

Chronicles 32:31

## SAVED TO SERVE

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## JEWELRY, MAKEUP, & THE CHRISTIAN, PART 2

- 1. In this Sabbath School Lesson, we will continue to study and confirm from scripture that God does not condone the wearing of jewelry. We will also explain certain rebuttals that people use to justify wearing jewelry.
- 2. **Note:** One argument that is used in favor of jewelry is that God put it on Lucifer (Ezekiel 28:13, 14). Some say, "Why did God put jewels on Lucifer if He knew it would cause Lucifer to fall?" Let us address this subject and vindicate God's character. In Ezekiel 28:13, the Bible tells us that Lucifer had a "covering" of every precious stone. The number for the word 'covering' in the Strong's Hebrew Concordance is 4540, which means "Garniture" or to garnish. Garniture means a set of decorative accessories. The precious stones that covered Lucifer were accessories on his person. To understand why Lucifer had a covering of jewels, we will compare his account with the account of Aaron.

3.	Lucifer was an angel. What is one term used to describe angels in scripture? Hebrews 1:13, 14; Psalm 103:20, 21; 104:4
4.	Lucifer, being an angel, was called to minister for God to the angels. What word is used to confirm that Lucifer was set apart to minister for God? Ezekiel 28:14
5.	What was Aaron, like Lucifer, called to be, and what was done to set him apart for this position? Exodus 28:1; 29:5, 7, 21
6.	Read Ezekiel 28:14. What does the "midst of the stones of fire" represent? Deuteronomy 5:22; 9:10
7.	<b>Note:</b> The ten commandments were placed in the Most Holy Place (Hebrews 9:1-5). This is where Lucifer ministered - in the very presence of God. Aaron also walked in the midst of the stones of fire because he ministered in the Most Holy Place where the ten commandments were (1 Chronicles 6:49).
8.	How are the garments of Lucifer and Aaron described? Exodus 28:2; Ezekiel 28:12, 17
9.	Compare Ezekiel 28:13 and Exodus 28:15-21. What do you notice about the stones?
10.	<b>Note:</b> Notice that both Lucifer and Aaron wore beautiful garments made of precious stones. Lucifer became prideful and fell into sin because of his beauty (Ezekiel 28:17). Aaron also fell into sin because of pride and self-exaltation (Numbers 12:1-8) when he and Miriam murmured against Moses because they desired a higher position. However, while Aaron repented for his sin, Lucifer didn't repent and will be lost. Additionally, notice that while both Aaron and Lucifer were ministers, Aaron was also called a priest, but Lucifer was not. This is because there was no need for a priest in heaven during Lucifer's time there because sin did not exist at first. His covering of ten stones represents the ten commandments, the character of God he was to reflect to the other angels in heaven while Aaron's twelve stones represented the twelve tribes of Israel, a symbol of God bearing the names of His children continually (Exodus 28:29).
11.	<b>Note:</b> Many people use Ezekiel 16 to justify the wearing of jewelry. However, this passage is an allegory of how God took His people from being an insignificant nation to being exalted, prosperous, and the bearers of His character to the world.
12.	Scan Ezekiel 16:1-9 for context. Who is God speaking to in verse two? (Note: Can you literally adorn a city with head, hand, and ear jewels? No!)

13. Ezekiel 16:10-14. In verse 14, what does it mean that their "renown went forth among the heathen for thy beauty?" (Read Ezekiel 16:14 again as the verse explains itself). See Joshua 2:10-12; 1 Kings 10:1, 6-9; Compare Isaiah 39:1 with 2

14.	After blessing them, what did God's people choose to do? Ezekiel 16:15, 32; 28:17
15.	What do the symbols of jewelry mean in Ezekiel 16?
a)	Verse 10: Fine linen/Silk - Revelation 19:8
c) d) e)	Verse 11: Bracelets - Deuteronomy 6:7, 8; Proverbs 7:2, 3
	Verse 11: Chain - Proverbs 1:8, 9; 3:1-3
	Verse 12: Forehead Jewels - Deuteronomy 6:7, 8; Proverbs 1:8, 9; Revelation 14:1
	Verse 12: Earrings - Exodus 21:5, 6; Romans 6:16
	Verse 12: Crown - Revelation 2:10; James 1:12
g)	Verse 13: Decked with gold and silver - Revelation 3:18; Zechariah 13:9; Psalm 12:6; 66:10
16.	Another account people use to justify the wearing of jewelry is Daniel while he was in Babylon. What did King Belshazzar want to place upon Daniel? What was Daniel's response? Daniel 5:16-17, 29.
17.	Read Genesis 41:41-42. What did Pharaoh put on Joseph, and what was its purpose? Read also Esther 3:10; 8:2-8
hall <b>nsig</b> estu	"The appointment was decided upon, and to Joseph the astonishing announcement was made, "Forasmuch as God hath ed thee all this, there is none so discreet and wise as thou art: thou shalt be over my house, and according unto thy word all my people be ruled: only in the throne will I be greater than thou." The king proceeded to invest Joseph with the nia of his high office. "And Pharaoh took off his ring from his hand, and put it upon Joseph's hand, and arrayed him in res of fine linen, and put a gold chain about his neck; and he made him to ride in the second chariot which he had; and they before him, Bow the knee." {PP 221.2}
18.	<b>Note:</b> Another popular account that is often quoted to justify wearing jewelry, specifically rings, is that of the prodigal son in Luke 15:22. Since the father "put a ring on his hand," some say that God permits us to wear wedding rings. Firstly, this could not justify the wearing of wedding rings because it was a father giving a ring to his son, not a husband giving a ring to his wife and vice versa. Secondly, this was a parable in which Jesus was teaching a spiritual lesson. The son had departed from his father's house, his protection, and rebelled against his instructions and law. The ring was a symbol of the son's reconciliation with the Father.
19.	What was the meaning of the father placing the ring on the son's finger according to Proverbs 7:2, 3?
20.	Note: Let us analyze Sister White's counsel concerning the wearing of wedding rings. Write down the principles that you gather from this quotation.

