

HAVE NO PITY ON THEM

Deut 7:12-18

INTRODUCTION:

- A. Pity = to spare, to feel sorry for Jer 21:7; Ezek 9:10
- B. Pity also = showing love, kindness, or tenderness
Psa 103:13; Matt 18:33
- C. The sense in which we want to think about pity in this lesson involves the idea of not sparing punishment for wrong-doing or a failure to do what is commanded

DISCUSSION:

I. PITY PLAYED A PART IN APOSTASY OF ISRAEL

- A. Consume the people of the land and not allow pity to keep them from this task Deut 7:16
- B. Take the life of relative who entice them to forsake God Deut 13:6-11
- C. Deal with premeditated murder, false witness Deut 19:11-13; 16-21
- D. Wife involving herself in immodesty to defend her husband. Modesty or a sense of decorum must prevail even over injustices Deut 25:11,12
- E. Apostasy resulted because they took pity on themselves and others

II. PITY PLAYS A PART IN REJECTION OF BAPTISM

- A. A direct command or definite statement Mk 16:16; Acts 2:38; 22:16
- B. Yet man presents hypothetical situations where emotions become involved that would seem to excuse command
 - 1. Person on way to river and tree falls on him
 - 2. What about people who have never heard the gospel
- C. Do these emotional questions change the Word of God?

III. PITY PLAYS A PART IN REJECTION OF DISCIPLINE

- A. Parents are expected to chasten - discipline children Heb 12:5-11; Eph 6:4 - instruction and punishment
 - 1. Spare the rod - hate the child Prov 13:24
 - 2. Let not thy soul spare for his crying Prov 19:18
- B. Civil government expected to discipline Rom 13:4; 1Pet 2:13,14 - instruction and punishment
- C. Church expected to exercise discipline
 - 1. Instruction - public and private Acts 20:20
 - 2. Reproof & rebuke - public and private Matt 18:15-17
 - 3. Refusal of fellowship and social ostracism 2Thess 3:6,14; 1Cor 5:9-13

- D. This doesn't mean we have no compassion or feeling, but that we must not allow emotions to cloud our judgment or interfere with our responsibilities Yet man finds emotional excuses to circumvent these instructions - pity results in rebellion

IV. PITY PLAYS PART IN ACCEPTING INSTITUTIONALISM

- A. College in the budget as a result of feeling sorry for orphan children Jas 1:27
- B. Church in recreation and social events for the same reason Note 1Cor 11:22
- C. Child support, education and recreation belong in the home not in the church

V. PITY PLAYS A PART IN MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE PROBLEMS

- A. God's law on marriage Matt 19:3-9; 5:31,32
- B. Man suggest all kinds of hypothetical situations to cause people to have pity on those who have failed to accept the commitment that marriage involves
- C. Regardless of the situations in which man may become involved, it does not change what God said

CONCLUSION:

- A. Yes, at times, it seems that Christianity is very cold and indifferent, yet that is not the case
- B. It is simply that one must adhere strictly to the doctrine of Christ at all cost 2Jhn 1:9-11
- C. Remember Deut 25:11,12 about cutting off the woman's hand
- D. Sometimes the requirements of standing for truth are very hard from the emotional standpoint
- E. But we must not allow our emotions to rule in regard to our stand for truth
- F. We must not pity the wrong doer in the sense that we compromise truth; because God does not and will not: note the context of Jer 13:10-14.
- G. God pities in the sense that He provides a plan of salvation.
- H. He demands that the wrong doer repent of sins and meet the terms of forgiveness, or else be lost eternally.