

The Theology of Gender - 3. The Fall (Sofia Matzarioti-Kostara)

[Ξένες γλώσσες / In English](#)



The story of the fall is clear. Eve was deceived by the serpent^[1] and first transgressed God's commandment by eating the fruit of the forbidden tree.^[2] Then she went on and gave to the man who also ate. The punishment is an unavoidable consequence of the act of disobedience. And for woman, it sounds more severe: *"I will greatly multiply your pain and your groaning, and in pain you shall bring forth children. Your recourse will be to your husband, and he shall rule over you"*.^[3] Throughout the primitive history of Genesis, God responds to the rebellion of His creation with a direct judgment and punishment^[4]. But God's justice in the Old Testament is not blind judgment according to a rule that is above those involved. God's righteousness is divine behavior which is to foster the relationship between Him and His people.^[5] Eve took the initiative and, with no hesitation became the leader of a rebellion against God. Thus, a divine prescription was necessary for the healing of an unhealthy situation. "Slavery" came as medicine for an intractable character. Now, contrary to the model of Eve, Christianity offers the model of a "new Eve", the Theotokos, who offers perfect obedience to God.

Eve's dialogue with the serpent is "the first theological talk in the narrative."^[6] To Walter Brueggemann's thought that "the serpent is the first in the Bible to seem knowing and critical about God to practice theology in the place of obedience,"^[7] can be added that Eve was the first to practice theology without prayer, which means to talk about God without being in communion with Him. Summarizing the

story of the Fall we can say that “in God’s garden, as God wills it, there is *mutuality and equity*. In God’s garden now, permeated by distrust, there is *control and distortion*. But the distortion is not for one moment accepted as the will of the Gardener.”[\[8\]](#)



The temptation of Adam & Eve. Pedestal of the statue of Virgin with Child, of Notre-Dame de Paris, CC0

The vast majority of the Fathers in the Orthodox Tradition acknowledge that man and woman were created equal before God and share in His image. A few exceptions arise as a result of differences in understanding of the image of God in humans[\[9\]](#). Because of the equality of abilities and freedom in the first couple, they both shared the same responsibility for trespassing, according to St. Basil.[\[10\]](#) However for others, Adam’s blame is more serious than Eve’s because she was tempted by a demon while he was enticed by a woman (an equal creature) although he was the one to whom the commandment was given directly by God.[\[11\]](#) After the Fall, the state of the relations between the two humans changed, and woman was punished to be subject to her husband because she had made incorrect use of her freedom and equality. From being a helper to perfection, she became the forerunner in sin.[\[12\]](#)

The distortion in the relationship between the genders occurred immediately after

the original sin. Both renounced their responsibility and Adam blamed Eve for his mistake. The “curse” from God upon Eve determined the destiny of the relationship between man and woman throughout human history: “*Your recourse will be to your husband, and he shall rule over you.*”^[13] Indeed, in the Old Testament and the pagan world, the fate of woman was to seek security in man’s love, and his role was to become her master. Even great Greek philosophers placed woman into second place in society, next to slaves.

^[1] «καί εἶπεν ὁ ὄφεις τῇ γυναικί...» Gen.3:1.

^[2] «καί εἶδεν ἡ γυνή, ὅτι καλόν τό ξύλον εἰς βρῶσιν καί ὅτι ἀρεστόν τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς ἰδεῖν καί ὠραῖόν ἐστι τοῦ κατανοῆσαι, καί λαβοῦσα ἀπό τοῦ καρποῦ αὐτοῦ ἔφαγε καί ἔδωκε καί τῷ ἀνδρί αὐτῆς μετ’ αὐτῆς, καί ἔφαγον» Gen.3:6.

^[3] «πληθύνων πληθυνῶ τάς λύπας σου καί τόν στεναγμόν σου ἔν λύπαις τέξῃ τέκνα, καί πρὸς τόν ἄνδρα σου ἡ ἀποστροφή σου, καί αὐτόςσοῦ κυριεύσει» Gen. 3:16.

^[4] Zimmerli, *Ἐπίτομη Θεολογία*, 222.

^[5] Ibid., 181.

^[6] W. Brueggemann, *Interpretation, a Bible Commentary for Teaching and Preaching-Genesis*, (Atlanta, Georgia, 1982), 47.

^[7] Ibid., 48.

^[8] Ibid., 51.

^[9] According to Theodoretus of Cyrus, the image of God refers to the power of sovereignty (ἀρχικόν) that was not given to the woman. Nevertheless, this task was given to man after the fall. Consequently this characteristic does not refer to the order of creation. See V. Fidas, “Τό Ἀνεπίτρεπτον τῆς Ἱερωσύνης τῶν Γυναικῶν κατὰ τοὺς Ἱεροὺς Κανόνας” in *Οἰκουμενικόν Πατριαρχεῖον, Ἡ Θέσις τῆς Γυναικός ἐν τῇ Ὁρθοδόξῳ Ἐκκλησίᾳ καί τὰ περί Χειροτονίας τῶν Γυναικῶν*, Επιμέλεια Αρχ. Γενναδίου Λυμούρη, (Κατερίνη, 1994), 255.

^[10] «...Καί ἡ γυνή ἔχει τό κατ’ εἰκόνα Θεοῦ, καί ὁ ἀνὴρ. Ὅμοιοι γάρ αἱ φύσεις ἀμφοτέρων ἐπλάσθησαν καί ἴσαι τούτων αἱ πράξεις, ἴσα τὰ ἔπαθλα, ἴση ἡ τούτων καταδίκη...Ἐπειδὴ οὖν ὁμότιμον τό κατ’ εἰκόνα εἰλήφασιν, ὁμότιμον ἔχουσι καί τήν ἀρετήν...Ἐχει τοίνυν καί τό θῆλυ, οὐχ ἦττον τοῦ ἀρρενος, καί τό κατ’ εἰκόνα καί τό καθ’ ὁμοίωσιν...» Μ. Βασιλείου, “Περὶ τῆς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου κατασκευῆς,” *Λόγ.Ι*, 22-

23. PG 30, 33-36.

[11] «ή μέν γάρ γυνή, υπό δαίμονος καταπαλαισθεῖσα, συγγνωστή ὑπάρχει· ὁ δέ Ἀδάμ, ὡς υπό γυναικός ἡττηθείς, ἀσύγνωστος ἔσται, ὡς αὐτοπροσώπως τήν ἐντολήν αὐτός υπό τοῦ Θεοῦ κομισάμενος» Εἰρηναίου, *Fragm. 14, PG 7, 1237*.

[12] « (ἡ Εὐα) διά τοι τοῦτο γενομένη μέν εὐθέως οὐχ ὑπετάγη... Ἀρχῆς δέ οὐδαμοῦ, οὐδέ ὑποταγῆς ἐμνημόνευσε πρὸς αὐτήν. Ὅτε δέ κακῶς ἐχρήσατο τῇ ἐξουσία καί ἡ γενομένη βοηθός ἐπίβουλος εὐρέθη καί πάντα ἀπώλεσε, τότε ἀκούει δικαίως λοιπόν· ‘πρὸς τὸν ἄνδρα ἡ ἀποστροφή σου’ ...» Ἱεροῦ Χρυσοστόμου, “Ὁμ. εἰς Α’ Κορ.” 2. *PG 61, 215*.

[13] «πρὸς τὸν ἄνδρα σου ἡ ἀποστροφή σου καί αὐτός σου κυριεύσει» Gen 3:16.