

The Pastoral Epistles – 1 and 2 Timothy, Titus
Lesson 1 - Introduction to the Pastoral Epistles

Objective – To introduce you to the author, recipients, historical context and overall scope of the Pastoral Epistles. Secondly, to help you to understand that these letters were written to ordinary saints (Timothy and Titus) called and equipped by God to do extraordinary work in the Kingdom of Jesus Christ.

❖ **Greetings**

❖ **Attendance and Accountability**

Requirements – Writing utensils, Bibles, a good night’s sleep

There will be **tests** on the outlines of the books and some other material

Memory verses will be assigned

We will take **attendance** each week and have some **accountability** questions as well. For the next few weeks, the question will be, “**Have you gotten a good night’s sleep, brought your Bible and writing materials, worked on your memorization, and done any other assigned homework?**”

❖ **Westminster Shorter Catechism**

❖ **Schedule** – Today – Introduction to the Pastoral Epistles

Weeks 2-8 – 1 Timothy – How to Behave in God’s House

Weeks 9-12 – 2 Timothy – Live a Life of Faith in Jesus

Weeks 13-15 – Titus – Good Works in the Church of Jesus Christ

Week 16 – Final Review and Student Evaluation

❖ **Lesson – Introduction to the Pastoral Epistles - Paul’s instruction to Timothy and Titus:**

1) Defend sound _____ 2) Maintain sound _____

A. Authorship –

Who wrote 1 and 2 Timothy and Titus? _____ – 1 Tm 1:1, 2 Tm 1:1, Ti 1:1

B. Historical / Geographical Context

1. Time

- 1 Timothy and Titus were written by Paul during the time between his first and second imprisonment in _____ – 64-65 A.D.?

- 2 Timothy was written during Paul’s _____ imprisonment in Rome - 65-67 A.D.?

2. Place written from –

Paul was in _____ when he wrote 1 Timothy (1 Tm 1:3)

Paul was in _____ when he wrote 2 Timothy

We don’t know where Paul was when he wrote Titus

3. Place sent to

Timothy was in _____ when Paul wrote 1 and 2 Timothy

Titus was in _____ when Paul wrote Titus

C. Personal History – Timothy and Titus

1. Timothy - Name means _____.

- Timothy was from _____, in what is now Turkey – Acts 16:1

- His mother, _____ and his grandmother, _____ were Jewish believers (2 Tm 1:5). His father was a _____ (and likely an unbeliever - Acts 16:1)

- Timothy was well spoken of by his fellow Lystrans and those in Iconium (Acts 16:2)

- He was also well trained in OT Scriptures (2 Tm 3:15)

- Timothy was possibly converted on Paul’s 1st missionary journey (48 A.D.?) – See Acts 14:8ff

- Remaining Acts chronology:

Acts 16:1-3- Paul desires Timothy to accompany him and Silas on 2nd missionary journey

Acts 16:3- Circumcised by Paul to avoid controversy with Jewish believers

Acts 17:14 - Left by Paul at Thessalonica (in what is now Greece - see maps) with Silas

Acts 17:15 – Leaves with Silas to join Paul in Athens, Greece

Acts 19:22 – Sent by Paul to Macedonia (see maps)

Acts 20:4 – Accompanies Paul when he leaves Greece and travels again into Asia Minor (Turkey) on his way to Jerusalem

- Timothy was with Paul in Rome during Paul's first imprisonment - He is mentioned in the "Prison Epistles" of Philippians (1:1, 2:19), Colossians (1:1), and Philemon (1)

Paul's relationship with Timothy:

1) Paul's love for Timothy:

- He includes Timothy in the salutation (greeting) portion of 2 Corinthians, Philippians, Colossians, 1 and 2 Thessalonians.

- He refers to Timothy as one who will sincerely care for the state of the _____, as one with proven character, and as one who served with Paul in the gospel (Ph 2:19-23).

- Paul called Timothy his "beloved and faithful _____ in the Lord" (1 Co 4:17), "a true _____ in the faith" (1 Tm 1:2, and "a beloved _____" (2 Tm 1:2).

- Timothy is mentioned in all but three of Paul's epistles (Galatians, Ephesians, and Titus)

2) Paul's trust in Timothy:

1 Corinthians 4:17, 16:10,11 – Sent to the Corinthians by Paul to remind them of Paul's exhortation to them

2 Corinthians 1:19 – Preaches to the Corinthians

Philippians 2:19,23 – Sent by Paul to the Philippians to ascertain the state of the church, that Paul might be encouraged

1 Thessalonians 3:2,6 – Sent by Paul to the Thessalonians to encourage them in the faith.

Returned to Paul with good news of their faith and love and of their desire to see Paul and his companions.

1 Timothy 1:3 – Left by Paul in Ephesus (setting for 1 and, possibly, 2 Timothy) to deal with false teachers

3) Timothy, a man with faults and failings:

- Tended to _____ his calling before God as a minister of the gospel (2 Timothy 1:6)

- Prone to _____ (2 Timothy 1:7ff)

- Had frequent illnesses (1 Timothy 5:22).

4) Paul gave various warnings and exhortations to Timothy

- Not to let others look down on his youthfulness (1 Timothy 4:12)

- Warns him to flee youthful _____ (2 Timothy 2:22) and

- To not be ashamed of the gospel (2 Tim 1:8).

Titus – Name means _____ - Much less is known of his life

- Titus is not mentioned in Acts; Outside of Titus, he is mentioned only in 2 Corinthians, Galatians, and 2 Timothy

- He was a _____ (Ga 2:1-3) and a likely convert of Paul (calls him "a true son in our common faith" – Ti 1:4)

- Accompanied Paul on his trip from Antioch to Jerusalem (Ga 2:1-3)

- Not compelled by Jewish believers in Jerusalem to be circumcised (Ga 1:3).

- Sent by Paul to Corinth to deal with some problems in the church and to counter the work of Paul's opponents there. Upon hearing that Titus' journey to Corinth had met with success, Paul wrote the letter of _____ and sent it along with Titus to encourage the saints there.

- Sent by Paul to Corinth to also enlist the Corinthian participation in the collection of money for the saints in Judea who were undergoing persecution.

- Working on the island of _____ when Paul sent letter to him

- Last glimpse - 2 Timothy 4:10 - Paul tells Timothy that Titus had gone to Dalmatia. This may imply that Titus had been with Paul during his second Roman imprisonment.
- Thus we know that Titus was a trustworthy and valued young co-worker of Paul's, who was skillful in dealing with difficult situations in the church.

D. Overview of the Pastoral Epistles

1. 1 Timothy – “How to behave in God’s house” (3:15)

- Dealing with _____ in the church who love to debate obscure doctrine
- The place of prayer in the church
- The role of _____ in the church
- Qualifications for the offices of _____ and _____ (and their wives)
- Holiness in church leadership
- Honoring all those in _____
- Dealing with temptations of greed, materialism, and pride

2 Timothy - “Live a Life of Faith in Jesus”

- Likely Paul’s _____ epistle written shortly before his execution in Rome.
- A farewell epistle - along with the book of Philippians and Acts 20:17-38
- Paul urges Timothy to
 - be _____ in the grace of the Lord and in the work that God has given him to do
 - be single-minded in his devotion to the ministry
 - to entrust what has been given to him (by Paul) to _____ men.
 - be willing to endure suffering for the sake of the gospel of Jesus
 - to deal strongly with the _____ of his day and to avoid being drawn into their foolish arguments and disputations.
 - be prepared for perilous times ahead
 - continue in the teaching that he has received from him.
 - to come to him in his _____ days.

3. Titus – “Good Works in the Church of Jesus Christ”

- Good works mentioned at least 6 times
- Themes similar to 1 Timothy:
 - Qualifications for the office of _____
 - Dealing with troublers of the church who aspire to leadership
 - Giving proper exhortation to each of the various church members
 - Honoring those in _____
 - Avoiding needless arguments and dissensions

As we begin our study of the Pastoral Epistles, let us all pray that we too may persevere in the faith, and continue steadfastly in the good works that the Lord has called us to do in His Kingdom.

- ❖ **Homework** – Read the entire book of 1 Timothy; Study the catechism questions for the quarter.
- ❖ **Prayer / Prep for Worship**

Paul's 1st Missionary Journey

- 1 Paul and Barnabas sent out by the Antioch church, with John Mark (Acts 13:1-3).
- 2 They encounter Bar-Jesus, false prophet and friend of the governor. Bar-Jesus is struck blind. The governor believes (Acts 13:4-12).
- 3 John Mark leaves to go back to Jerusalem (Acts 13:13).



- 4 Paul preaches to Jews and Gentiles. The Jews are jealous and stir up opposition (Acts 13:14-52).
- 5 They stay a long time. Many Jews and Gentiles become believers. A Gentile plot on their lives forces them on (Acts 14:1-7).
- 6 **Timothy possibly converted by Paul.** Paul heals a cripple. They are hailed as gods. Enemies arrive from Antioch and Iconium—they are almost killed (Acts 14:8-20).
- 7 Many more disciples won. They return the way they came, encouraging the young churches (Acts 14:21-26).
- 8 They report everything to the church in Antioch (Acts 14:27-28).

Paul's 2nd Missionary Journey

- 1 Paul and Barnabas agree to revisit the Galatian churches. But they disagree about taking John Mark who had left them on the earlier mission (Acts 15:36-38).
- 2 After an argument, Barnabas takes Mark to Cyprus (Acts 15:39).
- 3 **Paul takes Silas. At Lystra Paul asks Timothy to join them (Acts 16:1-3).**
- 4 They revisit the towns, telling the believers the decisions of the Jerusalem Council about Gentile converts (Acts 16:4-5).
- 5 Paul tries to go into Bithynia, but is blocked by the Holy Spirit (Acts 16:6-7).



- 6 At night, Paul has a vision. A Macedonian urges him to come across to help. They decide to sail for Macedonia (Acts 16:8-10). At this point Luke (author of Acts) joins them.
- 7 Paul delivers a girl fortune-teller from an evil spirit. The girl's owners protest and a crowd attacks Paul and Silas. Flogged and imprisoned, they are freed by an earthquake. Their

jailer believes (Acts 16:11-40).

- 8 Paul convinces both Jews and Greeks. Some Jews stir up a riot—Paul leaves secretly (Acts 17:1-9).
- 9 Paul receives a better reception, but people from Thessalonica stir up a mob. Paul leaves, but Silas and Timothy stay behind (Acts 17:10-15).
- 10 Paul speaks to the court of the Areopagus which met to consider new religions. His mention of the resurrection divides his audience: some laugh, some believe (Acts 17:16-34).
- 11 Silas and Timothy arrive with news of Thessalonica. Paul writes 1 and 2 Thessalonians, encouraging that church in its difficulties. They spend almost 2 years here, building up the church. Despite Jewish opposition, they are able to stay (Acts 18:1-17).
- 12 They stop briefly in Ephesus—Paul had been forbidden earlier by the Spirit to preach in Asia. He debates with the Jews who want him to stay longer (Acts 18:18-21).
- 13 They travel back to Antioch, via Caesarea and Jerusalem (Acts 18:22).

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Weeks 9-12 – 2 Timothy – Live a Life of Faith in Jesus

Weeks 13-15 – Titus – Good Works in the Church of Jesus Christ

Week 16 – Final Review and Student Evaluation

❖ **Lesson – Introduction to the Pastoral Epistles - Paul's instruction to Timothy and Titus:**

1) Defend sound **doctrine** 2) Maintain sound **discipline**

A. Authorship –

Who wrote 1 and 2 Timothy and Titus? **Paul** – 1 Tm 1:1, 2 Tm 1:1, Ti 1:1

B. Historical / Geographical Context

1. Time

- 1 Timothy and Titus were written by Paul during the time between his first and second imprisonment in **Rome** – 64-65 A.D.?

- 2 Timothy was written during Paul's **second** imprisonment in Rome - 65-67 A.D.?

2. Place written from –

Paul was in **Macedonia** when he wrote 1 Timothy (1 Tm 1:3)

Paul was in **Rome** when he wrote 2 Timothy

We don't know where Paul was when he wrote Titus

3. Place sent to

Timothy was in **Ephesus** when Paul wrote 1 and 2 Timothy

Titus was in **Crete** when Paul wrote Titus

C. Personal History – Timothy and Titus

1. Timothy - Name means “**Honoring God**”

- Timothy was from **Lystra**, in what is now Turkey – Acts 16:1

- His mother, **Eunice** and his grandmother, **Lois** were Jewish believers (2 Tm 1:5). His father was a **Greek** (and likely an unbeliever - Acts 16:1)

- Timothy was well spoken of by his fellow Lystrans and those in Iconium (Acts 16:2)

- He was also well trained in OT Scriptures (2 Tm 3:15)

- Timothy was possibly converted on Paul's 1st missionary journey (48 A.D.?) – See Acts 14:8ff

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Paul's relationship with Timothy:

1) Paul's love for Timothy:

- He includes Timothy in the salutation (greeting) portion of 2 Corinthians, Philippians, Colossians, 1 and 2 Thessalonians.

- He refers to Timothy as one who will sincerely care for the state of the **Philippians**, as one with proven character, and as one who served with Paul in the gospel (Ph 2:19-23).

