

3. **“boastful.”** The ongoing commentary about oneself. Dispensers of hot air, a blowhard, all puffed up, self-praise, grandiloquence, pompous.
4. **“arrogant.”** Pride, excessive self-esteem, haughty, supercilious, insolent.
5. **“revilers.”** Slanderers, spreader of lies, half-truths, and gossip, blasphemers, usually associated with arrogance.
6. **“disobedient to parents.”** The word “disobedient” is the adjective **ἀπειθής (apeithés)**: unwilling to be persuaded, unwilling, unbelieving. This word is an antonym of **πειθαρχέω (peitharchéō)**: submission to authority. From the middle voice of **πείθω (peíthō)**: to persuade. To obey a person in authority. The alpha privative (**ἀ-**) negates **-πειθής** turning it into a word for “disobedience.”

When this condition is widespread within a client nation, then the downtrend is magnified through each succeeding generation.

Principles on the Breakdown of Family:

1. Children must not be allowed to disobey the directives, policies, or prohibitions of parents.
2. Children are not allowed to determine whether the parents’ policies are fair or unfair. Respect for authority does not question the validity of an order.
3. Breakdown of parental authority is a direct result of a child not submitting to the Fifth Commandment: “Honor your father and your mother.” (Exodus 20:12)
4. Parents must train body and soul. The father provides basic necessities – food, clothing, and shelter. Both parents provide training for a child’s soul which is the reservoir for their mental attitude.

5. This reservoir should include norms and standards, poise, manners, grooming, self-discipline, and respecting the rights of others.
 6. All children are born tabula rasa – a blank or empty slate – and all information entering the soul form the child’s inventory of ideas.
 7. Parents must train the child’s soul with regard to basic principles of life: authority to parents allows inculcation of principles of honor, integrity, rectitude, and probity directed to all aspects of life.
 8. In the early years, the child must be trained in the basic concepts of establishment truth such as respect for elders, law enforcement, teachers, and respect for God and His love, care, provision, and guidance revealed in the Bible.
 9. The gospel of salvation must be expressed consistently, but with patience to allow the child’s brain-function to advance to abstract thought where clarity of mind is able to respond from his free will.
 10. Failure to either teach these ideas to the child or failure of the child to submit to these ideas determines the future of the client nation.
7. **“ungrateful.”** This is an attitude that has no gratitude for God’s grace which keeps him alive so that he might hear the gospel and give it an objective hearing or as a believer having no attitude of gratitude for divine provision.
 8. **“unholy.”** No regard of duty to God or man. A self-appointed free agent with no concern for one’s responsibility to God, man, his environment, his country, or his civic responsibilities.

2 Timothy 3:3 - unloving, irreconcilable, malicious gossips, without self-control, lovers of pleasure rather than lovers of God, (NASB)

9. **“unloving.”** **“ἄστοργος, (ástorgos):** One who is lacking in good feelings for others, thereby jeopardizing the maintenance of relationships that are essential to a well-ordered society; hardhearted, unfeeling, without regard for others.”¹
10. **“irreconcilable.”** **“ἄσπονδος (áspondos),** one who is unwilling to negotiate a solution to a problem involving a second party.”²
11. **“malicious gossips.”** One who falsely accuses and divides people without any reason; an accuser, slanderer.
12. **“without self-control.”** Unable to govern one’s appetites; “incontinent: failure to restrain sexual appetite; not being under control; without moral restraint.”³
13. **“brutal.”** Untamed, savage, brutal, fierce.
14. **“haters of good.”** **“ἀφιλάγαθος (aphilágathos):** a lack of general interest in the public good. ... the word is found only here, but this is probably due to the fact that the affirmative φιλάγαθος is frequently in honorary inscriptions and the unfavorable term ἀφιλάγαθος would not suggest itself in such a medium, whereas 2 Timothy 3:3 projects a satirical sketch of persons who are the opposite of public expectation.”⁴

¹ Walter Bauer, “ἄστοργος,” in *A Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament and other Early Christian Literature*, 3d ed., rev. and ed. Frederick William Danker (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2000), 145–46.

² Ibid., “ἄσπονδος,” 144.

³ *Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary*, 11th ed., s.vv. “incontinence,” “incontinent,” “incontinently.”

⁴ Bauer, “ἀφιλάγαθος,” in *A Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament*, 157.