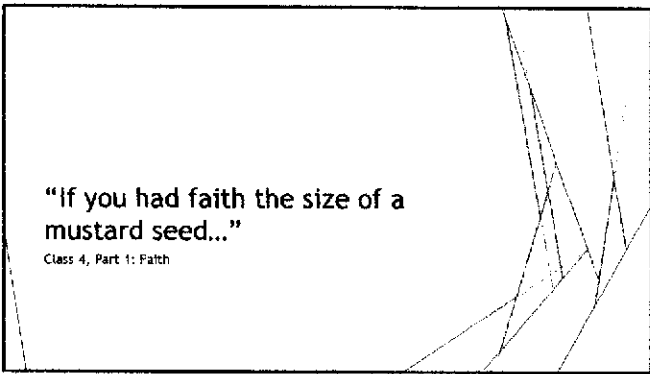
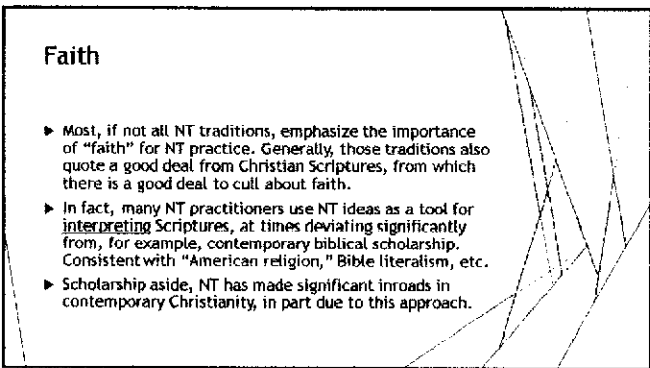


1



2



3

Faith in the New Testament

- ▶ "Faith (pistis) is the assurance of things hoped for, the conviction of things not seen," (Hebrews 11:1). Clear-cut link between Christian and NT teaching: faith a condition of reception of things not seen.
- ▶ Historical Christianity: faith is a virtue directed primarily to God and eternal life, NT takes it as a statement regarding the attitude one must have toward all goals of system: "Faith" or "Conviction" concerning "things not (yet) seen" is central to the NT approach.

4

Faith in the New Testament 2

- ▶ Many similar passages: "Truly I tell you, if you have faith as small as a mustard seed, you can say to this mountain, 'Move from here to there,' and it will move. Nothing will be impossible for you," (Mt 17:20). (Co-creation)
- ▶ "Show me your faith without deeds, and I will show you my faith by my deeds," (Jm 2:18). (Action consistent with DP)
- ▶ "Therefore I tell you, whatever you ask for in prayer, believe that you have received it, and it will be yours," (Mk 11:24). (Prior faith or conviction).
- ▶ Also a number of passages: "Your faith has healed you."

5

Why Faith?

- ▶ Mt: suggests same as "persistence"; I think "conviction."
- ▶ In Biblical passages, "faith" is something like "conviction." A conviction of the reality of that DP, even when it is not yet seen. Astral existence.
- ▶ Opposite of doubt: in NT, there can be modicum of doubt, but not basic attitude of doubt in DP.
- ▶ We will more likely build internal habits toward the goal as well as work toward the goal, if we are convinced the goal is merely waiting for us to be ready to claim it.

6

Faith in God, faith in purposes

- ▶ Difficulty: Historical Christianity frequently treats faith as specifically and exclusively an act toward God, a trust in divine involvement in one's life.
- ▶ Furthermore: some traditions treat "faith" (at least implicitly) as suggesting we are passive, "waiting on God," are not to be agents in achieving our own desires.
- ▶ But passages quoted above suggest "co-creation": both trust in divine abundance and generosity and conviction that what we want (or a superior equivalent) is already ours implicitly. Emphasis on faith "that," rather than "in."

7

Understanding and building faith

- ▶ Magic: we are secondary collaborators with the divine, partial agents in history, both of our purposes and of divine purposes. Co-creators. Faith is central to this.
- ▶ Faith/Conviction is a habit, not something gained "in the twinkling of an evangelical eye."
- ▶ We build habits through (1) clear vision of what we are after; (2) meditation: asking Scs to help build it in us; (3) acting 'as if' we already have it; practice; (4) NH: faith/conviction can only exist in mind magnetized by positive attitudes, positive thoughts.