- Paul called Timothy his "beloved and faithful **son** in the Lord" (1 Co 4:17), "a true **son** in the faith" (1 Tm 1:2, and "a beloved **son**" (2 Tm 1:2).

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1 Timothy 1:3 – Left by Paul in Ephesus (setting for 1 and, possibly, 2 Timothy) to deal with false teachers

3) Timothy, a man with faults and failings:

- Tended to **doubt** his calling before God as a minister of the gospel (2 Timothy 1:6)

- Prone to **fear** (2 Timothy 1:7ff)

- Had frequent illnesses (1 Timothy 5:22).

4) Paul gave various warnings and exhortations to Timothy

- Not to let others look down on his youthfulness (1 Timothy 4:12)

- Warns him to flee youthful **lusts** (2 Timothy 2:22) and

- To not be ashamed of the gospel (2 Tim 1:8).

Titus – Name means "**Nurse**" - Much less is known of his life

- Titus is not mentioned in Acts; Outside of Titus, he is mentioned only in 2 Corinthians, Galatians, and 2 Timothy

- He was a **Greek** (Ga 2:1-3) and a likely convert of Paul (calls him "a true son in our common faith" – Ti 1:4)

- Accompanied Paul on his trip from Antioch to Jerusalem (Ga 2:1-3)

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- Sent by Paul to Corinth to deal with some problems in the church and to counter the work of Paul's opponents there. Upon hearing that Titus' journey to Corinth had met with success, Paul wrote the letter of **2 Corinthians** and sent it along with Titus to encourage the saints there.

- Sent by Paul to Corinth to also enlist the Corinthian participation in the collection of money for the saints in Judea who were undergoing persecution.

- Working on the island of **Crete** when Paul sent the letter to him

- Last glimpse - 2 Timothy 4:10 - Paul tells Timothy that Titus had gone to Dalmatia. This may imply that Titus had been with Paul during his second Roman imprisonment.
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- The place of prayer in the church
- The role of **women** in the church
- Qualifications for the offices of **elder** and **deacon** (and deacon’s wives)
- Holiness in church leadership
- Honoring all those in **authority**
- Dealing with temptations of greed, materialism, and pride

2 Timothy - “Live a Life of Faith in Jesus”

- Likely Paul’s **last** epistle written shortly before his execution in Rome.
- A farewell epistle - along with the book of Philippians and Acts 20:17-38
- Paul urges Timothy to
 - be **strong** in the grace of the Lord and in the work that God has given him to do
 - be single-minded in his devotion to the ministry
 - to entrust what has been given to him (by Paul) to **faithful** men.
 - be willing to endure suffering for the sake of the gospel of Jesus
 - to deal strongly with the **false teachers** of his day and to avoid being drawn into their foolish arguments and disputations.
 - be prepared for perilous times ahead
 - continue in the teaching that he has received from him.
 - to come to him in his **last** days.

3. Titus – “Good Works in the Church of Jesus Christ”

- Good works mentioned at least 6 times
- Themes similar to 1 Timothy:
 - Qualifications for the office of **elder**
 - Dealing with troublemakers of the church who aspire to leadership
 - Giving proper exhortation to each of the various church members
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As we begin our study of the Pastoral Epistles, let us all pray that we too may persevere in the faith, and continue steadfastly in the good works that the Lord has called us to do in His Kingdom.

- ❖ **Homework** – Read the entire book of 1 Timothy; Study the catechism questions for the quarter.
- ❖ **Prayer / Prep for Worship**

The Pastoral Epistles – 1 and 2 Timothy, Titus

Lesson 2 – 1 Timothy 1

Fight the Enemies of the Faith

Objective – To help you to see that, by humility and a true knowledge of Law and gospel as taught in the Scriptures, you too can have full assurance that the grace, mercy and peace of God rests upon you through the work of Jesus, your hope.

❖ **Greetings** – Pray with the students for the Lord’s blessing on their class time

❖ **Attendance and Accountability** –

Did you get a good night’s sleep, bring your Bible and writing materials, work on your memorization, and read the book of 1 Timothy?

❖ **Westminster Shorter Catechism**

❖ **Scripture Memorization**

1 Timothy 1:15 – “This is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptance, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, of whom I am the chief.”

❖ **Outline of 1 Timothy** – Begin to help the students memorize this outline, which they will be tested on later in the quarter.

1 Timothy – How to Behave in God’s House

Chapter 1- Fight the Enemies of the Faith

Chapter 2 – Pray, Especially for Authorities

Chapter 3:1-13 – Anoint Those Qualified for Office

Chapter 3:14-16 – How to Behave in God’s House

Chapter 4- Reject Those Disqualified from Office

Chapter 5:1-6:2 – Give Honor, Especially to Authorities

Chapter 6:3-21 – Fight the Good Fight of Faith

❖ **Review**

1 and 2 Timothy and Titus are called the _____ Epistles

These letters were written by _____.

The name Timothy means _____.

Timothy was from _____, in what is now Turkey

His mother, _____ and his grandmother, _____ were Jewish believers (2 Tm 1:5). His father was a _____ (and likely an unbeliever - Acts 16:1)

Paul called Timothy his _____ in the faith and he placed a lot of trust in Timothy in spite of Timothy’s many _____.

1 Timothy was written by Paul between his first and second imprisonment in _____

Paul was in _____ when he wrote 1 Timothy (1 Tm 1:3)

Timothy was in _____ when Paul wrote 1 and 2 Timothy

The theme of 1 Timothy is _____.

❖ **Lesson 2 - 1 Timothy 1 - Fight the Enemies of the Faith**

In 1 Timothy, Paul does not give a detailed instruction manual on church government, but rather focuses on _____ of leadership within the church.

Outline of 1 Timothy 1

1:1-2 – Timothy, the faithful leader

1:3-7 – False teachers - Ignorant, prideful

1:8-10 – Law and gospel - True knowledge and humility

1:11-17 – Paul – Knowledgeable, humble

1:18-20 – Hymenaeus and Alexander, the unfaithful leaders

Verses 1-2 – Timothy, the faithful leader

Paul began as a persecutor of the church.

The word “apostle” literally means “_____”. It was a title of authority in the early church

Though Paul wrote 1 Timothy primarily to Timothy, he likely intended this letter to be read to the entire church at _____.

Paul begins with a _____, a sure promise: “Grace, mercy and peace from God our Father and Jesus Christ our Lord.”

Reformation Covenant Church Distinctive:

This salutation/benediction of Paul reminds us of the “Aaronic benediction” from Numbers 6 that we so often hear spoken by the pastor at the end of our worship service at Reformation Covenant Church:

22 And the LORD spoke to Moses, saying: 23 “Speak to Aaron and his sons, saying, ‘This is the way you shall bless the children of Israel. Say to them:

24 “The LORD bless you and keep you;

25 The LORD make His face shine upon you,

1 And be gracious to you;

26 The LORD lift up His countenance upon you,

And give you peace.” ’

27 “So they shall put My name on the children of Israel, and I will bless them.”

Verse 27 tells us that this blessing is a sure promise from God, as spoken through the pastor, that He will be gracious and merciful to us throughout our week, and that He will bless us and give us peace with Him.

Verses 3-7 – False teachers - Ignorant, prideful

Paul left Timothy in Ephesus to tell some “elder wannabes” to “Be quiet”!

We might call Timothy “_____ Timothy”!

Verse 7 tell us that, though these men wanted to be teachers of the law, they did not _____ the law. Their teaching was causing arguments and divisions in the church of Ephesus because they were _____ and _____!

Later, we will learn that one of the motivations of these men for teaching these things was the love of _____.

Verses 8-10 – Law and gospel - True knowledge and humility

Paul says that these false teachers have failed to see that the _____ is good, if one uses it according to the way God designed it to be used.

1 Timothy 1:9-10 – The law was made ...	The Ten Commandments
for the lawless and insubordinate, for the ungodly and for sinners, for the unholy and the profane	1 – You shall have no other gods 2 – You shall not make any graven images 3 – You shall not take God’s name in vain 4 – Keep the Sabbath holy
for murderers of fathers and murderers of mothers	5 – Honor your father and your mother 6 - You shall not murder
for manslayers	6 – You shall not murder
for fornicators, for sodomites	7 – You shall not commit adultery
for kidnappers	8 – You shall not steal
for liars, for perjurers	9 – You shall not bear false witness

Reformation Covenant Church Distinctive

The Confessional Statement of Reformation Covenant Church contains a number of references to the continued application of the law in the life of the New Testament Christian:

10. We believe that Old Testament standing laws continue to be morally binding unless they are rescinded or modified by further revelation in the Holy Scriptures.
11. We believe that the civil precepts of the Old Testament are a model for perfect social justice for all cultures, even in the punishment of criminals.
12. We believe that obedience to God’s Law is commanded for heathen and Christian alike, the former having the wrath of God abiding on him as a rebel, and the latter having the Spirit of God abiding in him working conformance to, and joy in, God’s Law.
13. We believe that all civil magistrates are under obligation to keep God’s Law and are judged by God in how they perform this duty.

Verses 11-17 – Paul – Knowledgeable, humble

In verse 11, Paul links the _____ to the _____ message of salvation by grace through faith in the finished work of Jesus.

We need the law to show us our _____ and our need for forgiveness and salvation in _____.

Once we are saved, we continue to need the law to show us how to live as _____ of God.

Paul knows that it was only by the _____ of the Lord that he was saved by grace (verse 14) and called into ministry .

Verse 15 is the first of five “faithful sayings” in the pastoral epistles.

Cornelius VanTil, once said that he knew that he was a Christian because he knew that he was a _____ . Paul called himself the _____ of sinners.

The “Faithful sayings” of the Pastoral Epistles

Verse	“This is a faithful saying...”
1 Timothy 1:15	...Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, of whom I am the chief
1 Timothy 3:1	If a man desires the position of a bishop, he desires a good work.
1 Timothy 4:8-9	For bodily exercise profits a little, but godliness is profitable for all things, having promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come.
2 Timothy 2:11-13	For if we died with Him we shall also live with Him. If we endure, we shall also reign with Him. If we deny Him, He also will deny us. If we are faithless, He remains faithful; He cannot deny Himself.
Titus 3:4-8	But when the kindness and the love of God our Savior toward man appeared...

Verses 18-20 – Hymenaeus and Alexander, the unfaithful leaders

In these verses, Paul tells Timothy to _____ against these false teachers.

Hymenaeus and Alexander are examples of those who have rejected both a godly _____ (sound doctrine) and a good _____ (a holy life)

Paul told Timothy that he has _____ Hymenaeus and Alexander

Let us pray that, by humility and a true knowledge of law and gospel as taught in the Scriptures, all of us would have full assurance that the grace, mercy and peace of God rests upon us through the work of Jesus, our hope.

❖ **Homework** – Read 1 Timothy 2; Memorize 1 Timothy 1:15 and the outline for 1 Timothy; Work on the catechism questions

❖ **Prayer / Prep for Worship**

The Pastoral Epistles – 1 and 2 Timothy, Titus

Lesson 2 – 1 Timothy 1

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❖ **Greetings** – Pray with the students for the Lord’s blessing on their class time

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Did you get a good night’s sleep, bring your Bible and writing materials, work on your memorization, and read the book of 1 Timothy?

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1 Timothy – How to Behave in God’s House

Chapter 1- Fight the Enemies of the Faith

Chapter 2 – Pray, Especially for Authorities

Chapter 3:1-13 – Anoint Those Qualified for Office

Chapter 3:14-16 – How to Behave in God’s House

Chapter 4- Reject Those Disqualified from Office

Chapter 5:1-6:2 – Give Honor, Especially to Authorities

Chapter 6:3-21 – Fight the Good Fight of Faith

❖ **Review**

1 and 2 Timothy and Titus are called the **Pastoral** Epistles

These letters were written by **Paul**.

The name Timothy means **“Honoring God”**.

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His mother, **Eunice** and his grandmother, **Lois** were Jewish believers (2 Tm 1:5). His father was a **Greek** (and likely an unbeliever - Acts 16:1)

Paul called Timothy his **son** in the faith and he placed a lot of trust in Timothy in spite of Timothy’s many **faults**.

1 Timothy was written by Paul between his first and second imprisonment in **Rome**.

Paul was in **Macedonia** when he wrote 1 Timothy (1 Tm 1:3)

Timothy was in **Ephesus** when Paul wrote 1 and 2 Timothy

The theme of 1 Timothy is **how to behave in God’s house**.

❖ **Lesson 2 - 1 Timothy 1 - Fight the Enemies of the Faith**

In 1 Timothy, Paul does not give a detailed instruction manual on church government, but rather focuses on **men** of leadership within the church.

1:1-2 – Timothy, the faithful leader

1:3-7 – False teachers - Ignorant, prideful

1:8-10 – Law and gospel - True knowledge and humility

1:11-17 – Paul – Knowledgeable, humble

1:18-20 – Hymenaeus and Alexander, the unfaithful leaders

Verses 1-2 – Timothy, the faithful leader

Paul began as a persecutor of the church.

