

Eph. 5:21-33

Marriage and Sanctification

Sermon Notes for August 26, 2012 by Pastor Dennis R. Tuuri
Marriage, Part Give

Introduction - Mutual Submission, Holy Spirit (Power), Church, Covenant (Essence)

1. The Text - See Attached
2. Zooming Out and Down - The Text and the Good News of Restored Order
3. Zooming Out and Up - Restored Order and the Good News of Sanctification
4. The Mission of Marriage - Mutual Sanctification and Dominion

A Wives, [be submissive] to your own husbands as to⁴ the Lord

B For the husband is the head of the wife, as Christ also is the head of the church

C He himself the Saviour of the body

D But as the church is subject to Christ, also the wives to their husbands in everything

E Husbands, love your wives, just as Christ also loved the church and gave himself up for her

F That He might sanctify her, having cleansed her by the washing of water with the word

X That he might present to himself the church in all her glory

F1 Having no spot or wrinkle or any such thing, but that she would be holy and blameless

E1 So husbands ought also to love their own wives as their own bodies. He who loves his own wife loves himself.

D1 For no one ever hated his own flesh, but nourishes and cherishes it, just as Christ also the church.

C1 Because we are members of his body.

B1 For this cause a man shall leave his father and mother, and shall cleave to his wife, and the two shall become one flesh.

BX This mystery is great, but I am speaking with reference to Christ and the church.

B2 Nevertheless, let each individual among you also love his own wife even as himself

A1 And the wife is to respect her husband.

²¹ submitting to one another out of reverence for Christ.

²² Wives, submit to your own husbands, as to the Lord.

²³ For the husband is the head of the wife

even as Christ is the head of the church, his body, and is himself its Savior. ²⁴ Now as the church submits to Christ, so also wives should submit in everything to their husbands.

²⁵ Husbands, love your wives,

as Christ loved the church and gave himself up for her, ²⁶ that he might sanctify her, having cleansed her by the washing of water with the word, ²⁷ so that he might present the church to himself in splendor, without spot or wrinkle or any such thing, that she might be holy and without blemish.

²⁸ In the same way husbands should love their wives as their own bodies.

He who loves his wife loves himself. ²⁹ For no one ever hated his own flesh, but nourishes and cherishes it,

just as Christ does the church,

³⁰ because we are members of his body.

³¹ "Therefore a man shall leave his father and mother and hold fast to his wife, and the two shall become one flesh."

³² This mystery is profound, and I am saying that it refers to Christ and the church.

³³ However, let each one of you love his wife as himself, and let the wife see that she respects her husband.

Q. 124. Who are meant by father and mother in the fifth commandment?

A.. By *father* and *mother*, in the fifth commandment, are meant, not only natural parents, but all superiors in age and gifts; and especially such as, by God's ordinance, are over us in place of authority, whether in family, church, or commonwealth.

Q. 125. Why are superiors styled Father and Mother?

A. Superiors are styled *Father* and *Mother*, both to teach them in all duties toward their inferiors, like natural parents, to express love and tenderness to them, according to their several relations; **and to work inferiors to a greater willingness and cheerfulness in performing their duties to their superiors, as to their parents.**

Q. 126. What is the general scope of the fifth commandment?

A. The general scope of the fifth commandment is, the performance of those duties which we mutually owe in our several relations, as inferiors, superiors or equals.

Q 127: What is the honor that inferiors owe to their superiors.?

Answer: The honor which inferiors owe to their superiors is,

- all due reverence in heart, word, and behavior;
- prayer and thanksgiving for them;
- imitation of their virtues and graces;
- willing obedience to their lawful commands and counsels;
- due submission to their corrections;
- fidelity to, defense and maintenance of their persons and authority, according to their several ranks, and the nature of their places;
- bearing with their infirmities, and covering them in love, that so they may be an honor to them and to their government.

Q 128: What are the sins of inferiors against their superiors?

Answer: The sins of inferiors against their superiors are,

- all neglect of the duties required toward them;
- envying at, contempt of, and rebellion against, their persons and places, in their lawful counsels, commands, and corrections;
- cursing, mocking, and all such refractory and scandalous carriage, as proves a shame and dishonor to them and their government.

Q 129: What is required of superiors towards their inferiors?

Answer: It is required of superiors, according to that power they receive from God, and that relation wherein they stand,

- to love, pray for, and bless their inferiors;
- to instruct, counsel, and admonish them;
- countenancing, commending, and rewarding such as do well;
- and discountenancing, reproving, and chastising such as do ill;
- protecting, and providing for them all things necessary for soul and body:
- **and by grave, wise, holy, and exemplary carriage, to procure glory to God, honor to themselves, and so to preserve that authority which God has put upon them.**

Q 130: What are the sins of superiors?

Answer: The sins of superiors are,

- besides the neglect of the duties required of them,
- an inordinate seeking of themselves, their own glory, ease, profit, or pleasure;
- commanding things unlawful, or not in the power of inferiors to perform;
- counseling, encouraging, or favoring them in that which is evil;
- dissuading, discouraging, or discountenancing them in that which is good;
- correcting them unduly;
- careless exposing, or leaving them to wrong, temptation, and danger;
- provoking them to wrath;
- or any way dishonoring themselves, or lessening their authority, by an unjust, indiscreet, rigorous, or remiss behavior.

Q 131: What are the duties of equals?

Answer: The duties of equals are,

- to regard the dignity and worth of each other,
- in giving honor to go one before another;
- and to rejoice in each other's gifts and advancement, as their own.

Q 132: What are the sins of equals?

Answer: The sins of equals are,

- besides the neglect of the duties required,
- the undervaluing of the worth,
- envying the gifts,
- grieving at the advancement of prosperity one of another;
- and usurping preeminence one over another.

Taken from the Westminster Larger Catechism