

# Seventeen Things That Try To Separate Us

*A List of Seven and A List of Ten,... Pay Attention to Them*

*Rom 8:35 Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? shall tribulation, or distress, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword?*

*36 As it is written, For thy sake we are killed all the day long; we are accounted as sheep for the slaughter.*

*37 Nay, in all these things we are more than conquerors through him that loved us.*

*38 For I am persuaded, that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, 39 Nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord.*

First consider that we are to be SEPARATED:

*Le 15:31 Thus shall ye separate the children of Israel from their uncleanness; that they die not in their uncleanness, when they defile my tabernacle that is among them.*

*Le 22:2 Speak unto Aaron and to his sons, that they separate themselves from the holy things of the children of Israel, and that they profane not my holy name in those things which they hallow unto me: I am the LORD.*

*Nu 6:2 Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, When either man or woman shall separate themselves to vow a vow of a Nazarite, to separate themselves unto the LORD:*

*Nu 6:3 He shall separate himself from wine and strong drink, and shall drink no vinegar of wine, or vinegar of strong drink, neither shall he drink any liquor of grapes, nor eat moist grapes, or dried.*

*Nu 8:14 Thus shalt thou separate the Levites from among the children of Israel: and the Levites shall be mine.*

*Ezr 10:11 Now therefore make confession unto the LORD God of your fathers, and do his pleasure: and separate yourselves from the people of the land, and from the strange wives.*

*Jer 37:12 Then Jeremiah went forth out of Jerusalem to go into the land of Benjamin, to separate himself thence in the midst of the people.*

*Lu 6:22 Blessed are ye, when men shall hate you, and when they shall separate you from their company, and shall reproach you, and cast out your name as evil, for the Son of man's sake.*

*Ac 13:2 As they ministered to the Lord, and fasted, the Holy Ghost said, Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them.*

*2Co 6:17 Wherefore come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing; and I will receive you,*

***Now consider what shall Separate Us from the love of Christ.***

***Rom 8:35 Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? shall tribulation, or distress, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword?***

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Verse 35 – List of 7 things from Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary of American English

Shall tribulation? **TRIBULA'TION**, n. [L. tribulo, to thrash, to beat.] Severe affliction; distresses of life; vexations. In Scripture, it often denotes the troubles and distresses which proceed from persecution.

When tribulation or persecution ariseth because of the word, he is offended. Mat 13.

In the world ye shall have tribulation. John 16.



## Verse 35 – List of 7 things from Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary of American English

### Shall distress? **DISTRESS**, n. [See Stress.]

1. The act of distraining; the taking of any personal chattel from a wrong-doer, to answer a demand, or procure satisfaction for a wrong committed.

2. The thing taken by distraining; that which is seized to procure satisfaction.

A distress of household goods shall be impounded under cover. If the lessor does not find sufficient distress on the premises, etc.

3. Extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; as, to suffer great distress from the gout, or from the loss of near friends.

4. Affliction; calamity; misery.

On earth distress of nations. Luke 21.

5. A state of danger; as a ship in distress, from leaking, loss of spars, or want of provisions or water, etc.

Shall persecution? **PERSECUTION**, n. The act or practice of persecuting; the infliction of pain, punishment or death upon others unjustly, particularly for adhering to a religious creed or mode of worship, either by way of penalty or for compelling them to renounce their principles. Historians enumerate ten persecutions suffered by the Christians, beginning with that of Nero, A.D. 31, and ending with that of Diocletian, A.D. 303 to 313.

1. The state of being persecuted.

Our necks are under persecution; we labor and have no rest. Lam 5.

Verse 35 – List of 7 things from Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary of American English

Shall famine? **FAM'INE**, n. [L. fames.]

1. Scarcity of food; dearth; a general want of provisions sufficient for the inhabitants of a country or besieged place.

There was a famine in the land. Gen 26.

2. Want; destitution; as a famine of the word of life.





Shall nakedness? **NAKEDNESS**, n.

1. Want of covering or clothing; nudity; bareness.

2. Want of means of defense.

Ye are spies; to see the nakedness of the land are ye come. Gen 42.

3. Plainness; openness to view.

To uncover nakedness, in Scripture, is to have incestuous or unlawful commerce with a female.



Shall peril? **PER'IL**, n. [L. periculum, from Gr. to try, to attempt, that is, to strain; an attempt, danger, hazard; to pass, to thrust in or transfix; L. experior; Eng. experience.]

1. Danger; risk; hazard; jeopardy; particular exposure of person or property to injury, loss or destruction from any cause whatever.

In perils of waters; in perils of robbers. 2 Cor 11.