The word “apostle” literally means “**sent one**”. It was a title of authority in the early church

Though Paul wrote 1 Timothy primarily to Timothy, he likely intended this letter to be read to the entire church of **Ephesus**.

Paul begins with a **benediction**, a sure promise: “Grace, mercy and peace from God our Father and Jesus Christ our Lord.”

Reformation Covenant Church Distinctive:

This salutation/benediction of Paul reminds us of the “Aaronic benediction” from Numbers 6 that we so often hear spoken by the pastor at the end of our worship service at Reformation Covenant Church:

22 And the LORD spoke to Moses, saying:23 “Speak to Aaron and his sons, saying, ‘This is the way you shall bless the children of Israel. Say to them:

24 “The LORD bless you and keep you;

25 The LORD make His face shine upon you,

1 And be gracious to you;

26 The LORD lift up His countenance upon you,

And give you peace.” ’

27 “So they shall put My name on the children of Israel, and I will bless them.”

Verse 27 tells us that this blessing is a sure promise from God, as spoken through the pastor, that He will be gracious and merciful to us throughout our week, and that He will bless us and give us peace with Him.

Verses 3-7 – False teachers - Ignorant, prideful

Paul left Timothy in Ephesus to tell some “elder wannabes” to “Be quiet”!

We might call Timothy “**Timothy Timothy**”!

Verse 7 tell us that, though these men wanted to be teachers of the law, they did not **know** the law.

Their teaching was causing arguments and divisions in the church of Ephesus because they were **ignorant** and **prideful**!

Later, we will learn that one of the motivations of these men for teaching these things was the love of **money**.

Verses 8-10 – Law and gospel - True knowledge and humility

Paul says that these false teachers have failed to see that the **law** is good, if one uses it according to the way God designed it to be used.

1 Timothy 1:9-10 – The law was made ...	The Ten Commandments
for the lawless and insubordinate, for the ungodly and for sinners, for the unholy and the profane	1 – You shall have no other gods 2 – You shall not make any graven images 3 – You shall not take God’s name in vain 4 – Keep the Sabbath holy
for murderers of fathers and murderers of mothers	5/6 – Honor your father and your mother - You shall not murder
for manslayers	6 – You shall not murder
for fornicators, for sodomites	7 – You shall not commit adultery
for kidnappers	8 – You shall not steal
for liars, for perjurers	9 – You shall not bear false witness

Reformation Covenant Church Distinctive

The Confessional Statement of Reformation Covenant Church contains a number of references to the continued application of the law in the life of the New Testament Christian:

10. We believe that Old Testament standing laws continue to be morally binding unless they are rescinded or modified by further revelation in the Holy Scriptures.
11. We believe that the civil precepts of the Old Testament are a model for perfect social justice for all cultures, even in the punishment of criminals.
12. We believe that obedience to God's Law is commanded for heathen and Christian alike, the former having the wrath of God abiding on him as a rebel, and the latter having the Spirit of God abiding in him working conformance to, and joy in, God's Law.
13. We believe that all civil magistrates are under obligation to keep God's Law and are judged by God in how they perform this duty.

Verses 11-17 – Paul – Knowledgeable, humble

In verse 11, Paul links the **law** to the **gospel** message of salvation by grace through faith in the finished work of Jesus.

We need the law to show us our **sin** and our need for forgiveness and salvation in **Jesus**.

Once we are saved, we continue to need the law to show us how to live as **children** of God.

Paul knows that it was only by the **mercy** of the Lord that he was saved by grace (verse 14) and called into ministry .

Verse 15 is the first of five “faithful sayings” in the pastoral epistles.

Cornelius VanTil, once said that he knew that he was a Christian because he knew that he was a **sinner**.

Paul called himself the **chief** of sinners

The “Faithful sayings” of the Pastoral Epistles

Verse	“This is a faithful saying...”
1 Timothy 1:15	...Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, of whom I am the chief
1 Timothy 3:1	If a man desires the position of a bishop, he desires a good work.
1 Timothy 4:8-9	For bodily exercise profits a little, but godliness is profitable for all things, having promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come.
2 Timothy 2:11-13	For if we died with Him we shall also live with Him. If we endure, we shall also reign with Him. If we deny Him, He also will deny us. If we are faithless, He remains faithful; He cannot deny Himself.
Titus 3:4-8	But when the kindness and love of God our Savior toward man appeared...

Verses 18-20 – Hymenaeus and Alexander, the unfaithful leaders

In these verses, Paul tells Timothy to **wage warfare** against these false teachers.

Hymenaeus and Alexander are examples of those who have rejected both a godly **faith** (sound doctrine) and a good **conscience** (a holy life). Their lives are a mess (shipwrecked)!

Paul told Timothy that he has **excommunicated** Hymenaeus and Alexander

Let us pray that, by humility and a true knowledge of law and gospel as taught in the Scriptures, all of us would have full assurance that the grace, mercy and peace of God rests upon us through the work of Jesus, our hope.

❖ **Homework** – Read 1 Timothy 2; Memorize 1 Timothy 1:15 and the outline for 1 Timothy; Work on the catechism questions

❖ **Prayer / Prep for Worship**

The Pastoral Epistles – 1 and 2 Timothy, Titus

Lesson 3 – 1 Timothy 2

Pray for Authorities

Objective – To exhort you to pray more consistently, especially for those in authority over you and to encourage young women to godly dress and joyful submission to the authorities in your lives through their continued faith in Jesus and a commitment to good works.

❖ Greetings

❖ Attendance and Accountability

Did you get a good night's sleep, bring your Bible and writing materials, work on your memorization of 1 Timothy 1:15, 2:1-2 and of the outline for 1 Timothy? Did you read 1 Timothy 3?"

❖ Westminster Shorter Catechism

❖ Scripture Memorization –

QUIZ NEXT WEEK ON 1 Timothy 1:15 – “This is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptance, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, of whom I am the chief.”

New Scripture Verses – 1 Timothy 2:1-2 Therefore I exhort first of all that supplications, prayers, intercessions, *and* giving of thanks be made for all men,2 for kings and all who are in authority, that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and reverence.

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1 Timothy – How to Behave in God's House

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Chapter 5:1-6:2 – Give Honor, Especially to Authorities

Chapter 6:3-21 – Fight the Good Fight of Faith

❖ Review

Q. What is the theme of 1 Timothy?

Q. What is the common greeting that Paul uses in his epistles

Q. How is this greeting like the Benediction that we hear at the end of every Lord's Day worship service at RCC?

Q. What was Paul's main purpose in leaving Timothy in Ephesus?

Q. What sort of a man was Timothy

Q. What sort of men were the false teachers?

Q. What are the purposes of the Old Testament law?

Q. What does Paul call himself in 1 Timothy 1:15?

Q. How did Paul deal with two of these false teachers, Hymenaeus and Alexander?

Reformation Covenant Church Distinctive

Historically, the three marks of a true church of Jesus Christ have been:

- 1) Preaching the true Word of God as contained in the Holy Scriptures
- 2) Administering the sacraments - Baptism and the Lord's Supper (Communion)
- 3) Practicing church discipline - exhortation, warning, rebuke, barring from the Lord's Supper, and excommunication.

Excommunication means to expel a person from the church and treat him as if he is unsaved. This is a turning of the person over to Satan to have his way with the sinner until such time as they come to their senses and repent of their sin. Though formal discipline is severely lacking in the church today, the elders of RCC are committed to maintaining this third mark of the church to the honor of Jesus.

❖ Lesson – 1 Timothy 2 - Pray for Authorities

2:1-4 – All kinds of prayers for all kinds of men

2:5-7 – Jesus, the true mediator (pray-er) between God and all kinds of men

2:8-15 – Different “prayers” for men and women

Verses 1-2 – All kinds of prayers for all kinds of men

In verse 1 Paul says that the first thing men are to do in God's house is to _____.

- 1) Supplications – Prayers regarding deeply felt _____ on the part of the one praying.
- 2) Prayers – Prayers that occur on a more regular basis such as prayers for wisdom, guidance, perseverance, etc.
- 3) Intercessions – It carries with it the idea of _____ to, or meeting with another, and especially in approaching a king to request something of him.
- 4) Giving of thanks – This Greek word is the same one from which we get the word “_____” or the Lord's supper.

Thus, Paul is saying prayers should go forth for “all men”, even _____ knowing that they hold their positions of authority by the decree of God.

According to verse 2, two reasons we are to pray for our rulers are:

- 1)
- 2)

We too should pray for all those in authority over us:

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)

2:5-7 – Jesus, the true mediator (pray-er) between God and all kinds of men

Paul tells Timothy and the Ephesian church leaders that they were to pray for those in authority because this is just what _____ does for them.

Jesus often prayed to the Father both for His _____ and for others, including the _____!

2:8-15 – Different “prayers” for men and women

As Paul said in 1 Corinthians 3:2-3, all Christians are to be living _____ (letters) read by men...epistles of Christ.

However, to a somewhat greater degree, men are to represent _____, the bridegroom, and women are to represent the _____, the bride of Christ in the world.

Paul is likely saying is that, during the Lord's Day worship service, it is the _____ who should pray publicly, and not the _____.

Reformation Covenant Church Distinctive – The Tribute Offering, Prayer and Lifting Hands

During each Lord's Day worship service, following the offering, one of the elders prays from the pulpit what is called the "pastoral prayer" or the "long prayer" for the needs of the congregation as well as local, regional, and worldwide concerns. This prayer corresponds to the Tribute or Grain Offering of the Old Testament (see Leviticus chapter 2) in which cooked grain, frankincense and oil were burned on the altar. The incense represents the prayers of the people ascending up to heaven to be heard and answered by God. Though it is not required that it be an elder or a deacon who offers this prayer, a woman should not offer this particular prayer during the worship service, in obedience to 1 Timothy 2. Note too that Paul instructs Timothy to have the men pray by "lifting up" their hands. Some elders at RCC follow this practice literally, lifting up their hands as they pray the Long Prayer as a symbol, both of our great dependence on God for everything, and of our expectation in faith of receiving His blessings as He pours them out on His people.

According to verse 8, men are to pray with "_____ hands", and without _____ or _____.

When men come to worship, they are to _____ in a certain way. When women come to Lord's Day worship, they are to _____ in a certain way:

- 1) In modest apparel – The Greek root word for "modest" (kosmos) means "_____".
- 2) With propriety - The Greek word "ἰσχυροδωξία (iahee-doce") carries with it the idea of reverence towards God.
- 3) And moderation – This word, carries with it the idea of _____ and a lack of gaudy excess for the purpose of being showy.

True or False - When Paul says that the adornments of women are not to be "with braided hair or gold or pearls or costly clothing" he is saying that women are to put their hair in a bun, take off all of their jewelry and wear shabby, dull clothing when they come to church.

As Christians, we are covered with Jesus' robe of _____ and so we should dress nicely when we come to church as a picture of this, and we should "dress" ourselves in good _____ as well!

In verses 11 and 12 Paul says that women should "learn in silence with all submission" and that he did "not permit a woman to teach or to have authority over a man, but to be in silence."

Adam was the _____ in the Garden of Eden

In the Scripture there are women who were _____ and women who were _____, but there are no women who were _____.

Women therefore are not to perform the priestly roles of _____, _____, or administering the _____ (Baptism and the Lord's Supper) during the formal worship service.

Verse 15 is one of those "_____ sayings" in the Bible that are difficult to understand.

Successful childbearing for women is part of the evidence of the great _____ that God has given to His people in redeeming them from the effects of sin and a "rolling back of the curse".

Pastor Jeffrey Meyers says that the "childbearing" that Paul has in mind is not that of Christian women in general, but of _____ giving birth to _____.

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Q. What is the theme of 1 Timothy? **How to behave in God's house**

Q. What is the common greeting that Paul uses in his epistles? **“Grace and peace” or “Grace, mercy and peace”**

Q. How is this greeting like the Benediction that we hear at the end of every Lord's Day worship service at RCC? **It is a sure promise of God's blessing**

Q. What was Paul's main purpose in leaving Timothy in Ephesus? **To rebuke the false teachers**

Q. What sort of a man was Timothy **Timid**

Q. What sort of men were the false teachers? **Bold, but ignorant and unholy**

Q. What are the purposes of the Old Testament law? **Show us our sin and our need for salvation in Jesus and to show us how to live holy lives**

Q. What does Paul call himself in 1 Timothy 1:15? **The chief of sinners**

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According to verse 2, two reasons we are to pray for our rulers are:

- 1) **That we may lead quiet and peaceable lives**
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We too should pray for all those in authority over us:

- 1) **Parents**
- 2) **Elders**
- 3) **Those in government**
- 4) **Teachers (etc.)**

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Paul tells Timothy and the Ephesian church leaders that they were to pray for those in authority because this is just what **Jesus** does for them.

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Adam was the **priest** in the Garden of Eden

In the Scripture there are women who were **prophets** and women who were "**kings**", but there are no women who were **priests**.

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❖ **Prayer/Prep for worship**

The Pastoral Epistles – 1 and 2 Timothy, Titus

Lesson 4 – 1 Timothy 3:1-13

Anoint Those Qualified for Office - Part 1

Objective – To help you gain a fuller understanding of the qualifications for office within the church and to see how those qualifications apply to you now, and in your various seasons of life.

