‘Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God’
– Jonathan Edwards (1703-1758)

Background
(from Jonathan Edwards Center at Yale University)

Jonathan Edwards’ infamous “Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God” was first preached on July 8th, 1741 at the height of New England’s first Great Awakening. Since that time, the sermon has been re-preached, published, and widely circulated. “Sinners” has become the very stuff of American legend; it is one of the most anthologized pieces of writing in America, and it has long been a part of American history and literature curricula. The popularity of the sermon is, however, a mixed blessing. While the sermon’s circulation has fortunately acquainted many Americans with the impressive legacy of Jonathan Edwards, the way in which the sermon is often read or taught has significantly skewed the popular understanding of Edwards and his Puritan heritage in an unfairly negative direction. In order to better understand “Sinners” in its appropriate context, it is important to consider the environment in which the sermon was preached, the intentions of Edwards in delivering the sermon, the strategies used by Puritan preachers, and the place of “Sinners” within the body of Edwards’ work.

Edwards first preached an early version of “Sinners” at his parish in Northampton, Massachusetts, but the sermon in its full form was not heard until July 8th, 1741, when Edwards preached the version we have come to know in Enfield, Connecticut, where he was a guest. The sermon was, for Edwards, fairly brief, but its message was inestimably powerful. The sermon, although frightening, was very popular with New England audiences. Edwards was often invited to re-preach the sermon, which he did so frequently that he eventually could recite the sermon almost entirely from memory, with only a small outline to guide him.

The subjects touched upon in the sermon – namely, human sinfulness, the uncertainty of existence, God’s ultimate power over salvation, the need for a Christian lifestyle, the chance of redemption, and the importance of conversion – were very familiar to New England churchgoers. When Edwards preached “Sinners,” the Great Awakening was fully underway, and the doctrinal notion of “conversion” was a topic with which churchgoers were eminently familiar. According to Puritan doctrine, the process of conversion was more complicated than simply professing allegiance to a church; conversion involved the influence of divine grace, which could cause a person to be truly awakened to God and Christianity. Once converted, a person had a chance of salvation, but only God could induce conversion.

The message of “Sinners” was a familiar and important one for the Puritans. They couldn’t know whether they were truly converted, and they couldn’t make their conversion happen; the most they could do, as Edwards implied, was to make their conversion more likely by living a truly Christian life, characterized by both internal thought and external action. In order to foster the notion that humans could not merit their own conversion or salvation, Edwards emphasized in “Sinners” the fact that God had inexplicably chosen not to cast many sinners into hell. Through “Sinners,” Edwards attempted to demonstrate that God was omnipotent and beyond human understanding, an assertion that defied the tendency to anthropomorphize [give human qualities to] God and to impose human logic upon divine actions. Edwards emphasized the importance of the New Birth, which entailed living a Christian life, which would serve the dual purpose of bringing glory to God (which was an assumed purpose of human existence) and making one’s conversion more likely. To ignore the Christian tenets that God had outlined for the benefit of humanity would be, Edwards implied, an affront to God that would be deserving of God’s wrath.

In order to awaken his audience to the power of God, Edwards evoked vivid images of God’s wrath, employing fierce metaphors drawn from the Bible and from his own work. While Edwards’ congregation would have been duly familiar with most Biblical imagery employed by Edwards and other preachers, Edwards twisted many Biblical references in unfamiliar ways. For example, Edwards likens the fire stoked by King Nebuchadnezzar to God’s own wrath. This comparison is intriguing, because Nebuchadnezzar notably displayed a lack of faith and prudence as a ruler, and such a comparison would be both ingenious and daring of Edwards. While such comparisons were quite unique, the harsh imagery and rhetorical strategies utilized in “Sinners” were not particular to Edwards; this “fire-and-brimstone” style of preaching was a popular genre which, having been revitalized during the Great Awakening, was familiar to the Puritans. Upon reading “Sinners,” modern readers might assume that Edwards was a particularly angry or vengeful man, but it is important to remember that “Sinners” was simply a product of a genre – it was fire-and-brimstone, preaching...
at its most eloquent and effective. Readers may be shocked to learn that it was Edwards' habit to preach his sermons in a measured monotone, which he did in the hopes that his own intonations would not distract from the divine messages being conveyed by the words of the sermon. We can, therefore, be fairly sure that "Sinners" was not screamed at the many audiences that it was preached to. It is also important to remember that only a fraction of Edwards' sermons fall into the fire-and-brimstone category. This genre was, for Edwards, the exception rather than the rule. Other of Edwards' sermons focused on topics such as the love of God, the wonder of Christ, and the glory of the natural world.

Upon reading "Sinners," modern readers might also be inclined towards the belief that the sermon is simply a 'holier than thou' treatise of condemnation. However, one must remember that Edwards saw preaching as a form of prophesying, of doing God's will and helping humanity by conveying God's message to the world in an effective manner. The evocative images of hell and the fire-and-brimstone style, although unsavory, would have been a means to this end. And one has only to read Edwards autobiographical "Personal Narrative" to discover that he was vastly unsure of his own conversion and amply convinced of his exceptional sinfulness and unworthiness. In preaching "Sinners," Edwards was attempting to help listeners and readers by awakening them to the horrible truths over which he had long agonized. And when Edwards speaks emphatically of the possibility of one parishioner being condemned to hell, readers can see Edwards' own compassion and humanity on full display.

In his introduction to Volume 10 of Yale Press' Works of Jonathan Edwards, Professor Wilson H. Kimnach of the University of Bridgeport discusses Edwards' convictions about the role of a preacher. Kimnach writes, "The preacher is, [according to Edwards], a 'chosen one' with a distinct charisma as a result of his call to serve Christ. He is invested with a capacity and right to instruct, lead, and judge his people...he has no pretension to civil authority, but in the all-important moral and spiritual realms he is, of all human beings, supremely authoritative.' Believing that he was meant to fill this powerful role of preacher, Edwards was convinced of the rightness and urgency of his moral judgments and was eager to communicate these messages (which were, to him, God's messages) to his congregation. This view of the pastorate once again flirts with the thin barrier between conviction and self-righteousness, and it has been understandably difficult for past readers to discern the difference.

