

CMS-029 and 030 The Materialistic Human Nature

Proverbs 19:8

He who gets wisdom loves his own soul; He who keeps understanding prospers.

Throughout both the Old and New Testament, the Scriptures reveal that man has been created with three basic parts: the body, the soul, and the spirit.

This trichotomous view of man is apparent even from the moment of man's creation. In Genesis 2:7 "Jehovah God formed man with the dust of the ground."

With this act, God created man's **body**. The verse continues, "And breathed into his nostrils the breath of life." "Breath" is derived from the Hebrew word *neshamah* which, significantly, is translated "spirit" in Proverbs 20:27: "The spirit [*neshamah*] of man is the lamp of Jehovah." We can thus infer, that God's breathing into man the breath of life produced **man's spirit**.

Zechariah 12:1 corroborates the creation of man's spirit by telling us that just as Jehovah stretched forth the heavens and laid the foundation of the earth, He also formed the spirit of man within him. Genesis 2:7 concludes "And man became a **living soul**." The soul (man's intrinsic person) was the issue of the breath of God entering into the nostrils of the body of dust.

The biblical record of the three-step creation of man clearly reveals him to be tripartite. The New Testament continues and expands on this revelation. First Thessalonians 5:23 says, “And the God of peace Himself sanctify you wholly, and may your spirit and soul and body be preserved complete, without blame, at the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ.” Here Paul enumerates man’s three distinct parts: “spirit and soul and body,” the repetition of the conjunction “and” serving to reinforce their distinctness.

Furthermore, Hebrews 4:12 specifies “The word of God is living and operative and sharper than any two-edged sword, and piercing even to the dividing of soul and spirit and of joints and marrow.” All three parts are once again articulated in this verse: the joints and marrow pertain to the body, and the soul is explicitly separate from the spirit.

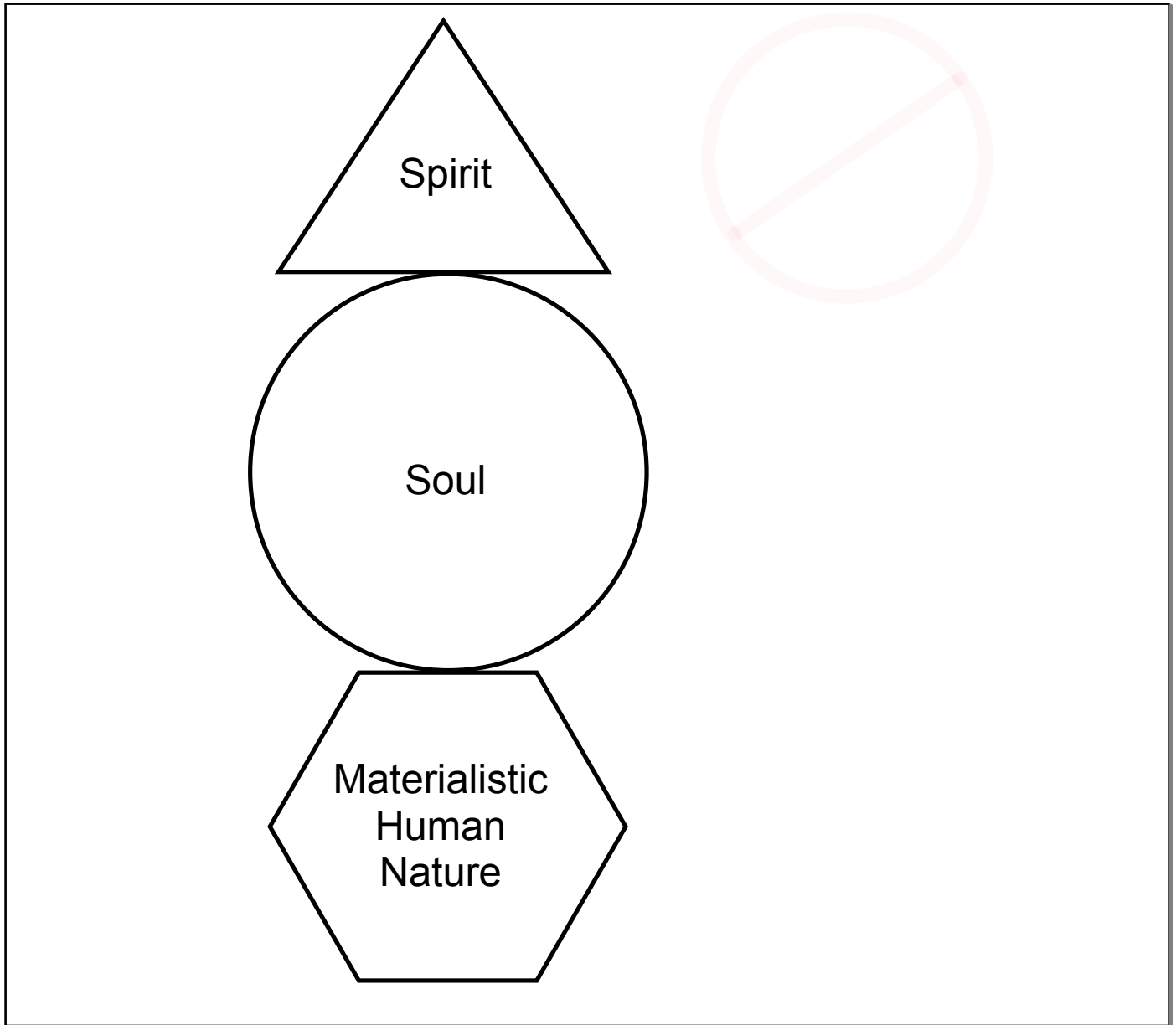
The Spirit is our connection to the Heavenly Environment so that we might live with God. Our Soul is the real "Us".

