WARNINGS AGAINST FOLLY

WARNING AGAINST ADULTERY

PROVERBS 6:1-35
Warnings Against Folly

Warnings Against Adultry

Text:

Proverbs 6:1-35,

1. My son, if you have put up security for your neighbor, 
   if you have shaken hands in pledge for a stranger, 
2. you have been trapped by what you said, 
   ensnared by the words of your mouth. 
3. So do this, my son, to free yourself, 
   since you have fallen into your neighbor’s hands: 
   Go—to the point of exhaustion— 
   and give your neighbor no rest! 
4. Allow no sleep to your eyes, 
   no slumber to your eyelids. 
5. Free yourself, like a gazelle from the hand of the hunter, 
   like a bird from the snare of the fowler. 
6. Go to the ant, you sluggard; 
   consider its ways and be wise! 
7. It has no commander, 
   no overseer or ruler, 
8. yet it stores its provisions in summer 
   and gathers its food at harvest. 
9. How long will you lie there, you sluggard? 
   When will you get up from your sleep? 
10. A little sleep, a little slumber, 
    a little folding of the hands to rest— 
11. and poverty will come on you like a thief 
    and scarcity like an armed man. 
12. A troublemaker and a villain, 
    who goes about with a corrupt mouth, 
13. who winks maliciously with his eye, 
    signals with his feet
and motions with his fingers,
14. who plots evil with deceit in his heart—
   he always stirs up conflict.
15. Therefore disaster will overtake him in an instant;
   he will suddenly be destroyed—without remedy.
16. There are six things the LORD hates,
    seven that are detestable to him:
17. haughty eyes,
    a lying tongue,
    hands that shed innocent blood,
18. a heart that devises wicked schemes,
    feet that are quick to rush into evil,
19. a false witness who pours out lies
    and a person who stirs up conflict in the community.
20. My son, keep your father’s commands
    and do not forsake your mother’s teaching.
21. Bind them always on your heart;
    fasten them around your neck.
22. When you walk, they will guide you;
    when you sleep, they will watch over you;
    when you awake, they will speak to you.
23. For this command is a lamp, this teaching is a light,
    and correction and instruction are the way to life,
24. keeping you from your neighbor’s wife,
    from the smooth talk of a wayward woman.
25. Do not lust in your heart after her beauty
    or let her captivate you with her eyes.
26. For a prostitute can be had for a loaf of bread,
    but another man’s wife preys on your very life.
27. Can a man scoop fire into his lap
    without his clothes being burned?
28. Can a man walk on hot coals
    without his feet being scorched?
29. So is he who sleeps with another man’s wife;
    no one who touches her will go unpunished.
30. People do not despise a thief if he steals to satisfy his hunger when he is starving.
31. Yet if he is caught, he must pay sevenfold, though it costs him all the wealth of his house.
32. But a man who commits adultery has no sense; whoever does so destroys himself.
33. Blows and disgrace are his lot, and his shame will never be wiped away.
34. For jealousy arouses a husband’s fury, and he will show no mercy when he takes revenge.
35. He will not accept any compensation; he will refuse a bribe, however great it is. (TNIV)

Introduction:

I. Smith wrote that “the happiness of the married life and the dangers of the promiscuous life” having been previously discussed, attention is now directed toward “certain dangers to marital bliss;” viz…

   A. reckless pledges (vv 1-5), …

   B. slothfulness (vv 6-11), …

   C. mischievousness (vv. 12-15), …

   D. seven vices (vv16-19), and…

   E. adultery (vv20-35).

II. Coffman lists these independent warnings as found in this chapter against:

   A. being surety for the obligations of others (6:1-5), …

   B. laziness (6:6-11), …
C. wicked men (6:12-15), …

D. seven things God hates (6:16-19), and …

E. harlots, adulteresses and adulterers (6:20-35).

III. This chapter, The Pulpit Commentary states, deals with four distinct discourses, viz…

F. surety (verses 1-5), …

G. slothfulness (verses 6-11), …

H. malice (verses 12-19), and …

I. adultery (verses 20-35).

Commentary:

**Becoming Surety**

*Proverbs 6:1, My son, if you have put up security for your neighbor, if you have shaken hands in pledge for a stranger, (TNIV)*

I. My Son, if you have put up security for your neighbor, companion or friend, …

   A. The writer of Proverbs sternly, strongly advised against being surety for the debt of a neighbor, perhaps a family member or another (i.e., a stranger). (Bland)

   B. Being surety for another involves legally agreeing to be responsible for paying the debt of another if the other person fails to pay the debt in question, and is consequently then in default.
C. We are not to become entangled in the financial commitments of others. (See Bland)

1. *Others* includes neighbors, family, strangers, everybody. (See Clarke)

II. if you have struck hands in pledge for a stranger…

A. Smith defines “struck hands” as the symbolic act of sealing the agreement, “co-signing another person’s note or shaking hands to seal a legal contract.” (Coffman)

B. If the other person (neighbor or another) were a good credit risk, he would not need a co-signer on the note.

C. The son (verse 1) is now urged not to offer his possessions as collateral for another’s debt. (Bland)

1. *Proverbs 11:15*, Whoever puts up security for a stranger will surely suffer, but whoever refuses to shake hands in pledge is safe. (TNIV)

2. *Proverbs 17:1-8*, Better a dry crust with peace and quiet than a house full of feasting, with strife. A prudent servant will rule over a disgraceful son and will share the inheritance as one of the family. The crucible for silver and the furnace for gold, but the LORD tests the heart. A wicked person listens to deceitful lips; a liar pays attention to a destructive tongue. Whoever mocks the poor shows contempt for their Maker; whoever gloats over disaster will not go unpunished. Children’s children are a crown to the aged, and parents are the pride of their children. Eloquent lips are unsuited to a godless fool—how much worse lying lips to a ruler! A bribe is seen as a
charm by the one who gives it; they think success will come at every turn. (TNIV)

3. Proverbs 20:16, Take the garment of one who puts up security for a stranger; hold it in pledge if it is done for an outsider. (TNIV)

4. Proverbs 22:26-27, Do not be one who shakes hands in pledge or puts up security for debts; if you lack the means to pay, your very bed will be snatched from under you. (TNIV)

5. Proverbs 27:13, Take the garment of one who puts up security for a stranger; hold it in pledge if it is done for an outsider. (TNIV)

