REPELLING THE ATTACK OF SATAN

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The Believer's Conduct Amid Warfare: Eph. 6:10-20

¹⁰ Finally, my brethren, be strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might.

¹¹ Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil.

¹² For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places.

¹³ Wherefore take unto you the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all, to stand.

¹⁴ Stand therefore, having your loins girt about with truth, and having on the breastplate of righteousness;

¹⁵ And your feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace;

¹⁶ Above all, taking the shield of faith, wherewith ye shall be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked.

¹⁷And take the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God:

¹⁸ Praying always with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit, and watching thereunto with all perseverance and supplication for all saints;

¹⁹ And for me, that utterance may be given unto me, that I may open my mouth boldly, to make known the mystery of the gospel,

²⁰ For which I am an ambassador in bonds: that therein I may speak boldly, as I ought to speak.



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The Believer's Conduct Amid Warfare: Eph. 6:10-20

1A. The Christian Warrior: 6:10-11

Thus far everything that Paul taught has been internal in the church; the church, the family, servants and masters. Now Paul closes with the believer's conflict toward the outside. The Christian has three enemies:

--the world, our external enemy.

--the flesh, our internal enemy.

--the devil, our infernal enemy.

1b. The need for strength: 10

"Finally, my brethren, be strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might."

The term "finally" can be rendered "as to what remains to be discussed." The command "be strengthened" is in the present middle voice, speaking of the continuous process by God. The believer has four sources of power:

The Father, 1 Pet. 1:5; Eph. 1:19 The Son, 2 Cor. 12:9 The Spirit, Acts 1:8; Zech. 4:6 The Word of God, Heb. 4:12

The term "power" refers to strength in operation and the term "might" refers to strength in reserve, that is, residual might.

2b. The nature of the strength: 11

"Put on the whole armor of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil."

The believer is to "put on," that is, to be decisive about it—begin being strengthened. The "armor" (*hopla*) is prefixed by *pan*, in other words, the whole armor.

The term "wiles" (*methodeia*) only used again in 4:14, refers in both cases to fraudulent artifice, a trick, a stratagem. Luther renders it as "crafty assaults." The plural of the term looks at the frequency, obstinacy, multiplicity of Satan's wiles. The believer should ask himself the question, Which trick or strategy will Satan use today to defeat me?



2A. The Christian's Warfare: 6:12

"For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places.'

1b. Its spiritual nature: 12a

Paul changes the figure from a soldier to a wrestler. The opponent is pinned with the hand on the neck. The idea of hand-to-hand combat speaks of the personal and spiritual nature of the struggle. The forces are not unbelieving men but spiritual beings.

- 2b. Its satanic nature: 12b
 - 1c. Principalities: this term refers to leaders, chiefs, and heads of several groups, *archas.*
 - 2c. Powers: exousia refers to delegated authority, commissioned officers.
 - 2c. World rulers: this is one word in Greek. It refers to a world-ruling power. Satan is the god of this world (2 Cor. 4:4). He is the prince of this world, (Jn. 16:11; 14:30).
 - 3c. The term "darkness" (*skotus*) is the kingdom over which Satan rules.
 While Satan can transform himself into an "angel of light" (2 Cor. 11:14), his kingdom is in actuality one of darkness.

The realm of the conflict, in the high places or heavenlies, is in the realm in which the believer's blessings are found. It will be remembered that the heavenlies refers to the realm of spiritual reality where Christ is supreme.

Five times the preposition against (*pros*) is used in this verse indicated the vehemence of the conflict.

4c. Spiritual powers: This would be a reference to the rank and file demons, they operate in the second heaven. The reference literally is to "spiritual forces of wickedness."

All these beings bent on destroying the believer are: --personal forces --vast in number --highly organized

3A. The Christian's Weapons: 6:13-17

Wherefore take unto you the whole armor of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all, to stand.

¹⁴ Stand therefore, having your loins girt about with truth, and having on the breastplate of righteousness;

¹⁵And your feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace;

¹⁶ Above all, taking the shield of faith, wherewith ye shall be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked.

