

jealousy, the desire to have what belongs to another or to protect the advantage one has over another by any means, fair or foul.

Of the seven times it is used, in five it is in combination with *ἔρις* or *ἐριθεία* (Rom. 13:13 *ἔρις* ; 1 Cor. 3:3 *ἔρις* ; 2 Cor. 12:20 both *ἔρις* and *ἐριθεία* also Gal. 5:20; James 3:16 *ἐριθεία*). This seems to indicate that there is a cause and effect relationship between the two words. It appears that the cause and effect relation can be either jealousy causes strife or strife causes jealousy. The two are intertwined like two poisonous serpents. In human experience the two grow as they feed upon one another. Quarreling causes jealousy as each party guards their advantages and seeks to take away the advantage of their opponent. This in turn causes greater strife between the two.

θυμός signifies the emotional outbursts that are characteristic of deepening hostility. This fourth term in the list is variously translated as rage, passion, wrath, or anger. Dr. Jay Adams points out that anger can be externalized in a "blow up" which includes shouting, screaming, throwing things, etc., or it may be internalized causing the subject to "clam up."¹⁰

Among Christian workers, clamming up is probably more common than blowing up. Respectability must be maintained along with the rage. The results of internalizing anger are destructive and often include communication breakdown and less obviously, depression.

¹⁰ Jay E. Adams, The Christian Counselor's Manual, (Philadelphia: Presbyterian and Reformed Publishing Co., 1973), p. 350.