### Avoid deeds of darkness – Sensuality

The topic of sensuality is extremely relevant in our modern society. Entertainment, advertisements, activities, etc., are often sexualized to some degree. But this is an old problem that is not relegated to our modern society. The Bible speaks about sensuality **frequently**.

#### **List of Sins**

Stı	udy Galatians 5:16-21
a.	Are the desires of the flesh and the desires of the spirit complimentary or contradictory?
b.	Are the deeds of the flesh secret and hard to discern? □Yes □No
c.	What is the Strong's number for the Greek word translated "sexual immorality" (ESV) OR "immorality" (NASB)?
	i. What is the definition of this word?
	ii. In what way does the NKJV translate this word?
d.	What is the Strong's number for the Greek word translated
	"impurity"?
	i. What is the definition of this word?
	ii. In what way does the NKJV translate this word?
e.	What is the Strong's number for the Greek word translated "sensuality"?
	i. What is the definition of this word?
	ii. In what way does the NKJV translate this word?
f.	What work of the flesh does the NKJV list in verse 19 which the ESV and NASB do not?
	i. What is the Strong's number for this Greek word?
	ii. What is the definition of this word?
g.	What consequence is listed for those who practice the deeds of the
	a. b. c. f.

II.	St	udy Ephesians 5:1-14
	a.	Whom are we to imitate?
	b.	What must not even be named among us? iiiiii
	c.	What consequence is given for those who live in any of these?
	d.	What is coming upon the sons of disobedience because of these things?
	e.	We should take no part in what?
	f.	What should we do instead?
III.	St	udy Colossians 3:1-11
	a.	For what reason should we set our minds on thing above and not on things that are on the earth?
	b.	What should we "put to death" in ourselves?
	c.	Should we continue to practice that which we have put to death in ourselves?
IV.		Thile Matthew 5:27-32 does not contain a list of sins, it does give us me clarity on God's view of sexual sin.
	a.	What had they heard said before?
	b.	According to Jesus, which sin is equally as severe spiritually as physically committing adultery?
	c.	Where has this sin taken place?
		What is the Strong's number for the Greek word translated "lust"?
		i. What is the definition of this word?
	e.	What is worse than losing a part of your body, according to Jesus?
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# **Consequences of Sensuality**

	That consequences were listed in the passages that we studied in the revious section?
T	ake a look at Hebrews 13:4 to answer these questions:
a.	What is the Strong's number for the Greek word translated "fornicators" (NASB & NKJV)?
	i. In what way does the ESV translate this word?
b.	What is the Strong's number for the Greek word translated "adulterers"?
c.	What will happen to those who fit in these categories?
A	ccording to Romans 6:22-23, what is the result of sin in general?
	Source of Sexual Sins
	Mark 7:14-23, Jesus talks about the source of that which defiles a erson. (See also Matthew 15:15-20)
a.	What can defile a person if it goes into him?
b.	What is it that defiles a person?
c.	According to Jesus, from where do fornications, adulteries, sensuali and other sins come?
d.	What Greek words are translated as the following:
	i. Fornications:
	ii. Adulteries:
	iii. Sensualities:
A	ccording to 1 John 2:15-17, what should we NOT love?
a.	What three things fall into this category? iiiiii
b.	These are NOT from
	These ARE from
	What is happening to these?

## **Progression of Sensuality**

a.	Who is blessed in this section?
b.	Temptations are NOT from
c.	What two reasons are given for this fact? i ii
d.	What lures and entices a person?
e.	What gives birth to sin?
f.	What is the result of sin when it is fully grown?
St	tudy Romans 1:18-32 to answer these questions:
a.	How many references, direct or indirect, can you find to various sexual sins in this section?
b.	The wrath of God is revealed against whom?
	What do these people do to the truth? God has made what three aspects of Himself clearly seen?
d.	God has made what three aspects of Himself clearly seen?  i ii
d.	God has made what three aspects of Himself clearly seen?  i
d.	God has made what three aspects of Himself clearly seen?  i ii iii How has God made these plain (or clearly seen)? In verse 21-23, the descent away from God involves what steps?  i. Although the knew God, they
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		`	E: We will address the subject about homosexuality more fically in a later section of this study packet.)
	h.		rding to verses 28-32 what is the result of no longer seeing fit to owledge God?
		i.	Such a one consequently fills themselves with "all manner of
		ii.	Those who practice "such things" are worthy of what?
		iii.	What sin is listed beyond simply <u>doing</u> these sins?
III.			5-7, in which sins did Sodom and Gomorrah and the surrounding lulge themselves?
	a.	These	e cities serve as an example of what?
I.	co	nnecti	er chapter 2, how many times does Peter mention sexual sins in on with false teachers?
			will follow what (verse 2)?
			happens because of this?
			count it as pleasure to do what in the daytime (verse 13)?
	d.	Their	eyes are full of what (verse 14)?
	e.	Whor	n do they entice?
	f.	Accor	rding to verse 18, how do they entice people to follow their
	g.	Whor	n specifically do they target in this effort?
II.	A	ccordin	ng to Jude 4, false teachers pervert the grace of God into what?
III.			othy 1:8-11 what connection does Paul make between this list of sound doctrine (or "sound teaching")?

