

The Home

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LESSON ONE

GOD'S MAN

Psalm 112: 1; I Kings 2;2

INTRODUCTION

1. Every woman who is a Christian dreams of marrying the ideal man (I Kings 2:2).
2. The woman, like the man, often in her search forgets to include godliness as chief among the characteristics for which she is searching.
3. She should be concerned with the depth of his spiritual life.
 - a. Does he have CONVICTIONS?
 - b. Does he live by the moral standard of the Word of God?
 - c. Does he protect your morals?
4. Does he engage in the popular sins of the day?
 - a. Does he use drugs?
 - b. Does he use alcohol?
 - c. Does he dance?
 - d. Does he participate in the sin of fornication?
 - e. Does he pet?
 - f. Is he worldly in his thinking?
 - g. Does he have self-control?
5. Let us study the qualities of God's Man.

I. GOD'S MAN WALKS WITH GOD.

1. Enoch walked with God – Gen. 5: 22, 24.
2. Zacharias, John the Baptist's father, walked "*In all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord blameless*" – Luke 1:6.
3. God's man walks by faith not by sight – 2 Cor. 5:7.
4. The main thrust of his life is to do the will of God – Matt. 7: 21; 6:33.

II. GOD'S MAN REPRESENTS CHRIST IN EVERY RELATIONSHIP OF LIFE.

1. Christ dwells in his heart by faith – Eph. 3:17.
2. He abides in Christ – John 15:4; Gal. 3:27.
3. God's man represents Christ in every situation, in every relationship:
 - a. Domestic
 - b. Civil
 - c. Economic
 - d. Social
 - e. Spiritual
4. In all these relationships, God's man thinks God's thoughts, speaks God's word, and does God's work.

III. GOD'S MAN MEDITATES UPON GOD'S WORD, WORSHIPS GOD, AND GIVES HIS RESOURCES TOWARD THE LOCAL CHURCH'S PROGRAM OF WORK.

1. God's man believes in the all-sufficiency of the Word – 2 Tim. 3: 16 – 17; Rom. 1: 16.
2. He prays – I Thess. 5:17; James 5:16.
3. He worships in spirit and in truth – John 4:24.
4. He sings – Eph. 5:19.
5. He gives – I Cor. 16: 1 – 2.
6. He eats the Lord's Supper – Acts 20:7.
7. He knows he needs to be taught – Acts 20: 7; 20: 32.
8. God's man is alert to his duty in whatever collective activity God has assigned to His church.

IV. GOD'S MAN DISCHARGES EVERY DOMESTIC DUTY AS GOD REQUIRES.

1. God's man is the head of his wife – Eph. 5:23; I Cor. 11:3; 1 Tim. 3: 4 – 5.
 2. God's man loves his wife – Eph. 5:25, 28 – 29; Col. 1:19.
 - a. He has sacrificial love – Eph. 5:25.
 - b. Caring love – Eph. 5: 25, 28.
 - c. Unbreakable love – Eph. 5: 31
 - d. Romantic love.
 - e. Compassionate love.
 - f. Affectionate love.
 - g. Passionate love – I Cor. 7: 2 – 5.
 3. He cherishes his wife – Eph. 5:29.
 - a. He holds her dear and treats her with tenderness and affection.
 - b. Gen. 2:24; Deut. 24:5; Eccl. 9:9; Prov. 5:18; Matt. 2:14.
 4. He honors her – I Pet. 3:7.
 - a. *"Her price is far above rubies"* – Prov. 31:10.
 - b. She has great value to her husband – Prov. 31:11 – faithful.
 - i. She takes care of the household affairs – Tit. 2:5 (cooking, cleaning, bed-making, washing and ironing, etc.).
 - ii. She bears the children – John 16:21.
 - iii. She trains the children.
 - iv. She fulfills his emotional needs – I Cor. 7:2 – 5; Prov. 5:19.
 - v. She is a companion – Gen. 2:18.
 - vi. She is of great spiritual value – I Pet. 3:7; Prov. 31:30.
 5. He protects his wife:
 - a. I Pet. 3:7
 - b. Eph. 5: 28 – 29
 6. God's man provides for his wife and children – I Tim. 5:8; Gen. 3:19.
 7. He renders conjugal dues to his wife – I Cor. 7: 2 – 5; Heb. 13: 4; Prov. 5:19.
 8. He teaches, trains, and disciplines his children – Eph. 6:4; Heb. 12: 9.
 - a. Respect for parents – Eph. 6:1 – 2.
 - b. Respect for Christ – Matt. 28:18.
 - c. Respect for the law of the land – Rom. 13:1.
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- d. Respect for self – Gen. 1:26.
 - e. Respect for one’s fellowman.
 - f. Respect for the authority of marriage – Matt. 19: 3 – 9; Gen. 2:24.
9. Some other things that need to be taught:
- a. To aim their lives at something worthwhile.
 - b. To have a keen sense of responsibility.
 - c. That people are more important than things.
 - d. To live pure lives – I Tim. 5:22.
 - e. To render unselfish service.
 - f. To teach them to be real Christians.
10. The Bible teaches that children should be reared by “*the rod of correction*”:
- a. Heb. 12:9; Prov. 22: 15; 3:12; 13:24.
 - b. Too many parents today are like Eli – the Bible says “*he restrained them not*”—I Sam. 3:13.
 - c. Cautions to parents to discipline: “*provoke not your children to wrath*”—Eph. 6:4.
 - i. Three ways to do this:
 - 1. By unreasonable demands.
 - 2. By needless severity.
 - 3. By manifestations of anger – Prov. 15:1.
11. HE MUST BE STRONG AND SHOW HIMSELF A MAN – I Kings 2:2; I Cor. 16:13.
- a. He must do his duty like a man.
 - b. He must be strong like a man.
 - c. He must take responsibility like a man.
 - d. He must be courageous like a man – Josh. 1: 6 – 7,9.
12. He must give his family an example – I Tim. 4:12.
- a. He cannot properly teach without being an example.
 - b. He cannot properly lead his wife without being an example.
13. He must not be selfish.
- a. He must not put his own interests and desires above the needs of the family.
 - b. Many men do this to their shame.
14. He must provide leadership and guidance for the family – Eph. 5:23.
- a. He must be one to whom they can look to for advice and counsel.
 - b. A man must learn to lead his wife by exercising all faculties of wisdom, strength, and personality.
 - c. He, most of all, must be an example for the family to follow.
 - d. A man should talk goals and plans over with his wife continually.
 - e. He should ask for God’s help with his decisions.
15. One of the most serious offenses a father can commit against his children is that of NEGLECT.
- a. A father owes them a proper portion of his time and his attention.
16. He must learn to be encouraging and uplifting to his wife and his children – I Pet. 3:7; Col. 3; 19, 21.

17. He must inspire growth in the family:
 - a. Spiritual growth – Eph. 6:4.
18. He must teach moral standards and uphold moral standards in his own life.
 - a. Truths and standards he must teach:
 - i. To remember God – Eccl. 12:1; Acts 17:28.
 - ii. To always avoid bad company – I Cor. 15:33.
 - iii. To flee youthful lusts – 2 Tim. 2:22.
 - iv. Obey parents – Eph. 6:1 – 3.
 - v. Teach them to learn to get along with people – Rom. 12:18.
 - vi. Always be humble and kind – Col. 3:12.

LESSON TWO

A MAN'S MASCULINITY

INTRODUCTION

1. It is important that certain myths about masculinity be dispelled.
 - a. It is not to be confused with the popular “macho” image:
 - i. The tough-talking, beer-guzzling, stubborn, and unemotional fellow.
 - ii. It is not to be equated with being muscle-bound and having brute strength.
2. The MASCULINE man:
 - a. Has Character.
 - b. Takes the lead in meeting his responsibilities and reaching his goals.
 - c. He is decisive; he can make decisions.
 - d. He is steadfast – I Cor. 15:58.
 - e. He has courage – Josh. 1: 6 – 9.
 - f. He is independent.

I. MASCULINITY MEANS THE QUALITIES DISTINGUISHING A MAN

1. God made Male and Female different:
 - a. The female is the male’s “HELPMATE”; She is help suitable for man; she is fitted to fulfill his needs physically and emotionally (Gen. 2:19).
 - b. Her position is equal in level of importance with man, but the sphere in which she is to move is different – I Tim. 2:15.
 - c. The female body was created differently than the male body.
 - i. Her body is fashioned to fulfill the specific role God has given her in life.
 - ii. The female body is not as strong physically as the male body – I Pet. 3:7.
 - iii. Her body is FEMININE not MASCULINE; she is unmanly.
 - iv. Her distinctive characteristics are gentleness and kindness – Prov. 31:26.
 - v. Her outlook on the world is more determined by feelings than is that of man.
 - vi. Her emotions are more easily stirred.
 - vii. She, more readily than man, gives vocal expressions to her EMOTION.
 - viii. The woman is given to remembering, while the man’s strength lies in reasoning.
 - ix. The woman is DEPENDENT and the man is the PROTECTOR – I Pet. 3:9.
2. God wants the man, the male, to be MASCULINE in his DRESS AND ACTIONS—Deut. 22:5; I Cor. 6:9.
 - a. The distinction of the SEXES is to be preserved.
 - i. There is to be distinction in DRESS.
 - ii. In manners.
 - b. Whatever tends to render the Male EFFEMINATE and the Female MASCULINE is wrong (sin) in the sight of God.

LESSON THREE

THE SELF-CONFIDENT MAN

INTRODUCTION

1. The Self-Confident man is SELF-ASSURED; he is sure of himself.
2. He is not a prideful man, but a man who is sure of himself and knows where he is going in life.
3. Self-confidence breeds success.
4. There are two kinds of people in the world:
 - a. There is the "POSSIBILITY THINKER".
 - b. There is the "IMPOSSIBILITY THINKER".
5. It is the possibility thinker that is self-confident.
6. We do what we think about (Prov. 4:23) "*Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the issues of life*".