In addition to being a seminal theological work, "Sinners" is a prime example of American rhetoric in development. In considering Edwards' literary strategies, Edwin H. Cady wrote, "Although thought, form, and imagery in the sermon are one, the great emotional power of the discourse comes primarily from the rich and versatile imagery. There are about twenty-five important "images" in "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God." Not all of them are good: that is, artistically effective. Some are failures because they were mere clichés, other because they are not realized by the author, still others because they are somehow fumbled. But much the greater portion of them do work successfully, and their success carries Edwards' excruciatingly vivid vision alive into the minds of his hearers." In [reading] "Sinners," it is important to [note] Edwards' reasoning and rhetorical tactics, but it is equally essential to [recognize] his powerful imagery, remembering as Cady did that Edwards' images sometimes falter. However, when viewed within the rich spectrum of American literature, Edwards' faulty metaphors are simply a part of the creation of an American 'voice,' a compromise between the fierce Puritan morality that characterized early America, and the flowing artistry of the Transcendentalists, who, like Edwards, employed rich imagery to evoke notions of the divine.

Consider...the context of "Sinners" within American history, American literature, and Edwards' own work. This context will allow [readers] to view Edwards not as an incensed preacher foaming at the mouth, but as a rigorous intellectual who pressed his theological, philosophical, and literary skills to their breaking point in pursuit of what he believed to be his mission.

Additional Background


Jonathan Edwards was a soft-spoken Puritan mystic and intellectual who ranged boldly in thought and writing; he is best known for a sermon that depicts sinners dangling by a spider's filament over "hell's wide gaping mouth." Edwards was born in East Windsor, Connecticut, the sole son among ten daughters of the Reverend Timothy Edwards and Esther Stoddard, herself the daughter of the renowned Puritan minister

Solomon Stoddard. Tutored at home by his gifted parents, Edwards entered Yale at the age of thirteen. As his college diary shows, Edwards, like Benjamin Franklin, was determined to improve himself and “never to lose one moment of time.” He graduated in 1720. In 1727, in his mid-twenties, Edwards became his grandfather’s assistant minister at the church in Northampton, Massachusetts. (That July he married Sarah Pierrepont, the granddaughter of the illustrious Puritan minister Thomas Hooker.) Edwards’s grandfather had presided over his congregation with a sense of the value of compromise.

Edwards proved to be very different from his predecessor. Well aware of the contemporary ecumenical spirit of things, Edwards asserted that these newer “reasonable” moderations of Puritan doctrine were “repugnant to the design and tenor of the gospel.” Edwards championed the orthodox Puritanism of the founders in the face of the new “free and cathlick” temper of the times. His Northampton sermons and other writings over the next few years fortified that position. Above all, Edwards wished to move his congregation beyond a mere cerebral grasp of doctrine. His reading of the philosopher John Locke reinforced his belief that intellectual comprehension of religious ideas was insufficient. Instead, the individual must be moved actually to experience the doctrinal truth. It was the difference, Edwards wrote, between knowing the word fire and being burned. As Edwards wrote, “People do not need to have their heads stored so much as their hearts touched.”

From 1735 the hearts of the Northampton congregation were indeed touched in an unusual religious revival in which Edwards played a vital part. Soon the revival spread throughout the Connecticut River valley, bringing much word-of-mouth attention to Edwards and his congregation. Though their revival ran its course in two years, the evangelical fervor of the Northampton awakening anticipated the much larger Great Awakening, which preoccupied the American colonies from New England to Georgia in the 1740s.

In large part Edwards’s religious beliefs were the outcome of his mystical conversion experience in his youth in which he experienced knowledge of God’s grace. He later described it in his Personal Narrative, in terms so appreciative of the natural world that he sounds to some like a Romantic writer. Believing, however, in the absolute supremacy of God, Edwards saw revivalism as an opportunity to authenticate his faith and to restore Puritanism to its original strength. To this end he delivered the sulphurous [fiery or heated] sermon titled “Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God,” which remains the best-known sermon in American history. It was designed specifically to awaken the congregation to a sense of their sinfulness, and it bears the stamp of his major concerns: that raised affections are visible signs, that mere human efforts to achieve salvation are futile, and that God alone is the omnipotent judge.

Edwards made Northampton a renowned center of orthodoxy and revived spirituality, but by the mid-1740s affairs between the minister and his congregation were moving toward crisis. A backlash developed over the excesses of the Great Awakening and its itinerant preachers, whose “beastly brayings” Edwards himself deplored. Amid controversy, Edwards was forced to resign. Without public rancor he preached his farewell sermon in 1750.

In the following year Edwards assumed the duties of a frontier minister to whites and Indians in Stockbridge, a remote western Massachusetts mission. There Edwards wrote his greatest philosophical works, including Freedom of the Will (1754), The Doctrine of Original Sin Defended (1758), and The Nature of True Virtue (1765). These works examine the nature and place of free will in a predetermined universe and explore the relation between virtue and religious affections. The publication of these works brought Edwards renewed attention from scholars and intellectuals, who invited him to become the president of Princeton University. He arrived with his family amid an outbreak of smallpox. In 1758, after less than two months in office, Edwards died from an adverse reaction to a smallpox inoculation, for which he had volunteered. He is revered as an American philosopher of originality and a literary stylist of subtlety and power.

The Sermon

Please Note:

*Terms are defined according to the context in which they are used. They may have other definitions in other contexts.

*All bold is only for footnote location assistance; italics represent Edwards’ emphasis.
'Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God'
Jonathan Edwards, Enfield, Connecticut, July 8, 1741

1 Deuteronomy 32:35
Their foot shall slide in due time.

2 In this verse is threatened the vengeance of God on the wicked unbelieving Israelites, that were God's visible people, and lived under means of grace; and that, notwithstanding all God's wonderful works that he had wrought towards that people, yet remained, as is expressed, v. 28, "void of counsel," having no understanding in them; and that, under all the cultivations of heaven, brought forth bitter and poisonous fruit; as in the two verses next preceding the text.

3 The expression that I have chosen for my text, “Their foot shall slide in due time,” seems to imply the following things, relating to the punishment and destruction that these wicked Israelites were exposed to.

1. That they were always exposed to destruction; as one that stands or walks in slippery places is always exposed to fall. This is implied in the manner of their destruction's coming upon them, being represented by their foot’s sliding. The same is expressed, Ps. 73:18. "Surely thou didst set them in slippery places; thou castedst them down into destruction."

