in II Samuel and I Chronicles), so that you may see all that happened to the great David for having sinned. Let not the "gracest" Christians think that things will be different for them.

May no one think he will receive better treatment for his sins, thinking he is better than David or that he finds himself in a more advantageous circumstance for having been born after the crucifixion. Saint Paul's warning to us in Galatians is a warning after the resurrection, and it is a warning to Christians, not the nonbelievers, it is a warning for Christians, both Gentiles and Jews.

We should also observe (26) that Bathsheba had the hypocrisy of "grieving" for the husband she betrayed and motivated his assassination. Later, without having repented of the acts committed or with **partial repentance**, instead of separating which would have been the correct thing, they decided to "marry" and consolidated the committed sin as well.

When a person who has robbed or swindled or has obtained money from the sale of drugs, prostitution or from any other filthy origin, repents in his heart, **indefectibly returns** wholly what he took, without pain. But if he "repents" of what he did, and keeps the benefits he receives, in reality he has not

completely repented or has not at all. Only he uttered the words "I repent", with the hope of escaping the bitter consequences of what that could bring. He has not repented: he continues to covet the fruit that caused him to commit that action and therefore, will commit it when the circumstances make possible it again.

That was David's tragic attitude. He still coveted the adulterous beauty. That is why instead of saying to her: "we have both sinned, we both have to suffer consequences; you go your own way and I will go mine", what he does is consolidate his sin: he takes her and he remains with her. David could have separated himself from her, even if he continued to support her economically. Above all, after the death of the first son, in which case nothing would bind them to each other.

When David retained her, it was not because he didn't want to discard a poor, helpless woman, because he discarded Michal because of a lesser charge than this one: for mere personal pride. He retained her because he still desired to "enjoy" the "benefits" of his sin. If he had not been so headstrong to the fruits of his sin, things possibly could have been better for him.

The consequences of these actions not only will not wait very much, but would be very lasting. The first thing that was going to occur to him was that he was going to lose the son that was a result of adultery, who was conceived (12:14). Later would come all that is narrated in Chapters 12 to 20, the death of his son, the rape of his daughter, the assassination of his first born, the exile and rebellion of Absalom, Joab's humiliation towards David when in II Samuel 19:1-7, Joab imposed

himself upon David, Seba's rebellion and what transpired thereafter.

All of this is said in few words, but it was told in nine enlightening chapters of Sacred Scripture; because it meant much suffering and a great lesson to those of us who belong to God. Let us not think we are immune to punishment; if David paid his dues, what can happen to us?

"Howbeit, because by this deed thou hast given great occasion to the enemies of the LORD to blaspheme, the child also that is born unto thee shall surely die."

(II Samuel 12:14)

In 12:13 we see that finally, David repents of his sin; and because he repented, God forgave the spiritual and eternal consequences of his actions, or let's say, he does not deliver him to Hell because of it, but he announces to him (12:10) that he will undoubtedly suffer the earthly and temporal consequences of his sin. If we deeply repent, God forgives us, but that does not mean we escape unscathed for what we have done.

"And David said unto Nathan: I have sinned against the LORD. And Nathan said unto David: The LORD also hath put away thy sin; thou shalt not die." (II Samuel 12:13)

David, because of his genuine repentance, certainly was not cast out from the presence of the Lord; but neither his fasting, nor his prayers (12:15-18) managed for that same Lord, merciful and forgiver, who saved him on the cross, to not make him to pay the debt that he would have to pay on

Earth. Brethren, don't think that we can play with God, do not think of this childish and disrespectful idea! No brethren! "Be not deceived; God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap".

*

Consequences of sin in the Church

The phrase "there was no open vision", which is found in I Samuel 3:1, seems to refer to the fact that there was no direct communication of the people with God, in the sense that the people could not speak with or ask God, through his prophets, in decisions and doubtful norms. It was not that there was absolutely no prophetic manifestation or divine messages, because in I Samuel 2:27-36 we see one case. Evidently, the people couldn't appeal or ask God in the manner of Moses and Joshua; not directly, nor through a high priest (Judges 20:27-28), as when Phineahs was pontiff, or through Urim and Thummin. And why not?

"And the child Samuel ministered unto the LORD before Eli. And the word of the LORD was precious in those days; there was no open vision." (I Samuel 3:1)

There have been eras in which (as it occurs today) there are no visions from God, no revelations, no prophets, nor evident and direct communication of the believer or the church with God. Perhaps this occurs today for the same reason it occurred in the time of Eli, because the Church finds itself in the

Eli and his sons.

same moral situation as when it was dominated by

To this we have to add that there are no souls like Samuel to send to Earth or the few that there are, God is reserving to send them in crucial moments in the future that the Church will go through. When I refer to "Church" I mean the body of sincere believers scattered and dissolved in all sects.

If we read 3:20-21, we see that it says: "And the LORD appeared <u>again</u> in Shiloh; for the LORD revealed himself to Samuel...", and upon saying this, it gives us the sensation as if he were explaining the reason why he had ceased appearing; because there was no man worthy. The Lord did not lack a reason to act in that way, as we can confirm in 2:12-17 y 22.

"20 And all Israel from Dan even to Beersheba knew that Samuel was established to be a prophet of the LORD. 21 **And the LORD appeared again** in **Shiloh**: for the LORD revealed himself to Samuel in Shiloh by the word of the LORD."

(I Samuel 3:20-21)

"12 Now the sons of Eli were sons of Belial;..... 15 Also before they burnt the fat, the priest's servant came, and said to the man that sacrificed: Give flesh to roast for the priest; for he will not have sodden flesh of thee, but raw. 16 And if any man said unto him: Let them not fail to burn the fat presently, and then take as much as thy soul desireth; then he would answer him: Nay; but thou shalt give it me now; and if not, I will take it by force. 17 Wherefore the sin of the young men was very great before the LORD;

for men abhorred the offering of the LORD." (I Samuel 2:12-17 Abbreviated)

6359

6360 6361

6362

6363

6364

6365

6366

6368

6369

6370

6371

6372

6373

6374

6375

6376

6377

6378

6379

6380

6381

6382

6383

6384

6385

6386

6387

6388

6389

6390

6391

6392

6393

6394

"Now Eli was very old, and heard all that his sons did unto all Israel; and how they lay with the women that assembled at the door of the tabernacle of the congregation."

(I Samuel 2:22)

Precisely, we can confirm, by what is said in I Samuel 3:1, that when a man like Samuel exists and he is of an appropriate age and experience, God returns to manifest himself. We have to remember that Samuel was a man of God, one of the five who God mentions as examples of holiness and obedience, (Jeremiah 15:1, Ezekiel 14:14). Noah, Job, Moses, Samuel and Daniel are mentioned in these verses. Something similar (I imagine) is occurring presently with the Church. God either manifests himself or not, according to whether or not there are people whom he can count on. God does not manifest himself in a continuous way towards the Church because of the lack of holiness and purity in Christians. If there is one who fulfills God's standards, he will manifest himself to that believer.

The Church as a group and each of its components as persons, do not reach the minimum amount of purity and holiness God needs in order to maintain constant communication with prophets.

Now, anyone would ask himself, why doesn't God send to Earth the appropriate souls so that all goes well? In my observation, what happens is that there is a shortage of souls with appropriate qualities in the "warehouse" where these await to be sent to Earth. As is natural, God reserves the most efficient or the most qualified for the critical moments of the Church. Then God sends them in advance, so that upon the moment which God anticipates, these persons will be of age, experience, wisdom, position, etc., and be better suited for his wisest plans.

If God had an abundance of souls that in addition to becoming saved were efficient and useful, there would be no problems. The Earth would always have an abundance of persons like Job, Moses, Joshua, Samuel, Elijah, etc., in order to maintain the Church in communion and uprightness. Since there aren't any, God has to (I imagine) administrate such scarce existence in a careful and frugal manner so they yield the most fruit possible according to time, circumstances and the plans of spiritual enemies.

Let us remember that God created us with free will and he is not going to oblige us to become saved nor to be saintly nor love his works. He will take advantage of the souls who he sees who have these qualities (and others which are useful and necessary) in order to send them to Earth in the most convenient time and place for his purposes, but He will not oblige those to be what they do not want to be.

On Earth there could be, at any particular moment, millions of saved or want to be saved souls; but the fact of being a Christian or if they have the ability to become one, does not mean that they have the qualities that God can use for a special work or revelation, or show evident and direct public communication. It is to say, that if we were good material for his works, God would not deprive us the opportunity to have the joy and honor to be co-participants of his works.

He loves us and even though he can do it all directly or through his angels, he give us the opportunity to work alongside Him so that we may have, as Saint Paul says in Philippians 4:17 "... fruit that may abound to your account." Now, if Christians only want to receive and not give, if the only thing they are interested in is their salvation and that is enough; God does not oblige us to have better qualities.

In synthesis: from the reading of this passage we can guess that God no longer appeared in Silo for lack of men who were clean before God. In the case of Eli, we see what he permitted in the Church, even if he did not do so. As for the congregation, it is reasonable to think that if the hierarchy dared to commit such atrocities, it was because they knew they would not be met with a unanimous opposition, not even a great or serious opposition. As it always happens, the parishioners limited themselves to complaints and lamenting, but did not execute any action nor did they militantly support those who executed it.

If the Levites would have opposed what the priests were doing, things would not have gotten so out of hand. If the Israelites would have not given their tithes and sacrifices, the Levites, upon lacking food would have acted. No one was interested enough in what was happening to allow it to bother their tranquility or utilize their time in doing something. As a whole, each nation has the government it deserves.

Nowadays something similar happens in Christian sects. The hierarchies of these sects are on the same level as the priests back then; the pastors on the level of the Levites, the parishioners are how the Israelites were then. Where there is a good

congregation there cannot be a bad pastor and vice versa. When one of the two groups is very deteriorated, it is because the other is not good either. I base this thought on what is said in Isaiah 24:2, "... as with the people, so with the priest...".

6467

6468

6469

6470

6471

6472

6473

6474

6475

6476

6477

6478

6479

6480

6481

6482

6483

6484

6485

6486

6487

6488 6489

6490

6491

6492

6493

6494

6495

6496

6497

6498 6499

6500

6501

God ceased to appear in Silo. As soon as he was able to count on a soul like Samuel and he reached an appropriate age, God once again appeared in Silo and spoke directly to man, as we see in 3:19-21. Perhaps that is why today we are without prophets. It seems that the divine plan is to send to Earth, at the adequate time and place, the useful souls that desire to do the labor that at the time needs to be done. In this matter, in the time of Jesus, He sent to Judea the useful souls who were later named Peter, Paul, Jacob, Andrew, Cornelius, etc.. Two or three centuries later, useful souls were so scarce on Earth that religion fell into a state of scrawniness and decomposition which lasts until today, with the exception of some short period of partial purification and revival that has occurred throughout centuries.

"19 And Samuel grew, and the LORD was with him, and did let none of his words fall to the ground. 20 And all Israel from Dan even to Beersheba knew that Samuel was established to be a prophet of the LORD. 21 And the LORD appeared again in Shiloh; for the LORD revealed himself to Samuel in Shiloh by the word of the LORD."

(I Samuel 3:19-21)

Perhaps in the end of times God will once again send to some places, the useful souls that he had reserved for critical times and we will assist in those times to a revival and realization of necessary labor.

6502

6503

6504

6505

6506

6507

6508

6509

6510

6511

6513

6514

6515

6516

6517

6518

6519 6520

6521

6522

6523

6524

6525

6526

6527

6528

6529

6530

6531

6532

6533

6534

6535

6536

It is not that God "now" doesn't manifest Himself, but that our sins and bad thoughts make us "stink" and He stays away. The Holy Spirit is "nauseated" by our thoughts, intentions and deeds and that does not allow him to work within us. Isaiah very clearly tells us that one of the causes why our prayers are unanswered is because of our sins.

"1 Behold, the LORD'S hand is not shortened, that it cannot save; neither his ear heavy, that it cannot hear; 2 but your iniquities have separated between you and your God, and your sins have hid his face from you, that he will not hear."

(Isaiah 59:1-2)

One of the reasons why the Church is dormant or dead is the compromise with the enemies of God. Pressured by "what they may say" they make undue concessions so as not to seem intolerant or as to not be accused of being "fundamentalists", or "fanatics". And if they have to reach ecumenism, they do so, all in the name of the new universal goddess "Tolerance". They are heard saying that all religions are good, that all lead to God, even paganism, which is now praised under the pretext that all "cultures" should be respected. Pretty soon, they will approve human sacrifices as was done by the Incas and the Aztecs because they did so "in good faith", so we must be "understanding" and have empathy. Striking a deal with the enemies of God or consent to their demands has never rendered positive

results. Let us see a Biblical example of compromise with the enemies.

To agree with the demands of the enemy instead of leaning on God in order to counteract him is a grave error. To make a pact with those that hate God leads you to physical and spiritual slavery.

6543 6544

6546

6547

6548

6549

6550

6551

6552

6553

6554

6555

6556

6557

6558

6559

6560

6561

6562

6563

6564

6565

6566

6567

6537

6538

6539

6540

6541

6542

"13 Now in the fourteenth year of king Hezekiah did Sennacherib king of Assyria come up against all the fenced cities of Judah, and took them. 14 And Hezekiah king of Judah sent to the king of Assyria to Lachish, saying: I have offended; return from me; that which thou puttest on me will I bear. And the king of Assyria appointed unto Hezekiah king of Judah three hundred talents of silver and thirty talents of gold. 15 And Hezekiah gave him all the silver that was found in the house of the LORD, and in the treasures of the king's house. 16 At that time did Hezekiah cut off the gold from the doors of the temple of the LORD, and from the pillars which Hezekiah king of Judah had overlaid, and gave it to the king of Assyria. 17 And the king of Assyria sent Tartan and Rabsaris and Rabshakeh from Lachish to king Hezekiah with a great host against Jerusalem. And they went up and came to Jerusalem. And when they were come up, they came and stood by the conduit of the upper pool, which is in the highway of the fuller's field." (II K 18:13-17)

6569 6570

6571

6572

In this passage we see that King Hezekiah of Judah humbles himself and his nation (14) before a foreign King (or interest). We see him looting what

belonged to God in order to give it to his oppressor (15-16), and in order to satisfy him; not reaching his purpose anyway. Sennacherib, after obtaining all that Hezekiah had given him in order to placate him and thus not attack him, sent his troops against Jerusalem. Everything that Hezekiah of Judah gave his enemy in order to calm him, served only to fortify his oppressor even more. Now, the Assyrian had more money to obtain the means with which he could defeat Hezekiah, and he, in turn had less money with which to invest in his defense and all of this the enemy obtained with only....words and promises.

Ultimately, Hezekiah ended up doing what he should have done from the beginning: trust God and defend himself from his attacker with the only means that the enemy of God understands: force. If he had begun there, it would have been much better...and with 300 talents of silver and 30 talents of gold more than what he now had

God keeps us in safety, as if surrounded by a thick and high wall. The enemy (spiritual or physical) cannot penetrate it to attack us...and the enemy knows it. That is why he convinces us so that we may come out and away from the wall. The spiritual enemy does this by inciting us to sin. He can also incite us to strike an agreement with others.

*

Illnesses, ailments and sin

I understand that there exists a strong relationship between sin and illness because it is seen throughout the Bible and we see it throughout our personal experience. Sometimes an illness unleashes itself because of our sin, and other times because of another's sin. The entry of death, suffering and illness into this world was by means of sin. Notwithstanding, this does not mean that every time there is an illness, it is because of the sins of the ill.

"1 And as Jesus passed by, he saw a man which was blind from his birth. 2 And his disciples asked him, saying: Master, who did sin, this man, or his parents, that he was born blind? 3 Jesus answered: Neither hath this man sinned, nor his parents, but that the works of God should be made manifest in him." (John 9:1-3)

Here Christ clearly says that neither the blind man nor his parents were the reason for the blindness of the man but that blindness would serve to manifest the works of God.

This does not mean either that sin in a sickly person never is the cause of his illness, because in John 5:14, it is obvious that the paralysis was a result of his sin.

"Afterward Jesus findeth him in the temple, and said unto him: Behold, thou art made whole; sin no more, lest a worse thing come unto thee." (John 5:14)

Since we do not have the wisdom to know who is guilty of sin which causes an illness, it is better not to judge in those matters, unless it is something evident, as in the case that because of fornication a venereal disease infects a man; or in the case of a gunshot wound received in a robbery.

Nevertheless, when something grave happens to me, I always begin by examining myself to see if it was because of a sin of mine that caused it; and in my personal case, it has always been that way. That does not mean that I judge the same in others, but I respect myself I never think that it is a "test" that God has given me, as if I were like Job in purity and holiness. God considered Job with merit and sufficient character to be tested and come out gracefully, but I am not worth as much. It is vain haughtiness to think that we are being "tested" when in reality what is happening is simply the result of our stupidities or sin. A case which clearly shows this is narrated by Saint Paul in I Corinthians 11:27-30. Let's see.

This passage serves to reaffirm the idea that, precisely we can become sick or suffer some ailment because of sin. In this passage, after saying that whosoever unworthily ate from the Lord's supper, he commits a grave sin (verse 27) and exhorts us to analyze ourselves before partaking in it (28), he adds that if not, one may eat and drink judgment (29). After such warnings, and extracting a consequence of it, he says in the following verse, (30): "That is why many among you are weak and sick..." this is to say, that the Apostle clearly states that some of the illnesses among the Corinthians were due to their sins.

"27 Wherefore whosoever shall eat this bread, and drink this cup of the Lord, unworthily, shall be guilty of the body and blood of the Lord. 28 But let a man examine himself, and so let him eat of that bread, and drink of that cup. 29 For he that eateth and drinketh unworthily, eateth and drinketh

damnation to himself, not discerning the Lord's body. 30 For this cause many are weak and sickly among you, and many sleep."
(I Cor 11:27-30)

There is some relation between sin and illnesses, as God promises us the absence of illness if his commandments are obeyed. This does not mean that all illness are due to the sin of a sick person, his ancestors or society. In the case in which Christ cured the blind man, neither he, his parents, nor society had sinned, and he was born blind according to the testimony of Christ. But evidently, there is a great relation between not obeying the commandments and illnesses, especially social plagues. Something similar is seen in Exodus 15:26 and 23:25.

"And said, If thou wilt diligently hearken to the voice of the LORD thy God, and wilt do that which is right in his sight, and wilt give ear to his commandments, and keep all his statutes, I will put none of these <u>diseases</u> upon thee, which I have brought upon the Egyptians: for I am the LORD that healeth thee." (Exodus 15:26)

"And ye shall serve the LORD your God, and he shall bless thy bread, and thy water; and I will take <u>sickness</u> away from the midst of thee." (Exodus 23:25)

Even though we cannot say that illnesses are always a consequence of sin, we can say that in many cases they are. In the following Psalm we see that David recognizes that the illness he was

suffering from was a consequence of the sins he had committed. If David, who was a man of God and in addition, a prophet, declares this truth, we should pay attention.

"1 A Psalm of David, to bring to remembrance. O LORD, rebuke me not in thy wrath, neither chasten me in thy hot displeasure. 2 For thine arrows stick fast in me, and thy hand presseth me sore. 3 There is no soundness in my flesh because of thine anger; neither is there any rest in my bones because of my sin. 4 For mine iniquities are gone over mine head, as an heavy burden they are too heavy for me. 5 My wounds stink and are corrupt because of my foolishness."

(Psalms 38:1-5)

In verse 2 we see that David considers that the illness he had came from the hand of God. In verse 3 he declares that there is no healing in him because of his sin. In verse 4, he recognizes that his iniquities were many and had fallen upon him. Further in verse 5 he speaks of how he had rotten ulcers as a result of his sin. I think that further explanation is not necessary in order to reach the conclusion that illness and sin are intimately related.

It is true that in the case of Job, his illness and misfortunes were not as a result of any sin, but the fact that having been perfect, upright, one that feared God and eschewed evil, God wanted to utilize him to embarrass Satan and show him how creatures of a lesser quality than Satan were much better than he was. But Job's case is an exception, not the rule. How many of us can compare ourselves to Job? Will God utilize men like us, for

that an honorable test knowing we are going to fail him? The most logical thing in our case is to think that if something grave happens to us, the first thing we should do is scrutinize our behavior and find out how we have failed, instead of thinking that we are like Job and blame our suffering on "tests" God is putting us through.

It is also true that there are illnesses and disasters that are a result of the environment, society and chance, as in the case of someone who has given us a cold. But it is better to examine ourselves to see if there is something we need to repent of with all our hearts when something grave happens to us.

I have already stated before that there exists a correlation between our sins and our illnesses. I have also stated in such occasions, that illnesses are not always a consequence of our personal sin, but we cannot say that illnesses are never a result of our sins.

"18 And, behold, men brought in a bed a man which was taken with a palsy; and they sought means to bring him in, and to lay him before him. 19 And when they could not find by what way they might bring him in because of the multitude, they went upon the housetop, and let him down through the tiling with his couch into the midst before Jesus. 20 And when he saw their faith, he said unto him, Man, thy sins are forgiven thee."

(Lk 5:18-20)

In the case narrated here, it is evident that the paralyzed man found himself in that position as a result of his sins, since by just forgiving his sins, he

could be cured. The way I see it, in the majority of cases, illnesses and suffering which afflict us are motivated, directly or indirectly by our erroneous behavior, such as:

- **a)** sins committed with knowledge of cause (punishment and /or logical consequences);
- **b**) by sins committed by ignoring or not wanting to believe the rules that regulate our lives and not act in keeping with them (personal logical consequences of sin or foolishness);
- c) because we are victims of the transgressions of those rules by others (hereditary consequences, social or collective of sin).

It is not always that way, there are exceptional cases, but to my way of thinking they are very infrequent. In the case of the man who was blind since birth we see:

d) the man was blind with the objective that Christ would be able to prove his divinity.

In other cases:

e) it may be that someone would have a certain illness, ailment or physical impediment for the benefit of his soul, which God knew that in any other way, that person would take a more harmful path, while he could not do so with that limitation.

An example of "a" is very common in Scripture and daily life; as a man who contracts a venereal

disease as a result of fornication or in the case of King Joram, II Chronicles 21:12-19.

"12 And there came a writing to him from Elijah the prophet, saying: Thus saith the LORD God of David thy father, Because thou hast not walked in the ways of Jehoshaphat thy father, nor in the ways of Asa king of Judah, 13 but hast walked in the way of the kings of Israel, and hast made Judah and the inhabitants of Jerusalem to go a whoring, like to the whoredoms of the house of Ahab, and also hast slain thy brethren of thy father's house, which were better than thyself, 14 behold, with a great plague will the LORD smite thy people, and thy children, and thy wives, and all thy goods. 15 And thou shalt have great sickness by disease of thy bowels, until thy bowels fall out by reason of the sickness day by day."

(II Chronicles 21:12-15)

An example of case "b" would be an alcoholic or one whose illness is a result of gluttony or obesity (cardiovascular or gastric), one who gets sick as a result of eating prohibited animals (lobster), or he who aggravates his cholesterol by eating pork, or in the case of the paralyzed man in Mark 2:5.

"When Jesus saw their faith, he said unto the sick of the palsy, Son, thy sins be forgiven thee" (Mark 2:5)

Examples of case "c" would be wars, famine, the case of a descendant of an alcoholic or drug

addicted, infant parasites because of not following the rules given in Deuteronomy 23:13, etc..

An example of case "d" is the person who is blind from birth as is mentioned in John 9:1-3.

An example of case "e" seems to be Saint Paul's and appears in II Cor 12:7-9.

"And lest I should be exalted above measure through the abundance of the revelations, there was given to me a thorn in the flesh, the messenger of Satan to buffet me, lest I should be exalted above measure."

(II Cor 12:7)

As I see it, in the majority of cases, the guilty party is the one who is ill. We should remember that according to Job 33:14-22, illness is one of the ways which God has to reveal to man his sin and separate them from sin as is seen in verses 17 and 18. God loves us, and we will not always suffer as a result of others. When I see myself in that situation, I begin by examining myself thoroughly and conscientiously. It does not occur to me to blame another's sin or pronounce the overused phrase, "they are tests, brother", which is pronounced by those whose pride impedes them from knowing that it is they who are at fault and a test is not necessary, because all, except themselves, know they are good for nothing.

"14 For God speaketh once, yea twice, yet man perceiveth it not. 15 In a dream, in a vision of the night, when deep sleep falleth upon men, in slumberings upon the bed; 16 then he openeth the ears of men, and sealeth their instruction, 17 that he may withdraw man from his purpose, and hide pride from

man. 18 He keepeth back his soul from the pit, and his life from perishing by the sword. 19 He is chastened also with pain upon his bed, and the multitude of his bones with strong pain, 20 so that his life abhorreth bread, and his soul dainty meat. 21 His flesh is consumed away, that it cannot be seen; and his bones that were not seen stick out. 22 Yea, his soul draweth near unto the grave, and his life to the destroyers." (Job 33:14-22)

James also teaches us that sin can be a cause of our illness, because he mentions the possibility that the person who is sick, finds himself in sin.

"14 Is any sick among you? Let him call for the elders of the church; and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord. 15 And the prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord shall raise him up; and if he have committed sins, they shall be forgiven him." (James 5:14-15)

Does this mean that the healthiest of the human race sin less? Not necessarily. God loves me; he knows that I am susceptible to rectify as a result of punishment. He further knows that I have done good works, but that I have also committed sin, and decides to send me an illness, so that I may meditate and situate myself along the right path.

However, a reprobate of those who do not wish to rectify, and as a result will be condemned, because there is no remedy for him, commits the same sins in addition to some good works. To him, God, who knows that punishment would not resolve anything and wants to pay him here for his good

works, gives him the health of a strong person.

This one will only receive the punishment and suffering he deserves above his balance of good works. I will get as many punishments and ailments as are necessary in order to rectify myself. God is more interested in the health of my soul than my body; as it will only last 70 or 80 years and my soul an eternity.

Now, let us suppose that I am a person with an erroneous scale of values. Motivated by this, I give importance to that which is unimportant, I become distressed, I worry, I become nervous, I do not eat calmly and I get indigestion or I have other digestive problems which are not organic. Why? Because God punishes me? No, because I am comprehended within case "b". If I seek the kingdom of God and his justice, upon giving the appropriate value to my matters, health will be added (I am referring to the special case mentioned previously).

In case "b" we would also find imprudence and senselessness. I drive a car while watching the beautiful landscape. I allow myself to become addicted to sodas, wine, cigarettes, etc.. I lift a weight that does not correspond to my age and what I am used to.

Notwithstanding, sometimes God liberates us from the consequence of our ignorance, carelessness and senselessness. But I am sure, however, that he will not place an angel to take care of us as a babysitter would because that would make us "un-teachable". We would never learn to be sensible, or rectify out errors. We would become ruined and become spoiled.

Notice the dynamics that rule the forgiveness of sin, according to the way it is expressed in the

previous verse, "....sin no more, lest a worse thing come unto thee." God forgives, but you cannot play the "repentant" one with Him. If God liberates us from the consequences of a sin and we later commit the same sin again, what will befall us will be worse than what he liberated us from.

<u>In short</u>, I would say that in a Christian, ailments are motivated by a divine desire to make us reflect and rectify <u>more frequent</u> than in the non-believer.

Review of Chapter 9. We have seen that sin has a grave, negative effect on the climate, rain and the productivity of the earth. Similarly, the sins of rulers have a negative effect on nations, as it happened with Hitler and Nazi Germany. We also have Biblical examples of this in Abimelech and Abraham, David and his adultery, and counting on his people, Saul and the assassination of the Gibeonites. This is due to the fact that nations can oppose the sin of the ruler and do not do so. Sin of a part of a nation, has repercussions over the entire nation as in the multiple rape in Gibeah.

Even Biblical characters have to suffer for their sins and mistakes. In the case of Lot, we see how having been able to leave Sodom when his uncle Abraham rescued him, by remaining there, he lost it all. Additionally, Jacob, although a chosen one, had to pay alongside his mother Rebecca, the injustices they committed against Esau, who was not a chosen one.

Also, in the case of Moses and Aaron in the episode of the waters of Meribah (strife) shows us that if the commandments of God are not obeyed, there will be consequences, even in first class persons like Moses. Know this, "gracest"

Christians. Also the case of David and Bathsheba is very instructive. The fact that David was a shepherd to his people (his sheep) according to the will of God, does not mean that he could sin without receiving the corresponding punishment. Even less, in our personal case.

It is obvious that God had ceased manifesting himself in Silo and this was because of the sins of Eli and his sons. When Samuel reached the appropriate age, God manifested himself again. Sectarian and personal sin deprives the church of the manifestations of God. When the hierarchy of a sect acts wrongfully, it is because the parishioners are just like them. It is not that God "no longer" manifests himself, it is that our sins and bad thoughts make us "stink" and He leaves us. The Holy Spirit becomes "nauseated" by our thoughts, intentions and works and that does not allow him to work in us. As is said in Isaiah, your sins have made Him turn away from you.

The church is asleep or dead because of the compromise with the new universal goddess called "Tolerance", for being "understanding" with sin. It is heard that <u>all</u> religions are good because <u>all</u> lead to God, even paganism.

In the case of illnesses and ailments, not all have to do with committed sins, as we see in the case of the man blinded since birth, but not either all of the illnesses and ailments are disconnected from the sin of the sick, as we can see in the paralyzed man in Bethesda and in the case of those who participated in the Lord's Supper inappropriately. Let us remember that there are different situations: a) sins committed with knowledge; b) sins committed by ignoring or not wanting to believe the statutes that rule our lives; c) because we are victims of the transgression

committed by others; **d**) illnesses used for a divine purpose; **e**) illness, pain or physical impediment for the benefit of the soul, as in the case of Saint Paul.

Chapter 10

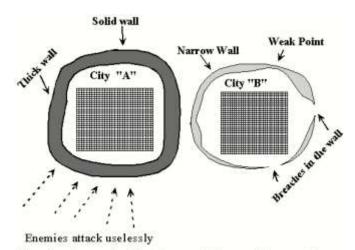
Diverse methods used by our spiritual enemies

One of the methods is to make us enter into pacts and inconvenient marriages

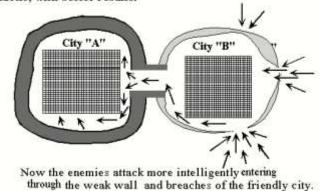
There are many times in which spiritual enemies cannot take hold of a person by any means, or at least by any means they wish. In that situation, they look for a way to induce the believers to bind themselves to another person, to one that they can have access to by the means they wish, from the area the believer didn't allow them to enter. In that way they have access to the believer from an area which he had not allowed before.

Binding oneself to another person has many facets. The most common one is through <u>matrimony</u>. But it is also done through <u>business</u>, <u>politics</u>, <u>favors</u> <u>received</u>, <u>gifts received</u>, <u>benefits that are given to us</u>, and whatever activity that can obligate the believer, through law or <u>through gratefulness</u>, and binding himself to another person.

If I were to demonstrate this thought graphically, I would draw the following:



After the strong city joins the weak, the enemies use other tactic, with better results.



Whoever marries a non-believer, believing that because that person is a "good person", they will be converted, many times finds themselves stuck in a marriage that draws them away from God, or serves them sorrow and incomprehension. It is true that the "good person" can be converted to God, but it may elapse 15 years before that happens, and during all that time our enemies utilize the feelings, frustrations, sins, etc., of that "good person" to place stumbling blocks in our path. If that "good person" never converts, then the case is even worse.

In business, it works the same way, when a Christian does joint ventures with a non-believer, it may go well, because even if the person is a nonbeliever, he may be an honorable person who is willing to pay taxes as is deemed, treat clients honestly and remain straight. If after he signs the documents that bind him, discovers that the person wants to deceive, swindle, use tactics that are reproachable, etc., then the believer finds himself in a very difficult situation. It is now not simple to break contracts, it is not easy for him to obligate his partner to act decently and the only thing that he can do is not commit those warped acts. Not only that, even if he does not cheat, his company is doing so and since he belongs to that commercial society, and since that company also belongs to him, the bad name and consequences, could be carried by him.

Something similar happens in politics. When you back up a candidate and that candidate reports benefits to whom backed him up, if later the candidate acts inappropriately, the believer finds himself in the straight choice: to break away from him and lose the benefits, or simply remain silent and become a passive accomplice of his actions.

