

Pro-Gay Theology

- I. The Old Testament declares homosexuality to be a sin.
 - A. Genesis 19:4–5
 - B. Leviticus 18:22
 - C. Leviticus 20:13
- II. The New Testament declares homosexuality to be a sin.
 - A. Romans 1:26–27
 - B. I Corinthians 6:9–10
 - C. I Timothy 1:9–10



Pro-Gay Theology

- I. The Old Testament declares homosexuality to be a sin.
 - A. Genesis 19:4–5
 - B. Leviticus 18:22
 - C. Leviticus 20:13
- II. The New Testament declares homosexuality to be a sin.
 - A. Romans 1:26–27
 - B. I Corinthians 6:9–10
 - C. I Timothy 1:9–10



This text clearly focuses on the sin of homosexuality:

- Only men are involved
- They refused Lot's two daughters



Leviticus 18:22

- Incest, adultery, etc. are always wrong whether idolatry is a factor or not
- The word *abomination* has no inherent association with idolatry (Pro 6:16-19)

Leviticus 20:13

- Christ fulfilled and abolished the OT civil and ceremonial laws (Eph 2:15)
- The moral aspects of the law are always in force (Eph 6:1-3)

Romans 1:26~27

- Paul is describing homosexual acts regardless of inward orientation
- All sexual activity between the same gender is unnatural
- All 23 sins listed are wrong for every person regardless of his "nature"

1 Corinthians 6:9~10

- *Effeminate* refers to the passive partner in a homosexual encounter
- No evidence that prostitution is in view

1 Timothy 1:9~10

- Paul's new word clearly refers to homosexuals
- Both parts of the word come from Leviticus 18:22 and 20:13