### **How Should we React to Sensuality?**

l.		sensuality:
	a. Acco	rding to Chapter 5:1-6,
	i.	Is the "forbidden woman" appealing? □Yes □No
	ii.	In what way is her appeal described?
	iii.	What is the end result of walking in her ways?
	iv.	In what way is her path described?
	b. Acco	rding to 5:7-14,
	i.	What does the writer command his son concerning her house?
	ii.	What outcome does the writer promise if his instructions are ignored? Paraphrase in your own words:
	c. Acco	rding to 5:15-23,
	i.	To what does the "water from your own cistern" refer? Please indicate which verse specifically proves your answer.
	ii.	With what should the writer's son be intoxicated (or "exhilarated")?
	iii.	With what should the writer's son NOT be intoxicated (or "exhilarated")?
	iv.	The ways of a man are known to Whom?
	d. Acco	rding to 6:20-35,
	i.	What will protect the writer's son from the evil woman?
	::	What should the sen desire?
		What should the son desire?
	iii.	With what would the evil woman capture the young man?

	iv.	A man who "goes in to his neighbor's wife" is compared to what (vs. 27-29)?
	v.	A man who commits adultery lacks what?
	vi.	What happens to the man who commits adultery in verses 32-33?
		1
		2
		3
	vii.	Why is this? Paraphrase in your own words:
e.	Acco	rding to 7:1-5,
	i.	What should the young man do with his father's instructions?
	ii.	What will protect the young man from the adulteress (verse 4)?
		1)2)
f.	Acco	rding to 7:6-23,
	i.	In what ways does the writer describe the young man he observed from his window?
	ii.	At what time was he passing by "her" door?
	iii.	The woman who met him was dressed in what way?
	iv.	Does the writer have to describe her clothes for us to understand what he means? □Yes □No
	v.	In what way is her attitude and demeanor described?

	vi.	In what way does she get his attention before she speaks to him?
	vii.	By describing her bed chamber to him, what is she communicating to the young man?
	viii.	Why did she tell the young man that her husband was gone?
	ix.	In what way does verse 21 describer her speech?
	х.	What animals and their situations are used to describe the young man?
		1
		2
		3
	xi.	What will that encounter cost the young man?
	g. Acco	rding to verse 24-27,
	i.	Is it safe to stray into "her" paths, or let one's heart turn aside to "her"? □Yes □No Explain:
	ii.	Is the woman spoken of as a first-time offender? □Yes □No
	iii.	To where do her house and chamber lead?
II.	Study 1	Corinthians chapter 5 to answer these questions:
		type of sexual immorality was reported among the church in th?
	b. Acco	rding to verse 2:
	i.	What attitude were they showing about this sin?
	ii.	What attitude should they have shown?
	iii.	What does Paul say they should do with the man in question?
		reason does Paul give for his command regarding this man in s 3-5?

i. It's not feasible to avoid associations with which immoral people?  ii. What reason does Paul give for this?  iii. By contrast, we are NOT to associate with which sexually immoral people?  iv. How far are we take this "non-association" endeavor?
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immoral people?
iv. How far are we take this "non-association" endeavor?
v. What reason does Paul give for this?
vi. Consequently, if such a one desires to stay connected to the body of Christ, but refuses to repent, what is to be done?
Thessalonians 4:1-8, what is the will of God?
ecause of that, how must we react to sexual immorality?
what way must we each possess our own body?
Tho are the ones who possesses their bodies in lustful passions? _
That is to be the motivation for OUD conduct (years 6)?
That is to be the motivation for OUR conduct (verse 6)?