D. The Old Testament encourages giving to the needy, but not becoming surety for another’s debt. (See Bland)

1. Proverbs 14:21, It is a sin to despise one’s neighbor, but blessed is the one who is kind to the needy. (TNIV)

2. Proverbs 17:17, A friend loves at all times, and a brother is born for a time of adversity. (TNIV)

3. Proverbs 18:24, One who has unreliable friends soon comes to ruin, but there is a friend who sticks closer than a brother. (TNIV)

4. Proverbs 27:10, Do not forsake your friend or a friend of your family, and do not go to your relative’s house when disaster strikes you—better a neighbor nearby than a relative far away. (TNIV)

D. However, …

1. Judah offered to become surety for Benjamin.
a. Genesis 43:9, I myself will guarantee his safety; you can hold me personally responsible for him. If I do not bring him back to you and set him here before you, I will bear the blame before you all my life. (TNIV)

b. Genesis 44:33, “Now then, please let your servant remain here as my lord’s slave in place of the boy, and let the boy return with his brothers. (TNIV)

2. Job 17:3, “Give me, O God, the pledge you demand. Who else will put up security for me? (TNIV)

3. Psalm 119:122, Ensure your servant’s well-being; do not let the arrogant oppress me. (TNIV)

4. Isaiah 38:14, I cried like a swift or thrush, I moaned like a mourning dove. My eyes grew weak as I looked to the heavens. I am being threatened; Lord, come to my aid! (TNIV)

5. Isaiah 36:8, “Come now, make a bargain with my master, the king of Assyria: I will give you two thousand horses—if you can put riders on them! (TNIV)

6. Ezekiel 27:27, Your wealth, merchandise and wares, your mariners, sailors and shipwrights, your merchants and all your soldiers, and everyone else on board will sink into the heart of the sea on the day of your shipwreck. (TNIV)

7. Philemon 1:19, I, Paul, am writing this with my own hand. I will pay it back—not to mention that you owe me your very self. (TNIV)

Proverbs 6:2, you have been trapped by what you said, ensnared by the words of your mouth. (TNIV)

I. if you have been trapped (ensnared) by what you said,…
A. Smith understood this to refer to being trapped, ensnared by verbally agreeing to be responsible for the debt of another person.

B. Bland wrote that if such a pledge has been made, such a person should do everything possible to free himself of this legal obligation.

C. Many people, Clarke suggested, would feel no obligation to pay their debts if they have persuaded someone else to stand good for them.

1. The person who was so interested in your help previously may now, since he has defaulted on his debt, be avoiding you as well, Clarke suggested.

II. ensnared by the words of your mouth,…

A. The ensurer has ensnared himself by his words in expressing agreement to be responsible for the debt of another.

B. “…such entanglements are the result of one’s own indiscretion,” Coffman concluded.

Proverbs 6:3, So do this, my son, to free yourself, since you have fallen into your neighbor’s hands: Go—to the point of exhaustion—and give your neighbor no rest!

I. then do this, my son, to free yourself,…

A. How does a person free himself from this trap into which he has placed himself?

B. Coffman wrote, “…to guarantee the payment of another person’s debts is not only unnecessary, but exceedingly foolish.”

C. Coffman further stated, “Guaranteeing to pay someone else’s debt may even be an unintended disservice to the recipient by exposing him to temptation, perhaps causing him to continue to live beyond his means.”
D. Debt could reduce a person to slavery.

1. It was urgent that a person do his best to free himself of the obligations of standing surety for another.

2. Proverbs 22:27, if you lack the means to pay, your very bed will be snatched from under you. (TNIV)

3. Proverbs 20:16, Take the garment of one who puts up security for a stranger; hold it in pledge if it is done for an outsider. (TNIV)

4. 2 Kings 4:1, The wife of a man from the company of the prophets cried out to Elisha, “Your servant my husband is dead, and you know that he revered the LORD. But now his creditor is coming to take my two boys as his slaves.” (TNIV)

5. Nehemiah 5:3-5, Others were saying, “We are mortgaging our fields, our vineyards and our homes to get grain during the famine.” Still others were saying, “We have had to borrow money to pay the king’s tax on our fields and vineyards. Although we are of the same flesh and blood as our fellow Jews and though our children are as good as theirs, yet we have to subject our sons and daughters to slavery. Some of our daughters have already been enslaved, but we are powerless, because our fields and our vineyards belong to others.” (TNIV)

6. Matthew 18:25, Since he was not able to pay, the master ordered that he and his wife and his children and all that he had be sold to repay the debt. (TNIV)

II. since you have fallen into your neighbor’s hands:
A. The idea of “falling into a neighbor’s hands” could indicate that the insurer may have inadvertently become entrapped. (See Smith.)

B. Clarke understood the *neighbor* to be the person for whom another has become surety.

   1. The insurer is to press the one for whom he has become “co-signer of his note” to pay what he owes.

   2. This would release the one who had “signed the note” from the obligation to pay what the other person owes.

III. go and humble yourself;…

   A. First, humility rather than arrogance or belligerence is advised as the best avenue to follow to achieve release for standing surety for a friend.

      1. Of course, there is no guarantee that the friend will free the insurer from his obligation.

IV. press your plea with your neighbor!

   A. Second, the one standing good for the debt was to press his case, be persistent, refuse to take “no” for an answer. (Smith)

   **Proverbs 6:4, Allow no sleep to your eyes, no slumber to your eyelids.**

I. Allow no sleep to your eyes, no slumber to your eyelids.

   A. Third, nothing, not even sleep, was to take precedence over seeking release from standing surety for his neighbor or another person. (See Smith.)

      1. This is top priority!
Proverbs 6:5, Free yourself, like a gazelle from the hand of the hunter, like a bird from the snare of the fowler.

I. Free yourself, like a gazelle (roe, antelope) from the hand of the hunter, …

   A. Fourth, Smith wrote, “he should struggle valiantly to free himself from his obligations as a trapped bird or deer tries desperately to tear itself away from a snare or trap.”

