

# Motives: Why Do I Do the Things I Do?



By Edward T. Welch

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People are complex. We've been compared to icebergs (with more under the surface than above it) and onions (with multiple layers). We see behaviors, but not the underlying motives behind those behaviors. A colleague appears to be very nice, but he uses you to climb the corporate ladder. A friend seems unresponsive when you share a painful story, but the truth is she is terrified of hurting you by saying the wrong thing. A football player swaggers around like the big man on campus, when beneath the bravado he meekly carries out his father's "show-no-weakness" policy. No one sees that he lives in fear of his father's unpredictable temper.

Our public actions tell one story; our private intentions tell another. Behind the "what we do" of our lives—our words and actions—is the "why we do it"—our motives.

Chances are that you have considered some of the "whys" of your behavior.

- Why didn't I ask for directions?
- Why did I marry this person?
- Why did I just bet my entire paycheck on a horse race?

And, every once in a while, even deeper questions come knocking.

- Why am I alive? What is the purpose of my life?
- Or, more generally, Why do I do what I do?

These questions usually arise when we have regrets about something we've done. Otherwise, we tend to relegate them to the margins of our lives.

## **Motives Are Important**

Even though we don't always think about them, motives are important. This is why we like Robin Hood and loathe the Sheriff of Nottingham. Robin Hood may have been an outlaw, but we consider his motives noble.

If a husband is meeting his wife's best friend to get gift ideas for his wife, he is praised. But if his motive is to test the waters for a possible affair, he is a scoundrel.

Parents are not simply interested in mechanical or angry obedience from their children. They are concerned about a child's attitude, which is another name for motive. Parents care what children do—and why.

Or consider the realm of addictions. Whether it is food, sex, drugs, or alcohol, an addiction seems automatic. The addicted person has been taken captive. To ask why seems as silly as asking, "Why did you catch a cold?" But even here, motives are important. Beneath addictive behaviors lie wants and desires. Addicts may be enslaved, but, at some level, they volunteer to be. They are motivated

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to continue their addiction because it gives them comfort, pleasure, power, temporary freedom from pain, revenge, autonomy, and so on. Ignoring these possible motives leaves people at the mercy of their addictive cravings. Even if they are abstinent or self-controlled, their own efforts will not be enough to change their fundamental motivations.

In other words, motives are not only important, in many situations they must be revealed and changed. If our motives don't change, we won't change.

### **Sample Motives**

A list of possible motivations would be endless, but the most common can be reduced to a dozen or so. To discover your motives, ask yourself these questions: *What motivates me? Why do I do what I do?* Even better, ask, *What do I really want? If I don't have \_\_\_\_\_, I am miserable.* Here are some typical answers.

Pleasure	Freedom/Autonomy
Power	Peace
Love/Intimacy	Happiness
Comfort	Significance/Reputation
Meaning	Respect/Admiration
Control	Success

You have probably been motivated by all of these at one time or another, but some people have specialties.

- The man who is always late and unavailable when there is work to be done might be motivated by comfort.
- The wife who is mortified that a surprise visitor saw her messy house is motivated by reputation.
- The father whose children are fearful and whose wife is cautious wants power.
- The teen who chafes at any curfew wants freedom.
- The mother who never lets her children stay with a babysitter wants control.

To complicate the picture, a single behavior might have multiple motivations. The man who goes AWOL when there is work to be done might be lazy and driven by comfort, but he also might want respect, success, or meaning. He avoids work because he is afraid he will fail at the job and lose the respect of others.

Or consider the teen who wants to answer to no one but herself and grumbles whenever a

parent asks her to do anything. Her inner life is not that simple. She may crave independence because others will think she is cool if she takes a stand against her parents. Perhaps she is driven by a desire for love, and she wants to be out with friends to increase her chances of finding a boyfriend. It is even possible that she is saying to her parents, "Can you still love me even when I am not perfect?"

