The Role of Women in the Church

Part 1 – Practical Parameters 1 Timothy 2:11,12

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In	tra	\mathbf{M}	Ct1	on:
111	u	лu		vii.

•Hi	storical progression of voting rights in the U.S.A.
	Initially, only male citizens who were property owners and
	w could vote.
2.	Eventually, b male citizens were given the right to vote.
3.	Finally, w were given the right to vote.
	Today, voting has become a r (only 61% of
	registered voters voted in the last presidential election).
D M₂	any have viewed biblical passages such as 1 Tim 2:10-15 as
	tricting a woman's r to minister as a believer. But
	ese passages are all about responsibility.
uic	se passages are an about responsibility.
Wo 1	must maintain o in the church (11)
	e society in Paul's day had a low view of women
	They were treated like p
	Jewish women were not allowed to r the Books of Moses.
	al had high regard for women in ministry
	Rom 16 lists 25 key people in ministry, of them are women.
	Some women who were important in starting churches: Priscilla in
	Ephesus (1 Cor 16:19), Lydia in Philippi (Acts 16:14), and Chloe
	in Corinth (1 Cor 1:11)
As	women received dignity, some began to overstep their
	ponsibilities as believers in Christ. And so I Tim 2:11 states:
A ν	woman must quietly receive instruction with entire submissiveness.
1.	Some women were being disruptive in a church service
	a. They were not receiving instruction q see I Cor
	14:34 where wives were asking their husbands questions while
	someone was giving the church instruction.
	b. They were not submitting e when someone was
	instructing the church with God's word.
2.	If men were having this problem, Paul would write a man must
_	quietly receive instruction Thus, this verse applies to everyone.
	plication
1.	When a pastor gives a message
	a. What would it look like if people were having conversations during a sermon? – This is c
	drawa a a a mara a 9 . This is a

b. Everyone must receive that message quietly, because it is God's word, which is the final authority in our lives – This is
o 2. When a teacher is leading a Bible discussion
a. We must not engage in side conversations – this is chaos.
b. We need to take turns and l to one another – This is
order.
We must respect the b in ministry (12)
•Paul states, <i>I do not allow</i>
1. This is not merely a personal preference
a. 1Tim 2:1 – I urge that prayers be made
b. Phil 4:2 – I urge Eudia and Syntyche to live in harmony
c. Eph 4:1- I urge that you walk in a manner worthy of your
calling
d. Gal 5:16 – But I say, walk by the Spirit
2. Paul is passing along what God wants or does not want.
● The two restrictions for women in ministry
1. The Greek words translated, to teach and to exercise
authority are in the present tense which emphasizes an
on role, not an isolated incident.
2. Women are not to assume an ongoing role of teacher or
leader over adult m
a. This does not mean that they are not as g of
teachers or leaders as men are. It just means that their
responsibility ends with teaching and leading other
women, youth, and children.
b. Women can give their input on a Bible passage in a mixed group – although they may be teaching, they are
not assuming an ongoing role of teacher.
Biblical challenges to women not being allowed to teach or have
authority over men.
Deborah the pwas appointed by God to be the
judge over Israel (Judges 4:4)
a. The spiritual ability God gave her was not teaching or
leading, but prophecy.
1) All true prophecy was a message directly from God
and so was without e (2 Pet 1:20,21). No
prophet can botch a prophecy.
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		2) A teacher or leader who is not a prophet is s
		to human error. These can botch a teaching.
	b.	Therefore, Deborah is not an exception to I Tim 2:12.
2.	Pri	scilla (Acts 18:24-26)
	a.	Apollos was an extraordinary preacher, who taught the
		ways of Jesus a, but his understanding
		was incomplete because it came from John the Baptist.
	b.	Priscilla and her husband Aquila took him aside and
		e to him the way of God more accurately.
	c.	Priscilla was not in violation of 1 Tim 2:12, since she was
		with her husband, it was an isolated incident, and she was
		not assuming an ongoing r of teacher over
		Apollos.
3.	Ph	oebe (Rom 16:1)
	a.	Some versions call her a servant, while others call her a
		d (the Greek word is the exact same one
		used in 1 Tim 3:8, deacon).
	b.	J /
		l role.
	c.	Biblically, a deacon was not a leader but a h to
		the leadership, taking on responsibilities that would
		weigh down the leadership.
4.	Mi	ssionaries
	a.	Missionaries proclaim the gospel to un,
		where 1 Tim 2:12 is in relationship to believers.
	b.	Women missionaries who bring unbelievers to Christ
		may nurture the children, the youth, and the adult women,
		but must provide m leadership to nurture the men.
		nan who has the ongoing role of teacher or leader has the
	_	sibility to exercise that role over women, youth, and
chi	ildre	en.

Why does God place such limitations on women in ministry? (Next week's message).