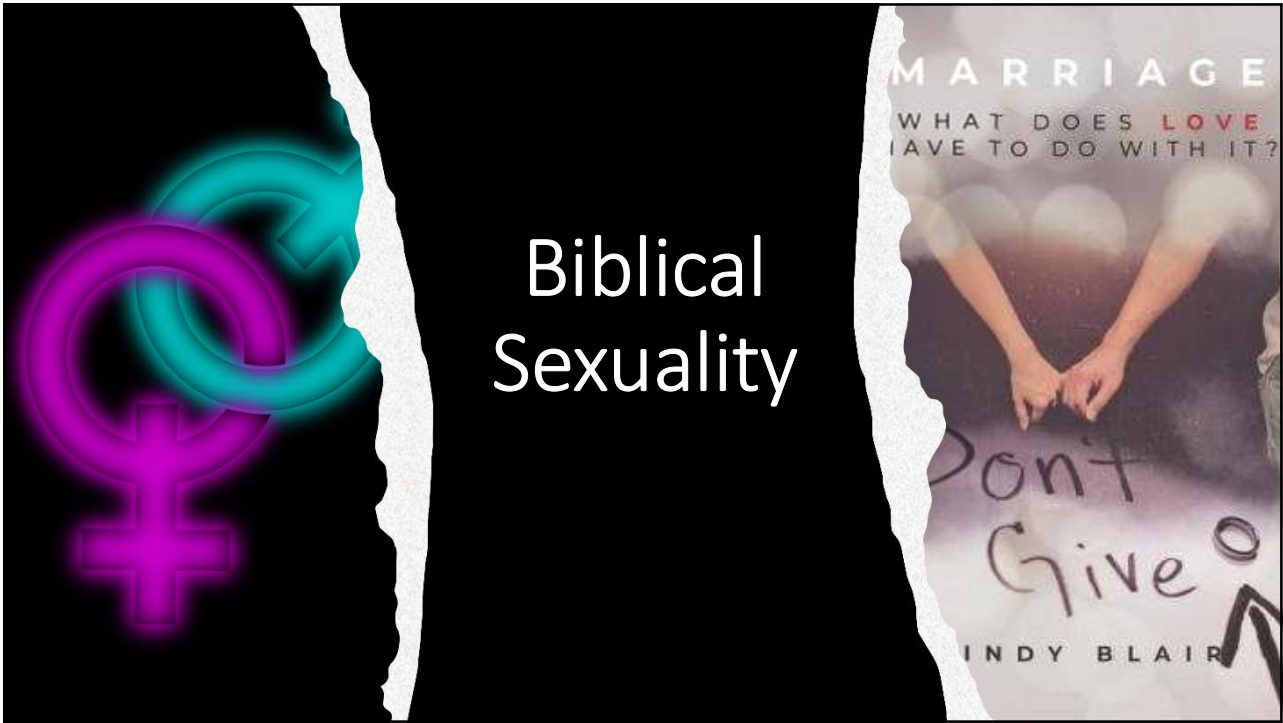
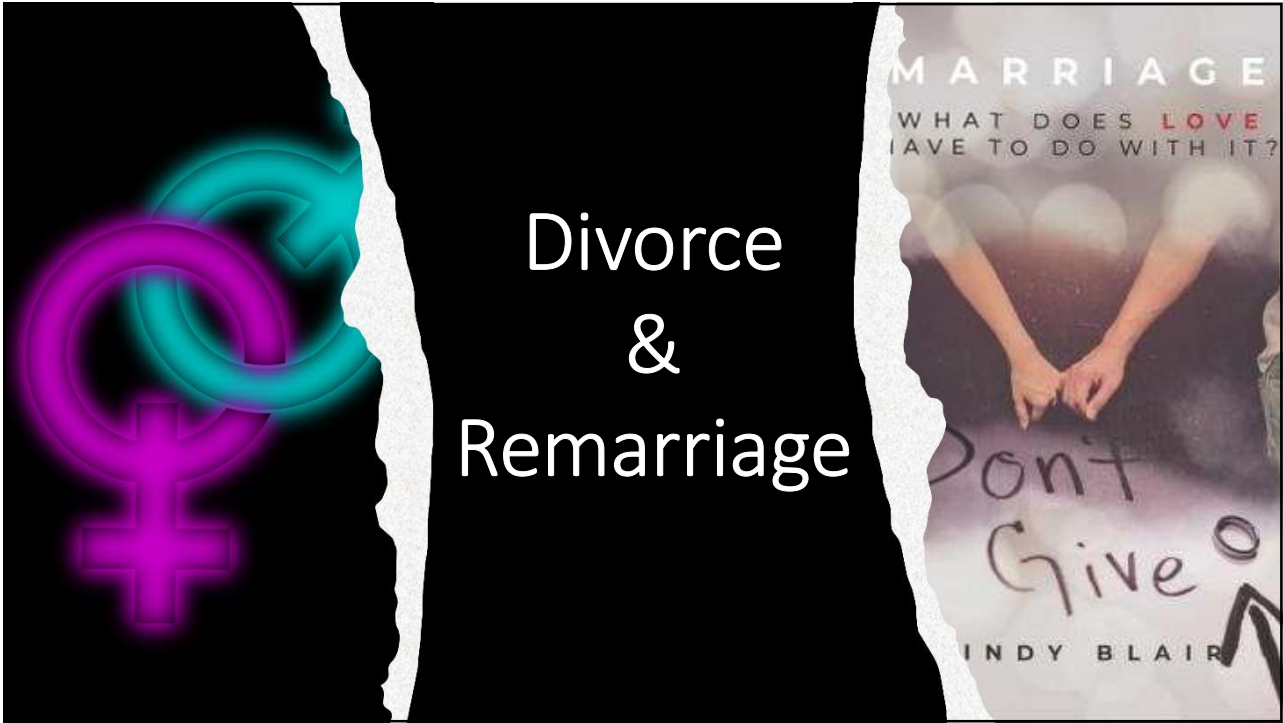




