
MODEST APPAREL

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Questions:

- 1) What is an ellipsis?
- 2) Are nakedness and modesty the same issue?
- 3) What constitutes nakedness?
- 4) Why do some older men always wear long-sleeved shirts?
- 5) Why does the Bible emphasize the clothing of women?
- 6) Why did previous generations oppose mixed swimming of boys and girls?
- 7) Are politicians liars?
- 8) Who was Dr. Mary Walker and what did the US Congress do for her?

INTRODUCTION

- I am not purposefully trying to embarrass or anger anyone.

IS THIS RELEVANT?

Let's begin with a question:

Q: Is this topic even relevant?

The reason I begin with this question is because of the following passage:

1 Samuel 16:7

⁷ But the LORD said to Samuel, "Do not look at his appearance or at his physical stature, because I have refused him. For the LORD does not see as man sees; for **man looks at the outward appearance, but the LORD looks at the heart.**"

Supposedly this passage to "proves" how we dress is irrelevant.

Q: Does this passage prove it does not matter how we dress?

A: No. This passage is using a figure of speech called ellipsis.

Ellipsis – the omission of a word that is obvious to the audience.

Here's an example of an ellipsis:

John 6:27

²⁷ Do not labor for the food which perishes, but for the food which endures to everlasting life, ...

This passage contains an ellipsis – a word is obviously omitted. In this case it is the word: **"only."**

John 6:27

²⁷ Do not labor **[only]** for the food which perishes, ...

If we do not allow for an ellipsis here, we have a contradiction in the Bible – for the Bible certainly teaches:

- People must work for their food (2 Th 3:12).
- If they do not work, they should not eat (2 Th 3:10).

Likewise, the 1 Sam 16:7 passage contains an ellipsis. The obvious words that are omitted are the words "**only**" and "**also**."

1 Samuel 16:7

⁷ ... For the LORD does not see as man sees; for man looks [**only**] at the outward appearance, but the LORD [**also**] looks at the heart."

If we do not allow for an ellipsis here, we have a contradiction in the Bible – for the Bible certainly teaches God "looks on the outward appearance" of men.

- That's why He gave instructions about **nakedness**.
(cf. Rev 3)
- That's why He gave instructions about **modest apparel**.
(cf. 1 Tim 2)

God does look at outward actions and appearances. However, He can do something man cannot do. God can also look at the inward motivations found within the heart.

Summary: This topic is relevant. Prov 16:7 does not negate it.

TWO ISSUES **(Nakedness & Modesty)**

This study involves two distinct items:

- Nakedness
- Modesty

"Nakedness" = refers to the body being uncovered and the need to cover the nakedness up.

"Modesty" = refers to how the body is covered.

Often these two topics get mixed together, but they are clearly two separate issues.

(I hope this becomes clearer as we go along.)

NAKEDNESS

We start with nakedness.

1) Genesis 2-3

In the beginning we read:

Genesis 2:25

²⁵ And they were both **naked**, the man and his wife, and **were not ashamed**.

- **Between husband and wife**, nakedness is not shameful.
- **In a state of innocence**, nakedness is not shameful.
- Little, **innocent children** are not ashamed to be naked.

When sin entered, Adam and Eve were ashamed of their nakedness.

Genesis 3:7-10

⁷ Then the eyes of both of them were opened, and **they knew that they were naked**; and they sewed fig leaves together and made themselves coverings.

⁸ And they heard the sound of the LORD God walking in the garden in the cool of the day, and Adam and his wife hid themselves from the presence of the LORD God among the trees of the garden.

⁹ Then the LORD God called to Adam and said to him, "Where are you?"

¹⁰ So he said, "I heard Your voice in the garden, and **I was afraid because I was naked; and I hid myself.**"

Marshal Keeble:

"In the beginning when they ate 'dem apples, they knew that they were naked and hid themselves and prayed.

