



**IT'S GOOD TO BE A MAN**

**STUDY  
GUIDE**

**& GROUP DISCUSSION**

**It's Good to Be a Man  
Group Discussion  
Study Guide**

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# Chapter 1: The War Between Patriarchies

## **Summary:**

Men were made to rule—it's not a question of patriarchy v. something else, it's a question of good v. evil patriarchy. *Which* men will rule? Wicked patriarchs, Pharaohs and Absaloms, want to harness, pacify, and destroy men. In response, the church's own patriarchs—Nehemiahs with swords to defend and trowels to build—must rise up to shepherd our generation of fatherless men. As the church goes, so goes society.

**Highlights:**

“Technological and environmental shifts have resulted in men having such low testosterone levels that their grip strength is weaker than that of women from a generation ago. The ubiquity of porn has led to erectile dysfunction in men not even out of their twenties. Social media and dating apps have made the ‘relational marketplace’ so extraordinarily competitive that some men just give up and either abandon the idea of sex or turn to virtual reality and even robots. Masculinity is shamed. Strong men are vilified as toxic. Those who speak out have their houses destroyed. Fathers are portrayed in mass media as unnecessary buffoons—little better than one of the kids. Anyone esteeming motherhood as foundational to femininity is canceled. Domestic violence is regarded as an exclusively male sin. No-fault divorce, welfare, and wickedly prejudicial custody laws incentivize women to leave their husbands and take everything they have—and so they do, initiating nearly 80 percent of all divorces. Male suicide rates are heading for the skies. No one cares.” (pp. 11–12)

**Questions for Discussion and Application:**

1. Why is patriarchy natural and inevitable? What are some ways in which even our world is patriarchal? Why is it that men often make it to the top of organizations and hierarchies?

2. What are the three ways evil patriarchs try to undermine godly patriarchy? What are some ways that you see them succeeding today?
3. What are the ways in which the deck is stacked against men today? Who is filling the gap by offering men direction in our culture?

**Study the Word:**

Read 2 Sam. 15:2–6 and Neh. 2:11–20 and 4:1–23.

- How does Absalom win the hearts of the men of Israel?
- How does Nehemiah rally the men to build the broken walls? How does he motivate the men in the face of opposition?



# **Chapter 2: Masculinity Is Very Good**

## **Summary:**

To understand what we're supposed to do now, we need to go back to the beginning: The answers for our current culture's masculinity crisis are found in Genesis and its plan for humanity. Why did God create man? God created him for productive, representative leadership. Men are given more aggressive instincts than women so they can be rulers in their work to subdue and fill an entire world. This is what dominion is. And this is very good.

**Highlights:**

**“The reason that God creates man on the earth, according to Genesis, is for *productive, representative rulership*. This is what it means to exercise dominion: to fruitfully order the world in God’s stead.”** (p. 19)

“Thus there is nothing shameful about your masculine nature: about desiring to strive, to overcome, to harness. On the contrary, masculine nature is glorious because it images the God of glory. It is what we are created to be and to do. Even now, as you seek to honor God, you are a replica made to resemble Him. How much more when you see Him face to face.” (p. 26)

**Questions for Discussion and Application:**

1. How are men designed to be productive, representative rulers? How was Adam supposed to represent God’s rule on earth?
2. How is the word *dominion* used in the Bible? What connotations does it have?
3. What are aggressive instincts for? Why is masculinity a virtue and not something to be ashamed of?

**Study the Word:**

Read Gen. 1:1–2:17.

- What are some of the things that God gives Adam dominion over in chapter 1?
- Why does God put Adam in the garden in chapter 2?



# **Chapter 3: Sex Is Very Good**

## **Summary:**

God could have made the task of exercising dominion asexual, but He didn't. He made a man's sexual desire, and a woman's sexual desirability, central to filling the world with His image. A man alone achieves a little; a man and his wife a little more. But a man, his wife, and their children are the foundation of cities, states, and nations. It follows, then, that sex is the engine of dominion, as a man and a woman join together to form a household.

**Highlights:**

“A household is a miniature world. It is a micro-cosmos. Every household is one atom in the substance of God’s kingdom. And it is through man’s powerful sex drive that these households are built. Then, through households, societies are established. Culture begins and emanates from the household. It is where the next generation of men is shaped and trained, until they leave their father and mother, join themselves to a wife, and start the process anew.” (p. 36)

**Questions for Discussion and Application:**

1. How is men’s sex drive meant to make them fruitful?
2. What are some ways that the church has not fully seen sexual desire as God’s gift?
3. Why is sex’s capacity for great evil also a capacity for great good?
4. How are children the reason for sex? How does sex produce households? How are households the foundation of society?