2. Danger denounced; particular exposure; You do it at your peril, or at the peril of your father's displeasure.

Verse 35 – List of 7 things from Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary of American English

Shall sword? **SWORD**, n.

1. An offensive weapon worn at the side, and used by hand either for thrusting or cutting.

2. Figuratively, destruction by war.

I will bring a sword upon you. Lev 26. Isa 51.

3. Vengeance or justice.

She quits the balance, and resigns the sword.

4. Emblem of authority and power.

The ruler--beareth not the sword in vain. Rom 13.

5. War; dissension.

I came not to send peace, but a sword. Mat 10.

6. Emblem of triumph and protection.

The Lord--the sword of thy excellence. Deu 33.

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## Verse 38-39 List of 10 things - Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary of American English

38 For I am persuaded, that  
neither death, **DEATH**, n. deth.

1. That state of a being, animal or vegetable, but more particularly of an animal, in which there is a total and permanent cessation of all the vital functions, when the organs have not only ceased to act, but have lost the **susceptibility of renewed action.**

Thus the cessation of respiration and circulation in an animal may not be death, for during hibernation some animals become entirely torpid, and some animals and vegetables may be subjected to a fixed state by frost, but being capable of revived activity, they are not dead.

2. The state of the dead; as the gates of death. Job 38.

3. The manner of dying.

Thou shalt die the deaths of them that are slain in the midst of the seas. Ezek 28.

Let me die the death of the righteous. Num 23.

4. The image of mortality represented by a skeleton; as a death's head.

5. Murder; as a man of death.

## Verse 38-39 List of 10 things - Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary of American English

38 For I am persuaded, that  
neither death, **DEATH**, n. deth. Cont.

6. Cause of death.

O thou man of God, there is death in the pot. 2 Ki 4.

We say, he caught his death.

7. Destroyer or agent of death; as, he will be the death of his poor father.

8. In poetry, the means or instrument of death; as an arrow is called the feathered death; a ball, a leaden death.

Deaths invisible come winged with fire.

9. In theology, perpetual separation from God, and eternal torments; called the second death. Rev 2.

10. Separation or alienation of the soul from God; a being under the dominion of sin, and destitute of grace or divine life; called spiritual death.

We know that we have passed from death to life, because we love the brethren. 1 John 3. Luke I.

# Verse 38-39 List of 10 things - Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary of American English

nor life, **LIFE**, n. plu lives. [See Live.]

1. In a general sense, that state of animals and plants, or of an organized being, in which its natural functions and motions are performed, or in which its organs are capable of performing their functions. A tree is not destitute of life in winter, when the functions of its organs are suspended; nor man during a swoon or syncope; nor strictly birds, quadrupeds or serpents during their torpitude in winter. They are not strictly dead, till the functions of their organs are incapable of being renewed.

2. In animals, animation; vitality; and in man, that state of being in which the soul and body are united. He entreated me not to take his life.

3. In plants, the state in which they grow or are capable of growth, by means of the circulation of the sap. The life of an oak may be two, three, or four hundred years.

4. The present state of existence; the time from birth to death. The life of man seldom exceeds seventy years.

If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable. 1 Cor 15.

5. Manner of living; conduct; deportment, in regard to morals. I will teach my family to lead good lives.

6. Condition; course of living, in regard to happiness and misery. We say, a man's life has been a series of prosperity, or misfortune.

7. Blood, the supposed vehicle of animation. And the warm life came issuing through the wound.

8. Animals in general; animal being. Full nature swarms with life.

9. System of animal nature. Lives through all life.

Verse 38-39 List of 10 things - Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary of American English  
nor life, **LIFE**, n. plu lives. [See Live.] Cont.

10. Spirit; animation; briskness; vivacity; resolution.

They have no notion of life and fire in fancy and words.

11. The living form; real person or state; in opposition to a copy; as, a picture is taken from the life; a description from the life.

12. Exact resemblance; with to, before life. His portrait is draw to the life.

13. General state of man, or of social manners; as the studies and arts that polish life.

14. Condition; rank in society; as high life and low life.

15. Common occurrences; course of things; human affairs.

But to know that which before us lies in daily life, is the prime wisdom.

16. A person; a living being; usually or always, a human being. How many lives were sacrificed during the revolution?

17. Narrative of a past life; history of the events of life; biographical narration. Johnson wrote the life of Milton, and the lives of other poets.

18. In Scripture, nourishment; support of life. For the tree of the field is man's life. Deu 20.

19. The stomach or appetite. His life abhorreth bread. Job 33.

20. The enjoyments or blessings of the present life.

Having the promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come. 1Tim4.