   1. I Kings 20:42, He said to the king, “This is what the LORD says: ‘You have set free a man I had determined should die. Therefore it is your life for his life, your people for his people.’” (TNIV)

I. Like a bird from the snare of the fowler.

   A. Unwise financial decisions lead to entrapment and poverty.

Laziness Addressed

Proverbs 6:6, Go to the ant, you sluggard; consider its ways and be wise! (NIV)

I. Go to the ant, you sluggard;…

   A. Slothfulness and indolence lead to misfortune, failure and poverty, Smith reminded us.

   B. Laziness is addressed in several passages in Proverbs. (See Bland.)

   1. Proverbs 6:6-11

   2. Proverbs 24:30-34, I went past the field of a sluggard, past the vineyard of someone who has no sense; thorns had come up everywhere, the ground was covered with
weeds, and the stone wall was in ruins. I applied my heart to what I observed and learned a lesson from what I saw: A little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to rest—and poverty will come on you like a thief and scarcity like an armed man. (TNIV)

3. Proverbs 26:13-16, A sluggard says, “There’s a lion in the road, a fierce lion roaming the streets!” As a door turns on its hinges, so a sluggard turns on his bed. A sluggard buries his hand in the dish; he is too lazy to bring it back to his mouth. A sluggard is wiser in his own eyes than seven people who answer discreetly. (TNIV)

4. Proverbs 10:4,26, Lazy hands make for poverty, but diligent hands bring wealth. 26:As vinegar to the teeth and smoke to the eyes, so are sluggards to those who send them. (TNIV)

5. Proverbs 15:19, The way of the sluggard is blocked with thorns, but the path of the upright is a highway. (TNIV)

6. Proverbs 19:24, A sluggard buries his hand in the dish; he will not even bring it back to his mouth! (TNIV)

7. Proverbs 20:4, Sluggards do not plow in season; so at harvest time they look but find nothing. (TNIV)

8. Proverbs 21:25, The craving of a sluggard will be the death of him, because his hands refuse to work. (TNIV)

9. Proverbs 22:13, The sluggard says, “There’s a lion outside! I’ll be killed in the public square!” (TNIV)

A. In the Old Testament, the ant is mentioned only here and in Proverbs 30:25, Ants are creatures of little strength, yet they store up their food in the summer; (TNIV)
II. Consider its ways and be wise;…

A. The lazy sluggard is advised to observe the industriousness of the ant and to learn from the ant’s behavior what is wise for him to do. (See Smith.)

1. Wisdom can be acquired through observation.

Proverbs 6:7, It has no commander, no overseer or ruler, (TNIV)

I. It has no commander (guide), no overseer or ruler, …

A. The ant works of his own volition without being forced to labor by others in authority.

1. The ant needs no overseer, commander or ruler because it is self-motivated. (Bland)

Proverbs 6:8, yet it stores its provisions in summer and gathers its food at harvest. (TNIV)

I. yet it stores its provisions in summer…

A. The ant works wisely and productively; for example, stores up provisions in the summer when they are plentiful.

B. Wisdom can be acquired in various ways, one way being by observation of the created world.

1. Job 12:7, “But ask the animals, and they will teach you, or the birds in the sky, and they will tell you; (TNIV)

2. Isaiah 1:3, The ox knows its master, the donkey its owner’s manger, but Israel does not know, my people do not understand. (TNIV)

3. Jeremiah 8:7, Even the stork in the sky knows her appointed seasons, and the dove, the swift and the thrush
observe the time of their migration. But my people do not know the requirements of the LORD. (TNIV)

II. and gathers its food at harvest.

A. The ant exercises foresight in preparing for the future, in caring for his needs. (See Smith.)

1. “Even the humble insects have that much sense,” Smith wrote.

Proverbs 6:9, How long will you lie there, you sluggard? When will you get up from your sleep? (TNIV)

I. How long will you lie there (sleep), you sluggard?

A. Get up out of bed and get to work, the sluggard is advised.

B. If the tiny ant sets us such a wondrous example of wisdom, planning and industry, how much more should we be examples of industry and wisdom.

C. Proverbs 24:30-34, I went past the field of a sluggard, past the vineyard of someone who has no sense; thorns had come up everywhere, the ground was covered with weeds, and the stone wall was in ruins. I applied my heart to what I observed and learned a lesson from what I saw: A little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to rest—and poverty will come on you like a thief and scarcity like an armed man. (TNIV)

I. When will you get up from your sleep?

A. Lazily sleeping late when there is work to be done “is regarded as a serious character flaw,” Smith stated.
Proverbs 6:10, A little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to rest— (TNIV)

I. A little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to rest.
   A. Sleep late and fold your hands instead of working and you will become poor!

Proverbs 6:11, and poverty will come on you like a thief and scarcity like an armed man. (TNIV)

I. and poverty will come on you like a bandit (armed man)…
   A. If a person refuses to work, poverty will forcefully come upon him as a bandit strikes to rob a victim.
   B. Poverty, want and utter destitution may come upon the indolent suddenly! … and as surely as a traveler gets ever nearer the end of his journey, as fast as a rapid traveler quickly overtakes a much slower moving journeyman. (The Pulpit Commentary)
   C. Poverty comes upon the sluggard as if it had been an armed bandit. (The Pulpit Commentary)

II. and scarcity like an armed man.
   A. Smith declared, “There can be no escape from poverty for such a lazy person.”
   B. Laziness also leads to other problems, some of which are to be addressed in verses 12-15. (See Smith.)

Regarding Scoundrels

Proverbs 6:12, A troublemaker and a villain, who goes about with a corrupt mouth (TNIV)

I. A scoundrel (man of Beliel) and villain,…
A. The author of these verses is speaking of “a worthless, naughty
or good for nothing person,”… a wicked man… deficient in moral
consciousness, doing hurt and injury to another.” (Smith)

B. Scoundrels are themselves very bad people in association with
very bad people.

1. Proverbs 16:27-30, A scoundrel plots evil, and on their
lips it is like a scorching fire. A perverse person stirs up
conflict, and a gossip separates close friends. A violent
person entices their neighbor and leads them down a path
that is not good. Whoever winks with their eye is plotting
perversity; whoever purses their lips is bent on evil.
(TNIV)

2. Scoundrels, villains are wicked and deceitful people.
(Coffman)

3. Clarke wrote, “They yield their members instruments of
unrighteousness unto sin.”

4. “The sluggard may develop into a treacherous and
deceitful man.” (The Pulpit Commentary)

a. I Timothy 6:13, In the sight of God, who gives life
to everything, and of Christ Jesus, who while
testifying before Pontius Pilate made the good
confession, I charge you (TNIV)