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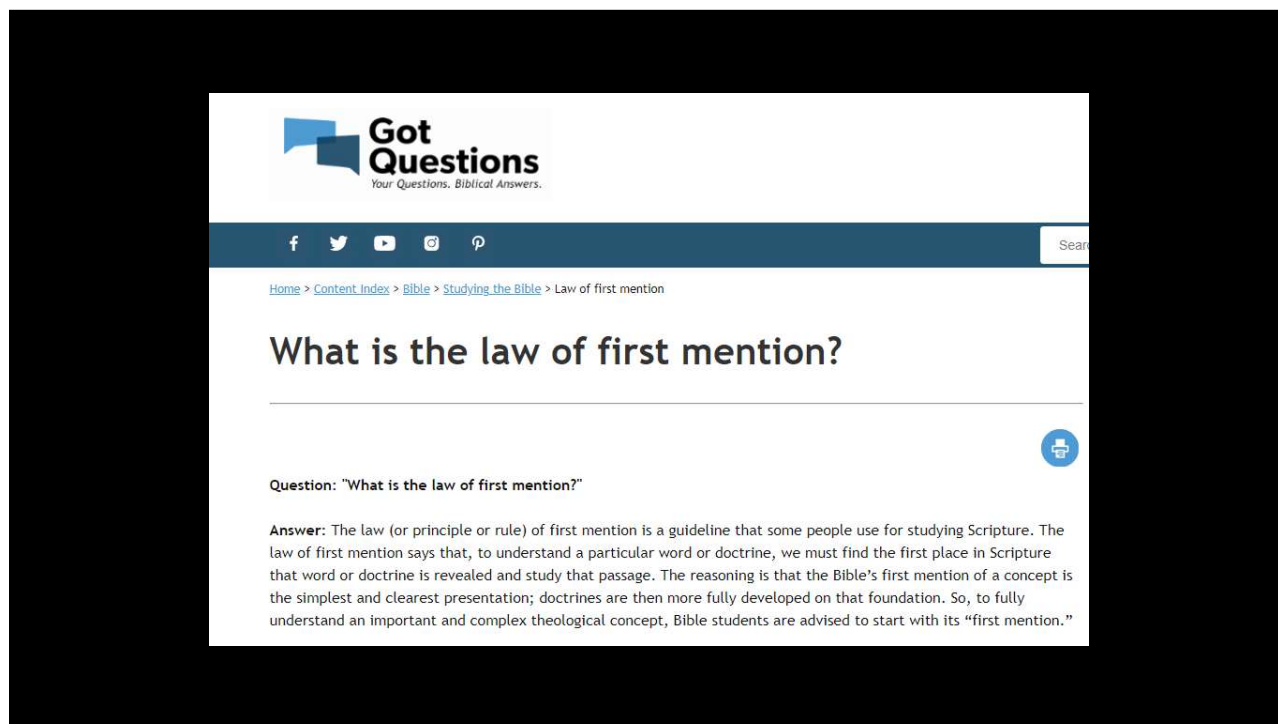
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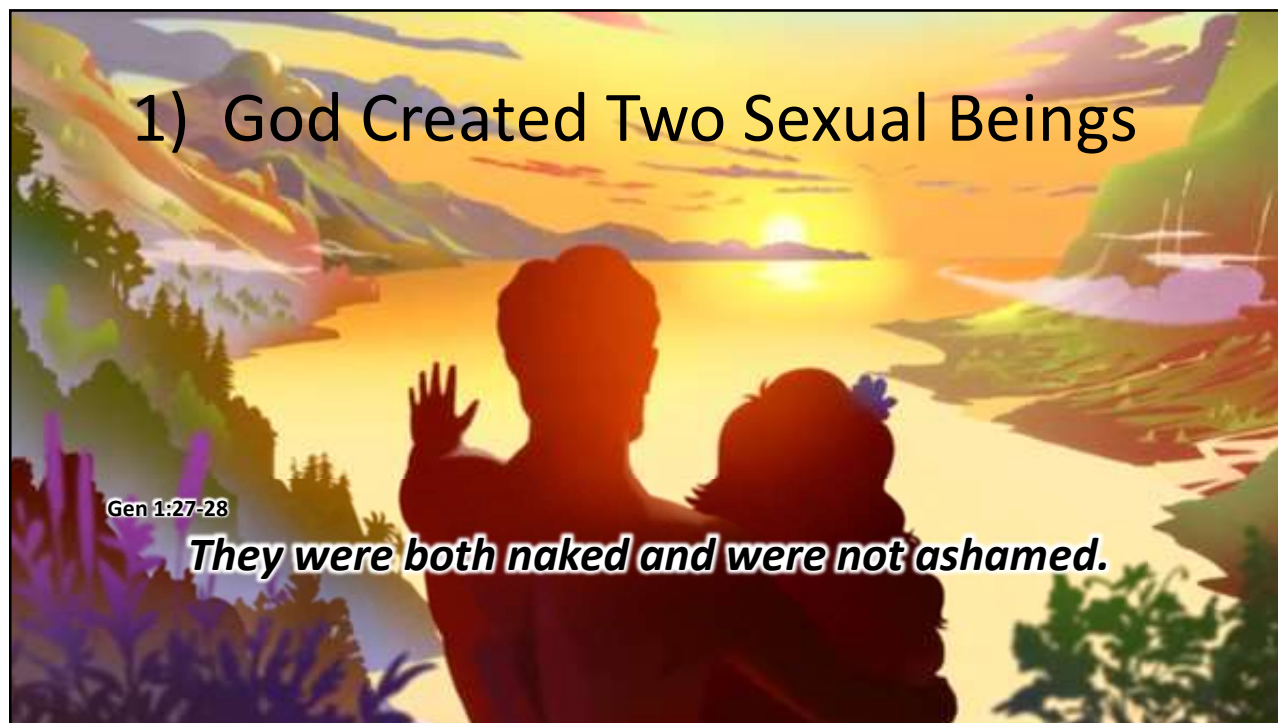
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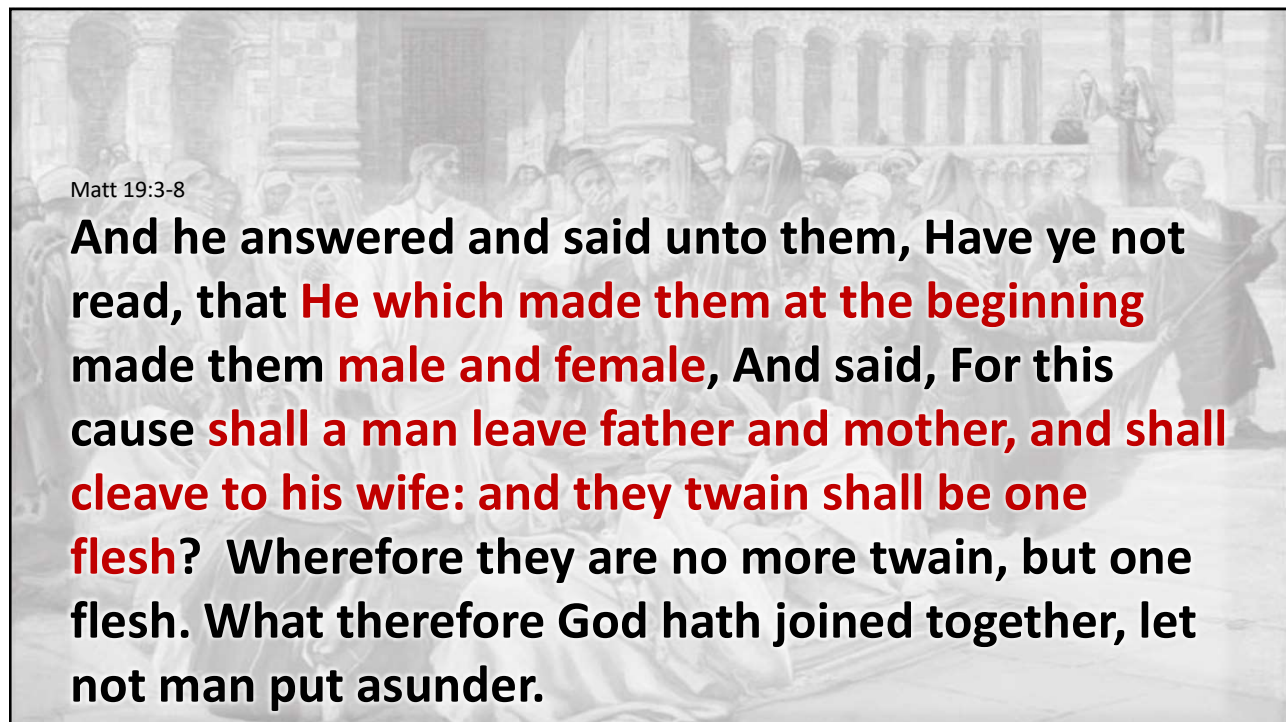