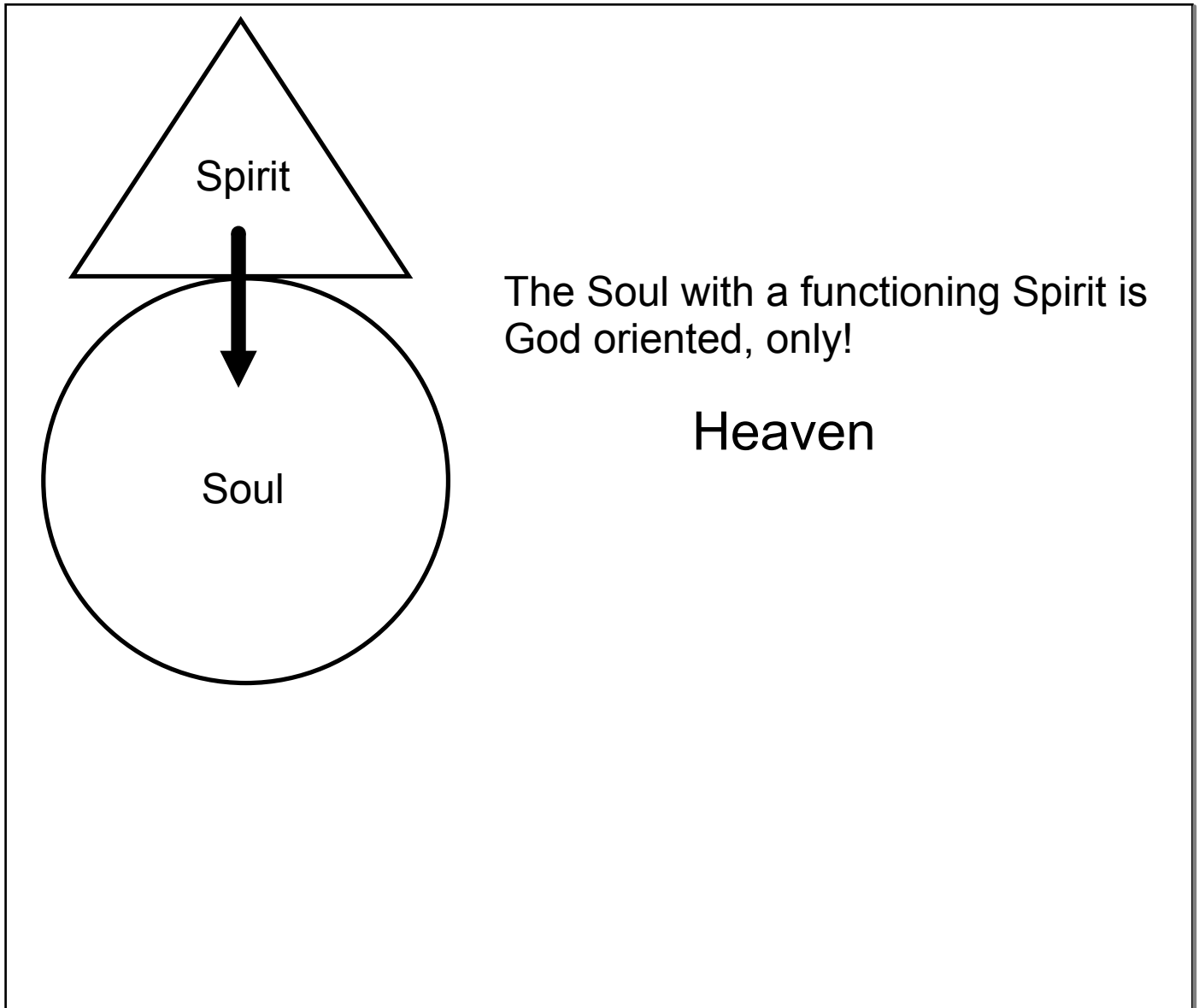
The Body is our connection to the Earthly Environment for us to live on the Earth.

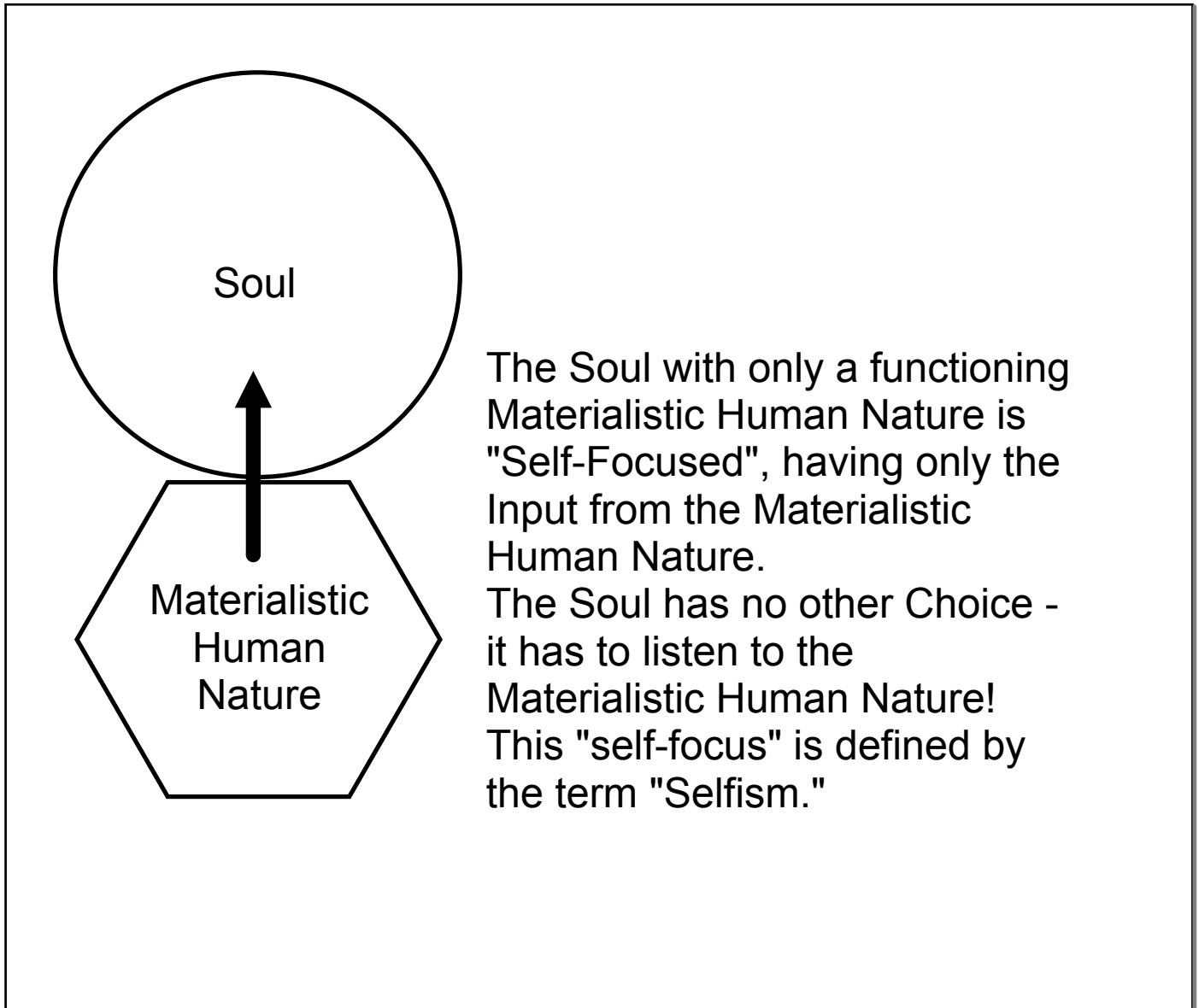
It is made of the elements of the Earth - it is "material".

The Material Body received the Genetic Mutation known as "The Sin Nature" when Adam (and Eve) ate of the Fruit of the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil.

Adam (one man) is responsible for passing the Genetic Mutation down through all humans ever born with a human Father.