This is why the best thing a Christian can do, is to not compromise himself to anyone, nor receive costly gifts; but not either fall into the haughty concept of "I am holier than thou". To be with, yes, to mix ourselves with society in a prudent manner yes, but always to give, not to receive. When one gives, but neither ask nor receive, one is always in control of relationships.

Let us see a Biblical example relative to inconvenient political unions. As we will see below, God was opposed to Amaziah, the King of Judah to bring to war with him one hundred thousand soldiers

from Israel, even though the King of Judah in reality had not made a pact with them, but had hired them. Not even having hired them, did God want them to go with Judah. There are various cases in the Bible in which God warns his own against pacts or treaties with those that are not His own.

7126 7127 7128

7129

7130

7131

7132

7133

7134

7135

7136

7137

7121

7122

7123

7124

7125

"6 He hired also an hundred thousand mighty men of valour out of Israel for an hundred talents of silver. 7 But there came a man of God to him, saying, O king, let not the army of Israel go with thee; for the LORD is not with Israel, to wit, with all the children of Ephraim. 8 But if thou wilt go, do it, be strong for the battle: God shall make thee fall before the enemy; for God hath power to help, and to cast down."

(II Chr 25:6-8)

7138 7139 7140

7141

7142

7143

7144

7145

7146

7147

7148

7149

7150

7151

7152

7153

7154

7155

As we saw in the preceding passage, since God was not in favor of Israel, He advises the King of Judah to not become allied to them. The same thing happens with Christians, they need to be careful in choosing who they associate themselves with or even more so, who they unite themselves with

Another good example of demonic tactic to overcome God's children was Balaam's method. Man has free will and that is why he can create ideas and feelings, which can be in harmony or conflict with God's. God does not punish anyone for thinking erroneously. Sin happens when by knowing, or having the ability to find the attitude of God on a particular subject, or we don't seek him, or we do not obey him and we maintain the ideas and feelings that are contrary to God's. It is to say, that the good is in set our thoughts, feelings and ideas in conformance to God's. The wrong is in not doing so.

When Balaam found God's will with respect to Israel (Nm 22:12) he should have taken part in favor of that nation. From that point forward he should have acted according to what God wanted. But no, he did not conform his will according to God's will, and instead continued wishing to go with the messengers of Balak in order to curse Israel. The only thing that he did not do, because of fear of the consequences, was play out his action; but his feeling was the same as previously, it had not been modified. It is to say, that in spite of the fact that he knew the will of God, he turned it down; he preferred the will of Balak, who gave him gifts.

"12 And God said unto Balaam, Thou shalt not go with them; thou shalt not curse the people, for they are blessed. 13 And Balaam rose up in the morning, and said unto the princes of Balak, Get you into your land, for the LORD refuseth to give me leave to go with you." (Nm 22:12-13)

In 22:13, instead of saying, for example, "I do not want to go because it would not seem right to God to curse that nation; I advise you to sort something out with Moses, etc."; what he does instead is blame God when he says "...for the LORD refuseth to give me leave to go with you". This means that if God didn't hinder him to go physically, he would do so, even knowing that it was against God's desire.

In verse 18, instead of saying, "I do not want to go with you because God told me not to go the first

time, what he says is: "I cannot go beyond the word of the LORD my God," it is to say, that if he could do so, he would do it even if God didn't like it.

In verse 19 he asks God again in spite of the fact that he knew God's will. With that attitude he demonstrates that he preferred Balak's idea, and offering of gifts instead of God's, who was the one who gave him power thanks to which Balak searched for him in order to offer him gifts.

Finally inverse 38, as if justifying himself before Balak he says, "I am come unto thee; have I now any power at all to say anything?" It was logical that if Balak was calling on him to curse the nation, the most sensible thing to do was not to go to Balak, in order to not do before him what he did not want to be done. But Balaam went with the hope of being able to do something Balak wanted and God did not. He did so at last.

Because of that perverse attitude shown by Balaam, is why the angel of God, who is in reality who is dealing with this prophet, is infuriated when he goes. He lets him go, but seeing that he goes happily, he is infuriated. Balaam does not curse the nation, because God does not let him; he does not do it physically, but in his heart there are desires of harming God's people. That is why he does not physically curse Israel with his mouth, but in using a subterfuge, he harmed them. How?

Given that God did <u>not</u> specifically prohibit him to advise against Israel, he takes advantage of that and hands them over to the Medianites. It is Balaam who shows the Medianites that if the people of God sinned, God would take away his protection and they could defeat them. Therefore, the best strategy that Balaam could use

against the nation of God was to throw them Medianite and Moabite women as bait, in order to make them fornicate and worship their idols.

"1 And Israel abode in Shittim, and the people began to commit whoredom with the daughters of Moab. 2 And they called the people unto the sacrifices of their gods, and the people did eat, and bowed down to their gods. 3 And Israel joined himself unto Baalpeor; and the anger of the LORD was kindled against Israel" (Nm 25:1-3)

"15 And Moses said unto them: Have ye saved all the women alive? 16 Behold, these caused the children of Israel, through the counsel of Balaam, to commit trespass against the LORD in the matter of Peor, and there was a plague among the congregation of the LORD." (Nm 31:15-16)

The case of Samson is very instructive. The liberating work of this judge was cut short because Satan baited him with a woman whom he (Satan) controlled, even though she was Jewish from the tribe of Dan. Throughout Samson's life we see that his weakness was women and that is where the enemy chose to attack him.

In spite of the thousands of years that have transpired since then, this continues to be a tactic to follow, on the part of the enemies of God with the chosen by God: Satan still sends the women he controls to the people of God so that they sin and find themselves without divine protection and then overcome them. Satan sends the people of

God, women of flesh and bones or the ones from television, magazines and movies.

 <u>In short</u>, Balaam did not do physically (because he couldn't) what God prohibited, but he found all the possible means so that he would go against what he knew was the will of God, if physically he could do so. It is good to note that Balaam remained with the Medianites instead of going home, that is why when Israel went to war with the Medianites, among the most notable dead was Balaam.

"And they slew the kings of Midian, beside the rest of them that were slain; namely, Evi, and Rekem, and Zur, and Hur, and Reba, five kings of Midian; Balaam also the son of Beor they slew with the sword." (Nm 31:8)

It is good to know the tactic invented by Balaam, not only to avoid it in our daily life, but also to understand what is said in Revelation 2:14, in the letter to the angel of Pergamos.

"But I have a few things against thee, because thou hast there them that hold the doctrine of Balaam, who taught Balac to cast a stumbling block before the children of Israel, to eat things sacrificed unto idols, and to commit fornication." (Rev 2:14)

The danger of a pact with the unfaithful is seen throughout Scripture. Special emphasis is in marriage. What is said by Malachi is very clear. Let's see.

In this passage, those that marry persons not of the faith are censured and threatened. "11 Judah hath dealt treacherously, and an abomination is committed in Israel and in Jerusalem; for Judah hath profaned the holiness of the LORD which he loved, and hath married the daughter of a strange god. 12 The LORD will cut off the man that doeth this, the master and the scholar, out of the tabernacles of Jacob, and him that offereth an offering unto the LORD of hosts."

(Mlch 2:11-12)

This doctrine, in which it is advised that one not marry one of another faith and even prohibit marriages of that type, is found throughout the Old and New Testament, let's see below.

"15 Lest thou make a covenant with the inhabitants of the land, and they go a whoring after their gods, and do sacrifice unto their gods, and one call thee, and thou eat of his sacrifice; 16 and thou take of their daughters unto thy sons, and their daughters go a whoring after their gods, and make thy sons go a whoring after their gods." (Ex 34:15-16)

"3 Neither shalt thou make marriages with them; thy daughter thou shalt not give unto his son, nor his daughter shalt thou take unto thy son. 4 For they will turn away thy son from following me, that they may serve other gods; so will the anger of the LORD be kindled against you, and destroy thee suddenly." (Dt 7:3-4)

The clearest example in the New Testament is not to bind ourselves with non-believers. This

advice is wise, but many mystify it, exaggerate it or distort it. A Christian should not unite himself with a non-Christian in matters that require "unanimity", or require religious decisions of importance; in matters that bind our destiny from one to the other; or in matters that compromise our honest behavior in the future, or that require a reciprocity that could turn out undesirably, or gratitude that is subjugating.

This does not mean we should behave like Pharisees: "away from me, I am more saintly than you". A Christian can and should mix with all those with which normal activities of life lead him to be with.

"14 Be ye not unequally voked together with unbelievers: for what fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness? And what communion hath light with darkness? 15 And what concord hath Christ with Belial? Or what part hath he that believeth with an infidel?" (II Co 6:14-15)

In many occasions, Christians commit the error of isolating themselves, possibly more because of cowardice or lack of strong convictions, than to follow this advice. However, although they isolate themselves from the "world", they continue to enjoy from that "world", because I do not see that isolation leads them to sanctification, but instead to change the type of sin or the manner of committing it.

They isolate themselves from the contact with the non-believers which do not suit them, but with those who bring them some material benefit they have no problem binding themselves with: solvent dealers, influential persons, heads of their

companies, etc.. Sadly, in these cases, if these acquaintances are bothered by the gospel because they are atheists or Catholics, they try to show themselves as kind, pretending that we are all correct as long as we are sincere. Other times they do so trying to diminish the importance of religious differences or hiding their faith, or avoiding the subject when in reality the circumstances are proper for testimony and preaching.

They do not want to join with the unbelievers, taking hold of that verse, but accept from them great favors which place them, wanting to or not, and even if they think the contrary, in a position of subjugation, at least in the moral sense. It is not I who says this; it is stated by Moses in Exodus 23:8 and Deuteronomy 16:19. This way we see no harmony in the attitude toward some non-believers as opposed to the attitude towards others; it also does not harmonize the obedience to a verse with the disobedience to others. Consequently, it is not the result of profound convictions, but of superficial ideas that do not have any connection with the gospel.

"And thou shalt take no gift; for the gift blindeth the wise, and perverteth the words of the righteous." (Ex 23:8)

"Thou shalt not wrest judgment; thou shalt not respect persons, neither take a gift; for a gift doth blind the eyes of the wise, and pervert the words of the righteous." (Dt 16:19)

Where we most wisely consider this advice is at the time in which we tie our destiny to the other

person, above all in marriage, but also in political adventures, military or commercial. This does not mean that a Christian cannot join with a non-believer for the latter things. What Paul is saying is not to bind ourselves as in <u>a yoke</u>; in other words in a way that our destiny or actions become subjected to each other

However, if there are laws that guarantee our independence of opinions and actions, or the honesty of the joined adventure, we have nothing to fear. In a business in which our partner pretends to rob a client or the IRS, we have the guarantee that the law will back up our actions. Maybe national laws or interior norms or Bylaws of the business that were established when we enacted and signed the documents which made us partners in the same organization.

The same can be said of political activities, military or any other. As long as the norms of conduct of an association are written and in reality are feasible for us to choose that they be put into practice, a yoke does not exist that will prevent us, or better still, will recommend that we not bind ourselves with non-believers. Now, if written norms do not exist, are very complicated, are not current, or the power to enforce them is not in our hands, etc., association with non-believers is not recommended. It would be as in being in a yoke with them.

Marriage, by its intimate and private nature, is one of those associations whose laws we commonly cannot in practice demand its fulfillment, or we do so at the cost of great sacrifice and suffering. That is why I would say that it is the only association in and of itself, and

due to its characteristics, that can never be with the non-believer.

Our profound convictions and our hardening of character, can help us greatly to reach our goals in those associations with non-believers, even if laws do not exist or their obedience could not easily be required, but we always run the risk that it will be through having bitterness and much conflict

The most important of all this is that having in mind celestial dynamics, we realize that in those associations which are out of our control, we provide our spiritual enemy an ease, a beach head for his incursion in our lives. Let us remember the example of the two cities in page 198. Whoever finds himself in that position should pray to God with respect to that weakness in defense of his spiritual territory, in order for Him to prohibit the enemy to use that launching point against us.

*

A second method is making us believe that the consequences of our sins are just "trials"

God tried men of the caliber of Job; the Lord would not bother himself to try men like me, who would disappoint him. Job was a man worthy of being tried, that is why God used him to embarrass Satan.

God does not try his creatures in order for Him to know how they are, but so that other creatures know it. There are some who believe that the bad things that can happen to a human are "trials", so that God may know how we would react under certain circumstances. There is no such thing. When God permits trials, it is to inform others of our reactions. The best case in which to study this issue is with Job. This man was not put to the test so

that God would know how he would react; God knew that beforehand. Job was tried in order to demonstrate to Satan how creatures that were of a lower category than an angel, were obedient and grateful with God even in adverse circumstances. God allowed the trial that Job suffered, in order to demonstrate Job's loyalty to God in spite of what he was going through.

7478

7479

7480

7481

7482

7483

7484

7485

7486

7487

7488

7489

7490

7491

7492

7493

7494

7495

7497

7498

7499

7500

7501

7502

7503

7504

7505

7506

7507 7508

7509

7510

7511

7512

7513

Satan is a creature that in spite of having had greatness and privileges rebelled against God, because he wanted even more. That is why God, who knew perfectly well how Job was going to react, allowed Satan to deprive him of all he had. I say that God knew how Job was going to react, because in 1:8, when God speaks with Satan about Job, says there was none like him in the Earth, that he is his servant and that he was a perfect and upright man, fearful of God and eschew evil. If God thought that way about Job, it is evident that he was not trying to see how Job was, but he was using Job to give a lesson in fidelity to Satan. God used Job to demonstrate how a creature of lesser level than Satan, was capable of continuing his faithfulness even if everything he had was taken from him and even if he suffered a bitter ailment.

It was a great honor to Job to have been able to serve God in order to show Satan a lesson in loyalty. The trial was the hardest ever known, but the honor of having served God in this matter, is the greatest reward a man could obtain.

"6 Now there was a day when the sons of God came to present themselves before the LORD, and Satan came also among them. 7 And the LORD said unto Satan: Whence comest thou? Then Satan answered the LORD, and said: From going to and fro in the Earth, and from walking up and down in it. 8 And the LORD said unto Satan: Hast thou considered my servant Job, that there is none like him in the Earth, a perfect and an upright man, one that feareth God, and escheweth evil?

9 Then Satan answered the LORD, and said: Doth Job fear God for nought? 10 Hast not thou made an hedge about him, and about his house, and about all that he hath on every side? Thou hast blessed the work of his hands, and his substance is increased in the land. 11 But put forth thine hand now, and touch all that he hath, and he will curse thee to thy face.

12 And the LORD said unto Satan: Behold, all that he hath is in thy power; only upon himself put not forth thine hand. So Satan went forth from the presence of the LORD."

(Job 1:6-12)

God never needs to try a person with the objective of knowing who that person is. He knows how it is and how each person is going to react. When God allows a trial over a human it is to prove to others how that person behaves in that trial.

Some believers, erroneously, call them "trials" to the logical consequences of their sins and errors. God is not sending "trials" to these people, they are too weak for that and if that were so, they would shatter. They are suffering the consequences of their actions. God only permits that type of trial in persons with the quality of Job because He knows that those that do not possess that quality will make him look bad if he tries them.

Remember, do not confuse the consequences of your sins and errors with trials like Job's, unless God can say that there is none like you in the Earth, because you are perfect, righteous, fearful of God and apart from evil. If you are not of that caliber, don't flatter yourself believing that your sorrows are trials. Avoid becoming vain.

True trials come from serving Christ knowingly. There are many believers that suffer the consequences of their sins, errors and insensibilities, but they take comfort in saying "they are trials" God gives them. Upon saying something so pointless the only thing they gain is to deceive themselves and all of those to whom they say it to.

The trials that Peter refers to in the following passage originate because of our honest, sensible and appropriate service to Christ not our stupidities, mistakes, sins or superstitions. True trials are bad things that occur for doing the right thing in the eyes of God, like when Paul was whipped in Philippi for casting a demon from a young slave woman, or when he was stoned for preaching the gospel. That the true trials come from serving God, is manifested in the fact that in verse 14 of the passage in question what is said is "If ye be reproached for the name of Christ..."; it is to say that true trials come as a consequence of the name of Christ.

"12 Beloved, think it not strange concerning the fiery trial which is to try you, as though some strange thing happened unto you: 13 but rejoice, inasmuch as ye are partakers of Christ's sufferings; that, when his glory shall be revealed, ye may be glad also with exceeding joy. 14 If ye be reproached for the name of Christ, happy are ye; for the spirit of glory and of God resteth upon you. On their part he is evil spoken of, but on your part he is glorified. 15 But let none of you suffer as a murderer, or as a thief, or as an evildoer, or as a busybody in other men's matters. 16 Yet if any man suffer as a Christian, let him not be ashamed; but let him glorify God on this behalf." (IP 4:12-16)

What I said previously is further confirmed in verse 15, upon saying that none should endure as a murderer, thief, etc.; reaffirming in 16 when it says "Yet when any man suffer as a Christian...". It is clearly shown that what Peter was referring to is not what many today call "trials", but the real trial which originates in the correct service to God.

If a Christian knocks on a neighbor's door at five in the morning to preach the gospel and the neighbor slaps him, do not say that this is a "trial", because this is merely a consequence of his stupidity.

Others go through life drunk and at the age of fifty convert to Christ and don't drink anymore. Later they get cirrhosis and say that it is a "trial". These are not trials; they are a consequence of your past sin. Others have beliefs that are not based on the Bible, but pseudo-Christian superstitions. For example, they believe that if they carry the Bible with them, they will be protected from all harm as if the book were an amulet. They later go towards an evidently harmful place with the Bible in their hands and when something that was bound to happen to them occurs, say that these are "trials"

True trials always occur due to our service to God in the correct form, not due to our stupidity, sins, mistakes, false beliefs, etc..

It is human foolishness that cannot, or better yet, <u>does not want</u> to link the sufferings of life with the sins that are committed.

A Christian wanting to continue in a sin he likes, without losing his salvation, sometimes deceives himself by pretending that he does not believe that what he is doing is sin; and refusing to admit that there is a connection between what he is going through and his sin. If he admitted that link, it would convince him that God is telling him that what he is doing is sin; and then continue to sin although the divine message, could cost him his salvation, which he does not want to lose. That's why he doesn't admit that linkage and refuse to believe that doctrine.

They try make believe on the one hand that they are doing right, and don't do anything that would cause them their suffering; and on the other hand, that they are suffering inexplicably and mysteriously bitter sorrows "to try" them.

*

A third method is make us conceive a false concept of love

Why does Hell exist and why does it have to exist? One day, a man who was a believer received a visit from a friend who challenged the existence of Hell, saying that God was a being of love and could not be able to send his creatures to Hell. After a long time of theological explanations that the friend did not want to understand nor admit, the believer says to his friend, "I am going to tell you a

story, after which you will justify the existence of Hell and you will understand that although it doesn't seem that way, it is an act of love.

A few centuries ago, an Arab sheikh, who was extraordinarily wealthy, came up with the idea of traveling around the world with all his wives, sons, daughters, grandchildren, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, nieces, nephews, other family members, friends and his servants. He bought himself a sailboat, as was common in that time, put all his wealth into the boat, hired highly trained seamen, and took his women, all his family members and set sail as soon as he could.

They visited many places, and where ever he arrived, the sheikh spent generously, spending on his own and the seamen, in whatever they wanted. Pretty soon, the seamen realized that the sheikh carried great wealth on the ship and conspired to keep the wealth. Some thought about stealing the arms that the sheikh and his servants had in one of the cabins and kill them all, but others who were grateful for the way the sheikh had treated them and for the way he had lavished his riches upon them convinced the others to only abandon them on a deserted island.

The seamen took over the arms, and placed the sheikh and his companions on various boats that the ship had and left them near two paradise-like islands in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. The most thankful of those thieves, gave the sheikh food for one month, all the tools that were in the boat and personally to the sheikh a small amount of weapons in his boat, telling him that if he dared to use the weapons against them they would strike from their boat and end them all.

Finding himself stripped of his wealth, but with his life and the life of his own unscathed opted to row to the nearest island. Once there, he gave his weapons to his most trustworthy relatives and servants and kept two pistols for himself.

In the beginning, everything went well, everyone worked to survive. The first thing was to find a source of water; immediately thereafter find nutrition in the wild, later utilize the fishing gear and to place traps for birds and earthly animals in order to provide meat. Later they took tools to build huts and to prepare the soil for planting. After a few months, they had assured their livelihood and the sheikh began to give out other jobs in order to improve the quality of life of all.

But, all was not as before. There were those who did not carry out their work, others began to steal from their family members what they had obtained through their efforts. Others began to speak against the sheikh and wanted to replace him, which they would have done if it weren't for the fact that he had kept his weapons and six or eight of his most trustworthy sons and servants were armed. Including some of his many children began to speak negatively of their father, they did not work, some of them even raped some of their family members, killed one of their half brothers, etc..

Observing what was happening, the sheikh spoke to their hearts, explaining how in order to live happily they had to have certain norms of conduct. He began to place rules in order to avoid their injustices, but most did not obey them. Due to the fact that the worst of them lived off the efforts of the others, by way of threats and violence, most of them became discouraged and didn't work or

fulfill their obligations. Why work, when later, they would be robbed of what they had.

The sheikh observed the worst of them and one night, with the help of his trusted servants and a few of his children which had not become spoiled, all armed, took six or eight of the most perverse of the lot and tied them up. The following morning, he set them out by boat, guarded, towards another island which separated them by a few miles through shark infested waters. Upon arriving, they were left in that paradise like island, left them there with some tools and some food, and the trusted ones went back to the other island, with their boats.

Then the sheikh gathered the ones that were left and told them that those who continued their behavior and proceed as those being already condemned would suffer the same fate. In the beginning, fear held them all back, but as time passed, many returned to their bad inclinations. Some wounded their family members or killed them, others robbed them, and others raped their family members.

The sheikh once again banished the worst to the other Paradise like island. This happened various times until finally after having to banish some of his own sons and daughters, several family members and many of his servants, he expelled from the island where he was all of those who would not behave properly. It was painful for the sheikh to banish some of his children and family members, but it was much more painful for him and the others to see how the others trampled over them and even murdered his other children and family members, without having what he said be of any value, and what he did to make them change their ways.

Every time he sent a new group to the other paradise-like island, upon returning, his faithful ones told him how in the other island the situation was frightening; they live in a real hell. No one wanted to work, some attacked others without pity, they suffered hunger and need, but no one worked, because the others robbed whatever they gained.

7763

7764

7765

7766

7767

7768

7769

7770

7771

7772

7773

7774

7775

7776

7777

7778

7779

7780

7781

7782

7783

7784

7785

7786

7787

7788

7793

7794

7795

7796

7797

7798

As time passed, the sheikh's island prospered, and in it they lived safely, with abundance and happiness. In the other island, life was hell. One time, one of the good sons said to his father, "Father, do you realize that you have sent our brothers, sister and other members of the family to live in hell?" To which his father lovingly replied, "No my son, the only thing I did was separate the bad from the good. I sent them to an island which was like paradise; they are the ones that have formed a living hell. If I had not sent them there, all my sons, all my daughters, all the members of my family and all my servants, including you and I, would be living in hell; we would be suffering unjustly and unnecessarily because of their behavior."

It is true, that <u>a false concept of love</u> will make all suffer. By not causing the suffering among the bad ones, the good ones would be suffering.

*

A fourth method is to make us believe false doctrines as if they were Biblical

In a wrongful eagerness to "gain souls", there are some believers that lower the standard of behavior and morality that should be established by the Church. They do not reprimand what should be reprimanded. They justify those who do wrong so that they do not leave and continue to cooperate financially. They permit in the Church, those that the New Testament says should be advised to repent, and that if they don't they have to be left outside of the Church.

I know a case of a Church where a confessed and public homosexual was in the choir. Neither the pastor, nor the deacons, nor the sheep, nor the choir members did anything to remedy the situation. The issue was remedied, but not because the pastor, deacons or members made a Biblical decision, but because the members of the choir found out that the man had AIDS and some people threatened to leave the choir if the homosexual did not leave. They confused their duty to preach the gospel to the sinner with the tolerance of the sin within the Church. Or perhaps they didn't want to lose one who donated, or feared the criticism of the world. A homosexual or public sinner could be allowed to sit in the pews to listen to the sermon, but not to represent the church in any way.

Many like to listen to sermons and assist churches that tell them that they can continue being <u>vile</u> and <u>degenerate</u>, without losing their salvation because we are under grace.

That is why many pastors and congregations like the one mentioned, permit corruption in the church with the hope of seating more donors in their pews.

Another erroneous doctrine that is used by the spiritual enemies is to make a Christian believe that because he is under grace, they can do what they want and eat what they want and it would not be a sin. The distortion of some passages is used for this; but that is not what I am going to discuss

here, but I am going to limit myself to prove tangibly and reliably, that Christians should not eat food which is sacrificed to idols.

7835

7836

7837

7838

7839

7840

7841

7842

7843

7844

7845

7846

7847

7848

7849

7850

7851

7852

7853

7854

7855

7856

7857

7858

7859

7860

7861

7862

7863

7864

7865

7867

7868

7869

7870

Some brethren have asked me why I say that a believer should not eat food that is sacrificed to idols. They believe that Saint Paul changed the rules of faith and Christianity on his own, permitting us to eat anything. They believe that, but it wasn't like that.

In this section, I will present to you proof that to eat food that is sacrificed to gods is a sin of idolatry. It is necessary to clarify this error, because many unknowingly introduce into their churches the sin of idolatry, upon their eating, authorizing others to eat or simply teaching such an error. All errors in a Church diminish the possibility to reach holiness.

Before starting, we should remember that we are Christians and not Saintpaulians. Let us not treat Saint Paul as Catholicism treats the Virgin Mary. Neither of the two would want us to treat them as vice-Christs. Saint Paul was one of the great apostles, not the only one. The other apostles who wrote in the Bible were men that were just as inspired as Paul; the Holy Spirit is the one who guided them all. If Paul seems to say something and the other apostles and prophets say the opposite, it is time to try to understand what Saint Paul in reality is trying to say, or in what context he says such a thing. The Holy Spirit does not contradict himself inspiring Saint Paul a commandment and the apostles just the contrary.

Paul is famous for his knowledge and wisdom, but also **for speaking in a way that not everyone would understand correctly.** He was used to speaking with a great amount of hyperboles and we

should be on guard against the possibility of misunderstanding him. Precisely, another apostle, inspired by the Holy Spirit as well, an apostle as important as Paul, wrote in II Peter 3:15-17 a warning against the writings of Paul, so that the Christians that read it were not confused. Let's see what it was that the apostle Peter, inspired by the Holy Spirit, warned us about, and let us follow his advice.

"15 And account that the longsuffering of our Lord is salvation; even as our beloved brother Paul also according to the wisdom given unto him hath written unto you; 16 as also in all his epistles, speaking in them of these things; in which are some things hard to be understood, which they that are unlearned and unstable wrest, as they do also the other scriptures, unto their own destruction. 17 Ye therefore, beloved, seeing ye know these things before, beware lest ye also, being led away with the error of the wicked, fall from your own stedfastness."

In this passage, Peter warns his brothers to be careful when they read the epistles of Saint Paul, because they may misunderstand what he is really saying. This is the only warning of this type in the entire Bible, in which an author alerts over another author. It is wise and prudent then to pay attention. Only in the case of Saint Paul is this warning, by inspiration of the Holy Spirit.

The brothers that believe that a Christian can eat what is sacrificed to idols base their beliefs on what Saint Paul said in I Cor 8:1-8. Let's read.

"1 Now as touching things offered unto idols, we know that we all have knowledge. Knowledge puffeth charity иp, but edifieth....4 As concerning therefore the eating of those things that are offered in sacrifice unto idols, we know that an idol is nothing in the world, and that there is none other God but one...7 Howbeit there is not in every man that knowledge, for some with conscience of the idol unto this hour eat it as a thing offered unto an idol; and their conscience being weak is defiled. 8 But meat commendeth us not to God, for neither, if we eat, are we the better; neither, if we eat not, are we the worse." (I Co 8:1-8 Abbreviated)

 If we <u>only</u> read this passage and not the entire Scripture, we could erroneously believe that Saint Paul is amending the page to all the other apostles, as well as refuting the Holy Spirit's inspirations in the writing of all the other Biblical writers. It is to say, that we would have to think that Saint Paul is authorizing us to do what the others prohibited.

Our brother Paul never wanted to be the "Pope" of Christianity, nor the "self-anointed" one, whose word annuls all others, including the word of God, as the Catholicism do. Paul never intended to become "Pope" and we should not convert him into a "Pope".

If we read further, in I Corinthians 10:14-21, we shall see that it is Paul himself, of whom it is said authorized us to eat what is sacrificed to idols, who say the opposite. Let us read.

"14 Wherefore, my dearly beloved, flee from idolatry. 15 I speak as to wise men; judge ye what I say. 16 The cup of blessing which we bless, is it not the communion of the blood of Christ? The bread which we break, is it not the communion of the body of Christ? 17 For we being many are one bread, and one body; for we are all partakers of that one bread. 18 Behold Israel after the flesh: are not they which eat of the sacrifices partakers of the altar? 19 What say I then? That the idol is any thing, or that which is offered in sacrifice to idols is any thing? 20 But I say, that the things which the Gentiles sacrifice, they sacrifice to devils, and not to God; and I would not that ye should have fellowship with devils. 21 Ye cannot drink the cup of the Lord, and the cup of devils; ye cannot be partakers of the Lord's table, and of the table of devils."

(I Corinthians 10:14-21)

As we can see, Paul warns us that in the same way as sharing the bread and wine makes us one with the Lord, sharing the table with demons makes us one with the demons. Paul also affirms in verse 21 that if we participate in the same table as demons, we cannot participate in the table of the Lord. Clearer still, in the same epistle in which Paul seems to want to say that we can eat of the food sacrificed to idols, also tells us that we should not participate in what is sacrificed to idols.

Which of Paul's two affirmations should we obey, the first or the second? To my way of seeing, we should obey that commandment that is in agreement with the entire Bible and the rest of the Apostles. That is why we should read the entire

Bible, without skipping over any section. It is not a good idea to read a passage here and a verse there, in order to form a true and solid doctrine. Thanks to reading the entire Bible, we can find the explanation of an obscure passage in another book of the Bible or even in the same book, as in this case.

However, the most interesting thing is not only Paul who contradicts what some suppose is his commandment. Other apostles as good and as inspired by the Holy Spirit as Paul, also contradict what it seems he says in his first affirmation. These apostles assure us that eating what is sacrificed to idols is a sin. Let us read in Acts 15:28-29.

""28 For it seemed good to the Holy Ghost, and to us, to lay upon you no greater burden than these necessary things: 29 that ye abstain from meats offered to idols, and from blood, and from things strangled, and from fornication; from which if ye keep yourselves, ye shall do well. Fare ye well" (Acts 15:28-29)

If we read this chapter from the beginning we see that in verse 28, the pronoun "we" refers to the apostles and the elders of the Church. All those pillars of the church say that Christians should abstain from eating foods sacrificed to idols. This alone should be sufficient to think that what Paul wants to say in his first affirmation, is not what at first appears. Therefore, we should not accept the idea that Christians can eat what is sacrificed to idols as Christian doctrine, because Paul says so. But, there is even more.

The same Apostle Paul was participating in the council, together with the other apostles and elders and approved what was agreed in Acts 15:25. Let us see.

"It seemed good unto us, being assembled with one accord, to send chosen men unto you with our beloved Barnabas and Paul."

(Acts 15:25)

If Paul was in a meeting of the pillars of the Church and approved what was ordered, and even was a messenger of that doctrine, then it is logical to think that what he said in I Corinthians 8, which apparently authorizes the consumption of pagan sacrifices, has to have another meaning. Paul was not going to have a personal gospel while the twelve Apostles and the Holy Spirit have another, different gospel.

In effect, above all that is alleged here up to this point, is the fact that verse 28 tells us that the Holy Spirit approved what the Apostles agreed upon in reference to practicing abstinence with respect to what is sacrificed to idols. Were more acts and truths necessary in order to convince us that Christians should not eat what is sacrificed to idols? I think nothing else is necessary, but permit me to demonstrate the last two arguments; let us now see what Jesus Christ personally thinks about this matter. Let us read from two of the letters that Jesus sends to the seven churches in Asia.