❖ **Greetings**

❖ **Attendance and Accountability** – Did you get a good night’s sleep, bring your Bible and writing materials, work on your memorization of 1 Timothy 1:15, 2:1-2 and read 1 Timothy 3?

❖ **Westminster Shorter Catechism**

❖ **Scripture Memorization** – QUIZ ON 1 Timothy 1:15 – Write this verse on a piece of paper and turn it in

New Scripture Verses – 1 Timothy 2:1-2 Therefore I exhort first of all that supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks be made for all men, 2 for kings and all who are in authority, that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and reverence.

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Chapter 6:3-21 – Fight the Good Fight of Faith

❖ **Review –**

Q. What was the first thing that Paul exhorted Timothy to focus on in the Ephesian church?

Q. Who did instruct Timothy to especially pray for?

Q. Who is it who prays for us before God’s throne every day?

Q. Who is it who should pray during the worship service?

Q. What sin(s) are men particularly tempted to that can affect their prayers?

Q. How are women to dress?

Q. What did Paul command regarding women in 1 Timothy 2?

Q. What sin(s) are women particularly tempted to regarding Paul’s command in 1 Timothy 2?

❖ **Lesson – 1 Timothy 3 – Anoint Those Qualified for Office – Part 1**

1 Timothy 3:1 is the second of the five “_____ sayings” of the Pastoral Epistles and in it The word “bishop” literally means an _____.

Yes / No – Have you ever considered that God might be calling you to be a pastor?

The “Faithful sayings” of the Pastoral Epistles

Verse	“This is a faithful saying...”
1 Timothy 1:15	Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, of whom I am the chief
1 Timothy 3:1	If a man desires the position of a bishop, he desires a good work.
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Titus 3:4-8	But when the kindness and the love of God our Savior toward man appeared...

Reformation Covenant Church Distinctive – Church Government

New Testament Scripture uses many words to identify men who are at the highest level of church leadership: Pastor, Shepherd, Bishop, Overseer, Elder, Presbyter, Steward. We believe that the New Testament uses these terms not to delineate separate offices within the government of the church, but rather to describe various facets of the same office, that of the elder/pastor (see Acts 20:17,28 and 1 Peter 1:1-4 for instance). Additionally, it is desirable that each church have not just one, but a plurality of elders with equal authority yet differing ministry emphases depending on their giftings and abilities.

Five Terms Describing the Office of an Elder

Term	Greek Word	Definition	Emphasis
Elder / Presbyter	Presbureos	An older man/senior	Experience / wisdom
Overseer / Bishop	Episcopos	A guardian or superintendent	Oversight
Pastor / Shepherd	Poimen	Tending flocks	Protection
Steward	Oikonomo	Treasurer	Trustworthy
Eldership	Presbuterion	Group of older men	Plurality and equality

The second office in the church described in the New Testament is that of the deacon (see Acts 6:1-7, 1 Timothy 3:3:8-13). Thus, at RCC we have a two-office view of church polity/government, elders and deacons. (see also Philippians 1:1)

The qualifications for the office of elder in the church are given in

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

Blameless (1 Timothy 3:2)

True or False – Blameless = sinless

An elder in the church must be one who quickly _____ when he sins

Husband of one wife (1 Timothy 3:2)

This phrase literally means a _____ - woman man.

True or False – A divorced man should never serve as an elder

Temperate (1 Timothy 3:2)

To be temperate means to be _____ and _____.

The elder must be _____ to the particular temptations that plague him most

Sober-minded (1 Timothy 3:2)

This word means to have a _____ mind, to be sensible and self-_____.

How do you tend to waste time?

Of good behavior (1 Timothy 3:2)

The elder is to live a life that is well _____.

He is to be well-_____ in his family, at his job and in the church

Hospitable (1 Timothy 3:2)

This word literally means to be a “_____ of _____.”

Able to teach (1 Timothy 3:2)

The elder must be able to teach and counsel from the _____ of _____.

He should also guard the church from _____.

Not given to wine (1 Timothy 3:3)

True or False – Christians should never drink alcohol

Proverbs 23:20-21 links drunkenness with _____.

Not violent (1 Timothy 3:3)

An elder should not be _____-tempered

He should not be one who _____ others with his fists.

Not greedy for money (1 Timothy 3:3)

Love of money is the root of all sorts of evil and shows a lack of godly _____.

Elders must not allow money to affect their judgment.

Candidates for eldership should already be _____ and _____

Gentle (1 Timothy 3:3)

This word could also be translated _____. It means to stand next to someone else in peace.

An elder must be a _____ - _____.

Not quarrelsome (1 Timothy 3:3)

Not only should an elder not strike others with his fists, he should not strike them with his _____ either.

A quarrelsome person is one who loves to _____.

This phrase refers to someone who thinks he is always _____.

❖ **Homework** – Read 1 Timothy 3; Memorize 1 Timothy 2:1-2 (QUIZ NEXT WEEK) and the catechism portions.

❖ **Prayer / Prep for Worship**

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Lesson 4 – 1 Timothy 3:1-13

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- ❖ **Westminster Shorter Catechism**
- ❖ **Scripture Memorization** – **QUIZ ON 1 Timothy 1:15** – Write this verse on a piece of paper and turn it in

New Scripture Verses – 1 Timothy 2:1-2 Therefore I exhort first of all that supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks be made for all men, 2 for kings and all who are in authority, that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and reverence.

❖ **Outline of 1 Timothy**

1 Timothy – How to Behave in God’s House

Chapter 1- Fight the Enemies of the Faith

Chapter 2 – Pray, Especially for Authorities

Chapter 3:1-13 – Anoint Those Qualified for Office

Chapter 3:14-16 – How to Behave in God’s House

Chapter 4- Reject Those Disqualified from Office

Chapter 5:1-6:2 – Give Honor, Especially to Authorities

Chapter 6:3-21 – Fight the Good Fight of Faith

❖ **Review –**

- Q. What was the first thing that Paul exhorted Timothy to focus on in the Ephesian church? **(Prayer)**
- Q. Who did instruct Timothy to especially pray for? **(Kings and all those in authority)**
- Q. Who is it who prays for us before God’s throne every day? **(Jesus)**
- Q. Who is it who should pray during the worship service? **(Men)**
- Q. What sin(s) are men particularly tempted to that can affect their prayers? **(Wrath and doubting)**
- Q. How are women to dress? **(In a beautiful, orderly fashion, with reverence to God, without trying to draw attention to themselves)**
- Q. What did Paul command regarding women in 1 Timothy 2? **(They are not to teach or to hold authority over men in the church, particularly in the worship service.)**
- Q. What sin(s) are women particularly tempted to regarding Paul’s command in 1 Timothy 2? **(To usurp or resent the authority(s) that God has placed over them.)**

❖ **Lesson – 1 Timothy 3 – Anoint Those Qualified for Office – Part 1**

1 Timothy 3:1 is the second of the five “**faithful** sayings” of the Pastoral Epistles and in it The word “bishop” literally means an **overseer**

Yes / No – Have you ever considered that God might be calling you to be a pastor?

The “Faithful sayings” of the Pastoral Epistles

Verse	“This is a faithful saying...”
1 Timothy 1:15	Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, of whom I am the chief
1 Timothy 3:1	If a man desires the position of a bishop, he desires a good work.
1 Timothy 4:8-9	For bodily exercise profits a little, but godliness is profitable for all things, having promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come.
2 Timothy 2:11-13	For if we died with Him we shall also live with Him. If we endure, we shall also reign with Him. If we deny Him, He also will deny us. If we are faithless, He remains faithful; He cannot deny Himself.
Titus 3:8	...that those who have believed in God should be careful to maintain good works.

Reformation Covenant Church Distinctive – Church Government

New Testament Scripture uses many words to identify men who are at the highest level of church leadership: Pastor, Shepherd, Bishop, Overseer, Elder, Presbyter, Steward. We believe that the New Testament uses these terms not to delineate separate offices within the government of the church, but rather to describe various facets of the same office, that of the elder/pastor (see Acts 20:17,28 and 1 Peter 1:1-4 for instance). Additionally, it is desirable that each church have not just one, but a plurality of elders with equal authority yet differing ministry emphases depending on their giftings and abilities.

Five Terms Describing the Office of an Elder

Term	Greek Word	Definition	Emphasis
Elder / Presbyter	Presbureos	An older man/senior	Experience / wisdom
Overseer / Bishop	Episcopos	A guardian or superintendent	Oversight
Pastor / Shepherd	Poimen	Tending flocks	Protection
Steward	Oikonomo	Treasurer	Trustworthy
Eldership	Presbuterion	Group of older men	Plurality and equality

The second office in the church described in the New Testament is that of the deacon (see Acts 6:1-7, 1 Timothy 3:3:8-13). Thus, at RCC we have a two-office view of church polity/government, elders and deacons. (see also Philipians 1:1)

The qualifications for the office of elder in the church are given in

1) **1 Timothy 3:1-7**

2) **Titus 1:5-9**

3) **1 Peter 5:1-3**

Blameless (1 Timothy 3:2)

True or **False** – Blameless = sinless

An elder in the church must be one who quickly **repents** when he sins

Husband of one wife (1 Timothy 3:2)

This phrase literally means a **one** - woman man.

True or False – A divorced man should never serve as an elder

Temperate (1 Timothy 3:2)

To be temperate means to be **calm** and **cool**.

The elder must be **alert** to the particular temptations that plague him most

Sober-minded (1 Timothy 3:2)

This word means to have a **saved** mind, to be sensible and self-**controlled**.

How do you tend to waste time?

Of good behavior (1 Timothy 3:2)

The elder is to live a life that is well **ordered**.

He is to be well **respected** in his family, at his job and in the church

Hospitable (1 Timothy 3:2)

This word literally means to be a “**lover** of **strangers**.”

Able to teach (1 Timothy 3:2)

The elder must be able to teach and counsel from the **Word** of **God**.

He should also guard the church from **heresy**.

Not given to wine (1 Timothy 3:3)

True of **False** – Christians should never drink alcohol

Proverbs 23:20-21 links drunkenness with **gluttony**.

Not violent (1 Timothy 3:3)

An elder should not be **quick** -tempered

He should not be one who **strikes** others with his fists.

Not greedy for money (1 Timothy 3:3)

Love of money is the root of all sorts of evil and shows a lack of godly **contentment**.

Elders must not allow money to affect their judgment.

Candidates for eldership should already be **tithing** and **giving**.

Gentle (1 Timothy 3:3)

This word could also be translated **patient**. It means to stand next to someone else in peace.

An elder must be a **peacemaker**.

Not quarrelsome (1 Timothy 3:3)

Not only should an elder not strike others with his fists, he should not strike them with his **words** either.

A quarrelsome person is one who loves to **argue**.

This phrase refers to someone who thinks he is always **right**

❖ **Homework** – Read 1 Timothy 3; Memorize 1 Timothy 2:1-2 (QUIZ NEXT WEEK) and the catechism portions.

❖ **Prayer / Prep for Worship**

Qualifications for the Office of Elder

1 Timothy 3:1-7	Titus 1:5-9	1 Peter 5:1-3
(1) Desiring position of overseer, desires a good work of ¹		Not by compulsion, but willingly ²
(2) Blameless ²	Blameless ⁶ Blameless as steward of God ⁷	
(3) The husband of one wife ²	The husband of one wife ⁶	
(4) One who rules his own house well ⁴⁻⁵		(24) Not lording it over the flock, but proving to be an example ³
(5) Having his children in submission with all reverence ⁴	Having faithful children not accused of dissipation or insubordination ⁶	
(6) Temperate ²		
(7) Sober-minded ²	Sober-minded ⁸	
(8) Of good behavior ²		
(9) Hospitable ²	Hospitable ⁸	
(10) Able to teach ²	Holds fast to the faithful word, able to exhort and convict ⁹	
(11) Not addicted to wine ³	Not addicted to wine ⁷	
(12) Not violent ³	Not violent ⁷	
(13) Not greedy for money ³ Not covetous ³	Not greedy for money ⁷	Not for dishonest gain, but eagerly ²
(14) Gentle ³		
(15) Not quarrelsome ³		
(16) Not a novice/new convert ⁶		
(17) A good reputation with those outside the church		
	(18) Not self-willed ⁷	
	(19) Not quick tempered ⁷	
	(20) Lover of what is good ⁸	
	(21) Just ⁸	
	(22) Holy ⁸	
	(23) Self-controlled ⁸	

1 Timothy 3 – Qualifications for the Office of Elder – Questions

Blameless (1 Tim. 3:2)

- Are there sins in your life that you know about that you have not repented to God for?
- Are there any people in your life that you have sinned against whom you have not gone to and asked their forgiveness?

The husband of one wife (1 Tim. 3:2)

- Do you guard your thoughts about and actions toward all those of the opposite sex, whether old or young, whether in person, in magazines, on TV or on the internet?
- Are you willing to refrain from any intimate relations with a member of the opposite sex until after you are married?
- Are you praying for God to bring you your life's partner at the right time?

Temperate (1 Tim. 3:2) (“vigilant” – KJV)

- Are you aware of what tempts you to sin the most and are you on the alert for these situations?
- Does your mind wander into sinful areas or are you self-controlled in your thoughts?

