

Exegesis of 1 Timothy 2:11–15

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In beginning a study of these verses, there are two questions involving the context which must be answered first. Are these verses found in a context which deals only with the public worship of Christians? And, what is the meaning of *gunh*/and *anhk* in this context?

The argument that this context deals only with public worship is usually based on the opening verses of chapter two in which Paul instructs Timothy about prayer. Paul urges Timothy that many kinds of prayers be spoken for all people, especially those in government, because this is God-pleasing. This instruction closes with the conclusion (*ouh*) in verse 8 that when Christian men pray Paul wants them to be the kind of men who pray “without anger or disputing.”

This concluding verse on prayer, however, poses a problem for the argument that Paul is speaking only of public worship. In speaking of the place where Paul wishes his instruction to apply, he says *e@panti\topw|* that is, in every place where Christian men are found. The suggestion that this means “in every place of public worship” does not have much to commend it in view of the fact that when Paul uses this expression elsewhere it has a broader meaning (1 Cor 1:2, 2 Cor 2:14, 1 Th 1:8) and in view of the fact that when Paul speaks of the public assembly of Christians he usually says *e@ekkl hsih* (e.g. 1 Cor 14:28,34,35).

We do not wish to deny that when Paul says “in every place” this applies to public worship as well as the daily life of Christians, but where the prayers are spoken is not the major point of these verses. Paul is instructing Timothy to urge Christian men to pray for all people and to do so without anger or disputing. The fact that this instruction about prayer is directed to men indicates that Paul has public worship in mind, but this argument cannot be used to say that the instruction given applies only to public worship. Christian men are to pray for all people, not only in church, but also in their daily lives. It is morally wrong for Christian men to pray with anger and disputing, not only in public worship, but everywhere.

That Paul’s words are to have a broader application than just to public worship is made more evident by Paul’s comment later in 3:15 where he gives Timothy the reason why he is writing these instructions to him. Paul says “I am writing you these instructions so that, if I am delayed, you will know how people ought to conduct themselves in God’s household, which is the church of the living God, the pillar and foundation of the truth.” When Paul describes the “household” and the “church” as the “pillar and foundation of the truth,” it is clear that he is not referring primarily to the conduct of Christians gathered for public worship, but to their conduct as Christians in general, both individually and jointly. Not surprisingly, Paul’s instructions in the first part of chapter 3 involve the conduct of a Christian overseer and deacon at home (vv 2–5,12) and in the whole community (vv 7–8,11).

Going back to 2:9f where Paul speaks about women’s dress, we note that the same is true. What Paul says applies to Christian women at home as well as in the public worship. The words *e@aggel lomehiv qeosebelan* (“who lay claim to reverence for God”) do not describe women as taking part in public worship but rather simply as professing Christians. Peter (1 Pe 3:1–4) tells wives that their beauty should not be that of braided hair, expensive jewelry or fine clothes, the same three things Paul mentions, but rather a gentle and quiet spirit. Peter tells a wife that such behavior in her home might be very helpful in winning her unbelieving husband for Christ. Thus Peter’s words make it clear that it is not only in public worship that woman is to dress herself in good works instead of outward beauty, but she is to dress herself in this way at home also.

When we take up 2:11–15, then, the context does not compel us to understand that what Paul says applies only in public worship. Rather, here too Paul is speaking to professing Christians who will want to know “how to conduct themselves in God’s household, which is the church of the living God, the pillar and foundation of truth.” When Paul addresses a woman about learning and teaching and tells her what is right (v 11,12b) and wrong for her (v 12a) and why (vv 13–14), this is not a special instruction for woman which applies

only when she is present in public worship. While it also applies there, yet what is right or wrong for her is right or wrong everywhere, not just in church.

The instructions given in this section have a general application, then, as well as applying to public worship. This was true in the preceding context (2:8,9,10) and in the following context (3:2–5,7–8,11–12). The exegesis which follows will show it is true in these verses also.

Now the other question, namely, the meaning of *gunh*! Again the context is very helpful. It is clear that the meaning of *ἄνθρωπος* and *gunh*/in the preceding verses is not husband and wife but man and woman. The instruction in verse 8 is not just for husbands, nor is the instruction of verse 9 just for wives. It is true that in 1 Peter 3 these same instructions about dress are given to wives, but there the context makes it clear that married women are meant. Here in 1 Timothy 2 the instruction of verse 9 is tied by *ὡς ἡ ἐκκλησία* to the instruction of verse 8 given to men. The natural meaning of *gunh*/in verse 9, then, is “woman.” This is the way most, if not all, of the translations read.

When we take up verses 11–15, there would have to be a compelling argument from within these verses for the meaning to shift from “woman” to “wife.” In the exegesis which follows it will be shown that the syntax of verse 11–12 compels us to continue with the meaning of *gunh*/as “woman.” Some argue that the syntax and thought of verses 14b and 15 refer to a wife, but this argument strains both the syntax and the thought. The exegesis will show that the continued meaning of “woman” is most natural in these verses also (again, as most, if not all, of the translations read).

Verse 11

gunh/eὐἡσυχία | manqaneἰw eὐπάσῃ | ὑποτάγη = “Let a woman learn in quietness (and) in complete submissiveness.”

gunh/ = “a woman.”

