

Beautiful Design Class Schedule

1. God's Wonderful Gift of Gender - January 6
2. Manhood (pt 1) - January 13
3. Manhood (pt 2) - January 27
4. Womanhood (pt 1) - February 3
5. Womanhood (pt 2) - February 10
6. Men & Women in the Home (pt 1) - February 17
7. Men & Women in the Home (pt 2) - February 24
8. Men & Women in the Church (pt 1) - March 3
9. Men & Women in the Church (pt 2) - March 10
10. Men & Women in the World & Workplace - March 17
11. Sex, Marriage, Same-Sex Attraction & Gender Confusion -
March 24
12. Objections to Complementarianism - March 31

For further study:

1. *What's the Difference: Manhood and Womanhood Defined According to the Bible.* By John Piper
2. *Designed For Joy: How the Gospel Impacts Men and Women, Identity and Practice.*

Questions and comments are welcome!
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Class 3: Manhood (part 2)



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

II. A Summary of Biblical Manhood

“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