

The Leadership Training Epistles:
1 Timothy, 2 Timothy, and Titus
Study Outline

Jeff Blake

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I am sincerely grateful to Chuck Missler
(Koinonia House -- www.khouse.org)
for lighting a fire under me regarding God's Word.

The Holy Spirit used his uncompromising, scholarly, and in-depth approach to
Bible Study to speak to me in a way that has never happened before.

Within me has now been ingrained a passion to know and understand the Bible,
to deeply respect and honor it for what it is, and to treat it very seriously because
it is indeed the very Words of God.

Table of Contents

Lesson 1: Introduction + 1 Timothy 1:1-11	1
Lesson 2: 1 Timothy 1:12-20	9
Lesson 3: 1 Timothy 2:1-8	13
Lesson 4: 1 Timothy 2:9-15	17
Lesson 5: 1 Timothy 3	21
Lesson 6: 1 Timothy 4	29
Lesson 7: 1 Timothy 5	35
Lesson 8: 1 Timothy 6	41
Lesson 9: Titus 1	47
Lesson 10: Titus 2	53
Lesson 11: Titus 3	59
Lesson 12: 2 Timothy 1	63
Lesson 13: 2 Timothy 2	69
Lesson 14: 2 Timothy 3	77
Lesson 15: 2 Timothy 4	85

These notes were written for use in our Home Bible Study. They were developed to encourage a regular verse-by-verse study of the Bible: this is the best way to immerse ourselves in God's Word. It needs to be read and studied "c-2-c", that is, "cover-to-cover." We need to involve ourselves with the "whole counsel of God" (Acts 20:27), not just the popular or favorite passages.

In addition, it is essential to document how the Lord speaks and instructs us as we study His Word. We are responsible to know His Word, and make it a part of our everyday life.

These notes are being made available to encourage you to engage in a daily, personal, and serious study of God's Word.

"Your word is a lamp to my feet and a light to my path." -- Psalm 119:105

"Your word I have hidden in my heart, that I might not sin against You." -- Psalm 119:11

"I went by the field of the lazy man, and by the vineyard of the man devoid of understanding; and there it was, all overgrown with thorns; its surface was covered with nettles; its stone wall was broken down." -- Proverbs 24:30-31

*"Because of laziness the building decays, and through idleness of hands the house leaks."
-- Ecclesiastes 10:18*

Lesson 1: Introduction + 1 Timothy 1:1-11

- I. Introduction: the Leadership Training Epistles -- 1, 2 Timothy, and Titus
 - A. written by the Apostle Paul
 - B. more commonly called the "Pastoral Epistles"
 - 1. but they're definitely not just for pastors, elders, or leaders
 - 2. they're written for all Christians!
 - a. we all need the same encouragement, practical counsel, and management advice that they got
 - C. Paul wrote these letters to 2 of his closest and most trusted associates, apprentices, colleagues, and friends who were in difficult situations
 - 1. Paul mentored and taught Timothy and Titus to be leaders
 - 2. they were both young leaders
 - 3. God, through Paul speaks very personally to Timothy, and all spiritual leaders
 - D. probably written in the order of 1 Timothy, Titus, and then 2 Timothy
 - E. these letters contain good instructions for emerging leaders, and the necessary qualifications of a leader
 - 1. being a spiritual leader is serious business
 - a. Ezekiel 3:17-21; 33:1-11
 - b. Malachi 2:7
 - c. Matthew 18:6; Mark 9:42; Luke 17:1-2
 - d. Acts 20:28
 - e. James 3:1
 - f. 1 Peter 5:1-3
 - 2. the type of church government or its organization may not be too important
 - a. but what is important is the character and integrity of the church leaders
 - b. Christ must be the overall leader, the absolute head of the church
 - (i) Ephesians 5:23
 - (ii) Colossians 1:18
 - F. one of the basic principles is "everything in order" (1 Corinthians 14:40; 1 Timothy 3:14-15)
 - G. Paul will be giving some "strict orders"
 - 1. 1 Timothy 1:3; 4:11; 5:7; 6:13, 17
 - H. leaders must reproduce themselves: leaders must strive to produce and lead leaders
 - 1. "appoint elders": Titus 1:5
 - 2. four generations of leaders are seen in 2 Timothy 2:2
 - 3. producing just disciples or followers is never enough: we must produce the next generation of leaders!
 - 4. the concept of mentorship is clearly seen in the Bible
 - a. "And these words which I command you today shall be in your heart. You shall teach them diligently to your children, and shall talk of them when you sit in your house, when you walk by the way, when you lie down, and when you rise up.": Deuteronomy 6:6-7
 - b. Moses and Joshua
 - c. Eli and Samuel
 - d. Jesus and His disciples
 - e. Paul and Timothy
 - I. "this is a faithful saying"
 - 1. 1 Timothy 1:15; 3:1; 4:9
 - 2. 2 Timothy 2:11
 - 3. Titus 3:8
 - J. being "sound" is emphasized (9 times)
 - 1. "sound" = "healthy"
 - 2. "sound doctrine"
 - a. 1 Timothy 1:10
 - b. 2 Timothy 4:3
 - c. Titus 1:9; 2:1
 - 3. "sound words"
 - a. 1 Timothy 6:3
 - b. 2 Timothy 1:13

4. "sound in faith"
 - a. Titus 1:13; 2:2
 5. "sound speech"
 - a. Titus 2:8
 6. similar to this (but a different Greek word is used) is a "sound mind" = "self-control" or "discipline"
 - a. "For God has not given us a spirit of fear, but of power and of love and of a sound mind.":
2 Timothy 1:7
- K. false doctrine, false teaching, and error is warned about a lot
1. 1 Timothy 1:3-4, 6-7; 4:1-3, 7
 2. 2 Timothy 2:14-18, 23, 25-26
 3. Titus 1:9-16; 3:9-11
- L. Paul tells them to be good examples
1. 1 Timothy 4:12
 2. Titus 2:7
- M. good works is emphasized: Titus 2:7, 14; 3:1, 8
- N. plurality of leadership is seen
1. "appoint elders": Titus 1:5
 2. "they had appointed elders in every church": Acts 14:23
 3. "recognize those who labor among you, and are over you in the Lord and admonish you, and to esteem them very highly in love for their work's sake.": 1 Thessalonians 5:12-13
 4. you never see one elder over another
- II. Introduction: Brief History of Paul's Later Years
- A. Paul's first imprisonment was about 57 A.D. for 2 years: Acts 21:26-26:32
 - B. voyage to Rome for trial began in September 59 A.D.
 - C. shipwreck and 3 month delay on Malta: Acts 27:1-28:10
 - D. arrived in Rome February 60 A.D.
 - E. Paul was allowed to live under minimum security ("house arrest"): Acts 28:16-31
 1. he lived 2 years in his own rented house: Acts 28:30
 2. he was able to freely minister: Acts 28:30-32
 3. this is when he writes the "Prison Epistles": Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, and Philemon
 4. he wasn't alone; he had helpers
 - a. "Tychicus, a beloved brother and faithful minister in the Lord...": Ephesians 6:21-22
 - b. "...Timothy...": Philippians 1:1
 - c. "The brethren who are with me greet you. All the saints greet you, but especially those who are of Caesar's household.": Philippians 4:21-22
 - (i) Paul even got into Caesar's household!
 - d. "Aristarchus my fellow prisoner greets you, with Mark the cousin of Barnabas... and Jesus who is called Justus... Epaphras... Luke the beloved physician and Demas": Colossians 4:10-14
 - e. "Epaphras, my fellow prisoner in Christ Jesus, greets you, as do Mark, Aristarchus, Demas, Luke, my fellow laborers.": Philemon 1:23-24
 5. Jesus was being glorified
 - a. "But I want you to know, brethren, that the things which happened to me have actually turned out for the furtherance of the gospel, so that it has become evident to the whole palace guard, and to all the rest, that my chains are in Christ; and most of the brethren in the Lord, having become confident by my chains, are much more bold to speak the word without fear.":
Philippians 1:12-14
 - b. he converted a slave, Onesimus, and sent him back to his master Philemon, with the epistle

- F. the rest of Paul's life according to Biblical and non-Biblical sources and traditions
 - 1. Paul appeared before the emperor, and the case was dismissed
 - 2. he then went back through the areas of his previous journeys
 - a. Paul leaves Timothy in Ephesus to help provide leadership to the congregation, and heads on to Macedonia: 1 Timothy 1:3
 - (i) Paul had been in Ephesus for 3 years before his first imprisonment: Acts 20:31
 - while he was there, "all who dwelt in Asia heard the word of the Lord Jesus": Acts 19:10
 - so Paul already knew how hard it would be to minister in Ephesus and the problems Timothy would face
 - b. Paul sends Titus, his "troubleshooter" to Crete: Titus 1:5
 - c. 1 Timothy and Titus are Paul's letters to them urging them on in their ministries
 - 3. Paul may have gone back to Rome
 - 4. he may have visited Spain and even Great Britain
 - 5. arrested again and put in a dungeon in Rome
 - a. starting about 64 A.D. a general persecution was raised against the Christians by Nero, under pretense that they had set Rome on fire
 - b. Paul writes 2 Timothy at this time, which may have been his last epistle
 - (i) Timothy was so dear to Paul that he wanted him there at "the end": 2 Timothy 1:4; 4:9, 21
 - (ii) Paul was about to die, but he's encouraging Timothy!
 - c. he was beheaded, perhaps 3 miles outside Rome in 64 or 65 A.D. or even as late as 67 A.D.

III. Introduction: Timothy, the person

- A. Timothy was from Lystra: Acts 16:1
- B. son of a Jewish mother and Greek father: Acts 16:1
 - 1. father may not have been a believer
- C. his mother (Eunice) and grandmother (Lois) were known for their sincere faith: 2 Timothy 1:5
 - 1. Timothy knew the Scriptures well because of them: 2 Timothy 3:15
 - a. that's mentorship
 - b. they're putting into practice Deuteronomy 6:6-7
- D. Timothy may have met Paul during his previous visit to Lystra during his 1st missionary journey (Acts 14:6-23)
 - 1. Timothy may have witnessed Paul's troubles and seen the stoning: Acts 14:19-23; 2 Timothy 3:10-12
 - a. although Paul was almost killed, he still went back into Lystra a number of times
 - b. through this, Timothy may have already understood the cost of following Jesus
 - c. "all who desire to live godly in Christ Jesus will suffer persecution": 2 Timothy 3:12
- E. he had a good reputation: Acts 16:2-5
 - 1. during his 2nd missionary journey Paul wanted him on his team
 - 2. he recognized Timothy's qualifications and potential early
 - a. prophecies were given about Timothy: 1 Timothy 1:18; 4:14
 - b. Paul knew he had a ministry: 2 Timothy 4:5
- F. Paul called him a "son" many times
 - 1. Philippians 2:22
 - 2. 1 Corinthians 4:17
 - 3. 1 Timothy 1:2, 18
 - 4. 2 Timothy 1:2
 - 5. some feel that this means that Paul led Timothy to the Lord
 - a. but don't discount the role his mother, grandmother, and the Scriptures had on his salvation (2 Timothy 1:5; 3:15)
 - b. at a minimum this referred to his mentorship of Timothy
- G. Paul took him as a companion, and he became one of Paul's most trustworthy fellow-laborers, faithful representatives, and messengers
 - 1. Acts 19:22
 - 2. Romans 16:21
 - 3. 1 Corinthians 4:17; 16:10
 - 4. 2 Corinthians 1:19
 - 5. Philippians 2:19-23

6. Paul sent "Timothy, our brother and minister of God, and our fellow laborer in the gospel of Christ, to establish you and encourage you concerning your faith": 1 Thessalonians 3:2
7. 1 Thessalonians 3:6
8. Timothy is listed in the salutation of 6 of Paul's letters
 - a. 2 Corinthians 1:1
 - b. Philippians 1:1
 - c. Colossians 1:1
 - d. 1 Thessalonians 1:1
 - e. 2 Thessalonians 1:1
 - f. Philemon 1:1
- H. he may have had a stomach ailment: 1 Timothy 5:23
- I. he needed a lot of encouragement
 1. he may have been passive, timid, and easily intimidated
 2. Paul constantly spurred him to action
 - a. 1 Timothy 1:3; 4:11; 5:7; 6:2
 - b. 2 Timothy 1:7-8; 3:14; 4:2, 5
 3. he may have been neglecting his gifts, so he was encouraged to use them
 - a. 1 Timothy 4:14
 - b. 2 Timothy 1:6
 4. because of his youth (<30?) he wasn't given the proper respect
 - a. "Let no one despise your youth, but be an example to the believers in word, in conduct, in love, in spirit, in faith, in purity.": 1 Timothy 4:12
 5. by worldly standards Timothy may have been in over his head, but God knew better
 - a. God called Gideon, the youngest son of a poor farmer, a "mighty warrior": Judges 6:12
 - b. David was just a shepherd boy
- IV. Greeting: 1 Timothy 1:1-2
 - A. "Paul, an apostle of Jesus Christ, by the commandment of God": 1 Timothy 1:1
 1. he didn't choose the ministry, he was appointed to it
 2. "He counted me faithful, putting me into the ministry": 1 Timothy 1:12
 3. "I was appointed a preacher and an apostle... a teacher...": 1 Timothy 2:7
 - B. "the Lord Jesus Christ, our hope": 1 Timothy 1:1
 1. very similar to Titus 2:13, "looking for the blessed hope and glorious appearing of our great God and Savior Jesus Christ"
 2. "And may the God of hope fill you with all joy and peace in believing, that you may abound in hope through the power of the Holy Spirit.": Romans 15:13
 3. "...Christ in you, the hope of glory": Colossians 1:27
 4. "He who raised Him up from the dead and gave Him glory, so that your faith and hope might be in God": 1 Peter 1:21
 - C. "grace... peace": 1 Timothy 1:2
 1. "grace... peace" are in the openings of all of Paul's letters
 2. but he adds "mercy" to the openings of 1 Timothy, 2 Timothy, and Titus
 - a. Is he saying that church leaders need extra mercy?
 - b. mercy and grace turned Paul around (not the glory of God!): 1 Timothy 1:13-14
- V. Teach Sound Doctrine: 1 Timothy 1:3-11
 - A. "I urged you": 1 Timothy 1:3
 1. Timothy needed some extra convincing?
 - B. "that you may charge some": 1 Timothy 1:3
 1. "charge" = "command" or "give strict orders to"
 - C. "that they teach no other doctrine": 1 Timothy 1:3
 1. he was to give them strict orders not to teach other doctrines
 2. there is one, and only one truth in the world: the Gospel of Jesus Christ (John 14:6)
 3. it's been said that the most dangerous doctrine or teaching is that which is only partly true
 4. "If anyone teaches otherwise and does not consent to sound words... from such withdraw yourself": 1 Timothy 6:3-5
 5. "For there are many... whose mouths must be stopped": Titus 1:10-11

6. "Whoever... does not abide in the doctrine of Christ does not have God.": 2 John 1:9-11
 7. "I marvel that you are turning away so soon from Him who called you in the grace of Christ, to a different gospel, which is not another; but there are some who trouble you and want to pervert the gospel of Christ.": Galatians 1:6-7
 8. "As you therefore have received Christ Jesus the Lord, so walk in Him, rooted and built up in Him and established in the faith... Beware lest anyone cheat you through philosophy and empty deceit, according to the tradition of men, according to the basic principles of the world, and not according to Christ.": Colossians 2:6-8
 9. "we should no longer be children, tossed to and fro and carried about with every wind of doctrine, by the trickery of men, in the cunning craftiness of deceitful plotting": Ephesians 4:14
- D. "nor give heed to fables and endless genealogies": 1 Timothy 1:4
1. the call to reject fables is also seen in 1 Timothy 4:7; Titus 1:14
 2. "they will turn their ears away from the truth, and be turned aside to fables": 2 Timothy 4:4
 3. Ephesus was full of Greek mythology
 4. today's world is full of fables and myths, too!
 - a. evolution
 - b. relativism
 - (i) denying the concept of absolute truth
 - (ii) "you have your truth, I have mine"
 - c. New Age
 - d. good works to get to heaven
 5. "avoid... what is falsely called knowledge": 1 Timothy 6:20
 6. "But avoid foolish disputes, genealogies, contentions, and strivings about the law; for they are unprofitable and useless.": Titus 3:9
 7. a cult today claims that it can trace their genealogy back to Jesus
 8. dispute about genealogy could also be the heresy that the Church is the replacement Israel
 - a. Jesus strongly warned against falsely calling yourself a Jew in Revelation 2:9; 3:9
- E. "which cause disputes rather than godly edification": 1 Timothy 1:4
1. "Therefore let us pursue the things which make for peace and the things by which one may edify another.": Romans 14:19
 2. "Whenever you come together... let all things be done for edification.": 1 Corinthians 14:26
 3. "Let no corrupt word proceed out of your mouth, but what is good for necessary edification, that it may impart grace to the hearers.": Ephesians 4:29
 4. raising questions instead of answering them
 5. majoring on the minor stuff
 6. too often churches are places for entertainment (or boredom) instead of enlightenment, enrichment, excitement, and edification from the Word of God
- F. "the purpose of the commandment...": 1 Timothy 1:5
1. "love (agape) from a pure heart"
 - a. a pure heart in contrast to the old nature
 - (i) "The heart is deceitful above all things, and it is incurable": Jeremiah 17:9
 - b. only Christians have "agape," the love that only comes from God
 - c. "Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God.": Matthew 5:8
 - d. "Who may ascend into the hill of the Lord? Or who may stand in His holy place? He who has clean hands and a pure heart": Psalm 24:3-4
 - (i) the Old Testament equivalent of Matthew 5:8
 - e. "So God, who knows the heart, acknowledged them by giving them the Holy Spirit, just as He did to us, and made no distinction between us and them, purifying their hearts by faith.": Acts 15:8-9
 - f. "pursue righteousness, faith, love, peace with those who call on the Lord out of a pure heart": 2 Timothy 2:22
 - g. "Cleanse your hands, sinners; and purify your hearts, double-minded ones.": James 4:8
 - h. "love one another fervently with a pure heart": 1 Peter 1:22

2. "a good conscience"
 - a. the conscience is the inborn sense of right and wrong (Romans 2:14-15)
 - b. we can sin against our conscience so that it becomes defiled, seared, and useless
 - (i) "...having their own conscience seared with a hot iron": 1 Timothy 4:2
 - (ii) "to those who are defiled and unbelieving nothing is pure; but even their mind and conscience are defiled": Titus 1:15
 - c. it can be totally perverted
 - (i) "the time is coming that whoever kills you will think that he offers God service": John 16:2
 - (ii) Paul said, "I myself thought I must do many things contrary to the name of Jesus": Acts 26:9
 - d. Timothy is told that he should have "faith and a good conscience": 1 Timothy 1:18-19
 - e. our conscience should be blameless
 - (i) Acts 24:16
 - (ii) Romans 9:1
 - (iii) 2 Corinthians 1:12
 - (iv) 1 Peter 3:21
 3. "sincere faith"
 - a. "sincere" = "genuine" or "without hypocrisy"
 - b. "I call to remembrance the genuine faith that is in you": 2 Timothy 1:5
 - (i) that's the same Greek word for "genuine"
 - c. "So then faith comes by hearing, and hearing by the word of God.": Romans 10:17
 - d. you can fake your faith
 - (i) "They profess to know God, but in works they deny Him": Titus 1:16
 - (ii) "Therefore the Lord said: 'Inasmuch as these people draw near with their mouths and honor Me with their lips, but have removed their hearts far from Me, and their fear toward Me is taught by the commandment of men': Isaiah 29:13
 - (iii) "And they come to you as the people come, and they sit before you as My people, and they hear your words. But they will not do them. For with their mouth they show much love, but their heart goes after their unjust gain.": Ezekiel 33:31
 - (iv) "But without faith it is impossible to please Him, for he who comes to God must believe that He is, and that He is a rewarder of those who diligently seek Him.": Hebrews 11:6
- G. "idle talk": 1 Timothy 1:6
1. "empty chatter" or "fruitless discussion"
 - a. this can include gossip
 2. beautiful words but no content
 - a. even music can be empty or a source of error!
 - (i) "4-40 (or 7-11) music": 4 words repeated 40 times (or 7 words repeated 11 times)
 3. "For there are many insubordinate, both idle talkers and deceivers... whose mouths must be stopped": Titus 1:10-11
 4. "he is proud, knowing nothing, but is obsessed with disputes and arguments over words, from which come envy, strife, reviling, evil suspicions, useless wranglings of men of corrupt minds and destitute of the truth... from such withdraw yourself": 1 Timothy 6:4-5
 5. "avoid the profane and idle babblings...": 1 Timothy 6:20
 6. "Remind them of these things, charging them before the Lord not to strive about words to no profit, to the ruin of the hearers... But shun profane and idle babblings, for they will increase to more ungodliness. And their message will spread like cancer.": 2 Timothy 2:14-17
 7. "Let no one deceive you with empty words": Ephesians 5:6
 8. Jesus said, "do not use vain repetitions as the heathen": Matthew 6:7
 - a. "christian" mantras?!
- H. these foolish talkers want to teach it: 1 Timothy 1:7
1. they do not know what they're talking about, but they're sure of what they're saying
 2. false teachers always seem to be confident about what they're talking about

- I. the Law: 1 Timothy 1:8-11
 - 1. the Law is good (or useful or suitable): 1 Timothy 1:8; Romans 7:12
 - 2. it demonstrates how inadequate we are in meeting God's standards
 - a. the Law reveals how holy God is and we're not
 - (i) it reveals the need for a Savior
 - b. the Sermon on the Mount (Matthew 5-7) further emphasizes our inadequacies
 - (i) note well Matthew 5:20, 48
 - c. "For whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all.": James 2:10
 - 3. the Law is to expose, convict, and restrain the lawless
 - a. it cannot save the lost sinners: Galatians 2:21; 3:21-29
 - b. believers are freed from the curse of the Law: Galatians 3:10-14
 - 4. fourteen types of people are listed here who are condemned by the Law: 1 Timothy 1:9-10
 - a. plus "any other thing that is contrary to sound doctrine"
 - b. many of the "10 Commandments" are seen broken here
- J. "sound doctrine, according to the glorious gospel": 1 Timothy 1:10-11
 - 1. the gospel is defined in 1 Corinthians 15:1-4
- K. Paul was trusted with the Gospel: 1 Timothy 1:11
 - 1. Titus 1:3
 - 2. 1 Thessalonians 2:4
 - 3. Galatians 2:7
 - 4. there will be an accounting; He expects a return on His investment!

Lesson 2: 1 Timothy 1:12-20

- I. God's Abundant Mercy and Grace: 1 Timothy 1:12-17
 - A. Paul is going to use himself as an example
 1. he's done this before
 - a. 1 Corinthians 4:17
 - b. 1 Thessalonians 2:1-12
 2. we're all examples, whether good or bad
 - B. "putting me into the ministry": 1 Timothy 1:12
 1. the Lord enabled Him to be a preacher
 - a. he didn't choose it: he was appointed
 - (i) also seen in 1 Timothy 1:1; 2:7
 - b. it wasn't his own talents or abilities
 - c. it wasn't something that he earned or deserved
 - d. "we have been approved by God to be entrusted with the gospel": 1 Thessalonians 2:4
 - e. "But by the grace of God I am what I am, and His grace toward me was not in vain; but I labored more abundantly than they all, yet not I, but the grace of God which was with me.": 1 Corinthians 15:10
 - f. "this grace was given, that I should preach...": Ephesians 3:8
 - g. So, if we've been entrusted with the Gospel, what are we doing with it?!
 - (i) are we showing a return?
 - (ii) are we producing fruit?
 2. he gives God and Jesus all the credit
 - C. what Paul used to be: 1 Timothy 1:13
 1. "blasphemer" = slanders God
 2. "persecutor" = one that pursues another unjustly
 3. "insolent" = "violent aggressor"
 - a. he did it with a wicked and malicious violence, and with an arrogance and spirit of tyranny
 - b. he thought he was doing God a service: Acts 26:9 (John 16:2)
 4. "but I obtained mercy"
 - a. this made all the difference
 - b. God's grace and mercy attracts people to Him and makes a difference in their lives, not his glory
 - (i) "the goodness of God leads you to repentance": Romans 2:4
 - c. but Paul still needed to make the choice
 - (i) OT parallel to Paul's experience near Damascus (Acts 9:1-9) is the story of Balaam (Numbers 22:22-35), but Balaam didn't make the right choice (both were up to no-good)
 - D. "super-abundant" grace: 1 Timothy 1:14
 1. the Greek prefix "huper" means "super"
 - a. from where we get the prefix "hyper"
 - b. "super-conquerors": Romans 8:37
 - c. "super-greatness" of His power: Ephesians 1:19
 - d. "super-increase" in faith: 2 Thessalonians 1:3
 2. "But by the grace of God I am what I am": 1 Corinthians 15:10
 - E. Paul emphasizes that Jesus came to save sinners: 1 Timothy 1:15
 1. Matthew 1:21; 9:13; 18:11
 2. Luke 19:10
 3. John 1:29
 4. 1 John 3:5
 - F. Paul is saying that if he can be saved, anyone can: 1 Timothy 1:15
 1. he considered himself the chief of all sinners because he persecuted the Church
 - a. he was forgiven by God, but he may not have forgiven himself!
 - (i) "I am chief" not "I was chief"
 - b. "For I am the least of the apostles, who am not worthy to be called an apostle, because I persecuted the church of God.": 1 Corinthians 15:9
 - c. "To me, who am less than the least of all the saints, this grace was given...": Ephesians 3:8
 2. the more a believer matures the more humble they become

- G. he is an example of what God's grace and mercy can do: 1 Timothy 1:16
 - 1. the persecutor is now a preacher
 - 2. the murderer is now a missionary
- H. a spontaneous outburst of gratitude?: 1 Timothy 1:17
- II. Fight the Good Fight: 1 Timothy 1:18-20
 - A. it's a command that we "wage the good warfare"
 - B. the prophecies given about Timothy are to encourage him: 1 Timothy 1:18; 4:14
 - 1. a prophecy is a divine revelation, a message, or knowledge that can only come through spiritual discernment or insight
 - a. it's more than just "fore-telling" but also "forth-telling"
 - (i) foretelling of the future is a subset of prophecy
 - (ii) it can be the explaining and interpreting of the Word of God, and declaring His will
 - b. it can be knowing information in certain situations that you would not normally know
 - (i) Peter probably knew through prophecy (a sudden spiritual insight) that Ananias and Sapphira were lying in Acts 5:1-11
 - c. it must always agree with Scripture (1 Corinthians 14:37)
 - (i) there is no such thing as a "new" revelation
 - (ii) we don't need "new" revelations; we need more insights on the revelation we already have!
 - d. it is for edification, exhortation, and comfort: 1 Corinthians 14:3 (see also Ephesians 4:11-12)
 - e. it is for learning and encouragement: 1 Corinthians 14:31
 - f. we must be careful how we regard prophecies; the concept of prophecy must not be trivialized
 - (i) "Do not despise prophecies.": 1 Thessalonians 5:20
 - (ii) "Pursue love, and desire spiritual gifts, but especially that you may prophesy.": 1 Corinthians 14:1
 - (iii) we must be ready to recognize the messages of God when He, or His servants speak
 - (iv) we are never to think that we don't need continual instruction through teaching, or hearing the preaching of the Word
 - "Cease listening to instruction... and you will stray from the words of knowledge.": Proverbs 19:27
 - 2. prophecies were given to warn Paul from going back to Jerusalem: Acts 20:23; 21:4, 10-11
 - 3. Paul prophesied a number of times during his ill-fated sea voyage to Rome: Acts 27:9-10, 33-36
 - a. it was even reinforced with a vision: Acts 27:22-26
 - C. "wage the good warfare": 1 Timothy 1:18
 - 1. "Fight the good fight of faith": 1 Timothy 6:12
 - 2. "For the weapons of our warfare are not fleshly, but mighty through God": 2 Corinthians 10:3-5
 - 3. "Put on the whole armor of God": Ephesians 6:10-18
 - a. not just our favorite pieces
 - b. not just the ones that are comfortable, or those that fit us the best
 - 4. Paul knows all about "fighting the good fight"
 - a. "I have fought the good fight, I have finished the course, I have kept the faith.": 2 Timothy 4:7
 - 5. "Therefore endure hardness, as a good soldier of Jesus Christ. No one who wars tangles with the affairs of this life, that he may please him who chose him to be a soldier. And also if anyone competes, he is not crowned unless he competes lawfully.": 2 Timothy 2:3-5
 - 6. we have a real enemy
 - a. he's smart, resourceful, and powerful
 - b. we are on his turf, and he hates us!
 - (i) Satan is the ruler of this world
 - John 12:31; 14:30; 16:11
 - Ephesians 2:2
 - Jesus did not refute Satan's claim to it: Matthew 4:8-10
 - D. "having faith and a good conscience": 1 Timothy 1:19
 - 1. a leader should be a man of faith motivated by love
 - a. "...faith working through love": Galatians 5:6
 - b. he's to be acting in faith, and to have a clean or blameless conscience

- E. "which some having rejected, concerning the faith have suffered shipwreck": 1 Timothy 1:19
 - 1. if we reject the truth, we will suffer shipwreck
 - 2. rejecting the true faith and its negative effect on their conscience is seen in 1 Timothy 4:1-2
 - 3. "And they will turn away their ears from the truth and will be turned to myths.": 2 Timothy 4:4
- F. "Hymenaeus and Alexander, whom I delivered to Satan": 1 Timothy 1:20
 - 1. these 2 are mentioned again in 2 Timothy 2:17; 4:14
 - a. 2 Timothy was written years later, so they're still causing trouble
 - 2. they were put out from the church
 - a. those promoting error had to be removed so that they could not infect or adversely influence the rest of the people
 - b. same principle seen in 1 Corinthians 5:1-13; John 13:27; 1 Samuel 16:12-16; 28:4-20
 - (i) "put away from yourselves the evil person": 1 Corinthians 5:13
 - keep away from sexual immorality: 1 Thessalonians 4:3-5
 - (ii) "you shall put away the evil from among you": Deuteronomy 13:5; 17:7, 12; 19:19; 21:21; 22:21, 24; 24:7
 - c. was this concept immediately exercised in its ultimate and strictest form against Ananias and Sapphira in Acts 5:1-11?
 - (i) what happened here may not be for today, otherwise many of us might not be here!
 - d. we must not let our walk be adversely influenced, especially by other Christians
 - (i) the nation of Israel did worse than the pagan nations around her
 - 2 Kings 21:9
 - Ezekiel 5:6-7; 16:47-52
 - (ii) some Christians do worse than the unsaved
 - "...as is not even named among the Gentiles...": 1 Corinthians 5:1
 - (iii) we must be careful that carnal or worldly Christians do not infect us
 - 3. "If anyone teaches otherwise and does not consent to wholesome words, even the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to the doctrine which accords with godliness... from such withdraw yourself.": 1 Timothy 6:3-5
 - 4. "And if anyone does not obey our word by this letter, mark that one and have no company with him, that he may be ashamed. Yet do not count him as an enemy, but admonish him as a brother.": 2 Thessalonians 3:14-15
 - 5. "note those who cause divisions and offenses, contrary to the doctrine which you learned, and avoid them... by smooth words and flattering speech [they] deceive": Romans 16:17-18
 - 6. Matthew 18:15-17
 - 7. Galatians 1:6-8
 - 8. Ephesians 5:3
 - 9. 2 Thessalonians 3:6
 - 10. Titus 3:10-11

It's a shame that at times I've had to be more concerned about my kids being in the house of certain Christians than those who may not be saved!