8

Hill on Faith

- ▶ "Faith [conviction] is a state of mind which may be induced, or created, by affirmation or repeated instructions to the subconscious mind, through the principle of auto-suggestion."
- ▶ "Faith [conviction] is the eternal elixir. It gives life, power, and action to the impulse of thought."
- ▶ "Fear is faith [conviction] in reverse gear."
- ▶ "Desire backed by faith [conviction] knows no such word as impossible."

9

Pulling it together...

- ▶ NT system works best with a DP, important enough and large enough to engage your deep desire, your intense affect/emotions, your imagination, and your habit.
- ▶ Burning desire (eros) toward a DP shifts Puck into Ariel: Scs becomes receptive to and active toward your desires, no longer doubting what you want.
- ▶ With definite direction and desire come power, internally building up your potential, outwardly drawing you to opportunity and opportunity to you. Magnetizes the psyche.

10

Pulling it together... 2

- ▶ Through imagination, both synthetic and creative, one opens the mind to possibility and attempts to formulate a DP of sufficient clarity and strength to engage fully the Scs mind in its direction and service.
- ▶ Faith or conviction is (1) confidence in divine abundance and generosity toward us; (2) being convinced that one has already what one wants, as long as what's desired is not opposed to the divine purposes.
- ▶ Reference to the divine suggest H5. More next time.


11

What to do with negative thoughts?

- ▶ Negative thoughts are unavoidable. Some will be raised by the DP and burning desire.
- ▶ Do not focus on negative thoughts or fears. Notice them with indifference, neither fighting them nor ignoring them, and put your conscious energy toward something which is opposite to them.
- ▶ Over time, the negative thoughts will at least diminish, if not disappear entirely.
- ▶ Be gentle with yourself! Anger or frustration toward your own psyche will not work in your favor.

12

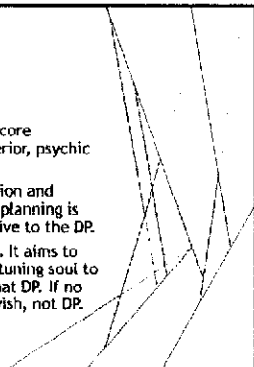
Ready or not, plan!
 Class 4, Part 2: Action and Planning



13

Action

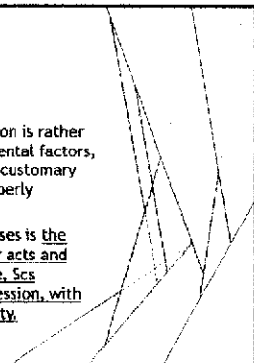
- ▶ We have looked at what we might term the "core teachings" of NT, insofar as they refer to interior, psychic and mental mastery.
- ▶ Two external principles equally essential: action and planning. These are closely related, because planning is essentially organizing action in a way conducive to the DP.
- ▶ We might could call NT: meditation-in-action. It aims to order soul through DP, consulting with and attuning soul to the divine, and then acting accordingly for that DP. If no action on DP, Scs mind considers it whim or wish, not DP.



14

What is action?

- ▶ Easy to think of action as mere behavior. Action is rather the physical manifestation of spiritual and mental factors, which is done with intention. Unconscious or customary behavior without conscious intention not properly "action."
- ▶ Consequently, "action" for our current purposes is the intentional transformation of a set of interior acts and experiences (burning desire, definite purpose, Scs response, etc.) into physical and bodily expression, with the goal impacting and altering physical reality.



15

What is action? 2

- ▶ NB: the miracle of intentional action. We transform our inner world into an outer world which expresses it. This is done both individually and collectively, in fact. Hegel: "objective spirit." Culture expresses spiritual intention.
- ▶ I call it a "miracle" because it is also an echo of the original act of creation. The divine transforms its ideas into physical reality by creating material reality in the first place and the laws which govern the universe. We "echo" that act by altering and changing physical reality with our ideas, imagination, and so forth, expressing through our bodily activity.

16

Hill on action and planning

- ▶ NH in particular saw the miracle of action. He speaks of action and planning with an almost mystical tone, highlighting that planning transforms Definite Purposes into definite physical actions and purposes.
- ▶ Three quotations from NH:
 - ▶ "Plan your work and work your plan."
 - ▶ "Create a definite plan for carrying out your desire and begin at once, whether you are ready or not, to put this plan into action."
 - ▶ "When defeat comes, accept it as a signal that your plans are not sound, rebuild those plans, and set sail once more toward your coveted goal."

