

**Works of the Flesh
vs
Fruits of the Spirit**

Gal 5:16-26



**Preliminary Considerations: A Reprobates Mind and our Depravity is it total?
Can a Reprobate be Saved? Can a Saved be reprobate? Can an unsaved
be unreprobate?**

**Romans 1:28 *And even as they did not like to retain God in their knowledge,
God gave them over to a reprobate <96> mind, to do those things which
are not convenient;***

**Look up each verse for a proper context: 1Cor 9:27, 2Cor 13: 5,6,7, 2Tim 3:8,
Tit 1:16, Heb 6:8 Also Jer 6:30 *Reprobate silver shall men call them,
because the LORD hath rejected them.***

**Reprobate (03988 מַאֲסָה ma'ac maw-as' AV-despise 25, refuse 9, reject 19,
abhor 4, become loathsome 1, melt away 1, misc 17; used 76 times**

**1) to reject, despise, refuse 1a) (Qal) 1a1) to reject, refuse 1a2) to despise
1b) (Niphal) to be rejected**

2) (Niphal) to flow, run

**Reprobate 96 ἀδοκιμος adokimos ad-ok'-ee-mos AV-reprobate 6, castaway
1, rejected 1; 8 ea**

1) not standing the test, not approved 1a) properly used of metals and coins

**2) that which does not prove itself such as it ought 2a) unfit for, unproved,
spurious, reprobate**

REPROBATE, a. [L. reprobatus, reprobo, to disallow; re and probo, to prove.]

1. Not enduring proof or trial; not of standard purity or fineness; disallowed; rejected.

Reprobate silver shall men call them, because the Lord hath rejected them. Jer 6.

2. Abandoned in sin; lost to virtue or grace.

They profess that they know God, but in works deny him, being abominable and disobedient, and to every good work reprobate. Titus 1.

3. Abandoned to error, or in apostasy. 2 Tim 3.

REP'ROBATE, n. A person abandoned to sin; one lost to virtue and religion.

I acknowledge myself a reprobate, a villain, a traitor to the king.

REP'ROBATE, v.t.

1. To disapprove with detestation or marks of extreme dislike; to disallow; to reject. It expresses more than disapprove or disallow. We disapprove of slight faults and improprieties; we reprobate what is mean or criminal.

2. In a milder sense, to disallow.

Such an answer as this, is reprobated and disallowed of in law.

3. To abandon to wickedness and eternal destruction.

4. To abandon to his sentence, without hope of pardon.

Drive him out to reprobated exile.iu

Depravity Considerations DEPRAVITY, n.

1. Corruption; a vitiated state; as the depravity of manners and morals.
2. A vitiated state of the heart; wickedness; corruption of moral principles; destitution of holiness or good principles.

total depravity: the Calvinist doctrine that human nature is thoroughly corrupt and sinful as a result of the Fall. John Calvin's depravity is not a Bible word, except in the consideration of the ostrich. Job 39:17 Because God hath deprived her of wisdom, neither hath he imparted to her understanding.

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OBVIOUSLY the Works of the Flesh are still in the born-again believer Gal 5:16-18

Gal 5:19-Works of the Flesh via Strongs and Noah Webster

19 Now the works of the flesh 4561 σαρξ sarx sarx AV-flesh 147, carnal 2, carnally minded + 5427 1, fleshly 1; 151

1) flesh (the soft substance of the living body, which covers the bones and is permeated with blood) of both man and beasts

2) the body 2a) the body of a man 2b) used of natural or physical origin, generation or relationship 2b1) born of natural generation 2c) the sensuous nature of man, "the animal nature" 2c1) without any suggestion of depravity 2c2) the animal nature with cravings which incite to sin 2c3) the physical nature of man as subject to suffering

3) a living creature (because possessed of a body of flesh) whether man or beast

4) the flesh, denotes mere human nature, the earthly nature of man apart from divine influence, and therefore prone to sin and opposed to God

FLESH, n. [I know not the primary sense; it may be soft.] 1-3 omitted (soft tissue) 4. The body, as distinguished from the soul. 5-6 omitted

7. Human nature. The word was made flesh, and dwelt among us. John 1.

8. Carnality; corporeal appetites. Fasting serves to mortify the flesh. The flesh lusteth against the spirit. Gal 5.

9. A carnal state; a state of unrenewed nature. They that are in the flesh cannot please God. Rom 8.

10. The corruptible body of man, or corrupt nature. Flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God. 1 Cor 15. 11-14 omitted

After the flesh, according to outward appearances, John 8 Or according to the common powers of nature. Gal 4: Or according to sinful lusts and inclinations. Rom 8.

