

# Making Biblical Decisions

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## Study Guide

LESSON  
ONE

ETHICS IN SCRIPTURE



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## HOW TO USE THIS LESSON AND STUDY GUIDE

This study guide is designed for use in conjunction with the associated video lesson. If you do not have access to the video, the study guide will also work with the audio and/or text versions of the lesson. Additionally, the lesson and study guide are intended to be used in a learning community, but they also can be used for individual study if necessary.

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- **Before you watch the lesson**
  - **Prepare** — Complete any recommended readings.
  - **Schedule viewing** — In the Notes section of the study guide, the lesson has been divided into sections that correspond to the video. Using the time codes found in parentheses beside each major division, determine where to begin and end your viewing session. IIM lessons are densely packed with information, so you may also want to schedule breaks. Breaks should be scheduled at major divisions.
- **While you are watching the lesson**
  - **Take notes** — The Notes section of the study guide contains a basic outline of the lesson, including the time codes for the beginning of each section and key notes to guide you through the information. Many of the main ideas are already summarized, but make sure to supplement these with your own notes. You should also add supporting details that will help you to remember, describe, and defend the main ideas.
  - **Record comments and questions** — As you watch the video, you may have comments and/or questions on what you are learning. Use the margins to record your comments and questions so that you can share these with the group following the viewing session.
  - **Pause/replay portions of the lesson** — You may find it helpful to pause or replay the video at certain points in order to write additional notes, review difficult concepts, or discuss points of interest.
- **After you watch the lesson**
  - **Complete Review Questions** — Review Questions are based on the basic content of the lesson. You should answer Review Questions in the space provided. These questions should be completed individually rather than in a group.
  - **Answer/discuss Application Questions** — Application Questions are questions relating the content of the lesson to Christian living, theology, and ministry. Application questions are appropriate for written assignments or as topics for group discussions. For written assignments, it is recommended that answers not exceed one page in length.

## Notes

### I. Introduction (0:28)

### II. Definition (1:55)

Ethics is the study of moral right and wrong, the study of what is good and what is evil.

Christian ethics is: Theology, viewed as a means of determining which human persons, acts and attitudes receive God's blessing and which do not.

#### A. God and Blessings (3:40)

Our definition focuses on God and his blessing rather than on terms like good or evil, or right or wrong. Those things that receive God's blessing are good and right, whereas those things that do not receive his blessing are wrong and evil.

**1. Divine Nature (4:32)**

God himself is the ultimate standard of right and wrong, of good and evil.

God is not accountable to any standard outside himself.

**2. Divine Actions (6:28)**

God's actions demonstrate the standard of morality.

God shows his approval by bestowing blessings. He shows his hatred by withholding blessings and pouring out curses.

Many times the Bible communicates right and wrong by recording God's reactions rather than by explicitly labeling things good or evil.

**B. Breadth of Issues (8:55)**

In the past, ethics was seen as a subsection of theology. Teachers of ethics frequently dealt with very small portions of theology and life.

Christian ethics touches every dimension of the Christian's life.

Every discipline of theology obligates us to believe certain facts, to do certain things and to feel certain emotions. Therefore, all theology involves ethics.

Theology is the application of the Word of God to all of life.

**C. Depth of Issues (11:48)**

Ethics addresses not only behavior, but also the attitudes and natures of individual persons.

Scripture views attitudes as morally right or wrong.

Scripture demonstrates that our feelings may be morally right or morally wrong.

Scripture speaks of morally good and evil persons.

All unbelievers “exist in accordance with the flesh”; their natures are evil, and therefore their actions and attitudes are also evil.

Believers have new natures due to the Holy Spirit's indwelling. They have an antidote for the fallen nature, and possess the ability to conform to God's standard of ethics.

### III. Threefold Criteria (17:16)

*Westminster Confession of Faith*, chapter 16 paragraph 7:

"Works done by unregenerate men . . . may be things which God commands, and of good use both to themselves and others; yet, because they proceed not from an heart purified by faith; nor are done in a right manner, according to the Word; nor to a right end, the glory of God; they are therefore sinful, and cannot please God, or make a man meet to receive grace from God."

Unbelievers may do things that *resemble* our definition of ethical living, performing actions God commands.

