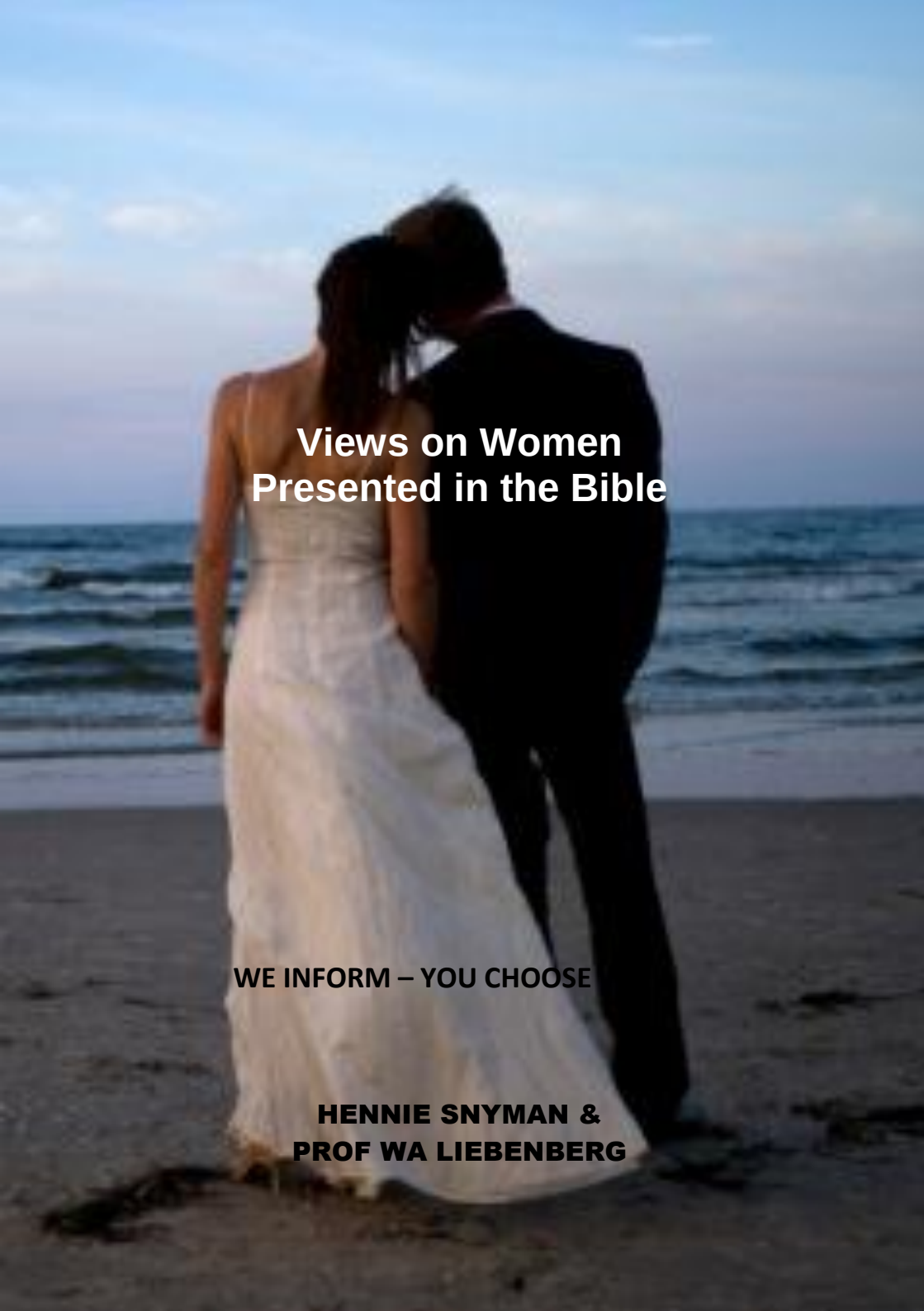


A couple in formal wedding attire stands on a sandy beach, looking out at the ocean under a soft, hazy sky. The woman is wearing a long, flowing white dress, and the man is in a dark suit. They are positioned in the center of the frame, with the ocean and horizon line behind them.

Views on Women Presented in the Bible

WE INFORM – YOU CHOOSE

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Preface

YHWH "God" has called us to do two things. First, we are to never give up studying and seeking the correct interpretation of any given Bible passage. Second, such opportunities are golden moments for us to learn to show grace and love to others whose understanding of a given passage may differ from ours.

Throughout the HRTI's teachings, we use a slightly different vocabulary to that which some might be accustomed. We have chosen to use what many refer to as a Messianic vocabulary. The reasons being: Firstly, using Hebraic-sounding words is another way to help you associate with the Hebraic Roots of your faith. Secondly, these words are not merely an outward show for us, they are truly an expression of who we are as Messianic Jews and Gentiles who have "taken hold" of our inheritance with Israel.

Instead of saying "Jesus", we call our Saviour "Y'shua" – the way His parents would have addressed Him in Hebrew. In addition, rather than referring to Y'shua as "Christ", we use the word "Messiah" – which is an Anglicized version of the Hebrew word, Moshiah.

"YaHoVaH" is the name of God in Hebrew, where it is written as four consonants (YHWH or YHVH, as the W and V is derived from the same Hebrew letter 'Vaw'). These four letters are called the Tetragrammaton (Greek for "[a word] having four letters"). Jews ceased to use the name in the Greco-Roman period, replacing it with the common noun Elohim ("God") to demonstrate the universal sovereignty of Israel's God over all others. At the same time, the divine name was increasingly regarded as too sacred to be uttered, and was replaced in spoken ritual by the word Adonai ("My Lord"). From about the 6th to the 10th century the Masoretes (Jewish scholars who were the first to add vowels to the text of the Hebrew Bible) used the vowel signs of the Hebrew words Adonai or Elohim as the vowels for YHWH; and later on the artificial name Jehovah was produced. Christian scholars and translators after the Renaissance and Reformation periods replaced the sacred name YHWH with GOD and LORD (all in capital letters in the Bible); which was a strategic move of Satan for not using the Name. The Sacred Name occurs 6,828 times in the Hebrew text of the Bible, proving YHWH wants us to use it.

In the 19th and 20th centuries, biblical scholars again began to use the form Yahweh and it is now the conventional usage in biblical scholarship; but leading Hebrew Scholars suggest YHWH should be pronounced as Yah-oo-VaH (Y'shua is derived from YaH-shuvah which means YaH saves. Yah (יָהּ) is an abbreviation of God's name YHWH as seen in Psalm 68:4. The Name is also found in the word hallelu-YaH, which means "you praise the LORD").

What are the Views on Women Presented in the Bible?

