

Pure Religion

Intellectual Property of John Marsing - www.MyHebrewBible.Com

Contents

Introduction	1
Religion Defined.....	2
Source (not sure)	2
Webster's 1828	2
My commentary on Religion	2
Lev 25 35-55 Outline	3
H8199 <i>shawfat</i> to judge, pronounce a sentence	3

Introduction

Religion is one of many words that gets abused not only by those on the Left (whom ideologically I detest) but by those on the Right¹. This article attempts to show how to define religion and then exercise it within the context and understanding of commercial redemption.

See also Word Study Religion G2356 threskeia, G2357 threskos <http://myhebrewbible.com/Article/283>

Some verses from Isaiah and James

Isa 1:17-18 KJV ¹⁷ Learn to do well; seek judgment, relieve the oppressed, judge the fatherless, plead for the widow. ¹⁸ Come now, and let us reason together, saith the LORD: though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool.

ToDo, do a verse by verse commentary of James ch. 1

Jas 1:8 KJV A double minded man *is* unstable in all his ways.

James 1:26-27 KJV If any man among you seem to be religious, ^{G2357} and bridled not his tongue, but deceiveth his own heart, this man's religion ^{G2356} *is* vain. ²⁷ Pure religion ^{G2356} and undefiled before God and the Father is this, To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, *and* to keep himself unspotted from the world.

Isa 43:26-27 KJV ²⁶ Put me in remembrance: let us plead together: declare thou, that thou mayest be justified. ²⁷ Thy first father hath sinned, and thy teachers have transgressed against me.

¹ For more details see "Words-Definitions-Political-Correctness-and-Emotional-Arguments" <http://myhebrewbible.com/Article/281>

Religion Defined

Source (not sure)

A set of common beliefs and practices generally held by a group of people. Strong's G2356 and G2357
theskeia...ceremonial observance: - religion, worshipping (is this where he get theocracy?). See Theology.

Webster's 1828

RELIGION, n. relij'on. [L. religio, from religo, **to bind** anew; re and ligo, to bind. This word seems originally to have signified an oath or vow to the gods, or the obligation of such an oath or vow, which was held very sacred by the Romans.]

1. Religion, in its most comprehensive sense, includes a belief in the being and perfections of God, in the revelation of his will to man, in man's obligation to obey his commands, in a state of reward and punishment, and in man's accountability to God; and also true godliness or piety of life, with the practice of all moral duties. It therefore comprehends theology, as a system of doctrines or principles, as well as practical piety; for the practice of moral duties without a belief in a divine lawgiver, and without reference to his will or commands, is not religion.

2. Religion, as distinct from theology, is godliness or real piety in practice, **consisting in the performance of all known duties to God and our fellow men, in obedience to divine command,** or from love to God and his law. James 1.

3. Religion, as distinct from virtue, or morality, consists in the **performance of the duties we owe directly to God, from a principle of obedience to his will.** Hence we often speak of religion and virtue, as different branches of one system, or the duties of the first and second tables of the law.

Let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion.

4. Any system of faith and worship. In this sense, religion comprehends the belief and worship of pagans and Mohammedans, as well as of christians; **any religion consisting in the belief of a superior power or powers governing the world, and in the worship of such power or powers.** Thus we speak of the religion of the Turks, of the Hindoos, of the Indians, &c. as well as of the christian religion. We speak of false religion, as well as of true religion.

5. The rites of religion; in the plural.

My commentary on Religion

The religion of TYoAZ is based on sola scriptura. There are other religions that are not totally rooted in the scripture e.g. Catholicism, Rabbinical Judaism, Humanism, Socialism etc. This is one of those words that gets treated like a red headed step child with leprosy. Unfortunately this is not conducive to a disciplined critical thinker. People have a tendency to replace this word with other words like relationship which conjure up abstract yet warm fuzzy feelings. The problem with debasing this word is when you want to show that other practices that other people are doing which are religions in nature (e.g. false or anti-biblical activities) you can't articulate this effectively because you've "dumbed down" the definition for religion. The question to be asked is...show me your god i.e. whom you believe will bless you and protect you, and I will show you your religion.

James talks about pure religion which is to take care of the widows and orphans which is the private welfare state. Unfortunately because the vast majority of people in America bow down to the god of socialism, which is a religion, they have shirked there responsibility that scriptures requires of them.

Webster's breaks the word down to "re" and "ligo". If you take "ligo" which is Latin for to bind² and "re" means anew, and combine them you literally have bind anew. Webster's goes on to say "...an oath or vow to the gods, or the obligation of such an oath or vow ...". To be bound (a derivative of bind) in law is to have a contract. For a master to have a servant there must be a contract. To say you're a bond (another derivative of bind) servant of Y'shua as did Paul, there has to be an agreement between the two parties. What happened at Mt. Sinai was a contract/covenant between YHVH and Israel

Lev 25 35-55 Outline

Verses From	Verses To	Description
Lev 25:35	3508	Compassion to the poor
Lev 25:39	3516	The usage of bondmen
Lev 25:47	3525	The redemption of servants

H8199 *shawfat* to judge, pronounce a sentence

שפט

A primitive root; to *judge*, that is, pronounce *sentence* (for or against); by implication to *vindicate* or *punish*; by extension to *govern*; passively to *litigate* (literally or figuratively): - + *avenge*, X that condemn, contend, defend, execute (judgment), (be a) judge (-ment), X needs, plead, reason, rule.

LXX related word(s)

G757 archo	G1325 didomi	G1348 dikastes	G1377 dioko
G1557 ek dikesis	G1679 elpizo	G2186 eph istemi	G2609 kat ago
G2614 kata dioko	G2902 krateo	G2923 krites	G518 ap aggello
G1344 dikaioo	G1252 dia krino	G2920 krisis	G1556 ekdikeo

² Also tie, fasten; unite;