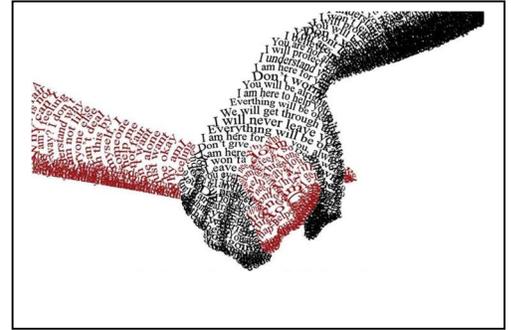


1. The Future of Humanity

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2. Today's topics

Theological anthropology

What does it mean to be human as God's created companions?

How do we address human questions within God's purposes?

Eschatology

Study of the ends

Life, history, creation

The final purpose

3. What is man that thou art mindful of him? (Psalm 8:4)

Created, not chance –

Created for covenant

For covenant, not chaos

Covenant fulfills the purpose of creation

4. Big questions

- ❖ How do we think theologically about being human?
- ❖ When and how were humans created?
- ❖ What makes humans different from animals? Are we special?
- ❖ What difference does it make that we are male and female? What implications?
- ❖ How are humans composed? Physical, spiritual, rational, holistic?
- ❖ Do humans have free will? What does this mean? What is sin?
- ❖ What/who is a person, self, human, individual, personal identity?
- ❖ How do persons relate to community? Balance between self and interpersonal?
- ❖ What is the importance of race, ethnicity, culture, society, civilization?
- ❖ How does class and economics affect what it means to be human?
- ❖ How do we behave well?

5. Relational theology as context

AXIOM #1 God exists in relationship

AXIOM #2 All that God does is for the purpose of relationship

AXIOM #3 The life of the church lives within God's life

AXIOM #4 The lives of persons are fulfilled in relationships

6. 1. Origins: The Two Adams

The First Adam

Traditional

Theistic evolution

Mythical

The Second Adam

The person of Jesus – the one true human

All theological anthropology must pass through him

7. Romans 5:12-19 (NASB)

12 Therefore, just as through one man sin entered into the world, and death through sin, and so death spread to all men, because all sinned—13 for until the Law sin was in the world, but sin is not imputed when there is no law. 14 Nevertheless death reigned from Adam until Moses, even over those who had not sinned in the likeness of the offense of Adam, who is a type of Him who was to come.

15 But the free gift is not like the transgression. For if by the transgression of the one the many died, much more did the grace of God and the gift by the grace of the one Man, Jesus Christ, abound to the many. 16 The gift is not like that which came through the one who sinned; for on the one hand the judgment arose from one transgression resulting in condemnation, but on the other hand the free gift arose from many transgressions resulting in justification. 17 For if by the transgression of the one, death reigned through the one, much more those who receive the abundance of grace and of the gift of righteousness will reign in life through the One, Jesus Christ.

18 So then as through one transgression there resulted condemnation to all men, even so through one act of righteousness there resulted justification of life to all men. 19 For as through the one man's disobedience the many were made sinners, even so through the obedience of the One the many will be made righteous.

8. IMAGO DEI

- ❖ Image of god?
- ❖ Rationality
- ❖ Male and female
- ❖ Special relation
- ❖ Love
- ❖ Community
- ❖ Jesus – Colossians 1:15 “He is the image of the invisible God.”

9. Biblical Terms

- ❖ Hebrew
 - *Ruach* –spirit
 - *Nepesh* –soul, Livingness
- ❖ Greek
 - *Psuche* – soul
 - *Pnuma* - spirit

10. Biblical Introduction

- ❖ Genesis
 - 1:27 - God created man in His own image, in the image of God He created him; male and female He created them.
- ❖ Not good to be alone
 - Colossians 3:9-11- Do not lie to one another, since you laid aside the old self with its evil practices, 10 and have put on the new self who is being renewed to a true

knowledge according to the image of the One who created him— 11 a renewal in which there is no distinction between Greek and Jew, circumcised and uncircumcised, barbarian, Scythian, slave and freeman, but Christ is all, and in all.