Selfism

- Selfism – Concentration on one's own interests
- Selfishness - excessive or exclusive concern with oneself; concentrating on or seeking one's own advantage, pleasure or well-being without regard for others; supreme self-love or self preference.
- Selfism, in its worst sense, is the very essence of human depravity and stands in direct opposition to the benevolent character we are commanded to have.

Selfism

- *The problem with Selfism is that people try to derive happiness from the World, the Flesh, or the Devil, such as people, mood or things, rather than a relationship with the ONE who can truly provide it.*
- *They attempt this with faulty system of motivation inherited from Adam that I call The HAM's and HATS.*

Selfism

- **HAM's**

- *Human Achievement Motivators*
- *aka the Lust Patterns of the Sin Nature*

- **HATS:**

- Human Achievement Tactics & Strategies
- The Strategies for the Attainment of the Selfishness Goals and the Tactics used to accomplish them.

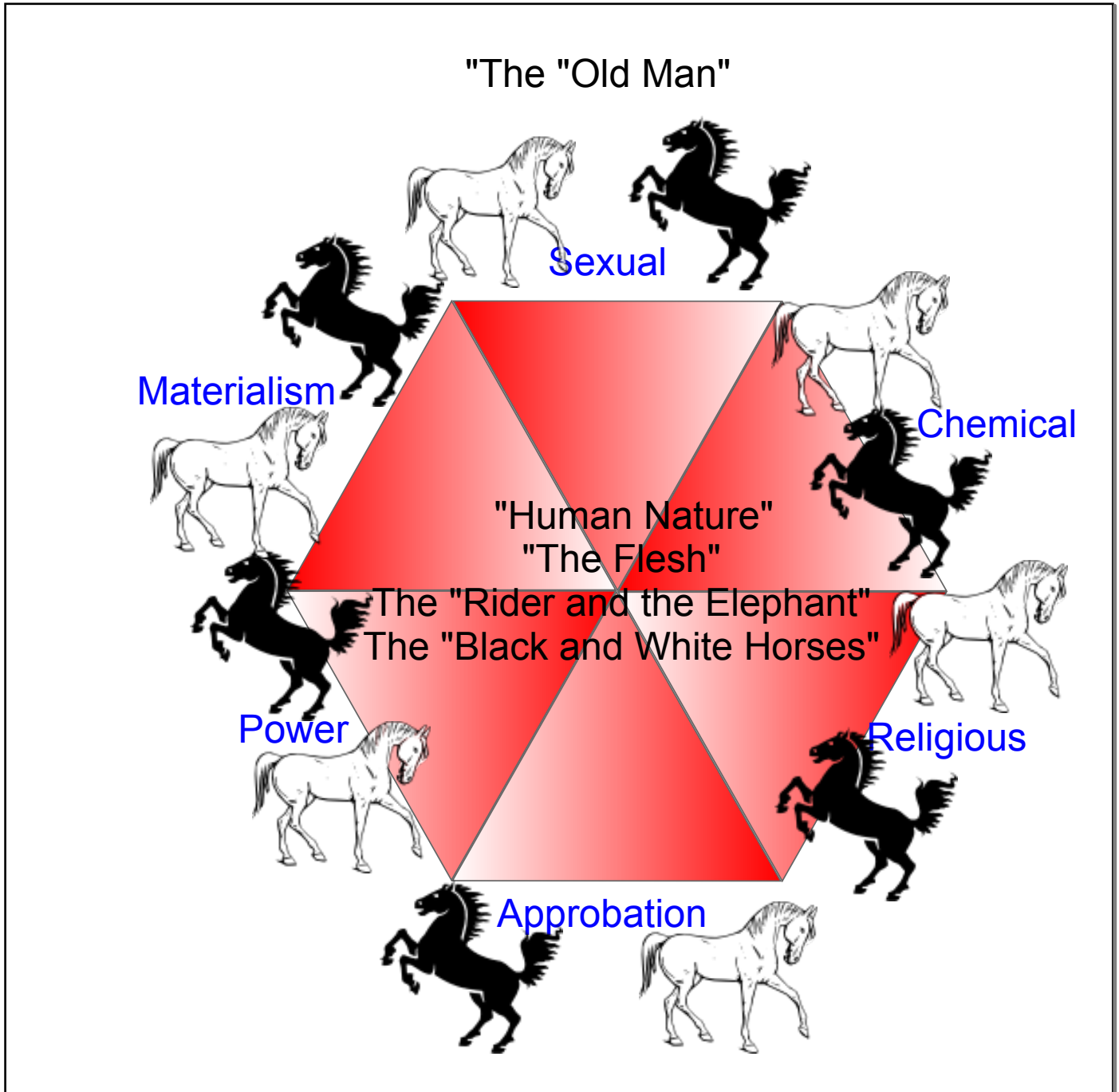
Selfism

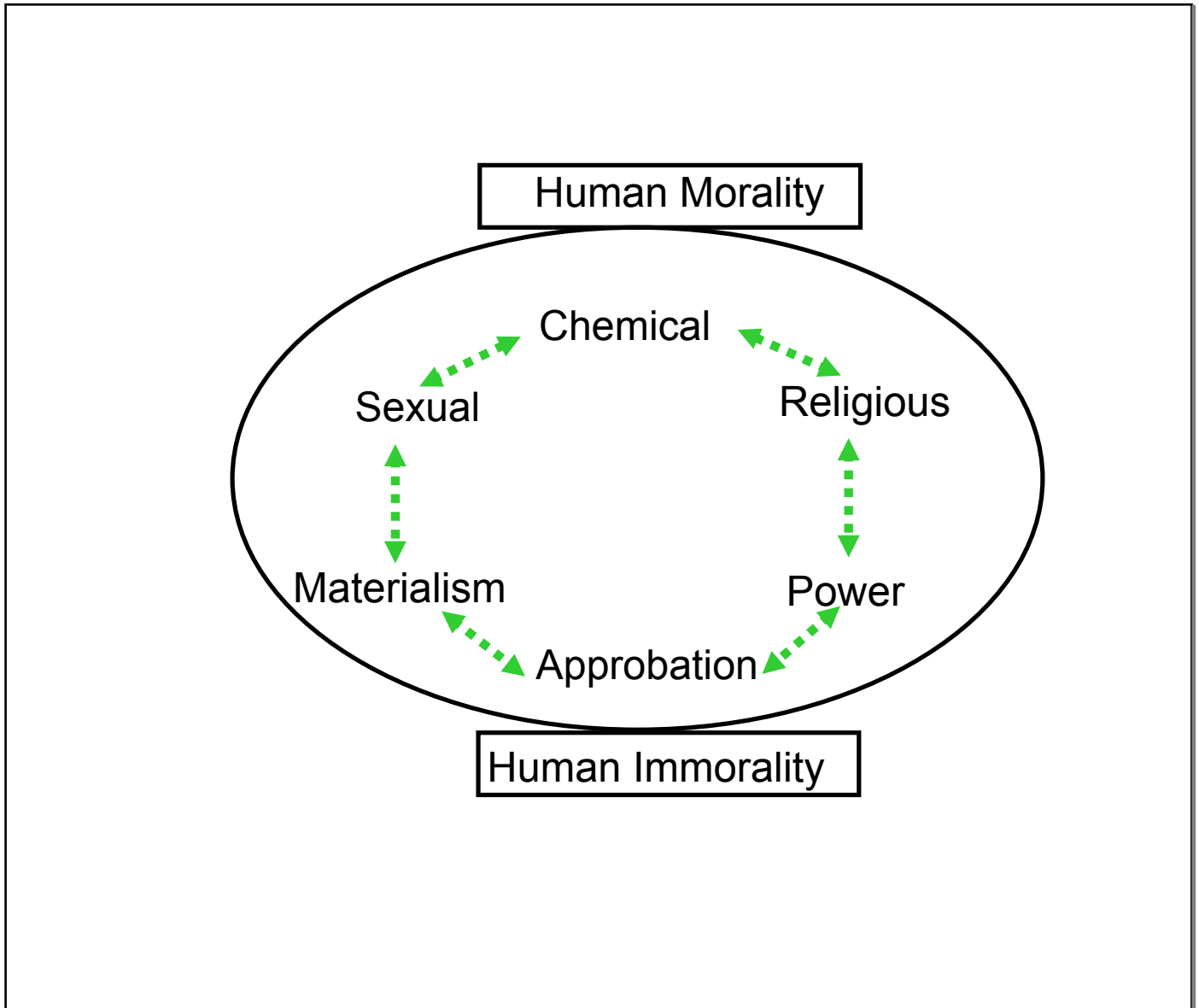
- *Motivator*
- The driving force, which originates from the inherited nature from Adam, which influences thinking in the mind, seeks to gain the cooperation of one's volition, and achieve its goals.
- Strategy:
 - a plan designed to achieve a particular long- term aim or goal.
- Tactics:
 - made or carried out with only a limited or immediate end in view; short-range plans or actions to achieve a strategy.