Lesson 3: 1 Timothy 2:1-8

- I. Priority in Prayer: 1 Timothy 2:1-4
 - A. "I exhort first of all...": 1 Timothy 2:1
 - 1. prayer should not be the last resort; it must not be ignored
 - 2. the church should come together as a body and be involved in a lot of prayer
 - 3. many OT examples of defeat because there was no prayer and seeking the Lord beforehand
 - 4. "continuing steadfastly in prayer": Romans 12:12
 - 5. "pray without ceasing": 1 Thessalonians 5:17
 - 6. "praying always with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit": Ephesians 6:18
 - 7. "Be anxious for nothing, but in everything by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known to God": Philippians 4:6
 - 8. "Continue earnestly in prayer, being vigilant in it with thanksgiving": Colossians 4:2
 - 9. "But the end of all things is at hand; therefore be serious and watchful in your prayers.": 1 Peter 4:7
 - 10. "if My people who are called by My name will humble themselves, and pray...": 2 Chronicles 7:14
 - 11. remember Nehemiah and how he was always ready with a prayer: Nehemiah 2:4
 - a. a picture of his continual prayer life during the day
 - b. Nehemiah demonstrated that prayer needs to be an important part of a leader's life
 - (i) a great prayer of confession: Nehemiah 1:5-11
 - (ii) not recorded, but his instant little prayer demonstrated his readiness to pray: Nehemiah 2:4
 - (iii) "God, You repay them.": Nehemiah 4:4-5
 - (iv) "Remember me.": Nehemiah 5:19
 - (v) "Strengthen me.": Nehemiah 6:9
 - (vi) "God, You repay them.": Nehemiah 6:14
 - (vii) "Remember me.": Nehemiah 13:14
 - (viii) "Remember me.": Nehemiah 13:22
 - (ix) "God, You repay them.": Nehemiah 13:29
 - (x) "Remember me.": Nehemiah 13:31
 - 12. in Scripture there are a number of great prayers of confession and intercession
 - a. Ezra 9:5-15
 - b. Nehemiah 1:4-11
 - c. Daniel 9:3-19
 - d. fasting was a part of their prayers, too
 - (i) Ezra 9:5
 - (ii) Nehemiah 1:4
 - (iii) Daniel 9:3
 - B. supplication: 1 Timothy 2:1
 - 1. regards need
 - 2. offering a request for a felt need
 - C. prayer: 1 Timothy 2:1
 - 1. praise, worship, adoration
 - 2. being conversational, such as a child with their parent
 - a. "you received the Spirit of adoption by whom we cry out, 'Abba, Father.'": Romans 8:15
 - (i) "Abba" is the Aramaic word for "daddy"
 - (ii) Mark 14:36
 - (iii) Galatians 4:6
 - D. intercession: 1 Timothy 2:1
 - 1. "intercession" = "falling in with" or "meeting with"
 - 2. to intercede or intervene on the behalf of; to get involved with
 - 3. done for us by the Holy Spirit: Romans 8:26-27
 - 4. done for us by Jesus Christ: Romans 8:34; Hebrews 7:25
 - 5. Phinehas interceded because he was "zealous for his God": Numbers 25:11-13

- E. thanksgiving: 1 Timothy 2:1
 - 1. asking for nothing, just offering thanks
 - 2. "giving thanks always for all things to God the Father in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ": Ephesians 5:20
 - 3. "Be anxious for nothing, but in everything by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known to God": Philippians 4:6
 - 4. "And whatever you do in word or deed, do all in the name of the Lord Jesus, giving thanks to God the Father through Him.": Colossians 3:17
 - 5. "Continue earnestly in prayer, being vigilant in it with thanksgiving": Colossians 4:2
 - 6. "in everything give thanks; for this is the will of God in Christ Jesus for you": 1 Thessalonians 5:18
 - 7. "Daniel... knelt down on his knees three times that day, and prayed and gave thanks before his God, as was his custom since early days.": Daniel 6:10
- F. "for all men": 1 Timothy 2:1
 - 1. for the saved and the unsaved; those inside the church and those outside the church
 - 2. numerous examples in Scripture of general prayers for all the people
 - a. Numbers 14:19
 - b. 1 Samuel 7:5; 12:19, 23
 - c. Jeremiah 7:16; 14:11
 - 3. "...for all saints": Ephesians 6:18
- G. pray especially for those in authority: 1 Timothy 2:2
 - 1. they protect us; they keep the peace
 - 2. they carry heavy burdens
 - 3. a country gets the leaders it deserves
 - 4. "...that they may offer sacrifices of sweet aroma to the God of heaven, and pray for the life of the king and his sons.": Ezra 6:10
 - 5. Romans 13:1-7
 - 6. "Unless the Lord guards the city, the watchman stays awake in vain.": Psalm 127:1b
 - 7. in the OT, the Israelites often called out to the Lord only after they were in bondage for a long time
 - a. for examples, see the book of Judges
- H. speaking of prayer, "this is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Savior": 1 Timothy 2:3
 - 1. "good" = precious, genuine, or approved
 - 2. this is what God wants us to do!
 - 3. it's important to know what pleases God
 - a. Romans 12:2; 14:18
 - b. Ephesians 5:8-10
 - c. Colossians 1:10
 - d. 1 Thessalonians 2:4; 4:1
 - e. Hebrews 11:5; 13:16
 - f. 1 John 3:22
 - 4. it's also important to know what God hates
 - a. Proverbs 6:16-19
 - b. Zechariah 8:17
- I. "who desires all men to be saved": 1 Timothy 2:4
 - 1. we have free-will, so we must choose to be saved
 - 2. "desires all" refutes the "predestination" doctrine
 - 3. He wants us to pray for the lost
 - 4. John 12:32
 - 5. 1 John 2:2; 4:14

- II. Jesus is Our Mediator: 1 Timothy 2:5-7
- A. not angels, not "saints," not the "Virgin Mary"
 - B. only Jesus did the work; only Jesus provided the way to a holy God
 1. "I am the way... no one comes to the Father except through Me.": John 14:6
 2. "when He had by Himself purged our sins, sat down at the right hand of the Majesty on high": Hebrews 1:3
 3. "But this Man, after He had offered one sacrifice for sins forever, sat down at the right hand of God": Hebrews 10:12
 - C. "It is Christ who died, and furthermore is also risen, who is even at the right hand of God, who also makes intercession for us.": Romans 8:34
 - D. Hebrews 7:25; 8:6; 9:15; 12:24
 - E. "who gave Himself": 1 Timothy 2:6
 1. it wasn't taken from Him
 2. "who gave Himself for us, that He might redeem us from every lawless deed and purify for Himself His own special people, zealous for good works.": Titus 2:14
 3. "No one takes it from Me, but I lay it down of Myself.": John 10:18
 4. He provided the ransom or redemption
 - a. Matthew 20:28
 - b. Mark 10:45
 - c. Romans 3:24
 - d. Galatians 4:4-5
 - e. Ephesians 1:7
 - f. Titus 2:14
 5. it was done at just the right time
 - a. "For when we were still without strength, in due time Christ died for the ungodly": Romans 5:6-8
 - b. "But when the fullness of the time had come, God sent forth His Son... to redeem those who were under the law, that we might receive the adoption as sons.": Galatians 4:4-5
 6. it was all planned "before time began"
 - a. Acts 2:23
 - b. 2 Thessalonians 2:13
 - c. 2 Timothy 1:9
 - d. Titus 1:2
 - F. "I was appointed a preacher and an apostle... a teacher of the Gentiles in faith and truth.": 1 Timothy 2:7
 1. that he was appointed is also seen in 1 Timothy 1:1, 12
 2. a "preacher" is a herald, God's ambassador, proclaimer of God's Word
 3. an "apostle" is a delegate, a messenger, one sent forth with orders
 4. a "teacher" is one who instructs others
 5. Paul may have had to emphasize his mission to the Gentiles, that the Gentiles were able to be saved
 - a. a lot of Jews had a hard time accepting the idea that the Gentiles could be saved
 6. "I am speaking the truth in Christ and not lying"
 - a. because Paul was telling Timothy something he already knew, it was emphasizing it to him
 - G. "I desire therefore that the men pray everywhere": 1 Timothy 2:8
 1. "lifting up holy hands"
 - a. does not refer to a particular posture or action
 - (i) there are many examples of prayer postures in Scripture
 - (ii) physical posture probably doesn't really matter
 - (iii) but what is important is the posture of the heart!
 - b. "holy hands" is an idiom referring to a clean, blameless, and pure life
 - (i) "The Lord rewarded me according to my righteousness; according to the cleanness of my hands He has recompensed me.": 2 Samuel 22:21
 - (ii) "...who may stand in His holy place? He who has clean hands and a pure heart": Psalm 24:3-4
 - (iii) "Cleanse your hands, you sinners; and purify your hearts, you double-minded.": James 4:8
 - (iv) "Even though you make many prayers, I will not hear. Your hands are full of blood.": Isaiah 1:15

2. "without wrath (or anger)"
 - a. "Therefore if you bring your gift to the altar, and there remember that your brother has something against you, leave your gift there before the altar, and go your way. First be reconciled to your brother, and then come and offer your gift.": Matthew 5:23-24
 - b. "And whenever you stand praying, if you have anything against anyone, forgive him, that your Father in heaven may also forgive you your trespasses.": Mark 11:25
 - c. "Husbands, likewise, dwell with them with understanding, giving honor to the wife... as being heirs together of the grace of life, that your prayers may not be hindered.": 1 Peter 3:7
3. "without... doubting (or disputing or hesitation)"
 - a. "let us draw near with a true heart in full assurance of faith": Hebrews 10:22
 - b. "But let him ask in faith, with no doubting, for he who doubts is like a wave of the sea driven and tossed by the wind... unstable in all his ways.": James 1:6-8
 - c. "...whatever things you ask in prayer, believing, you will receive": Matthew 21:21-22 = Mark 11:23-24

Lesson 4: 1 Timothy 2:9-15

- I. The Position and Role of Women in the Church: Introduction
 - A. Jesus said, "I will build My church, and the gates of Hades shall not prevail against it": Matthew 16:18
 1. through the power of God Satan cannot stand before us
 - a. "Therefore submit to God. Resist the devil and he will flee from you.": James 4:7
 2. Satan is on the defensive
 - a. "the best defense is a good offense"
 - b. he knows he loses in the end but he wants to do as much damage as he can because he hates us!
 3. if Satan feels threatened he will attack that which threatens him
 - a. if he determines a way by which he can weaken the Kingdom of God he will pursue it, whether it's a church, a ministry, or a person
 - B. "As the family goes, so goes the church; as the church goes, so goes society; as society goes, so goes the nation."
 1. the strength of the nation is related to the strength of the family
 2. the family has been under attack for a long time
 - C. Satan obviously considers women to be a real threat to him because of all the attacks he makes on them
 1. he's very smart; he knows what he's doing
 2. he doesn't attack them because they're weak, but because he knows that they're very valuable to the church and society
 - D. women are dominated and abused in many ways
 1. in marriages
 - a. they're often made to feel inferior
 - b. wives are often emotionally and sexually repressed and frustrated
 - c. "submit yourselves one to another": Ephesians 5:21-25
 2. although it's illegal, there is obvious discrimination in the workplace
 3. suppression of the status of women in many cultures around the world
 - a. they're considered to be 2nd class citizens, or less in Islam, Judaism(?), and others(?)
 - b. sexual mutilation is normal in some African cultures
 4. abortion lies
 - a. they're not being told that abortion can lead to great physical and emotional damage
 - b. children are being called nothing more than "uterine contents"
 5. excessive emphasis on outward beauty
 - a. the media aggressively targets women and makes victims out of them
 - (i) they're being preyed upon
 - (ii) for the sake of money women are considered to be impersonal, faceless targets
 - b. the message is that glamour is important and all women should strive to look like supermodels
 - c. "Charm is deceitful and beauty is passing, but a woman who fears the Lord, she shall be praised.": Proverbs 31:30
 - d. when women are convinced by society and marketing that they're only sex objects they put themselves under bondage to themselves and to their admirers
 - (i) they feel obligated to dress and act in certain ways
 - (ii) they become distracted from real beauty issues
 - (iii) they feel as if they have to dress to impress
 - (iv) this fuels animosity, competition, and envy instead of edification
 - e. due to their behavior and style of dress, women even become distractions in the church meetings
 6. the importance and great value of motherhood is not being stressed
 - a. they're being convinced that children should not get in the way of a career
 - b. many feel as if children are an inconvenience and not important
 7. women are being convinced to violate the organizational chart that God set up for the church
 - a. violating God's organizational chart leads to a compromised and weakened church
 - b. God has specific plans for women
 - c. God never considers women inferior or incapable of leadership
 - (i) women do have important leadership roles
 - (ii) women play pivotal roles in the church and society
 - (iii) God's Word treats women very highly

- II. The Position and Role of Women in the Church: 1 Timothy 2:9-15
- A. very controversial in today's society
 - B. some claim that it's "outdated"
 1. Why, just because they say so?!
 2. these views come from the Word of God
 - a. "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be complete, thoroughly equipped for every good work.": 2 Timothy 3:16-17
 3. God, and His word does not change!
 - a. "For I am the Lord, I do not change": Malachi 3:6
 - b. "For the gifts and the calling of God are irrevocable.": Romans 11:29
 - c. "Jesus Christ the same yesterday and today and forever.": Hebrews 13:8
 - d. "For truly I say to you, till the heaven and the earth pass away, not one jot or one tittle shall in any way pass from the Law until all is fulfilled.": Matthew 5:18
 - e. "Heaven and the earth shall pass away, but My Words shall not pass away.": Matthew 24:35 = Mark 13:31 = Luke 21:33
 - f. these are very comforting verses!
 - (i) our God doesn't change
 - (ii) we will always know what pleases Him and what He expects of us
 - C. the bottom line of this passage is that God wants to preserve order, so He has a certain order for the Body
 1. "Let all things be done decently and in order.": 1 Corinthians 14:40
 - D. what's on the inside is more important than what's on the outside: 1 Timothy 2:9-10
 1. very true for men and women!
 2. "adorn" = to put in order, arrange, make ready, prepare
 3. "modest" = orderly, of good behavior, modest, well arranged, seemly
 - a. Greek words for "adorn" and "modest" is from where we get the word "cosmetic"
 4. "propriety" = a sense of honor, modesty, respect, reverence, regard for others; bashfulness towards men, modesty or awe towards God
 5. "moderation" = soundness of mind, self-control, sobriety
 - a. don't go overboard
 6. "braided hair... costly clothing"
 - a. elaborate hairstyles, including decorations (such as gold and pearls) were common among the wealthy women
 - b. church meetings were sometimes a competition or a fashion show
 - c. it called attention to themselves
 - (i) we should all be humble, never calling attention to ourselves
 - (ii) we should not dress to impress others
 - d. it was a distraction to others
 - (i) we should not be a distraction to anyone else in a meeting
 - (ii) a woman's attire can be very distracting, both back then and today
 - e. it caused the poor to be envious
 7. glamour is external; godliness is internal
 - a. "Beauty is only skin-deep; ugliness goes clear to the bone!"
 8. good works should flow from her godly life: 1 Timothy 2:10
 - a. we're His ambassadors and representatives (2 Corinthians 5:20; Matthew 5:14; John 20:21; Ephesians 6:20) so we need to act and dress appropriately
 9. real theme here is not their outward appearance but their inward condition
 - a. her outward appearance is an indication of her inward condition relative to what God wants of her
 - b. the true, inward beauty of a godly life is more important
 - (i) this really applies to everyone
 - c. "Do not let your adornment be merely outward -- arranging the hair, wearing gold, or putting on fine apparel -- rather let it 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.": 1 Peter 3:3-4
 - d. Proverbs 31:10-31
 - (i) "Charm is deceitful and beauty is passing, but a woman who fears the Lord, she shall be praised.": Proverbs 31:30

- E. "let a woman learn": 1 Timothy 2:11-14
1. the Greek grammar is in the imperative
 - a. Paul is saying that women should be allowed to learn
 2. letting women learn was contrary to that culture
 - a. contrary to feminists' claim, the Bible is very pro-woman
 - b. the Bible exalts women higher than that, and other cultures did
 - c. women are never treated as 2nd class citizens
 3. "silence" = quietness; stillness; silence; quiet fashion; not being disruptive; does not meddle or be intrusive in the affairs of others; does not get involved in things they do not supposed to be involved in
 - a. also used in 2 Thessalonians 3:12
 - b. similar Greek word to "peaceable" in 1 Timothy 2:2
 - c. not the same word as used in 1 Corinthians 14:34
 - (i) to keep silent, hold one's peace; to be kept in silence, be concealed
 - (ii) the text has to do with the improper use of the gift of "tongues"
 - (iii) the Corinthians had problems; 1 Corinthians is a letter of rebuke!
 - d. "the incorruptible beauty of a gentle and quiet spirit... is very precious in the sight of God": 1 Peter 3:4
 4. "submission" = to be subordinate to; from the root "to put under"
 - a. has to do with order and authority
 - (i) such as in a combat unit(!)
 - (ii) such as in a company's organizational chart
 - b. has nothing to do with value, ability, or subjection
 - c. "Let all things be done decently and in order.": 1 Corinthians 14:40
 - d. Ephesians 5:21-25
 - e. Colossians 3:18
 - f. 1 Peter 3:1-6
 5. "silence" and "submission" has to do with public teaching and holding a public office of authority over men: 1 Timothy 2:12
 - a. "silent" by not publicly teaching men
 - b. "submit" by not taking a public office of authority over men
 - c. "to teach" can also mean to hold the office of a teacher
 - d. they are not to strive to become public teachers, elders, or pastors
 - e. women can teach in certain circumstances
 - (i) older women to teach the younger women: Titus 2:3-4
 - (ii) Timothy was taught by his mother and grandmother: 2 Timothy 1:5; 3:15
 - (iii) Apollos was taught in private by Aquila and Priscilla: Acts 18:24-28
 - (iv) praise and worship leaders
 - (v) leaders of women's Bible studies and seminars
 - (vi) Sunday School superintendents and teachers
 - (vii) leaders and teachers of VBS (Vacation Bible School) and other children ministries
 - f. women can be prophetesses
 - (i) Philip's daughters: Acts 21:9
 - (ii) Anna: Luke 2:36
 - g. women can be deaconesses: Romans 16:1
 6. God's order exemplified by the creation: 1 Timothy 2:13
 - a. God's creative order was Adam first, then Eve
 - (i) not because Adam was better
 - (ii) priority does not mean superiority
 - b. God established her role as part of His original creation
 - c. Paul used this same example in 1 Corinthians 11:1-12
 7. God's order and ultimate responsibility exemplified by the Fall: 1 Timothy 2:14 (Genesis 3)
 - a. Eve was deceived
 - (i) see also 2 Corinthians 11:3
 - (ii) she did not put herself under Adam's authority and protection

- b. Adam willingly sinned by choosing to follow Eve
 - (i) he was not deceived: he knew what he was doing, he sinned with his eyes wide open!
 - did he know that by sinning a Redeemer had to come?
 - did he know that this was the only way Eve could be saved?
 - (ii) the responsibility of the Fall is Adam's: Romans 5:12-21; 1 Corinthians 15:21-22
- 8. to prevent disorder and other problems in the church, we must not violate the God-given order
- F. "saved through childbearing": 1 Timothy 2:15
 - 1. very strange verse
 - a. a common interpretation is that "she" refers to Eve, "childbearing" refers to the Messiah
 - (i) as if to say, "Eve will be saved through the birth of the Messiah"
 - b. another interpretation has to do with being kept safe during childbirth if the mother is walking a godly life
 - c. I propose that the true meaning may be shrouded by our English translations
 - d. I prefer to consider verses 13 and 14 as a parenthesis, and that verse 15 continues the thought of verse 12
 - 2. "she" refers to women in general
 - a. not Eve, not the "Virgin Mary"
 - 3. "saved" = keep safe and sound, to rescue from danger or destruction; deliver or protect, heal, preserve, save, do well, be whole
 - a. often used apart from spiritual salvation
 - (i) bearing children does not bring salvation to anyone!
 - 4. "childbearing" = "childbirth (parentage), that is, (by implication) maternity (the performance of maternal duties)" (Strong's Hebrew and Greek Dictionaries)
 - a. only place in NT that this word is used
 - b. could refer to "child-rearing" or to being a parent
 - 5. the view here may not be the process of giving birth, but the role of a woman as a mother, the primary parent in raising the children
 - a. this could possibly be translated, "she will do well raising children if she continues in faith, love, and holiness, with self-control."
 - b. women have a very important and effective purpose in the church: having a principal role in raising the next godly generation
 - c. "Rosenmuller regards the words rendered 'child-bearing' as synonymous with education, and supposes that the meaning is, that a woman... her appropriate duty is not public teaching, but the training of her family." (Albert Barnes' Notes on the Bible)

III. In summary

- A. men are to be the leaders and public teachers in the church, the local body of believers
 - 1. women are not to publicly teach or usurp authority over a man
- B. women have a principal role in teaching and developing the next generation of godly leaders, both of the church and of the nation
 - 1. a woman's primary ministry is in the home and the family, not in the church
 - 2. women have a great influence on the future of the nation
- C. Jesus interpreted God's organizational chart by washing the disciples' feet (John 13:4-17)
 - 1. came after the dispute about who is the greatest in God's kingdom (Luke 22:24-30)

Lesson 5: 1 Timothy 3

- I. God's Two-Level Organizational Chart
 - A. the previous chapter introduced two examples of God's organizational chart
 1. Adam, then Eve
 - a. even though Eve sinned first, Adam was responsible
 2. the role of men in the church, then the role of women in the church
 - a. women who are seeking to be church leaders are seeking their own glory and not the glory of God
 - B. this chapter will demonstrate one more
 1. the oversight, then the "diakonos" (deacons)
 - C. God sets up a "chain-of-command" and He expects us to respect it
 - D. after the dispute about who is the greatest in God's kingdom (Luke 22:24-30), Jesus interpreted God's organizational chart by washing the disciples' feet (John 13:4-17)
 - E. we're not to seek our own glory or position, but to be servants of the Lord
- II. Qualifications of the Oversight: 1 Timothy 3:1-7
 - A. everything rises and falls due to its leadership, whether it's a nation, a company, a family, or a church
 1. integrity is the most important quality
 2. the leadership is held accountable
 3. being a spiritual leader is very serious business
 - a. "Therefore take heed to yourselves and to all the flock, among which the Holy Spirit has made you overseers, to shepherd the church of God which He purchased with His own blood.": Acts 20:28
 - b. "Shepherd the flock of God which is among you, serving as overseers, not by compulsion but willingly, not for dishonest gain but eagerly; nor as being lords over those entrusted to you, but being examples to the flock": 1 Peter 5:2-3
 - c. Ezekiel 3:17-21; 33:1-11
 - d. Malachi 2:7
 - e. Matthew 18:6; Mark 9:42; Luke 17:1-2
 - f. James 3:1
 - B. those who are saved are in full-time work for the Lord (whether they know it or not)
 1. therefore, these passages fully apply to each of us!
 - C. "This is a faithful saying": 1 Timothy 3:1
 1. also seen in 1 Timothy 1:15; 4:9; 2 Timothy 2:11; Titus 3:8
 - D. "desires": 1 Timothy 3:1
 1. literally "to stretch oneself", "reach out after", "to long for"
 2. those serving as part of the oversight should want to be there
 3. the Lord will put it into the person's heart to want to do it
 4. "serving as overseers... willingly... eagerly... being examples": 1 Peter 5:2
 - E. "a good work": 1 Timothy 3:1
 1. it's an honorable role; a role which is right for a man to desire
 2. it is not a title of honor but a real labor of love and caring
 - F. "bishop" = "overseer": 1 Timothy 3:1
 1. speaks of the "oversight" or "superintendent"
 - a. translated "visitation" in Luke 19:44; 1 Peter 2:12
 2. bishop, elder, and pastor are often used synonymously in the NT (such as in 1 Peter 5:2)
 - a. bishop or overseer (Greek, "episkope"): Acts 20:28; 1 Timothy 3:1-2; Titus 1:7
 - b. elder or older (Greek, "presbuteros"): Titus 1:5
 - c. pastor or shepherd (Greek, "poimen"): Ephesians 4:11; 1 Peter 5:2
 3. always seen in the plural
 - a. "appoint elders": Titus 1:5
 - b. "they had appointed elders in every church": Acts 14:23
 - c. "recognize those who labor among you, and... esteem them": 1 Thessalonians 5:12-13
 4. always seem to come from inside each fellowship: Acts 14:23; Titus 1:5
 - a. they don't look to hire from the outside

5. one overseer is never seen having authority over another
 - a. the modern worldwide organizations are merely man-made
 - b. all churches are to be independent and not under control by another church or central organization
6. although Paul planted many churches, he is never spoken of as an "overseer"
7. never called "Reverend"
 - a. to fear, revere, be afraid, make afraid, terrify
 - b. to cause astonishment and awe, be held in awe; to stand in awe of, be awed
 - c. to inspire reverence or godly fear or awe; honor, respect
 - d. this name applies only to God
 - (i) "holy and reverend is His name": Psalm 111:9
 - (ii) "Only fear ('revere') the Lord": 1 Samuel 12:24
- G. all the qualifications that are given here of the oversight are masculine in the Greek
 1. the oversight is only to be men
- H. "blameless": 1 Timothy 3:2
 1. not apprehended, that cannot be laid hold of; that cannot be reprehended, not open to censure, irreproachable
 2. same as a deacon: 1 Timothy 3:10
 3. Christian leaders will be blamed for many things, but they must not be guilty of what they're falsely charged with
 4. "For an overseer must be blameless, as a steward of God": Titus 1:7
 5. 1 Timothy 5:7; 6:14
- I. "the husband of one wife": 1 Timothy 3:2
 1. Greek word for wife is often translated "woman"
 2. probably refers to having a high degree of respect for God's institution of marriage
 - a. not one who has a habit of divorcing his wives
 - b. could refer to sexual morality
 3. probably does not require the man to be married
 4. same as a deacon: 1 Timothy 3:12
 5. Titus 1:6
- J. "temperate" or "sober" or "vigilant": 1 Timothy 3:2
 1. to be calm, dispassionate, and circumspect
 2. keep your head in all situations
 3. same as a deacon's wife (or female deacon?): 1 Timothy 3:11
 4. Titus 2:2
 5. "Be sensible and vigilant, because your adversary the Devil walks about like a roaring lion, seeking someone he may devour": 1 Peter 5:8
- K. "sober-minded": 1 Timothy 3:2
 1. of a sound mind, self controlled; not impulsive
 2. Titus 1:8
- L. "of good behavior": 1 Timothy 3:2
 1. well arranged, orderly, seemly, modest
 2. same word translated "modest" in 1 Timothy 2:9
- M. "hospitable": 1 Timothy 3:2
 1. generous to guests; fond of strangers
 2. Titus 1:8
 3. "Do not forget to entertain strangers, for by so doing some have unwittingly entertained angels.": Hebrews 13:2
 4. "Be hospitable to one another without grumbling.": 1 Peter 4:9
 5. Romans 12:13
- N. "able to teach": 1 Timothy 3:2
 1. able to be an instructor; keen with academics; to be educational or instructive
 2. this word is used only here and in 2 Timothy 2:24
 - a. from where we get the word, "didactic"

3. some feel that the phrase "pastor and teacher" in Ephesians 4:11 refers to the same person or position; some feel that they are separate individuals
 - a. according to early non-Scriptural church writings teachers were a separate position
 - (i) the pastors or elders taught when there were no teachers or prophets available
- O. "not given to wine": 1 Timothy 3:3
 1. never drunk; doesn't have a drinking problem
 2. same as the deacons: 1 Timothy 3:8
 3. Titus 1:7
 4. "the priest and the prophet have erred through intoxicating drink, they are swallowed up by wine... they err in vision, they stumble in judgment": Isaiah 28:7
- P. "not violent": 1 Timothy 3:3
 1. not prone to be physically violent with another person
 2. not a drunken brawler?
 3. Titus 1:7
- Q. "not greedy for money": 1 Timothy 3:3
 1. same as the deacons: 1 Timothy 3:8
 2. Titus 1:7
 3. "So are the ways of everyone who is greedy for gain; it takes away the life of its owners.": Proverbs 1:19
 4. "He who is greedy for gain troubles his own house": Proverbs 15:27
 5. 1 Timothy 6:6-10
 - a. "But those who desire to be rich fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and harmful lusts which drown men in destruction and perdition.": 1 Timothy 6:9
- R. "gentle": 1 Timothy 3:3
 1. mild, gentle, moderation, patient
 2. "Let your gentleness be known to all men.": Philippians 4:5
 3. Titus 3:2
 4. "the wisdom that is from above is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, willing to yield...": James 3:17
- S. "not quarrelsome": 1 Timothy 3:3
 1. quiet and peaceable; not contentious; abstaining from fighting
 2. not excessively opinionated about every subject, whether they understand the subject or not
 3. Titus 3:2
- T. "not covetous": 1 Timothy 3:3
 1. "For this you know, that no fornicator, unclean person, nor covetous man, who is an idolater, has any inheritance in the kingdom of Christ and God.": Ephesians 5:5
 2. "...covetousness, which is idolatry": Colossians 3:5
 3. "But now I have written to you not to keep company with anyone named a brother, who is sexually immoral, or covetous, or an idolater, or a reviler, or a drunkard, or an extortioner -- not even to eat with such a person.": 1 Corinthians 5:11
 4. "Let your conduct be without covetousness; be content with such things as you have. For He Himself has said, 'I will never leave you nor forsake you.": Hebrews 13:5 (Deuteronomy 31:6, 8; Joshua 1:5)
 5. also includes pastors who strive to have big, rich churches like other pastors
- U. "one who rules his own house well": 1 Timothy 3:4-5
 1. his ability to lead his own family is an indication as to his qualifications to help lead the family of God
 2. same as a deacon: 1 Timothy 3:12
- V. "not a novice": 1 Timothy 3:6
 1. "lest being puffed up with pride he fall into the same condemnation as the devil"
 - a. the original sin was pride
 - (i) out of pride Satan/Lucifer made five "I will" statements: Isaiah 14:9-21 ±
 - (ii) additional passage about Satan/Lucifer is Ezekiel 28:11-19 ±
 2. similar to a deacon: 1 Timothy 3:10
- W. "he must have a good testimony among those who are outside": 1 Timothy 3:7
 1. "walk worthy": 1 Thessalonians 2:12
 2. we all must be careful not to let our behavior bring reproach to the Church or to Jesus Christ
 3. we all must be good public witnesses and representatives

