

Sermon Notes -- Themes from Ephesians

“Male Authority in the Church and Related Questions” – Part A Ephesians 5:22-33

I. Review and Introduction

A. Last week’s emphasis

1. Ephesians 5:22-33
2. Husbands as leaders
3. Wives as helpmeets.

B. Introduction

1. The study of authority within marriage leads us to another pertinent question: If man is in authority over the women in the home, then what is the proper role of females within the church?
 - a. There are a number of related questions.
 - b. We will use Ephesians 5 as a spring board to examine many biblical texts that relate to answering significant questions.

II. Old and new Testament overview.

A. Old Testament

1. Women participated equally in religious functions.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

2. Equal in position but a subordinate role.

- a. Genesis 2:18-25.

3. Israel did not follow the pattern of its neighbors.

B. New Testament.

1. Christ – His attitude toward women was contrary to

Rabbinic teaching.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

2. Yet, no females were appointed to the office of apostle.

III. Paul’s remarks

A. I Corinthians 11:2-16 (First major text to be examined.)

1. Examination of verse 10.

- a. Text is ambiguous and there is difficulty in determining the significance of angels.
- b. Help from Qumran?

2. Cultural background of Corinth.

- a. Male head covering dishonored God.
- b. Female head covering honored husband.

3. Two immediate facts may be deduced about women in Corinth.

- a. Women were _____.
- b. Women were _____.

4. Women functioning as prophetesses does not indicate the subordinate role of women was abolished.

5. The problem at Corinth.

- a. Women should _____.
- b. Head of every _____.
- c. Man was not made _____.
- d. The man, invested with authority, is the image and glory of God, whereas the woman is _____.

6. Summary of Paul’s argument.

IV. Application.

- ##### A. Men and women involved in corporate worship. Yet, females remain submitted to male authority.