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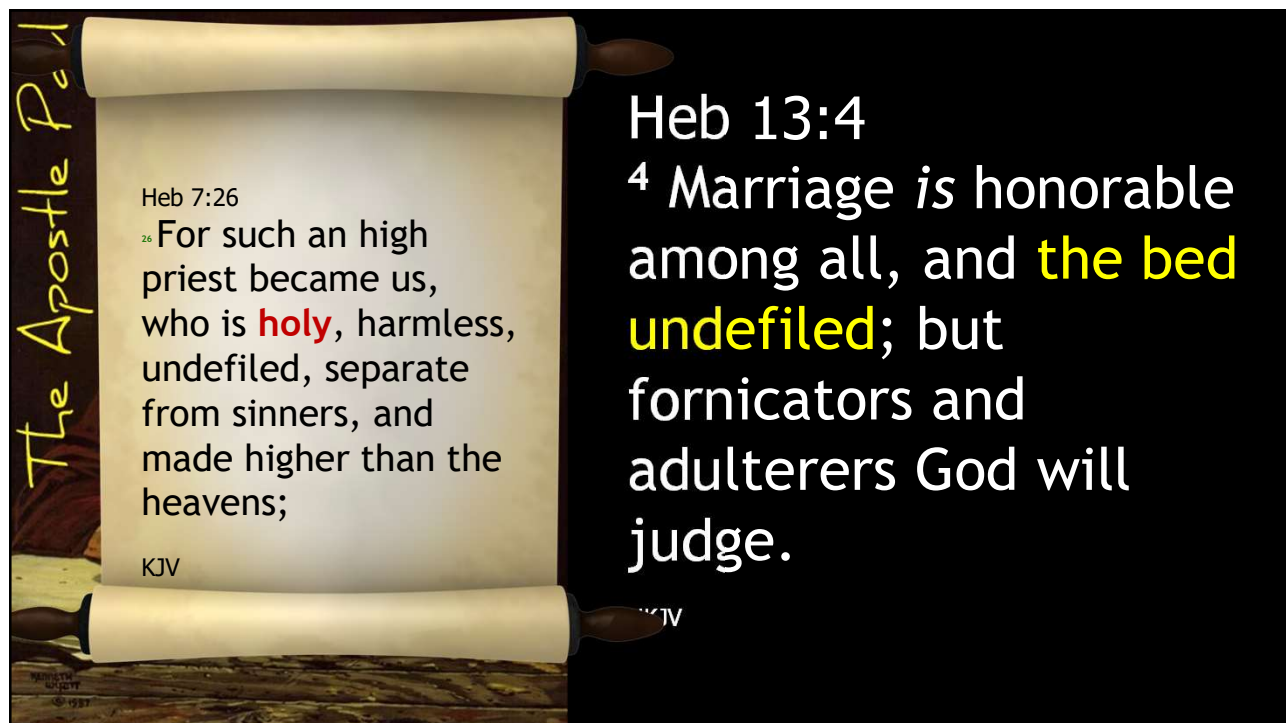
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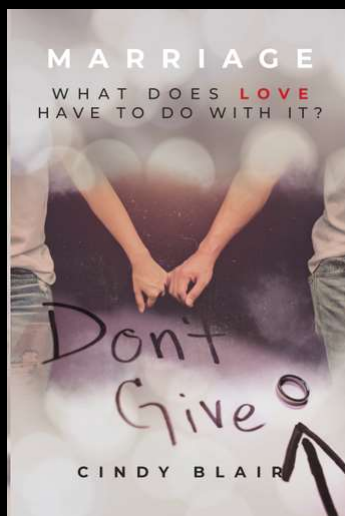
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8

