

- j. The arrogance of subjectivity is constantly trying to change other people to conform to one's unrealistic expectation. Consequently, unrealistic expectation never realizes that you can only change yourself and no one else.
  - k. The problem-solving devices of the protocol plan of God are designed to change self, not others.
  - l. So, the arrogance of unhappiness or subjective preoccupation with self is associated with unrealistic expectation. Unrealistic expectation intensifies the problem of the fragmented life to the point of no return apart from the use of the problem-solving devices.
  - m. The fragmented believer involved in subjective preoccupation with self assumes that certain things will bring him happiness. He thinks a friendly church, or people, or money, or prosperity and success will make him happy, but only perception of Bible doctrine can produce plus-H: sharing the happiness of God.
  - n. Unrealistic expectation causes three serious problems of fragmentation and wrong focus, which is disastrous to the execution of the protocol plan of God and results in a wrong focus, which is disastrous to the execution of the protocol plan of God and results in a perpetual fragmentation of the life.
    - (1) Eyes on self (justifying self and your own sins).
    - (2) Eyes on people (resulting in gossip, maligning, iconoclastic activity).
    - (3) Eyes on things (arrogant preoccupation with other's prosperity).
2. The Problem of the Free Spirit.
- a. The so-called "free spirit" is the believer who recognizes freedom without responsibility and without authority. Freedom without authority is anarchy; authority without freedom is tyranny.
  - b. The free spirit is the self-indulgent believer who has fragmented his life, and who resides in the cosmic system under the emotional revolt of the soul, scar tissue of the soul, blackout of the soul, and reverse process reversionism.
  - c. The free spirit seeks happiness. But the more the free spirit seeks happiness, the more happiness eludes him.
  - d. You are not happy because you are free to do what you want.



- e. You are free to use your own volition to fragment your own life and become frustrated, unhappy, and miserable.
  - f. All too often, the free spirit associates happiness with every form of stimulation, excitement, and self-indulgence.
  - g. The free spirit can never find happiness because he seeks it in success, power, money, approbation, fame, pleasure, health, sex, romance, friendship, marriage, or control of others.
  - h. The problem of the free spirit can only be resolved by the perception, metabolization, and application of Bible doctrine, i.e., consistent post-salvation epistemological rehabilitation.
3. Iconoclastic Arrogance.
- a. An iconoclast is defined as a person or persons who destroy icons or idols.
  - b. Iconoclastic arrogance is defined as subjective preoccupation with other people, resulting in disenchantment, disillusion, or the feet of clay syndrome.
  - c. In iconoclastic arrogance, an idol is created and placed on a pedestal through excessive or misguided admiration or even genuine love for another person.
  - d. However, when the iconoclastic believer discovers a sin or flaw in his image or icon, he becomes disenchanted with the object of his admiration and reacts.
  - e. The feet of clay syndrome then emerges. The arrogant believer, from either deluded idealism or romantic illusion, has taken an attractive believer and fashioned in his mind an idol of perfection.
  - f. The trouble with this idol of perfection, now placed on a pedestal, is that the idol has feet of clay or a sin nature. The believer continues to have a sin nature after salvation, and he continues to sin after salvation, 1 John 1:8, 10.
  - g. This is often a problem of polarization, where the legalistic, self-righteous believer becomes disenchanted with the believer whose trend is toward lascivious lawlessness. The arrogant iconoclast then reacts and seeks to destroy the idol which he himself has created in his own fragmentation and polarized arrogance.



- h. So iconoclastic arrogance is divorced from the reality of human relationships. For we all have an old sin nature and we all sin.
- i. Iconoclastic arrogance can create an idol out of a man or a woman in friendship or in romance. Then when it observes feet of clay, it seeks to destroy the idol which has been created.
- j. Iconoclastic arrogance can create an idol out of a pastor or an evangelist, then uncover feet of clay, become disillusioned, disenchanted, and destroy the image of his own arrogant creation. This pattern is true in relation to heroes, people in public life, professionals, or any attractive person.
- k. Antagonism toward the feet of clay of the icon is caused by polarization of the trends of the old sin nature.
  - (1) If the trend of the sin nature is directed toward self-righteous arrogance and legalism, the tendency is to idolize. The manifestation of his feet of clay results in the reaction of legalism, to include gossiping, slandering, judging, maligning, seeking revenge, and the destruction of the previously created idol.
  - (2) If the trend of the sin nature is directed toward lascivious lawlessness, then you react to legalism and self-righteous arrogance with hatred, antagonism, and negative volition to doctrine.
- l. Iconoclastic arrogance destroys friendships, romances, marriages, business relationships, church relationships, and many other areas.
- m. Probably the most devastating tendency of iconoclastic arrogance is to idolize a pastor-teacher who is accurately communicating Bible doctrine accurately. When his feet of clay are discovered, the believer transfers the blame to the idol that disappointed him and seeks to destroy his ministry. Destruction of the pastor-idol results in rejection of Bible doctrine, which is the serious problem. Such a person simultaneously perpetuates his own fragmented life.
- n. Remember that every believer is a walking grenade. The pin in the grenade is the first gate of the arrogance complex--motivational arrogance--made up of jealousy, bitterness, hatred, vindictiveness, implacability, self-pity, slander, gossip, maligning, judging, inordinate ambition, and inordinate competition.



- o. Occasional disappointment with others is normally and easily managed through the function of impersonal love. But iconoclastic arrogance often results in permanent fragmentation and the life of perpetual misery to the believer who suffers from it; and he never understands.

## **J. Human Relationship Fragmentation.**

### **1. The Problem of Christian Fellowship.**

- a. Since the beginning of the Church Age, there have been times when Christian fellowship has been a source of great blessing, comfort, and encouragement. That has occurred when the believers involved were in the process of executing the protocol plan of God or have already succeeded in doing so.
- b. Fragmentation always destroys the blessings and advantages that come from Christian fellowship.
- c. Christian fellowship can only be a blessing where believers are consistent in post-salvation epistemological rehabilitation and executing the protocol plan of God under grace orientation and doctrinal orientation.
- d. However, a fundamental problem arises when Christian fellowship becomes a substitute for perception of Bible doctrine. Then Christian fellowship becomes the social life of fragmented believers, who are often polarized.
- e. A by-product of Christian fellowship in the status of fragmentation is people emphasis taking precedence over God emphasis.
- f. Fragmentation not only means neglect or rejection of Bible doctrine, but it inserts a profoundly genuine problem into human relationships, including Christian fellowship.
- g. Polarized fragmentation causes Christian fellowship to become a battleground among believers. As a result, the outside world of unbelievers laughs at believers as they publicize problems in the Church.

### **2. What Christian Fellowship Is Not.**

- a. Christian fellowship is never a substitute for fellowship with God.