The fact that verse 11 begins with no connective indicates that after speaking to the women in Ephesus (1 Tm 1:3) about their dress, Paul is now moving on to a second instruction. Here the noun without an article is indefinite, thus we translate “a woman” in the sense of “any woman.” The meaning “woman” is established from the previous two verses (cf. the remarks above in the introductory section) and the lack of an article with *ἄνθρωπος* in verse 12 (cf. the comments on *ἄνθρωπος*). Perhaps the obvious should also be stated, namely, the basic meaning of *gunh*/points simply to the female sex and so “woman” is the basic meaning of the word. Unless the context compels the meaning “wife,” *gunh*/is to be understood as “woman.”

While what Paul says in this verse applies to any woman because it is based on the order of creation (v 13), it is clear that Paul is speaking about a Christian woman. Paul knew Timothy could speak to her as one who was made new in the attitude of her mind and who put on the new self, created to be like God in true righteousness and holiness (Eph 4:23, 24). To such a woman Timothy could bring this instruction and be sure that the command of God’s apostle would be heeded in faith-born love.

manqaneἰw = “let a woman learn.”

The present tense of the verb indicates that the action spoken about is to be an ongoing action. Paul is not giving a new instruction which he is urging the Christian women to begin doing. Then he would more likely have used the aorist imperative (Moulton: *A Grammar of New Testament Greek*, Vol. III, p 74). The present imperative gives a command to do something constantly, to continue to do it, and it is more in the nature of an invitation one urges on another than the command which an army officer lays on an underling (Moulton III, p 75).

The action Paul speaks about on the woman’s part is “learning.” The Greek language has other words for “learn” (*πυνθάνομαι*, *αἰσθάνομαι*, *κατανοέω*), but what seems to set *manqaneἰw* apart from them in meaning is that *manqaneἰw* often pictures a disciple learning from the instruction of one who is a master (*διδάσκαλος*) on the subject or the technique being taught. The noun which is derived from *manqaneἰw* is

maq̄thw (“disciple”). The submissive attitude of a disciple in learning is the thrust of manq̄aw in this context. This is made clear by the two prepositional phrases which modify it in this verse and by the two infinitives in the next verse which are a continuation of the thought (cf. 1 Cor 14:31, 2 Tm 3:14, 1 Tm 5:4 for other similar uses of manq̄aw).

eḡhṣuxiā|= “in quietness.”

With the preposition eḡPaul adds the sphere within which the Christian woman’s learning is to take place and indicates the outward behavior which is to accompany her learning activity. The word hṣuxiā can mean a cessation of speaking in order to listen (Ac 22:2) or, as in 2 Thessalonians 3:12, a self-restrained conduct characterized by minding one’s own business instead of meddling in the affairs of others (note this contrast to hṣuxiā in both 2 Th 3:11 and 1 Th 4:11). It is sometimes argued that since hṣuxiā is used in this verse in connection with learning, it must mean being silent in an absolute sense. Reference is made to Paul’s instructions in 1 Corinthians 14:34, but in that passage Paul uses sigaw and ouḡ al eḡw (cf. the article on 1 Cor 14 in the July *WLO*, pp 176–177). Paul, however, uses hṣuxiā in verse 12 also, and so the meaning of this word must be drawn from its use in both verses and not from verse 11 alone. When we look at hṣuxiā in the context of both verses it seems very likely that Paul means the attitude of a quiet, self-restrained disciple who does not meddle in the affairs of a teacher rather than absolute silence. More will be said on this in connection with the second use of hṣuxiā in verse 12.

eḡpash|uḡotagh|= “in complete submissiveness.”

With this second use of the preposition eḡPaul adds a second sphere within which the Christian woman’s learning is to take place. While the first use of eḡindicated the outward behavior which is to accompany the learning activity, this second use indicates the inward attitude with which the action is to be done. Basically uḡotagh/or the verb uḡotawsw speaks of a person who has been placed in a position (taḡiv) where one is under authority (uḡo). The Latin *subordino* and the English “subordinate” are parallel words. In the New Testament this vocable is used to express the relation of wives to husbands, children to parents, slaves to masters, and of subordination to secular authorities, to church leaders, to Christ and to the will of God.

A basic misunderstanding of this word is the conclusion that subordination or being in a position under authority implies inferiority. Such a conclusion is not valid because this vocable is not used regularly in contexts where this meaning is inherent, nor does subordination in general automatically imply inferiority. The unbelieving world might see things this way, but our Redeemer took on the nature of a servant (Php 2:7) and came not to be served, but to serve (Mt 20:28). He reminds us that the people of the world see the exercise of authority as a mark of being great or superior (meizwn, Lk 22:24ff), but that we are not to be like that or think that way (Lk 22:26) because greatness in God’s kingdom is found in being a slave and servant of others (Mt 20:27, Mk 10:44). The young child whom God instructs to submit to his parents, some day will care for those same parents in their old age. The Christian who is urged to submit to an unbeliever in the government is more precious in God’s sight than the unbelieving government official. The wife whom God urges to submit to her husband is at the same time a coheir with him of the gracious gift of life to whom he is to give honor (ap̄onemontev timhh, 1 Pe 3:7) and for whose happiness he is to be ready to sacrifice his very life, if necessary (Eph 5:25,28–29). The slave whom Paul sends back to Philemon to submit to him is to be welcomed as Philemon would welcome Paul himself (Phm 17). The church leaders to whom the congregation is to submit are at the same time men whose desire is to minister to every member’s spiritual need night and day with no concern for their own personal fame or financial security (1 Th 2:1–12, 1 Pe 5:2–3). Let these examples suffice to show that the uḡotagh/which Paul calls for on the woman’s part in learning does not imply inferiority.

