Challenges and Implications of Genesis 2:18-24 on Same-Sex Marriage for the Contemporary Society

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Abstract
The paper examined biblical marriage from the perspective of Genesis 2:18. The text established the divine institution and order for marriage which is simply expressed in a man and woman union. Other implications of this sacred union were glaringly elucidated through the hermeneutical study and literary analysis of some key words in the text. The study also reflected on some threats to the marriage institution but with particular emphasis on some same-sex challenge. It was identified in the paper that same-sex debate constitutes a major force that marriage contends with in contemporary society. While considering the various arguments supporting Same-sex, the paper emphasized that the practice of homosexuality is detrimental to marriage and the society in terms of procreation, morality, family life and natural sexual fulfillment. It is an affair which challenges God’s authority and integrity and consequently invites divine judgment.

Introduction

Genesis 2:18-24 presents marriage as a divinely instituted union, involving a man and woman. As such, marriage is a sacred covenental union of one man and one woman, formed when the two swear before God an oath of lifelong loyalty and love to one another. It is a means through which the society perpetuates itself culturally. Marriage therefore presupposes family. In the traditional society, before the inception of civilization, marriage institution was held in sacred esteem. Over time, this divinely ordained union began to lose its sanctity and in fact became secularized in most societies. All forms of marriages began to spring up and are actually accepted in the society. Marriage is now wrongly understood merely as a union that is consummated in Church without the consciousness of divine involvement in the actual relationship. Contemporary experience also reveals that many young people of the opposite sex live together as husband and wife without being joined officially either by traditional, court or religious institution.