An arm of flesh, human strength or aid.

are manifest, which are these;

(Selfish Sex 4 ea - Adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness)

Adultery, 3430 μοιχεα moicheia moy-khi'-ah AV-adultery 4; 4 1) adultery

ADUL'TERY, n. [L. adulterium. See Adulterate.]

1. Violation of the marriage bed; a crime, or a civil injury, which introduces, or may introduce, into a family, a spurious offspring.

By the laws of Connecticut, the sexual intercourse of any man, with a married woman, is the crime of adultery in both: such intercourse of a married man, with an unmarried woman, is fornication in both, and adultery of the man, within the meaning of the law respecting divorce; but not a felonious adultery in either, or the crime of adultery at common law, or by statute. This latter offense is, in England, proceeded with only in the ecclesiastical courts.

In common usage, adultery means the unfaithfulness of any married person to the marriage bed. In England, Parliament grant absolute divorces for infidelity to the marriage bed in either party; and the spiritual courts divorce a mensa et thoro.

2. In a scriptural sense, all manner of lewdness or unchastity, as in the seventh commandment.

3. In scripture, idolatry, or apostasy from the true God. Jer 3.

4. In old laws, the fine and penalty imposed for the offense of adultery.

5. In ecclesiastical affairs, the intrusion of a person into a bishopric, during the life of the bishop.

6. Among ancient naturalists, the grafting of trees was called adultery, being considered as an unnatural union.

fornication, 4202 πορνεία porneia por-ni'-ah AV-fornication 26; 26

1) illicit sexual intercourse

1a) adultery, fornication, homosexuality, lesbianism, intercourse with animals etc.

1b) sexual intercourse with close relatives; #Le 18:6-23

1c) sexual intercourse with a divorced man or woman; #Mr 10:11,12

2) metaph. the worship of idols

2a) of the defilement of idolatry, as incurred by eating the sacrifices offered to idols

FORNICA'TION, n. [L. fornicatio.]

1. The incontinence or lewdness of unmarried persons, male or female; also, the criminal conversation of a married man with an unmarried woman.

2. Adultery. Mat 5.

3. Incest. 1 Cor 5.

4. Idolatry; a forsaking of the true God, and worshipping of idols. 2 Chr 21. Rev 19.

uncleanness, 167 ακαθαρσία akatharsia ak-ath-ar-see'-ah AV-uncleanness 10;
10

1) uncleanness

1a) physical

1b) in a moral sense: the impurity of lustful, luxurious, profligate living

1b1) of impure motives

UNCLE'ANNESS, n.

1. Foulness; dirtiness; filthiness.

Be not troublesome to thyself or to others by uncleanness.

2. Want of ritual or ceremonial purity. Lev 15.

3. Moral impurity; defilement by sin; sinfulness.

I will save you from all your uncleanness. Ezek 36.

4. Lewdness; incontinence. Col 3. 2 Pet 2.

lasciviousness, 766 ασελγεια AV-lasciviousness 6, wantonness 2, filthy 1; 9 1)
unbridled lust, excess, licentiousness, lasciviousness, wantonness,
outrageousness, shamelessness, insolence

LASCIV'IOUSNESS, n.

1. Looseness; irregular indulgence of animal desires; wantonness; lustfulness. Who, being past feeling, have given themselves over to lasciviousness. Eph 4.
2. Tendency to excite lust, and promote irregular indulgences. The reason pretended by Augustus was, the lasciviousness of his Elegies and his Art of Love.

(Selfish Religion 9 ea - Idolatry, witchcraft, hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, seditions, heresies,)

- 20 Idolatry, 1495 εἰδωλολατρεία idololatreia 1) the worship of false gods, idolatry
1a) of the formal sacrificial feasts held in honour of false gods
1b) of avarice, as a worship of Mammon
2) in the plural, the vices springing from idolatry and peculiar to it

IDOL'ATRY, n. [L. idololatria. Gr. idol, and to worship or serve.]

1. The worship of idols, images, or any thing made by hands, or which is not God.

Idolatry is of two kinds; the worship of images, statues, pictures, etc. made by hands; and the worship of the heavenly bodies, the sun, moon and stars, or of demons, angels, men and animals.