When Paul adds the word pash, he uses it, as it is often used, to denote an action which is done to the highest degree possible or with complete commitment. Confer Acts 17:11 where the Bereans receive the word “with great eagerness,” or 2 Corinthians 12:12 where the action was done “with great perseverance,” or Ephesians 4:2 where Paul urges complete humility and gentleness. Paul urges the Christian woman to subordinate or submit herself completely so that there can be no doubt as to the attitude she holds as a disciple

who is learning. If the conduct in learning which is called for in this verse had to be imposed on an unwilling woman by her teacher, it would not be a happy situation. But if a Christian woman in faith-born love subordinates herself willingly in recognition of God's good and gracious will, what a happy learning situation it is for both the disciple and the teacher!

Summary of verse 11

Paul urges a woman to be a disciple who learns from her teacher in a way which reveals her Christian faith outwardly in the quiet self-restrained way she conducts herself and in a way which flows from an inner conviction that it is God's will that she is not in any way to step out of her role of submission in the learning activity.

Verse 12

didaskēin de gunaiki oude pitepōw, oude autentein andrōw, a)l) ei hai eō hē sūxia | = "Now I do not permit a woman to teach, namely, (I do not permit a woman) to exercise authority over a man, but (I want a woman) to be in quietness."

de/ = "now."

The thought of verse 12 is tied to verse 11 by this particle. When we see each of the thoughts of verse 11 repeated by a corresponding thought in verse 12 (gunh/ = gunaiki/, manqanētw = (ou) didaskēin, uōtaghē = (ou) autentein, hē sūxia | = hē sūxia), it is immediately apparent that verse 12 is not added as a second instruction but rather as a further explanation of the instruction given in verse 11 (cf. the same use of de/ in 2 Cor 6:15-16 and He 12:6).

oude pitepōw = "I do not permit."

As in verses 1, 8, and 9, Paul is speaking in the first person with his authority as an apostle of Christ. Paul had already reminded Timothy of this authority twice in this letter (1:1, 2:7). It is not that Paul wants to flaunt his authority. Rather, Paul wishes to assure this young pastor that what he writes in this letter carries with it the authority of God. Paul wants Timothy to "command and teach these things" (4:11) and not let anyone make him shrink from doing so because they look down on him on account of his youth (4:12). The word epitepōw carries with it the connotation of a person in authority who gives his permission to a person under authority to do something. The present tense, as with manqanētw in verse 11, does not set up a new rule which is being made at this time, but an action which is ongoing. So Paul is saying that on the basis of the authority invested in him as one who transmits the teaching of Christ as his herald and apostle (2:7) there is something he cannot permit a woman to do. Timothy is to apply this prohibition as he instructs women how they are to conduct themselves as Christians (3:15).

didaskēin = "to teach."

The action which Paul cannot permit a woman to do is to teach. The Greek has at least one other word for "teach," namely, paideuō. What sets didaskō apart is the connotation that it is a kind of teaching in which a master (didaskalos) imparts knowledge or techniques to the uninstructed (mathētēs, cf. Mt 10:24). Often a disciple, after learning (manqanō) all he could from his master, gathered his own set of disciples and instructed them (cf. 2 Tm 2:2). When Paul says that he cannot as an apostle of Christ give permission to a woman to teach, he is closing the possibility to a Christian woman that she might become a didaskalos who could instruct men as an authority figure. The case of Priscilla in Acts 18:26 is not completely analogous because the activity described there is not didaskēin but ektiqhai ("to set out, expose, explain").

Paul is sometimes accused of not permitting a woman to teach because of his Jewish upbringing. The Talmud warns against letting women learn the Torah; in fact the caution is given that the words of the Torah should be burned rather than turned over to a woman (*Trinity Journal*, Spring 1980, p 77). Paul completely

rejects such thinking because as God's apostle he encourages a woman to learn, but at the same time he urges her to conduct herself as a disciple in a way which was in complete accord with God's will. The very qualifications Paul had set down in the two prepositional phrases in verse 11 implied that according to her God-given station in life a woman could never step to the front of a class of men and become a *didaskalov*. But what was implicit in his words of verse 11, he now makes explicit so that there can be no misunderstanding. Timothy is not left in the dark in any way as to what his instruction to Christian women was to be.

Does this statement of Paul forbid women to do any kind of teaching? If we isolate the first five words of verse 12 from the rest of Scripture, this conclusion might be drawn. But elsewhere Scripture not only says that a woman can teach, but that she has an obligation to teach. In Titus 2:3–5 the older women are urged to be teachers of what is good (*kal odidaskalouv*) so that their training of the younger women might bear rich fruit. In Colossians 3:16 Paul is speaking to all the believers in Colosse when he urges them to teach (*didaskontev*) and admonish one another by singing psalms and hymns and spiritual songs to the Lord.

What kind of teaching can Paul not permit a woman to do? He does not leave Timothy or us in doubt on this but continues with a further explanation in this verse.

ουδε(επι)τρεπω = “namely (*I do not permit*).”