1. These characteristics are examples of what those seeking
the way of the Lord are to abhor.

II. who goes about with a corrupt (false, deceitful) mouth,…

A. His life is characterized by craftiness, deceit, perversion and
misrepresentation, Smith wrote.
1. Psalm 10:7, His mouth is full of lies and threats; trouble and evil are under his tongue. (TNIV)

Proverbs 6:13, who winks maliciously with his eye, signals with his feet and motions with his fingers, (TNIV)

I. who winks with his eye,…

A. The worthless, wicked man insinuates with his eyes something evil about a neighbor, Smith wrote.

1. Proverbs 10:10, Whoever winks maliciously causes grief, and a chattering fool comes to ruin (TNIV)

2. Proverbs 16:30, Whoever winks with their eye is plotting perversity; whoever purses their lips is bent on evil. (TNIV)

3. Psalm 35:19, Do not let those gloat over me who are my enemies without cause; do not let those who hate me without reason maliciously wink the eye. (TNIV)

B. The honest and up-right person on the other hand is straightforward and acts in the best interests of others.

1. Proverbs 27:5-6, Better is open rebuke than hidden love. Wounds from a friend can be trusted, but an enemy multiplies kisses. (TNIV)

C. The Pulpit Commentary states, “The lesson we may learn from this verse is not to … (use) the members of our bodies for the purposes of deceit and hypocrisy and so to promote evil…”

II. signals with his feet and…

A. This refers to some evil gesture made with the feet.

III. motions with his fingers, …
A. Smith wrote, “Perhaps the thought is that he uses his finger in mockery or derision; or … by some action with the fingers he excuses himself from telling the truth.”

Proverbs 6:14, who plots evil with deceit in his heart— he always stirs up conflict. (TNIV)

I. who plots (deviseth) evil with deceit (mischief) in his heart (continually).

A. Every part of this wicked person’s body is used for evil purposes, even his mind or heart. (See Smith.)

B. Bland noted that the scoundrel has no moral conscience.

1. Judges 19:22, While they were enjoying themselves, some of the wicked men of the city surrounded the house. Pounding on the door, they shouted to the old man who owned the house, “Bring out the man who came to your house so we can have sex with him.” (TNIV)

2. 1 Kings 21:10-11, But seat two scoundrels opposite him and have them bring charges that he has cursed both God and the king. Then take him out and stone him to death.” So the elders and nobles who lived in Naboth’s city did as Jezebel directed in the letters she had written to them. (TNIV)

3. Proverbs 3:29, Do not plot harm against your neighbor, who lives trustfully near you. (TNIV)

4. Psalm 36:4, Even on their beds they plot evil; they commit themselves to a sinful course and do not reject what is wrong. (TNIV)
5. These people’s hearts are full of perverse imaginations. (The Pulpit Commentary).

II. He always stirs up dissension (sows discord).

A. The conduct of this type of wicked person stirs up dissension and plots evil.

1. He is up to no good!

2. He causes trouble everywhere he goes.

3. This is the kind of life he intends to live.

4. The Pulpit Commentary states, “He takes delight in breaking up friendships and in destroying concord among brethren.”

Proverbs 6:15, Therefore disaster will overtake him in an instant; he will suddenly be destroyed—without remedy.

I. Therefore disaster (calamity) will overtake him (suddenly) in an instant, …

A. What will happen to such wicked people?

1. Disaster will suddenly overtake them.

II. He will suddenly be destroyed without remedy.

A. He will suddenly be destroyed without remedy, without hope of recovery.

B. Proverbs 26:23-26, Like a coating of silver dross on earthenware are fervent lips with an evil heart. Enemies disguise themselves with their lips, but in their hearts they harbor deceit. Though their speech is charming, do not believe
them, for seven abominations fill their hearts. Their malice may be concealed by deception, but their wickedness will be exposed in the assembly. (TNIV)

C. Isaiah 30:14, It will break in pieces like pottery, shattered so mercilessly that among its pieces not a fragment will be found for taking coals from a hearth or scooping water out of a cistern.” (TNIV)

Note: Verses 13-19 are to be regarded, according to The Pulpit Commentary, as a continuation of the present subject; that is, manifestations of wicked foolishness.

Things the Lord Hates

Proverbs 6:16, There are six things the LORD hates, seven that are detestable to him: (TNIV)

I. There are six things the Lord hates,…

A. God hates all kinds of sins of which there are thousands.

1. Here the author concentrates on seven (7) things the Lord especially hates, detests.

II. seven that are detestable (absolutely repugnant) to Him:

A. This expression, “There are six things the Lord hates, seven that are detestable to him,” is a way of stating something indefinite, that is, this list is not exhaustive, Smith wrote.

1. This list could be referenced as Israel’s seven deadly sins. (Bland)

B. This expression, “…six things, seven..” is used elsewhere for emphasis as well.
1. Job 5:19, From six calamities he will rescue you; in seven no harm will touch you. (TNIV)

2. Amos uses the expression, “For three…, even for four…” in a similar way.

   a. Amos 1:3,6,9,11,13, This is what the LORD says: “For three sins of Damascus, even for four, I will not relent. Because she threshed Gilead with sledges having iron teeth, This is what the LORD says: “For three sins of Gaza, even for four, I will not relent. Because she took captive whole communities and sold them to Edom, This is what the LORD says: “For three sins of Tyre, even for four, I will not relent. Because she sold whole communities of captives to Edom, disregarding a treaty of brotherhood, This is what the LORD says: “For three sins of Ammon, even for four, I will not relent. Because he ripped open the pregnant women of Gilead in order to extend his borders, (NIV)

   b. Amos 2:1,4,6, This is what the LORD says: “For three sins of Moab, even for four, I will not relent. Because he burned to ashes the bones of Edom’s king, This is what the LORD says: “For three sins of Judah, even for four, I will not relent. Because they have rejected the law of the LORD and have not
kept his decrees, because they have been led astray by false gods, the gods their ancestors followed,
This is what the LORD says: “For three sins of Israel, even for four, I will not relent. They sell the innocent for silver, and the needy for a pair of sandals. (TNIV)