"But I have a few things against thee, because thou hast there them that hold **the** doctrine of <u>Balaam</u>, who taught Balac to cast a stumblingblock before the children of Israel,

to eat things sacrificed unto idols, and to commit fornication." (Rev 2:14)

In this passage we see that Jesus sends a letter to the person in charge of the church that was in Pergamos. He says he is disgusted because the person in charge of the church has people with the same doctrine as Balaam. This doctrine was scandalous because it consisted of teachings that told the servants of God to eat the things that are sacrificed to idols. Is it clear that eating what is sacrificed to idols is considered a sin by God? Of course it is! It is Jesus himself who says so! Let us see what Christ says to the person in charge of the church at Thyatira.

"Notwithstanding I have a few things against thee, because thou sufferest that woman <u>Jezebel</u>, which calleth herself a prophetess, to teach and to seduce my servants to commit fornication, and to eat things sacrificed unto idols." (Rev 2:20)

As we can note, Jesus calls those that teach the doctrine of eating what is sacrificed to idols repulsive names: these are "Jezebel" and "Balaam". Both are names of persons who have diverted the servants of God from the sacred doctrines, from Christian principles. In both cases, Jesus condemns those who teach the doctrine that it is permissible to eat from the sacrifice of idols.

Jesus does not speak here of a supposed "Christian liberty" or "Christian freedom" in order to allow each to do what they please, or what he "feels" the Spirit is revealing, or leading him to. Jesus talks about what he knows to be sin,

even if Saint Paul seems to say it is not a sin, something which in reality he is not saying. Let us remember that we are Christians, not Saintpaulians.

Now, if Saint Paul does not have the authority to change rules and doctrines with the purpose of allowing Christians to eat what is sacrificed to idols, then, what was he trying to say in his first affirmation?

I imagine, I can't prove it, but I believe that Paul was trying to ease the anxiety of some of the Christians in Corinth, who unknowingly had eaten food sacrificed to idols. Or perhaps it was problems of the conscience that some had for having eaten before their conversion, from the food that was sacrificed to pagan gods. Perhaps those brethren thought that they were condemned for having eaten such food unknowingly or suffered because they thought they had sinned against God.

I believe that because of the way in which Paul speaks to them saying..."...We know that an idol is nothing in the world, and that there is none other God but one..." and "....for some with conscience of the idol unto this hour eat it as a thing offered unto an idol...." It is most probable that some of the believers in Corinth had bought from a butcher, without knowing, something that had been sacrificed to idols and afterwards thought that they had consumed some demon or had lost their salvation or something to that effect. I suppose that in order to calm them, Paul, using his hyperbolic language tried to give them security in their faith. This is what I believe Paul is trying to teach.

Be it or not what Paul was trying to teach, what is certain is that he was not teaching a doctrine that was contrary to the teachings of the other apostles, the

Holy Spirit or the very same Lord Jesus Christ. Because of this, certainly a Christian should not eat what is sacrificed to idols, and that to teach these things to a congregation is a way for the enemy to impair the sanctity of the Church. This is one of the methods of the enemy to hinder the sanctification of the Church, by infiltrating it with false doctrines and erroneous teachings.

Another false teaching that harms the Church, is the one in which a Christian, no matter what he does or how much he sins cannot lose his salvation, he cannot fall from grace. This makes a Christian indulgent to his sins and lustfulness. In order to achieve that attitude in us, it is that our spiritual enemies have infiltrated that ill-fated doctrine in the church.

It is the <u>dogma</u> of some sects, that once someone converts he can never be lost. According to that doctrine, the converted person can sin and sin and continue to sin without a measurement or limit and cannot lose salvation. If we signal out to them that someone, having been a Christian is now apart from the Lord, they free themselves from the predicament affirming that those persons were never truly converted. It is clear, that to say that they were never truly converted is a personal supposition which they cannot prove, but that they affirm as if they could do so. To affirm that, they base upon the same doctrine which is being discussed here, to see if it is correct or not, instead of base their argument on the Bible.

I suppose that they base their doctrine in some Jansen-Calvinistic dogma, because there is nothing in all of Scripture that supports such doctrine. If someone thinks they have seen

something to this effect, I would like for them to show me in order to analyze it against the integral light of the Bible. I don't know passages that support such doctrine, but I do know passages that contradict it.

Let us see how the <u>Holy Spirit</u> says very clearly that it is possible to fall from the grace. Those who follow the doctrines of Dutch Catholic Bishop Cornelius Jansen and French reformer John Calvin, insist that a person who comes to Christ, and is therefore in the faith, cannot later abandon the faith and be lost. However, in the next verse, the Holy Spirit says something totally different.

"Now the <u>Spirit</u> speaketh expressly, that in the latter times some shall <u>depart from the faith</u>, giving heed to seducing spirits, and doctrines of devils." (I Tim 4:1)

As we see in this verse, the Holy Spirit, personally, indicates that some will depart from the faith. In order to depart from the faith, one must first be in the faith. Nobody can abandon a house in which he has not been. Nobody can fall from a ladder on which he has never climbed. And nobody can abandon a faith in which he has never been. Thus, it is evident that the Holy Spirit is saying that those who were in the grace can fall from it, and can abandon the faith.

Well then, by the Holy Spirit's affirmation that some will abandon the faith, makes us see clearly and definitely that the Christian, the human being that is in the faith, the human being that is saved, can abandon the faith, and therefore, not be saved anymore. This shows that the hypothesis of "once saved always saved" is one more heresy in which

Christianity has fallen. If the Holy Spirit personally says that some will abandon the faith, who are Jansen and Calvin to deny it? No one can abandon a faith in which he has never been, no one can fall from a ladder on which he has never climbed, or abandon a house in which he has never been in.

Let's see another case. The passage I show below is one which clearly demonstrates to us the possibility of a fall from grace. It is not, as some argue, that the subject separates because he was never with the Lord; if he had never been with the Lord, no one would say that he fell from grace. No one can fall from a place where he has never been.

"Christ is become of no effect unto you, whosoever of you are justified by the law; ye are fallen from grace." (Ga 5:4)

If you see a child who is skating in the sidewalk adjacent to a tower and falls to the ground, would it occur to you, to tell the doctors when the ambulance arrives that the child had fallen from the tower? The simple fact that he was near the tower doesn't motivate anyone in his right mind to say that he has fallen from it.

In his right mind was Saint Paul, in order to say that one had fallen from grace, or that he could fall from grace in the case of one who had never been under grace, but that he was merely "skating" around grace, in the Church. If Paul would have known by divine revelation that the one that was once a believer could never become an unbeliever, he would have never written such a thing. By saying to the Galatians: "...from grace

you have fallen", it is clear that in the mind of Paul existed the knowledge that one can fall from grace. I don't think that anyone accuses Paul of not truly believing it, and that it was a lie that was said to frighten the Galatians.

Truly, it was not only to the believers in the Turkish region of Galatia, that the Apostle said such a thing. In the epistle to the Hebrews 12:15, Paul says "...lest any man fail of the grace of God...". Upon saying this, it is because in his mind he had the knowledge that the possibility existed that a truly converted person could find himself apart from grace. The one who fall from grace is because he was in the grace. If it weren't so, he could not fall from grace. We cannot give capricious meanings, whether arbitrary or absurd to words in order to satisfy the dogmas of the sect.

"Looking diligently lest any man fail of the grace of God; lest any root of bitterness springing up trouble you, and thereby many be defiled" (Heb 12:15)

Which of you would declare publicly that a respectable man was now "apart from sodomy", if that man had never committed such an abomination? However, to one who has been an alcoholic, it could be said, without failing in truth that he was now apart from drinking.

It is very clear that if Paul considered that someone could fall from grace or stray from it, that that someone **necessarily** is or has been in grace. This means that one who is saved in Jesus Christ could lose his salvation. He will not lose salvation for just anything, because Jesus who loved us so much that in order to forgive us allowed himself to

be crucified, is not, for a simple reason going to allow himself to "lose the one who cost him so much to rescue". But don't anyone think that salvation in Christ is a Letter of Marque to do whatever he pleases.

8265

8266

8267

8268

8269

8270

8271

8272

8273

8274

8275 8276

8277

8278

8280 8281

8282

8283

8284

8285

8286

8287

8288

8289

8290

8291

8292

8293

8294

8295

8297

8298 8299 It would not occur to anyone to say to someone to hang on to something he cannot lose. No one would say, "maintain your head attached to your neck, just in case you forget it and leave it behind". Paul would not say "if we hold fast the confidence" if he did believe it could not be lost.

"But Christ as a son over his own house, whose house are we, if we hold fast the confidence and the rejoicing of the hope firm

unto the end." (Heb 3:6)

It is not only Paul who has such concepts in mind. The knowledge of the possibility of losing salvation also existed in the mind of Saint John. In First John 5:16-17 we can analyze that there is a type of sin, which he calls the "sin of death" that does not allow prayer. Here John says that if a brother (converted to Christ) commits certain types of sins, we can pray to God for his forgiveness. But there are other types of sins that if that Christian commits them, we have no right to ask the Lord for his forgiveness and he himself does not advise us to pray on behalf of a Christian brother if he has committed that type of sin. It is obvious that John is referring Christians, because unbelievers, those who have not appealed to Christ are condemned already; they do not have to commit any special sin to be condemned.

"16 If any man see his brother sin a sin which is not unto death, he shall ask, and he shall give him life for them that sin not unto death. There is a sin unto death, I do not say that he shall pray for it. 17 All unrighteousness is sin, and there is a sin not unto death." (I John 5:16-17)

W

We can clearly gather from all of this that one who is saved can lose his salvation. If according to the Apostle John, a brother can commit a deadly sin; this means that one who was a believer in Christ can be no longer saved.

If we return to the Apostle Paul, we see in Hebrews 6:4-6 that a Christian can lose his salvation. In verses 4 and 5, a Christian is described upon saying: a) he was once enlightened (in Hebrews 10:32, we see the word "enlightened" applied to Christians by the Apostle; b) he has tasted of heavenly gifts; c) he was made partaker of the Holy Spirit; d) he tasted the good Word of God; and e) the powers of the world to come. Upon Paul mentioning these five circumstances, it is evident that what he has in mind is a true Christian, and later says that this Christian had a "relapse" and in a way that, in order to save him again would involve a second crucifixion of the Son of God. I think it is not necessary to ponder much in order to realize that a Christian who is converted and saved by Jesus could lose that salvation in an absolute manner to the point that if he wanted to be saved. Christ would have to be crucified again.

"4 For it is impossible for those who were once enlightened, and have tasted of the heavenly gift, and were made partakers of

the Holy Ghost, 5 And have tasted the good word of God, and the powers of the world to come, 6 if they shall fall away, to renew them again unto repentance; seeing they crucify to themselves the Son of God afresh, and put him to an open shame." (Heb 6:4-6)

Upon saying they "fall away" implied that they were already saved; and upon saying "to renew them again unto repentance" allows us to see that they had already been renewed and had repented of their sins. There is no doubt, that a Christian, converted, saved, sealed or whatever you want to call it, can fall from grace and become lost. Be very careful and do not pretend to enjoy unpunished or unlimited lusts, abusing divine mercy. None of us know where the edge of the ghastly abyss of perdition is, and believing, by deceit of the enemy, that we are far from it, we could thus fall in it for all of eternity.

There is more joy in sanctification than in the "enjoyment" of lustfulness, on the part of those who believe that once saved, we cannot lose our salvation. Nothing and no one can separate us from God, but we ourselves can. Christians, once converted, are not tied or chained to Jesus Christ, nor are we trapped by a fishing hook which render Christians in a situation that we cannot leave even if we wish to do so. We have not fallen into a trap we cannot come out of.

In Hebrews 10:26-27 Saint Paul once again warns, with full clarity, to all who want to understand it, "For if we sin wilfully after that we have received the knowledge of the truth...", there is no more sacrifice for sin. It is to say, if we voluntarily sin after being a Christian, after being

saved, there is no possibility of being cleansed of our sins, and the only thing we can expect is that we be devoured by the fire of Hell. We see once again that in the mind of Saint Paul, existed the idea that one who had received the knowledge of truth, can, because of his sin, be devoured in the same fire as the adversaries.

"26 For if we sin wilfully after that we have received the knowledge of the truth, there remaineth no more sacrifice for sins, 27 But a certain fearful looking for of judgment and fiery indignation, which shall devour the adversaries." (Hebrews 10:26-27)

I think that everything is clearly exposed. God, Christ and the Holy Spirit love us to the point of sacrifice; but if one believes that by being saved, he has a Letter of Marque to sin, he is tragically wrong. He, who begins to degenerate himself little by little, until he passes "the limit" of no return, will prove what the Bible says is to what we have to stick to, and not to sectarian dogmas. In the Day of Judgment no one is going to ask you what your sect said, but what did the Bible say.

There exists a horrendous heresy that guarantees that once a person has converted, from there on, is a privileged person and that whatever he does, it is not considered sin. It is to say, according to that heresy, once a person has converted to Jesus Christ, they are special human beings and sin is not attributed to them even if they kill, rob, commit adultery, adore images or consult the dead. To wield such a ghastly heresy, these individuals base their beliefs upon the distortion of the following verse.

"Whosoever is born of God doth not commit sin; for his seed remaineth in him: <u>and he</u> <u>cannot sin</u>, because he is born of God."

(I John 3:9)

Instead of understanding what John is saying that whoever converts to God is not permitted to sin, they want to understand that he who has converted to God is transformed into a special human being and sin is not charged to them regardless of whatever they do or lack to do. This type of "believers" have confessed to me that if a nonbeliever slept with the wife of a neighbor, that is adultery; but if the one who sleep with the wife of the neighbor is a Christian, it is not adultery because that man is under grace. They do not desire to take into consideration the context in which such a thing is said, nor the harmony that he should keep with the rest of the Bible, they simply throw themselves into understanding what they would wish that verse would mean.

They could, for example, analyze what the Our Father says, and realize that if Christ taught us there to ask for forgiveness from our sins, it is because sin is attributed to Christians when they commit a sin, it does not have anything to do with a privileged class. They also do not bother themselves in reading what Saint John said in I John 2:1 where he exhorts us to look for Christ as an advocate when we have slipped and fallen into some sin. This means that a Christian is considered to have sinned when he does wrong, even if he is under grace.

 "My little children, these things write I unto you, that ye sin not. And if any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous" (I John 2:1)

As we can see, they look from Saint John only what interests them to silence their conscience in order to continue sinning while being "Christians".

What is said in I John 3:9 cannot mean in any way

that a Christian cannot sin no matter what he does, but that is the ghastly heresy some teach.

The Apostle Paul said it in his letter to Timothy, announcing that there would be times in which instead of seeking the sound doctrine, they would look to teachers who would speak to them of things they want to hear, in order to continue in their sin without their conscience bothering them very much.

"For the time will come when they will not endure sound doctrine; but after their own lusts shall they heap to themselves teachers, having itching ears" (II Tim 4:3)

This is the same thing I said in page 1 and in page 219: "People like to hear sermons and assist Churches that will tell them they can continue to be vile and degenerate, without losing their salvation, because we are under grace".

However, the Bible teaches us something very different through the Apostles. The laws and other norms of God is applied evenly to the believers and non-believers; even if the former think it does not apply to them, because they are under grace; and the latter think that it does not apply to anyone because God does not involve

himself in "things down here". However, people that knew more than those two groups combined said that God does not make exceptions for anyone, he treats everyone equally, whoever does wrong will pay, etc.. I demonstrate this below.

"Be not deceived; God is not mocked, for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." (Ga 6:7)

"For the LORD your God is God of gods, and Lord of lords, a great God, a mighty, and a terrible, which regardeth not persons, nor taketh reward" (Dt 10:17)

"Wherefore now let the fear of the LORD be upon you; take heed and do it; for there is no iniquity with the LORD our God, nor respect of persons, nor taking of gifts"

(II Chr 19:7)

"How much less to him that accepteth not the persons of princes, nor regardeth the rich more than the poor? For they all are the work of his hands." (Job 34:19)

> "Then Peter opened his mouth, and said, Of a truth I perceive that **God is no respecter of** persons" (Acts 10:34)

"For there is no respect of persons with God" (Ro 2:11)

"And, ye masters, do the same things unto them, forbearing threatening, knowing that your Master also is in heaven; neither is

there respect of persons with him." (Eph 6:9)

"But he that doeth wrong shall receive for the wrong which he hath done; and there is no respect of persons." (Col 3:25)

"And if ye call on the Father, who without respect of persons judgeth according to every man's work, pass the time of your sojourning here in fear" (IP 1:17)

I make much emphasis in this matter, because there is a high percentage of Christians that imagine that all the injustice they do will be forgiven. There is no such thing, they will only be forgiven of the sins they sincerely repent of. They will not be forgiven of sins of which they merely pronounce the phrase "I repent", treating this as if it were a magical word, like "open Sesame" in the story of the Arabian Nights.

Not only that, when we repent sincerely, what God forgives us of are the eternal consequences of our sins, so that they do not affect our salvation. The earthly consequences of those sins, in general, we carry entirely. Sometimes, (very few times), those consequences and punishment God alleviates, postpones, conditions, diminishes them in intensity but lengthens the time of their suffering, they are completely forgiven or two or more previously mentioned.

I purposely cited many of the passages in which we see that before God there is no exception of persons, because there are many that believe that God does make exceptions in persons, treating Christians that sin with favoritism, with norms

or laws different than those applied to the non-believers that sin. God is a just judge; the law is even to all. Including when God does not apply to Christians the eternal punishment of their sins, it is not partiality or favoritism, but He does so to fulfill a law which is even to all. Precisely, everyone who wants can take advantage of it: load in Christ our sins. There is no favoritism towards Christians, there is equal justice. The favoritism was in sending Jesus to save all who accept him.

The last two of the nine Biblical passages are especially revealing, because clearly we see that: a) they are directed towards Christians, not unbelievers; b) they are proclaimed by two different apostles; and c) they precisely refer to the behavior of Christians.

The moral of all that has been presented is very clear and very short: Do not believe in false doctrines with which the enemy wants to prevent your sanctification. Whether you are converted or not, whether you are under grace or not, do not sin, because it will be charged against you, you will have to pay. It has been charged against men that were better than you, and they had to pay.

*

A fifth method is the "small" white lies

Since God made Creation until the lie was invented, it had not occurred to anyone to lie; everyone told the truth when they spoke. It was Satan who invented lies. The angels do not lie; demons do lie.

And what do human beings do? The same thing the angels did; some unite with God and the truth and others unite with Satan and the deceit. Christians unite with God, but on many occasions

utilize Satan's invention, giving him joy and justification. Not only that, but additionally, upon lying, they separate themselves from the blessing of God, divine protection and sanctification. God cannot be served with satanic methods. The plans of God for us are based upon the use of the truth and other divine methods. When we use methods that are not divine, we spoil his plans or at least, we bend them.

Because of not knowing celestial dynamics, not knowing who can put obstacles before us, and not realize how we give opportunity to our spiritual enemies, many Christians endure inconveniences and problems.

We Christians do not have a simple struggle against flesh and blood, with human beings and their power. Our true struggle is against beings of a different kind, from another dimension; beings that have the sinister realm of certain influences that move about on Earth. They are beings that have permission to influence, by seduction, over the men that govern this planet; and through these, influence those governments against us. Beings that constantly tempt us placing at times in our minds malicious ideas that we have to reject through prayer, and at times even with fasting.

"For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places." (Ephesians 6:12)

Actually, we don't wrestle only against what we see; against humans that are opposed to us or that hurt us. In another dimension different from that in

which we get along, spiritual beings called angels inhabit; both, the ones that have faithfully followed God, as much as the ones who have rebelled against Him. The ones that rebelled are called demons in the Bible.

They cannot harm God, but they find pleasure in making Him suffer by hurting his creatures. With those human beings that have not converted to the Lord, or will never do so, why should they (the demons) waste their time? With one who actually does not belong to God, and that they do not know if he will convert someday or not, they have no reason to work on so much. They are more interested in the one that has already escaped from their paws. They are even more interested in those who, because they represent God, would be a pleasure for them to make him err.

That is why the Christian, having greater and more tenacious opposition from a greater number of enemies, need to pray without ceasing, as is said in Thessalonians 5:17. A Christian has to expose every matter of his to God, in order to give Him the right to intervene on his behalf.

If a non-believer wants to open a bar or a house of prostitution, he is not going to find more difficulties than human ones: the ones derived by laws and ordinances with which society regulated these things in that particular city, and which derive opposition from humans which oppose it; if someone does oppose it.

However, if a Christian wants to open a church, he will find both, human difficulties and demonic ones. Not only will he have difficulties which derive from laws and ordinances that regulate such things in that society, but they will find the human opposition from those who dislike such things. In addition, that human opposition will be running high by the agitation of their soul which spiritual enemies provoke in those who oppose it. Not only in those who are by nature opponents, but in others that in normal circumstances would never oppose, but now are agitated their spirits by the enemies of God. They will find (surprise!) even the opposition of the other Christians whose jealousy, envy, interests, meanness, doctrinal errors, etc., are taken advantage of by the spiritual enemies in order to make them inexplicably red hot.

If those types of works were not from God, sometimes the difficulties could not be overcome. That is why we have to pray: to allow God to intervene in favor of that work. This is also why we have to be sure, before we undertake something, that it is a work of God and not our determination that makes us think is "convenient" to God. That is why we have to have patience; because the work we may think is from God, may not be now, but later on...and we have to wait; because if you do so and make the effort (II Chronicles 25:8), you will fail.

This is the reason why we have to obey not one, but all the Commandments of God, so that we are in tune with the heavenly things, in order to synchronize ourselves, to coordinate with what is done in the celestial realm. There, all things are planned with perfection, but counting on the fact that we will work according to all and each of the commandments given by God. The more we separate ourselves in our action from that presupposition, the less the plan preconceived in the celestial realms can be applied to us.

Suppose God wants us to live in a poor neighborhood, where there was a house which we could buy, and which was situated in an ideal place to influence with the gospel to those persons which God knew were receptive to the gospel.

On the other hand, we desire a better house, which is somewhere else, where there are no persons receptive to the gospel. God does not disagree with our legitimate desire to live better, but knows the requirements so that we may be accredited we are not going to fill for that better house, but will do so in the other. Therefore, He is going to respond to the prayers that we have brought before him with respect to whom we want to share the gospel with.

If we do things the way God orders us in his Commandments, that prayer asking him to give us a place where we can evangelize fruitfully, will have an answer, but if we allow ourselves to be tempted by evil, it will not happen. How?

We like the second house, which is only fair, and nothing happens to us for liking it; but at the time we respond to the questions on the credit application, we say a few white lies "which are not important", with the intention that we convince the bank that we qualify for the purchase of the second house and... zap! We have what we wanted! Our credit is approved! We can buy the second house!

We thank God for what we think is his "blessing" and occupy our new home hoping to be fulfilled the old and continuous petition of asking God to give us the opportunity to preach the gospel to many, and that many believe, (or whatever else we might have asked of God).

Time passes and our fruit is scarce, poor. Then we discuss this with brothers in the faith and we

pronounce the obvious cliché: "these are mysteries, brother". If something bad happens in that neighborhood, we use the other cliché, which is dumber than the last: "they are trials, brother".

When God responds to our prayers, He goes by the divine norms; if we separate from them, we separate from his plan and his blessing. The worse the breakaway from the divine norms, our diversion from God's plans will be worse, our helplessness will be greater, and the less spiritual fruit obtained.

Below we see a passage in which Paul uses a parable in which he teaches that to obey the commandments of God is to do justice, it is like dressing in a coat of chainmail, protective of the enemy, and to say the truth is like a belt which empowers us in combat, etc..

"13 Wherefore take unto you the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all, to stand. 14 Stand therefore, having your loins girt about with truth, and having on the breastplate of righteousness"

(Eph 6:13-14)

All is clear: what you cannot reach by using the clean methods of God, do not reach for, it is not in His plans; it is in the plans of "another". It is not to your advantage, even if in the present you think that it is to your advantage. Perhaps the difference may not be anything catastrophic or astonishing, but there will be a difference and it will never be to your favor.

*

A sixth method is for us to notice the prosperity of the godless and their apparent happiness

In life, we continuously see as is said in Ecclesiastes 8:14, that there are people who do great evils and continue living, apparently very happily; while there are believers that appear pious to us, who bear and suffer. There are two explanations for this: a) if God immediately executed whoever did wrong, no one would dare to do so, but would continue with his bad sentiments inside; b) the godly as well as the godless do good works and sin and both have to be repaid. Let's explain.

From what is said in Ecclesiastes 8:14 and the observation of daily life, we can consider that there are persons that in spite of being lovers of God, things occur to them that, according to our judgment, should happen to the enemies of God and vice versa. Such an idea is found in Psalms 17:13-14, in 73:2-5 and 12-14. Let us read them.

"There is a vanity which is done upon the Earth, that there be just men, unto whom it happeneth according to the work of the wicked; again, there be wicked men, to whom it happeneth according to the work of the righteous. I said that this also is vanity."

(Ec 8:14)

"13 Arise, O LORD, disappoint him, cast him down; deliver my soul from the wicked, which is thy sword. 14 From men which are thy hand, O LORD, from men of the world, which have their portion in this life, and whose belly thou fillest with thy hid treasure; they are

full of children, and leave the rest of their substance to their babes." (Ps 17:13-14)

"2 But as for me, my feet were almost gone; my steps had well nigh slipped. 3 For I was envious at the foolish, when I saw the prosperity of the wicked. 4 For there are no bands in their death, but their strength is firm. 5 They are not in trouble as other men; neither are they plagued like other men."

(Ps 73:2-5)

"12 Behold, these are the ungodly, who prosper in the world; they increase in riches.
13 Verily I have cleansed my heart in vain, and washed my hands in innocency. 14 For all the day long have I been plagued, and chastened every morning."

(Ps 73:12-14)

This happens, to my knowledge, because of different reasons:

<u>First</u>, neither the godless does all that is negative nor does the godly do all that is positive. Those that are godly do a lot of bad things. Similarly, everything that the godless does is not negative, they sometimes do good things.

God is just, he does not hesitate to punish the wrong done nor reward what is correctly done, it is to say, the good works that go beyond the obligation of a human being. The reward and punishment has two phases: the physical and the eternal; or if you want, the earthly or temporal (of this life), and the spiritual or eternal (of the other life). This concept is something that is dictated by observation, including what the Bible says.

When in the case of David and his adultery (II Sam 12:13) we see that God, because the sincere repentance of David, forgave the eternal consequences of the sin of the King. We know it because the prophet said, ".....The LORD also hath put away thy sin....", but the earthly consequences of his action were kept, as announced in II Sam 12: 10-11 y 14, and everything that was announced happened to David afterwards.

We can come to the same conclusion while we observe life in our surroundings. A man murders another and because of that, as we all know, he is condemned eternally. In addition, he will probably suffer the earthly consequences of his action: he will go jail, is hated by the family members and friends of the victim (who will want vengeance); or he escapes and lives the rest of his life being persecuted.

A thief has an eternal consequence as much as an earthly one for his sin: scorned, persecuted, hated, in jail, beaten, blackmailed, etc..

Something similar will happen to the adulterer; in addition to Hell, he should expect the hatred of the husband and even his aggression. To the one who fornicates, he should expect Hell as eternal punishment and venereal diseases for the earthly punishment, etc.. It is not necessary to give any further examples in order to demonstrate that the punishment for sins has two phases: the spiritual or eternal, and the physical, temporal or rather earthly. Remember, God is just: he does not give up rewarding what is rightly done nor punishing the wrong.

Now, after this life is when the most important application comes. The ones that are godly will live eternally and will no longer experience grief.

Where, then, can they be charged with the evil they have done? Only in this life. God will not permit that their charges, their debts, pass on after death, because they have appealed to the blood of Christ for their cleansing. The payment for all evil that a Christian did and continues to do, will be here on Earth. That is why there are just men, unto whom it happens according to the work of the wicked; because they have to pay at least a certain percentage of what they did. I don't think that the payment of 100% is always demanded of them, it depends on many factors. Sometimes the only things they suffer are the natural consequences of the broken divine laws.

The opposite happens to the godless. All their good works, (which some may do for a hundred reasons), have to be paid here. God will not allow that the good that they do will not have a reward before their death; because after that nothing will be able to be given to him and that would not be just. That is why there are wicked men, to whom it happens according to the work of the righteous.

Second. Another modality also exists. There are godless ones who work in favor of what God wants, whether for one reason or another, and God rewards them here. A Biblical example of this is in Ezekiel 29:17-20 in which God rewards Nebuchadnezzar for his work in destroying Tire. Another example is II Kings 10:28-31, where we see how God rewards Jehu in spite of the fact that he clearly expresses in the context that he was not precisely a man of God.

"17 And it came to pass in the seven and twentieth year, in the first month, in the first day of the month, the word of the LORD came

Son of unto saying, 18 man, me, Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon caused his army to serve a great service against Tyrus: every head was made bald, and every shoulder was peeled; yet had he no wages, nor his army, for Tyrus, for the service that he had served against it. 19 Therefore thus saith the Lord GOD: Behold, I will give the land of Egypt unto Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon; and he shall take her multitude, and take her spoil, and take her prey; and it shall be the wages for his army. 20 I have given him the land of Egypt for his labour wherewith he served against it, because they wrought for me, saith the Lord GOD."

8910

8911

8912

8913

8914

8915

8916

8917

8918

8919

8920

8921

8922

8923

8924

8925 8926

8927

8929

8930

8931

8932

8933 8934

8935

8936

8937

8938

8939

8940

8942

8943

8944

8945

(Ezk 29:17-20)

As we in the previous saw passage, offered a service Nebuchadnezzar God destroying Tire, but since there was no gain for him, God gives him the honor of becoming a great conqueror, defeating Egypt and removing from there the winnings he did not obtain in Tire. Something similar happened with Jehu. Let's see.

"28 Thus Jehu destroyed Baal out of Israel.
29 Howbeit from the sins of Jeroboam the son of Nebat, who made Israel to sin, Jehu departed not from after them, to wit, the golden calves that were in Bethel, and that were in Dan. 30 And the LORD said unto Jehu: Because thou hast done well in executing that which is right in mine eyes, and hast done unto the house of Ahab according to all that was in mine heart, thy children of the fourth generation shall sit on the throne

of Israel. 31 But Jehu took no heed to walk in the law of the LORD God of Israel with all his heart, for he departed not from the sins of Jeroboam, which made Israel to sin."

(II K 10:28-31)

As we saw in the previous passage, in spite of the fact that Jehu was not a follower of God, including in spite of the fact that he kept the cult of the golden calves, God rewards his work in totally annihilating the worship of Baal and having extinguished the family and descendants of Ahab. It is to say, that thanks to a certain work that Jehu did, he received the benefit of founding his own dynasty, so that four generations of his descendants become Kings over Israel. It is here that Jehu, an impious person, to whom it happens as if he did the work of the just.

Another reason for not immediately and evidently punishing nor rewarding, what the creatures do, is that if God did it that way, we would all pretend that we were good for convenience and the instinct of conservation. Whoever is bad and will be so eternally, can act as a pro-God for long seasons, although not eternally. This would add confusion to many who would see a person destroyed in Hell who had, according to experience, acted properly on Earth. In addition, who wants to have friends who come to him who would announce that all his enemies would be fired from their places and give their friends a good job with a good salary? Neither does God desire the "servants" or "worshippers" he would get if he acted in that way. That is why, to my way of seeing things, there is no punishment nor immediate and evident reward in the good or the wrong done by creatures.

"Because sentence against an evil work is not executed <u>speedily</u>, therefore the heart of the sons of men is fully set in them to do evil." (Ec 8:11)

Since the sentence against an evil work is not executed immediately, that is why a human being follows his perverse feelings. That is why it is good to always have the doubt as to whether God punishes or not. **Because man chooses what he likes,** what he would want to be real, in that way, the only believers of Jesus would be the ones that prefer God would provide a system of salvation that only depended on God, a system to change our bad feelings. On the contrary, will not believe those who would not like that God would do such a thing, but prefer a system of salvation dependent upon themselves, but without having to repent for their bad feelings.

Nevertheless, even that it is certain that immediate and evident payment is rare, in who does good (or wrong), it is my personal experience at the age of 86, after having lived an intense and active life, publicly and privately, and after having observed the events in which I have been a spectator sometimes and participant in others, that **God never abandons his own.**

He punishes them, reprimands them so that they may rectify, etc., but after the person pays the percentage that is required of him for what he did, after the person rectifies his behavior and consolidates his faith, those bad things he suffered cease in a truly impressive way and good things happen to them.

