

# The Doctrine of Criminality

Written and compiled by Gary Kukis

These studies are designed for believers in Jesus Christ only. If you have exercised faith in Christ, then you are in the right place. If you have not, then you need to heed the words of our Lord, Who said, "For God so loved the world that He gave His only-begotten [or, uniquely-born] Son, so that every [one] believing [or, trusting] in Him shall not perish, but shall be have eternal life! For God did not send His Son into the world so that He should judge the world, but so that the world shall be saved through Him. The one believing [or, trusting] in Him is not judged, but the one not believing has already been judged, because he has not believed in the Name of the only-begotten [or, uniquely-born] Son of God." (John 3:16–18). "I am the Way and the Truth and the Life! No one comes to the Father except through [or, by means of] Me!" (John 14:6).

Every study of the Word of God ought to be preceded by a naming of your sins to God. This restores you to fellowship with God (1John 1:8–10). If we acknowledge our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness (1John 1:9). If there are people around, you would name these sins silently. If there is no one around, then it does not matter if you name them silently or whether you speak aloud.

Topics		
Definition and description	Criminality and governments	Criminality in the Bible
The deficiencies of the criminal	Criminality and childhood	Misconceptions about criminals and criminality
Charts, Graphics and Short Doctrines		

**Preface:** Most of the doctrine below probably originated with R. B. Thieme, Jr. Although the information below is sound; it could stand to be worked on.

1. Crime/Criminal/Criminality: definition and description.
  - 1) From the Legal Dictionary from the Free Dictionary: *[crime is] a violation of a law in which there is injury to the public or a member of the public and a term in jail or prison, and/or a fine as possible penalties. There is some sentiment for excluding from the "crime" category crimes without victims, such as consensual acts, or violations in which only the perpetrator is hurt or involved such as personal use of illegal drugs.*<sup>1</sup>
  - 2) From the same source: *A crime is an offence against a public law. This word, in its most general signification, comprehends all offences but, in its limited sense, it is confined to felony.*<sup>2</sup> So the remaining sub-points of #1.

<sup>1</sup> From <http://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/crime> accessed October 27, 2014.

<sup>2</sup> From <http://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/crime> accessed October 27, 2014 (with some editing; some of the definitions themselves are from legal sources and those legal sources are cited there but not here).