Introduction

The TaNaCh (called the Hebrew Bible, the Old Covenant) is the basis for both Judaism and Christianity and the cornerstone of Western culture. Through its Scripture and its elaboration of statutes, the Hebrew Bible's views on women have helped shape gender roles and define the legal standing of women in the West for millennia.

This biblical influence has declined somewhat as Western culture has become progressively more secular.

The views on women presented in the Bible are complex and often not clear. However, the question of women's status relative to men remains a central and controversial issue in any approach to this issue; from apologetics and Christian beliefs, to feminism and atheism!

With that in mind, let start with:

The Bible on the Authority of Women

Two views are maintained on women at the creation:

- 1) the "non-subordinating" view of woman, and
- 2) the "subordinating view" of woman.

The "non-subordinating" view of woman:

The Genesis chapter 1 narration declares the purpose of YHWH, antedating the creation of the sexes. YHWH gave the human pair joint responsibility and "rulership" over His creation:

*Gen 1:26-27: 26 Then God said, "Let us make man in our image, in our likeness, and let **them** rule over the fish of the sea and the birds of the air, over the livestock, over all the earth, and over all the creatures that move along the ground." 27 So God created man in his own image, in the image of God he created him; **male and female** he created them.*

Gen 5:1-2 reaffirms this perspective:

1 *When God created man, he made him in the likeness of God. He created **them male and female** and blessed **them**.* 2 *And when **they** were created, he called them man he called them man [Hebrew Adam].*

The "subordinating view" of woman:

The Genesis chapter 2 narrative has been called the "subordinating view" of woman for two reasons:

- 1) man is created first, and
- 2) woman is created out of man.

Scriptural reference used for this view is Gen 2:20b-24 (NIV):

20b ...But for Adam (or 'man') no suitable helper was found. 21 So YHWH God caused the man to fall into a deep sleep; and while he was sleeping, he took one of the man's ribs (or "took part of the man's side") and closed up the place with flesh. 22 Then YHWH God made a woman from the rib (or "took part of the man's side") he had taken out of the man, and he brought her to the man. 23 The man said, "This is now bone of my bones and flesh of my flesh; she shall be called 'woman,' for she was taken out of man." 24 For this reason a man will leave his father and mother and be united to his wife, and they will become one flesh.

But after the creation of man and woman something catastrophic happened...

The Fall of Humanity and the Curses:

After the roles were defined, satan interfered in man's responsibilities in a major way:

Gen 3:1, 13: 1 Now the serpent (nachash in Hebrew and literally means brilliance enchanter) was more subtil than any beast of the field which YHWH God had made. And he said unto the woman, Yea, hath God said, Ye shall not eat of every tree of the garden? 13 And YHWH God said unto the woman, What is this that thou hast done? And the woman said, The serpent beguiled me, and I did eat.

YHWH then cursed four separate things; let's start with the first one:

1) Satan:

In this curse Y'shua shall bruise satan's head, meaning Y'shua will be born in the flesh in the years to come to destroy satan's power.

Now before we go onto the next curse, something must be shared with you concerning Cain...

*Gen 4:6-7: 6 And YHWH said unto Cain, Why art thou wroth? and why is thy countenance fallen? 7 If thou doest well, shalt thou not be accepted? and if thou (Cain) doest not well, sin lieth at the door. And unto thee (Cain) shall be his (sin's) desire, and thou (Cain) shalt **rule** over him (sin).*

Here is a direct instruction from YHWH to rule over sin, period. Please take note of the word rule.

Let's continue now with the next curse of YHWH – this time over the woman...

2) The woman:

This curse over the woman consists of two parts:

- a) *In pain you shall bring forth children.* This question is, is this still applicable today? Yes it is! Now take note of the second part,
- b) *and your husband shall rule over you.* Then surely this must also still be applicable today?

Let's have a look at the scriptural reference in Gen 3:16:

*Unto the woman he (YHWH) said, I will greatly multiply thy sorrow and thy conception; in sorrow thou shalt bring forth children; and thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall **rule** (mashal) over thee.*

Here we find the very same Hebrew word *mashal* again. It is the Strong's Concordance number H4910 מָשַׁל and means:

"A primitive root; to rule: - (have, make to have) dominion, governor, X indeed, reign, (bear, cause to, have) rule (-ing, -r), have power."

Now, any woman not adhering to this curse of YHWH over her is in disobedience and out of YHWH's will for her; meaning you then willfully rebel against YHWH. Listen to what the Bible says about disobedience from the New Covenant...

*Eph 2:2-3: 2 Wherein in time past ye walked according to the course of this world, according to the prince of the power of the air, **the spirit that now worketh in the children of disobedience:** (yes, satan's spirit!) 3 Among whom also we all had our conversation in times past in the lusts of our flesh fulfilling the desires of the flesh and of the mind; and **were by nature the children of wrath,** even as others.*

Sha'ul (Paul) reinforces this, a couple of chapters further:

*Eph 5:6-8: 6 Let no man deceive you with vain words: for because of these things **cometh the wrath of God upon the children of disobedience.** 7 **Be not ye therefore partakers with them.** 8 For ye were sometimes darkness, but now are ye light in the Lord: walk as children of light:*

We can clearly see from YHWH's Word that both curses are still fully in force till YHWH removes the curses during the Millennial Reign. That means each and every married woman must submit fully under her husband. Unmarried women submit under their fathers.

Submit:

Submit is a verb. Submitting is a voluntary action. That means it is something women themselves do. It's not something men make them do. Just like we can't force another person to love us, we can't force someone to submit to us, either. Of course, men can make their wives do what they want; but then that's not true godly submission from the wife's side.

Now here is a revelation to the women: YHWH did not say a wife needs to submit to her husband only if he proves to be worthy. Submission is a matter of trusting in YHWH more than trusting in man. But a wife will more easily make the choice to submit to her husband if she knows that he has

made the choice to submit to YHWH. It will be a sign to her that it is safe to submit to him.

Many a wife has a hard time trusting that her husband is hearing from YHWH if he doesn't appear to be submitted to YHWH in the way he treats her. Wives know that after the verse, "*Wives, submit to your own husbands*" (Eph 5:22), the Bible says "*Husbands, love your wives, just as Messiah also loved the church and gave Himself for her*" (verse 25).

Y'shua doesn't neglect, ignore, demean or abuse the church. He doesn't treat her rudely or disrespectfully. He never acts arrogantly or insensitively toward her. Nor does He criticize her and make her feel she is not valuable. Rather He

- 1) loves her,
- 2) protects her,
- 3) provides for her, and
- 4) cares for her.

These are the basic needs for any wife.

In Everything:

Some people just can't stand to be told the truth. Some just can't stand to hear the truth that a wife is to be subject unto her husband ***in everything***.