11. 2. Ontology: What is a Human or Who is a Human?

- ❖ Material – having substance
- ❖ Biological/organic/animal – developing to a maturity
- ❖ Psychological – thinking, feeling, behaving individual
- ❖ Personal – capable of intentional, shared communication and interaction with a history
- ❖ When do we become a human?
- ❖ When do we become inhuman? Inhumane?

12. 3. Sexuality: Male and Female

- ❖ Biological?
- ❖ Roles?
- ❖ Spiritual?
- ❖ Gender?
 - Physical
 - Identity
- ❖ Marriage and other hot topics
- ❖ Singleness and many issues

13. 4. Starting points: VIEWS ON ANTHROPOLOGY

- ❖ Structural
 - Capacity
 - Rational
 - Morality
 - Spiritual

- Physical
- ❖ Relational
 - Likeness and image
- ❖ Dynamic
 - Goal and fulfillment
 - Social
- ❖ The Tripartite - Observational
 - Self-reflection on experience

14. 5. Sin – Humanity’s Loss

- ❖ Law
- ❖ Will & Free Will
- ❖ Emotion
- ❖ Conscience
- ❖ Freedom
- ❖ Pride
- ❖ Morals
- ❖ Separation
- ❖ Sin nature
- ❖ Depravity
- ❖ Debt
- ❖ Trespasses
- ❖ "a person curved in on oneself" (*homo incurvatus in se*)

15. Love and Fear

- ❖ Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil – the possibility of independent judgment – BEING RIGHT
 - The fear of being wrong
 - Shame – being right about other’s judgment that you are wrong

- Blame – being right about others being wrong
- Guilt - being right about your own being wrong
- ❖ Hiding in fear – Genesis 3:7-10

16. The Ills of the Heart

- ❖ Ignorance – Not knowing God
 - Need to see Jesus revealed in us
- ❖ Forgetfulness – Distracted from God
 - Need reminders to practice Presence
- ❖ Hardheartedness – Invested elsewhere
 - Need release from preoccupation with worldly affairs, focus on pleasure, and obsession for wealth
- ❖ Blindness – Lack of awareness of relational reality
 - Need to see new perspectives
- ❖ Contamination – Negative, fearful, addictive thoughts
 - Need honest love and acceptance, positive words
- ❖ Imprudence - Not aware of core values
 - Need reprioritizing and awakening to what is there
- ❖ Idolatry – Giving to anything the honor that belongs to God
 - Need to get at deep commitments and discover grace

17. 6. Definitions: Finding Appropriate Language

- ❖ Humanity – a group of beings (*homo sapien, homo ludens, homo relationes*)
- ❖ Human – a particular person within the set of humanity
- ❖ Inhumane – animal, acting with a loss of appropriately apprehending other persons
- ❖ Individual – identification of a being separated from others in their particularity

- ❖ Person – being in relation with all its complexity of knowing and being known
- ❖ Self – the reflective awareness of a human’s own existence

18. Heart & Soul: Do we have Parts?

- ❖ THE TRIPARTATE
 - BODY, MIND, SOUL
- ❖ Dichotomist
 - Inner - Spirit
 - Outer - Body
- ❖ Wholistic
 - Embodied soul
 - Ensouled body

19. 7. God only knows what I’d be without you: Embodiment in community

- ❖ I-IT IMPERSONAL
- ❖ I-THOU PERSONAL
- ❖ I-WE SOCIAL
- ❖ YOU-I FIELD OF THE PERSONAL
- ❖ I-YOU (general) ART
- ❖ IT-YOU (general) SCIENCE

20. Who are you?

- ❖ Who do you say that I am?
- ❖ Finding language to answer the “Who” question in relation to the Triune God as the basis of Christian Community
- ❖ Whole sight – uniting mind and heart in seeing self and world
 - mind - fact and reason, certainty, mechanical
 - heart - story and relation, confidence, community

21. WHERE DO I BEGIN?

- ❖ What is a person?
- ❖ Who is a person?
- ❖ Who is the fullness of a person?