At this point, we need more guidance. We know that motives are important, but we also know that the more we examine them, the more complex they become. We need Scripture to take us farther than we can take ourselves. Since motives are such an important part of life, we would expect God's Word to speak about them, and it certainly does. In fact, the entire Bible is a book about motivation.

### **It's All About the Heart**

The key word is the *heart*. In Scripture, the heart is the source of all human motivation. It is the wellspring of life (Prov. 4:23), the root that determines whether the fruit of the tree will be good or bad (Jer. 17:5-8; Luke 6:43-45). It is our true self. Appearing nearly 1000 times in the Bible, *heart* can have a broad range of meaning, but at its core are our motivations. Simply put, the heart's root motivation is, "I WANT." "I want comfort, power, pleasure, control . . . for myself, against God." By nature, the heart is selfish. It wants what it wants when it wants it. It doesn't want God setting limits or providing direction. When changed by God Himself, the heart's selfish and anti-God motives are not erased, but they are gradually replaced by a desire to love God and live for Him alone.

At first, this description might not seem to fit your own experience. Life does not feel like it is always about God. Some people haven't even heard of the true God, so how can their behavior have anything to do with Him? However, you don't have to be self-consciously thinking about God to be for or against Him.

When a teen violates a parent's directions, it isn't always an act of rebellion against the parent. It is just that the teen wants to do what he or she wants to do! The disobedience is "nothing personal," yet it is personal. It is a desire for freedom from the parent's authority.

Or take Internet pornography. For many people, it feels like a little-less-than-innocent indulgence. It might not be honorable, but it doesn't feel like it's *against* anyone. No one is getting hurt, and it's just a small pleasure. But the reality goes deeper than that. People *are* hurt by it, and it *is* against the spouse. It breaks the vows once made to her and is a temporary shifting of marital allegiance. The pornography lover is saying that his desires cannot be met through his spouse, so he can indulge in mental betrayal to find the satisfaction he craves. Going even deeper into the heart, such behavior is against God. These actions say that God is either blind or far away. After all, who would do such a thing if he believed he was in the presence of the King? The pornography lover is implicitly saying that God is just a person, limited in what He does and where He can be. Furthermore, when God says, "Be holy as I am holy," the pornography lover responds by saying "No" or "Later." He responds to the King's command to pursue sexual purity as if it

level, they know they will someday face the living God. Or they might consult palm readers for direction, tacitly acknowledging a divine plan and their fear that it might not go well for them. These behaviors echo their God-oriented motivations. Their faith commitment is in their hearts: "I *will* to live independent of God rather than acknowledge Him as Lord."

Granted, we are not always aware of these motives, but that doesn't mean they don't exist. *All* of our motives are hard to see. Consider the case of the ancient Israelites in Numbers 14. They had just seen unparalleled miracles performed by the God who had chosen them as His very own people. After leading them out of slavery in Egypt and destroying Pharaoh's army, God provided them with a new and fertile land. The problem was that the people living in the land thought it was theirs, and they weren't going to give it up without a fight.

The spies who scouted the land came back with a mixed report: the land was ideal, but the people in it were powerful. At this news, the

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were a mere suggestion.

These examples illustrate the fact that all of life is personal. Whether we consciously think about it or not, we know *the* God (Rom. 1:21), the Searcher of hearts (Jer. 17:10). We don't just have a fuzzy idea that there is a god or a "higher power." The Bible says that in our hearts, we have a personal knowledge of the God who truly is. The problem is that we don't always like his intrusive or disruptive ways, and we try to ignore or avoid him. We "suppress the truth" that we know (Rom. 1:18-21).

But we are not always blind to these motives. When we are going through especially hard times, our God-motives often come to the surface. We may find ourselves saying, "God, what did I ever do to deserve this? How could you do this to me?" The tough times expose our basic allegiances. Do we live for God or for ourselves?