The Holy Spirit says: "*Wives, submit yourselves unto your own husbands, **as unto** the Lord. For the husband is the head of the wife, even **as Messiah is the head** of the church: and he is the saviour of the body. Therefore **as the church is subject unto Messiah. so let the wives be to their own husbands in everything**."*¹

"*In every thing?*" Yes, "*every thing.*" I made a mistake as a young teacher that I corrected later. I told a lady, when her husband told her not to go to church: "*You just tell him you are going to church anyway. You are going to live for God.*" I admit today I gave her unscriptural advice. You are to be to your husband **what the church is to Y'shua--submissive, obedient**.

A lady argued that a wife doesn't have to obey her husband ***if he's wrong***. In fact, she is wrong. We're talking about **obedience** here. Some people beat around the bush and allege that being "subject" or being

¹ Eph 5:24

"**submissive**" is not the same as being "**obedient**"; **however**, the Bible **eliminates** all such speculation by associating a wife's obedience with that of the Church obeying Y'shua HaMashiach.

It would be absurd for anyone to say that the church should be subject to Y'shua, and submit to Y'shua, but does not have to necessarily obey Y'shua.

I know many pastors who teach this exact heresy (i.e., that wives are to submit to their husbands, but not obey). Oh really? Evidently he's never read 1 Peter 3:6... *"Even as Sara **obeyed** Abraham (from the Torah), calling him lord: whose daughters ye are, as long as ye do well, and are not afraid with any amazement."* Ladies, YHWH commands (not this teaching) that a wife is to obey her husbands **in everything!**

Why in Everything?

Why doesn't the Bible limit a wife's obedience to her husband? Why does the Scripture not say, as many wish it did say that a wife should be subject to her husband as long as he is right and true to the Bible? Or why does it not say that a wife should be subject to her husband in all matters but spiritual matters?

The Bible commands wives to **obey** their own husbands². To teach anything else is rebellion against YHWH's Scriptures. Eph 5:24 plainly states that a wife is to be subject (Greek, hupotasso, meaning, **to obey**, to put in subjection under) to her own husband, just as she would to Y'shua Himself.

Feminism is an Evil Communist Agenda:

Feminism has corrupted the Western world's wives, which is why women file for divorce *twice* as much as men.

Feminism is a New World Order Communist agenda, intended to subvert and destroy families. Communism is a vehicle created by the architects of the New World Order (NWO), which is simply the homogenization of the world's economies, religions, courts, governments and languages. It's all preparing the way for the coming man of sin, the Antichrist. Communism is the tool, a vehicle, by which they corrupt and destroy families, thus

² 1 Peter 3:1-5

weakening the nation as a whole and rendering Believers as slaves to the coming Police State NWO.

Some of the feminists' characteristics are:

- doesn't want to cook,
- doesn't want to clean,
- doesn't want to be a mother, or
- fulfill her wifely obligations.

YHWH's 10 Fundamental Reasons why a Wife must Submit to her Husband:

- 1) Creation order: Man was created first, woman second. *"For it was Adam who was first created, and then Eve."* 1 Tim 2:13.
- 2) Creation origin: Man and all creation were created by YHWH directly out of dust; whereas woman was created through the man's rib. *"Then the Lord God formed man of dust from the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living being."* Gen 2:7 Woman is the only creature not made from dust. Woman derives her origin from Man. *"The Lord God fashioned into a woman the rib which He had taken from the man, and brought her to the man."* Gen 2:22 *"For man does not originate from woman, but woman from man"* 1 Cor 11:8.
- 3) Creation purpose: Woman created for man: *"for indeed man was not created for the woman's sake, but woman for the man's sake."* 1 Cor 11:9.
- 4) Man named woman: Adam named the animals and was to rule over them. *"Out of the ground the Lord God formed every beast of the field and every bird of the sky, and brought them to the man to see what he would call them; and whatever the man called a living creature, that was its name."* Gen 2:19 *"rule over the fish of the sea and over the birds of the sky and over every living thing that moves on the earth."* Gen 1:28 When Eve was brought to Adam, he named her, showing he was to rule over woman as well. *"The man said, 'This is now bone of my bones, And flesh of my flesh; She shall be called Woman, Because she was taken out of Man.'"* Gen 2:23
- 5) Delegation principle: YHWH commanded directly to Adam alone. The prohibition to not eat of the tree of knowledge of good and evil was made directly by YHWH to Adam. Adam, in turn relayed what Yah said to Eve. Eve had not yet been created when Yah told Adam about the forbidden tree. Eve never actually heard Yah say

this directly, but had to trust Adam's word on the matter. *"The Lord God commanded the man, saying, "From any tree of the garden you may eat freely; but from the tree of the knowledge of good and evil you shall not eat, for in the day that you eat from it you will surely die." Then the Lord God said, "It is not good for the man to be alone; I will make him a helper suitable for him.""* Gen 2:16-18.

- 6) Woman sinned first: The devil tempted Eve and she, not the man, was first deceived. Because of this, man put Eve under the headship of Adam. *"And it was not Adam who was deceived, but the woman being deceived, fell into transgression."* 1 Tim 2:14; *"Now the serpent was more crafty than any beast of the field which the Lord God had made. And he said to the woman, "Indeed, has God said, 'You shall not eat from any tree of the garden'?"* Gen 3:1.
- 7) YHWH rebuked Adam first after they ate the forbidden fruit. Although Eve was the logical person for YHWH to rebuke first, Yah went to Adam, indicating that Yah considered Adam the "head of the family" for both. *"Then the Lord God called to the man, and said to him, "Where are you?"* (Gen 3:9).
- 8) Man is the glory of YHWH; woman is the glory of man: *"For a man is the image and glory of God; but the woman is the glory of man."* 1 Cor 11:7
- 9) Sha'ul (Paul) pointed Believers to the Mosaic Law – 1 Cor.14:34: *"Let your women keep silence in the churches: for it is not permitted unto them to speak; but they are commanded to be under obedience, as also **saith the Torah** (law)."* This is a reference to Gen 3:16: *"Thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee."* From this it is evident that it was the disorderly and disobedient that the Apostle had in view.
- 10) Peter pointed Believers to Sarah as measuring stick 2,000 years earlier – 1 Peter 3:5-6: *"For after this manner in the old time the holy women also, who trusted in God, adorned themselves, being in subjection unto their own husbands: Even as Sara obeyed Abraham, calling him lord: whose daughters ye are, as long as ye do well, and are not afraid with any amazement."*

The Logical Reasons why a Wife must Submit to her Husband:

A wife shows submission unto her husband when she allows him to take leadership in the relationship. His position as leader is biblical (1 Cor 11:3). Abraham's wife, Sarah, is an example of a woman following her husband's lead (1 Peter 3:6). Sarah has never been confused with being a

woman who was a frail doormat. Peter notes that she was not afraid in life. Submission should not be confused with a person being weak.