Another reason to see that there is prosperity and triumphs in the life of those anti-God is that they put a greater effort in reaching their goals and use any method possible to do so. If a person lays bricks, he will build a wall; it doesn't matter if the person is good or bad, the wall is erected. Why? Because the world is based on fundamental laws that God established and are invariable, with very few counted exceptions in which a miracle is realized.

It is the same thing as if two persons fall from a high perch, one good and one bad, both are going to fall down, the good will not stay behind floating in the air, nor will he fall slowly. Why? Because it is certain that it is sad that the good one falls, but it is also certain that before he climbed the height, God had established the law of gravity. If the good one took the challenge and did not sufficiently analyze his actions, he will fall, just as the bad one. It is arrogance to think that God would suspend the effect of his laws in honor of our stupidity, obsession, arrogance, oversight and lack of obedience to preexisting laws, including our sin. That would spoil the human being; it would get him used to being foolish, neglectful, arrogant, etc..

He who makes an effort, has a better probability of reaching his goal than he who does not make an effort, it does not matter whether they are good or bad. All right, if a person, works using established laws intelligently, his work will progress. He, who lays bricks, builds a wall. He who obtains money in various ways and accumulates it, becomes rich. One who does nothing to obtain money or does not do enough will

not obtain it. One who uses every mean, good and bad, will obtain more money and faster than the one who only uses good means to obtain it. Therefore, as a result of natural law, it is that his unscrupulous manner will go further quicker and easier in his goal than the one who is not unscrupulous.

The unscrupulous is going to reach his goal easier, but will not be happy. He would seem happy to many, because they see him in his goal and presume that he has to be happy; but he will not be happy. Just as the laws of physics established by God cannot be violated by the bad ones or the good ones, without suffering consequences, just as from the height fell the bad and the good one, no one who separates himself from what is established by God, in order to obtain a goal or in order to live a life, will not be happy in it. That is also a law; it is a spiritual law, but is a law either way, and is an unalterable law.

The pro-God or the anti-God can triumph physically using bad means, but they will not be happy, they would suffer the consequences carried by the shattering of spiritual laws as inalterable as the physical ones. Laws that just because they are not physical don't fail to exist. Laws, even if they are not seen by man, are still laws; it does not mean that we do not feel their power as in the case of gravity. Even if you don't believe in laws, you will feel their effect.

A man who did not know the existence of the law of gravity and another that had heard about it, but didn't believe it, fell from a height. They both felt the effects, although they did not attribute it to the force of gravity; they said that what happened was that "they had fallen". Their poor reasoning did not permit them to link the abstract knowledge of the

law of gravity with the consequences of its rupture.

Something similar is done by humans who don't feel happiness, including Christians. They don't want to admit that it is because they break laws that they ignore; or laws they don't want to believe; or laws they believe in, but do not want to obey. This applies to pro-God and anti-God persons. If you believe in or obey the law of gravity only when you are in mid-air and not when you find yourself in water, you will not suffer a fall, but you can drown if you do not know how to swim, or if you get tired of swimming, because the force of gravity will draw you to the bottom. Whomever only partially knows, admits, obeys or applies the unchangeable physical and not physical laws that God has established in his creation, may not suffer certain inconveniences or suffering, but will suffer others. They may not "fall" but they may "drown".

If we carefully take care of the engine of a car, but not the body nor the interior, the car will function perfectly well, but will seem deteriorated. If we care for the seats and the body, but neglect the engine and mechanical parts, the car will look new, but will not serve you for anything; it will not function properly. The same applies to the situation of if we do <u>not</u> jump from a fifth floor, but we touch an electrical live wire, we will not break any bones, but we will be electrocuted.

In the spiritual dimension, the same thing occurs. If we break some divine laws and obey others, we will be unhappy in certain aspects and happy in others. If we defy the laws of gravity by jumping from a fifth floor and another from jumping off the roof of a car, the consequences vary. There is a certain tolerance in the human being to be able to partially or in a measured way to break certain

physical laws without suffering consequences, as long as we don't go beyond a certain limit. Similar tolerance exists in relation to laws that are not physical that govern our spiritual world; but we cannot go beyond that certain limit.

Because of this same ignorance of the link that exists between the knowledge of having transgressed immutable laws and the suffering of consequences, is why we hear the foolishness of many Christians who blame their affliction on the most imponderable: "they are mysteries brother" or "they are trials brother".

In reality, there is no mystery. Everything is very clear; even if you do not want to recognize it, you are suffering the natural consequences of your transgressions. They are not trials; no one wants to try you. The whole world, with the exception of yourself, knows that you are good for nothing. Why try you? Do you think you are of the same quality as Job and that you deserve to be tried in the honorable manner that he was tried? Come now! Don't be so vain!

Not all bad has to occur to the godless nor all good to those who are with God. It depends on the laws that each one obeys or disobeys. If you throw stones up in the air, do not later say that God broke your head open; or that the fact that you cracked your head is a mystery; or that God was testing you by doing so. The fault is yours for going against what is already ordained.

Because of the fact that not all the stones that one flings up in the air land on the one who threw it, many are quick to do so. If inevitably, every stone that was thrown up into the air by someone fell on his own head, very few would do so. We would then not know who was capable to throw stones if they knew it would not land on them, but on others.

God knows what he does. He has everything under control. Laws established by him permit certain tolerance; but no one can go beyond it without suffering consequences.

Life and bad works function, according to what I have observed, as if we found ourselves under a high horizontal canvas awning that was held up by four poles. Every once in a while, we pull our hand out from beneath the high horizontal canvas awning and hurl a small or large stone on top of the awning or canopy, and nothing happens. We do this several times and nothing happens, but when the time comes and the strength of the canopy or the weakest of the poles, can no longer hold, when the next stone is thrown (big or small), then the canvas rips or a pole breaks, and the entire structure collapses and every single one of those stones that we had flung and we thought would not harm us, fall upon us, without any missing their mark.

At other times, only part of those stones fall upon us and the rest remain on the canopy and we try to repair as best as we can the pole that broke or the canvas that ripped and we can continue our life more or less with some anxiety. We would not dare, however to continue throwing stones, not even the smallest of all, because the awning is now deteriorated and the stones that are left may fall upon us together with the new ones that we may have thrown.

This is exactly the way our life functions with respect to our sins and our bad actions. We accumulate them, in a certain place, so to say, and at some point, all of that or part of it falls upon us. If we succeed in renewing ourselves, we better

avoid continuing to sin, because it could be that our sins we have accumulated "up there", will give way under the weight of the new ones that we add and finally all fall upon us.

In short, from what is said here, we can get to the conclusion that when the godless prosper it is because they will be destroyed for eternity.

"6 A brutish man knoweth not; neither doth a fool understand this. 7 When the wicked spring as the grass, and when all the workers of iniquity do flourish; it is that they shall be destroyed for ever" (Ps 92:6-7)

Is logical to think it would be that way. The godly as much as the godless do good and bad works. Since the godly are saved, their bad works will not be charged after their death; therefore it must be paid for here and now.

The opposite happens with the godless. The good works that they do will not be paid to them in eternity, or after death; therefore those good works must be paid for here, in order to be just with them. One of the forms of payment is earthly prosperity.

That is reason why when we see an impious person prosper and things go well for him, we should presume that he will be destroyed, that he will not repent and look towards God, and therefore he is being paid for all the good he has done.

Also, we should have in mind the misfortunes and unhappiness of persons depends on what divine laws they have transgressed, which is to say what factors act in their happiness or unhappiness. A godless person, who is diligent and enterprising, will be richer than a godless person

that does exactly the same sins as the first but is passive and negligent.

Since humanity in general "measures" blessings and happiness in economic terms, many people see one godless person who is richer than another and they think that the first is better that the second. Not necessarily. It could be that the wealthy godless person is more diligent than the one who is poor; or it could be that the godless, poor person is being whipped into repentance. Perhaps he is susceptible to repentance, while the wealthy one isn't, therefore there is no reason to whip him and it is better to pay him here for his good works, since he will be destroyed forever.

*

A seventh method is to make believers trust in false hopes

It is obvious that the Israelites believed that because the Temple of God was in Jerusalem, nothing could happen to the city. It seems like they believed the nonsense that in order to "save face", God was "obligated" to take care of the Temple and the city that housed it, even if the doings of the city were highly sinful.

God, however, warns them of the contrary in the seventh chapter of Jeremiah, verses 5-6, where he tells them that what they need to do is improve their ways' and in the seventh verse he tells them that if they did, he would allow them to live in that land. In the 10th verse, he warns them again that they could not do what they wanted because the Temple was there. In the 12th verse, he reminds them that in spite of the fact that the center for worship was

previously in Shiloh, it was destroyed and in the 14th and 15th he tells them that if they do not modify themselves, he would destroy the Temple in which their trust was based upon.

9266

9267

9268

9269 9270

9271

9272

9273

9274

9275

9276

9277

9278

9279

9280

9281

9282

9283

9284

9285

9286

9287

9288

9289

9290

9291

9292

9293

9294

9295

9296

9297

9298

9299

9300

9301

"4 Trust ye not in lying words, saying, The Temple of the LORD, The Temple of the LORD, The Temple of the LORD, are these. 5 For if ye thoroughly amend your ways and your doings; if ye thoroughly execute judgment between a man and his neighbour; 6 if ye oppress not the stranger, the fatherless, and the widow, and shed not innocent blood in this place, neither walk after other gods to your hurt, 7 then will I cause you to dwell in this place, in the land that I gave to your fathers, forever and ever. 8 Behold, ye trust in lving words, that cannot profit. 9 Will ye steal, murder, and commit adultery, and swear falsely, and burn incense unto Baal, and walk after other gods whom ye know not; 10 and come and stand before me in this house, which is called by my name, and say, We are delivered to do all these abominations? 11 Is this house, which is called by my name, become a den of robbers in your eyes? Behold, even I have seen it, saith the LORD, 12 But go ve now unto my place which was in Shiloh, where I set my name at the first, and see what I did to it for the wickedness of my people Israel. 13 And now, because ye have done all these works, saith the LORD, and I spake unto you, rising up early and speaking, but ye heard not; and I called you, but ye answered not. 14 Therefore will I do unto this house, which is called by my name, wherein ye trust, and unto the place which I gave to you and to your fathers, as I have done to Shiloh. 15 And I will cast you out of my sight, as I have cast out all your brethren, even the whole seed of Ephraim." (Jer 7:4-15)

The attitude of thinking that because the Temple was among them, God could not punish them is the same as what Catholicism teaches its believers. The parishioners are taught that the church has power to allow the believer to do whatever he pleases and later be forgiven. This is one of the false confidences with which the enemy deceives man.

Another Biblical example is that of Michah, who thought that by meticulously obeying only part of the divine commandments (even if he broke the others), that because of that God was going to bless him.

Nowadays many believe that by scrupulously and faithfully obeying a part of the will of God, they are going to receive some special treatment when it comes to blessings, in spite of the fact that in many other ways, and sometimes in the majority of things, they overlook the will of God and at times go against it.

It is certain that God had determined that the Levites were the ones that had to be in charge of the religious services, and in that, and only in that, Michah was precisely in agreement with what was established. It is also certain, and that was the most important thing, that God had prohibited idolatry, despite which he was using the Levite to perform religious duties that were idolatrous in nature. By mere logic, he could not expect from God anything special to his favor. Michah thought he was worthy

of great blessings only because he obey a very small piece of God's law, in spite of the fact that he transgressed other more important laws.

"Then said Michah: Now know I that the LORD will do me good, seeing I have a Levite to my priest." (Jdg 17:13)

As with many persons today and throughout the centuries (including Christians), Michah expected that because he strictly obeyed one commandment, or what was said in a verse or passage, he was then a great religious man and God, in reciprocity, would grant him blessings.

I imagine that when these illusions did not work out and all the consequences of his disobedience and sin fell upon him, instead of analyzing his ways, reason about it and rectify, he defended himself in support of his character by saying what we hear so often: "these are trials, brother"; "these are mysteries, brother". These phrases are a marvelous way in making the mistaken believer persist in his sin and deny analyzing and rectifying his ways.

There are many vain "self assurances" that the believers have and in which they seek refuge, as if it had to do with something real. Let's see some: the lighting of candles, gifts to the church, synagogue or mosque; to walk on one's knees; flagellation; place their faith upon virgins and saints; do charitable works, not as charity but to reach salvation or some other benefit; participate in processions expecting that they will receive some divine benefit in doing so; kiss the fat toe of the statue of Saint Peter at the Vatican (that finger is worn out from so much kissing throughout the

centuries); buy and display in the homes enormous statues of saints, virgins; Oriental and African gods; take shelter in erroneous Christian concepts like the "butchers" and the "gracest" Christians; use the cross as an amulet and not as an adornment or testimony, attributing some divine power in order to frighten the Devil, and other such things; trust in that if they ignore the commandments and that that is why they do not obey them, they are free of punishment; trust in a false concept of what love is; trust in the fact that they do not need to prepare themselves for the things that are coming to the world because they will be raptured before the Great Tribulation; believe that by merely confessing their sins to the priest, they are free even if they desire to sin once again; place adornments in churches and their icons, with the objective of gaining some advantage; making the sign of the cross when they hear thunder to prevent from being hit by lightning; knock on wood when they mention something they don't want to be taken away; "cleansing" oneself with a black hen, and many many more.

9374

9375

9376

9377

9378

9380

9381

9382

9383

9384

9385

9386

9387

9388

9389

9390

9391

9392

9393

9394

9395

9396

9397

9398

9399

9400

9401

9402

9403

9404

9405

9406

9407 9408 9409 As we can see, there are many cases of persons who place their confidence in something in which they attribute some form of divine power or at least some supernatural power. However, Christians know that all of this is inane trust. Similarly, there are Christians who place their trust in erroneous doctrines that do not give them a solution to their doubts and problems. All of these are methods that our spiritual enemies use to rob us of the blessings that derive from the true obedience to our Heavenly Father.

*

An eighth method is to cloud our conscience so that our sins go unnoticed

In the normal life of a nation, ignorance of laws is not an excuse for crime. It is the same with the commandments of God. Let us see.

Upon reading the following passage we consider that, even if a person ignored the commission of a sin, not because of that does he not seem at fault in the eyes of God. It is to say that if a person commits a sin not knowing that it was a sin, but knowing that he did; or if a person commits a sin not knowing that that was sin and not knowing that he committed such action; in any of both instances, he is guilty.

"13 And if the whole congregation of Israel sin through ignorance, and the thing be hid from the eyes of the assembly, and they have done somewhat against any of the commandments of the LORD concerning things which should not be done, and are guilty; 14 when the sin, which they have sinned against it, is known, then the congregation shall offer a young bullock for the sin, and bring him before the tabernacle of the congregation." (Lv 4:13-14)

Whether he is conscious or not that he has committed some kind of transgression, and whether he is conscious or not that what he was doing was sin, if the act was transgressive, he will be at fault. As we see, ignorance is not an excuse for sin. Our duty is to investigate and inquire about the Supreme Being to see if in some way, even if through feeling after him, we find Him. Our

obligation is to inquire about His laws, try to inquire about the rules before acting. If by giving insignificance to God and His rules, we do not inquire about them, we do not know them and act against them, that is our problem. Leviticus 4:22-23, 27-28 and 5:2 and 17, expresses the same idea. Let's see.

"22 When a ruler hath sinned, and done somewhat through ignorance against any of the commandments of the LORD his God concerning things which should not be done, and is guilty; 23 or if his sin, wherein he hath sinned, come to his knowledge; he shall bring his offering, a kid of the goats, a male without blemish" (Lv 4:22-23)

"27 And if any one of the common people sin through ignorance, while he doeth somewhat against any of the commandments of the LORD concerning things which ought not to be done, and be guilty; 28 or if his sin, which he hath sinned, come to his knowledge; then he shall bring his offering, a kid of the goats, a female without blemish, for his sin which he hath sinned." (Lv 4:27-28)

"Or if a soul touch any unclean thing, whether it be a carcase of an unclean beast, or a carcase of unclean cattle, or the carcase of unclean creeping things, and if it be hidden from him; he also shall be unclean, and guilty." (Lv 5:2)

"And if a soul sin, and commit any of these things which are forbidden to be done by the commandments of the LORD; though he wist it not, yet is he guilty, and shall bear his iniquity." (Lv 5:17)

9485 9486 9487

9488

9489

9490

9491

9492

9493

9494

9495

9496

9497

9498

9482

9483

9484

It is true that whoever ignores in good faith has an extenuating circumstance, but never absolving. This is proven in Luke 12:47-48, where we see that the servant did not understand and for not having done so did things worthy of a whipping, was not whipped harshly. It is to say, he who knew that what he was doing was bad and still did it, would be whipped harshly; while the one who sincerely did not know, would be whipped lightly, not as much as the one who did know; but he will also be whipped. It is clear that ignorance is an extenuating circumstance not absolvent but an one. (Extenuating diminishes circumstance the punishment; an absolvent one annuls it completely).

9499 9500 9501

9502

9503

9504

9505

9506

9507

9508

9509

"47 And that servant, which knew his lord's will, and prepared not himself, neither did according to his will, shall be beaten with many stripes. 48 But he that knew not, and did commit things worthy of stripes, shall be beaten with few stripes. For unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall be much required: and to whom men have committed much, of him they will ask the more." (Lk 12:47-48)

9510 9511 9512

9513

9514

9515

9516

9517

The fact that in Romans 7:7-9 says "...for without the law sin was dead" could create confusion; but that does not mean that sin does not have an effect upon those who ignore a law that does exist. This means that if God had not placed that law, there would not be sin in doing what it now prohibited.

Therefore in this case, the sinner is not excused from his sin. What he is told is that his action would not be a transgression if a divine law did not exist that would prohibit its carrying out, but since that law exists, what he did continues to be a sin. The evidence is that idolatry, stealing, murder and adultery are considered sins even in those that ignore the laws of God.

"What shall we say then? Is the law sin? God forbid. Nay, I had not known sin, but by the law, for I had not known lust, except the law had said: Thou shalt not covet." (Ro 7:7)

In short, ignorance in good faith of the commandments of God does not free anyone from the penalty of transgressions, it merely diminishes the penalty.

Know this, some non-believers try to not learn from God and then later allege ignorance; also, some Christians that do not want to inquire too much about if they should or should not obey the commandments of God, disobey the commandments with the hope of later being able to allege ignorance in good faith.

Among the unnoticed sins are those that we do not detect, due to the fact that we are accustomed to them in our society or our personality. In the passage below there is a clear image of how difficult it is to a human being in the habit of doing wrong to switch his thoughts towards right.

"Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots? Then may ye also do good, that are accustomed to do evil." (Jer 13:23)

Only the redemption of Jesus Christ gives us the right to ask that thoughts and chronic corruptions be taken from us, that lustfulness or sins that by merely having always lived with them we do **not** realize they are truly bad. This is the case with the Israelites narrated in Jeremiah 16:10 where we see that in spite of the numerous sins, they were still surprised at the warnings of the prophet, thinking that in reality they had done no wrong. The fact that we have always lived with such sins, poisons our conscience to the point of believing that we are not doing anything bad. **That is something that our spiritual enemies take advantage of.**

"And it shall come to pass, when thou shalt shew this people all these words, and they shall say unto thee: Wherefore hath the LORD pronounced all this great evil against us? or what is our iniquity? Or what is our sin that we have committed against the LORD our God?" (Jer 16:10)

I said that only the redemptive power of the blood of Christ can produce a radical change in us. However, in order to obtain that power we have to recognize that we have to recognize that we have to recognize that those tendencies are truly bad and we have to truly wish, without a doubt that God will remove them.

In order to recognize that we have them, it is necessary to detect that we have them. This is very difficult for those who have lived their entire lives with some lust or sin, because due to the fact

that he has always had it, it seems a "natural" part of existence.

The most common case, but not the only one is the bathing suit at the beach. There are almost no Christian women, no matter how proper they are, that considers it dishonest to wear a bathing suit and swim in the ocean in front of men. This is something that is immoral; but most don't see it that way, because society approves of it. They are not interested in what the Bible says about clothing, because their understanding is obscured because of custom. Since they are little girls they live in that error and are incapable of reasoning and situate themselves in the correct position on their own. Also their parents and husbands are blinded. The most they may demand is that the swimsuits have an inch more covering than the others.

Another obvious case is the lustfulness of men, especially Latinos. Raised in an environment where the child is told, since he is small to "be a manly man" and "take advantage" of what is offered by any female, raised in a society where the consensus of the population is that the man that does not "take advantage" of an opportunity, whoever the woman might be, is not "sufficiently manly", this individual eventually believes that this is certain. It helps even more so that the same decent women (above all their mothers) admit that opinion as certain and justify men, saying that it is something in their nature.

In these environmental conditions, the Christian believes that this is truly a sad reality, which he "unfortunately has to live with", without a possibility of avoiding it "while we are in the flesh". He does not realize that to his father, Adam, God gave only one woman, a sign that he

did not need any more. Being Adam a man much more vital and formidable that we are in every sense, having recently come out of the hands of his Creator, God only gave him one woman. Why? Because God truly knew what he had created and what was necessary, He knew that Adam only needed one woman. However, since our environment now says the contrary, and since he has always lived in that environment, man cannot detect that what he has is lust and not need.

Since the majority of Christians do not read the Bible, nor make an effort to do so, he continues to think what the society in which he lives dictates. As a matter of fact, he does not even think of it as lust nor does he realize that he has it.

Man tends to notice things by comparison, and he compares himself to the society that surrounds him instead of with the Bible. Even those who compare themselves to Biblical persons, tend to do so with some who at some point were worse than he is.

Due to that psychological difficulty to detect our lust, is precisely why we should read the Bible on a daily basis, and listen to what our friends and enemies advice or criticize us. Many enemies do us the favor, without wanting to do so, of signaling out our faults. When I say "listen to those that criticize us", I do not necessarily mean that we should believe everything that is said about us; but we should have it in mind, analyze our actions and ask God to illuminate us. I can testify that after 30 years of being a believer, I made a list of 32 defects, some worse than others, which throughout my life I had not been able to detect. It is that we do not believe we have them, because we don't analyze ourselves or because it is justified

by believing that they are not sins, but "character flaws". Sure enough, they are, but that does not mean that they should remain as such or that a solution cannot be found.

During the process of solution can be very helpful, in addition to our good will, sincerity and prayer, fasting, as I will explain later on.

These defects attach themselves to us like the spots on a leopard or as in the ebony color in the skin of an African. Only Jesus Christ with his blood can perform the miracle, if we, in truth, and honesty profoundly want Him to do so and we take part in this. Let no one think that by kneeling and saying: "Lord, I want you to truly cleanse me", and later get up and go get drunk or go to a brothel, and the case is resolved.

The most difficult are character flaws, because we are accustomed to reacting in a specific way throughout the years that has become a conditioned reflex in us, a second nature. I testify that fasting helps tremendously: which is why the Lord recommended it and why it was practiced by the first Christians.

Many times the lustfulness is not taken away from us, because we only oppose them in a nominal form, like the one who believes that yes, we should be in disaccord with that lust in order to be right with God; but in reality, he (the sinner) cannot do anything. Yes, he can do something. He could begin to put into function his will in favor of ridding himself of it. The rest is done by God. Our will is the only obstacle in God's power. He does not force us to desire what we do not want. Further, if our will to rid ourselves of lust is not complete without any hidden nooks, God does not interfere in our lives. If you do **not** have the will and the desire you

need to ask God to take from you your lustfulness, imitate the method utilized by the afflicted father in Mark 9:24; who said: "Lord, I believe; help thou mine unbelief". In your case, you, in a parody to that father say to the Lord: "I wish it...help me to desire all that is necessary to obtain your help, Lord".

Among the sins that are unnoticed by the Christian is to believe that God is a being of only a mere higher category than they are. There are Christians that do not understand the grandeur of God or are not Christians. I have heard, more often than not, persons who claim to be Christians, and confess that they get angry with God and raise and shake a fist to the face of God. Upon listening to this nonsense I can only think that if they truly were Christians, they are insolent or do not know the greatness of God in whom they say they believe in.

They are pretty daring if they think that God is a being like them, who they can shake a fist at or reproach Him. Something like this they would not dare do to a judge during a trial, or to the police agent of a dictatorship, because they know they will be beaten with a stick. Therefore, not only are they daring, but also cowards, because they abuse the kindness and patience of God. Given that the Lord does not take reprisal against them nor immediately punish their insolence, they dare to go too far with Him.

One of the passages I have heard them mention as justification for their insolent behavior is the episode of Lazarus' sisters which I present below. They say that Martha and Mary were extremely angry with Jesus for not having come to them when they called upon Him. That is false. The way that Martha speaks in verses 21 and 22 is that of a

saddened woman, who is lamenting the fact that Jesus had not been present to prevent the death of her brother, Lazarus, not the one of an angry woman who would reproach Jesus for not having been there.

"21 Then said Martha unto Jesus: Lord, if thou hadst been here, my brother had not died. 22 But I know, that even now, whatsoever thou wilt ask of God, God will give it thee. 23 Jesus saith unto her: Thy brother shall rise again. 24 Martha saith unto him: I know that he shall rise again in the resurrection at the last day. 25 Jesus said unto her, I am the resurrection, and the life, he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live. 26 And whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die. Believest thou this? 27 She saith unto him: Yea, Lord, I believe that thou art the Christ, the Son of God, which should come into the world." (John 11:21-27)

The fact that Martha was not angry is proved by the way she calls him Lord and how she expresses to Jesus her faith in the resurrection at the last day, which is seen in verse 24. The best proof, however, is the fact that after Martha, Mary said the same words as her sister (Lord, if you would have been here, my brother would not have died) and in the case of Mary, proof that she wasn't angry is because these words were said while she was at his feet as we see in verse 32.

"Then when Mary was come where Jesus was, and saw him, she fell down at his feet,

saying unto him, <u>Lord</u>, if thou hadst been here, my brother had not died" (John 11:32)

The case of Mary is similar to Martha's, she pronounced the exact same words as her sister, which are not words of reproach, nor wrath but of sadness because circumstances prevented Jesus from being present, or is to say, because things were adverse. It is obvious that there is neither reproach nor rebellion in Mary because in verse 32 we saw that she said these words while at the feet of Jesus. Therefore, it is not logical to think that the same words were said by Martha with anger and reproach, while Mary pronounced the words with humility and sadness.

These Christians who according to their own words shake their fists before the face of God should take note of their insolence, their audacity and blasphemy. They should realize that if they would not dare shake a fist before the face of a judge, even less should they do so before the face of the All Mighty. To do that indicates one of two things: either they do not realize the grandeur of the Supreme Being or they are not Christians, even if they believe it of themselves.

Satan, who is much more powerful than any mortal, does things that God doesn't want, but does not dare to disrespect God in his own face, which is what these supposed Christians do. The insolent Christians that confess that they shake a fist before the face of the Omnipotent One, appear to be as much or more rebellious than Satan, who would not dare do such a thing.

Another thing that Christians do very often, without realizing, it is to take the name of God in vain. Remember, when you sin, even if

involuntarily, it is still counted as a sin, as we saw previously. The third commandment says the following:

"Thou shalt not take the name of the LORD thy God in vain; for the LORD will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain."

(Ex 20:7)

The majority of Christians take this third commandment of God's law too lightly. Sadly, they do not realize that they are transgressing the third commandment.

It is very common among Christians to tell jokes that include God, Christ, the Holy Spirit, Paradise, Heaven, Hell, Saint Peter, etc.. Others do not tell those jokes, but approve listening to them and laughing with those that tell those jokes.

You will never find such language in the Bible because the Apostles and the first Christians in general, truly loved God and treated Him with the respect He deserves, not as an equal, who they can include in their jokes. These people who make jokes that involve beings or things that should be considered sacred, defend their erroneous behavior alleging that they treat God as a father and because of that, they can treat him with certain audacity and impudence.

Unfortunately, what they say is true in that they treat God as they treat their fathers, but <u>two</u> wrongs don't make a right; nor does two sins <u>form obedience</u>. The problem lies in that the majority does not know how to instill in their children the correct concept of what a father is. That is why the concept of "father" has become degraded in our actual society and that is what they

learned, in spite of it being a poor and disrespectful concept. In the actual culture, the father is simply a man who married my mother when she was young and beautiful, but now they are both a pair of elderly people who are outdated. This is what I have seen in society, not what occurs in my family. As is natural, to those who have such a concept of their fathers it is very difficult to have a correct concept of God. That is where the custom of mixing God in their jokes comes from.

9840

9841

9842

9843

9844

9846

9847

9848

9849

9850

9851

9852

9853

9854

9855

9856

9857

9858

9859

9860

9861

9862

9863

9864

9865

9866

9867

9868

9869

9870

9871

9872

9873

9874

9875

Many psychologists advise parents to simply become friends to their children, with the objective that they make their children think that they are their best friends. I have reared nine children, none of them have had a problem with the law, nor do they have any vices. My wife and I raised them how the Bible teaches, not how men educate. We instilled in them that they had to behave and make an effort in order to go further; and that is how they did it. Although we were poor, all of them graduated from college. All of them have one or two degrees. I always told them that I was not their friend, but much more than that: I was their father. They could have many friends, but they would only have one father and especially, only one mother. Mom was not "another friend", as the psychologists say, she was the queen of the home and if any one of them spoke to her in an improper way or yelled at her, he was going to suffer the consequences of that disrespect. I learned those educative principles in the Bible, not in psychology books. Thanks to God, all my children have been converted to the Lord. They know what it means to be a father and therefore, respect God as a Father who is infinitely superior. They never treat God with impudence or audaciousness.

It would be a great idea for pastors to teach their congregation on how to rear in subjection, control and respect in their children. Many parents don't think that they deserve this type of respect which we are discussing and therefore, do not feel morally nor authoritative enough to teach it to their children. This happens because of not reading not applying the teachings of the Bible with respect to the raising of children or because someone taught them that psychologists know more about those things than the Bible does. Let's see what God tells us with respect to this.

 In the Bible, respect and obedience towards parents was very strict. It was a commandment that was given with words only the first time.....

"Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long upon the land which the LORD thy God giveth thee." (Ex 20:12)

....but if someone did not want to obey the words of the third commandment, then a different commandment was applied to them:

"18 If a man have a stubborn and rebellious son, which will not obey the voice of his father or the voice of his mother,..... 19 then shall his father and his mother lay hold on him, and bring him out unto the elders of his city, and unto the gate of his place,.... 21 and all the men of his city shall stone him with stones, that he die; so shall thou put evil away from among you, and all Israel shall hear and fear."

(Dt 21:18-21 abbreviated)

"And he that smiteth his father, or his mother, shall be surely put to death"
(Ex 21:15)

"For every one that curseth his father or his mother shall be surely put to death; he hath cursed his father or his mother; his blood shall be upon him." (Ex 20:9)

The law was also strict against those who treated God with disrespect:

"15 And thou shalt speak unto the children of Israel, saying: Whosoever curseth his God shall bear his sin. 16 And he that blasphemeth the name of the LORD, he shall surely be put to death..."

(Ex 24:15-16 Abbreviated)

As we can see, God does not take blasphemy lightly. Therefore, we should think that he also does not take lightly the use of His name in vain, even if it is not specifically blasphemy.

The problem of taking the name of God in vain is not that people consider God as a Father; the problem lies in that many do not have the correct concept of what a father is; and specifically who God is. That is why they think they can be impudent or audacious with Him.

When someone comes to me with a joke and I see that it has to do with persons or things that are sacred, I tell that individual in an amicable manner that I do not like those types of jokes. If the person insists on telling me his joke, I simply turn around and leave. I am not going to be an

accomplice of one who takes the name of God in vain.

 I behave in that way even when the joke pertains to Saint Peter, Heaven, Hell or similar things which do not necessarily take the name of God in vain. I do this because if I don't, sooner or later they will decide to tell me improper jokes, including blasphemies. Why are we going to walk along the edge of a precipice with the danger this leads to? Or why are we going to show others, with our bad example, how to walk on the edge of a precipice?