III. Qualifications of Deacons: 1 Timothy 3:8-13

- A. although it's often thought to be those referred to in Acts 6:1-6, it may not be
 - 1. there is not a close resemblance between the duties and qualifications of deacons here in 1 Timothy 3:8-13 and of the seven chosen in Acts 6:1-6
- B. may be a broad role and not a specific office in the early church
- C. the Greek word "diakonos" (G1249) is translated "deacon" only in 1 Timothy 3:8, 12; Philippians 1:1
 - 1. the KJV translates a similar word, "diakoneo" (G1247) as "office of deacon" in 1 Timothy 3:10, 13
 - 2. it's more often translated "minister" or "servant"
 - a. "But whoever desires to be great among you, let him be your servant.": Matthew 20:26
 - b. "If anyone desires to be first, he shall be last of all and servant of all.": Mark 9:35
 - c. "...Phoebe our sister, who is a servant ('deaconess') of the church in Cenchræa": Romans 16:1
 - d. "Did not Satan marvelously transform himself into an angel of light? Therefore it is no great thing if his ministers also transform themselves as ministers of righteousness": 2 Corinthians 11:14-15
 - e. "Of this gospel I was made a minister, according to the gift of the grace of God given to me by the effectual working of His power.": Ephesians 3:7
 - f. "Tychicus, a beloved brother and faithful minister in the Lord": Ephesians 6:21
 - g. "Epaphras our beloved fellow-servant, who is a faithful minister of Christ for you": Colossians 1:7
 - h. "...you shall be a good minister of Jesus Christ...": 1 Timothy 4:6
 - 3. this passage may reach farther and refer to more people than commonly believed
 - a. it may refer to all the ministries below the oversight
 - b. may also refer to those involved in the temporal affairs of the church building and its people
 - (i) such as those referred to in Acts 6:1-6
 - 4. can refer to women
 - a. "...Phoebe our sister, who is a servant ('deaconess') of the church in Cenchræa": Romans 16:1
 - b. deaconesses (female deacons) may be the subject of 1 Timothy 3:11
 - c. secular writings refer to deaconesses in the early church
 - (i) their teaching and ministry may have been strictly limited to women and children
- D. "reverent": 1 Timothy 3:8
 - 1. venerable, honorable, grave, honest; serious and sober-minded, not flippant
 - 2. maintain proper dignity and self-respect; his deportment should inspire respect
 - 3. same as a deacon's wife (or female deacon?): 1 Timothy 3:11
 - 4. Titus 2:2
- E. "not double-tongued": 1 Timothy 3:8
 - 1. not being inconsistent, saying one thing and meaning another
 - 2. not making different representations to different people about the same thing
 - 3. they must say what they mean and mean what they say
 - 4. "They speak idly everyone with his neighbor; with flattering lips and a double heart they speak.": Psalm 12:2
 - 5. "Out of the same mouth proceed blessing and cursing... these things ought not to be so.": James 3:10
- F. "not given to much wine": 1 Timothy 3:8
 - 1. same as an overseer: 1 Timothy 3:3
 - 2. Titus 1:7
- G. "not greedy for money": 1 Timothy 3:8
 - 1. same as an overseer: 1 Timothy 3:3
- H. "holding the mystery of the faith with a pure conscience": 1 Timothy 3:9
 - 1. "mystery" = truth once hidden but now revealed
 - a. speaks of the Gospel
 - b. "the mystery which has been hidden from ages and from generations, but now has been revealed to His saints...": Colossians 1:26-27
 - c. "...the preaching of Jesus Christ, according to the revelation of the mystery kept secret since the world began": Romans 16:25-26
 - d. "But we speak the wisdom of God in a mystery, the hidden wisdom which God ordained before the ages for our glory, which none of the rulers of this age knew; for had they known, they would not have crucified the Lord of glory.": 1 Corinthians 2:7-8

- e. "Behold, I tell you a mystery: we shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed...":
1 Corinthians 15:51-53
- f. Matthew 13:11
- g. Ephesians 1:9; 3:3-9
- h. Colossians 4:3
- 2. faith can be faked
 - a. see notes on 1 Timothy 1:5
- 3. our conscience can be seared, perverted, and rendered useless
 - a. see notes on 1 Timothy 1:5
- I. "first be tested, then let them serve as deacons": 1 Timothy 3:10
 - 1. an untested Christian is an unprepared Christian
 - 2. implies not to use a novice, the same regarding overseers in 1 Timothy 3:6
- J. "blameless": 1 Timothy 3:10
 - 1. the same as an overseer: 1 Timothy 3:2
- K. "wives": 1 Timothy 3:11
 - 1. Greek word is ambiguous; often translated "women"
 - 2. this could be referring to women who are deacons
 - 3. there were no qualifications given for the wives of overseers
 - 4. "reverent"
 - a. same as 1 Timothy 3:8
 - b. "the older women likewise, that they be reverent in behavior": Titus 2:3
 - 5. "not slanderers"
 - a. accusing falsely
 - b. may include gossip
 - c. "the older women... not slanderers": Titus 2:3
 - d. this Greek word "diabolos" is more often translated "devil"
 - e. those who are "accusers of the brethren" are doing Satan's work
 - (i) Zechariah 3:1
 - (ii) Revelation 12:10
 - f. the Hebrew words for "Satan" and "accuse" are closely related
 - g. Christians always seem to line up their firing squads in circles!
 - (i) we are not to publicly accuse or bring shame to others in the body of Christ
 - (ii) it brings shame to Jesus Himself
 - 6. "temperate"
 - a. same as an overseer: 1 Timothy 3:2
 - 7. "faithful in all things"
 - a. "you were faithful over a few things, I will make you ruler over many things": Matthew 25:14-30
 - b. Luke 19:11-27
 - c. "But Jesus said to him, 'No one, having put his hand to the plow, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God.'": Luke 9:62
- L. "the husbands of one wife": 1 Timothy 3:12
 - 1. same as an overseer: 1 Timothy 3:2
- M. "ruling their children and their own houses well": 1 Timothy 3:12
 - 1. same as an overseer: 1 Timothy 3:4-5
- N. "those who have served well as deacons obtain for themselves a good standing and great boldness in the faith": 1 Timothy 3:13
 - 1. it will be very rewarding to them
 - 2. they will get a great deal of satisfaction

- IV. The Reason for Writing This Letter to Timothy: 1 Timothy 3:14-16
- A. "that you may know how you ought to conduct yourself in the house of God": 1 Timothy 3:15
1. "conduct" = sojourn, dwell in a place; to conduct one's self, behave one's self, live; to busy oneself
 - a. "our conduct in the world": 2 Corinthians 1:12
 - b. "our way of life": Ephesians 2:3
 - c. "willing to live honestly": Hebrews 13:18
 2. "house" may be better translated "household" signifying a family relationship
 - a. John 1:11-13
 3. how Timothy should conduct himself as a leader of a church or local assembly
 4. how to run or organize a church or assembly
- B. "which is the church of the living God": 1 Timothy 3:15
1. "church" = (Greek, "ekklesia") "assembly"
 - a. where business was transacted by qualified citizens
 - (i) this word is used in Acts 19:29-41
 - b. the "called-out ones"
 - (i) "who gave Himself for us, that He might redeem us from every lawless deed and purify for Himself His own special people": Titus 2:14
 - (ii) "But you are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, His own special people, that you may proclaim the praises of Him who called you out of darkness into His marvelous light": 1 Peter 2:9
 2. the Church grows by nutrition, not by addition
 - a. the Church, the "body of Christ" is a living organism, not a man-made organization
 - b. it's a vine that does not need to be trained, and no attempt should be made to artificially train it
 - c. Ephesians 4:11-16
 - d. it's fed by the Word of God
 - (i) Jesus said, "It is written, 'Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceeds from the mouth of God.'": Matthew 4:4 (Deuteronomy 8:3)
 - (ii) "the word... is able to build you up": Acts 20:32
 - (iii) "nourished in the words of faith and of the good doctrine": 1 Timothy 4:6
 - (iv) "as newborn babes, desire the pure milk of the word, that you may grow thereby": 1 Peter 2:2
 - (v) 1 Corinthians 3:1-2
 - (vi) Hebrews 5:12-14
 - (vii) Psalm 119:103
- C. "the pillar and ground of the truth": 1 Timothy 3:15
1. the church is God's representatives, and is to support and protect the truth for the next generation
 2. the decay of our nation is the fault of the faithless pulpits and lazy Christians
 3. "For no other foundation can anyone lay than that which is laid, which is Jesus Christ.": 1 Corinthians 3:11
 4. "Jesus said to him, 'I am the way, the truth, and the life. No one comes to the Father except through Me.'": John 14:6
 5. "Justice is turned back, and righteousness stands afar off; for truth is fallen in the street, and equity cannot enter. So truth fails, and he who departs from evil makes himself a prey. Then the Lord saw it, and it displeased Him that there was no justice.": Isaiah 59:14-15
- D. "great is the mystery of godliness": 1 Timothy 3:16
1. commonly thought to be a hymn of the early church
 2. "God was manifested in the flesh"
 - a. this states that Jesus = God!
 - b. "Jesus Christ has come in the flesh": 1 John 4:2-3
 - c. "the Word became flesh and dwelt among us... full of grace and truth": John 1:14
 - d. "For many deceivers have gone out into the world who do not confess Jesus Christ as coming in the flesh.": 2 John 1:7
 - e. Romans 1:3; 8:3
 - f. Colossians 1:22

3. "justified in the Spirit"
 - a. the Holy Spirit "justified" Jesus' claims that He was the Son of God
 - (i) Matthew 3:16
 - (ii) John 1:32-33
 - b. Hebrews 9:14
4. "seen by angels"
 - a. Ephesians 3:8-11
 - b. 1 Peter 1:12
 - c. Luke 15:10
5. "preached among the Gentiles"
 - a. Acts 2:39; 9:15; 10-11
 - b. Romans 11:13; 15:16
 - c. Galatians 2:8
 - d. Ephesians 3:1-8
 - e. Colossians 1:23
 - f. 1 Timothy 2:7
6. "believed on in the world"
 - a. Acts 14:27
7. "received up in glory"
 - a. Mark 16:19
 - b. Luke 24:51

V. Summary

- A. think of these qualifications and how they apply to the churches we've attended and been a part of
 1. my first impression of elders and deacons has them sitting around a table in a meeting
 2. why then do they need some of these qualifications... ?!
 - a. temperate... sober... of good behavior
 - b. not violent... gentle... not quarrelsome
 - c. hospitable
 - d. able to teach
 - e. good testimony among those on the outside
 3. they need these qualifications because maybe they're not supposed to be just sitting around a table in a meeting, but to be working out among the flock
 - a. opening their home to the homeless
 - b. teaching Bible studies, both in the church and outside of the church
 - c. visiting and getting to know the people of the church well
 - (i) remember, the Greek word for "overseer" is translated "visitation" in Luke 19:44; 1 Peter 2:12
 - d. counseling
 - e. being an arbitrator
 - f. preaching
 4. by looking at this list of qualifications, I think they're to be very visible and working hard in the church and in the community!
 - a. a good assignment would be to list each qualification and come up with examples on how each of us could demonstrate each quality for God's kingdom
 - (i) we're all full-time workers
 - (ii) in some way we're all to be acting as elders and deacons
 - (iii) we all should be able to qualify for these roles
- B. "serving as overseers... willingly... eagerly... being examples": 1 Peter 5:2
 1. are we serving the Lord and others?
 2. are we doing it willingly?
 3. how eager are we in serving others and doing what is right?
 4. are we being good examples to others in the church and to those on the outside?
 - a. we're all examples, but are we good examples?!
 - b. can the Lord use us in His media campaign?

Lesson 6: 1 Timothy 4

- I. Expect Apostasy, Introduction
 - A. Paul had previously warned the Ephesians that false teachers would come into the church: Acts 20:29-31
 1. they would come from the outside, "savage wolves will come in among you": Acts 20:29
 - a. "Beware of false prophets, who come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ravenous wolves.": Matthew 7:15
 - b. "Be sober, be vigilant; because your adversary the devil walks about like a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour.": 1 Peter 5:8
 - c. the church grows and becomes strong and healthy when it's persecuted
 - d. Jesus said, "I will build My church, and the gates of Hades shall not prevail against it": Matthew 16:18
 2. they would come from the inside, "from among yourselves men will rise up, speaking perverse things": Acts 20:30
 - a. this is the most dangerous and effective tactic of Satan
 - b. when it's rich, fat, and lazy the church decays to materialism and lack of love
 - c. "there will be false teachers among you, who secretly will bring in destructive heresies": 2 Peter 2:1
 - d. "their message will spread like cancer": 2 Timothy 2:17
 - e. "creep into households": 2 Timothy 3:6
 - f. "certain men have crept in unnoticed": Jude 1:4
 - g. "false brothers... slipped in": Galatians 2:4
 3. the Ephesians apparently did a good job listening to Paul and keeping watch for false teachers, but they did not keep up with their relationship with the Lord: Revelation 2:1-7
 - B. Satan is an imitator
 1. he has his own ministers and doctrines
 - a. "For Satan himself transforms himself into an angel of light... his ministers also transform themselves into ministers of righteousness": 2 Corinthians 11:13-15
 2. our weapon and protection is "the whole counsel of God": Acts 20:27
 3. "you will know them by their fruits": Matthew 7:15-20; 12:33-35; Luke 6:43-45
 - a. we're not to be gift inspectors but fruit inspectors
 - C. "the time will come when they will not endure sound doctrine... they will heap up for themselves teachers... they will turn their ears away from the truth, and be turned aside to fables": 2 Timothy 4:3-4
 - D. "there will be false teachers among you, who will secretly bring in destructive heresies... and many will follow their destructive ways": 2 Peter 2:1-2
 - E. "scoffers will come in the last days": 2 Peter 3:3-4
 - F. "false prophets will arise... in order to lead astray": Mark 13:22
 - G. "For there are many... whose mouths must be stopped": Titus 1:10-11
 - H. Jude
 1. very similar to 2 Peter 2:1-18
 - I. Paul was in danger from false brothers: 2 Corinthians 11:26
 - J. 2 Timothy 3
 1. "evil men and impostors will proceed from bad to worse, deceiving and being deceived": 2 Timothy 3:13
 - K. Jesus asked whether He'll find faith when He comes back to the earth: Luke 18:8
 - L. apostasy will come before the Day of the Lord: 2 Thessalonians 2:3
- II. Expect Apostasy: 1 Timothy 4:1-5
 - A. "deceiving spirits": 1 Timothy 4:1
 1. "planos" = wandering, roving; misleading, leading into error; a vagabond, "tramp", or imposter; corrupter, deceiver
 - a. from where we get the word "planet"
 2. "...the devil... does not stand in the truth, because there is no truth in him... he is a liar and the father of it": John 8:44
 3. "For many deceivers have gone out into the world who do not confess Jesus Christ as coming in the flesh. This is a deceiver and an antichrist.": 2 John 1:7

4. 1 John 4:1-6
5. Revelation 16:14
6. we must be established
 - a. "we should no longer be children, tossed to and fro and carried about with every wind of doctrine": Ephesians 4:14
 - b. "do not be carried about with different and strange doctrines, for it is good for the heart to be established...": Hebrews 13:9
 - (i) "established" = stabilized, have a good footing
 - c. 1 Thessalonians 3:2, 13; 2 Thessalonians 2:17; 3:3; James 5:8
 - (i) "establish" = to turn resolutely in a certain direction; to make stable, place firmly, set fast, fix; to strengthen, make firm; to render constant, confirm one's mind
 - (ii) "We shouldn't be saying, 'Go! Go! Go!', but asking, 'Where? Where? Where?'" -- Red Green
 - d. true doctrine doesn't change
 - e. "hold fast to the Lord your God": Joshua 23:8
 - f. "they hurried... forgot His works... did not wait for His counsel": Psalm 106:13
 - g. certainty of purpose: 1 Corinthians 9:26
 - h. Colossians 2:6-8
 - i. Ephesians 3:16-19
 - j. "enticing unstable souls": 2 Peter 2:14
 - k. "mists driven by a storm": 2 Peter 2:17
 - l. no root, as in the parable of the sower: Matthew 13:5-6, 20-21; Mark 4:5-6, 16-17; Luke 8:6, 13
 - m. "you cannot serve two masters...": Matthew 6:24; Luke 16:13
 - (i) "mammon" is a Chaldean word
 - (ii) speaks of idolatry
 - n. "do not turn aside from following the Lord... do not go after futile things": 1 Samuel 12:20-21
 - (i) there are only 2 choices
 - following the Lord
 - going after futile things
 - (ii) there is nothing in-between
 - (iii) if we try to be in-between, Jesus has something sobering to say to us!
 - "I will vomit you out of My mouth": Revelation 3:15-16
- B. "doctrine of demons": 1 Timothy 4:1
 1. speaks of teachings prompted by evil spirits
 - a. could refer to "new revelations" and "experiences" that are common in some Christian groups
 - b. introduction of paganism
 - (i) exalting dead people to "demi-gods" or "saints" and praying to them
 - c. mysterious "manifestations"
 - (i) such as tears coming from statues of the "virgin Mary"
 2. "For Satan himself transforms himself into an angel of light... his ministers also transform themselves into ministers of righteousness": 2 Corinthians 11:13-15
 3. "But if you have bitter envy and self-seeking in your hearts, do not boast and lie against the truth. This wisdom does not descend from above, but is earthly, sensual, demonic.": James 3:14-15
- C. "hypocritical liars... conscience seared": 1 Timothy 4:2
 1. they were preaching one thing and doing another
 2. their consciences had become so useless that they could no longer tell right from wrong
 3. see notes on 1 Timothy 1:5
 4. "...even their mind and conscience are defiled": Titus 1:15
- D. two examples of false teaching: 1 Timothy 4:3-5
 1. marriage
 - a. it's dangerous to interfere or tamper with God's institution of marriage
 - b. interfering with natural affections will lead to unnatural affections and actions

- c. God uses the picture of marriage to teach us truths in the Scriptures
 - (i) Christ and His Bride: Ephesians 5:21-33
 - (ii) Ruth and Boaz
 - (iii) Isaac and Rebekah
 - in Genesis 22:19, where is Isaac?!
 - see Genesis 22:1-19; 24:62-67; 15:2
 - 2. eating
 - a. all food is clean
 - (i) Jesus said so: Mark 7:14-23
 - (ii) Peter said so: Acts 10:9-16; 11:4-10
 - (iii) Paul said so: Romans 14:1-12; 1 Corinthians 10:23-33; Colossians 2:16-17
 - (iv) Genesis 1:31
 - b. sets us free from the Jewish ceremonial dietary laws
 - c. "nothing is to be refused", even at certain times of year
 - d. thanksgiving is emphasized
 - (i) 1 Samuel 9:13
 - (ii) Christ blessed the loaves and fishes: Matthew 14:19; 15:36
 - (iii) Paul on the ship gave thanks for the meal which the seamen ate: Acts 27:35
 - 3. asceticism is dangerous
 - a. punishing or brutalizing ourselves, or denying ourselves creature comforts for religious reasons cannot make us godly or make us more worthy for salvation
 - b. "These things indeed have an appearance of wisdom in self-imposed religion, false humility, and neglect of the body, but are of no value...": Colossians 2:20-23
 - c. works vs. faith
 - d. fasting is not asceticism
- III. Be a Good Teacher; Teach the Right Things: 1 Timothy 4:6-11
- A. "If you instruct the brethren in these things, you will be a good minister of Jesus Christ": 1 Timothy 4:6
 - 1. a good minister will tell their listeners the right things from the Word
 - a. The Apostle Paul told the Ephesians that, "I have not shunned to declare to you the whole counsel of God.": Acts 20:27
 - 2. "Be diligent to present yourself approved to God, a worker who does not need to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth.": 2 Timothy 2:15
 - a. if we aren't perfect with the Word, then we have a lot of work to do!
 - 3. 2 Peter 1:12-15
 - B. "nourished in the words of faith": 1 Timothy 4:6
 - 1. Jesus said, "It is written, 'Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceeds from the mouth of God.'": Matthew 4:4 (Deuteronomy 8:3)
 - 2. "the word... is able to build you up": Acts 20:32
 - 3. "as newborn babes, desire the pure milk of the word, that you may grow thereby": 1 Peter 2:2
 - 4. 1 Corinthians 3:1-2
 - 5. Hebrews 5:12-14
 - 6. Psalm 119:103
 - 7. can we agree with Jeremiah that, "Your words were found, and I ate them, and Your word was to me the joy and rejoicing of my heart"? (Jeremiah 15:16)
 - C. "good doctrine" vs. "fables": 1 Timothy 4:6-7
 - 1. "good doctrine": 1 Timothy 4:6
 - a. "which you have carefully followed"
 - (i) Paul encourages Timothy because he was doing a good job following the Word
 - b. "give attention to reading, to exhortation, to doctrine": 1 Timothy 4:13
 - c. "Take heed to yourself and to the doctrine. Continue in them...": 1 Timothy 4:16
 - d. "But you must continue in the things which you have learned and been assured of": 2 Timothy 3:14
 - e. speaking of an overseer, "holding fast the faithful word as he has been taught, that he may be able, by sound doctrine, both to exhort and convict those who contradict": Titus 1:9

- f. "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine...": 2 Timothy 3:16-17
 - (i) doctrine comes from the entire Scripture
- g. "the whole counsel of God": Acts 20:27
 - (i) c-2-c = "cover-to-cover"
 - (ii) not just our favorite parts
 - (iii) we must allow the entire Word to speak to us
 - (iv) "The Word, the whole Word, and nothing but the Word."
 - (v) keep checking and cross-checking everything
 - "...they received the word with all readiness, and searched the Scriptures daily to find out whether these things were so": Acts 17:11
 - "Beloved, do not believe every spirit, but test the spirits, whether they are of God; because many false prophets have gone out into the world.": 1 John 4:1
- 2. "fables": 1 Timothy 4:7
 - a. from where we get the word, "myth"
 - b. opposite of "good doctrine"
 - c. "not giving heed to Jewish fables and commandments of men who turn from the truth": Titus 1:14
 - d. "But avoid foolish disputes, genealogies, contentions, and strivings about the law; for they are unprofitable and useless.": Titus 3:9
 - e. "But shun profane and idle babblings, for they will increase to more ungodliness.": 2 Timothy 2:16
 - f. "But avoid foolish and ignorant disputes, knowing that they generate strife.": 2 Timothy 2:23
 - g. "they will turn their ears away from the truth, and be turned aside to fables": 2 Timothy 4:4
 - h. "O Timothy! Guard what was committed to your trust, avoiding the profane and idle babblings and contradictions of what is falsely called knowledge--by professing it some have strayed concerning the faith.": 1 Timothy 6:20-21
 - i. "For we did not follow cunningly devised fables...": 2 Peter 1:16
- D. "exercise yourself toward godliness": 1 Timothy 4:7-8
 - 1. the word for "exercise" is where we get the word, "gymnasium"
 - 2. there was a huge coliseum in Ephesus, so they knew about athletics very well
 - 3. we should be devoted to godliness as an athlete is to their chosen sport
 - 4. we're to exercise godliness; practice and train for it
 - 5. we're not to be "pew potatoes": we need exercise!
 - 6. is Bible Study our hobby?!
 - 7. "But solid food belongs to those who are of full age, even those who because of use have their senses exercised to discern both good and evil.": Hebrews 5:14
 - 8. "chastening... yields the peaceable fruit of righteousness to those who are exercised by it": Hebrews 12:11
 - 9. "...having a heart exercised with covetousness": 2 Peter 2:14
- E. "having promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come": 1 Timothy 4:8
 - 1. being a Christian has benefits in this life and the next
 - a. it's more than just "fire insurance" or a "Get out of Hell free" card
 - 2. "And we know that all things work together for good to those who love God, to those who are called according to His purpose.": Romans 8:28
 - 3. "The hand of our God is upon all those for good who seek Him": Ezra 8:22
 - 4. "But seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness; and all these things shall be added to you.": Matthew 6:33; Luke 12:31
- F. "This is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptance.": 1 Timothy 4:9
 - 1. as in 1 Timothy 1:15; 3:1; 2 Timothy 2:11; Titus 3:8
 - 2. probably refers to the previous verses
- G. "the living God, who is the Savior of all men, especially of those who believe": 1 Timothy 4:10
 - 1. God = Savior; Savior = Jesus; therefore, Jesus = God!
 - 2. He died for the sins of all people
 - a. but only those who believe are forgiven and gain the benefits
- H. "These things command and teach.": 1 Timothy 4:11
 - 1. these things aren't only for Timothy: they're for all of us!
 - 2. all of this applies to all of us

- IV. Pay Attention to Yourself and to Your Ministry: 1 Timothy 4:12-16
- A. "Let no one despise your youth": 1 Timothy 4:12
1. "youth" may have been less than 30? 40?
 2. age and experience was highly regarded in that culture and society
 3. Timothy may have been physically young, but he was Spiritually well-advanced
 4. he was to silence his critics by setting a good example
 - a. "but be an example to the believers in word, in conduct, in love, in spirit, in faith, in purity"
 - b. we need to go through this list and see what kind of example we're setting!
- B. "give attention": 1 Timothy 4:13
1. devote yourself to; be absorbed in
 2. "reading"
 - a. public reading and expounding of the Word
 - b. Nehemiah 8:1-12
 - (i) "Now all the people gathered together as one man in the open square... and they told Ezra the scribe to bring the Book of the Law of Moses": Nehemiah 8:1
 - (ii) "So they read distinctly from the book, in the Law of God; and they gave the sense, and helped them to understand the reading.": Nehemiah 8:8
 - (iii) "And all the people went their way to eat and drink, to send portions and rejoice greatly, because they understood the words that were declared to them.": Nehemiah 8:12
 - c. Jesus' example: Luke 4:16-27
 - d. emphasizes expositional study of the Word
 - (i) you can do too many topical studies
 - (ii) you can read and study too many books about the Bible instead of the Bible itself
 - e. Deuteronomy 6:6-9
 - f. Joshua 1:8
 3. "exhortation"
 - a. encouragement; we're to edify one another
 - b. "Therefore let us pursue the things which make for peace and the things by which one may edify another.": Romans 14:19
 - c. "Whenever you come together... let all things be done for edification.": 1 Corinthians 14:26
 - d. "Let no corrupt word proceed out of your mouth, but what is good for necessary edification, that it may impart grace to the hearers.": Ephesians 4:29
 4. "doctrine"
 - a. "Preach the word! Be ready in season and out of season. Convince, rebuke, exhort, with all longsuffering and doctrine. For the time will come when they will not endure sound doctrine...": 2 Timothy 4:2-3
- C. "Do not neglect the gift that is in you": 1 Timothy 4:14
1. Timothy may not have been cultivating his spiritual gift properly
 - a. it was the Spiritual ability for his ministry
 2. Paul will tell him again, "Therefore I remind you to stir up the gift of God which is in you": 2 Timothy 1:6
 3. "There are diversities of gifts... there are differences of ministries... and there are diversities of activities, but it is the same God who works all in all. But the manifestation of the Spirit is given to each one for the profit of all": 1 Corinthians 12:4-7
 4. "...the whole body, joined and knit together by what every joint supplies, according to the effective working by which every part does its share, causes growth of the body for the edifying of itself in love": Ephesians 4:16
 5. "As each one has received a gift, minister it to one another, as good stewards of the manifold grace of God.": 1 Peter 4:10
 6. everyone needs to become a working member of a fellowship
 - a. (they also need to be "allowed" to be a working member of a fellowship)
 - b. the "Dead Sea Syndrome": all input and no output
 - (i) too many people come to church just for their "obligatory" hour
 - (ii) they receive the Word, but do nothing for the rest of the week to pass it on
 - c. 1 Corinthians 12

- D. "meditate... give yourself entirely to them, that your progress may be evident": 1 Timothy 4:15
 - 1. he (and we!) are to set a good example
 - 2. a leader cannot lead others where they haven't been themselves
 - 3. the reason for our trials: it's training
 - 4. "so that we may be able to comfort those... with the comfort with which we ourselves are comforted by God": 2 Corinthians 1:4
 - 5. "But I want you to know, brethren, that the things which happened to me have actually turned out for the furtherance (progress) of the gospel": Philippians 1:12
 - 6. "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works and glorify your Father in heaven.": Matthew 5:16
- E. "Take heed to yourself and to the doctrine": 1 Timothy 4:16
 - 1. similar to what Paul told the elders at Ephesus, "Therefore take heed to yourselves and to all the flock, among which the Holy Spirit has made you overseers, to shepherd the church of God which He purchased with His own blood.": Acts 20:28
 - 2. the doctrine will affect a person's eternity: we've got to get it right!