### **Contrast Between Sensuality and Purity:**

I.	Stı	udy Ephesians 4:17-24 for these questions:
	a.	Whose walk should we NOT imitate?
	b.	Because they have become callous, they have given themselves over to what?
	c.	By contrast, what should Christians do with the sinful lives we used to live?
	d.	We should instead put on what?
II.	1 I	Peter 4:1-5 contains the answers to these questions:
	a.	Verse 2 describes what contrast concerning how we live?
	b.	The time that is past is sufficient for:
	c.	What desires do the Gentiles pursue?
	d.	What should surprise them about our lives?
	e.	How might this cause them treat us?
III.		Acts 15:19-20, James instructed that the Gentiles abstain from what?
IV.	Stu	udy through 1 Corinthians 6:9-20, then answer these questions:
	a.	Of the sins listed in verses 9-10, which have to do with sexuality?
	b.	Though some of them had been involved in these sins, what was done for them in the name of the Lord Jesus? i)
		ii)
	c.	The body is meant for what?
	d.	The body is NOT meant for what?
	e.	Our bodies are members of Whom?
	f.	We must NOT make our bodies members of:
	g.	From what must we flee?

h.	The immoral person sins against:
i.	Our bodies are what (verse 19)?
St	udy 1 Corinthians 7:1-5 to answer these questions:
a.	What reason is given regarding the importance of marriage?
b.	Whose wife should each man have?
c.	Whose husband should each woman have?
d.	Who has authority over the wife's body?
e.	Who has authority over the husband's body?
f.	In general, is it good to deprive a spouse of sex? □Yes □No
g.	What is the only viable purpose for which a married couple might decide to deprive each other of sex?
h.	This decision is to be made: □ unilaterally □ by agreement
i.	But, for what amount of time?
j.	When that time is over, what must they do?
k.	For what reason must they do this?
In	your own words, record what point Paul is making in Romans 2:21-23
Ta	ake a good look at Romans 13:9-14 to answer these questions:
	What command sums up all the others?
h	What must we lay aside?
	•
C.	What activities are the opposite of "let us behave (or walk) properly?"
d	What must we avoid in regard to the lusts of the flesh?
u.	VV HAL THUSE WE AVOID HE LEVALUED HIE HUSES OF THE HESTE!

#### Marriage, Divorce and Remarriage

While at first it may seem like the marriage issues would not fall into scope of this study packet, sexual immorality has a truly huge impact on a discussion about marriage.

In	Matthew 5:31-32, one acceptable reason for divorce is given by Jesus:
 a.	If a man divorces his wife for a different reason, what does he cause her to do if she marries someone else?
b.	The man who then marries this unscripturally divorced woman commits which sin?
St	udy Matthew 19:1-15 to answer the following questions:
a.	When asking Jesus if it was lawful for a man to divorce his wife, the Pharisees inquired about which reason/cause for divorce?
b.	Based on Jesus statements in verses 4-6, God intended for the marriage relationship to be:
	□ Permanent or □ One we get into and out of as desired
c.	Why did God permit divorce in the Old Law?
d.	Did God intend from the beginning for this to be the case?
e.	If a man divorces his wife for an unscriptural reason, then marries another, Jesus says he commits which sin?
f.	What one reason for divorce does Jesus authorize?
g.	Based on statements Jesus made:
	A person who divorces their spouse for the reason listed above is able to marry again without sin.   True   False
h.	What reaction did the disciples have to Jesus' statement?
i.	In response to this, Jesus gives an analogy about eunuchs:

	11.	Jesus lists what three categories of eunuchs?		
		1		
		2		
		3.		
	iii.	In your own words, explain why Jesus mentioned eunuchs:		
		<b>Homosexuality</b>		
I.	Study R	omans 1:18-32 to answer these questions:		
	a. Wha	t did the people do in verses 25-26?		
	b. Beca	use of this, God gave them up to what?		
		n engaging in homosexual activity, a woman exchanges natural ons for what?		
	d. With	whom would a man have natural relations?		
	e. In the	is section, the acts men do with men are called what?		
	f. Wha	t is the result of those acts?		
		ere any doubt that this section is describing homosexuality?		
II.	Study th	Study the words used in 1 Corinthians 6:9-11 to describe sexual sins:		
		a. What is the Strong's number for the Greek word translated "fornicators" (NASB)?		
	i.	What is the definition of this word?		
	ii.	Do other Bible translations render this word in a different way, if so how?		
		t is the Strong's number for the Greek word translated alterers" (NASB)?		
		What is the definition of this word?		

	ii.	Do other Bible translations render this word in a different way? If so, how?	
c.	what is the Strong's number for the Greek word translated "effeminate" (NASB)?		
	i.	What is the definition of this word?	
	ii.	Do other Bible translations render this word in a different way, if so how?	
d.	What is the Strong's number for the Greek word translated "homosexuals" (NASB)?		
	i.	What is the definition of this word?	
	ii.	Do other Bible translations render this word in a different way, if so how?	
e.	What	consequence is listed for those who practice these actions?	
f.	Were some of the Corinthian Christians involved in these sins at one time?   No		
g.	How	can we know that they no longer practiced these sins?	
	•	Γimothy 1:8-11 to answer these questions:	
a.	What other sins are listed alongside of homosexuality?		
b.	Verse 10 says these are all contrary to what?		

III.