Selfism •

The Human Achievement Motivators of the Human Inherited Nature from Adam (HINA) include:

- a. Sexual*
- b. Chemical*
- c. Religious*
- d. Approbation*
- e. Power*
- f. Materialism*







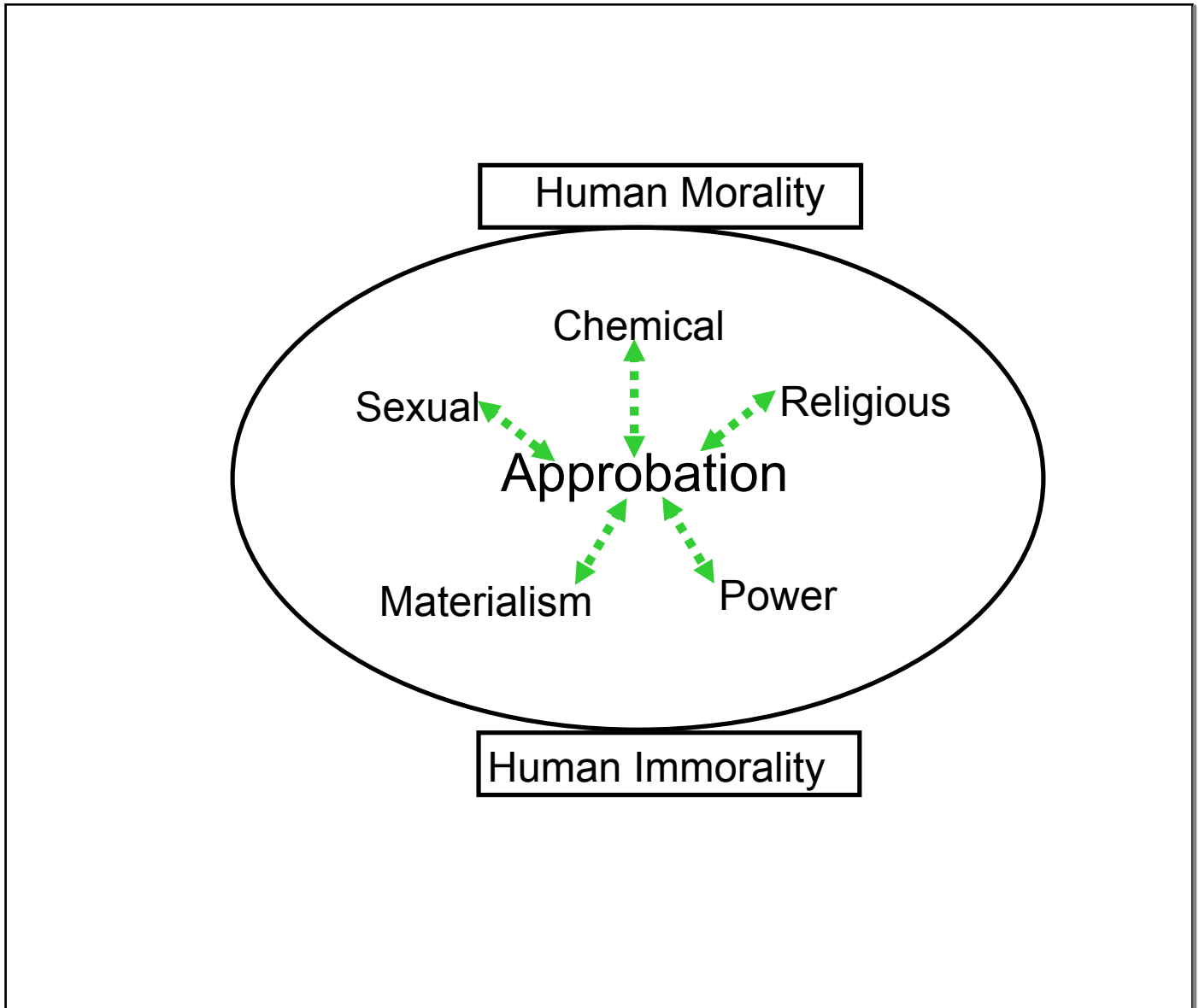


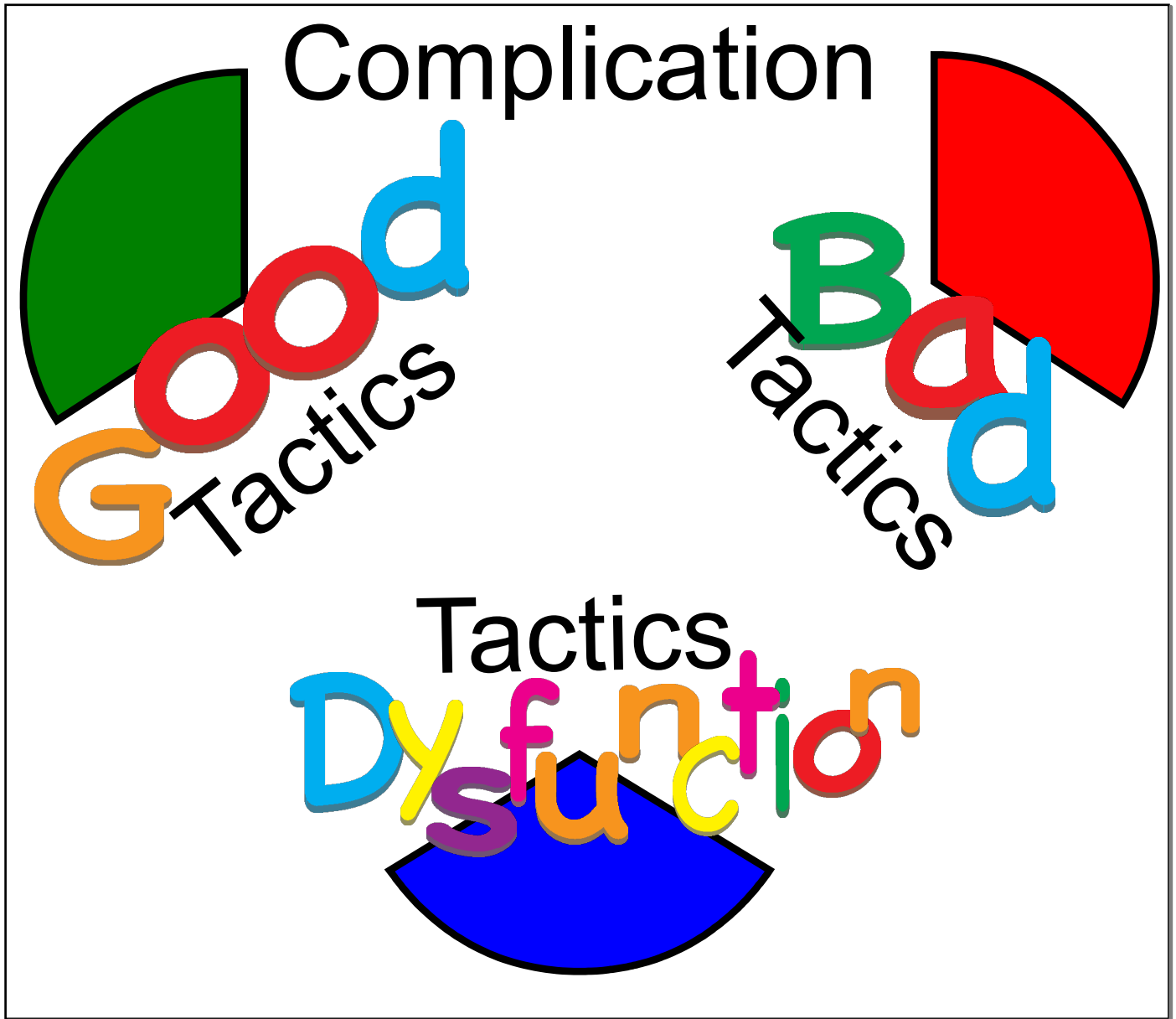


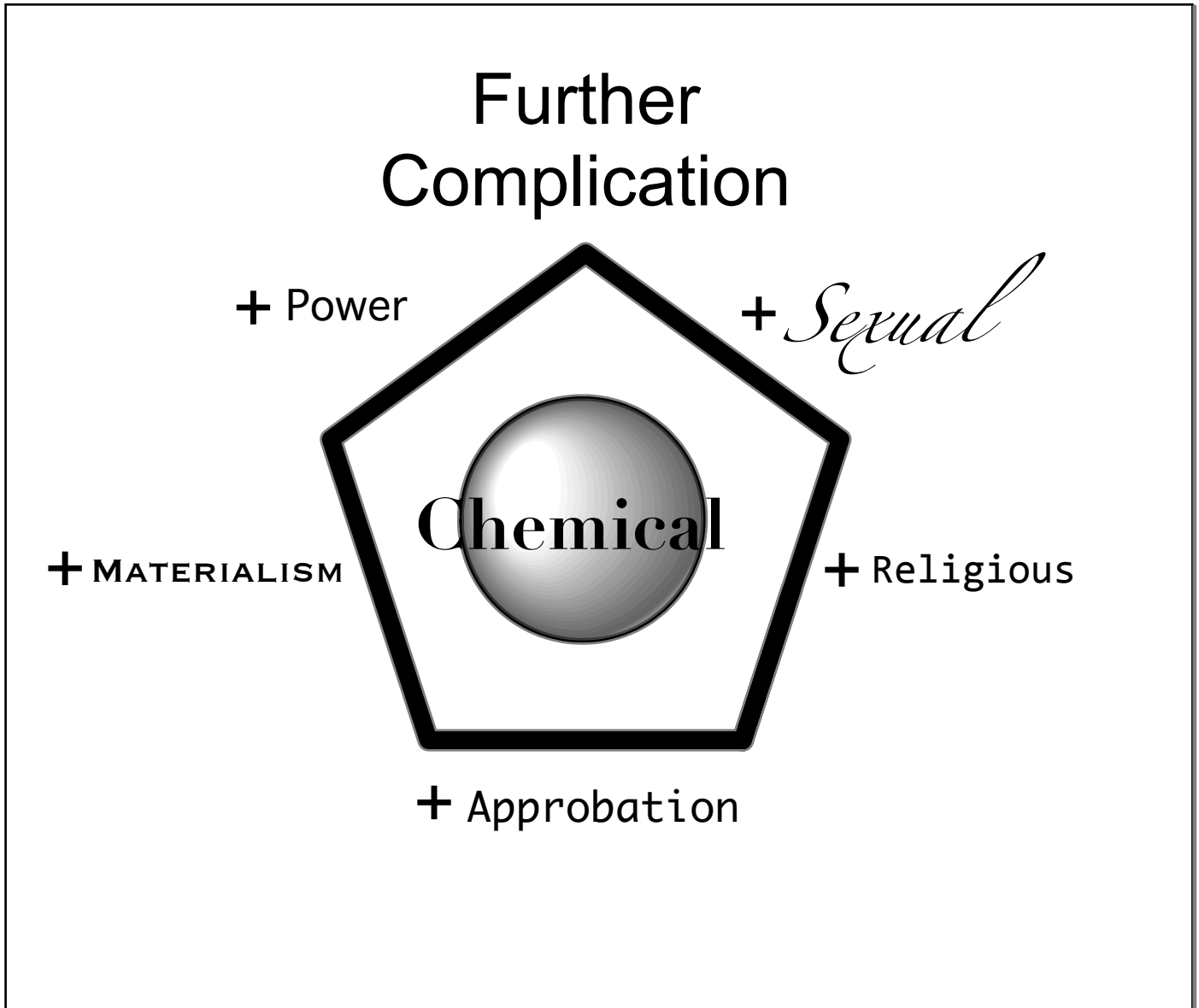












Soul

CRAMPS

Selfism

- *All of us succumb to one of these Motivators from time to time.*
- *The dominant Motivator related to you is derived from both your genetics and your environment and results in your Trend toward Human Goodness (Morality) or Human Badness (Immorality); as well as your personal areas of weakness and your personal areas of strength in your Adamic Human Nature.*

Selfism

- *These Motivators divorce the believer from reality, causes unrealistic expectation, eliminates understanding, and prevents one from advancing spiritually.*
- *Happiness and contentment do not originate from the fulfillment of the Motivators of the sin nature.*
- *Happiness and contentment come from your relationship with God, understanding His principles, and applying them to the circumstances of life.*

Selfism

- Selfism destroys the effectiveness and power of prayer.
- *James 4:3 - You ask and receive not because you ask for yourselves with wrong motives, that you may squander it on your desire for pleasure.*
- Selfism destroys the believer's motivation to glorify God and replaces it with self-promoting motivation.