Lesson 7: 1 Timothy 5

- I. Dealing with "Family": 1 Timothy 5:1-2
 - A. "rebuke" = chastise with words
 - 1. the meaning may be to "rebuke harshly"
 - B. "exhort" = comfort, address, speak to; call to one's side
 - 1. "Therefore comfort one another, and edify one another, even as you also do.": 1 Thessalonians 5:11
 - 2. "we sent Timothy... to establish you and to comfort you concerning your faith": 1 Thessalonians 3:2
 - 3. "we were comforted over you, through your faith": 1 Thessalonians 3:7
 - C. Timothy is not to deal harshly with members of the church, but to treat everyone as family
 - 1. older men and women as his father and mother
 - 2. younger men and women as his brothers and sisters
 - D. "purity" = "chastity" or "cleanliness"
 - 1. used only here and in 1 Timothy 4:12
 - 2. keep pure thoughts around young women
 - 3. everyone handles interaction with the opposite sex differently
 - 4. can be dangerous to some; ministries can be ruined by immorality and lust
- II. Widows: 1 Timothy 5:3-16
 - A. this issue came up in Acts 6:1-3
 - B. older widows: 1 Timothy 5:3-10
 - 1. "really widows": 1 Timothy 5:3, 5
 - a. those who are truly alone, with no means for support
 - b. she's desolate because she has no family to support her
 - 2. widows should normally be taken care of by her family: 1 Timothy 5:4
 - a. God-fearing children should be providing for their parents and grandparents
 - b. the Commandment, "Honor your father and your mother" (Exodus 20:12; Deuteronomy 5:16; Ephesians 6:1-3) doesn't have an age limit, it doesn't stop at age 18
 - c. KJV says "nephew" but "grandchildren" is a better translation
 - 3. godly versus carnal widows: 1 Timothy 5:5-7
 - a. widows who are desolate learn to trust in God and pray continuously to Him: 1 Timothy 5:5
 - (i) as we all should!
 - b. "lives in pleasure": 1 Timothy 5:6
 - (i) to live luxuriously, lead a voluptuous life, give one's self to pleasure
 - (ii) used only here and in James 5:5
 - (iii) her life (fruit) proves she is Spiritually dead
 - (iv) not to be supported by the church
 - c. they're told to be blameless: 1 Timothy 5:7
 - (i) "blameless" = above reproach, no one can fault their conduct
 - 4. it is our responsibility from God to provide for our families: 1 Timothy 5:8
 - a. very key verse; a good memory verse
 - b. we are to provide for our families
 - c. most unbelievers know to do this
 - d. if a Christian doesn't do this, they're said to be worse than an unbeliever
 - (i) Christians can do worse things than unbelievers: 1 Corinthians 5:1-2
 - e. true faith requires that godly works result from it: James 2:14-17
 - 5. the church was to provide for the needs of godly, true widows: 1 Timothy 5:9-10
 - a. retirement age seemed to be 60
 - b. "be taken into the number" = be enrolled
 - c. "well reported for good works... if she has diligently followed every good work"
 - (i) sounds like Dorcas, "This woman was full of good works and charitable deeds": Acts 9:36-39
 - 6. God has a special concern for the vulnerable, helpless members of society, namely the widows and orphans
 - a. Exodus 22:21-24
 - b. Deuteronomy 10:18; 14:29; 24:17; 27:19
 - c. Job 29:12-13; 31:15-20

- d. Psalm 68:5; 94:6
 - e. Isaiah 1:16-17, 23; 10:1-2
 - f. Jeremiah 7:6; 22:3
 - g. Ezekiel 22:7
 - h. Zechariah 7:10
 - i. Malachi 3:5
 - j. Matthew 23:14; 25:34-46
 - k. James 1:27
- C. young widows: 1 Timothy 5:11-15
1. they should not be supported by the church: 1 Timothy 5:11
 2. "when they have begun to grow wanton against Christ... they have cast off their first faith (previous pledge)": 1 Timothy 5:11-12
 - a. they often renege on their promises with the church in order to get their financial support
 3. they often learn bad habits: 1 Timothy 5:13
 - a. they're idle, gossips, and busybodies
 - (i) gets them into trouble
 - (ii) Thessalonica had this problem, too: 2 Thessalonians 3:11
 - (iii) "But let none of you suffer as a... busybody in other people's matters.": 1 Peter 4:15
 - (iv) "He who covers a transgression seeks love, but he who repeats a matter separates friends.": Proverbs 17:9
 - b. women aren't being singled out; both men and women are certainly prone to gossip
 - (i) but in general women are more sociable and may have more opportunities
 - (ii) the problem in Thessalonica did not specifically refer to just men or women
 - (iii) this may just be something that Paul saw when he was there for those 3 years
 4. as a cure for that, Paul encourages them to get married: 1 Timothy 5:14-15
 - a. keep from being idle
 - b. they should "manage the house"
 - c. Proverbs 31:10-31
 - d. "opportunity" = base of operations; a starting point; a place from which an attack is made
 - e. "the adversary" = Satan
 - (i) "Be sensible and vigilant, because your adversary the Devil walks about like a roaring lion, seeking someone he may devour": 1 Peter 5:8
 - (ii) some have fallen to Satan's strategy: 1 Timothy 5:15
 - (iii) Satan must attack the home
 - f. Nathan told King David regarding his adultery with Bathsheba and the murder of her husband Uriah, "by this deed you have given great occasion to the enemies of the Lord to blaspheme": 2 Samuel 12:14
 - g. we must all be careful that we do not shame the Lord, nor allow Satan to be able to use us
 - (i) we must be good representatives of the Lord
 - (ii) if we have Christian bumper stickers on our car then we're extra responsible to drive like a Christian
- D. summary about the responsibility of taking care of widows: 1 Timothy 5:16
1. sounds like 1 Timothy 5:8
 2. if a person was supposed to be taking care of their own mother or grandmother, they shouldn't burden the church
 3. everyone is to live up to their own responsibilities
- III. Elders' Honor and Dishonor: 1 Timothy 5:17-20
- A. two roles of Elders listed: ruling and teachers: 1 Timothy 5:17
1. those who teach are of special value and honor
 2. "labor" = "exhausting or fatiguing labor"
 - a. also seen in 1 Thessalonians 5:12, "recognize those who labor among you"
 - b. our work for the Lord should be done with all our might and ability
 3. "honor" = value; the price paid
 4. "double-honor" refers to extra generosity for a job well-done

- B. give everyone what is due to them: 1 Timothy 5:18
 - 1. quotes Deuteronomy 25:4
 - a. also quoted in 1 Corinthians 9:9
 - 2. "for the laborer is worthy of his wages": Luke 10:7
 - 3. "...those who preach the gospel should live from the gospel": 1 Corinthians 9:7-14
 - 4. "It is right for the laboring farmer to partake first of the fruits.": 2 Timothy 2:6
 - 5. Matthew 10:10
 - 6. Leviticus 19:13
 - 7. Deuteronomy 24:14-15
- C. accusations against Elders: 1 Timothy 5:19-20
 - 1. must be by (at least) 2 or 3 witnesses
 - a. Deuteronomy 19:15
 - b. John 8:17
 - c. 2 Corinthians 13:1
 - d. not the same as Matthew 18:16
 - 2. be sure of the facts!
 - a. be very careful not to falsely accuse
 - b. not to be hearsay or gossip
 - c. this is the first step
 - 3. rebuke openly: 1 Timothy 5:20
 - a. do everything openly; no secret deals
 - b. everyone should learn; it should all be an edifying process
 - c. this is not the first step
 - 4. Elders were to be blameless: 1 Timothy 3:2; Titus 1:7
 - 5. the following verse about not being prejudiced and showing partiality certainly applies here

IV. Caution in Choosing Elders: 1 Timothy 5:21-22

- A. "I charge you before God and the Lord Jesus Christ and the elect angels": 1 Timothy 5:21
 - 1. "charge" = "strict orders"
 - a. Paul is strongly emphasizing what is to follow
 - 2. "God... Jesus..."; who is missing, and why?
 - a. hint: who is speaking here, Paul or someone else?
 - 3. "elect angels"
 - a. to the "elect" angels and not to the "fallen" angels
 - b. what God is doing with the Church is a demonstration and is to teach the angels
 - (i) Ephesians 3:8-11
 - (ii) 1 Peter 1:12
 - (iii) Luke 15:10
 - (iv) 1 Timothy 3:16
- B. "without prejudice": 1 Timothy 5:21
 - 1. prejudice = an opinion formed before the facts are known
 - 2. be sure of the facts!
- C. "doing nothing with partiality": 1 Timothy 5:21
 - 1. don't let friendship get in the way of the work of the Lord
 - 2. James 2:1-13; 3:17
 - 3. there should be no partiality in reviewing the candidates
 - a. not just his friends
 - (i) and don't ignore those who aren't his friends
 - b. not just the rich
 - c. not just the obvious choices
 - (i) look at David
 - d. not just the eloquent and those who have a lot to say
 - (i) faith can be faked
 - (ii) "He who has knowledge uses few words; a man of understanding is of an excellent spirit. Even a fool, when he is silent, is counted wise, and he who shuts his lips is counted as a man of understanding.": Proverbs 17:27-28

- (iii) "A fool speaks all his mind; but a wise one keeps it in until afterwards.": Proverbs 29:11
- e. not just the popular outgoing people
- 4. partiality in judgment forbidden
 - a. "You shall do no injustice in judgment. You shall not be partial to the poor, nor honor the person of the mighty. In righteousness you shall judge your neighbor.": Leviticus 19:15
 - b. "You shall not show partiality in judgment": Deuteronomy 1:17
 - c. "You shall not pervert justice; you shall not show partiality, nor take a bribe, for a bribe blinds the eyes of the wise and twists the words of the righteous.": Deuteronomy 16:19
 - d. "It is not good to show partiality to the wicked, or to overthrow the righteous in judgment.": Proverbs 18:5
 - e. "It is not good to show partiality in judgment": Proverbs 24:23-26
 - f. "you have not kept My ways but have shown partiality in the law": Malachi 2:9
- D. "Do not lay hands on anyone hastily": 1 Timothy 5:22
 - 1. "lay hands" was a procedure of acknowledging or accepting someone into the ministry
 - a. Matthew 19:15
 - b. Acts 6:6; 8:17; 9:17; 13:3
 - c. Hebrews 6:2
 - 2. not to do it "hastily"
 - a. they should do their "due diligence"
 - b. investigate their qualifications
 - c. be sure someone is prepared and qualified
 - d. this is what 1 Timothy 3:1-13 is all about
 - e. they're to be cautious; make sure of what they're doing
 - f. this is very serious business
 - g. don't make the same mistake they made in Joshua 9:14
- E. "Do not... share in other people's sins; keep yourself pure.": 1 Timothy 5:22
 - 1. may refer to those who were guilty of not doing a careful investigation into the qualifications of a person before accepting them as an overseer (or worker or minister) in the church
 - 2. unqualified teachers and leaders mislead people, and those who accept them into those positions are culpable
- V. "use a little wine for your stomach's sake and your frequent infirmities": 1 Timothy 5:23
 - A. did Timothy have a stomach ailment?
 - B. was their water polluted?
 - C. this is referring to medicinal use
 - 1. just like "anointing with oil" in James 5:14 refers to a therapeutic or medicinal application
 - 2. in today's language this could be saying, "get medical care"
 - 3. alcohol is a disinfectant
 - 4. this is not an endorsement or encouragement to drink alcohol or engage in the use of other drugs
 - D. the question as to whether it is right for a Christian to drink alcohol is an ancient one
 - 1. is "wine" the same as what we today would call "wine," that is, "alcoholic wine"?
 - 2. arguing about the simple, moderate use of alcohol might be a "foolish dispute" because it may not lead to unity and edification (2 Timothy 2:23; Titus 3:9)
 - a. "Two birds of equal strength can stretch a worm to any length."
 - 3. moderation in all things
 - a. "Let your moderation be known to all men.": Philippians 4:5
 - b. "And everyone who strives for the mastery is temperate in all things.": 1 Corinthians 9:25
 - 4. we must be careful not to cause someone else to stumble by what we do
 - a. Romans 14
 - (i) "It is good neither to eat meat nor drink wine nor do anything by which your brother stumbles or is offended or is made weak.": Romans 14:21
 - b. 1 Corinthians 8:4-13
 - c. "whether you eat or drink, or whatever you do, do all to the glory of God.": 1 Corinthians 10:31

- VI. Everything Will Be Made Evident: 1 Timothy 5:24-25
- A. some sins are obvious, but others will be found out later: 1 Timothy 5:24
 - 1. "...you have sinned against the Lord; and be sure your sin will find you out": Numbers 32:23
 - 2. "You render to each one according to his work.": Psalm 62:12
 - 3. Jesus said, "For there is nothing covered that will not be revealed, nor hidden that will not be known. Therefore whatever you have spoken in the dark will be heard in the light, and what you have spoken in the ear in inner rooms will be proclaimed on the housetops.": Luke 12:2-3
 - 4. "Do not be deceived, God is not mocked; for whatever a man sows, that he will also reap.": Galatians 6:7
 - 5. Job 34:21
 - 6. Psalm 90:8
 - 7. Isaiah 29:15
 - 8. Jeremiah 23:24
 - 9. Ezekiel 28:3
 - 10. 1 Corinthians 4:5
 - B. good deeds will also be made known: 1 Timothy 5:25
 - 1. "...and your Father who sees in secret Himself shall reward you openly": Matthew 6:3-6
 - C. sin can be its own punishment
 - 1. "So are the ways of everyone who is greedy for gain; it takes away the life of its owners.": Proverbs 1:19
 - 2. "His own iniquities entrap the wicked man, and he is caught in the cords of his sin.": Proverbs 5:22
 - 3. Psalms 7:14-16; 9:15-16
 - 4. sin leads to a downward progression
 - a. "Blessed is who walks not... nor stands... nor sits...": Psalms 1:1
 - b. Romans 1:18-32
 - D. we become like the gods we worship: Psalms 115:8; 135:18

Lesson 8: 1 Timothy 6

- I. Masters and Slaves: 1 Timothy 6:1-2
 - A. today's equivalent would be employers and employees
 - B. similar passage is Ephesians 6:5-9
 - C. the economy back then involved masters and slaves
 - 1. some research says that about 50% of the Roman empire consisted of slaves
 - 2. slaves were educated and well-cultured
 - 3. did not have the legal status of persons
 - D. they're to respect their masters: 1 Timothy 6:1
 - 1. so that they'll be a good Christian example to them
 - a. Titus 2:9-10
 - b. a good example is Joseph in Potiphar's house and in prison: Genesis 39
 - (i) "And his master saw that the Lord was with him": Genesis 39:3
 - (ii) "How then can I do this great wickedness, and sin against God?": Genesis 39:9
 - 2. "bondservants" = (Greek, "doulos") willing servant
 - E. don't despise believing masters: 1 Timothy 6:2
 - 1. "despise" = to think against; think little or nothing of
 - 2. they're still to take their master-slave (employer-employee) relationship seriously
 - a. don't expect special favors from them just because they're a Christian
 - b. don't be presumptuous that they'll treat you any differently
 - c. don't respect them any less; don't take them for granted
 - 3. they're to serve them well especially because they're Christians
 - 4. they're not to use their freedom in Christ to rebel or defy authority
- II. False Teachers: 1 Timothy 6:3-5
 - A. Timothy is again being warned about the importance of sound doctrine: 1 Timothy 6:3
 - 1. he was warned about it before: 1 Timothy 1:3-11
 - 2. he will be warned about it again: 2 Timothy 1:13
 - 3. Timothy is to constantly monitor everything that is being taught
 - 4. the Word is being stressed here
 - a. Isaiah 8:20
 - b. Romans 16:17
 - c. Titus 1:9; 2:1
 - B. pride is a badge of a false teacher: 1 Timothy 6:4-5a
 - 1. "obsessed with" or has an unhealthy interest in disputes
 - 2. these disputes and arguments result in envy, strife, and evil speaking
 - a. it's not edifying
 - 3. it's ironic that they think they're smart, but they're not!
 - C. stay away from those who are not edifying: 1 Timothy 6:5b
 - 1. some are just in it for the money
 - 2. don't feed their fire by arguing with them; don't give them the satisfaction
 - 3. Timothy will be warned again to avoid those who cause strife: 2 Timothy 2:23-24
- III. Contentment: 1 Timothy 6:6-8
 - A. a mind contented with its lot; peace in spite of outward circumstances
 - B. Paul contradicts their reasoning that godliness will lead to wealth
 - C. "You can't take it with you... so you have to send it on ahead!"
 - 1. Matthew 6:19-20
 - D. "And he said: 'Naked I came from my mother's womb, and naked shall I return there. The Lord gave, and the Lord has taken away; Blessed be the name of the Lord.' In all this Job did not sin nor charge God with wrong.": Job 1:21-22
 - 1. the book of Job is about getting God's perspective
 - E. Ecclesiastes 5:15
 - F. "A little that a righteous man has is better than the riches of many wicked.": Psalm 37:16
 - G. "You will keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on You, because he trusts in You.": Isaiah 26:3

- H. "Let your conduct be without covetousness; be content with such things as you have. For He Himself has said, 'I will never leave you nor forsake you.' So we may boldly say: 'The Lord is my helper; I will not fear. What can man do to me?'" : Hebrews 13:5-6 (Deuteronomy 31:6, 8; Joshua 1:5; Psalm 118:6)
 - I. "Not that I speak in regard to need, for I have learned in whatever state I am, to be content: I know how to be abased, and I know how to abound. Everywhere and in all things I have learned both to be full and to be hungry, both to abound and to suffer need. I can do all things through Christ who strengthens me.":
Philippians 4:11-13
 - J. "And my God shall supply all your need according to His riches in glory by Christ Jesus.":
Philippians 4:19
 - K. "And God is able to make all grace abound toward you, that you, always having all sufficiency in all things, may have an abundance for every good work.": 2 Corinthians 9:8
 - L. Quaker invitation to his neighbor: "If ever thou dost need anything, come to see me, and I will tell thee how to get along without it."
- IV. Love of Money (Greed): 1 Timothy 6:9-10
- A. opposite of contentment
 - B. Christian leaders weren't to be greedy: 1 Timothy 3:3, 8; Titus 1:7
 - C. money can be a tremendous addiction
 - D. those chasing after wealth are running the wrong race
 - 1. they can lose family and friends
 - 2. they can be distracted from the things of the Lord
 - a. "For where your treasure is, there your heart will be also.": Matthew 6:21
 - 3. "It may be all right to have what money can buy if you do not lose what money cannot buy."
 - E. greed leads to many sorrows
 - 1. "So are the ways of everyone who is greedy for gain; it takes away the life of its owners.":
Proverbs 1:19
 - 2. "There is a sore evil which I have seen under the sun, namely, riches kept for their owners to their hurt. But those riches perish by evil use.": Ecclesiastes 5:13-14
 - F. "a root of all evils" is a better translation than "the root of all evil": 1 Timothy 6:10
 - G. James 5:1-6
- V. How Timothy (and We) Should Live Instead: 1 Timothy 6:11-16
- A. "man of God": 1 Timothy 6:11
 - 1. Moses: Deuteronomy 33:1; Joshua 14:6; 1 Chronicles 23:14; 2 Chronicles 30:16; Ezra 3:2
 - 2. Samuel: 1 Samuel 9:6-10
 - 3. Elijah: 1 Kings 17:18
 - 4. David: 2 Chronicles 8:14; Nehemiah 12:24, 36
 - 5. "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be complete, thoroughly equipped for every good work.": 2 Timothy 3:16-17
 - a. that's us!
 - b. a T-shirt on a young boy: "I wanna be... a mighty man of God!"
 - B. "flee... pursue": 1 Timothy 6:11
 - 1. the concept of "from... to"
 - a. turning from something means that you go to something else
 - b. the space that's left by what you've left behind must be filled with something else
 - c. there is always a better place to go
 - d. we should have a positive attitude, direction, and outlook; we must be going after something
 - (i) we should be known for what we stand for and not only for what we oppose
 - (ii) we should have positive beacons coming from us and not negativity all the time
 - (iii) we should be building up and not tearing down
 - (iv) don't merely criticize, but offer a better solution!
 - e. "Flee also youthful lusts; but pursue righteousness, faith, love, peace with those who call on the Lord out of a pure heart.": 2 Timothy 2:22
 - f. "teaching us that, denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously, and godly in the present age": Titus 2:12
 - g. "turn away from evil and do good": Psalms 34:14 = 1 Peter 3:11

- h. the Thessalonians "turned to God... from idols... to serve... to wait": 1 Thessalonians 1:9-10
 - (i) just turning from idols wasn't enough
 - they'd just be turning to another form of bondage or evil
 - they had to turn to the true, genuine, and real God instead of to something false
- i. when we're saved we go from "darkness to light"
 - (i) "open their eyes so that they may turn from darkness to light, and from the authority of Satan to God": Acts 26:18
 - (ii) "For you were once darkness, but now you are light in the Lord": Ephesians 5:8
 - (iii) "...who has called you out of darkness into His marvelous light": 1 Peter 2:9
 - (iv) "The entrance of Your words gives light; it gives understanding to the simple.": Psalms 119:130
 - (v) "the light has come into the world, and men loved darkness rather than light": John 3:19-21
 - indicates the need for repentance
 - (vi) "Then Jesus spoke to them again, saying, 'I am the light of the world. He who follows Me shall not walk in darkness, but have the light of life.'": John 8:12
 - (vii) Romans 13:11-13
 - (viii) Isaiah 42:6-7, 16 = 2 Corinthians 4:6
 - (ix) Colossians 1:13
 - (x) 1 Thessalonians 5:4-5
 - (xi) Proverbs 4:18-19
 - (xii) no "Twilight Zone" here
- 2. "flee" or "run away"
 - a. "these things" refer to the error from false teachers, and greedy, self-centered people
 - b. first step of a successful fight is to try and avoid it
 - c. avoid the pollution, corruption, temptation
 - (i) Jude 1:23
 - d. don't give the enemy an opportunity
 - e. can be a mark of wisdom, a means to victory
 - f. it's not necessarily dishonorable
 - g. "live to fight another day"
 - h. "not all unity is good; not all division is bad"
 - i. Joseph ran from Potiphar's wife: Genesis 39:12
 - (i) Potiphar probably knew his wife was lying, otherwise he would have had Joseph killed
 - j. David ran from King Saul: 1 Samuel 19:10
- 3. "pursue" or "follow after": 1 Timothy 6:11
 - a. answers the question, "flee, but to where?!"
 - b. "righteousness"
 - (i) being justified
 - (ii) the character or quality of being right or just; it was formerly spelled "rightwiseness"
 - (iii) of whatever is right or just in itself, whatever conforms to the revealed will of God
 - (iv) whatever has been appointed by God to be acknowledged and obeyed by man
 - (v) the sum total of the requirements of God
 - (vi) doing what is right relative to others and God
 - c. "godliness"
 - (i) to be devout
 - (ii) holy living
 - (iii) "God-likeness"
 - (iv) doing what is right relative to God
 - (v) "exercise yourself to godliness": 1 Timothy 4:7
 - (vi) godliness is mentioned 9 times in this letter: 1 Timothy 2:2, 10; 3:16; 4:7, 8; 6:3, 5, 6, 11

- d. "faith"
 - (i) being faithful and dependable
 - (ii) "Now faith is the assurance of things we hope for, the certainty of things we cannot see.": Hebrews 11:1
 - (iii) "But without faith it is impossible to please Him, for he who comes to God must believe that He is, and that He is a rewarder of those who diligently seek Him.": Hebrews 11:6
 - (iv) Timothy is going to be told in the next verse, "fight the good fight of faith"
- e. "love" = "agape"
 - (i) "agape" (noun) = the love that can only come from God; love that sacrifices for others: to give, not to gain
 - this word was invented for the New Testament
 - (ii) "agapao" (verb) is not necessarily Christian love or the love from God!
 - it's the love that causes a commitment, decision, or change in direction
 - "God so loved ("agapao") the world that He gave His only begotten Son": John 3:16
 - "men loved ("agapao") darkness rather than the Light": John 3:19
- f. "patience"
 - (i) cheerful or hopeful endurance, constancy; enduring; patient continuance
 - (ii) "we ourselves glory in you... for your patience and faith in all your persecutions and tribulations which you endure": 2 Thessalonians 1:3-4
 - (iii) "And may the Lord direct your hearts into the love of God, and into the patience of Christ.": 2 Thessalonians 3:5
 - (iv) "But if we hope for that which we do not see, then we wait for it with patience.": Romans 8:25
- g. "gentleness"
 - (i) or mildness, meekness, or humility
 - (ii) "...in humility correcting those who are in opposition": 2 Timothy 2:25
 - (iii) "...showing all humility to all men": Titus 3:2
 - (iv) one reference describes meekness as "power under control"
- h. compare this list to, "But the fruit of the Spirit is: love, joy, peace, long-suffering, kindness, goodness, faith, meekness, self-control; against such things there is no law.": Galatians 5:22-23
- C. "fight the good fight of faith": 1 Timothy 6:12
 - 1. not fighting each other!
 - 2. fight = to struggle, to compete for a prize, to contend with an adversary, to endeavor to accomplish something; struggling, straining to win
 - a. from where we get the word, "agony"
 - 3. late in Paul's life he will tell Timothy that, "I have fought the good fight, I have finished the race, I have kept the faith.": 2 Timothy 4:7
- D. "lay hold on eternal life": 1 Timothy 6:12
 - 1. embrace it, and its lifestyle
 - 2. live right and be a good example in front of all the witnesses around him
- E. "I urge you... keep this commandment": 1 Timothy 6:13-15a
 - 1. "urge" = command, order
 - a. not a suggestion
 - 2. "...God who gives life to all things": 1 Timothy 6:13
 - a. life only comes from God
 - (i) Deuteronomy 32:39
 - (ii) 1 Samuel 2:6
 - (iii) John 5:21, 26; 14:6
 - (iv) Acts 17:25
 - 3. "without spot or blame": 1 Timothy 6:14
 - a. Christian leaders were to be blameless: 1 Timothy 3:2, 10
 - b. we're all to be spotless and blameless
 - (i) "be diligent to be found by Him in peace, without spot and blameless": 2 Peter 3:14
 - (ii) "that He might present her to Himself a glorious church, not having spot or wrinkle or any such thing, but that she should be holy and without blemish.": Ephesians 5:27

- (iii) "Do all things without complaining and disputing, that you may become blameless and harmless, children of God without fault in the midst of a crooked and perverse generation, among whom you shine as lights in the world, holding fast the word of life":
Philippians 2:14-16
- (iv) "And you, who once were alienated and enemies in your mind by wicked works, yet now He has reconciled in the body of His flesh through death, to present you holy, and blameless, and above reproach in His sight": Colossians 1:21-22
- 4. "until our Lord Jesus Christ's appearing": 1 Timothy 6:14
 - a. also seen in Philippians 1:10
 - b. Christ's imminent return should prompt us to action and spur us to change our lives
 - (i) a theme of the letters to the Thessalonians
 - (ii) "And now, little children, abide in Him, that when He appears, we may have confidence and not be ashamed before Him at His coming.": 1 John 2:28
- 5. He will come when He is ready; He is in control: 1 Timothy 6:15a
- F. only God is the King of kings and Lord of lords: 1 Timothy 6:15b-16
 - 1. He is the one and only God; there is no other God; there is no other ultimate ruler of the universe
 - 2. "who alone has immortality"
 - a. emphasizing that only God has life, only God has eternal life, and only God is immortal
 - 3. "no man has seen or can see"
 - a. that is, until we put on immortality
 - (i) "Beloved, now we are children of God; and it has not yet been revealed what we shall be, but we know that when He is revealed, we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is.":
1 John 3:2
 - 4. nothing in life should cause us fear because God is in control; death should not cause us fear because He will share immortality with us

VI. Instructions to the Rich: 1 Timothy 6:17-19

- A. "not to be haughty": 1 Timothy 6:17
 - 1. a fundamental danger of wealth is pride and arrogance
 - 2. "The rich man is wise in his own eyes": Proverbs 28:11
 - 3. "And you shall remember the Lord your God, for it is He who gives you power to get wealth":
Deuteronomy 8:18
- B. "nor to trust in uncertain riches": 1 Timothy 6:17
 - 1. being rich isn't the problem, trusting in it is
 - 2. "Do not overwork to be rich... for riches certainly make themselves wings; they fly away like an eagle toward heaven.": Proverbs 23:4-5
 - 3. "riches are not forever": Proverbs 27:24
- C. "but in the living God": 1 Timothy 6:17
 - 1. wealth can be a security blanket
 - 2. it can be an idol: trusting in it instead of God and His provision for you
- D. "who gives us richly all things to enjoy": 1 Timothy 6:17
 - 1. we are to enjoy life!
 - 2. Ecclesiastes 5:18-20
- E. "Let them do good... ready to give, willing to share": 1 Timothy 6:18
 - 1. our wealth is to be used to help others
 - a. Acts 4:32-37
 - b. 2 Corinthians 8:1-4
- F. "storing up for themselves... for the time to come": 1 Timothy 6:19
 - 1. what we're doing down here for the Lord is sending our wealth up ahead of us
 - 2. "Do not lay up for yourselves treasures on earth... but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven... for where your treasure is, there your heart will be also.": Matthew 6:19-21
 - 3. Matthew 19:21 = Mark 10:21 = Luke 18:22
 - 4. Luke 12:33
 - 5. Parable of the Unjust Steward: Luke 16:1-13

VII. Guard the Faith: 1 Timothy 6:20-21

- A. "guard what was entrusted to you": 1 Timothy 6:20
 - 1. repeated to Timothy in 2 Timothy 1:14
 - 2. he is to trust it to others, too
 - a. "And the things that you have heard from me... commit these to faithful men who will be able to teach others also.": 2 Timothy 2:2
 - b. he is to train leaders, not just accumulate followers
- B. foolish and false doctrines cause people to go astray: 1 Timothy 6:21
- C. a better translation is, "Grace be with all of you": 1 Timothy 6:21
 - 1. it's not just for Timothy or Christian leaders, but for everyone to read and obey

