

21. The third dichotomy which follows in verse 12 reads, “(can a) vine produce figs?” The word “vine” is the noun, ἄμπελος (*ámpelos*) and it primarily refers to grapes whose harvest is considered a sign of prosperity.
22. The topography of Palestine is conducive to the construction of vineyards:

The mountain regions of Judaea and Samaria, often little suited to cereals, have always proved highly adapted to vine culture. The stones must first be gathered out and utilized for the construction of a protecting wall or of terraces or as the bases of towers (Isaiah 5:2; Matthew 21:33). As a rule the vine-stocks lie along the ground, many of the fruit-bearing branches falling over the terraces (cf., Genesis 49:22).

The cultivation of the vine requires constant care or the fruit will very soon degenerate. After the rains the loosely made walls require to have breaches repaired; in the early spring the plants must be pruned by cutting off dead and fruitless branches which are gathered and burned. As the grapes ripen they must be watched to keep off jackals and foxes.

Figurative: Every man “under his vine and under his fig-tree” was a sign of national peace and prosperity.² To plant vineyards and eat the fruit thereof implied long and settled habitation; to plant and not eat the fruit was a misfortune and might be a sign of God’s displeasure. A successful and prolonged vintage showed God’s blessing.³

The Prophecy Related to the Vine and Fig Tree

1. In the devil’s world, personal property is always vulnerable to numerous challenges both human and environmental. Possessions of worth or value are subject to theft by unscrupulous predators or thieves or by nature itself.

² This quoted phrase has millennial implications of the peace and prosperity typical of the dispensation as the following excerpts demonstrate.

³ E. W. G. Masterman, “Vine: Its Cultivation,” in *The International Standard Bible Encyclopaedia* (Grand Rapids: Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 1956), 4:3050-51.



2. Businesses and homes have locks and alarms and presently defended by arms bared by its owners under the authority of the Constitution's Amendment II.
3. Peace and prosperity are aggrandized when the principles of private property are protected by various levels of government and those who violate the resultant tranquility are vulnerable to prosecution.
4. Such is not a concern in the environment of the Lord's perfect millennial kingdom. This dispensation's status of "peace and prosperity" is illustrated by the phrase "to sit under his vine and under his fig tree."
5. This condition and prophecy are found three times in the Old Testament:

1 Kings 4:25 So Judah and Israel lived in safety, every man under his vine and his fig tree, from Dan even to Beersheba, all the days of Solomon.

Micah 4:4 Each one of them will sit under his vine and under his fig tree, with no one to make them afraid, for the mouth of the Lord of hosts has spoken.

Zechariah 3:10 'In that day' [**the Millennium**], declares the Lord of hosts, 'every one of you will invite his neighbor to sit under his vine and under his fig tree.'

6. The arrogance of those in authority who impose evil upon the people while feathering their own nest will have their ill-gotten gains removed. On this subject, Amos waxes prophetic on twenty-first century America:

Amos 5:11 Because you make the poor pay taxes on their crops and exact a grain tax from them, you will not live in the houses you built with chiseled stone, nor will you drink the wine from the fine vineyards you planted .

v. 12 Certainly I am aware of your many rebellious acts and your numerous sins. You torment the innocent, you take bribes, and you deny justice to the needy at the city gate.

v. 13 For this reason whoever is smart keeps quiet in such a time, for it is an evil time. (NET)



7. On the contrary, Israel's prosperous vineyards were a sign of God's approval of the Jew's spiritual recovery from a period of national reversionism prophetically stated in:

Hosea 2:12 I will destroy her vines and fig trees, about which she said, "These are my wages for prostitution that my lovers gave to me!" I will turn her cultivated vines and fig trees into an uncultivated thicket, so that wild animals will devour them.