I. SOME QUESTIONS EVERY MAN NEEDS TO ASK HIMSELF (*questions by Robert H. Schuller*):

1. Do I look for reasons why something can't be done, instead of searching for ways in which it can be done?
2. Do I ever make decisions out of fear?
3. Do I tend to resist new ideas and prefer to do things the way I've always done them?
4. Do I move ahead only when I have every single fact?
5. Do I have a tendency to demand a guarantee of success before I begin?
6. Do I imagine the opposition I will encounter without imagining the support I might expect?
7. Do I ever turn down an idea simply because I don't like it, or because my mind is already made up, or because I've made other plans?
8. Do I ever close my mind to a suggestion before hearing the full explanation?
9. Do I point out the disadvantages in an idea before I point out the advantages?
10. Do I ever make negative decisions because I am tired and it's easier?
11. If I can't imagine a solution to a problem, am I inclined to turn from it?
12. IF YOU ANSWERED MANY OF THESE QUESTIONS "YES", IT IS A GOOD CHANCE YOU ARE SUFFERING FROM IMPOSSIBILITY THINKING.

II. THE SELF-CONFIDENT MAN IS NOT SELF-SATISFIED; HE IS A POSSIBILITY THINKER.

1. He knows you cannot overcome your weakness by giving in to it.
2. He knows one overcomes being LAZY by working and assuming responsibilities.
3. The Bible teaches we are to WORK -- I Tim. 5:8; 2 Thess. 3:10; Gen. 3:19; Tit. 3:14.
4. The traits of a lazy person:
 - a. He is full of EXCUSES:
 - i. "*The sluggard is wiser in his own conceit than seven men that can render a reason*" --Prov. 26:16.

- ii. He will say "It is too cold to work" –Prov. 20:4 *"The sluggard will not plow by reason of the cold; therefore shall he beg in harvest, and have nothing"*.
- iii. He will decline working for fear of being hurt (Prov. 22:13) *"The slothful man saith there is a lion without, I shall be slain in the streets."*
- b. He wastes what he has (Prov. 12:27) *"The slothful man roasteth not that which he took in hunting but the substance of a diligent man is precious."*

III. THE SELF-CONFIDENT MAN FIGHTS THE FEELING OF INABILITY AND INFERIORITY

1. This was the one talent man's problem – Matt. 25; 24 – 30.
2. Moses had this problem – Ex. 3: 10 – 11; Ex. 4: 10 – 17.

IV. THE SELF-CONFIDENT MAN CAN MAKE DECISIONS.

1. Making decisions is part of life.
2. He prays to God for wisdom in making decisions – James 1: 5.

V. THE SELF-CONFIDENT MAN IS A MAN OF CONVICTION NOT COMPROMISE

1. Daniel was a man of conviction – Dan. 1:8.
2. Paul – 2 Tim. 1:12; 2 Cor. 4:13.
3. Stephen – Acts 7

VI. THE SELF-CONFIDENT MAN'S ATTITUDE TOWARD HIS WORK

1. He knows how despicable a man is in God's eyes who will not work.
 - a. I Tim. 5:8
 - b. 2 Thess. 3:10
 - c. Rom. 12:11
2. The self-confident man's attitude toward his work:
 - a. He engages in honest labor – Eph. 4:28; I Thess. 4: 11 – 18.
 - b. He regards it as service to God – Eph. 6: 5 – 7.
 - c. He does it out of love for his family – I Tim. 5:8.
 - d. He gives an honest day's labor – Rom. 12:17.
3. The self-confident man provides for the necessities of life for his family.
 - a. Food and Medical attention.
 - i. Food is the most basic drive for SURVIVAL – Prov. 16:26 *"He that laboureth laboureth for himself; for his mouth craveth it of him" (KJV).*
 - ii. *"The appetite of the laborer works for him, for the need of his mouth urges him on" (Amplified Bible).*
 - iii. Providing for the family's health and medical needs are also involved.
 - b. Clothing -- I Tim. 6:8.
 - i. God intended that we be clothed – Gen. 3:21.
 - ii. I Tim. 2:9.
 - c. Shelter
 - i. He must protect the family from the elements.

LESSON FOUR

WHAT MOST WOMEN WANT IN MARRIAGE IS STRONG MALE LEADERSHIP

INTRODUCTION

1. Marriage and home life is not all that it was made out to be for many women; they sense that something significant, something basic, is missing in their lives.
2. What most of these women have found missing in their relationship with their husbands is a lack of spiritual leadership.
3. When a man does not fulfill his role of male leadership his wife feels unfulfilled and frustrated.
4. Many women have been married for years to the man she loves, but has been restless because of her husband's lack of spiritual leadership in the home.
5. Many women who are Christians are all too aware of what is missing in their lives; they pray each night for it, and search for it daily.
6. These women are strong women, BUT they want a strong spiritual man with whom to share their lives:
 - a. They want a man who knows God, who prays to God, and who reads God's Word.
 - b. A man who makes family DECISIONS with an eye to God and His Word.
7. What most women who are Christians want is a man who is a Christian, and has his own vital relationship with God – 2 Cor. 5:7; I John 1:7.
8. A woman finds her greatest fulfillment when sharing her life with a man of strength and character, who compliments her own deepest longings and desires.
9. When caring Male leadership is missing in her life, the chances are that she keenly feels the EMPTINESS.
10. Many men today, who are Christians, have lost their sense of strong leadership and feel little inclination to do anything that could be recognized as spiritual leadership.
11. Our question in the church today is: "How can strong male LEADERSHIP be restored?"
12. Men must understand and set out to fulfill their God-given role in life.

II. GOD HAS GIVEN MAN A FOUR-FOLD ROLE IN LIFE.

1. The ROLE OF LEADERSHIP or HEADSHIP:
 - a. He is to rule over his wife – Gen. 3:16.
 - b. He is the Head of his wife – Eph. 5:23.
 - c. He is the Head of woman – I Cor. 11:3; I Tim. 2: 11 -12.
 - d. God created the male first – I Tim. 2: 13; I Cor. 11:9.
 - i. Throughout the Old Testament the firstborn sons were given preeminence – Deut. 21: 15 – 17.
 - ii. Esau and Jacob – Gen. 25: 24 – 34.
 - e. Adam was put into a position of Authority over the Garden – Gen. 2: 15.
2. The ROLE OF PROTECTOR

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- a. A man will protect his wife, even to the sacrifice of his own life – Eph. 5: 25; John 15:13.
 - b. He is to protect her from the elements, from creatures, from men, beasts, or anything who would molest and destroy her.
 - c. He is to protect her HEALTH – I Pet. 3:7; Eph. 5: 28 – 29.
 - d. It seems that the thing that led to Eve’s SIN was Adam’s failing to exercise his responsibility as a SPIRITUAL PROTECTOR:
 - i. Adam was the one told not to eat of the tree in the midst of the garden – Gen. 2:15 – 17.
 - ii. He was WITH her when she sinned – Gen. 3:6.
 - iii. The sin is charged to Adam – Rom. 5:12.
 - e. Abraham and Sarah:
 - i. Abraham failed in his protector role; he had Sarah to lie about being his sister (Gen. 12:13) in Egypt.
 - f. Ananias and Sapphira:
 - i. Ananias conspired with Sapphira to lie – Acts 5: 1 – 11.
 - ii. He did not protect her.
 - g. The man’s designated role as Spiritual Protector does not eliminate personal responsibility on the part of the Woman.
3. The ROLE of PROVIDER:
- a. Man, as head of the house, involves the responsibility of providing the needs of the HOUSEHOLD – Gen. 3: 17 – 19; I Tim. 5:8; Rom. 12:11; 2 Thess. 3:10.
 - b. He is to provide her sexual needs – I Cor. 7: 2 – 5; Heb. 13:4.
 - c. He is to provide for her mental and emotional welfare – Eph. 5: 25, 28 – 29; I Pet. 3:7.
 - d. He must not be bitter against her – Col. 3:19.
 - e. He must not be unfaithful to her or give her any indications he might be (this gives her feelings of insecurity, doubt and unrest) – Heb. 13:4.
4. The ROLE OF LEADING RELIGIOUSLY
- a. In all that is said about women in the Old and New Testament, there is not one reference to any woman ever having a leading role of any sort in public worship of God.
 - b. Patriarchal Dispensation:
 - i. Cain and Abel took the lead in worship – Gen. 4: 1 – 4.
 - ii. Noah – Gen. 8:20.
 - iii. Abraham – Gen. 22:13
 1. Sarah – I Pet. 3: 5 – 6.
 - c. Women under the Law:
 - i. Women were not appointed to be priests; men were appointed – Ex. 28:1.
 - ii. Women were required to offer certain sacrifices that were brought to the priests – Lev. 12: 6 – 8.
 - d. God placed leadership in the church in the hands of men:
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LESSON FIVE

THE STRENGTH AND GENTLENESS OF A MAN**INTRODUCTION**

1. God wants His man to be strong and gentle.
2. The blending of strength with gentleness in man causes him to be attractive and admirable.
3. The apostle Paul was strong and gentle – I Thess. 2:7.
4. The preacher and teacher must be GENTLE – 2 Tim. 2:24.
5. One of the elements of the fruit of the Spirit is GENTLENESS – Gal. 5: 22.
6. The WISDOM from above causes men to be gentle – James 3:17.
7. Gentleness is an essential qualification of elders – I Tim. 3:3 – “gentle” (NIV).
8. Christ was strong and gentle – I Pet. 2: 21 – 24; 2 Cor. 10:1.
9. God’s man is to be strong in the Lord – Eph. 6:10; I John 2: 14; I Cor. 16:13; 2 Tim. 2:1.
10. God’s man has strong faith:
 - a. Abraham had strong faith – Rom. 4:20.
 - i. Abraham obeyed God – Gen. 26:5.
 - b. God’s man “earnestly contends for the faith” – Jude 3; Phil. 1:17.
11. God’s man has strong convictions – 2 Cor. 4:13.