Selfism

- *Selfism divorces the believer from reality so that every mechanic of the Christian way of life is distorted.*
- *Selfism can only be overcome through spiritual momentum and growth to spiritual adulthood.*

Selfism

- *Signs of Selfism:*
- *Devoting any of your energy to acquire:*
 - *Things*
 - *Security*
 - *Love*
 - *Respect*
 - *Independence*
 - *Friends*
 - *Fun*
 - *Happiness*

Selfism BATS

• *Phil. 2:3-5 - Do nothing out of selfish ambition or vain conceit, but in humility of mind, consider others more important than yourselves. Each of you should look not only to your own interests, but also to the interests of others.*

• *Rom. 12:10-13 - Be devoted to one another in brotherly love. Honor one another above yourselves.*

Never be lacking in zeal, but keep your spiritual fervor, serving the Lord. Be joyful in hope, patient in affliction, faithful in prayer. Share with God's people who are in need. Practice hospitality.

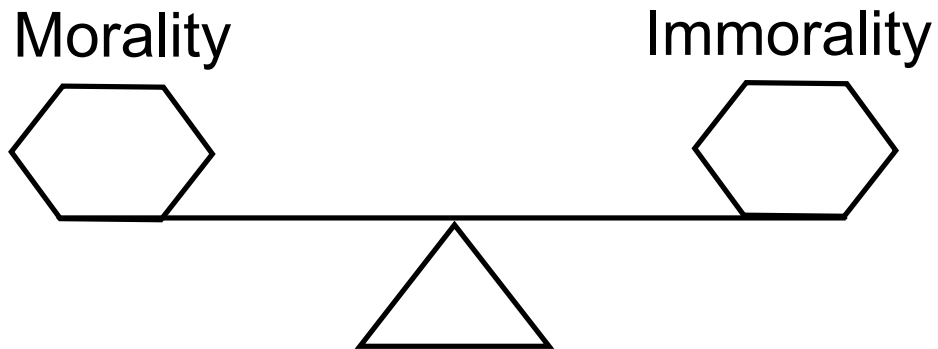
Selfism BATS

- *John 13:34-35 - A new command I give you: love one another. As I have loved you, so you must love one another. By this, all men will know that you are my disciples, if you love one another.*
- *Prov. 18:1 - An unfriendly man pursues selfish ends; he defies all sound judgment.*
- *1 Tim. 6:18 - Command them to do good, to be rich in good deeds, and to be generous and willing to share.*
- *Heb. 13:16 - And do not forget to do good and to share with others, for with such sacrifices God is pleased.*

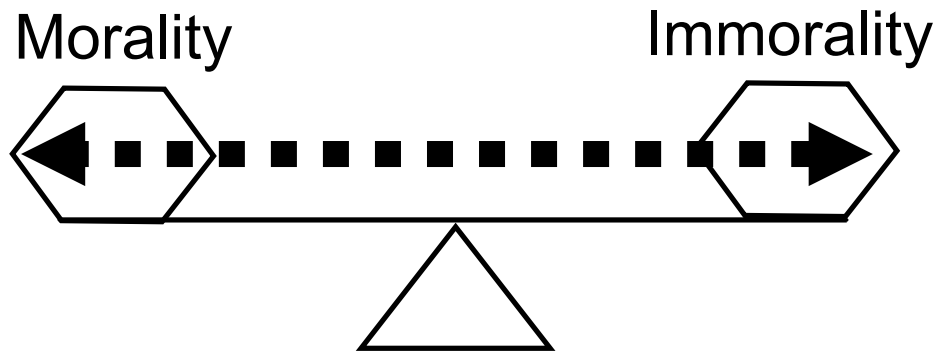
If we fail to function in our Reservoir of Righteousness and function, instead, like an Unbeliever, we function in the Inherited Human Nature from Adam.

Our choices, then, are limited to Morality (Human Good) or Immorality (Sin) and we are forced to vacillate between the extremes of the two in every situation in life.

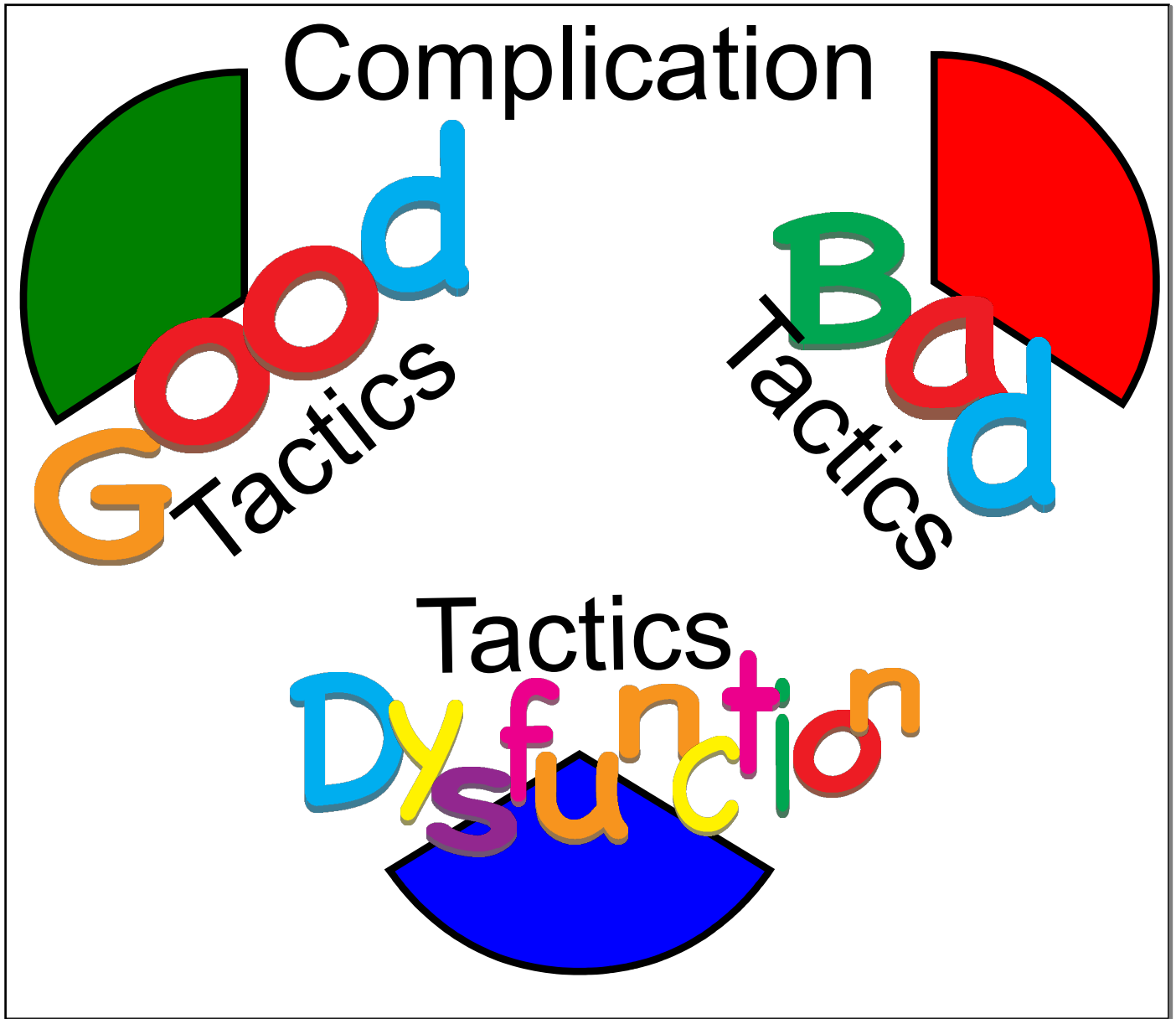
Our goal over the next few months of class will be to identify the range of Moral and Immoral choices we make to determine the Human Happiness Motivator behind our choices and thereby allow us to differentiate our Human Nature from our Spiritual Nature.