- 3) *The term misdemeanor includes every offence inferior to felony, but punishable by indictment or by particular prescribed proceedings.*
  - 4) *The term offence, also, may be considered as, having the same meaning, but is usually, by itself, understood to be a crime not indictable but punishable, summarily, or by the forfeiture of, a penalty.*
  - 5) *Crimes are defined and punished by statutes and by the common law. Most common law offences are as well known, and as precisely ascertained, as those which are defined by statutes; yet, from the difficulty of exactly defining and describing every act which ought to be punished, the vital and preserving principle has been adopted, that all immoral acts which tend to the prejudice of the community are punishable by courts of justice.*
  - 6) *Crimes are mala in se, or bad in themselves; and these include. all offences against the moral law; or they are mala prohibita, bad because prohibited, as being against sound policy; which, unless prohibited, would be innocent or indifferent. Crimes may be classed into such as:*
    - (1) *Religion and public worship: viz. blasphemy, disturbing public worship.*
    - (2) *The sovereign power: treason, misprision of treason.*
    - (3) *The current coin: as counterfeiting or impairing it.*
    - (4) *Public justice: 1. Bribery of judges or jurors, or receiving the bribe. 2. Perjury. 3. Prison breaking. 4. Rescue. 5. Barratry. 6. Maintenance. 7. Champerty. 8. Compounding felonies. 9. Misprision of felonies. 10. Oppression. 11. Extortion. 12. Suppressing evidence. 13. Negligence or misconduct in inferior officers. 14. Obstructing legal process. 15. Embracery.*
    - (5) *Public peace. 1. Challenges to fight a duel. 2. Riots, routs and unlawful assemblies. 3. Affrays. 4. Libels.*
    - (6) *Public trade. 1. Cheats. 2. Forestalling. 3. Regrating. 4. Engrossing. 5. Monopolies.*
    - (7) *Chastity. 1. Sodomy. 2. Adultery. 3. Incest. 4. Bigamy. 5. Fornication.*
    - (8) *Decency and morality. 1. Public indecency. 2. Drunkenness. 3. Violating the grave.*
    - (9) *Public police and economy. 1. Common nuisances. 2. Keeping disorderly houses and bawdy houses. 3. Idleness, vagrancy, and beggary.*
    - (10) *Public. policy. 1. Gambling. 2. Illegal lotteries.*
    - (11) *Individuals. 1. Homicide, which is justifiable, excusable or felonious. 2. Mayhem. 3. Rape. 4. Poisoning, with intent to murder. 5. Administering drugs to a woman quick with child to cause, miscarriage. 6. Concealing death of bastard child. 7. Assault and battery, which is either simple or with intent to commit some other crime. 8. kidnapping. 9. False imprisonment. 10. Abduction.*
    - (12) *Private property. 1. Burglary. 2. Arson. 3. Robbery. 4., Forgery. Counterfeiting. 6. Larceny. 7. Receiving stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen, or theft-bote. 8. Malicious mischief.*
    - (13) *The public, individuals, or their property, according to the intent of the criminal. 1. Conspiracy.*
2. Criminality and governments:
- 1) There is a great continuum from anarchy to complete control of the state.
    - (1) Anarchy means that there is no law. The strongest and most clever survive.
    - (2) On the other end of the spectrum is complete and total authority being vested in the government, which can make and apply law in any way it deems fit. All people, possessions, and land are subject to the authority of government.
    - (3) The government of the United States was founded with the understanding that government is a necessary evil to protect the rights (that is, the life, liberty and property) of the people of the land. However, our government was designed with the recognition

that men with power seek to seize more and more power. Therefore, power is diffused between 3 branches of government, as well as between federal, state and local governments. The idea is to keep power from becoming too concentrated in any one person or any one branch.

- (4) Historically, several problems have occurred. What happens when a president acts in such a way as to enforce the laws which he likes and to ignore the laws with which he disagrees? What happens when a court system is able to take carefully constructed law and reinterpret it to mean whatever they want it to mean? What happens when 1, 2 or 3 judges overrule the legislative power of state governments or of the people of a state? What happens when an unelected bureaucracy begins to act with powers greater than those granted to the elected government?
- 2) In democracies and republics, for all intents and purposes, society either is closely involved in making the laws they are under or they willingly subject themselves to these laws. When the government gets out of control, these laws become more arbitrary, targeted and exercise by the whims of the government or various autocrats.
  - (1) It is the nature of a person or group with power to seize more power.
  - (2) One way that power is seized is, government and its employees begin to act with greater force and greater impunity.
- 3) In autocratic systems of government (dictatorships, fascism, socialism, communism), those in government make the laws and subject their citizens to these laws. Quite often, these laws can be arbitrary and exercise upon the whim of the government. We have seen this occur with great regularity as of late in our own government. We have seen government agencies used to attack political opponents and even individual citizens. We have very recently had two cases of three citizens or citizen groups who have asked, essentially, what can I do if a judge is going to rule against me, no matter what?
  - (1) There is the example of the founder of *True the Vote*, who found herself and her family harassed by governmental agencies **over a period of several years**, and yet the judge **throws her case out of court** because, the IRS gave her, her tax-exempt status. The judge does not rule against her, as that can be appealed; he simply dismisses her case.
  - (2) The rancher in Nevada.
  - (3) The farmers in central California.
3. Criminality in the Bible. The Bible is a selected history of mankind—the history that God the Holy Spirit wants us to know about. Because this is an objective history, criminal behavior is often found throughout Scripture.
  - 1) The first murder. Gen. 4
  - 2) The prohibition of murder and the responsibility of man to execute murderers is not given until centuries later. Gen. 9
  - 3) During the era of the Mosaic Law, there were other sets of laws which have been discovered which are for other cities and states. It appears that many rulers of that era were concerned with defining criminality as well as determining punishment for criminal acts.
4. Criminality, society and freedom:
  - 1) Every group of 2 or more people face the problem of criminal behavior.
  - 2)
5. The criminal lacks authority orientation.
  - 1) In authority arrogance, the criminal rejects all delegated authority from God, beginning with his parents' authority. Without authority orientation there is no capacity or blessing.