22. Relationality and rationality

- ❖ The self as agent
- ❖ The reflective self
 - Science, art, religion
- ❖ The field of the personal
- ❖ Persons in relation

23. Participation

- ❖ Koinonia
- ❖ Sharing
- ❖ Theosis
- ❖ Transformation
- ❖ Holiness
- ❖ Glory
- ❖ Shalom

24. Quote

In God's image, we are concrete and embodied—physically engaged and active like Jesus. We are imaginative and spiritual—personally interactive selves like the Spirit. We live as situated persons, woven into the personal web of relations extending from the Father, with all its distinctions and complexities that inform our emotional allegiances... connected from our hearts.

F2F volume 3

25. 8. Sociality: What is the importance of race, ethnicity, culture, society, civilization?

- ❖ ETHNICITY – DIVISIONS INTO GROUPS BASED ON OBSERVABLE CRITERIA AND/OR HISTORY
 - HUMAN IDENTIFICATION WITH A GROUP; DOES God group?
- ❖ CULTURE – CONSTRUCTED BY HUMANS OR EXPRESSIONS OF THE CREATIVITY OF GOD?
 - Does god like difference?
- ❖ SOCIETY – FORMED EMBODIMENT IN KNOWING A GROUP OF People
 - What is the difference between a society and a community?
- ❖ CIVILIZATION – HUMAN PROGRESSION IN PRACTICED APPLICATION OF KNOWLEDGE
 - Who decides what is civilized?

26. 9. Systems: How does class and economics affect what it means to be human?

- ❖ ECONOMIC SYSTEMS – THE ARRANGING OF THE HOUSEHOLD OF OUR SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT
- ❖ CLASS
 - EDUCATIONAL LEVELS – HOW AM I MEASURED BY WHAT I KNOW?
 - JOBS – HOW AM I MEASURED BY WHAT I DO?
 - INCOME – HOW AM I MEASURED BY PAY?
 - POSSESSIONS – HOW AM I MEASURED BY WHAT I OWN?

27. 10. Ethics: How do we behave well?

1. Plato: Absolutism

Primary Domain: Personal character -- What kind of life should I live?

Principle: Conform to the Forms (Ideals which make up ultimate reality).

Example: Lying is wrong because it does not conform to the Form of Truth and it places improper value on the changeable and ignorance.

2. Aristotle: Eudaimonism

Primary Domain: Personal character -- What kind of person should I be?

Principle: Develop and maintain activity of the soul in accordance with virtue and a rational principle.

Example: Lying is wrong because it is outside of the mean between the defect of understatement and the excess of boastfulness. So it is not virtuous.

3. St. Thomas Aquinas: Natural Law

Primary Domain: Personal character -- What kind of person should I be?

Principle: Promote good and avoid evil. Goods are self-preservation, family, knowledge and ordered society.

Example: Lying is wrong because we have a natural inclination to shun ignorance and avoid offending others; it is harmful to ordered society.

4. Immanuel Kant: Deontology

Primary Domain: Actions -- What should I do?

Principle: The categorical imperative, act only on that maxim (principle) which you could be willing to have everyone act upon. And other versions.

Example: Lying is wrong because the idea of everyone deceiving is inconsistent, hence impossible, hence cannot be willed.

5. John Stuart Mill: Utilitarianism

Primary Domain: Actions -- What should I do?

Principle: benefits over harms for the greatest number of those affected.

Example: Lying is wrong, when it is, because it fails to maximize benefits

over harms for the greatest number affected.

6. John Rawls: Contractarianism

Primary Domain: Institutions -- What social arrangements do we adopt?

Principle: Just arrangements are fair. First, most extensive compatible liberty, and second, economic inequalities must benefit least advantaged and be equally open to all.

Example: Lying can not be part of social arrangements because it is incompatible with similar liberty being granted to all.

