

# Wisdom Booklet 24



## WISDOM QUIZ

Matthew 5:27-28

*"Ye have heard that it was said by them of old time, Thou shalt not commit adultery: But I say unto you, That whosoever looketh on a woman to lust after her hath committed adultery with her already in his heart."*



*How well do you understand the concept of lust?*

**1** Delighting in the beauty of a woman without thoughts of immorality is not lust.

(Read Job 31:1.)

- The actual scope of lust includes delighting in the physical attractiveness of a person whom God did not intend as your life partner. It is longing for that which God did not intend for you.
- Is it possible to be an "innocent girl-watcher" and not be guilty of lustful pleasure?

(See Proverbs 6:25.)

**2** A man cannot be blamed for the first look. It is the second look that becomes lust.

(Read II Peter 2:14.)

- Lust can take place on the first look if it is a trained glance or an extended stare. If, however, a sensual sight is thrust into our line of vision and we quickly look down without sensual imagination, it is not lust.

- How does God expect us to begin controlling lust, by guarding our hearts or controlling our eyes?  
(See Proverbs 4:23-25.)

**3** Once a couple is married they cannot be guilty of lust toward each other.

(Read Hebrews 13:4.)

- A literal translation of this verse reads, "Let marriage be held in honor by all, and let the marriage bed be kept undefiled." The rest of the verse confirms this structure: "For God will judge and punish those who are guilty of sexual vice and adultery."
- Is any physical act in marriage right if it is acceptable to both parties?  
(See Romans 1:24.)

**4** A rich man has different lusts from those of a poor man.

(Read I Timothy 6:9.)

- Scripture reveals that there are various types of lust. (See Titus 3:3, II Timothy 3:6.) There are lusts of youth (see II Timothy 2:22), lusts of the Gentiles (see I Peter 4:2), lusts of ignorance (see I Peter 1:14), and lusts of uncleanness (see II Peter 2:10).
- Is Satan the one who tempts us to lust?  
(See James 1:13-15.)

True/False

Total Correct 2

## Fill All My Vision



1. Fill all my vi - sion, Sav - ior, I pray, Let me see on - ly
2. Fill all my vi - sion - ev - 'ry de - sire Keep for Thy glo - ry;
3. Fill all my vi - sion - let naught of sin Shad - ow the bright - ness



- Je - sus to - day; When thru the val - ley Thou lead - est me,  
my soul in - spire With Thy per - fec - tion, Thy ho - ly love  
shin - ing with - in; Let me see on - ly Thy bless - ed face,



- Give me Thy glo - ry and beau - ty to see.  
Flood - ing my path - way with light from a - bove.  
Feast - ing my soul on Thine in - fi - nite grace.

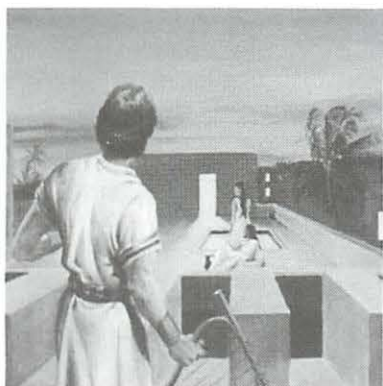


# WISDOM WORKSHEET

## ON MATTHEW 5:27-28



**“YE HAVE HEARD THAT IT WAS SAID BY THEM OF OLD TIME, THOU SHALT NOT COMMIT ADULTERY”**



David looking lustfully at Bathsheba

**“BUT I SAY UNTO YOU, THAT WHOSOEVER LOOKETH ON A WOMAN TO LUST AFTER HER HATH COMMITTED ADULTERY WITH HER ALREADY IN HIS HEART.”**

Lust has the capability of conquering any man.

- Lust conquered the strongest man who ever lived (Samson).
- Lust drew away the wisest man who ever lived (Solomon).
- Lust defiled a man after God's own heart (David).

The person who thinks he can conquer lust should heed the warning in I Corinthians 10:12: *“Wherefore let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall.”*

## Linguistics

Languages,  
Grammar, Vocabulary,  
Communication



### WHOSOEVER

Greek: πᾶς (PAHS)

DEFINITION: Every, each.

INSIGHT: Every person; no one can say, “It is not a problem with me.”

### LOOKETH

Greek: βλέπω (BLEH-poe)

DEFINITION: To stare with a specific purpose, to behold with an extended look, to view with delight, to watch intently.

### WOMAN

Greek: γυνή (goo-NAY)

DEFINITION: Female, wife.

INSIGHT: Root of *gynecology*—the treatment of female disorders. From the perspective of being a “one-woman man,” a “strange woman” is any woman other than his life partner.

### LUST

Greek: ἐπιθυμέω

(eh-pih-thoo-MEH-oh)

DEFINITION: Denotes strong desire of any kind; in this context, enjoying the physical appearance of a woman whom God did not intend for you.

INSIGHT: Lust may be refined and cultured, but it is evil because it is inconsistent with the will of God.

Do Resource A.

### ADULTERY

Greek: μοιχεύω (moy-KOO-oh)

DEFINITION: Unlawful physical relationship with the spouse of another.

### HEART

Greek: καρδιά (kar-DEE-ah)

DEFINITION: Chief organ of the body. Symbol of a person's seat of affection (see Psalm 81:12); place of the hidden springs of the personal life (see Matthew 15:19-20); the sphere of divine influence (see Romans 2:15).

Do Resource B.

## History

Archaeology,  
Geography, Prophecy,  
Music, Art, Literature



**How does a man's morality dictate his philosophy?**

The world continues to revere and study the writings of Socrates, Plato, Nietzsche, Kant, Marx, and Russell. Yet the philosophies of these men are contrary to the principles of God's Word.

Each of these philosophers understood God's moral law in his youth, but chose to commit immorality and develop his own philosophy.



Plato  
427?-347? B.C.

*“Because that, when they knew God, they glorified him not as God, neither were thankful; but became vain in their imaginations, and their foolish heart was darkened. Professing themselves to be wise, they became fools” (Romans 1:21-22).*

Do Resource C.

**How were great civilizations destroyed through lust?**

Archaeology confirms that great and highly developed civilizations once thrived in various parts of the world.

Today their descendants live in poverty, disease, and ignorance. They are not primitive; they are decadents who are experiencing the consequences of lustful passions. (See Ephesians 5:6.)



The Mayan people turned to idols after great achievements in astronomy and architecture.

Do Resource D.



# Science

Chemistry, Biology,  
Astronomy, Geology,  
Physics, Mathematics

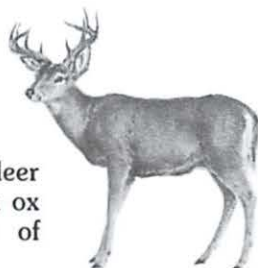


Why does God compare a simple young man to an ox going to the slaughter?



An ox is strong. It is also fearless. If cornered and made aware of danger, it will fight violently.

On the other hand, the ox is not considered to be a very bright animal. It also has the handicap of being near-sighted. With a ring in its nose, even a small woman can lead it to the slaughterhouse.



How does a deer differ from an ox in the face of danger?

When a deer smells blood that has been shed, it will instantly flee in alarm. However, an ox will ignore the odor, relying on its own strength instead.

Do Resource E.



What do traps tell us about lust?

Satan uses the same deceptions a trapper uses to lure his prey to destruction, causing victims to fall.

Do Resource F.

# Law

Government,  
Economics, Logic



How is pornography a destroyer of men, marriages, families, and nations?

1. It destroys a man's love for God, his wife, and his children.

"And because iniquity shall abound, the love of many shall wax cold" (Matthew 24:12).



2. It damages a man's marriage through mental adultery.

"... Whosoever looketh on a woman to lust after her hath committed adultery with her already in his heart" (Matthew 5:28).

3. It distorts a man's view of love and binds him to lust.

"... Why wilt thou, my son, be ravished with a strange woman? ... His own iniquities shall take the wicked himself, and he shall be holden with the cords of his sins" (Proverbs 5:20, 22).

4. It exposes a man's family to Satan's destruction.

"No man can enter into a strong man's house, and spoil his goods, except he will first bind the strong man [the father]; and then he will spoil his house" (Mark 3:27).

5. It produces insensitivity, anger, and overcorrection.

"He that soweth iniquity shall reap vanity: and the rod of his anger shall fail [kalah: to consume, to destroy]" (Proverbs 22:8).

6. It corrupts a nation with violent crime.

"Do not prostitute thy daughter, to cause her to be a whore; lest the land fall to whoredom, and the land become full of wickedness [violent crime]" (Leviticus 19:29).

Do Resource G.

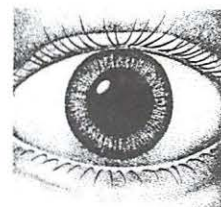
# Medicine

Health,  
Nutrition, Behavior,  
Counseling

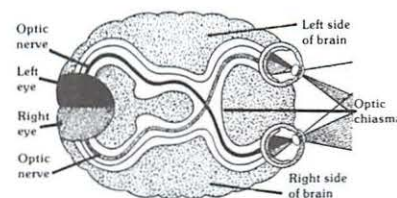


How does lusting after a woman create hormonal imbalance in a man's body?

When a man looks lustfully at a woman, a flood of impulses travels through the optic nerve to the back of the brain. As a result, the glands and other bodily functions are activated, and the level of testosterone increases.



Recent studies revealed a significant correlation between high testosterone levels and those who commit violent crimes.



Studies also reveal that visualizing an act three times leaves the same impact upon our nervous system as actually doing it one time.

Do Resource H.

How can a man overcome the temptation to look lustfully at women?



Lust can be overcome by entering into the victory of Christ through salvation and by engrafting Romans 6 and 8 into his soul (memorization and meditation).

This process will rechannel strong physical drives into fountains of creativity and spiritual power that will flow from his innermost being. (See John 7:38.)





How many of these questions can you answer before studying the resources?

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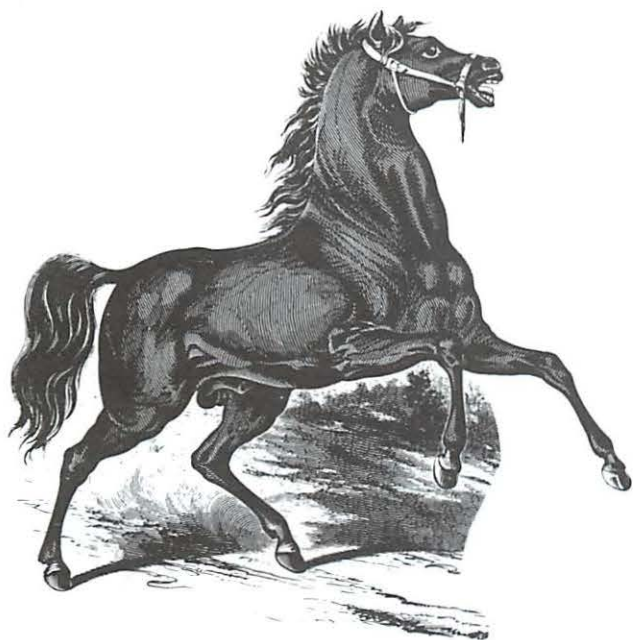
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## POWER THROUGH PRECISION

**LEARN WORDS WHICH DEFINE THE  
DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NORMAL  
AND ABNORMAL DESIRE.**



The uncontrollable passions of lust are compared by God to the frantic drives of a stallion.

"How shall I pardon thee for this? . . . when I had fed them to the full, they then committed adultery, and assembled themselves by troops in the harlots' houses.

"They were as fed horses in the morning; every one neighed after his neighbour's wife" (Jeremiah 5:7-8).

Lust is a powerful force. It can both drive and destroy a person's life. Lust causes a man to override his inhibitions and fulfill desires which violate God's standards of purity and righteousness.

When we lose sight of God's holy standards, it is easy to define lust as normal appetite, sensual fantasy as ordinary daydreaming, and covetousness as harmless desire. It is important, therefore, to distinguish these terms from one another.

IDENTIFY THE PRECISE MEANINGS OF:

- |                                     |                                       |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appetite   | <input type="checkbox"/> Lust         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wish       | <input type="checkbox"/> Fantasy      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Desire     | <input type="checkbox"/> Covetousness |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Admiration | <input type="checkbox"/> Infatuation  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aspiration | <input type="checkbox"/> Obsession    |

## 1 WHEN DOES APPETITE BECOME LUST?



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God satisfied the normal appetites of His people with manna when they were in the wilderness.

## DEFINITION OF APPETITE:

The word **appetite** comes from two Latin words, *ad*, meaning "to," and *petere*, meaning "to seek" or "to supplicate (ask)." **Appetite** is defined as "the wholesome longing to meet a God-given need." **Appetite** is learned or cultivated by satisfying fulfillment.

Synonyms of **appetite** include inclination,



penchant, relish, zest, fondness, and liking. Antonyms are distaste, aversion, dislike, and disgust.

### DEFINITION OF LUST:

The word **lust** shares the same etymology as the word *list*. Both come from the Saxon *lystan*, which means “to lean in the direction of” or “to stretch toward.”



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The listing of a battered ship illustrates the etymology of **lust**.

Dr. Wilfred Funk in his word study analysis, *Word Origins and Their Romantic Stories*, tells us that “*lust* was once a harmless term that meant pleasure or delight. It traces back to a Germanic word meaning ‘to long for.’

“Longings, however, often take one direction and as early as the year 1,000 *lust* began to refer to sinful and sensual appetites, or to low animal passions, and this meaning of the word is the only one that has survived.”

To **lust** means “to have an irregular, abnormal, or inordinate craving.” The synonyms of **lust** include craving, lasciviousness, lewdness, carnality, lechery, and fleshly desires. Antonyms of **lust** are disdain, scorn, loathing, revulsion, repugnance and repulsion.

### THE CONSEQUENCES OF LUST:

When we go beyond God-given appetite and lust after that which God did not intend for us to have, we may get what we want, but we will also experience the following consequences:

- Receiving “leanness” in our souls
- Becoming unable to ever be satisfied
- Having the object of our lust become loathsome
- Being given over to more destructive passions



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God states that the nation of Israel **lusted** by despising the manna which He provided and by craving meat. They “... **lusted exceedingly in the wilderness, and tempted God in the desert. And he gave them their request; but sent leanness into their soul**” (Psalm 106:14–15).

Appetite becomes lust when we go beyond what God has provided and long for that which He did not intend for us to have.

**What practical steps should we take so that “looking at a woman” would not become lust?**

☐ **Identify various types of lusts.**

#### • The Lust of the Flesh

“... Walk in the Spirit, and ye shall not fulfil the lust of the flesh. . . . Now the works of the flesh



are manifest, which are these; Adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness . . ." (Galatians 5:16, 19).

### • The Lust of the Eyes

"Love not the world. . . . For all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, is not of the Father, but is of the world" (I John 2:15–16).

"Hell and destruction are never full; so the eyes of man are never satisfied" (Proverbs 27:20).

### • The Lusts of Youth

"Flee also youthful lusts: but follow righteousness, faith, charity, peace, with them that call on the Lord out of a pure heart" (II Timothy 2:22).

### • The Lust of Uncleanness

"The Lord knoweth how to deliver the godly out of temptations, and to reserve the unjust unto the day of judgment to be punished: But chiefly them that walk after the flesh in the lust of uncleanness . . ." (II Peter 2:9–10).

☐ **Make a covenant with your eyes.**



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**Job's wealth is restored. (See Job 42:10–15.)**

God said of Job, ". . . There is none like him in the earth, a perfect and an upright man, one that feareth God, and escheweth evil" (Job 1:8). One of the secrets of Job's Godliness is given by him: "I made a covenant with mine eyes; why then should I think upon a maid?" (Job 31:1).

The covenant with our eyes not to look lustfully must begin by keeping our hearts with all diligence. (See Proverbs 4:23.) The commitment of this covenant is defined in Proverbs 4:25: "Let thine eyes look right on, and thine eyelids look straight before thee."

If a sensual scene comes before our eyes, we should immediately look down, expressing sadness for the person and perhaps even a prayer that God would cause the individual to recognize the needs in his or her own life.

Continuing to look at a woman or continuing to delight in her beauty in your heart would be a violation of the covenant with your eyes.

## 2 WHEN DOES WISHING BECOME FANTASIZING?



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**Every wish must be evaluated on the basis of the motives which lie behind it.**

### DEFINITION OF WISH:

The word **wish** comes from a Saxon root, *wiscan*, which denotes "strongly desiring something." In English, a **wish** also refers to a strong desire for something which either is or is not obtainable.

Synonyms for **wish** are hope, longing, whim, predilection, and want. Synonyms for **wishful** include hopeful, eager, avid, expectant, fanciful, wistful, and dreamy-eyed.





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**Fantasy is bringing before the mind things which are not real. It may begin with wholesome imagination, but if it ends in sensual imagery, it becomes sin.**

### DEFINITION OF FANTASY:

**Fantasy** comes from the Greek root *phantasia*, which refers to the power of the mind to make things appear before it. The English word **phantom**, denoting an image formed in the imagination, also comes from this root.

**Fantasy** is the faculty by which the mind forms and dwells on images or representations of things in order to give pleasure or bring a thrill. Synonyms of **fantasy** include illusion, reverie, caprice, mirage, apparition, and figment of the imagination. Its antonyms are reality, actuality, and fact.

### **What practical steps should we take to overcome sensual fantasizing?**

#### ☐ **Accept responsibility for every thought.**

God will hold us responsible for the imaginations of our hearts and for the motives behind them. Make Psalm 19:14 your prayer:

*“Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart, be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength, and my redeemer.”*

#### ☐ **Agree with God that sensual thoughts are wrong.**

*“These . . . things doth the Lord hate . . . An heart that deviseth wicked imaginations” (Proverbs 6:16, 18).*

*“Because that, when they knew God, they glorified him not as God, neither were thankful; but became vain in their imaginations, and their foolish heart was darkened . . . Wherefore God also gave them up to uncleanness through the lusts of their own hearts . . .” (Romans 1:21, 24).*

#### ☐ **Cast down sensual imaginations.**

What we think in our hearts, we become. Satan gains his first foothold in our lives when we allow sensual thoughts to exist in our imaginations. The spiritual warfare that God requires begins by casting down these thoughts.

*“For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds; Casting down imaginations, and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ” (II Corinthians 10:4–5).*

Wishing becomes fantasy when we allow our minds to dwell on imaginations which are contrary to God’s will.

## **3 WHEN DOES DESIRE BECOME COVETOUSNESS?**



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**Abraham desired a son. He was justified by his faith when he believed God’s promise that his descendants would be as numerous as the stars. (See Genesis 15:1–6 and Romans 4:16–22.)**



## DEFINITION OF DESIRE:

The word **desire** comes from a French root *desirer*, which comes from the Latin word *desiderare*. This original Latin word has as its base the word *sidus*, meaning “star.”

In Roman times many people thought that desires were influenced by the stars. The connotation of the Latin root was “strength of affections,” as opposed to “longing.”

The English word **desire** denotes an emotion or excitement of the mind directed to the attainment or possession of an object from which fulfillment is expected.

## DEFINITION OF COVETOUSNESS:

The root of the word **covet** comes from the Latin *cupere*, meaning “to desire.”

One of the definitions of the English word **covet** is “to desire inordinately; to desire that which is unlawful to obtain or possess.” **Covetousness** is the condition of a person who covets. Its synonyms include avarice, greediness, envy, jealousy, and self-centeredness.

## What practical steps can we take to avoid covetousness?

### ☐ Learn the secret of being content.

**Contentment** is realizing that God has given me everything I need for my present happiness. **Contentment** is understanding that all I actually need is food and clothing. **Contentment** also requires that I set my affection on things above because “. . . the things which are seen are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal” (II Corinthians 4:18).

Those who achieve this kind of contentment and Godliness have great gain. “For we brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out. And having food and raiment let us be therewith content” (I Timothy 6:7–8).

### ☐ Realize the consequences of desiring to be rich.

“But they that will be rich fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in destruction and perdition. For the love of money is the root of all evil: which while

some coveted after, they have erred from the faith, and pierced themselves through with many sorrows” (I Timothy 6:9–10).

### ☐ Learn to enjoy what God has provided.

By focusing on what we have rather than on what we do not have, we are free to concentrate on right relationships and enjoy what God has provided.

God equates covetousness with idolatry. When we covet someone, we turn that person into an object and expect from him fulfillment, security, or some other benefit which only God can give.

“For this ye know, that no whoremonger, nor unclean person, nor covetous man, who is an idolater, hath any inheritance in the kingdom of Christ and of God” (Ephesians 5:5).



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Jeroboam's desire for a kingdom was both given and fulfilled by God, but when he feared losing his kingdom, his covetousness turned to idolatry. (See I Kings 12:25–13:32.)

Desire becomes covetousness when we expect from something or someone what only God can give to us.



## 4 WHEN DOES ADMIRATION BECOME INFATUATION?



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To admire the character or achievement of a person is proper, but to visualize a relationship which is not ordained of God is infatuation.

### DEFINITION OF ADMIRATION:

**Admiration** comes from two Latin words, *ad*, meaning “to” and *miror*, meaning “wonder.” *Miror* has the connotation of regarding with wonder that which was seen. Our English word **mirror** comes from this same root. In a sense, a mirror is made for self-admiration when a vain person uses it.

**Admiration** means “wonder mingled with pleasant emotions, such as esteem, respect, or love.” It often includes a slight degree of surprise.

### DEFINITION OF INFATUATION:

The word **infatuation** is built from two Latin words, *in*, meaning “in” or “in the condition of,” and *fatuus*, meaning “foolish.” Thus, **infatuation** is the condition of making oneself foolish, being affected with folly so that ability to reason soundly is weakened. An **infatuated** person acts without common discretion and prudence.

Synonyms of **infatuated** include enamored, beguiled by, enraptured, captivated, enthralled, smitten, or having a crush on.

## What practical steps should we take to prevent infatuation?

### ☐ Recognize God-given desires.

The desire to have intimate fellowship with another person is wholesome and God-given. The desire to be married and have a happy home is also proper and Scriptural.

When we become infatuated with a person, we attach these God-given desires to the wrong person and then experience guilt. The guilt may prompt us to try to deny the desires; this only creates frustration.

### ☐ Turn admiration into a springboard for prayer.

Before admiration becomes infatuation, it can be made the basis of a very appropriate prayer:

“Heavenly Father, You know all about my desires for (friendship, companionship, marriage, a family, etc.). You created these desires in balance and in purity, and You are the only One Who can fulfill them in my life at the proper time and with the right person. Until that time I want to delight myself only in You. . . .”

If a person whom you admire comes to your mind ten times a day, this means you will turn your attention to the Lord ten times a day.

### ☐ Reaffirm that your rights belong to God.

When a thought of admiration is turned into prayer, the focus must be on the Lord, not on the person. Our prayers should affirm the fact that we have yielded all of our rights to the Lord, and that our expectation is from Him.

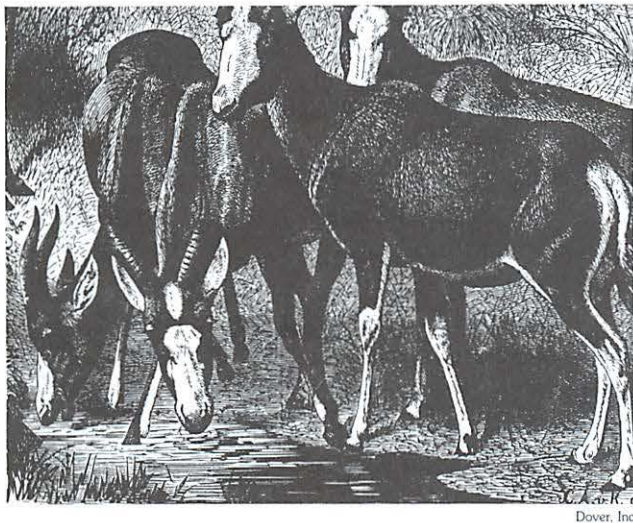
“My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my expectation is from him” (Psalm 62:5).

“Whom have I in heaven but thee? and there is none upon earth that I desire beside thee. My flesh and my heart faileth: but God is the strength of my heart, and my portion for ever” (Psalm 73:25–26).

**Admiration turns to infatuation when we imagine a relationship with a person which God did not intend.**



## 5 WHEN DOES ASPIRATION BECOME OBSESSION?



Aspiration is pictured by an animal panting after water. When a man is dominated by passions of sensuality, his aspiration turns to obsession.

### DEFINITION OF ASPIRATION:

The word **aspire** comes from the Latin word *aspirare*, which means "to breathe upon." Aspiration has the literal connotation, then, of panting after something, much as a thirsty animal pants after water. The word means "to strive or follow after an objective which is great, noble, or spiritual; to aim at something elevated."

Synonyms of **aspiration** include ambition, objective, benchmark, endeavor, or purpose.



Doré Bible Illustration

Samson's obsession with strange women cost him his eyesight, his freedom, his ministry, and his life. (Judges 13-16.)

### DEFINITION OF OBSESSION:

The root of the word **obsession** comes from the Latin *sidere*, which means "to sit." The English word carries the connotation of an idea or emotion sitting within a person, not to be dislodged. An **obsession** is a "compulsive, frequently unreasonable idea or emotion which causes a fixed preoccupation."

Synonyms of **obsessed** include possessed, dominated, beset, controlled, overwhelmingly desirous, and maniacal. Synonyms of **obsession** are all-encompassing desire, fixation, mania, and ruling passion.

### What practical steps should we take to conquer obsession?

☐ **Realize we are helpless in our own strength.**

The inability to conquer the lust of the flesh is clearly defined in Romans 7:19: "For the good that I would I do not: but the evil which I would not, that I do."

☐ **Recognize that the victory has already been won.**

The Lord Jesus Christ perfectly fulfilled God's Law and conquered sin and death when He died on the cross. When we receive Him as our personal Savior, we become one with Him. Since Christ is eternal, we retroactively become a part of His death, burial, resurrection, and victory over sin.

☐ **Reckon ourselves dead to sin.**

By engrafting the truths of Romans 6 and 8 into our souls and quoting them to the Lord, we are able to reckon ourselves dead to sin and alive to righteousness.

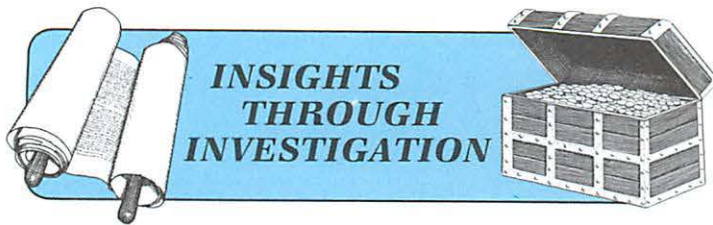
Aspiration becomes obsession when we strive for things our consciences have told us are wrong.

### PROJECT

Read the story of Amnon's relationship with Tamar in II Samuel 13. See how many of the vocabulary words are exemplified in this tragic account of lust, fantasy, covetousness, infatuation, and obsession.

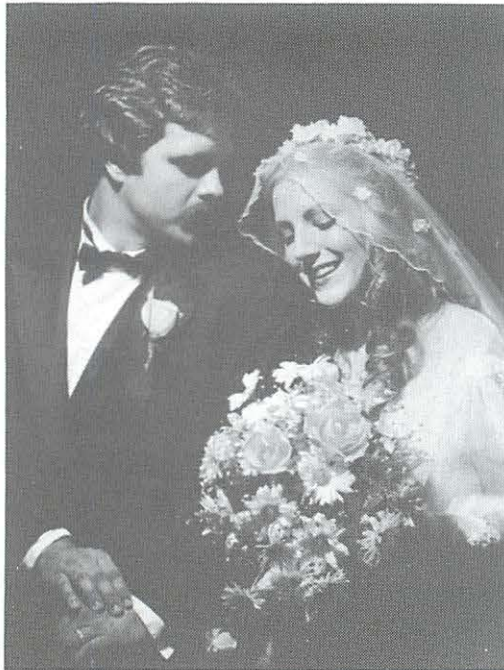
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## INSIGHTS THROUGH INVESTIGATION

### HOW DOES THE GREEK CONFIRM THE DANGER OF PARTNERS' DEFILEING THEIR MARRIAGE BY LUST?



Ewing Galloway

What does this verse really mean?

