

The Study of Man *The Heart*

- I. Review of Anthropology.**
 - 1. Each human consists of three parts: body, soul, and spirit.
 - 2. Christians are saved in the realm of their spirit.
 - 3. As a result of Christ's indwelling the believer has the mind of Christ and can think righteous thoughts (1 Cor. 2:16).
 - 4. However, the Christian still has a mind that can think things from the flesh (Col. 2:18).
- II. The battle for the Christian's thoughts in his mind.**
 - 1. New nature verses the sin nature (Rom. 7:15-25).
 - 2. Each nature has a desirous will, these are in opposition.
 - 3. We have studied three types of humans so far: natural, spiritual, and carnal.
 - 4. A Christian acting on the lust from the sin nature is carnal.
 - 5. A Christian acting on the lusts from the Spirit is spiritual.
- III. The term "heart" is used the same way in both the Old and New Testaments.**
 - 1. "Heart" is used to describe the body's most vital organ (2 Sam. 18:14; Ps. 38:10).
 - 2. "Heart" is used to indicate the center of something (Duet. 4:11; Mt. 12:40).
 - 3. "Heart" is used as a metaphor depicting the motivation of a person.
- IV. "Heart" used as a metaphor in both Testaments.**
 - 1. Includes the person's mind (Duet. 8:5; Mk. 7:21; Acts 8:22; Heb. 4:12).
 - 1) Involves the body—brain.
 - 2) Involves the spirit—rationale (1 Cor. 2:11).
 - 2. Includes the person's will (Ex. 7:14; 35:5; 2 Cor. 9:7).
 - 3. Includes the person's emotion (Is. 35:4; Jn. 14:1, 27; 16:6).
 - 1) Involves the soul (Mt. 26:38).
 - 2) Involves the body—thinking.
- V. The natural heart—unregenerated humans.**
 - 1. Explains motivation, incentive, stimulus, the reason or perspective for action (Mt. 6:20-21).
 - 2. Is limited to unrighteous thoughts (Gen. 6:5).
 - 3. Blocks understanding spiritual truth (Mt. 13:15; 2 Cor. 3:14-15; Rom. 2:5; Eph. 4:18).
 - 4. Christians have a natural heart after salvation (Heb. 3:12).