2. It implies that they were always exposed to sudden unexpected destruction. As he that walks in slippery places is every moment liable to fall; he can't foresee one moment whether he shall stand or fall the next; and when he does fall, he falls at once, without warning: Which is also expressed in that, Ps. 73:18-19. "Surely thou didst set them in slippery places: thou castedst them down into destruction: How are they brought into desolation as in a moment!"

3. Another thing implied is that they are liable to fall of themselves, without being thrown down by the hand of another. As he that stands or walks on slippery ground, needs nothing but his own weight to throw him down.

4. That the reason why they are not fallen already, and don't fall now, is only that God's appointed time is not come. For it is said, that when that due time, or appointed time comes, “their foot shall slide.” Then they shall be left to fall as they are inclined by their own weight. God won't hold them up in these slippery places any longer, but will let them go; and then, at that very instant, they shall fall into destruction; as he that stands in such slippery declining ground on the edge of a pit that he can't stand alone, when he is let go he immediately falls and is lost.

4 The observation from the words that I would now insist upon is this:

[DOCTRINE]

There is nothing that keeps wicked men, at any one moment, out of hell, but the mere pleasure of God.

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2 Deuteronomy 32:35: “To me belongeth vengeance, and recompense; their foot shall slide in due time: for the day of their calamity is at hand, and the things that shall come upon them make haste.”

3 According to the Hebrew Bible (also called the Old Testament), the nation Israel was chosen by God to be God’s first followers. God gave the Israelites leaders, various miracles, and laws such as the Ten Commandments. In calling the Israelites God’s “visible people,” he means that they were open and professing followers of God.

4 grace – divine influence

5 Deuteronomy 32:28: “For they are a nation void of counsel, neither is there any understanding in them.”

6 void of – lacking, without

counsel – prudence; sagacity in the devising of plans

7 doctrine – that which is taught or laid down as true concerning a particular subject or department of knowledge (in this case, Christianity); a belief; a dogma, tenet

8 pleasure of God – the will of God
5 By "the mere pleasure of God," I mean his sovereign pleasure, his arbitrary will, restrained by no obligation, hindered by no manner of difficulty, any more than if nothing else but God's mere will had in the least degree, or in any respect whatsoever, any hand in the preservation of wicked men one moment.

6 The truth of this observation may appear by the following considerations.

7 I. There is no want of power in God to cast wicked men into hell at any moment. Men's hands can't be strong when God rises up: the strongest have no power to resist him, nor can any deliver out of his hands.

8 He is not only able to cast wicked men into hell, but he can most easily do it. Sometimes an earthly prince meets with a great deal of difficulty to subdue a rebel, that has found means to fortify himself, and has made himself strong by the numbers of his followers. But it is not so with God. There is no fortress that is any defense from the power of God. Though hand join in hand, and vast multitudes of God's enemies combine and associate themselves, they are easily broken in pieces: they are as great heaps of light chaff before the whirlwind; or large quantities of dry stubble before devouring flames. We find it easy to tred on and crush a worm that we see crawling on the earth; so 'tis easy for us to cut or singe a slender thread that anything hangs by: thus easy is it for God when he pleases to cast his enemies down to hell. What are we, that we should think to stand before him, at whose rebuke the earth trembles, and before whom the rocks are thrown down?

9 II. They deserve to be cast into hell; so that divine justice never stands in the way, it makes no objection against God's using his power at any moment to destroy them. Yea, on the contrary, justice calls aloud for an infinite punishment of their sins. Divine justice says of the tree that brings forth such grapes of Sodom, "Cut it down, why cumbereth it the ground" (Luke 13:7). The sword of divine justice is every moment brandished over their heads, and 'tis nothing but the hand of arbitrary mercy, and God's mere will, that holds it back.

10 III. They are already under a sentence of condemnation to hell. They don't only justly deserve to be cast down thither; but the sentence of the law of God, that eternal and immutable rule of righteousness that God has fixed between him and mankind, is gone out against them, and stands against them; so that they are bound over already to hell. John 3:18, "He that believeth not is condemned already." So that every unconverted man properly belongs to hell; that is his place; from thence he is. John 8:23, "Ye are from beneath." And thither he is bound; 'tis the place that justice, and God's Word, and the sentence of his unchangeable law assigns to him.

11 IV. They are now the objects of that very same anger and wrath of God that is expressed in the torments of hell: and the reason why they don't go down to hell at each moment, is not because God, in whose power they are, is not then very angry with them; as angry as he is with many of those miserable creatures that he is now tormenting in hell, and do there feel and bear the fierceness of his wrath. Yea, God is a great deal more angry with great numbers that are now on earth, yea, doubtless with many that are now in this congregation, that it may be at ease and quiet, than he is with many of those who are now in the flames of hell.

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9 deliver – to save (here meaning: to save oneself from God’s wrath)
10 chaff – the unusable husk that covers grains and other seeds. By ‘chaff,’ Edwards means sinful or worthless people. He draws this metaphor from Matthew 3:12, “Whose fan is in his hand, and he will thoroughly purge his floor, and gather his wheat into the garner; but he will burn up the chaff with unquenchable fire.”
11 stubble – each of the stumps or lower ends of grain stalks left in the ground after reaping
12 rebuke – scold; admonish
13 The Biblical city of Sodom (Genesis 18–19) was destroyed by God for the ‘sinful’ actions of its inhabitants. When Edwards mentions ‘grapes of Sodom,’ he simply means ‘sinful products.’
14 cumbereth – outdated variation on cumber – to trouble, distress, embarrass, or inconvenience
15 brandish – to flourish or wave about by way of threat or display, or in preparation for action
16 thither – there
17 immutable – unchangeable, constant
So that it is not because God is **unmindful** of their wickedness, and don’t resent it, that he don’t let loose his hand and cut them off. God is not altogether such an one as themselves, though they may imagine him to be so. The wrath of God burns against them, their damnation don’t slumber, the pit is prepared, the fire is made ready, the furnace is now hot, ready to receive them, the flames do now rage and glow. The glittering sword is **whet**, and held over them, and the pit hath opened her mouth under them.

V. The devil stands ready to fall upon them, and seize them as his own, at what moment God shall permit him. They belong to him; he has their souls in his possession, and under his dominion. The scripture represents them as his “goods,” (Luke 11:21). The devils watch them; they are ever by them, at their right hand; they stand waiting for them, like greedy hungry lions that see their prey, and expect to have it, but are for the present kept back; if God should withdraw his hand, by which they are restrained, they would in one moment fly upon their poor souls. The old serpent is gaping for them; hell opens its mouth wide to receive them; and if God should permit it, they would be hastily swallowed up and lost.

