

동성애를 반대하는 너에게

# 동성섹스에 대한 태도

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**natural**  
**자연스러운**

# Genetic disorder

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*For a non-technical introduction to the topic, see [Introduction to genetics](#).*

*For a list of genetic disorders, see [List of genetic disorders](#).*

A **genetic disorder** is a health problem caused by one or more abnormalities in the [genome](#). It can be caused by a [mutation](#) in a single [gene](#) (monogenic) or multiple genes (polygenic) or by a [chromosomal abnormality](#). Although polygenic disorders are the most common, the term is mostly used when discussing disorders with a single genetic cause, either in a gene or [chromosome](#).<sup>[1][2]</sup> The mutation responsible can occur spontaneously before [embryonic development](#) (a *de novo* mutation), or it can be [inherited](#) from two parents who are carriers of a faulty gene ([autosomal recessive inheritance](#)) or from a parent with the disorder ([autosomal dominant inheritance](#)). Some disorders are caused by a mutation on the [X chromosome](#) and have [X-linked inheritance](#). Very few disorders are inherited on the [Y chromosome](#) or [mitochondrial DNA](#).<sup>[3]</sup>

There are well over 6,000 known genetic disorders,<sup>[4]</sup> and new genetic disorders are constantly being described in medical literature.<sup>[5]</sup> Around 1 in 50 people are affected by a known single-gene disorder, while around 1 in 263 are affected by a [chromosomal disorder](#).<sup>[6]</sup> Around 65% of people have some kind of health problem as a result of congenital genetic mutations.<sup>[6]</sup> Due to the significantly large number of genetic disorders,

## Genetic disorder



A boy with [Down syndrome](#), one of the most common genetic disorders

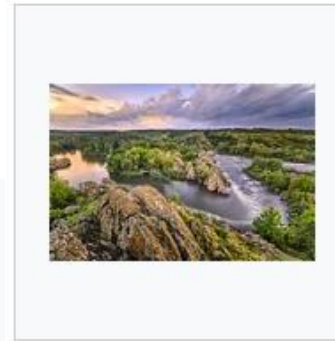
**Specialty**

[Medical genetics](#)

## Classification [\[ edit \]](#)

### Types of color blindness and the terms used

	Cone system	Red		Green		Blue				
	<b>N</b> =normal <b>A</b> =anomalous	<b>N</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>A</b>			
1	Normal vision							Trichromat	Normal	
2	Protanomaly							Anomalous Trichromat	Partially color blind	Red–green
3	Protanopia							Dichromat	Partially color blind	Red–green
4	Deuteranomaly							Anomalous Trichromat	Partially color blind	Red–green
5	Deuteranopia							Dichromat	Partially color blind	Red–green
6	Tritanomaly							Anomalous Trichromat	Partially color blind	Blue–yellow
7	Tritanopia							Dichromat	Partially color blind	Blue–yellow
8	Achromatopsia							Monochromat	Totally color blind	
9	Tetrachromat									
10										



