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Title: Contextual bible readings of 1 Corinthians 14:34-40 and women's ministry: A case study of some selected churches in Accra

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Abstract: This work sought to use Contextual Bible Reading, where the text (1 Cor. 14:34-40) was read with ordinary readers (women's groups) to find out what meaning they derive from the text. In preparation for the Contextual Bible Reading, a textual analysis of 1 Cor. 14:34-40 was done. The research went on to establish the implications of the text on the churches with regard to their doctrinal standpoint including the decisions of church councils or General Assemblies of the churches concerning women in Pastoral leadership in general and also the possibilities of their progression to higher positions of the Church's hierarchy even if they are given the opportunity for it. Recommendations were also made in the above mentioned regard, for improving women's leadership in the church particularly in the pastoral area. The research came out with some findings. Firstly, more and more women take part in ministry and some aspects of leadership in the Church, though there are still decisions of the church that limit women from Pastoral leadership in the Church. The women were of the view that there is a need for them to take up responsibilities for themselves. They opined that they needed to start training their young women to prepare them for leadership positions in the future. The women also said there is the need for the Church leadership to make deliberate policies to include women in higher pastoral positions in the Church. They also recommended an encouragement of a more proactive interaction where both ordinary and scholarly readers can learn from each other through discussions.

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Files in This Item:

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<th>Size</th>
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14:34-40 When the apostle exhorts Christian women to seek information on religious subjects from their husbands at home, it shows that believing families ought to assemble for promoting spiritual knowledge. The Spirit of Christ can never contradict itself; and if their revelations are against those of the apostle, they do not come from the same Spirit. It is probable that, on pretence of being inspired, the women had assumed the office of public teachers. In 1 Corinthians 11, Paul had argued against their doing this in a certain manner - without their veils 1 Corinthians 11:4, and he had shown, that "on that account," and "in that manner," it was improper for them to assume the office of public teachers, and to conduct the devotions of the church. Use highlighting, underlining, and take notes while you study the bible. This summary of the book of 1 Corinthians provides information about the title, author(s), date of writing, chronology, theme, theology, outline, a brief overview, and the chapters of the Book of 1 Corinthians. Corinth in the Time of Paul. The city of Corinth, perched like a one-eyed Titan astride the narrow isthmus connecting the Greek mainland with the Peloponnese, was one of the dominant commercial centers of the Mediterranean world as early as the eighth century B.C. Yet in spite of this concentration on problems, Paul's letter contains some of the most familiar and beloved chapters in the entire Bible -- e.g., ch. 13 (on love) and ch. 15 (on resurrection). Some people use 1 Corinthians 14:34, 35 to say that women should not have leadership positions. What was Paul saying in that passage? In this passage Paul clearly stated that women are to keep silent in church. Such an understanding of the role of women in church is not supported by the Bible. Throughout history God has used women in different roles. Particularly important is the fact that prophetesses proclaimed their messages to God's people in public (Ex. This text simply suggests that in some of the churches there were tensions between women and their instructors. Paul tried to control that situation by controlling an abuse but not removing the privileges of praying, learning, and prophesying in public (1 Cor.)