According to Greek syntax there are two ways in which *ουδε* might join *αυθεντειν* to *didaskain*. One is that *ουδε* might join *αυθεντειν* to *didaskain* as a second and separate thing which Paul cannot permit a woman to do. This, however, would mean that *didaskain* would stand alone as an absolute which Paul forbids. But as we have just seen, to make an absolute principle out of the first five words of this verse would be to posit something which would be in direct conflict with other statements of Scripture. If the other grammatical use of *ουδε* gives an interpretation which does not conflict with the rest of Scripture, then it is clear that the other use of *ουδε* is the one which the Holy Spirit intends.

To have to make such a choice between two possible interpretations of a grammatical construction is not unique to this verse. For example: in Luke 7:47 to read the particle *οτι* as causal instead of as evidential makes the woman's good deed the cause of her forgiveness; in Galatians 5:6b, to read the participle as passive leads to making deeds of love part of the essence of faith. In each of these cases what Scripture teaches elsewhere precludes one of the two possible grammatical options.

The grammatical use of *ουδε* which fits in this verse because it gives a meaning which coincides exactly with the rest of the Scripture is the explanatory use of *ουδε*. The technical term which the grammars use (i.e. Robertson, Blass-Debrunner-Funk, Moulton) is *epexegetical* or *explicative*. The explanatory use of *και* as a conjunction is commonplace (eg. Jn 1:16, 1 Cor 8:12, 12:27). But the Greek language does not tie one negative clause to another with *και*; instead it uses *ουδε*. Thus *ουδε* is the conjunction in negative sentences which parallels all the uses of *και* in positive sentences (Robertson, p 1185). Some examples in which *ουδε* is used after *ουον* an explanatory function (as it is used here in 1 Tm 2:12) are: Matthew 6:28; Mark 4:22, Romans 2:28–29, 1 Corinthians 5:11, 1 Thessalonians 5:5, 1 Peter 2:22, Acts 2:27.

A look at just one of these will help establish two points. In 1 Corinthians 5:11, when Paul tells the Corinthians not to eat with such a man, he is not adding a second instruction to the first, but he is clarifying what is meant by the first. The NIV tries to catch this meaning by translating “with such a man do not even eat.” A second thing that is noteworthy in this Corinthians verse is that the verb in the second clause is an infinitive. Therefore, Paul uses *μηδε* instead of *ουδε* because *μηδε* is normally used instead of *ουδε* with the infinitive. This fact leads us to realize that when Paul uses *ουδε* in Timothy 2:12, we have to repeat the verb *επι)τρεπω* instead of simply taking *ουδε* with the infinitive. This, too, helps establish the fact that what we have in this *ουδε* clause is an appositive or explanatory statement which will help clarify the meaning of the first clause in this verse.

αυθεντειν ανδρω = “to exercise authority over a man.”

The meaning of *αὐθεντεῖν* and the questions which have been raised about it have been discussed thoroughly in a *Quarterly* article (Armin Panning, July 1981 *WLQ*, pp 185–189). In this context the word must mean to “exercise authority.”

Paul is saying that teaching which involves a woman in becoming the *διδασκαλὸν* of a man cannot be permitted by God’s apostle because it violates the principle of the subordination of woman to man by God. In verse 11 the point was made that a woman is to be a learner who does this learning in full submission; now the point is made that she is not to become a teacher who exercises authority over a man. The words *ὑποτάγη* and *αὐθεντεῖν* express the Biblical principle involved. In writing these words to Timothy Paul applies the principle to the specific area of learning and teaching because this is an area of life in which a woman might quite easily forget the principle and begin to transgress against God’s will.

The word *ἄνδρῳ* has no article. If in this verse Paul would have been addressing a wife about her relationship to her husband, *ἄνδρῳ* would here need an article to convey the thought “her husband.” The lack of the article indicates that the meaning in this verse is not “wife-husband” but “woman-man.” This in turn affects the meaning of *γυνή* in verse 11 because verse 11 and 12 are obviously correlated. As was noted in the discussion of verse 11, the meaning “woman” fits that verse best in view of the use of *γυνή* in the two preceding verses. Both context and syntax combine, therefore, to give the meaning “woman-man” in verses 11 and 12.

ἀλλ = “but.”

This particle tells us that in the last part of verse 12 the apostle will indicate the totally other thing which the woman is to do instead of becoming a *διδασκαλὸν* and thus exercising authority over a man.

εἶηαι = “to be.”

The continuation of the thought with an infinitive means that *ἐπιτρέπω* must be repeated one more time, only this time without the negative. Or, since this is a positive instruction, perhaps *βούλομαι* (“I want”), which was used in verse 8 and implied with the infinitive in verse 9, is to be repeated.

One might have thought that Paul would have repeated the verbal idea used with *ἐἴηαι* in verse 11, namely, “I permit, or want, a woman *to learn* in quietness.” Instead he uses the verb “to be.” What possible additional thought does the apostle convey by the switch to this verb with a more general meaning? Undoubtedly this, that not only is a woman’s *learning* to be done in quietness but her whole *being*, her whole conduct is to be characterized in this way.

ἐν ἡσυχίᾳ = “in quietness.”