VI. There are in the souls of wicked men those hellish principles reigning, that would presently kindle and flame out into hell fire, if it were not for God’s restraints. There is laid in the very nature of carnal men a foundation for the torments of hell; there are those corrupt principles, in reigning power in them, and in full possession of them, that are seeds of hell fire. These principles are active and powerful, and exceeding violent in their nature, and if it were not for the restraining hand of God upon them, they would soon break out, they would flame out after the same manner as the same corruptions, the same **enmity** does in the hearts of damned souls, and would **beget** the same torments in ‘em as they do in them. The souls of the wicked are in Scripture compared to the troubled sea (Is. 57:20). For the present God restrains their wickedness by his mighty power, as he does the raging waves of the troubled sea, saying, “Hitherto shalt thou come, and no further” [Job 38:11]; but if God should withdraw that restraining power, it would soon carry all afore it. Sin is the ruin and misery of the soul; it is destructive in its nature; and if God should leave it without restraint, there would need nothing else to make the soul perfectly miserable. The corruption of the heart of man is a thing that is immoderate and boundless in its fury; and while wicked men live here, it is like fire pent up by God’s restraints, whenas if it were let loose it would set on fire the course of nature; and as the heart is now a sink of sin, so, if sin was not restrained, it would immediately turn the soul into a fiery oven, or a furnace of fire and brimstone.

VII. It is no security to wicked men for one moment, that there are no visible means of death at hand. ’Tis no security to a **natural man**, that he is now in health, and that he don’t see which way he should now immediately go out of the world by any accident, and that there is no visible danger in any respect in his circumstances. The **manifold** continual experience of the world in all ages, shows that this is no evidence that a man is not on the very brink of eternity, and that the next step won’t be into another world. The unseen, unthought of ways and means of persons going suddenly out of the world are innumerable and inconceivable. Unconverted men walk over the pit of hell on a rotten covering, and there are innumerable places in this covering so weak that they won’t bear their weight, and these places are not seen. The arrows of death fly unseen at noontay; the sharpest sight can’t discern them. God has so many different unsearchable ways of taking wicked men out of the world and sending ’em to hell, that there is nothing to make it appear that God had need to be at the expense of a miracle, or go out of the ordinary course of his providence, to destroy any wicked man, at any moment. All the means that there are of sinners going out of

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18. **unmindful** – unaware of; unconcerned with
19. **whet** – sharpened, honed
20. Luke 11:21, “When a strong man armed keepeth his palace, his goods are in peace”
22. **enmity** – extreme hatred or bitterness
23. **beget** – cultivate, bring forth, give rise to
24. Isaiah 57:20: “But the wicked are like the troubled sea, when it cannot rest, whose waters cast up mire and dirt.”
25. **hitherto** – to this place or point in space
26. Job 38:11, “And [who] said, Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further: and here shall thy proud waves be stayed?”
27. **whenas** – outdated variation on ‘whereas’
28. **natural man** – a human untouched by divine influence or grace
29. **manifold** – varied or diverse in appearance, form or character
30. Refers to Psalm 91:5, “Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night; nor for the arrow that flieth by day.” (NORTON)
the world, are so in God’s hands, and so universally absolutely subject to his power and determination, that it don’t depend at all less on the mere will of God, whether sinners shall at any moment go to hell, than if means were never made use of, or at all concerned in the case.

VIII. Natural men’s prudence and care to preserve their own lives, or the care of others to preserve them, don’t secure ‘em a moment. This divine providence and universal experience does also bear testimony to. There is this clear evidence that men’s own wisdom is no security to them from death: that if it were otherwise we should see some difference between the wise and politic men of the world, and others, with regard to their liableness to early and unexpected death; but how is it in fact? Eccles. 2:16. “How dieth the wise man? as the fool.”

IX. All wicked men’s pains and contrivance they use to escape hell, while they continue to reject Christ, and so remain wicked men, don’t secure ‘em from hell one moment. Almost every natural man that hears of hell, flatters himself that he shall escape it; he depends upon himself for his own security; he flatters himself in what he has done, in what he is now doing, or what he intends to do; everyone lays out matters in his own mind how he shall avoid damnation, and flatters himself that he contrives well for himself, and that his schemes won’t fail. They hear indeed that there are but few saved, and that the bigger part of men that have died heretofore are gone to hell; but each one imagines that he lays out matters better for his own escape than others have done: he don’t intend to come to that place of torment; he says within himself, that he intends to take care that shall be effectual, and to order matters so for himself as not to fail.

But the foolish children of men miserably delude themselves in their own schemes, and in their confidence in their own strength and wisdom; they trust to nothing but a shadow. The bigger part of those that heretofore have lived under the same means of grace, and are now dead, are undoubtedly gone to hell: and it was not because they were not as wise as those that are now alive; it was not because they did not lay out matters as well for themselves to secure their own escape. If it were so, that we could come to speak with them, and could inquire of them, one by one, whether they expected when alive, and when they used to hear about hell, ever to be the subjects of that misery, we doubtless, should hear one and another reply, “No, I never intended to come here: I had laid out matters otherwise in my mind; I thought I should contrive well for myself; I thought my scheme good; I intended to take effectual care; but it came upon me unexpectedly; I did not look for it at that time, and in that manner; it came as a thief; death outwitted me; God’s wrath was too quick for me; O my cursed foolishness! I was flattering myself, and pleasing myself with vain dreams of what I would do hereafter, and when I was saying, ‘Peace and safety,’ then suddenly destruction came upon me” [I Thes. 5:3].

X. God has laid himself under no obligation by any promise to keep any natural man out of hell one moment. God certainly has made no promises either of eternal life, or of any deliverance or preservation from eternal death, but what are contained in the covenant of grace, the promises that are given in Christ, in whom all the promises are yea and amen. But surely they have no interest in the promises of the covenant of grace that are not the children of the covenant, and that don’t believe in any of the promises of the covenant, and have no interest in the Mediator of the covenant.

