

LESSON 6

THE DISTINCTIVES OF MEN

Introduction

Maleness has been depicted as brute, rugged independence and strength to handle any situation that comes along. Emotion, gentleness, and sensitivity to the needs of others have not been emphasized as essential for manly character. Masculinity is portrayed as physical courage, toughness, competitiveness, and progressiveness. A man is expected not to express his sorrow by shedding tears and often suppresses his tensions; this tends to shorten his life.

Contrary to what some women now claim, the role of the man is difficult. His anxiety begins in early childhood while competing on the playground and continues in sports and business until his death three score and ten years later. He spends seventy-five per cent of his lifetime at work, fifteen per cent with his family, and ten per cent on various recreational and leisure activities. "Throughout all those years and activities he is driven to perform, to maintain an image of authority, stamina, courage, and decisiveness."¹

Although men have masculine traits which differ greatly from the feminine traits of women, they are persons also. A person finds his true nature at the point of relationships. Human characteristics which are basic to relationships are similar in both men and women, and many are the same.

Physical Distinctives of Men

The biological distinctives of the male were apparent in the previous lesson which spoke of female distinctives. Obviously, the male body contains differences in cell structure from that of the female. Chromosome combinations of male cells cause maleness.

Although man is stronger physically than woman, it was noted previously that she has greater constitutional vitality; generally women outlive men three or four years. The male skeletal structure is usually larger, and his basic metabolism is higher. Normally his legs are longer in proportion to his height, his hips

¹ James L. Johnson, What Every Woman Should Know About a Man (Grand Rapids, Mich.: Zondervan Publishing House, 1977), p. 11.

Masculinity is portrayed as physical

*c _____, t _____,
e _____, and p _____.*

*(courage, toughness, competitiveness,
progressiveness)*

*According to Johnson, some lifetime pressures
on men are:*

*to p _____
to maintain an image of a _____
s _____
c _____
d _____*

(Compare your answers with the text.)

*In what area are man's and woman's character-
istics similar. _____*

(need for relationship)

*As you read Physical Distinctives of Men,
list those distinctives.*

not as large, his chest cavity larger, and his shoulders broader and more muscular. Although he has more hair on his chin and other parts of the body, he is more likely to lose the hair on his head. The physical functions of motherhood (menstruation, pregnancy, lactation) are totally lacking in man; the absence of hormones producing these functions result in different behaviour and emotions.

The physical strength of men and their lack of hormones which produce the traits of motherhood have resulted, for most societies, in men's gravitating towards work requiring muscular strength while women are inclined towards occupations centring in the home and children. Their physical strength lends itself to men's being soldiers, hunters, farmers, and builders. The larger chest cavity accommodates larger respiratory and circulatory organs, thus making it possible for men to endure exertion longer. Bearing and nursing children have provided a biological reason for keeping women at home, while men are less restricted. Men's roles do not require them to work harder than women, but they do engage in heavier work.

The Masculine Nature of Men

Masculinity infers strength, firmness, steadfastness, and unwillingness to yield while femininity implies tenderness and willingness to yield. Masculinity is reflected in a deep-pitched voice and heavy beard. An inner attitude of manliness affects gait, stance, and movements of head and body. Men usually develop abilities which require masculinity, such as skills to be a carpenter, brick layer, plumber, or farmer.

Firmness is a masculine trait. It is the ability to remain constant, steady, or the same. A firm person does not succumb to pressures from others when he is confident he is right. This quality is essential in leadership. Women may be firm in their dealings with their children and in holding to ideals and principles regarding the home, but they are not as steadfast concerning activities away from home that do not involve moral issues.

Determination is a masculine trait. It is closely related to firmness and is essential to masculine leadership and to achievement of goals. Women tend to have superior self-control. They usually have more will-power in adhering to principles, standards, and schedules, but men tend to have greater determination with regard to non-moral issues. Men do not give up, quit, relinquish, or surrender under pressure as readily as women. Men usually follow their convictions despite the risk of criticism or failure. They will not avoid an action because it may be wrought with problems or possible failure. Usually women are less determined to carry out an action which may be criticized or involve the risk of failure. These qualities

Continue listing some physical distinctives of men.