- 2) The arrogance of rejection of parental authority results in disorientation to authority in life in general. This becomes the basis for self-justification.
  - 3) The frustration of no capacity for life turns young people to criminal activity as an outlet for their arrogance and energy.
  - 4) The criminal is guilty of authority arrogance, which begins in the home and extends to every facet of life.
  - 5) In this country there is increased teenage crime, a direct result of rejection of parental authority. This rejection of authority extends to every system of authority in life, so that disorientation to authority extends into adulthood and leads to criminal activity.
  - 6) Criminality begins early in life and extends into the teenage years. As a result criminality becomes a way of life.
6. The criminal has a basic sense of insecurity.
- 1) Insecurity may result from various fears in life, i. e. , fear of injury, death, not being accepted, ridicule, or being put down by others. Emotional revolt of the soul can produce criminal activity.
  - 2) The criminal has all of these fears, but thinks in terms of fear reducing him to a nothing. When his self-esteem reduces him to a state of worthlessness and helplessness, psychology calls this the zero state.
  - 3) The criminal's insecurity includes a sense of failure in terms of extremes. He must be either top dog or he thinks he is nothing.
  - 4) The criminal fears the zero state even when he is not in it.
  - 5) This insecurity leads the criminal to transparency, in which the criminal believes his worthlessness is obvious to everyone and that everyone sees how horrible he is.
  - 6) In reality, when he thinks he has succeeded in life, society regards him as a failure; but when he thinks he has failed, society thinks he is a success. In his bored state he thinks of himself as a zero. This is why it is so difficult to rehabilitate him.
  - 7) So the criminal's insecurity keeps him in a state of disorientation to the norms and standards of divine establishment.
  - 8) In the zero state, the criminal often blames others for his real or imagined failures. In this way the self-pity of the arrogance complex interacts with arrogant self-righteousness resulting in great instability.
7. The criminal has no control over his temper or emotions.
- 1) A lot of law-abiding citizens also have no control over their temper, but when this is related to criminal arrogance and a distorted conscience, it becomes a characteristic of criminality.
  - 2) Anger is a sin, and therefore applies to the entire human race. But criminality is characterized by chronic uncontrolled anger.
  - 3) Anger in the criminal is outwardly suppressed for a purpose, but inwardly it boils continually. It is the inner anger never expressed overtly which exists in criminals and certain non-criminals.
  - 4) Criminality anger is anger related to the interlocking systems of arrogance. It begins with an isolated episode, but expands into scar tissue of the soul until the criminal has lost all perspective in life.
  - 5) Only the criminal parlays his anger into criminal motivation and activity. He uses his anger and lack of control to get his way.

8. Criminality is characterized by boredom/ lack of capacity for life.
  - 1) Boredom means having no capacity for life, no ability to entertain self. Being involved in the interlocking systems of arrogance, the criminal has no capacity for life, happiness, or love. Therefore, he is easily bored by life even when things are going his way. Criminals are bored even when doing what they want to do.
  - 2) The criminal wants excitement as proof of his power. He is bored unless he is demonstrating his power. He wants people to see and feel his power. He wants to make people afraid.
  - 3) The criminal's desire for excitement is so great and so much a part of himself that he becomes jaded and requires even more excitement and more stimulation from excitement.
  - 4) To live without increasing excitement is a put down to him. Therefore, he seeks constant excitement from sex, torture, alcohol, or drugs to get his kicks.
  - 5) Finally, only violence and extreme criminal activity is the antidote for his boredom. This is why they torture their hostages. All terrorists are criminals; terrorism is not patriotism.
  - 6) The Christian criminal has no interest in Bible doctrine except when he is in trouble.
  
