

MARCHING AS TO WAR

I TIMOTHY 2:9

9 In like manner also, that women adorn themselves in modest apparel, with shamefacedness and sobriety; not with broided hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly array;

I TIMOTHY 2:10

10 But (which becometh women professing godliness) with good works.

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198 A few weeks ago, I was in a vision. And I was standing up on a--a high place, and I was to see the preview of the Church. And I noticed, coming from my. . . I was standing more like this way, facing the West.

And coming this way was the lovely bunch of women, real nice dress, long hair fixed nice in the back, sleeves, and skirts down neatly. And they were all in a marching tune, like, "Onward, Christian soldiers, marching as to war, with the cross of Jesus going on before. " And as they passed by, I stood,

and there was Something there, some Spirit, was God, and said, "There is the Bride. " And I looked, and my heart was happy.

MATTHEW 26:26

26 And as they were eating, Jesus took bread, and blessed it, and brake it, and gave it to the disciples, and said, Take, eat; this is my body.

MATTHEW 26:27

27 And he took the cup, and gave thanks, and gave it to them, saying, Drink ye all of it;

MATTHEW 26:28

28 For this is my blood of the new testament, which is shed for many for the remission of sins.

I CORINTHIANS 11:23

23 For I have received of the Lord that which also I delivered unto you, That the Lord Jesus the same night in which he was betrayed took bread:

I CORINTHIANS 11:24

24 And when he had given thanks, he brake it, and said, Take, eat: this is my body, which is broken for you: this do in remembrance of me.

I CORINTHIANS 11:25

25 After the same manner also he took the cup, when he had supped, saying, This cup is the new testament in my blood: this do ye, as oft as ye drink it, in remembrance of me.

I CORINTHIANS 11:26

26 For as often as ye eat this bread, and drink this cup, ye do shew the Lord's death till he come.

I CORINTHIANS 11:27

27 Wherefore whosoever shall eat this bread, and drink this cup of the Lord, unworthily, shall be guilty of the body and blood of the Lord.

BAPTISM

ACTS 22:16

16 And now why tarriest thou? arise, and be baptized, and wash away thy sins, calling on the name of the Lord.

ROMANS 6:4

4 Therefore we are buried with him by baptism into death: that like as Christ was raised up from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in newness of life.

ROMANS 6:5

5 For if we have been planted together in the likeness of his death, we shall be also in the likeness of his resurrection:

COLOSSIANS 2:12

12 Buried with him in baptism, wherein also ye are risen with him through the faith of the operation of God, who hath raised him from the dead.

I PETER 3:21

21 The like figure whereunto even baptism doth also now save us (not the putting away of the filth of the flesh, but the answer of a good conscience toward God,) by the resurrection of Jesus Christ:

I CORINTHIANS 11:3

3 But I would have you know, that the head of every man is Christ; and the head of the woman is the man; and the head of Christ is God.

I CORINTHIANS 11:4

4 Every man praying or prophesying, having his head covered, dishonoureth his head.

I CORINTHIANS 11:5

5 But every woman that prayeth or prophesieth with her head uncovered dishonoureth her head: for that is even all one as if she were shaven.

I CORINTHIANS 11:6

6 For if the woman be not covered, let her also be shorn: but if it be a shame for a woman to be shorn or shaven, let her be covered.

I CORINTHIANS 11:7

7 For a man indeed ought not to cover his head, forasmuch as he is the image and glory of God: but the woman is the glory of the man.

I CORINTHIANS 11:8

8 For the man is not of the woman; but the woman of the man.

I CORINTHIANS 11:9

9 Neither was the man created for the woman; but the woman for the man.

I CORINTHIANS 11:10

10 For this cause ought the woman to have power on her head because of the angels.

VERSE 14

I CORINTHIANS 11:14

14 Doth not even nature itself teach you, that, if a man have long hair, it is a shame unto him?

I CORINTHIANS 11:15

15 But if a woman have long hair, it is a glory to her: for her hair is given her for a covering.

ISAIAH 47:2

2 Take the millstones, and grind meal: uncover thy locks, make bare the leg, uncover the thigh, pass over the rivers.

ISAIAH 47:3

3 Thy nakedness shall be uncovered, yea, thy shame shall be seen: I will take vengeance, and I will not meet thee as a man.

Where she would have to wade them, exposing her legs, or in cases of even deeper water, lifting her skirts to reveal her nakedness!

The 'uncovering of the thigh' and the 'lifting of skirts' were considered to be revealing one's nakedness.