8. When Israel recovered from its reversionistic period, her restoration was announced by God, illustrated by the recovery of her vineyards in:

Hosea 2:14 However, in the future I will allure her, I will lead her back into the wilderness, and speak tenderly to her.

v. 15 From there I will give back her vineyards to her, and turn the "Valley of Trouble" into an "Opportunity of Hope." There she will sing as she did when she was young when she came up from the land of Egypt. (NET)

17. The fourth rhetorical question from James 3:12 reads, "can salt water produce fresh?" No. Salt water itself cannot be made drinkable, but "people have been making seawater drinkable at least as far back as the ancient Greeks." "Our planet is drenched in 326 million trillion gallons of water. But it turns out that less than one-half of 1 percent of it is drinkable. Out of the rest, 98 percent is oceanic salt water and 1.5 percent remains locked up in icecaps and glaciers."⁴
18. With a global population that exceed 7.5 billion people, there is a need to go technical in order to convert seawater into saltwater:

Desalination, or desalting, is the separation of fresh water from salt water. There are two basic types of desalting techniques: thermal processes and membrane processes.

Thermal processes. Distillation, a thermal process that includes heating, evaporation, and condensation, is the oldest and most widely used of desalination technologies.

⁴ <https://adventure.howstuffworks.com/survival/wilderness/convert-salt-water.htm>

Modern methods for the distillation of large quantities of salt water rely on the fact that the boiling temperature of water is lowered as air pressure drops, significantly reducing the amount of energy needed to vaporize the water. Systems that utilize this principle include multistage flash distillation, multiple effect distillation, and vapour compression distillation.

Membrane processes. Two commercially important membrane processes used for desalination are electrodialysis and reverse osmosis. They are used mainly to desalt brackish or highly mineralized water supplies rather than much saltier seawater.⁵

19. Seawater for centuries has been desalinated, but there are no natural processes that do so. Saltwater is undrinkable and if consumed it has a violent effect on the one that partakes.
20. James's four rhetorical veils in verses 11 and 12 make clear that the reversionist lives in a spiritual state that no matter what he says and no matter what he attempts to do cannot produce a righteous result.
21. The overriding reason for this situation is that his stream of consciousness is filled with human viewpoint, human good, and evil; his volition responds to that inventory of ideas by directing his tongue to verbalize his cosmic ideas toward others causing great discord among the brethren.

James 3:11 Does a spring supply to a fountain both fresh [γλυκύς (*glukús*): “sweet” (KJV) i.e., “potable”] and bitter water?

v. 12 Is it possible for a fig tree to produce the fruit of an olive tree, my fellow believers, or a grape vine the fruit of a fig tree? Neither can a saltwater spring produce fresh water. (EXT)

James 3:13 Who among you is wise and understanding? Let him show by his good behavior his deeds in the gentleness of wisdom. (NASB)

1. This verse begins with the phrase, “Who among you is wise,” the word “wisdom,” σοφία (*sophía*), which has several applications and meanings.

⁵ “Public Works: Environmental Works: Water Treatment: Desalination,” in *The New Encyclopaedia Britannica: Macropaedia*, 15th ed. (Chicago: Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2010), 26:385.



2. The Greek lexicons provide a number of meanings of the word dependent upon its use and context. When referring to human application it is defined as, “knowing how to do something: clever, skillful, experienced or understanding that results in wise attitudes and conduct.”⁶
3. A second analysis refers to its meaning in the New Testament and its Hebrew equivalent, *chokmah*, and differs from the classical meaning in two ways:

First of all, the biblical concept of wisdom is theocentric rather than anthropocentric. It denotes a fear of God and an understanding of His ways. It does not necessarily imply brilliance or scholastic training; rather, *sophós* indicates adroitness, the ability to apply with skill what one knows (especially religious truth). The word is used of one who has acquired special information, secret doctrine (*mustérion* [μυστήριον mystery: Church Age]).⁷

4. The third emphasizes wisdom whose definition reads:
Knowledge of practical moral wisdom resting on a knowledge of God. The opposite of arrogance, it indicates the submissiveness to offense that is free from malice and desire for revenge.⁸
5. There are millions of people who accrue knowledge over time. Some become erudite in one specific area of knowledge in which they are considered professionals. Science, mathematics, medicine, jurisprudence, economics, and even nature, among other disciplines, each have its own vocabulary of technical language.
6. One may be characterized as having “wisdom” in one of these. However, there is a category of wisdom that is not associated with the ones suggested here.
7. There is a wisdom that is obtainable by anyone who has a willingness to learn, under the indwelling and filling ministries of the Holy Spirit. This development of wisdom is acquired by consistent study and retention of Bible doctrine.

