Steve Willing Seminar on Sexual Apologetics

Agenda

- Introduction: The Top Ten Myths of the Sexual revolution
- Week 2: Why sexual apologetics? The state of the Church
- Week 3: Defending Biblical sexuality to professing believers
- Week 4: Scientific basis for the Genesis paradigm (recorded)
- Week 5: Victims of the sexual revolution

- Week 6: Homosexuality, Transgenderism, and other variants
- Week 7: How we got here, where we're headed, what we can do

Resources

- Weekly notes and PowerPoint at <u>www.swilling.com</u>
- Contact: steve@willing.org
- Christian Medical & Dental Association
- National Review
- Breakpoint

- The Public Discourse
- Recommended readings

Defending Biblical Sexuality within the Church



Objection 1: "What about the Old Testament Prohibition Against ____?"

Mosaic Law

- NOT a comprehensive "criminal code"
- Before Moses?

- Outside of ancient Israel?
- Other shortcomings to that hypothesis

Aquinas

- Eternal Law
- Natural Law
- Divine (Revealed)
 Law
- Human Law
- Which did Jesus invoke?

Public Discourse

THE HUMAN PERSON SEXUALITY & FAMILY POLITICS & LAW EDUCATION & CULTURE BUSINESS & ECONOMICS 📿

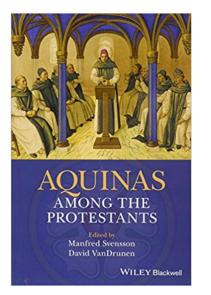
BOOK REVIEWS, RELIGION

LATEST ARTICLES

Thomas Aquinas: Not Just for Catholics Any More

AUGUST 19, 2018 | BY CARL R. TRUEMAN

A new collection of essays, Aquinas Among the Protestants, demonstrates the impact that Thomas Aquinas has had on Anglican, Lutheran, and Reformed thinkers and explores the ways in which contemporary Protestant Christianity could benefit from Aquinas's insights, particularly regarding natural law and virtue ethics.



 The Supreme Court and the Price of Diversity BY DENNIS L. WEISMAN

- Greed Doesn't Drive Inflation, Monetary Policy Does
- BY JORGE JRAISSATI
- From Masks to Gender Ideology: The Political Power of Parental Pushback
 BY BETHANY MANDEL AND SERENA SIGILITO
- War Highlights Sex Differences and Family Ties
 BY MARK REGNERUS
- American Christians' Russophilia Must End
- BY CASEY CHALK
- The Forgotten Teachings of Luigi Taparelli
 BY KAI WEISS

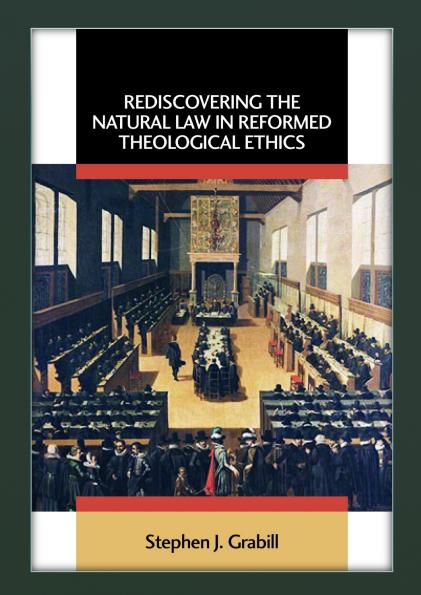
Jerusalem council

"Instead we should write to them, telling them to abstain from food polluted by idols, from sexual immorality, from the meat of strangled animals and from blood."

Acts 15:20

Natural Law in the Reformed Tradition

"the Reformed wing of the magisterial Reformation inherited the natural-law tradition as a noncontroversial legacy of late medieval scholasticism." – Stephen Grabill



Bottom line

Biblical morality is fully based on NT commands

- Biblical morality further grounded in natural law.
- From an apologetic standpoint, OT passages are a distraction.

Objection 2: "On matters of sex, the New Testament writers were merely accommodating the cultural biases of first century Palestine."

Who's accommodating whom?

- Which direction did the influence flow?
- From the "masses" to the NT writers?
- Or from NT writers to the masses?

What did the "masses" really believe?

- Early Jews and Christians were a devoutly religious minority surrounded by a licentious, pagan majority.
- NT conformed with Jewish tradition

NT countercultural to the pagan world

Some NT instructions are socially constructed

Head coverings, 1 Corinthians 11:1-16

 "Principles are those commands of God that apply to all people at all times in every culture....Customs are local applications of those principles." – R. C. Sproul

NT is explicit about significant moral issues

 "For out of the heart proceed evil thoughts, murders, adulteries, fornications, thefts, false witness, blasphemies. These are the things which defile a man, but to eat with unwashed hands does not defile a man." – *Matthew 15:19-20*

Paul describes the reprobate as "filled with all unrighteousness, sexual immorality, wickedness, covetousness, maliciousness; full of envy, murder, strife, deceit, evil-mindedness; they are whisperers, backbiters, haters of God, violent, proud, boasters, inventors of evil things, disobedient to parents, undiscerning, untrustworthy, unloving, unforgiving, unmerciful." - Romans 1:28-32

Objection 3: "Later churches added the doctrine. "Porneia" is being mistranslated as fornication."

