

[SET APART] Dress-Code as is FITTING for BRIDE of Messiah

Love and Shalom to all . . .

I was prompted to do this IMPORTANT study and share it with you -- NOT to judge anyone, but to SHARE [in love] appropriate dress-code for the SET-APART ONES of Almighty Yahuah (YHUH/YHWH). This study is **NOT intended for religious people, or self-righteous people who refuse to study Scripture.** This study is directed to the SET-APART ONES [the Bride of Messiah] – **believers who desire to please Father Yahuah (YHUH/YHWH) in thought, mind, heart, word, speech, deed, conduct and body – guarding His commands and serving Him in Set-Apartness, Spirit and Truth.**

1Thes 4:3-5 For this is the desire of Elohim: your set-apartness! – that you should abstain from whoring, that each one of you should know how to possess his own vessel in set-apartness and respect, not in passion of lust, like the gentiles who do not know Elohim.

Rom 6:19 I speak as a man, because of the weakness of your flesh. For even as you did present your members as servants of uncleanness, and of lawlessness resulting in lawlessness, so now present your members as servants of righteousness resulting in set-apartness.

It has come to my attention that many women and men that witness Torah share inappropriate images of themselves on fb, including images of half-naked men and women. I was greeted with much sarcasm, and was scolded, name-called, mocked and blocked last week for daring to try and correct a “confessed Torah-observant woman” who changed her profile picture wearing a tight-fitting SEE-THROUGH top, placing emphasis on her breasts. She also wore a tight-fitting jean. I was called a “messy antic” amongst other things. She REFUSED to be corrected and became nasty in defending her dress-code. Sadly many of her “so-called Torah observant” men and especially women friends defended her “see-through tight-fitting top” and also made rude remarks.

It should be EVIDENT to all who have discernment and understanding of Scriptural matters that the WESTERN WORLD has perverted everything that is supposed to be SET-APART, including the way that men and women dress. Satan has successfully corrupted the minds and hearts of believers through western culture to do many ABOMINABLE things that grieve the Set-Apart Spirit of Almighty Yahuah (YHUH/YHWH), one of which is our DRESS-CODE. What did RIGHTEOUS women wear in Scripture? Let’s look into this matter and see what Scriptures teach, after which we will see what research reveals in when women’s dress-code changed in the western world.

Ps 45:13 The daughter of the Sovereign Is all esteemed within the palace; Her [dress] is embroidered with gold.

1Tim 2:9-10 Likewise, that the women [dress themselves becomingly], with [decency and sensibleness], not with braided hair or gold or pearls or costly garments, but with good works, which is becoming for women undertaking worship of Elohim.

1Pet 3:3 Your adornment should not be outward – arranging the hair, wearing gold, or putting on [dresses]

Isa 4:1 And in that day seven women shall take hold of one man, saying, “We shall eat our own food and wear our own [clothes]; only let us be called by your name, to take away our reproach.”

Meaning of the word “clothes” in the above verse . . .

H8071 simlah ► a wrapper, mantle

Strong's Concordance

Part of Speech: Noun Feminine

apparel, clothes garment, raiment

Perhaps by permutation for the feminine of cemel (through the idea of a cover assuming the shape of the object beneath); a [dress], especially a mantle -- apparel, cloth(-es, -ing), garment, raiment. Compare salmah.

H8008 salmah ► a wrapper, mantle

Strong's Concordance

Part of Speech: Noun Feminine

clothes, garment, raiment

Transp. For simlah; a [dress] -- clothes, garment, raiment.

We CLEARLY SEE in both of the above Hebrew words (authentic language of Scripture) that **women in Scripture wore DRESSES – WRAPPERS**. They **CERTAINLY DID NOT wear tight-fitting tops and pants that promoted their curves**. The Free Online Dictionary and many other dictionaries define a “wrapper” as a **LONG, LOOSE garment**.

Let's have a look at the definition from the Greek Strong's for the word “dress” as used in 1Pet 3:3.

G2440 himation ► an outer garment, a cloak, robe

Strong's Concordance

Definition: a **LONG FLOWING outer garment**.

The Greek confirms the Hebrew **definition of “dress” being a LONG LOOSE garment**.

A very important Scripture relating to the dress-code of men and women is found in Torah.

Deut 22:5 “A woman does not wear that which pertains to a man, nor does a man put on a woman's garment, for whoever does this is an abomination to YHWH your Elohim”.

This verse does NOT only pertain to “cross-dressing” as many self-righteous believers proclaim. It refers to DRESS-CODE – a woman shall NOT wear what pertains to a man's dress-code and vice versa.

In this verse, we once again see that a woman's garment refers to a DRESS – a LONG LOOSE garment, NOT a tight-fitting revealing one.

