

1. Determine – What is the condition of the interpreter?

2. Define – What is the problem?

- a. 1 Corinthians 11:14 and 15 seem to teach . . .
 - i. That men should have _____ hair. (1 Cor 11:14)
 - ii. That women should have _____ hair. (1 Cor 11:15)
 - iii. That the head covering required by 1 Corinthians 11:5-10 is a woman's _____. (1 Cor 11:15b)
- 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)
- b. What is the purpose of the book? 1 Corinthians was primarily a letter of _____ of _____. (1 Cor 3:1-3)
- c. What is the immediate context of the passage?

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 _____ or authority. (1 Cor 11:3)
- b. What are the key words in the passage that need to be defined?
 - i. Nature (*phúsis*) – Nature, natural _____ or _____; _____. (Rom 2:27, Gal 2:15, Eph 2:3, 2 Peter 1:4)
 1. Instinctive, innate, something that does not need to be _____.
 2. Not inherently _____ or _____. (Eph 2:3)

ii. Long Hair – *komáō*- From kómē, hair.

1. To be _____.

2. May have the nuance of

a. _____.

b. _____.

c. _____.

d. _____.

3. To sport _____, for show, putting on _____ and _____.

iii. Dishonor – *atimía* - _____, _____, _____.

iv. Glory – *doxa* – to think, recognize, glory.

1. By metonymy – The ground, occasion or _____ of honor and glory.

2. A woman's hair is a source of her glory, _____, and _____.

v. Covering – *peribólaion*- to cast around. A covering, _____, _____, cape, outer garment, or _____.

c. Is long hair the veil Paul was commanding in verses 4–13?

1. Paul uses two different _____ for a covering for women.

2. This would break the _____ of verse six.

3. This confuses the obligation of the _____ with the obligations of the _____.

4. This breaks the _____ of a man's long hair. (1 Cor 11:4 vs 1 Cor 11:14)

d. Is this a command?

5. Compare – 1 Peter 3:3-5

6. Conclude

a. What was the teaching/message to the original listeners/readers?

b. How can I apply the teaching of this passage today?