17

What's so special about planning?

- ▶ Goals are endpoints of processes. Processes are usually composed of multiple actions.
- ▶ We formulate plans as a way of organizing and coordinating action in the service of those goals, maximizing effectiveness and efficiency.
- ▶ Thus, we analyze processes into parts, in order both to organize parts and to be sure the parts work together. E.g., breaking down a goal into smaller objectives; sometimes some objectives depend on others, so must be coordinated regarding, e.g., timing, place, etc.

18

Hill loves planning but...

- ▶ NH states at one point in TGR that he has given "detailed instructions" on making plans. Not really there...
- ▶ For our purposes: the recognition that action and planning are not secondary to the requisite mental work: they are the expression and embodiment of the mental work and without planning and especially action, the SCS mind will assume this is not a DP.
- ▶ "Reduce your plan to writing. The moment you complete this, you will have definitely given concrete form to the intangible desire." - Napoleon Hill

19

Example

- ▶ Forced out of academic job; another unlikely, in training to be counselor. To survive, needed to begin private practice. Obstacles: not yet licensed, can't afford office space, not yet psychoanalyst, not on insurance panels.
- ▶ Began using NT techniques: goal, successful, flourishing private practice. Visualization plus story.
- ▶ First step: break into objectives: (1) getting enough clinical hours to get license; (2) prompt completion of all requirements for analytic diploma; (3) envisioning affordable, nice office; (4) getting insurance credentials.

20

Process

- ▶ Desire was strong, and there was necessity; but interior obstacles large: tend to be anxious, not used to being an agent, a certain passive form to my Christianity from "waiting on God," intuitive psychological type: good at big picture, fine details and practical actions, not so much.
- ▶ Began Spring 2015. Mostly: not despairing or overcome with anxiety, developing other mental "organs," building faith, building vision, doing practical things. Consistently worked toward the goal but had to awaken desire and faith. Finally, interior struggles mastered enough; could "feel" confident. Each gain increased confidence for next step.

21

“Nothing succeeds like success”

- ▶ Summer 2015, finished hours (after one obstacle) [SI], got license (after another obstacle), generous colleague offered office, mentoring [Magnetizing]; Fall 2015, on major insurance panel, denied by another: but genuine income; Winter 2015-6, colleague and I decide to rent office suite together [CI], achieved May 2016; practice began to grow in June 2016 and became full in 3 months [Magnetizing]; got on "Impossible to get" on panel second time around [Magnetizing, SI, CI]; by April 2016, decided to complete analytic requirements: 250pp of work that I had only done about 50pp of, but got it all in Sept 2016; graduated April 2017.

22

Was this due to NT practices?

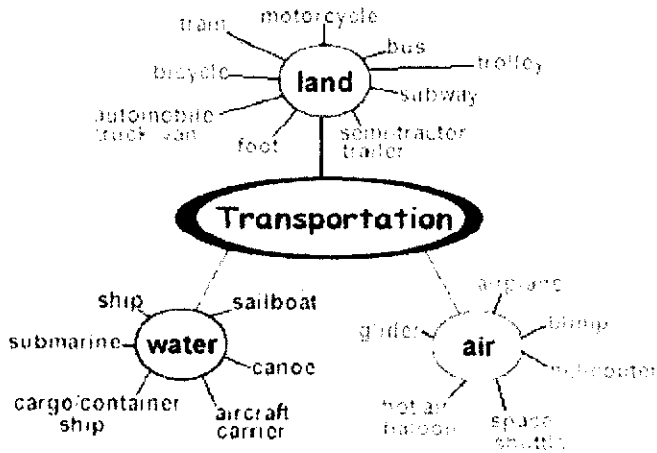
- ▶ There's no way to give physical proof. The only proof one has is recognizing what one sought and how it worked itself out and worked through obstacles to greater benefit, and/or in less time than anticipated. Mine was 2 yr process. My colleagues are all amazed...
- ▶ Internal mastery was the condition of external mastery: (1) mastering emotional and psychological obstacles; (2) DP and intensifying desire; (3) letting desire produce strong affect, clear purpose, habit of external practice and habit of doing the external things necessary; (4) planning and action; (5) trusting creative imagination.