**Study the Word:**

Read Gen. 2:18–25, Mal. 2:13–16, and Matt. 19:1–10.

- What two things did God create woman for?
- Why did God make men and women one according to Malachi?
- How does Jesus appeal to Genesis to argue against divorce?

## Chapter 4: The War on Sex

### Summary:

The devil wants us to ruin sex in two ways. His first stratagem is to spread the idea that sex itself is dirty rather than unifying and fruitful. His second is to claim that sexual promiscuity is the path to true liberty. The truth is that the devil hates the Creator, so he hates the Creator's division between male and female. There is a war on sex itself: The enemy of our day is *not* male versus female (misogyny), or female versus male (misandry), but rather *androgyny*—unbelieving humanity against sexual distinctions.

**Highlights:**

“If we can mush the genders into a homogeneous humanity, there will be no more divisions, no more tensions, no more conflict. And so girls are taught to be more masculine because masculine achievements are the ones that matter; boys to be more feminine because the masculine nature is toxic and disgusting. Contrary to Genesis 1:26–31, they grow up believing that it’s not good to be their sex. They therefore have no clue how to live as God designed them.” (p. 52)

**Questions for Discussion and Application:**

1. How does God order chaos in creation?
2. What is a *telos*? Look this up if you need to.
3. Why do we struggle with the idea of rank and hierarchy? How does Satan attack hierarchies in his temptation of Adam and Eve?
4. What are examples of the order of the sexes under attack today? How is our enemy androgyny?

**Study the Word:**

Read Gen. 3 and 1 Cor. 7.

- How are Adam and Eve set against each other after they sin?
- How are the curses that fall on Adam and Eve appropriate to each of their tasks?
- What temptation does Paul warn against with regard to sex?

# **Chapter 5: Spiritual War & Spiritual Worship**

## **Summary:**

Satan's goal is tearing down God's hierarchy and frustrating the fruitfulness of his image-bearers. Thus, the devil's project is androgyny. This is why androgyny has become a "religion" of sorts, and those who question the LGBT+ agenda are treated as "heretics." Humans are built to worship, and modern pagans can no more stop worshipping androgyny than they can stop being male and female. The choice is stark: serve God to bring heaven to earth—or serve Satan to bring hell.

**Highlights:**

“So, do you know any people who eschew overtly religious rituals, yet spend their days in service of mammon, coveting some new purchase or some new experience? What are they serving? What are they glorifying? What are they enjoying? Answer those questions, and you will also discover what (and how) they are worshipping.” (p. 66)

**Questions for Discussion and Application:**

1. How is the war on gender a spiritual war?
2. How has this war destroyed people's lives?
3. Why is it important that male and female are both made in the image of God? How does this make sense of the current rebellion against the image of God?
4. How is an attack on God's image an attack on God?
5. Why is it inevitable that everyone worships something?
6. What are some things people worship today? What are they seeking out of life?

**Study the Word:**

Read Rom. 1:18–32.

- What is the first sin that men commit, even though they know God exists?
- How does God punish them for this?

## Chapter 6: Toxic Sexuality

### **Summary:**

Modern psychologists speak in terms of toxic masculinity, but the Bible describes sins that reveal toxic sexuality. When masculinity is oriented toward serving God, it is very good. When masculinity follows Cain instead of Abel, it becomes toxic—and the errors of toxic masculinity are obvious. True femininity is also very good...but evangelicals forbid you to talk of toxic femininity. Loud, immodest women (as Proverbs describes them) have led many soft men astray, even men as wise as Solomon. This is because, like Cain, they worship themselves instead of pursuing God's dominion.

