

LESSON #2: THE GODLY MAN

By Dr. Gary M. Gulan ©1983 (Rev. 86,90,98,09)

Introduction: How does a "man" differ from a "woman?" (be careful only to focus on the "man")

I. BIBLICAL MANHOOD: WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BE A MAN?

A. Summary From The Account Of Creation (Genesis 1:-2:)

The created purpose of "man" ("male") reveals why God created a "man" ("male") and it also reveals how a "man" ("male") lives and functions.

1. God created man (generic) as both _____ and _____, Genesis 1:27.

(Hebrew "zakar" meaning "male" and the root word meaning, "to think, meditate, to pay attention to")

It could be said that "man" ("male") is to be a _____ of God.

2. "Man" was made after the _____, Genesis 1:27.

It could be said that "man" ("male") is to pattern _____ as the crown of creation and by being in the image of God, he should live on a higher plane of responsibility and activity than the rest of creation.

3. "Man" ("male") was created to _____ the ground, Genesis 2:5,15.

(Hebrew "abad" meaning "to expend energy, to work, to serve")

It could be said that "man" ("male") is to be _____.

4. "Man" ("male") was created to _____ the garden, Genesis 2:15.

(Hebrew "shamar" meaning "to exercise great care, to care for, to watch, to guard")

It could be said that "man" ("male") is to be a _____.

B. Summary From The Instructions On Prayer And Prophecy (1 Corinthians 11:1-15)

The instructions from Paul refer back to the creation account and reinforce the universal principles of creation.

1. The _____ of every "man" ("male") is Christ, and the _____ of every woman is the "man" ("male"), 1 Corinthians 11:3.

(Greek "kephale" meaning "head, one to whom others are subordinate")

It could be said that "man" ("male") is an _____.

2. "Man" ("male") is not _____ of the woman, nor the woman _____ of the man, 1 Corinthians 11:11.

(Greek "chioris" meaning "apart from, distinct from, independent of, without agency of")

It could be said that "man" ("male") is _____.

C. Summary From The Instructions On Prayer (1 Timothy 2:8-15)

Within the instructions of Paul to men on prayer, and to women on deportment, he gives some insights into being a "man" ("male").

1. The woman is not to _____ over a "man" ("male"), 1 Timothy 2:12.

(Greek "didaskhein" meaning "to teach, to instruct, to direct, to admonish")

It could be said that "man" ("male") is to be a _____.

2. The woman is not to have _____ over a "man" ("male"), 1 Timothy 2:12.

(Greek "authentein" meaning "one acting by his own authority, to have authority over, to domineer")

It could be said that "man" ("male") is to have _____.

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II. MANHOOD CORRUPTED: WHAT WERE THE RESULTS OF THE FALL UPON MEN?

Sin's judgment that fell on "Adam" (first personal name stressing that "man" the "male" came from the ground) has to do with a "curse upon the ground" and has consequences for all men.

- A. "Man" ("male") would now experience _____ in life, Genesis 3:17.
(Hebrew "hissabon" meaning "sorrow, toil, labor" root word "asab" meaning "physical and mental pain/grief")
- B. "Man" ("male") would now experience _____ in work, Genesis 3:19.
(Hebrew "ze'a" meaning "sweat" from the expending of energy)
- C. "Man" ("male") would now experience a _____ life span, Genesis 3:19.
(“to dust” is a play-on-words showing where man came from and where he would now end up)
- D. "Man" ("male") would now be subject to a _____, James 1:8

III. LEADERSHIP QUALITIES: WHAT KIND OF LIFE SHOULD MEN LIVE?

Paul gives to both Timothy and Titus spiritual traits that all men (i.e. "males") ought to exhibit. Pastors and Deacons have certain qualifications that stand as role models before the church. These characteristics are examples of leadership qualities that all men (i.e. "males") ought to have in their lives. There are not two standards, one for "lay man" and one for a "called man." Leadership qualities are qualities for all men to strive to produce in their lives.