ISAIAH’S DEFINITION OF A STRONG GENTLE MAN

1. Isa. 32:2 “*And a man shall be as an hiding place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest; as rivers of water in a dry place, as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land” . . .

 - a. This is a prophecy of Christ; He was God-Man.*
2. ISAIAH DESCRIBES A MAN BY FOUR THINGS:
 - a. A man is a “*hiding place from the wind*”.
 - i. He is a hiding place for those in the storms of life.
 - ii. There are many fierce winds sweeping across many lives and overthrowing the moral foundation
 - iii. We need to help the weak to be safe.
 - iv. There are winds of sorrow – forces before which we bend and bow.
 - v. A strong Gentle man is a hiding place:
 1. For his wife.
 2. For his children.
 3. For his brethren.
 4. For his friends.
 - b. A Strong, Gentle man is a “*covert (shelter) from the tempest*”:
 - i. He helps those in whose lives the storms are raging.
 - c. “*AS RIVERS OF WATER IN A DRY PLACE*”:

- i. The value and great worth of water is best understood and appreciated by people who have little of it.
 - ii. This strong gentle man refreshes the soul.
 - iii. Water makes the earth fruitful.
 - iv. This man helps men to be fruitful.
- d. *"AS THE SHADOW OF A GREAT ROCK IN A WEARY LAND":*
 - i. Think of the comfort of the shade on a hot, dry day.
 - ii. A strong gentle man is one that becomes a shadow such as is cast from a rock in a desert.
 - iii. Oh how we need such men as Fathers, Preachers, Elders, Teachers, and Deacons!
- e. Examples of such men:
 - i. JESUS is our example of a perfect man; He was God-Man:
 - 1. He indeed is all these things to us.
 - ii. NOAH became a ROCK in a weary land – Gen. 6; 5 – 9; 2 Pet. 2:5.
 - 1. We are living in the shadow that Noah cast.
 - 2. We are living today because he stopped the drift of sin enough for God to make a new start in the world through him.
 - iii. ABRAHAM was a great rock in a weary land:
 - 1. Christ came through Abraham—Gal. 3:16.
 - 2. All families of the earth are blessed by him – Gen. 12:3; Gal. 3:29.
 - iv. MOSES led Israel out of the cruelty of Egyptian bondage; he led them across the Red Sea, safe from the Egyptians.
 - 1. They were sheltered by the shadow of Moses.
 - 2. For forty years Moses is to the Israelites as rivers of waters in a dry land.
 - v. PAUL
 - 1. In the early days of the church, the dark drift toward Judaism threatened to engulf the church and rob the Jews of their salvation, and the Gentiles of their salvation.
 - 2. Paul stopped this drift as we see in Romans, Galatians, and Hebrews.
 - 3. He was a hiding place from the wind.

II. THE QUALITIES ONE MUST HAVE TO DEVELOP THE STRENGTH OF GENTLENESS:

1. SELF-MASTERY – self-control – I Cor. 9:27
 - a. Self-mastery is the foundation of a worthy character.
 - b. Self-mastery means: control over one's thoughts, feelings, desires, passions, fears, and actions.
 - c. It means deciding what is right or wise and then having the will to do it.
2. UNSELFISHNESS:
 - a. Selfishness means: Caring unduly or supremely for oneself; regarding one's own comforts and advantages in disregard or at the expense of others.

- b.** Unselfishness is a willingness to give up one's own comfort or advantage for the benefit of someone else – Luke 9:23.
- 3.** HUMILITY—Col. 3;12; I Pet. 5:5
 - a.** Humility is freedom from pride and arrogance.
 - b.** Jesus is our example – Phil. 2:8
- 4.** PATIENCE (perseverance) – 2 Pet. 1:6; James 1: 2 – 4.
- 5.** LONGSUFFERING – Eph. 4:2; 2 Tim. 4:2
- 6.** SYMPATHY – Rom. 15: 15
 - a.** He has compassion, understanding and pity.
 - b.** Psa. 103:13.

LESSON SIX

MALE LEADERSHIP IN THE HOME**INTRODUCTION**

1. The husband and father has been given authority by God to RULE in his own house – I Tim. 3: 4 – 5; Eph. 5: 22 – 23; Gen. 3:16.
2. Every husband and father should rule well his own house – I Tim. 3:4.
 - a. His wife is to be in subjection – Eph. 5: 22 -24; I Pet. 3:1.
 - b. His children are in subjection – I Tim. 3:4; Col. 3:20.
 - i. His children are under control.
 - ii. Not a control produced by threatening fear, but because respect has been earned.
 - iii. He rules his children with “GRAVITY” (being grave)—I Tim. 3:4.
 1. He is serious about setting boundaries and requiring duty – Eph. 6:1.
 - c. To rule well requires:
 - i. The Father to teach his children the Way of the Lord – Eph. 6:4.
 - ii. He exercises discipline, so order prevails in the home – Heb. 12:9.
 - iii. He spends time with his children and has communication with them.
 - iv. He demonstrates love for his wife and children – Eph. 5: 28 – 29.

I. MALE LEADERSHIP IN THE HOME IS AN ASSIGNED POSITION BY GOD:

1. *“For Adam was first formed then Eve”* – I Tim. 2:13.
2. Through the Old Testament the firstborn males were given preeminence in the family – Deut. 21: 15 – 17.
3. Passages in the New Testament – I Cor. 11:3; Eph. 5: 22 – 25; I Tim. 2: 11 – 14.
4. Fathers are to take the lead with their children – Eph. 6:4; Gen. 18:19; 2 Tim. 3 :4 – 5.
5. I Pet. 3: 1 – 7.

II. MAN, WHEN HE MARRIES A WIFE, IS TO “LEAVE” FATHER AND MOTHER – Gen. 2:24.

1. To leave is “to forsake completely” – Gen. 2: 24.
 - a. In marriage the wife becomes a Man’s first concern; his greatest love besides God – Eph. 5: 25, 28 – 29.
 - b. Pleasing and nurturing his wife takes precedence over parents.
 - c. When a man takes a wife, he should provide for her a home of their own – a place apart from parents where they may build and maintain their own individual household.
 - d. A man’s primary obligations physically and affectionately are to be transferred, in marriage, from his former home to the one he has established.

- e. The man in marriage must personally assume the role of headship of his newly formed home.

III. THE MAN MUST DEVELOP, EXERCISE, AND INCREASE IN SPIRITUAL LEADERSHIP IN VARIOUS AREAS OF LIFE—LEADERSHIP IS NOT AUTOMATIC – I Tim. 3:4 – 5.

1. The man must grow personally and individually – I Pet. 2:2.
 - a. One must be a Christian and have the right relationship with God (I Cor. 1:9; I John 1:7; 2 Cor. 5:7.
 - b. Personal Bible study – 2 Tim. 2:15; Heb. 5: 12 – 14.
 - c. Personal Prayer – Matt. 6:6; Phil. 4:6.
 - d. Must attend public worship with interest and enthusiasm – Heb. 10: 24 – 25; Psa. 122:1.
 - e. He must grow to be courteous, kind, and considerate – Matt. 7:12; I Pet. 3:8; Col. 3:12.
 - f. A man must keep his word – Col. 3:9 *“lie not one to another”*...
 - g. Talk to the people about the gospel – Acts 8: 3 – 4.
 - h. Don’t be materialistic – Matt. 6:24; Heb. 13:5.

IV. WHAT ARE THE PREREQUISITES OF LEADERSHIP?

1. Self-Motivation: The foundation of self-motivation is knowledge of God’s Word.
2. Vision – set goals.
3. Service.
4. Sacrifice, Time, Effort, Energy.
5. Courage.
6. A “tough skin”.
7. Knowledge.
8. Wisdom.
9. Conviction.

V. HOW DOES A MAN TAKE AND SHOW LEADERSHIP WITH HIS WIFE?

1. He must treat his wife in a godly manner, showing respect, affection, appreciation, and gratitude to her (I Pet. 3:7; Eph. 5: 28 – 29).
2. He needs to study the Bible with his wife – I Pet. 2:2; 2 Tim. 2:15.
3. He must communicate with his wife:
 - a. Men bottle up their emotions and don’t talk to their wives.
 - b. The woman wants to express her feelings.
 - c. When a woman is in a state of strong emotion, she has the impulse to talk – to express her feelings.
 - d. A man under the stress of emotion doesn’t want to talk – he needs to talk to his wife.
 - e. This must be worked on by the man; he must learn to communicate with his wife.
 - f. A good husband will consider his wife’s feelings and talk about mutual problems.
 - g. One cannot lead without good communication.

4. He must fulfill her sexual needs and be sexually faithful and pure – I Cor. 7: 2 – 5; Prov. 5: 14 – 19; Heb. 13:4.

VI. HOW DOES A MAN TAKE AND SHOW LEADERSHIP WITH HIS CHILDREN?

1. He prays with his children – Phil. 4: 6.
2. He teaches his children problem-solving with God in the picture—Matt. 7:12; Matt. 22: 38 – 39; Eph. 4:32.
3. He treats his children in a godly manner, showing respect, affection, gratitude – Eph. 6:4; Col. 3:21.
4. He communicates with his children – Eph. 6:4.
5. He gives them sex education with God in the picture – I Cor. 6:18; Heb. 13:4; Matt. 19:3 – 9.
6. Balanced and consistent discipline – Eph. 6:4; Heb. 12: 6 – 11.
7. He teaches his children HOW to give as we have prospered and to do it cheerfully – Eph. 4: 28; I Cor. 16:2; 2Cor. 9:7; Tit. 3:14.
8. He keeps recreation in proper limits – 2 Tim. 3:4; I Tim. 4:8:
 - a. Don't compromise with sin.
 - b. Don't forsake assemblies for recreation.
 - c. Don't be extravagant with it.
 - d. Don't let it crowd out other needed activities.
9. Teach children to teach others the gospel – Mk. 16: 15 – 16.
10. Next to saving his soul, the most important responsibility a man has is to provide moral and spiritual leadership for his family.
11. The way to keep women in their God-given role is for men to fulfill their role.