B. Contrast Paul’s list of virtues with these seven things the Lord hates.

1. Ephesians 4:2, Be completely humble and gentle; be patient, bearing with one another in love. (TNIV)

Proverbs 6:17, haughty eyes, a lying tongue, hands that shed innocent blood,

I. Haughty eyes (a proud look),…

A. The sin of pride is first in this list. (Smith)

1. Psalm 18:27, You save the humble but bring low those whose eyes are haughty. (TNIV)

2. Job 40:11-12, Unleash the fury of your wrath, look at all who are proud and bring them low, look at all who are proud and humble them, crush the wicked where they stand. (TNIV)

B. “Haughty eyes” that will not condescend to look on the rest of mankind. (Clarke)

II. a lying tongue,…

A. “Lying is hateful to God.” (Smith)
1. Psalm 5:6, you destroy those who tell lies. The bloodthirsty and deceitful you, LORD, detest. (TNIV)

2. Hosea 4:1-3, Hear the word of the LORD, you Israelites, because the LORD has a charge to bring against you who live in the land: “There is no faithfulness, no love, no acknowledgment of God in the land. There is only cursing, lying and murder, stealing and adultery; they break all bounds, and bloodshed follows bloodshed. Because of this the land dries up, and all who live in it waste away; the beasts of the field, the birds in the sky and the fish in the sea are swept away. (TNIV)

3. Psalm 120:3-4, What will he do to you, and what more besides, you deceitful tongue? He will punish you with a warrior’s sharp arrows, with burning coals of the broom bush. (TNIV)

4. Revelation 21:8,27, But the cowardly, the unbelieving, the vile, the murderers, the sexually immoral, those who practice magic arts, the idolaters and all liars—they will be consigned to the fiery lake of burning sulfur. This is the second death.” Nothing impure will ever enter it, nor will anyone who does what is shameful or deceitful, but only those whose names are written in the Lamb’s book of life. (TNIV)

A. Smith defined lying as “the willful perversion of the truth with the intent to harm another.”

1. Clarke speaks of fabricating or manufacturing statements without regard to truth or the effects lies may have on others.
2. “Lying is the willful perversion of truth, not only by speech, but by any means whatever whereby a false impression is conveyed.” (The Pulpit Commentary)

III. hands that shed innocent blood,…

A. Murder of innocent people is in view here.

B. Isaiah 59:7-8, Their feet rush into sin; they are swift to shed innocent blood. They pursue evil schemes; acts of violence mark their ways. The way of peace they do not know; there is no justice in their paths. They have turned them into crooked roads; no one who walks along them will know peace. (TNIV)

Proverbs 6:18, a heart that devises wicked schemes, feet that are quick to rush into evil, (TNIV)

I. a heart that devises wicked schemes (schemes which hurt others),…

A. Proverbs 3:29, Do not plot harm against your neighbor, who lives trustfully near you. (TNIV)

B. This evil heart is full of wicked purposes, imaginations, thoughts of impurities.

Isaiah 59:7, Their feet rush into sin; they are swift to shed innocent blood. They pursue evil schemes; acts of violence mark their ways. (TNIV)

I. feet that are quick (eager) to rush into (to commit) evil (mischief),…

A. Isaiah 59:7, Their feet rush into sin; they are swift to shed innocent blood. They pursue evil schemes; acts of violence mark their ways. (TNIV)
B. The feet of wicked people run quickly to perform evil errands. (Coffman)

1. They run, can’t wait to commit evil.
   
a. Isaiah 59:7, Their feet rush into sin; they are swift to shed innocent blood. They pursue evil schemes; acts of violence mark their ways. (TNIV)

b. Proverbs 1:16, for their feet rush into evil, they are swift to shed blood. (TNIV)

III. a false witness (a perjurer) who pours (breathes) out lies and …

A. Exodus 20:16, You shall not give false testimony against your neighbor. (TNIV)

B. Proverbs 14:5, An honest witness does not deceive, but a false witness pours out lies. (TNIV)

C. Proverbs 19:5,9, A false witness will not go unpunished, and whoever pours out lies will not go free. A false witness will not go unpunished, and whoever pours out lies will perish. (TNIV)

D. Perjury is a particular kind of lying which God especially hates because bearing false witness can destroy the justice system of a nation.

IV. a man who stirs up dissension sows discord among brothers.

A. Smith wrote that, “God smiles on brotherly love and frowns on any who would disrupt it.”

B. This scribe certainly does not want to appear before God in judgment as a person who causes trouble or division in the Lord’s church!
Note 1: Every part of the wicked person’s body is dedicated to evil including his eyes, tongue, hands, heart, feet and mouth.

Note 2: Coffman views all of these things the Lord hates as being the composite characteristics of one person.

Note 3: The ninth of ten lectures in the opening chapters of Proverbs is found here (6:20-35). (Bland)

Warnings Against Adultery

Proverbs 6:20, My son, keep your father’s commands and do not forsake your mother’s teaching. (TNIV)

I. My son, keep your father’s commands and …

A. Proverbs 1:8, Listen, my son, to your father’s instruction and do not forsake your mother’s teaching. (TNIV)

B. Exodus 13:9, This observance will be for you like a sign on your hand and a reminder on your forehead that this law of the LORD is to be on your lips. For the LORD brought you out of Egypt with his mighty hand. (TNIV)

C. Psalm 119:105, Your word is a lamp for my feet, a light on my path. (TNIV)

D. Deuteronomy 6:6-9, These commandments that I give you today are to be on your hearts. Impress them on your children. Talk about them when you sit at home and when you walk along the road, when you lie down and when you get up. Tie them as symbols on your hands and bind them on your foreheads. Write them on the doorframes of your houses and on your gates. (TNIV)
E. Proverbs 3:3, Let love and faithfulness never leave you; bind them around your neck, write them on the tablet of your heart. (TNIV)

F. We are reminded here of scriptures being written on phylacteries which were designed to continually impress God’s will on the hearts and minds of those wearing them.

II. do not forsake your mother’s teaching.

A. Upright parents instruct their sons in the way of wisdom and purity which will keep them from stumbling, impurity, fornication, adultery and the evil, immoral woman. (See Smith.)