Women are not commanded to submit to their husbands because Yah insures that men will be just or loving. When a woman submits unto her husband, she is actually submitting unto YHWH (Eph 5:22). A woman therefore does not submit because her husband deserves it of his own merit; she submits because she knows it is pleasing to YHWH. There will be times when a woman needs to submit, and her husband does not deserve it from a human perspective. But by divine right, YHWH set the man as leader; and a woman can trust that YHWH is good. She can also know that nothing escapes YHWH's notice, and a wicked man will be held accountable for his actions.

When a wife submits to her husband, she does not try to take leadership from him. From the beginning of time, woman has tried to take leadership from the man – and man has often gladly given it away (Genesis 3). Gen 3:16 refers to Eve's sin to override her husband's headship, which has continued down the line of women. Women use many tactics to try to take control of leadership; including nagging, deception, and manipulation. This always results in sin, and often sorrowful consequences (Genesis 27). When a woman resorts to these tactics, she is trying to usurp YHWH's design of relationship roles. A submissive wife must first learn to trust YHWH's goodness and His sovereignty.

However, a submissive wife is not relegated to idly sitting by while her husband makes all the family decisions. In a healthy marriage, husband and wife work as a team. When a decision cannot be jointly agreed upon, the leader makes it; knowing he is responsible foremost unto YHWH for that decision. In these circumstances or in a decision that the husband must make alone, a submissive wife is not overstepping her boundaries by offering counsel. She must learn to do it in a way that shows respect for his God-given position as head of the family. A submissive woman also offers abundant encouragement, understanding that making decisions is a heavy responsibility on a man's shoulders.

Some women are not satisfied with this. They want to be in charge. But realistically, marriage cannot work this way. Unity requires relational structure. We see this pattern in other relationships. But submission is never a sign of value. Y'shua submitted to the will of His Father (Matt 26:39). It would be heresy to say that Y'shua is of lesser value than the Father. They are one and Y'shua cannot be of lesser value. His

submission had nothing to do with His value—it had to do with God-ordained structure. It is the same with husband and wife.

Submission takes humility. It also takes a lot of prayer and relying on the Holy Spirit. But so does godly leadership. Women can look unto Y'shua as a perfect example, and reflect His love and Self-sacrifice ***as they likewise lovingly choose to submit unto the husband YHWH has placed in their life.***

To conclude, when a wife submits to her husband, she comes under his covering and protection – and this frees her to become all YHWH created her to be.

Not only was the woman cursed but the earth was also cursed.

3) The earth:

The Scriptures say thorns and thistles it shall bring forth for you:

Gen 3:18: Thorns also and thistles shall it (the earth) bring forth to thee; and thou shalt eat the herb of the field;

And lastly the man was also cursed.

4) The man:

In the sweat of your face you shall eat bread; you will labour till you return to the ground, meaning you won't have everlasting mortal life. The ground was also cursed because Adam was taken from Adamah (Adamah is Hebrew for ground).

Gen 3:17, 19: *And unto Adam (meaning red, or ruddy – from the root 'adamah' meaning earth) he said, because thou hast hearkened unto the voice of thy wife, and hast eaten of the tree, of which I commanded thee, saying, Thou shalt not eat of it: cursed is the ground (adamah) for thy sake; in sorrow shalt thou eat of it (adamah) all the days of thy life; In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground; (adamah) for out of it (adamah) wast thou taken: for dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return.*

In summary of the Authority of a Woman:

Over the creation, woman has equal status as man; but in seniority, woman must still submit under the authority of man.

Other verses to ponder on:

Col 3:18: Wives, ***submit yourselves unto your own husbands***, (Why?) ***as it is fit in YHWH*** (because YHWH instructed it that way).

1 Tim 2:11-12: *Let a woman learn in peace, **fully submitted**; but I do not permit a woman to teach a man **or exercise authority over him**; rather, she is to remain at peace.*

Titus 2:4-5: ***Teach the young women to be ... obedient to their own husbands*** (Why?), ***that the word of YHWH be not blasphemed*** (that you do not nullify the Words of YHWH and blaspheme against YHWH).

1 Peter 3:1: *Likewise, **ye wives, be in subjection to your own husbands.***

I think YHWH made His point clear here by saying the same thing over and over and over...

The Bible on Women Respecting their Husbands

Men want women who know how men need to be treated. Many women treat men in ways that diminish their egos and who make them feel inadequate. Men like to believe and desire to be in control, that their wives submit to them, and that their wives respect them unconditionally. Men would rather have more praise, more acknowledgment of what they do right and more acknowledgment that they are great guys who are loved and appreciated.

Women think men do not need them, do not value their opinion, their support or their praise. Women also think men do not care about many things important to women—which is why they criticize. Criticism is a way to verbalize resentment.

A tip for women: Most men want acknowledgment and appreciation from women. Learning to acknowledge instead of making your partner wrong is one of the most powerful relationship survival tools available to you.

*Eph 5:33: However, the text also applies to each of you individually: let each man love his wife as he does himself, **and see that the wife respects her husband.***

We will conclude with this topic at the end of this book.

The Bible on Women's Clothing

What does the Bible say about proper dress? Is it OK to wear shorts to assemblies? Should women wear pants to an assembly? What about hats and veils? Is it a sin for a woman to wear pants? What is proper to wear to assembly?

Many people wonder what advice the Bible gives on these questions. The clothing worn in Biblical times was very different from what we wear today. Both men and women wore a loose, woolen, robe-like cloak or mantle as an outer garment. It was fastened at the waist with a belt or sash. A tunic or coat, a long piece of cloth, leather or haircloth with holes for arms and head, was worn under the cloak. Sandals were worn on the feet.

The difference between men's and women's clothing was small but distinctive. In addition, men often wore a turban to confine their hair, and women of some cultures wore a veil.

The Torah on Cross-dressing:

The Book of Deuteronomy has a prohibition against dressing in clothing of the opposite sex:

Deut 22:5 (NIV): A woman must not wear men's clothing, nor a man wear women's clothing, for YHWH your God detests anyone who does this.

No one knows for sure whether this prohibition was intended as a general principle or was directed at some specific abuse among the ancient Hebrews. Cross-dressing was likely considered an affront to the natural distinction between the sexes (Gen 1:27). It may also have been related to some deviant sexual practice; or more likely, to pagan worship. It is known that some pagan rituals of that time involved women wearing armor and

men dressing as women, and the Hebrews were forbidden to do anything that had even the appearance of pagan worship.

Some people think this verse would prohibit women from wearing pants because pants have traditionally been worn by men. But, in light of the similarity of men's and women's clothing in Biblical times and the fact that pants were not worn by either sex at that time, that conclusion cannot be justified.