[Pause]

Lord ... send us some more of 'dem apples."

We today need more of those things that will make us ashamed of our nakedness.

Adam and Eve made "coverings" for themselves.

"Coverings" (Strong's #H2290) = "*loin-covering ... loin cloth*" (OliveTree)

This loin-cloth was not good enough in God's sight to cover their nakedness:

Genesis 3:21

²¹ Also for Adam and his wife the LORD God made **tunics of skin**, and clothed them.

"Tunics" (Strong's #H3801) = "*a long shirt-like garment*" (OliveTree)

- A "long shirt-like garment" would be **something that covered from the neck to below the knees**.

(More about why I'm saying "*below the knees*" in a moment.)

- **Adam had to have this as well as Eve.** (The idea of men being privileged to go around shirtless is not Biblical.)
- **Made of skin.** Thick – not "see-thru."

Lesson #1: You must be covered from the neck to below the knees to keep from being naked.

This rules out a lot:

- Swimming suits
- Short-shorts
- Halter-tops
- Low-cut necklines
- Short skirts above the knees

Lesson #2: Men must wear shirts in public.

God did not grant the male privileges here.

2) Isaiah 20:4

Isalah 20:4

⁴ so shall the king of Assyria lead away the Egyptians as prisoners and the Ethiopians as captives, young and old, **naked** and barefoot, **with their buttocks uncovered**, to the shame of Egypt.

When the buttocks are uncovered, one's nakedness is uncovered.

An Olympian athlete exposing his/her buttocks is naked before the entire world. It is a shameful moment – not a time for smiling and photo ops.

Lesson #3: You cannot expose or accentuate your buttocks in public.

Translation:

- No low-rider jeans or pants.
- Wear a belt.
- Tuck in your shirt
- Have your wife check you for "plumber's pants" when you squat down in the working position.

3) **Exodus 28:42**

Exodus 28:42

⁴² And you shall make for them linen **trousers to cover their nakedness**; they shall reach from the waist to the **thighs**.

"thighs" (H3409) – "from an unused root meaning to be soft; the thigh (from its fleshly softness)"

(Strong's)•

This is the "soft" part of your leg – your thigh.

When the thighs are exposed, one's nakedness has been exposed.

- Exposure of the thigh is exposure of nakedness.
- This is why I say the tunic of Adam and Eve came below the knee.
- Their tunic was to cover their nakedness.

Lesson #4: Christians must have on clothing long enough so that when they sit down and the garment rises, the thighs are not exposed.

Lesson #5: Any action which causes one's upper leg (thighs) to be exposed uncovers one's "nakedness."

- Twirling in dance to the point one's skirt rises and exposes the thigh.
- Raising one's garment to cross thru water to the point the thighs are exposed (see Isa 47:2-3).

4) Proverbs 5:18-19

Proverbs 5:18-19

¹⁸ Let your fountain be blessed,
And rejoice with **the wife of your youth.**
¹⁹ As a loving deer and a graceful doe,
Let her breasts satisfy you at all times;
And always be enraptured with her love.

The only breasts a man should be looking at is his own wife's breasts.

News Flash: Men are interested in women's breasts.

Q: When a woman exposes a portion of her breasts or her thighs, what do you think men are going to look at when they see her?

Matthew 5:27-28

²⁷ "You have heard that it was said to those of old, 'YOU SHALL NOT COMMIT ADULTERY.'
²⁸ But I say to you that whoever looks at a woman to lust for her has already committed adultery with her in his heart.

- Men who look and lust will be lost eternally if they do not get forgiveness.
- Women who dress so men will look will be lost as well.

Lesson #6: Women need to cover up their breasts (including cleavage).

5) Job 22:6

Job 22:6

⁶ For you have taken pledges from your brother for no reason,
And **stripped the naked of their clothing.**

Q: How do you strip a naked person of their clothing? Doesn't "naked" mean someone doesn't have any clothes?