**Marriage is to be a
Lifelong covenant
between two with
God bearing witness.**

9



“The difference between a holy covenant and a worldly contract is vast. A contract is based upon mutual distrust of one another. Thus, we sign agreements in the world that include limited liability and responsibility. A covenant relationship is based upon ...a mutual trust...taking on responsibilities even to the point of sacrificing their own lives for each other.”

Cindy Blair

10

Covenant v. Contract

- A covenant is based upon trust between two parties.
- A contract is based upon distrust.
- A covenant is based upon unlimited responsibility.
- A contract is based upon limited liability.
- A covenant cannot be broken if new circumstances occur.
- A contract can be voided by mutual consent.

Dr. Edward Devries, Marriage, Divorce and Remarriage

11

Black's Law Dictionary

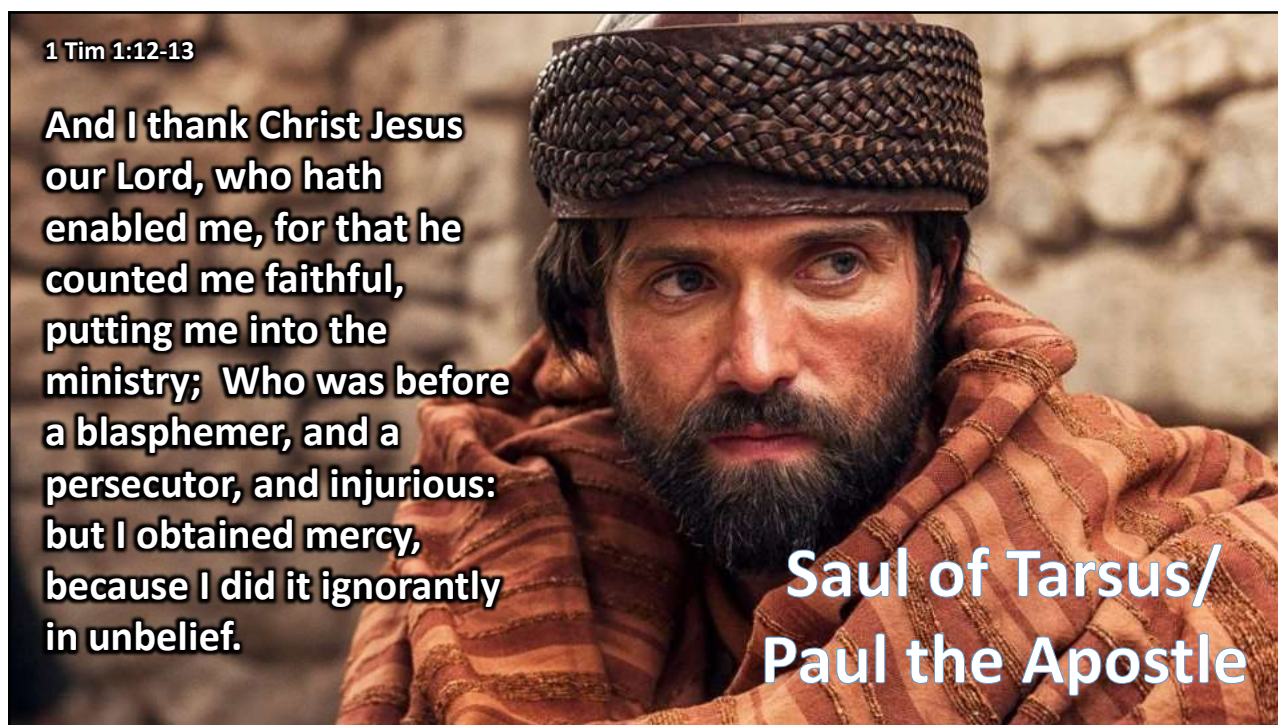
“License” – a right given by some competent authority to do an act, which without such authority would be illegal.