As verse 11 began, so verse 12 concludes. After studying verse 12 and noting that Paul uses *ἐν ἡσυχίᾳ* with the verb *εἶηαι* instead of *μανθάνω* as in verse 11, it becomes more obvious that the meaning “total silence” is not what fits best here. In Acts 11:18, the verb *ἡσυχάζω* does not mean total silence (because the people immediately spoke) but rather what the NIV suggests when it translates, “They had no further objections.” In Acts 21:14 the use of this same verb conveys the thought that the people no longer tried to get Paul to change his mind (NIV “gave up”). In Acts 22:2 *μαθὼν* is used together with *ἡσυχία* to mean *more* quiet. Earlier in chapter 2 of Timothy Paul used the adjective *ἡσυχίον*. When Paul encourages prayer for the government so that we may lead a peaceful and *quiet* life, he does not mean that we want to have a life of complete silence. Peter also uses the adjective in his first epistle (3:4). In describing the beauty which pleases God he speaks of a woman with “a gentle and quiet spirit.” Again, this does not mean that the woman who pleases God is one who is totally silent.

Scripture does not enjoin total silence on a woman either at home or in church. The one exception is in 1 Corinthians 14:34. There God does command a woman to be silent (*σιγαῶν*) and not to speak (*οὐκ ἀλέω*), but this is in a setting where a person’s rising to speak would necessitate the silence of another speaker or where one would rise to judge what was spoken by another (cf. Siegbert Becker’s article on 1 Cor 14 in the July 1981 *WLQ*, pp 176–177). In 1 Corinthians 11:5, we learn that women did pray and prophesy in the public worship

without censure as long as they did so without disregarding the custom of covering the head, a custom which in Corinth gave expression to the headship of man (cf. “Exegesis of 1 Corinthians 11:3-16,” April 1981 *WLQ*, pp 89–92).

The prophesying referred to in I Corinthians 11, then, is an activity in which a woman spoke, but without violating the principle that she is not to exercise authority over man. A number of possibilities which fit the context of 1 Corinthians 11 suggest themselves. It might have been a joint speaking of God’s Word (which is suggested by Paul’s linking the word “prophesying” together with the word “praying” in 1 Cor 11:5 and which is encouraged by Paul in Col 3:16). Or it might have been prophecy in the sense of a direct revelatory action and thus prophesying in which the impulse came from God, not the will of the speaker (2 Pe 1:21). Or, it might have been prophecy in the sense that a woman added a biblical insight to a discussion of God’s Word in which men and women were present. Paul does not spell out in 1 Corinthians 11 the kind of speaking that a woman did by the prophesying to which he refers in that passage. But 1 Corinthians 11 does make it clear that absolute silence is not what God requires of a woman in church, and any one or all of the aforementioned possibilities would be the kind of speaking which would not conflict with the apostle’s words in 1 Corinthians 14:29–35 or 1 Timothy 2:11–12.

This use of $\epsilon\theta\eta\sigma\upsilon\chi\iota\alpha$ therefore, means what many of its other uses in the New Testament suggest (including those from 1 and 2 Thessalonians discussed under this word in verse 11). A woman not only is to learn as a disciple in a quiet self-restrained way which avoids any meddling in the affairs of the teacher (v 11), but this should also be true of her entire conduct ($\epsilon\iota\eta\sigma\alpha\iota$). Rather than to aspire to be a $\delta\iota\delta\alpha\sigma\kappa\alpha\lambda\ \omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ and thus to exercise authority over man, God wants her to be happy in her God-given position and to carry it out in a resolute quietness. Total silence is not required, but full submission is. We note from Paul’s other epistles that the woman who conducted herself in this way could assist in the work of Christ’s church, and such women received the unqualified praise of the Lord’s apostle (Php 4:2–3, Ro 16:1,2,3,6,12).

Summary of verse 12

Paul instructs Timothy that God’s will does not permit a woman to become a teacher when this activity would in any way involve her in exercising authority over a man. Instead, her whole conduct is to be characterized by resolute self-restraint.

Verse 13

$\text{\textcircled{A}}\text{d}\alpha\text{m}\ \text{g}\alpha\text{r}\ \text{p}\text{r}\omega\text{t}\omicron\upsilon\varsigma\ \epsilon\pi\iota\ \alpha\iota\sigma\eta\text{h},\ \epsilon\iota\lambda\tau\alpha\ \text{E}\upsilon\alpha.$ = “For Adam was formed first, then Eve.”

$\text{g}\alpha\text{r}$ = “because.”

Verses 13 and 14 give two reasons why the instructions given in verses 11 and 12 apply.

$\epsilon\pi\iota\ \alpha\iota\sigma\eta\text{h}$ = “was formed.”

This verb means to “form, mold.” Paul picks up the verb used in the Septuagint (Gn 2:7) to describe the special way that man was created, “And the Lord God *formed* man from the dust of the ground.” The aorist tense merely designates action which has taken place. This verb must be repeated with Eve. The special way in which God made Eve (Gn 2:22) can also be spoken of as a forming. The passive voice is significant because it emphasizes that in both cases God is the doer of the action, not Adam or Eve.

$\text{\textcircled{A}}\text{d}\alpha\text{m}\ \text{p}\text{r}\omega\text{t}\omicron\upsilon\varsigma,\ \epsilon\iota\lambda\tau\alpha\ \text{E}\upsilon\alpha$ = “Adam first, then Eve.”