(See **H8071** = simlah as shared above).

Let's consider for a moment the DRESS-CODE fitting for a BRIDE of Messiah.

Those who guard the commands of Yahuah and follow the example of Messiah will be SET-APART, REFINED and PLEASING in the sight of Father and Son. What will the BRIDE of MESSIAH wear who are INVITED to the MARRIAGE FEAST of the LAMB according to Rev 19:7-9?

Rev 19:8 And to her it was given to be dressed in fine linen, [clean] and [bright], for the fine linen is the righteousnesses of the set-apart ones.

Let's look at the meaning of the word “clean” . . .

G2513 katharos ► clean (adjective)

Strong's Concordance

Definition: clean, [pure], unstained, either literally or ceremonially or spiritually; [guiltless], [innocent], [upright].

Will it be fitting for the Bride of Messiah to wear tight-fitting tops and jeans to the marriage feast of her beloved Bridegroom Messiah Yahusha? The answer is OBVIOUS!

When in [PUBLIC EYES], the set-apart ones will ALWAYS wear what is FITTING for the pure (clean) Bride of Messiah – they will NOT wear anything that is revealing, offensive or drawing attention to their physical bodies – because they UNDERSTAND that their bodies is a TEMPLE (SANCTUARY) of their beloved Bridegroom to be, and NOT something to be LUSTED AFTER by drawing attention to their bodies and curves.

Messiah Yahusha referred to his **body** as a **dwelling place (Mar 14:58)**.

In **1Pet 2:5**, we are described as a **spiritual house**.

In **Act 17:24**, we read that Yahuah, the Maker of everything does NOT dwell in dwellings made with hands! He **dwells IN US** through His Ruach (Spirit), for **we are His dwelling place (2Cor 6:16)**! He put His Spirit in those who obey Him. His Spirit dwells in us (**2Tim 1:14; Eze 36:27; Act 2:38**)

1Cor 6:15a Do you not know that your **bodies are members of Messiah?**

1Cor 6:19-20 Or do you not know that your **body is the Dwelling Place of the Set-apart Spirit** who is in you, which you have from Elohim, and you are not your own? For you were bought with a price, therefore esteem Elohim in your body and in your spirit, which are of Elohim.

Let's have a look at the **Strong's meaning of the word [dwelling place]:**

G3485

naos: [**temple**]

Hebrew related words . . .

H1004

bayith: a [**house**]

H1964

hekal: a [**palace**], temple

H1687

debir: perhaps (a place of) speaking (the [**innermost room**] (of Solomon's temple))

In the above word meanings, we see that **our bodies are referred to as a temple, a house, a palace and an [innermost room] where Almighty YAHUAH can [dwell within us] through His Qodesh Ruach (Set-Apart Spirit).**

We should thus regard our bodies as a [temple/house/dwelling place], SET-APART to Yahuah, used ONLY for His esteem, NOT for the lusts and pleasures of men/women (it obviously does not imply to your spouse)!

When did women's DRESS-CODE change in western society?

From the time of Adam and Hawwah (Eve), men and women dressed with dignity. Straight through the era of Noah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Moses and King Dawid, women all wore long, flowing, graceful dresses that covered their shoulders and usually their arms and extended to the ground.

Early pagan Greek women wore long flowing robes and gowns, with their heads covered with some sort of veil or hair ornament. The garment was called a chiton (begins with a "k" sound and rhymes with "tighten"). The basic male garment was also the chiton, but it was usually only knee-length.

In Rome, the women wore a floor-length sleeveless tunic (men wore a knee-length tunic), over which they wore a floor-length stola, which was a tunic-type garment with sleeves. It was belted at the waist, and in public they would finish off their outfit with an elegant veil.

Basic styles in the Christian West didn't change much for centuries. From the historically accepted "Fall of Rome" in 476 A.D. until the time of the Crusades, the wealthier women wore elegant gowns that reached the floor, complete with long sleeves and often a veil, especially for married women. Marriage often meant a change in hair style too: from loose and flowing to pinned up in some type of a bun. Women would sometimes wear two tunic-type garments, one over the other.

It wasn't until the late 1500's that fashions became more ornate, although the basic clothing remained the same: long gowns, long sleeves, with some sort of head-covering. A "fashion revolution" took place around the time of the French Revolution (1789-1804) and Napoleon Bonaparte (1804-1815), with Napoleon's wife Josephine setting a trend of high-waisted dresses with straight, boyish silhouettes and flattened bust lines. This is also the "Jane Austen" look, as seen in movies like *Pride and Prejudice* and *Sense and Sensibility*: high waist, low-cut bodice, long straight skirt, long narrow sleeves or short puffy sleeves or a combination of both. Also notable in women's clothing at this time period were more masculine trimmings and accessories, such as top hats instead of bonnets, and military braid on their garments. This "fashion revolution" didn't last long, as women's fashions soon returned to their traditional styles.