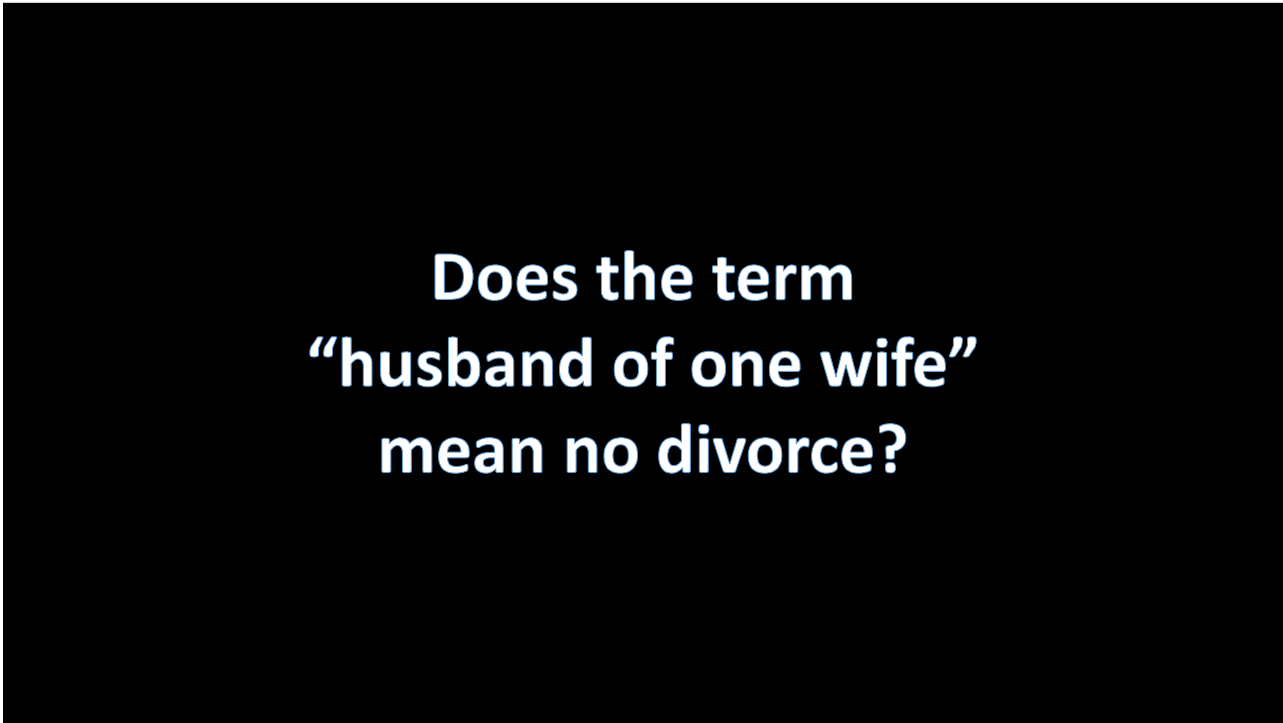
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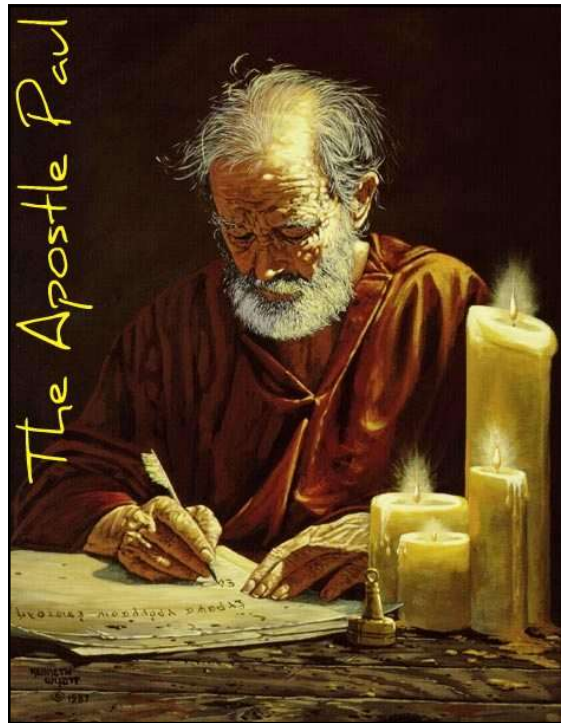
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15



16



What does 1 Timothy 3:2 mean?

“A bishop then must be ... the husband of one wife...”

(The deacon also has this requirement).

17

Possible answers:

1. Catholic's View – *The clergyman is married to one “wife” being the Bride of Christ and thus to remain celibate.*

2. The Anti-Catholic View – The Geneva Notes state:
“Therefore he that shuts out married men from the office of bishops, only because they are married, is antichrist.” A preacher MUST be married to qualify as a preacher.

3. Married Only Once – The widower can't remarry even if the spouse dies.

18

Possible answers:

4. **Monogamy** - Chrysostom in A.D. 407 interpreted 1 Timothy 3:2 as a prohibition against polygamy.