***"Marriage is honourable in all, and the bed undefiled . . ." (Hebrews 13:4).***

Does this verse give unrestrained license to marriage partners to gratify lust in their marriage relationship?

A study of the verse and its context in the Greek will reveal the answer to this question.

4 τίμιος ὁ γάμος ἐν πᾶσιν,  
Honorable [let] marriage [be held] in every [way],  
καὶ ἡ κοίτη ἀμίαντος· πόρνους δὲ καὶ μοιχοὺς  
and the bed [be] undefiled; fornicators but and adulterers  
κοινεῖ ὁ θεός  
will judge God

***"Let marriage be held in honor in every way and let the marriage bed be kept undefiled, because fornicators and adulterers God will judge."***

## Word Study:

**MARRIAGE:** γάμος (GAH-moss)

### DEFINITION:

The relationship in which a man and a woman enter into a blood covenant and become one flesh.

*"Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother, and shall cleave unto his wife: and they shall be one flesh" (Genesis 2:24).*

In a covenant relationship the husband has the primary responsibility to guard the marriage and to keep it pure.

*"Husbands, love your wives, even as Christ also loved the church, and gave himself for it; That he might sanctify and cleanse it with the washing of water by the word" (Ephesians 5:25–26).*

The husband is to treat his wife with the same respect that God expects him to treat himself, and the wife is to do the same toward her husband and herself.

*"Know ye not that ye are the temple of God, and that the Spirit of God dwelleth in you? If any man defile the temple of God, him shall God destroy; for the temple of God is holy, which temple ye are" (I Corinthians 3:16–17).*

*"So ought men to love their wives as their own bodies . . . even as the Lord the church" (Ephesians 5:28–29).*

God likens the relationship between the husband and wife to the relationship between Christ and the Church. The Holy Spirit is to be in charge of both relationships to keep them pure so that God's holy designs for them might be fulfilled.



**HONORABLE:** τίμιος (TIH-mih-oss)

### DEFINITION:

Highly valued, precious, respected, cherished, highly regarded, esteemed, revered, exalted, and protected.

To dishonor is to debase, disrespect, shame, degrade, and disgrace.

**UNDEFILED:** ἀμίαντος (ah-MIH-ahn-toss)

### DEFINITION:

Pure, hallowed, consecrated; not stained, corrupted, or perverted.



The English word *defile* is from the Old French *defouler*, meaning to “trample down,” and the Old English *fylan*, meaning “to be foul.” To defile is to soil, besmirch, disgrace, degrade, and make impure.

**FORNICATOR:** πόρνος (POR-noss)

DEFINITION:

A man who engages in unlawful physical intimacies. The root word is *porno* from which comes the word *pornography*.

**ADULTERER:** μοιχός (moy-KOSS)

DEFINITION:

One who defiles the marriage bed by having physical relations with someone other than his own marriage partner; one who is unfaithful to his marriage vows.

In the wider sense, an adulterer is one who weakens the marriage bond. To adulterate something is to change something, usually by making it inferior or impure. It often involves adding extraneous or improper ingredients.

**JUDGE:** κρίνω (KRIH-no)

DEFINITION:

To try, condemn, and punish.

God will destroy those who pollute and corrupt their marriages either by unrestrained fantasies, improper indulgences or perversions within the marriage, or unlawful activity outside the marriage.



Keystone

Thousands of Christian couples who believed that marriage gave them a “license” for uncontrolled sensual pleasure are now filling the divorce courts in disillusionment and bitterness.

## ***The Scope of Immorality***

### **LICENTIOUSNESS**

Unrestrained sensual pleasure; lewdness.

### **LEWDNESS**

Indecent, vulgar, or obscene thoughts, words, and actions which excite lust or lechery.

### **LECHERY**

Excessive indulgence in fantasies and lusts.

### **LUST**

Uncontrolled desires and appetites; passionate desires which lead to profligacy.

### **PROFLIGACY**

Breakdown of moral standards which degrades one who is given to abandonment.

### **ABANDONMENT**

Giving over to unrestrained appetites, practicing whatever lust can suggest, yielding to whatever sensual impulse occurs, or surrendering to the lower nature without restraint or moderation; depraved activity.

### **DEPRAVITY**

The condition of one who makes no attempt to curb self-indulgences; one who is morally corrupt and perverted.

### **PERVERSION**

Any of the various means of attaining sexual gratification apart from God’s design; changing that which is right and natural to that which is unnatural and improper; engaging in debasement which dissipates.

### **DISSIPATION**

Devoted to sensual pleasure which does not satisfy, thus, always calling for greater perversion; being dissolute.

### **DISSOLUTION**

Becoming indifferent to moral restraints or vice.

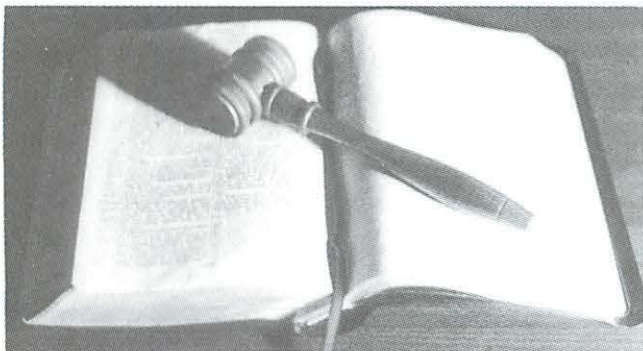
### **VICE**

An immoral habit or practice; depraved or degraded behavior; profane sensual immorality.

### **PROFANITY**

Irreverence for God or sacred things; the misuse of anything revered or respected; defilement or violation of the sanctity of something; desecration of that which belongs to God.





God's Word clearly judges immorality, whether it is committed inside or outside of marriage. "The calling of God is not to impurity but to the most thorough purity" (I Thessalonians 4:7, Phillips). Anyone who mocks this goal is making light not of man's rules but of God's commands. God gives us the **Holy Spirit** that we might be holy. (See I Thessalonians 4:1–8.)

Every Christian couple must examine the fruit of their "marriage bed" in the light of Scripture.

### **The sure result of sowing to the flesh**

"Be not deceived; God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. For he that soweth to his flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth to the Spirit shall of the Spirit reap life everlasting" (Galatians 6:7–8).

### **God's requirement not to be like the Gentiles**

"For this is the will of God, even your sanctification, that ye should abstain from fornication: That every one of you should know how to possess his vessel in sanctification and honour; Not in the lust of concupiscence, even as the Gentiles which know not God . . . For God hath not called us unto uncleanness, but unto holiness" (I Thessalonians 4:3–5,7).

### **The consequence of lust begetting lust**

"Wherefore God also gave them up to uncleanness through the lusts of their own hearts, to dishonour their own bodies between themselves: Who changed the truth of God into a lie, and worshipped and served the creature more than the Creator, who is blessed for ever. Amen. 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" (Romans 1:24–26).

### **The command not to yield to lust**

"Let not sin therefore reign in your mortal body, that ye should obey it in the lusts thereof. Neither yield ye your members as instruments of

unrighteousness unto sin: but yield yourselves unto God, as those that are alive from the dead, and your members as instruments of righteousness unto God" (Romans 6:12–13).

### **The relationship between fantasies and adulteries**

"For from within, out of the heart of men, proceed evil thoughts, adulteries, fornications . . . All these evil things come from within, and defile the man" (Mark 7:21,23).

### **The final judgment of lust**

"But every man is tempted, when he is drawn away of his own lust, and enticed. Then when lust hath conceived, it bringeth forth sin: and sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death. Do not err, my beloved brethren" (James 1:14–16).

## **PROJECT**



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**Just as Gulliver was conquered by the little threads of the "harmless Lilliputians," so married couples can become ensnared by what begins as "little" fantasies.**

List at least three distinct ways in which a husband can purify his relationship with his wife on the basis of Ephesians 5:25–33:

"Husbands, love your wives, even as Christ also loved the church, and gave himself for it; That he might sanctify and cleanse it with the washing of water by the word, That he might present it to himself a glorious church, not having spot, or wrinkle, or any such thing; but that it should be holy and without blemish.

"So ought men to love their wives as their own bodies. He that loveth his wife loveth himself. . . .

" . . . Let every one of you in particular so love his wife even as himself; and the wife see that she reverence her husband."

Date completed \_\_\_\_\_ Evaluation \_\_\_\_\_





## HOW DOES A PERSON'S MORALITY DICTATE HIS THEOLOGY AND HIS PHILOSOPHY?



Bilarchiv Preussischer Kulturbesitz Photoworld

Adolph Hitler was a tragic example of a man whose morality dictated his theology and his philosophy. His views were influenced by several of the philosophers in this resource.

### THE ORIGINS OF MODERN PHILOSOPHIES

Most students of philosophy assume that the famous thinkers of previous generations arrived at their conclusions through objective research.

It is generally understood that these men were searching for the truth and that their search led them to formulate a philosophy of life.

In reality many philosophers willfully chose to get involved with moral impurity earlier in their lives. It is their immorality that forced them to conclusions which were unscriptural. Only as we understand the formation of their life habits will we understand the reasons for their philosophies.

There is within every person a desire to have a unified view of the universe in which we live. Theology is the formulation of that view from God's perspective. Philosophy is a universal view from man's perspective.

The word *philosophy* comes from two Greek words, *philo*, meaning "love," and *sophia*, meaning "wisdom"—the love of wisdom. A philosopher has been described as "an ordinary person who thinks more deeply and obstinately than other people."

The symbol of a philosopher is the sculpture entitled, "The Thinker." He seeks to find wisdom from within himself rather than from the revealed wisdom of God's Word. His naked pose significantly expresses his rejection of God's moral standards and also the shame of his own foolish thinking.



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The sculpture by Auguste Rodin: "The Thinker"

1



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Socrates  
469?–399 B.C.

**How did the "Socratic method" of reasoning come from a sodomite manner of living?**

Socrates was an ancient Greek philosopher who lived about six hundred years after Solomon and about four hundred years before the coming of Christ.

Today he is acclaimed by the world as a great and noble philosopher, yet the conclusions of his reasoning are totally contrary to the wisdom of God.



Socrates is credited with saying, "No man knowingly does evil." He believed that human nature leads people to act correctly.

The wife of Socrates was named Xanthippe, a woman whose disillusionment with her husband contradicted the admiration given him by the students he met in the streets, marketplaces, and gymnasiums.

The Socratic method of teaching was an attempt to get people to think in new ways, thus rejecting traditional views of life. His method consisted of a continual series of asking questions and defining terms.

His calculated goal was to bring his students to the place where they had no opinion on anything. In his opinion, the ideal was to have an open mind. He considered the apex of virtue to be a person's ability to argue either way on an issue with equal intensity.

However, Socrates himself was anything but open-minded. He cleverly maneuvered others into reexamining their own beliefs until they finally accepted his conclusions.



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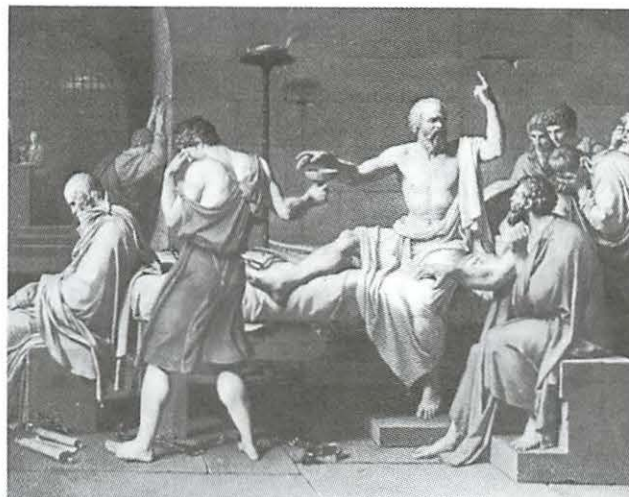
**Socrates spread his teachings in Athens, Greece, and influenced many to accept sodomy.**

The motivation of Socrates to reexamine accepted moral standards can be traced to his own personal life. In his youth he became involved in immorality which later degenerated into a homosexual relationship with Plato, one of his disciples.

He did not accept the responsibility of providing for his own family, for he did not believe in working for a living.

From early childhood Socrates claimed to hear a "mysterious voice" which gave him messages and warnings. He named the voice "Daimon," which means "demon."

Socrates was ultimately brought to trial on charges of corrupting young men and showing disrespect to religious traditions.



Metropolitan Museum of Art, N.Y. Wolf Fund, 1931

**An Athenian jury sentenced Socrates to the death penalty, probably because of his pride.**

## 2



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**Plato  
427?–327? B.C.**

***How did the republic of Plato come from a reprobate mind?***

Plato, whose real name was Aristocles, was born in Athens. His family was one of the oldest and most distinguished in the city. At the age of seventeen, Plato left home to study under Socrates, who was about forty years his senior.

He soon became involved in a homosexual relationship with Socrates which lasted until Socrates' death. Plato never married, and the wealth of his family allowed him to be independent and to travel as he chose.

In 387 B.C., after the execution of Socrates, Plato founded a school of philosophy known as the *Academy*. There he expounded his views of the nature of reality and the way he thought the state should be run.

Plato divided the state, which he called a *republic*, into three levels of people ruled by the



philosopher king, who would be himself. He would assign each individual to a class according to which part of the individual's psyche was in control.

If the rational part of the individual was in control, the subject would be placed into the "guardian" class. This was the highest and most respected of the three.

If his spirit (the part exhibiting ambition and aggressiveness) was dominant, he would become a soldier in the "protector" class. If the individual was controlled by his appetites (physical drives), he would be assigned to the class called "common people."

The guardians were to live under rigid communism. They were never to marry, for they were to spend all their time studying and serving the philosopher king.



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**One of Plato's students was Aristotle, who carried on the immoral philosophies and relationships of his teacher. The two men are pictured above as painted by Raphael on a wall in the Vatican.**

Plato proclaimed an ideal quality of love which was to be above the sensual appetites of the common people, and which has come to be referred to as a "platonic" relationship. In reality, Plato envisioned for himself a cult which would satisfy his appetites on a grand scale.

With regard to women, Plato believed in what he called "equality of the sexes," which really meant equal opportunity for the men to use whomever they

would to gratify their passions. Women were to be the common wives of all men.

He also believed that people existed solely for the benefit of the state.

His distorted views of reality and unreality provided a rationale for destroying any child who did not come within the limitations of acceptable physical ability or appearance.

### 3



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**Aristotle**  
**384–322 B.C.**

***How did the aristocratic ideas of Aristotle emerge from Plato's Academy?***

Aristotle was born in a small town in northern Greece. His father was the personal physician of the grandfather of Alexander the Great. This association became significant to Aristotle in later years when Alexander's father, Philip II, King of Macedonia, invited Aristotle to supervise the education of his young son Alexander.

Aristotle entered Plato's Academy at the age of eighteen. Plato was forty-four years older than his pupil. Aristotle studied with Plato twenty years. During this time Plato recognized him as his most promising student, and soon they shared a sodomite relationship with each other.

Aristotle eventually married a ruler's daughter whom he reportedly did not love. In later years he was known to have lived with another woman in a common-law relationship.

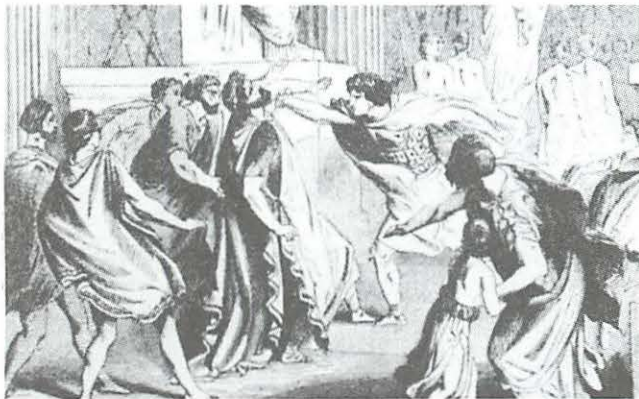
After Plato died, Aristotle set up his own school which was known as the *Lyceum*. In this school he taught radical ideas which were heavily influenced by his former teacher. He also envisioned a government consisting of three classes. However, his highest class consisted of the aristocrats. The second class would consist of farmers and craftsmen, and the lower class would be made up of slaves.

Aristotle believed that women were much lower in intelligence than men and did not have the ability to reason. Therefore, they could not understand philosophy. He felt their only useful purpose was to produce children.



At the head of Aristotle's government would be a monarch who was equivalent to the philosopher king in Plato's republic. This ruler would conduct a dictatorship in which his subjects would worship him as a god and fully support his desired lifestyle so he would be free to continually indulge in his lust for power, wealth, and sensuality.

Aristotle designed a god who was "pure understanding," but not a person. It is significant that both Plato's god and Aristotle's god did everything but offer absolute moral standards. Their gods had nothing to say about morality, providing Plato and Aristotle the opportunity to come up with their own ideas.



Historical Pictures Service

**Philip of Macedonia asked Aristotle to teach his young son Alexander. Later in 336 B.C., Philip was fatally stabbed by one of Aristotle's guardsmen.**



Brown Brothers

**When Alexander the Great (right) reached India in 327 B.C., Poros (left) and other Indian princes surrendered to him and his army. Alexander extended the influence of Aristotle's teachings.**

Soon after Alexander died in 323 B.C., Aristotle was charged with impiety by the Athenians. He fled the city and died in Chalcis a year later.

4



Wide World

**Karl Marx  
1818–1883**

***How did Marx's morality shape his views of materialism?***

Karl Marx, a German philosopher and professional revolutionary, is recognized as the founder of democratic socialism and revolutionary communism. His father was a lawyer, and when Marx showed intellectual promise, his parents sent him to the University of Bonn in 1835 to study law.

Instead he became more interested in philosophy and joined a group of radical leftist students who began to plot the overthrow of the Prussian government.



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**Karl Marx reacted to the authority of the Prussian rulers and actively worked against them.**

He married in 1843 and moved to Paris where he met Friedrich Engels, another German radical. Marx led a "hand-to-mouth" existence because he





was too proud to work for a living. His wife and their seven known children survived only because Engels sent them money regularly.

In 1864, still unemployed, Marx founded the International Working Man's Association. This organization was dedicated to "improving the life of the working classes and preparing for a socialist revolution."

Work, however, was not the only thing against which Marx revolted. His reading of Plato's *Republic* and the writings of Charles Darwin gave him the philosophical justification for personal immorality.

One of Marx's writings, entitled *Dulanem*, has a strong homosexual theme with open statements indicating his fantasies of this nature.

One of Marx's children was illegitimate. Two died before they reached their first birthday, presumably because of the lack of proper care. One died at age nine, another died at thirty-nine, and two committed suicide.

Marx believed that the individual, not God, is the highest being and that people make themselves what they are by their own labor. His writings attacked his parents, Christians, and Jews. There is little wonder, then, that he ultimately rejected God.



Historisches Bildarchiv

**The Communist Manifesto, written by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels (pictured above), was published in London in 1848. It was reprinted in many languages (German above) and has been used by Communist groups throughout the world as their basic text.**

Marx placed all people in two classes, the working class (proletariat) and the ruling class (bourgeois). He rejected the Scriptural concept of private ownership and declared that the means of production should be publicly owned.

During the thirty years it took him to write his most famous work, *Das Kapital*, he was tormented with boils which doctors were unable to cure. His whole body broke out with ulcerated sores that left him pitted with scars. As he attempted to finish the last chapter of his book, his liver ceased to function because of his excessive drinking.

The purpose of his treatise, *Das Kapital*, was to destroy capitalism, which he blamed for forcing him to live a life of many privations. He would often fly into violent fits of anger and display such arrogance that any friends he had would leave him.

When Marx died, Engels notified many people in order to gather a crowd to give revolutionary speeches. Only eight people showed up at the funeral.



Sovfoto

**Marx's philosophy came to fruition in 1917 in the Bolshevik Revolution—the overthrow of the Russian czars and the establishment of Communism. Marchers in Moscow's Red Square (above) carry large portraits of Marx.**

**5**



©World Book, Inc.

**F.W. Nietzsche  
1844–1900**

**How did Nietzsche's immorality influence Nazi ideology?**

The father and grandfather of Friedrich Nietzsche were Lutheran ministers, but like Plato and Aristotle, Nietzsche lost his father when he was a small boy.



During his youth he attended a boarding school and later the University of Bonn, Germany, where he came under the influence of humanistic philosophies. After reading a book which pictured the world as simply will and ideas, his entire outlook was changed.

He then believed that there was no providence, no meaning in this life or the next, and no God. He concluded that man became conscious of the universe through his intellect and that he could exercise his "will to power" to suppress the universal will.

It was no coincidence that during this same time Nietzsche had become involved in an immoral relationship and through it contracted syphilis. Records at the Jena Clinic show that he was treated for a syphilitic infection in 1866.

In 1879, he had to resign a position which was given him at the University of Leipzig because of attacks of sleeplessness, headaches, and suffering which made it impossible for him to continue.

He said that the physical torments he experienced were "crushing out his life." His eyesight had also weakened. Five times he hoped for death, which was not to come until 1900.

To alleviate his pain, he took drugs, which further altered his personality. His behavior was considered neurotic. Years later a close friend described Nietzsche as "selfish, absurdly sensitive, an awkward figure in society, intolerant, and not a competent person."

After rejecting the moral teachings of his childhood and choosing to engage in immoral thoughts and practices, Nietzsche put forth the assumption that "God is dead." He believed he was the first to receive this insight and that if modern man could become aware of it, he would be truly free.

He inferred that it would take a god to be able to know that a god was dead. The obvious conclusion is that Nietzsche considered himself to be that god. This thought is evident throughout his later writings.

The Greek philosophers were especially appealing to Friedrich Nietzsche as he developed his own ideas of a "superman society." He advanced the idea that good and evil prove that there are two types of morality, master and slave.

The slave morality belongs to the masses, or the herd, which is composed of ordinary people. The master morality is representative of the higher ranks of men, of which there are only a few.

Nietzsche's reevaluation of morals brought in the ideas of situation ethics. By eliminating

absolutes he felt he was setting man free to produce a "superman" or a "superior man" through the process of evolution (natural selection).

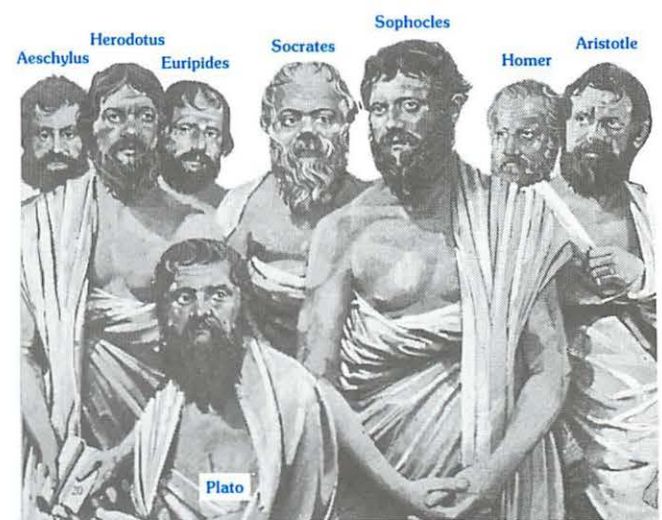
Nietzsche died an insane man; however, his insane philosophy of existentialism survived to destroy many lives. Adolph Hitler gave each of his soldiers a copy of Nietzsche's philosophies.



Keystone

**Hitler's reign of terror and destruction applied the philosophies from corrupt men to the development of a political system.**

## PROJECT

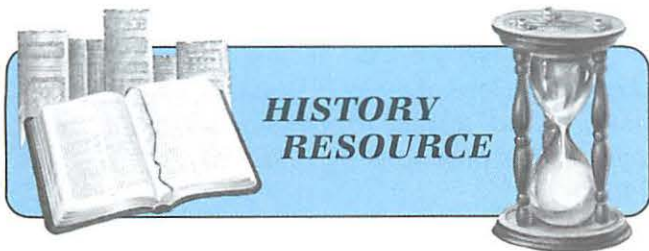


Ancient Greeks

Can you establish from Scripture that a man's morality dictates his philosophy rather than his philosophy dictating his morality? Begin with Romans 1 and II Thessalonians 2:11.

Date completed \_\_\_\_\_ Evaluation \_\_\_\_\_





## HOW DOES THE FALL OF GREAT CIVILIZATIONS EMPHASIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF FLEEING LUST?



Three Lions

The ruins of Machu Picchu, one of the marvels of the great Incan civilization, lie over seven thousand feet high in the Andes Mountains. How it was built remains a mystery to this day.

Hiram Bingham, an American explorer, carefully assembled his expedition team composed of a geologist, a geographer, an engineer, a surgeon, a topographer, and a naturalist. He had heard reports of a vast city in the unmapped and mysterious reaches of the formidable South American mountains, and he was determined to find it.

The party set out to make the climb up the recently cut mountain road which followed the river. The 12,000-foot mountain peaks towered above them and reached into the clouds. It soon became obvious why this area with its massive granite walls had been totally inaccessible for over four hundred years.

One of the explorers wrote in his journal: "A good part of the distance we went on all fours, sometimes holding on by our fingernails. Here and there a primitive ladder . . . was placed in such a way as to

help one over what would otherwise have proved to be an impassable cliff."

Rounding a corner, they could not believe what they saw. Cut into the steep walls were terraces of rich soil. Somehow these fertile ledges clung to the sides of the mountains.

"Were there farmers here?" they asked themselves. But one careless step on the terraces would plunge a hapless farmer fifteen hundred feet straight down the sheer cliff to the river below. They simply could not figure out an explanation for this mystery.

Although exhausted by the climb, the heat, and the humidity, the explorers stumbled on. Before them to the north stood a great granite wall, two thousand feet high. And beyond that, snow-covered mountains towered in range after range.

**Machu Picchu, also called Vilcabamba, was built on a saddle between two rocky peaks above the Urubamba gorge. It was rediscovered in 1912 by an exploration team headed by Hiram Bingham.**



Lost Civilizations

Suddenly, after scrambling through several bamboo thickets, they came upon a scene which literally took their breath away.

The city they had begun to think was only a legend stretched before them, securely built on a saddle between two huge mountain peaks. Building after building of beautifully cut granite filled the limited space before them.

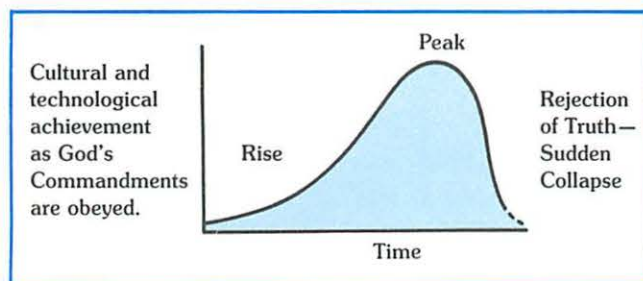
The technological feat of constructing Machu Picchu staggered their minds. How could the Incas, a people with neither the wheel nor a written language, quarry granite stones weighing ten to twenty tons and haul them up the roaring Urubamba river? And how were they able to lift them two thousand feet up the side of the mountain and place them so perfectly that no mortar was needed?



As they pondered these questions, others quickly developed. With this culture being so technologically advanced, where are the Incas today? How is it possible that a civilization so successful simply vanished, leaving only its cold stone monuments as a mute witness to former greatness?

The mystery of dead and abandoned cities has intrigued travelers and explorers for many years. These cities are the cultural monuments of once-flourishing nations and civilizations. Many of them boasted of scientific and engineering accomplishments thousands of years before our time.

Civilizations do not just die. Their leaders and people are first deceived; then God destroys them. The pattern is a familiar one.



### The pattern of a civilization's rise and fall

*"Let no man deceive you with vain words: for because of these things [immorality, covetousness, worship of false gods, etc.] cometh the wrath of God upon the children of disobedience"* (Ephesians 5:6).

The deception comes in the form of "the lie." "The lie" was first given to Eve in the garden of Eden (the perfect civilization unmarred by sin): ". . . ye shall be as gods, knowing [deciding for yourselves] good and evil" (Genesis 3:5). When a nation listens to "the lie," . . .

