

# Christianity & Morality-Can One Be Immoral and Still be Right with God?

Sunday AM 08/11/19

## Introduction:

Notice the above title is not "Can One Be Immoral and Still be a Christian" as some would argue that all Christians sin from time to time and need God's grace. Recent events concerning the U.S. soccer team in regards to homosexuality, and a television show "The Bachelorette" in which the star of the show admitted to having premarital sex. In the case of the soccer team, a player was not selected because of her refusal to wear a "gay pride" shirt in competition. Players who are homosexuals spoke on having Bible studies and being "inclusive." Hannah Brown, the Bachelorette is a professed Christian but admitted to having sex with contestants on the show. When questioned about her activities she said, "I have had sex, and like, Jesus still loves me."

This brings about our sermon, a lot of people see a distinction between being a Christian and being moral. Or to put it another way, they believe they can be immoral and still be "right with God." Leads to the idea of being a worldly Christian.

### I) Morality

#### A) Is not -

1. Popular - Noah condemned the world, *Hebrews 11.7*.
2. Defined by man - man without God is worse than the animals in the fields.
3. The same as being immoral - changing laws, or

naming something different does not make it morally right. *Isaiah 5.20*

**B) Is**

1. Popular with God's people - those who are striving to please God. See *Hebrews 11*
2. Defined by God - *Romans 10.3,4.*
3. Rejects that which is immoral, *Ephesians 5.11.*

**II) God Demands His People Be A Morally Good People**

**A) Of the Ten Commandments, four deals with how we view God, *Exodus -20.2-11***

1. Based on how we view God we are to relate morally to each other,
2. In essence the law says we are to "love God with our whole being" *Deut. 6.5.*

**B) Six of the 10 Commandments deals with how we view and act toward our fellow man.**

1. Honor father and mother, *Exodus 20.12.*
2. Not commit murder, *Exodus 20.13*
3. Not commit adultery, *Exodus 20.14*
4. Not steal, *Exodus 20.15*
5. Not bear false witness against your neighbor, *Exodus 20.16*
6. Not covet, *Exodus 20.17.*

**C) Those Six Commandments are summed up in "love your neighbor" *Lev. 19.18***

1. Those commandments are moral laws. One could not violate one of those commandments and still claim to be morally right.
2. *Proverbs 14.34* points out the benefit of righteousness (morality) and disgrace of sin (immoral behavior).
3. Principle established in the O.T. and carried over in the N.T. is to approach God we must not only worship Him as the truth God but approach Him being morally pure, *1 Peter 1.16*.
4. Many of the charges against Israel and Judah was concerning their morality, *Amos 2.7*.

**III) Christianity and Morality**

**A) Today some interpret God's grace as approval or permission to sin, *Romans 6.1-2*.**

1. It is about the man and not the plan; or we are all sinners and God loves me anyway; or I can't out sin God's grace, etc.
2. The Bible states the need for God's grace, Romans 5.7-8; *Ephesians 2.8*.
  - a. Without God's grace there is no hope of salvation.
  - b. We are sinners in need of Jesus' blood.

**B) Because of God's grace we have forgiveness of sin**

**but not a license to sin.**

1. Christians are to live, lives free from sin, *1 Timothy 2.8*.
2. The vilest of sinners can be forgiven so as to do good deeds, *1 Timothy 2.10; 5.25; 6.18*.
3. As Christians we are to be shining lights to the world around us, *Matthew 5.14*
4. Condemning the works of darkness, *Ephesians 5.11*.

**Conclusion:**

There is the need for God's grace because there is such a thing as sin and we commit it in our lives. There is a difference in saying "God loves me even though I am a sinner" and "God is OK with my sins."