2. Excessive attachment or veneration for any thing, or that which borders on adoration.

witchcraft, 5331 φαρμακεια pharmakeia far-mak-i'-ah AV-sorcery 2, witchcraft 1;
3

- 1) the use or the administering of drugs
- 2) poisoning
- 3) sorcery, magical arts, often found in connection with idolatry and fostered by it
- 4) metaph. the deceptions and seductions of idolatry

WITCHCRAFT, [witch and craft.]

1. The practices of witches; sorcery; enchantments; intercourse with the devil.
 2. Power more than natural.
- He hath a witchcraft over the king ins tongue.

hatred, 2189 ἐχθρὰ echthra ekh'-thrah AV-enmity 5, hatred 1; 6

1) enmity 2) cause of enmity

HA'TRED, n. Great dislike or aversion; hate; enmity. Hatred is an aversion to evil, and may spring from utter disapprobation, as the hatred of vice or meanness; or it may spring from offenses or injuries done by fellow men, or from envy or jealousy, in which case it is usually accompanied with malevolence or malignity. Extreme hatred is abhorrence or detestation.

EN'MITY, n.

1. The quality of being an enemy; the opposite of friendship; ill will; hatred; unfriendly dispositions; malevolence. It expresses more than aversion and less than malice, and differs from displeasure in denoting a fixed or rooted hatred, whereas displeasure is more transient. I will put enmity between thee and the woman. Gen 3. The carnal mind is enmity against God. Rom 8.
2. A state of opposition. The friendship of the world is enmity with God. James 4.

variance, 2054 ἐρις eris er'-is AV-strife 4, debate 2, contention 2, variance 1; 9
1) contention, strife, wrangling

VA'RIANCE, n. [See Vary.]

1. In law, an alteration of something formerly laid in a writ; or a difference between a declaration and a writ, or the deed on which it is grounded.
 2. Any alteration or change of condition.
 3. Difference that produces dispute or controversy; disagreement; dissension; discord. A mere variance may become a war. Without a spirit of condescension, there will be an everlasting variance.
1. At variance, in disagreement; in a state of difference or want of agreement.
 2. In a state of dissension or controversy; in a state of enmity.

emulations, 2205 ζηλος zelos dzay'-los AV-zeal 6, envying 5, indignation 2, envy 1, fervent mind 1, jealousy 1, emulation 1; 17

1) excitement of mind, ardour, fervour of spirit

1a) zeal, ardour in embracing, pursuing, defending anything 1a1) zeal in behalf of, for a person or thing 1a2) the fierceness of indignation, punitive zeal

1b) an envious and contentious rivalry, jealousy

EMULA'TION, n. The act of attempting to equal or excel in qualities or actions; rivalry; desire of superiority, attended with effort to attain to it; generally in a good sense, or an attempt to equal or excel others in that which is praise-worthy, without the desire of depressing others. Rom 11. In a bad sense, a striving to equal or do more than others to obtain carnal favors or honors. Val.5.

1. An ardor kindled by the praise-worthy examples of others, inciting to imitate them, or to equal or excel them. A noble emulation heats your breast.
2. Contest; contention; strife; competition; rivalry accompanied with a desire of depressing another. Such factious emulations shall arise.

wrath, 2372 θυμος thumos thoo-mos' AV-wrath 15, fierceness 2, indignation 1; 18
1) passion, angry, heat, anger forthwith boiling up and soon subsiding again
2) glow, ardour, the wine of passion, inflaming wine (which either drives the drinker mad or kills him with its strength)

WRATH, n. [L.]

1. Violent anger; vehement exasperation; indignation; as the wrath of Achilles. When the wrath of king Ahasuerus was appeased--Est 2. O Lord--in wrath remember mercy. Hab 3.
2. The effects of anger. Prov 27.
3. The just punishment of an offense or crime. Rom 8. Gods wrath, in Scripture, is his holy and just indignation against sin. Rom 1.

strife,2052 εριθεια eritheia er-ith-i'-ah AV-strife 5, contention 1, contentious + 1537 1; 7

1) electioneering or intriguing for office

1a) apparently, in the NT a courting distinction, a desire to put one's self forward, a partisan and fractious spirit which does not disdain low arts

1b) partisanship, fractiousness

STRIFE, n. [See Strive.]