21. Supreme felicity. To be spiritually minded is life and peace. Rom 8.

22. Eternal happiness in heaven. Rom 5.

23. Restoration to life. Rom 5.

24. The author and giver of supreme felicity.

I am the way, the truth, and the life. John 14.

25. A quickening, animating and strengthening principle, in a moral sense. John 6.

26. The state of being in force, or the term for which an instrument has legal operation; as the life of an execution.



## Verse 38-39 List of 10 things - Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary of American English

nor angels, **AN'GEL**, n. Usually pronounced angel, but most anomalously. [L. angelus; Gr. a messenger, to tell or announce.]

1. Literally, a messenger; one employed to communicate news or information from one person to another at a distance. But appropriately,
2. A spirit, or a spiritual intelligent being employed by God to communicate his will to man. Hence angels are ministers of God, and ministring spirits. Heb 1.
3. In a bad sense, an evil spirit; as, the angel of the bottomless pit. Math. 25. 1 Cor 6. Rev 9.
4. Christ, the mediator and head of the church. Rev 10.
5. A minister of the gospel, who is an ambassador of God. Rev 2 and 3.
6. Any being whom God employs to execute his judgments. Rev 16.
7. In the style of love, a very beautiful person.



Verse 38-39 List of 10 things - Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary of American English

nor principalities, **PRINCIPAL'ITY**, n.

1. Sovereignty; supreme power.
2. A prince; one invested with sovereignty. Titus 3.
3. The territory of a prince; or the country which gives title to a prince; as the principality of Wales.
4. Superiority; predominance. [Little used.]
5. In Scripture, royal state or attire. Jer 13.



# Verse 38-39 List of 10 things - Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary of American English

nor powers, **POWER**, n. [The Latin has posse, possum, potes, potentia. The primary sense of the verb is to strain, to exert force.]

1. In a philosophical sense, the faculty of doing or performing any thing; the faculty of moving or of producing a change in something; ability or strength.

A man raises his hand by his own power, or by power moves another body. The exertion of power proceeds from the will, and in strictness, no being destitute of will or intelligence, can exert power. Power in man is active or speculative. Active power is that which moves the body; speculative power is that by which we see, judge, remember, or in general, by which we think.

Power may exist without exertion. We have power to speak when we are silent.

Power has been distinguished also into active and passive, the power of doing or moving, and the power of receiving impressions or of suffering. In strictness, passive power is an absurdity in terms. To say that gold has a power to be melted, is improper language, yet for want of a more appropriate word, power is often used in a passive sense, and is considered as two-fold; viz. as able to make or able to receive any change.

2. Force; animal strength; as the power of the arm, exerted in lifting, throwing or holding.

3. Force; strength; energy; as the power of the mind, of the imagination, of the fancy. He has not powers of genius adequate to the work.

4. Faculty of the mind, as manifested by a particular mode of operation; as the power of thinking, comparing and judging; the reasoning powers.

5. Ability, natural or moral. We say, a man has the power of doing good; his property gives him the power of relieving the distressed; or he has the power to persuade others to do good; or it is not in his power to pay his debts. The moral power of man is also his power of judging or discerning in moral subjects.

6. In mechanics, that which produces motion or force, or which may be applied to produce it. Thus the inclined plane is called a mechanical power, as it produces motion, although this in reality depends on gravity. The wheel and axle, and the lever, are mechanical powers, as they may be applied to produce force. These powers are also called forces, and they are of two kinds, moving power, and sustaining power.

7. Force. The great power of the screw is of extensive use in compression. The power of steam is immense.

8. That quality in any natural body which produces a change or makes an impression on another body; as the power of medicine; the power of heat; the power of sound.

9. Force, strength, momentum, as the power of the wind, which propels a ship or overturns a building.

## Verse 38-39 List of 10 things - Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary of American English

nor powers, **POWER**, Cont.

10. Influence; that which may move the mind; as the power of arguments or of persuasion.

11. Command; the right of governing, or actual government; dominion; rule, sway; authority. A large portion of Asia is under the power of the Russian emperor. The power of the British monarch is limited by law. The powers of government are legislative, executive, judicial, and ministerial. Power is no blessing in itself, but when it is employed to protect the innocent. Under this sense may be comprehended civil, political, ecclesiastical, and military power.

12. A sovereign, whether emperor, king or governing prince or the legislature of a state; as the powers of Europe; the great powers; the smaller powers. In this sense, the state or nation governed seems to be included in the word power. Great Britain is a great naval power.