- It dethrones God.
- It deifies man's achievements.
- It exalts human reason as supreme.
- It trusts education and science to solve its problems.
- It believes that man is evolving into perfection.
- It replaces God's moral standards with situation ethics.
- It promotes sensual pleasure and instant gratification.
- It strives for a world utopia of prosperity and peace.
- It makes the State the sovereign dictator.

The tragedy is that ". . . because iniquity shall abound, the love of many [Christians] shall wax cold [toward God, toward their marriage partners, and toward their own sons and daughters]" (Matthew 24:12).

A civilization is destroyed not because of the wickedness of unbelievers, but because of the carnality of God's people. The pattern for the rise and fall of a civilization follows the outline of God's warning to His people in Deuteronomy 28.

*"And it shall come to pass, if thou shalt hearken diligently unto the voice of the Lord thy God, to observe and to do all his commandments which I command thee this day, that the Lord thy God will set thee on high above all nations of the earth: And all these blessings shall come on thee, and overtake thee, if thou shalt hearken unto the voice of the Lord thy God."*



Bible Art Series, Standard Publishing, Cincinnati

**An Israelite father was to teach his family God's Law so they could find blessing in obedience.**

*"Blessed shalt thou be in the city, and blessed shalt thou be in the field. Blessed shall be the fruit of thy body, and the fruit of thy ground, and the fruit of thy cattle, the increase of thy kine, and the flocks of thy sheep."*

*"Blessed shall be thy basket and thy store. Blessed shalt thou be when thou comest in, and blessed shalt thou be when thou goest out."*

*"The Lord shall cause thine enemies that rise up against thee to be smitten before thy face:*



they shall come out against thee one way, and flee before thee seven ways.

"The Lord shall command the blessing upon thee in thy storehouses, and in all that thou settest thine hand unto, and he shall bless thee in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

"The Lord shall establish thee an holy people unto himself, as he hath sworn unto thee, if thou shalt keep the commandments of the Lord thy God, and walk in his ways. And all people of the earth shall see that thou art called by the name of the Lord; and they shall be afraid of thee. . . .

"And the Lord shall make thee the head, and not the tail; and thou shalt be above only, and thou shalt not be beneath; if that thou hearken unto the commandments of the Lord thy God, which I command thee this day, to observe and to do them: And thou shalt not go aside from any of the words which I command thee this day, to the right hand, or to the left, to go after other gods to serve them.

"But it shall come to pass, if thou wilt not hearken unto the voice of the Lord thy God, to observe to do all his commandments and his statutes which I command thee this day; that all these curses shall come upon thee, and overtake thee. . . .



Bible Art Series, Standard Publishing, Cincinnati

**Israel was taken into captivity many times even as God warned in Deuteronomy 28.**

"Cursed shalt thou be when thou comest in, and cursed shalt thou be when thou goest out. The Lord shall send upon thee cursing, vexation, and rebuke, in all that thou settest thine hand unto for to do, until thou be destroyed, and until thou perish

quickly; because of the wickedness of thy doings, whereby thou hast forsaken me. . . .

"The Lord shall cause thee to be smitten before thine enemies: thou shalt go out one way against them, and flee seven ways before them: and shalt be removed into all the kingdoms of the earth" (Deuteronomy 28:1–25).

The remaining forty-three verses of the chapter list in detail the total destruction God purposed to bring on His people if they as a nation did not heed His commandments. God fulfilled His warning by taking His people into captivity, taking their land from them, allowing their enemies to enslave them, and even causing them to lose their identity as a distinct nation for long periods of time.

Many other civilizations have followed the same pattern of rejecting God's truth, believing Satan's lie, and experiencing God's judgment. We will examine four of them in this resource.

## 1 THE INCAS

The wealthy Incan empire was built in the Andes Mountains in the fifteenth century by a South American Indian people. The empire occupied a vast region extending more than 2,500 miles along the western coast of South America, an area which is covered today by parts of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, and Argentina.

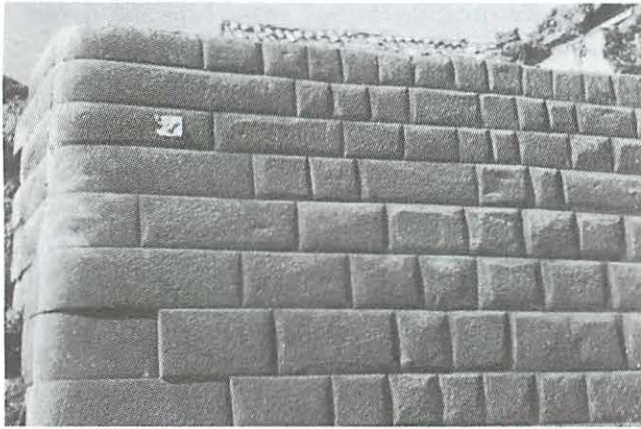


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The Incas achieved phenomenal feats of engineering, architecture, and construction. They built a complex system of roads which covered thousands of miles through deserts and on the high Andean elevation.

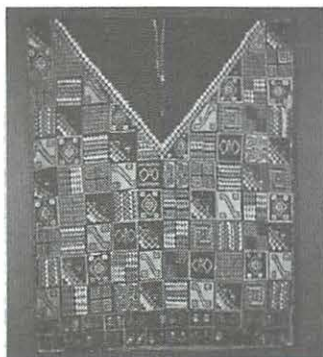
Large temples and massive stone walls, so carefully fitted together that no mortar was needed to hold them, give testimony to the tremendous productivity and ingenuity of this people.





Guillen

**This stone wall at Cusco built without using mortar was fit together so well that a knife blade cannot be inserted in its joints.**



American Museum of Natural History, NY

**An Incan poncho**



University Museum, Philadelphia

**A ceramic jar from the Incas**



Field Museum of Natural History (World Book photo)

**Incan figures of gold**

The Incas were also skillful craftworkers in gold, silver, and other metals. They wove their own fine cotton and woolen cloth with intricate designs.

The Incas lived in extended family units in homes made of adobe or stones set in mud. Families of wealthy noblemen lived in houses built of stone.

They used many different methods of farming to increase crop yields, and they also boasted of complicated irrigation networks. On the mountainsides they cut terraces to reduce erosion and to make their irrigation projects more efficient.

Archaeological study has given no evidence that the Incas had a writing system. Thus, the only written history available about this people comes from the Spanish conquistadores who brought their civilization to an end.

Religion was important to the Incas, and evidence exists that at one time they knew the true God. Spanish explorers in 1575 discovered several hymns and certain traditions which went with them to support the fact that the worship of Inti, the Incan sun god, was questioned by many.

Many scholars have marveled that the Incas should show such "European" influence, for as the hymns were translated, it was found that the Incas had had the benefit of a missionary ministry. One scholar describes the hymns this way, "For profundity of thought and soaring lyricism [the Inca hymn preserved by Yamqui] can bear comparison with the loveliest of Psalms."

The Incas had called the Creator God "Viracocha," and several of their wisest men taught the younger men that blessing in the form of a message from this God would come to them from the West. However, many of their people were comfortable with the worship of the sun and the items of creation around them.

As a result, idolatry became popular, and with it, pagan forms of worship. As the light of the Gospel was rejected, immorality abounded. The Incas' spiritually darkened hearts began to imagine their own forms of deity, and the idols they worshiped gave them freedom for even greater perversion.

Eventually they offered blood sacrifices even of their own children.

A major factor in their evil practices was their addiction to the powerful drug cocaine, which they developed from coca leaves. The beans from the coca plant were considered so valuable that they were used in Incan culture as a monetary exchange.

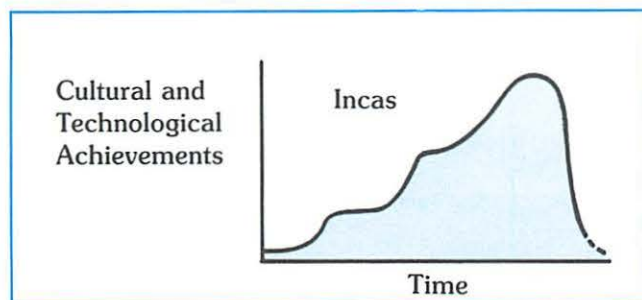
By the time the Spanish conquistadores under the leadership of Francisco Pizarro found the Incas in 1532, their lives had become complacent and indulgent. Great wealth and power throughout the vast empire had produced a people who placed their confidence in the influence of gold and silver. Their "cup of iniquity was full," and God allowed them to crumble before their enemies.

Francisco Pizarro captured the emperor and held him for ransom, a price which the emperor paid with a room filled from floor to ceiling with gold and two rooms filled with silver. The Spaniards received the booty with eager greed and promptly executed their prisoner.

With no recognized leader emerging after the execution, the Incan people, who had long since forgotten how to work together with integrity and principles, were easy prey for the Spanish soldiers.



## WHAT CAUSED THE CIVILIZATION OF THE INCAS TO FALL?



### • *Worship of false gods*

The Incas opened their lives to the influence of evil spirits as they practiced divination and other occult orgies. They sacrificed particularly to their sun god, and eventually they came to give him all they had, even the lives of their children.

Children at age eight or nine would be placed in the open, sun-drenched fields to die a slow, agonizing death of exposure, which took several days. To relieve their suffering, they were given coca leaves to chew on. These leaves contained cocaine, a powerful, numbing drug to which most of the culture was addicted.



Historisches Bildarchiv

**The Incas worshiped a sun god and were willing to give him even their own children.**

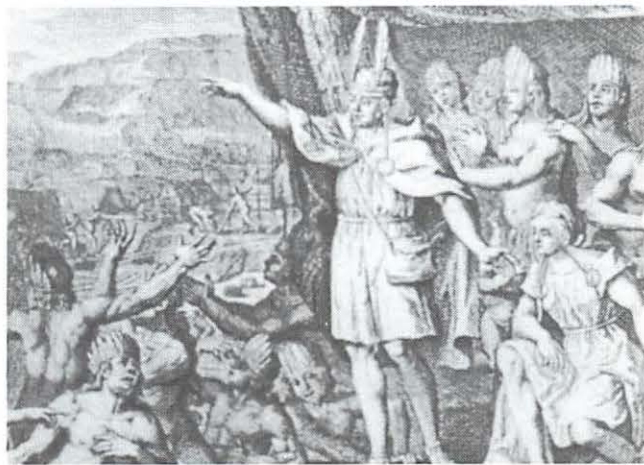
### • *Corrupt leaders*

The emperors of the Incas began to see themselves as direct descendants from the gods, even to the point of believing themselves to be gods.

This allowed them to do anything they pleased, and their insatiable lusts finally led them to

commonly practice incest, cult prostitution, and other perversion.

The highest form of admiration and worship is imitation. Thus, the Incan people demonstrated their "reverence" for their wicked leaders by copying their vile practices.



Three Lions

**As the emperor began to accept the worship of the people, the people copied his incestuous ways.**

### • *Indolence and saturation*

As the Incas changed into a people confident in their wealth rather than in their ability to do hard work, they became soft in their character, lacking integrity. The comfort and ease of their fully developed manner of life led them to a state of lethargy, and their arts began to reflect the lack of discipline in their lives.



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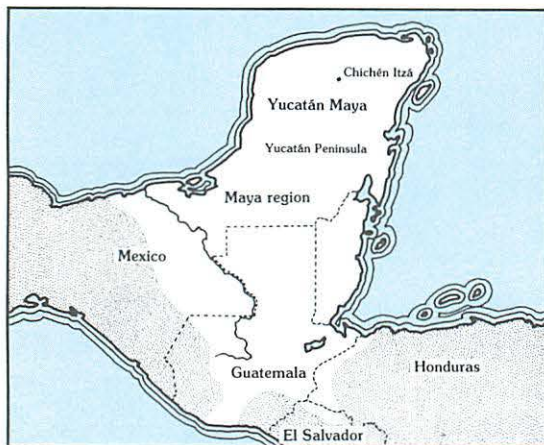
**The demands of everyday life prior to becoming wealthy protected the character and integrity of the Incan people.**



## 2 THE MAYAS

The Mayan civilization, composed of an American Indian people and located in Central America, reached its peak of development in A.D. 300. The Mayas flourished beyond that peak for another six hundred years. The origin of the Mayan civilization can be traced directly to Noah. The amazing abilities of oral transmission carried the knowledge of God and His claims upon the Mayas from generation to generation.

Mayan people also had God's Law written in their hearts, with which they either accused or excused each other. (See Romans 2:15.)



**The heart of Mayan territory lies in the tropical rain forest of the lowlands of Northern Guatemala and covers an area of 120,000 square miles.**

While the Mayas are noted for outstanding achievements in architecture, painting, pottery, and sculpture, their greatest accomplishments were in astronomy and mathematics.

They are credited with the development of a special symbol representing zero; this is considered by many to be one of the greatest inventions in all the world. They adapted their number system to a special calendar and were the first people in the western hemisphere to develop a system of written language using hieroglyphics.

They made books and kept records. Their priests calculated the positions of the sun, moon, and stars and made tables predicting eclipses and the orbit of the planet Venus.

Like the Incas, the Mayas lived in extended family units. They had no schools, so their children learned the skills they needed by watching parents and grandparents.



*The World's Last Mysteries*





















**This Mayan astronomical observatory built at Chichén Itzá had terraces and platforms which were carefully laid out to line up with important events in the heavens.**

### How the Mayas counted

As in modern mathematics, the position of figures in a Mayan number was vital. At a time when in Europe the Romans were using a clumsy system of addition (167, for instance, was CLXVII, which meant  $100+50+10+5+1+1$ ), the Mayas had a positional system even more concise than our own way of numbering. It used only three symbols – a dot, a bar and a shell shape representing zero.

Modern arithmetic, which was developed in India and the Middle East, is based on 10s, with the figure on the right representing units, the next figure to the left showing tens, the third column showing hundreds, and so on.

The Mayas, however, counted in 20s, and wrote large numbers in columns reading from bottom to top. A number up to 20 was expressed by a single hieroglyphic, as shown in the table. Each hieroglyphic was a combination of dots and bars, each dot standing for 1, each bar for 5.

				
0	1	2	3	4
				
5	6	7	8	9
				
10	11	12	13	14
				
15	16	17	18	19

For numbers higher than 20, a new row was started above the first to mark the number of 20s in the total. Thus, the number 234 would be expressed by only two Mayan symbols: the sign for 11 (meaning 11 sets of 20, or 220), and the sign for 14, as shown on the right.

Similarly, the third row from the bottom in Mayan numbering stood for multiples of 400 (or  $20 \times 20$ ), the fourth row for multiples of 8,000 ( $20 \times 20 \times 20$ ), and so on. Our number 100,000, for example, would be written in only four digits, as it is on the right: the sign for 12 (meaning 12 sets of 8,000, or 96,000), followed by the sign for 10 (meaning 10 sets of 400, or 4,000), followed by two of the shell-shaped zero signs:





The Mayas worshiped as many as 160 different gods and goddesses, each of whom was said to influence a different aspect of Mayan life. Every day on the calendar had a specific religious interpretation and obligation assigned to it; many religious festivals were held throughout the year.

The gods of the Mayas were perceived as very demanding and not easily appeased. The Mayas frequently spent time in fasting and sacrificed human blood to placate their gods and solicit their assistance.

Many of their religious festivals involved athletic contests which in the downfall of the civilization eventually became sodomite orgies.



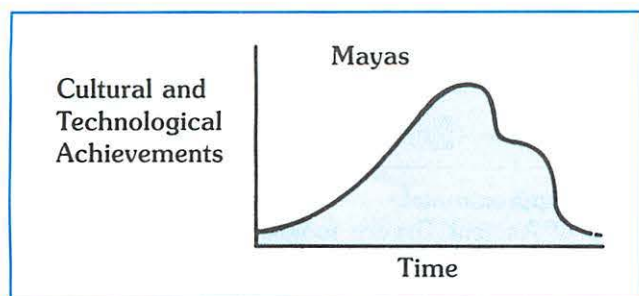
Museo Nacional de Antropología e Historia, Mexico

A stone representation of an athlete prepared for the Mayan games

When a person died in the Mayan community, his body was painted red, and he was buried under the house in which he had lived. Wealthy people were buried under pyramids, and their servants were killed and buried with them to provide assistance in the afterlife.

During the early 1500s, in the midst of this moral decline, Spanish conquistadores invaded Mayan territory and this proud, sensuous, sodomite people quickly succumbed to their captors.

## WHAT CAUSED THE CIVILIZATION OF THE MAYAS TO FALL?



## • Idolatry

The Mayas developed a complex system of polytheism which had many agricultural and cosmic deities called *chacs*. The hideous faces of the images of these gods revealed deep savagery.

These gods were satisfied only by the freshly cut-out, pulsating hearts of prisoners and selected victims. Often the Mayas used their own children for these brutal offerings.

As the people became conditioned to the barbaric levels of thrill involved in their sacrifices, more and more bizarre practices were needed to satiate their new levels of lust and the "gods' new demands." Because these gods were made in the imaginations of the Mayas, their "requirements" were simply the extension of the evil hearts of the people.



The World's Last Mysteries

Temple statues, such as this one at Chichén Itzá, held the hearts of sacrificial victims during religious rituals.

## • Sodomy

When Vasco de Balboa came to the isthmus of Panama and discovered the Pacific Ocean, he also encountered a vast section of the New World given to the practice of sodomy. The Mayas, as well as their Aztec neighbors, practiced this perversion which originated with the athletic games performed at religious festivals.

The "worship" of the prowess of the human body in the games led to craving the pleasures of sin which God had distinctly forbidden since the days of Sodom and Gomorrah. Eventually sodomite prostitution became another "requirement" of the Mayan gods.





The Granger Collection

As Balboa and his men explored the isthmus of Panama with their ferocious war dogs, they came upon a harem of young men. This sight so enraged them that they set the dogs to kill the entire group.

### • Astrology

The tremendous accuracy the Mayas developed in studying the stars and planets led them to a superstitious fascination with the gods they believed these heavenly beings must represent.

The Mayas believed these gods had a fatalistic control over their daily lives and sought to solicit messages concerning the future through superstitious astrological rituals, war dances, and human sacrifices.



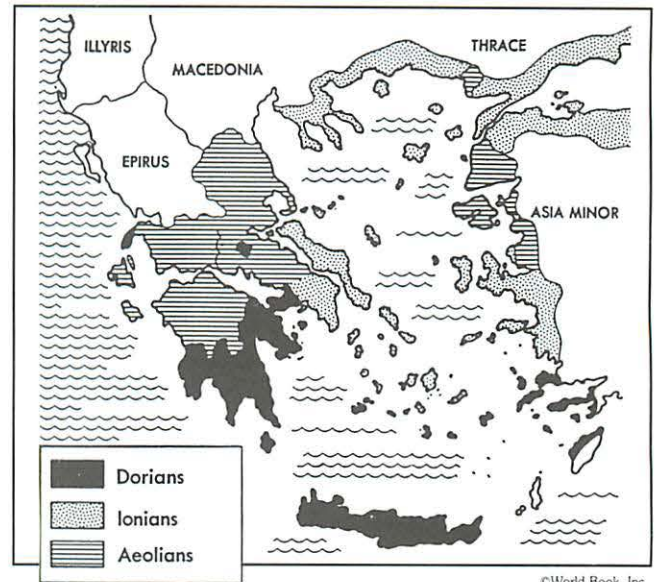
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The ritualistic dress of a Mayan leader preparing for the worship of his gods

## 3 ANCIENT GREECE

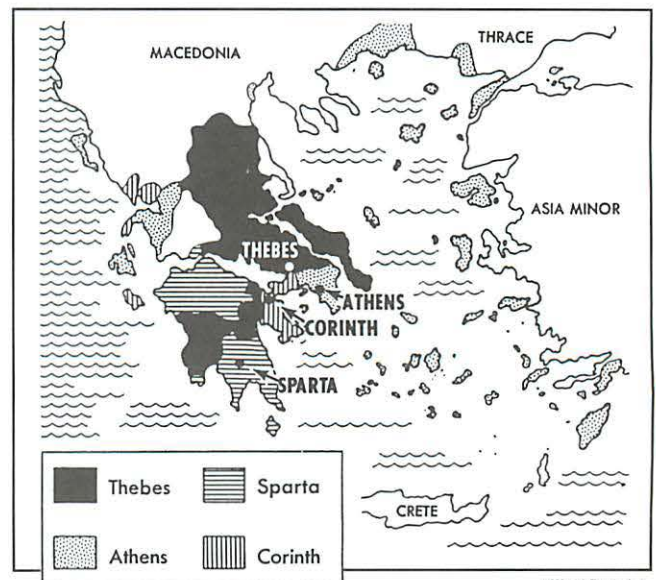
Ancient Greece encompassed the land of the Balkan Peninsula south of Macedonia and the many islands of the Aegean and Ionian Seas. Its total land area was approximately 30,000 square miles.

The ancient Greek civilization also included all conquered territories such as Sicily, sections of southern Italy, portions of what is now Turkey, and scattered trading posts around the Black Sea.



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Three groups of people lived in ancient Greece prior to the development of city-states: the Dorians, the Ionians, and the Aeolians. The map above pictures their areas as of 1050 B.C.



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Approximately 400 years before Christ, the map of Ancient Greece looked like the one above. Major cities controlled the areas surrounding them in political structures called *city-states*.





The main section of the city of Athens as the Apostle Paul would have seen it in his day

The civilization of the ancient Greeks was perhaps even more advanced than any which had preceded it. The Greek people were known for their achievements in philosophy, oratory, poetry, drama, debate, and language.

While many languages were spoken by the ancient Greeks, after 300 B.C. a common dialect which is called *koine Greek* developed. This is the language God chose for the writing of the New Testament Scriptures because of its highly developed precision.

The Greeks were the first people to extensively study medicine, botany, geometry, physics, and zoology according to the procedures of scientific methodology. We credit them with the origin of the first athletic games from which we have the Olympic games as we know them today.

The ancient Greeks never adopted a formal government under which all their people were controlled. Instead, they emphasized a democratic way of life in which all their citizens were to be united in a common culture, religion, and language.

Their "pure democracy" set the stage for them to act as in the days of the Old Testament judges when "... every man did that which was right in his own eyes" (Judges 21:25).

They called their land *Hellas* and their people *Hellenes*, whether or not they lived within the country's boundaries. Any people who were not of their nationality they called *barbarians*.

The Greeks were a proud and self-sufficient people who limited citizenship to those whose fathers were citizens. Class distinctions were very important to the Greeks, and each city-state had its own system. Athens, for example, had three classes: one of *citizens*, one of *slaves*, and one of *metics*, or resident aliens with limited privileges.

Loving the expressive beauty of language as they did, the Greeks had no problem translating their creativity to the other arts. Marble was especially plentiful in the mountainsides, and the Greek sculptors were particularly adept at transforming it into beautiful works of art.

However, as their history progressed, the Greeks lost sight of the purpose of beauty in art and in linguistic expression. Their tremendous accomplishments led them to "worship the creature rather than the Creator," and thus, "their foolish heart was darkened." (See Romans 1:21-25.)

From a worship of the beauty of the human form and the "perfection of man's body," the Greeks moved quickly into the philosophy of *hedonism*. Hedonism is the belief that pleasure is the highest good in life. Thus, the Greeks would allow nothing to stand in the way of gaining pleasure.

A child born with any physical deformity did not measure up to the Greek standard of perfection in the human form and was, therefore, left to die, usually through exposure and starvation.

The Greeks had a low view of women, believing that they were of no intellectual good to society. They believed that men should practice sodomy for the highest pleasure because this would give them an intimate relationship with the highest creation of the gods.

This type of statement is reported to have been common among the men in ancient Greece: "We have prostitutes or *hetairai* for our personal pleasure, concubines for our daily needs, and wives to give us legitimate children and look after the management of our households."

The Greeks thought so little of moral purity that they had no word in their language for *chastity*. Perversion was institutionalized early in their history, beginning around 1000 B.C. with the Dorian

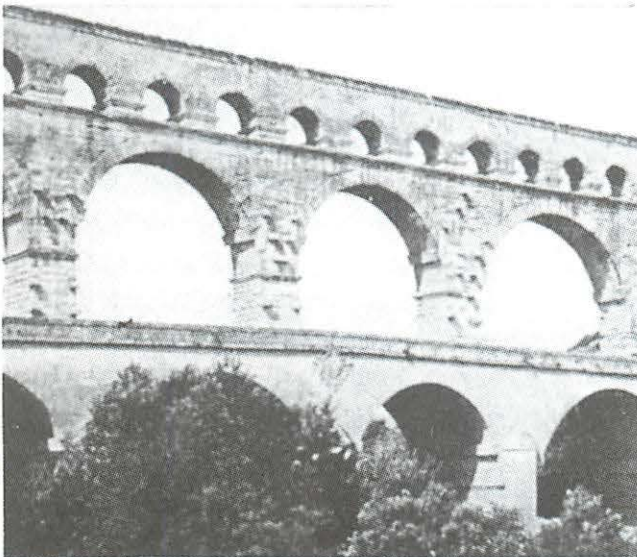


Romans of the early period were marked with three character qualities which fathers made certain they passed on to their children: *pietas* (sense of duty), *gravitas* (seriousness of purpose), and *dignitas* (sense of personal worth).

Women, while not Roman citizens, were held in high esteem as managers of households and mothers of Rome's children. Large families were valued particularly during the period of the Punic Wars, and children were educated at home.

The extended family lived close together with married sons and their wives and children joining their parents. The father held supreme authority over his household and served as the chief priest in family worship.

Roman society had two main divisions or classes—citizens and noncitizens. Military might was built on values of courage, sacrifice, and excellence in training. Discipline and hard work were hallmarks of these early Roman people.



The engineering abilities of the Roman people produced roads, bridges, and aqueducts, many of which are still used today.

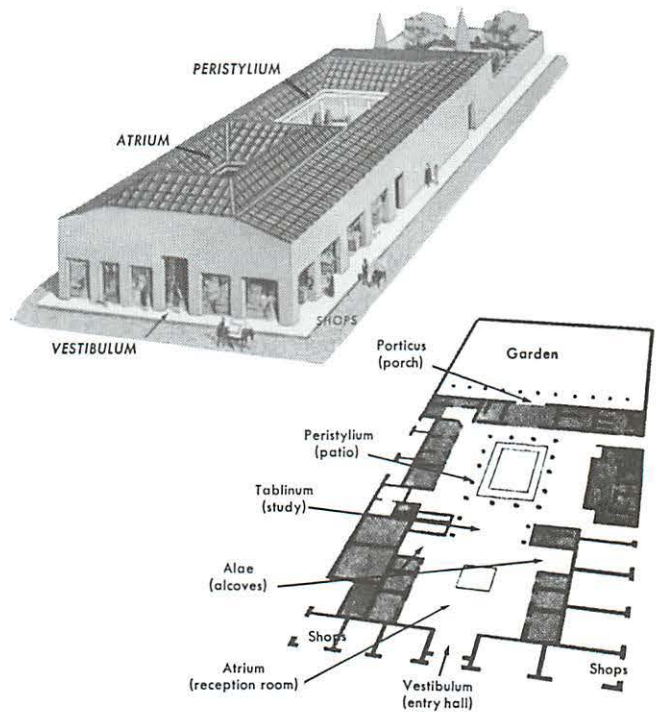
The procedures of Roman government and the exercise of rights for Roman citizens have greatly influenced our present governmental organization.

Latin, the primary language of the empire, was spoken long after the empire collapsed. It became the foundation of many languages, such as Spanish, French, and Italian, and its influence is still very evident today. In fact, a knowledge of Latin is extremely helpful in understanding English etymology and in increasing English vocabulary.

