

Husbands and Fathers
TS009

– Part 1 –
4287

I. Truths Concerning Marriage

- A.** Marriage is a covenant (Prov. 2:17; Mal. 2:14 [compare Ps. 25:14; Eph. 5:32])
 - 1. Adultery more serious than fornication—it is a broken covenant
 - 2. Based on a life laid down (Ps. 50:5)
 - 3. Valid only through death (Heb. 9:16–17) Covenant with Abraham (Gen. 15:8–18 [compare Jer. 34:18])
- B.** What transpires in marriage
 - 1. Each enters through the sacrifice of Jesus (Gal. 2:20)
 - 2. Each lays down life
 - 3. Each expresses life through the mate—“What will I *give*?”—not “*get*”
 - 4. Purpose is unity—“leave,” then “cleave” (Gen. 2:24)
 - 5. A commitment—not an experiment
 - 6. Commitment releases grace
 - 7. This pattern not affected by culture or social customs
 - 8. Husband’s success is seen in his wife—the wife’s success is seen in her husband (1Cor. 11:7; Prov. 31:23)
- C.** Husband’s responsibilities in marriage
 - 1. Love (Eph. 5:25)
 - 2. Be head (1 Cor. 11:3)
 - 3. Provide (1 Tim. 5:8)
 - 4. Wash with God’s Word (Eph. 5:26)
 - 5. Nourish and cherish (Eph. 5:29)
- D.** Wife’s responsibilities in marriage
 - 1. Helper (Gen. 2:18)
 - 2. To submit (Eph. 5:22)
 - 3. To support/uphold
 - 4. To encourage
 - 5. Intercede
- E.** Home—model of the church
 - 1. Husband—pastor/shepherd (1 Tim. 3:4–5)
 - 2. Wife—deacon/helper
 - 3. Children—flock/congregation (Job 21:11)
- F.** God’s original purpose
 - 1. Man and woman together to exercise dominion on behalf of God (Gen. 1:27–28)
 - 2. Two harmonizing in prayer are irresistible (Matt. 18:18–20)
 - 3. Two can walk together only in agreement (Amos 3:3)
- G.** Prophetic responsibility of marriage: to portray the relationship between Christ and His Church (Eph. 5:22–23, 32)

– Part 2 –
4288

II. Fatherhood

- A. Derived from fatherhood of God—explain *patria* (Eph. 3:14–15)
- B. Purpose of redemption—to bring us to the Father (John 14:6)
- C. Climax of revelation—to know the Father (John 17:1, 6, 26)

III. What It Is to Be a Father

- A. Purpose consummated (Rev. 22:3–4 [compare Rev. 14:1])
- B. Human fathers represent the fatherhood of God
- C. Father represents Christ to family (1 Cor. 11:3)
- D. Ministries of Christ which the father represents:
 - 1. The father as priest—represents family to God
 - a. Sacrifice of intercession for family (Job 1:1–15 [compare Job 42:12–23])
 - b. Each father to apply the blood (Ex. 12:3)
 - c. Faith of father (parent) for children (Mark 9:23–24)
 - d. Father has privilege to claim salvation for family (Acts 16:31)
 - 2. The father as prophet—represents God to family
 - a. Fathers responsible for spiritual instruction (Eph. 6:4)
 - b. Discipline with grace (Col. 3:21)
 - c. Ongoing communication in a non-religious setting (Deut. 11:18–21)
 - d. Pattern for last days—Noah as prophet to his family (Heb. 11:7)
 - 3. The Father as king/governor—to rule or reign
 - a. The elder required to rule in his home (1 Tim. 3:4–5)
 - b. Abraham was chosen because God could rely on him to command his children and his household (Gen. 18:17–19)
 - c. Abraham—a pattern to all believers (Rom. 4:11–12 [compare to Lot in Gen. 19:14–16])

IV. How to Fill Your God-Given Role

- A. Acknowledge your responsibility
- B. Humble yourself before God (1 Pet. 5:6)
- C. Trust God for the grace
- D. Be diligent
- E. Make it the first claim on your time