Two wrongs do not make a right. Just because someone never learned to respect his parents, we do not have to allow their lack of respect towards God. We, as Christians, have to behave according to Biblical standards, not according to the standards of our culture or "civilization". To tell or listen to a joke that combines God, Christ or the Holy Spirit is a sin. To listen to jokes that combine Heaven, Hell, the Apostles, etc., encourage those who tell their jokes to walk along the edge of the abyss of sin. These are sins that at times we do not detect that we commit.

Another sin which we inadvertently indulge in is improper thinking. Thoughts are factors of judgment. It is not only what man does that God judges; also what he thinks. Many do not dare to sin because they fear the immediate consequences of having done so, not in order to obey God nor follow what is good.

"Every one that is proud in heart is an abomination to the LORD; though hand join in hand, he shall not be unpunished."

(Prv 16:5)

Such is the case in one who does not murder for fear of the police or does not rob for fear of being arrested. The prophet Jeremiah, says something similar. From what is said in the following verse, punishment is also given to those with perverse thoughts, even if they do not carry them out.

"Hear, O earth: behold, I will bring evil upon this people, even the fruit of their thoughts, because they have not hearkened unto my words, nor to my law, but rejected it" (Jer 6:19)

What we are talking about is similar to what Jesus says in Matthew 5:28 in that he who looks at a woman and covets her had already committed adultery in his heart. A person may hate an individual so much that he wants to kill him, but due to the fact that is he scared of being discovered and have them execute him, he does not carry out his thoughts. However, that does not mean his is not malicious, it only means that he is a coward. One cannot enter heaven with such feelings.

The passage that we see below seems to say that although the bad one crosses his arms, or better yet, holds hands and therefore, not do anything bad with his hands, will still be punished; because he will be judged also for his thoughts, not just for his actions.

There are those that do not kill one who they hate, because he is scared that upon carrying it out, he will be killed or because he is afraid he will be caught by the police and go to jail, not because he does not want to kill. The same thing can be said of those who don't steal and don't commit adultery, etc., it is not that they don't desire to do so, it is that they are afraid of the temporal and carnal

consequences of that behavior. We see this idea reaffirmed in Proverbs 12:2 where it says that God will condemn the man with bad thoughts or devices.

10019

10020

10021 10022

10023

10024 10025

10026

10027

10028

10030

10031

10032

10033

10034

10035

10036

10037

10038

10039

10040

10041

10042

10043

10044

10045

10046 10047

10048

10049

10050

10051

10052

10053

10054

"Though hand join in hand, the wicked shall not be unpunished...." (Prv 11:21)

"A good man obtaineth favour of the LORD, but a man of wicked devices will he condemn." (Prv 12:2)

Another sin which we inadvertently indulge in is our responsibility to God. There are many Christians who take lightly their responsibilities before God and think too merrily about all their duties: respect to the preaching of the gospel in general, respect in speaking to those who we have a relationship with about salvation, educating their children in obedience, their political civic responsibilities, governing the family in general (including their wife), maintaining the personal reading of the Bible in order to learn from God directly and without an intermediary, dedicating time and heart attitude to prayer, strictly obeying at work as is ordered in the Word of God, etc.. The ones that do not pay attention to these things are doing as the one who received the job of overseeing and did not do so. Let's read.

"1 Again the word of the LORD came unto me, saying: 2 Son of man, speak to the children of thy people, and say unto them: When I bring the sword upon a land, if the people of the land take a man of their coasts, and set him for their watchman, 3 if when he seeth the sword come upon the land, he blow the trumpet, and warn the people; 4 then whosoever heareth the sound of the trumpet, and taketh not warning; if the sword come, and take him away, his blood shall be upon his own head. 5 He heard the sound of the trumpet, and took not warning; his blood shall be upon him. But he that taketh warning shall deliver his soul. 6 But if the watchman see the sword come, and blow not the trumpet, and the people be not warned; if the sword come, and take any person from among them, he is taken away in his iniquity; but his blood will I require at the watchman's hand. 7 So thou, O son of man, I have set thee a watchman unto the house of Israel; therefore thou shalt hear the word at my mouth, and warn them from me. 8 When I say unto the wicked, O wicked man, thou shalt surely die; if thou dost not speak to warn the wicked from his way, that wicked man shall die in his iniquity; but his blood will I require at thine hand. 9 Nevertheless, if thou warn the wicked of his way to turn from it; if he do not turn from his way, he shall die in his iniquity; but thou hast delivered thy soul." (Ezk 33:1-9)

10055

10056

10057

10058

10059

10060

10061

10062

10063

10064

10065

10066

10067

10068

10069

10070

10071

10072

10073

10074

10075

10076

10077

10078

10079

10080

10081

10082

10083

10084

10085

10086

10087

10088

10089

10090

Like James said: "Therefore to him that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is sin". These are sins that pass unnoticed. This example of the watchtower is similar to what is said of the one who has authority to stop wrong and does not do so.

God shows Eli here that He is going to punish him harshly for not having prevented his children from committing all the wrong that they did. Eli knew perfectly well what his children were doing as is seen in I Samuel 2:22. Eli had all the authority and

power necessary to take the steps necessary to straighten or punish his sons. Not only did he have in his favor the strong paternal authority that existed at the time, but that being a high priest and judge of that time, he could order the Levites, the people or the soldiers to whip or incarcerate his sons until they moderate themselves and obey.

He never wanted to do so because as God Himself said in 2:29, Eli honored his sons more than God. Yes, he loved his sons more that God. He preferred that his sons were happy with him instead of God being happy. The consequences of such an attitude are currently being seen.

"For I have told him that I will judge his house for ever for the iniquity which <u>he</u> <u>knoweth</u>; because his sons made themselves vile, and he restrained them not."

(I Sam 3:13)

"Now Eli was very old, and heard all that his sons did unto all Israel; and how they lay with the women that assembled at the door of the tabernacle of the congregation."

(I Sam 2:22)

"Wherefore kick ye at my sacrifice and at mine offering, which I have commanded in my habitation; and honourest thy sons above me, to make yourselves fat with the chiefest of all the offerings of Israel my people?"

(I Sam 2:29)

Another sin we commonly pass up inadvertently is to get ahead of God's plans. By doing so, we sometimes suffer what we had not to

suffer, what was not in God's plans that we suffer for. A good example is that of Moses. Upon reading the following passage taken from Acts, the possibility that Moses, knowing or feeling by intuition what God was going to entrust to him comes to mind. He decided wrongfully anticipates a work which methodology was not the one God was going to use, which the time had not arrived yet, and which authority had not been given to him. That was his first failure.

"24 And seeing one of them suffer wrong, he defended him, and avenged him that was oppressed, and smote the Egyptian. 25 For he supposed his brethren would have understood how that God by his hand would deliver them, but they understood not." (Acts 7:24-25)

Perhaps something similar is what occurred to Abraham and Sara, when after receiving God's promise that he was going to have descendants that would be as numerous as the stars in the heavens (Genesis 15:1-6), they looked to Agar for that offspring when it was not time for it, even when God had not ordered them to do so.

From our "anticipation" to do what God has to do, we derive many inconveniences and frustrations of which I have been a part of and testify to. **Doing good is not always good.** For some unknown reason to us, God sometimes does not want us to do at a certain time, something which at another time he would not have objected to us doing. A good example is that of Paul wanting to preach in what today is Turkey.

There are times when a Christian wants to do something that apparently appears good and just;

but however, they are not; or at least are not timely, they are not convenient at that moment even if they are good and just. It is not good, then, to be obstinate in realizing that what we may think is good and just, if we see that doors are closing in on us, it could be that it is neither one or the other, or if it is, is not timely.

 If what we think good and just were not, we could use our Biblical knowledge to correct it. It is to say, a human being has been given the opportunity to know what is good and just, by means of the Bible and reasoning, if he makes an effort or at least if he truly wants to know; but it is not given to him to be sure if that is something timely.

That is why we should make the effort to do works, but if we see that there are obstacles or difficulties that only God can take away and does not do so, it would be better to stop and think about what we want to start, in case God does not consider it an appropriate endeavor or an appropriate time. Fasting, prayer from the heart and not becoming passionate with the realization of the action nor becoming discouraged, is the only solution.

As we can see in the verses shown below, Paul, Silas and Timothy were willing to undertake what appeared as a praiseworthy enterprise: preach the gospel. Is there something wrong with preaching the gospel? However, it was prohibited by the Holy Spirit. This was evidently because it was not the right time or for some other reason unknown to us. It seems like the service of the trio was needed more in Macedonia at that time, and from that point the vision (Acts 16:9) and the trip to that country.

"6 Now when they had gone throughout Phrygia and the region of Galatia, and were forbidden of the Holy Ghost to preach the word in Asia. 7 After they were come to Mysia, they assayed to go into Bithynia, but the Spirit suffered them not. 8 And they passing by Mysia came down to Troas. 9 And a vision appeared to Paul in the night. There stood a man of Macedonia, and prayed him, saying: Come over into Macedonia, and help us." (Acts 16:6-9)

Another unnoticed sin in many Christians is that of not giving our tithes to God. Many justify themselves by saying that tithing is a law in the Old Testament and therefore is obsolete. It is true that it comes from the Old Testament, but it is not obsolete. What Christ abolished with his sacrifice on the cross were the ritualistic laws, not the laws of human behavior. These laws, according to what Jesus Christ said himself in Matthew 5:17-19 remain in force until the end of heaven and Earth. Therefore, tithing is a commandment of God that is not abolished.

Others justify themselves by saying that their Church does not properly invest the funds they receive. Accepted, you invest properly the funds from your tithe. Give an offering that is sufficient to the Church you attend and the rest of the tithe you can put away in the bank until you find something to invest it in. What I have done is find trusted missionaries that dedicate themselves to starting churches and paying pastors in poor countries, where the money goes further. Places where the gospel is not preached. Places that don't have the high salaries some countries have. In that way, my

tithe goes directly to where it is needed the most. I also invest it in charity, especially orphans and invalids, etc.. In that way we give out tithes in the way that it is commanded by God, but the money is not misspent in useless things or in rich churches. Using an excuse to not give our tithe does not justify us. We have to learn to use wisdom and discernment.

Once we had a visitor to the Church we assist, a person who had been a pastor in his country which he had to leave for reasons of tyranny. A few weeks later, he informed the Sunday school group which he and his wife assisted that he was having difficulty paying his electric bill. My wife, who heard this, paid the bill and told me what she had done. Two or three weeks later, he came to my wife with another petition and once again, she helped them. When my wife told me about that second occasion I told her that the next time it happened, she should refer him to me.

The next time, my wife referred him to me and I asked him if he wanted to work in order to earn that money. As is natural, he said yes, he couldn't really say anything else. I proposed to him to cut some lawns with a lawn mower that used gasoline, to cut the lawn of various persons I would indicate to him, which will pay to him from forty to sixty dollars depending on the size of the yard and the difficulties of it. He replied that he did not have a lawn mower. I told him that I would lend him mine. He then told me that he did not know how much to charge. I told him that I would teach him. Then he alleged that he did not know how to mow the lawn. I offered to work with him the first few times, something I had done numerous times and knew how to do so, in order to teach him and help him until he could do it on his own. He told me that he really liked that idea and that he would call me to get together. He never called me, but he also never asked for money again. In reality, if he accepted I would have indicated to him various persons (friends of mine) to whom I was going to give the necessary money to pay this man.

When he left the church several months later, we found out how many people he had asked for money. He had bitten many naïve believers. If someone will not work, neither should he eat. In order to do charity work we have to be sensible and prudent. It seemed like he dedicated himself to visiting a church for several months, until people no longer gave him anything and then looked for another church.

There are many non-believers that use the pretext of cases like this one in order to criticize the Church. In many occasions, they have told me that they do not go to church because there are a lot of hypocrites there. I respond to them: aren't there hypocrites where you work? Why do you continue to go to work? Why do you visit that club that also has many hypocrites? Tell me of a group of human beings where there are not hypocrites so that I may go with you.

Others have pointed out to me scandals that there has been among televangelists. I respond with the following narrative: Imagine that there is a mountain range that runs from north to south. Wolves live in that zone. To the right (east), there is a plain where tigers, panthers, lions, coyotes, serpents, etc., live. To the left of that range, it is to say to the west, there is an enormous pasture where sheep live. Now, I appeal to your common sense and ask: Where do you think the wolves will go, to the east or the west? It is only logical that they would go towards the west. That is also why wolves infiltrate churches and

become pastors and televangelists. Don't quit going to church, use your discernment.

Sometimes, it is difficult to know if we work rightly or not in some cases. That is why we need a good method in order to examine ourselves, in order to know if we are inadvertently sinning.

In Malachi 1:8 God gives the Hebrews a method to examine themselves regarding what their deeds were. However, this is a good method for every one. With it we can examine if our actions, activities and feelings are agreeable to God or not.

"And if ye offer the blind for sacrifice, is it not evil? And if ye offer the lame and sick, is it not evil? Offer it now unto thy governor; will he be pleased with thee, or accept thy person? saith the LORD of hosts."

(Mlch 1:8)

In those times, many who brought a sheep or goat to be sacrificed in the Temple of God, instead of bringing the best they had, as a demonstration of their love for God, what they did was bring a lame, blind or sick animal. Those who acted that way, in reality did not love God. They offered sacrifices, perhaps because of social pressure, superstition or tradition, or whatever reason, different from the love for God.

The prophet Malachi put this in evidence when he said to them: "Offer it now unto thy governor; will he be pleased with thee, or accept thy person?" Of course, none of them would have dared to visit their prince, governor or boss bringing them such animals as a gift. However abusing the patience and goodness of God, they affronted him in the Temple in a way they would not have dared to act towards

the persons mentioned. Taking advantage of the fact that God does not kill nor punish a sinner immediately after committing sin, they inflicted a tremendous affront towards God and escaped without any problem.

Something similar can be said nowadays about many religious people and Christians. They behave with God in a manner which they dared not behave with the bosses or important people they need in order to ascend in their positions or get ahead in their businesses.

Of course, they now do not bring God a lamb that is lame, blind or sick, because those sacrifices no longer exist, but they only give God the leftovers of their time if at last they give him something. They pay riveted attention to the instructions each day give their bosses; pay fascinated attention to what ever the bosses want to chitchat, but few times, if some, read the instruction that God gives them in the Bible. If something they give Him are the leftovers of their time. After using tons of hours enjoying their time, watching television, making money so that they could pay for their entertainment, etc., then when they are exhausted, they give some time to God.

Millions of Christians have never read the Bible from Genesis to Revelations, in one straight read, skipping nothing. They have not done it even once, when many of them should have done so twenty times. However, they never skip reading their business letters, news about the economy, nor letters from important friends. They have time to go to the movies, parties, watch the game of the day on television, or the episode of the day in their soap operas. Then, when they are exhausted, they give God the leftovers of their time,

if at all. "Would he be pleased with you? Would he accept you?" says the Lord Almighty.

10378

10379

10380

10381

10382

10383

10384

10385

10386

10387

10388

10389

10390

10391

10392

10393

10394

10395

10396

10397

10398

10399

10400

10401

10402

10403

10404

10405

10406

10407

10408

10409

10410

10411

10412

10413

There is also the abuse of one Christian against another Christian which is a sin sometimes **ignored.** Christians, when they are going to do business with other believers, they treat them in a worse manner that when they do business with nonbelievers. One of them was telling me who was a handyman, that he refused to do any work for pastors or brothers of the faith, because they always asked for a discounted price that he could not give and which the non-believers wouldn't dare ask him for. This brother said that they didn't realize that he worked in order to live, not to conduct charitable works. He used to say, "I do charitable works when I want to, and to one that may need it, not to any brother of the faith that wants to save himself a couple of dollars off my profit."

To this brother I say that he must narrate the following anecdote to his customers, which has a moral I apply. Once upon a time, a farmer who lived proud of one of his promising cows needed \$400.00. However, because of the fact that the cow was only worth \$300.00, he decided to sell it and profit another \$100.00 in one way or the other. Among the ones that came to buy her for less, was a close friend of his, a brother from the church who asked him what the price of the cow was. The farmer told him he was selling it for \$300.00. The friend, somewhat upset said, "Hey, that is the price you place for those that are not your friends, nor brothers in the faith. You can give me a discount, because I am a brother in the faith." When the farmer heard that, he said, "Look in reality what I need is \$400.00, but my cow is only worth \$300.00. Why don't you, who are my brother in the faith and personal friend, give me \$400.00 for her and at the same time you help me out of my problem?" The visitor angrily replied that this was unjust because the cow was not worth that much. Then the farmer said: "Let's do something: the Christian fellowship and friendship to one side and the cow at her just price."

Finally, if we attain to detect and abolish all the inadvertent sins, we should take care against another one of them: vanity. Second Corinthians declares that we must be vigilant to avoid self-praise.

"... there was given to me a thorn in the flesh, a messenger of Satan to buffet me, lest I should be exalted above measure." (II Co 12:7)

A governing person, pastor or any other person who serves God in any way, should realize that the same way that an axe is nothing on its own, nor a saw unless it is moved by a woodcutter or a carpenter, neither is someone who serves God unless he allows himself to be "moved" by God. Now, (and this is very important), for a woodcutter to use his axe efficiently, it has to be sharp, and the saw has to have sharp teeth. The same thing occurs with those who serve God; if their souls are not "sharpened" or don't have sharp "teeth", they are not good enough to serve God.

"Shall the axe boast itself against him that heweth therewith? Or shall the saw magnify itself against him that shaketh it? As if the rod should shake itself against them that lift it up, or as if the staff should lift up itself, as if it were no wood." (Isa 10:15) As we have seen up to this point, there are many sins and lusts that inadvertently pass us by, a reason why we do not try to eradicate them from our lives. It is necessary that we remain alert, because sincere ignorance is not justification of sin, as we have seen irrefutably.

Review of Chapter 10. The methods used by our spiritual enemies are too many to list. Let us review here the most common and understand that there is an enormous amount of variations.

One of them is matrimonial unions, political or business related. A variant of this method constitutes Balaam's tactic, to use women that are not of God, which Malachi speaks of.

A second method is to make us think that the consequences of our sins are "tests". They see themselves as doing the right thing on one hand, and on the other hand, they are suffering inexplicably and mysteriously bitterness in order to "try" them. The ones who think that way never rectify, they don't think it is necessary.

A third method is to make us believe a false concept of love. If in this very moment, God separated the Christians to a continent and the non-believers to another continent, the latter would form a living hell in that continent. That is why it is a false concept of love to say that God does not condemn anyone to Hell. The Lord has to separate one from the other, because if not, his servants would suffer eternally. Another example is that of the church who admits a homosexual into their membership under the pretext of "love".

A fourth method is to twist Scripture so that they appear to support doctrines that are heresies, as in

the case of teaching that you may eat the food that is offered to idols.

A fifth method is a false doctrine that does much harm to the sanctification of the Church, where the Christian no matter what he does and no matter how much he sins cannot fall from grace. That is why they do not avoid sin. Paul says that we can fall from grace, he tells the Galatians and the Hebrews. No one says that the child fell from the tower if he was merely skating near it; nor does anyone tell another that he left sodomy if that man has never practiced such abomination. Neither will Paul say that someone fell or was removed from grace if that person was never in grace to begin with. Saint John also makes us see that he believed that a Christian could fall from grace when saying that there are sins of death for which you cannot pray for.

A sixth method is a horrible heresy. It is the one that says that someone who did convert does not sin even if he robs, kills, adores images, consults the dead, etc.. This is false.

When we sincerely repent, what God forgives are the eternal consequences of our sins, but the earthly consequences of those sins, in general we carry entirely.

Our enemy also tries to convince us that we can use "white lies". But remember, however, that all of God's plans are based upon the assumption that we will only use the truth and obey the commandments. The more we move away by our actions from such an assumption, the less the preconceived plan can be applied to us from the celestial realm. Remember the story about the two houses.

Bad things sometimes happen to Christians and good things happen to non-believers. We all commit sin and do good works. Christians pay for their sins

here on Earth; the good works of non-believers are also paid for here on Earth. An unscrupulous person will reach his goal easily but he will not be happy after he reaches that goal.

A seventh method is to induce a human to trust in false hopes, which upon being false and not produce the result, crack the faith in what is true.

An eighth method is to cloud our conscience so that sin seems inadvertent to us and we continue to do so and deprive us of God's blessing and protection. Man tends to compare himself with the society he lives in, not with the Bible and that is why at times, he does not perceive when he is committing a sin.

The case of the bathing suit on Christian women and the lechery of men are the two cases that most help us to see the difficulty of human in detecting his sin, when it is something that society approves of. That is why we should read the Bible daily, so that we can compare ourselves with reality and not society.

Among the sins that are inadvertent to many Christians is the belief that God is a being in a category only a bit higher than humans, that is why they take the name of God in vain (third commandment) when they make jokes or tell stories which include God or other celestial things. When they don't tell them, they listen to them. Also unnoticed are the sins of their thoughts. There are many that do not sin because they don't have the courage to do so but they approve of their thoughts and desire to make them reality. This is similar to what Jesus says in Matthew 5:28 that the man who looks at a woman and covets her, has already committed adultery with her in his heart. Many Christians take their responsibilities before God

lightly, like reading the Bible personally, educate their children, properly govern their home and do the justice of God when he has the authority or power to do so.

 Another sin which we commonly pass inadvertently is to run ahead the plans of God. In doing so, sometimes we suffer what we didn't have to suffer, what was not in God's plan to cause us to suffer as in the case of Moses and Abraham.

Also, many times we inadvertently avoid tithing, alleging to our very selves a string of reasons why we should do so, such as the fact that it is from the Old Testament, which according to them, is now obsolete. The neglect and contempt against the Word of God is also unnoticed, there is time for everything except reading the Bible. Others abuse their fellow believers trying to make them work for less money. For this, we need to look back at the story of the cow and the farmer. Finally, another unnoticed sin is the vanity of those who know too much or have reached a certain privileged position. We have to be careful of the sins that go unnoticed.

Chapter 11

Methods God uses to sanctify His Church

Sanctification by way of adversity

Christians have always had the characteristic that when they are persecuted, not only do they purify themselves, but the gospel spread out and multiply.

"Therefore they that were scattered abroad went everywhere preaching the word."

(Acts 8:4)

There are logical reasons for both phenomena. Upon being persecuted the Christians, all the opportunists, scroungers, hypocrites, deceivers, etc., that for some reason or other find themselves in congregations, opt to abandon the Churches. Not only do they abandon congregations, but God himself; that non-Christian went to a church to see what he could get from it, not to sacrifice himself and additionally, does not love God.

After those who don't love God leave the Church, the Church remains clean, purified and the Lord can perform miracles and marvels in it. These miracles convince those who are still not convinced that the Church was God's, and besides give fervor and faith to the true believers to spread the gospel.

On the other hand, the true Christian, he who does not separate even in martyrdom, flees by instinct of conservation and by divine indication (Matthew 10:23), but not because of the separation did he stop loving God and preaching the gospel, spreading it throughout the places he flees to.

A lesser spread over a longer period of time would have been achieved if the disciples would have not been persecuted. Spiritual enemies even err when they attack true Christians.

"But when they persecute you in this city, flee ye into another, for verily I say unto you, Ye shall not have gone over the cities of Israel, till the Son of man be come."

(Mt 10:23)

Divine punishment serves for our sanctification whereby it helps us to: 1) detect our sin, 2) realize the importance of our faults, 3) give us the motivation to make amends. Upon reading the Bible, it is obvious that the purpose of the punishment is twofold, on the one hand it is for the sake of a person correcting their behavior, and on the other hand justice is served. All wrong is worthy of punishment, and if this is applied to some, there is no reason why it should not be applied to others. In the case which we will see, Paul tells us in verse 10 that the punishment of God is advantageous so that we may receive His sanctification. Upon telling us that, he makes us see that sanctification is possible because if it weren't, God would not punish us for the sake of obtaining it.

10629

10630

10631

10632

10633

10634

10635

10636

10637

10638

10639

10640

10641

10642

10643

10644

10645 10646

10647

10648

10649

10650

10651

10652

10653

10654

10655

10656

10657

10658

10659 10660

10661

10662

10663

10664

"9 Furthermore we have had fathers of our flesh which corrected us, and we gave them reverence. Shall we not much rather be in subjection unto the Father of spirits, and live? 10 For they verily for a few days chastened us after their own pleasure; but he for our profit, that we might be partakers of his holiness. 11 Now no chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievous; nevertheless afterward it vieldeth peaceable fruit of righteousness unto them which are exercised thereby"

(Heb 12:9-11)

It is to say that God not only expects our sanctification, but he punishes us so that we draw towards it. Ahead, in verse 14 it says that without sanctification, no one will see the Lord, with which

we see how very important the sanctification of a Christian is considered.

"Follow peace with all men, and holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord" (Heb 12:14)

Illnesses and adversities are used in our sanctification where there is no other remedy. If we guide ourselves in what a man from those times (in this case, Saul), could wait, we would have to come to the conclusion that God revealed his will by way of: a) dreams, b) Urim, c) prophets. In Job 33:14-22 dreams are also mentioned as one of the methods God uses to communicate something to man. In that passage is added, as well, illnesses as bearers of divine messages for our actual regeneration. It is logical that in the case of Saul, there is no mention of illness, because the nature of what he wanted to know and the necessity of an immediate answer did not lend itself to this type of answer.

"And when Saul enquired of the LORD, the LORD answered him not, neither by dreams, nor by Urim, nor by prophets." (I Sam 28:6)

"14 For God speaketh once, yea twice, yet man perceiveth it not. 15 In a dream, in a vision of the night, when deep sleep falleth upon men, in slumberings upon the bed; 16 then he openeth the ears of men, and sealeth their instruction, 17 that he may withdraw man from his purpose, and hide pride from man. 18 He keepeth back his soul from the pit, and his life from perishing by the sword. 19 He

is chastened also with pain upon his bed, and the multitude of his bones with strong pain, 20 so that his life abhorreth bread, and his soul dainty meat. 21 His flesh is consumed away, that it cannot be seen; and his bones that were not seen stick out. 22 Yea, his soul draweth near unto the grave, and his life to the destroyers." (Job 33:14-22)

On the other hand, there is no mention of the prophets or the Urim as methods of God communicating his will in Job. This could be because they were Gentiles and didn't have to have either of those things. Nevertheless, Balaam was a Gentile prophet. That may have been rare.

It is reasonable to think that all those methods are used to show us the way. If we exclude the Urim, we can have everything else, with more or less frequency to our disposal today. That does not mean that every dream we have is a divine message, sometimes these dreams are a mere result of a nocturnal satiety. Also our excessive mental activity, our worries thoughts, fears, etc., provoke dreams; above all, absurd dreams.

What this is saying is that one of the methods used by God are dreams as in the case of Joseph and Pharaoh (Genesis 37:5-10 and 41:1), to Nebuchadnezzar (Daniel 2:1 and 4:5), Saint Joseph (Matthew 1:20; 2:13, 19 and 20) and the Three Kings (Matthew 2:12).

We need to realize that the more written revelation there exists; God has less need to use methods that are supernatural in order to express His will. Now, that does not prevent that in cases that have no precedent nor written rule or special cases, God will use, even today, the method

of revelation through dreams or another miraculous method. As a matter of fact in Joel 2:28, we see that in the end of times, God will notably increase the use of dreams as revelations.

I am not absolutely denying the actual possibility of the use of dreams on the part of God, because I have experimented one or another. But it is my personal experience and my observation that God uses, in a more frequent manner illnesses, suffering, ailments and adversities than revelations. It is possible that this may be due to the fact that what we have to do or not do is perfectly revealed throughout the Bible and a special revelation is not necessary.

More than having the illusion of believing that every dream is a revelation or believe that miraculous revelations are seen in all parts, try to listen to the voice of God who speaks to us through our illnesses and disgraces, throughout our suffering and adversities and above all, through the Scripture. When these things occur to us, let us try to see what we are doing wrong and ask God for enlightenment on the matter. I have obtained from that, possibly 100 times more benefit than in revealing dreams.

God uses the method that will give him the best result in a human. Few, if at all, learn and / or rectify by just the revealed word; man needs to be punished and to be hardly punished. Only in that manner will he come to the conclusion that what he thinks is not bad, what he thinks is not very bad, and what he thinks is bad but passable, are things that God abhors and absolutely does not tolerate.

The proof is that despite what the Bible teaches, those who say they want to follow the will of God, and even those who very honestly try to follow His

will, or do not read it, or do not obey what they read. Others distort what they read, in order to continue doing what they like to do, or what they are taught in the sect they belong to.

 Revelations do <u>not</u> come because they are <u>not</u> needed. If with mere words and arguments man could be rectified, only words and arguments would be sent by God. If with dreams, prophets and revelations men rectify, God would send them dreams, prophets and revelations. But unfortunately, because of our free will, egotism, selfishness and egocentricity, we have to be punished severely to correct ourselves; so that even keeping our free will, we leave aside the egotism, selfishness, egocentricity and all kinds of sins.

By not having God completely as their Lord, there are many who suffer under the tyranny of other lords and masters, in their jobs and in their daily lives. By not doing what the Lord wants, they have a lord that makes them do what they do not want to do. Meditate on the adversities and bitterness, and you will get much wisdom, clarity and the will and possibility for correction. That has been my experience. Do not leave for tomorrow what you can do today. Also, don't lean on the vain idea that the adversities that occur are "trials" or are "mysteries". They are neither one. They are punishment from your Father who loves you so that you can correct yourself because he considers you a legitimate child of his and not a bastard, as is said in Hebrews.

"But if ye be without chastisement, whereof all are partakers, then are ye bastards, and not sons." (Heb 12:8)

God uses different types of adversities to make us improve ourselves and it is very dangerous to ignore the warnings of God. Man commits many sins, sometimes because he has become accustomed to them, by not having been properly educated, others because they change course in order to experiment, and others because they combine their sin with some pleasure. All of this is helped by those who are interested in man's sin, so much in rebellious spiritual beings as in other humans who obtain an advantage of the sin of their fellow man as in the ones who sell pornography, drugs or their bodies.

God warns man of his sin through several means: a) illnesses (Job 3:19-22); b) revelations (Job 33:15-18; Genesis 20:3); c) warnings by way of others (II Samuel 12:1-7); d) setbacks (I Romans 22:49-50); e) his own conscience (II Samuel 24:10); f) subjecting man to personal servitude (II Cr 33:10-12); g) subjecting to collective servitude (Judges 2:14); and some other ways I may not remember at this moment. When man, warned of his sin, hardens his nape, or rather, he insists on not listening to God's warnings, he is suddenly broken and without the possibility of repair as is assured by the verse presented below.

"He, that being often reproved hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy." (Proverbs 29:1)

A psychological mechanism that is used by those who have been warned by God of their sin in order to not redress nor feel guilty, varies.

Some deceive themselves in believing that God is so merciful and so good and has so much love

that He cannot punish anyone. These suppose that by flattering God they place Him on their side. We can call these "Loveoids" because they think that all is resolved with the distorted concept that they have when it comes to love, above all the love of God.

Others try to blame it all on "the flesh". "We are in the flesh, brother", they say to justify their sins, and are perfectly comfortable being in the flesh. Many of these believe they please God by constantly raising verses like "there is none that is just, not one". And to demonstrate that God is right, they allow themselves to be dragged in a manner they like by their fleshly lusts. They believe that upon "proving" with their bad conduct that what God said is true, they are gaining points with He who will judge or educate them. We can call these "butchers", because they resolve it all by claiming that they are in the "flesh".

There are also some, who when they are beaten by God in order to warn them of their dreadful ways, for the sake of their correction, instead of admitting that their suffering is a warning from God, or punishment for correction, or the consequences of their past sins or errors, appear with an explanation which is the daughter of the marriage between foolishness and vanity, and then assure us "these are trials brother". It would be good to ask them: Why try you if we all, except you, know that you are good for nothing? This type of Christian we can call the "tried ones".

Others pretend to shield themselves in the fact that it is clearly established, that salvation cannot be obtained by anyone obeying the law, (because in reality no one has obeyed all the law during his lifetime, from the crib to the tomb), but by the grace of Christ. By twisting the intention of grace, they pretentiously believe that what the law of God warns about not doing, can now be done. These ones embark themselves with an imaginary spiritual Letter of Marque. So, they pretend to believe that when sin is committed there are no consequences, because they are under grace and not under the law.