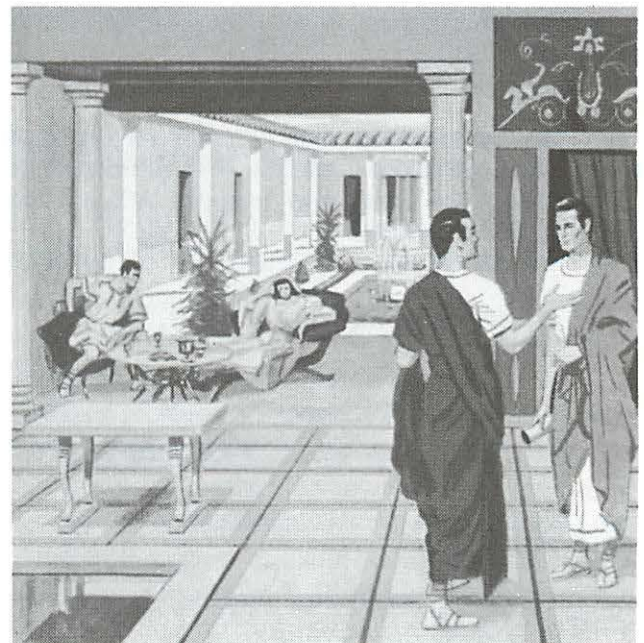
Victory in the Punic Wars (146 B.C.) brought all of ancient Greece into the empire as a Roman province. The Roman senate at this time was

appalled at the degeneracy of the Greeks and sought to limit their influence by strict legislation.

However, victory brought with it a tremendous influx of wealth, which encouraged the people to delegate their responsibilities to others. Thus, it became a mark of prestige to hire tutors for the sons of Rome, a task the Greek slaves were only too willing to do.



The structure and layout of a wealthy Roman home



A wealthy Roman citizen visits in the atrium of his luxurious home. As families became accustomed to prosperity and accepted the influence of Greek teachers, they sought to have fewer children.





The main section of the city of Athens as the Apostle Paul would have seen it in his day

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invasions. In Sparta and Crete, the two Dorian centers, sodomy became a regular and mandatory feature in the training of boys. The gymnasiums were the places where young boys were inducted into the way of sodomy.



Book of Knowledge

Young boys were initiated into the ways of perversion through their individual tutors in preparation for Olympic games.

The morale of the Spartan army depended on this perverted practice. Before going into battle, the warriors offered a sacrifice to the god *Eros*, thinking their success depended upon the “friendship” of true men.



The Bettmann Archive

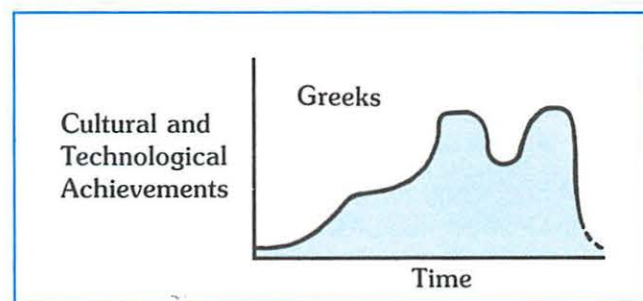
The mighty Spartan soldiers went into battle already having lost their personal battle with lust.

Perversion became the motivation for the choice of subject matter in art and literature. Mythology became man’s excuse for satisfying lusts because in it the gods of the Greek people were portrayed as men and women who fulfilled these same lusts in similar vile ways.

Nude statues and paintings demonstrated the Greek preoccupation with sensual fulfillment. Our English word for female perversion actually comes from the practices of the Greek poetess Sappho, who lived on the Aegean island of Lesbos.

It is doubtful that any other civilization in history demonstrated to such an extent this mixture of excellent achievement and moral debauchery. While the Greeks enjoyed many centuries of prosperity until their “cup of iniquity was full,” their moral decadence led them to the judgment of the Roman conquerors. In 146 B.C., Greece became a Roman province.

## WHAT CAUSED THE ANCIENT GREEK CIVILIZATION TO FALL?



### • Deification of man

The essence of humanism is illustrated in the attitudes of the ancient Greek civilization. The Greeks distorted the truth that man is a special creation unlike all others, making man’s superiority the object of their worship.

Anything man wanted was “right” because he was considered a “supreme being.” The potential of man was regarded as limitless. The ultimate goal of the Greeks was to satisfy this supreme being in any way he desired.

Greek warriors especially were allowed to indulge themselves in any way they wanted because they were considered the “most superior” of superior creatures—man.



## • Humanization of their gods

In order to be the superior being in the universe, man had to bring any concept of deity down to his level. The Greek gods and goddesses were thus portrayed as superhuman beings who could not control their own interests. These beings lived as though they had no obligations to those under them or to authority over them.

The Greeks viewed their relationship to these imperfect, undisciplined “divine” beings as an adversarial one. Their goal was to outwit even the most clever of their gods so they could achieve for themselves the satisfaction of power and sensual pleasure.



**The Acropolis in Athens as it appears today**

The Greeks built their temples on the high center part (called the *acropolis*) of their cities. This one housing the Parthenon honored Athena, the patron goddess of Athens.

## • Creation of perverted values

When deity and man are not in their proper places, the values of a society cannot be properly positioned either. The Greeks deliberately ruled out all sense of an absolute authority apart from their own perception of personal satisfaction.

When the normal fulfillment of appetites failed to bring the original thrill, they sought new ways of tantalizing their desire for sensual pleasure. Eventually the entire culture saw proper family structure and relationships as evils necessary to bear legitimate children. “True pleasure and satisfaction” for them came only through perversion.



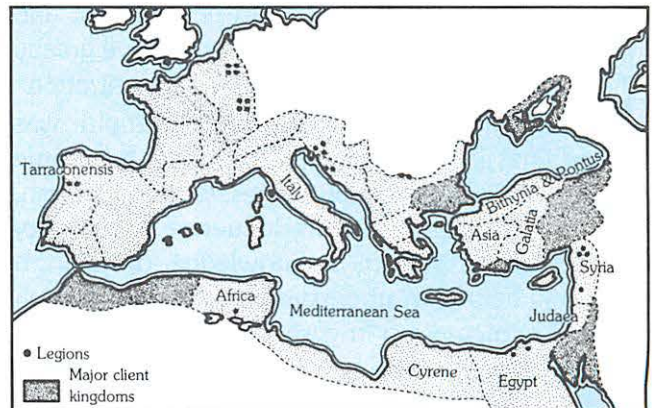
International News Photo

The Apostle Paul brought the Gospel to Athens long after Greece had become a Roman province. He preached on Mars Hill as the Epicurean and Stoic philosophers listened to him. The Athenians had an altar dedicated to the “Unknown God,” the Creator of the Universe. Paul declared Him unto them.

## 4 THE ROMAN EMPIRE

The Roman Empire reached its peak in A.D. 117, at which time its land holdings stretched from northern Britain to the shores of the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. This vast empire provided the Roman people with every natural resource imaginable, both mineral and agricultural.

The Romans are known for their military might, by which they controlled all the people and cultures in their two and one-half million square miles of territory. Their roads and aqueducts were built so skillfully that many of them are still in use today.



**Roman Empire in A.D. 14**

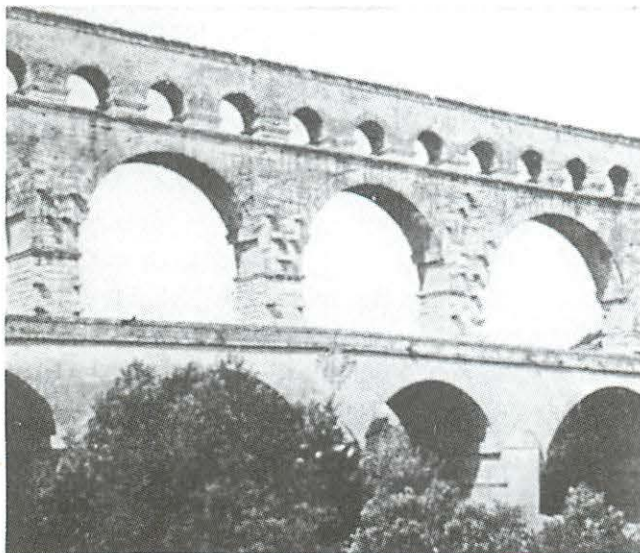


Romans of the early period were marked with three character qualities which fathers made certain they passed on to their children: *pietas* (sense of duty), *gravitas* (seriousness of purpose), and *dignitas* (sense of personal worth).

Women, while not Roman citizens, were held in high esteem as managers of households and mothers of Rome's children. Large families were valued particularly during the period of the Punic Wars, and children were educated at home.

The extended family lived close together with married sons and their wives and children joining their parents. The father held supreme authority over his household and served as the chief priest in family worship.

Roman society had two main divisions or classes—citizens and noncitizens. Military might was built on values of courage, sacrifice, and excellence in training. Discipline and hard work were hallmarks of these early Roman people.



**The engineering abilities of the Roman people produced roads, bridges, and aqueducts, many of which are still used today.**

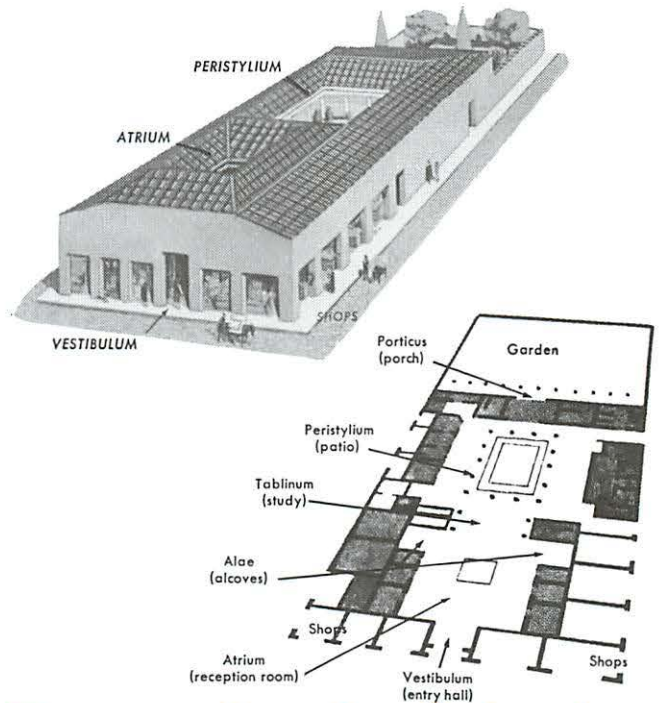
The procedures of Roman government and the exercise of rights for Roman citizens have greatly influenced our present governmental organization.

Latin, the primary language of the empire, was spoken long after the empire collapsed. It became the foundation of many languages, such as Spanish, French, and Italian, and its influence is still very evident today. In fact, a knowledge of Latin is extremely helpful in understanding English etymology and in increasing English vocabulary.

Victory in the Punic Wars (146 B.C.) brought all of ancient Greece into the empire as a Roman province. The Roman senate at this time was

appalled at the degeneracy of the Greeks and sought to limit their influence by strict legislation.

However, victory brought with it a tremendous influx of wealth, which encouraged the people to delegate their responsibilities to others. Thus, it became a mark of prestige to hire tutors for the sons of Rome, a task the Greek slaves were only too willing to do.



**The structure and layout of a wealthy Roman home**



**A wealthy Roman citizen visits in the atrium of his luxurious home. As families became accustomed to prosperity and accepted the influence of Greek teachers, they sought to have fewer children.**

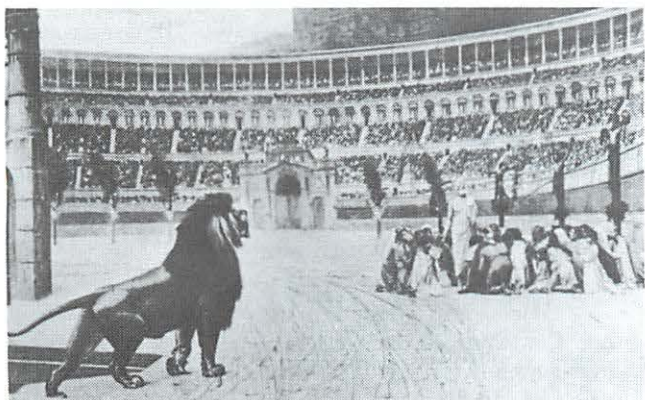


Soon Rome had equivalent gods and goddesses to all the Greek mythological figures. The abundance of leisure time led the people to crave entertainment, which the wealthy state provided at no charge.

Carnivals and circuses became the order of the day, and the people's appetites for increasing thrills became insatiable. Each occasion had to be more sensational than the one before it, lest it be considered a failure.

The emperor Titus opened the famous Colosseum in Rome with the slaughter of five thousand animals and the blood of many innocent victims. Later the tarred and pitched bodies of the despised Christians were set on fire to illuminate garden parties and evening games.

Gladiators, warriors trained to fight to the death, were either sentenced or paid to satisfy the public's thirst for violence and blood with increasingly bizarre contests.



Keystone

**The Colosseum became a monument to the uncontrolled lusts of the Romans for blood, violence, and perversion.**

The Roman bathhouses, forbidden to women, became public dens of iniquity. Men now had an official place to practice the perversion they had learned from their Greek philosopher-teachers. Sodomy was considered highly desirable and necessary for acceptance among the ranks of the mature adults.

As marriage was no longer held in high esteem, divorces became increasingly easy to obtain. The satirist Juvenal reported, "Her score is mounting. She has had eight husbands in five winters. . . ." Seneca lamented that women reckoned their years not by consulships, but by husbands.

With the infusion of immorality and illicit pleasures, small families became desirable. Families were kept small not only by increasing moral perversions, but also by the practice of infanticide.

The father claimed the legal right of *patria potestas* (Latin for "paternal power"), which meant he could decide whether or not a child was worthy to live. Those deemed unworthy, particularly infant girls, were discarded and left on the riverbanks to be devoured by wild animals.

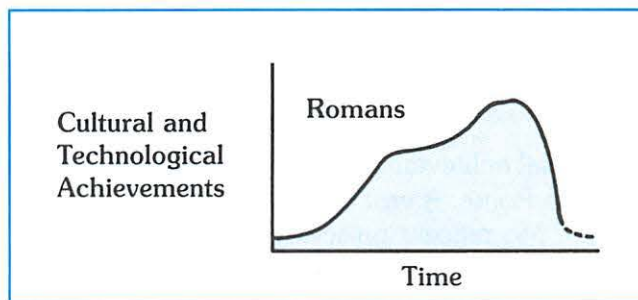


Ancient Civilizations

**Parts of the modern city of Rome are located among the ruins of a once proud, sophisticated, and industrious people.**

As moral debauchery weakened the fiber of the Roman people, the empire became less able to defend itself against German barbarians, who invaded province after province. Finally in A.D. 476, the city of Rome itself was sacked, and the barbarians claimed political authority.

## **WHAT CAUSED THE ROMAN EMPIRE TO FALL?**



### **• Exposing children to wicked teachers**

In the name of sophistication and wealth, Roman families hired Greek slaves to become the personal tutors for their sons. The Greeks taught them their wicked values and practices.

Very quickly Roman art and worship began to reflect those values, and the quality of family life became corrupt through perversion.



## • **Gratification of their sensual appetites**

By rejecting proper values and disciplines, the Romans gave themselves over to satisfying their lusts in their carnivals and circuses. They did not acknowledge the fact that the appetites of the flesh can never be satiated. Thus, they became slaves to their own lusts.

## • **Worship of false gods**

Like the Greeks before them, the Romans had to create gods who were not in control in order to rationalize away their own responsibilities to a Higher Being. These humanized gods became their competitors in the quest to satisfy their lusts.

The historical sequence which caused the Roman Empire to fall is frighteningly similar to events in the history of the United States.

## **PROJECT 1**

Discuss the correlation between this list of the characteristics of ancient Rome and what you know of our nation today.

• **Strong families**—Rome was founded on high moral standards. Each father was respected as the head of the family. In the early republic, the father had legal authority to discipline rebellious members of his family.

• **Home education**—The education of the children was the responsibility of the parents. This practice strengthened the children's sense of honor and respect for their parents and also deepened the communication and understanding between parents and children.

• **Prosperity**—Strong Roman families produced a strong nation. The Roman armies were victorious in war. The wealth of conquered nations increased Roman prosperity and prestige.

• **National achievements**—Great building programs began in Rome. A vast network of roads united the empire. Magnificent palaces, public buildings, and coliseums were constructed.

• **Infiltration of "The Lie" (Humanism)**—As Roman families prospered, it became fashionable to hire educated Greeks to care for the children. Greek philosophy, with its humanistic and godless base, was soon passed on to the Roman families. Women demanded more rights, and, in order to accommodate them, new marriage contracts were designed, including "open marriages."

• **Big government**—By the first century A.D., the father had lost his legal authority. It was delegated

first to the village, then to the city, then to the state, and finally to the empire.

In Rome, citizens complained about housing shortages, soaring rents, congested traffic, polluted air, crime in the streets, and the high cost of living. Unemployment was a perennial problem, and to alleviate it the government created a multitude of civil service jobs, including those for building inspectors, health inspectors, and tax collectors.

• **Decline and persecution**—The problems of big government only multiplied. Meanwhile, a flourishing New Testament Church was established in the Roman Empire through the preaching of the Apostle Paul and others. The final act of Roman degradation was to bring great persecution to these Christians, who had become a powerful influence in their society.

## **PROJECT 2**

Examine major trends in our country and discuss how the following types of lust lead from one to the other: lust for sensual pleasure; lust for wealth; lust for power, prestige, and fame; and lust for revenge. What sequence do you think they follow?

## **PROJECT 3**

Memorize II Chronicles 7:14, and begin or continue praying daily for the leaders of our nation.

Heavenly Father, I thank you for our country, our Constitution, and our leaders. I pray for our President and for every elected and appointed official who serves with him.

I pray that You will give them the wisdom and the courage to uphold our Constitution, which established a republic based on Your absolute laws, not a democracy based on the changing whims of human reason.

I pray that You will rebuke Satan for the deception of his lie that we can be "as gods," deciding for ourselves what is right and what is wrong.

O Lord, may our leaders cast down every law, policy, and personal example which weakens marriages, families, or Your moral standards.

I pray that our leaders will understand and follow the principles of Your Word. May they realize that all authority comes from You, not the voters, and that one day they will stand before You to give an account of the power You gave to them.

I base this prayer on the promise of Your Word, that if I will humble myself, pray, seek Your face, and turn from my wicked ways, then You will hear from Heaven, forgive my sin, and heal my land.

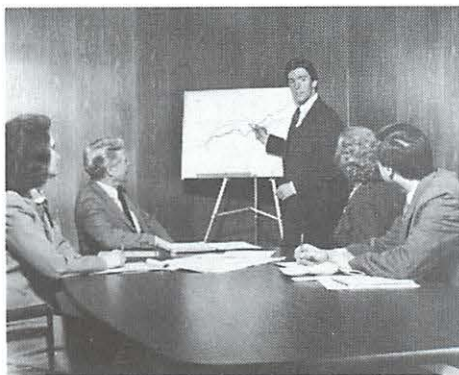
In the name and through the blood of the Lord Jesus Christ I pray, Amen.

Date completed \_\_\_\_\_ Evaluation \_\_\_\_\_





## HOW CAN GRAPHS HELP TO VISUALIZE THE CONSEQUENCES OF LUST?

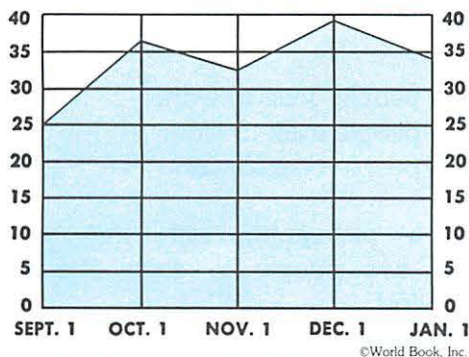


Ewing Galloway

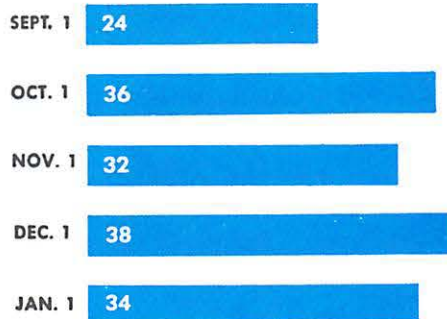
Information which is vital to a person's life should be presented in a way which allows it to be easily visualized.

The word *graph* comes from the Greek word γράφω, which means "to write" or "to draw." Graphite is a substance which is used in making the pencils with which we **w**rite; a *graphic* description is one which is carefully and clearly **w**ritten. Mathematical graphs are **w**ritings or drawings which organize information so it can be easily understood.

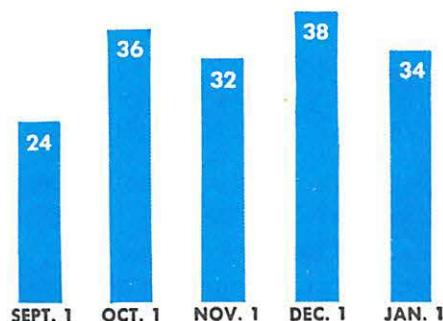
There are different kinds of graphs—line graphs, bar graphs, pictographs, and circle graphs. Each type organizes information in a slightly different way, but the goal of enabling the reader to visualize the information is common to all of them.



A line graph illustrating the number of people present in meetings on various dates



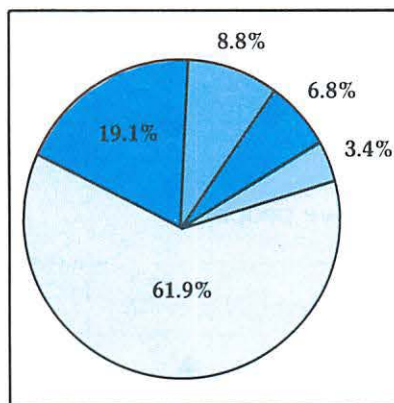
A horizontal bar graph showing the same attendance information



Bar graphs may be arranged horizontally or vertically.



A pictograph illustrating the same attendance information. Each figure represents two persons.



A circle graph illustrating the proportions of an amount of money which were allocated to various aspects of a project

Pictograph Corporation

Learning to communicate information in graphic form will strengthen your ability to read and interpret graphs produced by others.

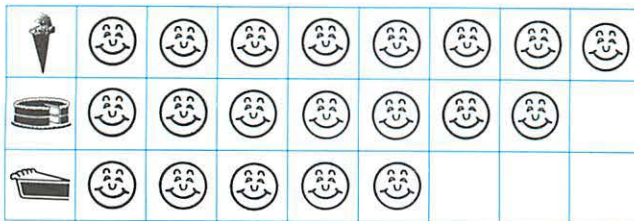


# 1 PICTOGRAPHS

A *pictograph* organizes information by using pictures to show quantities or amounts.

The simplest pictograph uses one picture to represent one amount. The pictograph below shows the favorite dessert of twenty children.

Scale:  = one child



Which dessert is the favorite of the greatest number of children? The one with the most faces—ice cream. To find out exactly how many children chose ice cream, count the number of faces in the ice cream row.

How many chose cake? 7

How many chose pie? 5


Using this information, which dessert would your mother serve to your friends if she wanted to serve what most of the children would like best?

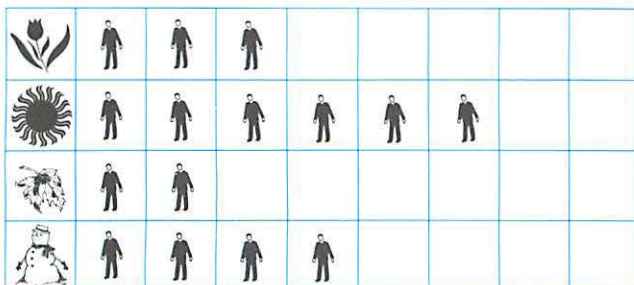
ice cream

The graph below shows the favorite seasons chosen by seventy-five people. Notice that in this graph, each man represents five people. How many chose summer as their favorite season? 30

How many chose winter? 20

spring? 15 fall? 10

Scale:  = five people

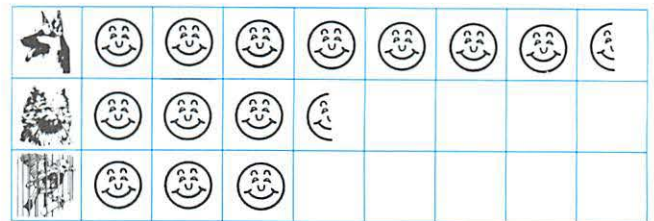


This pictograph shows what kind of pet people chose. Note that the scale is different again. This time each face represents two people. How many people chose a dog as their favorite pet? 15

a cat? 7

a bird? 6

Scale:  = two people



What was different about this pictograph? The part of a face was not a mistake. Since fifteen people chose the dog, the number 15 had to be represented by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  faces. Since seven people chose the cat, the number 7 had to be represented by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  faces.

This is one of the difficulties with pictographs. Although they can be used to show very quickly which item has the greatest amount, it is sometimes difficult to figure out exactly how many the item actually has.

## PRACTICE

1. Draw a pictograph with the scale one face = one person to show the following information:

7 people live in the city  
5 people live on a farm  
3 people live by a lake

2. Draw a pictograph with the scale one stick person = five people to show the following information:

20 people drive to work  
15 people walk to work  
10 people bike to work

3. Draw a pictograph with the scale one face = two people to show the following information:

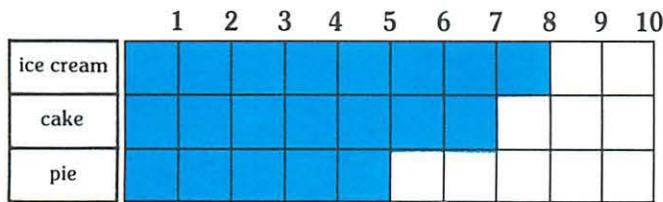
8 people like to play baseball  
7 people like to play football  
10 people like to play basketball



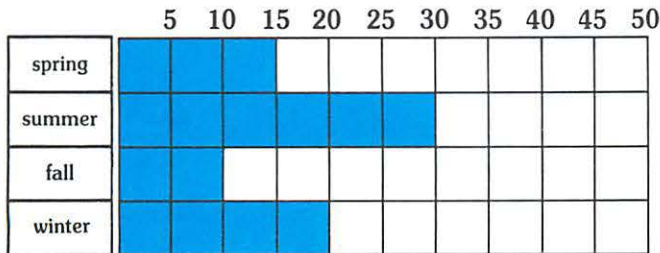
## 2 BAR GRAPHS

Bar graphs are almost the same as pictographs, except they use solid bars rather than pictures to represent amounts.

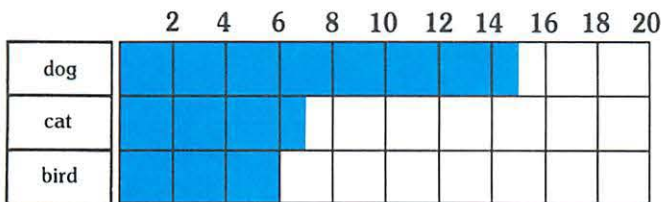
Here is a bar graph that shows what people chose as their favorite dessert. Notice that the scale is on the bar and is marked off in units of one.



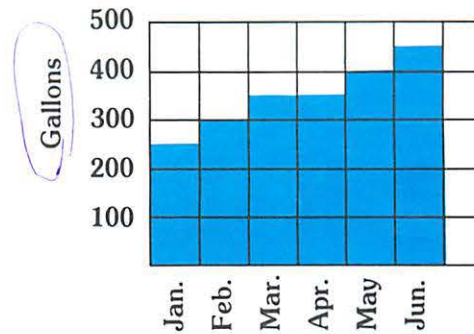
Here is a bar graph that shows the favorite seasons of the year. Notice that this time the scale on the bar is marked off in units of five.



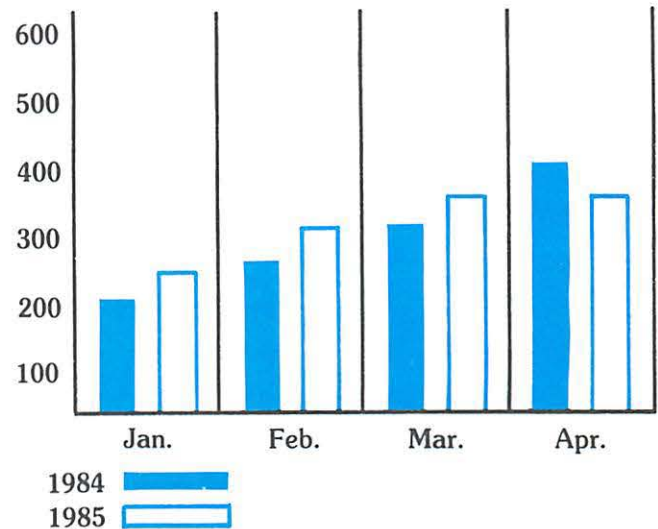
Here is a bar graph that shows the pet that people chose. What is the scale? How many more people picked a dog than a bird?