¹⁷ And take the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God.

The believer's weapons are superhuman. Spiritual enemies cannot be defeated by human, physical means. God supplies the "armor of God."

1b. The purpose of the weapons: 13

The purpose is to stand: verses 11, 13b, 14a; and to withstand: verse 13. When we come against Satan, we either stand or withstand.

Paul shows that:

--the believer's strength is inward v. 10

--the believer's equipment is outward vv. 13-17

--the believer's appeal is upward vv. 18-20

The "evil day" refers either to the tribulation or the present age, but more likely a specific day of testing, the time of Satan's attack. The observation, "having done all" is not a promise of victory but complete preparation. The believer lacks nothing in equipment as he wages war against the infernal enemy.

2b The particulars of the weapons: 14-17

1c. The body: the girdle of truth 14a

The weapons are listed in the general order of being put on. The military belt had everything else attached to it. The Christian's equipment is held together by the truth of doctrine (Jn. 4:24).

2c. The chest: the breastplate of righteousness 14b

The breastplate here referred to is that made of metal used by the Romans, protecting the most vulnerable part of the body. "The righteousness" speaks of imputed righteousness lived out. This righteousness is imputed by faith and imparted by love. Paul here thinks less of the Roman warrior than the divine warrior depicted by Isaiah "For he put on righteousness as a breastplate, and an helmet of salvation upon his head; and he put on the garments of vengeance for clothing, and was clad with zeal as a cloak" (Isa. 59:17).

3c. The feet: the gospel of peace 15

The preparation refers to a state of readiness. The sandals were the hobnailed sandals of Roman soldiers. The idea is not that of running with the gospel, but a firm foothold as a warrior. The battle is defensive, not offensive. Someone has well stated that "a fearless foot is a sign of a guilt-eased heart."

4c. The hand: the shield of the faith 16

The term literally is, "the door of faith" because the shield was originally a portable door, about 4 feet long and 2½ feet wide, not the smaller round shield. The darts are doubts regarding God's Word. Faith will prevent the destructive fire of Satan from reaching us. It will cause no damage, even to students who might be enrolled in liberal schools. God is pictured as our shield in Genesis 15:1; 2 Sam 22:3; and Psalm 84:9,11.

5c. The head: the helmet of salvation 17a

The helmet is God's deliverance (Isa. 59:17). It had a skin lining, was made of bronze, covered with a gold crest and had a plume on the outside and a chin strap. The helmet speaks of final deliverance, the hope of salvation of 1 Thessalonians 5:8, speaking of the deliverance in a future day (1 Tim.6:12).

6c. The mouth: the word of the Spirit 17b

The first five parts of the armor are defensive. This is the only offensive piece. There is no protection for the back of the believer, thus running from the conflict is not an option.

The sword (*machaira*) is a Roman's short sword, 18 inches to 24 inches long. It had two sharp edges and the user was never thrown off balance by using it. This is the sword here. The term "word of God" is a reference to the word appropriate to the situation (*rema*). It is the sword of the Spirit because He helps us apply the Word to every needed situation. How often does a word of Scripture come to our mind as we defend ourselves against doubts or attacks by Satan.

4A. The Christian Watchman: 6:18-20

Praying always with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit, and watching thereunto with all perseverance and supplication for all saints;

¹⁹ And for me, that utterance may be given unto me, that I may open my mouth boldly, to make known the mystery of the gospel,

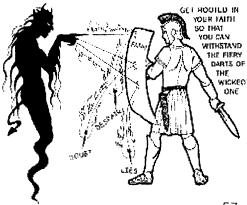
²⁰ For which I am an ambassador in bonds: that therein I may speak boldly, as I ought to speak.

Paul gives us not another piece of armor but indicates the attitude in which the armor should be assumed and the enemy met.

1b. The seriousness of the watch: 18a

The term "all" is used four times in this verse:

--all sorts of prayer --for all seasons --for all the saints --with all steadfastness of the spirit



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The term "prayer" refers to prayer in a general sense, whereas "supplication" is a reference to petitions. The believer is commanded to watch out for himself and all those engaged in warfare.