Even with atheists, the God-ward heart will be revealed. Atheists might live with a profound fear of death, revealing that, at some

people complained and grumbled. "That night all the people of the community raised their voices and wept aloud. All the Israelites grumbled against Moses and Aaron, and the whole assembly said to them, 'If only we had died in the desert'" (Num.14:1-2).

In this case, the complaint seems legitimate. Moses and Aaron led the Israelites to a land filled with mighty warriors, but the people were more familiar with making bricks than with waging war. Who wouldn't grumble? Their motivation was simple: they wanted to live! They reasoned that life, even in slavery, was better than death. Most of us would agree with that.

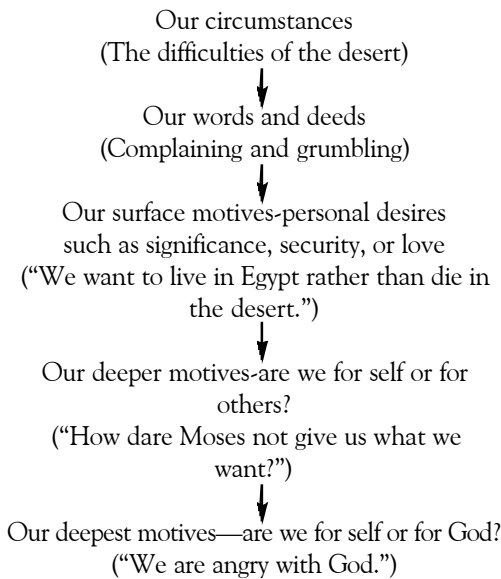
But their motivations went deeper. "And the Lord said to Moses, 'How long will this people despise me? How long shall this wicked congregation grumble against Me?'" (Num. 14:11, 27).

There it is, the heart's ever-present question: "Whom will you follow, worship, and trust?" The people complained against God.

God Himself was their leader, their Father, the One who had promised them the land and would lead them in battle. He had already defeated the Egyptians without one Israelite raising a sword. He had already taken care of their daily needs. In that context, the *why* of Israel's complaining had everything to do with God. As Moses had pointed out in an earlier episode, "Your grumbling is not against us but against the Lord" (Ex. 16: 8).

We can paraphrase the motives behind their grumbling this way: "God, we don't think you are powerful. We don't think you are good. You haven't given us everything we want when we want it." Their motives were against God.

The event can be charted like this.



Some have suggested that modern thought has tried to cut the cord between God and ourselves. But, try as it might, nothing can disentangle us from our creator. And that is a very good thing.

### **Idols of the Heart**

Notice how Scripture constantly brings us back to variations on the same question.

- Do you love the world or Jesus? (Deut. 6:5; 1 John 2:15)
- Do you trust people or the true God? (Jer. 17:5-8)
- Do you worship idols or God? (2 Kings 17:36)
- Will you serve money or God? (Matt. 6:24)

- Do you obey the devil or the Lord? (1 John 3:10)
- Do you live for your own glory or God's? (Rom. 1:21-23)
- Is your treasure in the world or in Christ? (Matt. 6:21)
- Do you belong to the devil or God? (John 8:44)

The heart is always asking these questions. At the most basic level, we are either for God or against Him.

In Scripture, the most common way of describing this choice is through the question, Whom will you worship? The choice is either the true God or idols. The entire history of Israel was the conflict between the two (Ex. 20:2-6; 1 Kings 11:9-11; 19:10). All sin was summarized as idolatry (Deut. 4:23). Although this language sounds old-fashioned to us, what motivates our hearts today is no different. A quick survey of our hearts will most likely reveal age-old idols.

The most transparent illustration of modern idolatry is drug or alcohol addiction. Go to any AA meeting and you will hear the language of idolatry spoken. "Before I was sober, nothing came between me and my booze. Booze was my spouse and my best friend. It was priority number one. It was my life. I worshipped it."