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31 prudence – ability to discern the most suitable or profitable course of action, especially as regards conduct
32 divine providence – the care that God provides for humans
33 bear testimony – give witness or attest to
34 politic – sagacious, prudent, shrewd
35 liable – exposed or subject to, or likely to suffer from
36 contrivance – a plan or scheme for attaining some end; an ingenious device; a trick
37 flatters himself – this phrase draws from the following definition of ‘flatter’: to inspire with hope, usually on insufficient grounds
38 effective – that produces its intended effect, or adequately answers its purpose
39 delude – to deceive or fool
40 heretofore – before this time
41 I Thes. 5:3, “For when they shall say, Peace and safety; then sudden destruction cometh upon them, as travail upon a woman with child; and they shall not escape.”
42 Christian doctrine defines three main covenants, or promises, made by God. The Covenant of Works, established between God and Adam, states that obedience to God will benefit humans, while disobedience will hurt them. The Covenant of Redemption, which was made within the Trinity, states that God will send Jesus to live and die on earth in
So that whatever some have imagined and pretended about promises made to natural men’s earnest seeking and knocking, ’tis plain and manifest that whatever pains a natural man takes in religion, whatever prayers he makes, till he believes in Christ, God is under no manner of obligation to keep him a moment from eternal destruction.

So that thus it is, that natural men are held in the hand of God over the pit of hell; they have deserved the fiery pit, and are already sentenced to it; and God is dreadfully provoked, his anger is as great towards them as to those that are actually suffering the executions of the fierceness of his wrath in hell, and they have done nothing in the least to appease or abate that anger, neither is God in the least bound by any promise to hold ’em up one moment; the devil is waiting for them, hell is gaping for them, the flames gather and flash about them, and would fain lay hold on them, and swallow them up; the fire pent up in their own hearts is struggling to break out; and they have no interest in any mediator, there are no means within reach that can be any security to them. In short, they have no refuge, nothing to take hold of, all that preserves them every moment is the mere arbitrary will, and unconverted unobliged forbearance of an incensed God.

APPLICATION.

The Use may be of Awakening to unconverted persons in this congregation. This that you have heard is the case of everyone of you that are out of Christ. That world of misery, that lake of burning brimstone is extended abroad under you. There is the dreadful pit of the glowing flames of the wrath of God; there is hell’s wide gaping mouth open; and you have nothing to stand upon, nor any thing to take hold of: there is nothing between you and hell but the air; ’tis only the power and mere pleasure of God that holds you up.

You probably are not sensible of this; you find you are kept out of hell, but don’t see the hand of God in it, but look at other things, as the good state of your bodily constitution, your care of your own life, and the means you use for your own preservation. But indeed these things are nothing; if God should withdraw his hand, they would avail no more to keep you from falling, than the thin air to hold up a person that is suspended in it.

Your wickedness makes you as it were heavy as lead, and to tend downwards with great weight and pressure towards hell; and if God should let you go, you would immediately sink and swiftly descend and plunge into the bottomless gulf, and your healthy constitution, and your own care and prudence, and best contrivance, and all your righteousness, would have no more influence to uphold you and keep you out of hell, than a spider’s web would have to stop a falling rock. Were it not that so is the sovereign pleasure of God, the earth would not bear you one moment; for you are a burden to it; the creation groans with you; the creatures are made subject to the bondage of your corruption, not unwillingly; the sun don’t willingly shine upon you to give you light to serve sin and Satan; the earth don’t willingly yield her increase to satisfy your lusts; nor is it willingly a stage for your wickedness to be acted upon; the air don’t willingly serve you for breath to maintain the flame of life in your vitals, while you spend your life in the service of God’s enemies. God’s creatures are good, and were made for men to serve God with, and don’t willingly subserve to any other purpose, and groan when they are abused to purposes so directly contrary to their nature and end. And the world would spew you out, were it not for the sovereign hand of him who hath subjected it in hope. There

order to gain salvation for humanity. Finally, the Covenant of Grace, made between God and humanity, states that humans who accept and follow Jesus will be blessed.

manifest – clearly revealed to the eye, mind, or judgment; open to view or comprehension; obvious
abate – to stop or bring an end to
forbearance – abstinence from enforcing what is due
incensed – furious, irate
brimstone – an outdated synonym for sulfur, which was thought to be part of the torturous environment in hell. Thus the phrase ‘fire and brimstone.’
sensible – aware, conscious
constitution – physical nature or character of the boy in regard to healthiness, strength, vitality, etc.
subserve – to promote or assist; to act in a subordinate (inferior) position
are the black clouds of God's wrath now hanging directly over your heads, full of the dreadful storm, and big with thunder; and were it not for the restraining hand of God, it would immediately burst forth upon you. The sovereign pleasure of God for the present stays his rough wind; otherwise it would come with fury, and your destruction would come like a whirlwind, and you would be like the chaff of the summer

threshing floor.

The wrath of God is like great waters that are dammed for the present; they increase more and more, and rise higher and higher, till an outlet is given, and the longer the stream is stopped, the more rapid and mighty is its course, when once it is let loose. 'Tis true, that judgment against your evil works has not been executed hitherto; the floods of God's vengeance have been withheld; but your guilt in the meantime is constantly increasing, and you are every day treasuring up more wrath; the waters are continually rising and waxing more and more mighty; and there is nothing but the mere pleasure of God that holds the waters back that are unwilling to be stopped, and press hard to go forward; if God should only withdraw his hand from the floodgate, it would immediately fly open, and the fiery floods of the fierceness and wrath of God would rush forth with inconceivable fury, and would come upon you with omnipotent power; and if your strength were ten thousand times greater than it is, yea, ten thousand times greater than the strength of the stoutest, sturdiest devil in hell, it would be nothing to withstand or endure it.

The bow of God's wrath is bent, and the arrow made ready on the string, and Justice bends the arrow at your heart, and strains the bow, and it is nothing but the mere pleasure of God, and that of an angry God, without any promise or obligation at all, that keeps the arrow one moment from being made drunk with your blood.

Thus all you that never passed under a great change of heart, by the mighty power of the Spirit of God upon your souls; all that were never born again, and made new creatures, and raised from being dead in sin, to a state of new, and before altogether unexperienced light and life (however you may have reformed your life in many things, and may have had religious affections, and may keep up a form of religion in your families and closets, and in the house of God, and may be strict in it), you are thus in the hands of an angry God; 'tis nothing but his mere pleasure that keeps you from being this moment swallowed up in everlasting destruction.

