

Does God Care About Gender?

I Corinthians 11:1-16

Introduction

- A. We live in a society that is moving toward an uncaring attitude about a person's b_____ identity.
1. Transgender b_____
 2. Title ____ being used by biological males who identify as a female to compete in women's sports.
- B. Does God care about gender?
1. I Cor 11:1-16 indicates that God does care.
 2. However, some see this passage as purely c_____ and not relevant to us today.

Cultural or timeless truths?

- A. Principle of o_____ (v. 3)
1. Within the Godhead – God is the h_____ of Christ
 - a. The Father is g_____ than Jesus in authority (Jn 14:28)
 - b. Jesus only did as the Father c_____ (Jn 12:49)
 2. Within marriage – the man is the h_____ of the woman
 - a. This does not mean that a woman is a second c_____ being. Just as Jesus and the Father are equal in being (Jn 1:1), so is the man and the woman.
 - b. This means that man has the g_____ authority.
 - c. Both male and female must r_____ this order
 3. Head covering or baring while praying or prophesying in a public worship service (vv. 4,5)
 - a. If a male covers his head, he is disrespecting C_____
 - b. If a female bares her head, she is disrespecting the m_____.
- B. Principle of c_____ (vv. 6-9)
1. Man was created f_____ as the image and glory of God (vv 7-8)
 2. Woman was created for the man's s_____ (v. 9)
 3. Temple prostitutes in Corinth

- a. Viewed themselves as the image and glory of whatever d_____ they represented.
 - b. B_____ their heads to let down their hair or reveal a shaved head as an invitation for sexual union (see verse 6).
 - c. Those who came to Christ needed to be taught the creation story to view themselves properly.
- C. Principle of w_____ (v. 10)
1. Angels are p_____ in worship services.
 2. Angels are intensely i_____ in God's plan of salvation among humans (1 Pet 1:12)
 3. Angels r_____ whenever a sinner is saved (Lk 15:10)
 4. Our actions must be w_____ of their observation.
- D. Principle of n_____ (vv. 14,15)
1. Nature teaches that a man with long hair is a dishonor to him but a woman with long hair is a g_____ to her.
 - a. Paul is not talking about the animal world
 - 1) L_____ have long hair, not lionesses.
 - 2) There is no difference between length of hair between male and female among h_____, cattle, dogs, cats, etc.
 - b. Paul is talking about h_____ nature.
 - 1) Did not S_____ and John the Baptist have long hair?
 - 2) Did not P_____ take a vow and did not cut his hair until it was fulfilled? (Act 18:18)
 - c. The Greek word translated as *has long hair*
 - 1) Is a v_____
 - 2) Is only used twice in the Greek N.T. - in verses 14,15
 - 3) The noun form is used only once in the N.T. – in verse 15 and is translated as simply hair.
 - 4) The noun form is used 15 times in the Greek translation of the O.T. and never means long hair (e.g. Numbers 6:5)
 - 5) In secular literature it always means to do something to the hair that is distinctly feminine (Plutarch, Heroditus).

2. How this verse should be understood: *Does not even human nature teach you that if a male wears hair in a feminine way, it is a dishonor to himself as a man, but if a woman wears her hair in a feminine way it is a glory to herself as a woman, since her hair is given to her as a covering.*

Two applications

- A. Honor your b_____ sex.
 1. Do not b_____ the lines between male and female in the way you dress.
 2. Males, honor you masculinity by exercising responsible h_____ in marriage (Eph 5:25).
 3. Females, honor your femininity by r_____ your head (husband), seeing yourself as c_____ him.
- B. Honor your s_____.
 1. Do not dress in a manner that i_____ you with the immoral.
 2. Do not dress in a manner that i_____ lust.