Normal sight



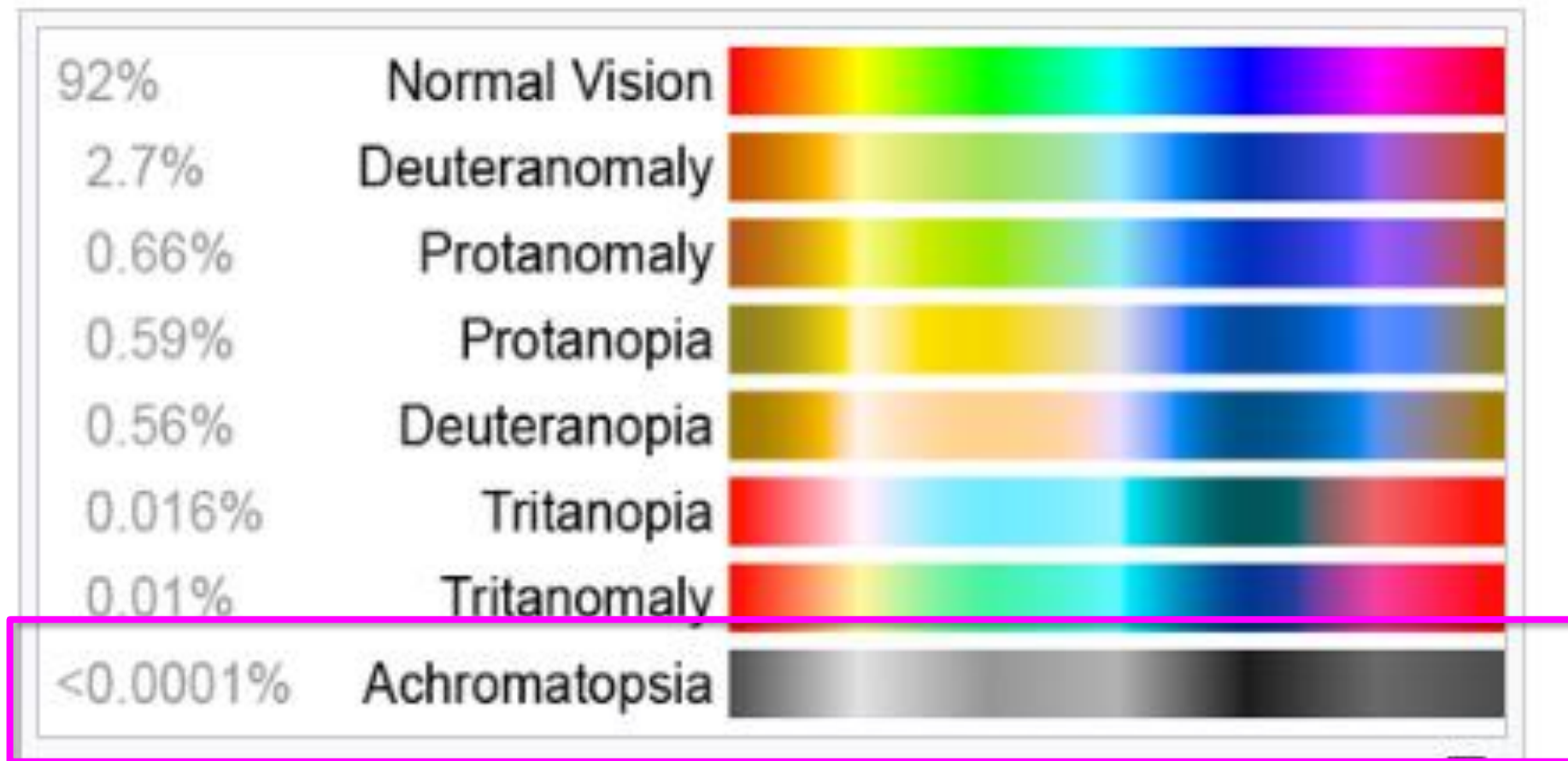
Deuteranopia sight



Tritanopia sight



Monochromacy sight



These color charts show how different colorblind people see compared to a person with normal color vision.

**natural vs. true natural**  
**98% vs. 100%**

2% : differ

differ  $\neq$  wrong

다르다  $\neq$  틀리다

# Value 가치

Good vs. Evil  
Correct vs. Wrong  
선하다 vs. 악하다



# Value added Words

## 가치가 부여된 단어

Smell : Flavor : Odor

냄새 : 향기 : 악취

Kill : Murder

# Natural law

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*For other uses, see [Natural law \(disambiguation\)](#).*

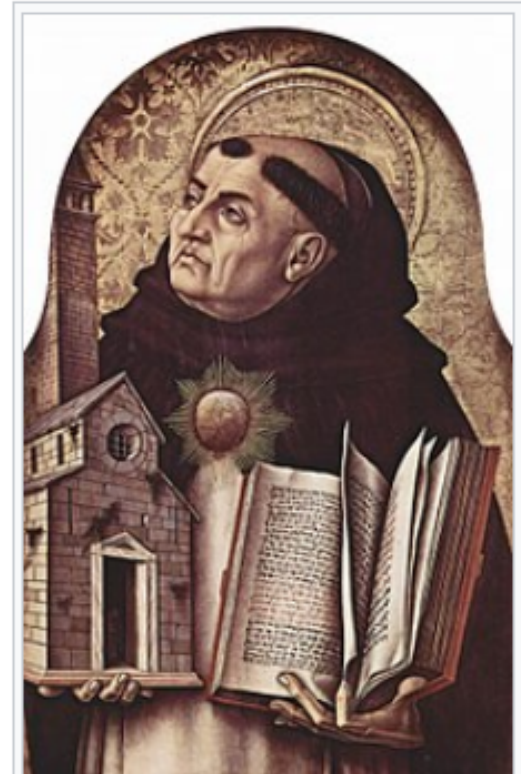
**Natural law** (Latin: *ius naturale*, *lex naturalis*) is law as seen as being independent of, and pre-existent to, the [positive law](#) of any given political order, society or nation-state. Such genesis is seen as determined by nature (whether that reflects creation, evolution, or random chance), and a notional **law of nature** treated as objective fact that is universally applicable;<sup>[1]</sup> That is, it exists and is recognizable, without any dependence on human understanding, or on the [positive law](#) of any given [state](#), [political order](#), or [legislature](#) — and even of [society](#) at large.