How have men's physical strength and their lack of hormones which produce the traits of motherhood influenced their roles?

1. _____

2. _____

(1. They have gravitated towards work requiring physical strength. 2. They are free to work away from home.)

As you read, note the masculine characteristics, or traits. (Compare your answers with the text.)

_____ is a masculine trait.

_____ is a masculine trait.

correspond to the biblical description of man's role as head of the home. However, the position he takes should be based on love for his wife.

Courage is also a quality which enables man to meet dangers and difficulties with firmness and strength. Men of courage will do what they should regardless of the danger involved. The manly trait of courage enables men to hold their posts during times of danger. The brave, valiant, and unwavering become heroes who strengthen the morale of all society. Men and women alike admire those who have defended their country in battle. In the presence of strong, able, and virile men, women feel most strongly their femininity. The masculine traits of men have psychological effects on both men and women.

Men are relatively independent and usually make every effort to be self-sufficient in earning their livelihood. They attempt to solve their own problems and make their own way in life; therefore, they are less inclined to be expressive in personal matters. On the other hand, women tend to look to men for leadership and as their means of support. This tendency continues to be true even though women's liberation movements have concluded that dependence is an environmental influence and will change when women are encouraged to support themselves and to assert their independence. When women move into men's work and develop efficiency in leadership roles in the business world and family management, they must take on traits which are strongly masculine if they are to succeed. These traits are unattractive in women and replace the beauty and delicacy of their femininity. Masculinity is developed when one functions as the guide, protector, and provider of the family.

Because of the pleasure that comes to men through masculine achievements, they strive for success. Inherited wealth brings little sense of fulfillment, but one who earns wealth feels a sense of accomplishment. The popularity of athletes and competitive sports indicates that the masculine traits of physical endurance and ability are admired and bring a sense of accomplishment to those who participate. Men who do not engage actively in sports enjoy watching sports events and identify with one of the teams. Success of their team gives to them a feeling of personal success. Men participate vicariously in the events they watch.

Men are proud of their inherent qualities of manliness. Even a weak man will defend his manhood when it is threatened. He has an innate desire to achieve something of merit and to be productive. This pride in manliness is essential for the preservation and progress of the family, but it can be over-emphasized and become perverted to the extent that it is disruptive to the individual's psychological health and the harmony of society. A frustrated male ego can be hostile and even uncontrollable.

_____ is another masculine trait.

_____ is a masculine trait.

Desire for s _____ is a masculine trait.

Men resent the implication that they are effeminate. Wives who imply that their husbands are deficient in any trait which is distinctively masculine erect barriers to communication and relationship. Men are very sensitive to ridicule, contempt, or criticism of their masculinity. Repeated insensitive remarks, which cause humiliation, tend to cause a man to build a protective wall about himself and to become quiet and unapproachable. His withdrawal is an attempt to avoid the risk of further humiliation. The man who experiences the pain of humiliation, either in or outside the home, develops a self-induced numbness to his pain which affects other areas of his emotional experience. His responses to the beauty of life, the laughter of his children, and the love of his wife are diminished.

The Aggressive Nature of Males

Man has the need to command, to perform, to take the lead, and to show strength because of the nature of his manhood. He feels the need of mastery in relation to a woman and may manifest this need in the area of intellectual superiority or sexual aggressiveness. A young woman who recently divorced her husband after seven years of marriage states that one of the areas of serious tension between them developed because of her superior education. Her university education enabled her to get a job that paid a higher salary than his. Her pursuit of a university degree perhaps indicated a difference in intellectual interests and ability. On the other hand, a husband's having more education does not ordinarily lead to conflict. It is not unusual to hear of conflict between a husband and wife caused by his sexual aggressiveness in contrast to her passivism.