Any one choice will fall on one side or the other of the midline, or neutral choice.



In reality, the choice will not always be a clear cut Moral or Immoral choice, but fall somewhere in the gray area.



Tactics Dysfunction

The word "Dysfunction" is written in a colorful, bubbly font. The letters are: D (blue), y (yellow), s (purple), f (pink), u (orange), n (orange), c (yellow), t (green), i (red), o (red), n (orange). Below the word is a blue fan-shaped graphic with a black outline.

These Tactics of Dysfunction are the study of Psychology and Psychiatry.

They have formed panels who, by consensus have given name to hundreds of these "dysfunctional tactics", chief among them are found in the book, DSM-IV

Diagnostic Criteria for the most common mental disorders including: description, diagnosis, treatment, and research findings. This list is a shortened version (incomplete) of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders - Fourth Edition (DSM-IV), published by the American Psychiatric Association, Washington D.C., the main diagnostic reference of Mental Health professionals in the United States of America.

Among them are the Axis II: *Personality Disorders*

Cluster A: Paranoid | Schizoid | Schizotypal

Cluster B: Antisocial | Borderline | Histrionic | Narcissistic

Cluster C: Avoidant | Dependent | Obsessive-Compulsive

Look at these from what you know about the HAM's and HAT's:

Paranoid

A. A pervasive distrust and suspiciousness of others such that their motives are interpreted as malevolent, beginning by early adulthood and present in a variety of contexts, as indicated by four (or more) of the following:

- (1) suspects, without sufficient basis, that others are exploiting, harming, or deceiving him or her
- (2) is preoccupied with unjustified doubts about the loyalty or trustworthiness of friends or associates
- (3) is reluctant to confide in others because of unwarranted fear that the information will be used maliciously against him or her

Paranoid (continued)

(4) reads hidden demeaning or threatening meanings into benign remarks or events

(5) persistently bears grudges, i.e., is unforgiving of insults, injuries, or slights

(6) perceives attacks on his or her character or reputation that are not apparent to others and is quick to react angrily or to counterattack

(7) has recurrent suspicions, without justification, regarding fidelity of spouse or sexual partner

Individuals with this Cluster A Personality Disorder distrust others and are suspicious of their motives.

Schizoid Personality Disorder

Individuals with this Cluster A Personality Disorder express only a limited range of emotion in social interactions and form few if any close relationships with others.

A. A pervasive pattern of detachment from social relationships and a restricted range of expression of emotions in interpersonal settings, beginning by early adulthood and present in a variety of contexts, as indicated by four (or more) of the following:

- (1) neither desires nor enjoys close relationships, including being part of a family
- (2) almost always chooses solitary activities
- (3) has little, if any, interest in having sexual experiences with another person

Schizoid Personality Disorder (continued)

(4) takes pleasure in few, if any, activities

(5) lacks close friends or confidants other than first-degree relatives

(6) appears indifferent to the praise or criticism of others

(7) shows emotional coldness, detachment, or flattened affectivity

Schizotypal Personality Disorder

A. A pervasive pattern of social and interpersonal deficits marked by acute discomfort with, and reduced capacity for, close relationships as well as by cognitive or perceptual distortions and eccentricities of behavior, beginning by early adulthood and present in a variety of contexts, as indicated by five (or more) of the following:

- (1) ideas of reference (excluding delusions of reference)
- (2) odd beliefs or magical thinking that influences behavior and is inconsistent with subcultural norms (e.g., superstitiousness, belief in clairvoyance, telepathy, or "sixth sense"; in children and adolescents, bizarre fantasies or preoccupations)
- (3) unusual perceptual experiences, including bodily illusions

Schizotypal Personality Disorder (continued)

- (4) odd thinking and speech (e.g., vague, circumstantial, metaphorical, overelaborate, or stereotyped)
- (5) suspiciousness or paranoid ideation
- (6) inappropriate or constricted affect
- (7) behavior or appearance that is odd, eccentric, or peculiar
- (8) lack of close friends or confidants other than first-degree relatives
- (9) excessive social anxiety that does not diminish with familiarity and tends to be associated with paranoid fears rather than negative judgments about self

Individuals with this Cluster A Personality Disorder, like individuals with schizoid personalities have little capacity for close relationships but they are also eccentric in their behaviors, perceptions, and thinking.

Diagnostic criteria for 301.7 Antisocial Personality Disorder

Individuals with this Cluster B Personality Disorder in their actions regularly disregard and violate the rights of others. These behaviors may be aggressive or destructive and may involve breaking laws or rules, deceit or theft.

A. There is a pervasive pattern of disregard for and violation of the rights of others occurring since age 15 years, as indicated by three (or more) of the following:

- (1) failure to conform to social norms with respect to lawful behaviors as indicated by repeatedly performing acts that are grounds for arrest
- (2) deceitfulness, as indicated by repeated lying, use of aliases, or conning others for personal profit or pleasure

Antisocial Personality Disorder (continued)

(3) impulsivity or failure to plan ahead

(4) irritability and aggressiveness, as indicated by repeated physical fights or assaults

(5) reckless disregard for safety of self or others

(6) consistent irresponsibility, as indicated by repeated failure to sustain consistent work behavior or honor financial obligations

(7) lack of remorse, as indicated by being indifferent to or rationalizing having hurt, mistreated, or stolen from another

Diagnostic criteria for 301.83 Borderline Personality Disorder

Individuals with this Cluster B Personality Disorder behave impulsively and their relationships, self-image, and emotions are unstable.

