



## Virgin Pregnancy & Virgin Birth, Lk 1:26-35; Expurgation of the Woman's Sinful Nature Genes from Ova; the Man Provides Genetic Structure of Sinful Nature

- 30) The answer is by means of a virgin pregnancy. This is why the virginity of Mary is so critical to the Christian faith. To avoid the genetically formed sinful nature from being passed down to Jesus from Joseph, Mary had to become pregnant without the assistance of male spermatozoon, a situation resolved by the miracle described in:

**Luke 1:26** - Now in the sixth month the angel Gabriel was sent from God to a city in Galilee, called Nazareth,

**v. 27** - to a virgin [ *παρθένος*, *parthenos*: a young woman who has not had relations with a male; implies physical integrity ] engaged to a man whose name was Joseph, of the descendants of David; and the virgin's name was Mary.

**v. 30** - And the angel said to her, "Do not be afraid, Mary for you have found favor with God.

**v. 31** - "And behold, you will conceive in your womb, and bear a son, and you will name Him Jesus.

**v. 34** - And Mary said to the angel, "How can this be since I am a virgin?"

**v. 35** - And the angel answered and said to her, "The Holy Spirit will come upon you, and the power of the Most High will overshadow you; and for that reason the holy offspring shall be called the Son of God."

- 31) How does the ovum of Mary avoid being contaminated by her own sinful-nature gene? The answer lies in the miraculous creation of Ishah.
- 32) If the sinful nature is indeed an inherited trait then it must be passed down in procreation. Scripture indicates that it was passed down by means of Adam for "one transgression was imputed to the many (Adam's original sin) producing condemnation," Romans 5:19.

PRINCIPLE: Condemnation must precede justification.

**Romans 8:1** - There is therefore now no condemnation for those who are in Christ Jesus.

- 33) On the other hand, we find that Mary was able to give birth to the perfect biological life of Jesus. If the sinful nature of Adam was eliminated by the miraculous provision of 23 male chromosomes by divine fiat then how was Mary's ovum uncontaminated by her own sinful-nature gene?
- 34) The answer lies in the way that the ovum is produced in female physiology. For this we will need a glossary:
- 1) **Oogonia** \ō' a-gō' nē-a\ : an immature female reproductive cell that gives rise to primary **oocytes** (3) by means of **mitosis** (2).
  - 2) **Mitosis**: a type of cell division that results in two daughter cells each having the same number and kind of chromosomes as the parent nucleus.
  - 3) **Oocyte** \ō' a-sīt\ : a cell in an ovary that may undergo division to form an **ovum** (8) by means of **meiosis** (4).



- 4) **Meiosis:** The division of the **oocyte** (3) producing four daughter cells, each possessing one-half the 46 chromosomes of the original cell.
  - 5) **Primary oocyte:** the one **oocyte** (3) that exits the ovary each month for fertilization.
  - 6) **Secondary oocyte:** the **primary oocyte** (5) following the first **meiotic** (4) division.
  - 7) **Polar Body:** the smaller cells produced in **meiosis** (4) that do not become the **secondary oocyte** (6) or the **ovum** (8).
  - 8) **Ovum:** the one daughter cell that becomes the mature sex cell ready for fertilization.
  - 9) **Spermatozoon** \sper-ma' ta-zō' an\ : the mature male sex cell by which the **ovum** (8) is fertilized.
  - 10) **Zygote:** a cell resulting from the union of the female **ovum** (8) and the male **spermatozoon** (9). It contains 46 chromosomes; 23 paternal and 23 maternal.
- 35) Both Adam and Ishah fell through sin and both acquired a sinful nature. Consequently, both the man and the woman are carriers of the sinful nature gene but only the man is the transmitter.
  - 36) The concept of “carrier” is not used here in the traditional sense of the word of one who carries the causative agent of a disease but is himself immune to it.
  - 37) Neither Adam nor Eve was immune to their respective sinful natures but Adam is the agent of transmission while Eve is not.
  - 38) This may be explained by the fact that Adam’s spermatozoon contained 23 chromosomes that included genes programmed due to mutation with the trends of the sinful nature.
  - 39) This situation is nicely summarized by an unlikely source, an evolutionist named Sir Gavin de Beer, who wrote the following in the September 1962 issue of *Scientific American*:

One wonders if Pauline theologians realize that the doctrine of original sin involves the inheritance of an acquired character, for only genes can be inherited, and, by the nature of the case, neither Adam nor Eve when they first appeared on the scene possessed the character they are alleged to have transmitted to all their descendants.

- 40) Indeed they did not but such character was acquired by means of the original sin which caused a “germinal mutation” within their respective DNAs:

Any change in the genetic structure of the germ cells, ovum or spermatozoon, resulting in the newly mutated genes being passed on to the next generation.

- 41) The definition of the word “gene” is also important:

*Merriam-Webster’s Intercollegiate Dictionary, 11th ed., s.v. “gene”:*

**Gene:** a specific sequence of nucleotides (the basic structural units) in DNA that is located usually on a chromosome and that is the functional unit of inheritance controlling the transmission and expression of one or more traits.

- 42) Trends are picked up from both parents but the genes that contain the “specific genetic sequence of nucleotides” that make up the DNA’s structure of the sinful nature are provided by the male.



- 43) If there are no receptor genes for these trends then the mother's trends cannot be transmitted as in the case of the Virgin Pregnancy.
- 44) Further, the "specific genetic sequence of nucleotides" that makes up the DNA-structure of the mother's sinful nature is *not* present in her ovum.
- 45) This is because meiosis eliminates the mutant sinful-nature genes through crossover and polar body:
  - a. The elimination of the sinful-nature genes from the mother's ovum involves expurgation:

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 11th ed., s.v. "expurgate":

To cleanse of something morally harmful, offensive, or erroneous, especially to expunge objectionable parts from.

- b. The female sex cell starts out as an oocyte with 46 chromosomes.
- c. Through a process of meiosis, this cell divides into four daughter cells but with only 23 chromosomes each.
- d. During meiosis, the chromosomes go through a process called crossover, which is an exchange of genes between chromosomes.
- e. It is during meiosis and crossover that the genes containing the sinful nature are cast off in the polar bodies.
- f. These polar bodies are daughter cells of the oocyte which do not become the ovum.
- g. Thus the ovum has been expunged of the adulterant sinful-nature genes and becomes the only uncontaminated cell in the human body.
- h. When fertilized, the resultant zygote is again polluted by the male spermatozoon and the offspring, male for female, is born with the sinful-nature gene in every cell.
- i. With the imputation of Adam's original sin at physical birth, the little darlin' enters the world in a body of corruption and in total depravity in need of the Savior.