The bottle or my kids? This is a matter of allegiances and worship. You can almost see the addict taking the beloved idol and bowing down to it, asking it to bless the day and bring increased boldness or freedom from pain.

On the surface, the addict is motivated by the pleasure he takes in his drug. One step deeper, it is easy to see that his allegiance is more personal: it is against his spouse and his children, and for his drug. Yet the allegiances go deeper still. Will it be God or idols? Whom will he worship? The idol in this case is a bottle of booze. But even the alcohol is not the major problem. We are the problem. The problem resides in our hearts.

Through our idols we try to satisfy our hearts' desires. Booze is a means to get what we want. So is money. Even people can be objects of our worship because they can give us the power, love, or respect we crave. All idols are objects of the heart's self-centered affections (Ezek. 14:3). Whatever we trust in or love is an

idol if it replaces the true God.

Now go back to the list of possible motives.

Pleasure	Freedom/Autonomy
Power	Peace
Love/Intimacy	Happiness
Comfort	Significance/Reputation
Meaning	Respect/Admiration
Control	Success

Most of these are not bad in themselves, but when we value them more than God, they become idols. The problem is not so much that we want these things, but that we want them too much. They become our goal, our hope, our purpose. We feel like we need them. When they are out of reach, life seems meaningless.

Ask yourself the following questions to see if some of the deeper motives of your heart begin to emerge.

- What are the times when life doesn't seem worth living?
- What do you love? What do you hate? What do you hope for, want, or crave?
- What is your goal? What are your dreams or fantasies?
- What do you fear? What do you worry about?
- What do you feel you need? Where do you find refuge, comfort, pleasure, or security?
- What defines success or failure for you?
- When do you say, "If only..." ("If only my husband would ...")?
- Where do you believe that God has let you down?
- When have you struggled with bitterness or jealousy? What are you saying you want?
- What does money mean to you? (Notice how money can temporarily satisfy each of these desires.)
- When do you get depressed (because your idol has let you down)?
- What do you see as your rights? When do you get angry?

"I just feel rage," Steve said, looking like an overheated car. "Every time the guy in the next office walks by me, he shoots me a condescending look. I can understand why people murder."

Steve is angry and controlled by his co-worker. That's obvious. But *why* is Steve angry? His anger has something to do with his worship. Perhaps he worships at the altar of respect, and he has not been given the respect he demands.

As a result, he feels anger towards his co-worker. He declares war! But even more, he resists the fact that God uses difficult people to refine us. Instead of submitting to God's sovereign decisions and learning to forgive and love, Steve says, "I will be God, at least in this case." His desires rule.

Here is a general principle: your attitude toward God will be revealed in your worst human relationship. If you hate someone, you ultimately hate God. If you don't forgive, you usurp God's authority to act as judge.

### **Why Idols?**

Steve's case offers a glimpse of the behind-the-scenes motives of idolatry. He reminds us that no one has to be taught idolatry: we figure it out all by ourselves. Like ancient Israel, we have front row seats to the power and glory of God. We are told explicitly by God not to worship idols, yet we too make our version of a golden calf (Ex. 32). What drives us to do this? As creatures, we are designed to trust in something beyond ourselves. But why do we trust in things that don't seem to merit our trust?

Be warned. The answers aren't pretty, but they apply to us all.

We are proud. Isaiah 2:6-22 reveals that idolaters are arrogant. Idolaters, even when they are bowing down, are "arrogant," "proud," and "lofty." Apparently, our idols actually exalt us and our own desires; even in our idolatry we want nothing above ourselves. We choose idols in part because we believe they can give us what we want. The god of drugs brings fearlessness; the god of sex promises pleasure; and the god of wealth holds out power and influence. Like the prophets of Baal, we are arrogant enough to believe that we can manipulate the idol—whether by self-mutilation or some other means—so it will serve us.

