PUNISHMENT of The WICKED

The divine verdict of God upon the sinner is, "The soul that sinneth, it shall die." (Ezck. 18:20) It does not say that the soul that sinneth shall have no resurrection, but "it shall die." This is a penal death due for one's personal sins. In this case it does not mean the natural death that all undergo because of Adam's transgression. True, Adam brought death into the world through disobedience, and all are subject to death in this life, both saint and sinner, (Rom. 5:12-14; 1 Cor. 15:21) but penal death for one's own sins is different.

The death that people undergo in this present life is because of Adam's transgression, and is not wholly a penalty for one's own sins. The penalty for an individual's own sins is the second death; (Rev. 2:11; 20:13-15) to undergo the second death necessitates a resurrection from the dead. And this resurrection of the wicked from the dead occurs at the end of the millennium. (Rev. 20:5) When God said, "The soul that sinneth, it shall die," He also meant that those who do not sin—whose sins are atoned for—shall not die; that is, they shall not die the second death.—Jno. 11:25, 26; 3:16; Ezek. 18:21.

From the 18th chapter of Ezekiel, we learn definitely that there is a death pronounced upon individuals for unrepented sins, which the repentant sinner will not have to undergo. Since everybody has to die the natural death of the present because of Adam's transgression, and then, if a sinner must also die for his own sins, it absolutely necessitates a resurrection of the wicked from the dead, followed with a second death as decreed in Rev. 20:13-15.

The second death is not a death for the body only; but the whole being. When brought to life again by union of body and spirit (Ezek. 37:14) it will then be destroyed. (Matt. 10:28) To destroy means to "blot out." He (God) who is able to destroy the body is also able to destroy the

soul, which of course means the body and spirit combined (the whole being). It was this combination that produced a living soul. (Gen. 2:7). It does not say that a soul was imparted to the body, but the spirit, or breath of life, was breathed into original man's nostrils, and by this combination a living soul came into existence.

No life of any kind is promised in the Bible to the sinner. Eternal life is to be acquired through Christ only. "For the wages of sin is death (not continued existence): but the gift of God is eternal life (continued existence after the resurrection) through Jesus Christ our Lord." (Rom. 6:23). "For God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." Jno. 3:16.

In meaning, death is just the opposite of life. If life means to exist, then death means to come to an end. In the second death sinners will be wiped out of existence. God chose to purify the primeval earth by water; but the final purification of this earth will be by fire, and will be more searching and severe. Sin and sinners will be swept away by the lake of fire, and the universe will no longer be defiled.

The destiny of the wicked is destruction. To destroy means to "kill, to exterminate, to cause to cease, to consume, to come to an end, to annihilate." Such is meant in Jno. 3:16; that is, to perish is to become extirpated, which is just the opposite of everlasting life.

The following citation from the Scriptures of Truth are definite as to what it means by perish, destroy, consume, and the second death:

"For yet a little while, and the wicked shall not be: yea, thou shalt diligently consider his place, and it shall not be."
.... "But the wicked shall perish, and the enemies of the Lord shall be as the fat of lambs: they shall consume; into smake shall they consume.... when the wicked are cut off, thou shalt see it." (Psa. 37:10, 20, 34; 59:13; Luke

13:3; 2 Pct. 2:12) Lct s carth, and lct the wicked b sce also Psa. 112:10, and 1

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"And the destruction of ners shall be together, a shall be consumed."—Isa and 66:17.

"For behold, the day coand all the proud, yea, ar stubble: and the day that of the Lord of hosts, and it nor branch (nothing left to of torment) ... And ye sthey shall be ashes under that I shall do this, said: 1, 3; Matt. 3:12; 2 Pet.

"And fear not them white to kill the soul; but rather both soul and body in he Matt. 10:28.

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"But the wicked shall be cut off from the earth, and the transgressers shall be rooted out of it."-Prov. 2:22; see also chap. 13:13. "And the destruction of the transgressor and of the sinners shall be together, and they that forsake the Lord shall be consumed."—Isa. 1:28; see also chap. 41:11, 12, and 66:17.

and all the proud, yea, and all that do wickedly, shall be the Lord of hosts, and it shall leave them neither root nor branch (nothing left to exist without end in a hell-fire of torment) ... And ye shall tread down the wicked; for they shall be ashes under the soles of your feet in the day "For behold, the day cometh, that shall burn as an oven; stubble: and the day that cometh shall burn them up, saith that I shall do this, saith the Lord of hosts."-Mal. 4:1, 3; Matt. 3:12; 2 Pet. 3:7; Jude 7.

"And fear not them which kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul; but rather fear him who is able to destroy both soul and body in hell (Gehenna, in the Greek)."- Notice the word destroy. If the body is destructible, then the soul, or in other words, the whole being is destructible. And since the soul is destructible it is not immortal. The word destroy applies with equal force to both body and soul. "Who shall be punished with everlasting destruction (not everlasting forment) from the presence of the Lord and from the glory of his power." -2 Thess. 1:8; Psa. 37: 38; 92:7; Phil. 3:19; 2 Thess. 2:8.

"And they went upon the breath of the earth, and com-Fr " the camp of the saints about, and the beloved city: and fire came down from God out of heaven and devoured them."-Rev. 20:9.

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Rom. 6:23; 8:32; Isa. 49: 15, 16; Psa. 103:10-15), and the 53rd chapter) But when man spurns this wonderful love he brings upon himself death and destruction. He is a free moral agent, and makes his own choice. If he chooses Son of God suffered for us that we might be saved. (Isa. The love of God is a wonderful love (Jno. 3:16, 17; death, that is his own fault.

"The Lord is not slack concerning his promise, as that judgment must begin at the house of God; and if it not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance." (2 Peter 3:9) "For the time is come first begin at us, what shall the end be of them that obey not the gospel of God? And if the righteous scarcely be saved, where shall the ungodly and the sinner appear? Wherefore let them that suffer according to the will of some men count slackness; but is longsuffering to us-ward, God commit the keeping of their souls to him in well loing, as unto a faithful Creator."-1 Pct. 4:17-19.

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