- "Porneia" (fornication) appears 26 times in Greek NT
- This is the opposite of the "cultural accommodation" argument
- An exercise in legal semantics, like the Pharisees

What does the NT teach?

"Now concerning the matters about which you wrote: 'It is good for a man not to have sexual relations with a woman.' But because of the temptation to sexual immorality, each man should have his own wife and each woman her own husband." - *1 Corinthians 7:1-2*

"But if you have no power over your passions, then you should go ahead and marry, for marriage is far better than a continual battle with lust." - *I Corinthians 7:9*

What does the NT teach?

Paul didn't say "quit worrying and have fun."

Jesus declared the intent of adultery as sinful as the act.

The Mishnah 2nd c. B.C.-2nd c. A.D.

 "Rabbi Eleazar says, even an unmarried man who has intercourse with an unmarried woman not for the sake of marriage engages in bi-ilat znut [forbidden sexual practice]."

 "It is beyond the Mishnah's imagination for a man and a woman to live together without the benefit of a betrothal, a marriage contract, and a consummation of marriage." – Jacob Neuser

Philo Judaeus (about 10 BC– about 45 AD)

"Of the second table, the first commandment is that against adulterers, under which many other commands are conveyed by implication, such as that against seducers, that against practicers of unnatural crimes, that against all who live in debauchery, that against all men who indulge in illicit and incontinent connections"

<u>The Decalogue</u>, 168-169

Josephus 37AD – c100

"But, then, what are our laws about marriage? That law owns no other mixture of sexes but that which nature hath appointed, of a man with his wife, and that this be used only for the procreation of children."

Against Apion Book II

Didache 65-80 AD

"My child, be not lustful, for lust leadeth unto fornication; be not a filthy talker; be not a lifter up of the eye, for from all these things come adulteries."

The Didache 3:3

Origen 184-253 AD

"Fornication in the strict sense is consorting with prostitutes. Impurity is the generic name, in the maelstrom of our bodily existence, not only for adultery and pederasty but also all the other inventions of sexual licentiousness in all the many and diverse practices."

Commentary on Ephesians 5:3

Severian of Gabala 380-408(?) AD

"This is Paul's reply to those who had written to him about this subject. He forbade fornication because it was against the law, but he allowed marriage as being holy and an antidote to fornication. However, he praised chastity as more perfect still."

Commentary on I Corinthians 7:1

Chrysostom 347-407 AD

"Paul states that continence is better, but he does not attempt to pressure whose who cannot attain to it. He recognizes how strong the pull of concupiscence is and says that if it leads to a lot of violence and burning desire, then it is better to put an end to that, rather than <u>be corrupted by immorality.</u>"

Homilies on the Epistles of Paul to the Corinthians, 19.3, commenting on I Corinthians 7:8-9

Conclusion

Spanning a period of 1000 years with the NT in the middle, there is no evidence that extramarital sex was every acceptable within Judeo-Christian culture, and overwhelming evidence that it was not.

For further reading

JBL 131, no. 2 (2011): 363-383

 Harper, K. Porneia: The Making of a Christian Sexual Norm. Journal of Biblical Literature, 131(2), 363.

Porneia: The Making of a Christian Sexual Norm

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I. DEFINING A BIBLICAL KEYWORD

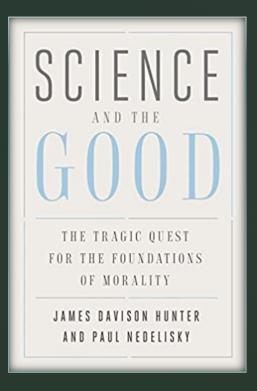
Objection 4: "Christian sexual morality has been refuted by modern science".

How?

- Where?
- When?

Impossible to define morality in a naturalistic framework

- Hume's Law: "One cannot derive an 'ought' from an 'is'."
- If we accept that human flourishing is morally desirable, science can point the way.



Typically applied to homosexuality

 "the causes of sexual orientation (whether homosexual or heterosexual) are not known at this time and likely are multifactorial." – American Psychiatric Association

• The cause is irrelevant.

Typically applied to homosexuality

 We may be born with any number of proclivities conducive neither to our own welfare nor that of others.

 Scripture has always held that we are born with an innate disposition toward sin. We are *all* "born that way." Such proclivities are to be tamed, not indulged.

Conclusion

- Science cannot establish morality
- Science cannot refute morality

How would you answer?

- 1. "What about the Old Testament prohibition against _____[fill in the blank]?"
- 2. "On matters of sex, the New Testament writers were merely accommodating the cultural biases of first century Palestine."

- 3. "Later churches added the doctrine. "Porneia" is being mistranslated as fornication."
- 4. "Christian sexual morality has been refuted by modern science"