

WICK LIST:**HEALTHCARE CENTERS:**

Bertharine Burton, Ruby Harrison, Henry McDonald (Ridgeview, Rm 176), Bobby Myers (Shadescrest, Rm 104), June Hosmer

HOME: Freddie Alexander, Gloria Windham, Ed & Bettie Barrett, H.C. & Jimmie Nell Brown, Fred & Romaine Elliott, Nellie Windham, Bessie Files, Cynthia McMeans, Kenneth Windham

PRAYER LIST: April Lazenby, Kimberly Wilcox, Sonya Parnell, Anna Turner, Francis Rushing, Sue Hinds, Harold Walton, Larry Drummond, Jim Murrell, Louise Alexander, Donnie Bryant, Joshua Jackson, Joe Windham, Elmer Williams, Debra Webb, Sharon Lawson, Esther Sutton, Wilma Howell, Patsy Tucker, Rhonda Poe, Debbie Odom, Dicey Wright, Michael Pope, Wanda Williams, Robert Turner, Macy Lee Hall

AM - BEN WRIGHT - OVERCOMING BY FAITH

AM - BEN WRIGHT - SPEAKING IN TONGUES

BIRTHDAYS:

Mar 6: Brenda Rushing

7: Frank Brown

9: Jamie McDonald

10: Hoyt Sims

THE WEST WALKER WELCOMER

WEST WALKER CHURCH OF CHRIST
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TIMES OF SERVICES

SUNDAY MORNING

BIBLE CLASS 9:30

WORSHIP 10:20

SUNDAY EVENING 5:00

WEDNESDAY BIBLE STUDY 7:00

ELDERS:

Gene McDonald 924-4827
Carlton Myers 221-0637
Leil Myers 924-9289
Bruce Windham 221-2348

DEACONS:

Danny Busby 387-0213

MINISTER:

Ben Wright 522-8004

OVERCOMING BY FAITH

(1 John 5:4-5)

We can overcome _____ by faith.

- A. Abraham was surrounded by _____ people and was commanded by God to leave them and even his family behind.
 - 1. There are those who are tempted to stay in _____ or denominationalism because their family and friends are in those same situations.
 - 2. Abraham shows that by faith that can be _____.
- B. Moses was _____ by wealth and opulence (Hebrews 11:24-26).
- C. Hezekiah and Josiah are examples of people who had evil _____ but by faith in God followed God and led people towards God instead of away from Him.
- D. All of these and others were in situations that would easily _____ for unfaithfulness.
- E. We can be pleasing to God even when situations _____ us with opportunities to be unfaithful.

I. We can overcome _____ by faith.

- A. Hebrews 11 also tells us about a _____ named Rahab.
 - 1. Being a harlot, we see that she led a very sinful _____.
 - 2. We know the people of Canaan were wholly given to idolatry and she was _____ in that culture.
 - 3. However, when presented with an opportunity to show faith in God she _____ on it.
- B. The _____ Christians were a group of people that came out of a very sinful lifestyle.
- C. There is no sin out of which we can't come if we faithfully _____ God's word.

II. We can overcome _____ by faith.

- A. Notice vs. 36-38.
 - 1. These verses refer to the _____ the prophets led.
 - 2. They were _____ horribly by the Jews.
- B. _____ is another example of one who was sad at the denial of God by the Israelites.
 - 1. He wanted to die because of the _____ of the queen.
 - 2. Despite his sadness he continued on eventually being _____ into heaven.
- C. _____ was one who was hit with sadness.
 - 1. He had been in prison and others had _____ him (2 Timothy 4:16).
 - 2. His faith in God allowed him to realize that God was still there with him despite the _____ by others (vs. 17-18).

QUESTION: Would you please explain 1 Timothy 2:9-10 in regard to modest dress?

ANSWER: Vs. 9 & 10 discuss the woman's character in the church. The phrase "in like manner also," suggests that there are things for women to consider about their role in the church, just as there are for men. The word translated **adorn** is the Greek word kosmeo, which is where we get the term cosmetics; it means, "to put into order," or, "to arrange." You will sometimes hear a woman say that she has to put her face in

order, meaning that she needs to apply cosmetics and various kinds of things. Adorn here carries the idea of making ready and could be translated **beautify**. Read this way, the text would state, “In like manner also, let the women beautify themselves.” There is to be a specific way in which they are to beautify themselves, and therefore, we know that not everything that a woman does to beautify herself is acceptable in the sight of God.

What does it mean to “make yourself ready” or to “put yourself in order?” Notice the way women adorn themselves in vs 9 —“modestly.” In I Timothy 3:2, the word is translated **respectable**. Understand that decent, modest dress is not a holdover from by-gone days; it is the command of a sovereign God. Decency in dressing habits is not embracing the efforts of a past generation to be prudent; modesty is the command of the holy God. The text commands that women dress self-consciously every day to the glory of God. When a woman chooses what she will wear, she should think, “I will dress today to the glory of God; I will adorn myself in modest apparel.” If the apparel is not modest, it does not glorify God. The word **modest** is the opposite of provocative, seductive, and revealing.

As vs. 9 continues, it also says that women are to be clothed with **propriety**. Propriety means reverence for God, and it actually signifies a sense of shame. We do not want to do any-thing or dress in any way that would dishonor God! Oh, how that is lost in our culture today, including church culture. Furthermore, the text continues by saying, “In moderation.” The word means **discretion** and is translated elsewhere as self-control, or sensibly. One is to be dressed in attire that is marked by discretion, or in common terminology, not showing everything!

In I Peter 3, we find that the issue of dress is not just an outward issue. You cannot be godly from the outside in, or measure a skirt length to find out who is godly and who is not. Some people may dress very modestly and be headed to Hell; the real issue for the person of God is the heart. I Peter 3:3 says: “Do not let our adornment be merely outward—arranging the hair, wearing gold, or putting on fine apparel—rather let our beauty be the hidden person of the heart, with the incorruptible beauty of a gentle and quiet spirit, which is very precious in the sight of God.”

Vs. 9 of the text tells us how women in the church should not dress. There is nothing inherently wrong with braided hair, but in the cultural context, the braids were fastened by jeweled combs and pins made of ivory and silver. Paul depicts women who wore their hair very high, filled with expensive jewelry. The braids were just a way of holding all those jewels in place, so it is not the braiding that is the problem, but what the braiding represents—gaudiness, extravagance, and showiness. Women of that time lavished gold and jewels all over their bodies to communicate their wealth or importance. Pliny the Elder, a first century Roman historian, describes a dress of an emperor’s wife that today would cost \$500,000. Dressing in this way is a proliferation of self, but the goal of the Christian is to glorify God. Vs. 10 continues this thought: “But, which is proper for women professing godliness, with good works.” There is a way of dressing which is proper for women who profess reverence to God. The point is this: a woman cannot revere God if she disregards what His Word says about modesty. Therefore, modest dress is paramount to godliness!

Mark N. Posey