The next bar graph shows how many gallons of ice cream a grocer sold for each of the first six months in 1985. The names of the months go along the bottom of the graph and the scale goes up the side of the graph.



A grocer might want to know how many gallons of ice cream he sold during each month in 1985 and be able to compare that with how many gallons he sold during the same month in 1984. He could find this out very easily by using a double-bar graph. The blue bars show how many gallons he sold during each of the first four months in 1984. The white bars show how many gallons he sold during the same month in 1985.



Did he sell more gallons in January, 1984, or in January, 1985? 85

Did he sell more in every month of 1985 than he did in 1984? no

During which month in 1985 did he sell less than in the same month in 1984? Apr.

How much less? 50 g.

What is the scale for this bar graph? gallons

How many gallons did he sell  
in January? 250  
in June? 450

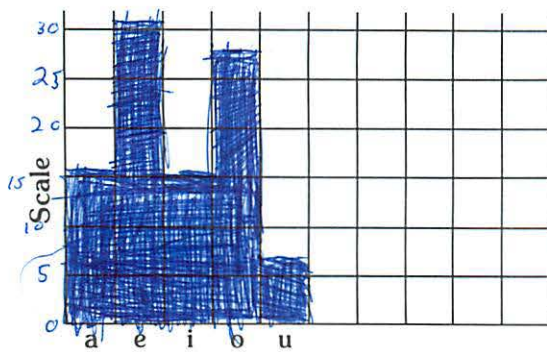
How many gallons' difference was there? 200

### PRACTICE

Choose five verses from the Book of Proverbs. Count the number of times the vowels a, e, i, o, and u are used. Make a bar graph to show your results.

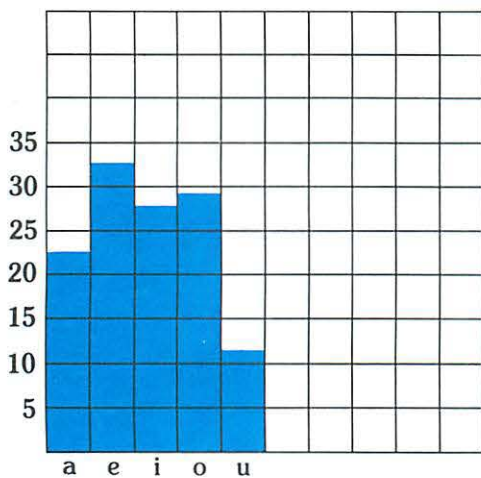


Put the vowels along the bottom of your graph, and the scale along the left side.

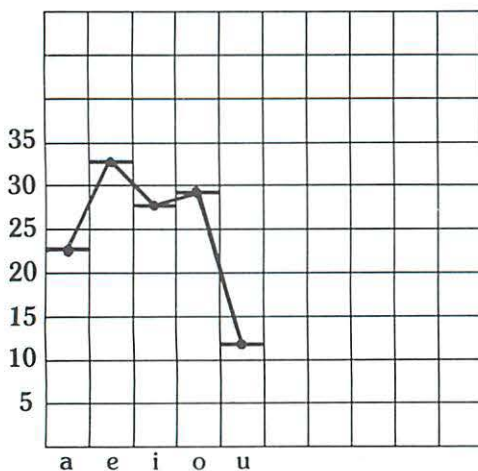


### 3 LINE GRAPHS

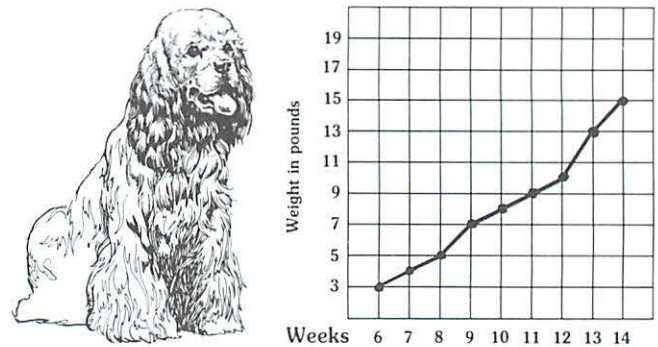
Line graphs are formed by connecting the tops of the bars in a bar graph. For example, suppose you found the number of times the vowels a, e, i, o, and u appeared in Proverbs 1:1-5. The bar graph would look like this:



To make a line graph out of this bar graph, connect the tops of the bars with straight lines like this:



Line graphs are often used to show changes over a period of time. If you had a new puppy at your house and he weighed three pounds when he was six weeks old, and you then weighed him every week for the next eight weeks, you would be able to tell from the line graph how much he grew during that eight weeks.



What was this puppy's weight at seven weeks?

4

How much did he weigh at ten weeks?

8

How much did he grow from the seventh through the tenth week?

4 p

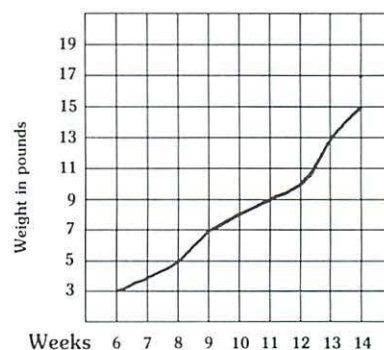
During which week did the puppy gain the most weight?

12 and 13

How old was the puppy when he weighed six pounds?

8 1/2 weeks

If you take the line curve for the puppy's weight and "smooth out" the broken lines, you will get a smooth line curve like this:



Smooth line graphs are usually used to find out if any relationship exists among the information that is being graphed. There is no relationship between one person's choice of ice cream and another person's choice of pie. But there is a relationship between a puppy's age and his weight. That is, the older he gets, the more he weighs.

When there is a relationship in the information that is being graphed, it is possible to

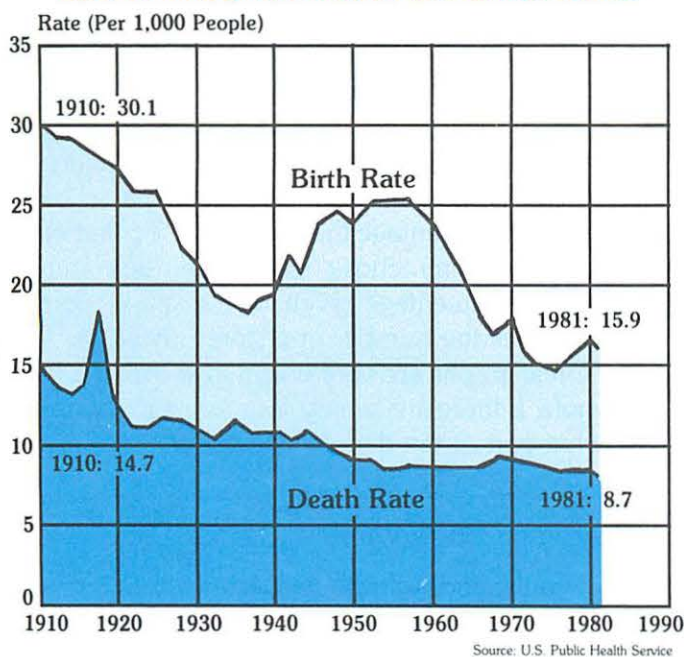


"guess" where the line on the graph is for points not on the graph. This guess can be made by looking at the rate that the line is going up or down, and then continuing the line at that same rate.

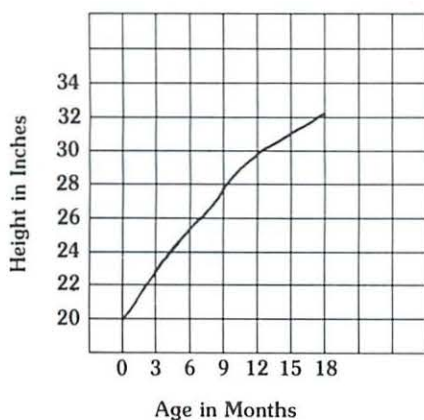
For example, pictured below is a smooth line graph showing the birth rate and the death rate in the United States per 1,000 people. The death rate peaked in 1918 and has continued a general decline since that time.

The birth rate in American families is pictured at an all-time high in 1910, with a steady decline through 1935. Then an increase is pictured until 1958 with a major decline through 1975. If the birth rate were following a pattern, what could you say the trend will be through the year 2000?

### Birth and Death Rates in the United States



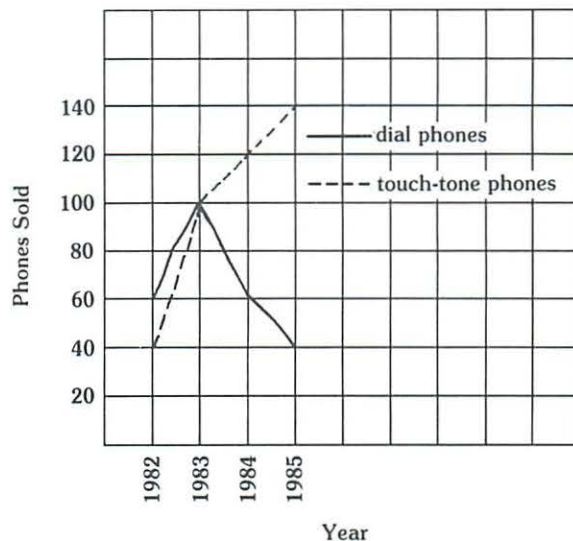
However, it is not always right to "guess" that a line will continue at the same rate. Here is a graph of a child's age and height. Would it be correct to assume that the line will always continue to go up at the same rate?



If it does, this child will be 54 inches tall when he is 36 months (3 years) old, and 66 inches tall when he is 48 months (4 years) old.

Measure your height. Are you taller than a 4-year-old? What do we know about the way people grow that tells us that the line will not continue to go up this way?

Just as it was possible to make comparisons with a double-bar graph, it is also possible to make comparisons with a *double-line graph*. Here is a double-line graph showing the number of dial phones and touch-tone phones sold by a store during 1982, 1983, 1984, and 1985.



During which year were more dial phones than touch-tone phones sold? 1982

During which year were the same number of dial phones as touch-tone phones sold? 1983

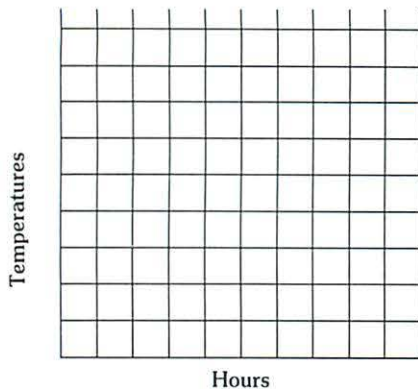
During which year did touch-tone phones first sell more than dial phones? 1984

If you were the owner of the store, would you buy more dial phones or touch-tone phones to sell in 1986? --- dp

### PRACTICE

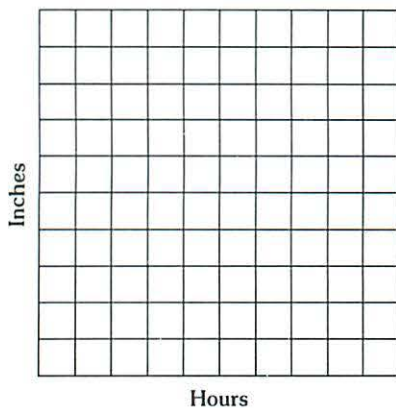
1. Make a line graph with the hours of the day between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. along the bottom and the temperatures in degrees along the side. If you have an outdoor thermometer, find out what the temperature outside is for each hour between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., and place it on the graph. When you are finished, draw a smooth line through the marks you have made on the graph. At what time of the day does the temperature reach its highest point? \_\_\_\_\_





OR:

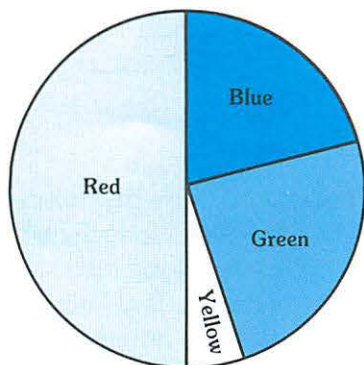
2. On a sunny day, place a yardstick in the ground where it will be in the sun all day, Measure the length of the yardstick's shadow every hour from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. Make a line graph with the hours of the day along the bottom and the length of the shadow in inches along the side. At what time of the day is the shadow the longest? \_\_\_\_\_ the shortest? \_\_\_\_\_



## 4 CIRCLE GRAPHS

A circle graph is a circle that is divided into pie-shaped parts.

The circle graph below shows the proportion of students in a group who preferred each color.



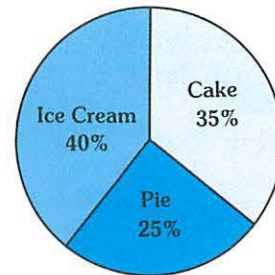
Can you tell from the graph which color was the favorite? Red, since it is the biggest part of the circle.

Which two colors were named approximately the same number of times? Blue and green, since the blue and green parts of the circle are about the same size.

Which color was named the least? Yellow, since the yellow part of the circle is the smallest.

Circle graphs are useful for seeing quickly which is the "most" and which is the "least." To make a circle graph more useful, you must know what a "percentage" is.

The circle graph below shows the information on the favorite dessert of twenty children.



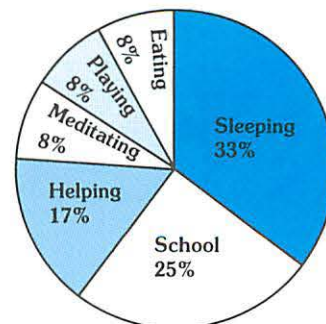
This graph shows the percentage of children that chose ice cream, the percentage that chose cake, and the percentage that chose pie. To find out exactly how many chose ice cream, you must multiply the percentage given in the graph (forty percent) times the number of children (twenty).

Circle graphs are very useful in showing parts of a whole. If there are twenty-four hours in a whole day, what part of the day do you spend:

sleeping? 33% 8 hrs. eating? 8% 2 hrs.  
meditating on God's Word? 8% 2 hrs.

If you spend eight hours sleeping, that is one-third of twenty-four hours, or 33 percent. If you spend two hours eating, that is one-twelfth of twenty-four hours, or 8 percent. If you spend two hours meditating on God's Word, that also is one-twelfth of twenty-four hours, or 8 percent. To finish the graph, you would have to account for the remainder of the twenty-four hours in the day and then show each activity as a part, or percentage, of the twenty-four hours.

Here is an example of a circle graph for one day.





What activity took up the most time?

Sleeping

Which activities took up the same amount of time?

playing, eating, meditating

Can you figure out exactly how many hours out of the twenty-four were spent on school work? 6 hrs.

## PRACTICE

1. Cut a large circle out of a piece of paper. Fold it in half. Fold the half-circle in half again. Now, fold this in half again. When you open up your circle it should be evenly divided into eight parts. Think of a question, such as "What is your favorite color?" and ask eight people. Graph their responses on your circle graph. For example, if three answer "Red," color three parts of your circle graph red.

2. Take the information on the number of vowels you found in the five verses of Proverbs and use it to make a circle graph. (Hint: You will have to find the total number of times vowels were used. Then figure the percentage for each individual vowel.)

## PROJECTS

Apply the skills you have developed in making graphs to the challenge of illustrating the consequences of lust.



*Ewing Galloway*

Every major crime can be traced back to some kind of lust: lust for power, lust for riches, lust for sensual pleasure, or lust for revenge.

## 1 Show which crime brings about the greatest number of arrests.

Make a bar graph to illustrate the statistics given in the following table. You may choose whether it is to be a horizontal or vertical bar graph. On your graph, compare the rate of arrests per 100,000 persons.

### Most Frequent Arrests in the United States

Offense	Number of Arrests	Arrests per 100,000 Persons
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	1,422,342	664
Larceny-theft	1,197,845	559
Drunkenness	1,088,875	508
Disorderly conduct	748,603	349
Drug abuse violations	586,646	274
Burglary	489,533	228
Simple assault	466,359	218
Liquor law violations	453,356	212
Fraud	272,900	127
Aggravated assault	266,948	125

Source: Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1981, FBI

Now show the same information on a circle graph by following these steps.

- Using a calculator, find the total number of arrests.
- Divide the number of arrests indicated for each specific offense by your total. The quotient you obtain will be the percentage of the circle (or "piece of the pie") you will assign to that offense in your circle graph.

Offense	Number of Arrests	Percentage
---------	-------------------	------------

Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	1,422,342	_____
Larceny-theft	1,197,845	_____
Drunkenness	1,088,875	_____
Disorderly conduct	748,603	_____
Drug abuse violations	586,646	_____
Burglary	489,533	_____
Simple assault	466,359	_____
Liquor law violations	453,356	_____
Fraud	272,900	_____
Aggravated assault	266,948	_____

Total Number of Arrests \_\_\_\_\_



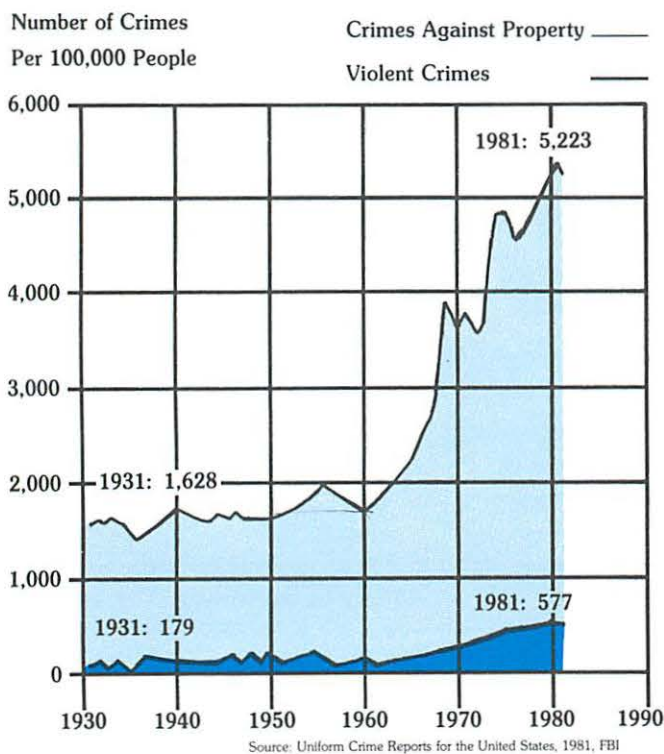
Indicate which kind of lust it is that most frequently results in the crimes listed below.

Theft \_\_\_\_\_  
 Drunkenness \_\_\_\_\_  
 Disorderly conduct \_\_\_\_\_  
 Drug abuse \_\_\_\_\_  
 Burglary \_\_\_\_\_  
 Assault \_\_\_\_\_  
 Fraud \_\_\_\_\_

## 2 Analyze the growth of the crime rate through the twentieth century.

Make a table for each type of crime shown on the line graph below. Estimate the crime rate pictured at each decade line. The first two on each table have been done for you.

### Crime Rate in the United States



### Number of Property Crimes Committed Per 100,000 People

Year

1930 Approximately 1600  
 1940 Approximately 1800  
 1950 1,600  
 1960 ~~1,600~~ 1,800  
 1970 3,980  
 1980 5,230

### Number of Violent Crimes Committed Per 100,000 People

Year

1930 Approximately 200  
 1940 Approximately 200  
 1950 200  
 1960 130  
 1970 300  
 1980 500

Is the rate of property crimes committed per 100,000 people increasing or decreasing? Is the rate of violent crimes committed per 100,000 people increasing or decreasing? Discuss the factors which influence the trend visualized on the graph and in your tables.

## 3 Demonstrate how the divorce rate has increased since 1900.

Using the table below, make a double line graph showing the number of divorces per 1,000 people in blue and the number of divorces per 1,000 married females in red.

Show the number of divorces on your vertical axis in increments of two. Show the years on your horizontal axis in increments of five. After you have plotted all the points representing your information, connect them with a smooth line.

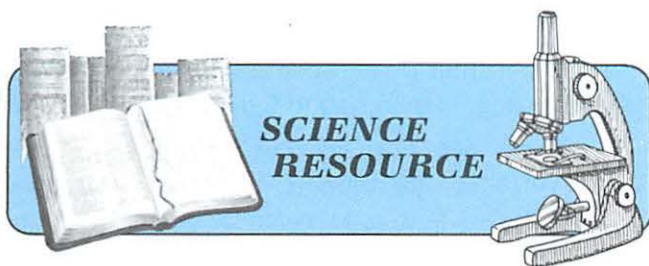
Year	Divorces	Per 1,000 Persons	Per 1,000 Married Females
1900	56,000	0.7	—
1905	68,000	0.8	—
1910	83,000	0.9	—
1915	104,000	1.0	—
1920	171,000	1.6	8.0
1925	175,000	1.5	—
1930	196,000	1.6	7.5
1935	218,000	1.7	7.8
1940	264,000	2.0	8.8
1945	485,000	3.5	14.5
1950	385,000	2.6	10.3
1955	377,000	2.3	9.3
1960	393,000	2.2	9.2
1965	479,000	2.5	10.6
1970	708,000	3.5	14.9
1975	1,036,000	4.9	20.3
1980	1,182,000	5.2	22.3
1982	1,180,000	5.1	21.9

Source: U.S. Public Health Service

Based on the truth of Matthew 5:27–28, why can we say there is a direct correlation between the increasing flood of sensuality in our society and the tragic rise in the divorce rate?

Date completed \_\_\_\_\_ Evaluation \_\_\_\_\_





## SCIENCE RESOURCE

### HOW DO TRAPPERS ILLUSTRATE THE ENTICEMENTS WHICH SATAN USES TO APPEAL TO OUR LUSTS?



Alfred Jacob Miller; Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore

**Trappers set the trap and wait for their prey.**

Over the years man has created ingenious devices to trap and kill animals much larger than himself. He has done this by developing lures and baits which appeal to an animal's senses. Trappers who have created the most attractive temptations have caught the most animals.



**A glittering object over a waiting trap becomes an irresistible attraction to an unsuspecting raccoon.**

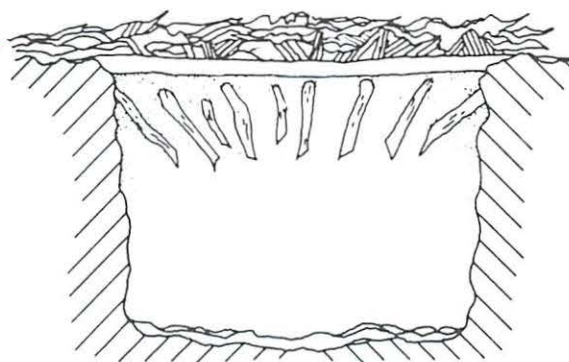
Just as trappers lure their prey, so also Satan draws us into destruction by our own lusts. It is vital that we learn to recognize these enticements so we can flee from them at the earliest point of detection.

*"But every man is tempted, when he is drawn away of his own lust, and enticed. Then when lust hath conceived, it bringeth forth sin: and sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death" (James 1:14–15).*

### **1** TRAPPERS MATCH THEIR TRAPS TO THE PREY THEY INTEND TO CAPTURE.

Traps come in all shapes and sizes and are able to trap everything from ants to elephants. There are pitfall traps, deadfall traps, leg-hold traps, jump traps, box traps, pen traps, snares, nooses, and even a trap called a "Conibear" trap. While most traps fit into one of four basic types, each has its own unique purpose.

The simplest traps are "pitfalls." A trapper merely digs a pit large enough and deep enough for the animal he desires to trap and waits for his victim to fall in or stampedes his victim toward the pit. Sometimes a trapper may conceal his pit with branches, grass, and dirt; he may place bait over the pit to lure unsuspecting victims into its grasp.



©World Book, Inc.

**Cross section of a pit trap**

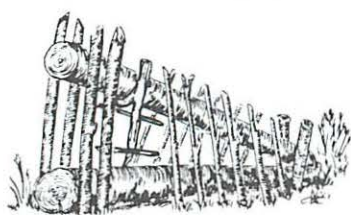
**Many trappers line their pits with sharp sticks so unwary animals cannot escape once they have fallen into them.**

Another form of trap is a "deadfall" trap. Trappers may arrange a large log or a rock so it falls on top of its victim when the trap is sprung. The size of a deadfall trap depends on its intended victim. Deadfall traps for bears obviously require more space than those for mice.





Slip-joint trigger



Treadle trigger



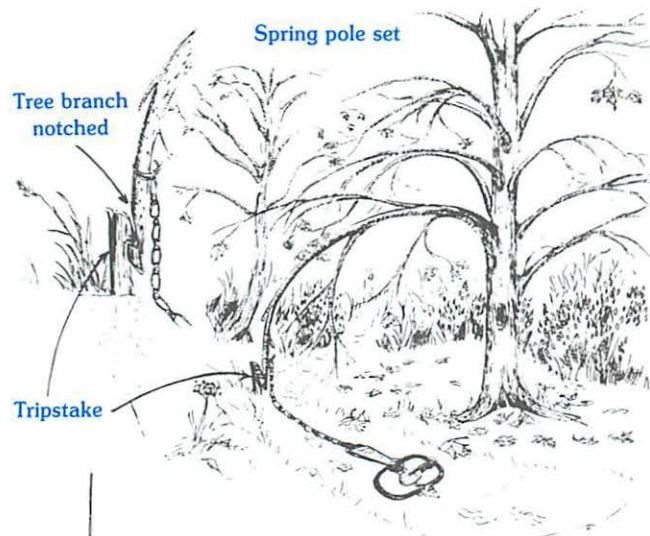
Figure 4 trigger

### Three designs of a deadfall trap

Deadfall traps crush their victims, insuring their inability to escape.

Snares, nooses, nets, leg-hold traps, and box traps hold their victims securely until the trapper can return. Snares are one of the most effective traps for birds. Box traps are especially effective in capturing rabbits, squirrels, raccoons, and skunks. Box traps, however, are of little or no value with foxes, coyotes, and otters.

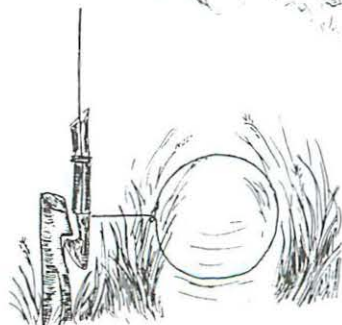
In some instances, trappers attach their traps to spring poles or small trees which will lift a trapped animal out of the reach of other predators when the trap springs closed.



Spring pole set

Tree branch notched

Trip stake



Spring pole trigger with snare

Trapping & Tracking

A pen trap gently redirects an animal into a pen, allowing its own feet to lead it astray.

Traps are not selective. They snap shut whenever they are tripped. However, a trapper usually "sets" a trap to catch a specific kind of animal. Traps set for beavers rarely catch coyotes, and traps for pigeons seldom trap beavers. Each trap is set to lure only one kind of animal.

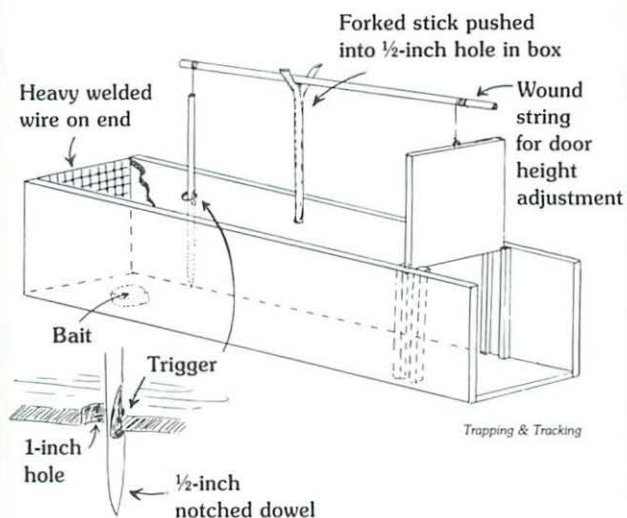
## PROJECT

Make a box trap to capture live animals. You may make an elaborate box like the ones shown below or a simple cardboard box supported with a stick.