Sober-minded (1 Tim. 3:2)

- Are you in control of your appetite for food and drink?
- Are you self-controlled in the amount you spend on the computer, listening to music, working on your hobbies, etc?
- Are you an even-tempered person, or are you easily angered, upset, or made to be fearful?
- Do you spend your money and time wisely?

Of good behavior (1 Tim. 3:2)

- Would you say that you live an orderly life? How is this demonstrated?
- Is your outward countenance and dress respectable?
- Do others respect you (1 Tim. 3:2)? Why or why not?

Hospitable (1 Tim. 3:2)

- Do you like making new friends or having people (especially strangers) over to your house?
- Do you willingly give some of your money or personal belongings to others in order to bless or help them?
- Do you share your things well?

Able to teach (1 Tim. 3:2)

- Are you a Christian? How do you know?
- Do you read your Bible every day? What Scripture verses are you currently memorizing?
- Do you know the books of the Bible in order? Do you know the Ten Commandments in order?
- Do you listen hard and take notes during the sermon each Lord's Day?

Not given to wine (1 Tim. 3:3)

- Are you committed to never being drunk or using alcohol in any quantity that causes you to sin in your thoughts, words or deeds?
- Periodic feasting aside, would others consider you a glutton?
- What other hobbies, or other activities are you “addicted” to? (TV? video games? etc.)

Not violent (1 Tim. 3:3) (“Not a striker” – KJV)

- Do you have a quick temper? Are you easily angered?
- Are you ever given to violent outbursts? Have you ever struck a sibling or anyone else after becoming angry?

Not greedy for money/ not covetous (1 Tim. 3:3) (“Not greedy of filthy lucre” – KJV)

- Do you tithe on the money you earn?
- Are you generous in giving your money to worthy people or causes beyond the tithe?
- How much of your money are you saving for long term future use (dowry, college, car purchase, home purchase, etc.?)

Gentle (1 Tim. 3:3) (“patient” – KJV)

- Are you quick to listen and slow to speak, giving care not to interrupt people before hearing them out? How do you handle being interrupted or when people do not respond to you well?
- Are you generally characterized as a gentle and patient person by people (e.g. in your family or in the church)? How do you handle difficulty and unjust treatment?

Not quarrelsome (1 Tim. 3:3) (“not a brawler” – KJV)

- Do you commonly use harsh words towards others when conflicts arise?
- Do you speak to your parents in disrespectful ways? Do you argue with them?
- When someone disagrees with you, how do you handle it?

Rules his own household well

- Do you rule yourself well by eating modest amounts of food, by getting enough (but not too much) sleep, by doing your schoolwork and chores well and on time ?
- Men - Are you preparing for your vocation so that you can someday support a family?

Having his children in submission with all reverence

- In your words, attitude, or actions, could you be rightly accused of dissipation or rebellion?
- Are you cheerfully and consistently obedient to your parents and do you look for ways to be helpful to them?
- When you are put in charge of someone else (e.g. a brother or sister), do you rule them with clarity, kindness, fairness, and self-sacrifice or are you bossy (1 Peter 5:3)?

Not a novice / new convert

- Are you faithful in completing your chores, school assignments, and your responsibilities at church?
- Is humility characteristic of your life? Are you a teachable person?

Must have a good testimony among those who are outside

- Do you have a reputation for hard work, honesty and integrity among those outside of RCC?
- What sort of a person would you be described as by your non-Christian neighbors, friends, and extended family members

The Pastoral Epistles – 1 and 2 Timothy, Titus
Lesson 5 – 1 Timothy 3
Anoint Those Qualified for Office, Part 2

Objective – To help you gain a fuller understanding of the qualifications for office within the church and to see how these qualifications apply to you now, and will apply in your various seasons of life.

- ❖ **Greetings** – Pray with the students for the Lord’s blessing on their class time
- ❖ **Attendance and Accountability** – “Did you get a good night’s sleep, bring your Bible and writing materials, discuss the sheet of questions regarding 1 Timothy 3:1-7 with your mom or dad? Did you work on your memorization of the catechism questions, the outline of 1 Timothy and of 1 Timothy 2:1-2? Did you read 1 Timothy 3?”
- ❖ **Westminster Shorter Catechism**
- ❖ **Scripture Memorization** – QUIZ NEXT WEEK ON
1 Timothy 2:1-2 Therefore I exhort first of all that supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks be made for all men, 2 for kings and all who are in authority, that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and reverence.

❖ **Outline of 1 Timothy**

1 Timothy – How to Behave in God’s House
Chapter 1- Fight the Enemies of the Faith
Chapter 2 – Pray, Especially for Authorities
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Chapter 3:14-16 – How to Behave in God’s House
Chapter 4- Reject Those Disqualified from Office
Chapter 5:1-6:2 – Give Honor, Especially to Authorities
Chapter 6:3-21 – Fight the Good Fight of Faith

Review

- Q. What did Paul say about the man who desires the office of bishop?
- Q. What qualification for elders seems to be a summary of all of the others?
- Q. In 1 Timothy 3:2, what does the phrase “the husband of one wife” mean?
- Q. In 1 Timothy 3:2, Paul says that the elder candidate must be “temperate” and “sober-minded”. What do these terms mean?
- Q. Why is it important for the elder candidate to be hospitable?
- Q. How could you, as young people, prepare yourselves to be “able to teach” the Scriptures

❖ **Lesson - 1 Timothy 3:1-13 – Anoint Those Qualified for Office – Part 2**

A. Qualifications for elders – continued

One who rules his own house well (1 Tim. 3:4-5)

Name some ways that husbands/fathers (and wives/mothers) rule in their own homes

How well a man rules in his _____ says a lot about how well he will rule in the _____,

Having his children in submission with all reverence (1 Tim. 3:4)

To be in submission means to place yourself _____ the authority of someone else.
An elder’s children must submit to his godly authority “with reverence”, knowing that his authority comes from _____.

Not a novice/new convert (1 Tim. 3:6; cf. 5:22)

True or False – Elders in the church do not need to be old men
A new Christian should not become an elder because he will be tempted to _____.
Who else fell because of pride? _____.

Must have a good testimony among those who are outside (1 Tim. 3:7)

Besides those in your own family, who else should see your godly behavior and think highly of you?

If we behave in ungodly ways outside of the church, _____ will use this to blaspheme the name of _____.

B. Qualifications for Deacons

Israel in the Old Testament had two types of rulers, _____ and _____.
In the early New Testament church, the first deacons were appointed in _____ 6:1-6 and their first duty was to take care of _____.
Deacons are to help free the elders up to focus on the ministries of teaching the _____ and of _____.

Qualifications for Deacons:

1 Timothy 3:8 – 13	Acts 6:1 – 6
(1) Reverent ⁸	Of good reputation ³
(2) Not double-tongued ⁸	
(3) Not given to much wine ⁸	
(4) Not greedy for money ⁸	
(5) Holding mystery of the faith with a pure conscience ⁹	
(6) First tested, then serve, being found blameless ¹⁰	Seek out from among you ... men of good reputation ³
(7) The husband of one wife ¹²	
(8) Ruling children and household well ¹²	
	(9) Full of the Holy Spirit ³
	(10) <i>Having</i> wisdom ³

Likewise deacons must be reverent (1 Tim. 3:8)

The word “reverent” from the Greek means one having _____ and _____

Not double-tongued (1 Tim. 3:8)

The Greek word for “double-tongued” is literally, one who “_____”, It means one who one who speaks one thing to one person, and something else to another person. It could also mean saying one thing while meaning or thinking another in order to get what you want

Not given to much wine (1 Tim. 3:8)

The deacon, like the elder, must not be a slave to _____. He must be temperate, moderate and self-controlled in all things.

Not greedy for money (1 Tim. 3:8)

Deacons often have the responsibility of handling the _____ and _____ and so must be able to be trusted with _____.

Additionally _____ church members may try and exert pressure on them to make decisions that they support

Holding the mystery of the faith with a pure conscience (1 Tim. 3:9)

Deacons must be men who demonstrate the true _____ in Jesus by godly _____.

First tested and found blameless (1 Tim. 3:10)

As with the elder, the deacon is to be _____, that is, he is to repent whenever he sins and faithful in fulfilling his obligations in the church.

Let deacons be the husbands of one wife (1 Tim. 3:12)

As with elders, a deacon must be “a _____”.

Ruling their children and their own households well (1 Tim. 3:12)

Deacons too must first rule well in their own _____ before they can rule in the _____.

C. Evaluation of the Elder / Deacon Candidate’s Wife

Comparison of Deacons and wives of Officers in 1 Timothy 3:8-10 and 3:11

Likewise deacons must be...
Reverent
not double-tongued
not given to much wine
not greedy for money
Hold the mystery of the faith
with pure conscience (vv. 8-10)

Likewise their wives must be...
Reverent
not slanderers
temperate
Faithful in all things
(v. 11)

Likewise their [Officers’] wives must be reverent (1 Tim. 3:11)

The wife of an Officer must be a woman worthy of _____.

Not slanderers (1 Tim. 3:11)

The word translated “slanderers” is *diabolos* in the Greek, and is also translated “_____”

True or False Wives of church officers need to be able to “keep secrets” and must not be slanderers.

Temperate (1 Tim. 3:11)

To be temperate means to be _____ and _____.

The Officer's wife must be _____ to the particular temptations that plague her most

Faithful in all things (1 Tim. 3:11)

With regard to her life in the covenant community, the Officer's wife applies the _____ in a manner that is worthy of trust and respect.

❖ **Lesson - 1 Timothy 3:14-16 – How to Behave in God's House**

What is the theme of 1 Timothy?

Verse 16 is thought by many Bible scholars to be a _____.

Jesus was

1) Manifested in the _____ ; justified in the _____

3) Seen by _____ ; preached among the _____

5) Believed on in the _____ ; received up into _____

Whether or not we ever serve as Officers (or Officer's wives) in the church, our goal ought to be to prayerfully aspire to all of these character qualities in our lives as children of God

❖ **Homework** – Memorize 1 Timothy 2:1-2 (Quiz next week!), the outline for 1 Timothy and the catechism questions. Read 1 Timothy 4

❖ **Pray / Prep for Worship**

The Pastoral Epistles – 1 and 2 Timothy, Titus

Lesson 5 – 1 Timothy 3

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Objective – To help you gain a fuller understanding of the qualifications for office within the church and to see how those qualifications apply to you now, and will apply in your various seasons of life.

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Review

- Q. What did Paul say about the man who desires the office of bishop? (**He desires a good work**)
- Q. What qualification for elders seems to be a summary of all of the others? (**Blameless**)
- Q. In 1 Timothy 3:2, what does the phrase “the husband of one wife” mean? (**being a one woman man**)
- Q. In 1 Timothy 3:2, Paul says that the elder candidate must be “temperate” and “sober-minded”. What do these terms mean (**Temperate – watchful, circumspect; Sober – to have a sound/saved mind, to be sensible and have discretion in judgment**)
- Q. Why is it important for the elder candidate to be hospitable? (**Answers will vary**)
- Q. How could you, as young people, prepare yourselves to be “able to teach” the Scriptures (**Lord’s Day Bible Classes, Bible studies, Scripture and catechism memorization, taking notes during the Sunday sermon, attending the RCC Q and A session after each sermon, etc.**)

❖ **Lesson - 1 Timothy 3 – Anoint Those Qualified for Office – Part 2**

❖ **Lesson - 1 Timothy 3:1-13 – Anoint Those Qualified for Office – Part 2**

A. Qualifications for elders – continued

One who rules his own house well (1 Tim. 3:4-5)

Name some ways that husbands/fathers (and wives/mothers) rule in their own homes

Answers vary

How well a man rules in his **house** says a lot about how well he will rule in the **church**,

Having his children in submission with all reverence (1 Tim. 3:4)

To be in submission means to place yourself **under** the authority of someone else.

An elder's children must submit to his godly authority "with reverence", knowing that his authority comes from **God**.

Not a novice/new convert (1 Tim. 3:6; cf. 5:22)

True or False – Elders in the church do not need to be old men

A new Christian should not become an elder because he will be tempted to **pride**.

Who else fell because of pride? **Satan**.

Must have a good testimony among those who are outside (1 Tim. 3:7)

Besides those in your own family, who else should see your godly behavior and think highly of you?

Answers vary

If we behave in ungodly ways outside of the church, **Satan** will use this to blaspheme the name of **Jesus** .

B. Qualifications for Deacons

Israel in the Old Testament had two types of rulers, **Elders** and **Officers**.

In the early New Testament church, the first deacons were appointed in **Acts** 6:1-6 and their first duty was to take care of **widows**.

Deacons are to help free the elders up to focus on the ministries of teaching the **Word** and of **prayer**.