We crave autonomy. Autonomy means that we call the shots. Idolaters want to make the rules rather than submit to the lordship of the living God. This was the essence of Adam's original sin. Even though God had clearly spoken, Adam wanted to devise his own guidelines. In idolatry, we want to establish our own parallel universe, separate from God's.

We want to indulge our desires. Both

pride and autonomy point to the fact that we are creatures who want something. We want *more* (Eph. 4:19). In the Old Testament, idolatry was typically associated with orgies, drunkenness, and other forms of self-indulgence (Ex. 32; 1 Cor. 10:7), but throughout the New Testament, idolatry is described as covetousness, greed (Eph. 5:5) and desire.

So I say, live by the Spirit, and you will not gratify the desires of the sinful nature. (Gal. 5:16)

All of us also lived among them at one time, gratifying the cravings of our sinful nature and following its desires and thoughts. (Eph. 2:3)

Having lost all sensitivity, they have given themselves over to sensuality so as to indulge in every kind of impurity, with a continual lust for more. (Eph. 4:19)

Each one is tempted when, by his own evil desire, he is dragged away and enticed. (James 1:14)

Dear friends, I urge you, as aliens and strangers in the world, to abstain from sinful desires, which war against your soul. (1 Pet. 2:11)

These verses remind us again that “I WANT” is the song of the human heart. Arrogance, autonomy, and unrestrained desire reside within it. Idolatry is about me—my desires, my wants. My purpose is not to exalt the idol above myself, but to use the idol to give me what I want. When I am afraid, I look to the idol of money to give me security. I don’t want money to rule me; I want to use it to get what I want. When I want pleasure, I cling to the idols of sex, food, or sleep. The problem is that I never quite feel like I have enough. So I want more.

This is why idols multiply. Our desires are insatiable. When we place our trust in idols, we find that they cannot satisfy our desires or sustain our hopes. So we look for even more. The multiplication of gods in Greek mythology or Hinduism depicts what goes on in our hearts every day. The heart is, indeed, an idol factory.

### ***Idols and Christians***

All this talk about lurking idols seems foreign to many Christians. After all, we don’t

have idols in our homes and we have already sworn allegiance to Jesus Christ. Don’t forget, however, that idolatry quietly resides in every heart. Christians are not sinless yet; that will only happen when Jesus Christ returns. In the meantime, we battle, especially at the level of our motivations and imaginations. The warnings against idolatry and hypocrisy are rightly directed to us.

Christian idolatry is more subtle than an outright, vocal abandonment of Christ. We may simply feel that Christ is not enough. We reason, He can be counted on for eternal salvation, but will He really give me the things I feel I need, like money, marriage, or personal pleasure? So, just to be safe, we spread our trust between the true God and various idols. It’s like having a diversified stock portfolio. We cheat on our taxes, excuse our premarital sexual relationships, and avoid inconvenient people. It doesn’t seem so bad because we haven’t actually renounced Christ, but this compromised trust is equivalent to turning away from God.

### ***Change from the Heart***

When we face this fact, all we can do is say, “OK, I give up. ‘The heart is deceitful above all things and beyond cure’ (Jer. 17:9). Guilty as charged.” Now what? Do we simply wait for Christ to return, or is there something we can do now?

The answer, of course, is that we begin the fight against sin immediately. All Scripture points to this, and the fact that the Father has sent us the Holy Spirit indicates that we have more ammunition than we need. But how do we go about it?

We consider our hearts. The path of change always goes through the heart. We look at the fruit of our lives—the big and little sins, the anxieties and fears, the disappointments and despair—and ask what they tell us about our relationship with God. We ask ourselves these revealing questions: What do I want? What do I believe? How is this against other people? In what do I trust? What am I saying about God?

If, when we consider our hearts and see sexual sin, then our hearts are full of wants. We believe that God is not good and doesn’t really see our private lives. We trust in our own devices to find satisfaction.



Do you struggle with fear? Now you know that He will never leave you or forsake you. You affirm that He is good.

