

JAMES – LESSON 10

X. PRACTICAL FAITH: SEEING THE END WITH PATIENCE; SPEAKING THE TRUTH (5:1-12)

- A. The corruption of the wicked rich (5:1-6)
 - 1. Their wretched state:
 - a. Riches are corrupted or rotten.
 - b. Garments are moth-eaten.
 - c. Gold and silver are rusted.
 - d. Corruption is a testimony against them and their final treasure.
 - 2. Their ungodly actions:
 - a. Defrauded their hired laborers.
 - b. Lived the soft life while condemning the righteous in the courts and killing the unresisting righteous.

- B. The patience of the righteous unto the coming of the Lord in judgment (5:7-11).
 - 1. Like a farmer who waits for the maturing of a precious crop.
 - 2. Establishes heart without murmuring knowing that the Lord is near standing at the doors.
 - 3. Follows the examples of patience:
 - a. True prophets who were patient in suffering
 - b. Job who was patient in suffering.
 - (1). Blessed in the end.

- C. The word of the righteous is their bond (5:12).
 - 1. Avoid allowing oaths to be the basis for fulfilling promises.
 - 2. *“But let your yea be yea, and your nay, nay.”*
 - 3. Avoid the condemnation of God by fulfilling promises.

QUESTIONS:

- 1. How does James’ condemnation of the rich relate to the brethren?

- 2. What proper perspective of riches do you have reading this portion of James?

- 3. The riches of the wicked were a _____ against them.
(Explain how this is so)

4. What wickedness brought the rich under condemnation?
5. What characteristic of patience should brethren have?
6. What encouragement does James give those who would be patient?
7. What should we NOT do in our patience?
8. What are *two* great examples of patience in suffering?
9. Why should these examples be encouraging unto us?
10. What facet of our speech would involve oaths?
11. What does “*let your yea be yea, and your nay, nay*” mean?
12. What happens if “*your yea is not yea*”?
13. Does 5:12 prohibit swearing an oath in a court of law?