In the **mid-1800's, skirts became very full**, with hoops and crinoline petticoats underneath. Photos of ladies during the Civil War show this style. Men were wearing top hats. Then came the bustle at the back of the dress. A few years later before and after the year 1900, the styles featured wide shoulders with large (sometimes enormous) sleeves, and tiny waists.

At the **beginning of the 1900's**, the styles start to look a little more familiar to us, a little more "modern." Hemlines move up a few inches above the ankle, and fashions are overall simpler than before.

In the **19th century**, recognizing not only the discomfort but also the health and safety hazards of wearing the weighty skirts that swept up street trash, impeded walking (especially down stairs) and posed fire hazards, and fueled by the freer-thinking spirit of the Enlightenment, some **liberal folk began calling for more "rational dress."**

In **1851**, **Amelia Bloomer debuted her signature "shocking ensemble" of loose-fitting ankle-length trousers** — essentially bifurcated petticoats — underneath a **shorter dress**. Later in **1881**, the **Rational Dress Society** was established in London, and it advocated women being required to wear no more than 7 pounds (3 kilograms) of underwear, which at the time would have been a major load off. But even with the popularization of the bicycle and younger women adopting bloomers as riding outfits, it would **still be a long while before pants would become an all-season, any-occasion women's wardrobe staple**.

Pants for ladies trickled into high fashion in earnest in 1911, courtesy of **French designer Paul Poiret**, who had earlier done women a solid by introducing corset-free styles. His harem pant, as seen on Downton Abbey, made the cover of Vogue in 1913.

You'll notice that **one theme has REMAINED CONSTANT in women's fashions during the six thousand years of human history: Women wore LOOSE, flowing, feminine gowns that reached the FLOOR, usually with long sleeves and some sort of head covering or hair ornament**.

But fashions were about to change radically, and not just in the amount of fullness or the length of the skirt. So what happened? Short hair and the boyish silhouette of the flapper look, with skirts raised to the knees and sleeveless bodices, emerged for women. But where did those unprecedented styles and ideas come from? Certainly NOT from the past few thousand years of human history. Yes, the times were changing - but one particular woman pushed them to change faster.

Gabrielle Bonheur Chanel, who would become famous under the name of Coco Chanel, **played a very important role in the change of women's fashions**. It has been said that **she revolutionized women's fashions**. Coco Chanel's personal life was tragic, beginning with the death of her mother and abandonment by her father by the time she was 12. At 17, she moved to an orphanage run by nuns. Later, she picked up her nickname when she went through a short career as a dancer, actress and cabaret singer. Her affair with a wealthy man financed her first hat business, located in Paris. Another boyfriend, Arthur ("Boy") Capel, financed her expansion from hats to clothing. Her early fashions were women's clothing made out of wool jersey (stretchy knit fabric, not woven) - which had been used only for men's underwear - and she used it to make clingy dresses. Those sexy, clingy styles brought her the beginning of her success. Coco would also make outfits for herself out of men's sport coats and ties. One evening, Coco accidentally scorched her hair with a curling iron before going to the Paris Opera. She cut her hair very short and went to the opera anyway. Her **short hair style, known as "bobbed" hair, became a trend**. About that same time, designers Yves Saint-Laurent and Courreges introduced dressy pantsuits for women. However, nearly all women rejected the idea of wearing pants, and designers didn't try that again until much later. As mentioned, Coco Chanel was very influential on the fashion scene. In addition to the **bobbed hairstyle and the unisex style of dressing**, she introduced the **"little black dress," the use of clingy knits, slacks (in her own wardrobe) and women's bathing suits**.

We are led through Scripture to **NOT place a STUMBLING BLOCK** before our brothers and sisters [that might lead them to sin and fornication], hence we should protect them and not expose them to possible sin and fornication (**1Cor 10:32; Rom 14:13 and 2Co 6:3**).

The question remains to all SET APART ONES of Yahuah -- **do we want to follow what Scriptures guides us to wear and what women in Scriptural times wore -- full loose dresses, or will we rather FOLLOW the TRENDS of western society, when the wearing of pants for women became highly fashionable in the early 1900's?** Let's all endure to seek and pursue SET APARTNESS from the things of this world and NOT be a stumbling block to one another, but a help and encouragement unto RIGHTEOUSNESS (TORAH)!

1Thes 3:13 to establish your **hearts blameless in set-apartness** before our Elohim and Father at the coming of our Master Yahusha Messiah with all His set-apart ones!