



Modest Apparel

1 Timothy 2:9-10

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- ***There is a proper way to dress and there is an improper way to dress***

Foundational Principles

- The word of God is complete
 - *John 16:12-15; Jude 3; 1 Corinthians 13:9-12; Galatians 1:8-9*
- We can know the will of God
 - *Ephesians 3:3-5; 2 Timothy 3:16-17; Ephesians 5:17*
- The word of God does not change
 - *1 Peter 1:22-25*

Foundational Principles

- We are not our own
 - ***1 Corinthians 7:23; 1 Peter 1:18-19; Romans 6:12-18; Matthew 7:21-23; 1 Peter 1:13-17; 1 Corinthians 6:19-20; Romans 12:1-2; Proverbs 7:10***

Principles of Nakedness

- Can mean totally bare or completely uncovered
 - ***Genesis 2:25; 3:7*** – Adam and Eve were naked with no covering
 - ***Job 1:21; Ecclesiastes 5:15*** – Returning naked to the womb

Principles of Nakedness

- Can mean partially covered but not sufficient
 - **Genesis 3:10** – Adam and Eve covered themselves but were still naked
 - There is a sense in which we can cover certain parts of the body but still show nakedness
 - **Isaiah 47:1-3** – The uncovering of the thigh is considered nakedness
 - **James 2:15** – Principle of one not having sufficient clothing

Principles of Nakedness

- Showing one's nakedness is shameful
 - ***Isaiah 47:1-3*** – The uncovering of the thigh is considered nakedness
 - ***Revelation 3:18; 16:15*** – Nakedness is shameful
 - ***1 Timothy 2:9-10*** – We are to dress with propriety (shame fastness) so that which is shameful (nakedness) is not revealed

Principles of Nakedness

- Showing one's nakedness is shameful
 - **Genesis 3:8-10** – Adam and Eve hid from God because they were naked
 - **Genesis 9:20-27** – When Noah was uncovered, he had to be covered by his sons
 - **Exodus 20:26** – They were not to go up by steps to the alter, so their nakedness would not be exposed

Divine Dress

- God clothed man

- ***Genesis 3:7-11*** – Adam and Eve realized they were naked and tried to clothe themselves
 - Sewed fig leaves together and made coverings
 - Coverings – girdle/belt, apron, loin-covering
 - Covered the mid-section of the body
 - However, these were not sufficient
 - When God came, they recognized they were still not sufficiently clothed (naked), so they hid themselves

Divine Dress

- God clothed man

- ***Genesis 3:21*** – God gave them clothes to properly hide their nakedness

- God made tunics of skin and clothed them
- Tunic – Ketonet, Kethoneth, or Kuttoneth

Divine Dress

- God clothed man

- Tunic – Ketonet, Kethoneth, or Kuttoneth

- ***International Standard Bible Encyclopedia***

- *“Fitting close to the neck and reaching almost to the ankles”*

- ***Zondervan’s Pictorial Bible Dictionary***

- *“Usually had long sleeves and extended down to the ankles... sometimes worn to the knees and without sleeves”*

Divine Dress

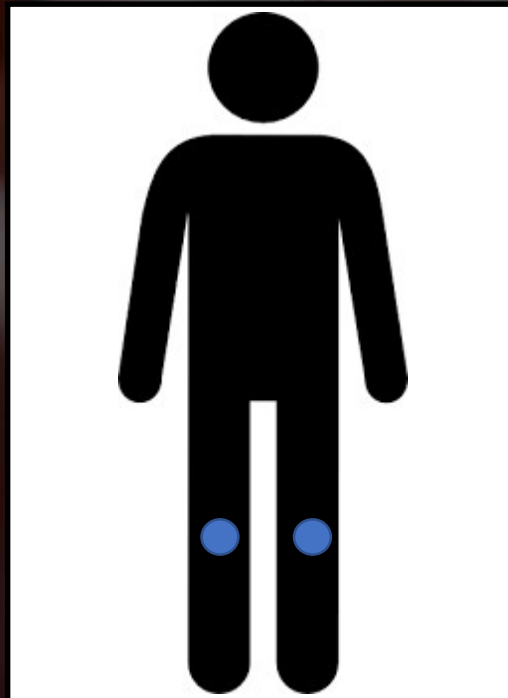
- God clothed man
 - Tunic – Ketonet, Kethoneth, or Kuttoneth
 - ***Nelson's Illustrated Bible Dictionary***
 - *“Hung below the knees”*
 - ***Illustrated Manners and Customs of The Bible***
 - *“The earliest of these garments were made without sleeves and reached only to the knees. Later, the inner garment extended to the wrists and ankles”*

Divine Dress

- God clothed man
 - Tunic – Ketonet, Kethoneth, or Kuttoneth
 - *Always covered from the shoulders to the knees*

