

24. In that verse, the term used in the NASB is “violent wind” and in the NET Bible as “a hurricane-force wind.”
25. We have compared the carnal mentality of the weak, doubting believer with the ravages imposed on those who endure a Category 1 hurricane.
25. However, its winds are minimal compared to those of subsequent categories. Below is the National Hurricane Center’s chart of sustained wind speeds of hurricanes, Categories 1–5:⁷

NOTE: Click on NOAA’s Web-site link in the footnote below to view a graphic demonstration of the damage inflicted by each category of sustained winds.

| Category | Sustained Winds | Types of Damage Due to Hurricane Winds |
|--------------|-------------------|--|
| 1 | 74-95 mph | Very dangerous winds will produce some damage: Well-constructed frame homes could have damage to roof, shingles, vinyl siding and gutters. Large branches of trees will snap and shallowly rooted trees may be toppled. Extensive damage to power lines and poles likely will result in power outages that could last a few to several days. |
| 2 | 96-110 mph | Extremely dangerous winds will cause extensive damage: Well-constructed frame homes could sustain major roof and siding damage. Many shallowly rooted trees will be snapped or uprooted and block numerous roads. Near-total power loss is expected with outages that could last from several days to weeks. |
| 3 (major) | 111-129 mph | Devastating damage will occur: Well-built framed homes may incur major damage or removal of roof decking and gable ends. Many trees will be snapped or uprooted, blocking numerous roads. Electricity and water will be unavailable for several days to weeks after the storm passes. |
| 4 (major) | 130-156 mph | Catastrophic damage will occur: Well-built framed homes can sustain severe damage with loss of most of the roof structure and/or some exterior walls. Most trees will be snapped or uprooted and power poles downed. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months. |
| 5 (major) | 157 mph or higher | Catastrophic damage will occur: A high percentage of framed homes will be destroyed, with total roof failure and wall collapse. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last for weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months. |

26. We have now completed an expanded translation of:

⁷ “Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale” (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s National Hurricane Center, Miami, Florida, <http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/aboutsshws.php>) accessed November 21, 2016.

James 1:6 But he must keep on praying [**IM #4**] for wisdom by means of faith, doubting nothing, for the one who prays while doubting the integrity of God is like the atmospheric and oceanic forces of the sea, whose waves are constantly being agitated by various wind forces [**mental attitude sins**] hurling them about to and fro [**emotional revolt of the soul**].
(EXT)

27. The development of this expanded translation emerged from the exegesis of verse six in light of details gathered from Acts 27. That chapter documents the hurricane-force winds and waves that battered the ship Paul and others occupied on the Mediterranean Sea in the fall of c. A.D. 62.
28. James 1:6 and Acts 27 are vivid illustrations of the ongoing conflict common to the Invisible War.
29. We should not move on without observing a complementary Old-Testament passage in Psalm 107:23–32:

Psalm 107:23 Those who go down to the sea [**Mediterranean**] in ships, who do business [**shipping industry**] on great waters;

v. 24 They have seen the works of the Lord, and His wonders in the deep [**the power of God over the waters whether violent or calm**].

v. 25 For He spoke and raised up a stormy wind [**סַעַר (sa'ar): strong wind, tempest, whirlwind**], which lifted up the waves of the sea.

v. 26 They rose up to the heavens [**wave crests**], they went down to the depths [**wave troughs**]; their soul melted away in their misery [**fear of the storm's power**].

v. 27 They reeled [**confused**] and staggered [**loss of balance**] like a drunken man, and were at their wits' end [**Literally all their wisdom was swallowed up**].

v. 28 Then they cried to the Lord in their trouble, and He brought them out of their distresses [**dangerous circumstances**].

Psalm 107:29 He caused the storm to be still, so that the waves of the sea were hushed [דַּמָּמָה (*demamah*): “light air” of Beaufort Wind Force 1].

v. 30 Then they were glad because they [the waves] were quiet, so He guided [to lead in the right direction] them to their desired haven [desired port of call and place of safety].

v. 31 Let them give thanks to the Lord for His lovingkindness [חֶסֶד (*cheseth*): “unfailing love”], and for His wonders to the sons of men!

v. 32 Let them extol Him also in the congregation of the people, and praise Him at the seat of the elders. (NASB)

29. The divine policy toward a doubting believer is established in James 1:6 and expanded upon in verses 7 and 8.

James 1:7 - For that man ought not to expect [IM #5] that he will receive anything from the Lord, (NASB)

1. James continues by asserting that the man “ought not to expect.” The verse begins with the negative conjunction μή (*mē*): “not,” plus the present active imperative of the verb οἴομαι (*oíomai*): “to presume.”⁸
2. The subject is the masculine noun ἄνθρωπος (*ánthropos*): “that man,” referring to the one who doubts the power of prayer in verse 6.
3. The translation of verse 7 begins with the phrase, “That man must not presume.”
4. The word “presume” carries with it the idea of arrogance as is indicated by this definition:

Presume: To undertake without leave or clear justification. To suppose to be true without proof; to take for granted; to act or proceed presumptuously; to go beyond what is right or proper.

Presumption: A presumptuous attitude or conduct.

⁸ “Used in a negative sense, indicating wrong judgment or conceit” (Cleon L. Rogers Jr., and Cleon L. Rogers III, “James 1:7,” in *The New Linguistic and Exegetical Key to the Greek New Testament* [Grand Rapids: Zondervan Publishing House, 1998]. 553).