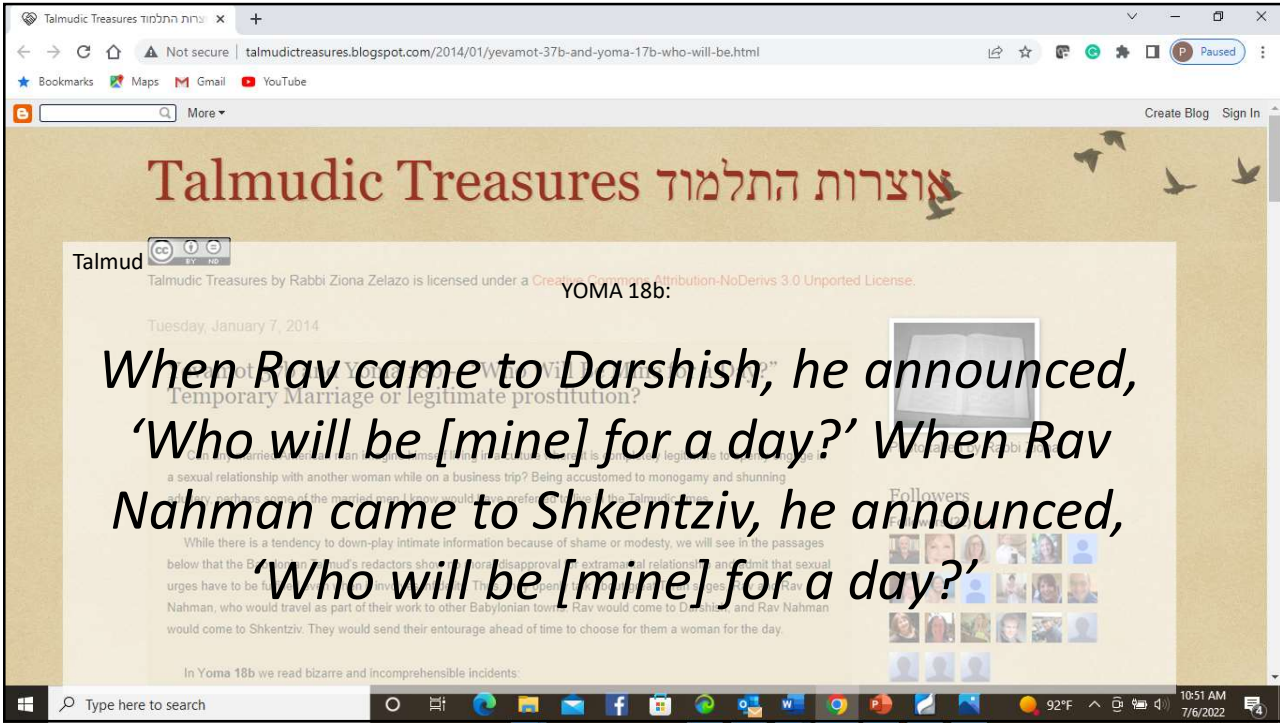
- **Interestingly, Calvin referred to Chrysostom's view as the best interpretation of the text. According to Calvin:** *The only true exposition, therefore, is that of Chrysostom, that in a bishop he expressly condemns polygamy, which at that time the Jews almost reckoned to be lawful. The corruption was borrowed by them partly from a sinful limitation of the fathers, (For they who read that Abraham, Jacob, David and others of the same class were married to more wives than one at the same time, thought that it was lawful for them also to do the same)...polygamy was exceedingly prevalent among them; and therefore with great propriety does Paul enjoin that a bishop should be free from this stain.*

Morality – A one woman man. No polygamy, bigamy or affairs.

19



20

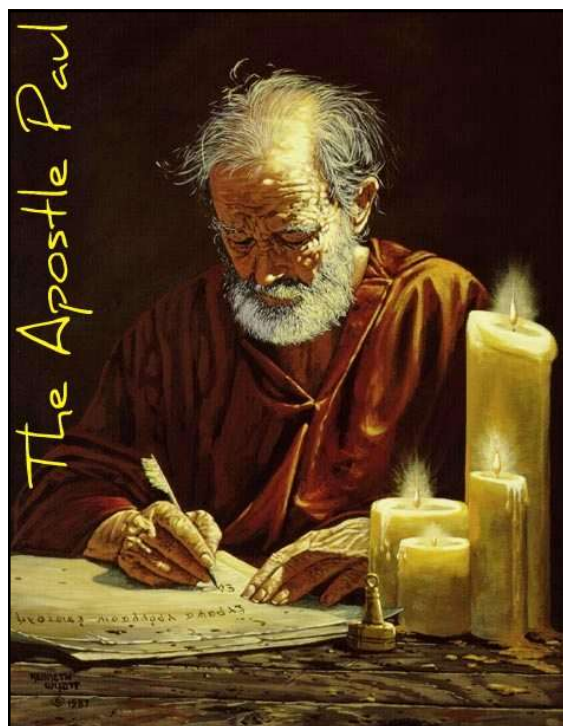


21

Bible’s Message is Consistent

- **Deuteronomy 17:17** *Neither shall he multiply wives to himself, that his heart turn not away: neither shall he greatly multiply to himself silver and gold.*
- **Ephesians 5:31** *For this cause shall a man leave his father and mother, and shall be joined to his wife, and they two shall be one flesh.*
- **1 Corinthians 7:2** *Nevertheless, to avoid fornication, let every man have his own wife, and let every woman have her own husband.*
- **1 Timothy 3:2** *A bishop then must be blameless, the husband of one wife, vigilant, sober, of good behavior, given to hospitality, apt to teach;*
- **Titus 1:6** *If any be blameless, the husband of one wife, having faithful children not accused of riot or unruly.*
- **1 Timothy 3:12** *Let the deacons be the husbands of one wife, ruling their children and their own houses well.*

22



What does 1 Timothy 3:2 mean?

***“A bishop then must be ...
the husband of one wife...”***

(The deacon also has this requirement).

23

1 Tim 3:2-6

2 A congregation leader must be above reproach, **he must be faithful to his wife**, temperate, self-controlled, orderly, hospitable and able to teach. 3 He must not drink excessively or get into fights; rather, he must be kind and gentle. He must not be a lover of money. 4 He must manage his own household well, having children who obey him with all proper respect; 5 for if a man can't manage his own household, how will he be able to care for God's Messianic Community? 6 He must not be a new believer, because he might become puffed up with pride and thus fall under the same judgment as did the Adversary.