The kind of animal you choose to trap will determine the size and placement of the box and the kind of bait you use.

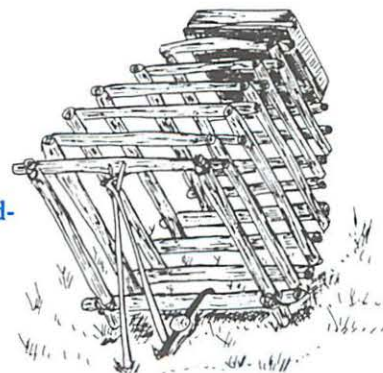
Once you have successfully trapped an animal, be careful to set it free without injuring it.

### BOX TRAP FOR TAKING LIVE ANIMALS



Trapping & Tracking

### Log cabin, dead-fall box trap

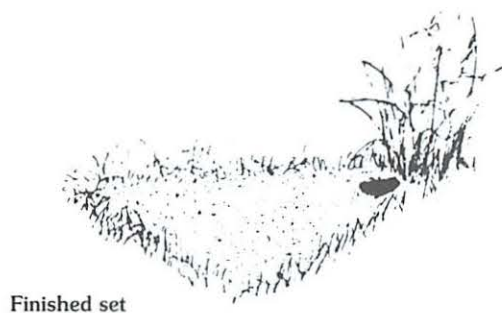
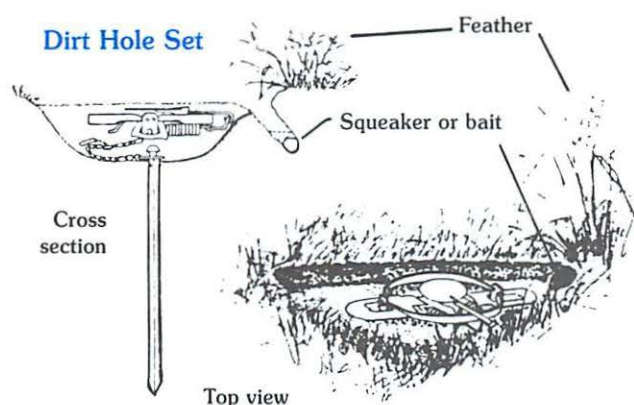


Reprinted from *Animal Traps and Trapping* with permission of Stackpole Books



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Department of Natural Resources, Wisconsin

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Trappers put eight to ten drops of scent lure at the top of the hole and some bait in the bottom of the hole. The scent appeals to a coyote's sense of smell.

Coyote urine is sprayed on the hidden trap to eliminate fear. When a coyote smells the scent of another coyote, it feels safe.

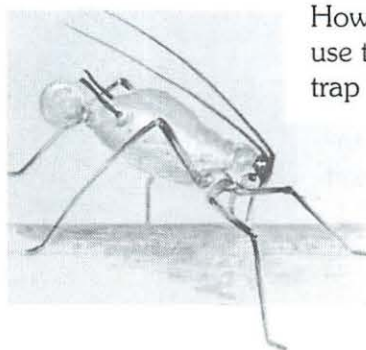
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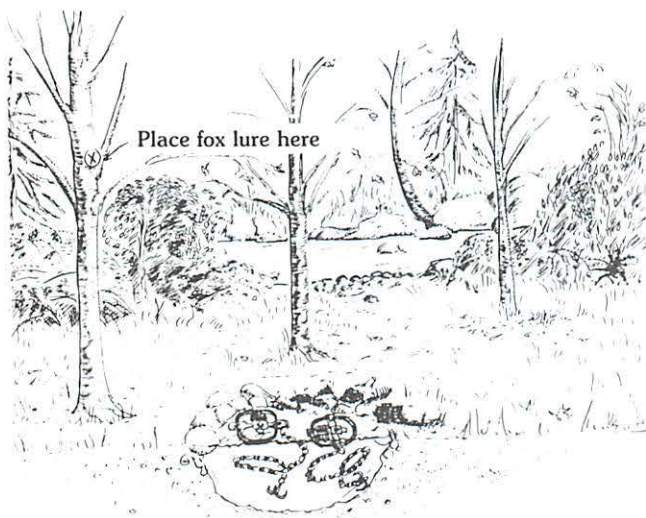
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Muskrats have a habit of following the same trails and slides day after day. They typically sun themselves along the same stretch of river and haul grass to shore at the same point where they can eat at their own leisure.

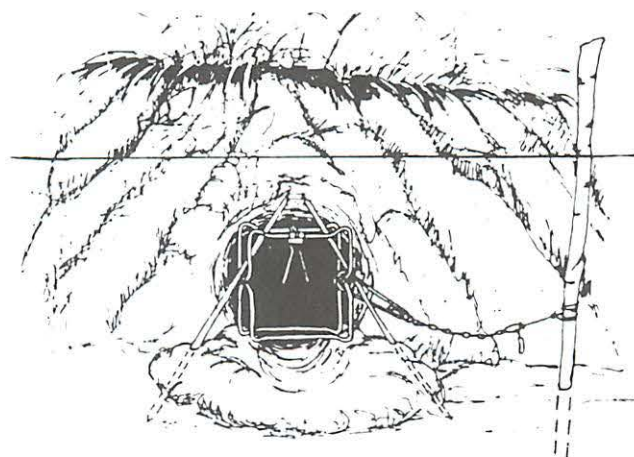
Trappers study these habits and set their traps along a muskrat's way. A trap set about two inches below the water level where a trail or slide enters a stream will snare unsuspecting muskrats easily.



Trapping & Tracking

**A well-placed muskrat trap**

When a muskrat springs the trap, his struggle carries him into deep water, where he drowns. A "one-way" slide prevents him from climbing back to shore.



Department of Natural Resources, Wisconsin

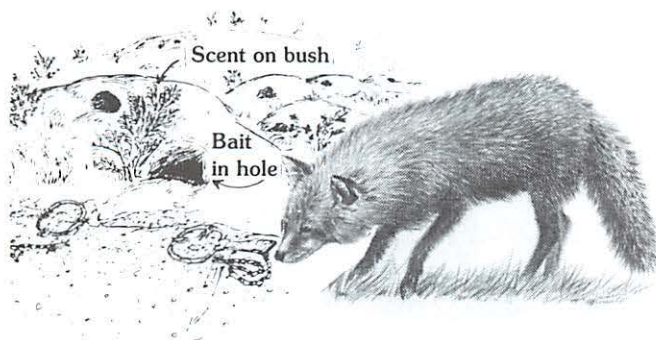
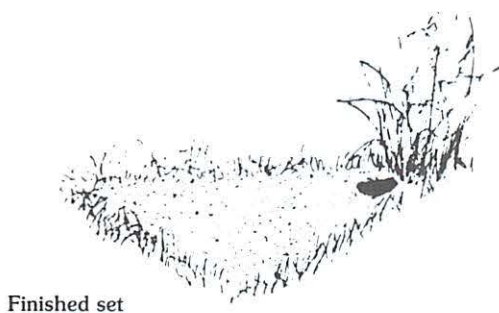
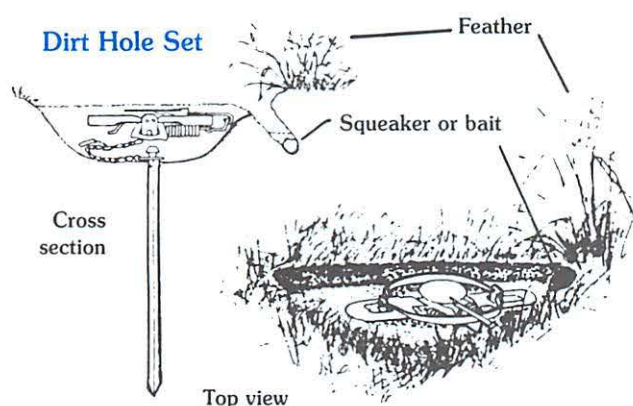
**A trap at the entrance of a muskrat den**

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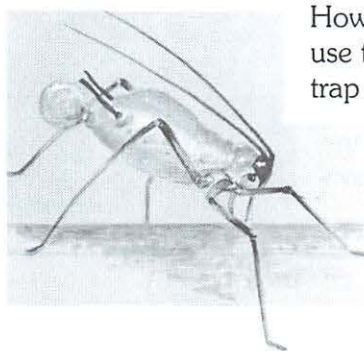
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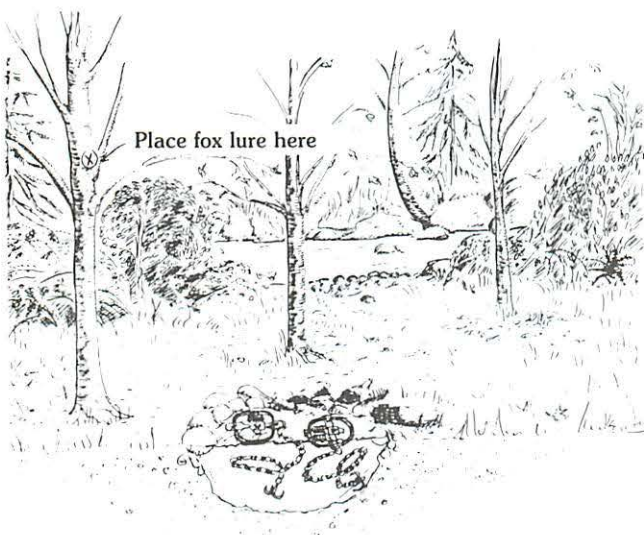
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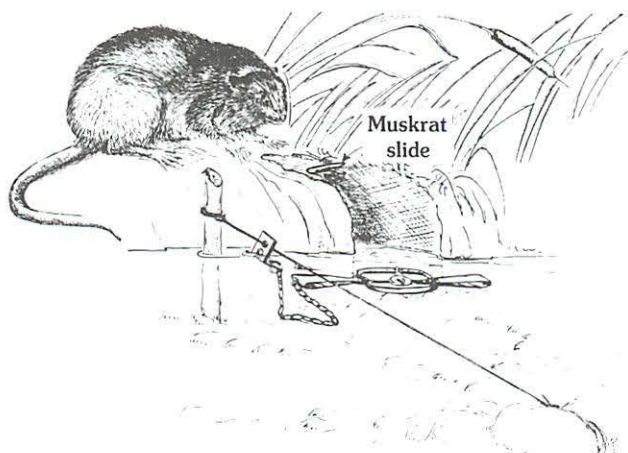
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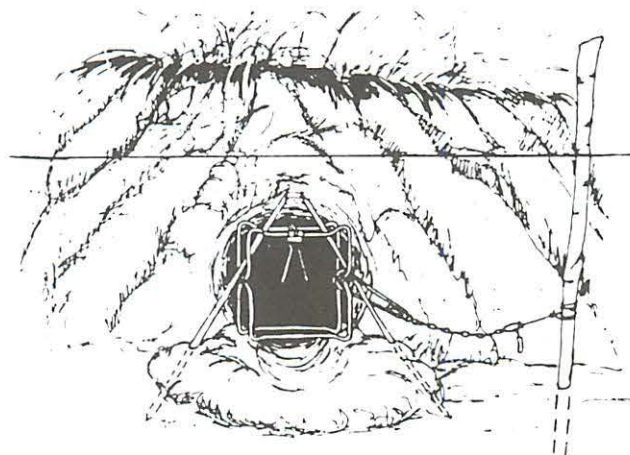
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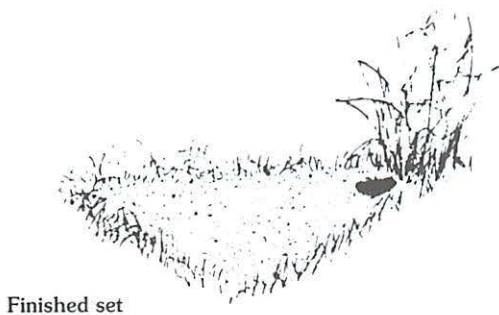
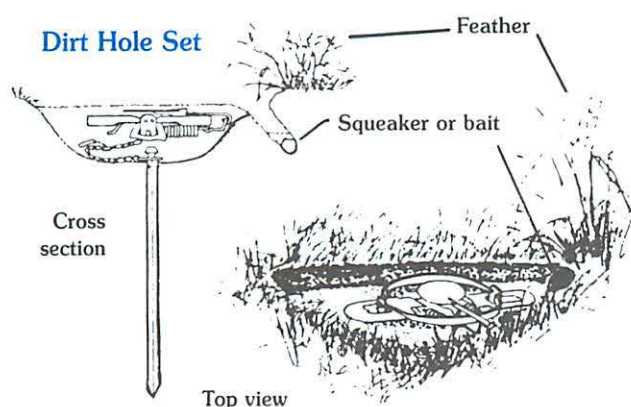
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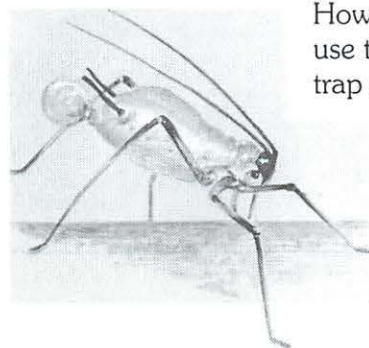
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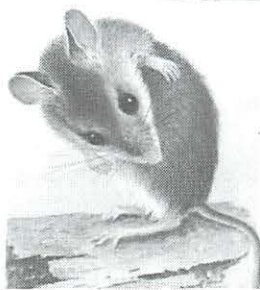


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What enticements do use trappers to overcome the cautious nature of the bobcat?

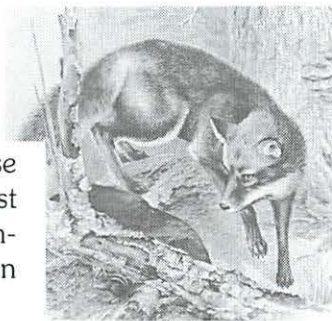


What type of seed might attract a deer mouse to a trap?

How does a bear cub learn to avoid danger? What tempting delicacy might a trapper use to lure a bear into his trap?



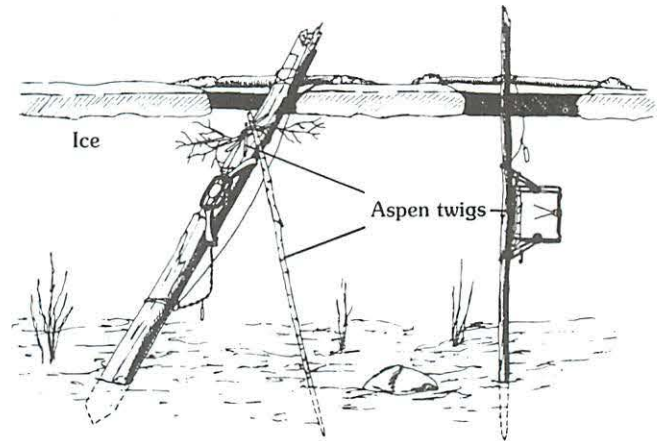
What keen sense makes the fox almost impossible for an inexperienced person to trap?



### 3 TRAPPERS BAIT THEIR TRAPS WITH AN ANIMAL'S FAVORITE FOOD.

The most efficient way to trap beavers is to use the beavers' favorite food as bait. Trappers cut a hole through the ice of a beaver pond and insert a long pole. They attach finger-size branches of aspen to the pole and suspend a trap nearby.

Fresh aspen twigs are a beaver's favorite food. They lure the beaver to the trap. As the beaver chews on the twigs, it eventually gets caught in the trap and drowns when it cannot free itself.

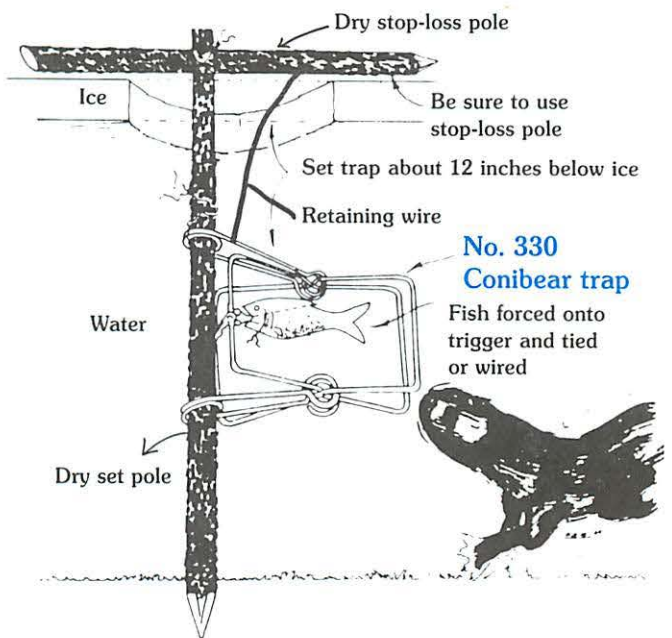


Department of Natural Resources, Wisconsin

Beaver traps baited with aspen twigs

Beaver pelts are most valuable during the coldest months of the year. This weather makes beaver-trapping hard work. Traps must be set in the snow or through holes drilled in ice-covered lakes and streams.

The otter's favorite foods are fish, crayfish, and clams. These items lure otters, reducing their natural cautiousness.



Department of Natural Resources, Wisconsin

Typical otter trap

Like the beaver's fur, the otter's fur is most valuable during the winter months. Thus, trappers must work through the ice using a trap called a "pen set." Pen sets use fish as bait. The presence of a fish in the trap makes the trap appear safe.



## 4 TRAPPERS APPEAL TO AN ANIMAL'S CURIOSITY.

Raccoons are reasonably intelligent, but they have no fear, and they never take danger seriously. Instead of avoiding danger, a raccoon's curiosity causes it to investigate every unusual odor, sight, or sound. Raccoons are frequently captured with traps set for mink, muskrats, and foxes, as well as traps set intentionally for them.

In some areas, raccoons must be removed before a trapper has any hope of catching the more valuable furs of beaver and mink.



Raccoons have a keen ability to figure things out.

Raccoons are never too busy to stop and investigate shiny objects such as pebbles, tin cans, or door latches. Trappers use a "mirror trap" to take advantage of this natural curiosity. They tie a mirror to the trip pan of a trap and place the trap under two to six inches of water. At night, moonlight strikes the mirror and makes it glimmer.



The curiosity of raccoons can entrap them.

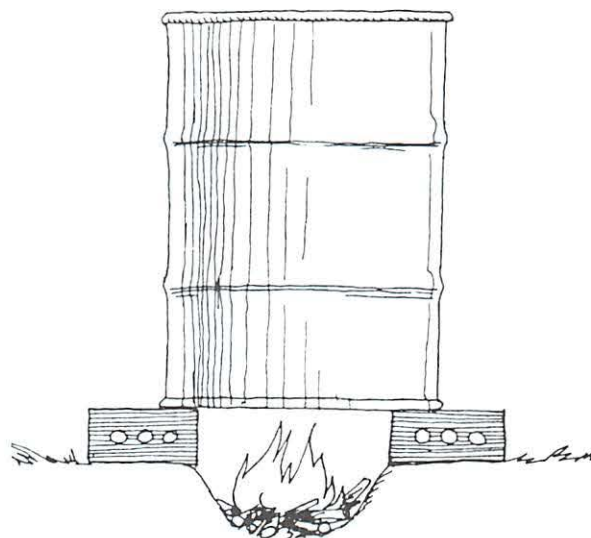
As ripples cause moonlight to bounce off the mirror and move about in strange and mysterious ways, a raccoon will reach into the water to investigate. The trap quickly springs shut on its foot, and the raccoon is caught.

However, the best "curiosity" trap is the "flasher set." A trapper suspends a bright, flashy lure or a bright can lid so that it shimmers and dances at the surface of a fast-moving stream. Raccoons are so curious that they wade into the water without fear.

Because most animals investigate an object by moving against the current, trappers place one or more traps twelve to sixteen inches downstream from the hanging lure. As a raccoon grabs for the tantalizing flasher, it steps right into one of the traps.

## 5 TRAPPERS MAKE A TRAP LOOK "SAFE" TO OVERCOME THE ANIMAL'S NATURAL CAUTIONS.

Trappers make every effort to see that their traps look and smell "safe." Most trappers boil their traps in water to remove smells, leftover hair, and flesh from previous use. This is usually done in 55-gallon barrels over an open fire. Trappers bring the water to a boil and dump their traps into the barrel.



Department of Natural Resources, Wisconsin

The boiling water removes the trapper's scent from his traps. Experienced trappers never reveal their presence by sight, scent, or sound when preparing or setting traps.

Once the traps are clean, the trappers add more water to the barrel until it overflows. This



causes the froth to float up and over the rim of the barrel, leaving the traps clean and free from scent.

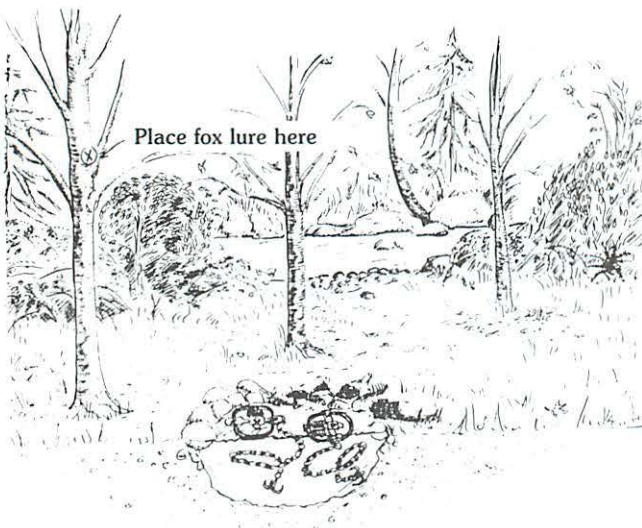
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Some trappers even place the droppings of other animals near a trap. The presence of these droppings suggests that others have already safely ventured across the trap. Since others have appeared to “try the trap” and have not been caught, an animal believes that the area is completely safe.

## **6 TRAPPERS PLACE TRAPS IN AN ANIMAL’S WAY TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF ITS HABITS.**

Muskrats have a habit of following the same trails and slides day after day. They typically sun themselves along the same stretch of river and haul grass to shore at the same point where they can eat at their own leisure.

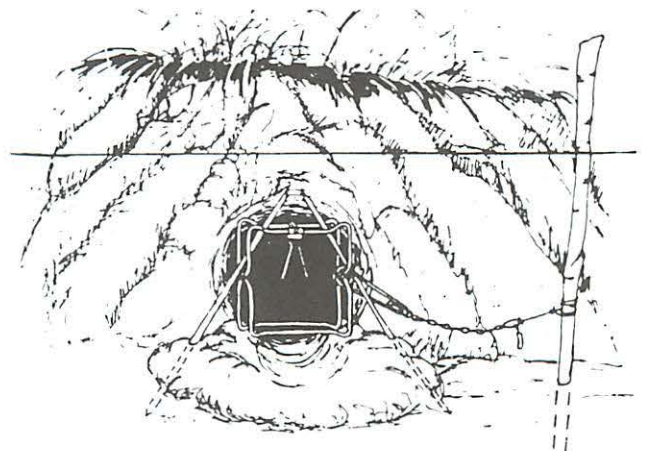
Trappers study these habits and set their traps along a muskrat’s way. A trap set about two inches below the water level where a trail or slide enters a stream will snare unsuspecting muskrats easily.



Trapping & Tracking

**A well-placed muskrat trap**

When a muskrat springs the trap, his struggle carries him into deep water, where he drowns. A “one-way” slide prevents him from climbing back to shore.



Department of Natural Resources, Wisconsin

**A trap at the entrance of a muskrat den**

Musk rats resemble giant mice that are fifteen to twenty inches long. They are quite easy to trap because of their habit of building dens along

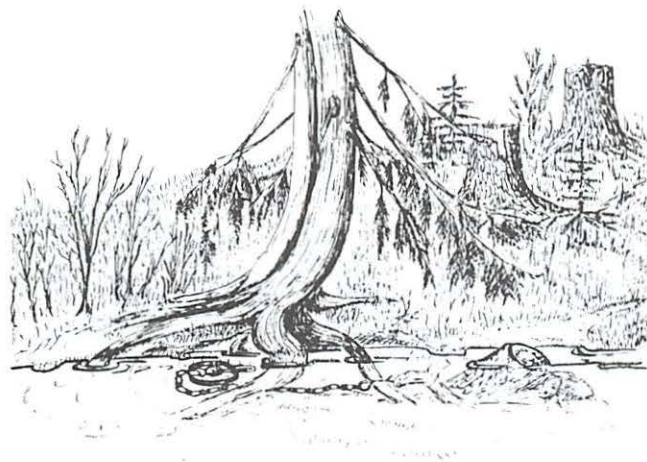


river banks. They usually burrow into the mud near the waterline.

Because muskrats move in and out of their dens regularly, a trap placed at the mouth of a den is sure to snare a muskrat. No bait is needed.

Like muskrats, mink are also creatures of habit. They rarely leave their own short section of a stream, and throughout their whole lives they use the same trails which their parents established. Because most mink cover the same trails every week, one successful trapper snared seventeen mink in five seasons in the same spot.

Many mink are taken in by what is called a "blind-set." A blind-set trap takes advantage of an animal's habits. It does not use scent or bait. An animal never sees, smells, or suspects that anything is wrong until after the trap springs shut.

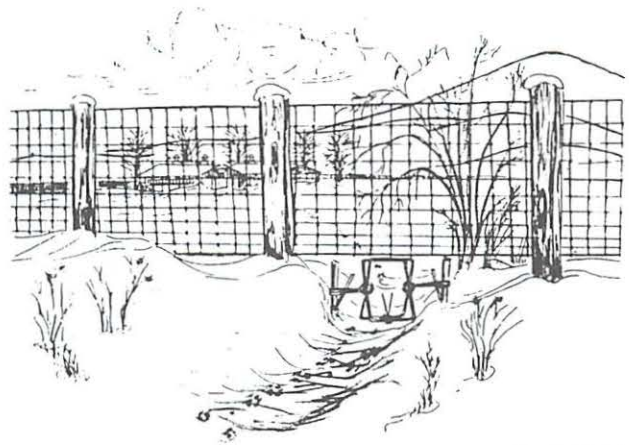


Trapping & Tracking

A blind-set trap for mink

Trappers place blind sets for mink along well-established trails. If a trail is too wide, however, a mink may pass the trap several times before it is caught. The best place for a trap is at a point where a trail goes around or under some natural obstacle. This narrows the trail, forcing a mink to step on the trap.

Foxes have a habit of searching plowed furrows for food. Some trappers have capitalized on this habit by plowing up a false furrow about ten inches wide and four feet long. They bury a trap at each end of the furrow and sprinkle bait in the middle of the trench. Very few foxes can resist the freshly turned strip of dirt. They frequently find grubs and worms in these places, so they step right in without any thought of danger.



Trapping & Tracking

False furrow trap dug under a fence

## 7 TRAPPERS GENTLY REDIRECT AN ANIMAL'S PATH UNTIL IT IS SNARED BY ITS OWN FEET.

Fishers are tree-climbing members of the weasel family. They hunt in trees for porcupines, birds, and squirrels. On the ground, they go after rabbits and mice. In marshes, they chase muskrats, small beavers, and ducks of all kinds. Because fishers range in so many different areas, they are hard to trap. A trapper must first catch a fisher's attention and then gently guide its steps into the trap.

The best set for a fisher is what trappers call a "cubby." A cubby is a cramped space much like a "cubby hole." Its narrow dimensions direct an animal to walk over or through the trap.

Some cubbies are set in banks, under trees, or beneath rock ledges. These are simple dead-end holes which contain bait and a trap.