Historically, natural law refers to the use of reason to analyze [human nature](#) in [deducing](#) binding rules of [moral behavior](#), via (dominant or insurgent) accounts of observed and/or posited aspects of [reality](#) and of “the [human condition](#)”.

The concept of natural law was documented in [ancient Greek philosophy](#), including [Aristotle](#),<sup>[2]</sup> and was referred to in [Roman philosophy](#) by [Cicero](#). References to it are also to be found in the Old and New Testaments of the Bible, and were later expounded upon in the [Middle Ages](#) by [Christian philosophers](#) such as [Albert the Great](#) and [Thomas Aquinas](#). The [School of Salamanca](#) made notable contributions during the [Renaissance](#).

Modern natural law theories were greatly developed in the [Age of Enlightenment](#), combining inspiration from [Roman law](#) with philosophies like [social contract theory](#). It was used in challenging theory of the [divine right of kings](#), and became an alternative justification for the establishment of a [social contract](#), [positive law](#), and [government](#)—and thus legal rights—in the form of [classical republicanism](#). Conversely, the concept of natural rights is used by others to challenge the legitimacy of all such establishments.

*[citation needed]*



Thomas Aquinas, a Catholic philosopher of the Middle Ages, revived and developed the concept of natural law from ancient Greek philosophy

**선한 일을 하라  
간음하지 마라  
살인하지 마라  
게으르지 마라**

**우리는 '자연스러움'이 아닌 '선택'을 추구  
해야 합니다.**

자연법은 우리의 유전적 본성을 거스르는  
많은 행동을 '선택'하고 합니다.

# Homosexuality



From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*This article is about homosexuality in humans. For homosexuality in other species, see [Homosexual behavior in animals](#).*

**Homosexuality** is [romantic attraction](#), [sexual attraction](#), or [sexual behavior](#) between members of the same [sex](#) or [gender](#). As a [sexual orientation](#), homosexuality is "an enduring pattern of emotional, romantic, and/or sexual attractions" to people of the same sex. It "also refers to a person's sense of identity based on those attractions, related behaviors, and membership in a [community of others](#) who share those attractions."<sup>[1][2]</sup>

Along with [bisexuality](#) and [heterosexuality](#), homosexuality is one of the three main categories of sexual orientation within the [heterosexual–homosexual continuum](#).<sup>[1]</sup> Scientists do not know the exact cause of sexual orientation, but they theorize that it is caused by a complex interplay of [genetic](#), [hormonal](#), and [environmental influences](#),<sup>[3][4][5]</sup> and do not view it as a choice.<sup>[3][4][6]</sup> Although no single theory on the cause of sexual orientation has yet gained widespread support, scientists favor [biologically-based theories](#).<sup>[3]</sup> There is considerably more evidence supporting nonsocial, biological causes of sexual orientation than social ones, especially for males.<sup>[7][8][9]</sup> There is no substantive evidence which suggests parenting or early childhood experiences play a role with regard to sexual orientation.<sup>[10]</sup> While some people believe that homosexual activity is unnatural,<sup>[11]</sup> scientific research shows that homosexuality is a normal and natural variation in [human sexuality](#) and is not in and of itself a source of negative psychological effects.<sup>[1][12]</sup> There is insufficient evidence to support the use of [psychological interventions to change sexual orientation](#).<sup>[13][14]</sup>

Part of a series on  
**LGBT topics**



[lesbian](#) · [gay](#) · [bisexual](#) · [transgender](#)

[Sexual orientation](#) [hide]

[Homosexuality](#) · [Bisexuality](#) ([pansexuality](#)) · [Asexuality](#) ([gray asexuality](#)) · [Sexual identity](#) · [Demographics](#) · [Biology](#) · [Environment](#)