Lesson 9: Titus 1

- I. Titus, Introduction
 - A. Paul left Timothy in Ephesus (1 Timothy 1:3) and sent Titus to Crete (Titus 1:5)
 - B. the letter to Titus was written about the same time as 1 Timothy
 - C. "Savior" is a frequent term in the letter to Titus
 - D. Timothy may have been shy; Titus may have been much more assertive
 - 1. speaking of Titus, "For he not only accepted the exhortation, but being more diligent, he went to you of his own accord.": 2 Corinthians 8:17
 - E. Titus was a Greek believer: Galatians 2:3
 - F. Paul may have led him to the Lord
 - 1. "Titus, a true son in our common faith": Titus 1:4
 - 2. can't be certain that this refers to being led to the Lord
 - 3. similar to what Paul says of Timothy
 - a. 1 Timothy 1:2, 18
 - b. 2 Timothy 1:2
 - c. Philippians 2:22
 - d. 1 Corinthians 4:17
 - 4. at a minimum it refers to Paul's mentorship of Titus just as it did for Timothy
 - G. Titus worked with Paul in Corinth: 2 Corinthians 7:13-14; 8:6, 16, 23; 12:18
 - H. Paul speaks very highly of Titus
 - 1. not just a fellow-worker, but "he is my partner": 2 Corinthians 8:23
 - a. "partner" = (Greek "koinonos") partner, associate, comrade, companion, sharer; fellowship
 - b. can we be considered that close to Jesus, other Christians, other people in our church?
 - (i) how is our fellowship with other Christians? with Jesus?
 - (ii) do we have the same viewpoint as Jesus?
 - (iii) "Can two walk together, unless they are agreed?": Amos 3:3
 - 2. "But thanks be to God who puts the same earnest care for you into the heart of Titus.": 2 Corinthians 8:16
 - I. there were people from Crete in Jerusalem at Pentecost: Acts 2:11
 - 1. the churches Titus is visiting may have been from this core group that returned to Crete
 - a. Titus was working in more than just one church: "...in every city...": Titus 1:5
 - J. a lot of mythology and traditions in Greek culture
 - K. "Let all things be done decently and in order.": 1 Corinthians 14:40
- II. Preach the Word: Titus 1:1-4
 - A. "bondservant" = (Greek "doulos") willing lifetime servant
 - 1. a choice of theirs
 - 2. coming from a commitment
 - B. "faith... truth": Titus 1:1
 - 1. Paul's responsibility as God's bondservant and apostle ("sent one") is to preach the faith and truth for eternal life
 - 2. faith looks back and rests on the finished work of Jesus Christ
 - C. "God's elect": Titus 1:1
 - 1. in this verse it refers to the Christians, the Church, the Body of Christ
 - 2. in the Old Testament the "election" was national
 - a. Israel was "the elect" or "the chosen people"
 - b. they did not make the choice: they were born into it
 - c. Deuteronomy 7:6-8
 - d. Isaiah 65:9
 - 3. in the New Testament the "election" is individual or personal
 - a. refers to the Christians, those who are saved
 - (i) does not automatically and exclusively refer to the Church, the Body of Christ
 - (ii) those saved after the Rapture are "the elect" but not part of the Church: Matthew 24:22, 24
 - (iii) the "Old Testament saints" are not part of the Church: Matthew 11:11 = Luke 7:28
 - b. we do make the choice: we need to choose to be "born-again" into it, to accept His choosing

- c. "You did not choose Me, but I chose you...": John 15:16
 - d. "He chose us in Him before the foundation of the world": Ephesians 1:4
 - e. "Therefore, as the elect of God, holy and beloved...": Colossians 3:12
 - f. "I endure all things for the sake of the elect": 2 Timothy 2:10
 - g. 1 Peter 2:9
- D. "truth which accords with godliness": Titus 1:1
- 1. "...the doctrine which accords with godliness": 1 Timothy 6:3
 - 2. sound doctrine brings godliness
 - 3. if it doesn't lead to godliness, then it isn't truth
 - 4. a person's life is the proof of their faith
 - a. "...faith working through love": Galatians 5:6
- E. "hope": Titus 1:2
- 1. hope looks to the future
 - 2. "...the Lord Jesus Christ, our hope": 1 Timothy 1:1
 - 3. "looking for the blessed hope and glorious appearing of our great God and Savior Jesus Christ": Titus 2:13
- F. "eternal life which God... promised before time began": Titus 1:2
- 1. "...according to His own purpose and grace which was given to us in Christ Jesus before time began": 2 Timothy 1:9
 - 2. "He chose us in Him before the foundation of the world": Ephesians 1:4
 - 3. "God from the beginning chose you for salvation": 2 Thessalonians 2:13
 - 4. "...from the beginning of the ages has been hidden": Ephesians 3:9
 - 5. "...for whom He foreknew...": Romans 8:28-30
 - 6. "...the hidden wisdom which God ordained before the ages for our glory": 1 Corinthians 2:7
 - 7. "He indeed was foreordained before the foundation of the world, but was manifest in these last times for you": 1 Peter 1:20
 - 8. "Him, being delivered by the determined purpose and foreknowledge of God": Acts 2:23
- G. "God, who cannot lie": Titus 1:2
- 1. Numbers 23:19
 - 2. 1 Samuel 15:29
 - 3. Romans 3:4
 - 4. Hebrews 6:18
 - 5. "Your Word is true from the beginning": Psalm 119:160
- H. "in due time manifested His word": Titus 1:3
- 1. "who gave Himself a ransom for all, to be testified in due time, for which I was appointed a preacher and an apostle": 1 Timothy 2:6-7
 - 2. Romans 16:25-26
 - 3. Colossians 1:25-26
- I. "manifested His word through preaching": Titus 1:3
- 1. preaching, it's our job!
 - 2. it's His word and message, not our own!
 - a. "...the gospel which was preached by me is not according to man. For I neither received it from man, nor was I taught it, but it came through the revelation of Jesus Christ.": Galatians 1:10-12
 - b. "but we preach Christ... the power of God and the wisdom of God": 1 Corinthians 1:18-25
 - c. 1 Corinthians 2:1-5
 - 3. God's Word is the sole source for all faithful teaching and preaching
- J. "committed to me": Titus 1:3
- 1. "the glorious gospel of the blessed God... was committed to my trust": 1 Timothy 1:11
 - 2. "we have been approved by God to be entrusted with the gospel": 1 Thessalonians 2:4
 - 3. "Be diligent to present yourself approved to God, a worker who does not need to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth.": 2 Timothy 2:15
 - a. "rightly dividing" = to cut straight, dissect correctly, expound correctly, accurately handling, to teach the truth directly and correctly
 - b. it's been said that the most dangerous preaching is that which is only partly true
 - c. Can we say that we're always accurate with God's Word?! Can we be trusted with it?! If not, then we have work to do!

- K. "according to the commandment of God": Titus 1:3
 - 1. "Paul, an apostle of Jesus Christ, by the commandment of God": 1 Timothy 1:1
 - a. he didn't choose the ministry, he was appointed to it
 - 2. "He counted me faithful, putting me into the ministry": 1 Timothy 1:12
 - 3. "I was appointed a preacher and an apostle... a teacher...": 1 Timothy 2:7
 - 4. 1 Corinthians 1:17
 - L. "Savior": Titus 1:3
 - 1. "God our Savior": Titus 1:3; 2:10; 3:4; 1 Timothy 1:1; 2:3; Luke 1:47; Jude 1:25
 - 2. "Lord Jesus Christ our Savior": Titus 1:4; 3:6; Acts 13:23
 - 3. "God and Savior Jesus Christ": Titus 2:13; 2 Peter 1:1
 - 4. Therefore, if God is our Savior, and Jesus is our Savior, then Jesus is God!
 - M. "common faith": Titus 1:4
 - 1. there may be many labels, but only one true, saving faith
 - 2. "I was very diligent to write to you concerning our common salvation": Jude 1:3
 - 3. "Jesus said to him, I am the way, the truth, and the life. No one comes to the Father except through Me.": John 14:6
 - a. very politically incorrect, but it's the absolute, eternal truth!
 - N. "grace, mercy, and peace": Titus 1:4
 - 1. "grace... peace" are in the openings of all of Paul's letters
 - 2. but he adds "mercy" to the openings of 1 Timothy, 2 Timothy, and Titus
 - a. Is he saying that church leaders need extra mercy?!
 - b. mercy and grace turned Paul around (not the glory of God!): 1 Timothy 1:13-14
 - (i) according to the Bible, being exposed to the glory of God does not change a person forever!
- III. Choose Qualified Leaders: Titus 1:5-9
- A. "set in order": Titus 1:5
 - 1. to straighten further, that is, (figuratively) arrange additionally; to correct in addition
 - 2. used by medical writers of setting broken limbs or straightening crooked ones
 - B. "the things that are lacking": Titus 1:5
 - 1. there was work that still needed to be done
 - 2. there were things that needed to be corrected
 - C. "appoint elders": Titus 1:5
 - 1. plurality of leadership
 - 2. prepare and develop leaders, not just followers!
 - a. effective leaders must reproduce themselves
 - b. the older men and women are to teach the younger men and women: Titus 2:1-8
 - c. "And the things that you have heard from me among many witnesses, commit these to faithful men who will be able to teach others also.": 2 Timothy 2:2
 - (i) 4 generations of mentors are seen here: Paul, Timothy, faithful men, others
 - D. "in every city": Titus 1:5
 - 1. Titus wasn't concentrating in just one church
 - 2. he may have been working all over Crete
 - E. qualifications of elders: Titus 1:6-9
 - 1. there are 9 qualifications that aren't listed in 1 Timothy 3
 - 2. "blameless": Titus 1:6
 - a. 1 Timothy 3:2
 - 3. "the husband of one wife": Titus 1:6
 - a. 1 Timothy 3:2
 - 4. "having faithful children not accused of dissipation or insubordination": Titus 1:6
 - a. similar to 1 Timothy 3:4
 - b. their children must be believers, and not wild or rebellious
 - c. order in the family should precede their ministry
 - 5. "blameless as a steward of God": Titus 1:7
 - a. a steward is a manager of someone else's resources

- b. faithfulness is important
 - (i) "it is required in stewards that one be found faithful": 1 Corinthians 4:2
 - (ii) the Parable of the talents: Matthew 25:14-30
 - "Well done, good and faithful servant; you were faithful over a few things, I will make you ruler over many things.": Matthew 25:21
 - (iii) the Parable of the minas: Luke 19:11-27
 - c. a good example is Joseph (Genesis 39)
 - (i) "The Lord was with Joseph... his master saw that the Lord was with him... so Joseph found favor in his sight... then he made him overseer of his house... he left all that he had in Joseph's hand, and he did not know what he had except for the bread which he ate.": Genesis 39:2-6
6. "not self-willed": Titus 1:7
 - a. not self-complacent; not self-pleasing, not arrogant
 - b. "Let nothing be done through selfish ambition or conceit, but in lowliness of mind let each esteem others better than himself. Let each of you look out not only for his own interests, but also for the interests of others.": Philippians 2:3-4
 7. "not quick-tempered": Titus 1:7
 - a. not prone to anger; not irascible
 8. "not given to wine": Titus 1:7
 - a. 1 Timothy 3:3
 9. "not violent": Titus 1:7
 - a. 1 Timothy 3:3
 10. "not greedy for money": Titus 1:7
 - a. 1 Timothy 3:3
 11. "hospitable": Titus 1:8
 - a. 1 Timothy 3:2
 12. "a lover of what is good": Titus 1:8
 - a. Greek "philagathos" = fond of good, a promoter of virtue; loving goodness
 - (i) much broader than just "lover of good men" (KJV)
 - b. "Finally, brethren, whatever things are true, whatever things are noble, whatever things are just, whatever things are pure, whatever things are lovely, whatever things are of good report, if there is any virtue and if there is anything praiseworthy -- meditate on these things.": Philippians 4:8
 - c. "If then you were raised with Christ, seek those things which are above... set your mind on things above, not on things on the earth...": Colossians 3:1-17
 13. "sober-minded": Titus 1:8
 - a. 1 Timothy 3:2
 14. "just": Titus 1:8
 - a. upright in his dealings with everyone; equitable (in character or act)
 - b. a man of integrity; innocent; his conduct is righteous; he practices what he preaches
 15. "holy": Titus 1:8
 - a. from the root meaning to be different, to be consecrated
 - b. "but as He who called you is holy, you also be holy in all your conduct, because it is written, 'Be holy, for I am holy.": 1 Peter 1:15-16 (Leviticus 11:44-45; 19:2; 20:7)
 - c. the Sermon on the Mount (Matthew 5-7) describes His strict requirements
 - (i) "For I say to you, that unless your righteousness exceeds the righteousness of the scribes and Pharisees, you will by no means enter the kingdom of heaven.": Matthew 5:20
 - (ii) "Therefore you shall be perfect, just as your Father in heaven is perfect.": Matthew 5:48
 16. "self-controlled": Titus 1:8
 - a. strong in a thing, masterful; mastering, controlling, curbing, restraining; controlling one's self
 - b. having power or control over all his passions
 - c. he can control himself regarding "the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life" (1 John 2:16)
 17. "holding fast the faithful word as he has been taught": Titus 1:9
 - a. "hold fast" = to hold oneself opposite to; adhere to; withstand, endure
 - b. "stand fast and hold the teachings which you have been taught": 2 Thessalonians 2:15
 - c. "hold fast the pattern of sound words which you have heard from me": 2 Timothy 1:13

- d. "Be diligent to present yourself approved to God, a worker who does not need to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth.": 2 Timothy 2:15
 - e. it's "faithful" because God cannot lie (Titus 1:2)
 - (i) it's not going to be changing
18. "by sound doctrine": Titus 1:9
- a. God's Word is the absolute authority to refute all contradictory doctrines
 - (i) according to God's Word, and only God's Word
 - b. purpose of "sound doctrine": Titus 1:9
 - (i) "to exhort"
 - instruct or teach; encourage, strengthen; comfort; admonish
 - (ii) "convict those who contradict"
 - refute, correct; convict
 - c. "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be complete, thoroughly equipped for every good work.": 2 Timothy 3:16-17

IV. Silence the False Teachers: Titus 1:10-16

- A. "insubordinate... idle talkers... deceivers": Titus 1:10
 - 1. "insubordinate" = disobedient, unruly
 - 2. "idle talkers" = senseless or mischievous talker, a wrangler; one who utters empty senseless things
 - 3. "deceiver" = a mind misleader, seducer
 - a. "the devil... there is no truth in him... he is a liar and the father of it": John 8:44
- B. "especially those of the circumcision": Titus 1:10
 - 1. the "Judaizers" tried to add the "Law" to the gospel
 - a. "certain ones who came down from Judea taught the brothers, saying, 'Unless you are circumcised according to the custom of Moses, you cannot be saved.'": Acts 15:1
 - b. "we have heard that certain ones who went out from us have troubled you with words, unsettling your souls, saying, 'Be circumcised and keep the law!'"': Acts 15:24
 - 2. "Judaizers" are of Satan
 - a. "You are of your father the devil, and the desires of your father you want to do.": John 8:44
 - b. "synagogue of Satan": Revelation 2:9-10; 3:9
 - c. zeal without knowledge
 - 3. "legalism" would be today's equivalent
 - a. there are often people who think that we need to be under some sort of law or spiritual control
 - b. Is a Christian allowed to smoke? ...dance? ...drink alcohol? ...go to the movies?
 - c. "Sunday worship" versus "Saturday worship" debate
 - d. dietary rules, such as no "meat" on Fridays or at other certain times during the year
 - (i) this type of false teaching was mentioned to Timothy in 1 Timothy 4:3
 - e. adding spiritual significance to man-made traditions
 - f. "These things indeed have an appearance of wisdom in self-imposed religion, false humility, and neglect of the body, but are of no value...": Colossians 2:20-23
 - 4. belief is the key, not the Law
 - a. Jesus said, "if you do not believe that I AM, you shall die in your sins": John 8:24
- C. "whose mouths must be stopped": Titus 1:11
 - 1. "subvert whole households"
 - a. hints at home churches?
 - b. at that time most churches were in homes
 - 2. "for the sake of dishonest gain"
 - a. such as the "health and wealth", "blab it and grab it", and "name it and claim it" groups
 - b. building large followings for more income
 - c. looking for popularity; looking to make a name for themselves; pride
 - 3. the most dangerous doctrine is that which is only partially correct
 - a. just because it sounds Christian doesn't mean that it is
- D. the false teachers are "liars, evil beasts, and lazy gluttons": Titus 1:12
 - 1. Paul quotes Epimenides, a secular poet born in Crete, from the 6th century B.C.
 - 2. he also quotes secular sources in Acts 17:28

- E. "rebuke them sharply": Titus 1:13
 - 1. these people are apparently inside the fellowship
 - 2. they needed to be corrected so that "they may be sound in the faith"
 - a. doctrine is the difference between eternal life and eternal death
 - b. restoring and edifying instead of ostracizing and tearing down
 - c. example of this is Apollos in Acts 18:24-28
 - (i) Aquila and Priscilla took him aside and corrected him and taught him further
 - (ii) the result was that, "he successfully refuted the Jews in public and proved by the Scriptures that Jesus is the Christ" (Acts 18:28)
- F. "not giving heed to Jewish fables and commandments of men": Titus 1:14
 - 1. "nor give heed to fables and endless genealogies, which cause disputes rather than godly edification": 1 Timothy 1:4
 - 2. fables and myths versus truth and sound doctrine (1 Timothy 4:6-7)
 - 3. commandments of men versus the commandments of God
 - 4. we're saved by grace and not by following any rules or laws
 - a. "For by grace you have been saved through faith, and that not of yourselves; it is the gift of God, not of works, lest anyone should boast.": Ephesians 2:8-9
 - b. faith versus works
 - c. complicated man-made religion versus God's simple plan of salvation
 - 5. "Why do you also transgress the commandment of God because of your tradition?... Thus you have made the commandment of God of no effect by your tradition.": Matthew 15:3-9; Mark 7:6-13
 - 6. "these people draw near with their mouths and honor Me with their lips, but have removed their hearts far from Me, and their fear toward Me is taught by the commandment of men": Isaiah 29:13
- G. refuting legalism and the false teaching of dietary laws: Titus 1:15
 - 1. "to the pure all things are pure"
 - a. all food is allowable
 - b. "I know and am convinced by the Lord Jesus that there is nothing unclean of itself; but to him who considers anything to be unclean, to him it is unclean.": Romans 14:14
 - c. "It is not what goes into the mouth that makes a person unclean. It is what comes out of the mouth that makes a person unclean.": Matthew 15:11
 - d. Acts 10:9-16; 11:4-10
 - 2. "to those who are defiled and unbelieving nothing is pure"
 - a. they want to keep people under bondage
 - b. "false brothers... desiring to enslave us": Galatians 2:4
 - c. Luke 11:39-41
 - 3. "their mind and conscience are defiled"
 - a. "speaking lies in hypocrisy, having their own conscience seared with a hot iron": 1 Timothy 4:2
- H. "They profess to know God, but in works they deny Him": Titus 1:16
 - 1. they're Christians by name only
 - 2. their fruit or deeds are the proof of their inward condition; it's the evidence of their faith, or lack of it
 - 3. the Lord speaking to the prophet Ezekiel, "So they come to you as people do, they sit before you as My people, and they hear your words, but they do not do them; for with their mouth they show much love, but their hearts pursue their own gain. Indeed you are to them as a very lovely song of one who has a pleasant voice and can play well on an instrument; for they hear your words, but they do not do them.": Ezekiel 33:31-32
 - 4. "What does it profit, my brethren, if someone says he has faith but does not have works?... I will show you my faith by my works.": James 2:14-18
 - 5. "abominable" = detestable; idolatrous
 - a. in the Bible "abominations" often refer to something idolatrous
 - 6. "disobedient" = unpersuadable
 - a. they would not listen to the truth
 - b. they say, "I have my own opinion, don't confuse me with the facts!"
 - 7. "disqualified" = unapproved, rejected; worthless; not standing the test, not approved
 - a. used as an athletic term in 1 Corinthians 9:27
 - b. they've been disqualified from the race: they're not going to get any rewards

Lesson 10: Titus 2

- I. "Sound Doctrine": Titus 2:1
 - A. emphasizing the importance of sound doctrine
 - B. true doctrine is crucial; it's the heart of true Christianity
 - C. the early church "continued steadfastly in the apostles' doctrine...": Acts 2:42
 - D. we're not to be politically correct; we're not to be user-friendly; we're not to compromise
 - E. doctrine is the gospel; the gospel is for salvation
 1. "...sound doctrine, according to the glorious gospel of the blessed God": 1 Timothy 1:10-11
 2. "the gospel of Christ... is the power of God to salvation": Romans 1:16
 3. "the word of truth, the gospel of your salvation": Ephesians 1:13
- II. Mentorship: from the old to the young: Titus 2:2-8
 - A. the older are to teach the younger
 - B. build leaders, not just followers
 - C. the qualifications that have been listed for the "official" leaders and ministers are for all of us, too!
 - D. "older men": Titus 2:2
 1. "sober"
 - a. sober, circumspect, vigilant, temperate
 - b. 1 Timothy 3:2, 11
 2. "reverent"
 - a. venerable, honorable, grave, honest; serious and sober-minded, not flippant
 - b. maintain proper dignity and self-respect; his deportment should inspire respect
 - c. to be honored for their character and actions
 - d. 1 Timothy 3:8, 11
 3. "temperate" or "discreet"
 - a. of a sound mind, self controlled; not impulsive; discreet; curbing one's desires and impulses
 - b. Titus 1:8; 2:5
 - c. 1 Timothy 3:2
 4. "sound in faith"
 - a. so they don't lead others astray; so they don't propagate errors
 - b. so they can pass it on, so they can build effective leaders
 - c. "rebuke them sharply, that they may be sound in the faith": Titus 1:13
 - (i) seek to restore and teach, not just to reject and condemn
 5. "sound... in love (Greek, 'agape')"
 - a. their love should be real and sincere
 - b. "Now the purpose of the commandment is love ("agape") from a pure heart, from a good conscience, and from sincere faith": 1 Timothy 1:5
 - c. "love ('agapao') one another fervently with a pure heart": 1 Peter 1:22
 6. "sound... in patience"
 - a. steadfastness, constancy, endurance
 - b. the characteristic of a man who is not swerved from his deliberate purpose and his loyalty to faith and piety by even the greatest trials and sufferings
 - c. "But you, O man of God... follow after... patience": 1 Timothy 6:11
 - d. 2 Peter 1:5-9
 - E. "older women": Titus 2:3
 1. "reverent in behavior"
 - a. reverent towards God
 2. "not slanderers"
 - a. 1 Timothy 3:11
 - b. 2 Timothy 3:3
 - c. accusing falsely
 - d. may include gossip
 - e. this Greek word "diabolos" is more often translated "devil"

- f. the Hebrew words for "Satan" and "accuse" are closely related
- g. those who are "accusers of the brethren" are doing Satan's work
 - (i) Zechariah 3:1
 - (ii) Revelation 12:10
- h. Christians always seem to line up their firing squads in circles!
 - (i) we are not to publicly accuse or bring shame to others in the body of Christ
 - (ii) it brings shame to Jesus Himself
- 3. "not given to much wine"
 - a. literally, "not enslaved to much wine"
 - b. 1 Timothy 3:3, 8
 - c. Titus 1:7
- 4. "teachers of good things"
 - a. teaching what is right; teaching good and beautiful things
 - b. by word and example
- F. young women: Titus 2:4-5
 - 1. "admonish"
 - a. to make of sound mind; to hold one to their duty
 - b. train, discipline, school
 - 2. "love their husbands"
 - a. literally, "husband-lovers" or "fond of man"
 - b. complement of "husbands, love your wives": Ephesians 5:25
 - 3. "love their children"
 - a. literally, "children-lovers" or "fond of children"
 - b. this is normal and natural, but there are those so depraved that they have no maternal affection
 - (i) "without natural affection": Romans 1:31
 - (ii) "This exhortation is still needed where some married women prefer poodle-dogs to children."
(Archibald Thomas Robertson)
 - 4. "discreet" or "temperate"
 - a. 1 Timothy 3:2
 - b. Titus 1:8; 2:2
 - 5. "chaste" or "pure"
 - a. clean; pure from carnality; chaste; modest; innocent
 - b. 1 Timothy 5:22
 - 6. "homemakers"
 - a. their primary ministry is in the home: 1 Timothy 2:8-15
 - b. she's the Executive Officer of the ship
 - c. a smart husband will give her a lot of leeway and freedoms
 - 7. "good"
 - a. of good constitution or nature; useful, beneficial
 - b. "a certain disciple named Tabitha... was full of good works and kind deeds": Acts 9:36
 - 8. "obedient to their own husbands"
 - a. "obedient" = to arrange under, to subordinate; to subject, put in subjection
 - b. "subject" as in 1 Timothy 2:11
 - c. "Therefore, just as the church is subject to Christ, so let the wives be to their own husbands in everything.": Ephesians 5:24
 - d. "Nevertheless let each one of you in particular so love his own wife as himself, and let the wife see that she respects her husband.": Ephesians 5:33
 - 9. "that the word of God may not be blasphemed"
 - a. so that they'll be a good representative of the Word, a good Christian example
- G. young men: Titus 2:6
 - 1. "sober-minded"
 - a. to be of sound mind; to be in one's right mind; to exercise self control; to put a moderate estimate upon one's self, think of one's self soberly; to curb one's passions
 - b. "...not to think of himself more highly than he ought to think, but to think soberly": Romans 12:3
 - c. "the end of all things is at hand; therefore be serious and watchful in your prayers": 1 Peter 4:7

- H. Titus is to be a good example: Titus 2:7-8
1. Timothy was also told to be a good example
 - a. "be an example of the believers, in word, in conduct, in love, in spirit, in faith, in purity": 1 Timothy 4:12
 2. elders in general are told to be good examples
 - a. "The elders who are among you... shepherd the flock of God... serving... willingly... eagerly... being examples to the flock": 1 Peter 5:1-3
 - b. a church will not rise above its leadership
 3. the word for "pattern" or "example" comes from a root for a die (as struck), that is, a stamp or scar
 - a. the Thessalonians left a good mark on other people: 1 Thessalonians 1:7
 - (i) they left good impressions for the Lord
 - b. "all these things happened to them as examples; and it is written for our warning": 1 Corinthians 10:11
 - c. being a good example to others is proof of a healthy Christian life
 - (i) "You are the light of the world... let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works and glorify your Father in heaven.": Matthew 5:14-16
 - (ii) we're not to be "undercover Christians"; we're not to keep it a secret
 4. "in doctrine showing integrity": Titus 2:7
 - a. 2 Timothy 2:15
 5. "in doctrine showing... reverence": Titus 2:7
 - a. taking it seriously; treating it with dignity and respect
 - b. "For You have magnified Your word above all Your name.": Psalm 138:2
 - c. "I have not departed from the commandment of His lips; I have treasured the words of His mouth more than my necessary food.": Job 23:12
 - d. "I rejoice at Your word as one who finds great treasure.": Psalm 119:162
 - e. "For where your treasure is, there your heart will be also.": Matthew 6:21
 6. "in doctrine showing... incorruptibility": Titus 2:7
 - a. (not in NIV, et. al.)
 - b. same word used to describe our future, eternal, incorruptible bodies: 1 Corinthians 15:42-54
 - c. God's Word is eternal, it does not change
 - (i) "Heaven and earth will pass away, but My words will by no means pass away.": Matthew 24:35
 - (ii) "For assuredly, I say to you, till heaven and earth pass away, one jot or one tittle will by no means pass from the law till all is fulfilled.": Matthew 5:18
 7. "sound speech that cannot be condemned, that one who is an opponent may be ashamed, having nothing evil to say of you": Titus 2:8
 - a. we're to be blameless: 1 Timothy 3:2, 10; 5:7; 6:14; Titus 1:7
 - b. Jesus is a good example of this, "And when He had said these things, all His adversaries were ashamed.": Luke 13:17
 - c. "For this is the will of God, that by doing good you may put to silence the ignorance of foolish men": 1 Peter 2:15
 - d. "having a good conscience, that when they defame you as evildoers, those who revile your good conduct in Christ may be ashamed": 1 Peter 3:16

III. Servants (Employees) to Obey Their Masters (Employers): Titus 2:9-10

- A. the same as was told to Timothy: 1 Timothy 6:1-2
- B. similar passages are Ephesians 6:5-9; Colossians 3:22-25; 1 Peter 2:18
- C. an excellent example is Joseph: Genesis 39
- D. "to be well pleasing in all things": Titus 2:9
 1. "And whatever you do, do it heartily, as to the Lord and not to men": Colossians 3:23
 2. "doing the will of God from the heart, with goodwill doing service, as to the Lord, and not to men": Ephesians 6:6-7
- E. "not answering back": Titus 2:9
 1. to be cooperative
 2. or not talking about them behind their backs

- F. "not pilfering": Titus 2:10
 - 1. to be honest with their employer's possessions
 - G. "showing all good fidelity": Titus 2:10
 - 1. that they can be trusted
 - 2. they're to be honest and dependable
 - H. "that they may adorn the doctrine of God our Savior in all things": Titus 2:10
 - 1. "adorn" = to put in order, arrange, make ready, prepare; to ornament, adore; metaphorically to embellish with honor, gain honor; make it look attractive
 - 2. so that they'll be a good Christian example to them, a good representative of the Word
- IV. Grace: Past, Present, and Future: Titus 2:11-14
- A. past, what God did: Titus 2:11
 - 1. salvation comes from God through His grace
 - a. Ephesians 2:8-9
 - B. present, how we're to live: Titus 2:12
 - 1. "ungodliness"
 - a. "But shun profane, vain babblings, for they will increase to more ungodliness.": 2 Timothy 2:16
 - b. opposite of being godly
 - 2. "worldly lusts"
 - a. "For all that is in the world -- the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life -- is not of the Father but is of the world.": 1 John 2:16
 - b. "put off the old man... put on the new man": Ephesians 4:22-25
 - 3. "soberly"
 - a. sound mind, soberly, temperately, discreetly
 - 4. "righteously"
 - a. just, properly, as is right
 - b. similar to "just" in Titus 1:8
 - 5. "godly"
 - a. being like God
 - b. "all who desire to live godly in Christ Jesus will suffer persecution": 2 Timothy 3:12
 - C. future, what's going to be happening: Titus 2:13
 - 1. this is the next step in the prophetic calendar
 - 2. His return is one of the chief objects of Christian watchfulness; we should be looking for His coming
 - a. 1 Corinthians 1:7
 - b. Philippians 3:20-21
 - c. 1 Thessalonians 5:6
 - d. 2 Timothy 4:8
 - e. Hebrews 9:28
 - f. 2 Peter 3:11-12
 - 3. prophetic studies should affect our lives; there should be application
 - a. His imminent return should prompt us to action and spur us to change our lives
 - b. "Therefore let us not sleep, as others do, but let us watch and be sober.": 1 Thessalonians 5:6
 - (i) an example of watching vs. sleeping is Jesus in the Garden of Gethsemane
 - Peter, James, and John were told to "watch and pray" but they fell asleep
 - Matthew 26:36-46; Mark 14:32-41
 - (ii) wakeful activity, being on the alert against the assaults of sin and unrighteousness
 - Matthew 24:42-44
 - Mark 13:32-36
 - Luke 12:35-40; 21:34-36
 - D. God redeemed us: Titus 2:14
 - 1. "who gave Himself for us"
 - a. "who gave Himself": 1 Timothy 2:6
 - b. it wasn't taken from Him
 - c. "No one takes it from Me, but I lay it down of Myself.": John 10:18
 - d. God did all the work
 - (i) Romans 5:6-11