The aggressive nature of males is obvious even in children. Sisters may fight with one another; girls of different families seldom do. On the other hand, boys frequently are engaged in scuffles and fisticuffs. Few women engage in professional fighting. Boys form gangs and attempt to dominate competitors. Football has become a popular sport for men and boys, especially in the United States, because it is both physical and competitive.

The aggressive, dominating, and competitive nature of males is reflected also in lower animals. In a herd, one male will establish himself as dominant. To become established as the king of the herd, the male must fight numerous battles. Other males may be permitted to remain within the herd, but they must respect the domination of the leader. Each time a new male attempts to join the herd, a new battle ensues with one becoming the victor. After age has taken its toll on the strength of the dominating male, a challenger eventually replaces him. Females may fight, but they do not seek to establish dominance. Their aggressiveness usually is related to protecting their young or the getting of food.

Men are sensitive to r _____,
c _____, and e _____
of their masculinity.

How do they usually respond to ridicule and criticism. _____

(ridicule, contempt, criticism; by becoming quiet, unapproachable, and withdraw)

Men may show their need of mastery in relation to women by attempting to be

i _____ superior and
being s _____ aggressive.

(intellectually, sexually)

Three ways boys and men show their aggressive natures are:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

(Compare your answers with the text.)

The aggressiveness of males is related to the sexual drive. The sexual pattern of the female is cyclical and is related to conception and bearing of offsprings. The sexual pattern of the male is an immediate emotional response to the female. The strong emotion arising within his body causes him to become very aggressive and dominating.

Although the human mental and psychological capacities modify men's instinctual drives, men continue to have some of the traits of lower animals. They are highly competitive and often struggle for the dominant position within an organization. They respond immediately with strong emotion to the sexual overtures of women. This response is not because a particular man is sensual but because he has the nature of man with this type reaction built into his very nature. His response is aroused by sight. Men who lack emotional maturity may be unable to control their impulses when enticed by women's over-exposing their bodies and by indiscreet actions or dress. The sex impulse is essential for the propagation of the race and is basic to the relation of man and woman. The sex drive is so powerful, however, that it can become the master of the man who is not controlled by moral convictions. It can lead to crime and social disruption.

Man's Externality

Jacob Moreno, a psychiatrist of Vienna, emphasized the importance of encounter in social relationships. He was joined by Martin Buber who defined the personal encounter structure as an "I-Thou" concept of relationship with other persons or with God. Buber followed an idea stated by Feuerbach in Principles of the Philosophy of the Future which holds that an individual person does not have his being in himself, either as a moral being or a thinking being. Rather, personality exists only in community, in the unity of person with person. Buber concluded that a person is incomplete as an individual; he is not a personality in isolation. Nor does he find his fulfilment by submerging himself in the collective mass of the crowd. Real life is in meeting—a life of relationship between person and person. This meeting, or encounter, is the life of dialogue in which one person addresses the other and the other responds, thus establishing a relationship that gives meaning to life. The whole being of one person communicates with the total being of another. In an intimate encounter in which two spirits blend, the other person is not an object who remains separate from one's own experience. Rather, he becomes a subject also who addresses the other as subject. "I-It" defines a relation to a thing in which the attitude of the person is that of separation from an object. When "I" encounters a person in a living experience, the person encountered becomes "Thou," and a living and mutual relationship is experienced. A person does not become a fulfilled self alone or in relationship to objects but in relation to another self.

The aggressive nature of the male is related to his _____ drive: his emotional response to the female is _____.
(sexual, immediate)

Man's sex impulse is essential for the _____ of the race and is basic to the _____ of man and woman.
However, man's sex impulse can lead to _____ and _____ if not controlled.
(propagation, relation, immorality, crime)

Match by drawing lines.