A: "Naked" in the Bible often means "*thinly-clothed*."

Lesson #7: It is possible to have some cloth on your body and still be considered "naked" by God's standards.

Some clothes are meant to reveal rather than to conceal.

- If clothing is so thin it reveals your body underneath, you are "naked" by Biblical standards.
- Olympian athletes in their swimsuits and running gear are naked.
- People at the beach in swimsuits are naked.

6) Revelation 3:18

Revelation 3:18

¹⁸ I counsel you to buy from Me gold refined in the fire, that you may be rich; and **white garments, that you may be clothed, that the shame of your nakedness may not be revealed;** and anoint your eyes with eye salve, that you may see.

Two things we learn here:

- Nakedness is a shame. We should be embarrassed.
- The cure for nakedness is clothing – clothing that hides the body.

Summary on nakedness

Nakedness became shameful when sin entered the world.

When God clothed Adam and Eve this was part of the process of removing their shame for the sin they had committed.

- Clothing is a constant reminder that we are sinners.
- Removing clothing in public reveals a callousness toward sin and its shame.
- Proper clothing of our nakedness is a first step in realizing the shame of sin.

MODESTY

While **nakedness has to do with putting clothing on**, modesty has to do with **the kind of clothes we put on**.

There are two kinds of clothes:

- Sexually provocative clothes
- Modest clothes

Sexually provocative clothes

Illustrated in the Bible:

Genesis 38:13-16

¹³ And it was told Tamar, saying, "Look, your father-in-law is going up to Timnah to shear his sheep."

¹⁴ So **she took off her widow's garments**, covered herself with a veil and wrapped herself, and sat in an open place which was on the way to Timnah; for she saw that Shelah was grown, and she was not given to him as a wife.

¹⁵ When Judah saw her, **he thought she was a harlot**, because she had covered her face.

¹⁶ Then he turned to her by the way, and said, "Please let me come in to you." ...

Tamar's clothing alone caused her to look like a prostitute.

Proverbs 7:10

¹⁰ And there **a woman** met him,

With the attire of a harlot, and a crafty heart.

Again: Clothing speaks. Clothing says things about you to others.

Lesson #8: People have a right to judge you by how you're dressed.

Tattoos

This is the problem with tattoos and body piercings.

(I'm not trying to embarrass anyone. What you've done in the past cannot be changed.)

Tattoos and body piercings are saying something about you.

Donald Burleson (owner and President of Burleson Consulting):

Prejudice still exists within corporate America about tattoos in their dress codes, and there is a clear correlation between income, education and the population who have tattoos. It's no surprise that tattoos are more popular among the poor and undereducated.

Donald K. Burleson, *Professional Dress Code tips*.

http://www.dba-oracle.com/dress_code.htm (accessed 4/26/15)

NOTE: If you see an older man wearing long-sleeves even when it's 110° in the shade, he's probably a veteran who got a tattoo when he was young and he's now ashamed of it.

Let this be a warning to all our young people.

- Tattoos are permanent.
- People do have a right to judge you by how you look.

Modest clothes

The Bible's teaching on modest clothing falls with heavy emphasis on the woman's clothing.

Q: Why?

A: Primarily because men are stimulated by sight more than women.

1 TIMOTHY 2

1 Timothy 2:9-10

⁹ in like manner also, that the women adorn themselves in **modest apparel**, with **propriety** and **moderation**, not with braided hair or gold or pearls or costly clothing,

¹⁰ but, which is proper for women professing godliness, with good works.

Here's the basic outline of what this passage is saying:

First: There is a commandment given.

"Women adorn yourselves in modest apparel."

Second: There are instructions on *HOW* to obey this command.

- *"With propriety."*
- *"With moderation" (i.e. "Not with braided hair or gold or costly clothing.")*
- *"Which is proper for women professing godliness with good works."*

Four words which need defining:

- Modest
- Propriety
- Moderation
- Apparel

(We will define these in that order.)