Do you want to be the one to call the shots in your own life, at least in one area? Like Adam, you must think that there is life apart from the Life-giver. But now look at the cross again. Doesn't it prove His goodness and His great love for you? How can you think that, after giving His own Son, He will be stingy with you now?

The power to change comes as we know God. Seek Him. Ask others to teach you about Him. Pray that you would know Him. If you do, you *will* know Him because God delights in revealing Himself to us.

I keep asking that the God of our Lord Jesus Christ, the glorious Father, may give you the Spirit of wisdom and revelation, so that you may know Him better. (Eph. 1:17)

I pray that you, being rooted and established in love, may have power, together with all the saints, to grasp how wide and long and high and deep is the love of Christ, and to know this love that surpasses knowledge—that you may be filled to the measure of all the fullness of God. (Eph 3:19)

We trust and obey. A growing knowledge of a spouse or friend leads us to acts of love. In a similar way, our personal knowledge of God compels us to action. It leads us to trust and obey.

When Steve, the angry man, sees that his own heart is doing exactly what he accused his coworker of doing, and after he sees that the problem rests more in his lack of trust in the Lord than in his coworker's alleged behavior, he can take concrete steps in obedient love to correct the problem. For example, if his attitudes toward his coworker were ever made public he should ask forgiveness.

[To his coworker] "I've been thinking recently about how self-centered I am. I am sure that you have seen it too. I want to ask your forgiveness for that. Please let me know if you see it again."

Steve could include meditation on John 13, where Jesus washes the disciples' feet, as a

way to orient himself to life in Christ. He could ask other people to pray for him with this passage in mind. The purpose in considering his motivations is not just to have insight but also to grow and change.

The pattern of Scripture is clear. Its many stories reveal our hearts and then point us to the God who forgives, woos, judges, initiates, and pursues. After seeing who God is and what He has done, we find a "therefore."

Be imitators of God, therefore, as dearly loved children and live a life of love, just as Christ loved us and gave Himself up for us as a fragrant offering and sacrifice to God. (Eph. 5:1, 2)

Once we know Him, we *want* to follow Him. Having been loved so much by Him, we want to know how to love Him back. Everything that follows the "therefore" is God's explanation of how to do that.

We love Him, for example, by putting off falsehood and speaking truthfully (Eph. 4:25), not sinning in our anger (Eph. 4:26), forgiving others as we have been forgiven (Lk. 7:36-50), working rather than stealing (Eph.4:28), loving friends and enemies (Rom. 12:9-21), being content in all our circumstances (Phil. 4:12), fighting the battle of self-control, and growing in patience, gentleness, and joy (Gal. 5:23). In all these ways, we love and honor our Heavenly Father.

People are indeed complex. Beneath the surface of life is a heart that is always on the move, looking for objects in which to trust (Luke 24:25; Rom. 10:10). The heart has purposes (Prov. 20:5; Dan. 1:18), inclinations (Eccl. 10:2), intents (Heb. 4:12), imaginations and schemes (Prov. 6:18), desires (Ps. 10:3, James 4:1), and cravings and lusts (1 John 2:16, Eph. 4:19). It is not surprising that, with such complexity, our hearts are not always immediately understandable to others, or even to ourselves (Matt. 15:8; 1 Cor. 4:5; Prov. 16:2; Jer. 17:9). Like the bottom of a well or the roots of trees, our hearts tend to be hidden, and we can never fully know their depths.

But you don't have to be a master analyst. All you need is a willingness to say, "Search me, O God" (Ps. 139:23), and you will begin to see. Don't be too concerned if you feel like you are



just scratching the surface. More important than knowing your motives is knowing God, and God is very generous in revealing Himself. He should be your primary focus. We should

spend more time looking at Christ than in inspecting our own hearts. For if you are growing in the knowledge of God, you will be changed—even to the depths of your heart.