<i>I-It</i>	<i>1. A relationship in which the other person is an object</i>
<i>I-Thou</i>	<i>2. A mutual relationship in which the two spirits blend and the other person is a subject</i>

(I-It--1, I-Thou--2)

God is a person with whom human beings establish an inter-personal relationship. He cannot be known by being treated as the object of abstract reasoning, for this process reduces "Thou" to "It" and puts God on the level of other things. One reason that woman may be more religiously inclined is her nature to find fulfilment in being and relationship. Man too must experience being and relationship in order to find fulfilment, but he has a tendency towards externality which causes his relationship to God to be less natural for him. He does not necessarily deny God's existence, but his natural tendency is to treat God as an object rather than as a being vitally involved in his daily life. As long as God does not interfere in his personal life, man is satisfied to manage his own affairs.

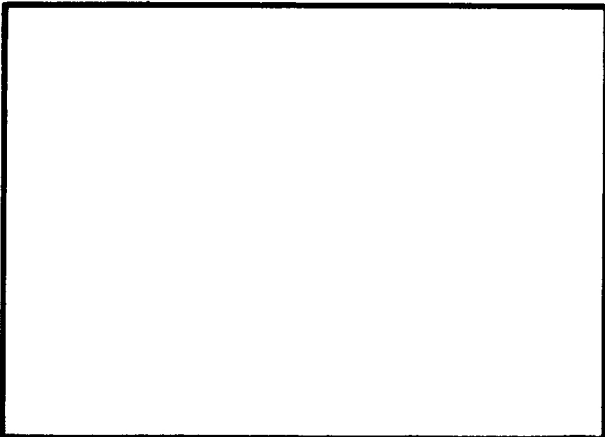
Man's externality may arise in part from his social position as head of the home and leader in society. He tends to view himself as independent and self-sufficient. These characteristics cause him to show less dependence on personal relationships for fulfilment. At a deeper level, man is a social being and experiences highest fulfilment only in the "I-Thou" relationships with other persons and God. His deeper personal and spiritual needs require an encounter-type of relationship with his wife and with God, but his externality causes him to appear less dependent on communication and other aspects of personal relationship.

Man's externality may result in part from his economic role and the nature of his business relations. Because of competition, business relationships may take on the character of "I-It" rather than developing into an "I-Thou." A man may have difficulty making a proper transition on the way home from work from the business structured relationship represented as "I-It" to the more appropriate personal relationship for the family represented as "I-Thou."

Roles of Men

Societies usually assign roles to males and females. In most cultures, girls are trained from childhood to help with household responsibilities while boys are involved in tasks outside the home. In the past, men engaged in the activities of providing food and shelter for the family. These roles corresponded with their physical and masculine traits.

As civilization moved towards industrialization, men sought employment to earn salaries for the support of the family. Women's roles continued to be related primarily to the home. Although men continue to conceive of their roles as provider and protector of the home, more women are now seeking employment to supplement the income for the family, thus they have assumed a role that previously was assigned to men. With the increase in divorces, many women are now being forced into the role of provider for the one-parent family.

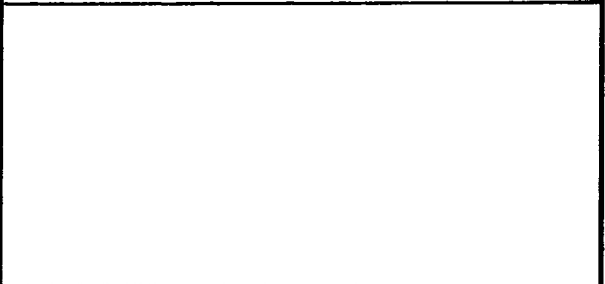


Man's externality results in part from his social position as _____ of the home and _____ in society. Therefore, he considers himself _____ and _____.

(head, leader, independent, self-sufficient)

Man's externality results in part from his _____ role and the nature of his _____ relations which cause him to establish less personal relationships.

(economic, business)



The traditional roles of the man are _____ and _____ of his home.

(provider, protector)

Some tasks can be done equally well by men and women. Others can be done better by women and vice versa. The smaller bone structure and nimble fingers of a woman give to her an advantage in doing precise activities. However, many household activities, such as cooking and cleaning, can be done as well by the man as the woman.

