But What About the Woman?

Lesson 9: Dina and Tamar

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# Dina and Tamar:

#### **Broken and Abandoned Beauties**

(Genesis 34:1-31; 46:15 and 2 Samuel 13:1-39; Psalm 10)

### I. THE SIN OF RAPE

### **A. THE ISSUES**

- **1.** <u>Lawlessness</u> (1 Jn 3:4)—refusal to be restrained by the Law of God
- **2.** <u>Selfishness</u> (1 Cor 10:24 & 13:5; Phil 2:3-4)—using a person for sexual gratification, no concern for her/his feelings, future, wellbeing
  - a. Sexual Entitlement (1 Pet 3:7; Eph 5:25)—I have a right!
  - b. Lack of Self-control (Gal 5:23; 2 Tim 3:3; Titus 2:2, 6)—I can't help it
- **3.** <u>Dehumanization</u>—Rape overrides the will of another person and violates the sanctity of her/his body and personality.
  - **a.** <u>Violence</u> (Mat 11:29 & 21:5; Eph 4:2; Gal 5:23; 2 Cor 10:1; 1 Tim 3:3; Titus 1:7)—Gentleness is the fruit of the Holy Spirit.
  - **b.** <u>Coercion</u> (Ps 73:8; Hab 2:15; )—forcing a person to do something against their will without physical violence
    - → If you were powerless to resist, terrified into acquiescing, or a child who was exploited, <u>IT WAS NOT YOUR FAULT</u>.
- B. THE COMPLICATION OF INCEST (2 Sam 13:1-2)—violates family relationship
  - 1. Stigma adds to the sense of shame.
  - 2. Silence hinders the victim's ability to heal.
  - 3. <u>Secrecy</u> allows the abuser to continue abusing.
- C. BLAMING THE VICTIM (2 Sam 13:15-17)—
  - 1. Abusers project their guilt.—attempt to justify themselves
  - 2. Victims often blame themselves.—attempt to not be powerless
  - 3. Other people blame the victim.—attempt to minimize the horror
  - 4. <u>Jesus says the man is responsible for his own lust</u>. (Mat 5:27-28; 1 Tim 5:2)— the way he looks at a woman and thinks about her
- **D.** STIGMA TO THE VICTIM (Gen 34:2, 5, 13, 31; 46:15; 1 Sam 13:13, 19-21)—disgraced, defiled, ruined, unfit, unworthy, stained, broken...

# II. THE FAILURE OF MEN

- A. As Fathers (2 Sam 13:20-22)—David was angry but did nothing.
  - 1. His failure to validate his daughter
  - 2. His failure to discipline his son
  - 3. His personal moral failure—undercut his own moral authority
- **B. As Brothers** (Gen 34:7, 13, 25-31; 2 Sam 13:1-2; 20-21)
  - 1. Abusive Brothers—Amnon
  - 2. Self-Absorbed Brothers—Simeon and Levi
  - 3. Imperfect Brothers—Absalom

# III. THE ANSWER OF JESUS

**A.** THE FATHER GREATER THAN DAVID (Acts 2:17; 5:14; 8:12)

Values daughters & sons equally; does not abandon His daughters to disgrace; will discipline with justice

**B.** THE BROTHER GREATER THAN ABSALOM (Isa 61:3)

Comforts His broken sisters; takes us into His home and provides for us

- C. <u>THE SON OF MAN WHO IS WORTHY TO JUDGE</u> (Ps 9:12; Psalm 10; Dan 7:13-14; Jn 5:27; Rom 12:19; Heb 10:30; Rev 5:5) He is All-Knowing, Righteous, Incorruptible, Fair
- **D.** <u>THE COMFORTER AND HEALER OF WOMEN</u> (Isa 61:1-4; Mk 16:9; Lk 8:1-3) Women He had healed and out of whom He had cast demons followed Him.
- **E. NOTHING CAN SEPARATE US FROM HIS LOVE** (Rom 8:35-39) Not even rape.

Listen to "Lord From Sorrows Deep I Call," (Lament from Psalm 42) – Matt Papa and Matt Boswell <a href="https://youtu.be/KYGhnbXtqbU">https://youtu.be/KYGhnbXtqbU</a>

# **Lesson 9: Dinah and Tamar**

Read Genesis 30:19-21; 33:18-34:-31 and 2 Samuel 13:1-32; 14:27.

- 1. What kind of person was Shechem son of Hamor?
- 2. What did Dinah do that caused her to be raped?
- 3. How do Dinah's brothers respond to the news of her rape? What was their motive for acting as they did?
- 4. What kind of person was Amnon son of David, the half brother of Tamar?
- 5. What did Tamar do that put her in a position where she could be raped?
- 6. How does Tamar express her grief and pain after the rape? Why does she do this?
- 7. How do we know that Absalom loved his sister?
- 8. Is Absalom's advice to Tamar to be quiet and not take it to hart *good* advice? Why or why not?
- 9. Consider King David's response to the rape of Tamar by Amnon.
  - a.) What does he do about it?
  - b.) What are the consequences of his treatment of the situation?
- 10. Does the fact that Tamar's rape was committed by someone within her own family change the nature or stigma of the offense?
- 11. How is a woman who has been raped viewed:
  - a.) By people in biblical times?
  - b.) In Islamic cultures today?
  - c.) In American culture today?
- 12. How does Jesus view a woman who has been raped? (Consider the stories you know of Jesus and consult Matthew 7:14-23; Isaiah 53:4 & 61:1; Psalm 34:18 & 147:3.)