They also believe that a nominal effort should be done to not sin, but if they sin, it does not matter, it will not bring them any consequences or punishment because they are not under the law but under grace: they have "Christian freedom" or "Christian liberty". We can call these "graciousest" or "freedomest" because they abuse the grace of God in order to sin pretending to themselves that they have no consequences.

We also have those that are "vain,", these are the ones who think that God gave difficult commandments, so that no one can obey them, with the purpose of "obliging" us to come to Jesus Christ. To think that is a stupid thing and is haughtiness. The commandments of God are the minimum that He could place, but even then we are not good at obeying them. That is why we have to come to Christ, not because God placed difficult commandments.

Finally, we have the "programmed", who are the ones that affirm that God predestined each one to think, feel, act and be as they are. Therefore, they think that they are not at fault in being how they are, because God made them that way, sinners. It is not their fault, it is God's. Of course, this last group does not dare to say it clearly, but it is craftily implied in their belief.

All of these Christians (because not necessarily in spite of their errors do they stop loving Christ and being saved by Him) live lives without fruit, without victories, or with fruits and victories dismembered by the assault of the enemy which, taking advantage of their errors incite them to sin, and thus separate from them the power and protection of God.

Christians that believe that they do not have to correct themselves because God loves them so much that He cannot punish them; or that do not have to make an effort against their lustfulness, because they are in the flesh; or that it is useless to try, because God purposely made it impossible for them to obey; or that there is no need for correction because everything that happens are "trials"; or that they do not have to obey what God establishes because they are not under the law, but under grace; or that they do not have to eschew sin, because God predestined them to be like they are; are the ones Satan needs in the flock of God so that, although he cannot drag them to Hell, at least they will remain as a mediocre Christian flock.

*

Reprehension of the Church towards the believer because of a public sin

In the Bible we see that the Church has punished those of their members who have slipped in their ways. The most notable case is that of Ananias and Sapphira and there is no need to narrate this because it is well known. In this episode, we see that you do not play with the Holy Spirit. God, when it is necessary, imposes harsh punishment in order to cleanse his Church.

Not only is the Holy Spirit the one who punishes the Church and its members, Jesus Christ also does, as we see in the letter to the Church at Laodicea.

"As many as <u>I love</u>, I rebuke and <u>chasten</u>; be zealous therefore, and repent." (Rev 3:19)

As we see, Christ punishes the churches when their behavior is not acceptable. If we see a church that is suffering, it is because that church is Laodicea and not Philadelphia.

Another example of the reprimand of the Church to one of its members for a public sin is that of Paul in Corinth. Here is another example of the methods God uses to sanctify the Church.

In this passage, especially in verse 5, we see that an earthly or carnal punishment for sin exists, and also a spiritual punishment. In this case, Paul applies the carnal, leaving the person saved.

"1 It is reported commonly that there is fornication among you, and such fornication as is not so much as named among the Gentiles, that one should have his father's wife. 2 And ye are puffed up, and have not rather mourned, that he that hath done this deed might be taken away from among you. 3 For I verily, as absent in body, but present in spirit, have judged already, as though I were present, concerning him that hath so done this deed, 4 In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, when ye are gathered together, and my spirit, with the power of our Lord Jesus Christ, 5 to deliver such an one unto Satan for the destruction of the flesh, that the spirit

may be saved in the day of the Lord Jesus." (I Co 5:1-5)

Christians are forgiven the eternal consequences of their sins, once they repent wholeheartedly, but their temporal penalties almost never are forgiven which they suffer as punishment, as a correction or both.

When there is <u>true</u> repentance God forgives the eternal consequences of sin, but not always the temporal or earthly ones, which we have to suffer. Being a Christian, therefore, is not a license to sin.

In the specific incestuous case of Corinth, we see the punishment of the church at work with the sinful member. We see something similar in the letter to Timothy.

This method of Saint Paul to reprimand the Christians in front of their Christian brother when they sin, seems very useful from its effectiveness. Now, do not confuse reprimanding a sin before the Church with the reprimanding before all the ones that be present at the Church. The pillars of the Church are the ones that have to be present for that reprimand, not all the persons present in a sermon, who do not have to know about the problems of the Church. I do not know whether this New Testamentary technique still exists or if it has been forgotten, but if it is no longer done, it should be.

"Them that sin rebuke before all, that others also may fear." (I Tim 5:20)

A believer who privately spoke with another who sinned against him, is advised in Matthew 18:15-17, and refers to when the case is bi-personal; but when

the Church finds out about the public sin of a member, I believe that the method here advised by Paul is the correct one to follow. Of course, it should be done with wisdom, discernment, prudence and charity.

*

Personal methods we can use

In addition to the collective methods used for the sanctification of the Church are the personal methods that believers can use. The sanctification of believers is the sanctification of the Church. Let us see the case of the Gibeonites, to see what the Israelites went through for not asking on God before making important decisions.

In the passage shown below it seems that there is a recrimination to the fact that the Israelites guided themselves upon their capacity in something as important as it was at the time, making a pact with another nation. They did not invoke or consult with God. I am not saying by this that we should involve God in everything we decide as if we were robots or children. I am not saying that we should ask for God's help in deciding what tie matches the best with the suit. I am, however, saying that we should invoke God in every decision of certain importance, because Christians have spiritual enemies that are much more active with respect to us than with respect to non-believers. What a non-believer can decide or do without interference from the spiritual realm, a Christian cannot do or decide without receiving the hindrance that their spiritual enemies can legally create for them.

This hindrance from the enemy will be bigger as the behavior of the Christian leaves a lot to be desired, because it is his faults, sins and lusts, the ones that give their spiritual enemies the right to hinder them.

"3 And when the inhabitants of Gibeon heard what Joshua had done unto Jericho and to Ai, 4 They did work wilily,..... 9 And they said unto him: From a very far country thy servants are come because of the name of the LORD thy God.... 14 And the men took of their victuals, and asked not counsel at the mouth of the LORD. 15 And Joshua made peace with them, and made a league with them, to let them live, and the princes of the congregation sware unto them. 16 And it came to pass at the end of three days after they had made a league with them, that they heard that they were their neighbours, and that they dwelt among them."

(Josh 9:3-16 Abbreviated)

On the other hand, our spiritual enemies are not interested in placing obstacles before non-believers in the same way that they are interested in placing obstacles before the believer. They gain more fruit by using one hour on a Christian than with a non-believer. That is why many times, Christians have to ask God for help in realizing things that non-believers can realize without asking for such help. There is no opposition in them as there is in us. Remember that we have a continuous and lifelong spiritual war. That is why Paul advises: "pray without ceasing" (I Thessalonians 5:17); and Peter advises something similar to what is said above.

 "8 Be sober, be vigilant; because your adversary the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour. 9 Whom resist stedfast in the faith, knowing that the same afflictions are accomplished in your brethren that are in the world." (IP 5:8-9)

There are Christians that feel defeated by their lustfulness and believe that they will never stop sinning. I have heard them say, that even after their conversion that they sin every day and every hour. The problem with those that think that way is one of two: either they do not know what sin is and believe everything is, or they have not appealed to the sanctifying power of the blood of Our Lord Jesus Christ, because they like remaining in that condition.

Gospel advises, to pray, fast, fill our minds with the Word of God, flee from temptation and places where temptation is frequent. In this verse, John tells us that we have to take care from the temptation of demons, because if we do so, God will not allow them to come to us. Now, if we believe we are so strong that we can go where there is temptation without falling, or if we do not care that we fall, do not expect that God will take care of us, because He does not obligate anyone to be saved or saintly. That could be the problem for those that believe that sin happens every day and at every hour.

"We know that whosoever is born of God sinneth not; but he that is begotten of God keepeth himself, and that wicked one toucheth him not." (I John 5:18)

Something similar to what the Apostle is saying here was already said in the same epistle, let's see.

"And every man that hath this hope in him purifieth himself, even as he is pure."

(I John 3:3)

"For whatsoever is born of God overcometh the world. And this is the victory that overcometh the world, even <u>our faith</u>." (I John 5:4)

As we can see, John knew that a Christian has a way to purify himself and knew also that victory was reached by way of our faith in Jesus Christ. It was not a dead faith, like the one criticized by James, it is a faith that is alive, a faith in which we place our confidence in the blood of Christ and our effort is to move away from evil. It is not the faith of "Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled", but the faith of executing the means to our reaching our goal. Remember that God does not oblige anyone to be saved nor saintly, but he never abandons the one who wants to become saved or saintly.

The personal method by excellence is fasting

In this section we are going to deal with fasting in a Christian, what to fast for, how to fast and the spiritual benefits of fasting.

In the case of the verse presented below, we see that **fasting serves to move God** and ask him for a straight path for the multitude. In the case of the young man who had a dumb spirit, **fasting was** mentioned together with prayer in Mark 9:29, as someone who speaks of a useful complement to the prayer of a believer. In that passage we see that the disciples had difficulty in dealing with the case at hand, which suggests that with other previous cases they had not had any difficulties.

"Then I proclaimed a fast there, at the river of Ahava, that we might afflict ourselves before our God, to seek of Him a right way for us, and for our little ones, and for all our substance" (Ezra 8:21)

"17 And one of the multitude answered and said: Master, I have brought unto thee my son, which hath a dumb spirit; 18 and wheresoever he taketh him, he teareth him, and he foameth, and gnasheth with his teeth, and pineth away; and I spake to thy disciples that they should cast him out; and they could not....25 When Jesus saw that the people came running together, he rebuked the foul spirit, saying unto him: Thou dumb and deaf spirit, I charge thee, come out of him, and enter no more into him.....28 And when he was come into the house, his disciples asked him privately: Why could not we cast him out? 29 And he said unto them: This kind can come forth by nothing, but by prayer and fasting." (Mr 9:17-29 Abbreviated)

As an explanation of why they had not been able to cure the young man, the Lord says to them, referring to the particular type of demon that "this kind can come forth by nothing, but by prayer and fasting". This makes us think automatically that with prayer and fasting it would come out. It is logical to think, then, that there is some kind of virtue in fasting that compliments prayer, even if we do not know the dynamics of such a thing. The importance of fasting for obtaining help against spiritual enemies, is categorically exposed in Mark 9:28-29 where we see that the Lord says with clarity: "This kind can come forth by nothing, but by prayer and fasting."

If fasting, according to Jesus, was useful in helping prayer to remove a demon from another person, it is logical to think that fasting in addition to our prayers, is helpful to ask from God for the temptations and lustfulness which those same spiritual enemies have brought upon us. It is to say, that prayer and fasting are the weapons to use to liberate us from the lustfulness that inhabits within us and from which have not been able to liberate ourselves by any other means.

It is an affirmation in psychology, that the mind tries to forget in a subconscious manner, what causes us displeasure. Why is it, then, that disagreeable thoughts reoccur in us? Someone has got to be bringing them to us.

Anyone could think that our lustfulness is not motivated by influences or demonic actions, but that they are simply the result of the environment and our bad inclinations. That is true, but it is not always the only factor. It is true, as is said in James 1:13-14 that when one is tempted, it is because he previously had that particular bad inclination. But it is also true that our spiritual enemies take advantage of to drag us to sin, with the double objective to separate divine protection from

us and take total or partial possession of our lives and activities.

Demons do not have the right nor power to impose upon us whatever lust they want. They can only penetrate our life through the door that we open by embracing a certain determined lustful act or thought. Now, once we open the door and we allow them to enter our lives (and we take pleasure in those sinful activities in which they are by their own desire, promoters and administrators) upon opening the door, I repeat, we give them right to stay.

We cannot open the door of our life to an act of sin or lust (hence to the demon(s) that utilize it as a weapon of spiritual conquest and influence in the physical world) and after "enjoying" a bit with them, throw them out and shut the door in their faces. It does not work this way.

God is a being with dignity, but the demons are not. God is not going to force his entry or stay in our lives against the will of a creature. Furthermore, if we cast God from our lives and later call upon Him again, He does not return. This requires true repentance, honest self humiliation and much prayer for the Lord to return and not without a temporal punishment for our sin.

Another is the attitude of despicable beings that rebelled against God, of rebellious angels who we now call demons and which include Satan. They come to where they are not called upon and try to force their entry and stay in our lives even if they are scorned and we try to cast them out; and if they do not succeed in doing to us whatever they please, it is because God has placed rigid rules. Only when we involve ourselves in thoughts or activities in disobedience to God is that they have

the right to introduce themselves in our lives through those means. That is why God gave us the law, so that we know right from wrong, what places us out of the malignant influence of these perverse beings and which give us totally or partially in their hands. That is why the Lord said that whomever sins is a servant of sin (John 8:34). It is not hard to introduce demons to our lives, they are always disposed to any indignity. If you cast them out of your life yesterday, and today you once again open even a crack, they accept the invitation, and even by creeping they return, because they lack dignity and are only interested in their goals.

This is the reason why it is so difficult to undo or destroy a lust which has been given a cloak of approval, because when we think the "party" is over, the invited shamelessly resist departure. They come back to incite us to another "party", and they have the right to do so because we voluntarily allowed them entry.

When a person has a certain lust or sin and: a) he is aware that he suffers from it, b) he has repented of having it, and c) has tried to remove it and had not been able to do so, it is time to add fasting to prayer; because it shows that in this case "that type only leaves with prayer and fasting". This is the usefulness of fasting in the process of sanctification in a Christian.

Now, I spoke briefly before about: **a**) to be aware about our lustfulness, **b**) repentance of it, and **c**) try to rid ourselves of it fruitlessly. Sometimes a human being does not notice that he has certain lust, but it is true, and when I say a human, I am including Christians. The small lusts are easier to detect than large ones, because the latter, due to the fact that

have absorbed us completely, does not let us use our power to reason.

A fish can perceive that he has a parasitic fish or algae attached to him, but he will never perceive that he is wet. The algae or parasitic fish only take a part of him and therefore he can realize that there are other parts of him that do not have such an intrusion. Water covers his entire body and penetrates his entire being. There is not a part of him that is dry, to which he can compare the wetness, in order to see the difference. Also, he does not know of anyone who is dry.

Something similar happens to man in general and particularly the Christian for whom I am writing this, and to whom I hope to transmit this knowledge to. When a lustful act (or more) has invaded our entire soul, when we have had it since we were children, when we have had it for many years and when the environment in which we live that lust is a general problem or very frequent, it happens to us like the example of the fish. We do not realize the difference because it is so natural to us, that we consider it part of our "flesh" or environment. We think of it as something that we should theoretically reject, but that we should practically accept it, give in to it and consider it innate, "acceptable" or at least "justifiable" while we are "in the flesh".

We irreverently come to think that God "understands" our "weakness" and even justifies it in practice, even if He theoretically is opposed to it and because of that will not punish us. As a matter of fact, there are times that we don't even realize that we have a type of lust. Even in those cases where other believers or simply friends, point out the existence of that lust, we reject the idea because

it seems very "natural", we do not believe that what we have may be a sin or lust.

The lusts that most commonly are found in this case are: haughtiness, selfishness, egocentricity, ire and other similar ones that are acquired since childhood and are even instilled in a child by his parents who spoil them and try to please them in everything. Others, like sexual lust are acquired at 12 or 14 years and because of not having discernment its beginning cannot be remembered. This is so that when adulthood is reached, and there is slavery to such lust, the victim thinks that it is a normal and natural part of life and therefore is not detected.

That is why I said previously that the first step is to perceive that we have a particular lust, because in almost all the cases in which we Christians have lusts, we have not taken that first step: detect it; it is to say: realize and admit that we have that sin. That is why reading the Bible continuously helps us so much because we can compare what is correct with regard to our actions, thoughts and feelings. We can compare the "dry" (what is written) with the "wet" (our way of feeling, thinking and acting).

We should also frequently ask God to show us our hidden lusts. Do not make that petition while you have other lusts that are well known by you, which you don't do anything about, or simply make a nominal effort. I tell you not to ask to know the obscure lusts, because I do not think that God will respond if he sees your hypocrisy, because you don't fight against what you know.

Once we have realized that we possess something that is not natural, that does not correspond with what God expresses in His Word, comes the **second** step: repentance of that lust. Don't think that repentance will be an automatic consequence of noticing that we have it. There are those who know that they possess a particular lust and do not repent of it for various reasons:

- a) He likes it and he loves himself more than he loves God who is the one who does not want him to have it.
- b) Knows that he has it, but doesn't think it is "that bad" to have it, in other words, he considers it a "benign" malignance; he does not compare it to the Word of God, but by what is said by his sect, with what he sees in the environment, what is traditionally said about that lust. Some examples are: "we are in the flesh", "perfection or sanctity is impossible", "the flesh is weak" and other justifications.
- c) Considers that yes, he does possess it and that it is bad, but that doesn't matter because he is not under the law, but under the grace, and therefore, his lustfulness and sins don't have any consequence in his earthly nor spiritual life.
- d) They compare themselves with others who have many more lusts, or worse, and consider themselves "acceptably" clean; it is like he who thinks of himself as tall and dashing because they are comparing themselves to a poor hunched dwarf. And why to keep on, there are numerous reasons why a Christian does not repent of his lusts.

But there also exists the Christian that after realizing his lustful inclination becomes saddened and repents. These are the only ones who ask God for help and therefore, only they are on their way to eliminate them. The ones that are "comfortable" in their lustful state, or do not realize

that they possess them, do not ask the Lord for help and He does not intrude in their lives, as our spiritual enemies despicably do. Therefore, beforehand we know how the lives of these hapless Christians will be not to mention those who are not.

There are lusts that by their essence or how shallow rooted they are in us, or because they were recently acquired, we can eliminate with prayer and effort on our part. That doesn't always happen. There are lusts that because they have been so deeply rooted in us, or because they have been a part of us since childhood (or for many years) that they have formed habits and conditioned reflexes in us. Likewise, the fact of having acted in numerous occasions in activities which bring us to exercise our lust, has provoked our mind to be full of memories. For that reason, due to association of ideas, a simple music, a particular color, a place, an artifact, certain circumstances, etc., awaken our memories and we are once again standing before such lusts.

It is impossible or less than impossible in these conditions to regenerate our thoughts and character. When we have taken that third step (try to rid ourselves of it and pray for it) and there is no improvement or we do not obtain a permanent improvement it is time to add fasting to our prayer. Previously we would pray and make an effort, but our success was only temporary the lust overcame us once again a few months later. Now we continue to pray and make an effort, but in addition, we fast.

Why fast? What is the virtue in fasting? What is the usefulness, dynamics and methodology of fasting? I could not answer in detail all of the questions, but I can say something. Let's see.

Why fast? Because the men of God fasted. Something useful is in fasting when they, who were in more contact with God than we are, fasted. The ones from the Old Testament fasted as well as the ones in the New Testament, therefore it was not practiced only by those "under the law", but also by those under The Lord. Jesus himself fasted (Matthew 4:2), and confirmed that God listened to those who fasted and blessed them (Matthew 6:17-18). The disciples after the coming of the Holy Spirit continued to fast (Acts 13:2-3 and 14:23). Saint Paul himself, who no one could accuse of trying to gain anything through "his works", fasted and considered fasting a merit (II Corinthians 6:5 and 11:27). Therefore, because of what was previously exposed, there are more than enough reasons for Christians to practice fasting: there is some usefulness in the practice when Jesus practiced it, taught us how to practice it and the disciples also fasted. Even though I do not know what exactly constitutes the usefulness of fasting, by faith, I consider it a good practice, I have faith in what Jesus and his Apostles say.

11472 11473 11474

11475

11450

11451

11452

11453

11454

11455

11456

11457

11458

11459

11460

11461

11462

11463

11464

11465

11466

11467

11469

11470

11471

"And when he had fasted forty days and forty nights, he was afterward an hungred" (Mt 4:2)

11476 11477 11478

11479

11480

11481

11482

"17 But thou, when thou fastest, anoint thine head, and wash thy face; 18 that thou appear not unto men to fast, but unto thy Father which is in secret; and thy Father, which seeth in secret, shall reward thee openly" (Mt 6:17-18)

11483 11484 "2 As they ministered to the Lord, and fasted, the Holy Ghost said: Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them. 3 And when they had fasted and prayed, and laid their hands on them, they sent them away. (Acts 13:2-3)

"And when they had ordained them elders in every church, and had prayed with fasting, they commended them to the Lord, on whom they believed." (Acts 14:23)

"In stripes, in imprisonments, in tumults, in labours, in watchings, in fastings"
(II Co 6:5)

"In weariness and painfulness, in watchings often, in hunger and thirst, in fastings often, in cold and nakedness." (II Co 11:27)

What is the virtue of fasting? I don't know exactly, I don't know what the dynamics that govern it are; but I imagine several things.

Perhaps it serves to demonstrate in the celestial realm, to the spiritual creatures that govern us to do good, and in the spiritual sphere, to the perverse creatures that challenge the grace that benefits us, that we are really interested in moving away from a lustful act; that our prayer is not merely a "prayerful blah, blah," but a genuine, permanent, arduous and honest interest.

Perhaps fasting serves to erase our negative feelings, in the same way that suffering and terror erased the conditioned reflexes of dogs in Pavlov's psychological experiment.

Perhaps fasting makes our soul less dependent of our flesh and more receptive to divine influences.

 Perhaps fasting moves God's feelings and makes Him more willing to help us in spite of our filth and sins.

Perhaps fasting serves not because of any one of those possibilities previously mentioned, but it is a combination of some or all. Or perhaps there are other reasons that I cannot imagine. I am not sure of any of that. What I am absolutely sure of is that is it useful, it works and it helps. That I have no doubt about, because it is dictated to me by what I read in the Bible, and my personal experience. Each one would have to try himself to convince himself as I have. The fact that I do not know how a particular medicine cures or what the physiological dynamic it triggers to cause healing does not prevent me from testifying that it is efficient and cures.

As for the usefulness of fasting, it is seen. We become aware of it, seeing the purposes it serves; the variety of motives by those who fast. Among those motives of fasting, we see that it was used to:

a) demonstrate sadness

"Then all the children of Israel, and all the people, went up, and came unto the house of God, and wept, and sat there before the LORD, and fasted that day until even, and offered burnt offerings and peace offerings before the LORD." (Jdg 11:26)

"And they took their bones, and buried them under a tree at Jabesh, and <u>fasted</u> seven days." (I Sam 31:13)

"And they mourned, and wept, and <u>fasted</u> until even, for Saul, and for Jonathan his son, and for the people of the LORD, and for the house of Israel; because they were fallen by the sword." (II Sam 1:12)

"And it came to pass, when I heard these words, that I sat down and wept, and mourned certain days, and <u>fasted</u>, and prayed before the God of Heaven" (Neh 1:4)

"And in every province, whithersoever the king's commandment and his decree came, there was great mourning among the Jews, and fasting, and weeping, and wailing; and many lay in sackcloth and ashes."

(Est 4:3)

"Then the king went to his palace, and passed the night fasting; neither were instruments of musick brought before him, and his sleep went from him." (Dn 6:18)

b) as a sign of repentance

"And they gathered together to Mizpeh, and drew water, and poured it out before the LORD, and <u>fasted</u> on that day, and said there: We have sinned against the LORD. And Samuel judged the children of Israel in Mizpeh." (I Sam 7:6)

 "And it came to pass, when Ahab heard those words, that he rent his clothes, and put sackcloth upon his flesh, and fasted, and lay in sackcloth, and went softly." (I K 21:27)

 "So the people of Nineveh believed God, and proclaimed a <u>fast</u>, and put on sackcloth, from the greatest of them even to the least of them." (Jon 3:5)

c) with the objective of helping another person and believers in general

"David therefore besought God for the child; and David <u>fasted</u>, and went in, and lay all night upon the earth." (II Sam 12:16)

"Go, gather together all the Jews that are present in Shushan, and <u>fast ye for me</u>, and neither eat nor drink three days, night or day: I also and my maidens will fast likewise; and so will I go in unto the king, which is not according to the law; and if I perish, I perish." (Est 4:16)

"But as for me, when they were sick, my clothing was sackcloth; I humbled my soul with fasting; and my prayer returned into mine own bosom." (Ps 35:13)

"And she was a widow of about fourscore and four years, which departed not from the Temple, but served God with <u>fastings</u> and prayers night and day." (Lk 2:37)

d) as a means of fervently invoking divine 11626 **assistance** 11627 11628 "And Jehoshaphat feared, and set himself to 11629 seek the LORD, and proclaimed a fast 11630 throughout all Judah." (II Chr 20:3) 11631 11632 "Then I proclaimed a fast there, at the river 11633 of Ahava, that we might afflict ourselves 11634 before our God, to seek of him a right way 11635 for us, and for our little ones, and for all our 11636 substance." (Ezra 8:21) 11637 11638 "And I set my face unto the Lord God, to 11639 seek by prayer and supplications, with 11640 fasting, and sackcloth, and ashes" 11641 (Dn 9:3) 11642 11643 "Sanctify ye a fast, call a solemn assembly, 11644 gather the elders and all the inhabitants of the 11645 land into the house of the LORD your God, 11646 and cry unto the LORD" (Joel 1:14) 11647 11648 "Therefore also now saith the LORD: turn ye 11649 even to me with all your heart, and with 11650 and with weeping and with fasting. 11651 mourning" (Joel 2:12) 11652 11653 "And Cornelius said: Four days ago I was 11654 fasting until this hour; and at the ninth hour 11655 I prayed in my house, and, behold, a man 11656 stood before me in bright clothing" 11657 (Acts 10:30) 11658 11659 "2 As they ministered to the Lord, and fasted, 11660

the Holy Ghost said, Separate me Barnabas

11661

and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them. 3 And when they had <u>fasted</u> and prayed, and laid their hands on them, they sent them away." (Acts 13:2-3)

"And when they had ordained them elders in every church, and had prayed with <u>fasting</u>, they commended them to the Lord, on whom they believed." (Acts 14:23)

There may be other reasons I have not touched on. With all of this, we can realize that fasting is good; but there is more, God Himself recommends it (Joel 2:12); and Jesus Christ suggested fasting to His disciples (Matthew 9:15). I don't think it is necessary to prolong any further the arguments in favor of fasting.

"Therefore also now, saith the LORD: Turn ye even to me with all your heart, and with fasting, and with weeping, and with mourning" (Joel 2:12)

"And Jesus said unto them, Can the children of the bridechamber mourn, as long as the bridegroom is with them? But the days will come, when the bridegroom shall be taken from them, and then shall they fast."

(Mt 9:15)

Now, which type of fasting is good and which is not good? Isaiah 58:3-4 mentions why some fail in their fasting: because they do so to obtain help with unjust contention and aspirations. At other times, in Zechariah 7:5-6, the persons fasting were not fasting for God, but for their own motives, which

had no connection whatsoever to something divine. At other times, those that fast do it in order to create an aureole of religiosity around them, either publicly or among those of their sects or congregation or among certain persons they wish to "impress" (Matthew 6:16-18); or even, in their stupidity, think they are "impressing" God or "selling" favors or "works".

"3 Wherefore have we fasted, say they, and thou seest not? Wherefore have we afflicted our soul, and thou takest no knowledge? Behold, in the day of your fast ye find pleasure, and exact all your labours. 4 Behold, ye fast for strife and debate, and to smite with the fist of wickedness; ye shall not fast as ye do this day, to make your voice to be heard on high." (Isa 58:3-4)

"5 Speak unto all the people of the land, and to the priests, saying: When ye fasted and mourned in the fifth and seventh month, even those seventy years, did ye at all fast unto me, even to me? 6 And when ye did eat, and when ye did drink, did not ye eat for yourselves, and drink for yourselves?" (Zech 7:5-6)

"16 Moreover when ye fast, be not, as the hypocrites, of a sad countenance; for they disfigure their faces, that they may appear unto men to fast. Verily I say unto you: They have their reward. 17 But thou, when thou fastest, anoint thine head, and wash thy face; 18 that thou appear not unto men to fast, but unto thy Father which is in secret; and thy

Father, which seeth in secret, shall reward thee openly." (Mt 6:16-18)

Fasting is like prayer, benefits are gained from it if used appropriately. Even prayer, which no believer would have doubts about when it comes to its effectiveness, remains unanswered or useless when it is improperly done as it is very clearly explained in James 4:3. Do not pretend to obtain better results with fasting if the attitude towards it is the same or similar to what James describes about unanswered prayer.

"Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss, that ye may consume it upon your lusts." (James 4:3)

When someone fasts, it should be for a good reason, something that is biblically approved: to stop our sin, help others do the same, request something for the congregation we belong to, for believers in general, for believers that have some special type of difficulties in some other region, for the plans of the congregation, for the nation in which we live, for our authorities in general and particularly for the president or executive body, to ask God for orientation in some doctrine or matter, for your spouse, children and their problems, etc..

The main issue should be our sanctification: leave our vices and lusts. How can we see the speck of sawdust in another's eye and not see the plank in our own eye? How can we fast for others and not for our own lusts? This does not mean that we should be selfish when we fast, but we should not think that we are exempt from faults that we may think primarily about others. We have to have

adequate discernment: if our problems are urgent, we fast primarily for ourselves. If something occurs apart from us, that requires more urgency, we should fast for that. Each should look out for themselves, because the others can also fast in the same way as we do. Not only that, good judgment will indicate when to do so for ourselves and when for others.

If someone were to ask me what should be the motive for their first fast, I would advise them to ask God for help in continuing to fast; ask the Lord:

a) to help them understand what they could fast for,
b) to give the power to continue fasting as many times as is benefiting, and c) to show them how to fast correctly. It is like securing the supply of that medicine that cures them.

I have spoken about why to fast, its virtues, its usefulness, the dynamics and the motives for fasting. Let us see the method of fasting.

How to fast. Fasting is not an act of self torture, which is what many think; nor an act of self-punishment as in "I did a bad thing and I should pay for it by fasting twice". Fasting is something that hurts, yes, but it is not that it is bothersome, what lends its usefulness. Studying, working, etc., are also troublesome; but it is not that discomfort that lends the usefulness or benefit of studying or working. The discomfort is a side-effect of work and studying. It is not the discomfort that allows us to learn when we study, nor is it the discomfort when we work, that make us earn money. It is also not the discomfort to fast which produces its benefits and fruitfulness. The discomfort is a by-product of fasting. Therefore, it should not be treated as an act of masochism.

That is not to say that it falls to the other extreme, to make a pure symbolic fast, as in the person who abstains from eating meat but continues to eat everything else, or abstains from water and food but drinks milk.

Fasting is not a game; if you do not want to do so, don't do it, no one is obligating you to, but if you do, do it seriously: do not play with God. Not eating and drinking for one day, had never killed or made anyone sick. The Lord Jesus fasted for 40 days. It wasn't because He was Jesus, Moses fasted for two stretches of 40 days each, with their corresponding nights (Deuteronomy 9:18). Queen Esther did not eat or drink for three days and three nights as did her maids (Esther 4:16). It would not be much for a man to fast totally for 24 hours if women did so for seventy-two hours.

"And I fell dawn before de LORD, as at the first, forty days and forty nights. I did neither eat bread nor drink water, because of all your sins which ye sinned, in doing wickedly in the sight of the LORD, to provoke him to anger." (Dt 9:18)

"Go, gather together all the Jews that are present in Shushan, and fast ye for me, and neither eat nor drink three days, night or day; I also and my maidens will fast likewise; and so will I go in unto the king, which is not according to the law; and if I perish, I perish." (Est 4:16)

Fasting does <u>not</u> necessarily mean to abstain from drinking water, but it could be that way, as in the case of Queen Esther and her maids. I am

saying that you do not have to abstain from drinking water because when Jesus fasted for 40 days, Satan did not tempt him and incite him to drink water, he incited him to turn the rocks into bread. Being that thirst is much worse than being hungry, I believe that if Christ in his fast would have not drank water, Satan would have tempted him with the matter of thirst and not hunger. He would have provoked him to draw water from rock like Moses did and thus not turn the rocks into bread.

As an effect of a prolonged fast, the person can become weak (Psalms 109:24), but that is a light and temporary state. Further, fasting for one day is not that bad; you don't even have to miss work, unless your job is very heavy or you perspire a lot at your job. I have run two miles (3.2 Km) in the middle of fasting, to prove its effect and there is almost no difference during the run, nor after, nor because of perspiration, and I did that being older than 60. I am saying this so that you realize that fasting is not that big a deal.