"Some have had a burden in regard to the wearing of a marriage ring, feeling that the wives of our ministers should conform to this custom. All this is unnecessary. Let the ministers' wives have the golden link which binds their souls to Jesus Christ, a pure and holy character, the true love and meekness and godliness that are the fruit borne upon the Christian tree, and their influence will be secure anywhere. The fact that a disregard of the custom occasions remark is no good reason for adopting it. Americans can make their position understood by plainly stating that the custom is not regarded as obligatory in our country. We need not wear the sign, for we are not untrue to our marriage vow, and the wearing of the ring would be no evidence that we were true. I feel deeply over this leavening process which seems to be going on among us, in the conformity to custom and fashion. Not one penny should be spent for a circlet of gold to testify that we are married. In countries where the custom is imperative, we have no burden to condemn those who have their marriage ring; let them wear it if they can do so conscientiously; but let not our missionaries feel that the wearing of the ring will increase their influence one jot or tittle. If they are Christians, it will be manifest in their Christlikeness of character, in their words, in their works, in the home, in association with others; it will be

evinced by their patience and long-suffering and kindliness. They will manifest the spirit of the Master, they will possess His beauty of character, His loveliness of disposition, His sympathetic heart." {TM 180.2}		
21. <b>Note:</b> Write down the principles that you gather from this quotation. See 1 Timothy 2:9, 10		
"Have not our sisters sufficient zeal and moral courage to place themselves without excuse upon the Bible platform? The apostle has given most explicit directions on this point: "I will therefore that women adorn themselves in modest apparel, with shamefacedness and sobriety; not with broided hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly array; but (which becometh women professing godliness) with good works." Here the Lord, through His apostle, speaks expressly against the wearing of gold. Let those who have had experience see to it that they do not lead others astray on this point by their example. That ring encircling your finger may be very plain, but it is useless, and the wearing of it has a wrong influence upon others." [4T 630.1]		
22. <b>As we close</b> : Many people today put on the jewelry and precious stones, however this does not hide the true condition of our hearts. Isaiah 64:6 tells us that "we are all as an unclean thing, and all our righteousnesses are as filthy rags." So, what does Jesus Christ want to give us in exchange for our filthy garments, our corrupt characters? Revelation 3:18; Isaiah 52:1-3		
23. What else will Jesus give to us once we overcome vanity and all our sins through His power? Revelation 2:17		
BONUS NOTES ON MAKEUP FROM THE SPIRIT OF PROPHECY - REFER TO PART 1 FOR SCRIPTURE REFERENCES		
<b>Note:</b> In our last lesson, (Jewelry, Part 1) we saw that jewelry went hand in hand with cosmetics, and proved that God does not condone either. Let us analyze Sister White's counsel concerning the wearing of makeup and cosmetics. Write down the principles that you gather from these quotations.		
"Many are ignorantly injuring their health and endangering their life by using cosmetics. They are robbing the cheeks of the glow of health, and then to supply the deficiency use cosmetics. When they become heated in the dance the poison is absorbed by the pores of the skin, and is thrown into the blood. Many lives have been sacrificed by this means alone." {HR October 1, 1871, par. 20}		
"While we were waiting at a railroad station, we had an opportunity to read the character and habits of those who were, like ourselves, waiting for the cars. We observe a young lady who looked faded and feeble. Bright red spots were upon her cheeks which at first sight appeared like the hectic flush indicating the advanced stage of consumption. She had a very aggravating cough. I entered into conversation with her in regard to the condition of her health. She told me she was not very sick, but was suffering from general debility. By closer observation, I saw that the bright spots upon her cheeks were not what I had supposed them to be. They were irritations of the skin, caused by the use of cosmetics. The entire skin of the face had lost its healthy, velvety smoothness, and showed an unnatural, disagreeable roughness. In the appearance of her face, thus marred by poisonous substances, and in the bright glow upon either cheek, giving such an unnatural appearance, we could trace causes for her ill health. Here was one of fashion's slaves who had sacrificed health and natural beauty in using poisonous preparations which had been taken up by the pores of the skin and diffused through the system." {HR January 1, 1874, Art. A, par. 2}		