VII. THE NATURE OF THIS ROLE (HEADSHIP) ASSIGNED TO MAN MUST BE UNDERSTOOD.

1. It is not a master over a slave relationship.
2. It is a role of self-sacrificing love – Eph. 5: 23 – 25.
3. The role is to maintain his wife's good safety, and general welfare at all cost, even to the sacrifice of self.
4. It is to be an unselfish rule that would require as great an effort to please, protect, and pamper his wife as he would for his own body – Eph. 5: 28 – 29.
5. The "taskmaster" type of rule of a man over his wife is not that decreed by the Lord.

LESSON SEVEN

MAN, THE LOVER**INTRODUCTION**

1. A real man, who is a husband, loves his wife even as Christ loved the church – Eph. 5:25.
2. We are to be taught to love our companions – Tit. 2:4; Eph. 5:25.
3. Husbands are to love their wives and not be bitter against them – Col. 3:19.
4. The love a husband and wife is to have for one another is a love that always seeks the best for each other (agape love, willed love). They are to have a love that involves warmth for one another – They are to have Romantic love; They have a love that is expressed through sex; Their love is a combination of many characteristics – I Cor. 13: 4 – 8.

I. PAUL, IN THE EPHESIAN LETTER, WRITES CONCERNING THE “FEELINGS” A HUSBAND IS TO HAVE FOR HIS WIFE:

1. He used the terms:
 - (1) LOVE – Eph. 5; 25 – 28.
 - (2) NOURISH – Eph. 5:29.
 - (3) CHERISH – Eph. 5:29.

II. THE WORD “NOURISH” MEANS: “TO FEED AND CAUSE TO GROW”; “TO SUPPORT”; TO MAINTAIN”; TO SUPPLY WITH NUTRIMENT”; “TO ENCOURAGE”; “TO FOSTER”.

1. To nourish one’s wife is to show concern for her welfare.
2. This is more than supplying material things.
3. She needs to be shown kindness, to be complimented, to be given encouragement, sympathy, respect, and a feeling of accomplishment; she needs to feel she is needed.
4. A wife needs these things for her general welfare as much as material things.
5. A loving, devoted wife is deserving of such “NOURISHING”.
6. A husband is not much of a man who would deny his wife these things.

III. THE WORD “CHERISH” MEANS: “TO TREAT WITH TENDERNESS AND AFFECTION”; “TO TAKE CARE OF”; “TO SUPPORT AND ENCOURAGE”; “TO COMFORT”; “TO HOLD DEAR”.

1. The man who neglects to compliment, praise, and show appreciation to his wife robs his marriage of the thrill and sweetness of the relationship.

IV. THE LOVE A MAN MUST HAVE FOR HIS WIFE:

1. He must have a SACRIFICIAL LOVE – Eph. 5:25.
 - (1) He must love her as Christ loved the church.
 - (2) He must be willing to give his life for her.
2. It must be a PURIFYING LOVE – Eph. 5: 26.
 - (1) It is a love that will make her better.

3. It must be a CARING LOVE – Eph. 5: 28 – 29.
 - (1) A man must cherish his wife.
 - (2) He must not regard her as a servant, but as a bosom companion.
4. It is an UNBREAKABLE LOVE – Eph. 5:31.
 - (1) For the sake of this love, a man leaves Father and Mother and cleaves to his Wife.
 - (2) They are one flesh – Gen. 2:24.
 - (3) He is as united to his wife as he is to the members of his own body.
 - (4) He no more thinks of separating from his wife than he would think of tearing his own body apart.

V. A WIFE NEEDS FIVE KINDS OF LOVE:

1. COMPANIONSHIP LOVE – Mal. 2:14 *“yet is she thy companion, and wife of thy covenant”*.
 - (1) A woman looks upon marriage as a continuous companionship.
 - (2) A wife enjoys being with her husband – Gen. 2: 18.
2. ROMANTIC LOVE
 - (1) A wife needs to be courted; she needs:
 1. Compliments
 - (1) On her dress . . .
 - (2) On what she does . . .
 - (3) On her cooking . . .
 2. She needs little remembrances:
 - (1) Little inexpensive things . . .
 3. She needs little surprises . . .
 - (1) Carry her out . . .
 4. Little notes. . .
 5. Little phone calls . . .
 6. Withholding criticism.
 7. Anticipating a need and meeting it.
3. She needs COMPASSIONATE LOVE
 - (1) A woman has a natural bedside manner.
 - (2) Men need to learn that their wives need compassion.
4. She needs AFFECTIONATE LOVE:
 - (1) A wife craves kisses of appreciation.
 - (2) She wants tender touches, warm embraces, and closeness with her husband.
5. She needs PASSIONATE LOVE—Heb. 13:4; I Cor. 7: 1 – 5
 - (1) A woman can express passionate love easier after having companionship love, romantic love, compassionate love, and affectionate love expressed to her.
 - (2) If the emotional attitudes between husband and wife are right, the couple’s adjustment to each other at the physical level of sex usually follows naturally.
 - (3) The woman feels and thinks, and she can only have a good relationship with her Husband when there is harmony between her and her husband.
 - (4) She is unable to give herself unreservedly to her husband as long as she does not feel at ONE with him.

- (5) Marital disturbances must be settled by the husband before there can be sexual togetherness.
- (6) God created man and woman, and implanted these deep desires in them to find their expression in married love.
- (7) God purposed this relationship to bring mutual satisfaction to both husband and Wife – I Cor. 7: 2 – 5.
- (8) God intended marriage to be filled with the pure JOYS of human affection, and for it to yield great delights – *“always be transported with delight in her love”* Prov. 5:19 (Amplified Bible).
- (9) Sex, at its fully human level, is the SERVANT of love, the MEANS by which LOVE is expressed.

**NOTE:*

1. *The four loves a man must have for his wife came from “THE DAILY STUDY BIBLE” on Ephesians, by William Barclay.*
2. *A wife needs “FIVE KINDS OF LOVE” came from “THE ACT OF MARRIAGE” by Tim and Beverly Lahaye.*

LESSON EIGHT

GOD'S WOMAN

INTRODUCTION

1. Every man who is a Christian dreams of marrying the ideal woman.
2. But, often in his search he forgets to include godliness as CHIEF among the characteristics for which he is searching.
3. Regardless of her physical attraction, he should be concerned with the depth of her spiritual life.
 - (1) If she is to be an ideal prospect for marriage, she must have religious CONVICTION.
 - (2) She must have day-to-day moral and spiritual standards.
4. Young women are exposed at an early age to the evils of the world.
5. The Devil started with Eve; he aimed at making evil appear good – Gen. 3: 1 – 6.
6. Satan does the same today to young women.
7. He presents dancing, petting, social drinking, and premarital sex relations in an appealing way to the young woman who is a Christian.
8. Satan knows if he can get young women who are Christians to engage in the popular sins of the day, he can weaken their chances for a happy marriage.
9. A young woman needs to look ahead and think about her responsibilities to her husband and children.
10. She needs to think what these sins will do to her future marriage.
11. Let us study the qualities of the God-fearing woman.

I. GOD'S WOMAN PLACES GOD'S WILL FIRST IN HER HEART.

1. She understands that one who is a Christian has accepted a lifetime commitment to Christ.
2. This is her first order of business – Matt. 6:33.
3. She does nothing that affects her relationship with Christ and God – 2 Cor. 5:7; I John 1:7.
 - (1) Faithful to duties in the church.
4. Lot's wife failed to put God's will first, and she was turned into a pillar of SALT – Gen. 19: 26; Lk. 17:32.
 - (1) She had a divided heart – Matt. 6: 24.
 - (2) She is a warning to all women and men who try to serve God with a divided heart.
5. Martha of Bethany was rebuked by our Lord because she allowed herself to become “careful and troubled about many things”, which diverted her mind from spiritual things – Lk. 10: 38 – 42.
6. Her sister Mary put first things first.
7. This is what young women must do, as well as older women.