"MODEST"

"modest" (κόσμιος) = "pertaining to being modest in the sense of moderate and well-ordered – modest, well-ordered, moderate, becoming" (Louw & Nida, 88.48)

Modest means *"modest."*

Modest means not drawing undue attention to oneself.

ILL: Walter Payton – best running back in the NFL. He would punish the defense and win games single-handedly. When interviewed, *"I have to give credit to the offensive line – they really did a good job blocking for me."* He was being modest!

Modesty means *"not drawing undue attention to yourself."*

Modest clothing would be:

- Clothing that **does not draw undue attention** to the woman!
- Clothing that **does not focus the eyes of everyone upon her**.

ILL: At a NYM several years ago, a girl came into the auditorium wearing what appeared to be a wedding dress. She was clothed from her neck down to her feet, but she was also a spectacle. She had all the eyes of the entire crowd focused on her because of her clothing.

This is not modest.

Lesson #9: Women cannot be in fashion shows where they are on stage with all eyes focused on them.

"PROPRIETY"

"propriety" (αἰδώς) = "bashfulness, that is, (towards men), modesty ... reverence, shamefacedness." (Strong's #G127)

- **KJV** = "shamefacedness"
- **Trench** = "shamefastness."

"Shamefastness" = a woman who was "fast" (unmovable) in her resolve to blush and be embarrassed.

As noted in Strong's definition, this is bashfulness "*towards men*."

This is speaking about clothing which says: "***Men are not welcome to feast their eyes upon my body and imagine having sex with me.***"

Lesson #10: Sexy clothes are forbidden.

Women must save their sexy clothes for their husbands at home. In public they are to be "easily embarrassed."

Translation: The following should not be worn in public:

- Backless-dresses
- Strapless-dresses
- Low necklines

In other words: **Most wedding dresses** should not be worn by Christian women.

- Midriff-revealing shirts
- Shorts (especially short-shorts)
- Mini-skirts

Mary Quant:

Mini-clothes are symbolic of those girls who didn't want to wait until dark to seduce a man."

via. George Reed, "*Fruit of the Spirit*", Vol 5, No. 1

www.vacavillecofc.com/fots/winter04/fruit10.htm (Accessed 8/16/16)

She should know – she designed them.

"MODERATION"

"moderation" (σωφροσύνη) = "*Sobriety*" (KJV); (a) soundness of mind, good sense, sanity; (b) self-control, sobriety" (Abbot & Smith Lexicon)

The context explains further what is meant by this word:

1 Timothy 2:9

⁹ ... with moderation, **not with braided hair or gold or pearls or costly clothing**,

Q: Is this passage teaching it's always wrong for a woman to braid her hair? She can wear no jewelry? She cannot have nice clothes?

A: The context helps us to see – these are **things not done in moderation**.

This is what makes the subject of modesty difficult because very often it involves **matters of judgment**.

- Sometimes you don't like my judgments.
- Sometimes I don't like your judgments.

Unfortunately, not everything is black and white.

"braided hair" = braiding which cause every eye to focus on the woman.



A simple braid does not draw undue attention

"gold or pearls" = jewelry which draws undue attention.



- A woman with a simple wedding band is not drawing undue attention.
- A woman with nice clothes does not necessarily draw undue attention.

Possible examples might include:

- A ring on every finger or overly large rings
- Overly large earrings
- Three or more sets of earrings
- A nose ring with a chain going to an earring
- Excessive number of bracelets
- Tattoos

Q: What are tattoos for?

A: They are to draw attention.

- Body piercing (eyebrows, lips, tongue, etc.)

You may think my examples to be silly, but the passage means something.

- **Some have gone to the extreme of saying that no jewelry at all can be worn.** I think this is wrong.

Godly women in OT times would wear gold (e.g. God's wife Judah – Ezk 16:11), but they did not wear it in such a way as to draw undue attention to themselves.