Men express more interest in scientific subjects and mechanics than women, and thus, usually know more about these areas. Man's greater interest in these areas in the past may have been the result of his requirement to be engaged in them in making a living. The image of man is that he is scientific, mechanical, and sports oriented, and this causes him to learn more about these areas. On the other hand, women express more interest in religion, art, domestic arts, and music. They usually know more about flowers, fabrics, colour combinations, precious stones, and household furnishings.

In the past, society assigned to man the role of getting acquainted with and developing the relationship with woman. The social customs were based on the inherent aggressive nature of the male. Even in the animal world, the male is the aggressor, and the female engages in activities to attract the male during the mating season. It is characteristic in human relations for the female to attract the male as well. Ordinarily, women are more careful in dress and appearance than men. Girls appear to be by nature tidier than boys. This characteristic becomes obvious when the rooms of boys and girls are examined. The woman's care for personal attractiveness and tidiness appeals to the man.

Man's Need of Woman

While men need to conquer and achieve, women generally have a desire to be conquered with gentleness and strength. God has made their natures to blend together. The biblical injunction for the husband to be head of the home and the wife to be subject to her husband is not contrary to nature. Some feminist groups conclude that for the wife to be submissive to the husband and for her to recognize him as head of the home is to accept an inferior role. Actually, submission by the wife is a fulfilment of her nature in the one-flesh relationship with her husband. She does not experience emotional and psychological fulfilment if she becomes the dominant person in the marriage relationship. She needs to feel her husband's strength in taking care of her, and the husband needs to exert his strength in carrying for his wife. These needs are instinctive with deep roots in the emotional structure.

A man is never sure how he should express his urge for mastery in relating to a woman. He is not sure what the woman expects. For the man to initiate

List some areas in which man and woman usually have greater interest than the other does.

Man	Woman
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

(Compare your answers with the text.)

Man is usually assigned the role of initiating and developing a relationship with the woman because he is considered inherently a _____ and she a _____.

(aggressive, attractive)

1. Men need to c _____ and a _____.
2. Women usually desire to be conquered with g _____ and s _____.
3. Submission is a fulfilment of the wife's nature in the _____ - _____ relationship.

(1. conquer, achieve; 2. gentleness, strength; 3. one-flesh)

an intimate friendship without bartering on the sexual level means taking risks and becoming vulnerable. If he reaches out to the woman and she does not respond, he is rejected and made to feel foolish. The combination of the urge for mastery and the feeling of inferiority may make his actions unpredictable. The experience of intimate friendship—drawing from each other the strength and encouragement each has to give, other than on the sexual level—is missing from many marriages.

Man needs the helpmate Eve whom God created. Woman becomes the object of his emotion and his companion in marriage and in parenthood. He needs to exert his manly strength in protecting his home. Men work to provide for their families, go to war to protect their daughters and wives, and risk other dangers to defend their loved ones. Men need the courage that comes from the loyalty and devotion of wives and children who depend on them.

Man is incomplete without a wife as a companion with whom to share his dreams and aspirations. He too wants to share in her dreams and thoughts. He wants to be respected by her above all other men. He wants to respect her above all other women. He does not want a relationship of manipulation or domination, unless he is an emotionally disturbed person. He wants a companion of whom he can be proud as she exercises her own unique abilities and contributions in life. He does not desire to use her as a servant in his own pursuit of success but rejoices when he can help her attain her own goals. Man was made for companionship and cannot achieve supreme joy apart from it.

A man needs to feel that he has fulfilled his wife's sexual needs. Man, because of his strong sexual drive, may be depicted as an insensitive "ape" whose only concern is to satisfy his own sensual drives, but this image is inaccurate. The desire to fulfil the needs of the companion is not true of the man who seduces a woman for his own satisfaction only, but it is true of the man who loves his wife. Illicit sexual relations are never fully satisfying. A man needs to give in the sexual relation as well as receive. The woman who believes that it does not matter to her husband whether she responds and experiences joy in their relationship does not understand him. If a man fails in his attempt to fulfil his wife, he experiences a deep sense of failure, his own image of himself as a man suffers, and his control of all other areas of marriage will be hindered. He feels inadequate and becomes defensive.

