

Biblical Manhood and Womanhood Class Outline

- Week 1: Intro and Biblical Theology of Gender
- Week 2: Biblical Masculinity Part 1
- Week 3: Biblical Masculinity Part 2
- Week 4: Biblical Femininity Part 1
- Week 5: Biblical Femininity Part 2
- Week 6: Manhood & Womanhood in the Home Part 1
- Week 7: Manhood & Womanhood in the Home Part 2
- Week 8: Manhood & Womanhood in the Church Part 1
- Week 9: Manhood & Womanhood in the Church Part 2
- Week 10: Manhood & Womanhood in the World & Workplace
- Week 11: Gender Confusion
- Week 12: Answering Common Questions
- Week 13: Sex, Marriage, & Same-Sex Attraction

For further study:

- “Complementarianism and the Single Man,” Mathew Freeman
<http://9marks.org/article/complementarianism-the-single-man/>
- *The Masculine Mandate*, Richard D. Phillips (Reformation Trust, 2010)
- *God’s Design for Man and Woman*, Andreas and Margaret Kostenberger (Crossway, 2014)

Questions and comments are welcome!

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Biblical Manhood and Womanhood – Lesson 3



Biblical Masculinity Defined, Part 2

I. Introduction: Is masculinity mainly about skills or character?

II. A Summary of Biblical Masculinity

“Biblical masculinity is displayed in a sense of benevolent responsibility to work God’s creation, provide for and protect others, and express loving, sacrificial leadership in particular contexts prescribed by God’s Word.”

A. “...Work God’s Creation...”

- Genesis 2:7: God formed the man from the ground
- Genesis 2:15: God placed the man in the garden of Eden to work it and keep it
- Genesis 2:19-20: The man was given the responsibility of naming the animals
- Genesis 3:17, 23: The man’s God-given disposition to work the ground is affected, but not changed by the fall

B.”...Provide for...”

- 1 Timothy 5:8 – *If anyone does not provide for his relatives, and especially for members of his household, he has denied the faith and is worse than an unbeliever.*

C. “...and Protect...”

- Ezekiel 34:4-6 – *So they were scattered, because there was no shepherd...My sheep were scattered over all the face of the earth, with none to search or seek for them.*

D. “...Loving, sacrificial leadership...”

- 1 Timothy 3:1-7 – Qualifications for elders, but all men should aspire to this description of godliness
1. *Biblical masculinity expresses itself not in the demand to be served, but in the strength to serve and to sacrifice for the good of others. (Luke 22:26, Eph 5:23-25)*
 2. *Biblical masculinity doesn’t have to initiate every action, but feels the responsibility to provide a general pattern of initiative.*
 3. *Biblical masculinity accepts the burden of the final say in disagreements between leader and led, but doesn’t presume to use it in every instance.*

4. *Biblical masculinity recognizes that the call to leadership is a call to repentance and humility. (Psalm 130:3-4, 1 Pet 5:6)*

E. “...In particular contexts prescribed by God’s Word...”

- 1 Timothy 5:1-2 – *Do not rebuke an older man but encourage him as you would a father, younger men as brothers, older women as mothers, younger women as sisters, in all purity.*

IV. Conclusion: Two Men