"Behold, I am against thee, saith Jehovah of hosts, and I will uncover thy skirts upon thy face: and I will show the nations thy nakedness, and the kingdoms thy shame" (Nah 3:5).

(from Coffman's Bible Commentary,)

[bare the leg, uncover the thigh, pass over the rivers] The idea here is that of lifting up the long train of the royal robe in order to pass through the rivers going into slavery and captivity.

She would be ashamed to bare her legs to cross the streams, for she would be exposed to public view as a common person.

(from Dake Annotated Reference Bible)

GENESIS 3:7

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

GENESIS 3:8

8 And they heard the voice 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 amongst the trees of the garden.

GENESIS 3:9

9 And the LORD God called unto Adam, and said unto him, Where art thou?

GENESIS 3:10

10 And he said, I heard thy voice in the garden, and I was afraid, because I was naked; and I hid myself.

In 1Sa 19:24, when Saul had put off his ἱματία , upper garments, he is said to have been γυμνός , naked; and David, when girded only with a linen ephod, is said to have been uncovered, in 2Sa 6:14, 2Sa 6:20.

JOHN 21:7

7 Therefore that disciple whom Jesus loved saith unto Peter, It is the Lord. Now when Simon Peter heard that it was the Lord, he girt his fisher's coat unto him, (for he was naked,) and did cast himself into the sea.

BARNES SAYS:

He was naked. He was undressed, with nothing on but the under garment or tunic. The word does not require us to suppose a greater degree of nakedness than this.

Companion Book Notes SAYS:

naked. Gr. gumnos. This means he had only his tunic or undergarment on.

MATTHEW 25:35

35 For I was an hungred, and ye gave me meat: I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink: I was a stranger, and ye took me in:

MATTHEW 25:36

36 *NAKED, and ye clothed me: I was sick, and ye visited me: I was in prison, and ye came unto me.

NAKED: gumnos {goom-nos'}

ill clad, clad in undergarments only (the outer garments or cloak being laid aside, to be lightly or poorly clad,

REVELATION 3:17

17 Because thou sayest, I am rich, and increased with goods, and have need of nothing; and knowest not that thou art wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked:

SAME WORD ILL CLAD

REVELATION 16:15

15 Behold, I come as a thief. Blessed is he that watcheth, and keepeth his garments, lest he walk naked, and they see his shame.

REVELATION 17:16

16 And the ten horns which thou sawest upon the beast, these shall hate the whore, and shall make her desolate and naked, and shall eat her flesh, and burn her with fire.

ISAIAH 61:3

3 To appoint unto them that mourn in Zion, to give unto them beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness; that they might be called trees of righteousness, the planting of the LORD, that he might be glorified.

ISAIAH 61:10

10 I will greatly rejoice in the LORD, my soul shall be joyful in my God; for he hath clothed me with the garments of salvation, he hath covered me with the robe of righteousness, as a bridegroom decketh himself with ornaments, and as a bride adorneth herself with her jewels.

ISAIAH 64:6

6 But we are all as an unclean thing, and all our righteousnesses are as filthy rags; and we all do fade as a leaf; and our iniquities, like the wind, have taken us away.

II CORINTHIANS 5:1

1 For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

II CORINTHIANS 5:2

2 For in this we groan, earnestly desiring to be clothed upon with our house which is from heaven:

II CORINTHIANS 5:3

3 If so be that being clothed we shall not be found naked.

II CORINTHIANS 5:4

4 For we that are in this tabernacle do groan, being burdened: not for that we would be unclothed, but clothed upon, that mortality might be swallowed up of life.

I PETER 5:5

5 Likewise, ye younger, submit yourselves unto the elder. Yea, all of you be subject one to another, and be clothed with humility: for God resisteth the proud, and giveth grace to the humble.

REVELATION 10:1

1 And I saw another mighty angel come down from heaven, clothed with a cloud: and a rainbow was upon his head, and his face was as it were the sun, and his feet as pillars of fire:

REVELATION 17:3

3 So he carried me away in the spirit into the wilderness: and I saw a woman sit upon a scarlet coloured beast, full of names of blasphemy, having seven heads and ten horns.

REVELATION 17:4

4 And the woman was arrayed in purple and scarlet colour, and decked with gold and precious stones and pearls, having a golden cup in her hand full of abominations and filthiness of her fornication:

REVELATION 17:5

5 And upon her forehead was a name written, MYSTERY, BABYLON THE GREAT, THE MOTHER OF HARLOTS AND ABOMINATIONS OF THE EARTH.

WHAT IS THE BIBLICAL PURPOSE OF CLOTHING OR APPAREL?