- A. BLAMELESS - 1 Timothy 3:2,10; Titus 1:6-7 (above reproach)
- B. A ONE WOMAN KIND OF A MAN - 1 Timothy 3:2,12
- C. VIGILANT - 1 Timothy 3:2 (watchful, temperate)
- D. SOBER - 1 Timothy 3:2; Titus 1:8 (sound minded, right minded)
- E. OF GOOD BEHAVIOR - 1 Timothy 3:2 (well ordered life)
- F. GIVEN TO HOSPITALITY - 1 Timothy 3:2; Titus 1:8 (kind to strangers)
- G. ABLE TO TEACH - 1 Timothy 3:2; Titus 1:9
- H. NOT GIVEN TO WINE - 1 Timothy 3:3,8; Titus 1:7
- I. NO STRIKER - 1 Timothy 3:3; Titus 1:7 (quarrelsome, violent),
- J. NOT GREEDY OF FILTHY LUCRE - 1 Timothy 3:3,8; Titus 1:7 (greedy for money)
- K. PATIENT - 1 Timothy 3:3 (reasonable, mild, gentle)
- L. NOT A BRAWLER - 1 Timothy 3:3 (contentious, ready to fight)
- M. NOT COVETOUS - 1 Timothy 3:3 (love of possessions other have),
- N. MANAGES HIS HOUSE WELL - 1 Timothy 3:4,12; Titus 1:6
- O. HAVING HIS CHILDREN IN SUBJECTION - 1 Timothy 3:4,12
- P. GOOD REPUTATION - 1 Timothy 3:7
- Q. GRAVE - 1 Timothy 3:8 (honorable, reverent)
- R. NOT DOUBLE TONGUED - 1 Timothy 3:8 (speak one thing and mean another)
- S. HOLDING THE MYSTERY OF FAITH IN A PURE CONSCIENCE - 1 Timothy 3:9
- T. NOT SELF WILLED - Titus 1:7 (one who pleases self)
- U. NOT SOON ANGRY - Titus 1:7
- V. LOVER OF GOODNESS (GOOD MEN) - Titus 1:8
- W. JUST - Titus 1:8 (righteous, devote)
- X. HOLY - Titus 1:8 (pure, pledged by boundaries)
- Y. SELF CONTROLLED - Titus 1:8 (temperate)
- Z. HOLDING FAST THE FAITHFUL WORD - Titus 1:9

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IV. MEN AND MATURITY: WHAT DOES A MATURE MAN LOOK LIKE?

Add to the list of leadership traits already given, the qualities that Paul writes to Titus, telling him of what the older or aged "men" (i.e. "males") in the faith ought to possess in their lives.

- A. SOBER - Titus 2:2 (sound minded)
- B. GRAVE - Titus 2:2 (honorable, respectful)
- C. TEMPERATE - Titus 2:2 (Vigilant)
- D. INCORRUPT IN FAITH - Titus 2:2
- E. INCORRUPT IN CHARITY - Titus 2:2
- F. INCORRUPT IN PATIENCE - Titus 2:2
- G. OFFEND NOT IN WORD - James 3:2)

V. MEN AND SERVICE: WHAT SHOULD BE THE ROLE OF MEN IN THE CHURCH?

- A. "Men" ("males") ought to be the leaders, 1 Corinthians 11:3; 1 Timothy 2:12.
- B. "Men" ("males") ought to be the teachers, 1 Timothy 2:12; 3:9; Titus 2:2
- C. "Men" ("males") ought to be the prayer warriors, 1 Corinthians 11:3; 1 Timothy 2:8.
- D. "Men" ("males") ought to use their gifts fully and properly, Romans 12:6-8, 1 Corinthians 12:4-11; Ephesians 4:11 (i.e. prophecy, pastor-teacher, evangelist, teacher, exhortation, etc.)

VI. MEN AND WOMEN: HOW SHOULD MEN RELATE TO WOMEN?

- A. "Men" ("males") are not to have sex with women outside of marriage, 1 Corinthians 7:1-2; Hebrews 13:4.
(Greek "haptesthai" meaning "to bring into contact with, fit, fasten" KJV "touch" a figure of speech for sex)
- B. "Men" ("male") are to flee fornication, 1 Corinthians 6:18 (2 Corinthians 12:31; Ephesians 5:3; Colossians 3:5; 1 Thessalonians 4:3).
(Greek "porneia" a general term describing sexual uncleanness with the opposite sex)
- C. "Men" ("males") are not to get involved sexually with other men's wives, 1 Thessalonians 4:6.
(Greek "huperbaino" meaning "to overstep")
(Greek "pleonekteo" meaning "to have more than another, to take advantage of")
- D. "Men" ("males") are not to get married to another man's wife, Romans 7:3; Matthew 19:9.
(Greek "moixhios" meaning "adultery")
- E. "Men" ("males") are not to treat other men as women, 1 Corinthians 6:9 (Romans 1:27).
(Greek "malakoi" meaning "soft, effeminate, an instrument of unnatural lust")
(Greek "arsenokoitai" meaning "one who lies with a male, a sodomite")

Conclusion:

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MAKING THIS LESSON MEANINGFUL

1. According to Titus 2:6, older men are not instructed to teach the younger men in the things that older women were to teach younger women.
 - A. Why the difference?

 - B. What were the younger men to learn?

 - C. Why just this area? See James 1:8.

 - D. Who was to teach the younger men since it doesn't stress the older men were to do the teaching?

 - E. With regard to the older men of verse 2, do the older men of the church reach this status?
Why or why not? What could be done to insure it?

2. With reference to the section on "leadership of men" what areas are your strong points and what areas are your weaker points? How will you strengthen your weak areas?

3. With reference to the "traits of a godly man", list three items in which you fall short and develop a plan to change yourself.

4. FOR WOMEN ONLY:
With reference to "men of maturity" list any of the ways in which you may have kept men from developing into maturity and then allow the men who are responsible around you to fulfill their God given position.