



Preserving the Covenant

Exodus 20:14

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The Seventh Commandment forbids adultery because marriage is designed by God to be a lifelong covenant and profound object lesson.

God's reasons for the Seventh Commandment (Genesis 1:26-27, 9:6)

Marriage is a lifelong covenant (Genesis 2:24; Malachi 2:14; Matthew 19:6)

Marriage is a profound object lesson (Ephesians 5:31-32)

The biblical case against adultery

Four examples of radical action to prevent sexual sin:

- **Put on Christ (Romans 13:14)**
- **Watch what you watch (Job 31:1; Psalm 101:3)**
- **Let purity rule (1 Timothy 5:1-2)**
- **Cultivate a biblical marriage (Song of Solomon; 1 Corinthians 7:1-5)**

Hope for the sexually broken (Malachi 3:7)

Questions to Consider

1. What are some of our culture's most common and obvious messages about sex?
2. What does the word covenant mean? Why should we apply it to marriage?
3. Genesis 2:24 is foundational to our understanding of marriage. Why, and what does it mean? How are you and your spouse cultivating a one-flesh relationship?
4. What does Malachi 2:14 teach about God's design for marriage? What's one way that your spouse knows that you always have his/her back?
5. What do we learn about God's design for marriage from Ephesians 5:22-28? According to Ephesians 5:31-32, why is it vital that we live out that design?
6. In what way(s) can we understand the Seventh Commandment to also forbid other sexual sin (besides a married person having sexual relations with someone other than his/her spouse)?
7. What does it look like for you to "put on Christ" (Romans 13:14)? What are some practical ways that you are careful about what you watch and careful to pursue purity?
8. What is God's hope for those who have struggled with sexual sin?

Next Week's Sermon Text: Exodus 20:15