There are definite implications within God's Holy Word about the purposes for clothing, and three of those purposes are as follows:

Covering for nakedness, Gender distinction, Role identification

First Purpose for Clothing: To Cover Your Nakedness

From the beginning, God wanted your nakedness covered. From the time of the fall of man, when man recognized his nakedness before God, God required the nakedness of His children to be covered.

GENESIS 3:21

21 Unto Adam also and to his wife did the LORD God make coats of skins, and clothed them.

MORE THAN ONE SKIN WAS USED

God provided proper clothing. Adam and Eve were no longer naked. But what exactly were these garments? What did God cover so they would no longer be naked?

According to Strong's Dictionary, the Hebrew word means a garment that went from the shoulders on down. God covered their chests and backs. After doing this, they were "clothed" and no longer "naked. "

But how far below the waist needed to be covered? To the ankle? The knee? Halfway down the thigh? Let's look at other passages that will help us determine this.

In Exodus 28:42, God was giving instructions regarding the clothing for the priests. "You shall make for them linen breeches to cover their bare flesh (nakedness, KJV); they shall reach from the loins even to the thighs. " What was considered nakedness? Exposing the loins and/or the thighs.

John Gill says:

from the loins even unto the thigh they shall reach; they were to reach above the navel near the heart, and to the end of the thigh, which is the knee

Pulpit Commentary says

Unto the thighs—i. e. , to the bottom of the thighs where they adjoin on the knee.

REVELATION 3:17

17 Because thou sayest, I am rich, and increased with goods, and have need of nothing; and knowest not that thou art wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked:

REVELATION 3:18

18 I counsel thee to buy of me gold tried in the fire, that thou mayest be rich; and white raiment, that thou mayest be clothed, and that the shame of thy nakedness do not appear; and anoint thine eyes with eyesalve, that thou mayest see.

From the very beginning, man's standard of modesty has been in conflict with God's standard of modesty.

GENESIS 3:7

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

Once man had eaten of the tree of knowledge of good and evil, he knew within himself that his nakedness should be covered. The problem with sinful man today is the same as the problem with sinful men then, man's standard of modesty falls short of God's standard for modesty.

Two observations make this clear. The first is God's response in Genesis 3:21. Had the garments that Adam and Eve made for themselves been adequate, God would not have gone to the trouble of replacing them with new ones.

The second observation that illustrates the contrast between man's idea of modesty and God's standard is the difference between the garments made by Adam and Eve and those made

by God. The garments made by Adam and Eve were called "loin coverings" (NASB), "aprons" (KJV, RSV), and "coverings" (NIV).

It is apparent from the definition and usage of the word that the garment of Genesis 3:7 was a very skimpy garment only covering the loin area.

Now let us examine the garments made by God. These garments were called "garments" (NASB, RSV, NIV) and "coats" (KJV). The original Hebrew translated here is "kuttonet. "

This word has particular reference to a long outer dress with sleeves worn by the virgin daughters of the king, such as Tamar wore in II Kings 13:18.

This word is also used to describe garments worn by priests (See Exodus 28:4, 39; 29:5; 39:27; Leviticus 8:7; 10:5; Ezra 2:69). As used of the priests, it is called a "coat" in Exodus 28:39 and refers to the tunic or shirt,

which was a long linen gown or cassock worn immediately over the drawers and beneath the ephod. It reached to the feet and had tightly fitting sleeves. From these examples, we can see the sharp contrast between what Adam and Eve considered modest and what God considered modest.

There was no similarity between man's conception of "covering nakedness" and God's conception of "covering nakedness. "The garments devised by man and those made by God were as different as night and day.

As God laid out the plan for His priests under the Mosaic Law, He continued this high standard of modesty in the apparel He designed for them.

SECOND PURPOSE FOR CLOTHING: TO DISTINGUISH MEN FROM WOMEN

Deuteronomy 22:5, "The woman shall not wear that which pertaineth unto a man, neither shall a man put on a woman's garment: for all that do so are abomination unto the LORD thy God" (KJV).

God desired that there be a distinction between the sexes. Does He desire anything less today?

THIRD PURPOSE FOR CLOTHING: TO IDENTIFY A PARTICULAR PERSON OR GROUP

Does your clothing identify you as a Christian? Under the Mosaic Law, the priests were a chosen group of people and were set apart by special priestly garments (Exodus 28 and 39). A priest was immediately distinguishable from others by his apparel.

Today, we are not physical priests as those under the Law were, but as Christians, we are a spiritual house, a holy priesthood. Should not we today, as priests, be distinguishable from those around us by our unquestionably modest apparel which reflects an attitude of humility and submission to our Lord?