1. Exertion or contention for superiority; contest of emulation, either by intellectual or physical efforts. Strife may be carried on between students or between mechanics. Thus Gods contended, noble strife, who most should ease the wants of life.
2. Contention in anger or enmity; contest; struggle for victory; quarrel or war. I and my people were at great strife with the children of Ammon. Judg 12. These vows thus granted, raised a strife above betwixt the god of war and queen of love.
3. Opposition; contrariety; contrast. Artificial strife lives in these touches livelier than life.
4. The agitation produced by different qualities; as the strife of acid and alkali. [Little used.]

seditions, 1370 διχοστasia dichostasia dee-khos-tas-ee'-ah AV-division 2,
sedition 1; 3

1) dissension, division

SEDI"TION, *n.* [L. *seditio*. The sense of this word is the contrary of that which is naturally deducible from *sedo*, or *sedeo*, denoting a rising or raging, rather than an appeasing. But to *set* is really to throw down, to drive, and *sedition* may be a setting or rushing together.] A factious commotion of the people, a tumultuous assembly of men rising in opposition to law or the administration of justice, and in disturbance of the public peace. Sedition is a rising or commotion of less extent than an *insurrection*, and both are less than *rebellion*; but some kinds of sedition, in Great Britain, amount to high treason. In general, sedition is a local or limited insurrection in opposition to *civil* authority, as mutiny is to *military*.

heresies, 139 αἵρεσις haireisis hah'-ee-res-is AV-sect 5, heresy 4; 9

- 1) act of taking, capture: e.g. storming a city
- 2) choosing, choice
- 3) that which is chosen
- 4) a body of men following their own tenets (sect or party)
 - 4a) of the Sadducees
 - 4b) of the Pharisees
 - 4c) of the Christians
- 5) dissensions arising from diversity of opinions and aims

HER'ESY, n. [Gr. to take, to hold; L. haeresis.]

1. A fundamental error in religion, or an error of opinion respecting some fundamental doctrine of religion. But in countries where there is an established church, an opinion is deemed heresy, when it differs from that of the church. The Scriptures being the standard of faith, any opinion that is repugnant to its doctrines, is heresy; but as men differ in the interpretation of Scripture, an opinion deemed heretical by one body of christians, may be deemed orthodox by another. In Scripture and primitive usage, heresy meant merely sect, party, or the doctrines of a sect, as we now use denomination or persuasion, implying no reproach.
2. Heresy, in law, is an offense against christianity, consisting in a denial of some of its essential doctrines, publicly avowed and obstinately maintained.
3. An untenable or unsound opinion or doctrine in politics.

(Plain old Selfishness 4 ea - Envyings, murders, drunkenness, revellings,)

21 Envyings, 5355 φθονος phthonos fthon'-os AV-envy 8, envying 1; 9

1) envy

2) for envy, i.e. prompted by envy

EN'VYING, ppr. Feeling uneasiness at the superior condition and happiness of another.

EN'VYING, n. Mortification experienced at the supposed prosperity and happiness of another.

1. Ill will at others, on account of some supposed superiority. Gal 5:21.

murders, 5408 φόνος phonos fon'-os AV-murder 8, slaughter 1, be slain + 599 1;
10

1) murder, slaughter

MUR'DER, n. [L. mors.]

1. The act of unlawfully killing a human being with premeditated malice, by a person of sound mind. To constitute murder in law, the person killing another must be of sound mind or in possession of his reason, and the act must be done with malice prepense, aforethought or premeditated; but malice may be implied, as well as express.
2. An outcry, when life is in danger.

MUR'DER, v.t.

1. To kill a human being with premeditated malice. [see the Noun.]
2. To destroy; to put an end to. Canst thou murder thy breath in middle of a word?

drunkenness, 3178 μεθη methe meth'-ay AV-drunkenness 3; 3

1) intoxication

2) drunkenness

DRUNKENNESS, n.

1. Intoxication; inebriation; a state in which a person is overwhelmed or overpowered with spirituous liquors, so that his reason is disordered, and he reels or staggers in walking. Drunkenness renders some persons stupid, others gay, others sullen, others furious.

Let us walk honestly as in the day; not in rioting and drunkenness.

