

January 25, 2026

Pastor Andy McClellan

**Title:** “Sin City: Sulfur or Salvation?”

**Series:** Genesis: Beginnings

**Text:** Genesis 19:1-38

1. Man’s WICKEDNESS opposes God’s righteousness and MERITS His judgment, vv. 1-14 (*see also 6:5-7; 13:13; Leviticus 18:22; Judges 19:16-26; Psalm 11:4-6; Isaiah 3:9-11; Romans 1:10-32; Ephesians 5:3-21; 2 Peter 2:7*).
2. God rescues those who RECEIVE His mercy and punishes those who REJECT it, vv. 15-29 (*see also Psalm 34:17-22; Luke 13:1-5; John 3:16-20; Romans 2:4-5; 2 Corinthians 6:2; 2 Pet. 2:1-11*).
3. God’s judgment on the wicked is a WARNING to His PROMISED people, 18:17-19; 19:30-38 (*see also 9:21; Deuteronomy 29:16-28; Isaiah 1:9-11; Zephaniah 2:8-9; Luke 17:26-37; Jude 7*).

#### **FOR FURTHER STUDY & DISCUSSION**

1. If Sodom were a city today, why might it carry the label, “Sin City?” What sin is clearly labeled “wicked” (v. 7)? While all sin is an offense against God, why are sexual sins so egregious (1 Cor. 6:9-20)? How does Sodom illustrate Romans 1:18-32? Where do we see that wickedness today? How does Abraham’s response in Genesis 18:16–33 help us think about our role living amidst that wickedness?
2. In 19:6-8, Lot tried to discourage the mob from doing a wicked thing. According to 2 Peter 2:7 what does this show us about Lot’s heart? How was his distress over sin demonstrate his faith in God? What kinds of sins trouble you, and which ones don’t, but should? What does Lot’s “solution” in v. 8 reveal about how living in a wicked culture can influence even those whom God declares righteous? How do we guard against that influence, and how does the local church help us do that (see Eph. 5:3-21)?
3. How does God show mercy to the different people in this story? Who receives it, and who rejects it—and why? How does God offer mercy in similar ways today, and why do people respond differently? Since we cannot control those responses, what is our responsibility, and why is 2 Peter 2:9 encouraging to us?
4. Who were the Moabites and Ammonites, and why did they become a serious threat to Israel (see Num. 25:1–3; Deut. 23:3–6)? Since Genesis was written to remind Israel of God’s promises as they prepared to enter the Promised Land, why does Moses place the destruction of Sodom alongside the birth of Moab and Ammon in Genesis 19? How do these events warn God’s people about becoming like the sinful nations around them (see Deut. 29:16–28)? How does Jesus apply this same warning to us in Luke 17:26–37, and what kind of people does God call us to be instead?

**NEXT WEEK:** Jonah Carpenter, “The Only Thing We Have to Fear,” Genesis 20

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