However unconvinced you may now be of the truth of what you hear, by and by you will be fully convinced of it. Those that are gone from being in the like circumstances with you, see that it was so with them; for destruction came suddenly upon most of them, when they expected nothing of it, and while they were saying, "Peace and safety": now they see, that those things that they depended on for peace and safety, were nothing but thin air and empty shadows.

The God that holds you over the pit of hell, much as one holds a spider, or some loathsome insect, over the fire, abhors you, and is dreadfully provoked; his wrath towards you burns like fire; he looks upon you as worthy of nothing else, but to be cast into the fire; he is of purer eyes than to bear to have you in his sight; you are ten thousand times so abominable in his eyes as the most hateful venomous serpent is in ours. You have offended him infinitely more than ever a stubborn rebel did his prince; and yet 'tis nothing but his hand that holds you from falling into the fire every moment; 'tis to be ascribed to nothing else, that you did not go to hell the last night; that you was suffered to awake again in this world, after you closed your eyes to sleep: and there is no other reason to be given why you have not dropped into hell since you arose in the morning, but that God's hand has held you up; there is no other reason to be given why you

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52 sovereign - reigning, all-powerful
53 Thrashing is the process of separating a grain or seed from its husk (See Footnote 10)
54 treasuring up - hoarding, saving up
55 religious affections - desires to do God's will
56 closets - personal lives (lives that are 'closeted' or hidden)
57 like - similar or same
58 abhor - to hates or loathe
59 provoked - angered, enraged, irritated, exasperated
60 abominable - detestable, horrid, loathsome
61 ascribed - attributed
han’t\textsuperscript{62} not gone to hell since you have sat here in the house of God, provoking his pure eyes by your sinful wicked manner of attending his solemn worship: yea, there is nothing else that is to be given as a reason why you do not this very moment drop down into hell.

30 Sinner! Consider the fearful danger you are in: ‘tis a great furnace of wrath, a wide and bottomless pit, full of the fire of wrath, that you are held over in the hand of that God, whose wrath is provoked and incensed as much against you as against many of the damned in hell; you hang by a slender thread, with the flames of divine wrath flashing about it, and ready every moment to singe it, and burn it asunder\textsuperscript{63}, and you have no interest in any Mediator, and nothing to lay hold of to save yourself, nothing to keep off the flames of wrath, nothing of your own, nothing that you ever have done, nothing that you can do, to induce\textsuperscript{64} God to spare you one moment.

31 And consider here more particularly several things concerning that wrath you are in such danger of.

32 First. Whose wrath it is: it is the wrath of the infinite God. If it were only the wrath of man, though it were of the most potent\textsuperscript{65} prince, it would be comparatively little to be regarded. The wrath of kings is very much dreaded, especially of absolute monarchs, that have the possessions and lives of their subjects wholly in their power, to be disposed of at their mere will. Prov. 20:2, “The fear of a king is as the roaring of a lion: whose provoketh him to anger, sinneth against his own soul.” The subject that very much enrages an arbitrary prince, is liable to suffer the most extreme torments, that human art can invent or human power can inflict. But the greatest earthly potentates\textsuperscript{66}, in their greatest majesty and strength, and when clothed in their greatest terrors, are but feeble despicable worms of the dust, in comparison of the great and almighty Creator and King of heaven and earth: it is but little that they can do, when most enraged, and when they have exerted the utmost of their fury. All the kings of the earth before God are as grasshoppers, they are nothing and less than nothing: both their love and their hatred when they have exerted the utmost of their fury. All the kings of the earth before God are as grasshoppers,

33 Second. ’Tis the fierceness of his wrath that you are exposed to. We often read of the fury of God; as in Is. 59:18, “According to their deeds, accordingly he will repay fury to his adversaries\textsuperscript{67}.” So Is. 66:15, “For, behold, the Lord will come with fire, and with chariots like a whirlwind, to render\textsuperscript{68} his anger with fury, and his rebukes with flames of fire.” And so in many other places. So we read of God’s fierceness. Rev. 19:15, there we read of “the winepress of the fierceness and wrath of Almighty God.” The words are exceeding terrible: if it had only been said, “the wrath of God,” the words would have implied that which is infinitely dreadful; but ’tis not only said so, but “the fierceness and wrath of God”: the fury of God! the fierceness of Jehovah\textsuperscript{69}! Oh how dreadful must that be! Who can utter or conceive what such expressions carry in them! But it is not only said so, but “the fierceness and wrath of almighty God.” As though there would be a very great manifestation of his almighty power, in what the fierceness of his wrath should inflict, as though omnipotence\textsuperscript{70} should be as it were enraged, and exerted, as men are wont to exert their strength in the fierceness of their wrath. Oh! then what will be the consequence! What will become of the poor worm that shall suffer it! Whose hands can be strong? and whose heart can endure? To what a dreadful, inexpressible, inconceivable depth of misery must the poor creature be sunk, who shall be the subject of this!

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{62} han’t – have not
\item \textsuperscript{63} asunder – into separate parts; in two, in pieces
\item \textsuperscript{64} induce – cause, prompt
\item \textsuperscript{65} potent – powerful
\item \textsuperscript{66} potentate – a person endowed with independent power; a prince, monarch, ruler
\item \textsuperscript{67} adversaries – opponents, enemies
\item \textsuperscript{68} render – to represent or express
\item \textsuperscript{69} Jehovah – a name for God used in the Hebrew Bible (Old Testament). In Greek, Jehovah means “He that is”
\item \textsuperscript{70} omnipotence – the condition of being all-powerful
\end{itemize}
Consider this, you that are here present, that yet remain in an unregenerate state. That God will execute the fierceness of his anger, implies that he will inflict wrath without any pity: when God beholds the ineffable extremity of your case, and sees your torment to be so vastly disproportioned to your strength, and sees how your poor soul is crushed and sinks down, as it were into an infinite gloom, he will have no compassion upon you, he will not forbear the executions of his wrath, or in the least lighten his hand; there shall be no moderation or mercy, nor will God then at all stay his rough wind; he will have no regard to your welfare, nor be at all careful lest you should suffer too much, in any other sense than only that you shall not suffer beyond what strict justice requires: nothing shall be witheld, because it's so hard for you to bear. Ezek. 8:18, "Therefore will I also deal in fury: mine eye shall not spare, neither will I have pity; and though they cry in mine ears with a loud voice, yet I will not hear them." Now God stands ready to pity you; this is a day of mercy; you may cry now with some encouragement of obtaining mercy: but when once the day of mercy is past, your most lamentable and dolorous cries and shrieks will be in vain; you will be wholly lost and thrown away of God as to any regard to your welfare; God will have no other use to put you to but only to suffer misery; you shall be continued in being to no other end; for you will be a vessel of wrath fitted to destruction; and there will be no other use of this vessel but only to be filled full of wrath: God will be so far from pitying you when you cry to him, that 'tis said he will only laugh and mock (Prov. 1:25-32). 

