

20. Leaven is fungus and although advantageous in many ways, it is still an invasion into the bread dough that corrupts its original structure. Fungus lives on its host and thus is symbolic of the residence of the sin nature in every cell of the body.
21. The unleavened bread of the Passover teaches by illustration the sinless condition of the Lord's body making Him the divinely provided substitutionary sacrifice for the sins of the world, a reality observed by John the Baptist in:

**John 1:29**      The next day he saw Jesus coming to him and said, "Behold, the Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world!"

22. The blood on the door facings, the lack of leaven in the bread, and the associated typology of the One Whom John would later describe as "the only begotten Son of God" (John 3:18), provides the background for the memorial celebration the Jews observed on the night of the first Passover.
23. Associated with several sacrifices associated with the Jews' divinely instituted rituals were functions and procedures that taught through illustration the divine provision of the ultimate sacrifice, that of Jesus the Messiah.
24. This brings us back to our verse where the apostle informs us in:

**James 2:10**      For whoever perfectly obeys the whole law but yet goes astray from one of them, he has become guilty of all. (EXT)

**James 2:11**      For He who said, "Do not commit adultery," also said, "Do not commit murder." Now if you do not commit adultery, but do commit murder, you have become a transgressor of the law. (NASB)

1. Verse 8 is the presentation of a principle: "You shall unconditionally love from personal integrity those you encounter."
2. In verse 9, James presents an illustration of the principle: "If you keep on showing partiality ... you are committing sin and in doing so stand convicted by ... the Royal Law."
3. In verse 10, we have the example of a person engaged in human good for salvation by asserting he "perfectly obeyed the whole law," yet going astray once, "has become guilty of all."

(End JAS2-18. See JAS2-19 for continuation of study at p. 181.)



4. In verse 11, James gives an illustration of the principle noted in verse 10 by citing two of the Decalogue's commandments: (1) #6, "You shall not commit adultery" and (2) #7, "You shall not commit murder."
5. It is impossible to misunderstand these two prohibitions unless you are reading the King James Version which reads:

**James 2:11** For he that said, Do not commit adultery [ μοιχεύω (*moicheúō*) ], said also, Do not kill [ φονεύω (*phoneúō*) ]. Now if thou commit no adultery, yet if thou kill, thou art become a transgressor of the law. (KJV)

6. "Adultery," *moicheúō*, is clearly understood to be infidelity to one's spouse. It violates the "holy bond of matrimony" which is the union of man and wife, never to be broken until the death departs one of them.
7. However, *phoneúō*: "kill," is an erroneous translation that has empowered numerous legal complications by pacifists since 1611 when the KJV was originally published in England.
8. The word *phoneúō* does not refer to the English word *kill* whose definition is to "cause the death of (a person, animal, or other living thing): *her father was killed in a car crash.*"<sup>1</sup>
9. The word *phoneúō* is defined in English as "the unlawful premeditated killing of one human being by another: *he was put on trial for attempted murder.*"<sup>2</sup>
10. The word *kill* is therefore all inclusive of several "causes of death" of a person or animal. *Murder* is restricted to the "unlawful premeditated killing of one person by another." Assigning the general term *kill* to all acts of taking another's life has led to some pacifists' objections to the death penalty, warfare, self-defense, and presently the Second Amendment
11. The hoped for immutability of the Bill of Rights ten amendments has been under assault since the First Continental Congress approved it to be sent to the states for ratification which culminated in December 1791.

<sup>1</sup> *The New Oxford American Dictionary* (2001), s.v. "kill."

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, s.v. "murder."



12. The man almost solely responsible for the Bill of Rights to even be considered by the convention in Virginia was Patrick Henry. That it was considered by the First Congress is due to the oratory of Patrick Henry. Here's the background of this most crucial debate prior to the ratification of the Constitution's Bill of Rights.

Initially, the Federalists [James Madison, et al.] thought that constitutional amendments, which ultimately would take form in the Bill of Rights, were an unnecessary distraction to the business of ratification. Madison also argued that a Bill of Rights would imply that the national government had powers beyond those enumerated in the text of the Constitution.