2. "that He might redeem us"
 - a. "redeemed" = liberate by payment of ransom; freed by paying a price
 - b. we're redeemed, not reformed; we're a new creation, not a cleaned up old one
 - (i) "if anyone is in Christ, he is a new creation": 2 Corinthians 5:17
 - c. "For there is one God and one Mediator between God and men, the Man Christ Jesus, who gave Himself a ransom for all": 1 Timothy 2:5-6
 - d. Matthew 20:28
 - e. Mark 10:45
 - f. Romans 3:24
 - g. Galatians 4:4-5
 - h. Ephesians 1:7
 3. "purify for Himself His own special people"
 - a. "you are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, His own special people": 1 Peter 2:9
 - b. the Holy Spirit seals us: Ephesians 1:13; 4:30
 4. "zealous for good works"
 - a. Phinehas was "zealous for his God": Numbers 25:13
 - b. "For we are His workmanship, created in Christ Jesus for good works, which God prepared beforehand that we should walk in them.": Ephesians 2:10
- V. "Speak... exhort... rebuke": Titus 2:15
- A. proclamation, application, and correction by the Word
 1. 2 Timothy 3:16-17
 - B. "If anyone speaks, let him speak as the oracles of God.": 1 Peter 4:11
 - C. rebuke and correct by the authority of the Word of God, and only by the Word of God
 1. not by traditions
 2. not by denominational tenets
 3. the Word, the whole Word, and nothing but the Word
 4. armed with the Word, we can teach with the same authority as Jesus did
 - a. "the people were astonished at His teaching, for He taught them as one having authority, and not as the scribes": Matthew 7:28-29
 - D. "despise" = to think beyond, that is, depreciate; look down on
 1. we're told to respect the Elders
 - a. "And we urge you, brethren, to recognize those who labor among you, and are over you in the Lord and admonish you, and to esteem them very highly in love for their work's sake.": 1 Thessalonians 5:12-13

Modern Christianity

- Bible without trust
- Hell without reality
- Christ without distinction
- Cross without blood
- Salvation without the Lord
- Church members without conversion
- Worship without the Spirit
- People without purity
- Preachers without power
- Ministry without urgency
- Society without a conscience

Lesson 11: Titus 3

- I. Be Subject to Authority: Titus 3:1a
 - A. similar to Romans 13:1-7; 1 Peter 2:13-17
 - B. "subject" = to arrange under; obey
 - C. allegiance to an office not a person
 - D. in the Bible there are examples of civil disobedience when people are called to disobey God
 - 1. Exodus 1:17
 - 2. Daniel 3:16-18; 6:7-10
 - 3. Acts 4:18-20; 5:28-29
 - a. "But Peter and the other apostles answered and said: 'We ought to obey God rather than men.'": Acts 5:29
- II. "Be ready for every good work": Titus 3:1b
 - A. recurring theme in this chapter
 - B. will be seen again in Titus 3:8, 14
- III. Attitudes Towards Others: Titus 3:2
 - A. "speak evil of no one"
 - 1. do not slander, blaspheme; defame
 - 2. may include gossip
 - 3. "Let all bitterness, wrath, anger, clamor, and evil speaking be put away from you, with all malice.": Ephesians 4:31
 - 4. "Do not speak evil of one another, brethren.": James 4:11
 - 5. "Therefore, laying aside all malice, all deceit, hypocrisy, envy, and all evil speaking": 1 Peter 2:1
 - 6. "Where there is no wood, the fire goes out; and where there is no talebearer, strife ceases.": Proverbs 26:20
 - B. "be peaceable"
 - 1. abstain from fighting
 - 2. "If it is possible, as much as depends on you, live peaceably with all men.": Romans 12:18
 - 3. qualification of an Elder: 1 Timothy 3:3
 - C. "gentle"
 - 1. moderation; patient
 - 2. "Let your gentleness be known to all men.": Philippians 4:5
 - 3. qualification of an Elder: 1 Timothy 3:3
 - D. "humility"
 - 1. gentleness, mildness, meekness
 - 2. "walk worthy of the calling with which you were called, with all lowliness and gentleness, with longsuffering, bearing with one another in love, endeavoring to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace": Ephesians 4:1-3
 - 3. "Therefore, as the elect of God, holy and beloved, put on tender mercies, kindness, humility, meekness, longsuffering; bearing with one another, and forgiving one another": Colossians 3:12-13
 - 4. "...not to think of himself more highly than he ought to think, but to think soberly": Romans 12:3
 - 5. Philippians 2:3-4
 - E. 1 Peter 3:10-12 = Psalm 34:12-16
- IV. How We Used To Be: Titus 3:3
 - A. looking in a mirror
 - B. Ephesians 2:1-3
 - C. 1 Corinthians 6:9-11
 - D. Romans 3:9-20
 - E. Colossians 3:5-9
 - F. "serving various lusts and pleasures"
 - 1. "serving" = be a slave to, be in bondage to
 - 2. "whoever commits sin is a slave of sin": John 8:34
 - 3. Romans 6:16-18

- V. "But... God": Titus 3:4-7
 - A. Ephesians 2:4
 - B. the Trinity is clearly seen at work here
 - 1. "God our Savior": Titus 3:4
 - 2. Holy Spirit as the "renewing agent": Titus 3:5
 - 3. "Jesus Christ our Savior": Titus 3:6
 - C. God showed us kindness and love: Titus 3:4
 - 1. it was directed "toward man"
 - a. God is doing all the work; He's the one reaching out; God intervened on our behalf
 - 2. mercy and grace turned Paul around: 1 Timothy 1:13-14
 - 3. God isn't there waiting and wanting to punish and destroy us
 - 4. Colossians 1:21
 - D. we're saved by His mercy, not by our righteous works: Titus 3:5
 - 1. Ephesians 2:8-10
 - 2. "But we are all as the unclean thing, and all our righteousnesses are as a menstruation cloth." Isaiah 64:6
 - E. "washing of regeneration": Titus 3:5
 - 1. "regeneration" = rebirth
 - a. Jesus said, "You must be born again.": John 3:3-8
 - b. "Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who according to His great mercy has regenerated us again to a living hope through the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead": 1 Peter 1:3
 - 2. washing by the Word
 - a. "...Christ also loved the church and gave Himself for her, that He might sanctify and cleanse her with the washing of water by the word": Ephesians 5:25-26
 - F. "renewing by the Holy Spirit": Titus 3:5
 - 1. the Holy Spirit is the "agent" of regeneration
 - 2. "For the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus has made me free from the law of sin and death.": Romans 8:2
 - 3. "But if the Spirit of Him who raised Jesus from the dead dwells in you, He who raised Christ from the dead will also give life to your mortal bodies through His Spirit who dwells in you.": Romans 8:11
 - 4. "...the Holy Spirit of God, by whom you were sealed for the day of redemption": Ephesians 4:30
 - G. "He poured out on us abundantly": Titus 3:6
 - 1. "poured out" = shed, spilled, gush
 - 2. "abundantly" = richly
 - a. "trust... in the living God, who gives us richly all things to enjoy": 1 Timothy 6:17
 - b. "Let the word of Christ dwell in you richly in all wisdom...": Colossians 3:16
 - c. "...to preach the gospel of the unsearchable riches of Christ": Ephesians 3:8
 - d. "Now to Him who is able to do exceedingly abundantly above all that we ask or think, according to the power that works in us, to Him be glory in the church by Christ Jesus to all generations, forever and ever.": Ephesians 3:20-21
 - 3. this happened at Pentecost: Acts 2:33
 - 4. "the love of God has been poured out in our hearts through the Holy Spirit given to us": Romans 5:5
 - H. "through Jesus Christ our Savior": Titus 3:6
 - 1. "But when the Helper comes, whom I shall send to you from the Father, the Spirit of truth who proceeds from the Father, He will testify of Me.": John 15:26
 - 2. "Nevertheless I tell you the truth. It is to your advantage that I go away; for if I do not go away, the Helper will not come to you; but if I depart, I will send Him to you.": John 16:7
 - I. "heirs of God": Titus 3:7
 - 1. we're heirs because we're sons of God
 - a. "sons of God" = something that came into existence by the direct creative act of God
 - b. John 1:12-13
 - c. Romans 8:16-17
 - d. Galatians 4:5-7
 - e. Christians are a "new creation": 2 Corinthians 5:17

2. James 2:5
 3. 1 Peter 1:3-4; 3:7
- VI. "Maintain Good Works": Titus 3:8
- A. "these things I want you to affirm constantly"
 1. Titus was to keep telling them this
 - B. "zealous for good works": Titus 2:14
 - C. the only evidence that the unsaved have that we're Christians is our lives
 - D. if we're a new creation (2 Corinthians 5:17) then there should be a change in our lives
 - E. if you're a Christian, then show it!
 1. Colossians 2:6; 3:1-17
 - F. "Show me your faith without your works, and I will show you my faith by my works.": James 2:18
 - G. "...faith working through love": Galatians 5:6
 - H. "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father who is in Heaven.": Matthew 5:16
- VII. Avoid Dissension: Titus 3:9-11
- A. "avoid foolish disputes...": Titus 3:9
 1. some people don't want to win debates: they just want to debate and argue
 2. it's not profitable to engage in a lot of arguments and debates
 3. 1 Timothy 1:4-7; 6:3-5
 4. 2 Timothy 2:14, 23
 - B. "reject a divisive man": Titus 3:10
 1. from where we get the word "heretic"
 - a. one who causes divisions
 2. "after the first and second admonition"
 - a. try to correct and restore him
 - b. but after awhile let him go; don't waste too much time on him
 - c. follows the guidelines of Matthew 18:15-17
 - d. "3 strikes and you're out"?!
 - e. "rebuke them sharply, that they may be sound in the faith": Titus 1:13
 - (i) seek to restore and teach, not just to reject and condemn
 - (ii) so they don't propagate errors; so they don't destroy the church
 3. "Now I urge you, brethren, note those who cause divisions and offenses, contrary to the doctrine which you learned, and avoid them. For those who are such do not serve our Lord Jesus Christ, but their own belly, and by smooth words and flattering speech deceive the hearts of the simple.": Romans 16:17-18
 4. "if anyone does not obey our word in this epistle, note that person and do not keep company with him, that he may be ashamed. Yet do not count him as an enemy, but admonish him as a brother.": 2 Thessalonians 3:14-15
 5. "If anyone comes to you and does not bring this doctrine, do not receive him into your house nor greet him; for he who greets him shares in his evil deeds.": 2 John 1:10-11
 - C. they're "warped... sinning... self-condemned": Titus 3:11
 1. "warped" = perverted, subverted; literally, "turned inside out"
 - a. LXX uses this same Greek word in Deuteronomy 32:20, "I will hide My face from them; I will see what their end shall be. For they are a very perverse generation, sons in whom is no faithfulness."
 2. "sinning" = literally, "miss the mark"
 - a. "The path of the just is like a shining light, that shines ever brighter unto the perfect day. The way of the wicked is like darkness; they do not know what makes them stumble.": Proverbs 4:18-19
 3. "self-condemned"
 - a. their behavior is proving that they're guilty; they're digging themselves deeper
 - (i) 1st law of holes: stop digging!
 - b. "you will know them by their fruits": Matthew 7:15-20; 12:33-35; Luke 6:43-45
 - c. "...by your words you will be condemned": Matthew 12:37
 - d. "the Pharisees and lawyers rejected the counsel of God against themselves": Luke 7:30
 - e. "...I will judge you out of your own mouth": Luke 19:22
 - f. "the word of God... you reject it, and judge yourselves unworthy of everlasting life": Acts 13:46

D. why is this so important?

1. "a little leaven leavens the whole lump": 1 Corinthians 5:6; Galatians 5:9
2. "Then they understood that He did not tell them to beware of the leaven of bread, but of the doctrine of the Pharisees and Sadducees.": Matthew 16:12
3. "Then He charged them, saying, 'Take heed, beware of the leaven of the Pharisees'": Mark 8:15
4. "Beware of the leaven of the Pharisees, which is hypocrisy.": Luke 12:1
5. "Do not be deceived: 'Evil company corrupts good habits.'": 1 Corinthians 15:33

VIII. Closing Remarks: Titus 3:12-15

A. Tychicus: Titus 3:12

1. he or Artemas are sent to replace Titus so he could join Paul at Nicopolis
2. traveled with Paul on his way back to Jerusalem: Acts 20:4
3. was with Paul during his first Roman imprisonment
4. he brought the letters to the Ephesians (Ephesians 6:21-22) and the Colossians (Colossians 4:7-8)
5. he may have accompanied Onesimus (the runaway slave) to Philemon (his owner): Colossians 4:9
6. he was sent to Ephesus so that perhaps Timothy could join Paul: 2 Timothy 4:12

B. they're to support Zenas and Apollos: Titus 3:13

1. were they bringing this letter to Titus?

C. "maintain good works": Titus 3:14

1. as in Titus 3:1, 8

D. "meet urgent needs": Titus 3:14

1. James 2:14-17

E. "that they may not be unfruitful": Titus 3:14

1. "In this My Father is glorified, that you bear much fruit, so you shall be My disciples.": John 15:8
2. "I have chosen you and ordained you that you should go and bring forth fruit": John 15:16
3. "walk worthy of the Lord, fully pleasing Him, being fruitful in every good work and increasing in the knowledge of God": Colossians 1:10

Lesson 12: 2 Timothy 1

- I. 2 Timothy, Introduction
 - A. the rest of Paul's life according to Biblical and non-Biblical sources and traditions
 - B. during his first Roman imprisonment Paul appeared before the emperor, and the case was dismissed
 1. 60-62 A.D. ?
 - C. he then went back through the areas of his previous journeys
 1. Paul leaves Timothy in Ephesus to help provide leadership to the congregation, and heads on to Macedonia: 1 Timothy 1:3
 2. Paul sends Titus, his "troubleshooter" to Crete: Titus 1:5
 3. 1 Timothy and Titus are Paul's letters to them urging them on in their ministries
 - D. Paul may have gone back to Rome
 - E. he may have visited Spain and even Great Britain
 - F. arrested again and put in a dungeon in Rome (64-68 A.D. ?)
 1. starting about 64 A.D. a general persecution was raised against the Christians by Nero, under pretense that they had set Rome on fire
 2. this was a real prison and not house arrest (Acts 28:30-31)
 - a. he was treated as a criminal: 2 Timothy 2:9
 - b. he was in chains: 2 Timothy 1:16; 2:9
 - c. he was probably in a cold cell: 2 Timothy 4:13, 21
 - d. he knew his end was near: 2 Timothy 4:6-8
 - (i) during his previous imprisonment he had hope of being released
 - Philippians 1:19, 25-26; 2:24
 - Philemon 1:22
 3. many of his associates abandoned him: 2 Timothy 1:15; 4:10, 16
 - a. Paul forgave them: 2 Timothy 4:16
 - (i) just as Jesus did: Luke 23:34
 - (ii) just as Stephen did: Acts 7:60
 - (iii) but it still had to hurt!
 4. Paul writes 2 Timothy at this time, which may have been his last epistle
 - a. Timothy was so dear to Paul that he wanted him there at "the end": 2 Timothy 1:4; 4:9, 21
 - b. Paul was about to die, but he's encouraging Timothy!
 - c. the tone of the letter is one of triumph
 - d. he emphasizes loyalty
 5. he was beheaded, perhaps 3 miles outside Rome in 64 or 65 A.D. or even as late as 67 or 68 A.D.
- II. Greeting: 2 Timothy 1:1-2
 - A. "an apostle... by the will of God": 2 Timothy 1:1
 1. he didn't choose the ministry, he was appointed to it
 2. "Paul, an apostle of Jesus Christ by the will of God": 2 Corinthians 1:1
 3. "Paul, an apostle of Jesus Christ, by the commandment of God": 1 Timothy 1:1
 4. "He counted me faithful, putting me into the ministry": 1 Timothy 1:12
 5. "I was appointed a preacher and an apostle... a teacher...": 1 Timothy 2:7
 6. "His word... was committed to me according to the commandment of God": Titus 1:3
 7. "I was appointed a preacher, an apostle, and a teacher...": 2 Timothy 1:11
 8. "called to be an apostle": Romans 1:1
 9. 1 Corinthians 1:17
 - B. "promise of life": 2 Timothy 1:1
 1. this is the reason or purpose of him being an apostle or "a sent one"
 - a. his mission was not to build a church
 - b. his mission was to preach and spread the Word for the purpose of reaching others for eternal life
 2. "eternal life which God... promised before time began": Titus 1:2
 3. "...according to His own purpose and grace which was given to us in Christ Jesus before time began": 2 Timothy 1:9
 4. "He chose us in Him before the foundation of the world": Ephesians 1:4
 5. "And this is the promise that He has promised us -- eternal life.": 1 John 2:25

6. "having promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come": 1 Timothy 4:8
 7. "God from the beginning chose you for salvation": 2 Thessalonians 2:13
 8. "the promise of the eternal inheritance": Hebrews 9:15
- C. "in Christ Jesus": 2 Timothy 1:1
1. and only in Jesus Christ
 2. Jesus said, "I am the way, the truth, and the life. No one comes to the Father except through Me.": John 14:6
 3. "And this is the testimony: that God has given us eternal life, and this life is in His Son. He who has the Son has life; he who does not have the Son of God does not have life.": 1 John 5:11-12
- D. "To Timothy, a beloved son": 2 Timothy 1:2
1. calling Timothy a "son" is also seen in 1 Timothy 1:2, 18; Philippians 2:22; 1 Corinthians 4:17
 2. may refer to Paul leading him to the Lord
 3. at a minimum it refers to Paul's mentorship of Timothy
 4. same as what Paul says of Titus, "Titus, a true son in our common faith": Titus 1:4
- E. "grace, mercy, and peace": 2 Timothy 1:2
1. "grace... peace" are in the openings of all of Paul's letters
 2. but he adds "mercy" to the openings of 1 Timothy, 2 Timothy, and Titus
 - a. 1 Timothy 1:2
 - b. Titus 1:4
 - c. Is he saying that church leaders need extra mercy?!
 - d. mercy and grace turned Paul around: 1 Timothy 1:13-14
- III. He's in Paul's Prayers: 2 Timothy 1:3-5
- A. Paul serves the Lord with a "pure conscience": 2 Timothy 1:3
1. we're all to have a good, clean conscience: 1 Timothy 1:5, 19
 2. he left nothing undone; he finished his work; he was satisfied with it
 - a. "I have fought the good fight, I have finished the course, I have kept the faith.": 2 Timothy 4:7
- B. Paul is constantly praying and thanking God for others: 2 Timothy 1:3
1. Romans 1:8-9
 2. 1 Corinthians 1:4
 3. Ephesians 1:15-16
 4. Philippians 1:3-4
 5. Colossians 1:3-4
 6. 1 Thessalonians 1:2-3; 2:13; 3:10
 7. Philemon 1:4-7
 8. Paul emphasizes prayer, especially by his example
 - a. Do we get the idea that he had a very busy prayer life?!
 - b. these are not routine prayers but serious prayers from the heart with passion and genuine concern
 - c. his prayer list must have been very long!
 - d. do we even have a prayer list?!
 - e. "pray without ceasing, in everything give thanks; for this is the will of God in Christ Jesus for you": 1 Thessalonians 5:17-18
- C. Paul wanted to visit Timothy: 2 Timothy 1:4
1. just as he always wanted to visit others
 - a. Romans 1:11; 15:30-32
 - b. Philippians 1:8
 - c. 1 Thessalonians 2:17-18
 2. he had tearful experiences and departures
 - a. Acts 20:19, 31, 37-38
- D. Timothy's "genuine faith" brings him joy: 2 Timothy 1:4b-5
1. "genuine" = sincere, unhypocritical; undisguised
 2. "Now the purpose of the commandment is love from a pure heart, a good conscience, and sincere faith": 1 Timothy 1:5
 3. faith can be faked

- E. Timothy's mother and grandmother had the same genuine faith: 2 Timothy 1:5
 - 1. Timothy knew the Scriptures well because of them: 2 Timothy 3:15
 - a. that's mentorship
 - b. they're putting into practice Deuteronomy 6:6-7
- IV. Be Bold In The Faith: 2 Timothy 1:6-7
 - A. Paul's "last words" here to Timothy is to "be bold"
 - 1. bold, but not brash or rude
 - B. "stir up the gift of God": 2 Timothy 1:6
 - 1. Timothy may have been timid and needed a lot of encouragement
 - 2. he may not have been nurturing the gift (or gifts) he needed for his ministry
 - 3. he was told before, "Do not neglect the gift that is in you...": 1 Timothy 4:14
 - 4. "As each one has received a gift, minister it to one another, as good stewards of the manifold grace of God.": 1 Peter 4:10
 - C. "God has not given us a spirit of fear": 2 Timothy 1:7
 - 1. "fear" is better translated timidity or cowardice
 - 2. "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father who is in Heaven.": Matthew 5:16
 - 3. "For you did not receive the spirit of bondage again to fear, but you received the Spirit of adoption": Romans 8:15
 - a. "fear" = alarm, fright, terror
 - D. "but of power and of love and of a sound mind": 2 Timothy 1:7
 - 1. power
 - a. power comes from the Holy Spirit
 - (i) "I am full of power by the Spirit of the Lord, and of justice and might": Micah 3:8
 - (ii) "But you shall receive power when the Holy Spirit has come upon you": Acts 1:8
 - (iii) "to be strengthened with might through His Spirit in the inner man": Ephesians 3:16
 - b. "For I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ, for it is the power of God to salvation for everyone who believes": Romans 1:16
 - c. "And my speech and my preaching were not with persuasive words of human wisdom, but in demonstration of the Spirit and of power, that your faith should not be in the wisdom of men but in the power of God.": 1 Corinthians 2:4-5
 - d. "I give you the authority... over all the power of the enemy": Luke 10:19
 - e. Acts 9:22; 10:38
 - 2. love ("agape")
 - a. love comes from the Holy Spirit
 - (i) "the love of God has been poured out in our hearts by the Holy Spirit": Romans 5:5
 - (ii) "the fruit of the Spirit is love...": Galatians 5:22-23
 - (iii) "Since you have purified your souls in obeying the truth through the Spirit in sincere love of the brethren, love one another fervently with a pure heart": 1 Peter 1:22
 - b. "There is no fear in love; but perfect love casts out fear, because fear involves torment. But he who fears has not been made perfect in love.": 1 John 4:18
 - 3. sound mind, or discipline, self-control, or moderation
 - a. self-control comes from the Holy Spirit
 - (i) "the fruit of the Spirit is... self-control": Galatians 5:22-23
 - different Greek word
 - b. qualification of an overseer: 1 Timothy 3:2; Titus 1:8
 - c. young men are encouraged to have self-control or to be sober-minded: Titus 2:6
 - d. being in control of everything that we do
 - (i) involuntary experiences are not of God
 - (ii) "the spirits of the prophets are subject to the prophets": 1 Corinthians 14:32
 - (iii) "Let all things be done decently and in order.": 1 Corinthians 14:40

- V. "Do Not Be Ashamed": 2 Timothy 1:8-12
- A. "do not be ashamed of the testimony of our Lord": 2 Timothy 1:8
 - 1. "For I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ, for it is the power of God to salvation for everyone who believes": Romans 1:16
 - 2. "For whoever is ashamed of Me and My words in this adulterous and sinful generation, of him the Son of Man also will be ashamed when He comes in the glory of His Father with the holy angels.": Mark 8:38 = Luke 9:26
 - 3. "I will speak of Your testimonies also before kings, and will not be ashamed.": Psalm 119:46
 - B. "share with me in the sufferings for the gospel": 2 Timothy 1:8
 - 1. this is not "health and wealth" doctrine
 - 2. "These things I have spoken to you, that in Me you may have peace. In the world you will have tribulation; but be of good cheer, I have overcome the world.": John 16:33
 - 3. "If the world hates you, you know that it hated Me before it hated you. If you were of the world, the world would love its own. Yet because you are not of the world, but I chose you out of the world, therefore the world hates you... If they persecuted Me, they will also persecute you.": John 15:18-20
 - 4. Jesus praying to His Father, "I have given them Your word; and the world has hated them because they are not of the world, just as I am not of the world.": John 17:14
 - C. "saved us... not according to our works": 2 Timothy 1:9
 - 1. "not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to His mercy He saved us, through the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Spirit": Titus 3:5
 - 2. "For when we were still without strength, in due time Christ died for the ungodly... God demonstrates His own love toward us, in that while we were still sinners, Christ died for us.": Romans 5:6-8
 - D. "given to us in Christ Jesus before time began": 2 Timothy 1:9
 - 1. "eternal life which God... promised before time began": Titus 1:2
 - 2. "He chose us in Him before the foundation of the world": Ephesians 1:4
 - 3. "God from the beginning chose you for salvation": 2 Thessalonians 2:13
 - 4. "...the hidden wisdom which God ordained before the ages for our glory": 1 Corinthians 2:7-8
 - 5. "He indeed was foreordained before the foundation of the world": 1 Peter 1:20
 - E. "abolished death": 2 Timothy 1:10
 - 1. literally, "made death of no effect"
 - 2. "The last enemy that will be destroyed is death.": 1 Corinthians 15:26
 - 3. "So when this corruptible has put on incorruption, and this mortal has put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written: 'Death is swallowed up in victory.'": 1 Corinthians 15:54 (Isaiah 25:8)
 - 4. "that through death He might destroy him who had the power of death, that is, the devil": Hebrews 2:14
 - 5. Romans 6:6
 - 6. the Gospel teaches the promise of eternal life and immortality
 - F. "appointed a preacher, an apostle, and a teacher": 2 Timothy 1:11
 - 1. already said this to Timothy, "I was appointed a preacher and an apostle... a teacher of the Gentiles in faith and truth": 1 Timothy 2:7
 - 2. he didn't choose it on his own
 - 3. his mission was to the Gentiles
 - 4. Peter opened the door to the Gentiles, but Paul walked through it
 - a. Peter started it with Cornelius in Acts 10
 - G. "I suffer these things... I am not ashamed": 2 Timothy 1:12a
 - 1. very similar to 2 Timothy 1:8
 - H. "I know whom I have believed...": 2 Timothy 1:12b
 - 1. "I know", not "I hope"
 - 2. "whom", not a "what"
 - a. not believing in a church, a tradition, or a man-made system of doctrine, but in a person

3. "am persuaded that He is able to keep what I have committed to Him"
 - a. "committed" = deposited, trusted, something given to one's faithful keeping
 - b. our salvation depends on His faithfulness, not our own
 - c. "I give them eternal life, and they shall never perish; neither shall anyone snatch them out of My hand. My Father, who has given them to Me, is greater than all; and no one is able to snatch them out of My Father's hand.": John 10:28-29

VI. Sound Doctrine: 2 Timothy 1:13-14

- A. "hold fast the pattern of sound words": 2 Timothy 1:13
 1. "hold fast" = to have (hold) in the hand, in the sense of wearing; to have, own, or possess things such as property or riches
 - a. "Therefore, my brothers, stand fast and hold the teachings which you have been taught, whether by word or by our letter.": 2 Thessalonians 2:15
 - b. an example of something kept because it was considered precious: Luke 19:20
 - c. an example of something not kept because it was not considered precious: Romans 1:28
 2. "holding fast the faithful word as he has been taught, that he may be able, by sound doctrine, both to exhort and convict those who contradict": Titus 1:9
 3. "Let us hold fast the profession of our faith without wavering (for He is faithful who promised)": Hebrews 10:23
 4. the importance of "sound words" is constantly being stressed because, "the gospel of Christ... is the power of God unto salvation to everyone who believes": Romans 1:16
 5. is God's Word precious to us?!
 - a. "I have rejoiced in the way of Your testimonies, as much as in all riches.": Psalm 119:14
 - b. "The law of Your mouth is better to me than thousands of coins of gold and silver.": Psalm 119:72
 - c. "I rejoice at Your word as one who finds great treasure.": Psalm 119:162
 - d. "For where your treasure is, there your heart will be also.": Matthew 6:21
 - e. "I have not departed from the commandment of His lips; I have treasured the words of His mouth more than my necessary food.": Job 23:12
 - f. "More to be desired are they than gold, yea, than much fine gold; sweeter also than honey and the honeycomb.": Psalm 19:10
 - g. "When the Son of Man comes, will He really find faith on the earth?": Luke 18:8
- B. he is to keep or guard what is committed to him: 2 Timothy 1:14
 1. "that good thing" = good, valuable, precious, beautiful, worthy
 - a. refers to the "sound words"
 2. "committed to you, keep"
 - a. "committed" = a deposit, a trust or thing consigned to one's faithful keeping
 - (i) used of the correct knowledge and pure doctrine of the gospel, to be held firmly and faithfully, and to be conscientiously delivered unto others (Thayer's Greek Definitions)
 - b. "keep" = guard, preserve
 - (i) "O Timothy! Guard what was committed to your trust": 1 Timothy 6:20
 - c. same idea as in 2 Timothy 1:12, only turned around
 - (i) He's looking to us to be trusted with His Word (2 Timothy 1:14) just as we're looking to Him to be trusted with our salvation (2 Timothy 1:12)
 3. "the Holy Spirit who dwells in us"
 - a. "Do you not know that you are the temple of God and that the Spirit of God dwells in you?": 1 Corinthians 3:16-17
 - b. "your body is the temple of the Holy Spirit who is in you, whom you have from God... you are not your own... you were bought at a price; therefore glorify God in your body and in your spirit, which are God's": 1 Corinthians 6:13-20
 - c. 2 Corinthians 6:16
 - d. Ephesians 2:21-22
 - e. Hebrews 3:6
 - f. 1 Peter 2:5
 - g. "the Spirit of Truth... dwells with you and shall be in you": John 14:17
 - h. "the Spirit of the One who raised up Jesus from the dead dwells in you": Romans 8:11