Qualifications for Deacons:

1 Timothy 3:8 – 13	Acts 6:1 – 6
(1) Reverent ⁸	Of good reputation ³
(2) Not double-tongued ⁸	
(3) Not given to much wine ⁸	
(4) Not greedy for money ⁸	
(5) Holding mystery of the faith with a pure conscience ⁹	
(6) First tested, then serve, being found blameless ¹⁰	Seek out from among you ... men of good reputation ³
(7) The husband of one wife ¹²	
(8) Ruling children and household well ¹²	
	(9) Full of the Holy Spirit ³
	(10) <i>Having</i> wisdom ³

Likewise deacons must be reverent (1 Tim. 3:8)

The word “reverent” from the Greek means one having **dignity** and **seriousness**

Not double-tongued (1 Tim. 3:8)

The Greek word for “double-tongued” is literally, one who “**speaks twice**”, It means one who one who speaks one thing to one person, and something else to another person. It could also mean saying one thing while meaning or thinking another in order to get what you want

Not given to much wine (1 Tim. 3:8)

The deacon, like the elder, must not be a slave to **alcohol**. He must be temperate, moderate and self-controlled in all things.

Not greedy for money (1 Tim. 3:8)

Deacons often have the responsibility of handling the **tithes** and **offerings** and so must be able to be trusted with **money**.

Additionally **wealthy** church members may try and exert pressure on them to make decisions that they support

Holding the mystery of the faith with a pure conscience (1 Tim. 3:9)

Deacons must be men who demonstrate the true **faith** in Jesus by godly **lives**.

First tested and found blameless (1 Tim. 3:10)

As with the elder, the deacon is to be **blameless**, that is, he is to repent whenever he sins and faithful in fulfilling his obligations in the church.

Let deacons be the husbands of one wife (1 Tim. 3:12)

As with elders, a deacon must be “a **one woman man**”.

Ruling their children and their own households well (1 Tim. 3:12)

Deacons too must first rule well in their own **households** before they can rule in the **church**.

C. Evaluation of the Elder/Deacon Candidate’s Wife

Comparison of Deacons and Officers’ wives in 1 Timothy 3:8-10 and 3:11

Likewise deacons must be...
Reverent
not double-tongued
not given to much wine
not greedy for money
Hold the mystery of the faith
with pure conscience (vv. 8-10)

Likewise their wives must be...
Reverent
not slanderers
temperate
Faithful in all things
(v. 11)

Likewise their [officers’] wives must be reverent (1 Tim. 3:11)

The wife of an Officer must be a woman worthy of **respect**.

Not slanderers (1 Tim. 3:11)

The word translated “slanderers” is *diabolos* in the Greek, and is also translated “**Devil**”

True or False Wives of church officers need to be able to “keep secrets” and must not be slanderers..

Temperate (1 Tim. 3:11)

To be temperate means to be **calm** and **cool**.

The Officer's wife must be **alert** to the particular temptations that plague her most

Faithful in all things (1 Tim. 3:11)

With regard to her life in the covenant community, the Officer's wife applies the **faith** in a manner that is worthy of trust and respect.

❖ **Lesson - 1 Timothy 3:14-16 – How to Behave in God's House**

What is the theme of 1 Timothy? **How to behave in God's house**

Verse 16 is thought by many Bible scholars to be a **hymn**.

Jesus was

- 1) Manifested in the **flesh** and justified in the **spirit**.
- 3) Seen by **angels** and preached among the **Gentiles**
- 5) Believed on in the **world** and received up into **glory**

Whether or not we ever serve as Officers (or Officer's wives) in the church, our goal ought to be to prayerfully aspire to all of these character qualities in our lives as children of God

❖ **Homework** – Memorize 1 Timothy 2:1-2 (Quiz next week!), the outline for 1 Timothy and the catechism questions. Read 1 Timothy 4

❖ **Pray / Prep for Worship**

The Pastoral Epistles – 1 and 2 Timothy, Titus
Lesson 6 - 1 Timothy 4 - Reject Those Disqualified for Office

Objective – To help you to discern false teachers and their teaching and to be thankful to God for all of the blessings that He gives you.

- ❖ **Greetings**
- ❖ **Attendance and Accountability** – “Did you get a good night’s sleep, bring your Bible and writing materials, work on your memorization of the catechism questions, of the outline for 1 Timothy and of 1 Timothy 2:1-2; Did you read 1 Timothy 4?”
- ❖ **Westminster Shorter Catechism .**
- ❖ **Scripture Memorization** – **QUIZ ON 1 Timothy 2:1-2** - Write these verses on a piece of paper and turn in.

New Scripture - 1 Timothy 5:8 But if anyone does not provide for his own, and especially for those of his household, he has denied the faith and is worse than an unbeliever.

❖ **Outline of 1 Timothy**

1 Timothy – How to Behave in God’s House
Chapter 1- Fight the Enemies of the Faith
Chapter 2 – Pray, Especially for Authorities
Chapter 3:1-13 – Anoint Those Qualified for Office
Chapter 3:14-16 – How to Behave in God’s House
Chapter 4- Reject Those Disqualified from Office
Chapter 5:1-6:2 – Give Honor, Especially to Authorities
Chapter 6:3-21 – Fight the Good Fight of Faith

❖ **Review** – In the last two lessons, we have learned much about the character qualities that are required for leadership in the church and in all of life. These qualities are exactly what was missing in the lives of the false teachers that had polluted the church at Ephesus. In 1 Timothy 1:3 Paul said, “As I urged you when I went into Macedonia—remain in Ephesus **that you may charge some that they teach no other doctrine.**” In chapter 4, Paul returns to the subject of dealing with men who teach “other doctrine”

❖ **Lesson – 1 Timothy 4 - Reject Those Disqualified for Office**
A. Verses 1-5 – False Teachers Disqualified

Reformation Covenant Church Distinctive – “Latter Times”
In verse 1, Paul says that “the Spirit expressly says that in latter times ” these false teachers will lead some of the Ephesian Christians to depart from the faith. What “latter times” is he talking about? Some Bible scholars say that “latter times” refers to the entire church age, from the ascension of Jesus to the end of the world. Some scholars, in more recent years, have interpreted this to refer specifically to the modern times we now live in. In one sense, both of these are true. In every generation there are men who profess to be Christians, yet are really enemies of Jesus and everything that Paul talks about in verses 1-5 is true of them as well. However, the context of verse 1 of chapter 4 is a discussion of the false teachers of Paul and Timothy’s time that Paul spoken of in 1 Timothy 1. Peter also, in his speech in Acts 2, referred to the days of the early church as the “last days”, when the Holy Spirit would be poured out in full measure. And so, the simplest interpretation of the text would seem to be that Paul is referring to his own present time when he refers to the “latter times”. Along this same line, here at RCC, we believe that the “latter times” talked about in the New Testament often refers to the time between the birth (or at least the ascension) of Jesus and the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans in A.D. 70. The birth, life, death, resurrection, and ascension of Jesus Christ was the fulfillment of the whole Old Testament Temple/Levitical/Sacrificial system and constituted a rolling back of the curse on the old creation brought about by Adam and Eve’s sin. Jesus

ushered in a new creation and a final manifestation of the covenant that God made with his elect people. The putting to death of Jesus by the Jews also brought forth the judgment of God on the religious leaders and the corrupt worship of Israel, centered in Jerusalem. In Matthew 24, Jesus speaks of the days **within the lifetimes of his disciples** when deceivers would abound (v. 4-5, 24) and when many would fall away from the faith (v. 10-12) prior to the destruction of Jerusalem. He seems to be describing events similar to what Paul talks about in 1 Timothy 4.

Godly Elders / Deacons / Officers' Wives	False Teachers
Deacons – Hold the mystery of faith with a pure conscience Wives – Faithful in all things	Verse 1 -
Elders/Deacons – Blameless Deacons – Not double tongued Wives – Not slanderers	Verse 2 –
Elders/Deacons – Husband of one wife	Verses 3-5 -

B. Verses 6-11 - Teach What is True

As in chapter 1, Paul gives Timothy specific instruction as to how to deal with these false teachers:

Verse 6 – Teach what is true

Verses 7-10 – Reject what is false

Verse 11 – Teach and command what is true

Verse 6 - Teach what is true – The false teachers are teaching the Ephesian Christians to _____ from marriage and from certain foods, but Timothy is to be well _____ in the words of faith and of good doctrine.

Verses 7-10 - Reject what is false – The false teachers were teaching _____, silly stories not based on the truth of God’s Word.

Timothy is to “exercise” himself towards _____.

Verse 9 describes verse 8 as “a _____”, the third one we’ve seen so far in 1 Timothy:

The “Faithful sayings” of the Pastoral Epistles

Verse	“This is a faithful saying...”
1 Timothy 1:15	Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, of whom I am the chief
1 Timothy 3:1	If a man desires the position of a bishop, he desires a good work.
1 Timothy 4:8-9	For bodily exercise profits a little, but godliness is profitable for all things, having promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come.
2 Timothy 2:11-13	For if we died with Him we shall also live with Him. If we endure, we shall also reign with Him. If we deny Him, He also will deny us. If we are faithless, He remains faithful; He cannot deny Himself.
Titus 3:8	...that those who have believed in God should be careful to maintain good works.

Verse 10 - In verse 10, Paul says it is _____ that is the purpose for all of the labor and reproach that he and all of the leaders in the early church are enduring on behalf of the believers they serve. God is the _____ of all men in that he sustains, preserves, and protects (or defends) every person throughout their lives, whether they are Christians or not.

However, Gods provision and protection are only of real benefit to those who have put their faith in _____.

3) **Verse 11 – Command and teach what is true** - Paul strongly tells Timothy not just to teach these things, but to _____ them of the Ephesian Christians!

C. Verses 11-16 – Timothy, an Example to the Flock

Verse 12 – Paul commands Timothy to let no one despise his _____ and to be an _____ to the Ephesian Christians of a godly Christian leader

Regardless of our age, one of the best ways to lead others is by being a good _____.

Verses 13-16 – Paul then gives a series of commands to Timothy regarding how he should conduct his personal Christian life:

- 1) Give attention to _____
- 2) Give attention to _____
- 3) Give attention to _____
- 4) Do not neglect the _____ given to him by the Lord at the time of his ordination
- 5) Meditate and give himself _____ to these things
- 6) Take heed to _____ and to _____
- 7) _____ in them

❖ **Homework** – Work on memorization of 1 Timothy 5:8, the outline for 1 Timothy and the catechism questions; Read 1 Timothy 5:1-6:2

❖ **Pray / Prep for Worship**

The Pastoral Epistles – 1 and 2 Timothy, Titus
Lesson 6 - 1 Timothy 4 - Reject Those Disqualified for Office

Objective – To help you to discern false teachers and their teaching and to be thankful to God for all of the blessings that He gives you.

- ❖ **Greetings**
- ❖ **Attendance and Accountability** – “Did you get a good night’s sleep, bring your Bible and writing materials, work on your memorization of the catechism questions, of the outline for 1 Timothy and of 1 Timothy 2:1-2; Did you read 1 Timothy 4?”
- ❖ **Westminster Shorter Catechism .**
- ❖ **Scripture Memorization** – **QUIZ ON 1 Timothy 2:1-2** - Write these verses on a piece of paper and turn in.

New Scripture - 1 Timothy 5:8 But if anyone does not provide for his own, and especially for those of his household, he has denied the faith and is worse than an unbeliever.

❖ **Outline of 1 Timothy**

1 Timothy – How to Behave in God’s House

Chapter 1- Fight the Enemies of the Faith

Chapter 2 – Pray, Especially for Authorities

Chapter 3:1-13 – Anoint Those Qualified for Office

Chapter 3:14-16 – How to Behave in God’s House

Chapter 4- Reject Those Disqualified from Office

Chapter 5:1-6:2 – Give Honor, Especially to Authorities

Chapter 6:3-21 – Fight the Good Fight of Faith

❖ **Review** – In the last two lessons, we have learned much about the character qualities that are required for leadership in the church and in all of life. These qualities are exactly what was missing in the lives of the false teachers that had polluted the church at Ephesus. In 1 Timothy 1:3 Paul said, “As I urged you when I went into Macedonia—remain in Ephesus **that you may charge some that they teach no other doctrine.**” In chapter 4, Paul returns to the subject of dealing with men who teach “other doctrine”

❖ **Lesson – 1 Timothy 4 - Reject Those Disqualified for Office**
A. Verses 1-5 – False Teachers Disqualified

Reformation Covenant Church Distinctive – “Latter Times”

In verse 1, Paul says that “the Spirit expressly says that in **latter times**” these false teachers will lead some of the Ephesian Christians to depart from the faith. What “latter times” is he talking about? Some Bible scholars say that “latter times” refers to the entire church age, from the ascension of Jesus to the end of the world. Some scholars, in more recent years, have interpreted this to refer specifically to the modern times we now live in. In one sense, both of these are true. In every generation there are men who profess to be Christians, yet are really enemies of Jesus and everything that Paul talks about in verses 1-5 is true of them as well. However, the context of verse 1 of chapter 4 is a discussion of the false teachers of Paul and Timothy’s time that Paul spoken of in 1 Timothy 1. Peter also, in his speech in Acts 2, referred to the days of the early church as the “last days”, when the Holy Spirit would be poured out in full measure. And so, the simplest interpretation of the text would seem to be that Paul is referring to his own present time when he refers to the “latter times”. Along this same line, here at RCC, we believe that the “latter times” talked about in the New Testament often refers to the time between the birth (or at least the ascension) of Jesus and the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans in A.D. 70. The birth, life, death, resurrection, and ascension of Jesus Christ was the fulfillment of the whole Old Testament Temple/Levitical/Sacrificial system and constituted a rolling back of the curse on the old creation brought about by Adam and Eve’s sin. Jesus

ushered in a new creation and a final manifestation of the covenant that God made with his elect people. The putting to death of Jesus by the Jews also brought forth the judgment of God on the religious leaders and the corrupt worship of Israel, centered in Jerusalem. In Matthew 24, Jesus speaks of the days **within the lifetimes of his disciples** when deceivers would abound (v. 4-5, 24) and when many would fall away from the faith (v. 10-12) prior to the destruction of Jerusalem. He seems to be describing events similar to what Paul talks about in 1 Timothy 4.