Numerous writers have observed that nations fall when homes deteriorate. When the loyalty of wives to husbands and the respect of men for women disappear, men have no incentive for exerting their manly strength. Man needs woman for his strength and nature to experience fulfilment.

A man is never sure how he should express his urge for m _____ in relating to a woman e _____.

(Compare your answers with the text. See beginning of paragraph on previous page.)

List three ways in which man's need to exert his manliness is expressed.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

(Compare your answers with the text.)

Man needs c _____.

(companionship)

Man needs to fulfil his wife's s _____ needs.

(sexual)

Christian Moral Standards for Man

Much has been said about the dual standard of morality with regard to men and women. Societies have permitted a man to have affairs with numerous women without great scorn but have required a woman to be loyal to one man. Christianity requires that one man and one woman be faithful to each other in the marriage relationship until death parts them. This requirement was not made in earlier parts of the Old Testament in which a man may have had several wives but no wife had several husbands. This pattern was true of other polygamist cultures as well.

The polygamous nature of man may have been the outgrowth of his emotional nature. While the male is designed to respond immediately with strong emotion to the female, her response is more periodic. The dominating nature of the male tends to require loyalty from the female. Among lower animals, several females become the mates of one male. Since man is of a higher social nature, he is not to be controlled simply by his instinctual drives although they are an essential part of his total being. His higher nature is more completely fulfilled in loyalty to one wife and responsibility to one family. He is able to develop intimate understanding and one-flesh relations with only one mate. As a responsible human being, he must join his mate in concern for the well-being of the offsprings rather than leaving their sustenance and training to the woman.

The Christian requirement for the monogamous relation of man and woman is not based upon instinctual drives but upon love, the good of society, and the will of God. Love, the concern for the well-being of others rather than selfish satisfaction of one's own emotional desires, is a basic and controlling Christian virtue. Since man is the highest creation and is made in the image of God, his aggressive nature and instinctual drives are tempered by social and spiritual aspects of his being.

Man's Master

Because of his physical structure and emotional nature, the self-controlled, or uncontrolled, man loses perspective. He may use his strength to abuse his wife. If he allows his sexual impulses to get out of hand, he becomes unfaithful to his companion. His pride can lead to arrogance and make him become undesirable as a companion. His nature to compete and his strong desire to succeed can lead to his becoming unfair and dishonest. His tendency to be independent and self-reliant can cause him to ignore his Creator and neglect his companion. Characteristics which were designed to make life whole and happy can be perverted into destructive forces.

Christianity does not permit a double _____: It requires one _____ and one _____ to be faithful to each other until _____.

(standard, man, woman, death)

1. The Christian requirement for monogamy is not based on instinctual drives and emotions but on man's _____ and _____ natures.

2. The Christian requirement for monogamy is based on: _____, good of _____, and the will of _____.

(1. social, spiritual; 2. love, society, God)

Three results of an uncontrolled, or self-controlled, man's losing perspective are:

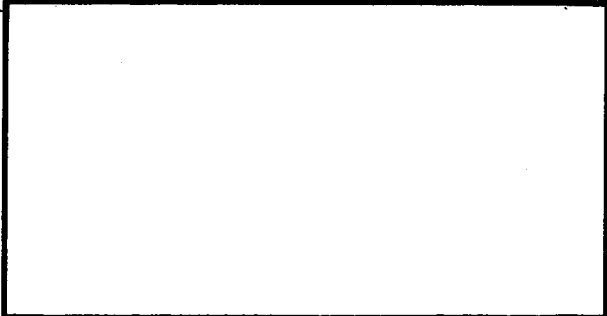
1. He becomes _____ to his wife.
2. His pride leads to _____.
3. He becomes _____ and _____.

