

- (4) _____ (v 22)
 (5) _____ (v 22)
 (6) _____
 _____ (v 27-30)
 (7) _____ (v 31-34)

When we partake of the bread and the cup, we are to judge ourselves first. We are to do an honest self-examination of our motives and actions.

We are told not to eat and drink unworthily. Many did: and as a result were weak; and sickly; and some even died physically (I Corinthians 11:28-30).

2. (a) According to I Corinthians 11:31, if we don't judge ourselves, what will happen? _____

(b) When we are judged, what happens ? (I Corinthians 11:32) _____

(c) What benefit is it to us that we are judged? (I Corinthians 11:32) _____

We are to walk in love. Not walking in love is sin. They were to tarry for one another (I Corinthians 11:33), by waiting for all to assemble, and then participate in holy Communion together, and not regard the Lord's Supper as an ordinary meal.

ELEVENTH STUDY

CHRISTIAN ORDINANCES

APPEARANCE OF WOMEN IN PUBLIC WORSHIP (I Corinthians 11:2-16)

Paul, in this portion of Scripture, is addressing a national custom of all ancient communities concerning clothing worn in public worship. This custom was, it denoted both modesty and subordination (obedience to authority).

As a rule, modest women covered their heads with the *peplum* or with a veil when they were in worship or in public. ¹

Evidently, Paul had delivered to them, before hand, some rules; *ordinances* (I Corinthians 11:2); (which really means traditions). This was a controversy among the Corinthian believers concerning freedom in Christ versus customs. So, in this Chapter, Paul was expounding on more questions put to him from the Corinthian believers concerning this matter (I Corinthians 11:2-16), and that of the Lord's Supper (I Corinthians 11:17-30).

If Paul were here today, he would probably address some issues of today's dress; and marking and piercing of the body.

Paul wrote in Galatians 3:28, . . . *There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is*

1. The Pulpit Commentary, Volume XIX, p. 362.

neither male nor female: for ye are all one in Christ.

1. Fill in the blanks from I Corinthians 11:3,12.

The head of Christ is _____.

The head of every man is _____.

The head of the woman is the _____.

The woman is _____ the _____, even so is the man _____ the _____.

2. (a) Since a woman's head should be covered when prophesying and praying in public (I Corinthians 11:5), do you think this also means it is alright for a woman to preach in the Church? (I Corinthians 11:5; 14:3,23-25,31; Acts 2:16-21; 21:9; Joel 2:28-32) _____

(b) Paul said . . . *But if a woman have long hair, it is a _____*. (I Corinthians 11:15)

(c) What does Paul say a woman's hair is given her for? (I Corinthians 11:15) _____

3. In I Corinthians 11:14, what does Paul say teaches us that it is a shame if a man have long hair? _____

Nature, is used here in the same sense as the word "instinct;" "gut feeling" (I Corinthians 11:14).

It appears that some Corinthian women claimed for their sex equality with the men on the basis that there is no difference in benefits in Christ (Gal. 3:28; Col.3:11). They overstepped their authority in com-

ing forward to pray and prophesy unveiled. This is what the apostle disapproves in v 1-16. He sums up his argument here by stating that if any man sets himself up as a wrangler or a defender of such new freedom for the women, then a woman may pray or prophesy with uncovered head and a man may have long hair if each one wants to bear the reproach and shame of such action. Paul makes it plain that there is no set law or custom governing such in the churches of God (v 16).¹

CONCERNING THE LORD'S SUPPER (I Corinthians 11:17-34; Psalm 94:11-13)

This second rebuke is more of a serious nature. Even though they were there for the worship of God, there was a spirit of division on people being excluded. The Corinthians were having love feasts and afterwards shared Communion. The wealthy among the Corinthians began to arrive at the "Love Feasts" early and eat all the quality food while the poor had nothing to eat but their own food, if they had any. This humiliated the poor and caused division.

1. What 7 things did Paul accuse the Corinthians of in I Corinthians 11:18-34?

(1) _____ (v 18)

(2) _____ (v 19)

(3) _____ (v 21)

1. Dake, left j note; p. 184.