

1. Last week I exegeted in part 1Ti 1:10, and when time expired we were analyzing the Greek word **Pornos**, translated in the KJV as "whoremongers."
2. Before we resume that study you may want to use the provisions of 1Jo 1:9 by silently naming your sins to God as the Holy Spirit may or may not show.
3. Now we are ready to continue our analysis of Paul's letter to Timothy, but first an expanded translation of 1Ti 1:8-9.

1Ti 1:8 But we know the Mosaic law is most certainly good, if it is used lawfully,

1Ti 1:9 you have certainly been taught and now know that the Mosaic law was not established for the mature believer but instead it is for those who break the law, for those who are undisciplined and habitually reject authority, for those easily influenced by evil, for those dominated by their old sin natures, and for those who strike or murder their parents, and murderers in general,

4. I want to review some of that learned and then begin new material at point 29 on page three.
5. By way of introduction, we learned the law has two extant purposes today. The two are
 - to lead unregenerate man to Christ Gal 3:24
 - and to provide the foundation upon which a nation's laws can be built. 1Ti 1:8-10
6. A nation that builds its laws on the Mosaic law will provide peace and stability for its citizens.
7. So far we have exegeted that portion of verse ten which in the KJV has been rendered "For whoremongers ..." noting it might better be translated "**for fornicators and adulterers ...**"
8. The entire verse has been translated in the KJV.

KJV - Sentence Continues

1Ti 1:10 For whoremongers, for them that defile themselves with mankind, for menstealers, for liars, for perjured persons, and if there be any other thing that is contrary to sound doctrine;

9. **Pornos** is often used in Scripture to describe "those who indulge in fornication or adultery." 1Co 5:9-11, 6:7 and Eph 5:5

10. Webster defines fornication as "sexual intercourse between partners who are not married to each other." The biblical definition of fornication would clearly include adultery. Let me give you several points about adultery.
11. Adultery is technically distinguished from fornication, which is intercourse between unmarried persons. However, the Greek word **Porneia**, uniformly translated "fornication" in the KJV, properly includes all lewdness and sexual irregularity.
12. Adultery is declared a sin in Exo 20:14 and Deu 5:18.
13. Capital punishment is demanded in the Mosaic law for both adultery and fornication. Lev 20:10 and Deu 22:20-21
14. The damage adultery does to the soul is declared in Pro 6:32.
15. Mental-attitude adultery is established in the Gospel according to Matthew. Mat 5:27-28
16. Adultery and its relationship to **Agape** is mentioned in Romans, chapter thirteen. Rom 13:8-10
17. Adultery is declared to be a product of the flesh. Gal 5:19-21
18. James uses adultery and murder to explain the importance of keeping the law of liberty vis-a-vis the Mosaic law. Jam 2:10-12
19. The Old Testament is replete with accounts of misadventures in marriage.
20. Christ in His Kingdom teachings explained that God permitted divorce only because of the hardness of man's heart, and He further added that the only grounds for divorce was adultery.
21. The Lord Jesus then expanded His teaching by saying if a man lusted in his heart for a woman he was guilty of adultery. This complicated everything. What healthy red-blooded male could avoid adultery as defined by the Lord? A vicarious adventure in the privacy of the minds of men and women everywhere was, and is, common.
22. The epistles to the church teach that all sin, including adultery, must be attacked in the privacy of the mind by the use of 1Jo 1:8-10.
23. From the beginning, that is from the first revelation of the nature and meaning of marriage, man was to have only one wife. They were to be one flesh and to stay married permanently--the husband and wife were to cleave to one another. Gen 2:23-24 and Mat 19:6
24. The one exception permitting divorce, which Christ mentioned in his Kingdom Age

teaching, was marital unfaithfulness. Mat 5:32 and 19:9

25. The epistles to the church do not rescind this command. In 1Co 7:10 Paul amplifies Christ's teachings concerning marriage and divorce as he writes, "Unto the married I command, yet not I, but the Lord ..." Paul is saying that he is writing what Christ taught "stay together and make it better each day!"

26. In the New Testament Christ removed the judgment of adultery from the realm of civil law, where it was punishable by physical death, and placed it fully under the judgment of the moral law and God Himself.