- **We need to be careful lest we make the passage mean nothing at all.**

Lesson #11: The woman must not wear expensive clothing or accessories which draw undue attention to herself.

The sober-minded woman takes into consideration where she is going.

- If she's going to a funeral, she dresses for a **funeral** – not as if going hiking on the trail or a BBQ.
- If she's going to a **wedding** ...
- If she's going to **church** ...

Rebellious Americans need to learn:

- It does matter what you wear to **court**. (A good lawyer will tell his client this.)
- It does matter what you wear to **job interviews**.
- It does matter what you wear to **church**.

"Apparel" **(Part 1)**

"apparel" (καταστολή) = Strong's #G2689

- Thayer: "a garment let down, dress, attire"
- Bauer, Arndt, Gingrich (BAG): "deportment ... as it expresses itself in clothing"
- Liddell & Scott: "equipment, dress"

This word means **clothing in general** as noted in our English Bibles.

- **KJV** = 57 scholars – "apparel."
- **ASV** = 101 scholars – "apparel."

There does not appear to be any specific garment in view.

However, there is a quality about the garment.

Robinson:

"a letting down, i.e. the letting fall of a garment, the adjustment of it, on and around one's person ..."

Robinson's Lexicon

The garment is to "*fall*" from the body which refers to "*the adjustment of it on and around one's person.*"

Lesson #12: The woman's clothes cannot cling to her body. The clothing must be loose and fall from her body.

This eliminates:

- Spandex shirts & pants
- Maternity-stretchy-shirts (so everyone can see you are 9-months pregnant)
- Yoga pants
- Skinny jeans
- Clothes that mold to the body

This is why the older generation did not want boys and girls swimming together – because wet clothes cling to the body.

"Apparel"

(Part 2)

Even though the word καταστολή (apparel) is not referring to any specific garment, the context tells us more:

Women must wear feminine clothes.

1) Deuteronomy 22:5

Deuteronomy 22:5

⁵ "A woman shall not wear anything that pertains to a man, nor shall a man put on a woman's garment, for all who do so are an abomination to the LORD your God.

The very first Hebrew word of this verse is "NOT." When the first word a reader sees in a verse is "not," that is a signal that a very strong prohibition is about to be given.

This passage forbids cross-dressing (transvestism).

"an abomination to the Lord" = some things are abominable to certain cultures.

- **Gen 43:32** – an abomination **to the Egyptians.**
- **1 Sam 13:4** – an abomination **to the Philistines.**

But Dt 22:5 is speaking of an abomination **"to the Lord your God."** This is frightful to me.

This passage forbids women to wear "*anything that pertains to a man.*"

- Circle the word "***anything***."

"anything that pertains to a man" = means, "*anything that exclusively pertains to a man.*"

This is not discussing articles of clothing which men and women might share in common. Things in common would include:

- Socks
- Gloves
- A winter-woolen scarf around the neck

Any garment made exclusively for a male is forbidden to the woman.

But Dt 22:5 is OT law. Is there NT teaching? Yes.

2) **1 Corinthians 6:9-10**

1 Corinthians 6:9-10

⁹ Do you not know that the unrighteous will not inherit the kingdom of God? Do not be deceived. Neither fornicators, nor idolaters, nor adulterers, nor **homosexuals**, nor sodomites,

¹⁰ nor thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards, nor revilers, nor extortioners will inherit the kingdom of God.

"homosexuals" (μολᾱκός) = "*effeminate*" (KJV)

"Pertaining to being soft to the touch – soft, delicate, luxurious"

Louw & Nida, Word Article 79.100

This refers to the **catamite** – a young boy who would dress in feminine clothing and act like a woman for the pleasure of his perverted master.

It is a sin for a man to dress in soft, delicate clothing of a woman.

Q: What about women?

