

Women teaching, praying; prophecy

Read Acts 18:26. This passage does not conclusively reflect that Priscilla actually did the teaching. If she did provide some of information to Apollos it is important to note that it was not done in the Church assembly but privately. Also, the book of Acts tends to reflect more so history of the early Church rather than Doctrine. This occasion would reflect an exception God is making if she in fact did provide teaching to Apollos. God's instructions are clear on this matter that the women are to remain quiet during the church assembly

1Cor 11:3-16. This passage reflects that women did pray and prophecy in the gathering; they were to keep their hair down and long.

1Cor 14:34-40. Paul wanting to emphasize long hair on a woman and short hair on a man waits until later in this very admonishing letter to break the news that women actually were to maintain silence during the assembly and were to ask their husband questions at home regarding what was taught at the Church. This command does not exclude social interaction before and after the assembly, which would naturally be permissible. Also at the end of verse thirty-four Paul set precedence by indicating that the same was true for the Law i.e. the Mosaic Law. Women praying or teaching while amongst other women or children obviously would be permissible. The scriptures do not prohibit women from doing evangelism amongst unbelievers.

1Tim 2:11-12. This passage once again confirms the Church doctrine regarding women maintaining a subordinate role to the men i.e. excluding them from teaching in the assemblies or where Christian men were present.

1 Tim 3:8-13; Rom 16:1. These passages also seem to include women for being a deacon.

Titus 2:3-4. In this passage Paul instructs Titus to teach the older women to teach the younger women good things i.e. to love their husbands and Children: certainly this would include more than just these two things.