

Week Five: Gay Christianity

I Corinthians 5:9-13 and 6:9-11

1. Paul clearly commands the C_____ to not associate with those who c_____ to be C_____ yet practice these s_____.
2. Paul states that s_____ believers are w_____ from the sins they use to c_____. These sins are no longer p_____ of their i_____.
3. Two s_____ words are used to relate to those who take a p_____ (“soft, effeminate” thus leading many to say prostitute) and an a_____ (“going to bed with”) role in consensual homosexual acts. These words are admittedly s_____ o_____ but there is no warrant to limit them, as advocates of “Gay Christianity” attempt to do, to mean pederasts (“boy lovers”) and catamites (“boys kept by pederasts”).
4. “Gay Christianity” advocates appeal to Galatians 3:27-28 to say l_____ and j_____ transcend all questions of s_____ o_____ when considering this and other passages.

Romans 1:18-32

1. Note those who worship the c_____ rather than the C_____ (verses 18-25) are “given up” by God to i_____ (verses 26 and 28). P_____ c_____ often p_____ homosexuality.
2. Note how many terms Paul uses to condemn the p_____ of h_____: i_____ and d_____ their b_____ (verse 24), d_____ p_____ and r_____ contrary to n_____ (verse 26), s_____ acts and e_____ (verse 27), a d_____ m_____ that results in doing what o_____ not to be done (verse 28).

3. "Gay Christianity" advocates argue that only h_____ that is practiced in the context of i_____ w_____ is what Paul is condemning here (same argument as in the Leviticus passages).
4. Others argue that Paul is only condemning p_____ h_____ relationships in the passage.
5. The biggest abuse of the text is the argument that Paul is c_____ h_____ who are practicing h_____ which is not "natural" for them (verses 26-27). They go on to argue that this passage not only a_____ the practice of h_____ among those who are "naturally" inclined to such behavior, but that it would be "u_____" (i.e. sinful) to force them to practice heterosexuality.