Trapping & Tracking

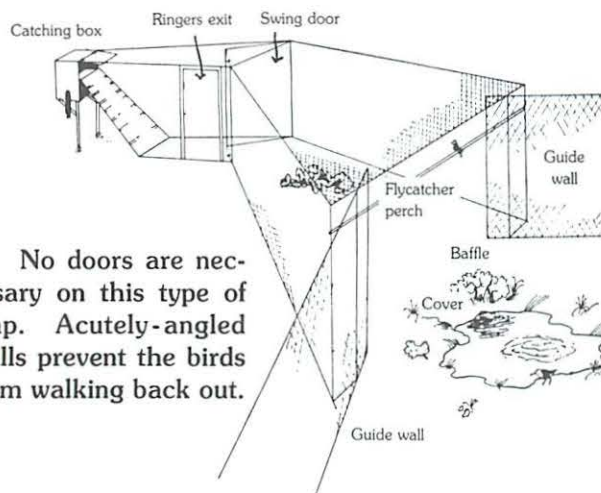
Cubby set for fisher



Many trappers, however, prefer a walk-through cubby for fishers. They drive a series of stakes into the ground to form a tunnel about six feet long. They construct a roof of evergreen boughs. As a fisher tries to squeeze through the tunnel from either end, the cubby directs the fisher's path across one or more traps.

Trappers use lures such as fish oil or skinned beaver carcasses to attract fishers to the cubby, but it is the cubby which positions the fisher for trapping.

One special trap called a "Heligoland trap" uses broad "guide walls" to funnel unsuspecting birds into a narrow corridor. The wide entrance makes it easy for birds to walk into the trap. They merely follow the guide wall until they are funneled into the main trap.



Reprinted from *Animal Traps and Tracking* with permission of Stackpole Books

### A Heligoland trap with narrowing corridors

Eventually the trap narrows to only a few feet in width. This leads to a final section which tapers upward to a catching box equipped with a trapdoor. The birds do not know they have been trapped until the door closes.

Birds always look for a point of escape along the outer edges of a cage. They never seek to escape in the center of a trap. An entrance to a cage which gently guides a bird to its center always prevents a bird from escaping.

Trappers also use redirection to trap deer successfully. They erect a fence high enough to prevent deer from jumping over it. Then they place corn next to the fence as bait. Deer follow the contour of the fence until they find themselves trapped in a large pen. Once inside the trap, they move away from the trap's center in order to escape. The door never closes, but the trap secures them.

## PROJECT

Identify as many similarities as possible between the allurements of a trapper and those of the woman described in Proverbs 7. Indicate the best verse for each point.

- ☒ 1. Trappers choose their trap according to the prey they intend to capture.
- ☐ 2. Trappers lure their prey into traps with tempting sights, sounds, and scents.
- ☒ 3. Trappers appeal to the appetite of their prey.
- ☒ 4. Trappers take advantage of their prey's curiosity.
- ☒ 5. Trappers make the trap look safe to overcome natural cautions.
- ☒ 6. Trappers place traps so as to take advantage of an animal's habits.
- ☐ 7. Trappers redirect the path of their prey until the prey is snared by its own feet.
- ☒ 8. The purpose of the trap is to kill the prey.

## CHAPTER 7

MY son, keep my words, and lay up my commandments with thee.

2 Keep my commandments, and live; and my law as the apple of thine eye.

3 Bind them upon thy fingers, write them upon the table of thine heart.

4 Say unto wisdom, Thou art my sister; and call understanding thy kinswoman:

5 That they may keep thee from the strange woman, from the stranger which flattereth with her words.

6 For at the window of my house I looked through my casement,

7 And beheld among the simple ones, I discerned among the youths, a young man void of understanding,

8 Passing through the street near her corner; and he went the way to her house,

9 In the twilight, in the evening, in the black and dark night:

10 And, behold, there met him a woman with the attire of an harlot, and subtil of heart.

11 (She is loud and stubborn; her feet abide not in her house:

12 Now is she without, now in the streets, and lieth in wait at every corner.)

13 So she caught him, and kissed him, and with an impudent face said unto him,

14 I have peace offerings with

me; this day have I payed my vows.

15 Therefore came I forth to meet thee, diligently to seek thy face, and I have found thee.

16 I have decked my bed with coverings of tapestry, with carved works, with fine linen of Egypt.

17 I have perfumed my bed with myrrh, aloes, and cinnamon.

18 Come, let us take our fill of love until the morning: let us solace ourselves with loves.

19 For the Goodman is not at home, he is gone a long journey:

20 He hath taken a bag of money with him, and will come home at the day appointed.

21 With her much fair speech she caused him to yield, with the flattering of her lips she forced him.

22 He goeth after her straightway, as an ox goeth to the slaughter, or as a fool to the correction of the stocks;

23 Till a dart strike through his liver; as a bird hasteth to the snare, and knoweth not that it is for his life.

24 Hearken unto me now therefore, O ye children, and attend to the words of my mouth.

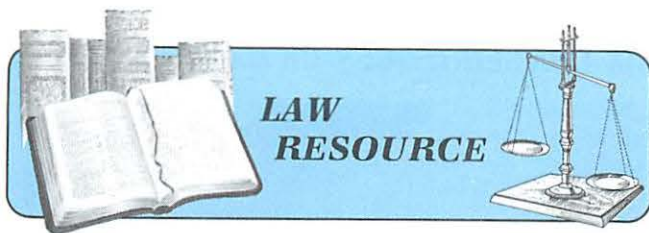
25 Let not thine heart decline to her ways, go not astray in her paths.

26 For she hath cast down many wounded: yea, many strong men have been slain by her.

27 Her house is the way to hell, going down to the chambers of death.

Date completed \_\_\_\_\_ Evaluation \_\_\_\_\_





## LAW RESOURCE

### HOW IS UNDERSTANDING THE CONSEQUENCES OF NAKEDNESS VITAL TO MAKING INDECENCY LAWS?



The stocks in Colonial America

God pictures a young man who lusts after a woman as a fool who unwittingly goes to the stocks to be publicly shamed: *"He goeth after her straight-way . . . as a fool to the correction of the stocks"* (Proverbs 7:22).

God has very strict laws regarding nakedness. When these laws are understood and followed, the moral decay of a nation is averted. However, when God's statements about nakedness are rejected, our laws on regulating decency become meaningless and ultimately inconsistent and absurd.

The following definitions are found in *Black's Law Dictionary*, Henry Campbell Black, M.A. (West Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minnesota: 1979).

#### LEGAL DEFINITION OF OBSCENE:

"Tending to corrupt the public morals by indecency or lewdness."

#### LEGAL DEFINITION OF INDECENT:

"Offensive to common propriety; offending against modesty or delicacy; grossly vulgar; obscene; lewd; unseemly; unbecoming; indecorous; unfit to be seen or heard."

### LEGAL DEFINITIONS OF INDECENCY

**Indecent assault:** "The act of a male person taking indecent liberties with the person of a female, without her consent and against her will, but with no intent to commit the crime of rape."

**Indecent exhibition:** "Any exhibition *contra bonos mores*, as the taking of a dead body for the purpose of dissection or public exhibition."

**Indecent exposure:** "Exposure to sight of the private parts of the body in a lewd or indecent manner in a public place. It is an indictable offense at common law, and by statute in states. Term refers to exhibition of those private parts which instinctive modesty, human decency or self-respect require shall be kept covered in presence of others; exposure of person becomes indecent when it occurs at such time and place where reasonable man knows or should know his act will be open to observation of others."

**Indecent liberties:** "In the statutory offense of 'taking indecent liberties with the person of a female child,' this phrase means such liberties as the common sense of society would regard as indecent and improper."

**Indecent publications:** "Such as are offensive to modesty and delicacy; obscene; lewd; tending to the corruption of morals."

**Public indecency:** "This phrase has no fixed legal meaning, is vague and indefinite, and cannot, in itself, imply a definite offense. The courts, by a kind of judicial legislation, in England and the United States, have usually limited the operation of the term to public displays of the naked person, the publication, sale, or exhibition of obscene books and prints, or the exhibition of a monster—acts which have a direct bearing on public morals, and affect the body of society."



©Courtesy Norman Rockwell Estate

God's laws on nakedness are reinforced by an instinctive sense of modesty.



## THE VULNERABILITY OF OUR LAWS OF INDECENCY

Our present laws on obscenity and indecency are based on the opinions and reactions of the general public. Unfortunately, these views change, usually in a downward trend, and when the morals of the general public are destroyed, there is no more basis for any laws against indecency.

## HOW OBSCENITY IS APPLIED TO TODAY'S LAWS

**Obscene:** "Objectionable or offensive to accepted standards of decency. Basic guidelines for trier of fact in determining whether a work which depicts or describes sexual conduct is obscene is whether the average person, applying contemporary community standards would find that the work, taken as a whole, appeals to the prurient interest, whether the work depicts or describes, in a patently offensive way, sexual conduct specifically defined by the applicable state law, and whether the work, taken as a whole, lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value.

"Material is obscene if, considered as a whole, its predominant appeal is to prurient interest, that is, a shameful or morbid interest, in nudity, sex or excretion, and if in addition it goes substantially beyond customary limits of candor in describing or representing such matters. Predominant appeal shall be judged with reference to ordinary adults unless it appears from the character of the material or the circumstances of its dissemination to be designed for children or other specially susceptible audience. Undeveloped photographs, molds, printing plates, and the like, shall be deemed obscene notwithstanding that processing or other acts may be required to make the obscenity patent or to disseminate it.

"Federal laws prohibit the mailing, transportation for sale or distribution, importation, and broadcasting of obscene matters."

Because public opinion dictates enforcement of laws against immorality, it is vital for Christians to provide Godly light on this matter. Public attitudes toward morality have thus become an arena of intense spiritual warfare. Those who control the media have systematically assaulted Godly standards while at the same time promoting public discussion of shocking indecency.

These discussions are followed by "respected authorities" raising questions about the wrongness of that which had previously been accepted as indecent and obscene.

## SIX CONSEQUENCES OF NAKEDNESS



Bible Art Series, Standard Publishing, Cincinnati

The first incident of nakedness in history provides a detailed account of its consequences.

### 1 Nakedness violates an inborn sense of decency.

*"And the eyes of them both were opened, and they knew that they were naked; and they sewed fig leaves together, and made themselves aprons" (Genesis 3:7).*

As soon as Adam and Eve saw that they were naked, they were ashamed, and they made coverings for themselves. This action is significant because they were the only two people on earth, and they were married to each other!

God has built into every person an innate sense of modesty. The basic principles of modesty are also relevant in marriage as demonstrated by Adam and Eve.

The fig leaf coverings which Adam and Eve made for themselves were apparently sufficient for them, but they were not presentable to God. Therefore, Adam and Eve hid themselves. Indeed, the covering they made was rather skimpy; it was simply a loin covering.

Various humanistic thinkers have advanced the false notion that a person's views on nakedness are formed by the culture around him.



This false thinking is totally inconsistent with the actual account of man's first exposure to nakedness. There was no culture surrounding Adam and Eve to tell them that nakedness was wrong. As though emphasizing this important point, God asked Adam, "Who told you you were naked?"

By repeatedly violating our consciences, we can defile, sear, and deaden them. As a result, we lose our awareness of the shame of nakedness. Our seared consciences will also excuse other indecencies in our own lives or in the lives of others.

*"... But even their mind and conscience is defiled. They profess that they know God; but in works they deny him, being abominable, and disobedient, and unto every good work reprobate" (Titus 1:15-16).*

## **2 Nakedness produces fear.**

Adam's testimony was very precise: *"... I was afraid, because I was naked..."* (Genesis 3:10). The fear of God is the beginning of wisdom, but fear which arises from sin is the beginning of confusion.

Adam had just violated a divine command. Instead of being afraid because of his sin, he was afraid because of his nakedness. His consciousness of the effects of sin was keener than his consciousness of the sin itself.

This fear of the consequences rather than of the sin is a type of spiritual confusion which brings both guilt and torment. Fear is not of God: *"For God hath not given us the spirit of fear; but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind" (II Timothy 1:7).*

Nakedness, like any other sin, damages fellowship with God. *"And they heard the voice of the Lord God walking in the garden in the cool of the day: and Adam and his wife hid themselves from the presence of the Lord God amongst the trees of the garden" (Genesis 3:8).*

Adam and Eve hid themselves because of their fear and their nakedness. (See Genesis 3:10.) Prior to their sin they had enjoyed fellowship with God on a daily basis. Now in Adam's confused mind he viewed God as one who had the same limitations as a man from whom he could hide.

Adam was alarmed at being in God's presence without proper clothing. Peter experienced the same

alarm when he was in the presence of Christ, for *"... he girt his fisher's coat unto him, (for he was naked,)..."* (John 21:7).

*"There is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear: because fear hath torment. He that feareth is not made perfect in love" (I John 4:18).*



Bible Art Series, Standard Publishing, Cincinnati

**Peter's first response after recognizing the presence of the Lord was to cover his nakedness.**

## **3 Nakedness brings shame.**

Adam's shame because of his nakedness is evident by the fact that he so quickly attempted to make a covering for himself.

The very word *nakedness* in the Hebrew means "shame, nudity, and uncleanness." It refers especially to *pudenda*, which also means literally "to be ashamed." The dictionary defines *pudendum* as the private parts of either sex.

The Scriptural phrase "to uncover the nakedness" means to denude (especially in a disgraceful fashion), to reveal, to discover, or to shamefully remove clothing.

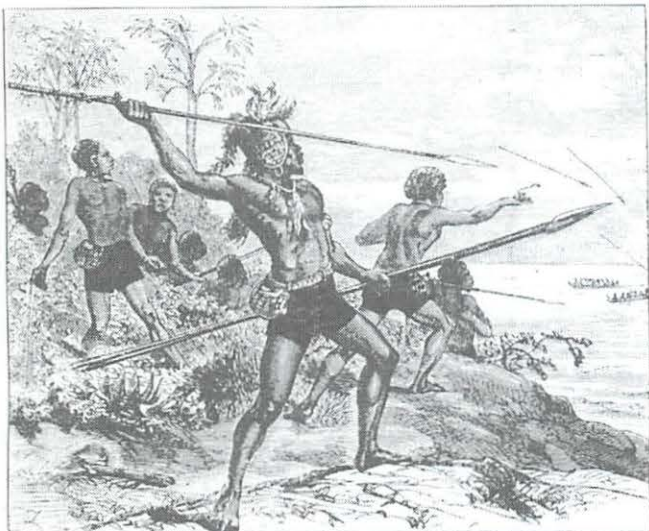
Over and over in Scripture, God confirms that nakedness is a shame.

*"Thy nakedness shall be uncovered, yea, thy shame shall be seen..."* (Isaiah 47:3).

*"I counsel thee to buy of me gold tried in the fire, that thou mayest be rich; and white raiment, that thou mayest be clothed, and that the shame of thy*



nakedness do not appear; and anoint thine eyes with eye-salve, that thou mayest see" (Revelation 3:18).



Dover, Inc.

**When natives in a heathen tribe are converted to Christianity, they become ashamed of their nakedness and begin to wear clothing.**

#### **4 Nakedness damages fellowship with God.**

"... And Adam and his wife hid themselves from the presence of the Lord God amongst the trees of the garden ... And he [Adam] said ... because I was naked ... I hid myself" (Genesis 3:8, 10).

Nakedness is an expression of spiritual darkness. Darkness can have no fellowship with light. "... God is light, and in him is no darkness at all" (1 John 1:5). Fellowship with God, then, demands that we "... walk in the light, as he is in the light ..." (1 John 1:7).

The antithesis of walking in the light is walking in rebellion. Rebellion and nakedness go hand in hand. This is the message of Proverbs 29:18: "Where there is no vision, the people perish: but he that keepeth the law, happy is he."

The literal meaning of this verse is "Where there is no spiritual vision, the hair is disheveled [Hebrew *pera*] and the people go naked [Hebrew *para*, meaning 'to uncover, to expose, to make naked or bare']."

Nakedness damages fellowship not only with God, but also with others, since genuine love commands us to cover the nakedness of another.

In Isaiah 58:7 God commands, "... When thou seest the naked ... cover him." In Matthew 25:36, Jesus commends those who saw Him naked and clothed Him, and in James 2:15-16 God asks,

"If a brother or sister be naked, and destitute of daily food, And one of you say unto them, Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled; notwithstanding ye give them not those things which are needful to the body; what doth it profit?"

#### **5 Nakedness is a judgment for sin.**

The immediate consequence of Adam's sin was nakedness. "... And he did eat [of the forbidden fruit]. And the eyes of them both were opened, and they knew that they were naked ..." (Genesis 3:6-7).

The punishment of nakedness was also brought upon the nation of Israel when they sinned against the Lord and were taken into captivity.

"For thus saith the Lord God; Behold, I will deliver thee into the hand of them whom thou hatest, into the hand of them from whom thy mind is alienated:

"And they shall deal with thee hatefully, and shall take away all thy labour, and shall leave thee naked and bare: and the nakedness of thy whoredoms shall be discovered, both thy lewdness and thy whoredoms (Ezekiel 25:18-29).



The Bettmann Archive

**When the armies of Nebuchadnezzar conquered Israel, part of God's judgment was to bring the captives back to Babylon in the shame of nakedness.**

Just as a conqueror removed the clothing of his captives, so the glory which covered Adam and Eve was removed when they sinned. There is strong Scriptural evidence to suggest that they were "clothed with light" before they sinned. Their eyes did not see each other's skin, but rather the brightness of light which shone from their skin.



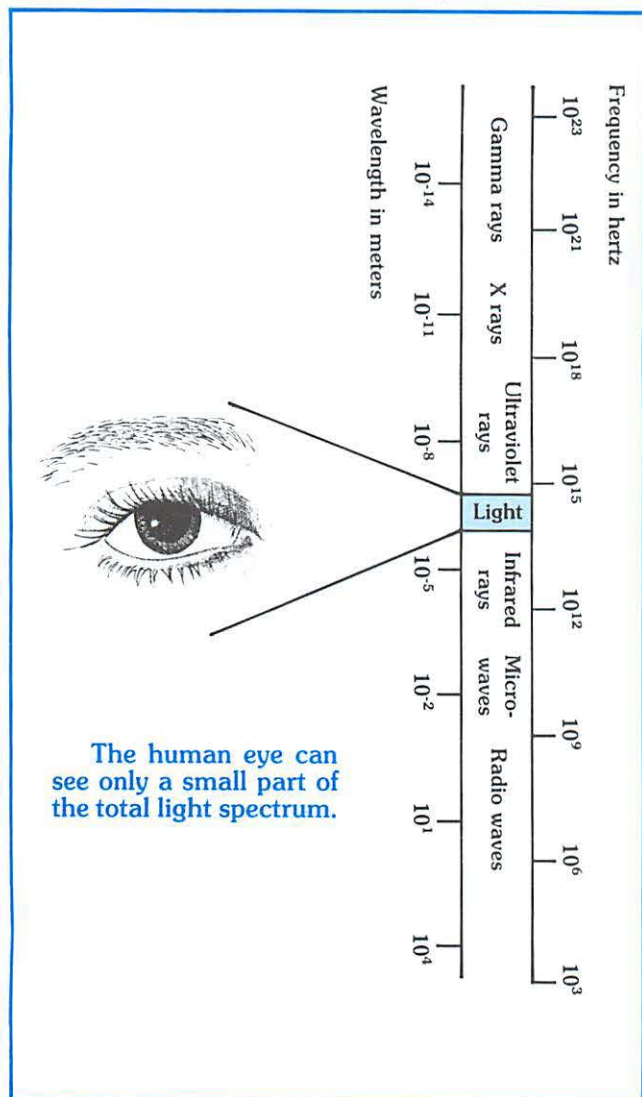
This assumption is consistent with the nature of God, in whose image we are made; He clothes Himself with a garment of light. (See Psalm 104:2.)

Before Satan fell, he was created as a being of light, as were all the other angels in Heaven. The very word *Lucifer* means *light*. He was also called the "son of the morning." (See Isaiah 14:12.)

Apparently God made our skin to shine in His presence, since this was the experience of one who was with Him for forty days and nights. "*And the children of Israel saw the face of Moses, that the skin of Moses' face shone . . .*" (Exodus 34:35).

Since Adam and Eve were in God's presence daily, it is probable that their skin reflected His glory and became such a magnificent covering that they did not see each other's nakedness.

When Adam and Eve sinned, they lost either their covering of light or their ability to see it.



**The Electromagnetic Spectrum**

If our eyes were adjusted to the left on the electromagnetic spectrum, we would have x-ray

eyes and thus be able to see through the skin. If they were adjusted to the right on the spectrum, we would see light reflected from the person.

## 6 *Nakedness arouses insatiable lusts.*

The sensual passions which Adam opened up for himself and his descendants have made them the slaves of their own lusts. God warns young men of the enormous pressures of youthful passions, and His clear direction is to flee from them. (See II Timothy 2:22.)

God confirms that the lusts which are spawned by nakedness are neither quenchable nor controllable. "*Hell and destruction are never full; so the eyes of man are never satisfied*" (Proverbs 27:20).



**Ham practiced lewdness when he saw his father's nakedness. He was later cursed by Noah.**

Noah's nakedness ensnared his son to commit lewdness, which brought judgment upon both him and his descendants. Bathsheba's nakedness aroused David's lust and caused him to become an adulterer and murderer.

The enslaving power of nakedness upon our fallen nature is graphically documented in the following testimony of a Christian man who was exposed to pornography.

"I remember the day. Walking into the men's restroom I saw several copies of sensual magazines.

"I indulged myself in erotic fantasies. . . . On that day I took a deep drink of sensuality, and as



a result, lust established a beachhead in my life which was to torment me for years. I began to go to newsstands where sensual magazines were sold.

"In time I searched out 'adult' bookstores, peep shows, go-go bars, and X-rated theatres. I immersed myself in a world of sexual seduction. Though I hated what I was doing, I felt compelled to continue. . . ."

## GOD'S LAWS ON NAKEDNESS BEGIN WITH MODESTY IN THE HOME.

The requirement for modesty among family members is given in Leviticus 18. Twenty-four times in this chapter, God's people are commanded not to "uncover the nakedness" of those near of kin.

Whether this refers to an incestuous relationship or nakedness alone, the fact is clear that indecency as well as immorality is forbidden. The Hebrew word for "uncover" has many applications, including the following:

- **TO DENUDE**—To make bare or naked, to divest of covering
- **TO REVEAL**—To divulge something secret or hidden, to open up to view
- **TO DISCLOSE**—To obtain for the first time sight or knowledge of, as of a thing existing already but not perceived or known
- **TO SHAME**—To uncover, discover, or reveal that which causes humiliation



The penalties for incestuous relationships varied from stoning to dying childless to being exiled from the community.

## PROJECT 1

Read Leviticus 18 and answer the following questions:

1. How inclusive does God intend this instruction to be within the family? (See verse 6.)
2. Why does this instruction not apply to the relationship between husband and wife? (See Genesis 2:23–24.)
3. How does God use this chapter to demonstrate that nakedness results in other abominations? (See verses 20–23.)
4. Does God require a nation to legislate the morality of aliens living in the land? (See verse 26.)
5. What consequences does God promise to those who violate these commands? (See verses 24–30.)

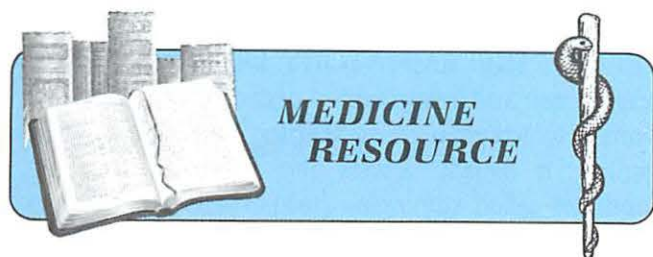
## PROJECT 2

Understand how pornography destroys a person's marriage, family, and nation.

1. It destroys a man's love for God, his wife, and his children. *"And because iniquity shall abound, the love of many shall wax cold"* (Matthew 24:12).
2. It damages a man's marriage through mental adultery. *"... Whosoever looketh on a woman to lust after her hath committed adultery with her already in his heart"* (Matthew 5:28).
3. It distorts a man's view of love and binds him with lust. *"... Why wilt thou, my son, be ravished with a strange woman? ... His own iniquities shall take the wicked himself, and he shall be holden with the cords of his sins"* (Proverbs 5:20, 22).
4. It exposes a man's family to Satan's destruction. *"No man can enter into a strong man's house, and spoil his goods, except he will first bind the strong man [the father]; and then he will spoil his house"* (Mark 3:27).
5. It produces insensitivity and conflicts which arouse a man's anger and cause overcorrection. *"He that soweth iniquity shall reap vanity: and the rod of his anger shall fail [kalah: to consume, to destroy]"* (Proverbs 22:8).
6. It corrupts a man's nation with wickedness. *"Do not prostitute thy daughter, to cause her to be a whore; lest the land fall to whoredom, and the land become full of wickedness"* (Leviticus 19:29).

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## MEDICINE RESOURCE

### HOW DOES THE NATURE OF VENEREAL DISEASES ILLUSTRATE THE CONSEQUENCES OF LUST?



Great Events of the 20th Century

Sir Alexander Fleming (featured), Dr. Howard Florey (center insert), and Dr. Ernst Chain (lower left) pioneered the discovery and refinement of penicillin. They received the Nobel Prize in medicine in 1945.

Sir Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin in 1928, and doctors began to use it in the 1940s. The antibiotic was hailed as the solution to venereal diseases because it was effective in treating gonorrhea and syphilis. However, as promiscuity increased in America, these two venereal diseases

became more potent and resistant to penicillin and other antibiotics. Other venereal diseases were discovered, and today there are some venereal diseases that neither penicillin nor any other "cure" known to man can adequately treat.

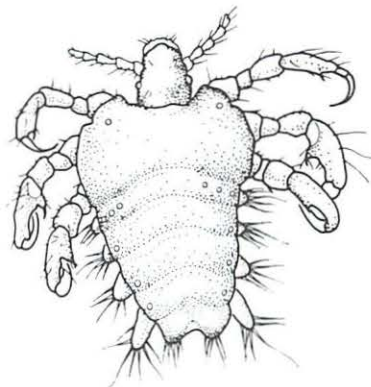
The word *venereal* is derived from the Latin word *Venus*. Venus was the Roman goddess of love. The word *adultery* comes from the Latin word *adulterare* which means to alter, corrupt, or to counterfeit.

Venereal diseases are transmitted primarily by a corruption of God's design for love. When man violates God's design for marriage and follows his own lustful desires, he suffers grave consequences to his health.

The characteristics of syphilis, gonorrhea, chlamydia, herpes, and other venereal diseases illustrate how a man's lust can destroy his body as well as his soul.

AIDS can be a venereal disease, but it is primarily a blood-borne infection which finds its way into all the body fluids. Thus, it can be transmitted in ways other than through immorality.

The pubic louse, often called "the crab," is only one of several parasites which can be transmitted through immorality.



Stedman's Medical Dictionary

### 1 VENEREAL DISEASES ARE NOT RESPECTERS OF PERSONS.

Venereal diseases have one common denominator: they affect those who engage in immoral relationships. It does not matter if a person is young, old, male, female, rich, poor, strong, weak, outgoing, timid, black, white, or yellow. If he yields to the lusts of the flesh, he risks contracting one or more venereal diseases.

In addition to those who become involved in immorality, monogamous marriage partners risk infection if a partner is or has been immoral.



The only factor which seems to produce some distinction is the dimension of city versus rural living. In 1979, the 63 largest cities in the United States reported well over half of the cases of venereal disease, yet they accounted for only about one fourth of the population.

This dimension, however, is certainly not new. It is precisely the same as when Lot lived in the cities of the plain of Jordan. (See Genesis 13:12.)

### What are the venereal diseases?

The failure of penicillin to conquer venereal disease is illustrated in the following list. The list is not exhaustive, however, and continues to grow as more venereal diseases are discovered, and as bacteria that once were effectively treated by antibiotics become resistant to treatment and consequently, more destructive. It must be noted that penicillin and other antibiotics are generally not effective against viruses.

- **AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome)**—A viral disease which is often sexually transmitted, results in the breakdown of the immune system, and is always fatal.