Godly Elders / Deacons / Officers' Wives	False Teachers
Deacons – Hold the mystery of faith with a pure conscience Wives – Faithful in all things	Verse 1 – Departed from the faith; Given heed to deceiving spirits and doctrines of demons
Elders/Deacons – Blameless Deacons – Not double tongued Wives – Not slanderers	Verse 2 – Speaking lies in hypocrisy
Elders/Deacons – Husband of one wife	Verses 3-5 – Forbidding to marry and commanding to abstain from foods

B. Verses 6-11 - Teach What is True

As in chapter 1, Paul gives Timothy specific instruction as to how to deal with these false teachers:

Verse 6 – Teach what is true

Verses 7-10 – Reject what is false

Verse 11 – Teach and command what is true

Verse 6 - Teach what is true – The false teachers are teaching the Ephesian Christians to **fast** from marriage and from certain foods, but Timothy is to be well **fed** in the words of faith and of good doctrine.

Verses 7-10 - Reject what is false – The false teacher were teaching **old wives' fables**, silly stories not based on the truth of God's Word.

Timothy is to “exercise” himself towards **godliness**.

Verse 9 describes verse 8 as “a **faithful saying**”, the third one we've seen so far in 1 Timothy:

The “Faithful sayings” of the Pastoral Epistles

Verse	“This is a faithful saying...”
1 Timothy 1:15	Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, of whom I am the chief
1 Timothy 3:1	If a man desires the position of a bishop, he desires a good work.
1 Timothy 4:8-9	For bodily exercise profits a little, but godliness is profitable for all things, having promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come.
2 Timothy 2:11-13	For if we died with Him we shall also live with Him. If we endure, we shall also reign with Him. If we deny Him, He also will deny us. If we are faithless, He remains faithful; He cannot deny Himself.
Titus 3:8	But when the kindness and the love of God our Savior toward man appeared...

Verse 10 - In verse 10, Paul says it is **godliness** that is the purpose for all of the labor and reproach that he and all of the leaders in the early church are enduring on behalf of the believers they serve.

God is the **Savior** of all men in that he sustains, preserves, and protects (or defends) every person throughout their lives, whether they are Christians or not.

However, Gods provision and protection are only of real benefit to those who have put their faith in **Jesus**.

3) **Verse 11 – Command and teach what is true** - Paul strongly tells Timothy not just to teach these things, but to **command** them of the Ephesian Christians!

C. Verses 11-16 – Timothy, an Example to the Flock

Verse 12 – Paul commands Timothy to let no one despise his **youth** and to be an **example** to the Ephesian Christians of a godly Christian leader

Regardless of our age, one of the best ways to lead others is by being a good **example**.

Verses 13-16 – Paul then gives a series of commands to Timothy regarding how he should conduct his personal Christian life:

- 1) Give attention to **reading**
- 2) Give attention to **exhortation**
- 3) Give attention to **doctrine**
- 4) Do not neglect the **gift** given to him by the Lord at the time of his ordination
- 5) Meditate and give himself **completely** to these things
- 6) Take heed to **himself** and to **doctrine**
- 7) **Continue** in them

As Timothy lives a godly Christian life, studies the Word, teaches it rightly, and trains up faithful men to lead the Ephesian church, the Lord (through Paul) promises to complete His work of salvation both in Timothy, and in the Ephesian Christians. This promise is also for all of us who are placed in positions of leadership, whether within the family, on the job, or in the church.

- ❖ **Homework** – Work on memorization of 1 Timothy 5:8, the outline for 1 Timothy and the catechism questions; Read 1 Timothy 5:1-6:2
- ❖ **Pray / Prep for Worship**

The Pastoral Epistles – 1 and 2 Timothy, Titus
Lesson 7 - 1 Timothy 5:1-6:2– Give Honor, Especially to Authorities

Objective – To help you to honor all saints, especially those who are in authority over you.

- ❖ **Greetings** – Pray with the students for the Lord’s blessing.
- ❖ sing on their class time
- ❖ **Attendance and Accountability** – “Did you get a good night’s sleep, bring your Bible and writing materials, work on your memorization of the catechism questions, the outline of 1 Timothy, and 1 Timothy 4:12-13; Did you read 1 Timothy 5:1-6:2?”
- ❖ **Westminster Shorter Catechism**
- ❖ **Scripture Memorization** – **QUIZ NEXT WEEK - 1 Timothy 5:8 But if anyone does not provide for his own, and especially for those of his household, he has denied the faith and is worse than an unbeliever.**

❖ **Outline of 1 Timothy**

1 Timothy – How to Behave in God’s House
Chapter 1- Fight the Enemies of the Faith
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Chapter 3:14-16 – How to Behave in God’s House
Chapter 4- Reject Those Disqualified from Office
Chapter 5:1-6:2 – Give Honor, Especially to Authorities
Chapter 6:3-21 – Fight the Good Fight of Faith

Review –In chapter 2, Paul instructed Timothy to _____ for all saints, especially those in positions of authority. Now here, in chapter 5 (and part of 6) Paul states that _____ is to be given to all saints, especially to those in positions of authority.

❖ **Lesson – 1 Timothy 5:1-6:2 - Honor Authorities**

One of the great gifts that God gives us as His beloved children is true _____ or _____.

This section of 1 Timothy could be outlined as follows:

5:1-16 – Honor all saints as family members

5:17-25 – Honor elders

6:1-2 – Honor masters

5:1-16 – Honor all saints as family members

When a pastor brings correction to members of the flock, he ought to treat them like _____.

Verses 1-2 – We are family!

The elder (and all of us) will be helped if he has the members of his own family in mind when he brings a word of correction into the life of any in his congregation.

Who are they?	How should they be exhorted?
Older men	
Younger men	
Older women	
Younger women	

Rebuke means “to _____”.

Exhort means to _____ of another.

Verses 3-16 – Honor Widows who are Widows

The word “widow” in the Old Testament meant “one whose house was _____”.

The Greek word for “widow” in 1 Timothy means “one who has a _____ in her protection and provision”

The guidelines as to when the church is to step in and help widows are:

1) Verses 4-8 – Her _____ should be the first to help her.

This is part of what obeying the _____ commandment is all about.

Widows who are not really needy, but are “living in pleasure” are like _____.

2) Verse 9 - She should be at least _____ years old (past the age of likely remarriage)

3) Verse 9 – She has been a _____

4) Verse 10 - She should have a reputation for good works such as having:

In verse 14, Paul tells Timothy to instruct younger widows to:

1)

2)

3)

4)

What are some of the temptations of young widows as seen in verses 11-13, 15?

1) _____ 4) _____

2) _____ 5) _____

3)

5:17-25 – Honor elders

This discussion of elders involves their 1) Compensation, 2) Accusation and 3) Ordination.

1) Verses 17-18 - Compensation – Elders who rule well should be _____ well!

Reformation Covenant Church Distinctive

Note that Paul here makes no clear distinction of office between elders who rule and elders who labor in word and doctrine. He assumes that those who labor in word and doctrine also rule. Conversely, those who rule must be well versed in the Word and in doctrine, though they might not preach and teach as much as other elders. This verse seems to uphold a two-office (elder and deacon) view of church polity while allowing elders with different gifts to exercise their office in diverse ways.

2) Verses 19-20 - Accusation

In these verses Paul instructs Timothy not to receive a charge against an elder without _____ or _____ witnesses.

If an elder truly is in sin, he should be rebuked _____ so that the rest of the congregation might _____ God as well.

3) Verses 21-25 - Ordination

In regards to ordaining men to office Paul instructs Timothy to:

1)

2)

3)

True or False – Some people’s sins are more easily seen than other’s

6:1-2 – Honor masters

Some historians believe that, in the time of Paul and Timothy, up to _____ of the people in the Roman Empire were under some sort of _____.

Name some authorities in your life:

When we serve those in authority over us, we demonstrate our submission to Jesus and serve as an example of service to our fellow man as well

❖ **Homework** – Read 1 Timothy 6:3-21, Memorize the catechism questions/answers, the outline for 1 Timothy, and 1 Timothy 5:8 (quiz next week)

❖ **Pray / Prep for Worship**

The Pastoral Epistles – 1 and 2 Timothy, Titus
Lesson 7 - 1 Timothy 5:1-6:2– Give Honor, Especially to Authorities

Objective – To help you to honor all saints, especially those who are in authority over you.

- ❖ **Greetings** – Pray with the students for the Lord’s blessing on their class time
- ❖ **Attendance and Accountability** – “Did you get a good night’s sleep, bring your Bible and writing materials, work on your memorization of the catechism questions, the outline of 1 Timothy, and 1 Timothy 4:12-13; Did you read 1 Timothy 5:1-6:2?”
- ❖ **Westminster Shorter Catechism**
- ❖ **Scripture Memorization** – QUIZ NEXT WEEK - **1 Timothy 5:8 But if anyone does not provide for his own, and especially for those of his household, he has denied the faith and is worse than an unbeliever.**

❖ **Outline of 1 Timothy**

1 Timothy – How to Behave in God’s House
Chapter 1- Fight the Enemies of the Faith
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Chapter 3:14-16 – How to Behave in God’s House
Chapter 4- Reject Those Disqualified from Office
Chapter 5:1-6:2 – Give Honor, Especially to Authorities
Chapter 6:3-21 – Fight the Good Fight of Faith

Review –In chapter 2, Paul instructed Timothy to **pray** for all saints, especially those in positions of authority. Now here, in chapter 5 (and part of 6) Paul states that **honor** is to be given to all saints, especially to those in positions of authority.

❖ **Lesson – 1 Timothy 5:1-6:2 - Honor Authorities**

One of the great gifts that God gives us as His beloved children is true **honor** or **glory**.

This section of 1 Timothy could be outlined as follows:

- 5:1-16 – Honor all saints as family members**
- 5:17-25 – Honor elders**
- 6:1-2 – Honor masters**

5:1-16 – Honor all saints as family members

When a pastor brings correction to members of the flock, he ought to treat them like **family**.

Verses 1-2 – We are family!

The elder (and all of us) will be helped if he has the members of his own family in mind when he brings a word of correction into the life of any in his congregation.

Who are they?	How should they be exhorted?
Older men	fathers
Younger men	brothers
Older women	mothers
Younger women	sisters, with all purity

Rebuke means “to **strike**”.

Exhort means to **come along side** of another.

Verses 3-16 – Honor Widows who are Widows

The word “widow” in the Old Testament meant “one whose house was **empty**”.

The Greek word for “widow” in 1 Timothy means “one who has a **gap** in her protection and provision”

The guidelines as to when the church is to step in and help widows are:

1) Verses 4-8 – Her **family** should be the first to help her.

This is part of what obeying the **fifth** commandment is all about.

Widows who are not really needy, but are “living in pleasure” are like **zombies**.

2) Verse 9 - She should be at least **60** years old (past the age of likely remarriage)

3) Verse 9 – She has been a **one man woman**

4) Verse 10 - She should have a reputation for good works such as having:

raised children **lodged strangers** **washed the saints’ feet**

relieved the afflicted **diligently followed every good work**

In verse 14, Paul tells Timothy to instruct younger widows to:

1) **marry**

2) **bear children**

3) **manage the house**

4) **give no opportunity for Satan to speak reproachfully**

What are some of the temptations of young widows as seen in verses 11-13, 15?

1) **Divided loyalties** 4) **Busybodies**

2) **Idleness** 5) **Turn aside to Satan**

3) **Gossip**

5:17-25 – Honor elders

This discussion of elders involves their 1) Compensation, 2) Accusation and 3) Ordination.

1) Verses 17-18 - Compensation – Elders who rule well should be **paid** well!

Reformation Covenant Church Distinctive

Note that Paul here makes no clear distinction of office between elders who rule and elders who labor in word and doctrine. He assumes that those who labor in word and doctrine also rule. Conversely, those who rule must be well versed in the Word and in doctrine, though they might not preach and teach as much as other elders. This verse seems to uphold a two-office (elder and deacon) view of church polity while allowing elders with different gifts to exercise their office in diverse ways.

2) Verses 19-20 - Accusation

In these verses Paul instructs Timothy not to receive a charge against an elder without **two** or **three** witnesses.

If an elder truly is in sin, he should be rebuked **publicly** so that the rest of the congregation might **fear** God as well.