13. One invested with authority; a ruler; a civil magistrate. Rom 13.

14. Divinity; a celestial or invisible being or agent supposed to have dominion over some part of creation; as celestial powers; the powers of darkness.

15. That which has physical power; an army; a navy; a host; a military force. Never such a power-- Was levied in the body of a land.

16. Legal authority; warrant; as a power of attorney; an agent invested with ample power. The envoy has full powers to negotiate a treaty.

17. In arithmetic and algebra, the product arising from the multiplication of a number or quantity into itself; as, a cube is the third power; the biquadrate is the fourth power.

18. In Scripture, right; privilege. John 1. 1 Cor 9.

## Verse 38-39 List of 10 things - Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary of American English

nor powers, **POWER**, Cont.

19. Angels, good or bad. Col 1. Eph 6.

20. Violence, force; compulsion. Ezek 4.

21. Christ is called the power of God, as through him and his gospel, God displays his power and authority in ransoming and saving sinners. 1 Cor 1.

22. The powers of heaven may denote the celestial luminaries. Mat 24.

23. Satan is said to have the power of death, as he introduced sin, the cause of death, temporal and eternal, and torments men with the feat of death and future misery.

24. In vulgar language, a large quantity; a great number; as a power of good things. [This is, I believe, obsolete, even among our common people.]

Power of attorney, authority given to a person to act for another.

## Verse 38-39 List of 10 things - Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary of American English

nor things present, **PRES'ENT**, a. s as z. [L. proesens; proe and sum, esse, to be.]

1. Being in a certain place; opposed to absent.
2. Being before the face or near; being in company. Inquire of some of the gentlemen present.  
These things have I spoken unto you, being yet present with you. John 14.
3. Being now in view or under consideration. In the present instance, facts will not warrant the conclusion. The present question must be decided on different principles.
4. Now existing, or being at this time; not past or future; as the present session of congress. The court is in session at the present time. We say, a present good, the present year or age.
5. Ready at hand; quick in emergency; as present wit.  
'Tis a high point of philosophy and virtue for a man to be present to himself.
6. Favorably attentive; not heedless; propitious. Nor could I hope in any place but there To find a god so present to my prayer.
7. Not absent of mind; not abstracted; attentive.  
The present, an elliptical expression for the present time.

nor things to come, **FU'TURE**, a. [L. futurus.] That is to be or come hereafter; that will exist at any time after the present, indefinitely. The next moment is future to the present.

1. The future tense, in grammar, is the modification of a verb which expresses a future act or event.



39 Nor height, **HEIGHT**

**HEIGHTEN**, v.t. hitn. To raise higher; but not often used in this literal sense.

1. To advance in progress towards a better state; to improve; to meliorate; to increase in excellence or good qualities; as, to highten virtue; to highten the beauties of description, or of poetry.

2. To aggravate; to advance towards a worse state; to augment in violence.

3. To increase; as, to highten our relish for intellectual pleasure.





## Verse 38-39 List of 10 things - Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary of American English

nor depth, **DEPTH**, n.

1. Deepness; the distance or measure of a thing from the surface to the bottom, or to the extreme part downwards or inwards. The depth of a river may be ten feet. The depth of the ocean is unfathomable. The depth of a wound may be an inch. In a vertical direction, depth is opposed to highth.

2. A deep place.

3. The sea, the ocean.

The depth closed me round about. Jonah 2.

4. The abyss; a gulf of infinite profundity.

When he set a compass on the face of the depth. Prov 8.

5. The middle or highth of a season, as the depth of winter; or the middle, the darkest or stillest part, as the depth of night; or the inner part, a part remote from the border, as the depth of a wood or forest.

6. Abstruseness; obscurity; that which is not easily explored; as the depth of a science.

7. Unsearchableness; infinity.

O the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God. Rom 11.

## Verse 38-39 List of 10 things - Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary of American English

nor any other creature, **CREATURE**, n.

1. That which is created; every being besides the Creator, or every thing not self-existent. The sun, moon and stars; the earth, animals, plants, light, darkness, air, water, etc., are the creatures of God.

2. In a restricted sense, an animal of any kind; a living being; a beast. In a more restricted sense, man. Thus we say, he was in trouble and no creature was present to aid him.

3. A human being, in contempt; as an idle creature; a poor creature; what a creature!

4. With words of endearment, it denotes a human being beloved; as a pretty creature; a sweet creature.

5. That which is produced, formed or imagined; as a creature of the imagination.

6. A person who owes his rise and fortune to another; one who is made to be what he is.

Great princes thus, when favorites they raise, to justify their grace, their creatures praise.

7. A dependent; a person who is subject to the will or influence of another.

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