2b. The sphere of the watch: 18b

The term "in the spirit" indicates that it is the Spirit who makes it possible for us to pray. He prompts us to pray and then aids in our requests and prays for us when we have prayed foolishly (Rom. 8:26).

- 3b. The scope of the prayer: 18b-20
 - 1c. All the saints: 18b

The believer does not just pray for himself but for all the fellow soldiers. If Satan does not attack you today, undoubtedly someone among your relatives, acquaintances or fellow church members is being attacked. We pray for God's protection upon all of us and then make supplication for those that we know are under special attack at this point.

- 2c. The Apostle Paul: 19-20
 - 1d. The opportunities for service:

Paul is asking for neither success nor deliverance. The Christian should not be primarily interested in fruit and in results but in faithfulness (1 Cor. 4:2).

2d. Boldness of speech:

Paul considers himself and ambassador. It is important to note an ambassador:

--does not appoint himself

--does not support himself

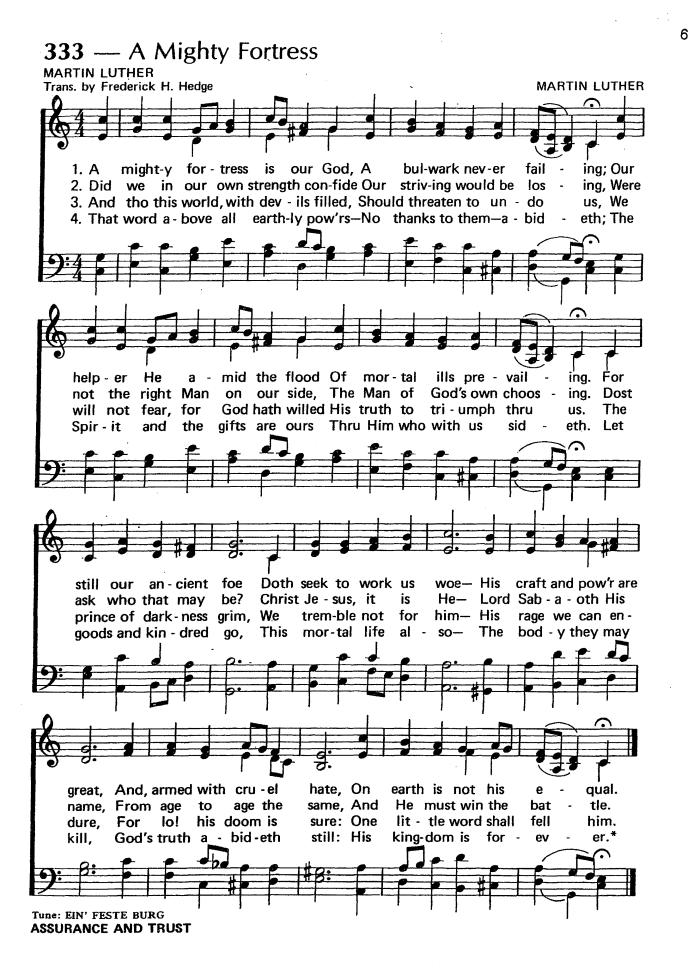
--belongs to the country which sent him

--has instructions in written form

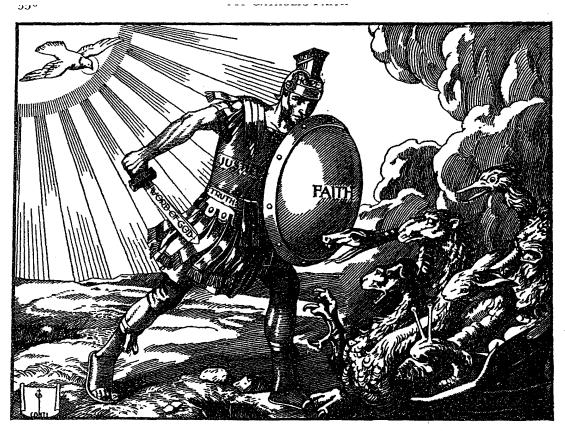
--does not take an insult as personal

--when he is recalled, that is tantamount to war being declared

Importantly, every believer is called to be an ambassador, "now then, we are ambassadors for Christ" (2 Cor. 5:20). We have a message; we have an enemy; but we are equipped to face the enemy. We are engaged in a life-long struggle. Who will win? Satan or the saints? The Scriptures give us the foregone conclusion. Praise the Lord, we are "more than conquerors through him that loved us" (Rom. 8:37). The victory is ours!