4) 1 Timothy 2:9-10

Look at the very text we're studying:

1 Timothy 2:9-10

⁹ in like manner also, that **the women adorn themselves in modest apparel**, with propriety and moderation, not with braided hair or gold or pearls or costly clothing,

¹⁰ but, which is **proper for women** professing godliness, with good works.

Women are to wear clothing "*proper for women*."

(Don't let the intervening words keep you from seeing what the passage is saying about gender-distinction.)

There is no doubt – the teaching of Dt 22:5 is repeated in the NT.

Lesson #13: The woman's clothes must be feminine. Clothes made for men are off-limits.

WHAT ABOUT PANTS?

Q: What about pants? Are they feminine clothing?

Let me first preface what I'm about to answer.

If you asked me the question: **"Are politicians liars?"** I would say, "YES!"

You might be able to find the one rare-exception truthful politician and then say, "Ah ha! You can't believe anything George says because he said politicians are liars I have found one who isn't."

When you ask the question:

Q: What about pants? Are they feminine clothing?

A: My short answer is "NO" – pants are not feminine clothing.

Admittedly, on rare occasions there are some pants which men should not wear.

(Just like occasionally there is an honest politician.)

If a brother in the church came with:

- Pants made of satin
- Pink pants
- Pants with floral designs

I would be concerned.



Q: But are these the kind of pants most ladies and girls wear?

I substitute at Seminole High School two days a week. My wife is a teacher's aide at New Lima Elementary School. We see hundreds of young people every week. We are not seeing girls:

- In **feminine-satin** pants
- With **feminine colors**
- With **feminine designs**

What are we seeing?

- Jeans mostly.
- Skinny jeans.
- Low-rider jeans.
- Unisex jeans.
- Cowboy-cut jeans.
- Yoga pants.
- Spandex pants.

THE "FEMINIST" MOVEMENT

The Feminist Movement gave birth to a movement called the unisex movement where all gender-distinctions are erased.

The unisex movement has fixated upon men's pants as the way to bring about desired goals.

Dan Valentine:

Most American women wear pants these days ... Folks think nothing about it.
It hasn't always been so in the United States.

Back about 100 years or so ago, the public frowned on any woman brave enough to wear trousers.

The first American female to make a big to-do about wearing pants was Dr. Mary Walker. In fact, she raised such a fuss about her right to wear trousers that the US Congress passed special legislation giving her the legal right to wear pants.

Dan Valentine, "*Spirit of America*" (photocopy on file)

Dr. Walker was a very active feminist wanting to erase gender-distinctions between men and women.

The 1970 Compton Yearbook:

Paris couturier Jacques Esterel states that "identification of the sexes in terms of clothes will become a thing of the past." He designed an identical tunic and pants outfit for father, mother, and child.

1970 Compton Encyclopedia Yearbook, p. 249.

Online at: <http://faithsaves.net/deuteronomy-22-5/>

Jane Dorner:

The struggle for political and social equality was expressed in fashion by a tendency to borrow male garments for female clothing. ... **[Above] all it was his trousers**, the symbol of physical freedom, that women began to adopt and adapt with increasing confidence until they became respectable and fashionable wear for all occasions.

Jane Dorner, *Fashion*, 1974, p. 76.

The history of ladies wearing pants is rooted in the unisex movement and the feminist movement – all designed to give liberty to women who are oppressed by male headship.

- The goal is to erase all gender-distinctions.
- The strategy is to clothe everyone the same.
- Pants are item of choice to accomplish this goal.

ARE PANTS SINFUL?

Q: Is a woman sinning by wearing pants? Will she go to hell for this?

Let's backup a little.

Q#1: Is a woman sinning by wearing a dress?

A: Yes, if she violates the requirements of modesty (1 Tim 2:9-10).

Q#2: Is a woman sinning by wearing pants?

A: Yes, if she violates the requirements of:

- (a) modesty and
- (b) gender-distinction (1 Tim 2:9-10).