2. Habitually ebriety or intoxication.

3. Disorder of the faculties resembling intoxication by liquors; inflammation; frenzy; rage. Passion is the drunkenness of the mind.

revellings, 2970 κωμος komos ko'-mos AV-revelling 2, rioting 1; 3

1) a revel, carousal

1a) a nocturnal and riotous procession of half drunken and frolicsome fellows who after supper parade through the streets with torches and music in honour of Bacchus or some other deity, and sing and play before houses of male and female friends; hence used generally of feasts and drinking parties that are protracted till late at night and indulge in revelry

REV'ELING, ppr. Feasting with noisy merriment; carousing.

REV'ELING, n. A feasting with noisy merriment; revelry. Gal 5. 1 Pet 4.

and such like: of the which I tell you before, as I have also told you in time past, that they which do such things shall not inherit the kingdom of God.

22 But the fruit of the Spirit is

(Selflessness to God 3 ea – love joy, peace)

love, 26 ἀγάπη agape ag-ah'-pay AV-love 86, charity 27, dear 1, charitably+ 2596 1, feast of charity 1; 116

1) {Singular} brotherly love, affection, good will, love, benevolence 1a) Of the love of men to men; esp. Christians towards Christians 1b) Of the love of men towards God 1c) Of the love of God towards man 1d) Of the love of God towards Christ 1e) Of the love of Christ towards men

LOVE, n.

1. An affection of the mind excited by beauty and worth of any kind, or by the qualities of an object which communicate pleasure, sensual or intellectual. It is opposed to hatred. Love between the sexes, is a compound affection, consisting of esteem, benevolence, and animal desire. Love is excited by pleasing qualities of any kind, as by kindness, benevolence, charity, and by the qualities which render social intercourse agreeable. In the latter case, love is ardent friendship, or a strong attachment springing from good will and esteem, and the pleasure derived from the company, civilities and kindness of others.

Between certain natural relatives, love seems to be in some cases instinctive. Such is the love of a mother for her child, which manifests itself toward an infant, before any particular qualities in the child are unfolded. This affection is apparently as strong in irrational animals as in human beings.

We speak of the love of amusements, the love of books, the love of money, and the love of whatever contributes to our pleasure or supposed profit.

The love of God is the first duty of man, and this springs from just views of his attributes or excellencies of character, which afford the highest delight to the sanctified heart. Esteem and reverence constitute ingredients in this affection, and a fear of offending him is its inseparable effect.

2. Courtship; chiefly in the phrase, to make love, that is, to court; to woo; to solicit union in marriage.

3. Patriotism; the attachment one has to his native land; as the love of country.

4. Benevolence; good will. ... 5-9 omitted

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joy, 5479 χαρά chara khar-ah' AV-joy 51, gladness 3, joyful 1, joyous 1, joyfulness 1, joyfully + 3326 1, greatly 1; 59

1) joy, gladness 1a) the joy received from you 1b) the cause or occasion of joy 1b1) of persons who are one's joy

JOY, n.

1. The passion or emotion excited by the acquisition or expectation of good; that excitement of pleasurable feelings which is caused by success, good fortune, the gratification of desire or some good possessed, or by a rational prospect of possessing what we love or desire; gladness; exultation; exhilaration of spirits. Joy is a delight of the mind, from the consideration of the present or assured approaching possession of a good. Bring heavenly balm to heal my country's wounds, Joy to my soul and transport to my lay.
2. Gayety; mirth; festivity. The roofs with joy resound.
3. Happiness; felicity. Her heavenly form beheld, all wished her joy.
4. A glorious and triumphant state. --Who for the joy that was set before him, endured the cross. Heb 12.
5. The cause of joy or happiness. For ye are our glory and joy. 1 Th 2.
6. A term of fondness; the cause of you.

JOY, v.i. To rejoice; to be glad; to exult. I will joy in the God of my salvation. Hab 3.
intransitive verb

JOY, v.t. To give joy to; to congratulate; to entertain kindly. 1. To gladden; to exhilarate. My soul was joyed in vain. 2. To enjoy; to have or possess with pleasure, or to have pleasure in the possession of. [Little used. See Enjoy.]

- peace, 1515 ειρηνη eirene i-ray'-nay AV-peace 89, one 1, rest 1, quietness 1; 92
- 1) a state of national tranquillity 1a) exemption from the rage and havoc of war
 - 2) peace between individuals, i.e. harmony, concord
 - 3) security, safety, prosperity, felicity, (because peace and harmony make and keep things safe and prosperous)
 - 4) of the Messiah's peace 4a) the way that leads to peace (salvation)
 - 5) of Christianity, the tranquil state of a soul assured of its salvation through Christ, and so fearing nothing from God and content with its earthly lot, of whatsoever sort that is
 - 6) the blessed state of devout and upright men after death

PEACE, n. [L. pax, paco, to appease.]