It would be much simpler, Madison thought, just to agree that the national government had only the powers enumerated in the Constitution and no others. But the anti-federalists [Patrick Henry et al.] did not accept Madison's assurances about the national government's limited authority. Their relentless pressure at the states' ratifying conventions helped ensure the adoption of those ten amendments that now form the basis for American's most treasured rights under the law. Without Henry and the anti-federalists' strident opposition, the Federalists would never have included provisions protecting freedom of religion, speech, the press, the right to bear arms, trial by jury, and other essential liberties. These amendments explicitly limited the power of the national government. Henry demanded that the Constitution clarify that all powers not expressly given to the national government were retained by the states, because otherwise, the national government would absorb powers by default. Henry noted that the Constitution did limit certain powers. What about Americans' other rights? Was the national government restricted with regard to those? "The fair implication is, that they can do everything they are not forbidden to do," Henry concluded. (p. 205)

As the convention debate drew to a close, Henry and his fellow anti-federalists attempted to introduce amendments to the Constitution prior to ratification.

In a final attempt to postpone ratification, Henry gave a speech that would secure his legendary reputation as a speaker. Heaven, he proclaimed, was watching: “I see the awful immensity of the dangers with which it is pregnant.—I see it—I felt it.—I see *beings* of a higher order, anxious concerning our decision. When I ... see those intelligent beings which inhabit aetherial mansions, reviewing the political decisions and revolutions which in the progress of time will happen in America, and consequent happiness or misery of mankind—I am led to believe that much of the account on one side or the other, will depend on what we now decide.” As Henry spoke, a terrible storm rose outside the hall. Fierce winds and roaring thunder forced him to conclude his speech. For Henry’s biographer William Wirt, the “spirits whom he had called, seemed to have come at his bidding.” (p. 206–207)

Angels or not, Henry failed to stop ratification.

Henry took some comfort in the fact that the convention recommended forty amendments that essentially reflected the changes he had called for earlier. The first half of the amendments composed a declaration of rights, ... such as trial by jury, freedom of speech and religion, and bearing arms. Most important, the convention demanded a clause that stated “that each state in the Union shall respectively retain every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by this constitution delegated” to the national government. This restriction, so fervently promoted by Henry, eventually took form in the Tenth Amendment. (p. 207)



Undeterred by the growing hostility toward him, Henry focused on keeping James Madison out of not just the Senate but also the House of Representatives, believing as he did that anti-federalists could not trust Madison to promote serious amendments to the Constitution. Among the most critical groups for Madison to win over were the Baptists. They were inclined to vote for [James] Monroe unless Madison could convince them that he would support a religious-freedom amendment as part of the Bill of Rights. Madison wrote to Baptist pastor George Eve in January 1789, assuring him that he now supported amending the Constitution. Madison was promising that he would promote amendments as soon as the Congress gathered in New York. Henry would not be pleased with the process, or with the content of the amendments. Nevertheless, he and the anti-federalists' relentless pressure against the Constitution would soon result in the Bill of Rights, where Americans find their most basic rights enshrined.<sup>3</sup> (pp. 210–11)

13. The Second Amendment allows citizens of the United States to defend themselves against all enemies foreign or domestic and against any individuals who would threaten their lives and safety within their homes or on their property.
14. Alteration or repeal of the Second Amendment would require three-fourths of the fifty states to approve, or 38 total, meaning only 13 states would be needed to prevent its passage.
15. What the Seventh Commandment prohibits is murder. A number of citizens have murdered innocent citizens lately. In all cases, if just one of the victims had been armed, the death toll would have been much smaller.
16. In verse 11, we have the words *moicheuō* “adultery” and *phoneuō* “murder.” Each has more than one application. The prohibition of adultery includes the mental aspect. One does not unconsciously commit adultery. A thought process precedes the act along with another’s compliance.
17. For overt adultery to occur it requires two people (sometimes three in a ménage à trois) to jointly come up with the idea, then organize the time and place for the tryst, and finally to commit the act.

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<sup>3</sup> Thomas S. Kidd, *Patrick Henry: First Among Patriots* (New York: Basic Books, 2011), 205–207, 210–211.  
[https://www.amazon.com/Patrick-Henry-First-Among-Patriots/dp/046500928X/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?s=books&ie=UTF8&qid=1523126358&sr=1-1&keywords=Patrick+Henry+by+Thomas+Kidd&dpID=51KTDcm5qpL&preST=SY291\\_BO1.204.203.200\\_QL40\\_&dpSrc=srch](https://www.amazon.com/Patrick-Henry-First-Among-Patriots/dp/046500928X/ref=sr_1_1?s=books&ie=UTF8&qid=1523126358&sr=1-1&keywords=Patrick+Henry+by+Thomas+Kidd&dpID=51KTDcm5qpL&preST=SY291_BO1.204.203.200_QL40_&dpSrc=srch)