CJB

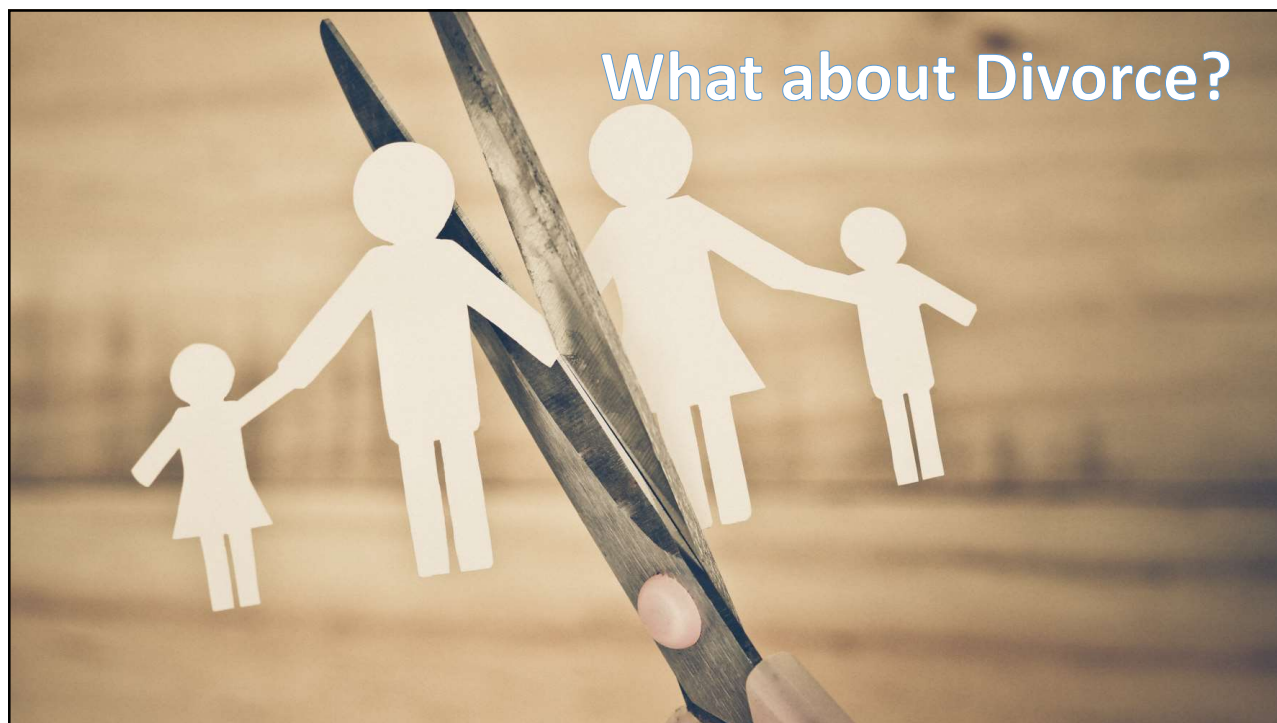
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1 Tim 3:2-7

2 So an elder must be a man whose life is above reproach. **He must be faithful to his wife.** He must exercise self-control, live wisely, and have a good reputation. He must enjoy having guests in his home, and he must be able to teach. 3 He must not be a heavy drinker or be violent. He must be gentle, not quarrelsome, and not love money. 4 He must manage his own family well, having children who respect and obey him. 5 For if a man cannot manage his own household, how can he take care of God's church? 6 An elder must not be a new believer, because he might become proud, and the devil would cause him to fall.

NLT

25



26



27



28



29



30



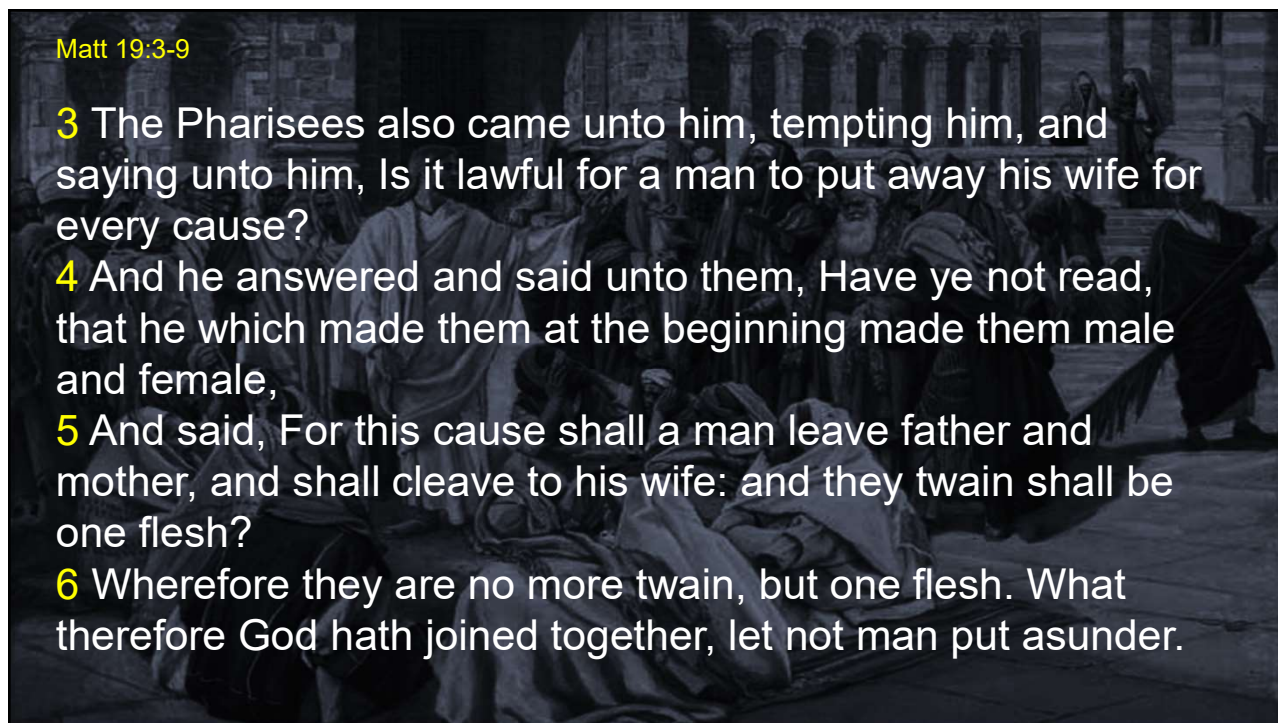
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32