- **CANDIDIASIS**—A yeast infection of the skin and mucous membranes.

- **CHLAMYDIA**—An infection caused by the bacteria *Chlamydia trachomatis* (kla-MIH-dee-ah track-uh-MAY-tis). It is the most common venereal disease in the United States, with 3 to 10 million new cases every year. Its symptoms resemble those of gonorrhea, and it is often mistaken for gonorrhea.

Up to ten percent of all college students have chlamydia, and the Centers for Disease Control is calling it “the disease of the 80s.”

- **GENITAL HERPES**—A disease caused by the *Herpes Simplex Virus*, type II. It is incurable and may lead to cervical cancer in women.

- **GONORRHEA**—A serious disease which causes infection and scarring of the reproductive organs and may cause sterility, particularly in women. Gonorrhea is caused by the bacteria *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* (nie-SEER-ee-ah gohn-uh-REE-uh).

- **HEPATITIS**—A viral infection of the liver. It may cause serious damage and is sometimes fatal. Hepatitis may be transmitted sexually, but there are other modes of transmission as well. There are several forms of hepatitis—hepatitis B is the most common.

- **NONGONOCOCCAL URETHRITIS (NGU)**—A collective term for infections of the urethra caused by microorganisms other than the gonococcus bacterium (*N. gonorrhoeae*).

- **PELVIC INFLAMMATORY DISEASE (PID)**—An infection and inflammation of the pelvic organs in a woman which may cause scarring and may result in sterility; it usually affects the Fallopian tubes—a condition called *salpingitis* (sal-pen-JIE-tis). PID is a general term and is usually the result of gonorrhea or chlamydia, but it may have other causes, also.

- **SCABIES**—Skin eruptions, irritations, and itching caused by mites which burrow into the skin.

- **SYPHILIS**—A serious infection caused by the bacteria *Treponema pallidum* (trep-uh-NEE-muh PAL-ih-dum) which spreads throughout the body and affects many organs, including the eyes and the brain; it can be fatal if not detected and treated in the early stages.

- **TRICHOMONIASIS**—An infection by the protozoan *Trichomonas vaginalis*; usually more severe in women.

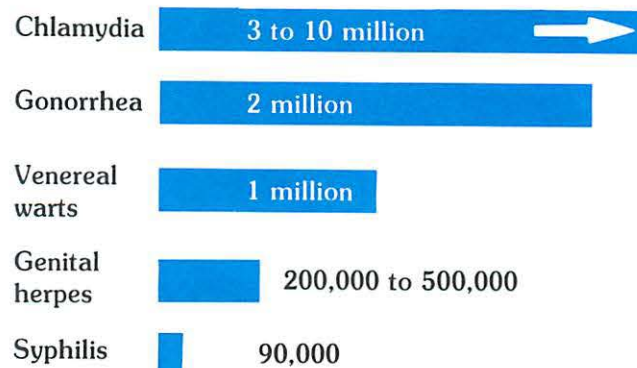
- **VENEREAL WARTS**—Cauliflower-shaped warts in the private area; highly contagious and caused by the *Human Papilloma Virus*; may recur throughout a person's life and may cause cancer.

## 2 THE OCCURRENCE OF VENEREAL DISEASE IS DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE PREVALENCE OF LUSTFUL ACTS.

Each incident of immorality increases the possibility of contracting a venereal disease.

A quote from a manual for “sexual freedom” clearly recognizes the relationship between venereal disease and immorality:

“The first thing to realize is that there are an awful lot of STDs around, and that people are constantly giving them back and forth to each other like intimate little PRESENTS. As more people live freer lives, traveling between different partners and different places, the more likely we all are to contract a sexually transmitted disease (STD).”



The most common venereal diseases and estimates of new cases per year

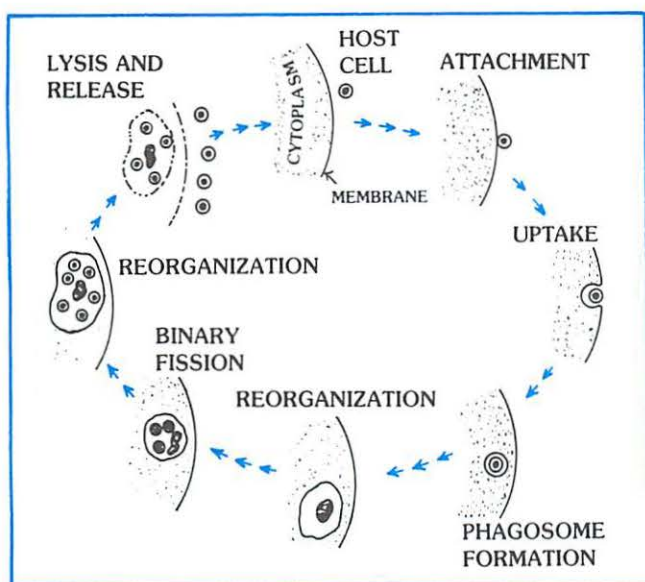


Obviously, the opposite of this statement is also true. As more people live lives that are obedient to God, they will be far less likely to contract an STD.

### 3 VENEREAL DISEASES MAY DO THEIR DESTRUCTIVE WORK WITHOUT CAUSING PAIN.

Because venereal diseases in men are often accompanied by painful sores, obvious foul-smelling discharges, and a burning sensation during urination, most male patients seek medical treatment promptly.

Women, however, may not experience any symptoms at all. Research reveals that half the women who suffer from salpingitis, a major infection of the Fallopian tubes, never feel any pain. In many instances they see a doctor for the first time to investigate why they have not been able to conceive. By that time it is usually too late—permanent damage has been done.



*Urology, Saunders*

#### Life cycle of *Chlamydia trachomatis*

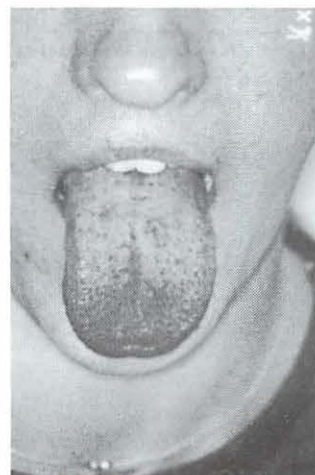
The venereal disease known as chlamydia has a complex life cycle which begins when the *Chlamydia trachomatis* bacterium attaches itself to a new victim. The bacterium works its way into the soft mucous membranes of its new home and begins to reproduce. All this takes place during a painless incubation period of one to five weeks.

A number of other venereal diseases have even longer incubation periods during which the

disease spreads throughout the body with no outward signs. Syphilis is a classic example. Syphilis has four stages: a primary stage, a secondary stage, a latent stage, and a tertiary stage. Symptoms come and go and in many instances may be completely unnoticed or mistaken for other diseases.

The symptoms of the primary stage do not appear until about three weeks after the contraction of the disease. A small sore, or *chancre* (SHANG-ker), is the only indication that the disease is present, and this may be inside the body where it cannot be seen. The sore then disappears in a few weeks even without treatment. This gives a false sense of security, for the syphilis remains active and infectious.

About six weeks to six months later the secondary stage begins. It is characterized by a rash, fever, or general "sick" feeling. Sometimes these symptoms are acute, but many times they go completely unnoticed. Like the primary stage of the syphilis, the secondary symptoms disappear in a few weeks.



Examples of rashes caused by the secondary stage of syphilis



*Principles and Practice of Infectious Diseases*



During the third or "latent" stage there are no symptoms whatsoever. The only way to detect the disease is with a blood test. This latent period has been known to last for up to thirty years.

When syphilis reaches the tertiary stage, it is incurable and often fatal.

There are two forms of AIDS which also incubate with no apparent symptoms. The acute form acts in a matter of months, but there are no outward signs of the disease itself. Acute AIDS merely deactivates the body's natural defenses against other diseases. With the acute form of AIDS, a person dies because his body cannot defend itself against a disease which a healthy person could easily reject.

The slow-acting form of AIDS works quite differently. Its presence may not show itself for up to twenty years. Eventually, without warning, it begins to destroy the brain, cell by cell. As the brain deteriorates, it loses its ability to function and reason, resulting in dementia.

#### 4 **VENEREAL DISEASES CAN BE TRANSMITTED FROM GENERATION TO GENERATION.**



H. Armstrong Roberts

**If a mother has a venereal disease, her child is endangered both in the womb and in the delivery process.**

Unborn infants are protected from gonorrhea for about the first 20 weeks of pregnancy. However, after the twentieth week the gonococcal bacteria can infect a child in the womb.

The consequences of gonorrhea infections in unborn children include low birth weight, premature delivery, and chorioamnionitis (kor-ee-oh-am-nee-on-EYE-tiss), an inflammation of the amniotic sac which surrounds the infant.

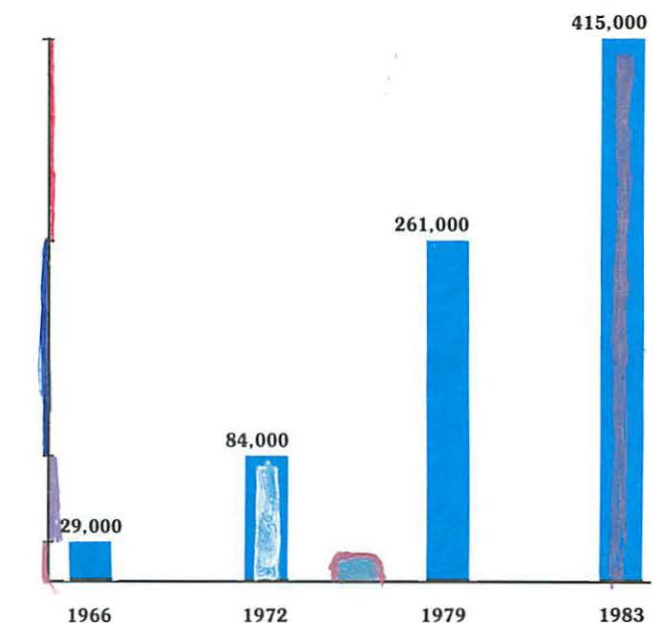
As the infant passes through the birth canal, the infected mother literally bathes her newborn in her own contagious viruses, bacteria, or parasites. These organisms may enter a child's body through its eyes, mouth, nose, rectum, or genitals.

*Ophthalmia neonatorum* (off-THALL-me-uh nee-uh-nuh-TOR-um) is a severe infection of the eyes which usually occurs in the first ten days after birth in more than 25% of the children born to mothers with gonorrhea. If *ophthalmia neonatorum* is not treated promptly, it can lead to blindness.

Chlamydia is another venereal disease which mothers pass from one generation to the next. In fact, chlamydia infections among pregnant women are the leading cause of pneumonia among newborns.

The chlamydia bacteria enter an infant's lungs during birth. About 15% of these babies become sick immediately while 20-40% are carriers of the disease even though they do not show any outward symptoms. In some instances, the disease does not present itself until adolescence.

Herpes virus type II is also transmitted to infants at birth. It is so devastating that it kills as many as eight out of ten infants who are infected by their own mothers. Herpes II cannot be cured. Its debilitating symptoms recur periodically for the length of a person's life.



**Increase in the number of new cases per year of genital herpes in the United States, 1966-1983**

An explosion of herpes in one generation is an inheritance which the next generation must endure.



## 5 EACH VENEREAL DISEASE IS DIAGNOSED IN A DIFFERENT WAY.

**Syphilis** is diagnosed initially through a simple blood test, then confirmed by a more complicated and specific blood test. These tests are actually looking for antibodies formed in the person's blood against *Treponema pallidum*. Many states require a test for syphilis to be done on all those who apply for a marriage license.

**Gonorrhea** is diagnosed by actual visual identification of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. A "quick" diagnosis is made from a *gram stain*—a procedure where a sample of discharge is taken from a sore, placed on a glass slide, stained, and examined under the microscope. Confirmation is made when the bacteria grow on a culture plate in the laboratory—a process which takes several days.

Because of the tremendous increase in the number of **chlamydia** cases in recent years, several pharmaceutical companies have developed rapid screening tests for the disease. The test most commonly used is an antigen-detection method. It, too, involves placing a sample of discharge on a slide. The slide is then treated with a fluorescent antibody solution. If the antigen (*Chlamydia trachomatis*) is present, it will bind with the antibody, and the antigen/antibody combination will fluoresce and can be easily seen under the microscope.

Up to 50% of those who have gonorrhea also have chlamydia, so some doctors do not even test for chlamydia—they just assume that if a person has gonorrhea, he also has chlamydia, and they then treat for both diseases.

There is no quick screening test for **genital herpes**. A sample of discharge is taken from a lesion and cultured in the laboratory. Viral cultures involve a more complex procedure than bacterial cultures, and it may be as long as several weeks before the results are ready.

**AIDS** is diagnosed by two blood tests—first, a screening test, then if that is positive, a more definitive and confirmatory test.

Each form of **hepatitis** is detected by its own group of blood tests—each test being specific and diagnostic for a particular stage in the progress of the disease.

The various other venereal diseases are diagnosed by laboratory cultures of the organism.

There is, therefore, no "umbrella" test for venereal disease; each individual disease has its own diagnostic test(s).

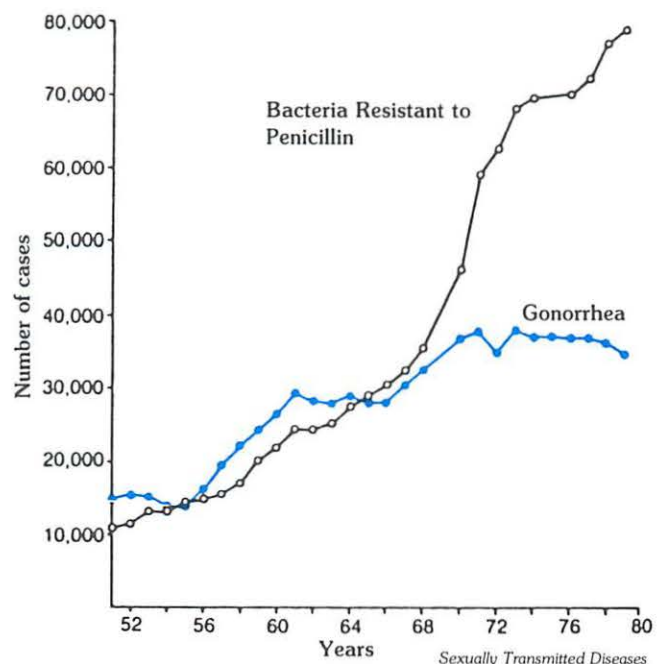
## 6 VENEREAL DISEASES BECOME RESISTANT TO FREQUENTLY REPEATED TREATMENTS.

Repeated use of antibiotics makes some venereal diseases more difficult to cure. The bacteria which cause some venereal diseases develop resistance to antibiotics much like rats have developed a resistance to poisons in big cities. New generations of venereal disease may require such large doses of antibiotics that "good" bacteria which benefit and protect our bodies are destroyed.

In the mid-1930s, doctors successfully treated gonorrhea with sulfa drugs. However, this treatment was not effective for long. By the 1940s, most strains (types or subgroups) of gonorrhea had developed a resistance to sulfa. Thus, the amount of sulfa required to treat the resistant infections was harmful to the rest of a patient's body. In some instances, the treatment was as bad as the disease.

During the 1940s, doctors began to use penicillin. Penicillin cured gonorrhea and syphilis and promised to free mankind from the consequences of immorality.

However, each new generation of venereal disease gradually gained resistance to man's cures. As resistance grew, the amount of penicillin needed to treat an infection of gonorrhea, for example, multiplied severalfold.



Increase in cases of *N. gonorrhoeae* and other bacteria resistant to penicillin



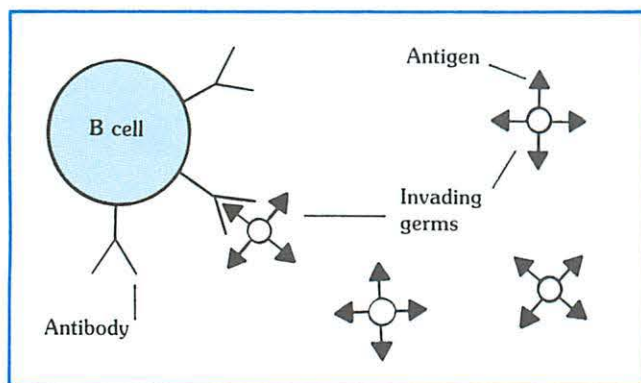
At one time the prescribed dose of penicillin was 100 units. That quickly grew to more than 1,000 units. Today gonorrhea treatment requires a massive dose of 4.8 million units, and some strains cannot be destroyed with even this amount. They have become completely resistant.

Most new drugs, such as trobicin (TRO-bih-sin), spectinomycin (spek-tin-oh-MY-sin), ampicillin (am-pih-SILL-in), amoxicillin (ah-mok-sih-SILL-in), and tetracycline (teh-trah-SIKE-leen), which are currently much more effective than penicillin, will also lose their usefulness over the years.

At the present rate of resistance, we must prepare ourselves for the day when none of our drugs will cure venereal diseases.

## 7 **VENEREAL DISEASES ARE NOT SUBJECT TO IMMUNIZATION.**

Viruses which cause mumps, measles, rubella, polio, tetanus, diphtheria, and smallpox have a characteristic coating which our bodies can recognize. Doctors have learned how to "teach" our bodies to detect these viruses using a harmless inoculation of vaccine. Once our immune systems "learn" to recognize these viruses as enemies, they do not bother us any longer.



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**Viruses have characteristic coatings called antigens which "B" cells from our immune system can learn to recognize.**

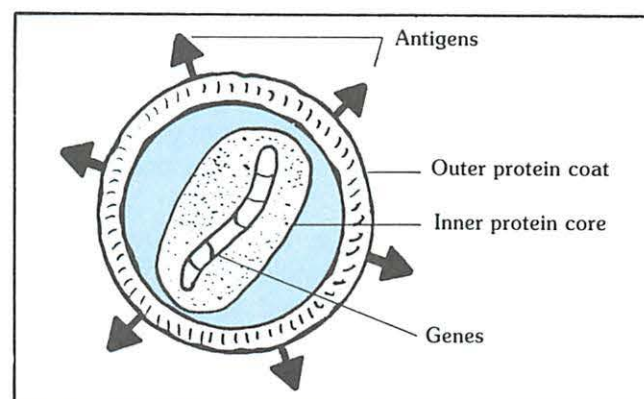
Most venereal diseases, however, are caused by bacteria. These bacteria also have characteristic coatings, but since many bacteria are beneficial to the body, the immune system ignores the coatings on the surface of bacteria.

Bacteria, for example, are necessary for the proper digestion of food, the absorption of vitamin K, and the maintenance of a proper acid/base

balance within our intestinal tracts. If our bodies developed immunity to bacteria, both beneficial and destructive bacteria would be destroyed.

Indeed the treatment of venereal diseases with large doses of antibiotics indiscriminately kills beneficial bacteria along with the harmful ones. The result may be severe diarrhea and widespread yeast infections.

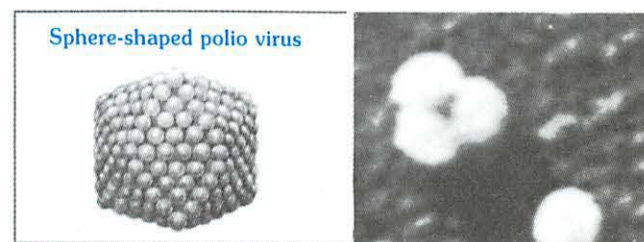
Some viruses, such as the one which causes AIDS, are known as *retroviruses*. These are simple chains of genetic building blocks (RNA). As they multiply, the order of the building blocks changes. In fact, the order of the chains changes so quickly that many different versions of the AIDS virus have been identified since the disease was first diagnosed in the United States in 1979.



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**The AIDS virus is classified as a retrovirus because it can put its genes into the genes of the organism which it affects.**

On the other hand, viruses which cause polio do not change rapidly, and one vaccine has been able to immunize millions against this disease.



Parke, Davis and Company

Flu and cold viruses are also retroviruses for which man has no foolproof treatment. Each year new strains threaten our bodies and resist old treatments. What works one "flu season" may not work the next. A vaccine for one strain of flu may not protect against other strains. As each retrovirus changes, our immune system must change with it in order to remain effective.



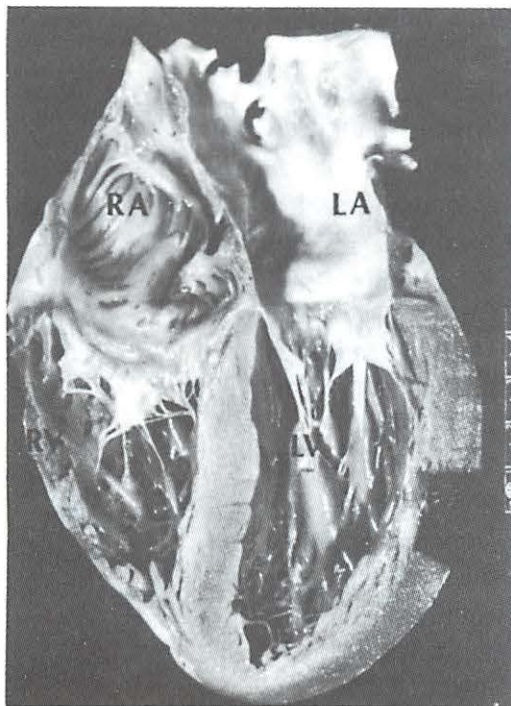
When viruses change so quickly, the body's immune system cannot tell which ones are friendly and which are enemies. This makes vaccination against changing viruses almost impossible. Each vaccine can combat only one strain of virus. If the strain changes, the vaccine is useless.

## 8 VENEREAL DISEASES ATTACK THE HEART, BRAIN, AND OTHER VITAL ORGANS.

Venereal disease often damages such vital organs as the lungs, intestines, kidneys, heart, and the brain. Recently doctors have discovered that AIDS, which normally affects the immune system, has also contributed to heart failure.

In some recent cases, there were patients who died of cardiac arrest in a matter of four to eight weeks after the onset of AIDS symptoms. Autopsies showed that all four chambers of their hearts had become so enlarged and weakened that they could no longer function.

Syphilis typically attacks the central nervous system, causing blindness, deafness, insanity, or paralysis. However, it also attacks the skin and heart. Once a vital organ has been infected, there is usually serious and irreversible damage.



The New England Journal of Medicine, "Congestive Cardiomyopathy in Association with the Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome," Cohen, Anderson, Bernard, September 4, 1986

**Chambers of the heart swollen from the damage caused by the AIDS virus**

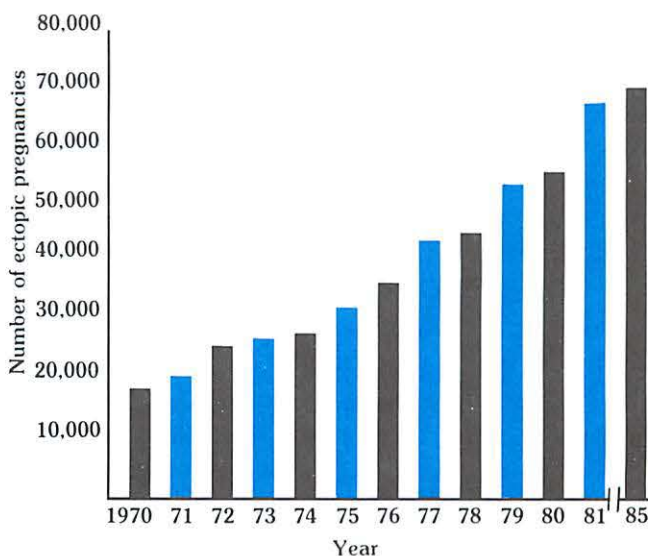
## 9 VENEREAL DISEASES DAMAGE THE POTENTIAL OF WOMEN TO HAVE CHILDREN.

Venereal diseases, specifically pelvic inflammatory diseases, can cause sterility if they damage the reproductive organs of women. The results of this damage often produce *ectopic pregnancies* or prevent pregnancy altogether. Ectopic comes from the Greek word *ektos* which means "out of place."

Pelvic inflammatory diseases cause "out of place" pregnancies by producing inflammation and scarring of the Fallopian tubes—the tubes which carry human eggs from the ovaries to the uterus. Scar tissue in these delicate tubes slows the movement of the egg and may prevent it from reaching the uterus altogether.

If an egg is fertilized and begins to grow, it may attach itself to the scarred Fallopian tube wall instead of to the uterus, and this is an ectopic pregnancy. As the child grows, the tube swells until it ruptures, killing the child, causing serious internal bleeding in the mother, and necessitating immediate surgical removal of all or part of the tube.

The risk of an ectopic pregnancy is seven to ten times higher for a woman who has had a pelvic inflammatory disease. In the years between 1970 and 1985, the number of ectopic pregnancies in the United States more than *quadrupled*—the result of the tremendous increase in the number of cases of pelvic inflammatory disease.



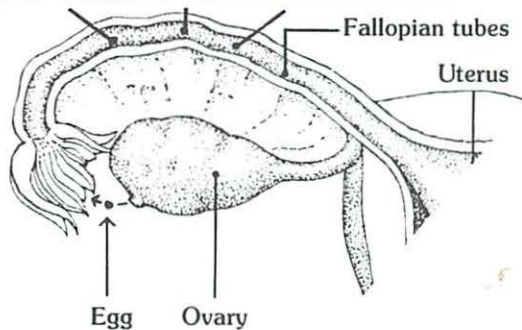
**The rise in the number of ectopic pregnancies in the United States**

The "fingers" which radiate from the entrance of the Fallopian tubes may also become so inflamed



that they swell to the size of small balloons. This seals the tube's entrance and prevents pregnancy.

**Most ectopic pregnancies occur here.**



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Even though doctors may be able to cure the infection, enough scar tissue may remain to block the tube completely. This condition is called a *tubal occlusion*.

A single episode of pelvic inflammatory disease leaves approximately 12% of infected women sterile. A reoccurrence increases that rate to 35%. Three infections multiply the number to 75% sterility.

## 10 REINFECTION IS COMMON AMONG THOSE WHO RETURN TO THE SAME COMPANY AFTER THEY HAVE BEEN CURED.

The body does not develop immunity to venereal diseases. Unlike chicken pox, mumps, and other diseases to which the body becomes immune, venereal diseases can be acquired more than once. Indeed, many individuals may have had venereal diseases dozens of times. Each time, the disease runs its full course until treated.

A cured patient can be reinfected as easily as he contracted the disease originally if he returns to his former sexual practices.

When two individuals are involved, both must be treated to prevent one from reinfected the other. If many people become involved together, all must be treated simultaneously. If even one resists treatment, that one person can reinfect all those with whom he comes in contact.

Since the incubation of venereal diseases may be several weeks, months, or in some cases even years, testing and treatment should be required of everyone "associated" with an infected person.

Individuals may remain infectious even though they do not show any outward symptoms.

Patients cured of one disease may carry other undiagnosed venereal diseases. Approximately 60% of those patients with one venereal disease have other venereal diseases at the same time. Treatment for one disease is usually not effective against other diseases.

## PROJECT

### IDENTIFY THE MEDICAL CONSEQUENCES OF LUST.

Choose the verse that most precisely amplifies each of the following points.

- |  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Venereal diseases are no respecter of persons.        |                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Venereal diseases are related to the prevalence of lustful acts. |                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Venereal diseases may develop without pain.                      | A. Numbers 5:27-28     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Venereal diseases can affect future generations.                 | B. Romans 2:3          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Each venereal disease is diagnosed in a different way.           | C. II Peter 2:20       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Venereal diseases become resistant to frequent treatments.       | D. Galatians 6:7-8     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Venereal diseases are not subject to immunization.               | E. II Corinthians 5:10 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Venereal diseases attack vital organs.                           | F. Exodus 20:5         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Venereal diseases affect childbearing.                           | G. Proverbs 7:23       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Returning to immorality causes re-infection.                    | H. Luke 6:43-44a       |
|  | I. Proverbs 29:1       |
|  | J. Proverbs 5:11       |

Date completed \_\_\_\_\_ Evaluation \_\_\_\_\_