

Drinking

A study of wine and drinking in the
Scriptures.

To Drink or Not to Drink?



- To Drink Or Not to Drink?
- That is a good Question?
- Many make personal decisions as to not exceed limits
- But should these products be in the hands of Christians.

The Old Testament's thoughts.

- English Word: Strong Drink
- Shekar: שכר
- shêkâr
- **BDB Definition:**
- 1) strong drink, intoxicating drink, fermented or intoxicating liquor
- **Part of Speech:** noun masculine
- The word shêkâr appears 23 times in the Old Testament

What about the Word Wine?

- תירוש תירוש
- tîyrôsh tîyrôsh
- *tee-roshe', tee-roshe'*
- From H3423 in the sense of *expulsion; must* or fresh grape juice (as just *squeezed* out); by implication (rarely) fermented *wine*: - (new, sweet) wine.
 - Used 38 Times in the O.T.
 - On all 38 occasions the word is not used in any drunken reference.
 - Has the connotation of merely being Grape Juice

TeeRosh

- Mic 6:15 Thou shalt sow, but thou shalt not reap; thou shalt tread the olives, but thou shalt not anoint thee with oil; and sweet wine, but shalt not drink wine.
- A verse which distinguishes this is in Micah.
- TeeRosh is connotated by the number 8492
- Another Hebrew word for Wine is displayed by strong under 3196.

What is 3196

- What is 3196?
- For that matter what is 7941
- Leviticus 10:9 KJV+ Do not drink wine nor strong drink, thou nor thy sons, when ye go into the tabernacle of the congregation, lest ye die: *it shall be a statute forever throughout your generations:*
- Numbers 28:7 KJV+ And the drink offering thereof shall be the fourth part of a hin for the one lamb: in the holy place shalt thou cause the strong wine to be poured unto the LORD for a drink offering.
– Here referred to as wine.

Both Imply Intoxicating

- **H7941**
- שכר
- shêkâr
- *shay-kawr'*
- From H7937; an *intoxicant*, that is, intensely alcoholic *liquor*: - strong drink, + drunkard, strong wine.
- **H3196**
- יין
- yayin
- *yah'-yin*
- From an unused root meaning to *effervesce*; *wine* (as fermented); by implication *intoxication*: - banqueting, wine, wine [-bibber].

3196 and 7941 again!

- Isaiah 28:7 KJV+ But they⁴²⁸ also¹⁵⁷¹ have erred⁷⁶⁸⁶ through wine, **3196** and through strong drink **7941** are out of the way; ⁸⁵⁸² the priest³⁵⁴⁸ and the prophet⁵⁰³⁰ have erred⁷⁶⁸⁶ through strong drink, ⁷⁹⁴¹ they are swallowed up ¹¹⁰⁴ of ⁴⁴⁸⁰ wine, ³¹⁹⁶ they are out of the way ⁸⁵⁸² through ⁴⁴⁸⁰ strong drink; ⁷⁹⁴¹ they err ⁷⁶⁸⁶ in vision, ⁷²⁰³ they stumble ⁶³²⁸ *in* judgment. ⁶⁴¹⁷

On Occasions

- Genesis 9:21 KJV And he drank of the wine, and was drunken; and he was uncovered within his tent.
 - We see one occasion where Noah was drunken and possibly violated by his son Ham.
 - The word wine here 3196 or yayin, (intoxicating)
- Deuteronomy 28:51 KJV And he shall eat the fruit of thy cattle, and the fruit of thy land, until thou be destroyed: which *also* shall not leave thee *either* corn, wine, or oil, *or* the increase of thy kine, or flocks of thy sheep, until he have destroyed thee.
 - Here the word is not fermented wine, but unfermented.
 - That is TeeRosh
 - As it is every time, and never referenced with drunkenness or intoxication.

O.T. review

- shêkâr
 - **BDB Definition:**
 - 1) strong drink, intoxicating drink, fermented or intoxicating liquor
- *tee-roshe', tee-roshe'*
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Wine when it is Red

- Proverbs 23:31 KJV+ Look7200 not408 thou upon the wine3196 when3588 it is red,119 when3588 it giveth5414 his color5869 in the cup,3563 *when* it moveth itself1980 aright. 4339
- Such clear distinctions are made in the scriptures when we dig a little deeper.
- Let's look at the N.T. and what is said in Greek.