How awful are those words, Is. 63:3, which are the words of the great God, "I will tread them in mine anger, and will trample them in my fury, and their blood shall be sprinkled upon my garments, and I will stain all my raiment." "'Tis perhaps impossible to conceive of words that carry in them greater manifestations of these three things, viz. contempt, and hatred, and fierceness of indignation. If you cry to God to pity you, he will be so far from pitying you in your doleful case, or showing you the least regard or favor, that instead of that he'll only tread you under foot: and though he will know that you can't bear the weight of omnipotence treading upon you, yet he won't regard that, but he will crush you under his feet without mercy; he'll crush out your blood, and make it fly, and it shall be sprinkled on his garments, so as to stain all his raiment. He will not only hate you, but he will have you in the utmost contempt; no place shall be thought fit for you, but under his feet to be trodden down as the mire of the streets.

Third. The misery you are exposed to is that which God will inflict to that end, that he might show what that wrath of Jehovah is. God hath had it on his heart to show to angels and men, both how excellent his love is, and also how terrible his wrath is. Sometimes earthly kings have a mind to show how terrible their wrath is, by the extreme punishments they would execute on those that would provoke them. Nebuchadnezzar, that mighty and haughty monarch of the Chaldean empire, was willing to show his wrath, when enraged with Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego; and accordingly gave orders that the burning fiery furnace should be het seven times hotter than it was before; doubtless, it was raised to the utmost degree of fierceness that human art could raise it: but the great God is also willing to show his wrath, and magnify his awful majesty and mighty power in the extreme sufferings of his enemies. Rom. 9:22, "What if God, willing to

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71 ineffable – inexpressible
72 forbear – to refrain from using; to withhold, keep back
73 execution – the action of carrying into effect or carrying out
74 stay – withhold, restrain
75 dolorous – full of pain
76 In Proverbs 1:25-32, God declares that because the Israelites have not paid heed to God’s instructions, they will not receive divine help, and God will, “mock when your fear cometh.”
77 Note that awful can mean both ‘awe-inspiring’ and ‘horrible’
78 raiment – clothing
79 indignation – treating (a person or thing) as unworthy of regard or notice; disdain, contempt; contumacious behavior or treatment
80 mire – a bog or swamp; mud or filth; a predicament
81 het – outdated variation on ‘heated’
82 Edwards refers to a story in the Book of Daniel (from the Hebrew Bible) in which king Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon commands his people to worship a golden idol, under pain of being imprisoned in a furnace. Three Jews, Shadrach, Meshach, and Abendigo, refuse to worship the idol out of loyalty to God and are thrown into the furnace, which is heated to seven times its original temperature. They miraculously walk out of the fire unscathed, accompanied by a figure resembling the Son of God. Nebuchadnezzar apologizes and orders that his subjects revere the God of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abendigo.
83 human art – human craft or ability
show his wrath, and to make his power known, endured with much long-suffering the vessels of wrath fitted to destruction?” And seeing this is his design, and what he has determined, to show how terrible the unmixed, unrestrained wrath, the fury and fierceness of Jehovah is, he will do it to effect. There will be something accomplished and brought to pass, that will be dreadful with a witness. When the great and angry God hath risen up and executed his awful vengeance on the poor sinner; and the wretch is actually suffering the infinite weight and power of his indignation, then will God call upon the whole universe to behold that awful majesty, and mighty power that is to be seen in it. Is. 33:12-14, “And the people shall be as the burnings of lime84: as thorns cut up shall they be burnt in the fire. Hear, ye that are far off, what I have done; and ye that are near, acknowledge my might. The sinners in Zion are afraid; fearfulness hath surprised the hypocrites. Who among us shall dwell with the devouring fire? Who among us shall dwell with everlasting burnings?”

Thus it will be with you that are in an unconverted state, if you continue in it; the infinite might, and majesty and terribleness of the omnipotent God shall be magnified upon you, in the ineffable strength of your torments: you shall be tormented in the presence of the holy angels, and in the presence of the Lamb; and when you shall be in this state of suffering, the glorious inhabitants of heaven shall go forth and look on the awful spectacle, that they may see what the wrath and fierceness of the Almighty is, and when they have seen it, they will fall down and adore that great power and majesty. Is. 66:23-24, “And it shall come to pass, that from one new moon to another, and from one sabbath85 to another, shall all flesh come to worship before me, saith86 the Lord. And they shall go forth, and look upon the carcasses of the men that have transgressed87 against me: for their worm shall not die, neither shall their fire be quenched; and they shall be an abhorring unto all flesh.”

Fourth. ‘Tis everlasting wrath. It would be dreadful to suffer this fierceness and wrath of almighty God one moment; but you must suffer it to all eternity: there will be no end to this exquisite88 horrible misery. When you look forward, you shall see a long forever, a boundless duration89 before you, which will swallow up your thoughts, and amaze your soul; and you will absolutely despair of ever having any deliverance86, any end, any mitigation91, any rest at all; you will know certainly that you must wear out long ages, millions of millions of ages, in wrestling and conflicting with this almighty merciless vengeance; and then when you have so done, when so many ages have actually been spent by you in this manner, you will know that all is but a point to what remains. So that your punishment will indeed be infinite. Oh who can express what the state of a soul in such circumstances is! All that we can possibly say about it, gives but a very feeble faint representation of it; ‘tis inexpressible and inconceivable: for “who knows the power of God’s anger?” [Ps. 90:11].