23

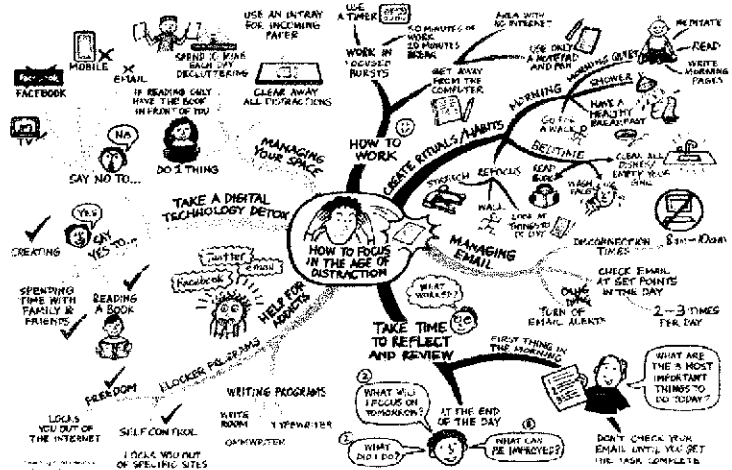


Mind mapping

A simple mind map could look like this



A more complicated mind map could take this form



Source: <http://www.mindtools.org/Maps/Map001.html>

Source: <http://www.ignitedmind.com/2012/04/05/10-ways-to-keep-your-focus-in-a-distracted-world/>

Note - Using colour can add to the effect by symbolising different things like importance, order, reminders etc..

The benefits of using a mind map

Mind mapping helps you to:

- brainstorm ideas to help get you started on your assignment
- organise information that you can see at a glance
- see the big picture, or overview, of your assignment, project, or essay
- decide what information and resource material you will include in your assignment and where you will put it.

How to create a bubble mind map

The important thing to remember is that you don't have to be an artist to create your own mind map. Everyone can draw bubbles and connect them with lines or arrows.

Step one

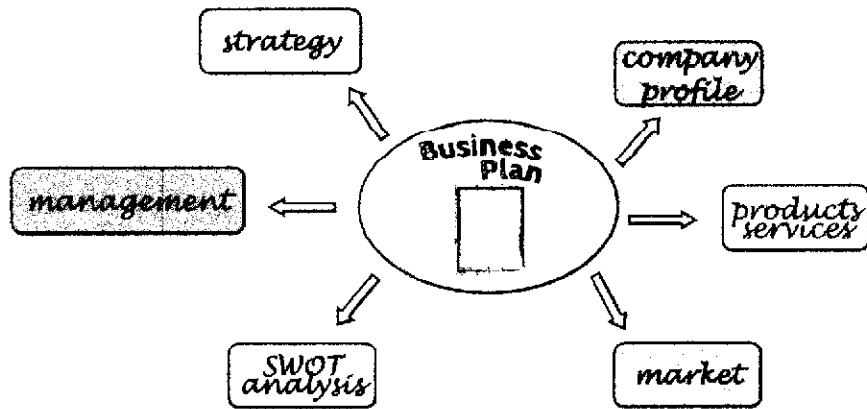
Place the title of the main theme, or a draw a picture that represents it, in the centre of the page (landscape is better).



