

SEXUAL SIN MAKES NO SENSE

I Corinthians 6:12-20

Introduction:

- A. The number one sin problem of every society has to do with s_____.
1. The Corinthian Christians came from a p_____ background that had temple prostitutes for religious rituals and this habit was hard to break for some.
 2. Today sexual immorality:
 - a. Plagues A_____.
 - b. Is a s_____ by many Christians.
- B. This passage shows how sexual sin makes no sense.

It makes no sense from a p_____ standpoint (12-18)

- A. Two principles that we have already learned from verse 12
1. Just because something is legal does not make it right. (e.g. homosexual marriages). We must ask the question is it b_____ (to God, to others, not just myself)
 2. Only the Lord is to be our m_____ (as opposed to addictions).
- B. Paul proceeds to deal with the f_____ reasoning that since food was created for the stomach to receive and the stomach was created to receive food, so it is with the sexual appetite.
1. Argument #1 – God will d_____ both food and stomach (vv. 13a,14)
 - a. The Greek word has the basic meaning of rendering in_____ and developed other meanings such as destroy (Rom 15:26), nullify (Rom 3:21), and to be set free (Rom 7:2).
 - b. In this context, God WILL r_____ us up bodily as He did the Lord Jesus (v. 14). And so, God does not destroy the body but renders it inactive.
 2. Argument #2 - A Christian's body is for the L_____ not for sexual immorality (vv. 13b, 15-18)
 - a. D_____ does not nullify our relationship to the Lord (v. 14)
 - b. Sexual union is a one-f_____ relationship reserved for marriage (vv. 15,16; Gen 2:24)

- 1) Violating this has brought about STD's that would have never e_____ otherwise.
 - 2) Violating this has caused m_____ illness.
 - 3) Past violations have sown d_____ in marriages.
3. The only conclusion is to _____ from immorality (v. 18)
- a. Every sin that a person commits is outside the b_____.
 - 1) Most modern versions read, every OTHER sin, but the word "other" is NOT in the Greek text (KJV has the correct translation)
 - 2) For any sin to result, it requires something outside the body (lust – object; lying – person; stealing – object; jealousy – of someone; drunkenness – alcohol; suicide - weapon)
 - 3) Fornication or sexual immorality also requires an object outside one's own body.
 - b. Yet, the one committing the sin of fornication sins a _____ his/her own body.
 - 1) Paul gives this as a timeless truth that has _____ exceptions.
 - 2) There are exceptions to other sins against the body
 - a) Drunkenness is allowed for the d_____ (Prov 31:6)
 - b) Suicide is allowed if it is done to s_____ another person's life (Jn 15:13).
 - 3) This does not apply to those who are objects of sexual a_____.
 - c. Who has ever needed counseling for reserving the one flesh relationship within the bounds of marriage?

It makes no sense from a s_____ standpoint (13b, 19-20)

- A. Because the Holy Spirit _____ inside our bodies (v. 19a).
1. No one can know this information naturally. God had to t_____ us.
 2. This happened when we initially t_____ Christ to be our God and Savior. The Holy Spirit will be in us forever (Jn 14:6)

3. The Spirit within us is h_____, which means we should not use our body for unholy purposes.
 - a. It is not wrong to have tempting t_____ (Heb 4:15 – Jesus had them).
 - b. It is wrong to give in to them or dwell on them.
- B. Because our bodies b_____ to the Lord (v. 19b)
 1. The above membership was f_____ to us (grace).
 2. The above membership was p_____ for by Christ (v. 20)
 - a. He had to become h_____ (Jn 1:1,14)
 - b. He had to s_____ for our sins, being bloodied, battered, and bruised.
 - c. He rose from the dead with the m_____ of suffering (Jn 20:27), ascended with them, and will return with them (Revelation has over 25 references to Jesus as the sacrificial Lamb – compare 5:6 with 22:3)

Conclusion – from the above argument, only one action makes sense – use your body to g_____ God (v. 20).