II. GOD'S WOMAN REPRESENTS CHRIST IN EVERY RELATIONSHIP AT ALL TIMES IN WORD AND DEED.

1. She speaks and acts for Christ – Phil. 1:21; Gal. 2:20.
 2. To her parents she represents Him—Eph. 6: 1 – 2; I Tim. 5:4.
 3. When MARRIED, God's woman LOVES her husband and children – Tit. 2:4; I Cor. 13: 1 – 8.
 4. She is in SUBJECTION to her husband – Eph. 5: 22; I Pet. 3:1; Gen. 3:16; I Cor. 11:3.
 5. She obeys her husband – I Pet. 3: 5 – 6; Tit. 2:5; Eph. 5:25 (He is head).
 6. She respects her husband – Eph. 5:33.
 - (1) She respects his wishes.
 - (2) She wants to please him in all she does.
 7. God's woman looks forward to MOTHERHOOD – I Tim. 2:15; I Tim. 5; 14; Gen. 1:28; Gen. 9:7; Psa. 127: 3 – 5.
 8. She is a "HOME-MAKER" – Tit. 2:5; I Tim. 5:14; I Tim. 2:15.
 - (1) There is no work with a more far-reaching influence than that of the homemaker.
 - (2) She takes care of the household affairs.
 - (3) She willingly works with her hands – Prov. 31:13.
 - (4) She works long hours – Prov. 31: 15.
 - (5) She helps prevent economic problems by her hard work – Prov. 31: 13 – 27.
 9. As a MOTHER, she joins with her husband to "nurture" her children, "*In the chastening and admonition of the Lord*" –Eph. 6: 4.
 10. God's woman is DISCREET – Tit. 2:5.
 - (1) She shows wise control over speech and actions.
 - (2) She shows discretion in public life, in the home, and in the church (spiritual relationship) --Prov. 2:11.
 1. Careful about one's actions.
 11. God's woman is CHASTE—Tit. 2:5.
 - (1) A woman who is chaste is pure – virtuous.
 - (2) She is pure in heart – Phil. 4:8.
 - (3) She is unspotted from the world – James 1:27.
 - (4) She is free from obscenity in language and life – Eph. 5:4.
 - (5) She is chaste in dress – I Tim. 2: 9 – 10.
 12. God's woman is GOOD – Tit. 2:5; Prov. 18:22.
 - (1) Kindhearted – Prov. 31: 26.
 - (2) She is kind and thoughtful in her family relationships.
 13. God's woman is SOBER-MINDED – Tit. 2:4.
 - (1) She is "self-possessed".
 - (2) She, at all times, has complete control of her mind and body.
 - (3) She is not frivolous or worldly-minded.
 - (4) She does not act from impulse or passion.
 - (5) She is not extravagant.
 14. God's woman is CONTENT—I Tim. 6:6.
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(1) She is not always dissatisfied.

15. God's woman finds great JOY in her children – John 16:21.

16. God's woman is eager to "*LEARN IN QUIETNESS WITH ALL SUBJECTION*"; she does not seek "*to teach or to have dominion over a man*" – I Tim. 2:11 -13.

III. GOD'S WOMAN, WHO IS A WIFE, HAS GREAT PRIVILEGES:

1. She is loved by her husband – Eph. 5:25.

2. She is nourished and cherished by her husband – Eph. 5: 28 – 29.

3. She is honored as none other – I Pet. 3:7.

4. She is praised by her family – Prov. 31:28.

IV. GOD'S WOMAN DILIGENTLY STUDIES THE SCRIPTURES AND SEEKS TO REMEMBER THEM.

1. She desires the sincere milk of the Word – I Pet. 2:2.

2. She hungers and thirsts after righteousness – Matt. 5:6.

3. She studies the Word – 2 Tim. 2:15.

4. She "hides" the Word in her heart – Psa. 119: 11.

5. She meditates on the Word day and night – Psa. 1:2.

V. GOD'S WOMAN IS HOLY.

1. Without holiness, none shall see the Lord – Heb. 13:14.

2. "*But as he who has called you is holy, you also be holy in all your conduct*" –I Pet. 1: 15 – 16.

3. Because of her relationship with God, coarseness of speech and conduct are foreign to her life.

VI. GOD'S WOMAN IS CONCERNED ABOUT HER INWARD AND OUTWARD APPEARANCE.

1. She knows that her outward adorning may well reflect her inner spirit – I Tim. 2:9 – 10.

2. She wants her husband to see her, "*chaste manner of life coupled with fear*"—I Pet. 3:2.

3. She dresses in modest apparel – I Tim. 2:9 – 10.

4. God's woman will not knowingly display her physical body before men in a way which produces "*fleshly lusts which war against the soul*" –I Pet. 2:11; Matt. 5:28.

VII. GOD'S WOMAN IS GIVEN TO PRAYER.

1. Prayer was a prominent part of the life of many Bible women:

(1) The story of Hannah – I Sam. 1:10.

(2) Anna prayed night and day – Lk. 2: 37.

2. God's woman prays without ceasing – I Thess. 5:17.

VIII. GOD'S WOMAN IS NOT NAGGING AND CONTENTIOUS.

1. *"It is better to dwell in the corner of the housetop, than with a brawling woman and in a wide house"* – Prov. 25:24.
2. *"The contentions of a wife are a continual dropping"* –Prov. 19:13.
3. The nagging wife gets on the nerves like a constantly dripping faucet.

CONCLUSION

LESSON NINE

THE GODLY WOMAN DOES NOT LET THE WORLD SQUEEZE HER INTO ITS MOLD

INTRODUCTION

1. Romans 12:2 *“Don’t let the world around you squeeze you into its mold” (Phillips New Testament).*
2. The Devil is out seeking every Christian to squeeze them into the mold of the world – I Pet. 5:8.
3. Worldliness will prove to be the ruin of any Christian – I John 2:15 – 17.
4. No Christian can have more influence on the world by becoming a little more like the world – Matt. 5: 13 – 16.
5. The world is never made better by LOW ideals.
6. The Godly woman has the very highest ideals – Tit. 2: 4 – 5.
7. Satan is presently waging a fierce battle to get Women to swap their Bible values for those of the world – I Pet. 2:11.

I. DON’T LET THE WORLD SQUEEZE YOU INTO ITS MOLD BY TELLING YOU THAT YOU CANNOT BE FULFILLED IN HOMEMAKING WITHOUT ANOTHER CAREER.

1. This is simply not true.
 - (1) The great role God made women to fulfill is HOMEMAKING—I Tim. 3:15; Tit. 2: 4 – 5; I Tim. 5:14; Gen. 3:16.
 - (2) The Godly woman’s husband and family come first in her life.
2. The Godly woman sometimes has to work.
 - (1) They have to work to survive and support their children.
 - (2) Lydia worked – Acts 16: 14.
 - (3) The worthy woman worked – Prov. 31: 10 – 22.
3. When a woman works just for the things of this world, and neglects her husband and children, she is letting the world squeeze her into its mold.
4. 45% of pre-school children have working mothers. . .
5. About two-thirds of married women work outside the home.
6. But, the godly woman does not think she is less than a real woman because she is simply a “keeper at home”.
 - (1) To be a faithful wife and successful mother takes more intelligence, emotional stability, and character than are required by any other job.

II. DON’T LET THE WORLD SQUEEZE YOU INTO ITS MOLD BY THINKING DIVORCE IS ALWAYS THE ANSWER.

1. There should be forgiveness and trying to work things out, even when there is adultery.

2. Divorce is terrible for all, even when one has the Bible reason for it – Matt. 19:9.
3. Many today want the “so called” easy route of divorce if they are not happy all the time.
4. The godly woman will work out her problems, if at all possible, for the good of all.

III. DON'T LET THE WORLD SQUEEZE YOU INTO ITS MOLD BY TELLING YOU HOW TO DRESS.

1. The fashion of our day is “take it all off”!
2. The shorts . . .
3. The short skirts . . .
4. The tight jeans . . .
5. The low-cut necklines. . .
6. Backless dresses . . .
7. The Godly woman will rebel against the SENSUAL designers.
8. I Tim. 2: 9 – 10.

IV. DON'T LET THE WORLD SQUEEZE YOU INTO THE MOLD OF BELIEVING THE WORLD THAT TRIES TO PROVE THERE ARE NO DIFFERENCES IN THE CHARACTERISTICS AND CAPABILITIES OF THE MALE AND FEMALE.

1. Woman is NOT a duplicate of man – she is his counterpart with her own role.
2. Woman is given to REMEMBERING – the man is given to REASONING.
3. Her outlook on the world is more determined by feeling – her emotions are more easily stirred.
4. She is happy or sad, weeping or laughing . . .
5. The man has greater physical strength – she has the greatest power of endurance.
6. She needs love and security, assurance of being needed, and needs acceptance.
7. God has given woman an exalted place:
 - (1) The mother of His Son. . .
 - (2) The mother of the human family. . .

LESSON TEN

THE PATTERN FOR WOMAN IN THE WORD OF GOD

INTRODUCTION

1. Woman was NOT created the same time as man – Gen. 2:7; 2: 15 - 18.
2. Woman was not created for the SAME purpose as man – Gen. 2:18; I Cor. 11: 8 – 9; I Tim. 2:15.
3. Woman was made for the GLORY OF THE MAN – I Cor. 11:7.
 - (1) She adds dignity to man.
 - (2) Prov. 31: 19, 23.
4. The woman was made to be in SUBJECTION to the man – Eph. 5: 22 – 25; I Cor. 11:3; Gen. 3:16.
5. She was made to be loved, nourished, and cherished by man – Eph. 5: 28 – 29.
6. She was made with different characteristics and capabilities than man:
 - (1) Woman is not a duplicate of man.
 - (2) She is a counterpart with her OWN ROLE.
 - (3) She has deep feelings and emotions.
7. She nurtures the family – I Tim. 5:14; Tit. 2: 4 – 5.

I. WOMAN IS TO TEACH THE GOSPEL

1. It is possible for a woman to teach and still NOT USURP the position of man.
2. I Tim. 2:11 – 12; Acts 8: 4; 2 Tim. 2:2.
3. She teaches man while in subjection:
 - (1) She teaches man in subjection in a Bible class.
 - (2) She teaches man in subjection in a private study – Acts 18:26.
4. She teaches her children and other children – 2 Tim. 3:15.
5. She teaches women – Tit. 2: 1- 5.
6. She teaches by her godly life – example Matt. 5: 13 – 16; I Pet. 3:7.

II. WOMAN MUST WORSHIP GOD THE SAME AS MEN – I Pet. 2: 5, 9

1. Gal. 3:28 – she is ONE in relationship to God (not ONE in function).
2. Woman is to SING in worship – Col. 3:16.
3. She is to GIVE—I Cor. 16: 1 – 2.
4. She is to PRAY – Acts 2:42.
5. She is to partake of the LORD'S SUPPER on the first day of the week – Acts 20:7.
6. She is to STUDY God's word – Acts 2:42.

III. IN THE ASSEMBLIES A DISTINCTION MUST BE MADE BETWEEN:

1. Singing – and leading the public singing.
2. Praying – and leading the public prayers.
3. In partaking of the Lord's supper – and servicing at the Lord's table.