"My knees are weak through fasting; and my flesh faileth of fatness." (Ps 109:24)

Of course, not everyone's body reacts in the same way, and it is most prudent that the first few times that you fast, you do it on days when you do not have to leave the house, or when your activities are light, like days you go to Church. Once you come to know the reaction of your organism in fasting, you will be able to take on more activities without fear of feeling ill. Another thing to have in mind is that the body becomes accustomed to ther things, and therefore, the first few times

you fast are the most difficult, but as we do it, it becomes easier. Even elderly people can fast. In Luke 2:37, we see that Anna the prophetess who was 84 years old, was used to fasting often.

"And she was a widow of about fourscore and four years, which departed not from the Temple, but served God with fastings and prayers night and day." (Lk 2:37)

In order to fast, it is good to choose, if possible a fixed day of the week because this helps to organize your day and carry it out. If you have a day without activities outside of the home, that is the best day, if not, look for a day with a similar scenario. During that day do not visit any places where friends may offer you food or drinks or where your abstinence will cause curiosity or to feel strange, as in a wedding or other party. If someone offers something, you tell them that you do not desire to eat or drink and reject the offer firmly. Do not break the fast for God because of the inducement of another creature. It is also good to have in mind, when choosing a day to fast, what are the habits of the home, the necessities, etc., in order to not hinder its course.

The best way to prepare yourself for the day of fasting, (if you are also going to abstain from drinking water) is to eat properly the previous night and drink sufficient liquids. If you decide to fast on a Monday, for example, on Sunday night do not eat anything salty or spicy, such as sausage, canned food, hot foods, etc.. Ground beef that is heavily seasoned or a steak with a lot of garlic will demand a large quantity of water and if you don't drink it, will make you suffer from thirst during your fast.

On the other hand, meat in broth, soup, milk or pottage, will provide you with water as well as nutrition. The biggest difficulty in fasting is thirst, not hunger. If you proceed in the manner I have explained the night before your fast, you avoid that food that require a lot of water afterwards stay in your organism without it, and will demand water the following day.

Another means is to not eat late at night the night before (Sunday, as the example), but rather very early, so that you may drink water two or three times before going to bed. In this way, you will accumulate sufficient water to eliminate the waste and toxins of food eaten that would provoke thirst the following day because it has not been eliminated from the body. Remember that I have used these days as an example, so that it would be understood, not because I think you should fast on a Monday.

Fasting gives a certain flavor and odor in the mouth, so after brushing your teeth in the morning, it could be done once or twice more during the day if it is considered necessary.

Breaking the fast the following day something that requires common sense. especially if you fast for more than one day. Upon getting up in the morning, Tuesday, you brush your teeth and then upon praying for the last time regarding the motive of the fast, you should drink less than half a glass of water. If you have fasted for more than one day, you should drink even less and slowly, so that you don't feel bad. If you eat something before drinking water or if you drink liquids that are not water, you could feel, although not always, a strong discomfort on the roof of your mouth (palate vault) and in your stomach.

The first few times that you fast, you should sit to drink the water because at times those that are not accustomed to fasting will feel a slight sensation of vertigo, not a real one. After drinking the one fourth of a glass of water, you continue to prepare yourself to go to work or whatever, and fifteen minutes later, you once again drink or eat whatever fancies you. It is not good to have a heavy breakfast, a small one is sufficient.

These small reactions of the body, fasting as much as breaking the fast, are more intense depending upon the time you have been fasting and therefore these precautions should be taken more seriously. When you end a fast that is more than one day and sometimes one day only, you may experience small cramps, but they are unimportant. This happens more when instead of drinking only water upon ending the fast, you drink something that contains sugar or something similar. With time and the custom of fasting, all of those annoying symptoms will diminish and at times will not be felt.

How frequently should we fast? As often as is dictated by our needs, circumstances, and good judgment. The Pharisees, as a religious display, fasted twice a week (Luke 18:12); once a week should be the maximum that you should fast unless the sudden and urgent needs advise us to fast more than once.

"I fast twice in the week, I give tithes of all that I possess." (Lk 18:12)

Once we are fasting, we should take advantage of the occasions that we have to pray to our God, more than anything, for that which motivated us to fast, but also for other things we consider important or appropriate.

How intensely should we fast? We can fast totally. No food or water for 24 hours or for the time we have decided to fast. This was the way of fasting in biblical times as demonstrated in Esther 4:16 which we read. Also in Jonas 3:5-7, we are told that they proclaimed a fast (5), and later on in 7 we see that that proclamation included that they abstain from drinking water. We also see fasting together with the abstinence of water in Ezra 10:6. You can also fast and drink water.

"5 So the people of Nineveh believed God, and proclaimed a fast, and put on sackcloth, from the greatest of them even to the least of them. 6 For word came unto the king of Nineveh, and he arose from his throne, and he laid his robe from him, and covered him with sackcloth, and sat in ashes. 7 And he caused it to be proclaimed and published through Nineveh by the decree of the king and his nobles, saying: Let neither man nor beast, herd nor flock, taste any thing: let them not feed, nor drink water." (Jon 3:5-7)

"Then Ezra rose up from before the house of God, and went into the chamber of Johanan the son of Eliashib; and when he came thither, he did eat no bread, nor drink water; for he mourned because of the transgression of them that had been carried away."

As I said previously, let's not make a game of fasting. God does not obligate us to do it. If we

(Ezra 10:6)

do it, let us do it seriously. It is not a question of fasting during the day and eating at night, like the Muslims do during the month of Ramadan. To obtain divine blessings for our sanctification deserves these small sacrifices.

How long should we fast? Above all, don't think that eating less will give you more merit. It is not the same to fast for a sin which we want to eliminate from our life than for a child of ours that is dying in a hospital or is lost at sea. For the first, you fast one day or two in various occasions, because we have enough time to do it. For the latter, we can fast only now and as much time as dictated by the intensity of the danger and the anguish we suffer, as much as our human endurance, but convinced that God is grand and merciful.

What are the results of fasting? The same as prayer: sometimes quick, sometimes slow, but sure when you pray and fast for the correct thing. It is valuable to fast! Sometimes we have to fast several times for the same thing, but these periods of fasting should not be continuous, but spaced out over time. In the meantime, we should fast for other faults of ours, other reasons. We have to give time to the windmills of God, because they finely grind but turn very slowly. He doesn't change our souls, but He provides all the necessary factors (including time) so that our soul changes for good. Not only that, the need to rid ourselves of some lust and the bitterness that having it causes in our soul, should dictate the frequency and length of our fasting.

We can all fast, only gluttonous people, those that love to eat more than their sanctification think they cannot.

Review of Chapter 11. The persecution of the Church has always been advantageous for its purification, cleansing and effectiveness. During the persecution, hypocrites desert the church; the true believers purify themselves and upon being spread around, propagate the gospel. Divine punishment is inflicted personally upon us because it serves towards our sanctification and helps us to: 1) detect our sin, 2) realize the importance of our faults, and 3) motivate us to make amends. When there is a church member who has committed a public sin, the best way of cleansing would be to reprimand him in church, with discernment, wisdom and love, but let it be the Church that reprimands him as advised by Paul. When the sin is between two members, one should speak to the other and if the second doesn't listen, take the matter before the Church.

We have personal methods of sanctification, like invoking upon God for our important decisions, which Paul advises: Pray without ceasing. It is also necessary to move away from places where we know that a certain sin which attracts us will be. The personal method by excellence is fasting, when it is done for pure results. We should use it when necessary. Remember that God does not require that we fast, so therefore, if we fast, let's do it seriously. We can fast by abstaining from food and water or solely food; we can fast for one day or more than one and for different motives.

Chapter 12

Sincere repentance is absolutely indispensable for salvation and sanctification

Why decent persons are not all saved

We call "decent" those persons who behave within the society in which they live in a way approved by that society. That does not mean that these decent persons are doing what God has established and should be done. They simply give up those things which society esteems should not be done.

For example, in a Muslim society it is considered decent for a man to have four wives and if he has more, he prevents it from being known. In Sodom, it would be considered indecent for someone to spit upon a dining table, but the other abominations were not counted as indecent behavior.

In an actual society, it is considered decent for a banker to take away the house of a widow with four children because she cannot pay the mortgage. God, however, would not see such a thing as good. It is also considered decent for a woman who has a boyfriend to sleep with him, and after she breaks up with him, she sleeps with the next boyfriend and so on successively while she is single. However, God does not see that as good.

What do I mean by all of this? That the fact that we see that a person is decent, does not make him meritorious of salvation. There are decent persons whose feelings and thoughts tend towards the downside. There are other persons who are indecent and are even criminals whose thoughts and feeling tend towards the upside. In the long run, what is important is toward where the tendency is, because

after a while, each will reach the place where they tend to be going.

What counts is where the tendency of the human is heading: on the way up or down. A not decent person that tends towards the upside is in a better situation than a decent person whose tendencies are towards the downside, which we saw in the illustration on page 25. Let us see what the Lord's opinion is in this respect.

"26 When a righteous man turneth away from his righteousness, and committeth iniquity, and dieth in them; for his iniquity that he hath done shall he die. 27 Again, when the wicked man turneth away from his wickedness that he hath committed, and doeth that which is lawful and right, he shall save his soul alive. 28 Because he considereth, and turneth away from all his transgressions that he hath committed, he shall surely live, he shall not die." (Ezk 18:26-28)

Given that the godly will live eternally, we cannot mix those that adapt themselves to the divine laws and instructions, with those that disobey both things, it would make the godly suffer. That is why, in the celestial dynamics what counts is where a person's tendency is heading, what level he will be in as the years pass.

Why repentance is indispensable

True repentance is indispensable because with bad feelings one cannot enter the Kingdom of God and maintain that rotten attitude for all eternity.

¿What is repentance? Repentance is not simply saying the phrase "I repent". Repentance is a profound feeling that causes us to feel pain for something we have done or have not done, or think, or feel. It is something that makes us wish we had never done this; something which make us feel that if we were to live again, we would not do what we had done.

Let us imagine that you could see the innermost thoughts and feelings of people. Let us suppose also that today you would be observing in a town that you are visiting an "A" group of children that are good and another group "B" that are bad children. Let us imagine that after two years you come to this town to live with your family. However, when you see group "A", you see that these children are no longer good, they have turned into bad children; yet, group "B" who previously was made up of bad children, have changed their ways and are now good children. Which one out of the two groups would you allow to play with your children? Logically you would allow them to play with group "B", who are now good, even though they used to be bad. You would not allow them to play with the ones in group "A", because they were good, but now are bad. God does the same thing.

That is why what counts is not how we were, but how we are. That is why God forgives a repentant sinner; the truly repentant one; not the one who simply pronounces the phrase "I repent". He forgives them, because when the resurrection occurs, God only wants good persons with his

children, people that have changed the bad for good, in their actions as well as their thoughts and sentiments. That is why Jesus Christ came, to pay for the sins of those who wholeheartedly repent.

There are foolish ones who say: "If this is the way it is, I will continue sinning and when I am ready to die, I will repent. That is not true repentance, that is just saying the phrase "I repent". True repentance is felt profoundly in one's heart and God knows it, you can't deceive him. That is why repentance is important, because God is not going to allow that those who have bad tendencies and those with good tendencies to live together making his children suffer again, those that wish to behave properly. It is essential to separate both groups; keep with God those whose tendency is for the best, and send the others to another place. Remember the case of the sheikh and his family in page 215.

With regard to repentance, Jesus Christ was very clear, he said that whoever did not repent would perish. Let's see.

"1 There were present at that season some that told him of the Galilaeans, whose blood Pilate had mingled with their sacrifices. 2 And Jesus answering said unto them: Suppose ye that these Galilaeans were sinners above all the Galilaeans, because they suffered such things? 3 I tell you, Nay; but, except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish. 4 Or those eighteen, upon whom the tower in Siloam fell, and slew them, think ye that they were sinners above all men that dwelt in Jerusalem? 5 I tell you, Nay; but, except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish." (Lk 13:1-5)

As we can see, repentance of the heart of our sins is conditional of forgiveness. **He who does not repent, will perish.**

*

What are the fruits of repentance

What is repentance; believe and live dissolutely? There are many Christians and non-Christians that believe that repentance is nothing more than saying "I repent".

Christians who think that way "repent" of their sins, they "ask" God to help them not commit them again, but sin again this time <u>blaming God</u> in a manner that is a cover up, for not giving them what they "asked for". From that point on, this type of Christian is divided in various groups: "gracest", "butchers", "loveoids", "programmed", etc., as I said previously.

The non-Christians who think that way, when one explains the salvation in Christ, say that they do not believe that, because then anyone would rob, kill, abuse, etc., and afterwards, before dying they would repent and resolve their problem. According to them, they "enjoyed" in this life and now they are ready to enjoy eternal life. Or they say that they would commit a specific sin and after it was done, they would repent and the problem was resolved once again.

These two types of persons who think that way err because they purposely ignore the significance of the word repentance. To them, it is simply saying to God; "I repent", like someone who says a magic word, a word that just by its sound has the virtue to remove from us the consequences of our actions; or

open the doors of Heaven, like the words "open sesame" would open the cave's door in the story of The One Thousand and One Nights.

This type of person believes that repentance is the feeling that he feels when after ending his morbid and artificial "delight" of the committed sin perceives what is coming to him. Others believe that repentance is what he feels when he believes in having had a descent in the opinion which he believes that the celestial realm or his environment thinks of him. Do not confuse repentance with remorse.

By what we read in the following passage it is perfectly clear that repentance is the feeling of sincere sadness that one has because of what he has done, even if our actions don't have direct or visible consequences for us. When that feeling is real and honest, it is so strong and profound that from that moment on, it provokes acts that are worthy of repentance as is said by Paul and John the Baptist.

"5 Then went out to him Jerusalem, and all Judaea, and all the region round about Jordan, 6 And were baptized of him in Jordan, confessing their sins. 7 But when he saw many of the Pharisees and Sadducees come to his baptism, he said unto them: O generation of vipers, who hath warned you to flee from the wrath to come? 8 Bring forth therefore fruits meet for repentance." (Mt 3:5-8)

"But shewed first unto them of Damascus, and at Jerusalem, and throughout all the coasts of Judaea, and then to the Gentiles, that they should repent and turn to God, and do works meet for repentance." (Acts 26:20)

Repentance, the same as faith, is shown by the works that accompany it. You cannot imagine that a person repents sincerely of his action and later commits that action once again. Whoever did such a thing did not repent of what he did, but of the consequences that at that moment he thought could bring to him his behavior. It is like the thief who repents when the police catch up to him. Or the thief, that having not been caught by the police, repents having robbed, but does not return what he stole, or if it is impossible to return it, does not give it to someone more needy, but he "repents" and enjoys what he stole.

12305

12306

12307

12308

12309

12310

12311

12312

12313

12314

12316

12317

12318

12319

12320

12321

12322

12323

12324

12325

12326

12327

12328

12329

12330

12331

12332

12333

12334

12335

12336

12337

12338

12339

12340

It is not logical to think that a person sincerely repented of murdering a baby with a hammer if some time later he murders another baby with a hammer. People like that do not repent, what happens in their case is that they uncomfortable with the inner feelings that the Holy Spirit generates in them, or whomever is in charge of human conscience. That is why for a short time they separate themselves from that adultery, for example, but after sufficient time passes to become accustomed to the new stinging of their conscience, or when the voice of the one who is in charge of the human conscience has declined in volume, they once again throw themselves with pathological delight to the adultery or sin that makes them happy.

They do not repent of the sin, they repent of the spiritual or material consequences that will catch up to them now or later. It is like in the case of Judas, that by not being able to endure the insufferable inner feelings that cause him remorse for his betrayal, returned the money and went to hang himself but didn't ask Jesus Christ for forgiveness, which he should have done. He knew that Jesus was prone to forgive, because he saw the many cases in which Jesus forgave repented sinners. He knew that he could find forgiveness at the feet of Christ, but he didn't want to humble himself to the Lord. He also did not wish to continue living with the seared of remorse his conscience provoked. That is why he hung himself. **True repentance is a profound compunction that rejects the very sin that we know that generates that compunction.**

A repentant sinner needs to return the benefits of his sin. The repentant thief should return what he stole.

From what the Word of God says, we gather that the thief that truly repents having committed a robbery, should return that which he had stolen.

"Then it shall be, because he hath sinned, and is guilty, that he shall restore that which he took violently away, or the thing which he hath deceitfully gotten, or that which was delivered him to keep, or the lost thing which he found" (Lv 6:4)

I had a good friend that became rich. He used to visit me from time to time and showed me how much his finances grew thanks to the legal business he had. I used to believe it, because he had always been an honorable man and I was happy about his prosperity. In reality, he did have a legal business, but also an illegal one. One day due to the fact that he was caught by the police, I found out that he was involved in bad management making shady deals, he was processed and condemned.

While in that process, I advised him, with all my heart because he was a very dear friend of mine to get rid of all the evil money he had done. Due to the fact that he could not return anything to anyone as he alleged, because there wasn't one person made of flesh and bones who he could return anything to, I advised him to take all the proceeds of his shady business and donate them to an orphanage. I advised him to retain only what he had earned honorably; and if because of that he had to begin again at zero, to do so, because that was the only way he could obtain clemency from God.

Greed blinded him and he didn't want to do it, alleging numerous pretexts. He ended up in jail and was released after three years. He continued in his shady dealing and had to leave the country to not land in jail again. He lost everything he had, he lost his wife, he lost his children in not being able to live in the same country they live in, nor allow anyone to know where he was hiding.

The problem is not pronouncing the phrase "I repent", but repenting wholeheartedly and pushing away all the previous benefits of our sin. That is how God can demonstrate to the spiritual realm that we are truly repentant.

*

Reduction, postposition, condition and removal of punishment

Based upon what the two verses following say and for those who follow it, we understand two things: <u>one</u>, that God truly punishes those who do evil, something that many deny to themselves; and another that God repents and reduces,

postpones, conditions or removes punishment from those who sincerely repent and make amends.

"If so be they will hearken, and turn every man from his evil way, that I may repent me of the evil, which I purpose to do unto them because of the evil of their doings."

(Jer 26:3)

"Did Hezekiah king of Judah and all Judah put him at all to death? Did he not fear the LORD, and besought the LORD, and the

LORD repented him of the evil which he had pronounced against them? Thus might we procure great evil against our souls."

(Jer 26:19)

Depending on the type and gravity of the sin, and the type and degree of repentance and amendment, God totally lifts the punishment forever; he postpones it as in the case of Solomon and Ahab (I Kings 11:11-13 and 21:27-29); he decreases it as in the case of Rehoboam with the Egyptians of Shishak (II Chronicles 12:6-8); or it is conditioned that if they sin again they will receive that which they had previously been forgiven of and the new sin as in John 5:14, where Jesus recommends to the paralyzed man at Bethesda not to sin anymore, in case something worse than what he was healed of could fall upon him.

"11 Wherefore the LORD said unto Solomon, Forasmuch as this is done of thee, and thou hast not kept my covenant and my statutes, which I have commanded thee, I will surely rend the kingdom from thee, and will give it to thy servant. 12 Notwithstanding in thy days I will not do it for David thy father's sake; but I will rend it out of the hand of thy son. 13 Howbeit I will not rend away all the kingdom; but will give one tribe to thy son for David my servant's sake, and for Jerusalem's sake which I have chosen."

(I K 11:11-13)

"27 And it came to pass, when Ahab heard those words, that he rent his clothes, and put sackcloth upon his flesh, and fasted, and lay in sackcloth, and went softly. 28 And the word of the LORD came to Elijah the Tishbite, saying, 29 Seest thou how Ahab humbleth himself before me? Because he humbleth himself before me, I will not bring the evil in his days; but in his son's days will I bring the evil upon his house." (I K 21:27-29)

"6 Whereupon the princes of Israel and the king humbled themselves; and they said, The LORD is righteous. 7 And when the LORD saw that they humbled themselves, the word of the LORD came to Shemaiah, saying: They have humbled themselves; therefore I will not destroy them, but I will grant them some deliverance; and my wrath shall not be poured out upon Jerusalem by the hand of Shishak. 8 Nevertheless they shall be his servants; that they may know my service, and the service of the kingdoms of the countries."

(II Chr 12:6-8)

"Afterward Jesus findeth him in the Temple, and said unto him: Behold, thou art made

whole; sin no more, <u>lest a worse thing</u> come unto thee." (John 5:14)

Don't think that because Jesus saved us we have a Letter of Marque or free reign to sin and later on take refuge once again for forgiveness.

First of all, he who makes a mockery of the forgiveness of Jesus can lose his salvation if he persists and does not repent wholeheartedly.

Second, the punishment of God and the natural pain

of sins catch up to one eventually unless God intervenes in our favor; but a miracle is necessary for that to happen, which is not always in our reach.

He who places his hand on the fire will get burned; he who jumps from a second story will break bones; they are the natural and inevitable consequences of breaking laws that are known and established, since before man decided to execute its actions.

If a human, <u>Christian</u> or <u>non-believer</u> still decides to break it, he will obtain the logical consequence that the All Mighty, who is not respecter of persons, has determined. That would happen, unless God decides to make an exception (miracle), something which is not frequent for some reason; perhaps to avoid vanity, lack of respect, audacity and impudence of the saved.

*

Sometimes God punishes even if the sinner repents

As we saw in the previous section, in the passage of II Chronicles 12:6-8, King Rehoboam and the nation of Judah repented of their sins, and that is why God diminished greatly their punishment, but

didn't totally remove it, he left them a small punishment. There is something similar in the following passage from Jeremiah.

The sins we commit have consequences, even if we repent. We also see in this passage that the nation deserves punishment for what the governing group does. In this verse we see that because of the sins of King Manasseh of Judah, God gave the nation to the hands of their enemies and punished them.

"And I will cause them to be removed into all kingdoms of the earth, because of Manasseh the son of Hezekiah king of Judah, for that which he did in Jerusalem." (Jer 15:4)

If we go to II Chronicles 33:11-15 we will see that Manasseh repented and was heard by God. Not withstanding, the consequences of the sins for which he repented reach to the nation. Why?

He who fornicates, and is contaminated by syphilis, should not think that because of his repentance will necessarily be cured from it.

Another thing we see is that the nation was punished because of the King's actions. Why? Because they could have avoided it and did not. They were not interested in the things that Manasseh did as long as he didn't interfere with them personally. You would say what could the nation do if the army supported the King? And I would ask, where did the army of the King come from? Did it come from another planet or from the nation itself? If those soldiers were bad, it was because the nation was bad as well. Don't think that the government has a secret formula for choosing bad soldiers for his army. If the army oppresses others

when they have weapons in hand it is because the nation in general would do the same if they were in the soldiers' position. That is why the nation is punished because of the sins of the rulers. As a whole, each nation has the government they deserve. There could be persons that are not the same as the rest of the nation, but those are exceptions, the totality of the nation is the same as their armed forces.

Review of Chapter 12. We call "decent" the person that adapts to living according to the rules of society in which he lives, not necessarily according to divine laws. As we saw in the graphic example on page 25, person "B" in spite of being in that moment more decent that "A", will in time lower his level, while "A" in the passing of time will lift up his level. This is why to be a decent person is not what saves us, but walking in a divine path after accepting the divine mercy.

True repentance is indispensable, because with evil feelings we cannot enter the Kingdom of God, and keep this rotten attitude throughout eternity. It is the same as in the case of the group of good and bad children who traded bad for good. A good father keeps his children playing with those that changed to be good. Repentance is not pronouncing a phrase but a change in sentiment. Repentance is not remorse, nor is it the burning feeling in our conscience; it is the desire to change our feelings. Judas hung himself because he could not stand that burning sensation, that remorse caused in him, not because he repented of his terrible feelings.

Sometimes God repents and reduces, postpones, conditions or completely lifts the punishment from those who sincerely repent and correct themselves, but don't count on that as being certain. In the case

of Rehoboam, King of Judah, God diminished the punishment, because he repented, but He did not lift the punishment completely. In the case of Manasseh, King of Judah, God punished the nation as well. Considering the nation as a whole, each nation has the government they deserve. The armed forces and government do not come from another planet.

Chapter 13 Punishment and the Christian

God punishes the Christian

God <u>does</u> punish Christians. On many occasions and I would say in the majority, God punishes man so that he learns something, and furthermore, because what he did merits punishment. But many other times God punishes simply because the action committed carries punishment, without it entailing the intent to educate. The fact that we are saved by Christ does <u>not</u> mean that we can sin with impunity. The most this means is that if our sins do not exceed a certain limit of hardening of our souls, we maintain our salvation; but even within that state of salvation we are going to receive the corresponding punishment of our bad behavior. Let's see what Paul says in this respect.

"31 For if we would judge ourselves, we should not be judged. 32 But when we are judged, we are chastened of the Lord, that we

should not be condemned with the world." (I Co 11:31-32)

A Christian has to go pretty far without repenting to lose his salvation; but he does not have to go further than any non-Christian to receive the same earthly punishment for his sins. I would say that at times he will receive worse punishment, because the servant that knows the will of his Lord and doesn't obey will be lashed more, as is said by Jesus Christ in Luke 12:47. And if we note, the Christian is that servant who knows the will of his Lord and does not do it. God is no respecter of man, according to Peter's teachings in Acts 10:34, it is to say: to the same sin and circumstances corresponds identical punishment.

"And that servant, which knew his lord's will, and prepared not himself, neither did according to his will, shall be beaten with many stripes." (Lk 12:47)

"Then Peter opened his mouth, and said: Of a truth I perceive that God is <u>no</u> respecter of persons" (Acts 10:34)

Sin has earthly and eternal consequences. We have to suffer both. The eternal ones were forgiven by Christ, after our <u>sincere</u> repentance, not the earthly ones, that reach us, as we saw in I Corinthians 11:31-32 and is confirmed in Hebrews 12:6-8.

"6 For whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom he receiveth.

7 If ye endure chastening, God dealeth with you as with sons; for what son is he whom the father chasteneth not? 8 But if ye be without chastisement, whereof all are partakers, then are ye bastards, and not sons."

(Heb 12:6-8)

There are those that are in sin and at the same time suffering angst; and instead of understanding the link that exists between their sins and their suffering, they think that all the sins they have committed and will commit are forgiven even without repentance, while on the other hand, they cannot explain why they are suffering.

It is sufficient to say, that people who think that way consider that God commits two injustices at the same time: on one hand He doesn't punish the Christian, what he does punish the non-Christian; and on the other hand, he sends the Christian afflictions without him having a lesser motive for it. You have to be a stubborn human to think that way!

It seems to me that Christians who think in this manner, do it as a psychological device in defense, with which they protect their concupiscence. They deeply love their sins and do not want to leave them no matter what the cost of suffering is. They also do not want to lose their salvation, which they love only a bit more than their concupiscence.

Since they know or sense, that recognizing that God is collecting on their debt and persist in sinning, it can become a rejection towards the Holy Spirit and an unforgivable sin, they prefer to "autoconvince" themselves that this is not what is happening. That is why they invent the concept that what is happening is that their sins are forgiven

immediately after having committed them, while their sufferings and punishments are motivated by something "unknown" to them. That is why they give idiotic explanations such as "they are trials, brothers", "they are mysteries, brothers", "it is just because there cannot be happiness in this life, brothers", etc..

In this manner, they feel <u>artificially</u> free to continue "enjoying" their sin, without losing salvation because of them. It is a similar case as in an alcoholic, a drug addict, or the sexually obsessed, who although they clearly see that the suffering is caused by their sin, prefer to endure it and continue "enjoying" these.

It is clear in the passage of I Corinthians 11:31-32 that God punishes not only as an educational method, but as a penalty, to satisfy the justice established in the rules of behavior given.

If upon being judged (verse 32) we are punished, we are not punished for the sake of being taught, but as a penalty. In order to teach it is not necessary to have a trial, this is done when a criminal is going to be punished.

The sins of Christians will **not** be paid for in eternity, they will be paid for here on Earth; **here is where we will be punished.** That is why, although we should be superior to all (being that we have the help of God), instead we are inferior. Being the Christian children of God, the brothers of Christ, we are not above, but trampled upon. We have to pay here the wrong we do here, since it is not going to be paid afterwards. The opposite happens in the enemies of God, the good they do here will be paid here, since they will be paying there for their sins in eternity. The same doctrine is taught to us by Paul

when in Galatians 6:7 and Colossians 3:25, he says the following:

"Be not deceived; God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." (Ga 6:7)

"But he that doeth wrong shall receive for the wrong which he hath done; and there is no respect of persons." (Col 3:25)

In spite of all those clear passages, there are those who think that God does not punish Christians, just solely educates them. Paul, in speaking to Christians and referring to them, tells them not to deceive their brothers. The Apostle tells Christians not to oppress or cheat another Christian, because the Lord will seek to avenge all of that. Vengeance is punishment, not education. In Thessalonians 4:6 we see that the punishment is applied to Christians as well. This is logical because God is no respecter of persons.

"That no man go beyond and defraud his brother in any matter; because that the Lord is the avenger of all such, as we also have forewarned you and testified." (Thes 4:6)

Note that not only there is correction for the sake of re-education, there is also vengeance for punishment, without re-education, necessarily. And if all this happens to Christians, who are saved, it is logical to think that that vengeance occurs against us here and now, because after the resurrection there will be no punishment for us.

We saw in the verse we finished reading that Paul was already speaking previously about this issue to the Thessalonians, because he tells them that he had already forewarned them and testified. Upon using the word "forewarned", it gives us the sensation that it was a serious warning, perhaps because they had not paid too much attention to this truth. Something similar is done today by those that think that the Lord does not punish Christians. It's time for them to wake up, so that later, when the punishment falls upon them, they don't complain with the stupid comments continually made: "they are trials brother" or "they are mysteries brother".

There are many that, in projecting their desires, try to convince themselves that neither God nor Christ punishes. Maybe they do it with the foolish intent of "obliging" God with their "unbreakable" faith, to not punish them for their sins. For them the gospel and the Bible in general is made up of three words: forgiveness, forgiveness and forgiveness.

In the verse presented below, we see that the same Lord Jesus Christ says that he punishes those he loves, contradicting those who guarantee that neither God nor Christ punishes, but at the most, allows punishment.

"As many as I love, I rebuke and chasten; be zealous therefore, and repent." (Rev 3:19)

Christ does not say here that he permits punishment, but that he does so. If Christ punishes, it is logical to think that Our Father God does so as well.

In the case of the disobedient prophet who came from Judah, we see that punishment was a

penalty and not an education, being that the man, although a servant of God, died during the punishment and had no time to re-educate himself because of the punishment. Another similar case but more sudden was the case of Ananias and Sapphira who also died during their punishment, they did not have the time to be re-educated during their punishment. This couple received their punishment immediately after finding out that they would be punished, which shows that God does not always punish to re-educate but to penalize.

"20 And it came to pass, as they sat at the table, that the word of the LORD came unto the prophet that brought him back; 21 and he cried unto the man of God that came from Judah, saying: Thus saith the LORD, Forasmuch as thou hast disobeyed the mouth of the LORD, and hast not kept the commandment which the LORD thy God commanded thee, 22 but camest back, and hast eaten bread and drunk water in the place, of the which the LORD did say to thee, Eat no bread, and drink no water; thy carcase shall not come unto the sepulchre of thy fathers."

(I K 13:20-22)

After these words, the disobedient prophet intended to return to his land, but as soon as he set out a lion killed him. As we can see, this was a punishment, not an "education" because no one can educate the dead.

Christians will be judged

There are some who think that judgment is only made upon non-believers, but they are wrong. Judgment will also be made upon Christians. It is not a judgment of condemnation, but it is a judgment. It is certain that a true Christian, will not suffer a second death, but not because we are Christians will we not have to account for what we did or didn't do. Although we will not be condemned to hell and have eternal life in Jesus, we may have a very bitter drink in explaining our behavior and what we did or didn't do with our bodies, strength, health, knowledge, faculties and "Christianism".

"For the time is come that judgment <u>must</u> <u>begin at the house of God</u>; and if it first <u>begin at us</u>, what shall the end be of them that obey not the gospel of God?" (IP 4:17)

Even if we are not going to be condemned to perdition, perhaps we may have to explain, before all those present, even our dirtiest actions and thoughts one by one. I don't think that if Peter said that we will be judged, we should think that we will simply get a pat on the back and be told just that we are good boys, and everything is solved. A judgment is a judgment, not an entertainment nor a simple ceremony. I wish I were wrong, because I don't like the idea of having to account publicly for my thoughts, conversations, doings and not doings, during my entire life, but that's the way it will be. Let us remember that Luke 12:2-3 warns us against something similar. Those who abuse the grace of the Lord, think about this.