The Torah on Mixed materials:

There was also a prohibition against wearing clothes woven of wool and linen together:

Deut 22:11(NIV): *Do not wear clothes of wool and linen woven together. (See the book *Why does God forbid using Wool and linen together?*)*

This lengthy topic is fully explained in the booklet *Why Does God Forbid Using Wool and Linen Together?* You will be pleasantly surprised.

The Renewed Covenant (N.T.) on the Dress code for Women:

Two passages in the Renewed Covenant concern proper dress for women:

1 Tim 2:9-10 (NIV): 9 *I also want women **to dress modestly, with decency and propriety**, not with braided hair or gold or pearls or expensive clothes, 10 **but with good deeds**, appropriate for women who profess to worship God.*

Your beauty should not come from outward adornment, such as braided hair and the wearing of gold jewelry and fine clothes. Instead, it should be that of your inner self; the unfading beauty of a gentle and quiet, soft spirit; which is of great worth in YHWH's sight. For this is the way the holy women of the past who put their hope in YHWH used to make themselves beautiful:

1 Peter 3:2-5 (NIV): 2 *when they see the purity and reverence of your lives. 3 **Your beauty should not come from outward adornment**, such as braided hair and the wearing of gold jewelry and fine clothes. 4 **Instead, it should be that of your inner self, the unfading beauty of a gentle and quiet spirit, which is of great worth in God's sight.** 5 **For this is the way the holy***

women of the past who put their hope in God used to make themselves beautiful. They were submissive to their own husbands, 6 like Sarah, who obeyed Abraham and called him her master. You are her daughters if you do what is right and do not give way to fear.

Both of these passages also make the point that a person's true beauty comes from within and is properly expressed by good deeds rather than showy clothing and jewelry.

Many Christians interpret these passages as requiring women to dress very plainly and refrain from wearing jewelry or using makeup. But the advice is simply **to dress modestly and in good taste**, according to the standards of the society they live in.

1 Tim 2:15: *Nevertheless, the woman will be delivered through childbearing, provided that she continues trusting, loving **and living a holy life with modesty.***

The Renewed Covenant (N.T.) on Women's Headwear for Worship:

In his letters to the church at Corinth, Sha'ul responded to a number of questions the Corinthian Believers had asked him (1 Cor 7:1). One of those questions involved proper headwear during worship services. Sha'ul gave this "strange" reply:

1 Cor 11:10: *For this cause ought the woman to have power on her head (Greek kephale) **because** of the angels.*

Sha'ul says that a woman must be covered. She must have power on her; she must have authority over her. She must be under her covering; her husband or father (if she is not married). And he in turn must also be under his covering or else that chain of command is broken and that is how satan is able to attack the family! Allow me to explain...

What does he mean when he says "*a woman ought to have power on her head because of the angels?*" Does a piece of cloth have power over angels? No! When Sha'ul says "*a woman ought to have power on her head*" he is referring to being under the proper chain of command **so that the fallen angels can't have access to her!** Do you honestly think that a piece of cloth has supernatural power to protect you from fallen angels? That sounds absurd, doesn't it?

Many people argue that when the Nephilim (fallen angels) in Gen 6:4 saw women and their beautiful hair, that they lusted after them and desired them. The argument that women should wear a head covering to prevent these fallen angels and even men from lusting after them is not sound at all. That argument falls apart when you realize that if a fallen angel wants to wait until a woman takes a shower and she has to wash her hair, then she is uncovered and that fallen angel will then have access to her! That argument just does not make sense.

Also, if a man has a lust problem he will lust over a woman even when she is covered. Lustful men will be lustful no matter how much a woman is covered! I am not suggesting that women should dress however they want without regard to how it may make men stumble. Certainly I believe that women should dress modestly and cover up parts of their body that might cause a man to think lustful thoughts. But some people want to define what modesty looks like and they are not always basing that on what is truly modest in the eyes of YHWH.

Often times women are trying to draw more attention to themselves to make themselves "appear more holy" than others. Modesty should be defined by Scripture and by the leading of the Ruach³ and not some man-made code of conduct that others set for themselves and then they try to force that idea on others (as if it is commanded in the Torah).

With that as the background, let us examine the context of these verses with a proper exegesis and hermeneutical keys:

1 Cor 11:5-15: 5 *but every woman who prays or prophesies with her head unveiled (insubordination to her husband) brings shame to her head (husband) — there is no difference between her and a woman who has had her head shaved (was a rebellious deed in biblical time).* 6 *For if a woman is not veiled, let her also have her hair cut short (expose her that she is rebellious); but if it is shameful for a woman to wear her hair cut short or to have her head shaved, then let her be veiled (let her submit to her husband).* 7 *For a man indeed should not have his head veiled, because he is the image and glory of God, and the woman is the glory of man.* 8 *For man was not made from woman, but woman **from man**;* 9 *and indeed man was not created for the sake of the woman **but woman for the sake of the man.*** 10 *The reason a woman should **show by veiling her head** (show she has her husband as*

³ Spirit

authority over her) *that she is under authority **has to do with the** (fallen) **angels**. 11 Nevertheless, in union with the Lord neither is woman independent of man nor is man independent of woman; 12 for as the woman was made **from the man**, so also the man is now born through the woman. But everything is from God. 13 Decide for yourselves: is it appropriate for a woman to pray to God when she is unveiled (not showing submission to her husband and pray to YHWH)? 15 **But a woman who wears her hair long enhances her appearance, because her hair has been given to her as a covering.***

Let's start with verse 8-10 explained in more detail...

*8 For the man is not of the woman: **but the woman of the man**. 9 Neither was the man created for the woman; **but the woman for the man**. 10 **For this cause ought the woman to have power on her head** (kephale) **because of the angels**.*

*Note: Notice that he is not talking about veils or hats here. In context, Sha'ul is talking about the wife being made for the husband in marriage, is he not? That is why he says this in the following verse: "*For this cause ought the woman to have power on her head (kephale) because of the angels.*"

The fallen angels have access to the family when people are not under their proper chain of command and if there is not order in the family. A piece of cloth cannot protect us from fallen angels. How silly for people to think that?!

That is why YHWH gave the woman **hair** for her covering – verse 15: "*But if a woman **have long hair**, it is a glory to her: **for her hair is given her for a covering.***" Her **long** hair is **given to her by YHWH!** Her hair is already her covering to symbolize that she is under her husband and her Messiah! In biblical times, a rebellious wife's hair was cut off and that showed the community that "this is a rebellious woman"!

