The Inscrutable Question: Legal Implications of Lucifer's Fall; Selling His Merchandise by Distorting Divine Provisions

18) The omniscience of God, having absolute knowledge of the mental attitude sin of Lucifer, acts as the grand jury and issues to the supreme court of heaven an <u>indictment</u>.

Black, Henry Campbell. *Black's Law Dictionary.* 4th ed. St. Paul: West Publishing Company, 1968), 912:

JURY: Grand Jury. A jury is sworn to inquire of certain matters of fact and declare the truth upon evidence to be laid before them. A grand jury is a jury of inquiry whose duty is to receive complaints and accusations in criminal cases, hear the evidence adduced, and find bills of indictment in cases where they are satisfied a trial ought to be had.

INDICTMENT. An accusation in writing found and presented by the grand jury to the court charging that a person therein named has done some act, which by law is punishable.

19) Upon review of the evidence the supreme court of heaven issues an <u>warrant</u> for the arrest of Lucifer.

Black, Black's Law Dictionary, 1756:

WARRANT. A writ issued by a justice or other competent authority addressed to a sheriff requiring him to arrest the body of a person therein named and bring him before the court to answer or to be examined touching some offense which he is charged with having committed.

20) What follows the issuing of the warrant is the <u>arrest</u> of the suspect.

Ibid., 140:

ARREST: Criminal Cases. The apprehending or detaining of the person in order to be forthcoming to answer an alleged or suspected crime.

21) After the criminal has been apprehended he is next brought before the court to hear the reading of the formal charges made against him.

Ibid., 139:

ARRAIGN. In criminal practice. To bring a prisoner to the bar of the court to answer the matter charged upon him in the indictment. The arraignment of a prisoner consists of calling upon him by name, and reading to him the indictment, and demanding of him whether he be guilty or not guilty, and entering his plea.

22) If the prisoner enters a plea of "not guilty" then the case goes to <u>trial</u> by jury.

Ibid., 1675:

TRIAL. A judicial examination, in accordance with the law of the land, of the issues between the parties before a court that has jurisdiction over it.

In its strict definition, the word "trial" in criminal procedure means the proceedings in open court after the pleadings are finished down to and including the rendition of the verdict.

23) Consequently, a trial ends with the pronouncement of a <u>verdict</u>.

Ibid., 1730:

VERDICT. From the Latin *veredictum*, a true declaration. The formal and unanimous decision made by a jury and reported to the court upon the matter duly submitted to them.

24) If the defendant finds the verdict to go against him then, under certain circumstances, he may appeal the decision and ask for a new trial.

Ibid., 1675-76:

New Trial. A re-examination of an issue of fact in the same court after the verdict by a jury or a decision by the court.

- Verse 16 finds Lucifer in the midst of this legal process. His sin has been discovered by the grand jury of divine omniscience, which has submitted to the supreme court of heaven an indictment.
- 26) Following receipt of the indictment, the supreme court of heaven issues a warrant for the arrest of Lucifer so that he might be arraigned.
- 27) However, there was an obvious delay between issuing the warrant and making the arrest. Why?
- 28) This takes us back to another question recently posed and needs review here:
 - 1. When the Lord created Lucifer and endowed him with all the mental and physical assets we have been studying, He knew that this chosen cherub would rebel and fall. Yet, the Lord created him anyway. Why?
 - 2. Because angelic volition is free. And if volition is truly free then it has the liberty to choose for or against any given idea including divine integrity. Here then is the development of the challenge that confronted Lucifer:
 - 3. We have learned that Lucifer on the day he was created was endowed with maximum wisdom, perfect beauty, and a voice with harmonics and range surpassing all others.
 - 4. These assets matched with a captivating personality made Lucifer the ultimate standard within the angelic creation.
 - 5. This angel was granted cherub rank and held the anointed position of honor guard over the throne room of God
 - 6. What Lucifer faced was the ultimate in prosperity testing. Would he utilize his many assets for good or for evil? Would he exhibit genuine humility and an attitude of gratitude? Or would he instead become arrogant and develop an attitude of ingratitude?
 - 7. God's system requires that each person, angelic or human, make his own choices regarding the divine plan, its system, and its authority.
 - 8. So Lucifer was given every advantage, intellectually, physically, and spiritually. He was given every advantage with regard to appointment, position, responsibility, and power.
 - 9. Would Lucifer respond in humility and gratitude or would he react with arrogance and selfcenteredness?
 - 10. If the greatest of all angels could standup to the test, then others should be able to do so as well. If the greatest of all angels should fail that test, then others would most likely follow.
- 29) God allowed a delay to occur between the issuing of the warrant and the serving of the warrant so that angelic volition could be tested by Lucifer's attempt to sell his revolution.
- 30) In order to convince the angels, over whom he had delegated authority from God, Lucifer had to go about among them and recruit dissidents for his insurrection.
- 31) Lucifer went about among the angels, one to another. He sought to convince them that he was as worthy as God to rule them and to do so without the encumbrances of divine supervision.

- 32) In order to sell this package he used several rationales:
 - 1. I have maximum wisdom therefore I ought to be the ultimate authority over the angelic government.
 - 2. I have perfect physical beauty therefore I ought to be the one worshipped as God.
 - 3. I have the most dynamic voice and the most effective communication skills therefore I should be the one who issues directives for angelic policy and procedure.
- 33) Lucifer had taken the wisdom God had given him in grace and perverted it into a rationale for seizing divine power.
- 34) He had become so enamoured by his own beauty, graciously bestowed upon him by his Creator, that he distorted it into a rationale for angelic worship of himself.
- 35) He had become so infatuated with the sound of his own voice and his ability to communicate that he utilized it as a means to foment revolution against the One whom he was anointed to serve.
- 36) Lucifer no longer recognized God as sovereign but in his arrogance sought to be worshipped as sovereign by his fellow angels.
- 37) Lucifer, the creature, longed to acquire to himself the glory worthy only of the Creator.
- 38) Lucifer was guilty of the first sin and his motivation that led to it is typical of most sin that has transpired since. When members of the human race sin they usually follow the pattern of their father the devil.

Pentecost, J. Dwight. Your Adversary, the Devil. Grand Rapids: Lamplighter Books, 1969), p. 18:

Scripture records the fact that the wisest, the most beautiful of God's created beings looked away from the Creator to himself. He failed to recognize that all he was and all he had came as a gracious bestowment from the hand of the Creator to whom he was responsible. In turning away from God, he turned to himself and became an essentially selfish being. Every man born into this world from the time of Adam's sin has had a nature just exactly like his father, the devil. That which characterizes sinful man is selfishness, self-centeredness. Man is characterized by pride. He lives his life in independence of God and he is only perpetuating the nature of his father, the devil. Unless you come to understand something of the basic selfishness, pride and independence that characterized Satan when he left his original state, you will neither understand yourself nor will you understand the temptations that come day by day.

39) This is an understanding Ithobal II, the prince of Tyre, did not have. This is why Ezekiel chose to compare this human prince with the fallen cherub who established the principles under which Ithobal operated.