

21. Unbelievers in the context of 2 Thessalonians 2 are under divine condemnation based on **verse 10**: “because they have not received the love of the truth so as to be saved.”
22. Notice that **verse 11** moves away from the grace provision of salvation to abandonment to the Dark Side: “And so for this reason, God shall send to them the modus operandi of delusion with the result that they might believe the lie – **φεύδος (pseúdos)** ....”
23. This circumstance is followed by their judgment in **verse 12**: “in order that they might be condemned.” This judgment is justified on two counts: **(1)** they “did not believe the truth” and **(2)** “but took pleasure in wickedness.”
24. We have noted the word “condemned” as the aorist passive subjunctive of the verb **κρίνω (krinō)** which contemplates the rejection of truth in its entirety. This results in these unbelievers receiving the action of condemnation based on the prophetic absolute of truth being rejected.
25. Why these people are condemned is found in Paul repetition of charges stated in verse 10 with his second use of the verb **πιστεύω (pisteúō)** plus the negative conjunction **μή (mé)**: “did not believe” in verse 12.

**Aorist tense:** constative which views the action of the verb in its entirety. No facts are ignored; all the facts are in; they did not believe.

**Active voice:** The negative *mé* means the subject did not produce the action of the verb. They did not believe in the truth clearly stated in the gospel presentations of the 144,000 Jewish evangelists, teaching angels, personal evangelists, or the truth contained in available Bibles.

**Participle:** Causal; condemnation from God motivated by a second cause: they “took pleasure in wickedness.”

26. What they did not believe is found in the dative of disadvantage of the indirect object **ἀλήθεια** (*alétheia*) referring to the absolute integrity of the Bible and its reference by those who in this context present the gospel of salvation.
27. “Truth” is to the disadvantage of anyone who, after hearing its gospel message, rejects it as if it were the lie. This circumstance is consistent to all dispensations:
  1. This disadvantage applies both to the individual in every dispensation and has negative impact on any Church Age Client Nation.
  2. Every person that rejects any category of truth falls under divine discipline of some form whether it refers to establishment truth, gospel truth, or doctrinal truth.
  3. The unbeliever is forced to endure life completely out of sync with God and with no real success or advantage.
  4. The believer is forced to endure divine discipline which is a grace effort designed to inspire rebound.
  5. When enough people enter into the cosmic lifestyle, collective discipline begins to effect the health of the Client Nation.
  6. When this is true in the Tribulation, then all unbelievers will be removed from the earth during the baptisms of fire and incarcerated in the Torments compartment of Hades.
28. Finally, we have the result of this poor decision of “not believing the truth.” It is introduced by the adversative conjunction **ἀλλά** (*allá*): “but.”

29. This conjunction sets up a contrast between what they do not believe – the truth of the gospel – and where they take their pleasure – in wickedness.
30. Pleasure is the aorist active participle of the verb **εὐδοκέω (eudokéō)**: “to take delight in something; to approve; take pleasure in; to decide for in the sense of selecting. It indicates a decision reached under the influence of emotional considerations.

**Aorist tense:** Constative: contemplates the action of the verb in its entirety. In this context, it applies to actions extended over a period of time.

**Active:** The unbelievers in context produce the action. They exist in the environment of cosmic living and the stages of reversionism manipulate their lust to find pleasures desired by each and then pursuing them.

**Participle:** Causal; condemnation from God originates from a second cause: after rejecting truth they take pleasure in wickedness.

31. *Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary*, 6th edition, defines “pleasure” as follows:

**Pleasure.** 1. State of gratification; delight; enjoyment. 2. What the will dictates or prefers as gratifying; hence, will; choice. 4. Frivolous or dissipating enjoyment; sensual gratification;—opposed to *self-denial*. Pleasure more often stresses satisfaction or gratification than visible happiness.<sup>1</sup>

32. The biblical use of *eudokéō* may be used positively or negatively:

So when after the baptism of Jesus and the descent of the Holy Spirit “a voice from heaven says, ‘This is my son, my beloved, *en hō eudókēsa*, we may translate “in whom I am delighted,” or better, “in whom I take pleasure”; but we must take account of the affective meaning of the verb in the first century, since it has to do with the personal relations between the Father and the Son: the Father’s “pleasure” is the joy of the love that he bears for the Son. (p. 102)

---

<sup>1</sup> *Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary*, 6th ed., s.v. “pleasure.”