Admittedly I have a bias. I favor the concept of women wearing only dresses and skirts in public.

I know this:

- When a male transvestite wants to clearly look like a woman, he puts on **a dress or skirt**.
- When a female transvestite wants to clearly look like a man she puts on **pants**.

If a sister decides to wear the satin, floral, loose-fitting pants, she needs to ask herself: "**Will this encourage younger girls to wear jeans or pants that have no feminine qualities whatsoever?**"

1 Corinthians 10:23-24

²³ All things are lawful for me, but not all things are helpful; all things are lawful for me, but not all things edify.

²⁴ Let no one seek his own, but each one the other's well-being.

1 Corinthians 8:13

¹³ Therefore, if food makes my brother stumble, I will never again eat meat, lest I make my brother stumble.

If wearing one garment would encourage other girls to go further and wear unisex or masculine clothing, this would be wrong.

Lesson #14: If a woman wearing pants erases gender-distinction or encourages other's to do so, this is wrong.

Each woman wearing pants needs to go home and open up her closet and look at her pants and then ask the question:

- Were these pants designed to **enhance gender-distinction**?
- Or, were they designed to cloud or **erase gender-distinction**?
- **Will they encourage others to wear worse?**

I encourage my brothers and sisters to celebrate the gender God made you and dress in an appropriate fashion.

ADVERTISING GODLINESS

1 Timothy 2:9-10

⁹ in like manner also, that the women adorn themselves in **modest apparel**, with propriety and moderation, not with braided hair or gold or pearls or costly clothing,
¹⁰ but, which is **proper for women professing godliness**, with good works.

"professing godliness" = advertising godliness

People should be able to simply look at how a woman is dressed and see godliness.

- This has happened many times with my wife and daughters who wear dresses and skirts.
- I have never heard of this happening with a sister who wears slacks.

Some sisters complain that there's nothing they can do in the church.

- They can't lead songs.
- Can't lead prayer.
- Can't give a lesson.
- Can't wait on the table.

But there is something sisters can do which men cannot do. They can advertise godliness by their clothing in a way which a man cannot.

When I go to a store wearing nice clothes, no one stops me and asks, "*What church do you go to?*"

(They suppose me to be simply a businessman.)

But sisters in the church who are dressed in dresses and skirts are walking billboards for the church.

Lesson #15: Your clothes must advertise godliness.

GODLY OT WOMEN

1 Peter 3:3-6

³ Do not let your adornment be merely outward--arranging the hair, wearing gold, or putting on fine apparel--

⁴ rather let it be the hidden person of the heart, with the incorruptible beauty of a gentle and quiet spirit, which is very precious in the sight of God.

⁵ For in this manner, **in former times, the holy women who trusted in God also adorned themselves**, being submissive to their own husbands,

⁶ **as Sarah** obeyed Abraham, calling him lord, whose daughters you are if you do good and are not afraid with any terror.

This passage is saying we must look at how the godly women of the OT dressed themselves and follow their example.

NOTE: BTW – godly women of the OT lived under Dt 22:5. So this would be another passage teaching the principle taught in that OT passage.

Lesson #16: Your clothes must reflect godly women of the OT.

Look in a mirror when you dress.

- Look at the neckline.
- Look at the hemline.
- Look at the tight fit.
- Can you see OT godly women wearing what you are wearing if they were alive today?

Rather than trying to look like:

- A singer
- An actress

Consider a godly woman from the OT as your role-model.

CONCLUSION

1 Tim 2:9-10 means something.

- I have tried to explain what I believe it means.
- I have tried to be fair with the text.
- You will have to judge whether I accomplished that or not.

I believe too often we allow our children to lead us. Our children insist on wearing things and, we allow them to lead us (parents) to a lower level.

I believe we are getting "*weary in well-doing*" and we decide it's not worth the fight.

When I see what is happening in America right now, It looks like we need to rethink modest apparel.