Actions by unbelievers are not truly virtuous. These actions are not good enough to please God, or to earn the blessing of salvation.



**A. Proper Motive (21:13)**

Unless a work is done with right motive, it is not a work that God will reward with blessings.

**1. Faith (21:25)**

Only believers who are indwelt by the Holy Spirit can do works that God rewards with blessings.

Only believers have hearts that are purified by faith.

Saving faith motivates good works. This is the faith possessed by believers and only by believers.

**2. Love (24:01)**

Our works are useless if they are not motivated by love.

Works and even spiritual gifts that produce beneficial results merit no reward if they are not motivated by love.

Love is an aspect of every law God requires us to obey. If we do not act in love, no work we do can conform to his standard.

Our love must be for both God and neighbor.

**B. Proper Standard (26:43)**

In order for works to be good, they must be done according to the standard of the Word of God, God's revelation.

**1. Commands (27:40)**

All the commands of Scripture are designed to guide us.

Everyone who sins is guilty of lawlessness, so all sin entails lawlessness. All sin violates God's law.

The process of application is complex. Obedience in one situation may look very different from obedience in another situation.

**2. All Scripture (30:41)**

The proper standard requires submission to the whole Bible. God's word as a whole is a criterion of good works.

Paul insisted that all Scripture was useful for ethical training, that all Scripture places moral demands on us.

**3. General Revelation (33:42)**

God's revelation given through creation is commonly called general revelation. It is part of the standard for good works.

Good works must conform to God's Word as it is revealed in the Law, in all of Scripture, and in creation.

**C. Proper Goal (35:15)**

Good works may have any number of immediate goals.

Everything in the Christian life should be done in a way that honors God and brings him glory.

God approves of works intended to bring him glory, and he condemns works that disregard or oppose his glory.

**IV. Threefold Process (39:22)****A. Tendencies (40:14)**

There are many different ways that believers try to make ethical choices in life, but they tend to fall into three main categories:

- Christian conscience and the leading of the Holy Spirit (right motive)
- Scripture (right standard)
- The outcome of actions (right goal)

**B. Perspectives (42:28)**

Ethical judgment involves the application of God's Word to a situation by a person.

Ethics should be done from three perspectives:

- God's Word
- Situation
- Person

The best approach is to do ethics from all three perspectives and to let the insights from each perspective inform and influence the others.

**1. Situational (45:19)**

- Problems
- Consequences of actions
- Goals

**2. Normative (49:02)**

God's Word is the norm or standard for ethics. We are doing ethics from the normative perspective when we look to the Bible to tell us what to do.

**3. Existential (50:38)**

When we approach ethics by asking questions that are specific to the people involved, we are doing ethics from an existential perspective.

**C. Interdependence (55:15)**

Each perspective is the whole of ethics, viewed from one angle or another.

Unless we evaluate the situation in light of God's word, and unless we recognize how the situation bears on us as persons, we have not rightly understood the situation.

If we cannot apply the words of Scripture to our situations and selves, we really have not understood Scripture.

We cannot rightly understand the self unless we see it in the context of its situation and rightly interpret it by the Word of God.

**V. Conclusion (59:52)**

Since we are not perfect, we must take advantage of all three perspectives so that we have all the information possible about ethical problems.

By using all three perspectives, we can provide ourselves with checks and balances to the insights of any single perspective.













11. Summarize the biblical model for making ethical decisions.

## Application Questions

1. Compare an ethical system based on God himself as the ultimate standard with an ethical system in which God is not the ultimate standard. How are they similar? How are they different?
2. Why should we think of application as part of theology? What dangers exist when we do not include application in our definition of theology?
3. Explain the idea that all feelings have moral consequences. Which biblical passages make this point most clearly?
4. Describe the most important difference between the similar actions of an unbeliever and a believer.
5. Why are faith and love the criteria for proper motives? What do these criteria reveal about what God values?
6. Read 2 Timothy 3:16-17. What are some benefits to using *all* of Scripture for ethical training?
7. Which perspective do you most frequently rely upon in your decision making? What advantages and disadvantages does this preference offer you in your ethical decisions?
8. What is the most significant insight you have learned from this study?