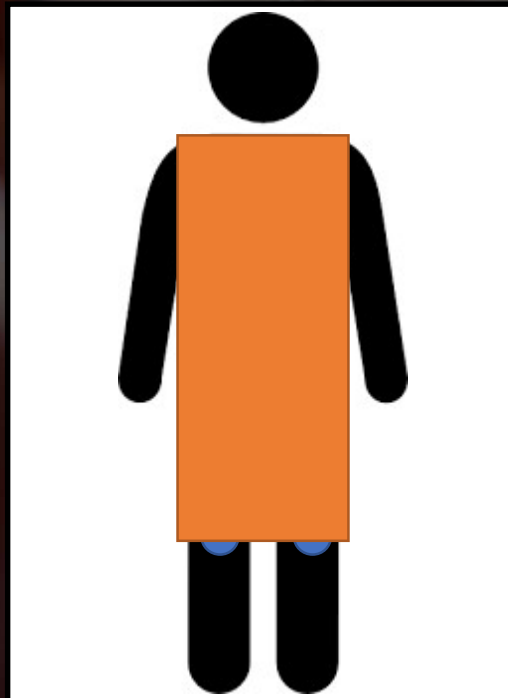
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Divine Dress

- Argument – This is in the OT?
 - This is prior to the Law of Moses
 - When questioned about divorce in Matthew 19:3-9 Jesus went back to the beginning to the established principle
 - Some principles are timeless
 - **1 Peter 3:1-6** – Peter used an old testament example to describe proper adornment

Divine Dress

- Argument – This is in the OT?
 - Proper clothing is established in Genesis 3 and used/worn throughout scripture, thus being approved by God
 - ***Exodus 28:4, 40-43*** – God prescribed the priest to wear tunics
 - ***Isaiah 47:1-3*** – The uncovering of the thigh is considered nakedness

Divine Dress

- Argument – This is in the OT?
 - Proper clothing is established in Genesis 3 and used/worn throughout scripture thus being approved by God
 - ***John 19:23-24*** – Jesus wore a tunic
 - ***Luke 9:3*** – The disciples wore tunics
 - ***Acts 9:39*** – Dorcas made tunics for the widows

Our attire can be sexually attractive

- ***Proverbs 7:10*** – There is an attire of a harlot
 - An attire that is meant to attract one sexually
- ***1 Thessalonians 4:1-7*** – We are not to possess our vessel in passion of lust like the Gentiles do
 - ***1 Timothy 2:9-10*** – We are not to dress in costly clothing

Our attire can be sexually attractive

- Robert Collen 's book, East to Cathay: The Silk Road
 - “Silk in its natural state clung to the female form in a way that was infinitely more pleasing to the eye than Parthian banners. But Roman ladies did not stop at that. For one thing, there was not enough pure silk to go around at first. And, anyway, it was not sexy enough for those freewheeling days. So, they unraveled the close-woven Chinese fabric and rewove it into a flimsy gauze which left little to the imagination.

Our attire can be sexually attractive

- Robert Collen 's book, East to Cathay: The Silk Road
 - So unlike Chinese silk was this Roman adaptation that the Chinese, when they eventually saw it, named it “ling”, assuming that Rome was growing a special product of its own. For the average Roman girl-watcher those were golden years, but the moralists raised a fearful outcry.

Our attire can be sexually attractive

- Robert Collen 's book, East to Cathay: The Silk Road
 - “I see clothes of silk, if clothes they can be called,” wrote the philosopher Seneca (4 B.C. - A.D. 64), “affording protection neither to the body nor to the modesty of the wearer, and which are purchased for enormous sums, from unknown people.” Pliny told of garments that “render women naked.” Other writers waggishly referred to clothes “made of glass.””

Our attire can be sexually attractive

- Clement of Alexandria

- “For luxurious clothing, which cannot conceal the shape of the body, is no more a covering. For such clothing, falling close to the body, takes its form more easily, and adhering as it were to the flesh, receives its shape, and marks out the woman’s figure, so that the whole make of the body is visible to spectators, though not seeing the body itself.”

Our attire can be sexually attractive

- Nakedness is pure in the marriage relationship
 - **Hebrews 13:4** – The marriage bed is pure and undefiled
 - **1 Corinthians 7:1-5** – The sexual relationship and the uncovering of one's nakedness is permitted in marriage
 - ***This means one is not to show their nakedness outside of the marriage relationship because it is sexually attractive***

Our adorning is not to be ostentatious

- **1 Peter 3:1-4** – Our dress is to reveal what is in the heart, gentle and quiet spirit
 - Not loud and boisterous
- **Galatians 2:20** – No longer I who live but Christ lives in me
 - The world is supposed to see Christ not me
- ***Does my dress allow the world to see Christ in me? Or does it point the attention to me?***
 - **Isaiah 3:16-23** – Our dress is not to bring attention to ourselves



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