Mind mapping

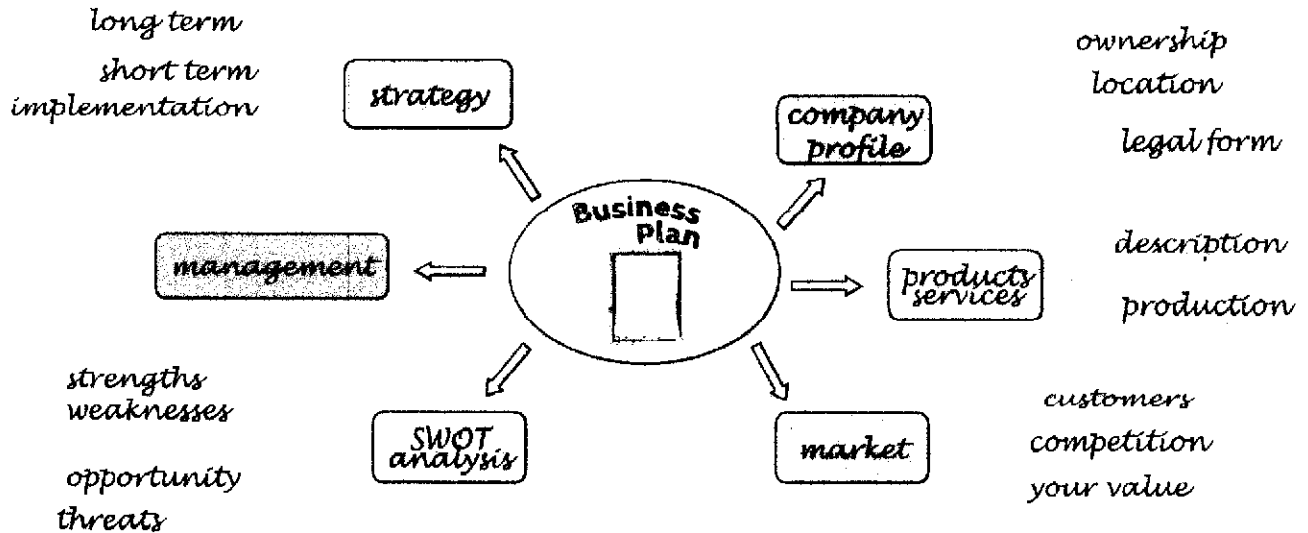
Step two

Add main branches to the central theme by using lines or arrows that connect to other 'bubbles'. These lines show the connection between the two and help to organise your ideas. Each bubble should only contain one key word or idea that stems from the central theme. These could form the basis for each paragraph or section of an essay.



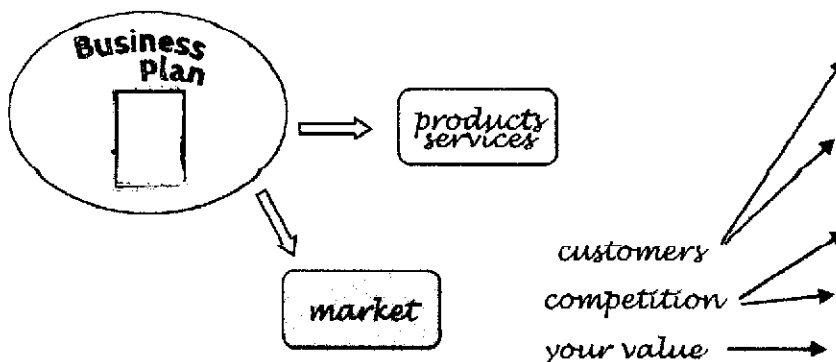
Step three

Next add more detail by drawing smaller (sub) branches from your key words. This forms the basis for what you want to write about for each idea.



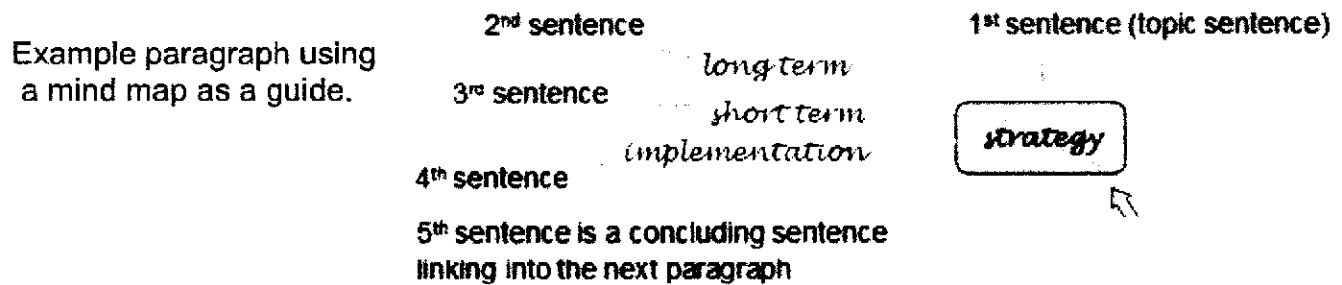
Step four

If you are doing a large project you may need to add even smaller branches onto your sub-branches to flesh out ideas even further.