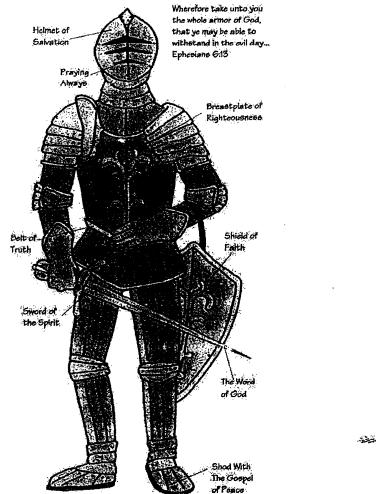
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From St. Paul we learn what armor to wear in our struggle for Christian perfection.

"Put on the armor of God, that you may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil. . . . Stand, therefore, having girded your loins with truth, and having put on the breastplate of justice, and having

your feet shod with the readiness of the gospel of peace, in all things taking up the shield of faith, with which you may be able to quench all the fiery darts of the most wicked one. And take unto you the helmet of salvation and the sword of the spirit, that is, the word of God" (Ephes. 6:11-17).



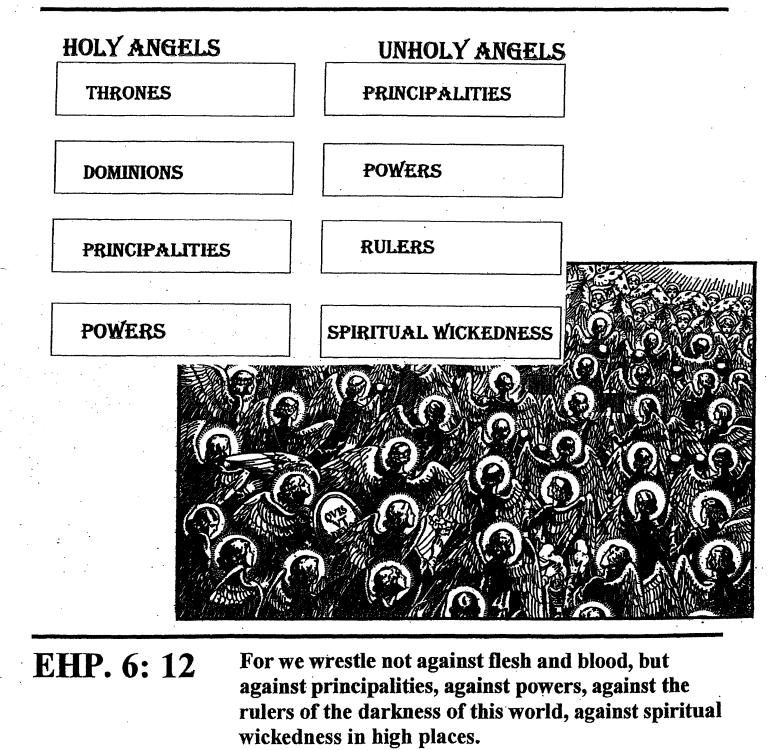


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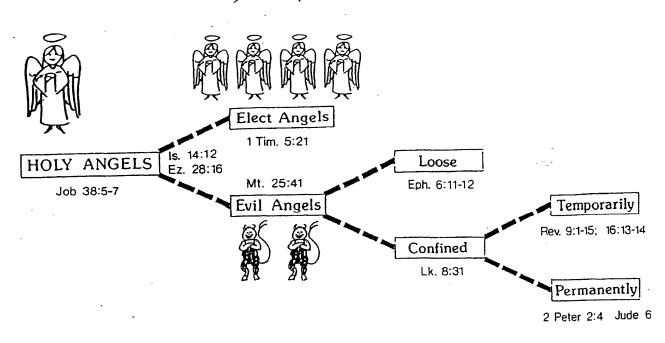
THE HOLY AND UNHOLY HIERARCHY