1. In a general sense, a state of quiet or tranquillity; freedom from disturbance or agitation; applicable to society, to individuals, or to the temper of the mind.
2. Freedom from war with a foreign nation; public quiet.
3. Freedom from internal commotion or civil war.
4. Freedom from private quarrels, suits or disturbance.

PEACE, n. [L. pax, paco, to appease.] Cont.

5. Freedom from agitation or disturbance by the passions, as from fear, terror, anger, anxiety or the like; quietness of mind; tranquillity; calmness; quiet of conscience.

Great peace have they that love the law. Psa 119.

6. Heavenly rest; the happiness of heaven.

7. Harmony; concord; a state of reconciliation between parties at variance.

8. Public tranquillity; that quiet, order and security which is guaranteed by the laws; as, to keep the peace; to break the peace. This word is used in commanding silence or quiet; as, peace to this troubled soul.

Peace, the lovers are asleep.

To be at peace, to be reconciled; to live in harmony.

To make peace, to reconcile, as parties at variance.

To hold the peace, to be silent; to suppress one's thoughts; not to speak.

(Selflessness to others 3 ea – longsuffering, gentleness, goodness)

longsuffering, 3115 μακροθυμία makrothumia mak-roth-oo-mee'-ah AV-
longsuffering 12, patience 2; 14

1) patience, endurance, constancy, steadfastness, perseverance

2) patience, forbearance, longsuffering, slowness in avenging wrongs

LONG'SUF'FERING, a. Bearing injuries or provocation for a long time;
patient; not easily provoked.

The Lord God, merciful and gracious, long-suffering and abundant in goodness.
Exo 34.

gentleness, 5544 χρηστοτης chrestotes khray-stot'-ace AV-goodness 4, kindness
4, good 1, gentleness 1; 10
1) moral goodness, integrity
2) benignity, kindness

GEN'TLENESS, n. [See Gentle.] Dignity of birth. [Little used.]

1. Genteel behavior.
2. Softness of manners; mildness of temper; sweetness of disposition; meekness. The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith. Gal 5.
3. Kindness; benevolence.
4. Tenderness; mild treatment.

goodness, 19 αγαθωσυνη agathosune ag-ath-o-soo'-nay AV-goodness 4; 4
1) uprightness of heart and life, goodness, kindness {#2Th 1:11 Ga 5:22 Ro 15:14
Eph 5:9}

GOOD'NESS, n. The state of being good; the physical qualities which constitute value, excellence or perfection; as the goodness of timber; the goodness of a soil.

1. The moral qualities which constitute christian excellence; moral virtue; religion. The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith. Gal 5.
2. Kindness; benevolence; benignity of heart; but more generally, acts of kindness; charity; humanity exercised. I shall remember his goodness to me with gratitude.
3. Kindness; benevolence of nature; mercy. The Lord God--abundant in goodness and truth. Exo 34.
4. Kindness; favor shown; acts of benevolence, compassion or mercy. Jethro rejoiced for all the goodness which Jehovah had done to Israel. Exo 18.

(Selflessness to esteem 3 ea - faith, meekness, temperance)

faith, 4102 πιστις pistis pis'-tis AV-faith 239, assurance 1, believe + 1537 1, belief 1, them that believe 1, fidelity 1; 244

1) conviction of the truth of anything, belief; in the NT of a conviction or belief respecting man's relationship to God and divine things, generally with the included idea of trust and holy fervour born of faith and joined with it 1a) relating to God 1a1) the conviction that God exists and is the creator and ruler of all things, the provider and bestower of eternal salvation through Christ 1b) relating to Christ 1b1) a strong and welcome conviction or belief that Jesus is the Messiah, through whom we obtain eternal salvation in the kingdom of God 1c) the religious beliefs of Christians 1d) belief with the predominate idea of trust (or confidence) whether in God or in Christ, springing from faith in the same

FAITH, n. [L. fides, fido, to trust; Gr. to persuade, to draw towards any thing, to conciliate; to believe, to obey. In the Greek Lexicon of Hederic it is said, the primitive signification of the verb is to bind and draw or lead, as signifies a rope or cable. But this remark is a little incorrect. The sense of the verb, from which that of rope and binding is derived, is to strain, to draw, and thus to bind or make fast. A rope or cable is that which makes fast. Heb.]