**Highlights:**

“You might think you are too smart for that to work on you. Don’t be so sure. It has worked on millions of smart men so far. Are you wiser than Solomon? Just because you know how to avoid harlots and hussies doesn’t mean you know how to avoid Satan’s daughters. The obvious traps are not just there to trap the simple.” (p. 78)

“What makes a good husband according to Sandberg? It is a man who does not get in the way of his wife’s ambitions. This is why the commanding “alpha males” of her youth won’t do. They’ll buck against her demands and manipulations. Sandberg, like all loud women, eventually settles on a compliant “beta” who knows who really wears the pants.” (p. 83)

**Questions for Discussion and Application:**

1. Can men ever stop trying to take dominion?
2. How are Cain’s city and the Tower of Babel counterfeit dominion? What drives these cities?
3. How is sexuality corrupted in a fallen world? How is violence misdirected?
4. What are some feminine sins that are rarely attacked in the modern Evangelical church?
5. How is the feminist ideal of the ambitious woman opposed to the Biblical ideal? Why is it important for women to have a “quiet spirit”?

**Study the Word:**

Read Prov. 7–8.

- What kind of woman does Solomon warn us to avoid?
- How does she seduce her man?
- How is she parallel to Lady Wisdom?
- How do these two women lead to entirely different destinations?



# Chapter 7: The Church Effeminate

## **Summary:**

The Church, of all places, should not just welcome patriarchy (which is the rule of fathers to magnify the name of the Father) but should celebrate, cultivate, and teach it. But the Western Church is overwhelmingly comprised of women—of both sexes. This problem is the result of white-knight pastors desperate for the approval of someone—and equally desperate to avoid their disapproval. Usually, the approval they most crave is from women. The conflict avoidance of “nice-guy” pastors and influential women perfectly captures why our churches have become nests of false teachers, places unfriendly to

the truth-telling of true shepherds. These problems are actually the result of good impulses that have been perverted: the masculine desire to elevate women and to defend them, and the female desire to knit a community together in harmony.

**Highlights:**

“This feminine-normative mindset is why men’s sins are always attacked strongly from the pulpit, but women’s sins are barely mentioned. Even the idea of specifically feminine sins does not exist as a category in most pastors’ minds. It is why men’s ministries are just women’s ministries with bacon. It is why a woman can do anything an unordained man can do, and if she gets popular enough to start doing what only ordained men are supposed to do, you had better not notice that she is unordained—or a woman. This is why ‘whispernets’ of nosy biddies routinely undermine faithful ministers who preach the historic position of the Church on sexuality. And it is why we are never surprised to see sizable numbers of other ministers throwing out biblical standards of evidence and conduct in order to support the biddies. A woman is shrieking to be saved from a dragon—what more is there to know?” (p. 94)

**Questions for Discussion and Application:**

1. What is a “White Knight” pastor? Who do they look for approval from?

2. Why are women supposed to knit together communities? Why is this a problem if it is not balanced out by male “disagreeableness”?
3. Why are false teachers often good at being agreeable? How does too much agreeableness in a church lead to failure to discipline and the decay of orthodoxy?
4. How is the idea that men and women are not that different a Gnostic idea?
5. Why is the view that we are just biological machines sometimes more appealing than the Gnostic one?
6. What is the Biblical view of the body?
7. Why can't our salvation in Christ not just stay inside us?

**Study the Word:**

Read Matt. 17:21–28, Rom. 6, and Jas. 1:21– 2:26.

- What should disciples of Jesus do when they hear His words?
- What does Paul say we should do and not do as Christians?
- What does James say needs to come with faith?



# Chapter 8: No Father, No Manhood

## Summary:

Every boy is born male—but manhood is something you must grow into. And to mature, you need the love and discipline of a father. In other words, to become a father, you must *have* a father. Without fathers, sons remain boys. They grow up clueless about how to harness and aim their masculine natures. They are functional bastards, perpetually in a state of arrested development, and destructive to society. Even unbelieving sociologists can see this. But it's not too late if your own earthly father has failed you—the formula

is simple: Find a faithful church that will disciple you. Submit yourself to it. Grow up.

**Highlights:**

“Indeed, both boys and girls tend to love their father *especially* because he is to be feared. It is precisely because he is dangerous that they value his presence in the family—not because he is dangerous to them but because he is dangerous to the sin and chaos that threatens the harmony of the household. He is the center that holds their world together; if he were not dangerous, he could not defend that world against everything that endangers it and threatens to pull it apart.” (p. 108)

**Questions for Discussion and Application:**

1. How do all fathers reflect God’s Fatherhood? What kind of impact do fathers have on their families that mothers do not have?
2. Why do many “clueless bastards” make the mistake of looking for teachers instead of for father figures? Why is digital instruction or even mentorship insufficient?
3. How does God act in our lives as our Father?
4. How can pastors, elders, and other fellow Christians be good fathers?
5. Why is it vital to find a church where there are men you respect?
6. What is the problem with looking for a perfect church?