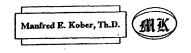
COL. 1:16

For by him were all things created, that are in heaven, and that are in earth, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers: all things were created by him, and for him:



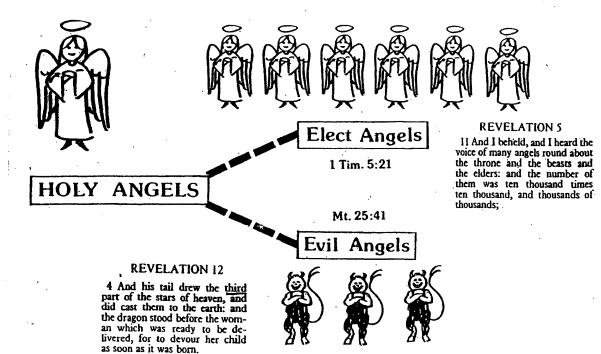
The Spirit World





The Spirit World

Angelic Arithmetic



11 καί είδον, και ήκουσα [ώς] φωνήν άγγέλων πολ-ΑΡΝΒα f ch. iv. 6 reff. $\gamma \eta \varsigma$. Isa. vi. 2. *to* n. 1. g Heb. xii. 23 λών ^fκύκλω του θρόνου και τών ζώων και τών πρεσβυτέ- 2. 4.6.9. reff. 10-3.16 h Dan. vii. 13. ρων, καί ην δ ἀριθμὸς αὐτῶν gh μυριάδες g μυριάδων καὶ to 19.26. 1 constr., ch. iv. 1 reff. 7.30.32 ^hχιλιάδες χιλιάδων, ^{12 i} λέγοντες φωνη μεγάλη ^k "Αξιον to 42. k ch. iv. 11. 1 ver. 6. 47 to 51. $\mathbf{m} = \mathrm{ch.\,iv.\,11}$ έστιν το ¹ άρνίον το ¹ έσφαγμένον λαβείν την ^m δύναμιν καί ^{47 to to} B. reff. n Rom. ix. 23. ^{no} πλούτον καί ^{op} σοφίαν καί ^q ίσχύν και ^r τιμήν και ^r δόξαν Eph. i. 7, 8. ii. 7. iii. 8, 16. Phil. iv. 19 al. ¹³ καὶ $\pi \hat{a} \nu$ ^t κτίσμα \hat{o} ^u $\hat{\epsilon} \nu$ τ $\hat{\omega}$ οὐραν $\hat{\omega}$ καὶ καὶ ^s εὐλογίαν. o Rom. xi. 33. p ch. vii. 12. r ch. iv. 9, 11. u ver. 3. 1 Cor. i. 21. q = ch. vii. 12. 1 CHRON. xxix. 11. t 1 Tim. iv. 4. James i. 18. ch. viii. 9 only +. Wisd. ix. 2. s = ch. vii. 12 reff.

V.

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11. ins ωs bef $\phi \omega \nu \eta \nu \aleph B^2$ rel syr-dd copt Andr Areth Fulg Cassiod : om A[P] B¹ n 17 (f 1. 2. 16. 49, e sil) vulg Primas. rec (for $\kappa \nu \kappa \lambda \omega$) $\kappa \nu \kappa \lambda o \theta \epsilon \nu$, with 1. 18 (30. 41, e sil] : txt A[P] \aleph B rel Andr Areth. om from $\zeta \omega \omega \nu$ to $\pi \rho \epsilon \sigma \beta \nu \tau \epsilon \rho \omega \nu$ 1.—Steph om further from $\kappa \alpha \iota$ to $\mu \nu \rho \iota \alpha \delta \omega \nu$, with 1: om $\mu \nu \rho \iota \alpha \delta \epsilon \sigma \mu \nu \rho \iota \alpha \delta \omega \nu$ vulg Primas Fulg Cassiod: ins A[P] \aleph B rel vss.