"2 For there is nothing covered, that shall not be revealed; neither hid, that shall not be known. 3 Therefore whatsoever ye have spoken in darkness, shall be heard in the light; and that which ye have spoken in the ear in closets shall be proclaimed upon the housetops." (Lk 12:2-3)

Also, the passage I Corinthians 3:8-15 makes us think that there exists judgment against our works, because verse 8 speaks about a reward according to works, when it says: "every man shall receive his own reward according to his own labour", which clearly indicates that our works and labor will be judged to see what reward we deserve.

"8 Now he that planteth and he that watereth are one; and every man shall receive his own reward according to his own labour......12 Now if any man build upon this foundation gold, silver, precious stones, wood, hay, stubble; 13 every man's work shall be made manifest: for the day shall declare it, because it shall be revealed by fire; and the fire shall try every man's work of what sort it is. 14 If any man's work abide which he hath built thereupon, he shall receive a reward. 15 If any man's work shall be burned, he shall suffer loss; but he himself shall be saved; yet so as by fire." (I Co 3:8-15 Abbreviated)

Verse 13 says: "... Every man's work shall be made manifest; for the day shall declare it...", it is obvious that there is an act whereby there will be discovery of what was thought would not be discovered. We see it pertains to a trial because

verse 14 speaks of a reward, resulting from judgment on good and bad that we have done after becoming Christians, to know if we deserve some reward. Even though it is not a trial that sentences to Hell, because it is clear in verse 15, but not because of this will it not be a trial: "...but he himself shall be saved; yet so as by fire.". It is very clear that Christians will be judged.

Many believe that because the grace of God is immense, it is possible to sin without consequences, as long as there is previous conversion; or, as long as one is a Christian. This type of Christian who plays with the grace of God, I call "gracest". These are very wrong living a heresy that is extremely dangerous.

When reading II Co 5:9-10, it is evident that each Christian will have to appear before Christ's Tribunal. In this passage Paul says "<u>all of us"</u>, and he includes himself; therefore, I do not think there is one dumb enough person that would think that he has not to appear, but Saint Paul will have to appear.

And what do we have to appear at Christ's Judgment Seat for? So that each may receive according to what he has done within the body, be it good or bad. And if we did bad things, what reward do you think we will receive? Unconditional blessings? Rewards for our foolishness, stubbornness, or disobedience? Do you believe that it would be called a Judgment Seat if it were just to give out blessings and prizes?

"9 Wherefore we labour that, whether present or absent, we may be accepted of Him. 10 For we must all appear before the Judgment Seat of Christ; that every one may

receive the things done in his body, according to that he hath done, whether it be good or bad." (II Co 5:9-10)

Those who live on dreams should not believe that Paul is referring to the non-believers, because **upon saying "we" he is referring to Christians**, and includes himself.

An identical idea is observed in Romans 14:10-12, where speaking to Christians so that they would not scorn nor judge their brothers he tells them "for we shall all stand before the judgment seat of Christ". We see once again in this passage that upon saying "we" Paul includes himself among those who will appear. And if Paul will appear, do some conceited ones think that they do not have to appear?

"10 But why dost thou judge thy brother? or why dost thou set at nought thy brother? For we shall all stand before the judgment seat of Christ. 11 For it is written: As I live, saith the Lord, every knee shall bow to me, and every tongue shall confess to God. 12 So then every one of us shall give account of himself to God." (Ro 14:10-12)

We clearly see that those who will be before the judgment seat will be Christians, who will be asked to account for all the wrong done by way of the body, and also recognize the good we have done. Each one of us will give to God an account of himself, even if we are saved. Do not have the foolish illusion to think that you can hide future sins under the cloak of grace, making a mere nominal

effort to not sin, and later fling yourselves with delight giving way to your lustfulness.

Not in vain does Saint Paul teach them quite the opposite. And remember he is the same Apostle who they imagine authorizes them to use grace in order to sin, the same one that they want to believe that he says that once converted there is nothing to fear when sinning. And not only that, in Galatians 6:7, he teaches Christians the truth about celestial dynamics. Allow me to remind you again.

"Be not deceived; God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." (Ga 6:7)

Now, someone would ask what is the punishment of Christ's judgment seat? I don't know that; nor would I want to find out in my own person. I suppose (and this does not have more value than what is supposed by anyone who thinks differently), I suppose, I repeat, that it has to do with the punishment described in I Corinthians 3:12-15, where Christian loses the fruits of his labor even while saved, more so as if by fire. I advise the "gracest" ones not to skirt around the abyss, because they can fall into it. It is nothing humorous to come to salvation in that manner, as if by fire.

Not only are we going to be judged for the wrong we do, but Our Lord also promised to reward us for the good we do.

"28 Then Peter said: Lo, we have left all, and followed thee. 29 And he said unto them, Verily I say unto you, There is no man that hath left house, or parents, or brethren, or wife, or children, for the kingdom of God's

sake, 30 who shall not receive manifold more in this present time, and in the world to come life everlasting." (Lk 18:28-30)

13023 13024 13025

13027

13028

13029

13030

13031

13032

13033

13034

13035

13021

13022

As we can see here, Jesus guarantees that whoever leaves behind the things he loves for the sake of service to God, will receive, at this same time, it means in this same life, much more. He who leaves behind riches will not necessarily receive a lot of money, but he will have a life full of happiness superior to the one he could have gained with the enjoyment of the riches he left behind. Something equivalent to this could be said for the one who has had to leave his loved ones: clean love he would find in the gospel and in his brothers.

13036

13037

13038

13039

13040

13041 13042 13043

13044 13045 13046

13047 13048 13049

13050

13051

13052

13053 13054

13055 13056

The angels are witnesses of our actions and conversations

When you are alone and you begin to see, do or think what shouldn't, you think that no one sees you, but this is grave mistake, because there is at least one truthful witness that will tell it all at the end. You are not alone. That witness is your guardian angel which each person has. Let's see three Biblical examples.

Angels are witnesses to our conversations. When Christ and his disciples, including the women, were talking in Galilee, none of the disciples had seen that the angels were present hearing what they were saying. However, the angels had been listening, and now remembered and became witnesses of what was said. The same thing occurs today with what we think, feel, look at, say and do.

"4 And it came to pass, as they were much perplexed thereabout, behold, two men stood by them in shining garments. 5 And as they were afraid, and bowed down their faces to the earth, they said unto them: Why seek ye the living among the dead? 6 He is not here, but is risen. Remember how he spake unto you when he was yet in Galilee, 7 Saying: The Son of man must be delivered into the hands of sinful men, and be crucified, and the third day rise again. 8 And they remembered his words." (Lk 24:4-8)

These women were present in Galilee on the day that Jesus said these things, but they didn't remember. However, the angels were there in Galilee, listening to the conversation and made them remember what was said. It is evident, that we always have angels around us that not only care for us, but are witnesses to what we say, what we hear, what we see and what we do. This seems to be in concordance with the spirit of what is said in Ecclesiastes 5:6.

"Suffer not thy mouth to cause thy flesh to sin; neither say thou before the angel, that it was an error. Wherefore should God be angry at thy voice, and destroy the work of thine hands?" (Ec 5:6)

The Word of God clearly says that God has an angel that is always with us, to defend us, but also to act as a witness of what he sees and hears in us.

"The angel of the LORD encampeth round about them that fear him, and delivereth them." (Ps 34:7)

"He will not suffer thy foot to be moved; he that keepeth thee will not slumber."
(Ps 121:3)

What is expressed in Psalms 34:7 and 121:3 on how every person has his angel who accompanies them to care for them, is reaffirmed in what is read in Ecclesiastes 5:6; but this time, the fact that the angel serves as a witness of our words and actions is

angel s added.

>

Why punishment is delayed

There are some that question why God permits bad persons to exist and doesn't destroy them as soon as they do badly. One reason could be what is said in this parable by Christ, the rooting up of the tares could ruin the wheat; it is to say that rooting from the earth before its time the bad ones could be prejudicial for those who love God, or for his plans in general. Another reason is that many people who with time are going to be good, yet now commit sins and have to be given some time.

"28 He said unto them: An enemy hath done this. The servants said unto him: Wilt thou then that we go and gather them up? 29 But he said: Nay; lest while ye gather up the tares, ye root up also the wheat with them."

(Mt 13:28-29)

Another reason could be something I have already said. If God destroys those who do wrong at the time that they do so, many good people would not realize the maliciousness of the others and would think that God hastened their destruction before giving them an opportunity to change.

Another reason could be that if the destruction of the bad person occurred visibly for having committed a sin, or immediately after their sin, there would be many bad ones who would inhibit themselves from sin for a long time, but would not abandon their malicious feelings. This would elongate for a long time the period in which sin would be permitted on Earth, making the suffering of all creation to be prolonged unnecessarily.

Motivated by this lapse that occurs between sin and its punishment, many dare to sin. If every time someone sinned he got hit by lightning or a bone was broken, no one or very few would dare to sin, but would still harbor their malicious feelings. In that case, the separation of the bad and good could never occur with the resulting suffering of the latter ones.

God does not punish those who sin immediately, He does not immediately execute the wrong doing, that is why there is always the doubt to which if God punishes or not. Furthermore, it is known that man believes what he wants to believe, what he would want to exist. In this manner, the ones that wish God didn't punish for sins, but would admit it and allow each to do whatever they pleased, would not draw close to God. As a matter of fact, they would despise God, believing that a judgment would never occur.

On the other hand, they would only draw near to God and believe in Jesus, those who would wish that God would have provided them a system of purification for the soul, a system of salvation only dependent upon God. Something similar said by me here is found in Ecclesiastes and in the New Testament in I Timothy 5:24-25.

"Because sentence against an evil work is not executed speedily, therefore the heart of the sons of men is fully set in them to do evil." (Ec 8:11)

"24 Some men's sins are open beforehand, going before to judgment; and some men they follow after. 25 Likewise also the good works of some are manifest beforehand; and they that are otherwise cannot be hid."

(I Tim 5:24-25)

We have several Biblical examples on the delay of punishment. One of them is the matter of Aaron. What this first high priest did provoke regrettable opinions upon his personality and fidelity. No wonder he suffered, in the same way as Eli, another high priest and because of his infidelity as well, the violent death of his two sons, who left much to be desired.

When the Israelites demanded that he make them another god, because Moses was taking too long on the mount, Aaron did not oppose to their demands. He took a chisel and sculpted a golden calf. Later, to justify himself before Moses, he lies to him (24), making him see that the calf formed itself.

"And he received them at their hand, and fashioned it with a graving tool, after he had made it a molten calf; and they said: These be thy gods, O Israel, which brought thee up out of the land of Egypt" (Ex 32:4)

"And I said unto them: Whosoever hath any gold, let them break it off. So they gave it me; then I cast it into the fire, and there came out this calf." (Ex 32:24)

In verse 34, we see that even for a moment everything seemed to have passed without punishment, later on God would pass the bill and require payment from each and every one. Very often it happens like this in daily life, although many wish to not believe this. They think that we can sin and sin and continue to sin because we are saved; but they are wrong, when they least expect it, they will be held accountable. Then they will only be able to repeat the foolish phrases such as "they are trials, brothers"; "they are mysteries brother".

"Therefore now go, lead the people unto the place of which I have spoken unto thee; behold, mine Angel shall go before thee; nevertheless in the day when I visit I will visit their sin upon them." (Ex 32:34)

In addition to all of this, if we go to Deuteronomy 9:20, we see that although in the chapter of Exodus it is not mentioned, God had become angry with Aaron to the point of thinking of destroying him and it was the intervention of Moses and his prayer to God that saved the high priest.

"And the LORD was very angry with Aaron to have destroyed him, and I prayed for Aaron also the same time" (Dt 9:20)

We see in this last passage, that Aaron was going to be destroyed but the prayer of Moses saved him. Not only that, we saw in Exodus 32:34 that those who sinned were going to have to pay for their sin in the day of visitation. This clearly expressed that sometimes punishment is delayed, but not removed.

Another possible reason for the delay of punishment is to wait for sinners to reach their limit. In the verse of Isaiah, it mentions what could be one of the causes for the delay of punishment for the sinner: God might wait until he reaches a climax in rebellion before punishing him. Sometimes it seems strange that there has not been punishment upon a person or a nation; the explanation could be the wait for the malice to be completed. This is in concordance with Genesis 18:20-21 where God says that He will descend to see if they have consumed His works, it is to say, if they have reached their climax.

"Why should ye be stricken any more? <u>Ye</u> will revolt more and more. The whole head is sick, and the whole heart faint." (Isa 1:5)

"20 And the LORD said: Because the cry of Sodom and Gomorrah is great, and because their sin is very grievous; 21 I will go down now, and see whether they have done altogether according to the cry of it, which is come unto me; and if not, I will know."

(Gn 18:20-21)

As we have seen in this section, there are several reasons why punishments could be delayed.

Consequences for the believer for what he does or doesn't do

Here we are going to study the behavior of David and Joab in order to see how what one does **or doesn't do unjustly,** will carry suffering later on. David was an excessively emotional man. His actions seem to have always been based on emotional impulses. That is why he acted in such an erratic and illogical way.

13279 13280 13281

13282

13283

13284

13285

13286

13287

13288

13289

13290

13291

13292

13293

13295

13296

13297

13298

13299

13300

13301

13302

13303

13304

13305

13306

13271

13272

13273

13274

13275

13277

13278

"1 And it was told Joab: Behold, the king weepeth and mourneth for Absalom. 2 And the victory that day was turned into mourning unto all the people; for the people heard say that day how the king was grieved for his son. 3 And the people gat them by stealth that day into the city, as people being ashamed steal away when they flee in battle. 4 But the king covered his face, and the king cried with a loud voice: O my son Absalom, O Absalom, my son, my son! 5 And Joab came into the house to the king, and said: Thou hast shamed this day the faces of all thy servants, which this day have saved thy life, and the lives of thy sons and of thy daughters, and the lives of thy wives, and the lives of thy concubines; 6 in that thou lovest thine enemies, and hatest thy friends. For thou hast declared this day, that thou regardest neither princes nor servants; for this day I perceive, that if Absalom had lived, and all we had died this day, then it had pleased thee well. 7 Now therefore arise, go forth, and speak comfortably unto thy servants; for I swear by the LORD, if thou go not forth, there will not tarry one with thee this night; and that will be worse unto thee than all the evil that befell thee from thy youth until now."

(II Sam 19:1-7)

When Absalom killed his brother, when he rebelled against his father, when he raped his father's wives, at that time David should have cried for him, seeing the perverse path he had taken before God. That was where, to David, Absalom should have died, because it was at that time and in that moment that he spiritually died, which is most important. Physical death is of little importance; he who dies in the Lord, the only thing that happen to him is to go ahead of us to find real happiness, truly and completely.

Whoever dies spiritually, dies to God, even if his soul continues to live encased in his body. That person is worthy of crying for, like Samuel did with Saul, crying for him in life (I Samuel 15:35 & 16:1). We have to cry for him, I repeat, because he will not be going with us, we will not see him anymore, and because....we know where he will be going. When Absalom reaped what he had sown in life, when God placed justice upon him, it was not the moment to cry for him, although I understand David's cry subsequently.

If David would have done justice when Amnon raped Thamar, Absalom would have not murdered his brother and David would have saved the suffering of seeing his son Absalom become the assassin of his brother, because there would not have been a brother to assassinate. Anyone would object that if he would have saved himself from that suffering with Absalom, he would not have saved himself from the suffering of the death of Amnon. But it is the case that he dies in any event, two years

later assassinated by Absalom for having raped his sister. David did not save himself from that suffering. In that case, the death would have been in order to do justice of God. Because of not doing justice, not only did he suffer what he did not want to suffer by doing justice, but he added to himself the suffering in seeing Absalom turn fratricidal...which he also pardons in this new case. Here is an example of sin for lack of doing what is right and the consequences that it carries to our lives.

If David would have done justice when Amnon raped Thamar, it is more than probable that Absalom would not have dared to rebel. Because he didn't do justice there, he suffered here. The fact that God prophesied that the rape of the women of David was going to happen (II Samuel 12:11), does not mean that He compelled Absalom to do it, or that he induced him to do it, but He knew that Absalom was capable of doing it and was going to give him the military power to do it if he wanted to. In addition, that prophecy could have been carried out by way of a distant relative of the house of David, it did not have to be carried out by his son.

We later see the brutal actions of Joab (19:5-7), that by not being brutal and extremely inconsiderate with a father that just found out about the death of his son, did not tell David the truth. Absalom, the man that did not behave well neither as a brother, nor as a son, a denaturalized man, was preferred by David in the place of the loyal servants that had defended God's cause and David's. What Joab said was true: if all his servants would have won the war, but would have died, and Absalom remained alive, it is probable that he would not have cried.

Now we see Joab, the same Joab that David did not execute when he assassinated Abner (II Samuel 3:27), the same Joab that he didn't dismiss from his post for this vile assassination, I repeat, we now see that Joab, pass over David and under the threat of a coup d'etat, obligate him whether he wanted to or not, to bring out the people, in order to flatter the troops. Here again, David reaps what he sowed. If he would have executed Joab when divine justice claimed it, (at the assassination of Abner) he would not have suffered such humiliation and vexation. We once again see the consequences for the believer in what he does or doesn't do. In this case, he didn't do justice for the assassination committed by his nephew Joab.

In 9-10 we see that David, who had great political sensibility, perceived the attitude of Israel (not Judah) towards a national reconciliation, at the same time that he noticed a certain resistance in the people of Judah, including the capital city of Jerusalem.

"9 And all the people were at strife throughout all the tribes of Israel, saying, The king saved us out of the hand of our enemies, and he delivered us out of the hand of the Philistines; and now he is fled out of the land for Absalom. 10 And Absalom, whom we anointed over us, is dead in battle. Now therefore why speak ye not a word of bringing the king back? 11 And king David sent to Zadok and to Abiathar the priests, saying, Speak unto the elders of Judah, saying: Why are ye the last to bring the king back to his house seeing the speech of all Israel is come to the king, even to his house?

12 Ye are my brethren, ye are my bones and my flesh; wherefore then are ye the last to bring back the king? 13 And say ye to Amasa: Art thou not of my bone, and of my flesh? God do so to me, and more also, if thou be not captain of the host before me continually in the room of Joab. 14 And he bowed the heart of all the men of Judah, even as the heart of one man; so that they sent this word unto the king, Return thou, and all thy servants." (II Sam 19:9-14)

In order to defeat their resistance, he once again utilizes as agents, organized religion (11), who he sent to invoke the relationship that united the King to those of Judah, and at the same time making them jealous in clearly stating that Israel has decided to allow him to return to the Kingdom. In order to finish off his intelligent political ploy (12-14) he offers Amasa, who had been the military chief of the rebellion, the headquarters of the army in the place of Joab under the pretense that he also was a relative (grandnephew). In this way, he prevented him (Amasa), who was in possession of the military force of Judah, from resisting to surrender, and dragged, compelled or forced in its resistance, the principals and the people of Judah and Jerusalem. If that would have occurred, Israel and Judah would have faced a new civil war.

We now see David, for political convenience and/or resentment against Joab, doing what he did not do previously in the name of justice: separate Joab from the leadership of the army. Joab was still being as much a nephew of his as he was when he assassinated Abner, but at the time he did not

dismiss him and now he did. Therefore, it wasn't because he was his nephew.

It is not easy to break away from people who we have given "rights over us" when we tolerate their sins or when we do not execute the justice of God or the celestial mandate having the authority to do so (I Kings 20:41-42). David was not going to rid himself easily of Joab now, because he assassinates Amasa (II Samuel 20:9-10) and he imposes himself as chief of the army, without David daring to do justice in this new case of assassination. We see here once again the consequences for the believer for things that he did not do.

"9 And Joab said to Amasa: Art thou in health, my brother? And Joab took Amasa by the beard with the right hand to kiss him. 10 But Amasa took no heed to the sword that was in Joab's hand; so he smote him therewith in the fifth rib, and shed out his bowels to the ground, and struck him not again; and he died. So Joab and Abishai his brother pursued after Sheba the son of Bichri." (II Sam 20:9-10)

As we see, there are consequences for the believer according to what he does or doesn't do. The injustices that David did not repair in the beginning were the consequences of his bitterness in the end.

It also happened to King Ahab of Israel for not administering justice. He was condemned by God to suffer the penalty for the one he did not want to penalize.

"41 And he hasted, and took the ashes away from his face; and the king of Israel discerned him that he was of the prophets. 42 And he said unto him: Thus saith the LORD: Because thou hast let go out of thy hand a man whom I appointed to utter destruction, therefore thy life shall go for his life, and thy people for his people." (I K 20:41-42)

If all that I have analyzed happened to David, the great David, let us not have vain illusions that incite us to sin against God. All justice we do not want to do and all the injustice we do, has repercussions on our happiness.

"Be not deceived; God is not mocked, for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." (Ga 6:7)

Review of Chapter 13. The fact that we are Christians does not mean that we can sin with impunity. There are Christians that love their lusts so much that they do not want to leave them behind even if they are punished, but they do not want to recognize that punishment so that they do not commit an unforgivable sin. God does punish Christians, since when a Christian does something bad to another, Paul says that the Lord will seek vengeance. Vengeance is punishment, not education. The cases of the disobedient prophet and of Ananias and Sapphire, show us that there was punishment, without intending to educate, because these died during the punishment, without having the time to re-educate themselves

Many assume that because the grace of God is so immense, it is possible to sin without consequences,

as long as they have been converted previously. It is important to see what the Apostles tell us about justice that will be done to Christians. The guardian angels and other angels are witnesses of our most secret behavior, thoughts and feelings.

If God were to destroy those who did wrong immediately after committing a sin, many good persons would think that God hastened their destruction without giving them the opportunity to change. The parable of the tares and the wheat tells us that there is some reason why God does not destroy the sinner immediately. If God were to destroy the sinner immediately after committing a sin, there would be many malignant ones who would restrain themselves from sin for a long time, but would not abandon their bad sentiments. That would lengthen the period in which sin was permitted upon the Earth, making the suffering of all creation to become prolonged unnecessarily.

The cases of Aaron and Sodom show us that God delays punishment according to the circumstances or waiting for the sin to have reached its climax.

The injustice we do or the justice we lack doing, has repercussions sooner or later against us in our life. Amnon, the eldest son of David raped his sister and David did not do the justice that the law of God ordered in the case of incest. Absalom assassinated Amnon and David did not bring the justice of the law of God in the case of murder. That is why Absalom later persecutes his own father. Similarly, Joab treacherously assassinated Abner, and David did not bring justice. Later Joab imposes himself on David and assassinated Amasa. If David would have done justice then, he would not have suffered in the end.

Chapter 14

Usefulness for the Church, society and the nation of the presence and prayer of the saintly

The presence of the godly deviates punishment.

The best testimony that we find within our reach to prove us that the presence of those that love God deviate the punishment of the totality of where they find themselves, is in the case of Sodom, Gomorra, Adma and Seboim. Even though in this case the punishment was not deviated, it is the same Lord God who tells us that if there would have been at least ten just persons in that place, He would have forgiven the place because of his love for these ten.

It is evidenced in this passage that the presence in a society of people who love God, postpones, deviates or prevents punishment for those who deserve it. If the non-believers would know such thing, they would not despise the Christians who live in their cities.

God was prepared to detain the much deserved punishment in the region of Sodom if he would have found fifty just men (26); and even if there would have been just ten (32). It is incredible that in that region, corruption was so generalized that there could not be ten people for the love of whom God would forgive the whole region.

"And the LORD said: If I find in Sodom fifty righteous within the city, then I will

spare all the place for their sakes." (Gn 18:26)

"And he said, Oh let not the Lord be angry, and I will speak yet but this once: Peradventure ten shall be found there. And he said, I will not destroy it for ten's sake."

(Gn 18:32)

Afterwards, in chapter 19 we see that there were not ten, there weren't even four! Of the four that were saved from the destruction, by removing them from the city, one was destroyed because of disobedience, the wife who turned to look (26), and two were so infected by corruption in general that they committed incest with their father (19:31-38). Truly, not even ten!

If those that oppose the teachings of Christianity in school and public places of our society were more intelligent, they would not oppose it. Every time they end their destructive task of "dechristianizing" a nation, the perverted society eats them up. History is witness.

The prayers of Christians preserve the nation in which they live in. The intercessory prayers of the Godly, in favor of their fellow man help in the preservation of those that are the objective of their prayer. A clear case is the one of Abraham and Lot. Let's see.

The mercy God had with Abraham freed Lot, as we see in Genesis 19:29. By what is said in this verse, we can gather that because of having mercy upon Abraham it was that God liberated Lot, apart from the fact that Lot did not participate in the

abomination that surrounded him and as a matter of fact, condemned it.

"And it came to pass, when God destroyed the cities of the plain, that God remembered

cities of the plain, that God remembered Abraham, and sent Lot out of the midst of the overthrow, when he overthrew the cities in the which Lot dwelt." (Gn 19:29)

It is obvious that Abraham loved his nephew because he was willing to fight against five kings in order to rescue him, in spite of the fact that he found himself in an inferior position numerically. Perhaps, so that Abraham would not suffer (in addition to the cleanness of Lot), it was that God saved Lot. It is true that this particular patriarch did not become corrupt, but he remained living in the midst of that prosperous region instead of selling everything he had and seek refuge in the region where his uncle, Abraham, lived.

Another good testimony of the usefulness of the prayer of the saints is what James teaches us when he says: "The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much." We have the case of Ana, the prophetess, daughter of Fanuel who is the one who was at the Temple when Joseph and Mary presented Our Lord Jesus Christ. She dedicated herself to prayer and fasting, it means, she led a contemplative life, something many scorn, but that has great importance, above all when it comes to the elderly.

It seems, from what is said here, that a contemplative life bears much fruit for the society which has honest individuals of this type. We see here that the woman who fasted and prayed constantly in the Temple was seen with respect, and

it was considered that she was serving. "Serving whom? Logically this referred to the fact that she served God or the community.

13664 13665 13666

13662

13663

"And she was a widow of about fourscore and four years, which departed not from the Temple, but served God with fastings and prayers night and day." (Lk 2:37)

13669 13670

13668

13671

13672

13673 13674

13675 13676

13677

13678 13679

13680

13681 13682

13683 13684 13685

13686 13687 13688

13689

13690

13691

13692

13693

13694

13695

13696

13697

Many times Christian thinks that if God is omniscient, that he knows everything, then why pray if He knows what we need?

If God knows all, why do we have to pray?

We can also ask: what is the reason for our prayer, if anyway, in the words of Our Lord Jesus Christ, God knows everything we need before we ask?

"7 But when ye pray, use not vain repetitions, as the heathen do; for they think that they shall be heard for their much speaking. 8 Be not ye therefore like unto them, for your Father knoweth what things ye have need of, before ye ask him." (Mt 6:7-8)

Truly, to my way of seeing God, who knows perfectly the evolution of different phenomenon, the ones in the physical nature as well as the spiritual, knows what we need before we perceive that we have a particular need. Not only this, we can count on His prescience, even if we do not know if it is used by Him just when He wants, or in a continuous way. Therefore, if God is aware before we tell Him, why tell Him?

That is where the application of celestial dynamics begins. It seems that, being that God has granted absolute free will, and that He Himself respects that with lovely care, while we do not pray to Him, we do not give Him the "right", in a manner of speaking, to get involved in our business in a particular, personal or specific way. Up to that point, He only "can" use (that is how He established celestial norms), the general right he reserved for the administration of the dealing with all the creatures, but He "cannot" go beyond. It is not that he may not have the strength and power to do so, it is that He does not go beyond His own norms of conduct that he previously established.

That is why if we are victims of a temptation, particular lust or sin and we do <u>not</u> pray to God, He will not come and meddle in the matter. If we only pray from our lips and ask that he liberate us from a sin that does please us, He finds Himself as we say, "shackled" for his previous disposition concerning our free will. If we wholeheartedly ask Him to help us, we give Him that "right" to intervene in our business and it is then when that extraordinary change in our attitude and behavior occur.

That is why in spite of the fact that we know that God knows what we need, we should pray. Prayer is not informing God of something He doesn't know, but giving him the opportunity to enter into a territory that because of previous regulations He Himself had set aside.

That is why it is advised: "pray without ceasing" (I Thessalonians 5:17). That is why Jesus Himself teaches us to pray in general terms with the Our Father. That is why Jesus dedicated that passage to teach us about prayer. I testify that prayer can do

what cannot be done by energy, planning, the strong will, the valor, the firmness of character, astuteness, intelligence, experience, and anything else that you can put on. Now, the lazy ones, cheeky, negligent and "good lifers" should not hang on to that truth in order to lift from their shoulders their responsibilities and tasks, with the pretext that the matter is under prayer. One must do what corresponds. Our daily bread is requested in prayer, but we have to work for it.

He who substitutes the normal efforts that correspond to him because of the pretext of prayer, I would believe him to be sincere and honest if I see that at dinner time instead of asking of others or try to instill pity upon himself so that they will give to him, he prays the Our Father (give us our daily bread), and waits without doing any thing. I will think he is sincere when if he desires an expensive article of clothing or good car, he merely prays and sits to wait for it to appear.

There are also those who believe that when they ask God for something, they are going to receive it in the most dramatic and vain form there is. It is not that way, the divine methodology is not the same as the human. Let us see the case of the Syrian Naaman, a general who was a leper, who believed that God would respond to his way, and almost did not reach that which he implored.

Many times, believers behave with God in the same way this Syrian general behaved with Elisha. The prophet gave the leper all that was necessary for him to be cured, but he almost wasn't cured, because Elisha did not follow the method the general thought he should follow.

In the same way, many believers ask things of God and expect Him to perform in a dramatic and astounding way that we think it should be given to us. Later, when we receive the same goal that we desired, but in a way that is natural and humble, we think that God has not heard us. Yes, He heard us, the problem is that He did not want to stimulate our vanity by performing marvelous theatrics when he could perfectly well help us by means that will look natural to others.

In the same way, many believers ask God for the truth in religion, but when God sends a brother their way, who discuss their erroneous doctrines with them, they feel frustrated like Naaman and think: I thought God would leave His throne and appear before me to tell me what the true doctrine is.

"9 So Naaman came with his horses and with his chariot, and stood at the door of the house of Elisha. 10 And Elisha sent a messenger unto him, saying: Go and wash in Jordan seven times, and thy flesh shall come again to thee, and thou shalt be clean. 11 But Naaman was wroth, and went away, and said: Behold, I thought, He will surely come out to me, and stand, and call on the name of the LORD his God, and strike his hand over the place, and recover the leper. 12 Are not Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel? May I not wash in them, and be clean? So he turned and went away in a rage." (II K 5:9-12)

Finally, his servants reasoned with him that if the prophet would have asked him to do something difficult, theatrical or dramatic, he surely would have done so. Therefore, if something as simple as

washing himself seven times in the Jordan River has been asked of him, why not do it? The general deposed his attitude, did the apparently stupid thing the prophet asked him to do and he was healed of his leprosy. If he had not accepted the directions of the prophet of God, he would have lost out on the blessing that was reserved for him.

Something similar can happen to us, if when we pray, we think that the answer from God should only come to us in a way that is dramatic, astonishing or theatrical. It is important to repeat here the previous paragraph: "In the same way, many believers ask God for the truth in religion, but when God sends a brother their way, who discuss their erroneous doctrines with them, they feel frustrated like Naaman and think: I thought God would leave His throne and appear before me to tell me what the true doctrine is."

Let us look for sanctification, without which no one will see the Lord.

Review of Chapter 14. The presence of the godly benefits the society in which they live. God would have forgiven Sodom if there had been 10 just persons living there. Another case of the convenience of the presence of the godly is in the fact that when God was going to destroy Sodom, he remembered Abraham and saved Lot. James also tells us that "The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much.", with which we can consider the importance of the presence of true Christians in a society or nation.

Prayer is not informing God of something He did not know; but giving him the opportunity and the "right" to enter a territory that because of previous divine regulations He Himself had set aside. Sometimes believers pray and think that God did not hear them. They think this because God did not want to stimulate our vanity by doing marvelous theatrics, when he could help us by natural means, but He did hear our prayer.

13846 13847

13842

13843

13844

13845

 13848

 13849
 **

 13850
 *