9. All criminals are liars.
  - 1) All liars are not criminals, but all criminals are liars.
  - 2) For the criminal, lying is a way of life. The criminal is a pathological liar and habitually he deceives.
  - 3) Habitual lying is the criminal's demonstration of his total disregard for the truth in any form.
  - 4) Lying is his standard way of dealing with the world.
  - 5) He lies for self-preservation, to build himself up, and to achieve criminal objectives.
  - 6) Lying is a major part of criminal manipulation.
  - 7) He lies as part of the con game. Conning is a way of life.
  - 8) He lies so often that he comes to believe his lies. He says whatever is necessary to get what he wants.
  - 9) "The criminal may seem to be remarkably modest; however, the inner state is far different. While adopting such an outward demeanor, he is deceiving someone. He is enjoying the triumph of being a con. " The Criminal Personality, Yokelson and Saminov, Vol I, p. 275.
  
10. The criminal is arrogant.
  - 1) Humility gives capacity for life and perfect happiness without reacting to failure and responding to success. Humility is the ability to perpetuate happiness and capacity for life in every circumstance of life, while arrogance is failure to cope with success or failure. Capacity for life cannot be related to success or failure.
  - 2) Arrogance is inflexible about self; criminal arrogance is totally preoccupied with self. Criminal arrogance is subjective.
  - 3) Arrogance is the motivation of the criminal personality. Criminal pride is inflexible; it creates an image of power in the totally self-determining person. "I am powerful because I have decided to be. "
  - 4) Neither argumentation nor persuasion nor reason nor logic nor truth can modify the criminal's arrogance and his inflexible subjectivity. Therefore, he rejects all authority in fear of entering the zero state.
  - 5) Criminal arrogance rejects Bible doctrine, the only real source of help and hope. He learns the language to use it for manipulation. Criminal arrogance knows it all. He insists he is right and resists all views to the contrary.
  - 6) Therefore, criminal arrogance is disorientation to establishment authority.

- 7) From life in the arrogance system, the criminal becomes both a sociopath and a pathological liar who functions under mental attitude arrogance using the facade of hypocrisy to cover his evil thinking.
  - 8) The criminal has a colossal ego. He considers himself superior to all other people, too superior to work at an ordinary job.
  - 9) The criminal expects to dominate every gathering, believing that everyone who meets him will be impressed.
  - 10) The criminal reasons that no woman can resist him.
  - 11) The criminal will trust only those people whom he can control, and he would rather get what he wants through manipulation or force than by asking for it or earning it.
  - 12) The criminal cannot tolerate criticism. He considers it a put down and to which he responds with anger and violence.
  - 13) Arrogance is hypersensitive; criminal arrogance carries a hypersensitivity to the point of violence and crime.
  - 14) It was the famous thief Judas Iscariot who used the facade of hypocrisy to cover his criminality, Jn 12:3-6.
    - (1) "Mary therefore took a pound of very expensive, genuine spikenard ointment, and anointed the feet of Jesus, and wiped His feet with her hair; and the house was filled with the fragrance of the ointment. But Judas Iscariot, one of His disciples, who intended to betray Him, said, 'Why was this ointment not sold for three hundred denarii [eleven months wages], and given to the poor?' Now he said this, not because he was concerned about the poor, but because he was a thief, and he had the money box, and used to steal what was put in it. "
    - (2) Criminal arrogance hides behind a facade of self-righteousness.
11. The criminal is irrational.
- 1) The motive for crime against property is not money; the motive for sex crimes is not sex. In both cases the criminal is acting to assert control and superiority over a victim, over the authorities, over the non-criminal way of life. Arrogance is the motive for crime, not money or sex. The criminal is motivated by what he is thinking, not by emotion or libido.
  - 2) This is also true of senseless violence. Actions which may appear senseless to a non-criminal are perfectly normal to the arrogant criminal, because it lines up with his desire to establish his superiority and control all others. The classic example is the criminal who, after holding up the bank, returned to stand around and listen to the description which didn't fit him, laughing to himself.
  - 3) In both cases as well as in the case of senseless violence, the criminal is acting to assert control over his victim. This is where criminals and revolutionaries meet to form leadership for revolution.
  - 4) The criminal feels superior when he hurts others. The criminal rationality is to avoid the zero state by getting back at society for not admiring him. This includes going down in a blaze of glory. They would rather live one day as a lion, rather than 100 years as a sheep.
  - 5) The criminal cannot stand routine in life.
  - 6) In arrogance, the criminal rejects legitimate power&authority.
  - 7) Arrogance disowns responsibility and makes God the scapegoat. Religion allows the criminal to cloak himself in a mantle of respectability. A criminal may wear a cross to give a good opinion of himself while committing a crime.
12. The criminal is an irresponsible person.