27. Fornication and adultery are separately mentioned in many cases. 1Co 6:9 and Gal 5:19

28. It would certainly seem fornication, however, is often used to cover both fornication and adultery. Acts 15:20, 21:25, Rom 1:29 and Eph 5:3

29. The view generally held, therefore, is that by the use of the term fornication our Lord meant to cover the two. This is borne out further by the fact that the sinful conduct of Israel as Jehovah's wife is sometimes called adultery (Jer 3:8; Eze 23:43 and 45-48) and sometimes fornication (Jer 3:2-3).

Jer 3:8 And I saw, when for all the causes whereby backsliding Israel committed adultery I had put her away, and given her a bill of divorce; yet her treacherous sister Judah feared not, but went and played the harlot also.

Eze 23:43 Then said I unto her that was old in adulteries, Will they now commit whoredoms with her, and she with them? ...

Eze 23:45 And the righteous men, they shall judge them after the manner of adulteresses, and after the manner of women that shed blood; because they are adulteresses, and blood is in their hands.

Eze 23:46 For thus saith the Lord GOD; I will bring up a company upon them, and will give them to be removed and spoiled.

Eze 23:47 And the company shall stone them with stones, and dispatch them with their swords; they shall slay their sons and their daughters, and burn up their houses with fire.

Eze 23:48 Thus will I cause lewdness to cease out of the land, that all women may be taught not to do after your lewdness.

Jer 3:2 Lift up thine eyes unto the high places, and see where thou hast not been lien with. In the ways hast thou sat for them, as the Arabian in the wilderness; and thou hast polluted the land with thy whoredoms and with thy wickedness.

Jer 3:3 Therefore the showers have been withheld, and there hath been no latter rain; and thou hadst the look of a prostitute, and you refuse to be ashamed.

30. In the New Testament, we find that a divorce is permitted where there has been fornication or adultery and perhaps some other sexual deviation like homosexuality,

lesbianism and/or bestiality, and in the case of willful desertion of an unbeliever married to a believer; but not because of some whim or even incompatibility.

1Co 7:10 To the married I give this command (not I, but the Lord): A wife must not separate from her husband.

1Co 7:11 But if she does, she must remain unmarried or else be reconciled to her husband. And a husband must not divorce his wife.

31. Now let's see how our verse looks so far by way of an expanded translation.

Expanded Translation

1Ti 1:10 for fornicators and adulterers ...

32. And now for the phrase "for them that defile themselves with mankind."

FOR THEM THAT DEFILE THEMSELVES WITH MANKIND **αρσενοκοιτησ**

1. **Arsenokoites** is better translated "for those who have sex with other males ..." or "for homosexuals ..."

2. **Arsenokoites** is a noun declined as a dative plural and used as a substantive.

3. **Arsenokoites** is a compound consisting of **Arsen**, meaning "a male," and **Koite**, meaning "a bed, the conjugal bed, sexual intercourse" or "lewdness."

4. **Arsenokoites** appears one other place in the New Testament.

1Co 6:9 Do you not know that the wicked will not inherit the kingdom of God? Do not be deceived: Neither the sexually immoral nor idolaters nor adulterers nor male prostitutes nor **"homosexual offenders."**

5. Homosexuality is condemned in the Old Testament, and in fact that act is one of many crimes for which capital punishment is demanded.

Lev 18:22 Thou shalt not lie with mankind, as with womankind: it is abomination.

Lev 20:13 If a man also lie with mankind, as he lieth with a woman, both of them have committed an abomination: they shall surely be put to death; their blood shall be upon them.

6. Paul in the book of Romans reiterates and supports the vile nature of homosexuality. Clearly it is declared to be a sin and a product of those who reject God and His protocol.

Rom 1:26 For this cause God gave them up unto vile affections: for even their women did change the natural use into that which is against nature:

Rom 1:27 And likewise also the men, leaving the natural use of the woman, burned in

their lust one toward another; men with men working that which is unseemly, and receiving in themselves that recompense of their error which was appropriate and necessary.

End Lesson Taught 5-16-10