[History](#) [show]

[Culture](#) [show]

[Rights](#) [show]

[Health](#) [show]

[Social attitudes](#) [show]

[Prejudice, violence](#) [show]

[Academic fields and discourse](#) [show]

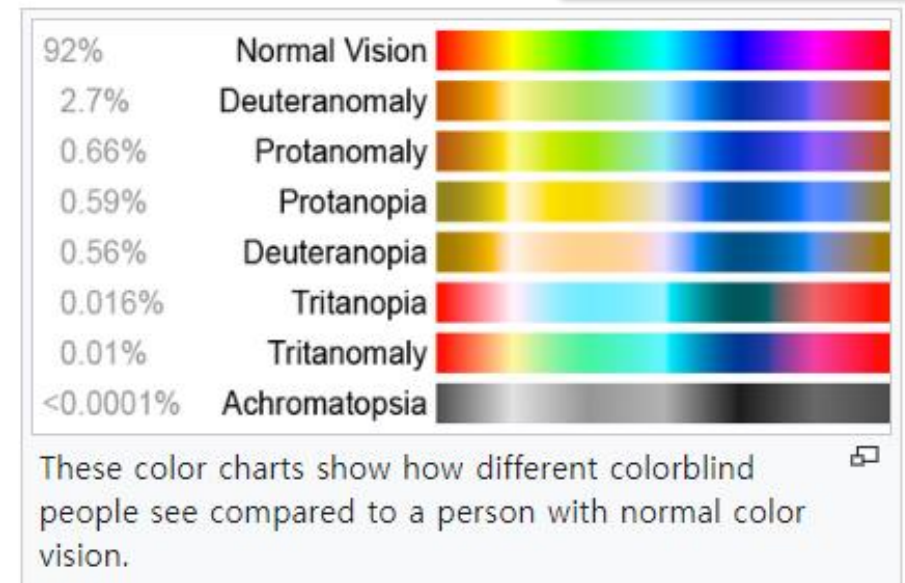


LGBT portal

V · T · E

## Gallup polling of U.S. adults identifying as LGBT per year

Date of Birth ↕	2012 ↕	2013 ↕	2014 ↕	2015 ↕	2016 ↕	2017 ↕
1913-1945	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%
1946-1964	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.6%	2.4%	2.4%
1965-1979	3.2%	3.3%	3.4%	3.3%	3.2%	3.5%
1980-1999	5.8%	6.0%	6.3%	6.7%	7.3%	8.2%



# 자연법의 근거

(고전 6:8) Nay, ye do wrong, and defraud, and that your brethren,

(고전 6:9) Know ye not that the unrighteous shall not inherit the kingdom of God? Be not deceived:  
neither fornicators, nor idolaters, nor adulterers, nor effeminate, nor abusers of themselves with mankind,

(고전 6:10) Nor thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards, nor revilers, nor extortioners, shall inherit the kingdom of God.

(고전 6:8) 그런데 도리어 여러분 자신이 불의를 행하고 속여 빼앗고 있으며, 그것도 ㉔신도들에게 그런 짓을 하고 있습니다. / ㉔그, '형제들'

(고전 6:9) 불의한 사람들은 하나님 나라를 상속받지 못하리라는 것을 알지 못합니까? 착각하지 마십시오. 음행을 하는 사람들이나, 무상을 숭배하는 사람들이나, 간음을 하는 사람들이나, 여성 노릇을 하는 사람들이나, 동성애를 하는 사람들이나,

(고전 6:10) 도둑질하는 사람들이나, 탐욕을 부리는 사람들이나, 술 취하는 사람들이나, 남을 중상하는 사람들이나, 남의 것을 약탈하는 사람들은, 하나님 나라를 상속받지 못할 것입니다.

## 결론

- ✓ 동성애자의 1/4은 유전적으로 치료 불가능한 것 같습니다.
  - 비난해서는 안 되며, 죄도 아닙니다.
  - 하지만, 3/4은 쾌락을 위해 자신을 속이고 있는 것 같습니다.
- ✓ 그 사람의 유전적 상태와 상관없이 간음은 죄입니다.
  - 결혼관계가 아닌 이성간의 섹스는 죄입니다.
  - 동성섹스는 죄입니다.



# References

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- ✓ [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genetic\\_disorder](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genetic_disorder)
- ✓ [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural\\_law#Christianity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_law#Christianity)