

# Modest Apparel

1 Timothy 2:9; 3:2 “Modest Apparel” & “Good Behavior”



## Moderate Dress

The biblical requirement for attire- 1 Timothy 2:9; 3:2

Definitions are key for modesty. When Adam and Eve clothed themselves with aprons (Gen. 3:7) the word from “aprons” is in Hebrew “chagowr” which is a waist belt that covers the loins. They (v. 10) and God (v.11) acknowledge they are still naked and God fixes this by making them both (“coats”) which is a Hebrew word “kethoneth” which is a tunic garment that covers from the shoulder to the knee. This word is used for dress in 29 subsequent scriptures in the Old Testament from the beginning to end (Genesis 3:21-Nehemiah 7:72).

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### EDEN ORIGIN

1. Gen. 3:7 Adam and even knew they were naked and made “aprons”
2. v. 21 God despite “aprons” made “coats” clothed them.

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### Priest Standard

3. Ex. 20:26 priests cannot go up to altar
4. Ex. 28:42 breeches clothe and cover loins unto to thigh

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### N.T. Applications

5. Recreational activities require modesty. John 21:7
6. Rev. 3:18 affirms that not being clothed causes shame.



### Modesty

1. Defining Nakedness
2. Priestly Standard



3. Covering Uncomely Body parts

4. Covenanting the



Eyes

5. Recreational Consistency
6. Family Dynamics

## Definitions

1. The bible defines adorning in the New Testament as requiring modest apparel with shamefacedness and sobriety for women (1 Tim. 2:9) the same way as good behavior for men (1 Tim. 3:2).
2. The term "modest apparel" in 1 Tim. 2:9 and 1 Tim. 3:2 is kosmos which means well ordered and decorous for good virtue.
3. The term "shamefacedness" makes reference to oneself and one's actions it is often said that precedes and prevents the shameful act, reflects upon its consequences in the shame it brings with it .
4. The term sobriety is ("sôphrosuné") *moderation* and means showing self control as fitting a particular application.
5. Taking this altogether we must show self control in our dress choices, well ordered and virtuous decisions in our attire and understanding the standard that brings shame before God.

### A) DEFINING NAKEDNESS

1. The term nakedness or "gumnotés" does not require complete absence of clothes but is used as of want of clothing for exposure. See Revelation 3:18.
2. **When clothing constitutes immodesty or lacks shamefacedness and sobriety we are subject to the shame of nakedness**

### B) "BODY PARTS TO BE COVERED"

- 1) 1 Corinthians 12:23 requires us to place "decorum" ("euschēmosynēn") on the unpresentable ("aschēmona") parts of the body. This includes not accentuating nor highlighting our extremities.
- 2) **Isaiah 47:2 refers to making the leg bare and exposing the thigh as nakedness and shame being uncovered as we must be mindful of this for our dress**

### C) "Family Dynamics"

- 1) Leviticus 18:6-19 deals with not allowing nakedness in reference to intimate family situations. The context of this is sexual relations.
- 2) This is coupled with Genesis 9:20-29 and the uncovering of Noah by Ham we see how nakedness in the internal family is not allowed

### D) "Covenant with the Eyes"

- 1) In Job 31:1 we see how Job took a covenant with his eyes not to look upon a maid.
- 2) **We likewise must keep our eyes single to avoid lust (Matthew 6:21ff) and be ready to pluck out any scenario that facilitates lust 2 Peter 2:14.**

## APPLICATIONS- MODESTY

- 1) Thighs and loins must be covered for men and women 1 Tim 2:9ff
- 2) Current fashion trends do not eliminate the shame of improper coverings of unpresentable parts. 1 Cor. 12:23; Rom. 12:2.
- 3) We must have a mindset of self sacrifice and self control in clothing decisions to advocate virtue in our dress 1 Timothy 2:9
- 4) Internal family dynamics require modesty (Genesis 9:20ff)
- 5) Recreational swimming and other activities requires modesty- (Jn 21:7)
- 6) Nakedness is associated w drunkenness & reveling (Hab. 2:15; Gen 9:20)