7. Tom Regan: Rights Theory (Bonus Theory)

Primary Domain: Actions -- What should I do?

Principle: Those with inherent value have justified claims of entitlement to certain kinds of respect, which creates duties for others

Example: Lying is wrong, when it is, because it can harm an individual in various ways, and harming an individual disrespects that individual.

8. Christian: (faithfulness to god)

Primary Domain: relations – how do I obey God from love?

Principle: Jesus is the act of God to us, we live in him, led by the Spirit to love God, neighbor, and self

Example: Lying is wrong, because it can harm our relation with God and one another and it violates the life of active love, lived in God's presence.

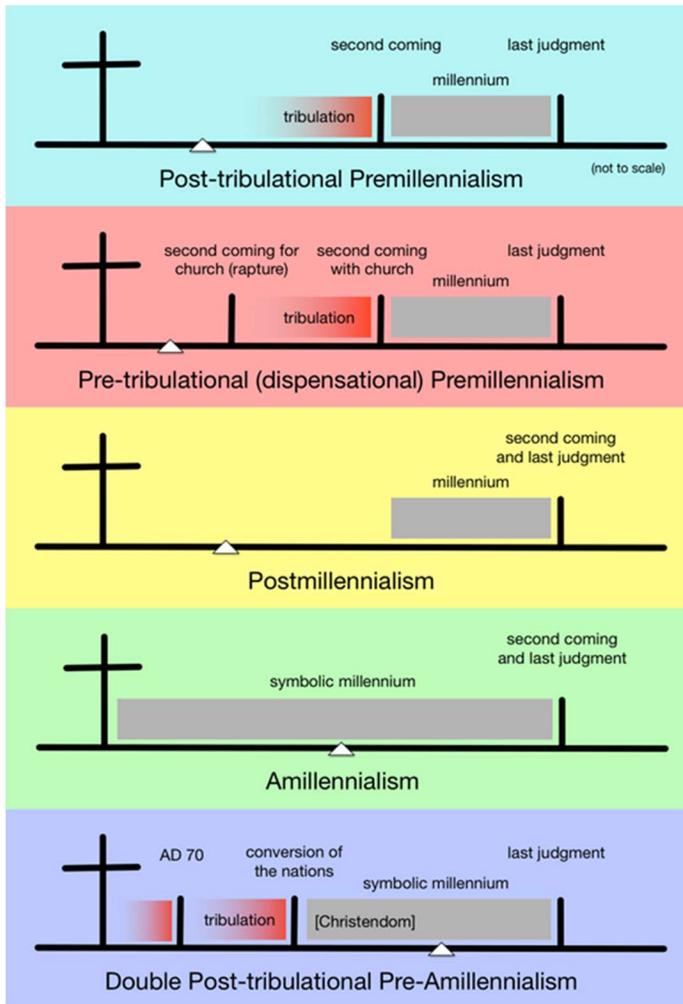
28. Eschatology – last things

- ❖ At the beginning – blueprint of the end (Eastern Orthodox)
- ❖ In light of the end – letting the future inform our present (Pannenburg, Moltmann)
 - Theology of hope
- ❖ The already and the not yet – between the times (holy Saturday)
- ❖ Apocalyptic – the inbreaking kingdom here and now, in our midst
- ❖ At the end - traditional
 - Personal - death
 - Historical – cosmic conclusion
 - Christological – return of Jesus - fulfillment
 - Divine - Culmination of creation – new creation - renewal

29. Personal eschatology

- ❖ What happens when we die?
- ❖ Judgment
 - Heaven
 - Hell
 - Annihilation
 - Universalism
- ❖ Immortality of soul or resurrection of body?
- ❖ Hospice and the preparation for death
- ❖ What do we say at funerals?
- ❖ What happens in the afterlife?

30. What happens when Jesus returns?



31. What happens at the end of time?

- ❖ Signs of the end
 - Four horseman
 - War
 - Pestilence
 - Famine
 - death
- ❖ Date unknown
- ❖ God's act, not human act