Turning a mind map into an academic essay

Once your mind map has been created you can use it as the plan, or framework, for writing an essay. Everything you need to write about is laid out in front of you. The topic you are writing about is what you placed as the central theme in your map. In your introduction you will describe what this is and also mention each sub-topic that will be discussed. The following paragraphs will contain all the information that you need to include (which you have already noted on your map). Remember, each paragraph should contain one idea or cover one aspect relevant to the central theme on your mind map.



For a start-up business to be successful it is important to have both long and short term **strategies** that are achievable and well planned. The **long term** strategy for ACME Inc. is to create an efficient operating model that can then be franchised throughout the whole country. The **short term** strategy is to quickly become immersed in the local market in order to build up brand awareness and a customer base. These strategies will be **implemented** initially by the management team and then it is envisioned that an expert team, using outside advise, be created to implement the long term strategy of selling franchises. Setting up a competent **management** team who are all on-board with these strategies is critical to the success of this business.

The two types of mind maps that have been described can both be used to formulate an academic essay. The difference is the linear type will take you from the start to the finish of your essay in ordered steps, whereas in the bubble type you will have to decide on the order that each idea is discussed, and which information is included, within your essay.



For more information on mind mapping go [HERE](#)

(http://www.mindtools.com/pages/article/newlSS_01.htm)



To see many good examples of mind maps go [HERE](#)

(<http://www.mind-mapping.co.uk/mind-maps-examples.htm>)



To learn how to create a mind map in Microsoft Word go [HERE](#)

(<http://www.makeuseof.com/tag/build-mind-map-microsoft-word/>)



To watch a video on how to create a mind map go [HERE](#)

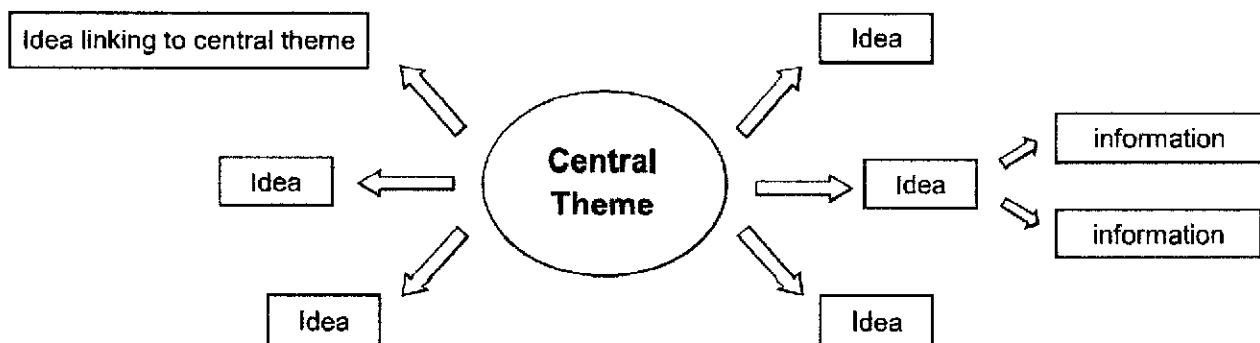
(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4wZ5wV5dPZc>)

What is mind mapping?

Mind maps are a great way of organising your thoughts, especially if you are a visual learner. Just like a road map helps you on a journey, a mind map can help you get from the start to the finish of a project or essay in an organised efficient manner without getting lost along the way. Mind mapping is a way to represent ideas and concepts in a picture form. By focusing on key ideas and looking for links between them, you can 'map' knowledge that will help you better understand, retain and organise information. They are often used just to 'brainstorm' a topic but they can become a powerful tool to help organise assignments and plan essays.

What does a mind map look like?

Making a mind map is only limited by your own creative genius. However, there are two common templates that are often used. The first is a thought bubble template that is more circular thinking and suits people who process thoughts a little randomly. It involves placing a central theme in a bubble near the centre and then placing new and related ideas or information radiating out from it. Information that links to those ideas can then be added in more bubbles (squares, lines, or whatever).



The second type is an outline template which is a more traditional form of organising ideas and suits people who are more linear in their thinking.

- Main idea
 - First subtopic
 - Detail 1
 - Detail 2
 - Detail 3
 - Second subtopic
 - Detail 1
 - Detail 2
 - Third subtopic
 - Detail 1
 - Detail 2
- Conclusion

Note - Using the outline view in Microsoft Word is a good tool to mind map in this way.