**Study the Word:**

Read Rom. 8:12–17, 1 Thess. 2:1–12, and Heb. 12:1–13.

- How does Paul describe salvation as making us sons?
- How was Paul a father to the Thessalonians?
- How are suffering and discipline a sign that God is our Father?



# Chapter 9: No Gravitas, No Manhood

## Summary:

What does “grow up” mean? It means getting *gravitas*—a virtue which refers to a man’s seriousness, his dignity, his weight (translated literally). You can’t inherit it, and you can’t fake it. Gravitas is the result of having settled into your Christian identity as a man, when you become proficient at reflecting the glory you were made to reflect. This begins with the fear of the Lord. A good place to check your own maturity is in your speech: Gravitas means avoiding the pitfalls of either self-seriousness or mockery.

**Highlights:**

“It is not hard to spot a self-serious man.... You will usually notice that he cannot laugh at anything, least of all himself. He fears levity, because in making light of something, he might himself be thought light. He appears to have a solemn manner—but it is really the grimace of bearing a crushing burden. He is an overloaded bridge creaking under too much weight, and this fragility comes from lacking discernment.” (pp. 137–138)

“We are also a culture awash in frivolous entertainment—and especially comedy, which has a special place in the heart of our culture. It has a special appeal to our guilty souls because flippancy can be used as a kind of atonement ritual. The comedian is our modern priest, standing on a high place before us, publicly confessing our terrible deeds, our guilty habits, our wicked thoughts—and removing the shame by turning it all into a joke.” (p. 140)

**Questions for Discussion and Application:**

1. What is the difference between real and counterfeit gravitas? Why must genuine gravitas be earned?
2. What are some of the things that the fear of God brings? How do we cultivate a healthy fear of God, especially in today's casual Evangelical culture?

3. Why is it important to speak about God reverently and even to avoid minced blasphemies? Why is it important to show respect to superiors?
4. Why do people aiming at gravitas sometimes take themselves too seriously?
5. How is our culture flippant?

**Study the Word:**

Read Prov. 1:1–9, 1 Tim. 3, and Tit. 1.

- What is the beginning of wisdom?
- How is this tied to respect for the older generation?
- What kind of men does Paul advise Timothy and Titus to appoint?
- Why did Paul leave Titus in Crete?
- Why are older, wiser men so important for churches?



# Chapter 10: Gravitas through Duty

## Summary:

Scripture describes virtues, duties, and traits that are integral to manhood. By focusing on these, you can more easily order your life around God to reflect His glory. There is a triad of masculine virtues: **wisdom** (your grasp of what is happening in your world and how to act accordingly), **workmanship** (your developed ability in the talents God has given you), and **strength** (your ability to work while bearing weight). If you combine these virtues, you get three masculine duties that show us what exercising dominion looks like. Our first duty is **envisioning and planning** (wisdom about workmanship).

Our second is **building and supplying** (workmanship upheld by strength). Our third duty is **guarding and fighting** (strength guided by wisdom). And, when you combine masculine virtues with masculine duties, three masculine traits become clear: **enterprise, constancy, and readiness**. Pursue these things to get gravitas through duty.

### **Highlights:**

“A man who flinches and bends his neck is a man about to receive a beating. If your family’s head is not stable, its body is vulnerable. A woman who can rely on her man, who can rest assured in his consistency, diligence, and grit, is much more likely to be happy and content. Most women today are harried and anxious—because their men are flinching heads.” (p. 157)

### **Questions for Discussion and Application:**

1. Why are wisdom, workmanship, and strength all important for men? Why are regular workouts and physical labor so important for men?
2. What are some of the typical masculine ways of being weak and avoiding responsibility? How can we avoid bad emotional habits and take responsibility?
3. Pick one the following pairs of virtues to discuss: envisioning and planning, building and supplying, and guarding and fighting. How do men sometimes fail to perform these virtues?

4. Which one of the following virtues do you think you struggle with the most: enterprise, constancy, or readiness? Which one do you tend to be best at?

**Study the Word:**

Read Josh. 1:1–9 and 2 Tim. 2–3.

- Why does God tell Joshua to be strong? What were they about to do?
- What virtues does Paul tell Timothy to pursue? What kind of situation is Timothy facing? How is strength important for him to succeed?