⁶ Walter Bauer, “σοφός,” in *A Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament and other Early Christian Literature*, 3d ed., rev. and ed. Frederick William Danker (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 2000), 935.

⁷ Spiros Zodhiates, ed., *The Complete Word Study Dictionary: New Testament*, rev. ed. (Chattanooga: AMG Publishers, 1993), 1301.

⁸ Cleon L. Rogers Jr. and Cleon L. Rogers III, “James 3:13,” in *The New Linguistic and Exegetical Key to the Greek New Testament* (Grand Rapids: Zondervan Publishing Co., 1998), 560.



8. This wisdom is available to anyone who is humble enough to give the Word of God a positive hearing and receptive enough to accept and retain them by positive volition to its content.
9. The Bible contains eleven categories of systematic theology, each of which has an inventory of associated subjects that define each specific category.
10. Any believer who is positive to the teaching ministry of the Holy Spirit and objective enough to place his personal faith in its content, will slowly but surely acquire and retain the knowledge of God.
11. It is from this ever-increasing inventory of divine thought that a believer grows in grace and with perseverance advances to the sophisticated level of divine viewpoint.
12. Through this process, the believer has the opportunity to apply these principles to his life and the circumstances he encounters. The trigger that makes this possible is the verb, **πιστεύω (*pisteúō*)**: “to believe,” and the noun, **πίστις (*pístis*)**: “faith.”
13. The verb, *pisteúō*: “to believe,” is transitive and demands an object. Therefore, this verb’s meaning is not clear until its working object is stated. In the gospel of salvation, the working object is Jesus Christ. Post salvation, it is one’s belief is the Word of God.
14. In the secular categories of knowledge there are principles, laws, doctrines, and categories that are specific to each discipline. They have been put to the test, applied to circumstances, and discovered to be consistently accurate.
15. Over time they have been accepted and certified as a “law of science, a law of medicine, or a law of economics.” Even some of these well-established disciplines are often challenged by those who assert discovery of different results and therefore different conclusions.
16. What these disciplines are really desirous of establishing is a law that can be depended upon to produce the same affect over and over again and thus become a “law of whatever.”
17. Recently we referred to the law of gravity and Sir Isaac Newton’s publication of the “Three Laws of Motion.” Having done so, Newton certified the existence of gravity, he did not understand its source. No one else has done so since.
18. Therefore, the existence of gravity is confirmed and utilized by elite mathematicians to understand the structure of the universe, how all heavenly bodies possess gravity, but are simultaneously acted upon by the gravitational pull of other bodies.



19. The earth is held in its orbit by the gravitational pull of the sun while the moon is held in its orbit by the gravitational pull of the earth. This dance among the luminaries continues unabated from time immemorial, Genesis 1:1 to the present day.
20. Here is Sir Newton's comment on the fact gravity exists, but admits he does not know its cause or source.

So far, I have explained the phenomena of the heavens and of the sea by the force of gravity. I have not yet been able to deduce from the phenomena the reasons for these properties of gravity and I invent no hypotheses. Everything which is not deduced from the phenomena should be called an hypothesis, and hypotheses, whether metaphysical or physical, whether occult qualities or mechanical, have no place in experimental philosophy.

21. Newton saw clearly that his universal law of gravitation is a description, not an explanation. He wrote in a letter to Richard Bentley:

You sometimes speak of gravity as essential and inherent in matter. Pray, do not ascribe that notion to me; for the cause of gravity is what I do not pretend to know.⁹

22. Both he and mathematicians who followed have remained flummoxed about the "cause of gravity." Therefore, we boldly go where no mathematician has gone before by appealing to the "source of truth" for the answer. We find it in:

Colossians 1:16 For by means of Him [Jesus Christ, v. 15] all things were created [κτίζω (*ktízō*): to produce from nothing, Gen. 1:1], both in the heavens and on earth, the visible things [the universe] and invisible things [mathematics], whether human governments or constituted authorities, or angelic rulers and authorities: all things through Him and for His purpose have been created.

v. 17 He eternally existed before all things, and by means of Him all things hold together [συνίστημι (*sunístēmi*): i.e., gravity]. (EXT)

(End JAS3-41. See JAS3-42 for continuation of study at p. 411.)

⁹ Morris Kline, *Mathematics and the Search for Knowledge* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1986), 223.