A pervasive pattern of instability of interpersonal relationships, self-image, and affects, and marked impulsivity beginning by early adulthood and present in a variety of contexts, as indicated by five (or more) of the following:

(1) frantic efforts to avoid real or imagined abandonment.

Note: Do not include suicidal or self-mutilating behavior covered in Criterion 5.

(2) a pattern of unstable and intense interpersonal relationships characterized by alternating between extremes of idealization and devaluation

(3) identity disturbance: markedly and persistently unstable self-image or sense of self

Borderline Personality Disorder (continued)

(4) impulsivity in at least two areas that are potentially self-damaging (e.g., spending, sex, Substance Abuse, reckless driving, binge eating).

Note: Do not include suicidal or self-mutilating behavior covered in Criterion 5.

(5) recurrent suicidal behavior, gestures, or threats, or self-mutilating behavior

(6) affective instability due to a marked reactivity of mood (e.g., intense episodic dysphoria, irritability, or anxiety usually lasting a few hours and only rarely more than a few days)

(7) chronic feelings of emptiness

(8) inappropriate, intense anger or difficulty controlling anger (e.g., frequent displays of temper, constant anger, recurrent physical fights)

(9) transient, stress-related paranoid ideation or severe dissociative symptoms

Histrionic Personality Disorder

Individuals with this Cluster B Personality Disorder exaggerate their emotions and go to excessive lengths to seek attention.

A pervasive pattern of excessive emotionality and attention seeking, beginning by early adulthood and present in a variety of contexts, as indicated by five (or more) of the following:

- (1) is uncomfortable in situations in which he or she is not the center of attention
- (2) interaction with others is often characterized by inappropriate sexually seductive or provocative behavior
- (3) displays rapidly shifting and shallow expression of emotions

Histrionic Personality Disorder (continued)

(4) consistently uses physical appearance to draw attention to self

(5) has a style of speech that is excessively impressionistic and lacking in detail

(6) shows self-dramatization, theatricality, and exaggerated expression of emotion

(7) is suggestible, i.e., easily influenced by others or circumstances

(8) considers relationships to be more intimate than they actually are

Narcissistic Personality Disorder

Individuals with this Cluster B Personality Disorder have an excessive sense of how important they are. They demand and expect to be admired and praised by others and are limited in their capacity to appreciate others' perspectives.

A pervasive pattern of grandiosity (in fantasy or behavior), need for admiration, and lack of empathy, beginning by early adulthood and present in a variety of contexts, as indicated by five (or more) of the following:

(1) has a grandiose sense of self-importance (e.g., exaggerates achievements and talents, expects to be recognized as superior without commensurate achievements)

(2) is preoccupied with fantasies of unlimited success, power, brilliance, beauty, or ideal love

(3) believes that he or she is "special" and unique and can only be understood by, or should associate with, other special or high-status people (or institutions)

(4) requires excessive admiration

(5) has a sense of entitlement, i.e., unreasonable expectations of especially favorable treatment or automatic compliance with his or her expectations

(6) is interpersonally exploitative, i.e., takes advantage of others to achieve his or her own ends

(7) lacks empathy: is unwilling to recognize or identify with the feelings and needs of others

(8) is often envious of others or believes that others are envious of him or her

(9) shows arrogant, haughty behaviors or attitudes

Avoidant Personality Disorder

Individuals with this Cluster C Personality Disorder are socially inhibited, usually feel inadequate and are overly sensitive to criticism.

A pervasive pattern of social inhibition, feelings of inadequacy, and hypersensitivity to negative evaluation, beginning by early adulthood and present in a variety of contexts, as indicated by four (or more) of the following:

(1) avoids occupational activities that involve significant interpersonal contact, because of fears of criticism, disapproval, or rejection

Avoidant Personality Disorder (continued)

(2) is unwilling to get involved with people unless certain of being liked

(3) shows restraint within intimate relationships because of the fear of being shamed or ridiculed

(4) is preoccupied with being criticized or rejected in social situations

(5) is inhibited in new interpersonal situations because of feelings of inadequacy

(6) views self as socially inept, personally unappealing, or inferior to others

(7) is unusually reluctant to take personal risks or to engage in any new activities because they may prove embarrassing

Dependent Personality Disorder

Individuals with this Cluster C Personality Disorder use their submissive and clinging behavior toward others to elicit care, depending on them for initiative, reassurance, decision making, and advice.

A pervasive and excessive need to be taken care of that leads to submissive and clinging behavior and fears of separation, beginning by early adulthood and present in a variety of contexts, as indicated by five (or more) of the following:

- (1) has difficulty making everyday decisions without an excessive amount of advice and reassurance from others
- (2) needs others to assume responsibility for most major areas of his or her life

Dependent Personality Disorder (continued)

(3) has difficulty expressing disagreement with others because of fear of loss of support or approval.

Note: Do not include realistic fears of retribution.

(4) has difficulty initiating projects or doing things on his or her own (because of a lack of self-confidence in judgment or abilities rather than a lack of motivation or energy)

(5) goes to excessive lengths to obtain nurturance and support from others, to the point of volunteering to do things that are unpleasant

(6) feels uncomfortable or helpless when alone because of exaggerated fears of being unable to care for himself or herself

(7) urgently seeks another relationship as a source of care and support when a close relationship ends

(8) is unrealistically preoccupied with fears of being left to take care of himself or herself

Obsessive-Compulsive Personality Disorder

Individuals with this Cluster C Personality Disorder sacrifice openness, spontaneity, and flexibility to pursue orderliness, control, and perfectionism.

A pervasive pattern of preoccupation with orderliness, perfectionism, and mental and interpersonal control, at the expense of flexibility, openness, and efficiency, beginning by early adulthood and present in a variety of contexts, as indicated by four (or more) of the following:

- (1) is preoccupied with details, rules, lists, order, organization, or schedules to the extent that the major point of the activity is lost
- (2) shows perfectionism that interferes with task completion (e.g., is unable to complete a project because his or her own overly strict standards are not met)

Obsessive-Compulsive Personality Disorder (continued)

(3) is excessively devoted to work and productivity to the exclusion of leisure activities and friendships (not accounted for by obvious economic necessity)

(4) is overconscientious, scrupulous, and inflexible about matters of morality, ethics, or values (not accounted for by cultural or religious identification)

(5) is unable to discard worn-out or worthless objects even when they have no sentimental value

(6) is reluctant to delegate tasks or to work with others unless they submit to exactly his or her way of doing things

(7) adopts a miserly spending style toward both self and others; money is viewed as something to be hoarded for future catastrophes

(8) shows rigidity and stubbornness

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