# Chapter 11: How to Bear the Weight

## Summary:

Today, the burden men must carry can seem crushing. Whether you are the son of an absent father or of a coddling mother, of a broken home or simply of our misandric culture, it is not a question of *whether* you have failed to launch but *how much*. A lot of men awaken to this reality only to stew on the raw deal they got: MGTOWs and brotherhoods of “red pill rage.” This is not taking dominion. The state of your life might not be entirely, or even mostly, your *fault*—but it is entirely your *responsibility*. Take heart: God did not err when He wrote the book of your life. He made you to take dominion here and now.

**Highlights:**

“We aren’t the first generation to be the product of failed fathers. Read through Judges 2 and you will find that there is nothing new under the sun. We can either learn from the failures of our fathers, and start correcting them, or we can extend those failures into the future and inflict the same or worse on our own sons. You can stay a victim, being all rage and no action—or you can take responsibility for yourself.” (pp. 160–161)

“Look back on the biggest mistakes of your life. How major a role did you play in those situations? Speaking for ourselves, a few weren’t our fault . . . but the majority were. Either way, though, we were responsible for how we reacted to all of them.” (p. 168)

**Questions for Discussion and Application:**

1. What is wrong with being a red-pill victim, even if there are genuine ways men have been victimized?
2. What does it mean to take responsibility for oneself? How is it mostly “toil and grind”?
3. How is the temptation to laziness the result of the Fall? Why is it so easy to be a sluggard in our modern culture?
4. How does Christ set us free to work fruitfully? How can Christian hope empower us to overcome the difficulties and seeming hopelessness of work?

**Study the Word:**

Read Prov. 24:30–34, Col. 3:23–25, and 2 Thess. 3:6–15.

- What does a sluggard do to his house?
- What behavior does Paul tell slaves to show their masters? How does this teaching elevate slaves, even if there they are not freed?
- What does Paul warn the church in Thessalonica not to tolerate?
- How was Paul an example to the church of diligence?



# Chapter 12: Manhood through Mission

## **Summary:**

Christ equips you to man up when you focus on His mission. And the method He uses is to give you your own mission. A mission is your best effort at wisely integrating your interests, skills, and circumstances into a personal vision for exercising dominion over what God has given you, for his glory. To start finding your mission, evaluate your interests against the opportunities that such a calling offers: to provide for yourself, love your neighbor, glorify God. Write out ambitious spiritual, physical, economic, vocational, and relational goals, but don't

get hung up on perfection—the important thing is to have something to work toward.

**Highlights:**

“While a mission should be specific, it does not require you to have mapped out each step for the next x years. A mission is not a *map*. It is more like a distant mountaintop, which you must figure out how to reach. This requires exploring the terrain to find a good route, and often it means using the compass of wisdom while the mountain is concealed from view.” (p. 182)

“The important thing is to have something to work toward—and then to simply *start*. How? Pick something. Pick *anything*. Just one thing that will move you just one step toward just one goal. Then do it. Repeat this process for the rest of your life. It’s that simple.” (p. 187)

**Questions for Discussion and Application:**

1. What is Foster and Tennant’s definition of a mission?
2. What is the problem with thinking that your mission has to be spiritual instead of your everyday vocation? What is the problem with thinking that your mission has to be epic?
3. Why can’t there be a paint-by-numbers approach to mission? Why don’t you need to

have a mapped-out plan for the next couple of years?

4. Why is it important not to look for some dream, but to look at your circumstances and skills when figuring out a mission?
5. Why is it important to put down your mission on paper?

**Study the Word:**

Read Luke 19:11–27 and Phil. 2:2–11.

- What do the good servants do with what they are given?
- How does the unfaithful servant perceive his master? How did he act as a result?
- What is Paul telling the Philippians to do?
- How is Christ a good example of being faithful in small and seemingly insignificant things?



# Chapter 13: The Necessity of Fraternity

## **Summary:**

It's not enough to be a man on a mission. Think of your mission as a train: it requires rails to run on, and the first of these rails is brotherhood. Without brothers, your mission will veer off course. Pursue deep friendships with other guys. This kind of nonerotic intimacy between men cannot and will not exist among opposite-sex friendships. It is also the kind of friendship that has been destroyed in our culture. But be careful: the only thing that kills mission as fast as isolation is crooked brotherhood. Avoid "crab mentality"—the envious companionship that prevents actual maturity and growth.