B. The teachings of Jewish parents were to be the same as those taught in the Law of Moses. (Bland)

Proverbs 6:21, Bind them always on your heart; fasten them around your neck. (TNIV)

I. Bind them upon your heart forever;

A. Proverbs 1:8, Listen, my son, to your father’s instruction and do not forsake your mother’s teaching. (TNIV)

B. Proverbs 3:3,22, Let love and faithfulness never leave you; bind them around your neck, write them on the tablet of your heart. 22: they will be life for you, an ornament to grace your neck. (TNIV)

C. Deuteronomy 6:6-8, These commandments that I give you today are to be on your hearts. Impress them on your children. Talk about them when you sit at home and when you walk along the road, when you lie down and when you get up.
Tie them as symbols on your hands and bind them on your foreheads. (TNIV)

D. “Them” refers to God’s commandments as, in this case, delivered by the parent to the son.

II. fasten them around your neck.

A. This would probably be in the form of phylacteries.

Proverbs 6:22, When you walk, they will guide you; when you sleep, they will watch over you; when you awake, they will speak to you. (TNIV)

I. When you walk, they will guide you;...

A. God’s law is here personified and is pictured as a perfect guide. (Clark)

B. Notice the order of walking, sleeping, awaking here and elsewhere.

1. Deuteronomy 6:7, Impress them on your children. Talk about them when you sit at home and when you walk along the road, when you lie down and when you get up. (TNIV)

2. Deuteronomy 11:19, Teach them to your children, talking about them when you sit at home and when you walk along the road, when you lie down and when you get up. (TNIV)

C. God’s word provides direction.

1. Psalm 27:11, Teach me your way, LORD; lead me in a straight path because of my oppressors. (TNIV)
2. Proverbs 3:23, Then you will go on your way in safety, and your foot will not stumble. (TNIV)

II. when you sleep, they will watch over you;…
   A. God’s law will guide day and night in the paths of righteousness.
   B. The Pulpit Commentary suggests walk, sleep and awake include the entire conduct of life.
   C. God’s commands provide watch care and protection during our hours of sleep.

III. when you awake, they will speak to you.
   A. God’s commands provide guidance when we awake.

Proverbs 6:23, For this command is a lamp, this teaching is a light, and correction and instruction are the way to life, (TNIV)

I. For these commands are a lamp,…
   A. God’s commands illuminate our path. (Clarke)

II. this teaching is a light, and …
   A. Psalm 19:8, The precepts of the LORD are right, giving joy to the heart. The commands of the LORD are radiant, giving light to the eyes. (TNIV)
   B. Psalm 119:105, Your word is a lamp for my feet, a light on my path. (TNIV)

III. The corrections of discipline are the way to life,…
   A. Follow God’s way and live! Forsake God’s way and die!
1. Disciplinary reproofs are needed by everyone, some more often than others.

2. Those who heed prudent correction will walk in the way of life.

   a. Hebrews 12:5-6, And have you completely forgotten this word of encouragement that addresses you as a father addresses his son? It says, “My son, do not make light of the Lord’s discipline, and do not lose heart when he rebukes you, because the Lord disciplines the one he loves, and he chastens everyone he accepts as his son.” (TNIV)

Proverbs 6:24, keeping you from your neighbor’s wife, from the smooth talk of a wayward woman. (TNIV)

I. keeping you from the immoral (evil) woman,…

   A. Coffman held the view that two different kinds of sexual misbehavior are referenced in this passage, namely cohabitation with a professional prostitute and committing adultery with a neighbor’s wife.

II. from the smooth (seductive, flattering) tongue of the wayward wife (adulteress, strange woman).

   A. Proverbs 5:20, Why, my son, be intoxicated with another man’s wife? Why embrace the bosom of a wayward woman? (TNIV)

   B. Proverbs 7:5, They will keep you from the adulterous woman, from the wayward woman with her seductive words. (TNIV)
C. Proverbs 23:26-28, My son, give me your heart and let your eyes delight in my ways, for an adulterous woman is a deep pit, and a wayward wife is a narrow well. Like a bandit she lies in wait and multiplies the unfaithful among men. (TNIV)

D. The “smooth tongue” is but one of the allurements of the wayward wife of which the reader is warned to beware.

Proverbs 6:25, Do not lust in your heart after her beauty or let her captivate you with her eyes. (TNIV)

I. Do not lust in your heart after her beauty or …

A. Exodus 20:17, “You shall not covet your neighbor’s house. You shall not covet your neighbor’s wife, or his male or female servant, his ox or donkey, or anything that belongs to your neighbor.” (TNIV)

B. Matthew 5:27-28, “You have heard that it was said, ‘You shall not commit adultery.’ But I tell you that anyone who looks at a woman lustfully has already committed adultery with her in his heart. (TNIV)

C. Mark 7:21, For it is from within, out of a person’s heart, that evil thoughts come—sexual immorality, theft, murder, (TNIV)

D. James 1:14-15, but each person is tempted when they are dragged away by their own evil desire and enticed. Then, after desire has conceived, it gives birth to sin; and sin, when it is full-grown, gives birth to death. (TNIV)

II. let her captivate you with her eyes,…
A. “…the godly man must not be seduced (beguiled) by the amorous glances of (an immoral) woman.” (Smith)

1. 2 Kings 9:30, Then Jehu went to Jezreel. When Jezebel heard about it, she put on eye makeup, arranged her hair and looked out of a window. (TNIV)

Proverbs 6:26, For a prostitute can be had for a loaf of bread, but another man’s wife preys on your very life. (TNIV)

I. For the prostitute reduces you to a loaf of bread, and…

A. A “loaf of bread” is something to be eaten; the prostitute deviously brings the man to poverty, leaving him only enough to supply the basic necessities of life. (Smith) (The Pulpit Commentary concurs.)

B. Bland wrote, “…the verse makes a contrast between the consequences of being with a prostitute and of being with an adulteress.

   1. The fee of the prostitute is a loaf of bread, a small price allowing only for subsistence, because there were so many of them in the land. (Clarke)

       a. Of course, in addition to the loaf of bread, the prostitute may give her client HIV or AIDS as well.

   2. The fee of the adulteress (wayward wife) is the loss of life!

II. The adulteress preys upon your very (precious) life.

A. The man who involves himself with an adulteress, another man’s wife, places his life in danger.

   1. The husband may well kill him!
2. Adultery was a capital crime under the Mosaic Law.

   a. *Leviticus 20:10*, If a man commits adultery with another man’s wife—with the wife of his neighbor—both the adulterer and the adulteress are to be put to death. (TNIV)

   b. *Deuteronomy 22:22*, If a man is found sleeping with another man’s wife, both the man who slept with her and the woman must die. You must purge the evil from Israel. (TNIV)

   c. *Matthew 16:26*, What good will it be for someone to gain the whole world, yet forfeit their soul? Or what can anyone give in exchange for their soul? (TNIV)

3. Adultery costs the sinner his very life!

   a. *Matthew 16:26*, What good will it be for someone to gain the whole world, yet forfeit their soul? Or what can anyone give in exchange for their soul? (TNIV)

   b. *Psalm 49:8*, the ransom for a life is costly, no payment is ever enough— (TNIV)

   c. My son, be warned!