(1. unfaithful; 2. arrogance; 3. unfair, dishonest)

Since man has the strong desire to succeed, defeat may cause him such great frustration and pain that he tries to escape it through drunkenness. Instead of being the head and leader of the home, he may become the tyrannical ruler. Instead of being a responsible father and loving husband, his herd instinct may cause him to return to the animal level of satisfying only physical impulses in whatever way is possible. He may conclude that his perverted actions are expressions of manliness, but actually they are more in character with his animal nature.

Man needs to be controlled by His Creator in order that his inherent characteristics can be expressed in harmony with his true nature and purpose in life. His sexual nature gives him drive and ambition as well as love for a companion and desire for children. His pride causes him to care how well he provides for those that are dependent upon him.

If a man's distinctive characteristics are at the disposal of his selfish and lustful nature, they become instruments of Satan. For the man who invites Christ to control his life, his distinctive characteristics add to his own fulfilment and contribute to the well-being of his family. When distinctive characteristics are properly expressed, they benefit the home and society and equip the man for his role as head of the home.



The man who is controlled by his Creator expresses his true nature and purpose:

1. His sexual nature gives him _____, _____, _____ for a companion, and _____ for children.
2. Pride causes him to _____ well for his family.

- (1. drive, ambition, love, desire;
2. provide)

Home Study Exercise

Basic activity (Levels 1, 2, and 3). Do the following exercise.

1. How is masculinity portrayed? _____

2. List five physical distinctives of men. _____

3. How have the physical characteristics of men influenced their role? _____

4. List five characteristics of the masculine nature. _____

5. How do men normally respond to criticism or ridicule? _____

6. Give three examples of the male's aggressive and competitive nature. _____

7. What accounts for the aggressive, dominating nature of males? _____

8. How is the inherent quality of manliness both a benefit and detriment? _____

9. Distinguish between an "I-It" and an "I-Thou" relationship. _____

10. What may be the source of man's externality? _____

11. What are the traditional roles of men? _____
12. Why does the male take the initiative in getting acquainted and in developing the relationship with the woman? _____
13. Briefly explain how man's and woman's emotional natures are complementary. _____

14. What frustration does a man face in relating to a woman? _____

15. List three basic needs of man that are met in a proper relationship with his wife. _____

16. How are man's higher social and spiritual natures to regulate his lower instinctual and emotional natures? _____

17. List three ways a self-controlled, or uncontrolled, man loses perspective. _____

18. How can man's sexual nature and pride contribute to his personal and family life? _____

Supplementary activity (Levels 2 and 3).

Read pages 65-69, 70-74, and 75-77 in The Marriage Affair, edited by J. Allan Petersen, and answer the following questions.

1. Briefly describe four defences which Wallace Denton suggests are expressions of masculine confusion.
2. Name the three possible factors contributing to masculine uncertainty according to Denton.
3. How does William Hulme define man's role as head of the home?
4. According to Hulme, what happens if a man is ineffective in asserting his leadership role?
5. According to Paul Popenoe, what are seven stumbling-blocks of a husband in establishing a good marriage?

Advanced activity (Level 3).

Read pages 78-82, 83-87, and 88-92 in The Marriage Affair, and answer the following questions.

1. After reading "Man, the Initiator" by Raymond Stedman, give an interpretation of 1 Peter 3:7 regarding a husband's duties in marriage.
2. Give the points and a brief summary of Dwight Small's interpretation of Ephesians 5.
3. What is Alice Patricia Hershey's advice to the wife concerning putting the husband "in his place"?

Seminar Discussion

1. How are the roles of man and woman determined to a degree by their physical characteristics?
2. What is masculinity? Is it innate or learned?
3. What is the source of man's aggressiveness, and how does that affect his role in the home and society?
4. What is the difference between the "I-It" and the "I-Thou" relationship? Do men differ from women in the level of relationship they tend to establish?
5. What is meant by man's externality, and what contributes to it?
6. Do men continue to have distinct roles in our changing society? If so, what are they?
7. In what ways does man need to express agape love in relation to woman?
8. How important is man's spiritual development to his achieving true manhood?