*Course outline*

***Foundations***

Week 1: Man and Woman in Creation: Equality, Fertility, and Complementarity

Week 2: Man and Woman in Creation: A Biblical Theology of Beautiful Difference

Week 3: Man and Woman in a Fallen World

Week 4: Man and Woman in Christ

Week 5: Man and Woman in the Modern World

***Applications***

Week 6: The Meaning of Sex

Week 7: Singleness and Marriage

Week 8: Parenting

Week 9: The Church (Part 1)

Week 10: The Church (Part 2)

Week 11: Work

***Apologetics***

Week 12: Answering Common Questions

Week 13: The Goodness and Beauty of God’s Design

Questions? E-mail bobby.jamieson@capbap.org or paul.billings@campusoutreach.org

Suggested reading

* Kevin DeYoung, *Men and Women in the Church*, Ch 1
* Alastair Roberts, “The Music and the Meaning of Male and Female” (available online)
* J. Budziszewski, *On the Meaning of Sex*
* 9Marks Journal, “Complementarianism: A Moment of Reckoning” (whole issue)

CHBCCore Seminars 

**Man and Woman in Christ**

***Week 1***

**Man and Woman in Creation:
Equality, Fertility, and Complementarity**

**I. Introduction – Big Questions**

Why did God create humanity in two sexes? What does it mean to be a woman or a man? How should our differences play out in the church, the home, and the workplace?

 **II. Four Key Concepts**

1. Equality

2. Complementarity

3. Fertility

4. Diversity

*Bonus: 5. ????????*

**III. Rule and Fill: Men and Women’s Equality (and Fertility) in Genesis 1**

***Genesis 1:26–28:*** Both men and women bear God’s image. All humanity is to rule over God’s creation. // Bearing God’s image is the source of our worth, dignity, and rights.

Progression in Gen. 1:28: fertility > population growth > spreading out over the earth > taming and subduing wilderness ruling all creatures as God’s appointed stewards.

Sexual difference is a gift.

**IV. Formed from Earth, Built from Adam: Men and Women’s Complementarity in Genesis 2**

***Eight contrasts between man and woman’s creation in Genesis 2:***

1. The man is created before the woman. (Gen. 2:5, 7, 21–22; cf. 1 Cor. 11:7–9; 1 Tim. 2:13)

2. The man represents humanity. (Gen. 2:15–17; 3:11, 17)

3. Third, the man especially images God’s dominion and transcendence. (Gen. 2:15–17)

4. The man is created to cultivate and guard the earth; the woman is created to be the helper of the man. (Gen. 2:15, 18–24)

5. The man was created from clods of earth, and the woman was created with flesh and bone from the man’s side.

6. The man was created outside the garden, prior to its creation, then brought to it. The woman was created within the garden, when both it and the man already existed, then brought to the man.

7. Adam is given the task of naming the animals, as a sign of and preparation for his rule over the world, while the woman is not. Adam names Eve; Eve does not name Adam.

8. Marriage is established asymmetrically. (Gen. 2:24)

In sum: Adam’s primary task corresponds to God’s work in the first three days of creation (structuring, ordering, naming, dividing, governing). Eve’s primary task corresponds to God’s work in the second three days of creation (generating new life, filling, glorifying, establishing communion).

**V. Application**

1. Sexual difference is a gift to be received.

2. Sexual difference aims at complementary collaboration and unified partnership, not competition or division.

3. Socially developed differences between men arise from and symbolically highlight our primary differences.

4. Defining men and women’s primary callings:

Every man is a potential father, and is called to cultivate fatherly responsibility. Every woman is a potential mother, and is called to cultivate motherly nurture.

To be a man is to produce more than you consume.

To be a woman is to nurture life.