- 1) All criminality is the product of human volition. Criminals are not criminals because of their environment, but because of the function of their volition in relationship to the trends of the old sin nature. Irresponsibility is a basic characteristic of the criminal-type person.
- 2) The criminal is not a mature person because he does not take the responsibility for his own decisions in life.
  - (1) Therefore, criminality is characterized by irresponsibility and childishness. The criminal is not responsible, answerable, or accountable to any authority in life.
  - (2) Therefore, the criminal lives in a state of self-fragmentation followed by polarized fragmentation in the field of antinomianism.
  - (3) A responsible person relates to some form of virtue; virtue related to people, virtue related to obligations, virtue related to the work ethic. This virtue produces self-esteem under the laws of divine establishment and spiritual self-esteem under the protocol plan of God. The unbeliever from his own achievements derives self-respect, respect for others and a lifestyle related to the laws of divine establishment. The believer from learning thinking and solving develops respect for truth and occupation with Christ.
- 3) In anger, vindictiveness, and bitterness, the law-abiding citizen may violate someone else's privacy or show disrespect for property, but it does not become a way of life.
- 4) While criminality is sinful, all sinfulness is not criminality.
- 5) The law-abiding citizen is basically a responsible person. He takes full responsibility for his own decisions & avoids infringement on the privacy, property and freedom, and rights of others.
- 6) The law-abiding citizen may be irresponsible without violating laws. In such a case, the irresponsible liar, or obligation defaulter, or excuse offerer is so poor at work, so dishonorable in his social life, that he may be classified as unreliable rather than criminal.
- 7) The criminal is also irresponsible, immature, and refuses to take responsibility for his own decisions and motivations.
- 8) An Old Testament example is Absalom's irresponsibility in his burning of Joab's barley harvest, and his undermining of the jurisprudence of Israel.
- 9) The believer who is negative to doctrine fails to execute the protocol plan of God and becomes a loser. Losers will inevitably enter into some form of fragmentation and Christian degeneracy. Some Christians become criminals.
- 10) A law abiding citizen may be irresponsible without being a criminal, but all criminals are irresponsible. Criminal irresponsibility translated in terms of the laws of divine establishment includes:
  - (1) The criminal has no respect for the freedom of others.
  - (2) The criminal does not recognize the rights of others in a free society.
  - (3) The criminal does not understand or totally rejects the concepts of freedom - privacy of others, the sacredness of life.
  - (4) The criminal is insensitive to others.
  - (5) The criminal is totally preoccupied with self, totally subjective, totally arrogant, therefore, totally irresponsible.
  - (6) The criminal has no sense of obligation to such institutions as marriage, family, or government. Therefore, his relationships in life are superficial, self-centered, & irresponsible.