Let's see how Sha'ul understood the symbolism of covering for a wife this time from the Restoration Scriptures Bible:

1 Cor 11:5-15 (RSTNE⁴): *5 But every woman that **makes prayers, or prophecies with her head uncovered** (not submitting to her*

⁴ Restoration Scriptures Bible

husband) **dishonors her head** (husband): *for that is the same as if she were shaven* (it was a sign of rebellion in biblical times). 6 *For if the woman **does not have a head covering** (allow husband's authority over her), let her also be shorn* (expose her as a rebellious person); *but if it is a shame for a woman to be shorn, or shaven, **let her be covered*** (let her rather choose to submit under her husband than being rebellious). 7 *For a man indeed ought not to veil* his head, because he is the image and glory of YHWH: but the woman is the glory of the man.* 8 *For the man is not from the woman; but the woman **from the man*** (man is superior than the woman in authority). 9 *Neither was the man created for the woman; but the woman **for the man**.* 10 *For **this cause** (reason) ought the woman **to have a symbol of AUTHORITY on her head because of the unclean fallen demons**.*

If a woman refuses her husband's authority over her, she is insubordinate; therefore, she is positionally uncovered – and the Hebrew for this is **ervah**!

We find the same Hebrew word in Deut 24:1-4 (AFNHSS⁵):

*"When a man has taken a wife, and married her, and it come to pass that she find no favour in his eyes, because he has found some [dvar] **uncleanness** [ervah] in her,; then let him write her a bill of divorcement, and give it in her hand, and send her out of his house. And when she is departed out of his house, she may go and be another man's wife. And if the latter husband hates her as well and writes her a bill of divorcement, and gives it in her hand, and sendeth her out of his house; or if the latter husband die, which took her to be his wife; Her former husband, who sent her away may not take her again to be his wife again, after that she is mutually impure."*

So if we look back at the Deut 24:1-4 passage – if a woman is **insubordinate**, wouldn't an expected result be that she would eventually find no favour in husband number 1's eyes? And if husband number 2 ends up hating her, wouldn't **insubordination** be a plausible reason for his hatred? So clearly, that is the context of Deut 24:1-4; since Deut 22:13-21 and Numbers chapter 5 take care of physical adultery.

Now let's take this a step further.

⁵ Abrahamic-Faith Nazarene Hebraic Study Scriptures

1 Sam 15:23a. (RSTNE): *For **rebellion** [mer ee 4805] is as the sin of witchcraft [keh sem' 7081], and **INSUBORDINATION** [paw tsar' 6484] is as **iniquity** [aw ven' 205] and **IDOLATRY** [teraphim 8655].*

1 Cor 11:5-15, in context, has everything to do with the husband's authority over the wife and her submitting to him; and nothing about cloth headcoverings at all. The insubordination of a rebellious woman is addressed here and the Torah confirms it.

And no ma'am, you do not have to wear your silly hat to church, smile. ☺

The Torah on Woman Praying with a Tallit and wearing Tzitzityot:

Many men and women today ask: "*Is a woman allowed to pray with a tallit⁶ and/or wear tzitzityot?*"⁷" Well, here is insight on what the Torah says:

Num 15:38 (CJB): "*Speak to **the people** (some translations say **children**) of Isra'el, instructing them to make, through all their generations, tzitziyot on the corners of their garments, and to put with the tzitzit on each corner a blue thread.*" (Also Deut 22:12).

The last time I checked "people" and "children" included women, smile. Yes, Torah Observant Women may use the tallit to pray and also wear tzitziyot during wake time. Now this is not my opinion, it is a Torah Instruction and the majority of leading Rabbis agree with it:

*Rabbi Moshe Feinstein⁸ wrote that permission is granted to every woman who wishes to ulfill even those ulfills which the Torah did not obligate; and they indeed ulfill a mitzvah and receive the reward for the ulfills nt of it including saying the appropriate associated blessing (as with shofar, lulav etc.). **And also tzitzit are applicable for a woman who desires to wear a four cornered garment – it should be different than a man's garment – and by attaching tzitzit, she ulfills this mitzvah.***⁹

⁶ Prayershawl.

⁷ Twisted/knotted cords/fringes, tzitzit is the singular form.

⁸ Moshe Feinstein (March 3, 1895 – March 23, 1986) was a Lithuanian Orthodox Rabbi, scholar and posek (an authoritative adjudicator of questions related to Jewish law), who was world-renowned for his expertise in Halakha and was regarded by many as the de facto supreme halakhic authority for Orthodox Jewry of North America during his lifetime. In the Orthodox world he is widely referred to simply as "Reb Moshe", and his halakhic rulings are widely quoted in contemporary rabbinic literature.

⁹ Igrot Moshe, Orah Hayyim 4:49, s.v. ibra d'ika.

Many early Jewish authorities also agree with Rabbi Feinstein and did permit women to wear a tallit, such as:

- Isaac ibn Ghiyyat (b. 1038),
- Rashi (1040–1105),
- Rabbeinu Tam (ca 1100–1171),
- Zerachya ben Yitzhak Halevi of Lunel (ca. 1125–1186),
- Rambam (1135–1204),
- Rabbi Eliezer ben Yoel Halevi (ca 1140–ca 1225),
- Rashba (1235–1310),
- Aharon Halevi of Barcelona (b. ca 1235?),
- Rabbi Yisrael Yaaqob Alghazi (1680–1761),
- Rabbi Yomtob ben Yisrael Alghazi (1726–1802)).¹⁰

Rabbi Yisrael Yaaqob Alghazi and Rabbi Yomtob ben Yisrael Alghazi even held the position that the observance of this mitzvah (instruction) by women **was not only permitted but actually commendable**; since such diligence amongst the non-obligated would inspire these women's male relatives to be even more diligent in their own observance.¹¹

Many women admit that when they pray, they like to wear a prayer shawl ("tallit" in Hebrew) to remind them that they are under the covering of Y'shua their Messiah – and that is perfectly okay.

If a woman wants to cover her head during prayer or prophesying (or even 100% of the time), then she is allowed to do so; but it is wrong for people to put somebody under this man-made law and treat them as if they are breaking Torah if they choose not to do so. Nobody should be forcing a female to wear **a head covering full time such as a scarf – or at any time, for that matter.**

The Bible on Women looking after the Widow

The Torah says in Exod 22:21: *"Do not mistreat widows and orphans"*. Treating widows and orphans properly is a form of Tzedakah¹²; which as explained below, is the right response for the situation.

Widows and orphans face the daily pain of a lost husband or father, so this Mitzvah¹³ installs a societal safeguard around their aching hearts – making

¹⁰ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tallit>

¹¹ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tallit>

¹² Giving unto righteousness

it mandatory to go easy on them. Additionally, widows and orphans are more susceptible to mistreatment and financial struggles – and therefore needy of special consideration and support.

YHWH warns strongly against any wrongdoing against widows and orphans:

Exod 22:22-23: "If you mistreat them, and they cry out to Me, I will hear their cry..."