4. the Holy Spirit gave us the Word
 - a. 2 Timothy 3:16-17
 - b. 2 Peter 1:20-21
 - c. Galatians 1:11-12
 - d. Ephesians 3:1-5
5. the Holy Spirit is needed to explain and teach us the Scriptures
 - a. "You also gave Your good Spirit to instruct them": Nehemiah 9:20
 - b. "the Holy Spirit... will teach you all things": John 14:26
 - c. "when He, the Spirit of truth, has come, He will guide you into all truth": John 16:13
 - d. "the same anointing teaches you concerning all things": 1 John 2:27
 - e. "These things we also speak, not in words which man's wisdom teaches but which the Holy Spirit teaches... the natural man does not receive the things of the Spirit of God, for they are foolishness to him; nor can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned.": 1 Corinthians 2:13-14
6. we are also given some warnings about offending the Holy Spirit
 - a. "do not grieve the Holy Spirit of God": Ephesians 4:30
 - b. "Do not quench the Spirit.": 1 Thessalonians 5:19

VII. Paul Was Abandoned: 2 Timothy 1:15

- A. "Asia" refers to the Roman province of Asia, what we today would call part of Turkey
 1. Paul had evangelized the entire area: Acts 19, 20
 - a. Paul stayed in Ephesus for 3 years
 2. the 7 letters to the 7 churches (Revelation 2, 3) that Jesus wrote were in this area
- B. probably doesn't refer to everyone, just to many key people
- C. abandonment will also be seen in 2 Timothy 4:10, 16

VIII. Mercy To The Household Of Onesiphorus: 2 Timothy 1:16-18

- A. the "household of Onesiphorus" is also seen in 2 Timothy 4:19
 1. but where is Onesiphorus?!
 2. arrested? persecuted? killed?
- B. "Onesiphorus" = who brings profit, or profit bringer
- C. "he refreshed me often": 2 Timothy 1:16
 1. "refreshed" = to cool, revive
 2. it's documented here for all eternity that Onesiphorus was a real help to someone else
 3. "For we have great joy and consolation over your love, because the hearts of the saints have been refreshed by you, brother.": Philemon 1:7
 4. "The generous soul will be made rich, and he who waters will also be watered himself.": Proverbs 11:25
- D. "was not ashamed of my chain": 2 Timothy 1:16
 1. Onesiphorus is being used as an example of 2 Timothy 1:8
 2. it might have been dangerous to be associated with a "criminal" like Paul
- E. "when he was in Rome, he sought me out very diligently": 2 Timothy 1:17
 1. he must have been a help to Paul in Rome
- F. "he ministered to me at Ephesus": 2 Timothy 1:18
 1. he was also helpful to Paul during his time at Ephesus
 2. Timothy probably knew Onesiphorus, or at least his family
- G. Paul is emphasizing his loyalty
 1. a strong contrast to those who abandoned him

Lesson 13: 2 Timothy 2

- I. "Be Strong": 2 Timothy 2:1
- A. this is a command
 - B. "Be strong and of good courage... be strong and very courageous... Have I not commanded you? Be strong and of good courage; do not be afraid, nor be dismayed, for the Lord your God is with you wherever you go.": Joshua 1:6-9
 - C. "'be strong, Zerubbabel... be strong, Joshua... be strong, all you people... and work; for I am with you,' says the Lord of hosts": Haggai 2:4
 - D. How do we do this?!
 1. "Finally, my brethren, be strong in the Lord and in the power of His might. Put on the whole armor of God, that you may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil...": Ephesians 6:10-18
 - a. His might, not our own!
 - (i) "I can do all things through Christ who strengthens me.": Philippians 4:13
 - b. the "whole armor," all 7 pieces, not just our favorites or the easy pieces
 - c. it's a continual, daily action
 2. be a team player
 - a. the Roman army's "tortoise formation": shields locked together in a team effort to be like a tank
 - (i) seen in the movie, Gladiator
 - b. "not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as is the manner of some, but exhorting one another": Hebrews 10:25
 - c. "Therefore let us pursue the things which make for peace and the things by which one may edify another.": Romans 14:19
 - d. "Whenever you come together... let all things be done for edification.": 1 Corinthians 14:26
 - e. "Let no corrupt word proceed out of your mouth, but what is good for necessary edification, that it may impart grace to the hearers.": Ephesians 4:29
 - E. "For God has not given us a spirit of fear, but of power and of love and of a sound mind.": 2 Timothy 1:7

II. Build and Develop the Future Generations of Leaders: 2 Timothy 2:2

 - A. pass it on to others
 - B. mentorship is important
 - C. develop and prepare leaders, not just followers
 - D. four generations are seen here: Paul - Timothy - faithful men - others

III. Soldier: 2 Timothy 2:3-4

 - A. Paul uses this idiom to Timothy in other places
 1. "This charge I commit to you... that by them you may wage the good warfare": 1 Timothy 1:18
 2. "Fight the good fight of faith": 1 Timothy 6:12
 3. "I have fought the good fight": 2 Timothy 4:7
 - B. the Christian life is a battleground, not a playground
 - C. we're on enemy turf: Satan is the ruler of this world
 1. John 12:31; 14:30; 16:11
 2. Ephesians 2:2
 3. Jesus did not refute Satan's claim to it: Matthew 4:8-10
 - D. "For though walking about in flesh, we do not war according to flesh. For the weapons of our warfare are not fleshly, but mighty through God": 2 Corinthians 10:3-5
 - E. "No one engaged in warfare entangles himself with the affairs of this life": 2 Timothy 2:4
 1. "entangle" = to entwine, get involved with
 - a. only other place "entangle" is used in NT is in 2 Peter 2:20, "For if, after they have escaped the pollutions of the world through the knowledge of the Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, they are again entangled in them and overcome, the latter end is worse for them than the beginning."
 2. just as a soldier is no longer a civilian, a Christian is not to be deeply involved in the worldly system
 3. in the Parable of the Sower thorns are used to represent cares of this world, the deceitfulness of riches, pleasures of life, and the desires for other things (Matthew 13:7, 22; Mark 4:7, 18-19; Luke 8:7, 14)
 - a. thorns choked the Word
 - b. they became distracted, ineffective, and unfruitful
 - c. worldly distractions cause unfruitfulness

- IV. Athlete: 2 Timothy 2:5
- A. "athleo" = to engage in a contest, contend in public games, contend for a prize
 - B. Paul uses the athletic idiom in other places, too
 1. 1 Corinthians 9:24-27
 2. Philippians 3:13-14
 - C. "according to the rules"
 1. our rule book is the Word of God
 2. the rules don't keep changing; we can't change the rules as we go along
 3. salvation is only through Jesus Christ: John 14:6
 4. there is one, and only one true faith in the world
- V. Farmer: 2 Timothy 2:6
- A. seeds, sowing and reaping, harvest, or a vineyard are common idioms in Scripture
 1. Isaiah 5:1-7; 28:24-26
 2. Matthew 9:37-38 = Luke 10:2
 3. Matthew 20:1-16
 4. Matthew 21:33-41 = Mark 12:1-12 = Luke 20:9-19
 5. John 4:35-38
 6. 1 Corinthians 3:6-9; 9:7-11
 - B. a better translation may be, "the farmer must labor first to be partaker of the crops"
 1. (fits better into the context)
 2. you must work before receiving the harvest
 3. labor precedes reward
 4. sow first, then reap
 - C. encourages Timothy that all the toil, troubles, and tribulation will be worth it
 - D. "he who plows should plow in hope, and he who threshes in hope should be partaker of his hope": 1 Corinthians 9:10
 - E. "For you have need of endurance, so that after you have done the will of God, you may receive the promise": Hebrews 10:36
 - F. "Therefore be patient, brethren, until the coming of the Lord. See how the farmer waits for the precious fruit of the earth, waiting patiently for it until it receives the early and latter rain. You also be patient. Establish your hearts, for the coming of the Lord is at hand.": James 5:7-8
 - G. a field left unattended will produce weeds
 1. "I went by the field of the lazy man, and by the vineyard of the man devoid of understanding; and there it was, all overgrown with thorns; its surface was covered with nettles; its stone wall was broken down. When I saw it, I considered it well; I looked on it and received instruction: a little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to rest; so shall your poverty come like a prowler, and your need like an armed man.": Proverbs 24:30-34
 - a. apply this to how we treat the Word of God!
 - b. apply this to our Christian walk!
- VI. "Consider what I say...": 2 Timothy 2:7
- A. don't just believe it because Paul said it: Timothy was to think about it and let the Lord guide him
 - B. "For the Lord gives wisdom; from His mouth come knowledge and understanding; He stores up sound wisdom for the upright; He is a shield to those who walk uprightly": Proverbs 2:6-7
 - C. "You also gave Your good Spirit to instruct them": Nehemiah 9:20
 - D. "the Holy Spirit... will teach you all things": John 14:26
 - E. "when He, the Spirit of truth, has come, He will guide you into all truth": John 16:13
 - F. "the same anointing teaches you concerning all things": 1 John 2:27

VII. "I Endure All Things": 2 Timothy 2:8-13

- A. the gospel was more important to Paul than his life
- B. "raised from the dead": 2 Timothy 2:8
 - 1. the fact of the resurrection is very important: demonstrates that He defeated death
- C. "word of God is not chained": 2 Timothy 2:9
 - 1. although he's been silenced, it is still progressing
 - 2. "For the word of God is living and powerful...": Hebrews 4:12
 - 3. "...the Word of God, which also effectually works in you who believe": 1 Thessalonians 2:13
- D. "salvation which is in Christ Jesus": 2 Timothy 2:10
 - 1. and only in Jesus Christ
 - 2. "I am the way, the truth, and the life. No one comes to the Father except through Me.": John 14:6
 - 3. "And this is the testimony: that God has given us eternal life, and this life is in His Son. He who has the Son has life; he who does not have the Son of God does not have life.": 1 John 5:11-12
- E. "if we died with Him, we shall also live with Him": 2 Timothy 2:11
 - 1. the promise of the resurrection; the promise of life after death
 - 2. "For if we have been united together in the likeness of His death, certainly we also shall be in the likeness of His resurrection": Romans 6:5
 - 3. "Now if we died with Christ, we believe that we shall also live with Him": Romans 6:8
 - 4. "I have been crucified with Christ, and I live; yet no longer I, but Christ lives in me.": Galatians 2:20
 - 5. "For you died, and your life has been hidden with Christ in God.": Colossians 3:3
- F. "If we endure, we shall also reign with Him.": 2 Timothy 2:12
 - 1. "endure" = to stay under, remain; to tarry behind
 - a. ("...the boy Jesus stayed in Jerusalem": Luke 2:43)
 - b. this is not the word for "suffer"
 - 2. "And you will be hated by all for My name's sake. But he who endures to the end shall be saved.": Mark 13:13 = Matthew 10:22
 - 3. "...let us run with endurance the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith, who for the joy that was set before Him endured the cross, despising the shame, and has sat down at the right hand of the throne of God. For consider Him who endured such hostility from sinners against Himself, lest you become weary and discouraged in your souls.": Hebrews 12:1-3
 - a. "To him who overcomes I will grant to sit with Me in My throne, even as I also overcame and have sat down with My Father in His throne.": Revelation 3:21
 - 4. Romans 8:18
- G. "If we deny Him, He also will deny us.": 2 Timothy 2:12
 - 1. "deny" = disavow, reject, refuse; not to accept
 - 2. "But whoever shall deny Me before men, I will also deny him before My Father in Heaven.": Matthew 10:33
 - 3. "Not everyone who says to Me, 'Lord, Lord,' shall enter the kingdom of heaven... I will declare to them, 'I never knew you; depart from Me'": Matthew 7:21-23
 - 4. Matthew 25:41-46
 - 5. Luke 12:9; 13:24-30
 - 6. Revelation 20:15
- H. "If we are faithless, He remains faithful": 2 Timothy 2:13
 - 1. even when we fall or doubt, He remains faithful to us
 - a. remember, we're counting on Him to guard our salvation: 2 Timothy 1:12
 - 2. "I will never leave you nor forsake you.": Deuteronomy 31:6, 8; Joshua 1:5; Hebrews 13:5
 - 3. "He cannot deny Himself."
 - a. Christians are the "body of Christ," integrated into a single unit called the church
 - (i) 1 Corinthians 12:12-28
 - (ii) Ephesians 1:22-23; 5:30
 - (iii) Colossians 1:24
 - (iv) Galatians 3:27-28

- b. we are "in Christ," "in God," or "in Him"
 - (i) Romans 8:1; 12:5
 - (ii) 2 Corinthians 5:17
 - (iii) Galatians 3:28
 - (iv) Ephesians 1:1; 2:10
 - (v) Philippians 1:1
 - (vi) Colossians 1:2
 - (vii) 1 Thessalonians 1:1
 - (viii) 1 John 5:20
- VIII. Correctly Handle the Word of God: 2 Timothy 2:14-19
- A. "not to strive about words to no profit": 2 Timothy 2:14
 - 1. "strive about words" = to dispute or contend about words; to wrangle about empty and trifling matters
 - 2. "But avoid foolish and unlearned questions, knowing that they give birth to strifes.": 2 Timothy 2:23
 - 3. we should major on the essentials (the Word, gospel, salvation, maturity, etc.) and not on the minors (legalism, traditions, man-made religion, etc.)
 - B. "to the ruin of the hearers": 2 Timothy 2:14
 - 1. "ruin" = (Greek, "katastrophe") overturn, overthrow, subvert
 - a. "And turning the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah into ashes, He condemned them with an overthrow ("katastrophe"), setting an example to men intending to live ungodly.": 2 Peter 2:6
 - 2. when someone misses out on salvation it is a catastrophe
 - 3. an example of this will be given in 2 Timothy 2:17-18
 - 4. does not lead to edification, but causes doubts, divisions, and distractions
 - a. "we have heard that some who went out from us have troubled you with words, unsettling your souls...": Acts 15:24
 - C. "Be diligent to present yourself approved to God": 2 Timothy 2:15
 - 1. "be diligent" = to use speed, to make effort, be prompt or earnest; to hasten, make haste; to exert one's self, endeavor, give diligence
 - a. also used in 2 Timothy 4:9 ("Make haste to come to me quickly.") and 2 Timothy 4:21 ("Try to come before winter.")
 - b. a sense of urgency regarding a real need
 - D. "workman": 2 Timothy 2:15
 - 1. a toiler, a laborer; one who works for hire, especially an agricultural worker
 - 2. the same Greek word is used in, "Then He said to His disciples, 'The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few. Therefore pray to the Lord of the harvest that He will send out laborers into His harvest.": Matthew 9:37-38 = Luke 10:2
 - E. "rightly dividing the word of truth": 2 Timothy 2:15
 - 1. "rightly dividing" = to cut straight, to dissect correctly, expound correctly, accurately handling; to teach the truth directly and correctly
 - 2. Can we say that we're always accurate with God's Word?! If not, then we have work to do!
 - 3. He's trusting us with His Word (2 Timothy 1:14) just as we're trusting Him with our salvation (2 Timothy 1:12)
 - F. "shun profane and idle babblings, for they will increase to more ungodliness": 2 Timothy 2:16
 - 1. "But reject profane and old wives' fables, and exercise yourself toward godliness.": 1 Timothy 4:7
 - 2. "O Timothy! Guard what was committed to your trust, avoiding the profane and idle babblings and contradictions of what is falsely called knowledge--by professing it some have strayed concerning the faith.": 1 Timothy 6:20-21
 - 3. "not giving heed to Jewish fables and commandments of men who turn from the truth": Titus 1:14
 - 4. "But avoid foolish disputes, genealogies, contentions, and strivings about the law; for they are unprofitable and useless.": Titus 3:9
 - 5. "But avoid foolish and ignorant disputes, knowing that they generate strife.": 2 Timothy 2:23
 - 6. "they will turn their ears away from the truth, and be turned aside to fables": 2 Timothy 4:4

- G. "their message will spread like cancer": 2 Timothy 2:17-18
1. "cancer" = Greek, "gagrainia"
 - a. from where we get the word, "gangrene"
 - b. a disease by which any part of the body suffering from inflammation becomes so corrupted that, unless a remedy be seasonably applied, the evil continually spreads, attacks other parts, and at last eats away the bones (Thayer's Greek Definitions)
 2. error spreads and infects
 3. yeast is also an idiom of sin for this same reason
 - a. a little bit will leaven the entire batch of dough: 1 Corinthians 5:6; Galatians 5:9
 - b. "Beware of the leaven of the Pharisees, which is hypocrisy.": Luke 12:1
 - c. Matthew 16:12 = Mark 8:15
 - d. Matthew 13:33
 4. "Hymenaeus and Philetus"
 - a. recorded for all eternity that they're troublemakers
 - b. we've seen Hymenaeus before in 1 Timothy 1:20; he was teamed up with Alexander
 - (i) Philetus is now Alexander's replacement?
 - c. "Alexander the coppersmith did me much harm. May the Lord repay him according to his works. You also must beware of him, for he has greatly resisted our words.": 2 Timothy 4:14-15
 5. "strayed concerning the truth, saying that the resurrection is already past": 2 Timothy 2:18
 - a. denied the certainty of the future resurrection
 - b. false teaching about Jesus' 2nd coming gave rise to the letter of 2 Thessalonians
 - (i) some thought they missed out on the Rapture
 - c. "overthrow the faith"
 - (i) caused some to falter and become frustrated, and to doubt God's promises
- H. "the solid foundation of God stands": 2 Timothy 2:19
1. in contrast to "overthrow the faith" (2 Timothy 2:18)
 2. "...the church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the truth": 1 Timothy 3:15
 3. "As the storm passes, so the wicked is no more; but the righteous is an everlasting foundation.": Proverbs 10:25
 4. parable of the wise and foolish builders: Matthew 7:24-27; Luke 6:46-49
 5. Isaiah 28:16
 6. 1 Corinthians 3:10-11
 7. Ephesians 2:20
 8. Hebrews 6:18-19
 9. "seal" = stamp of authentication, genuineness, or approval
 - a. we're sealed by the Holy Spirit: 2 Corinthians 1:22; Ephesians 1:13; 4:30
 10. "The Lord knows those who are His"
 - a. Numbers 16:5
 - b. Nahum 1:7
 - c. John 10:14, 27-30
 - d. 1 Corinthians 8:3
 - e. Galatians 4:9
 11. "Let everyone who names the name of Christ depart from iniquity."
 - a. if you're a Christian, then live like one!
 - (i) Colossians 2:6; 3:1-17
 - b. "You who love the Lord, hate evil!": Psalm 97:10
 - c. Psalm 34:14; 37:27
 - d. "Therefore you shall be perfect, just as your Father in heaven is perfect.": Matthew 5:48
 - e. "but as He who called you is holy, you also be holy in all your conduct, because it is written, 'Be holy, for I am holy.": 1 Peter 1:15-16 (Leviticus 11:44-45; 19:2; 20:7)

- IX. Only Clean Vessels are Useful: 2 Timothy 2:20-21
- A. "cleanses himself"
 - 1. "the washing of regeneration": Titus 3:5
 - 2. "If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness.": 1 John 1:9
 - B. "useful" = easily used
 - 1. said of Onesimus: Philemon 1:11
 - 2. said of John Mark: 2 Timothy 4:11
 - 3. at one point both of these 2 people weren't useful
 - C. "prepared for every good work"
 - 1. "zealous for good works": Titus 2:14
 - 2. "maintain good works": Titus 3:8
 - 3. "For we are His workmanship, created in Christ Jesus for good works, which God prepared beforehand that we should walk in them.": Ephesians 2:10
 - 4. "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father who is in Heaven.": Matthew 5:16
 - 5. "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be complete, thoroughly equipped for every good work.": 2 Timothy 3:16-17
- X. "Flee... pursue; avoid... correct": 2 Timothy 2:22-26
- A. "Flee also youthful lusts; but pursue righteousness...": 2 Timothy 2:22
 - 1. similar to what Timothy has been told already in 1 Timothy 6:11, "flee these things and follow after righteousness..."
 - 2. What are we pursuing after?! What are we spending our time and effort on? Are we spending time or investing it?!
 - B. "a pure heart": 2 Timothy 2:22
 - 1. a pure heart in contrast to the old nature
 - a. "The heart is deceitful above all things, and it is incurable": Jeremiah 17:9
 - 2. this was the goal in 1 Timothy 1:5
 - 3. "Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God.": Matthew 5:8
 - 4. "Who may ascend into the hill of the Lord? Or who may stand in His holy place? He who has clean hands and a pure heart": Psalm 24:3-4
 - 5. "So God, who knows the heart, acknowledged them by giving them the Holy Spirit, just as He did to us, and made no distinction between us and them, purifying their hearts by faith.": Acts 15:8-9
 - 6. "Cleanse your hands, sinners; and purify your hearts, double-minded ones.": James 4:8
 - C. "avoid foolish and ignorant disputes": 2 Timothy 2:23
 - 1. generates strife and division instead of edification and unity
 - 2. "...which cause disputes rather than godly edification": 1 Timothy 1:4
 - 3. "avoid foolish disputes... for they are unprofitable and useless": Titus 3:9
 - 4. 1 Timothy 6:4
 - 5. 2 Timothy 2:14
 - 6. we're to win souls, not arguments
 - D. qualifications of a servant: 2 Timothy 2:24
 - 1. "servant" = (Greek, doulos) willing bondservant
 - 2. these qualifications were seen in 1 Timothy 3:2-3 and Titus 3:2
 - 3. "strife" (2 Timothy 2:23) versus "not to strive" (2 Timothy 2:24)
 - 4. "patient" = patient of ills and wrongs, forbearing
 - a. "willing to suffer wrong" (ISV)
 - b. "not resentful" (NIV)
 - c. "tolerant [or, patient when wronged]" (ALT)
 - d. "patient when wronged" (NASB)

- E. "in humility correcting those who are in opposition": 2 Timothy 2:25
 - 1. "humility" = meekness, gentleness, mildness; "power under control"
 - 2. "correcting" = to train, educate, instruct, teach
 - 3. try to restore instead of rejecting; try to lead them to the truth for salvation
 - a. Titus 1:13; 3:10
 - b. James 5:19-20
 - c. intercession is standing "between the dead and the living": Numbers 16:48
 - 4. "grant them repentance"
 - a. "God has also granted to the Gentiles repentance to life": Acts 11:18
 - b. Acts 8:22
 - c. instead of Romans 1:18-32, "God gave them up to uncleanness... God gave them up to vile passions... God gave them over to a debased mind..."
 - d. a person, a church, or a country can cross a line; they can reach a point of no return
- F. "escape the snare of the devil": 2 Timothy 2:26
 - 1. "that they may come to their senses"
 - a. the Prodigal Son "came to himself": Luke 15:17
 - b. Jesus speaking to Saul (a.k.a. the Apostle Paul), "...I now send you, to open their eyes, in order to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan to God...": Acts 26:16-18
 - 2. "escape the snare of the devil"
 - a. leaders must be careful not to "fall into reproach and the snare of the devil": 1 Timothy 3:7
 - b. "Our soul has escaped as a bird from the snare of the fowlers; the snare is broken, and we have escaped.": Psalm 124:7
 - c. some examples of snares
 - (i) "those who desire to be rich fall into temptation and a snare": 1 Timothy 6:9
 - (ii) "...the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life...": 1 John 2:16
 - (iii) speaking of false teachers, "they speak great swelling words of emptiness, they allure through the lusts of the flesh, through lewdness...": 2 Peter 2:18-20
 - 3. "having been taken captive by him to do his will"
 - a. "For we ourselves were also once foolish, disobedient, deceived, serving various lusts and pleasures, living in malice and envy, hateful and hating one another": Titus 3:3
 - b. "you once walked according to the course of this world, according to the prince of the power of the air, the spirit who now works in the sons of disobedience": Ephesians 2:1-3
 - c. Romans 6:16-18

Lesson 14: 2 Timothy 3

- I. Apostasy in the Last Days: 2 Timothy 3:1-9
 - A. this passage is talking about the Church
 1. not the obvious cults or false religions
 2. not about the world
 - a. a list describing the world is in Romans 1:28-32
 3. this is talking about the Christians (if they really are Christians!)
 - B. apostasy is a disease in the body of Christ; the cure and antidote is the Word of God
 - C. Paul warned the Ephesians that false teachers would soon be coming
 1. "For I know this, that after my departure savage wolves will come in among you, not sparing the flock. Also from among yourselves men will rise up, speaking perverse things, to draw away the disciples after themselves.": Acts 20:29-30
 - D. contrary to some teachings, the role of the church is not to convert and clean up the world, and get it ready before the Lord will come back
 1. the church will be getting worse, not better
 2. "when the Son of Man comes, will He really find faith on the earth?": Luke 18:8
 - E. "in the last days perilous times will come": 2 Timothy 3:1
 1. "last days" refers to the time just before the Rapture of the Church
 2. "perilous" = hard to bear, troublesome, dangerous; harsh, fierce, savage
 - a. used only here and in Matthew 8:28 describing the two "fierce" demon-possessed men
 - (i) will the last days be energized by demons?
 - "in latter times some will depart from the faith, giving heed to deceiving spirits and doctrines of demons": 1 Timothy 4:1
 - "Satan himself transforms himself into an angel of light... his ministers also transform themselves into ministers of righteousness": 2 Corinthians 11:14-15
 - F. 19 indicators or descriptions of the church in the "last days": 2 Timothy 3:2-5
 1. "lovers of themselves" = selfish
 2. "lovers of money" = covetous, avarice
 3. "boasters" = an empty pretender; braggart
 4. "proud" = showing one's self above others; despising others or even treating them with contempt, haughty
 5. "blasphemers" = speaking evil, slanderous, reproachful, railing, abusive; impious against God
 6. "disobedient to parents"
 7. "unthankful" = ungrateful, ungracious
 8. "unholy" = impious, wicked
 9. "unloving"
 - a. a better translation is "without natural affection", "hard-hearted towards kindred", "does not cherish"
 - b. anything contrary to normal, natural affections, such as those pertaining to man-woman, husband-wife, and parent-child relationships
 - (i) homosexuality
 - "...women exchanged natural relations for unnatural ones... the men also abandoned natural relations with women and were inflamed with lust for one another... and received in themselves the due penalty for their perversion": Romans 1:26-27
 - (ii) lack of faithfulness in a marriage
 - (iii) Satan knows that he must attack the family, the basic root of society, and the key to God's purposes
 - c. this word is used only here and (ironically) in Romans 1:31
 - (i) see Albert Barnes' Notes on the Bible for details about how hideously children have been treated in many pagan societies (see Addendum)
 - infanticide was permitted, encouraged, and enforced by law
 - deformed and weak children were often killed
 - children were killed by drowning, strangling, starving, thrown in a pit or off a cliff, or exposed to wild animals
 - "...dying by the sword being too sweet a death for children"--Tertullian

- it was a common practice to offer a burnt sacrifice of living children to the gods, and sometimes the Israelites got involved in it (Deuteronomy 12:30-31; 18:10; 2 Kings 16:3; 17:17; 21:6; 2 Chronicles 33:6; Psalm 106:37-38; Isaiah 57:5; Jeremiah 7:31; 32:35; Ezekiel 16:20-21; 20:26; 23:37, 47)
 - How does this apply to today's modern society?!
10. "unforgiving" = implacable, truce-breaker; unyielding; unwilling to be at peace with others (ALT)
 11. "slanderers" = (Greek, "diabolos") false accuser, devil
 12. "without self-control" = intemperate
 13. "brutal" = savage, fierce
 14. "despisers of good" = hostile and opposed to virtue; despiser of those that are good
 15. "traitors" = giving forward into another's hands (such as the enemy's); betrayer
 - a. said of Judas: Luke 6:16
 - b. Stephen said this of the Sanhedrin: Acts 7:52
 16. "headstrong" = rash, reckless
 17. "haughty" = to envelop with smoke, that is, (figuratively) to inflate with self conceit; high-minded, be lifted up with pride, be proud
 18. "lovers of pleasure rather than lovers of God"
 - a. "Demas has forsaken me, having loved this present world": 2 Timothy 4:10
 - b. "No one can serve two masters... you cannot serve God and mammon.": Matthew 6:24 = Luke 16:13
 - c. "Do not love the world, nor the things in the world. If anyone loves the world, the love of the Father is not in him.": 1 John 2:15
 - d. "Jesus said to Simon Peter, 'Simon, son of Jonah, do you love Me more than these?": John 21:15
 - e. "Jesus said to him, 'You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, and with all your soul, and with all your mind.": Matthew 22:37 = Mark 12:30 = Luke 10:27 (Deuteronomy 6:5)
 19. "having a form of godliness but denying its power": 2 Timothy 3:5
 - a. operating under the guise of Christianity; it's by name only
 - b. confusing form with substance
- G. "And from such people turn away!": 2 Timothy 3:5
1. If you're in a cold, dead, liberal church, get out!
 - a. it'll be a bad influence on you
 - b. it's not your ministry!
 2. "If anyone teaches otherwise and does not consent to wholesome words, the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to the doctrine which accords with godliness... from such withdraw yourself.": 1 Timothy 6:3-5
 3. "note those who cause divisions and offenses, contrary to the doctrine which you learned, and avoid them": Romans 16:17
 4. "Go out of Babylon; flee from the Chaldeans.": Isaiah 48:20
 5. "Flee from the midst of Babylon, and go out of the land of the Chaldeans": Jeremiah 50:8
 6. speaking of the future Babylon, "Come out of her, My people, that you may not be partakers of her sins, and that you may not receive of her plagues.": Revelation 18:4
 7. "'Come out from among them and be separate,' says the Lord.": 2 Corinthians 6:17; Isaiah 52:11
- H. "this sort are those who creep into households": 2 Timothy 3:6
1. "whose mouths must be stopped, who subvert whole households": Titus 1:11
 2. "there will be false teachers among you, who secretly will bring in destructive heresies": 2 Peter 2:1-3
 3. "Now this I say lest anyone should deceive you with persuasive words.": Colossians 2:4
 4. "Beware lest anyone cheat you through philosophy and empty deceit, according to the tradition of men, according to the basic principles of the world, and not according to Christ.": Colossians 2:8
 5. "...by good words and fair speeches they deceive the hearts of the simple": Romans 16:18
- I. "and make captives of gullible women loaded down with sins, led away by various lusts": 2 Timothy 3:6
1. their burden of sins causes the "weak-willed women" to be gullible
 2. they're already involved in lusts, so they're allowing themselves to be targets