4. In studying the word – and publicly teaching the Word to a mixed assembly – I Cor. 14: 34 – 35.
5. The woman must be in subjection to the man – I Tim. 2:11 -12; I Cor. 11: 3.
6. For women to take a public lead, such as is required of men, is to usurp the authority of a man – I Tim. 2: 11- 12:
 - (1) It is neither decent nor orderly for a woman to assume the position of a man in public Worship – I Cor. 14:40; I Cor. 14: 34 – 35.
 - (2) Woman, while being in subjection to the man, must engage in every expression of worship to God.

I TIMOTHY 2: 11 – 12

1 Timothy 2:11-12 (KJV) *Let the woman learn in silence with all subjection. But I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence.*

- I. I Cor. 14:35 “For it is a shame for woman to speak in the church” (assembly).
 - (1) This must have some limitations demanded by the context.
 - (2) She may speak in SONG in the assembly – Eph. 5:19; Col. 3:16.
 - (3) It is not shameful for her to speak in song in the assembly.
 - (4) It is not shameful for her to confess Christ in the assembly – Acts 8:37; Matt. 10: 32- 33.
 - (5) It is not shameful to confess her sins – James 5:16; Acts 8:37.
2. What is the meaning of the word “SPEAK” in I Cor. 14: 34 – 35?
 - (1) The context is PUBLIC speaking (vs. 27 – 29).
 - (2) They are commanded to be under obedience – I Cor. 14:34 “*as also saith the law*”.
3. I Tim. 2: 11 – 12 – She is not to “*have dominion over*” man – she is not permitted to teach over man, nor domineer over man.
4. She may not teach man in a relationship of authority over him:
 - (1) She is not to teach a man where she exercises dominion over him.
 - (2) When she sings, she is not exercising dominion over man.
 - (3) When she answers a question in Bible class, she is not having dominion over man.
- II. WOMEN IN THE NEW TESTAMENT WHO TAUGHT: (Heb. 5: 12 – 14; I Pet. 3:15).
 - (1) Joel said women would prophesy – Acts 2: 17 – 18.
 - (2) Philip the evangelist had four virgin daughters that spake by inspiration – Acts 21:9.
 - (3) Priscilla had a part in teaching Apollos – Acts 18: 26.
 - (4) Women in the church at Corinth who prophesied – I Cor. 11:5.
 - (5) Older women were to teach the younger women – Tit. 2: 3 – 4.
 - (6) Timothy was to teach women who would teach others – 2 Tim. 2:2.
 - (7) Men and women went everywhere teaching the word – Acts 8: 3 – 4.
 - (8) A woman may teach children – 2 Tim. 15; 1:5.
- II. WOMEN IN CORINTH WORE A VEIL (I Cor. 11), WOMEN IN EPHESUS DID NOT (I Tim.2:9).
 1. The male’s role is to pray “Everywhere” – I Tim. 2:8.
 2. The woman is to be modest everywhere—I Tim. 2:9
 3. Teaching that places the woman in a position of authority over man is sinful – I Tim. 2: 11 -12.
 - (1) Man is to teach with all authority – Tit. 2:15.
 4. A woman is to teach a man in a quiet, submissive role – Acts 18:26.
 5. She is not permitted to teach in an arrangement that violates her subjection.

6. A woman can teach her husband – I Cor. 7:16 *“For what knowest thou, O wife, whether thou shalt save thy husband?”*
 - (1) I Pet. 3:1; I Tim. 2: 11 – 12
7. She is to “learn” in silence (or quietness); *“be in silence”*.
 - (1) This silence is a relative or qualified silence.
 - (2) “Quietness” is descriptive of the life of one who stays at home doing his own work, and does not officially meddle with the affairs of others – I Thess. 3:12; I Tim. 2: 11 – 12 (*Thayer, pg. 281*)
8. The woman is not permitted to teach nor usurp authority over the man – vs. 12.
 - (1) Woman’s role, relative to the man, is NOT one of authority, but of subjection, in the matter of teaching men.
 - (2) All men have learned and been taught by a woman:
 - a. One’s mother – 2 Tim. 1:5.
 - b. One’s wife – I Cor. 7:16.
 - c. A godly sister – Acts 18:26.
 - d. Yet, this teaching was done from a SUBJECTIVE relationship, rather than an AUTHORITATIVE relationship.
 - e. Woman is forbidden to teach where her teaching removes her from her place of subjection and she usurps authority over man. (This she CANNOT do ANYWHERE.)

I Cor. 14: 34 – 35 – The Prophet’s Wives

1. It is apparent that not all women are here considered.
 - (1) Some had no husbands:
 - a. Virgins – I Cor. 7:26.
 - b. Widows – I Cor. 7:39.
 - (2) Christian women whose husbands were unbelievers—I Cor. 7: 16.
 - (3) Christian women whose husbands were believers without gifts of inspired speech – I Cor. 12:29.
 - (4) Unbelieving women in the services at times – I Cor. 7:16; 14:23
2. I Cor. 14:34 --Women *“not permitted. . . to speak”* is misused when used to PROHIBIT:
 - (1) Women teaching women and little children.
 - (2) Women reading a verse, asking a question, or making a comment in a mixed Bible class.

IV. WOMEN MUST LABOR WITH MEN IN THE GOSPEL – Phil. 4:2.

1. It is erroneous to think of the cause of Christ only in terms of what is done in public worship/ assemblies.
2. Women can visit the sick and care for the needy – Matt. 25: 34 – 40; Acts 9: 36 – 41.
3. Teach classes for children, young ladies, and women – Tit. 2: 3 – 4.
4. Visit and minister to hospital patients and shut-ins.
5. Look out for the interests and needs of widows, and other lonely Christians who need encouragement.
6. Talk to young girls with problems.
7. Write letters to teach and encourage friends and youth.
8. Offer advice and suggestions to the leadership for the improvement of the work.
9. Help with singing for funeral services.
10. Transport the sick and elderly to various appointments, grocery stores, and church services.
11. Care for the communion-ware.
12. Help with the baptism of women and girls.

13. Help arranging for food and flowers for families in times of funerals or sickness.
14. Encourage the men and the leadership.
15. Encourage the preacher.
16. Greet the visitors.

CONCLUSION

1. People who believe the New Testament contains the normative pattern for the church for all time are impressed by the fact that women did not serve in such public functions as evangelists, deacons, and elders.
2. The thrust of the modern feminist movement involves a “new pattern for the church” for the role of women.
3. Those of us who contend for the original pattern (Jude 3) must reject the intrusion of modern movements on God’s arrangements.
4. The role and responsibility of the sexes in the kingdom set for the first century Christians are the SAME for the twentieth century Christians. . .

LESSON ELEVEN

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE WIFE

INTRODUCTION

1. The woman is the CLIMAX of God's handiwork; she is His final and finest work of Creation.
2. There is no creature who is SO PURE, and LOVELY, and BEAUTIFUL as the woman when she is what God wants her to be.
3. There are three major roles which God created woman to fill:
 - (1) That of being a companion or wife to man – Gen. 2:18, 24.
 - (2) That of being a Mother – Gen. 1: 28; I Tim. 2:15; 5:14.
 - (3) That of being a Homemaker – I Tim. 5:14; Tit. 2:5.

I. GOD DESIGNED THE WIFE FOR CERTAIN RESPONSIBILITIES

1. God made the woman different from the man.
 - (1) She has different CHARACTERISTICS and CAPABILITIES.
2. What are some of the differences in MALE and FEMALE?
 - (1) Woman is “she-man” or a “womb-man”; she is man with a WOMB; she can conceive and bear children – Gen. 3: 16; I Tim. 2:15.
 - (2) Woman supplies the incompleteness in man – she compliments him physically, intellectually, and socially.
 1. HELP MEET – Gen. 2:18
 - (3) Her outlook on the world is more determined by Feelings than is the man's; her feelings are more complex and more widely diffused than man's.
 - (4) Her emotions are more easily stirred than man's.
 - (5) She is more ready to give vocal expression to her emotions:
 1. She laughs and sings when she is happy and expresses her joy.
 2. When she is sad she weeps.
 3. She can cry one moment and laugh the next . . .
 - (6) Woman is given to REMEMBERING:
 1. She remembers all about her wedding and the early weeks of marriage.
 2. She remembers anniversaries and birthdays.
 3. She remembers all the sweet and tender moments in her relationship with her husband.
 - (7) She has great powers of ENDURANCE:
 1. Her role as a mother causes her to need endurance.
 2. When children are sick, she can stay up nights after night with very little sleep.
 - (8) The woman has great need to be assured that she is loved and accepted, approved of, and needed – her husband must give her this assurance.
 - (9) Her biological constitution is different from man's; she is less ambitious and aggressive, she is more passive, loveable, and sympathetic.