Notice the psychology at play here: the Torah says "...widows and orphans." Why not "widowers"? What if the wife dies, stranding the husband with a bunch of small kids? The reason that a widower is not mentioned is because general mistreatment and financial difficulties would be more likely experienced by a widow than a widower; though both genders feel intense grief and need special consideration and support.

How do I "not mistreat widows and orphans"?

1. Think the thought:

Think about their needs and feelings, and what your needs and feelings would be if you were in their shoes. Use your common sense. Ask yourself, "What could they use right now?"

2. Talk the talk:

Here's the core of the Mitzvah: Do not talk toughly to them. Because their feelings are tender and raw, set your mouth on Extra-Gentle, and don't speak to them as you normally would to anyone else.

3. Do the Action:

Get them back on their feet. In life-insurance, indemnify them – make them whole again. Restore what's missing from their life as best as you can. And don't go hard on them. If the widow owes you money, wait a little longer than you normally would before you ask for it back. If your student's grades are sagging 'cause he just lost his dad, look after him a little more than other students. Pump up the praise and prune the punishment. Whatever your interaction with the widow or orphan, do what would be kinder and gentler than your standard reaction.

¹³ Instruction/Command

Sha'ul is writing to Timothy explaining to him how he should treat widows. Sha'ul, as seen above, is actually quoting from the Torah.

1 Tim 5:16: If any believing woman has relatives who are widows, she should provide relief for them — the congregation shouldn't be burdened, so that it may help the widows who are really in need.

From what we see here, it is every woman's responsibility to see, care, protect and assist a widow in the congregation or family that is a widow. The same rules obviously apply to the orphan.

The Bible on Sex

Please see the booklet *"Biblical Facts on Sex, and Why People Cheat"*, it is all explained in great detail.

The Bible on Divorce

You cannot marry after being divorced, the biggest hogwash ever being preached in churches. Please see the booklet *"All about Divorce Grossly Incorrect Doctrine being Taught!"* It is all explained in great detail!

The Bible on a Women's Bloodflowing

Please see the booklet *"Does a Woman with Bloodflowing still make a Man Unclean Today, as in the Old Covenant?"* – It is all explained in great detail.

The Bible on "Are Women allowed to Preach and Teach?"

Yes they are, and the overwhelming facts from the New Covenant prove that women occupied each of the five offices of ministry. For the detail please see the booklet *"Are Women allowed the Preach and Teach?"*

The Husband's Major Responsibility

Man – the husband (head of house) has an enormous responsibility which supersedes that of the wife by far...

1 Cor 11:3 (KJV): But I would have you to know, that the head of every man is Messiah; and the head of the woman is the man; and the head of Messiah is YHWH.

In the above verse, it is stated that the head of every man is the Messiah and the head of the woman is the man; and the head of the Messiah is YHWH. This means that the Messiah is head of everybody and will eventually be held responsible before the Father for everybody; thus if you would enter eternal life, Y'shua the Messiah would answer to the heavenly Father for the reason why you should be allowed into the Kingdom of Heaven for eternal life.

The head of the woman is the man. In Gen 2:16-17 (KJV), it is written: *And the Lord God said commanded the man, saying, Of every tree of the garden thou mayest freely eat: but of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it: for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die.* Note that it was man to whom YHWH spoke and not to the woman as the woman was not created yet (Gen 2:15); therefore, the responsibility rested on man to tell the woman – and Adam did instruct Eve.

In Gen 3:16-17 (KJV): it is written: *Unto the woman He said, I will greatly multiply thy sorrow and conception; in sorrow thou shalt bring forth children; and thy desire shall be to thy husband, and **he shall rule over thee.** And unto Adam He said, because thou hast hearkened unto the voice of thy wife, and hast eaten of the tree of which I commanded thee, saying, thou shalt not eat of it;...*

It was here that YHWH did put man in charge of the household; and whatsoever happens in the household today, Y'shua is going to hold the man responsible for everything that the man allowed to happen in his household.

In Gen 18:12, Sarah called Abraham lord; which meant Abraham did rule over Sarah as head of his household – and this ruling is also confirmed in the New Covenant in 1 Peter 3:6 (CJB):

*the way Sarah obeyed Avraham, honoring him as her lord. **You are her daughters if you do what is right and do not succumb to fear.***

1 Tim 3:1-7 also mentions the man as the ruler of the house in verse 4:

*He must manage his own household well, **having children who obey him with all proper respect;***

If a man is not married, he will be held responsible for his own life; but if the man gets married, he will also be held responsible for how he rules his household.

Gen 3:6 (KJV) states: *And when the woman saw that the tree was good for food, and that it was pleasant to the eyes, and a tree to be desired to make one wise, **she took of the fruit thereof, and did eat**, and she gave also unto her husband with her, and he did eat.* Note that it was Eve that first ate then Adam; but YHWH held Adam responsible, not Eve.

It is written in 1 Cor 15:22 (KJV): *For as **in Adam all die**, even so in Messiah shall be made alive.* In Rom 5:12-14, death also reigns from Adam to Moses **in the transgression of Adam**. Therefore, the full responsibility befalls on the man of the household and not the woman.

Rom 5:17 (KJV) gives us deep insight of the consequences of Adam's sin by not taking charge: *For if **by one man's offence death reigned by one**, much more they which receive abundance of grace and of the gift of righteousness shall reign in life by one, Y'shua the Messiah.*

The household marriage should run as detailed in 1 Corinthians chapters 7 and 13; Eph 5:22-6:9; Col 3:18-25; 1 Tim 2:9-15, 5:1 - 16, 6:1,2; Titus 1:5-16. Please read through these passages.

Woman's Responsibility towards an Unbelieving Husband

Proverbs 18:22 is a well-known verse in the Bible and states: *Whoso findeth a wife findeth a good thing, and **obtaineth favor of YHWH**.* (KJV). The Ferrar Fenton translation states as follows: *Whosoever finds a wife, finds what is good – **But a risky gift from YHWH!***

In 1 Cor 7:12-14, Sha'ul says:

*If any brother hath a wife that believeth not, and she be pleased to dwell with him, let him not put her away. And the woman which **hath a husband that believeth not**, and if he be pleased to dwell with her, let he not leave her. For the **unbelieving husband is sanctified by the wife**, and the unbelieving wife is sanctified by the husband: else were your children unclean; but now are they holy.*

As quoted in Prov 18:22, there is some truth in the Ferrar Fenton translation "...a risky gift..." as Sha'ul in 1 Cor 7:12-14 do mention one partner in the marriage believing and the other one not believing. The risk

is there that the unbelieving spouse could turn the believer away from Yah and go astray. The unbeliever in the marriage might seek divorce; but it is recommended to stay married.

