

A woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised/Modest Apparel

Traveling Baptism Call

1. Proverbs 31:30
2. Proverbs 6:23-26 (The Royal/Commandments are the light. Brought to morsel of bread by whorish woman=child support)
3. Proverbs 11:22
4. Proverbs 1:7 (A woman that fears the lord)
5. Proverbs 8:13
6. Deuteronomy 6:1-17
7. Exodus 17:1-7 (Won't be a murmur/complainer)
8. Exodus 1:8-22 (Examples of women who fear the lord)
9. Psalms 147:11
10. Luke 1 (Both Mary and Elisabeth were favoured or praised because they feared God. Also they kept the commandments)
11. Judges 4-5 (Deborah and Jael)
12. 2 Timothy 1:1-7 (She will pass it on to her children)
13. Titus 2:1-5
14. 1 Timothy 2:9-15 (Modest Apparel/No woman teachers)
  - Paul instructs women in Christ on how to present themselves
  - MOD'EST, adjective [Latin modestus, from modus, a limit.] 1. Properly, restrained by a sense of propriety; hence, not forward or bold; not presumptuous or arrogant; not boastful; as a modest youth; a modest man. 2. Not bold or forward; as a modest maid. The word may be thus used without reference to chastity. The blushing beauties of a modest maid. 3. Not loose; not lewd. Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, the modest wife. 4. Moderate; not excessive or extreme; not extravagant; as a modest request; modest joy; a modest computation. (Webster 1828)
  - The KJV translates Strong's G2887 in the following manner: modest (1x), of good behaviour (1x). well arranged, seemly, modest κόσμιος κόσμιος, kos'-mee-os; from G2889 (in its primary sense); orderly, i.e. decorous:—of good behaviour, modest.
  - Modest means wear well arranged clothes. Don't wear clothes showing off cleavage and with your butt hanging all out. Only your husband should see all that. In the privacy of your home this does and in regard to marital relations this does not apply.
  - ἄιδώς aidōs, ahee-doce'; perhaps from G1 (as a negative particle) and G1492 (through the idea of downcast eyes); bashfulness, i.e. (towards men), modesty or (towards God) awe:—reverence, shamefacedness. Strong's G127
  - Shamefacedness has nothing to do with makeup. It is about reverence and bashfulness. Bashfulness towards men. Meaning shy. Ladies 99% of men want to just get in your pants. Being bashful protects you from being easily deceived by dudes. Secondly reverence; and this is in reference to Elohim.

- Sobriety=Self control/in your mind. Don't get buzzed of wine or liquor because that is when females usually lose their self control. I.E. ending up like Becky who got wasted in college and half the men's soccer team slept with her at a party and when she sobers up says she was raped. It is okay to drink alcohol and it is not a sin. Drinking to excess and being a drunkard is a sin.
- Broided=πλέγμα plégma, pleg'-mah; from G4120; a plait (of hair):—broided hair. See 1 Peter 3:3 below for plait in same context: ἐμπλοκή emplotké, em-plok-ay'; from G1707; elaborate braiding of the hair:—plaiting. emplotke, 1 Pet 3:3, "plaiting," i.e., intertwining the hair in ornament.
- Gold and Pearls referring to hair. Precepts for allowing women to wear jewelry otherwise See Genesis 24:52-54 & Exodus 3:21-22
- Costly array=unnecessarily expensive clothes

15. 1 Peter 3:1-5

- Adam Clarke Commentary: Whose adorning - Κοσμος . See the note on Hebrews 9:1, where the word κοσμος, world or ornament, is defined; and also the note on Genesis 2:1. Plaiting the hair, and of wearing of gold - Plaiting the hair, and variously folding it about the head, was the most ancient and most simple mode of disposing of this chief ornament of the female head. It was practised anciently in every part of the east, and is so to the present day in India, in China, and also in Barbary. It was also prevalent among the Greeks and Romans, as ancient gems, busts, and statues, still remaining, sufficiently declare. We have a remarkable instance of the plaiting of the hair in a statue of Agrippina, wife of Germanicus, an exact representation of which may be seen in a work of Andre Lens, entitled Le Costume de Peuple de l' Antiquite, pl. 33. Many plates in the same work show the different modes of dressing the hair which obtained among the Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, Persians, and other nations. Thin plates of gold were often mixed with the hair, to make it appear more ornamental by the reflection of light and of the solar rays. Small golden buckles were also used in different parts; and among the Roman ladies, pearls and precious stones of different colors. Pliny assures us, Hist. Nat., l. ix. c. 35, that these latter ornaments were not introduced among the Roman women till the time of Sylla, about 110 years before the Christian era. But it is evident, from many remaining monuments, that in numerous cases the hair differently plaited and curled was the only ornament of the head. Often a simple pin, sometimes of ivory, pointed with gold, seemed to connect the plaits. In monuments of antiquity the heads of the married and single women may be known, the former by the hair being parted from the forehead over the middle of the top of the head, the latter by being quite close, or being plaited and curled all in a general mass.

16. Proverbs 11:22

17. Proverbs 31:25

18. Deuteronomy 22:5 (Women should wear women's clothing and men should wear women's clothing. No cross dressing. Review women pants)