II. THE DUTIES OF THE WIFE

1. She is to REVERENCE (Eph. 5:33), SUBMIT (Eph. 5: 22), and be OBEDIENT to her husband – Tit. 2:5.
 - (1) She is to regard him with respect and obey him – I Pet. 3:1.
 - (2) Her husband is her head – Eph. 5:23.
 - (3) A happy wife thrives on pleasing her husband:
 1. She wants to please him by the way she looks.
 2. She wants to please him by the way she cooks.
 3. She wants to please him with her love.
 4. She wants to please him in all she does.
2. She is to be SOBERMINDED—Tit. 2:4.
 - (1) To be “self-possessed”.
 - (2) To have at all times the complete control of all the facilities of her mind and body.
 - (3) She is not to be frivolous or worldly-minded.
 - (4) She is not to be extravagant.
 - (5) She is not to act from impulse or passion.
3. She is to LOVE her husband – Tit. 2:4.
 - (1) A man needs the love, care and encouragement of his wife.
 - (2) A wife that loves her husband seeks his best interest in all things – Prov. 31: 12.
 - (3) The word “LOVE” carries with it the idea of affection; she is to be an affectionate wife.
 - (4) She shows her husband conjugal affection – I Cor. 7:3 – 5.
 1. There is nothing that can bring a man out of a depressed state of mind like the reassuring love of his wife.
 - (5) A loving wife:
 1. Is a blessing to her husband – Prov. 18:22 *“Whoso findeth a wife findeth a good thing, and obtaineth favor of the Lord”*.
 2. Gives him a place of respect – Prov. 31:23 *“her husband is known in the gates, when he sitteth among the elders of the land”*.
 3. She secures his confidence – Prov. 31:11 *“The heart of her husband doeth safely trust in her, so that he shall have no need of spoil.”*
 4. She earns his praises – Prov. 31:28 *“He praiseth her”*.
4. When a man and woman love each other CONTENTMENT will prevail, and they will be happy even if they have little of this world’s goods.
5. A man who is married to a hateful, unloving wife will live a miserable life – Prov. 27:13.
6. A few sweet words can make a lot of difference – Prvo. 16:24 *“Pleasant words are as an honeycomb, sweet to the soul, and health to the bones”*.
7. She is to love her children – Tit. 2:4:
 - (1) The home stands preeminent in the training of children.
 - (2) The happiness and success of the home depends much on the mother.
 - (3) Love for her children will cause her to chasten them – Prov. 3:12 *“For whom the Lord loveth he correcteth, even as a father the son in whom he delighteth”*.
 - (4) A mother that loves her children will hate anything and everything that would warp

their minds and destroy their souls.

- (5) Love will cause her to teach them about the Lord and His ways – 2 Tim. 1:5; 3:15.
8. She is to be discreet – Tit. 2:5:
- (1) She has wise control over speech and over her actions.
 - (2) She shows discretion in public life, in the home, and in spiritual relationships in the church.
9. The wife is to be Chaste – Tit. 2:5:
- (1) A chaste woman is pure – pure in heart – Phil. 4:8.
 - (2) She is unspotted from the world – James 1: 27.
 - (3) She is free from obscenity in language and life.
 - (4) She is chaste in:
 1. Language – Eph. 4:29; Col. 4:6.
 2. Dress – I Tim. 2: 9 – 10.
 3. In Movement – Matt. 5:28.
 - (5) She is faithful to her husband.
10. The wife is a “keeper at home”—Tit. 2:5.
- (1) There is no work with a more far-reaching influence than that of the homemaker.
 - (2) God wills that women should rule the household – I Tim. 5:14.
 - (3) A good wife works willingly with her hands – Prov. 31:13.
 - (4) She works long hours – Prov. 31:15.
 - (5) She helps prevent economic problems by her hard work:
 1. Prov. 31:13 - 27.
 2. She spends about 85% of the income in the USA.
 - (6) If you work outside the home ask “Is my work necessary to provide food and the Necessities of life?” or “Is it to have more things?”.
11. The wife is to be good – Tit. 2:5; Prov. 18:22:
- (1) “Kindness” is the idea. . .
 - (2) Women are to be kind and thoughtful in their family relationships.
 - (3) Prov. 31: 26.
12. Obedient to their own husbands – Tit. 2:5; I Pet. 3: 5 – 6; Eph. 5:22.

LESSON TWELVE

TRAIN UP A CHILD

Prov. 22: 6

INTRODUCTION

1. Life has few moments so sublime as the moment when you see for the first time your own child.
2. Before the child is born, the parents have had countless questions to arise:
 - (1) Will it be a boy or a girl?
 - (2) Will the child live?
 - (3) Will the child be normal?
 - (4) Will we be equal to the task of rearing the child?
 - (5) What will we name the child?
3. When the child is born there is JOY.

I. PARENTHOOD IS A COOPERATIVE VENTURE WITH GOD.

1. The bringing of a new baby into the world is a wonderful venture in which a man and woman who are married have cooperated with God in bringing into being a NEW LIFE – a new soul --Heb. 12:9.
2. This human being which they have brought into being never existed before, but now that it does exist, it will exist FOREVER.
3. This new baby will spend a few years upon this earth, then an eternity in the great beyond – HEAVEN or HELL.
 - (1) Job 16:22 *“When a few years are come, then I shall go the way whence I shall not return”.*
4. Nothing else that a man and woman does upon this earth, with the exception of the spiritual work of God, can be compared in importance to their cooperation with God to produce life.
5. Realizing the importance of this venture with God, parents should solemnly consider their responsibilities before bringing a child into the world.

II. THE FIRST FIVE YEARS ARE MOST CRUCIAL IN A CHILD’S LIFE

1. The baby is born GOOD with nothing undesirable in him.
2. Parents make the helpless child essentially what he becomes.
3. Nature has given him some directions:
 - (1) He will let you know when he needs:
 1. Sleep
 2. A full stomach
 3. Comfortable clothing
4. But, nature does not tell him his MENTAL, EMOTIONAL, and SPIRITUAL needs.
 - (1) These must be supplied by his parents – Eph. 6:4.

5. The child needs to be loved – Tit. 2:4.
 - (1) The child’s need for love or affection, and his need for security are very closely related.
 - (2) Because a child finds his sense of security in the affection and love of his parents.
 - (3) Where affection is lacking, the child is likely to feel out of place and unwanted.
 - (4) The result of this lack of affection and insecurity expresses itself in maladjustment in adulthood.
 - (5) We must demonstrate our love for our children.
 1. A tiny baby enjoys being cuddled.
 2. Young children understand our love by demonstration.
6. The child must be taught respect for property rights:
 - (1) One of the most important lessons learned in the first five years is the difference between “MY THINGS” and “YOUR THINGS”.
 - (2) He learns by EXAMPLE:
 1. The respect his parents have for the property of others.
 - (3) When he is taught to respect the property of others, he finds it easy to refrain from:
 1. Stealing
 2. Killing
 3. Taking someone else’s companion.
7. The child must be taught wholesome response toward authority:
 - (1) To obey his parents – Eph. 6:1.
 - (2) To obey the laws of the land – Rom. 13: 1 – 7.
 - (3) To obey the laws of God.
 - (4) Parents teach this by their obedience:
 1. The Wife obeys her husband – Eph. 5: 24; Tit. 2:5; I Pet. 3:6.
 2. The Father obeys his employer and the laws of the land.
 3. The Husband and Wife obey Christ.
 4. They obey the Elders – Heb. 13:17.
8. Parents are to direct the growth of their child – spiritually, mentally, physically, socially, and morally.
 - (1) Eph. 6:4 “Nurture” – whole training and education of children. (*Thayer*); “Training and Correction” (*The International S. B. Encyclopedia*).
 1. Parents are to direct the spiritual growth – they are to teach their children about the ways of God – Eph. 6:4.
 2. Direct Physical growth:
 - (1) Psa. 139: 14.
 - (2) Teach physical health.
 - (3) Sex education.
 3. Direct Mental growth:
 - (1) Phil. 4:8.
 4. Direct Social growth:
 1. Jesus – Luke 2:52.
 5. Direct Moral growth:

1. Morals deal with the RIGHT and WRONG of a given situation.
9. Parents are to DISCIPLINE their children.
 - (1) Prov. 22: 6; Eph. 6:4.
 - (2) What is DISCIPLINE?
 1. Many people think only of punishment when they hear the word "DISCIPLINE".
 2. Punishment is an essential element of discipline, but there is much more involved in discipline than punishment.
 3. "Discipline implies instruction and correction, the training which improves, molds, strengthens, and perfects character" – *Bakers Dictionary of Theology*.
 4. Discipline is two-fold:
 1. Instructive
 2. Corrective
 5. When parents teach their children right and wrong, this is discipline.
 6. It is easy for the very young to accept the fact that God approves right conduct, and disapproves wrong conduct in terms of God's standard of Good and Evil.
 7. They must learn their accountability to God – 2 Cor. 5:10.
10. Some Elements of proper Discipline:
 - (1) The teaching of a sense of RESPONSIBILITY is a factor in Discipline.
 1. Lam. 3: 27 "*It is good for a man that he bear the yoke in his youth*".
 - (2) EXAMPLE is a meaningful element in Discipline.
 - (3) INSTRUCTION, COMMANDS, and ADMONITION constitute an element of Discipline called TEACHING – Example -- Abraham – Gen. 18: 19.
 - (4) CORRECTION is a vital element of proper Discipline.
 1. Prov. 3:12 – "*For whom the Lord loveth he correcteth; even as a father the son in whom he delighteth*."
 2. Prov. 22: 15 – "*Foolishness is bound in the heart of a child; but the rod of correction shall drive it far from him*".
 3. Prov. 23:13 – "*Withhold not correction from the child: for if thou beatest him with the rod, he shall not die.*"
 4. Prov. 23:14.
 5. Prov. 29:15 "*The rod and reproof give wisdom: but a child left to himself bringeth his mother to shame.*"
 - (1) What Solomon is telling us is that a child does not know the right way by instinct.
 6. Parents who truly love their children correct them – Heb. 12: 9 – 11.
11. Some WARNING TO PARENTS:
 - (1) "*Provoke not your children to wrath*" – Eph. 6: 4.
 - (2) "*Provoke not your children to anger, lest they be discouraged*" –Col. 3:21.
 1. Col. 3:21 – *Provoke* –to rouse to strife.
 2. Eph. 6:4 – *Provoke* – to irritate beyond measure.
 3. To provoke to discouragement is to break a child's spirit.
 4. To provoke to wrath is to develop a general spirit of rebellion.