1. Belief; the assent of the mind to the truth of what is declared by another, resting on his authority and veracity, without other evidence; the judgment that what another states or testifies is the truth. I have strong faith or no faith in the testimony of a witness, or in what a historian narrates.

FAITH, n. [L. fides, fido, to trust;] cont.

2. The assent of the mind to the truth of a proposition advanced by another; belief, or probable evidence of any kind.
3. In theology, the assent of the mind or understanding to the truth of what God has revealed. Simple belief of the scriptures, of the being and perfections of God, and of the existence, character and doctrines of Christ, founded on the testimony of the sacred writers, is called historical or speculative faith; a faith little distinguished from the belief of the existence and achievements of Alexander or of Cesar.
4. Evangelical, justifying, or saving faith, is the assent of the mind to the truth of divine revelation, on the authority of God's testimony, accompanied with a cordial assent of the will or approbation of the heart; an entire confidence or trust in God's character and declarations, and in the character and doctrines of Christ, with an unreserved surrender of the will to his guidance, and dependence on his merits for salvation. In other words, that firm belief of God's testimony, and of the truth of the gospel, which influences the will, and leads to an entire reliance on Christ for salvation.

Being justified by faith. Rom 5.

Without faith it is impossible to please God. Heb 11.

For we walk by faith, and not by sight. 2 Cor 5.

With the heart man believeth to righteousness. Rom 10.

The faith of the gospel is that emotion of the mind, which is called trust or confidence, exercised towards the moral character of God, and particularly of the Savior.

FAITH, n. [L. fides, fido, to trust;] cont.

Faith is an affectionate practical confidence in the testimony of God.

Faith is an affectionate practical confidence in the testimony of God.

Faith is a firm, cordial belief in the veracity of God, in all the declarations of his word; or a full and affectionate confidence in the certainty of those things which God has declared, and because he has declared them.

5. The object of belief; a doctrine or system of doctrines believed; a system of revealed truths received by christians.

They heard only, that he who persecuted us in times past, now preacheth the faith which once he destroyed. Gal 1.

6. The promises of God, or his truth and faithfulness. shall their unbelief make the faith of God without effect? Rom 3.

7. An open profession of gospel truth. Your faith is spoken of throughout the whole world. Rom 1.

8. A persuasion or belief of the lawfulness of things indifferent. Hast thou faith? Have it to thyself before God. Rom 14.

9. Faithfulness; fidelity; a strict adherence to duty and fulfillment of promises. Her failing, while her faith to me remains, I would conceal. Children in whom is no faith. Deu 32.

10. Word or honor pledged; promise given; fidelity. He violated his plighted faith. For you alone I broke my faith with injured Palamon.

11. Sincerity; honesty; veracity; faithfulness. We ought in good faith, to fulfill all our engagements.

12. Credibility or truth. Unusual.] The faith of the foregoing narrative.

23 Meekness, 4236 πραοτης praotes prah-ot'-ace see πραυτης AV-meekness 9; 9
1) gentleness, mildness, meekness

MEE'KNESS, n. Softness of temper; mildness; gentleness; forbearance under injuries and provocations.

1. In an evangelical sense, humility; resignation; submission to the divine will, without murmuring or peevishness; opposed to pride, arrogance and refractoriness. Gal 5.

I beseech you by the meekness of Christ. 1 Cor 10.

Meekness is a grace which Jesus alone inculcated, and which no ancient philosopher seems to have understood or recommended.

temperance: 1466 εγκρατεια egkrateia eng-krat'-i-ah AV-temperance 4; 4
1) self-control (the virtue of one who masters his desires and passions, esp. his sensual appetites)

TEM'PERANCE, n. [L. temperantia, from tempero.]

1. Moderation; particularly, habitual moderation in regard to the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions; restrained or moderate indulgence; as temperance in eating and drinking; temperance in the indulgence of joy or mirth. Temperance in eating and drinking is opposed to gluttony and drunkenness, and in other indulgences, to excess.
2. Patience; calmness; sedateness; moderation of passion. He calm'd his wrath with goodly temperance. [Unusual.]

against such there is no law.

24 And they that are Christ's have crucified the flesh with the affections and lusts.

25 If we live in the Spirit, let us also walk in the Spirit.

26 Let us not be desirous of vain glory, provoking one another, envying one another.