The key words in this clause are $\text{p}\text{r}\omega\text{t}\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ and $\epsilon\iota\lambda\tau\alpha$. Adam and Eve are both described as being formed by God. The one thing which Paul highlights as different is the time of their creation. God did not make them simultaneously; he made them in a definite order. The inspired apostle calls attention to this order of their creation as evidence or proof of the divine instructions given in verses 11–12. God made man first and then Eve so that it might be clear that woman was to be subordinate (not inferior, cf the discussion in verse 11 on

υποταγή). This principle Paul had applied as Christ’s herald and apostle (2:7) to the learning-teaching activity involving man and woman (2:11–12) so that both might know how to conduct themselves as God’s children (3:15).

It will be helpful to recall at this point that Paul had stated this same principle and the same proof of the principle in 1 Corinthians 11:3–9 (cf. April 1981 *WLO*, pp 83–95). The only difference between 1 Corinthians 11 and 1 Timothy 2 is the application of the principle. In the former it was applied to guide man and woman’s conduct in regard to the custom in Corinth; in the latter it is applied to guide man and woman in the learning-teaching activity in general.

Verse 14

καὶ Ἀδὰμ οὐ δέσθη, ἡ γυνὴ ἑσθλάθη ἕνεκα τοῦ παραβεῖν γεννηθῆναι. = “And Adam was not deceived, but the woman, by being deceived, came to be in a state of transgression.”

καί/ = “and.”

This conjunction ties verse 14 together with verse 13 as a second proof of the instructions given in verses 11 and 12. The scene shifts from the creation of man and woman to the fall of man and woman. In particular we should recall selected portions of Genesis 3:13–17:

The woman said, “The serpent *deceived* me, and I ate...” To the woman he said, “I will greatly increase your pains in *childbearing*; with pain you will *give birth to children*. Your desire will be for your husband, and *he will rule over you*.” To Adam he said, “*Because you listened to your wife* and ate from the tree about which I commanded you, ‘You must not eat of it,’ cursed is the ground because of you.”

Ἀδὰμ οὐ δέσθη = “Adam was not deceived.”

The verb ἀπάταω means to “deceive, mislead.” In the second part of this verse this verb is repeated in its compound form, ἐσθλάω.

It should be remembered that in Hellenistic Greek there is a tendency to use the compound form of the verb rather than the simplex form without attaching any special meaning to the verb (Colwell and Mantey, *A Hellenistic Greek Reader*, p 5–7; Moulton, Vol. I, pp 111–118). In Scripture there are numerous examples of a compound and simplex form of a verb appearing in the same context with no difference in meaning (cf. Re 10:10, Jn 1:11–12, 1 Pe 1:10–11, 2 Cor 5:2–4, 1 Cor 10:9, Php 1:24–25, Ro 2:9).

Often the compound form of the verb has a perfective meaning, that is, it indicates that the action of the verb is conceived of as having been consummated or as on its way to completion (Blass-Debrunner-Funk, 318.5). Sometimes the compound form of a verb is intensive, that is, it indicates a more intense action than the verb in the simplex form. But this latter use is not the case with verb compounds using the preposition ἐκ

The comprehensive study of ἐκcompound verbs in the New Testament by Moulton (Moulton, Vol. II, pp 308–311) indicates that either the local force (i.e. “out, from, forth, or off”) or the perfective sense applies. In only a very few cases is there a nuance of the intensive sense; but in each of these it seems the meaning of the simplex verb is itself intensive, and the context indicates that the preposition carries the perfective sense (Moulton, Vol. II, p 309). Especially noteworthy is 2 Corinthians 4:8, where an ἐκcompound verb is used together with the simplex form in the same verse in a perfective sense (Moulton, Vol. II, p 310).

A study of the New Testament use of ἀπάταω (Eph 5:6, 1 Tm 2:14, Jas 1:26) and ἐσθλάω (Ro 7:11, 16:18, 1 Cor 3:18, 2 Cor 11:3, 2 Th 2:3, 1 Tm 2:14) reveals that either ἐσθλάω is used (as compound verbs in Hellenistic Greek) without any special meaning attached, or it is used in the perfective sense. Kittel discusses these two words together with only the comment that ἐσθλάω is used more often than ἀπάταω.

When Paul uses ἀπάταω with Adam, then, the reason is clear. The perfective form which might carry the nuance that deception was consummated would be out of place. Adam was not deceived by the devil, but he

took the fruit and ate of it at the suggestion of Eve. When God asked Adam whether he had eaten from the tree, Adam did not say, as Eve did, that the serpent had deceived him. Instead he said that the woman had given him some fruit and he ate it. Eve stepped out of her role of subordination to become a leader, and Adam stepped out of his role to follow her lead. It is to this very point that God speaks when he addresses Adam's disobedience and curses the ground for his sake. God says, "Because you listened to your wife and ate..." What a tragedy resulted when woman stepped out of her role to become a leader and when man followed her lead! What a powerful second argument this adds to verse 13 showing why (gar...kai) the instructions given in verses 11–12 should be followed by Christian men and women!

de\= "but."

Paul contrasts the action of Eve to that of Adam, but by the use of gunh/with the article and by the use of a perfect verb he does more than just make a simple contrast.

hḡunh/= "the woman."