- J. "always learning and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth": 2 Timothy 3:7
1. they never repented
 - a. we can't turn to God without turning from our sins
 - (i) Jesus speaking to Saul (a.k.a. the Apostle Paul), "I now send you, to open their eyes, in order to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan to God": Acts 26:16-18
 - b. repentance is a very key principle, and often overlooked
 - (i) "Then He began to rebuke the cities in which most of His mighty works had been done, because they did not repent": Matthew 11:20
 - (ii) "Repent, and believe the gospel.": Mark 1:15
 - (iii) "And they went out and proclaimed that men should repent.": Mark 6:12
 - (iv) "But unless you repent, you will all likewise perish.": Luke 13:3, 5
 - (v) "Therefore repent and convert so that your sins may be blotted out": Acts 3:19
 - (vi) "God... strictly commands all men everywhere to repent": Acts 17:30
 - (vii) "I made known the command to repent and to turn to God": Acts 26:20
 - (viii) "As many as I love, I rebuke and chasten; therefore be zealous and repent.": Revelation 3:19
 - (ix) 1 Kings 8:47
 - (x) Job 42:6
 - (xi) Ezekiel 14:6
 - (xii) Matthew 3:2; 4:17; 21:32
 - (xiii) Luke 16:30
 - (xiv) Acts 2:38; 8:22
 - (xv) Revelation 2:5, 16, 21-22; 3:3; 9:20-21; 16:9, 11
 - c. "...turned to God from idols": 1 Thessalonians 1:9
 - (i) just turning from idols wasn't enough
 - they'd just be turning to another form of bondage
 - they had to turn to the true, genuine, and real God instead of to something false
 - (ii) we become like the gods we worship: Psalms 115:8; 135:18
 2. they never matured
 3. just going through the motions, playing the game
- K. "as Jannes and Jambres resisted Moses...": 2 Timothy 3:8
1. their story is in Exodus 7:11-12, 22; 8:7, 18-19; 9:11
 2. we're told their names only here, not in Exodus
 3. "resist" = to set one's self against, to withstand, oppose
 4. they offered Pharaoh genuine, but limited miracles in response to Moses' and Aaron's
 5. they had their own form of power and demonstrations, their own deceiving signs and wonders
 6. they offered something else instead of the truth
 - a. "anti-christ" = "instead of Christ"
 7. Satan does do miracles; he's the great imitator; do not underestimate his involvement in the world and in the church
 - a. "Satan himself transforms himself into an angel of light... his ministers also transform themselves into ministers of righteousness": 2 Corinthians 11:13-15
 - b. parable of the mustard seed: Matthew 13:31-32 = Mark 4:30-32 = Luke 13:18-19
 - c. parable of the leaven in the 3 measures of meal: Matthew 13:33 = Luke 13:20-21
- L. "...so do these also resist the truth": 2 Timothy 3:8
1. they stand against the truth just as Jannes and Jambres did
 - a. with their own miracles, with their own deceiving signs and wonders?
 2. "men of corrupt minds"
 - a. "corrupt" = to spoil entirely; utterly perish; to destroy, to be destroyed, to perish
 - b. "But these, like natural brute beasts made to be caught and destroyed, speak evil of the things they do not understand, and will utterly perish in their own corruption": 2 Peter 2:12
 3. "disapproved concerning the faith"
 - a. "disapproved" = not standing the test, not approved (properly used of metals and coins); rejected, reprobate, disqualified; debased, depraved
 - (i) "And even as they did not think fit to have God in their knowledge, God gave them over to a reprobate (debased, depraved) mind, to do the things not right": Romans 1:28

- (ii) "They profess that they know God, but in their works they deny Him, being abominable and disobedient and reprobate (disqualified) to every good work.": Titus 1:16
- (iii) we're told to make sure we're genuine and not going to be disqualified: "examine yourselves, whether you are in the faith, prove your own selves...": 2 Corinthians 13:5-7
- M. "they will progress no further, for their folly will be manifest to all": 2 Timothy 3:9
 - 1. "folly" = stupidity; madness expressing itself in rage
 - a. used only here and in Luke 6:11, "And they were filled with madness, and talked with one another as to what they might do to Jesus."
 - 2. the inadequacy of Jannes' and Jambres' god was made public
 - a. "For each man threw down his rod, and they became snakes. But Aaron's rod swallowed up their rods.": Exodus 7:12
 - b. "And the magicians did so with their secret arts to bring forth lice, but they could not. So there were lice upon man and upon beast. And the magicians said to Pharaoh, 'This is the finger of God.'": Exodus 8:18-19
 - c. "And the magicians could not stand before Moses because of the boils, for the boil was upon the priests and upon all the Egyptians.": Exodus 9:11
 - 3. just as their error was made public, so will everyone else's
 - a. "you have sinned against the Lord; and be sure your sin will find you out": Numbers 32:23
 - b. "For there is nothing hidden which will not be revealed, nor has anything been kept secret but that it should come to light.": Mark 4:22
 - c. "For there is nothing covered that will not be revealed, nor hidden that will not be known.": Luke 12:2
- II. Paul's life was an open book: 2 Timothy 3:10
 - A. there was nothing hidden
 - B. Timothy observed or carefully followed his...
 - 1. "doctrine"
 - a. first item on the list!
 - b. "Hold fast the pattern of sound words which you have heard from me": 2 Timothy 1:13
 - 2. "manner of life"
 - a. "For you yourselves know how you ought to follow us. For we did not behave ourselves disorderly among you": 2 Thessalonians 3:7
 - b. "imitate me": 1 Corinthians 4:16; 11:1
 - c. "Brethren, join in following my example, and note those who so walk, as you have us for a pattern.": Philippians 3:17
 - d. "The things which you learned and received and heard and saw in me, these do, and the God of peace will be with you.": Philippians 4:9
 - 3. "purpose"
 - 4. "faith"
 - 5. "longsuffering" = patience, endurance, constancy, steadfastness, perseverance; forbearance, longsuffering, slowness in avenging wrongs
 - a. "But the fruit of the Spirit is: love, joy, peace, longsuffering...": Galatians 5:22
 - b. "...walk worthy of the calling with which you were called, with all lowliness and gentleness, with longsuffering, bearing with one another in love, endeavoring to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace": Ephesians 4:1-3
 - 6. "love ('agape)'"
 - 7. "perseverance" = cheerful or hopeful endurance, constancy; enduring, patience, patient continuance (waiting)
 - a. from the word for "enduring" in 2 Timothy 2:10, 12
 - b. "long-term patience" such as a farmer waiting for the crops to grow (2 Timothy 2:6)
 - (i) waiting for the fruit to grow in people
 - C. what's hiding in our closets?!
 - D. can we be used as such good examples?!

- III. Persecution should be the rule and not the exception: 2 Timothy 3:11-12
- A. "persecutions, afflictions, which happened to me at Antioch, at Iconium, at Lystra": 2 Timothy 3:11
 1. Antioch: Acts 13:13-52
 2. Iconium: Acts 14:1-7
 3. Lystra: Acts 14:8-20
 - B. Paul told Timothy, "share with me in the sufferings for the gospel": 2 Timothy 1:8
 - C. this is not "health and wealth" doctrine
 - D. "In the world you will have tribulation; but be of good cheer, I have overcome the world.": John 16:33
 - E. "If the world hates you, you know that it hated Me before it hated you. If you were of the world, the world would love its own. Yet because you are not of the world, but I chose you out of the world, therefore the world hates you... If they persecuted Me, they will also persecute you.": John 15:18-20
 - F. Jesus praying to His Father, "I have given them Your word; and the world has hated them because they are not of the world, just as I am not of the world.": John 17:14
 - G. we'll be persecuted only if we live a godly life: 2 Timothy 3:12
 1. then we've identified ourselves as targets
 2. includes ridicule, snide remarks, being ostracized
 3. in many countries it means death
 4. we're not to be undercover Christians
- IV. Scripture is the Antidote for Apostasy: 2 Timothy 3:13-17
- A. "evil men and impostors will grow worse and worse": 2 Timothy 3:13
 1. deterioration is the normal progression of sin: it tends to get worse and worse
 2. "They did worse than their fathers.": Jeremiah 7:26
 3. "you have done worse than your fathers": Jeremiah 16:12
 4. "Now they sin more and more...": Hosea 13:2
 - B. "deceiving and being deceived": 2 Timothy 3:13
 1. "For we ourselves were also once foolish, disobedient, deceived...": Titus 3:3
 2. "For many deceivers have gone out into the world...": 2 John 1:7
 3. "The coming of the lawless one is according to the working of Satan, with all power, signs, and lying wonders, and with all unrighteous deception": 2 Thessalonians 2:9-10
 - C. but you keep going in the things you know, and don't be deceived: 2 Timothy 3:14
 - D. "the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make you wise for salvation": 2 Timothy 3:15
 1. not clever words or things based on human wisdom
 2. not politically-correct doctrine
 - E. "salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus": 2 Timothy 3:15
 1. only through faith
 2. only through Jesus Christ
 - F. "all Scripture is given by the inspiration of God": 2 Timothy 3:16
 1. the Bible doesn't contain the Word of God, it is the Word of God
 2. "inspiration of God" = "divinely breathed" or "God-breathed"
 - a. "the gospel which was preached by me is not according to man. For I neither received it from man, nor was I taught it, but it came through the revelation of Jesus Christ.": Galatians 1:11-12
 - b. "no prophecy of Scripture is of any private interpretation, for prophecy never came by the will of man, but holy men of God spoke as they were moved by the Holy Spirit": 2 Peter 1:20-21
 - G. Scripture is our textbook and our guidebook: 2 Timothy 3:16
 1. "profitable" = helpful or serviceable, advantageous; useful
 2. "doctrine" = teaching; that which is taught, doctrine; teachings, precepts
 - a. first one on the list again!
 - b. Scripture will show us what is right
 3. "reproof" = a proof, that by which a thing is proved or tested; conviction; evidence
 - a. Scripture will show us what is not right
 4. "correction" = straightening up again; restoration to an upright or right state; correction, improvement of life or character
 - a. Scripture will show us how to get it right
 5. "instruction" = education or training
 - a. Scripture will show us how to keep it right

- H. "that the man of God may be complete, thoroughly equipped for every good work": 2 Timothy 3:17
1. "complete" = fresh, fitted for use, mature
 2. Scripture "thoroughly equips" us, feeds us, and causes us to grow
 3. "Therefore if anyone purges himself from these, he shall be a vessel to honor, sanctified and useful to the Master, prepared for every good work.": 2 Timothy 2:21
 4. "zealous for good works": Titus 2:14
 5. "maintain good works": Titus 3:8
 6. "For we are His workmanship, created in Christ Jesus for good works, which God prepared beforehand that we should walk in them.": Ephesians 2:10
 7. "let us consider one another in order to stir up love and good works": Hebrews 10:24

Romans 1:31

"Without natural affections" - This expression denotes the lack of affectionate regard toward their children. The attachment of parents to children is one of the strongest in nature, and nothing can overcome it but the most confirmed and established wickedness. And yet the apostle charges on the pagan generally the lack of this affection. He doubtless refers here to the practice so common among pagans of exposing their children, or putting them to death. This crime, so abhorrent to all the feelings of humanity, was common among the pagan, and is still. The Canaanites, we are told Psalm 106:37-38, "sacrificed their sons and their daughters unto devils, and shed innocent blood, even the blood of their sons and their daughters, whom they sacrificed unto the idols of Canaan." Manasseh among the Jews imitated their example, and introduced the horrid custom of sacrificing children to Moloch, and set the example by offering his own; 2 Chronicles 33:6.

Among the ancient Persians it was a common custom to bury children alive. In most of the Grecian states, infanticide was not merely permitted, but actually enforced by law. The Spartan lawgiver expressly ordained that every child that was born should be examined by the ancient men of the tribe, and that if found weak or deformed, should be thrown into a deep cavern at the foot of Mount Taygetus. Aristotle, in his work on government, enjoins the exposure of children that are naturally feeble and deformed, in order to prevent an excess of population. But among all the nations of antiquity, the Romans were the most unrelenting in their treatment of infants. Romulus obliged the citizens to bring up all their male children, and the oldest of the females, proof that the others were to be destroyed. The Roman father had an absolute right over the life of his child, and we have abundant proof that that right was often exercised.

Romulus expressly authorized the destruction of all children that were deformed, only requiring the parents to exhibit them to their five nearest neighbors, and to obtain their consent to their death. The law of the Twelve Tables enacted in the 301st year of Rome, sanctioned the same barbarous practice. Minucius Felix thus describes the barbarity of the Romans in this respect: "I see you exposing your infants to wild beasts and birds, or strangling them after the most miserable manner." (chapter xxx.) Pliny the older defends the right of parents to destroy their children, upon the ground of its being necessary in order to preserve the population within proper bounds. Tertullian, in his apology, expresses himself boldly on this subject. "How many of you (addressing himself to the Roman people, and to the governors of cities and provinces) might I deservedly charge with infant murder; and not only so, but among the different kinds of death, for choosing some of the cruelest for their own children, such as drowning, or starving with cold or hunger, or exposing to the mercy of dogs; dying by the sword being too sweet a death for children."

Nor was this practice arrested in the Roman government until the time of Constantine, the first Christian prince. The Phoenicians and Carthaginians were in the habit of sacrificing infants to the gods. It may be added that the crime is no less common among modern pagan nations. No less than 9000 children are exposed in Pekin in China annually. Persons are employed by the police to go through the city with carts every morning to pick up all the children that may have been thrown out during the night. The bodies are carried to a common pit without the walls of the city, into which all, whether dead or living, are promiscuously thrown. (Barrow's Travels in China, p. 113, Amos ed.) Among the Hindus the practice is perhaps still more common. In the provinces of Cutch and Guzerat alone the number of infantile murders amounted, according to the lowest calculation in 1807, to 3,000 annually; according to another calculation, to 30,000.

Females are almost the only victims. (Buchanan's Researches in Asia, Eng. ed. p. 49. Ward's View of the Hindus.) In Otaheite, previously to the conversion of the people to Christianity. it was estimated that at least two-thirds of the children were destroyed. (Turnbull's Voyage round the World in 1800, 2, 3, and 4.) The natives of New South Wales were in the habit of burying the child with its mother, if she should happen to die. (Collins' Account of the Colony of New South Wales, p. 124, 125.) Among the Hottentots, infanticide is a common crime. "The altars of the Mexicans were continually drenched in the blood of infants." In Peru, no less than two hundred infants were sacrificed on occasion of the coronation of the Inca. The authority for these melancholy statements may be seen in Beck's Medical Jurisprudence, vol. i. 18-197, ed. 1823; see also Robertson's History of America, p. 221, ed. 1821. This is a specimen of the views and feelings of the pagan world; and the painful narrative might be continued to almost any length. After this statement, it cannot surely be deemed a groundless charge when the apostle accused them of being destitute of natural affection.

Lesson 15: 2 Timothy 4

- I. Scripture is the Antidote for Apostasy, continued: 2 Timothy 4:1-5
 - A. "the Lord Jesus Christ... will judge the living and the dead": 2 Timothy 4:1
 - 1. "And He commanded us to preach to the people, and to testify that it is He who was ordained of God to be the Judge of the living and the dead.": Acts 10:42
 - 2. "...He shall reward each one according to his works": Matthew 16:27
 - 3. John 5:22-27
 - B. "I charge you... preach the Word": 2 Timothy 4:1-2
 - 1. he's being strongly urged to concentrate on the Word of God
 - 2. not "preach from the Word"
 - a. "...the whole counsel of God": Acts 20:27
 - b. preach all of it
 - (i) not just topical studies all the time
 - (ii) not just the popular or easy subjects
 - 3. the Word is to be the only authority
 - C. "be ready in season and out of season": 2 Timothy 4:2
 - 1. "ready" = to stand by, be present; to be at hand
 - 2. "in season" = when the opportunity occurs; opportunely, conveniently
 - a. said of Judas, "he sought how he might *conveniently* betray Him": Mark 14:11
 - 3. "out of season" = opposite of "in season"; inopportunistly; unseasonable
 - a. he is to be available to preach even if it's inconvenient, uncomfortable, or when he's not scheduled
 - b. he is to seek out opportunities
 - 4. "Be ready to do this whether or not the time is convenient." (ISV)
 - D. "convince": 2 Timothy 4:2
 - 1. admonish, convict, convince, tell a fault, rebuke, reprove
 - 2. "Those who sin, *rebuke* before all, so that the rest also may fear.": 1 Timothy 5:20
 - 3. "holding fast the faithful word as he has been taught, that he may be able, by sound doctrine, both to exhort and *convict* those who contradict": Titus 1:9
 - 4. "*rebuke* them sharply, that they may be sound in the faith": Titus 1:13
 - 5. "Speak these things, exhort, and *rebuke* with all authority.": Titus 2:15
 - 6. "have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather *expose* them": Ephesians 5:11
 - E. "rebuke": 2 Timothy 4:2
 - 1. admonish; forbid, charge, rebuke; reprove, censure severely; to admonish or charge sharply
 - F. "exhort": 2 Timothy 4:2
 - 1. comfort, encourage; to address or speak to which may be done in the way of exhortation, entreaty, comfort, instruction, etc.
 - G. "with all longsuffering": 2 Timothy 4:2
 - 1. same as used in 2 Timothy 3:10
 - 2. patience, endurance, constancy, steadfastness, perseverance; forbearance, longsuffering, slowness in avenging wrongs
 - H. "teaching": 2 Timothy 4:2
 - 1. instruction, that which is taught; doctrine
 - 2. the Word is to be the only authority
 - I. people will deliberately turn away from the truth: 2 Timothy 4:3-4
 - 1. "Now the Spirit expressly says that in latter times some will depart from the faith, giving heed to deceiving spirits and doctrines of demons, speaking lies in hypocrisy...": 1 Timothy 4:1-2
 - 2. they will listen to and believe only what they want to
 - a. today's emphasis is on what is "politically-correct"
 - b. "Times have changed: that was then, this is now!"
 - c. "truth-relativism" = "You have your truth, I have mine."
 - d. over-emphasis of self-esteem
 - (i) "I deserve all these good things!"
 - e. "church-lite"

3. deliberate rejection of the truth is easily seen in political races
 4. it's because of their own desires and lusts; it's what they want to do
 - a. "...men loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil": John 3:19
 - b. the "new morality" is nothing more than the "old immorality"
 5. "itching ears" = figuratively, craving to hear what they want to hear
 - a. an itch needs to be scratched; it needs to be placated, appeased, or satisfied
 - b. they want to hear "comfortable" doctrine; they want their sin condoned
 - (i) "this is a rebellious people, lying children, children who will not hear the law of the Lord; who say to the seers, 'Do not see,' and to the prophets, 'Do not prophesy to us right things; speak to us smooth things...': Isaiah 30:9-10
 - (ii) "Tell me how good I am!"
 6. "heap up" = to accumulate, to multiply
 7. "from the truth... to fables": 2 Timothy 4:4
 - a. compared to the Thessalonians, who "turned to God from idols": 1 Thessalonians 1:9
 - b. compared to what Jesus said to Saul (a.k.a. the Apostle Paul), "I now send you, to open their eyes, in order to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan to God": Acts 26:16-18
 - J. "but you be watchful": 2 Timothy 4:5
 1. "watchful" = to be sober, circumspect, clear-headed
 2. he's to pay attention so it doesn't happen to him, and to those in the church
 3. "...let us watch and *be sober*": 1 Thessalonians 5:6
 4. "Therefore gird up the loins of your mind, *be sober*...": 1 Peter 1:13
 - K. "endure afflictions": 2 Timothy 4:5
 1. Paul is repeating what he already told Timothy, "You therefore must *endure hardship* as a good soldier of Jesus Christ.": 2 Timothy 2:3
 2. this is what Paul is going through, "I *suffer trouble* as an evildoer": 2 Timothy 2:9
 - L. "do the work of an evangelist": 2 Timothy 4:5
 1. preach the gospel and look after the churches
 2. this implies activity, a lot of activity!
 - M. "fulfill your ministry": 2 Timothy 4:5
 1. "fulfill" = to carry out fully (in evidence), that is, completely assure (or convince), entirely accomplish; make full proof of
 2. he's to be a good example, teaching the right things: 1 Timothy 4:6-16
 - a. "...be an example to the believers...": 1 Timothy 4:12
 3. Paul told this to others, too
 - a. "And say to Archippus, 'Take heed to the ministry which you have received in the Lord, that you may fulfill it.'": Colossians 4:17
- II. Paul knows that he's about to die: 2 Timothy 4:6-8
- A. "I am already being poured out as a drink offering": 2 Timothy 4:6
 1. the picture of a liquid being poured out onto the burning sacrifice and hot altar, and boiling away
 2. "departure" = an unloosing (as of things woven); a dissolving (into separate parts); departure, a metaphor drawn from loosing from moorings preparatory to setting sail
 - B. "I have fought the good fight, I have finished the race, I have kept the faith.": 2 Timothy 4:7
 1. he again uses the idioms of a soldier, an athlete, and a steward
 - C. "Finally, there is laid up for me the crown of righteousness": 2 Timothy 4:8
 1. his attention was on the only thing that mattered in his (immediate) future
 2. "Do not lay up for yourselves treasures on earth... but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven... For where your treasure is, there your heart will be also.": Matthew 6:19-21
 3. "to all who have loved His appearing"
 - a. "who have loved and still love" -- Word Pictures In The New Testament by Archibald Thomas Robertson
 - b. the Greek word for "appearing" is used to refer to Jesus' first and second coming
 - (i) "...has now been revealed by the *appearing* of our Savior Jesus Christ": 2 Timothy 1:10
 - (ii) "looking for the blessed hope and glorious *appearing* of our great God and Savior Jesus Christ": Titus 2:13
 - (iii) "the Lord Jesus Christ... will judge the living and the dead at His *appearing*": 2 Timothy 4:1

- c. "to those who look for Him He shall appear the second time...": Hebrews 9:28
- d. "For our citizenship is in Heaven, from which also we are looking for the Savior, the Lord Jesus Christ": Philippians 3:20

III. Paul's Final Comments: 2 Timothy 4:9-22

- A. he's going to mention 17 people
- B. "Be diligent to come to me quickly": 2 Timothy 4:9
 - 1. he was lonely?
 - 2. he needed certain things, especially because winter was coming (2 Timothy 4:21)?
 - 3. he needed to get final instructions out, especially to Timothy?
- C. "Demas has forsaken me, having loved this present world, and has departed for Thessalonica": 2 Timothy 4:10
 - 1. the "thorns" in the Parable of the Sower (Matthew 13:7, 22; Mark 4:7, 18-19; Luke 8:7, 14)
 - a. thorns are used to represent cares of this world, the deceitfulness of riches, pleasures of life, and the desires for other things
 - b. thorns choked the Word
 - c. they became distracted, ineffective, and unfruitful
 - d. worldly distractions cause unfruitfulness
 - 2. "Do not love the world, nor the things in the world. If anyone loves the world, the love of the Father is not in him.": 1 John 2:15
 - 3. "No one can serve two masters... you cannot serve God and mammon.": Matthew 6:24 = Luke 16:13
 - 4. "Jesus said to Simon Peter, 'Simon, son of Jonah, do you love Me more than these?': John 21:15
 - 5. "Jesus said to him, 'You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, and with all your soul, and with all your mind.": Matthew 22:37 = Mark 12:30 = Luke 10:27 (Deuteronomy 6:5)
- D. "Crescens for Galatia, Titus for Dalmatia.": 2 Timothy 4:10
 - 1. they probably (hopefully) did not abandon Paul, but were on missions
- E. "Only Luke is with me.": 2 Timothy 4:11
 - 1. he was Paul's constant companion
 - a. his personal physician?
 - b. he traveled almost everywhere with Paul
 - (i) "we" or "us" is used in Acts 16:10; 20:5; 21:1; 27:1
 - c. Colossians 4:14
 - 2. he wrote the Gospel of Luke and the book of Acts
 - a. possibly a 2-volume set of documents for use in Paul's defense during his first Roman trial
- F. "Get Mark and bring him with you, for he is useful to me for ministry.": 2 Timothy 4:11
 - 1. John Mark had abandoned Paul during his 1st missionary journey: Acts 13:13
 - 2. Paul did not want to bring him along on his 2nd journey and it caused a split between Paul and Barnabas: Acts 15:36-41
 - 3. by this time John Mark had obviously proven himself to Paul and had become useful to him
 - a. their lives continued to intersect
 - (i) Colossians 4:10
 - (ii) Philemon 1:24
- G. "Tychicus I have sent to Ephesus.": 2 Timothy 4:12
 - 1. so that Timothy could join Paul?
 - 2. Tychicus has been mentioned elsewhere
 - a. he or Artemas were sent to replace Titus so he could join Paul at Nicopolis: Titus 3:12
 - b. traveled with Paul on his way back to Jerusalem: Acts 20:4
 - c. was with Paul during his first Roman imprisonment
 - d. he brought the letters to the Ephesians (Ephesians 6:21-22) and the Colossians (Colossians 4:7-8)
 - e. he may have accompanied Onesimus (the runaway slave) to Philemon (his owner): Colossians 4:9
- H. "Bring the cloak that I left with Carpus at Troas when you come": 2 Timothy 4:13
 - 1. "a travelling cloke, used for protection against stormy weather" -- Thayer's Greek Definitions
 - 2. this may have been his only extra garment and the only thing he could use as a blanket
 - a. winter was coming!: 2 Timothy 4:21
 - 3. could possibly refer instead to a book bag or a wrapper for parchments

- I. "Bring... the books, especially the parchments": 2 Timothy 4:13
 - 1. this leads to a conjecture that he was arrested in Troas and not allowed to bring everything along
 - 2. "books" referred to papyrus scrolls, possibly the Old Testament
 - 3. "parchments" were expensive vellum sheets, possibly of letters he had received or was writing, or blank sheets with which to write letters
- J. "Alexander the coppersmith did me much harm. May the Lord repay him according to his works. You also must beware of him, for he has greatly resisted our words.": 2 Timothy 4:14-15
 - 1. no way of knowing if it's the Alexander that was causing trouble with Hymenaeus in 1 Timothy 1:20
 - 2. "coppersmith" = a worker in copper or iron, a smith; a worker in metal
 - a. Paul had problems with smiths (in Ephesus) before: Acts 19:23-41
 - 3. Paul is giving the problem that Alexander caused over to the Lord
 - 4. "it is a righteous thing with God to repay tribulation to those who trouble you": 2 Thessalonians 1:6
 - 5. "He repays those who hate Him to their face, to destroy them. He will not be slack with him who hates Him; He will repay him to his face.": Deuteronomy 7:10
 - 6. "Give them according to their deeds, and according to the wickedness of their practices, give them according to the work of their hands; give them what they deserve.": Psalm 28:4
 - 7. "And will He not render to each man according to his deeds?": Proverbs 24:12
 - 8. "It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God.": Hebrews 10:31
 - 9. Moses and Aaron turned accusations and troubles over to God: Numbers 16:15; 20:6
- K. "At my first defense no one stood with me, but all forsook me. May it not be charged against them.": 2 Timothy 4:16
 - 1. in the Roman legal system there was more than one hearing
 - 2. Paul had the spirit of forgiveness, just like Jesus (Luke 23:34) and Stephen (Acts 7:60)
- L. "But the Lord stood with me and strengthened me, so that the message might be preached fully through me, and that all the Gentiles might hear.": 2 Timothy 4:17
 - 1. although no one stood with him, the Lord stood with him
 - 2. not for Paul's comfort, but for the preaching of the Gospel
- M. "Also I was delivered out of the mouth of the lion.": 2 Timothy 4:17
 - 1. could possibly be a literal lion
 - 2. could refer to Nero
 - 3. could refer to Satan, "...your adversary the devil walks about like a roaring lion...": 1 Peter 5:8
- N. "And the Lord will deliver me from every evil work and preserve me for His heavenly kingdom. To Him be glory forever and ever. Amen!": 2 Timothy 4:18
 - 1. even at the end of his life, the Lord is the focus of his attention, and on Paul's eternal future
 - 2. "We are confident, yes, well pleased rather to be absent from the body and to be present with the Lord.": 2 Corinthians 5:8
 - 3. "...but we know that when He is revealed, we shall be like Him...": 1 John 3:2-3
- O. "Greet Priscilla and Aquila and the household of Onesiphorus.": 2 Timothy 4:19
 - 1. Priscilla and Aquila are also seen in Acts 18:2, 18, 26; Romans 16:3-4; 1 Corinthians 16:19
 - a. "Priscilla and Aquila... risked their own necks for my life": Romans 16:3-4
 - b. "Priscilla and Aquila greet you... with the church that is in their house": 1 Corinthians 16:19
 - 2. "the household of Onesiphorus" was seen before in 2 Timothy 1:16-18
 - a. "he refreshed me often": 2 Timothy 1:16
- P. "Erastus stayed in Corinth, but Trophimus I have left in Miletus sick.": 2 Timothy 4:20
 - 1. Erastus is also mentioned in Acts 19:22; Romans 16:23
 - a. "Erastus the steward of the city greets you": Romans 16:23
 - 2. Trophimus is also mentioned in Acts 20:4; 21:29
 - a. "...Trophimus an Ephesian...": Acts 21:29
- Q. "Do your utmost to come before winter.": 2 Timothy 4:21
 - 1. "Do your utmost" = to hasten, make haste; to exert one's self, endeavor, give diligence
 - a. "*Be diligent* to come to me quickly": 2 Timothy 4:9
 - b. "*Be diligent* to present yourself approved to God...": 2 Timothy 2:15
 - 2. "come before winter"
 - a. because traveling to Rome in winter would be very difficult or nearly impossible for Timothy?
 - b. Paul needed his cloak for warmth?
 - c. Paul was going to be facing his final trial by then?

- R. "The Lord Jesus Christ be with your spirit. Grace be with you. Amen.": 2 Timothy 4:22
1. "Brothers, the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with your spirit. Amen.": Galatians 6:18
 2. "May the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with your spirit. Amen.": Philemon 1:25
 3. "with your spirit", for fellowship, comfort, communion, teaching, direction
 4. "Peace I leave with you, My peace I give to you; not as the world gives do I give to you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid.": John 14:27