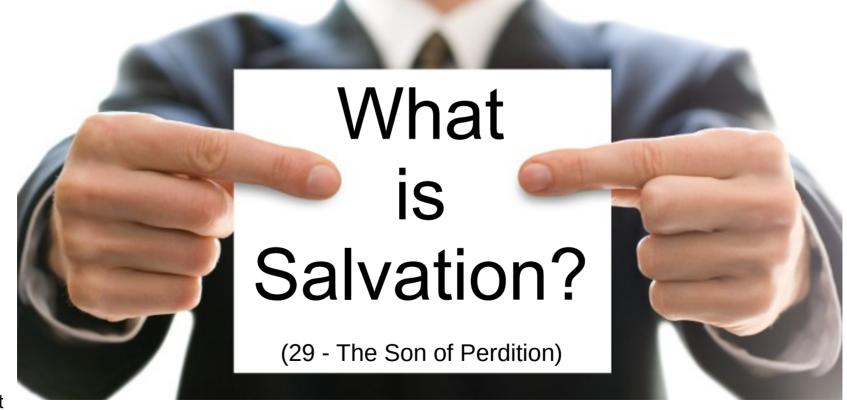
INVESTIGATION



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The standard understanding in Christendom is that Judas Iscariot (AKA 'Son of Perdition') went to Hell because he betrayed Jesus.

In other words, he lost his salvation.

Is that based on the dogma of Hell which is used to bring fear to the congregation, or is it a fallacy?

Let's Investigate

Here's where the teaching comes from:

While I was with them in the world, I kept them in Your name. Those whom You gave Me I have kept; and none of them is lost except the son of perdition, that the Scripture might be fulfilled.

John 17:12 (NKJV)

'Perdition' comes from *apōleia* (ἀπώλεια) and means 'destruction', 'perish', 'ruin', or 'loss'.

That means, it can mean 'loss' rather than 'eternal destruction' or 'perish eternally'.



Notice in the quote of Jesus in John 17 that there's no mention of the word 'eternal' anywhere

That's been added to the meaning of apōleia from the doctrines of Roman Catholicism

Let's see if 'lost' can be ruled out in the translation of the verse.

CEV rendition:

While I was with them, I kept them safe by the power you have given me. I guarded them, and not one of them was lost, except the one who had to be lost. This happened so that what the Scriptures say would come true.

John 17:12 (CEV)

ERV rendition:

While I was with them, I kept them safe by the power of your name—the name you gave me. I protected them. And only one of them was lost—the one who was sure to be lost. This was to show the truth of what the Scriptures said would happen.

John 17:12 (ERV)

NCB rendition:

While I was with them I protected them by your name that you have given me, and I kept them safe. Not one of them was lost, except the one destined to be lost, so that the Scripture might be fulfilled.

John 17:12 (NCB)

NMB rendition:

While I was with them in the world, I kept them in your name. Those whom you gave me I have kept, and none of them is lost except that lost child, so that the scripture may be fulfilled.

John 17:12 (NMB)

So, 'lost' <u>is</u> a suitable translation for the verse, because some translators have used it.

Let's check the **very useful** MIRROR translation.

MIRROR rendition:

While I was with them in the world I guarded over the ones you have given me in your name and did not lose any, except the lost son who fulfilled what was written prophetically.

John 17:12 (MIRROR)

MIRROR commentary:

The word, ἀπώλεια (apōleia), which is often translated, 'perdition' or 'destruction', has two components, apo, 'away from' and ollumi, 'perish' or 'lose', from luo, 'to loose'.

The same word, *apōleia*, is used in Luke 15 in the parables of the lost sheep, son, etc.

MIRROR commentary:

The shepherd did not "destroy" one sheep – he <u>lost</u> one sheep.

Lost sheep, coin and son, all found, safe and sound.

That means that Judas was lost, but how?

Was he lost to Jesus' band of disciples?

Or, did he lose his salvation?

We just don't know

If he went to Hell, he won't be in Heaven – according to church dogma.

Let's check that out



From that teaching, how is it that Satan can be given the title of 'son of perdition'?

Now we ask you, brothers, regarding the coming of our Lord Jesus, the Messiah, and our gathering together to him, not to be so quickly upset or alarmed when someone claims that we said, either by some spirit, conversation, or letter that the Day of the Lord has already come. Do not let anyone deceive you in any way, for it will not come unless the rebellion takes place first and the man of sin, [the son of perdition], is revealed. He opposes and exalts himself above every so-called god and object of worship. As a result, he seats himself in the sanctuary of God and himself declares that he is God. 2 Thessalonians 2:1-4 (ISV) Here's where 'son of perdition' is used again, but it's linked with 'man of sin' who will come.

That means Judas couldn't be labelled 'son of perdition'. He should be the lost son.

There's a lot to unpack in these verses.

Especially if we want to understand it from a 1st century perspective, not a 21st century Christian one.

We have been taught from the pulpit how to interpret the NT.

Unfortunately it's been done from a specific theological perspective — i.e. from an evangelical & Futurist Eschatology view.

We'll need to look at this without any knowledge of these views and see what the verses really say.

"The coming of the Lord" – He returned in 70AD after giving the Jews nearly 40 years to turn to him under the move of the Spirit in that nation.

He returned as Judge of the Jews and passed judgement by destroying Jerusalem and the temple. That stopped ritual sacrifice, ended the OC and installed the NC to replace it.

"Gathering together to him" – From that time forward, the whole world was opened up to "come to Jesus".

The Jews were now permanently locked out of the Kingdom by inheritance and had to come in by surrender.

"The Day of the Lord" – This day had long been prophesied as a day of God's judgement against Israel. (See OT prophets)

That happened in 70AD.

"The rebellion takes place first" – The complete rebellion against God occurred during the years leading up to 70AD when the Jewish leaders rejected Jesus, persecuting and killing his followers.

"The sanctuary of God" – 1st century Jewish believers understood this to be the temple in Jerusalem, not the spiritual temple in Heaven.

"Declares that he is God" – Roman Caesars declared themselves to be gods.

The setting up of their image in the Jerusalem temple to be worshipped tantamounted to them being God (YHWH).

That's a different meaning for those verses compared to what we've been taught to believe



So, for all intents and purposes, Judas didn't "lose his salvation", despite the "terrible" thing that he did.



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