

Venom: Dichotomy of Emotion: Normal & Abnormal; Human Viewpoint

The only way to establish a lasting order, whether in the soul or in the commonwealth, is by establishing policy based on establishment and/or doctrinal principles and then subordinating all emotions to those policies.

Moore, Stephen. "Our Unconstitutional Congress." Imprimis. July 1997, pp. 3-5.

In fallen mankind, emotion has taken on two functions: normal and abnormal. Normal emotion is the appreciator of the soul that responds to doctrine stored in the stream of consciousness. In effect, normal emotion is the right woman of the soul in that it is designed to respond to establishment or doctrinal truth, not react to it.

The conscience is designed to assimilate norms and standards and with them to counsel volition with regard to what is right and what is wrong. But emotion is void of thought as is made clear by the biblical word for emotion:

koilia – “Hollow; the stomach or intestines; (KJV): belly.”

Among the Hebrews the intestines were regarded as the seat affections. It would be best translated into modern English as “*emotion*.” That which is hollow is empty. All it can do is respond. Emotion is empty and thus can contain no doctrine, thought, common sense, or reason. In its response it produces appreciation for what is found in the stream of consciousness, for example, you may be happy, but you don’t know it until emotion responds.

Happiness comes in many forms and moves along a spectrum from tranquility to ecstasies. Normal emotion responds along this scale to the degree that one experiences satisfaction of his instincts and desires.

Abnormal emotion results in reaction to truth, circumstances, or problems and produces a spectrum of misery including mental attitude sins, lust patters, and human good.

Sudden stress causes the sinful nature to defend its position by means of impulsive emotions. Fear causes a person to react through either fighting or fleeing. If someone exhibits opposition to your human viewpoint then you become repugnant and antagonistic. Antagonism elicits anger which, uncontrolled, can lead to violence. All of these sins are impulsive.

If impulsive sins are not controlled by doctrinal restraints, then they transform into chronic sins that dominate the life and lead to a lifestyle of carnality. The progression from impulsive to chronic sins is documented in Ephesians 4:22-Ephesians 4:32.