

- VI. THE TIME OF JUDGMENT FOR THAT WHICH IS DONE
(Ecclesiastes 3:16-17)
- a. The Place of Judgment (Ecclesiastes 3:16a)
 - i. Notice that this is on earth (“under the sun”)
 - ii. With the Levites (Deuteronomy 17:9)
 - iii. With the elders of the city (Deuteronomy 21:19; 25:7; Joshua 20:4)
 - iv. With the king (1 Kings 3:23-28)
 - v. In the Midst of the people (Joshua 7:24)
 - vi. Wickedness found there (Ecclesiastes 3:16a)
 - 1. Wickedness in the king and elders (1 Kings 21:1-11; Isaiah 59:14)
 - 2. Wickedness by the religious leaders (Matthew 26:59; Acts 23:3)
 - b. The Place of Righteousness (Ecclesiastes 3:16b)
 - i. Iniquity found in the tabernacle (1 Samuel 2:11-18, 22)
 - ii. Iniquity found in the temple (Matthew 21:12-13)
 - c. God’s Judgment of the Righteous and the Wicked
(Ecclesiastes 3:17; 12:14)
 - i. The Judgment Seat of Christ (2 Corinthians 5:10)
 - 1. For those that are saved
 - 2. Judged for what was done in this life
 - 3. Whether good or bad
 - ii. The Great White Throne Judgment (Revelation 20:11-15)
 - 1. For those that are unsaved, however, there will likely be Tribulation saints and those that have lived after church age judged here.
 - 2. Judged for what was done during life
 - 3. Whether good or bad
 - 4. Placement in Lake of Fire determined if name is in book of life or not.

- VII. THE ESTATE OF THE SONS OF MEN (Ecclesiastes 3:18-21)
- a. That God Might Manifest Them – *Manifest*: - “To make plain; apparent”; their estate (their condition).
 - b. Their Lot (Ecclesiastes 3:18)
 - i. The Cause (Genesis 3:17-19)
 - 1. Adam had harkened unto his wife to do what God had commanded not to do.
 - 2. Because of Adam’s disobedience He died spiritually that day, and would die physically later.
 - 3. Special note: If God had not driven Man out of the garden they could have eaten of the tree of life and have lived forever, however, this “eternal” life would have been filled with disease and pain (physically and emotionally) (see Genesis 3:22-24)
 - ii. The Effect (Job 14:1-4; 15:16)
 - 1. Man is full of trouble
 - 2. Man is full of iniquity
 - iii. The Condition (Psalm 49:10-14)
 - 1. He is like a beast (Psalm 73:22)
 - 2. The wicked in their actions are likened to a beast (Psalm 59:5-7, esp. 6)
 - c. Their Comparison (Ecclesiastes 3:18)
 - i. As we have already seen, many times in scripture man is likened to the beast of the field and sky.
 - ii. The following is a list of places where some of these occur.
 - 1. As a dog returneth to his vomit (Proverbs 26:11)
 - 2. Man shall mount up with wings “as” eagles (Isaiah 40:31)
 - 3. Man roar “like” bears, and mourn “like” doves (Isaiah 59:11)
 - 4. Christ making the disciples “fishers of men” (Matthew 4:19)
 - 5. False prophets like ravening wolves (Matthew 7:15)
 - 6. The Gentile likened to a dog (Mark 7:27)
 - 7. Man likened to sheep (John 10:11)
 - 8. The dog to his vomit, the sow to her mire (2 Peter 2:22)

