

A BIBLICAL VIEW OF SEXUALITY & HOMOSEXUALITY

A. GOD'S BLESSED PLAN FOR HUMAN SEXUALITY

1. God created only _____ genders or sexes, _____ and _____, as well as the institution of _____ and sexual union within marriage. (Gen. 1:26-27; 2:18-25)
 - *What four principles does Genesis 1–2 teach about marriage?*

2. The Creator's plan for monogamous, heterosexual activity in marriage is considered _____ and _____, with sex being a _____ from God to be enjoyed as an expression of love between a husband and wife. (Gen. 1:28, 31; Prov. 5:15-19; Song of Sol.; 1 Cor. 7:2-7; Heb. 13:4)
 - *What else is considered a gift from God?*

3. God's plan for human sexuality also includes _____ in marriage and _____ in singleness. (Prov. 6:24–7:27; 1 Cor. 5:1; 6:18-20; 1 Thess. 4:1-8; Heb. 13:4-5a)
 - *What is fornication (porneia)?*
 - *What can you expect as you follow God's will regarding sex? (1 Cor. 14:33; Gal. 5:22-23; Jam. 3:17-18)*

B. MAN'S SINFUL PRACTICE OF HOMOSEXUALITY

1. The homosexual sin of Sodom and Gomorrah is described as _____ (Gen. 13:13; 19:7) that was _____ (Gen. 18:20), leaving a _____ of God's opposition to homosexuality (Isa. 3:9; 2 Peter 2:6; Jude 7).
 - *Was Sodom destroyed for nonconsensual relations or being inhospitable? (Ezek. 16:49-50)*

2. The practice of homosexuality is also described in the Mosaic Law as an _____ (Lev. 18:22), morally _____ (Lev. 18:24), and _____ (Lev. 18:25), that is worthy of _____ (Lev. 20:13).
 - *What else does the Old Testament call an abomination (toevah) deserving death?*

3. The Law also condemned the practice of homosexuality associated with temple prostitution and _____ (Deut. 23:17-18; 1 Kings 14:22-24), which the godly kings of Judah _____ (1 Kings 15:11-12; 22:46; 2 Kings 23:7).
 - *What often accompanies idolatry and how does God respond? (Ps. 106:35-43)*

4. In the Gospels, Jesus did not _____ homosexuality, but He upheld a _____ standard of biblical morality than even the conservatives of His day by focusing on internal motives and God's original design for sex and marriage. (Matt. 5:27-28; 19:3-9)
5. In the Epistles, the sin of homosexuality is used as a _____ of why God's wrath is justified upon sexually immoral unbelievers who suppress the truth in unrighteousness and exchange the truth of God as the Creator for the lie of idolatry. (Rom. 1:18-32; Prov. 29:18)
- *How is homosexuality described here?*
6. In the Epistles, the practice of homosexuality is included in _____ lists as a sin that is contrary to sound or healthy doctrine, but it is _____ as Paul's own salvation proves. (1 Tim. 1:8-10, 15-16)
7. In the church at Corinth, there were believers in Christ who were _____ homosexuals but were now washed, sanctified, and justified. (1 Cor. 6:9-11)
- *What does this passage say about the importance of identity and what defines us?*

C. ANSWERING COMMON QUESTIONS ABOUT HOMOSEXUALITY

- *How should we view & treat believers in the church who have same-sex attraction?*
- *How should we view & treat unbelievers in the community who are homosexual?*
- *Is viewing homosexuality as sin hateful and unloving?*
- *Should homosexuality & same-sex marriage be acceptable now that they're legal?*
- *Is homosexuality genetically determined? Are people "born this way" as Lady Gaga proclaims?*
- *Is homosexuality strictly a choice? What causes this sexual orientation?*
- *Is same-sex attraction an immutable characteristic?*
- *How can believers struggling with same-sex attraction have practical spiritual victory?*