

EIGHT BIBLICAL DEATHS (Part #1)

Request: I get confused about the different issues of sin and death in the Bible. Would you do a simple study to help me understand them better?

I remember the same confusion and I believe that the following lesson on Eight Biblical Deaths will help you understand it better. [We will study it in two parts.]

Paul reminds us of the pattern of sin and death in the Bible – “Nevertheless, death reigned from the time of Adam to the time of Moses, even over those who did not sin by breaking a command, as did Adam, who was a pattern of the ONE to come.” (Rom.5: 14)

1. We will begin with the first of the eight biblical deaths that most people are similar with in life - physical death.

Physical death is the separation of the human soul and spirit from the human body (1Thess. 5:23; 1 Cor.15: 21; 2 Cor.5: 6-8; example - John 11:11-15, 21-27).

“For to me (believer), to live is Christ and to die is gain.” (Phil.1: 21)

“Follow Me, and allow the dead (unbeliever / spiritual) to bury their own dead (physical).” (Matt.8: 22)

1. Spiritual death is separation from God from physical birth until the point of salvation by means of the gospel of Christ (1 Pet.1: 18-19; Eph.1: 7; Rev.5: 9-10; example – John 3:1-21).

“For in Adam all die, so in Christ all will be made alive.” (1 Cor.15: 22)

“Therefore, just as sin (AOS) entered the world through one man (Adam), and death (spiritual) through sin, and in this way death (spiritual) came to all men, because all sinned.” (Rom.5: 12)

“For the wages of sin (AOS) is death (spiritual), but the gift of God is eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord.” (Rom.6: 23)

2. Second spiritual death is separation from God from physical death throughout all eternity (John 3:16-18; example – Luke 16:19-31).

“Blessed and holy are those who have part in the first resurrection. The second death has no power over them, but they will be priests of God and of Christ and will reign with him for a thousand years.” (Rev.2: 11; 20:6, 14; John 3:36)

3. Sexual death is the inability to procreate. Abraham and Sarah are the classic example of this doctrinal principle (Rom.4: 13-25; Heb.11: 11-12).

Sarah went from cursed (Gen.3: 16) to barren (Gen.11: 30; 16:1) to sexual dead (Gen.17: 15-19).

“As it is written: ‘I have made you a father of many nations.’ He is our father in the sight of God, in whom he believed – the God who gives life to the dead and calls things that are not as though they were.” (Rom.4: 17; 4:19-21 / Genesis creation)