How dreadful is the state of those that are daily and hourly in danger of this great wrath, and infinite misery! But this is the dismal case of every soul in this congregation, that has not been born again92, however moral and strict, sober93 and religious they may otherwise be. Oh that you would consider it, whether you be young or old. There is reason to think, that there are many in this congregation now hearing this discourse, that will actually be the subjects of this very misery to all eternity. We know not who they are, or in what seats they sit, or what thoughts they now have: it may be they are now at ease, and hear all these things without much disturbance, and are now flattering themselves that they are not the persons, promising themselves that they shall escape. If we knew that there was one person, and but one, in the whole congregation that was to be the subject of this misery, what an awful thing would it be to think of! If we knew who it was, what an awful sight would it be to see such a person! How might all the rest of the

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84 burnings of lime? - Isaiah 33:12, burned to ashes or “as” burned to ashes (King James version)
85 sabbath - in the Judeo-Christian tradition, the sabbath is a day of the week (either Saturday or Sunday, depending on the religion) which is devoted to the worship of God. The Christian sabbath occurs on Sunday
86 saith - a variant on sayeth (an outdated version of “says”)
87 transgress - to offend; to trespass or sin against
88 exquisite - elaborately devised; hence, excruciating, intensely painful
89 duration - length (of time)
90 deliverance - liberation, release, rescue
91 mitigation - alleviation of anything painful, oppressive, or calamitous
92 Edwards uses the phrase ‘born again’ to mean ‘truly converted to Christianity’
93 sober - moderate, temperate, avoiding excess; grave, serious, solemn
And now you have an extraordinary opportunity, a day wherein Christ has flung the door of mercy wide open, and stands in the door calling and crying with a loud voice to poor sinners; a day wherein many are flocking to him, and pressing into the kingdom of God; many are daily coming from the east, west, north and south; many that were very lately in the same miserable condition that you are in, are now in a happy state, with their hearts filled with love to him that has loved them and washed them from their sins in his own blood, and rejoicing in hope of the glory of God. How awful is it to be left behind at such a day! To see so many others feasting, while you are pining and perishing! To see so many rejoicing and singing for joy of heart, while you have cause to mourn for sorrow of heart, and howl for vexation of spirit! How can you rest one moment in such a condition? Are not your souls as precious as the souls of the people at Suffield, where they are flocking from day to day to Christ?

Are there not many here that have lived long in the world, that are not to this day born again, and so are aliens from the commonwealth of Israel, and have done nothing ever since they have lived, but treasure up wrath against the day of wrath? Oh sirs, your case in an especial manner is extremely dangerous; your guilt and hardness of heart is extremely great. Don’t you see how generally persons of your years are passed over and left, in the present remarkable and wonderful dispensation of God’s mercy? You had need to consider yourselves, and wake thoroughly out of sleep; you cannot bear the fierceness and wrath of the infinite God.

And you that are young men, and young women, will you neglect this precious season that you now enjoy, when so many others of your age are renouncing all youthful vanities, and flocking to Christ? You especially have now an extraordinary opportunity; but if you neglect it, it will soon be with you as it is with those persons that spent away all the precious days of youth in sin, and are now come to such a dreadful pass in blindness and hardness.

And you children that are unconverted, don’t you know that you are going down to hell, to bear the dreadful wrath of that God that is now angry with you every day, and every night? Will you be content to be the children of the devil, when so many other children in the land are converted, and are become the holy and happy children of the King of kings?

And let everyone that is yet out of Christ, and hanging over the pit of hell, whether they be old men and women, or middle aged, or young people, or little children, now harken to the loud calls of God’s word and providence. This acceptable year of the Lord, that is a day of such great favor to some, will doubtless be

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94 Edwards refers to the church in Enfield, Connecticut, in which he preached this sermon
95 wherein – in which
96 vexation – frustration, irritation
98 “aliens from the commonwealth of Israel,” meaning people who have not yet been truly converted to Christianity.
99 vanities – idle or worthless things; ideas or statements of a worthless or unfounded nature
100 The phrase ‘yet out of Christ’ means ‘as yet unconverted to Christianity’
101 harken – listen, pay heed
a day of as remarkable vengeance to others. Men's hearts harden, and their guilt increases apacel at such a day as this, if they neglect their souls: and never was there so great danger of such persons being given up to hardness of heart, and blindness of mind. God seems now to be hastily gathering in his elect in all parts of the land; and probably the bigger part of adult persons that ever shall be saved, will be brought in now in a little time, and that it will be as it was on that great outpouring of the Spirit upon the Jews in the apostles' days, the election will obtain, and the rest will be blinded. If this should be the case with you, you will eternally curse this day, and will curse the day that ever you was born, to see such a season of the pouring out of God's Spirit, and will wish that you had died and gone to hell before you had seen it. Now undoubtedly it is, as it was in the days of John the Baptist, the ax is in an extraordinary manner laid at the root of the trees, that every tree which brings not forth good fruit, may be hewn down, and cast into the fire.

Therefore let everyone that is out of Christ, now awake and fly from the wrath to come. The wrath of almighty God is now undoubtedly hanging over great part of this congregation: let everyone fly out of Sodom. Haste and escape for your lives, look not behind you, escape to the mountain, lest you be consumed [Gen. 12:17].

(Source: Jonathan Edwards Center at Yale University)

Questions to consider:

1) Read and annotate the sermon, noting all examples of rhetorical strategies we have studied in class.

2) Describe and discuss some of Edwards' visual images in this text. What might their effect be on a Puritan audience? In particular, what effect on the audience do you think Edwards creates by introducing the concept of a spider? Explain.

3) What overall message does Edwards convey in this sermon? How are his listeners meant to feel? What is the overall purpose of this sermon? How does he largely achieve that?

4) Why does Edwards think God is angry? What is his overall view of God?

5) Jonathan Edwards is considered the last great Puritan because of his efforts to revive a dying theology. Discuss the important arguments contained in this sermon toward that aim.

6) How would you describe Edwards' view of the relationship between God and humanity?

8) Analyze the tone of this sermon. What is it, and how does Edwards achieve it?

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102 **apace** – swiftly, quickly, fast
103 According to Calvinist doctrine, God has already chosen the select group of people (the 'elect') who will be able to enter heaven
104 Refers to Acts 2 when Peter, Jesus' apostle, adjures a crowd of people to repent their sins and convert to Christianity, saying, "Save yourselves from this untoward generation. Then they that gladly received his word were baptized: and the same day there were added unto them about three thousand souls" (Acts 2:40–41). (NORTON)
105 In saying 'the election will obtain,' Edwards means that the elect (See Footnote 103) will gain salvation and eternal life