Augustine, bishop of Hippo in fifth-century Roman Africa, has influenced Western Christian understandings of sex and gender throughout the medieval and modern periods. This paper focuses on a particularly thorny subject in early Christian theology: the resurrection of the body, or the belief that Christ would revive the dead, body and soul, during his Second Coming. In the City of God, Augustine asserts that the resurrected bodies in heaven would keep the same sexual characteristics that they had on earth, disagreeing with the alternatives that other Christian writers proposed: either genderless bodies, or that resurrected women would be ‘perfected’ into men. In this paper, I explore the social issues of fourth-century Christianity and Augustine’s personal experience as a bishop to argue that pastoral concerns about preserving the traditional family hierarchy caused Augustine to endorse the resurrection of women as women consistently throughout his career.