It seems to be something that a disembodied spirit does. N That's not what is here. Here it is the Life blood is poured out. It is the giving of His life that is imparted(?) And so I am not sure that to make HIs life an offering for sin , that it actually gets the idea to us, but I am inclined to think it comes a little nearer than soul does. When His soul then shall make -- I don't think it's as good as When thou shalt make . I think the King James translaters made the wieest selection for of terms here. Of course it is true that Jesus makes an offering for sin. He makes int- it--to say His soul makes it doesn't make much sense. It's His life that He pours out . That is the sacrifice. It is He who makes the sacrifice, but it is also the triune God that makes the sacrifice, as God gives His only begotten son. So that I am inclined to think that in the context is better the way they have it -- thou shalt make it rather than the sould shall make it But if this shall happen, you see, the if is perfectly alright here, the Hebrew . We are apt to think of it, Well, thei- this is something that is definite, is positive, is going to happen; therefore, when is a possible rendering of ¢____. conditional But of course our English when often has a sort of provisional idea attached to it and there is a definite conditional idea too here, because His life is poured out --He has done no violence. There is no iniquity in Him--no wickedness, and yet He is killed. What does it all mean, anyway. Well, how are we going to know. whether it means anything. Well, if God accepts His life as an offering for sin, then He will be raised from the dead. Then He will have a continuing effect. Then He shall see His seed. Then He shall carry on His work. The resurrection was the proof of the acceptation of the death of Christ. The resurrection was the proof that His atonement accomplished something. You might say this man gave

His life on the cross; we are saved from our sins by it. It's a wonderful idea.