

# Doctrine of Man

## I. Introduction

A. Empirical Anthropology

B. Philosophical Anthropology

C. Theological Anthropology

D. Inter-Relationship

## II. Man as the Image of God

### A. Biblical Data

1. Man as the Image of God

2. Christ as the Image of God

3. Man in Christ as the Image of God

### B. Attempts to Systematize Data

1. Real vs. Relational (Image vs. Likeness)

a. Catholic View

b. Reformation View

2. Image as Lordship

3. Image as Reason

4. Image as Relative Freedom

5. Image as Accountability to God

C. Evaluation

1. Image and Likeness

2. Man as Personal Being

3. Man as Sinner

III. Nature of Man

A. Biblical Data

1. Old Testament

2. New Testament

B. Attempts to Systematize Data

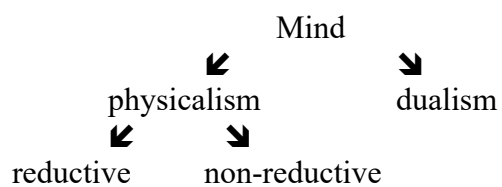
1. Trichotomous Nature

2. Dichotomous Nature

3. Unitary Nature

C. Evaluation

1. Dualism-Interactionism: the Mind/Body problem



a. Arguments against Reductive Physicalism

1. The mind and the brain have distinct properties, so they can't be identical.
2. Mental properties, unlike physical properties, are private.
3. Subjective states are not physical.
4. The mind has intentionality, which no physical object has.

b. Arguments against Non-reductive Physicalism

1. We have direct awareness of our self as a self.
2. We have personal identity over time.
3. We have freedom of the will.
4. Our minds are causally efficacious in bringing about physical events

c. Arguments against Dualism-Interactionism

1. The problem of Interaction: how can an immaterial entity interact with material entities?
  - a. This is really an argument for atheism.
  - b. The objection just assumes that a spiritual entity cannot stand in an immediate causal relation with a physical entity.
  - c. If Dualism is true, there *cannot* be any intermediate mechanism.
2. The problem of mental states' being affected by brain states
  - a. This shows at best a correlation, not an identity, between mental states and brain states.
  - b. The brain is the mind's instrument for thought.

2. Trichotomy / Dichotomy

3. Origin of Soul

- a. Creationism

b. Traducianism

c. Pre-existence

#### 4. Historical Adam

### IV. Man as Sinner

#### A. Doctrine of the Fall

1. Biblical Data

2. Attempts to Systematize Data

a. Traditional

b. Modern

3. Evaluation

#### B. Nature of Sin

1. Biblical Data

2. Attempts to Systematize Data

a. Traditional

b. Modern

3. Evaluation

## C. Original Sin

1. Biblical Data
2. Attempts to Systematize Data
  - a. Augustine
  - b. Pelagius
  - c. Semi-Pelagianism
  - d. Reformation
  - e. Enlightenment
  - f. Schleiermacher
  - g. Ritschl
3. Evaluation

## D. Freedom of the Will

1. Biblical Data
2. Attempts to Systematize Data
  - a. Reformation: Bondage of the Will
  - b. Catholic (Trent): Freedom of the Will
3. Evaluation