

HOMOSEXUALITY: ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Introduction

- A. Text: **1 Cor. 6:9-11**.
- B. The daily news often reminds us of the growing strength of the homosexual movement in the world.
- C. Homosexuality was prevalent in ancient times — in our day it is making a comeback.
- D. If we wish to think from a scriptural perspective, what should we think about this subject?

I. WHAT DO THE WORDS MEAN?

- A. **Homosexuality** = sexual behavior among members of the same sex.
 - 1. Sexual *desire* or attraction to the same sex.
 - 2. Sexual *activity* with a member of the same sex.
- B. **Sodomy** = male homosexuality.
- C. **Lesbianism** = female homosexuality.
- D. **Bisexuality** = sexual attraction to members of both sexes.
- E. **Transvestism** = dressing in the clothing of the opposite sex.

II. WHAT ARE THE PASSAGES IN THE BIBLE THAT ADDRESS THE ISSUE?

- A. **Genesis 13:13; 18:20; 19:4,5**. Cf. **Jude 7**.
- B. **Leviticus 18:22; 20:13**.
- C. **Romans 1:24-27**.
- D. **1 Corinthians 6:9,10**.
 - 1. "Homosexuals" = *malakos* = soft, effeminate; a male prostitute. Cf. "effeminate" (KJV).
 - 2. "Sodomites" = *arsenokoites* = a male homosexual. Cf. "abusers of themselves with mankind" (KJV).

III. WHAT IS THE IMPORTANCE OF GENDER DIFFERENCES?

- A. Gender is an important, basic part of our created nature - **Gen. 1:27**.
- B. Gender differences are to be maintained, even in appearance - **Deut. 22:5; 1 Cor. 11:14,15**.
- C. Homosexuality is a perversion, a twisting of that which is normal - **Rom. 1:24-27**.

IV. WHAT ABOUT THE PRACTICAL QUESTIONS PEOPLE ARE ASKING?

- A. Are some people born homosexual?

1. It depends on what one means by "born homosexual."
 2. Homosexual desire is *abnormal*. Whatever its origin, the question is: what does one do *with* it?
- B. Is homosexuality a sickness or disease?
1. Again, much depends on definition. What do we mean by "sickness" or "disease"?
 2. Sickness often results from free-will choices made by the "victim." Cf. lung cancer.
- C. Is homosexuality simply "different," nothing more than an "alternate" lifestyle?
1. Homosexuality is not morally neutral — it is morally wrong. It is sinful.
 2. Homosexual desires are to be resisted, and homosexual conduct is to be refused.
- D. Can homosexuals change? Yes, according to **1 Cor. 6:9-11**.
- E. What about "homosexual rights"?
1. All citizens should be accorded whatever civil rights are recognized within a society.
 2. But homosexuals should not be given preferential treatment nor protected from fair criticism.
- F. What should a homosexual do if he or she wishes to do what is right toward God?
1. Repent = acknowledge the sin + commit to change - **2 Cor. 7:10**.
 2. Seek wise counsel - **Prov. 19:20**.
 3. Resist the temptation and refuse homosexual activity - **Jas. 1:14,15**. Cf. **Rom. 13:14**; **Col. 3:5**.
 4. Work on eliminating homosexual desires - **1 Cor. 6:11**.
- G. What should be our attitude as Christians toward those caught in this problem?
1. Compassion - **Jd. 22,23**.
 2. But we must still take a stand! Cf. **Eph. 4:15**.
- H. What's different about the modern popularity of homosexuality?
1. Moral confusion, turning moral laws upside down - **Isa. 5:20**.
 2. Militance, boldness, and glory in that which is shameful - **Phil. 3:19**.

V. WHAT ARE OUR REASONS FOR CONDEMNING HOMOSEXUALITY?

- A. Not because of:
1. Homophobia.
 2. Bigotry.
 3. Self-righteousness.
 4. Lack of respect for diversity.
 5. Intolerance.
 6. Hate.
 7. Lack of compassion.
- B. Homosexuality is to be condemned because it is morally wrong - **Rom. 1:24-27**.

Conclusion

- A. We must not "get used to" homosexuality or lose the ability to blush - **Jer. 6:15**.
- B. Despite the unpopularity of some truths today, we must continue to tell the truth - **2 Tim. 4:2-4**.