   *Proverbs 6:27*, Can a man scoop fire into his lap without his clothes being burned? (TNIV)

   I. Can a man scoop fire into his lap without his clothes being burned?

      A. Smith wrote, “…the adulterer always gets burned.”
B. Bland wrote, “These rhetorical questions highlight the absurdity of the man who engages in adultery.”

1. “No one can escape the consequences of such activity,” Bland stated.

C. “No!” is the answer to this question.

Proverbs 6:28, Can a man walk on hot coals without his feet being scorched? (TNIV)

I. Can a man walk on hot coals without his feet being scorched?

A. “No!” is again the answer.

Proverbs 6:29, So is he who sleeps with another man’s wife; no one who touches her will go unpunished. (TNIV)

I. So is he who sleeps with another man’s wife;…

A. He who sleeps with another man’s wife will definitely get burned!

II. No one who touches her will go unpunished (escape unburned).

A. “It is in the self-interest of every man (and woman) to avoid adulterous relationships,” Smith concluded.

B. Notice that there are no exceptions to this rule!

Proverbs 6:30, People do not despise a thief if he steals to satisfy his hunger when he is starving. (TNIV)

I. Men do not despise a thief if he steals…

A. Adultery is here compared to thievery because adultery is stealing another man’s wife.
II. to satisfy his hunger when he is starving.

   A. Starvation does not justify even a small theft and a craving lust does not justify the theft of another man’s wife.

Proverbs 6:31, Yet if he is caught, he must pay sevenfold, though it costs him all the wealth of his house. (TNIV)

I. Yet if he is caught, he must pay (completely) sevenfold,…

   A. Even a thief who steals to avoid starving to death still has to pay sevenfold for everything he has wrongfully stolen although the people in the community may understand why he took what belonged to another. (Bland)

1. Exodus 22:1-4, “Whoever steals an ox or a sheep and slaughters it or sells it must pay back five head of cattle for the ox and four sheep for the sheep. “If a thief is caught breaking in at night and is struck a fatal blow, the defender is not guilty of bloodshed; but if it happens after sunrise, the defender is guilty of bloodshed. “Anyone who steals must certainly make restitution, but if they have nothing, they must be sold to pay for their theft. If the stolen animal is found alive in their possession—whether ox or donkey or sheep—they must pay back double.

2. Leviticus 25:39, If any of your fellow Israelites become poor and sell themselves to you, do not make them work as slaves. (TNIV)

3. Exodus 22:1-4, Whoever steals an ox or a sheep and slaughters it or sells it must pay back five head of cattle for the ox and four sheep for the sheep. “If a thief is caught breaking in at night and is struck a fatal blow, the
defender is not guilty of bloodshed; but if it happens after sunrise, the defender is guilty of bloodshed. “Anyone who steals must certainly make restitution, but if they have nothing, they must be sold to pay for their theft. If the stolen animal is found alive in their possession—whether ox or donkey or sheep—they must pay back double. (TNIV)

4. 2 Samuel 12:6, He must pay for that lamb four times over, because he did such a thing and had no pity. (TNIV)

5. Luke 19:8, But Zacchaeus stood up and said to the Lord, “Look, Lord! Here and now I give half of my possessions to the poor, and if I have cheated anybody out of anything, I will pay back four times the amount.” (TNIV)

II. though it costs him all the wealth of his house.

A. The thief’s ability to pay was not a factor because if he could not pay in goods, he and even his family could be sold into servitude to discharge the obligation.

Proverbs 6:32, But a man who commits adultery has no sense; whoever does so destroys himself. (TNIV)

I. But a man who commits adultery lacks judgment (understanding, is a fool);…

A. “There is absolutely no compassion for the adulterer who steals his neighbor’s wife, not because of a genuine need, but because of lust. Such a person is a fool; the community despises him.” (Bland)
B. This man is not like the starving thief because, Clarke suggested, this man is married and leaves his wife for a neighbor’s wife.

1. There is no excuse for adultery! None whatsoever.

a. 2 Samuel 12:1-12, The LORD sent Nathan to David. When he came to him, he said, “There were two men in a certain town, one rich and the other poor. The rich man had a very large number of sheep and cattle, but the poor man had nothing except one little ewe lamb he had bought. He raised it, and it grew up with him and his children. It shared his food, drank from his cup and even slept in his arms. It was like a daughter to him. “Now a traveler came to the rich man, but the rich man refrained from taking one of his own sheep or cattle to prepare a meal for the traveler who had come to him. Instead, he took the ewe lamb that belonged to the poor man and prepared it for the one who had come to him.” David burned with anger against the man and said to Nathan, “As surely as the LORD lives, the man who did this must die! He must pay for that lamb four times over, because he did such a thing and had no pity.” Then Nathan said to David, “You are the man! This is what the LORD, the God of Israel, says: ‘I anointed you king over Israel, and I delivered you from the hand of Saul. I gave your master’s house to you, and your master’s wives into your arms. I gave you all Israel and Judah. And if all this had been too little, I would have given you
even more. Why did you despise the word of the LORD by doing what is evil in his eyes? You struck down Uriah the Hittite with the sword and took his wife to be your own. You killed him with the sword of the Ammonites. Now, therefore, the sword will never depart from your house, because you despised me and took the wife of Uriah the Hittite to be your own.’ “This is what the LORD says: ‘Out of your own household I am going to bring calamity on you. Before your very eyes I will take your wives and give them to one who is close to you, and he will sleep with your wives in broad daylight. You did it in secret, but I will do this thing in broad daylight before all Israel.”’ (TNIV)

II. Whoever does so destroys himself.

A. God has spoken!

1. Adultery was a capital crime.

2. We must not regard adultery as a matter of little importance.

B. “The adulterer pays a far greater price than the robber, viz., his own soul.” (Interpreters Bible via Coffman)

1. Leviticus 20:10, If a man commits adultery with another man’s wife—with the wife of his neighbor—both the adulterer and the adulteress are to be put to death. (TNIV)

