

Sexual Purity

The Law and Sexual Purity		
The Defamed Wife De.22:13-19	The Unchaste Wife De.22:20-21	The Raped Woman De.22:22-29
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If a husband accuses his wife that she is not a virgin, her parents were to provide evidence of her virginity with the garment of her wedding night. 	<p>If the husband's charge is not disproved, the wife is to be stoned at the door of her father's house (v.21).</p>	<p>(v.22)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Man lay with married woman <p>Then both shall die</p>
<p>(v.15-19)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the parents produced the evidence <p>Then:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the husband would be chastised (wiping) He had to pay the girl's parents a 100 shekel fine because they had been slandered. He may NOT divorce her. 	<p>(v.23-24)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engaged Virgin¹ Man lie with her She does NOT cry out <p>Then both shall die</p>	<p>(v.25-27)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engaged Virgin Man lie with her Outside of the city She DOES cry out² <p>Then only the man shall die</p>
<p>(v.30)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most likely this refers to a man lying with his father's wife (stepmother) Le.18:6-18 describes incestuous relations. 	<p>(v.28-29)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Virgin NOT Engaged Man lie with her <p>Then:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The man must give her father 50 shekels of silver He must become his wife He may NOT divorce her 	<p>Notes</p> <p>Maybe the man is trying to recover the bride price (50 shekels, De.23:29) he paid to the girl's father when they got married.</p>
Notes	Notes	Notes
<p>¹An engaged woman was treated like a married woman (compare De.22:23, "engaged" with verse 24, "wife").</p> <p>²If the rape occurred away from the city, then the engaged woman was given the benefit of the doubt.</p>		
Summary		
<p>Sexual immorality is treated with capital punishment. Death is the result of sexual promiscuity. Israel is to be pure from these sexual sins. Israel is to be different from the nations around her.</p>		

Jesus' Treatment of an Adulterous Person	
	Answers / Comments
<p>Passage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> John 8:1-11 <p>Questions / Issues</p> <p>Is Jesus contradicting the O.T.?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The question brought to Jesus is not motivated by righteousness indignation. Jesus is fully aware of their intentions. They were trying to trick or test (v.6) Jesus with a political issue. The O.T. law would have her stoned to death. But Roman law reserved for itself the right to inflict a capital sentence. Plus under Roman law adultery was not a capital offence. Jesus must choose to follow the <u>Mosaic law</u> or the <u>Roman law</u>. He chooses neither one. Jesus did not condemn the woman. The O.T. teaching was to stone the person(s) to death. Jesus forgave her sin. This is an act of Deity, for only God can forgive sins. Jesus did not condone the act. He told her to "go your way. From now on sin no more (v.11).

Jesus and the Source of Adultery

Passage	Answers / Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Matthew 5:27-32 <p>Questions / Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What did Jesus say about adultery? What is the source of adultery? Is Jesus talking about the natural desire for the opposite sex? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jesus was teaching the Pharisees that they were only looking at the outside. Jesus went beyond mere externals to man's inward spirit. The Pharisees believed that adultery is committed only by the act. Jesus said that adultery begins in the mind. The lustful desire in the heart indicates that we are not rightly related to God. Jesus goes beyond the scope of the O.T. and expounds the thought. Verses 29-30 are not teaching mutilation, for a blind man can still have problems with lust. And a one handed man can still steal. Jesus was teaching removal of the inward cause, that is, the lustful heart must be changed.
<p>Questions / Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If lustful thoughts are sin, then why not go ahead with the act? 	<p>Acting Out Harms:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It causes people to excuse sin rather than eliminate it. It destroys marriages. It is deliberate rebellion against the Word of God. It hurts others (family, friends) besides those directly involved. <p>Acting out is more dangerous, but dwelling on the sinful thought is just as damaging to righteousness.</p>

Spiritual Adultery

Passage	Answers / Comments
<p>Hosea 1:1-11</p> <p>Questions / Issues</p> <p>Is idolatry like adultery?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Just as Hosea's wife, Gomer, was eventually unfaithful to him, so the nation of Israel had been unfaithful to God. Israel sought "illicit" political relationships with other nations. They mixed Baal worship with the worship of God. Like Gomer, we may chase after other loves—power, pleasure, money, recognition. See 2 Corinthians 6:14 "Do not be bound together with unbelievers; for what partnership have righteousness and lawlessness, or what fellowship has light with darkness?"