The use of the article with gunh/might at first glance suggest that we should translate "his wife." But when we look ahead to verse 15 and see that hḡunh/must be repeated as the subject of the future verb swqhsetai, and then that Paul switches to a plural in meihwsin, it is clear that "his wife" cannot be the translation. Instead gunh/is obviously being used with the article in the generic sense referring to a certain class of people as a whole (Moulton, Vol. III, p 180). This doesn't mean that Eve is not being spoken about, but it does mean that she is now being spoken about as the representative of her class, namely, woman. For this reason Paul can move without any strain to the future tense in the next verse and then just as easily, end up with a plural.

eCapathqeisa = "by being deceived."

In leading up to the main thought in this clause, Paul mentions the fact that the woman, unlike Adam, was deceived by the serpent (Gn 3:13, 2 Cor 11:3). Satan led Eve to doubt God's love and to believe that eating some of the forbidden fruit would be a blessing instead of a curse. In this way Satan deceived the woman and accomplished what is stated about her in the main verb. If the participle had an article, it would be attributive (adjectival) and would be describing a characteristic of the woman. Since it has no article, it most likely is circumstantial (adverbial) and tells us the means by which the action of the main verb was accomplished. The compound form of the verb adds the perfective idea and stresses that the action of the verb was consummated (cf. the discussion of apataw above).

gegonen eḡparabasi = "(the woman) came to be in a state of transgression."

The verb gihomai can be used of persons or things which change their nature or to indicate their entering a new condition. For example: in Matthew 4:3 the devil suggested that the stones might *become* (be turned into) bread; in Luke 13:19 the mustard seed *became* a large tree; in John 16:20 Jesus promises that grief will *become* (be turned into) joy; and in John 1:12, those who receive Jesus and believe in his name are given the right to *become* children of God. By being deceived and eating of the forbidden fruit, the woman entered a new condition.

The new condition or sphere (eḡ) which the woman entered is described as parabasi. The Holy Spirit uses numerous words for "sin" in the New Testament (anartia, anomia, paraptwma), but what sets parabasi or parabaihw apart from the others is that it is disregard (an overstepping, a going alongside, a passing by) of God's clear command (Kittel, Thayer, Trench). Paul says in Romans 4:15, "Where there is no law, there is no transgression (parabasi)." God's command in the garden of Eden was clear, and Eve's disregard of that command was also very clear as God emphasized in speaking to her.

This transgression had terrible consequences. When the woman was deceived and ate of the tree, her condition changed (gegonen) from one of holiness according to the image of God to one of transgression. And the results of this change continued; they were not temporary but permanent (perfect tense).

Lest this fact lead to despair, God promised the gracious gift of a Savior. But as a chastening, a reminder of her sin and of the promised Savior from sin, God said that woman's childbearing would be done in pain and that her desire would be to her husband "and he will rule over you." Her position as a beloved helper to man, which God had arranged in love as a blessing for man and woman, would be affected by the state of transgression they had entered. Her position of subordination would still be a blessing for her, especially if the relationship between man and woman were guided by faith-born love. But in the state of transgression her subordination would also be a burden because man's Old Adam would abuse it and her Old Adam would rebel against it.

Again, what a tragedy resulted when Eve stepped out of her role to become a leader, and what a powerful argument this adds to verse 13 showing why the instructions given in verses 11–12 should be followed by Christian men and women.

Summary of verses 13 and 14

Paul gives two reasons why the instructions he gave in verses 11–12 apply: 1) In creation, the order in which God formed Adam and Eve was deliberate and intended to underscore Eve's role as man's helper; and 2) In the Fall, the tragic results of Adam's and Eve's stepping out of their God-given roles show clearly the dire consequences of disregarding God's will in this matter.

Verse 15

swqhsetai de\dia_thv teknogoniav, eon meihwsin eopistei kai\agaph|kai\agiasmw|meta_swfrosuhv.
= "But (the woman) will be saved as she carries out her (activity of) childbearing if they remain in faith and love and holiness together with sound judgment (about their conduct)."

de/= "but."

Paul continues his discussion of the woman in her state of transgression to show by way of contrast the blessing God bestows on the Christian woman who gladly conducts herself according to her God-given role.

swqhsetai = "(the woman) will be saved."

The verb SWZW means to rescue from a disaster. Since the disaster Paul has just described is the entrance of the woman into the state of transgression, SWZW must mean to be delivered from this fallen state. The future tense indicates that Paul is speaking not only of Eve but, as the use of h9unh/in both verses 14 and 15 indicates, he is addressing womankind. The promise of deliverance from her fallen state is held out to her. The passive indicates that this is something which God will do for her. The circumstances which will accompany God's accomplishing of this action are stated in the dia\phrase and the eon clause.

dia_thv teknogoniav = "as she carries out her (activity of) childbearing."

Here the dia\ is used to denote accompanying circumstance (as the Bauer-Arndt-Gingrich lexicon suggests for this passage, p 179, III, 1, c). If the translation "as she carries out her (activity of)" seems a bit wordy, note how the NIV is forced to use some lengthy paraphrases to catch the meaning of dia\ in a number of the other passages where it is used to denote attendant circumstance (eg. Ro 2:27, 4:11, 14:20).

The connection of verse 15 to verse 14 is significant for the understanding of this phrase. Paul continues in this verse with the same subject (h9unh) he had used in the previous verse and mentions the only other topic about which God had spoken to woman besides her relationship to man, namely childbirth. Recall the words of Genesis 3:16: "To the woman he said, 'I will greatly increase your pains in *childbearing*; with pain you will *give birth to children*. Your desire will be for your husband, and he will rule over you.'" God said that he would give a woman pain in childbearing as a chastening in her state of transgression.

