

Same-Sex Attraction: Biblical Study

Lecture Outline

Part 1 of 2

I. Genesis 2

- A. Genesis is the creation account of not just the world but mankind and marriage. We need to start at the beginning of this whole relationship.
- B. Adam was alone, and this was not good.
- C. "They shall become one."
- D. We need to help people understand that Genesis 2 shows a clear picture of what God intended for human sexuality.

II. Genesis 19

- A. Many see this as a clear passage on how God responds to homosexual behavior.
- B. Those who support homosexuality would say that this is not dealing with homosexual behavior.
- C. These people may look at other passages in the Old Testament like Ezekiel 16 and argue that the real sin of Sodom and Gomorrah is not gross sexual immorality but idolatry.
- D. We need to let all of Scripture interpret Scripture.

III. Leviticus

- A. The Mosaic or Levitical law helps us see how God views the sexual relationship. He is setting a standard of how he wants his covenant people to act.
- B. Those who advocate for homosexual relationships say we are picking and choosing.
- C. How do we advocate for some laws and not others?
- D. We can say to those who advocate homosexuality is that they themselves pick and choose from Old Testament laws.

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IV. 2 Samuel 1

- A. This is a passage that deals with the lives of David and his best friend, Jonathan.
- B. We always have to be careful of reading our own c_____ p_____ and b_____ back into the texts of Scripture.

V. The Gospels

- A. Those who advocate same-sex relationships will first go to the Gospels and to the life and teaching of Jesus.
- B. While Jesus did not make any specific mention of h_____, we have to realize that he did make specific mention of m_____.

VI. Romans 1:18

- A. We see this s_____ of mankind into sin, where they were claiming to be wise but became fools.
- B. This is one of the clearest passages we have regarding God's standard of what is the n_____ way and what is the i_____ way for sexuality.
- C. Some who contend that homosexuality is legitimate say this passage is not talking about caring, monogamous, loving relationships.
- D. In the Book of Romans, Paul is not discussing a t_____ of homosexuality. He is saying that this type of behavior is wrong.

VII. 1 Corinthians 6:9-10

- A. In this passage, Paul lists people who will not enter the kingdom of God: fornicators, idolaters, adulterers, those homosexual or effeminate.
- B. Those who advocate for same-sex relationships will say that God can't be against loving, caring, same-sex relationships. Therefore, these passages (Rom. 1 and 1 Cor. 6) must not be either.
- C. After Paul lists all these sins, here is what he says:
"_____."

VIII. Conclusion

- A. We must affirm the sexual e_____ given to us by God at the beginning of creation.
- B. I encourage you to study these passages, both in the Old Testament and the New Testament.
- C. We must stand firm on what God a_____.

Same-Sex Attraction: Pastoral Care

Lecture Outline *Part 1 of 4*

Introduction

- D. Defining m_____
- E. How do we minister to those that struggle with same-sex attractions and have a deep faith commitment to Jesus Christ and the Christian life?

I. Develop O_____, Not Just O_____

- A. As a community of believers we really want to minister to those who struggle with same-sex attraction. So what is the p_____ that we should have first?
- B. Luke 10:25-37 – The story of the G_____ S_____.
- C. Ephesians 4:15

II. Understand the C_____

- A. These people that are coming to us with this struggle are within o_____.
- B. B_____.
- C. You need to help them understand the conflict between their faith and their feelings.
- D. Help them understand that one does not n_____ the other: yes, you are a believer in Jesus Christ, and yes, you are struggling with these feelings.
- E. The ultimate conflict with those that struggle with same-sex attraction is how to reconcile the deep f_____ they have in Jesus Christ, and the very strong f_____ of same-sex attractions.

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Lecture Outline *Part 2 of 4*

III. Identify the Developmental Reality

- A. The d_____.
- B. The d_____.
- C. The d_____.

IV. Acknowledge the “S_____.”

- A. S_____ are ideas that are written by someone else that the actor needs to perform.
- B. Help the individual recognize the s_____ that are presented to them.
 - 1. Mainstream gay culture: gay sexual identity script
 - 2. Average evangelical church: Christian sexual identity script

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Lecture Outline *Part 3 of 4*

V. Address the Questions

- A. How did this come about? – N_____ vs. N_____.
- B. Why did this come about? Why did this happen to me?
- C. What is my w_____? If I'm struggling with this, am I really that valuable?
- D. Am I the only one that struggles with this? Is it just me?
- E. There will be many questions. Seek to find the answers together. Do your r_____.

VI. Identify the Choices – What Can They Do from Here?

- A. Sexual a_____ – little to no choice.
- B. Sexual a_____ – you have a choice.
- C. Sexual a_____ – you have a choice.
- D. You are more than your a_____.

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Lecture Outline

Part 4 of 4

VII. Reach Out to the Family

- A. At some point, the family needs to be i_____.
- B. The family will have many q_____.
 - 1. What caused this? Am I to blame?
 - 2. Can they change?

VIII. Reach Up to God

- A. There is hope in the gospel of Jesus Christ!
- B. The example of P_____.
- C. We want to encourage people to realize that there is hope!

IX. Lay Out the Options – Where do we go from here?

- A. C_____
- B. C_____
- C. C_____
- D. Change is for some, celibacy is for some, but Christ is for all!

X. Be a Church that is Ready

- A. Teach & model a curriculum of s_____ s_____
- B. Create a r_____ s_____
- C. Reframe your discussions: not just more o_____, but more o_____