III. HOW PARENTS CAN BUILD A GOOD RELATIONSHIP WITH THEIR CHILDREN

1. Begin to build a solid relationship early.
 - (1) What parents do with their children in the early years has a telling mark on the building of a stable teenage relationship.
 - (2) The simple act of listening to your children's daily needs will cause a bond of love to be forged.
 - (3) Human being need LOVE and UNDERSTANDING, and this is an urgent need in childhood and during the teenage years.
2. Learn to spot your child's need for understanding:
 - (1) He or she may be moping around.
 - (2) Find out what is wrong.
3. Don't treat teenagers like little children.
 - (1) Teenage children have great insecurity.
 - (2) They know before long they will have to fend for themselves.
 - (3) If parents turn off their teenagers in this troubled time of life, they will be forcing them into a reliance on their peers.

LESSON THIRTEEN

SOLVING PROBLEMS IN THE FAMILY

INTRODUCTION

1. Three of the most cherished words in the English language are HOPE, HEAVEN, and HOME.
2. The very thought of HOME floods our memories with many precious things.
3. It has been said, "The Home is the foundation of all human stability and progress".
 - (1) The Home is divine in origin – Gen. 2; 18 – 24; Matt. 19: 3 – 9.
 - (2) Family life and the home is the heartbeat of the Nation.
4. As goes the Home, so goes the Nation.
 - (1) The Home is the BULWARK of the Nation.
5. In my lifetime I have observed the termites of EVIL eating away at the very foundation of the Home.
6. The divorce rate has been on the upward trend for forty years, and it shows no sign of abating.
 - (1) 25% of Americans have been through one divorce.
7. Not only is Divorce shaking the Home, the Home is losing its image as an institution of AUTHORITY!
 - (1) Wives do not respect the authority of their husbands in the Home – Eph. 5: 22 -25; I Cor. 11: 3; I Pet. 3: 1, 5 – 6; Eph. 5:33; Gen. 3:16.
 - (2) Children do not respect the authority of their Parents – Eph. 6: 1 – 4; Col. 3:20
"Children, obey your parents in all things: For this is well pleasing unto the Lord".
 - (3) Parents do not correct their children and enforce their authority – Heb. 12:9; Gen. 18:19; Deut. 6: 4 – 9; Prov. 19:18; Prov. 22: 15; 23: 13, 14; 29: 15 – 17; 3: 11 – 12; I Tim. 3: 4 – 5; I Tim. 5:14; Tit. 2: 4,5; 2 Tim. 1:5; 3:15; Ex. 20: 12; Prov. 22:6; Luke 2:51; Prov. 10:13; Rom. 1: 30; 2 Tim. 3:2; Deut. 21: 18 – 21; Lev. 20:9.

I. PARENTS MUST UNDERSTAND THAT THEY MUST BE IN CHARGE OF THEIR CHILDREN – Heb. 12:9; Eph. 6: 1 – 4

1. To have any degree of SUCCESS in any undertaking, someone must be in charge:
 - (1) In the work place. . .
 - (2) In the church (elders). . . Heb. 13:17.
 - (3) In the school . . .
2. I can think of no area where this is needed more than in the Family Unit where the training of Children is supposed to take place.
3. Children, because of age, knowledge, and experience are not qualified to rule the Home.
 - (1) Yet, in many instances, the Children RULE!
 - (2) Their takeover of the home begins at an early age when doting parents start bowing to the whims of their children.
 - (3) At this point, the family is without any real guidance; a beginner is running the Family!

- (4) These children rule their parents through stubbornness, rebellion, and fit-throwing!
1. *"Discipline your children while there is hope. If you don't you will ruin their lives"*
(N. L. T. Prov. 19:18).
4. Parents must discipline with love – Prov. 3: 11 – 12.
- (1) There is no excuse for anyone to abuse a child in any respect – Col. 3:21.
 - (2) We must treat our children as God treats His sons and daughters – Heb. 12:6; Acts 14: 22; James 1: 1 – 6; I Pet. 1: 6 – 7; 4: 12 – 13,16; Rev. 3:19.
 - (3) We must not withhold correction from our children:
 1. Prov. 22:15 *"Foolishness is bound in the heart of a child; But the rod of correction shall drive it far from him."*
 2. Prov. 23: 13, 14
 3. Prov. 29:15
5. It must be remembered that this discipline must start early:
- (1) If the "twig" is to be bent, it must be bent early, otherwise it is likely to break at a later date.
 - (2) It is a temptation to take the easy way out by ignoring this early training, but you will have to pay a price for this neglect.

II. MANY MARRIAGES (OR HOMES) HAVE A BAD BEGINNING

1. Many homes are doomed from the start because the fundamentals that are essential to a stable home have been ignored:
 - (1) Many rush into marriage with no appreciation of its sacredness and grave responsibility.
 - (2) Next to becoming a Christian, this is the most serious step in life.
2. Many, in making plans to marry, never consider some very important matters about marriage: They never ask the question, "Do I, or does this person I am going to marry, have a RIGHT to marry?"
 - (1) Who can, and who cannot marry without committing Sin?
 1. Those who have NEVER BEEN MARRIED – I Cor. 7: 28; 7:9.
 2. Those who have been previously married, and their former companion is dead— (Rom. 7: 2,3).
 3. Those who have been previously married, but their former companion was guilty of Fornication, and they put them away for this sin (fornication) – Matt. 19:9; Lk.16:18
3. Many WOMEN fail to look for traits of character in the man she is going to marry – IS HE A CHRISTIAN??
 - (1) Traits of character a woman should look for:
 1. Dependability (reliable; can be relied upon).
 2. Honesty (2 Cor. 8:21; Eph. 3:25).
 - (1) Pays debts. . .
 - (2) Keeps his word . . .
 - (3) Tells the truth . . .
 3. Loyalty (devotion).
 4. Fairness.

5. Courage.
6. Resourcefulness (the ability to solve problems) . . .
7. Self-control (I Cor. 9:27) . . .
8. Other things to look for:
 - (1) Tenderness (I Thess. 2:7) . . .
 - (2) Thoughtfulness . . .
 - (3) Kindness (Eph. 4:32) . . .
4. Many fail to look for his Masculine Traits:
 - (1) He is to be the HEAD; the guide of the home – Eph. 5: 23 – 25).
 - (2) He is to be the woman’s PROTECTOR – I Pet. 3:7.
 - (3) He is to be the PROVIDER – Gen. 3:19; I Tim. 5: 8.
5. There are definitely some men to AVOID:
 - (1) A man of weak character (Reuben was a man of weak character: Jacob said he was *“unstable as water, thou shalt not excel”* –Gen. 49: 3.
 - (2) A man with weak character has NO MORAL CONVICTIONS:
 1. He will be dishonest.
 2. He will be inclined to be lazy – Prov. 24: 30 – 34.
 - (3) Avoid a man who has SERIOUS BAD HABITS:
 1. Drinking – Prov. 23: 29 – 35.
 2. Drugs
 3. Promiscuous with women – Prov. 5:8 – 11; 6:26.
6. Many MEN fail to look for traits of character in the Woman they are going to marry – IS SHE A CHRISTIAN?
 - (1) Is she Dependable?
 - (2) Is she Honest?
 - (3) Is she Loyal?
 - (4) Is she Discreet, Chaste, and Modest? -- Tit. 2:5; I Tim. 2: 9 – 10.
 - (5) Does she think Sex is the way to win a man?
 - (6) Is she Selfish?
 - (7) Is she Industrious? – Prov. 31: 10 – 31.
 - (8) Does she love children and domestic life?
 - (9) Does she have a strong Character?
7. Some Women that Men need to avoid:
 - (1) Women who use harsh, crude, or vulgar words, and are vulgar in actions.
 - (2) Women who are loud and boisterous.
 - (3) Women who are aggressive and dominating.
 - (4) Women who indulge in sexual relations before marriage.

III. WHAT MARRIAGE PARTNERS HAVE A RIGHT TO EXPECT OF EACH OTHER

1. In marriage each partner has the right to expect the qualities of stability, dependability, and integrity in each other.
 - (1) Trust and love cannot grow without these qualities.

- (2) When trust is gone out of a marriage, it is a very unhappy relationship.
- (3) The strange woman in Proverbs 2: 16, 17 cannot be trusted.
- 2. Partners in marriage have a right to expect understanding, sympathy, and patience in each other – Eph. 5:25, 28 – 29; I Pet. 3:7.
- 3. Many fail to consider the matter of temperament in choosing a mate.
 - (1) People who are moody, selfish, dictatorial, and overbearing during courtship will be more so after marriage.
- 4. There must be Dedication and constant Consecration to the VOWS taken at the marriage altar – Mal. 2:14; Eccl. 5: 4, 5.
 - (1) Both partners must flee anything and everything that has fornication or adultery linked with it – I Cor. 6:18; Matt. 5:28; I Cor. 7:5; Prov. 6: 24 – 35.
 - (2) Like the ancient Job, they must “*make a covenant*” with their eyes lest they look lustfully – Job 31: 1, 9 – 12.
- 5. Husbands and wives should love each other completely – Elkanah said to Hannah “*Am not I better to thee than ten sons?*” -- I Sam. 1:8.
 - (1) To have total love is to have a lifetime of happiness.
 - (2) Total love accepts one’s mate for WHAT he or she is – accept your partner’s total person.
 - (3) Total love does not take one’s mate for granted.
 - (4) Total love avoids criticism that insults and is tactless – the marriage license is not a license to insult.
 - (5) Total love discovers each other’s particular needs and tries to meet them.
 - (6) Total love fosters unselfishness – I Cor. 13:5 “*seeketh not her own*”; Matt. 22:39 “*Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself*”.
 - (7) Total love fosters realism:
 - 1. This is love with its eyes wide open.
 - 2. Someone said, “Love is what you go through together.”
 - 3. Realism demands patience and a willingness to adjust.
 - 4. The art of marriage is in maintaining your equilibrium through the various changes and adjustments of life together.