2. Deuteronomy 22:22, If a man is found sleeping with another man’s wife, both the man who slept with her and
the woman must die. You must purge the evil from Israel.  
(TNIV)

3. I Thessalonians 4:3-6, It is God’s will that you should be sanctified: that you should avoid sexual immorality; that each of you should learn to control your own body in a way that is holy and honorable, not in passionate lust like the pagans, who do not know God; and that in this matter no one should wrong or take advantage of a brother or sister. The Lord will punish all those who commit such sins, as we told you and warned you before.  
(TNIV)

Proverbs 6:33, Blows and disgrace are his lot, and his shame will never be wiped away. (TNIV)

I. Blows (wounds) and disgrace are his lot, and,…

   A. Adultery committed in secret becomes public and produces disgrace; at least it used to and should do so now.

II. and his shame will never be wiped away;…

   A. Adultery will always be associated with the persons involved in this evil conduct.

   B. The disgrace attached to immorality is permanent.

Proverbs 6:34, For jealousy arouses a husband’s fury, and he will show no mercy when he takes revenge. (TNIV)

I. For jealousy arouses a husband’s fury (rage),…

   A. “Jealousy awakens and inflames the wrath and anger of a man or husband to its highest pitch,” reads The Pulpit Commentary, and “evokes the strongest feelings for revenge,” and…
II. He will show no mercy when he takes revenge.

   A. Nothing can appease the husband’s wrath! (Bland)

   B. Under Moses’ law vengeance was often immediately executed.

Proverbs 6:35, He will not accept any compensation; he will refuse a bribe, however great it is. (TNIV)

I. He will not accept any compensation;…

   A. The offended husband will demand revenge and will accept no compensation, payment for injuries inflicted.

II. He will refuse any bribe, however great it is.

   A. Revelation 22:15, Outside are the dogs, those who practice magic arts, the sexually immoral, the murderers, the idolaters and everyone who loves and practices falsehood. (TNIV)

   B. Romans 1:28-32, Furthermore, just as they did not think it worthwhile to retain the knowledge of God, so God gave them over to a depraved mind, so that they do what ought not to be done. They have become filled with every kind of wickedness, evil, greed and depravity. They are full of envy, murder, strife, deceit and malice. They are gossips, slanderers, God-haters, insolent, arrogant and boastful; they invent ways of doing evil; they disobey their parents; they have no understanding, no fidelity, no love, no mercy. Although they know God’s righteous decree that those who do such things deserve death, they not only continue to do these very things but also approve of those who practice them. (TNIV)
C. I Corinthians 10:8, We should not commit sexual immorality, as some of them did—and in one day twenty-three thousand of them died. (TNIV)

Conclusion:

I. Lessons from Proverbs 6 are clear and just as applicable today as they were in the day Proverbs was written:

   A. Parents are to live and teach God’s word to your children.
   B. Do not become surety for another.
   C. Free yourself where possible from unwise entanglements.
   D. Humble yourself.
   E. Be wisely industrious, self-motivated.
   F. Be honest, sincere, forthright in all your dealings in life.
   G. Avoid immoral involvements of all kinds.

II. The ways of life and the ways of death beckon you.

   A. In which will you walk?
   B. Where will it take you?
Questions

Proverbs 6:1-35
(Questions based on NIV text)

1. How does Smith outline Proverbs 6? Include references. _______

2. How does Coffman outline Proverbs 6? Include references. _______

3. How does The Pulpit Commentary outline Proverbs 6? Include references. _______
4. What does becoming surety for another person obligate you to do? ____________

5. Is it wise or unwise, permissible or sinful to become surety for another person? Give reasons for your answers. ____________________________

6. How can we be helpful to the needy without agreeing to guarantee to pay their debts should they default? ______________________________
7. If we have become surety for another, what should we do? ________

8. Is being surety for a person’s debt always a way of helping him? Why or why not? ____________________________________________

10. What will, should happen to the sluggard? ____________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________

11. What lessons can we learn from insects? ______________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________

12. Does the world owe you a living?  Is it the government’s job, the
church’s job to put food on your table and a roof over your head? _____
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
13. Define “scoundrel, man of Beliel.” Give characteristics of scoundrels. ________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________

14. What is meant by and what is involved in winking the eye, signaling with the feet and motioning with the fingers? What if anything is wrong with these things? ________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________

15. Every part of the ___________ __________ is __________ used for __________ __________. He even __________ ________ __________ with __________ in his __________.

16. How serious is the sin of stirring up dissension and sowing discord among brethren? In the church how is this often done…. and why? ___

__________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________
17. What will happen to the scoundrels who behave as noted above in questions 13-16? Are all those who sow discord among brethren scoundrels? Why or why not? ________________________________

18. List and define the seven (7) things the Lord hates (verses 16-19).
19. Explain the meaning and use of the sentence phrases, “There are six things the Lord hates, seven that are detestable to him:” and “For three sins …, even for four,…” 

20. Contrast the seven things the Lord hates with Paul’s list of virtues in Ephesians 4:2. 

21. How many times does Proverbs 6 condemn sowing discord among brethren? How serious is this sin?
22. Of what did the “father’s” commands and the “mother’s” teaching consist? (See verse 20.) What should be done with these commands and teachings? ______________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________

23. Define “phylacteries.” ______________________________________

__________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________

24. God’s commands will _________ when you __________, _________ over you when you _________, and _________ to you when you are _________.

25. In what ways are God’s commands rightly described as a lamp and a light? ________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________
26. How important are the “corrections of discipline” to those seeking to please God? ______________________________________________

27. List characteristics of the immoral woman? ___________________

28. What penalties await those who become involved with immoral women and men? ___________________________________________
29. Is the Biblical view of immorality reflected in the views of today’s society? If not, what accounts for the differences?

30. Why does Proverbs regard a starving thief and an adulterer so differently?

31. What advice does Proverbs give in verse 25 regarding the immoral woman?
32. Can the adulterer go unpunished? Explain your answer. 

33. List cases in which adulterous wives and co-habitating men were killed by irate husbands. 

34. What lessons does Proverbs 6 teach? 
35. The _________ of _________ and the _________ of _________ you. In which will you walk? _______________________

________________________________________

Where will it take you? ______________________

________________________________________

________________________________________