33



34

Matt 19:3-9

7 They say unto him, Why did Moses then command to give a writing of divorcement, and to put her away?

8 He saith unto them, Moses because of the hardness of your hearts suffered you to put away your wives: but from the beginning it was not so.

9 And I say unto you, Whosoever shall put away his wife, except it be for fornication, and shall marry another, committeth adultery: and whoso marrieth her which is put away doth commit adultery.

35

1) God's Plan is 'til death do us part.

Matt 19:3-8

The Pharisees also came unto him, tempting him, and saying unto him, Is it lawful for a man to put away his wife for every cause?

And he answered and said unto them, Have ye not read, that **He which made them at the beginning** made them **male and female**, And said, For this cause **shall a man leave father and mother, and shall cleave to his wife: and they twain shall be one flesh?**

Wherefore they are no more twain, but one flesh. What therefore God hath joined together, let not man put asunder.

36

2) God does not take divorce lightly

Matt 5:31-32

It hath been said, Whosoever shall put away his wife, let him give her a writing of divorcement: But I say unto you, That whosoever shall put away his wife, saving for the cause of fornication, causeth her to commit adultery: and whosoever shall marry her that is divorced committeth adultery.

37

Deut 24:1-4

When a man hath taken a wife, and married her, and it come to pass that she find no favour in his eyes, because he hath found some uncleanness in her: then let him write her a bill of divorcement...

“The School of Shammai say a man may not divorce his wife unless he has found unchastity in her, as it is said, ‘...because he has found in her indecency in a matter.’ **But the School of Hillel** say he may divorce her even if she burns his food, as it is said, ‘...because he has found in her indecency in a matter.’”

(Mishna: Gittin 9:10)

38

Jewish Wedding Pattern

- Search
- Proposal & Acceptance (Ketubah)
- Payment
- Betrothal/Gifts
- Set apart
- Groom prepares house
- Bride purifies herself/prepares for wedding
- By Surprise, the Groom comes to TAKE his Bride for seven days of feasting.

39

Deut 24:1-4

When a man hath taken a wife, and married her, and it come to pass that she find no favour in his eyes, because he hath found some uncleanness in her: then **let him write her a bill of divorcement**, and give it in her hand, and send her out of his house. **And when she is departed out of his house, she may go and be another man's wife.** And if the latter husband hate her, and **write her a bill of divorcement**, and giveth it in her hand, and sendeth her out of his house; or if the latter husband die, which took her to be his wife; Her former husband, which sent her away, may not take her again to be his wife, after that she is defiled; for that is abomination before the Lord: and thou shalt not cause the land to sin, which the Lord thy God giveth thee for an inheritance.

40

Ex 21:10-11

10 If he take him another wife; her food, her raiment, and her duty of marriage, shall he not diminish.

11 And if he do not these three unto her, then shall she go out free without money.

41

- After coming out of Egypt, God did not give approval for divorce, but made allowance for it – in certain cases.
- Some Eastern customs completely favored the man. All a man had to do was repeat “I divorce you” three times and it was official.
- God made sure that the woman was protected.
 - This “official writing” prevented rash or hasty divorces
 - Prevented wife swapping
 - Think through your decision, because it’s final
 - A bill of divorcement was required to protect the woman, assure that she would not be falsely accused of being an adulterous and within this legal writing was provision for her well-being. (Deut. 24:1, Exodus 21:7)

42

- The ACT of consummation seems to be the ACT of marriage. Ceremonies later were added. In Genesis 29, we see a great celebration with Jacob's marriage, but the marriage itself was the act of consummation which bound Jacob to Leah, not Rachel. Judges 14:10 & Ruth 4:9 give record of other 'witnesses' to the wedding. Jesus also attended the wedding celebration at Cana.
- The betrothal was a legal agreement; however they were not married until the consummation.
- In Exodus 22:16, we see a man attracted to and sleeping with a woman to whom he was not betrothed. At that point, he was to take her into his home as wife, unless the woman's father forbid it. In that case, he would pay a sum for taking her virginity. Fathers were responsible for the care and protection of their daughters until given in marriage (Ex. 22:16, 1 Cor 7:38).
- Matthew 19, divorce was not God's design and was never His will. However, because of man's hard heart, He has made allowances for it. (Deut. 24:1-4, Exodus 21:8, Deut. 21:14).



43

- In Ezra 10, the priests were COMMANDED to divorce their Canaanite wives.
- There seems to be a difference between "divorce" and being given a "bill of divorcement" with the financial remuneration that accompanied it and "putting away" which seems to infer being abandoned or forced out. In this case, out of economic necessity, it could force a woman into another man's arms for her care.
- 1 Cor 7 – deals with abandonment between believers and unbelievers, being single has its advantages in these perilous times, but better to be married than burn with lust.
- 1 Timothy 5 – younger widows should remarry. Older widows (over 60) can be cared for by the family or by the church if they are indeed widows devoted to serving the Lord without care of their family.
- Divorce was never God's design, but God made allowances for earnest issues, but not as a means to exploit human sexuality.



44