**Highlights:**

“Correctability is the single best weapon a man can wield in his battle against effeminacy and for manliness—and correctability primarily happens through the bonds of brotherhood.” (p. 199)

“Good male friends will support you, complement you, shield you, raise you up, push you forward, pull you back when necessary, hone you, critique you, and ultimately sanctify you. Men need men. Find each other. Take risks. It’s worth the reward.” (p. 202)

**Questions for Discussion and Application:**

1. How do stories train us to think that true masculinity is independent and free from friendship? What is the problem with seeing close friendships over a shared sense of mission as gay?
2. What are gangs of men that we might find tempting today?
3. Why is it important for men to establish a working hierarchy?
4. How is correctability one of the best protections for healthy masculinity? How are friendships built on adversity often made stronger under stress?
5. How can you avoid letting criticism make you freeze up or stop moving? How should you deal with people who are envious of you?

**Study the Word:**

Read Prov. 1:10–19, Eccles. 4:9–12, and Phil. 2:25–30.

- How do gangs entice people to join them in sin? Why is this so tempting?
- How are two better than one? What can they do for each other?
- What kind of relationship did Paul have with Epaphroditus? What shared mission made them friends? Why did God spare him from dying?



# Chapter 14: The Excellence of Marriage

## Summary:

It is a key milestone for a man, and a massive step forward, when he finds a wife. She is the second rail, running parallel to fraternity, that supports him, carries him forward, and keeps his mission on track. However, since a wife is a complement to your mission, she cannot be the mission itself. It is good to be a husband. But it is good to be a man *first*. The correct order is to get on mission, then find a woman to complement you; but popular culture teaches men exactly the opposite. This idea has wormed its way deep into the modern Church. It is not so much explicitly stated as implicitly

assumed that “true love” eliminates all loneliness, and that to find one’s soulmate is to become complete. Connected with this, true love takes on divine power, replacing the marriage covenant as the sanctifier of sex. But God designed sex to image *covenant* love—not romantic love. All this to say, if you don’t know what your mission is, you cannot really assess whether a particular woman will make a good helper for it. Do not be harnessed, pacified, or destroyed; rather, build yourself up, and start working to exercise dominion over yourself and your world. Everything else will follow from that.

**Highlights:**

“The common AWALT trope—‘all women are like that’—infantilizes and vilifies them as a sex, and refuses to endorse marriage because of some assumed probability of a negative outcome. But Scripture affirms that the only reason it is *possible* for women to be so appalling, so worthy of contempt, the cause of such bitterness, and the bringers of such ill repute upon their sex . . . is because God made them to be the glory of man—the very pinnacle of creation—and that such glorious women *really do exist*.” (p. 210)

“Before Michael started officially dating Emily, he told her: ‘I like you. I want to get to know you. But you need to know I feel a call to the ministry. I’ll be hated, probably poor, and away from home a

lot. If that's a problem, this won't work.' That was twenty years ago. He stayed on mission. He got the girl." (p. 222)

### **Questions for Discussion and Application:**

1. What two women are found in Proverbs?
2. How does Proverbs 31 make sense in the context of the book?
3. Why can't a woman be a man's mission? How do bad husbands end up becoming needy and dependent on their wives?
4. What is the problem with thinking that there is one perfect soulmate out there? How does idolizing a woman destroy marriage?
5. How can finding your mission help you identify the right woman to marry?
6. Why are women attracted to men who are driven by their mission? How does it give women a higher status?

### **Study the Word:**

Read Prov. 5 and 31.

- What does sexual immorality do to a man's life?
- How does a good woman help her man with the mission? What kinds of things does she do for the household? How does she raise his status in the city?



# Afterword

In writing this book, we were not trying to create a timeless work but a timely one. Our goal has been to give every man a place to start. Whether you are single, married, or divorced, young or old, wealthy or broke, driven or listless, starting out or starting again, you have to start somewhere—and that is with being a man. So being a man is what this book is about. Not about being a husband. Not about being a father. Being a man. Marriage, sex, and fatherhood follow from this, and we intend to write on them also. But the need of the day is for men to be men—to have at least a basic foundation on which to build Christian marriages and to raise up godly seed. Take courage, brother. Be what God made you to be: a man. It is *good* to be a man.



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