Greek

- The distinction is not made as clear in the New Testament, as far as associating entirely different words for wine or strong drink.
- Other Greek words for Wine:
 - 3631 Oinos-simply wine
 - 3632 Oinophlugia-defined as drunkenness.
 - 3943 Paroinos-given to wine; referenced to drunkenness.

An occasion in Acts

- Acts 2:13 KJV+ (1161) Others2087 mocking5512 said,3004 These men are1526 full3325 of new wine.
1098
- **G1098**
- γλεῦκος
- gleukos
- *glyoo'-kos*
- Akin to G1099; *sweet* wine, that is, (properly) *must* (fresh juice), but used of the more saccharine (and therefore highly inebriating) fermented *wine*: - new wine.

Wine

- **1Pe 4:3** For1063 the time5550 past3928 of *our* life979 may suffice713 us2254 to have wrought2716 the3588 will2307 of the3588 Gentiles,1484 when we walked4198 in1722 lasciviousness,766 lusts,1939 excess of wine, **3632** revellings,2970 banquetings,4224 and2532 abominable111 idolatries:1495
 - Denounced here
- **Tit 1:7** For1063 a bishop1985 must1163 be1511 blameless,410 as5613 the steward3623 of God;2316 not3361 self-willed,829 not3361 soon angry,3711 not3361 given to wine,**3943** no3361 striker,4131 not3361 given to filthy lucre;146
 - Denounced here
- **Luk 1:15** For1063 he shall be2071 great3173 in the sight1799 of the3588 Lord,2962 and2532 shall drink4095 neither3364 wine**3631** nor2532 strong drink;4608 and2532 he shall be filled4130 with the Holy40 Ghost,4151 even2089 from1537 his848 mother's3384 womb.2836
 - By not drinking, this was said of John the Baptist: For he shall be great in the sight of the Lord.

N.T. Wine Words

- **G3632**
- οίνοφλυγία
- oinophlugia
- *oy-nof-loog-ee'-ah*
- From G3631 and a form of the base of G5397; an *overflow* (or surplus) of *wine*, that is, *vinolency* (*drunkenness*): - excess of wine.
- **G3943**
- πάροινος
- paroinos
- *par'-oy-nos*
- From G3844 and G3631; staying *near wine*, that is, *tippling* (a *toper*): - given to wine.
- **G3631**
- οἶνος
- oinos
- *oy'-nos*
- A primary word (or perhaps of Hebrew origin [H3196]); “wine” (literally or figuratively): - wine.

What Wine are you drinking?

- Barnes Commentary
- 6. Nor can an argument be drawn from this case in favor even of drinking wine such as we have. The common wine of Judea was the pure juice of the grape, without any mixture of alcohol, and was harmless. It was the common drink of the people, and did not tend to produce intoxication. “Our” wines are a “mixture” of the juice of the grape and of brandy, and often of infusions of various substances to give it color and taste, and the appearance of wine. Those wines are little less injurious than brandy, and the habit of drinking them should be classed with the drinking of all other liquid fires.
- The following table will show the danger of drinking the “wines” that are in common use:

Barnes Study on Alcohol Content

• Brandy has fifty-three parts • and 39 hundredths • in a hundred of alcohol, or	39 percent
• Rum	68 percent
• Whisky Scotch..	32 percent
• Holland Gin.	60 percent
• Port Wine, highest kind	83 percent
• Port Wine, lowest kind	40 percent
• Madeira, highest kind	42 percent
• Madeira, lowest kind	34 percent
• Lisbon	94 percent
• Malaga	26 percent
• Red Champagne	30 percent
• White	80 percent
• Currant Wine	25 percent

What Kind are you drinking?

- It is obvious the original texts warn man to flee from intoxicating drink.
- And we know that wines of the O.T. and N.T. were differentiated.
- They were differentiated for a reason.
- So that we wouldn't be confused as to whether or not we can pick up a beer.

Conclusion

- There are no “buts” to this Bible Study.
- The Bible is clear to inform Christians that we need to stray from this Intoxicating Drink.
- (1Th 5:5) Ye are all the children of light, and the children of the day: we are not of the night, nor of darkness.
- (1Th 5:6) Therefore let us not sleep, as *do* others; but let us watch and be sober.
- (1Th 5:7) For they that sleep sleep in the night; and they that be drunken are drunken in the night.
- (1Th 5:8) But let us, who are of the day, be sober, putting on the breastplate of faith and love; and for an helmet, the hope of salvation.
- (1Th 5:9) For God hath not appointed us to wrath, but to obtain salvation by our Lord Jesus Christ,