

## Section 3: Women in the Old Testament Law

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- **1 Corinthians 14:34** *“The women are to keep silent in the churches; for they are not permitted to speak, but are to subject themselves, just as the Law also says.”*
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### Scripture

- Old Testament Relevance
- Luke 24:44-49 – Points to Jesus
  - Colossians 2:13-17 – Defines Righteousness
  - Galatians 2:12-16 – Justification not in law
  - Galatians 3:6-9 – A physical manifestation of a Spiritual reality
  - Matthew 19:3-9 – Jesus uses Creation to Provide Direction
- Old Testament Roles
- Sacrifices
    - Leviticus 1:1-9 – Burnt Offerings
    - Leviticus 3:1-6 – Peace Offerings
    - Leviticus 4:24-26,28,32 – Unintentional Sin Offering
    - Leviticus 6:14-18,29 – Only Male Priest Could Eat Guilt and Sin Offerings
    - Leviticus 12:1-8 – Mother’s purity with respect to sons and daughters
  - Festivals
    - Exodus 23:14-17 (also Leviticus 23) – Unleavened Bread, Harvest, Ingathering
    - Deuteronomy 16:10-15 – Weeks and Booths
  - Responsibilities
    - Numbers 18:1-7 (Exodus 28:1) – Priesthood
    - Exodus 38:8 – Women in the tent of meeting
    - Exodus 35:20-29 – Participation in freewill offering and labor
    - Numbers 6:2 – Nazarite Vows
    - Nehemiah 8:1-3 – Listening to the law

*What does 1 Corinthians 14:34 mean by “just as the Law also says”?*

*Describe the male and female distinctions made in the Levitical sacrifices. What do you believe are the importance of these delineations?*

*Describe the male and female distinctions made in the festivals. What do you believe are the importance of these delineations?*

*Men and women had unique roles in their service. What actions of worship were relegated to men, women, either?*