

THE VOICE OF ACCUSATION AND BETRAYAL

The Voice Of The Accuser

1. The serpent accused Almighty God of lying to Adam and Eve (“you shall not die”), and of “withholding knowledge” from them, which they could gain, by eating of the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil which could “open their eyes”; Genesis 3:4-5; Acts 26:18
2. It brings false charges against others; it accuses the saints day and night; Rev.12:10-11
3. Two sources of accusation and persecution which came against Jesus and His disciples, were the religious authorities and the political (civil) authorities; Luke 6:7; Acts 4:26-29
4. It falsely accuses the righteous before others (**public accusation**); Job 1:6-12; 2:1-10
 - a. To refute satan’s accusations, God allowed him to strike Job with two series of assaults; God vindicated Job, proved to the devil that Job’s faith was genuine; Job 1:21-22; 13:15; 23:10; 42:5
 - b. Job’s wife suggested that he “curse God” (renounce Him) and die; Job 2:9-10
 - c. Job’s three friends (Eliphaz, Bildad and Zophar) tried to convince Job that his suffering was punishment from God because of personal sin; Job 2:11; 42:7-9
5. This voice assaults the mind; it brings to remembrance past failure and sin, condemning the righteous within (**personal accusation**). It accuses those whose sins have already been confessed, forgiven and forgotten by God; Rom. 3:22; 5:18-19; 8:1; 9:30; 10:10
6. The accuser looks for an opportunity to discredit God’s obedient servants, or trap them by the words of truth they speak and because of their testimony; Luke 20:19-26; Acts 17:5-6; 25:7
7. This voice devises a plan to convict God’s servants of guilt, to falsely accuse them because their godly behavior or actions violate the beliefs, wishes or traditions of others:
 - a. The harlot “desired Joseph”; when she was spurned, she falsely accused Joseph (who had an excellent spirit), of the sin (adultery) that she was guilty of; Genesis 39:7-20; Rev. 18:4
 - b. The Pharisees accused Jesus of breaking the law when He gathered and ate corn and healed a man on the Sabbath; this violated their traditions; Luke 6:1-11
8. This voice accuses the righteous of inciting trouble, of being guilty of civil disobedience or hate crimes simply because they have biblical, moral convictions; Luke 12:11; Acts 16:20
9. It accuses the godly of being intolerant, narrow-minded, unloving, “holier than thou”; Is. 65:5
10. This voice seeks to bring accusation through the adversaries of God’s people, who attempt to infiltrate and hinder the building of God’s house; Ezra 4:6; Nehemiah 2:19; 6:6
11. The Holy Spirit convicts, but the accuser condemns; this voice speaks through one who has yielded to, and given place to a fault-finding, critical, judgmental spirit; Galatians 5:14-15
12. Pagan worshipers accused Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego before Nebuchadnezzar, because they refused to serve other gods or worship the golden image; Daniel 3:8-27

The Voice Of Betrayal

1. There are varying degrees of betrayal (a breach of trust); those who are disobedient or those who stumble over the words of Jesus can be led to betray Him; Matthew 11:6; 1 Peter 2:7-8
2. Betrayal can arise from an unresolved offense or injury sustained by another; it can alienate family members and brothers and sisters in Christ; 2 Samuel 13:20-31; 17:1-4; Mark 13:12
3. A righteous man of faith is not exempt from betrayal; he can be betrayed by strangers, friends, acquaintances and “smooth talkers”; Psalm 41:9; Psalm 55:3, 12-14, 20-21; Matthew 24:10
4. After Jesus was arrested, Peter betrayed Jesus three times, by denying that he knew Him; Matthew 26:69-75. Peter wept bitterly, but later was personally restored by Jesus; John 21:15-19
5. Listening to this voice leads to adultery, disloyalty, infidelity against God, a spouse or another person. Yielding to lust or personal ambition can violate sacred vows and the trust of others.
6. The voice of betrayal can arise from jealousy and anger; Gen. 37:3- 8, 26-28
7. It reveals secrets held in confidence and works in conjunction with gossip, tale-bearing, slander, creating strife and injuring the character of another; Proverbs 16:28; 18:8
8. The voice of betrayal can influence a covetous, greedy man; John 12:6; 13:29; Matt. 26:14-16
9. Apostates, harlots and prodigals in families and “systems” engage in betrayal and can cause the righteous to be put to death; Matt. 24:9-10; Luke 21:16; 22:4-6; Rev. 17:5-6
10. Godly men like Mordecai and Daniel will not bow before wicked rulers or worship any other image; this will cause the ungodly to become angry and pass unjust laws and court orders in an attempt to control them. The voice of betrayal manufactures schemes to harm others; it utilizes revenge, sabotage and retribution (payback); Est. 3:1-6, 13-14; 5:14; 6:4; Daniel 3:1-18; 6:1-13
11. The voice of betrayal makes its appeal to one who is prideful and self-serving, who desires another person’s position and influence. It conspires with and listens to the “counsel of Ahithophel” (a false oracle of God); 2 Samuel 15:1-6, 12, 31; 16:20-23
12. Listening to, and cooperating with the voice of betrayal, can cause a man to become a traitor; those who seek to harm, conspire against or overthrow God’s anointed king will “self-destruct”:
 - a. Saul tried to kill David but was unsuccessful. Saul began in the spirit, but ended in the flesh. He was abandoned by God, consulted a witch, and later “fell on his sword”; 1 Sam. 31:1-6
 - b. Absalom incited a rebellion against his father, David. Ahithophel (“brother of folly”) aligned himself with Absalom in an attempt to overthrow the throne of David. Absalom was killed; Ahithophel committed suicide; 2 Samuel 17:23; 18:9-15
 - c. Judas Iscariot agreed to deliver Jesus to the priests for thirty pieces of silver. Judas betrayed Jesus with a kiss, regretted his decision and hung himself; Matthew 26:14-16; 27:3-5

