

# 25-0119p - Detailed Summary

## 25-0119p - *The Double Minded, Part 2, Jim Lokenbauer*

**Bible Reader:** John Nousek

This detailed summary by Grok, xAI

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(Transcription by TurboScribe.ai)

## The Double Minded, Part 2

Summary of Transcript (0:04 - 33:10)

### Scripture Reading

**Bible Reader: (0:04 - 0:57), John Nousek**

**James 4:7-10,**

- The evening begins with a scripture reading from the book of James, specifically James 4:7-10. The passage encourages submission to God, resistance against the devil, drawing near to God, and purifying one's heart from double-mindedness.

### Summary

**Preacher:** Jim Lokenbauer

#### (1:02 - 2:43) Introduction

- The speaker welcomes attendees, particularly noting Helen's presence, and introduces the evening's discussion on double-mindedness. The book of James is described as the New Testament's book of wisdom, focusing on themes like faith and trials. James is noted for coining the Greek term "disukos" for double-mindedness, which means having two souls or hearts.

#### (2:45 - 5:27) Exploration of Double-Mindedness

- The discussion continues by exploring the concept of double-mindedness. The speaker mentions that this term, while uniquely used by James, is alluded to by other New Testament writers and in the Old Testament. Three conditions of the soul that could be described as double-mindedness are presented: hypocrisy, intellectual assent to God without commitment, and Christians divided between serving God and another master. The speaker admits to personal struggles with this condition and emphasizes the importance of self-assessment using God's "mirror" or the "perfect law of liberty" to see oneself as God does, advocating for repentance and course correction when necessary.

## **(5:28 - 9:16) Serving Two Masters**

- The speaker elaborates on the third example of double-mindedness, where Christians are caught between serving God and material or social pursuits. Jesus's teaching from Matthew 6:24 about serving two masters is discussed, highlighting that "mammon" represents not just money but the personification of greed or covetousness. The dangers of idolizing wealth or material possessions are explained, referencing Paul's warning in 1 Timothy 6:10 about the love of money being a root of all evil. The speaker stresses the importance of contentment, trust in God, and focusing on eternal rather than temporary gains, citing Hebrews 13:5 and 2 Corinthians 4:18.

## **(9:17 - 19:00) Historical Context and Teachings**

- The discussion shifts to the historical impact of James's teachings on double-mindedness. Post-apostolic figures like Ignatius, Polycarp, Clement, and Barnabas are mentioned for their continuation of these teachings. Ignatius's letter to Hero is discussed, showing his emphasis on not being double-minded in prayers and his role in the church's leadership transition. Clement's letter to Corinth is referenced, where he warns against double-mindedness and uses the metaphor of a vine to illustrate patience and faith in God's timing. Barnabas's writings are also brought up, condemning double-mindedness among other sins that lead to the destruction of the soul, providing a comprehensive view of how early Christian teachings continued to address this spiritual issue.

## **(19:01 - 20:26) Old Testament Teachings on Double-Mindedness**

- The speaker delves into Old Testament teachings to further illustrate the concept of double-mindedness. References from Deuteronomy 6:5 emphasize loving God with all one's heart, soul, and might, which Jesus later reiterates in the Gospels. This is contrasted with having a divided or double heart, as warned against by King David in Psalm 86:11, where he prays for an undivided heart to fear God's name.

## **(20:27 - 20:43) Practical Advice to Avoid Double-Mindedness**

- To combat double-mindedness, the speaker advises learning God's Word, living it out, and maintaining a reverent fear of God. This approach ensures a singular focus on God, avoiding the pitfalls of duplicity in the heart.

## **(20:44 - 22:07) Historical Example from Israel's Request for a King**

- The narrative shifts to the time when Israel demanded a king, showcasing their double-mindedness. Samuel, in 1 Samuel 12:20-25, warns against this division of loyalty, urging Israel to serve God wholeheartedly despite their previous evil actions. This historical example underlines the dangers of a divided loyalty between God and human desires or foreign influences.

## **(22:08 - 26:16) Unity and Singularity in Warfare and Worship**

- The discussion covers several Old Testament references like 1 Chronicles 12:33 and 38, where soldiers and leaders are described as having undivided hearts, crucial for effective leadership and unity in battle. The speaker further illustrates this with examples from Hosea, Joel, and Isaiah, emphasizing God's call for a return to Him with a whole heart, humility, and a contrite spirit as the cure for double-heartedness. Jesus's teachings in Matthew about the heart's influence on one's actions are also connected to the state of being double-minded.

## **(26:17 - 29:46) New Testament Church and Unity**

- The speaker highlights the early Christian church's unity and singleness of heart in Acts 2:46 and 4:32, where believers shared everything in common, focused on worship and growth without division. However, this unity was later challenged in Corinth, where Paul addressed the issue of division by encouraging believers to align their thoughts with Christ's teachings in 2 Corinthians 10:5.

## **(29:47 - 31:47) Overcoming Double-Mindedness through Thought Discipline**

- Paul's advice on capturing every thought to make it obedient to Christ is presented as a method to combat double-mindedness, promoting a focused, single-minded devotion to God. The dangers of a divided heart are reiterated with references to James 3:13-15, linking worldly wisdom with demonic influences, and James 4:7-10, which calls for submission to God, resistance of the devil, and purification of the heart from double-mindedness.

## **(31:48 - 33:10) Final Warnings and Calls for Repentance**

- The speaker concludes with Jesus's stern warning in Revelation 3:16 about being lukewarm or noncommittal, akin to double-mindedness. This is paralleled with Elijah's challenge on Mount Carmel to choose allegiance definitively. The session ends with an invitation for repentance and restoration to a singular devotion to Christ.