YHWH's Standard on how a Woman should be

Beloved friend, the wise man Solomon penned YHWH's instructions on how His standard for a woman should be. The question is how do you comply with YHWH's standard?

Prov 31:10-31 (CJB): *⌘ **Who can find a capable wife? Her value is far beyond that of pearls.***

⌢ *Her husband trusts her from his heart, and she **will prove** a great asset to him.* (She is totally trustworthy and she proves herself to him).

⌢ *She **works to bring him good, not harm, all the days of her life.*** (I.e. she will work to take stress from him, bringing him good till she breathes her last breath).

⌢ *She **procures a supply of wool and flax and works with willing hands.*** (She willingly and voluntarily generates income and assists her husband).

⌢ *She is like those merchant vessels, **bringing her food from far away.*** (She assists by bringing food into the house from wherever).

⌢ *It's **still dark** when she **ris**es to give food to her household and orders to the young women serving her.* (She rises way before her husband, ensuring the food is ready for the family by the time they wake. She is the one controlling and giving instructions to the servants in the house, not the husband).

⌢ *She considers a field, **then buys it, and from her earnings she plants a vineyard.*** (She buys property to generate income).

⌢ *She **gathers her strength around her and throws herself into her work.*** (With all her might she submerges herself with dedication into her responsibilities).

⌢ *She **sees that her business affairs go well; her lamp stays lit at night.*** (She works with unrestrained effort, even burning the midnight oil to ensure her business venture function in excellence).

⌢ *She **puts her hands to the staff with the flax; her fingers hold the spinning rod.*** (She does the entire household necessities, her hands can do anything).

⊃ ***She reaches out to embrace the poor and opens her arms to the needy.*** (She shows compassion on the poor and needy, always ready to help).

↳ ***When it snows, she has no fear for her household; since all of them are doubly clothed.*** (When bad times come, she doesn't fear as she makes sure there is ample for the family).

⌚ ***She makes her own quilts; she is clothed in fine linen and purple.*** (She is able to make her own clothes and dresses elegantly).

⌚ ***Her husband is known at the city gates when he sits with the leaders of the land.*** (She will honour her husband and do no harm to his name, as he is counted amongst the influential men).

⊃ ***She makes linen garments and sells them; she supplies the merchants with sashes.*** (She creates items for business and then sells them to make money).

⌚ ***Clothed with strength and dignity, she can laugh at the days to come.*** (She is strong in character and does not give in when troubled times come).

⊃ ***When she opens her mouth, she speaks wisely; on her tongue is loving instruction.*** (When she speaks, she does so with loving, wise and kind words).

⌚ ***She watches how things go in her house, not eating the bread of idleness.*** (She ensures the entire house runs smoothly and is not lazy at all).

⌚ ***Her children arise; they make her happy; her husband too, as he praises her:*** (When the family wakes (and as they grow older) they are well-pleased with her dedication and compliment her).

⌚ ***"Many women have done wonderful things, but you surpass them all!"*** (She is a God-fearing woman and complies with the above (that makes you superior to other women, and because of that your husband cannot but see you as the best)).

⌚ ***Charm can lie, beauty can vanish, but a woman who fears YHWH should be praised.*** (Her inner beauty and God-fearing spirit demands praises).

⌚ ***Give her a share in what she produces; let her works speak her praises at the city gates.*** (From what income she has produced by herself her husband must not take everything – he must reward her for her hard work and give her a share).

Beloved if you must measure yourself with YHWH's standard above, how would you comply? Furthermore, if you must answer yourself: "Do these things that I do not comply with irritate or even anger my husband?" If I do what YHWH instructs me, would it improve my relationship with my husband or deteriorate it? How do I personally, as a western-world woman, compare to the religious Jewish women in Jerusalem today? Have we, as western women, missed the boat and are we actually responsible for not submitting as we should to YHWH's Word? You decide, my sister...

Conclusion

The keys for a successful partnership are encoded in Ephesians Chapter 5. In this passage, we can deduce and make the following conclusions:

22 Wives, submit yourselves unto your own husbands (Key 1), as unto YHWH (how do you as woman submit to the YHWH?).

23 For the husband is the head of the wife (not maybe, "is"), even as (just as) Messiah is the head of the church (that means supreme authority): and he is the saviour of the body.

24 Therefore as the church is (in the same sense) subject unto Messiah, so let the wives be to their own husbands in every thing (no clauses here, everything means everything in totality).

25 Husbands, love your wives, even as Messiah also loved the church (unconditionally, even through hurt and pain that she can and may cause you), and gave himself for it (Y'shua died for a rotten, broken bride – husband, you need to do the same);

26 That he might sanctify and cleanse it with the washing of water by the word (it is only the Word that give us the understanding so that we will stay intact and pure and do YHWH's will),

27 That he might present it to himself a glorious church (bride), not having spot, or wrinkle, or any such thing; but that it should be holy and without blemish.

28 So ought men to love their wives as their own bodies (husband must love his wife more than anything in the world). He that loveth his wife loveth himself.

29 For no man ever yet hated his own flesh (husband, you will not harm your own body, will you?); but nourisheth and cherisheth it, even as the Lord the church (as Y'shua loved His bride to the death, even although she (our sins) nailed Him to the crucifixion stake):

30 For we are members of his body, of his flesh, and of his bones.

31 For this cause shall a man (represents man and woman here) leave his father and mother, and shall be joined unto his wife (and visa versa), and they two shall be one flesh.

32 *This is a great mystery (not a normal mystery, a great mystery): but I speak concerning Messiah and the church.*

33 *Nevertheless let every one of you in particular so (in the same way) love his wife even as himself; and the wife see that she reverence (respect, admire, awe, venerate, astonish, look at with amazement) her husband.*

We inform – You choose¹⁴

Never be guilty of: ***"By your traditions you make the Word of God of non effect"***¹⁵

As cold waters to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country. Prov 25:25
Thank you that we may minister to you from the Southern point of Africa – population ratio-wise the largest group of Messianic Judaism followers in the world.

¹⁴ The truth of the Torah makes you see the mistranslations in the New Covenant. It's amazing how you can look at the epistles of Rabbi Paul one way and it looks like he's leading the body of Messiah away from Torah; when in reality, he's leading them **to** Torah. A paradox of vantage point. Let us remember, the intent of the law maker constitutes the law. We need to walk a mile or two in our Hebrew Messiah's shoes

¹⁵ **Matt 15:3** *But he answered and said unto them, Why do ye also transgress the commandment of God by your tradition?* **Matt 15:6** *And honour not his father or his mother, he shall be free. Thus have ye made the commandment of God of none effect by your tradition.* **Mark 7:9** *And he said unto them, Full well ye reject the commandment of God, that ye may keep your own tradition*

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