Angelic Arithmetic

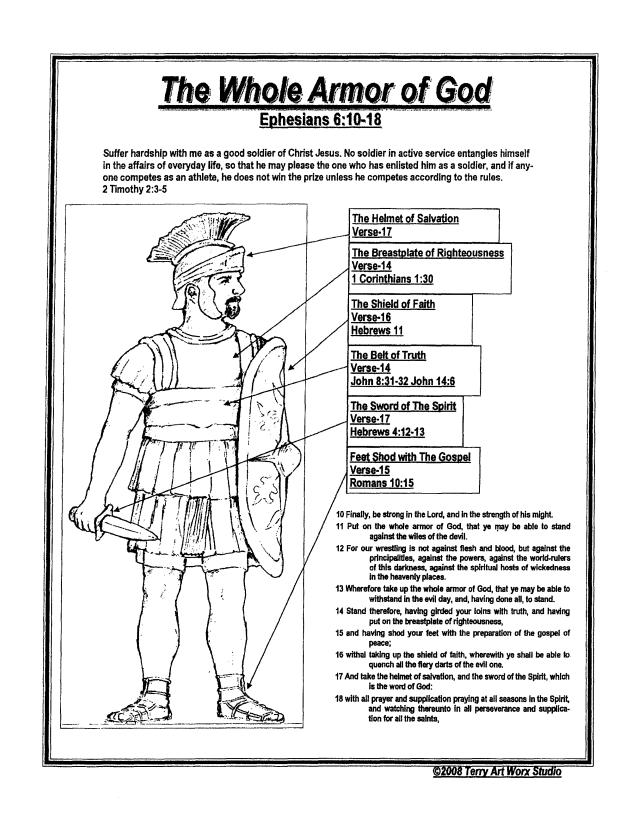
20.000 x 20.000 =400.000.000		2000 x 2000 =4,000,000	
Myriads:	at least 20,000	Chilias:	at least 2000
Myriad:	10,000	Chilia:	1,000

Total number of holy angels (2/3 of all original angels): 404,000,000

Total number of fallen angels: 202,000,000

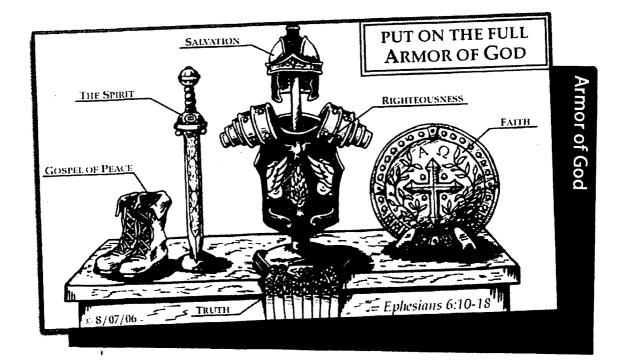
Total number of original angels: at least 606,000,000

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GOD'S ARMOR	KNOW THE TRUTH ABOUT	AFFIRM KEY SCRIPTURES
Belt of Truth	Gođ	Deut 4:39 Psalm 23:1, 18:1–3
Breastplate of Righteousness	The righteousness of Jesus in you	Psalm 100:3; Rom 3: 23 - 24, 6:23 Gal 2: 20 -21 Phil 3: 8 - 10
Sandals of Peace	Inner peace and readiness	Rom 5:1 Eph 2:14 John 14:27, 16:53,20–21
Shield of Faith	Living by faith	Rom 4: 18–21 Heb 11:1 Pet 1:6–7
Helmet of Salvation	Salvation through Christ today and forever	Each Day: Psalm 16, 23 Heb 1:3-6 For Eternity: 2 Cor 4:16-18; 1 Thess 4:17 ; 1 John 3:1-3
Sword of the Spirit God's Word	God's word countering spiritual deception and accusation	Heb. 4:12; Matt. 4:2-11 1 Pet. 3:15 Ps. 119:110-112



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