### 13. Criminality and childhood.

- 1) The Criminal Personality, Yokelson and Saminov, Vol I, p. 119, "Over half the criminals came from stable families, in which the parents have lived together, raised their children, and have experienced the usual tensions in living. Many of the criminals when children rejected the people who attempted to show them affection and stabilize their homes. "
  - 2) They generally presented their mother as their excuse for why they use their volition to commit crime. They didn't care about their parents, they only used them as an excuse for what they had done.
  - 3) Instead of the parents rejecting them as children, the criminal as a child rejected their parents. Parents were rejected because the criminals were interested in other things.
  - 4) The criminal also rejects his brothers and sisters, rather than they him.
  - 5) The criminal child has a mantle of secrecy surrounding themselves. They develop a secret life early in life. Lying is a major part of this life. He sets himself apart from others, keep to himself. He wants to keep his activities secret. He makes a contest out of anything just to win the fight with his parents. He rejects being friends with responsible children.
  - 6) He lacks deep friendships. He does not maintain relationships. He only wants people available to use them. He does not know how to act with responsible people.
  - 7) Crime does not come to or force itself upon a child. It is not the neighborhood; it is not association with bad company. Rather a child decides very early he wants to be with, and what kind of a life he wants to lead. He makes choices all along the way, and criminal patterns are identifiable by the age of ten.
  - 8) Criminality is a function of arrogance and volition. It is a matter of self-fragmentation.
14. The Christian criminal.
- 1) Eph 4:28a, "He who stole up to now, from now on stop stealing. " Christian criminality is part of immoral degeneracy.
  - 2) This implies that the born-again criminal can make the break from crime. It requires daily decisions over a long period of time to recover. An unbeliever probably cannot because of the control of the old sin nature.
  - 3) The believer can stop because God in grace provides the way to obey the command: spiritual growth through perception, metabolization and application of Bible doctrine in the soul; learning, thinking and solving.
  - 4) For a criminal to recover takes more than just rebound, but he must learn a vast amount of doctrine, and apply it so that he changes his enter way of thinking. His complete occupation with self must be converted to occupation with Christ. His belief in his superiority must be converted into impersonal love toward others. Criminality is permanently broken when the former criminal is sharing the happiness of God. When you share the happiness of God, the desire to be a criminal is gone and will not even tempt you. The same is true for drug addiction, alcoholism, and chasing women.
  - 5) Criminals have a fundamentally different view of the world. All criminals are product of their own volition. Social conditions do not cause crimes. The criminal must be held completely accountable for his own decisions and actions. Criminals cannot be reformed, they must learn to think differently and to make different choices.
  - 6) There are four categories of sins the criminal commits.
    - (1) Sins against human life - murder.
    - (2) Sins against people - kidnapping, assault.
    - (3) Sins against property - stealing.
    - (4) Sexual sins - rape.



- 7) Mandates against criminal activity are given in Ex 20:15; Lev 19:11; Jer 7:9; Jn 10:10; Rom 2:21.
  - 8) The criminal believer is anti-authority, anti-establishment, a liar, a con artist, a rapist, a murderer. He follows the lust patterns of the sin nature.
15. Misconceptions about criminals and criminality.
- 1) The criminal is mentally ill. Criminals learn to fool psychiatrists and the courts in order to serve "easy time" in a hospital with the prospects of getting released sooner. He is anything but sick. He is rational, smart, calculating, and deliberate in his actions.
  - 2) Criminals do not know right from wrong. In fact, some know the laws better than their lawyers. They believe that whatever they want to do at any given time is right for them.
  - 3) Criminals are compulsive in their acts. Their crimes require logic and self-control. They are habitual in what they do; it is not a compulsion.
  - 4) Some people act out of character, seized by an uncontrollable sudden impulse. In his thinking there was a precedent for such a crime.
  - 5) Criminals are victims of poverty, broken homes, racism and a society that denies them proper opportunities. Crime knows no social boundaries.
  - 6) Social institutions (schools, churches, the news media) contribute to crime. This is one of the biggest myths of all.
  - 7) Economic hard times cause people to turn to crime. Most poor people are law abiding, and most kids from broken homes do not end up as criminals. Children may be neglected, but most who are never become criminals. Most employed people are not criminals; the criminals just do not want to work.
  - 8) Criminals frequently claim that they were rejected by their parents. But rarely does a criminal say why they were rejected. Usually it is because they were sneaky, liars, defiant, a thief, and made life unbearable in the home. It was the criminal who rejected his parents, not the only way around.
  - 9) Human character is easily shaped by external events. Criminals are already thinking about committing crimes and have already made their decision to commit a crime before they ever read anything in books, newspapers, or see something on television.