- d. Their Fate (Ecclesiastes 3:19)
 - i. Just like the beast of the field, men die (Ecclesiastes 3:19; Psalm 49:12, 20)
 - 1. We must all die, for God hath no respect of person (2 Samuel 14:14)
 - 2. He taketh away man's breath (Psalm 104:29), which He has given them (Genesis 2:7; Job 33:4; Isaiah 42:5)
 - a. By His own breath God makes the frost (Job 37:10)
 - b. The host of heaven was made by the breath of the LORD (Psalm 33:6)
 - c. The giving of life to dry bones (Ezekiel 37:1-14)
 - d. God holds the breath of every man (Job 12:10)
 - ii. Just like the beast of the field an unsaved man has the following traits:
 - 1. Self-preservation
 - 2. Self-propagation
 - 3. Self-gratification
 - 4. At salvation something is added and changes a man.
 - a. A desire to find God's will (Philippians 3:9-10)
 - b. A desire to do the will of God (Philippians 3:12-14; Psalm 40:7-8; Psalm 143:10; Hebrews 10:8, 9)
- e. Their Destination (Ecclesiastes 3:20-21)
 - i. For the body (Ecclesiastes 3:20)
 - 1. This is certainly true of the body
 - 2. For dust we are (Psalm 103:14)
 - a. The body will decompose (Job 19:26)
 - b. And return to the ground (Genesis 3:19)

- ii. For the spirit (Ecclesiastes 3:21)
 - 1. The spirit of man (Ecclesiastes 3:21a; 12:7; Acts 7:59)
 - a. Whether saved or lost the spirit goes to one place;
 - b. The spirit of a man goes back to God which gave it.
 - 2. The spirit of an animal (Ecclesiastes 3:21b)
 - a. The spirit goes to one place:
 - b. It goes back to the earth.

- iii. For the soul (1 Thessalonians 5:23)
 - 1. Man became a living soul (Genesis 2:7)
 - 2. The soul is that part of you that this world wars against and can be vexed (1 Peter 2:11; 2 Peter 2:8)
 - 3. The soul is able to go to hell (Matthew 10:28; Luke 16:19-24)
 - a. The soul has a tongue,
 - b. Can cry,
 - c. Can see,
 - d. Can feel.
 - 4. The soul is the part of you that will go to its final destination (Psalm 49:15; Mark 8:36-37; Luke 12:20)

- iv. The example of Christ (Luke 23:46)
 - 1. His spirit (Luke 23:46)
 - a. When Jesus died on the cross,
 - b. His spirit went immediately to the Father.
 - 2. His soul (Acts 2:27-32)
 - a. We see from the scriptures that Christ's soul did indeed go to hell;
 - b. Yet his soul was not left in hell, but that He was raised up from the dead.
 - i. Note: He told the thief on the cross that "To day shalt thou be with me in paradise." (Luke 23:43)

- ii. Paradise was a temporary place for the OT saints, until Christ's blood could be shed. (Luke 16:22; Luke 23:43)
 - 1. The Blood of Christ vs. the blood of bulls and goats (Hebrews 9:15-28)
 - 2. Timing of when Christ placed his blood on the Mercy seat.
 - a. Mary told not to touch him (John 20:7)
 - b. The women hold him by the feet (Matthew 28:9)
 - c. Thomas told to place his hand in his side (John 20:24-27)
 - iii. Location of Paradise after the shedding of the blood of Christ (2 Corinthians 12:4; Revelation 2:7)
 - 3. His body (Hebrews 10:5-10)
 - a. Christ's body laid in the grave for three days and three nights (Matthew 12:40 – while this verse references that the soul of Christ was in the heart of the earth [hence we know where Paradise used to be], it does show us that His physical body was laying in the tomb for this period of time). (Psalm 16:10; Acts 2:31)
 - b. We see that Christ raised the third day from the tomb, and 40 days later ascended to be with the Father (Acts 1:1-3, 9)
- VIII. THE PORTION OF A MAN (Ecclesiastes 3:22)
- a. That a man should rejoice in his own works (Ecclesiastes 3:22a)
 - i. Solomon warned against this in Proverbs (Proverbs 18:12; 27:2)
 - ii. Paul reinforced this in the NT (Galatians 5:26; 6:14)
 - b. Who shall show him what shall be after him?
 - i. While we do not understand everything about the future;
 - ii. We do know who holds the future for us. (James 4:14-15)