In the epistles, *eudokéō* with humans as subject has the sense “be willing, accept willingly,” to express spontaneous initiative, undertaken gladly, or “take pleasure” in a bad sense as in 2 Thessalonians 2:12—“so that they all may be condemned who did not believe the truth and took pleasure in iniquity.”<sup>2</sup> (p. 103)

33. In the human realm, pleasure is often different from other volitional functions because it involves an emotional response to whatever is in the soul.
34. The unbelievers in context reject truth because they get pleasure out of living the lie. They enjoy it. It is satisfying and gratifying to them.
35. What they take pleasure in is described by another dative of disadvantage, this time from the noun with which we are familiar from verse 10:

**ἀδικία** - (*adikía*): translated “wickedness” in the NASB but it actually is the antonym for “righteousness” which is “unrighteousness” and it refers to wrongdoing based on wrong decision-making.

1. Wickedness, wrongdoing, unrighteousness, or injustice, each of which defines the various areas of opposition to the integrity of God: **(1)** Cosmic One, **(2)** Cosmic 2, and **(3)** the eight stages of reversionism.

**ἀδικία** (*adikía*): What is not conformable with justice; that which is wrong. That which is out of harmony with *dikē* [righteous and justice combined to form the integrity of God]. There is *adikía* only because there is *alētheia*, truth, which occupies the place of *dikē*. Whatever does not meet God’s justice is missing God’s goal for us. What is wrong with man’s relationship to man is also wrong in man’s relationship to God. The result of *adikía*, unrighteousness, is *adikēma*, evil.

In Romans 1:18, those “who hold the truth in unrighteousness,” i.e., iniquity, are those who impede the worship of the true God by their obstinate adherence to worldliness or to idolatry (2 Thess. 2:10, 12).<sup>3</sup>

---

<sup>2</sup> Ceslas Spicq, “εὐδοκέω,” in *Theological Lexicon of the New Testament*, trans. and ed. James D. Ernest (Peabody: Hendrickson Publishers, 1994), 2:102–103.

<sup>3</sup> Spiros Zodhiates, gen. ed., “ἀδικία,” in *The Complete Word Study Dictionary: New Testament*, rev. ed., (Chattanooga: AMG Publishers, 1993), 84.

2. As is indicated in these excerpts, the *adikía* lifestyle is not characterized by the simple commission of personal sin or the execution of human good and evil.
3. *Adikía* refers to systems of wrongdoing. It is a mind-set, a lifestyle, a way of life, the Zeitgeist of the person who rejects truth and believes the lie.
4. Zeitgeist is an English word adopted from German which refers to the prevailing, intellectual, cultural, and moral climate of an era. It is the trends of any age or period.
5. Once an individual develops a lifestyle dictated by the lie, he establishes a personal Zeitgeist. When such a Zeitgeist is adopted by a major segment of a society then a historical downtrend occurs.
6. This downtrend is defined by the propaganda dispensed by the Luciferian agenda. The prevailing Zeitgeist of Client Nation America includes the adopted lies of evolution, environmentalism, centralization of power, globalism, borderless countries, political correctness, safe spaces, and deconstructionism.
7. Deconstruction is an evil that is designed to discredit Western culture's literature, prose, poetry, and belles-lettres, conventional designs in architecture and art, and the dismantling of traditional modes of thought.
8. Deconstructionism is prevalent on university campuses and occupies tenured permanence among faculty proponents who propagandize millennials against the foundational underpinnings of the American experience.
9. A key to this system, put in place by Luciferian influence, is logocentrism \lō-ga-sen'-tri-zam. The prefix "logo" is taken from the Greek λόγος which means "word."