

based on this false morality that forces humanity to behave in such a way, or labels that which is "nature" as depraved, sinful, and criminal. They have no understanding that not all that man does is the outcome of good human nature. That that which is in fact depraved, sinful, criminal, is rather the outcome of what scripture refers to as SOULISHness. Partially right, and utterly wrong.

As for the Lockeans, they deem human nature as inherently bad and in need of serious restraint for its depraved, sinful, and criminal. That there is something direly wrong is correctly observed. But they also do not understand that it is SOULISHness, and not the inherent nature of humanity. That a governmental system is needed to keep in check something vile in humanity is an absolute. As to what it is, they have miscalculated. Utterly right, and partially wrong.

But what is meant by "sin", and what is the "soul", and how does one become "soulish", and how does a soul die? What of the "immortality of the soul"?

So if our nature is "sinful" (which I think I've already proven scripturally this is not the case), what then exactly is sin? Looking at the lists of dastardly deeds defining "soulish", one might come to the conclusion that "soulish" and "sinful" are one and the same thing. That's not a bad conclusion.

Judges20:16 Seven hundred chosen men lefthanded; every one could **sling stones at a hair breadth and not sin**

This may seem strange to some, but the Hebrew word for "sin" here simply means to **MISS** a mark.

1JN.3:4 Everyone who is doing sin is doing lawlessness also, and **sin is lawlessness**.

Taking our initial definition into account, what can we make of "sin is lawlessness"? If "missing the mark" is "lawlessness", then one must correctly reason that hitting the mark is complying with law. Scripture further defines itself when we are told that the "fulfillment of the law is love". As we had seen above concerning human nature and its inclination to comply with God's law instinctively, we may conclude then logically that it is the instinctive inclination of human nature to LOVE. Scripture further defines itself in telling us that "God is love". This is the Nature Divine, what He IS. The inclination of human nature, and the Nature Divine are one and the same thing.

The inclination of human nature is love, and if so, human nature is the "fulfillment of the law, which is love". Everything points away from human nature being inherently "sinful", "fallen", and "depraved". Nowhere in scripture is the human spirit-**pneuma** related to sin. Consistently though we are informed that the soul-**psuche** does sin, and the "soul that sins shall die". So then what is the soul? Also, if the scriptures clearly say "soul that sins shall die", it is impossible that it an also teach the immortality of the soul, without being wholly contradictory and foolish.

So then, what is the scriptural definition of the human soul, and how does it differ from the human spirit and human nature? How does this soul die? What exactly is death, and how does it effect the person into becoming soulish (dominated by the operations of the soul above that of the spirit and the inclination of human nature), and so sinful?

TO BE CONTINUED....



- duh Aristotle

"It is not easy to determine the nature of music and why anyone should have a knowledge of it" *Aristotle*

"There is something uncontrollable and unpredictable about artistic vision. Oppressive forces can control freedom of speech in political, religious, and educational spheres. But they cannot control it in artistic vision. Dangerous to some (the controllers). Uncontrollable and unpredictable. The artist lurks everywhere. You know not who they are, and who they will become." *M.Gallucci* (there Aristotle, I figured it out for you.)

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