But Paul now states that a woman's salvation will be accompanied by her activity of childbearing. What does he mean? Childbearing, more than any other characteristic of woman, sets her apart from man. This is the

unique task for which God created her. If a woman recognizes this and treasures children as the gift from God that they are, and if she willingly and gladly serves God in this unique function, even though it be with pain, in no clearer way can she show her submission to God's will in the matter of her role as woman. This is apparently what the article with *teknogoniav* is intended to emphasize, namely, the well-known kind of childbearing God spoke about to Eve as the representative of her class. Or else the article may just mean "her" childbearing, that is, the way each woman conducts herself in this activity.

As she carries out her activity of childbearing, then, the Christian woman in her unique way confesses herself to be a child of God and an heir of salvation. Such a woman will not be one who will be chafing under her God-given station in life and grasping for a position where she can exercise authority over men. On the other hand, it should not be surprising to see that women who rebel against their position of subordination to men are often women who also denigrate the role of childbearing by which God set them apart from man in such an obvious way.

Before we leave this first part of verse 15 we should comment on another possible interpretation. This interpretation suggests that verse 15a refers to the birth of the Savior. The article with *teknogoniav*, then, would refer to "the well-known" childbirth. This would give the meaning that womankind would be saved by the birth of the Savior if the condition set forth in the protasis (v 15b) were fulfilled. The switch to the plural verb in the protasis would individualize the statement and say that not all womankind would be saved by the birth of the Savior but only those encompassed in the terms of the protasis. While this interpretation poses no syntactical or doctrinal problems, it does not follow well in the development of the thought of verses 11–15 in which the apostle is addressing himself to woman and her conduct in her God-given role.

eōn meihwsin = "if they remain."

The meaning of the verb (*meihw* = remain) stresses that the circumstances indicated in this clause are to continue throughout the life of a woman. The use of *eōn* with the subjunctive in the protasis and the future in the apodosis makes the sentence a future more vivid conditional. This means that what Paul has stated in the apodosis with the future tense will take place only when the accompanying circumstances stated in the protasis are fulfilled. This is important to note for at least two reasons: 1) It seems to foreclose the translation suggested by the NIV (in the text proper): "women will be kept safe through childbirth." If a woman is to be kept safe in childbirth only if she lives continually as a believer (which is the circumstance the construction demands be fulfilled for the apodosis to take place), then no unbelieving woman should come through childbirth safely; and 2) The protasis sets down some further circumstances which will accompany a woman's salvation along with the way she carries out her unique activity of childbearing.

As was noted earlier, Paul's switch to the plural indicates that in verses 14b and 15a he had been using *h9 gunh/to* refer to womankind.

eōpistei kai/agaph|kai/agiasmw| = "in faith and love and holiness."

This is the sphere in which woman is to remain. There are not three separate spheres (as the repetition of *eō* with each noun would have indicated) but one sphere in which three things are woven together into one pattern formed by three graces. The word *agiasmw|* is the act of doing what is holy or living according to God's will (not the state of holiness which is *agiosuhh*).

Faith is mentioned first because it is the gift of the Spirit from which the other two flow as fruits. It is by her Spirit-worked faith in Christ's redemption that the woman lays hold on forgiveness of sins and justification. This saving faith is not a dead thing, but it is living and active (Jas 2:14–26). It expresses itself through love (Gal 5:6). Compelled by the love of Christ who died for all, believers no longer live for themselves but they live for him who died for them and rose again (2 Cor 5:14). It is a "life of love" (Eph 5:2) which does not conform to the pattern of the world but is transformed to follow God's good, pleasing and perfect will (Ro 12:2). "The grace of God that brings salvation" teaches Christians "to say 'No' to ungodliness and worldly passions, and to live self-controlled, upright and godly lives" (Tt 2:11,12).

Faith which trusts God's saving promise, love which is living faith reaching out to others in the pattern of God's love, holiness which is a zeal born of faith to live one's life according to God's will—as a woman remains in the sphere in which these three graces merge into one whole, she will be saved.

meta_swfrosuhv = “together with sound judgment (about their conduct).”

With this final prepositional phrase Paul adds one more characteristic to the three he had merged in one sphere. The word swfrosuhh refers to the virtue of being able to analyze what is called for in a given situation and then to shape one's conduct accordingly. Earlier in this same chapter (v 9) Paul had urged women to dress themselves meta_swfrosuhv. Now he is applying this instruction to the matter of woman's relationship to man since this is the thrust of the whole thought which began with his use of hounh/in verse 14. The woman who remains in faith, love and holiness will also grow in her ability to know God's will for her in this area of her life, and motivated by thanks to her Redeemer, she will shape her conduct accordingly.

Summary of verse 15

The Christian woman who lives a life characterized by faith, love and holiness will not resent her God-given role but will see her unique function of childbearing as a blessing of God and will at the same time conduct herself toward man in a way which pleases her Lord. In doing so she gives proof that she is a child of God and an heir of salvation.

Conclusion

In 1 Timothy 2:11–15 Paul applies the principle of the subordination of woman to the activity of learning and teaching (manqanetw, oudidaskain). The principle, which God underscored by the deliberate order in which he created man and woman and which was broken with tragic results in the Fall, is clear: uopotagh/ oukautenai. The application requires houxia and swfrosuhh.