

1. Determine – The condition of the interpreter.

2. Define – What is the problem?

a. Corinthians 11:2-12 seems to teach . . .

i. that men should not wear a _____ while praying. (1 Cor 11:4)

ii. that women should wear a _____ in a worship setting. (1 Cor 11:5-7)

b. Absent this passage is there any clear teaching from Scripture?

Rule of thumb – Be cautious building a major doctrine on a _____; major doctrines usually have _____ biblical support, even if a single verse is central to defining them.

3. Context – What is the context of the passage?

a. Who were the recipients?

i. They were _____ “called saints”. (1 Cor 1:2)

ii. They were _____. (1 Cor 1:5, 7)

iii. They were _____. (1 Cor 3:1-4)

iv. What is the purpose of the book? 1 Corinthians was primarily a letter of _____ of _____ (1 Cor 3:1-3)

b. Where does the passage fit in the argument of the book?

Though you may be _____ in Christ to do a great many things, you should follow my (Paul's) lead and surrender the _____ of those freedoms for the sake of others.

4. Content – What does the passage say?

a. Paul defines the meaning of the passage. This passage is about _____ to _____. (1 Cor 11:3)

b. What are the key words in the passage that need to be defined?

i. Head (*Kephale*) – The head, top, that which is uppermost in relation to something.

1. Particularly of man or animals

2. Metaphorically of persons, ie. The head, _____, on to whom others are _____.

3. Usage is determined by _____.

ii. Man – *aner* - _____ or _____ – Usage is determined by _____.

iii. Wife – *gyne* - _____ or _____ – Usage is determined by _____.

- c. What Context is being considered? “Praying or Prophesying” probably doesn’t mean a formal church gathering, as Paul did not allow a woman to _____ in the churches.
- d. More key words in the passage that need to be defined:
- i. Covered (v. 4) Kata (_____) and Kephales (_____). To _____ down from the _____. (Used only of _____, never of _____.)
 - ii. Covered (v. 5-7, 13) Kata (_____) and Kalupto (_____)
 1. To cover (or _____/_____) with something which hangs down
 2. Used primarily of _____ and only of _____ in contrast to women.
 - iii. Covered (v. 15) Peri (_____, round about) ballo (to _____).
 1. A covering, _____, wrap, cape, outer garment, or _____.
 2. Used only of _____.
- e. A man praying with his head covered is praying in the same manner a _____ would pray to his _____ gods. This would place _____ on the same level as the Roman deities and _____ Christ. (1 Cor 11:4)
- f. A wife praying with her head unconcealed culturally communicates open _____ from her _____ and that she is _____. This would _____ her husband. (1 Cor 11:5)
- g. A wife presenting herself in open _____ to her husband is the same as presenting herself as an _____. If this is shameful, the wife should be _____. (1 Cor 11:6-7)
- h. A husband is not to have his head “concealed” because he is not under _____ authority. However the wife is, and should show a _____ of _____ to authority. (1 Cor 11:7-10)
- i. Angels, as unfallen, sentient creatures who understand and rigidly comply with their rank and submission would be greatly _____ by such a display of _____. (1 Cor 11:10)
- j. Though a wife is to be submissive to her husband, she has _____ before God in Christ. (1 Cor 11:11-12)

5. Compare – Eph 5:22-24, Col 3:18, 1 Peter 3:1-16

6. Conclude

- a. What was the teaching/message to the original listeners/readers?
 - i. In the context of sacrificing personal liberty for the sake of others, worshipers must be careful to _____ to authority.
 - ii. When praying and prophesying, _____ should not _____ their heads *as was the custom of the pagans*, because it _____ Christ.
 - iii. When praying and prophesying, _____ should _____ their heads *as was the custom* to demonstrate their _____ to their husbands.
- b. How can I apply the teaching of this passage today?