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## Bibliography

The bulk of this doctrine came from:

<http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/f-religion/3062760/posts> accessed October 27, 2014. This posting is listed as: **Doctrine of Criminality** from the Bible Study Notes taken under R. B. Thieme, Jr. Bible Ministries | 3/7/89 | R. B. Thieme, Jr. There are actually two doctrines posted, and it is unclear whether both were given at the same time or not. These two doctrines are integrated together, with the scriptural texts from below, edited and expanded.

The bulk of Scriptural references came from *Treasury of Scriptural Knowledge*; by Canne, Browne, Blayney, Scott, and others about 1880, with introduction by R. A. Torrey; courtesy of E-sword, Prov. 1:11–19.

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Related Scriptures: Prov. 1:16, Prov. 12:6, Prov. 30:14; Psalm 56:6, Psalm 64:5, Psalm 64:6; Jer. 5:26; Mic. 7:2; Acts 23:15, Acts 25:3 let us lurk: Prov. 1:18; Psalm 10:8–10, Psalm 17:12, Psalm 35:7; Jer. 11:19, Jer. 18:18–20; Matt. 26:3, Matt. 26:4; John 15:25 swallow: Psalm 35:25, Psalm 56:1, Psalm 56:2, Psalm 57:3, Psalm 124:3; Jer. 51:34; Lam. 2:5, Lam. 2:16; Mic. 3:2, Mic. 3:3 as the: Psalm 5:9; Rom. 3:13 whole: Num. 16:30–33, Num. 26:10; Psalm 28:1, Psalm 143:7 Prov. 1:19; Job. 24:2, Job. 24:3; Isa. 10:13, Isa. 10:14; Jer. 22:16, Jer. 22:17; Nah. 2:12; Hag. 2:9; Luke 12:15; 1Tim. 6:9, 1Tim. 6:10; Rev. 18:9–16 walk: Prov. 4:14, Prov. 4:15, Prov. 9:6, Prov. 13:20; Psalm 1:1, Psalm 26:4, Psalm 26:5; 2Cor. 6:17 refrain: Prov. 4:27, Prov. 5:8; Psalm 119:101; Jer. 14:10 Prov. 4:16, Prov. 6:18; Isa. 59:7; Rom. 3:5 in vain: Prov. 7:23; Job. 35:11; Isa. 1:3; Jer. 8:7 Prov. 5:22, Prov. 5:23, Prov. 9:17, Prov. 9:18, Prov. 28:17; Est. 7:10; Psalm 7:14–16, Psalm 9:16, Psalm 55:23; Matt. 27:4, Matt. 27:5 every: Prov. 15:27, Prov. 23:3, Prov. 23:4; 2Sam. 18:11–13; 2Kings 5:20–27; Jer. 22:17–19; Mic. 2:1–3; Mic. 3:10–12; Hab. 2:9; Acts 8:19, Acts 8:20; 1Tim. 3:3, 1Tim. 6:9, 1Tim. 6:10; James 5:1–4; 2Peter 2:3, 2Peter 2:14–16 taketh: Job. 31:39; Ecc. 5:13<sup>3</sup> The quickest and easiest way to view these Scriptures is to go to Prov. 1 in e-sword.

<sup>3</sup> Taken from *Treasury of Scriptural Knowledge*; by Canne, Browne, Blayney, Scott, and others about 1880, with introduction by R. A. Torrey; courtesy of E-sword, Prov. 1:11–19.