3) Verses 21-25 - Ordination

In regards to ordaining men to office Paul instructs Timothy to:

- 1) **Not be partial**
- 2) **Not be hasty**
- 3) **Not be sinful**

True or **False** – Some people’s sins are more easily seen than others

6:1-2 – Honor masters

Some historians believe that, in the time of Paul and Timothy, up to **half** of the people in the Roman Empire were under some sort of **slavery**.

Name some authorities in your life: **Parents, elders, police, governors, bosses, teachers, etc.**

When we serve those in authority over us, we demonstrate our submission to Jesus and serve as an example of service to our fellow man as well

- ❖ **Homework** – Read 1 Timothy 6:3-21, Memorize the catechism questions/answers, the outline for 1 Timothy, and 1 Timothy 5:8 (quiz next week)
- ❖ **Pray / Prep for Worship**

The Pastoral Epistles – 1 and 2 Timothy, Titus
Lesson 8 - 1 Timothy 6:3-21 – Fight the Good Fight of Faith

Objective – To encourage you to avoid useless theological arguments and the love of money and to fight the good fight of faith throughout your life.

- ❖ **Greetings**
- ❖ **Attendance and Accountability** – Did you get a good night’s sleep, bring your Bible and writing materials, work on your memorization of the catechism questions, the outline of 1 Timothy, and 1 Timothy 5:8? Did you read 1 Timothy 6:3-21?”
- ❖ **Westminster Shorter Catechism**
- ❖ **Scripture Memorization** – **QUIZ ON 1 Timothy 5:8** - Write this verse on a piece of paper and turn it in.
- ❖ **Outline of 1 Timothy**

1 Timothy – How to Behave in God’s House

- Chapter 1- Fight the Enemies of the Faith**
- Chapter 2 – Pray, Especially for Authorities**
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- Chapter 4 - Reject Those Disqualified from Office**
- Chapter 5:1-6:2 – Give Honor, Especially to Authorities**
- Chapter 6:3-21 – Fight the Good Fight of Faith**

- ❖ **Review** – In our last lesson, we learned about giving _____ to all the other saints in our lives, treating them like _____. We also learned that we need to give special honor to elders, bosses, and all those in _____. In doing so, we are honoring _____ who placed them in their positions of rule over us.
- ❖ **Lesson – 1 Timothy 6:3-21 – Fight the Good Fight of Faith** - In this last section of 1 Timothy, Paul is going to reveal to Timothy the underlying motivation of the false teachers, and use this to motivate and exhort Timothy to fight the good fight of faith in his service to the Ephesian church.

1 Timothy 6:3-10 – False Teachers - Error and Greed

1 Timothy 6:11-16 – Timothy, Flee Error and Greed - Fight the Good Fight of Faith

1 Timothy 6:17-21 – Timothy, Instruct the Church Regarding Greed and Error

1 Timothy 6:3-10 – False Teachers – Error and Greed

In 1 Timothy 6:3-10 Paul tells Timothy that the false teachers are _____ men with _____ teachings who are _____ in their love of money!

Paul begins verse 3 by saying that the true teaching of the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ consists of _____ words.

Verse 4 tells us that men like these false teachers are:

1) **Proud** – The word here has the same root as our word “_____”

2) **Knowing nothing** – They have a _____ craving for debates and arguments ..

This arguing and disputing of the false teachers brought two kinds of “sickness” to the Ephesian church:

1) Verse 4b – Disunity and the disruption of the peace of the church –

- a. _____ c. _____
- b. _____ d. _____

2) Verses 5-10 - Destruction to the false teachers themselves:

These false teachers have/are

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

In verse 6, Paul says that _____ with contentment is its own reward. Paul contrasts this statement with two truths about earthly wealth:

1) Verse 7 – Riches are _____

2) Verse 8 – Increased riches do not bring increased _____

Contentment is being satisfied in _____ and in whatever the Lord brings into our lives. Are you a content person?

In verse 9 Paul goes on to say that the love of money resulted in more “sickness” in the lives of the false teachers:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____

True or False – Is it sinful to be rich while most of the world is poor?

These false teachers, “strayed from the faith in their greediness.” As a result, they have so many sorrows, it is as if they have been run through with a _____. What a sad state these false teachers are in!

1 Timothy 6:11-16 – Timothy, Flee Error and Greed; Fight the Good Fight of Faith

Paul commands Timothy, the man of God, to _____ all of this error and greed and live a life of _____ in Jesus.

Verse 11 - Timothy is not just to run away from evil teaching and practices, but he is to run after:

- 1) _____ 4) _____
- 2) _____ 5) _____
- 3) _____ 6) _____

In verse 12, Paul instructs Timothy to “fight the good fight of faith”. This literally means “_____ the good _____ of faith”.

In fighting well, Paul says that Timothy will “lay hold on eternal life” _____!
Are you doing all that you can to pursue a godly Christian life and to strive to lay ahold of the eternal life that God has called you to?

What is eternal life? In John 17:3, Jesus said “And this is eternal life, that they may know You, the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom You have sent.”

When someone is tempted to wander into sin or to get into meaningless arguments, it is good for us to remind them of their _____ into Jesus and of their own _____ of Him as Lord and Savior.

In verses 13 and 14, Paul once again urges Timothy to “keep this commandment” (all of the instruction that he has given him in this letter) “without spot, _____”

_____ is the best example of one who kept the commandment of God the Father without spot and who was _____.

In verse 14, “Christ’s appearing” may refer to Jesus’ coming in judgment in _____ A.D when the temple in Jerusalem was destroyed by the Roman armies under Titus.

Verses 15 and 16 is a beautiful _____ spoken by Paul concerning the Lord Jesus.

1 Timothy 6:17-21a – Timothy, Instruct the Church Regarding Greed and Error

In verse 17, Paul instructs Timothy to command the rich in the Ephesian church

- 1) Not to be _____
- 2) Not to trust in uncertain _____, but in God
- 3) To do good _____

In verses 20 and 21, Paul deals one final time with the error of the _____.

1 Timothy 6:21b - Benediction

May each of us guard and keep the faith of Jesus throughout all our Christian lives!

❖ **Homework** – Quiz on outline for 1 Timothy next week. Read the entire book of 2 Timothy. Work on catechism memory

❖ **Prayer / Prep for Worship**

The Pastoral Epistles – 1 and 2 Timothy, Titus
Lesson 8 - 1 Timothy 6:3-21 – Fight the Good Fight of Faith

Objective – To encourage you to avoid useless theological arguments and the love of money and to fight the good fight of faith throughout your life.

- ❖ **Greetings**
- ❖ **Attendance and Accountability** – Did you get a good night’s sleep, bring your Bible and writing materials, work on your memorization of the catechism questions, the outline of 1 Timothy, and 1 Timothy 5:8? Did you read 1 Timothy 6:3-21?”
- ❖ **Westminster Shorter Catechism**
- ❖ **Scripture Memorization** – **QUIZ ON 1 Timothy 5:8** - Write this verse on a piece of paper and turn it in.
- ❖ **Outline of 1 Timothy**

1 Timothy – How to Behave in God’s House

Chapter 1- Fight the Enemies of the Faith

Chapter 2 – Pray, Especially for Authorities

Chapter 3:1-13 – Anoint Those Qualified for Office

Chapter 3:14-16 – How to Behave in God’s House

Chapter 4 - Reject Those Disqualified from Office

Chapter 5:1-6:2 – Give Honor, Especially to Authorities

Chapter 6:3-21 – Fight the Good Fight of Faith

- ❖ **Review** – In our last lesson, we learned about giving **honor** to all the other saints in our lives, treating them like **family**. We also learned that we need to give special honor to elders, bosses, and all those in **authority**. In doing so, we are honoring **God** who placed them in their positions of rule over us.
- ❖ **Lesson – 1 Timothy 6:3-21 – Fight the Good Fight of Faith** - In this last section of 1 Timothy, Paul is going to reveal to Timothy the underlying motivation of the false teachers and use this to motivate and exhort Timothy to fight the good fight of faith in his service to the Ephesian church.

1 Timothy 6:3-10 – False Teachers - Error and Greed

1 Timothy 6:11-16 – Timothy, Flee Error and Greed - Fight the Good Fight of Faith

1 Timothy 6:17-21 – Timothy, Instruct the Church Regarding Greed and Error

1 Timothy 6:3-10 – False Teachers – Error and Greed

In 1 Timothy 6:3-10 Paul tells Timothy that the false teachers are **sick** men with **sick** teachings who are **sick** in their love of money!

Paul begins verse 3 by saying that the true teaching of the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ consists of **healthy** words.

Verse 4 tells us that men like these false teachers are:

1) **Proud** – The word here has the same root as our word “**typhoon**”

2) **Knowing nothing** – They have a **sick** craving for debates and arguments ..

This arguing and disputing of the false teachers brought two kinds of “sickness” to the Ephesian church:

1) Verse 4b – Disunity and the disruption of the peace of the church –

a. **Envy** c. **Reviling**

b. **Strife** d. **Evil suspicions**

2) Verses 5-10 - Destruction to the false teachers themselves:

These false teachers have/are

a. **Corrupt minds**

b. **Destitute of the truth**

c. **Lovers of money**

In verse 6, Paul says that **godliness** with contentment is its own reward. Paul contrasts this statement with two truths about earthly wealth:

1) Verse 7 – Riches are temporary

2) Verse 8 – Increased riches do not bring increased contentment

Contentment is being satisfied in **God** and in whatever the Lord brings into our lives. Are you a content person?

In verse 9 Paul goes on to say that the love of money resulted in more “sickness” in the lives of the false teachers:

1) **Temptations**

2) **A snare**

3) **Foolish and harmful lusts**

True or **False** – It is sinful to be rich while most of the world is poor?

These false teachers, “strayed from the faith in their greediness.” As a result, they have so many sorrows, it is as if they have been run through with a **spear**. What a sad state these false teachers are in!

1 Timothy 6:11-16 – Timothy, Flee Error and Greed; Fight the Good Fight of Faith

Paul commands Timothy, the man of God, to **flee** all of this error and greed and live a life of **faith** in Jesus.

Verse 11 - Timothy is not just to run away from evil teaching and practices, but he is to run after:

1) **righteousness** 4) **love**

2) **godliness** 5) **patience**

3) **faith** 6) **gentleness**

In verse 12, Paul instructs Timothy to “fight the good fight of faith”. This literally means “**agonize** the good **agony** of faith”.

In fighting well, Paul says that Timothy will “lay hold on eternal life” **now!**

Are you doing all that you can to pursue a godly Christian life and to strive to lay ahold of the eternal life that God has called you to?

What is eternal life? In John 17:3, Jesus said “And this is eternal life, that they may know You, the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom You have sent.”

When someone is tempted to wander into sin or to get into meaningless arguments, it is good for us to remind them of their **baptism** into Jesus and of their own **confession** of Him as Lord and Savior.

In verses 13 and 14, Paul once again urges Timothy to “keep this commandment” (all of the instruction that he has given him in this letter) “without spot, **blameless**”

Jesus is the best example of one who kept the commandment of God the Father without spot and who was **blameless**.

In verse 14, “Christ’s appearing” may refer to Jesus’ coming in judgment in **70** A.D when the temple in Jerusalem was destroyed by the Roman armies under Titus.

Verses 15 and 16 is a beautiful **doxology** spoken by Paul concerning the Lord Jesus.

1 Timothy 6:17-21a – Timothy, Instruct the Church Regarding Greed and Error

In verse 17, Paul instructs Timothy to command the rich in the Ephesian church

1) Not to be **haughty**

2) Not to trust in uncertain **riches**, but in God

3) To do good **works**

In verses 20 and 21, Paul deals one final time with the error of the **false teachers**

1 Timothy 6:21b - Benediction

May each of us guard and keep the faith of Jesus throughout all our Christian lives!

❖ **Homework** – Quiz on outline for 1 Timothy next week. Read the entire book of 2 Timothy. Work on catechism memory

❖ **Prayer / Prep for Worship**

The Pastoral Epistles – 1 and 2 Timothy, Titus
Lesson 9 – Introduction to 2 Timothy – Live a Life of Faith in Jesus
2 Timothy 1 – Pursue Your Faith, Gifts and Calling in Jesus

Objective – To help you to remember your faith in Jesus and to understand your gifts and callings given to you by God

- ❖ **Greetings**
- ❖ **Attendance and Accountability** – “Did you get a good night’s sleep, bring your Bible and writing materials, work on your memorization of the catechism questions, the outline of 1 Timothy, and 1 Timothy 5:8? Did you read the book of 2 Timothy?”
- ❖ **Westminster Shorter Catechism**
- ❖ **1 Timothy Outline QUIZ** – Turn in a piece of paper with the outline from 1 Timothy written on it:
- ❖ **Scripture Memorization – 2 Timothy 3:16-17** – 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.
- ❖ **Outline of 2 Timothy**

2 Timothy – Live a Life of Faith in Jesus

Chapter 1 – Pursue Your Faith, Gifts and Calling in Jesus

Chapter 2 – Be Strong in Enduring Hardship for the Faith of Jesus

Chapter 3 – Faithless and Faithful Men

Chapter 4 – Persevere in the Faith of Jesus

- ❖ **Review** – The theme of 1 Timothy was _____

The tone of 2 Timothy is significantly more _____ than that of 1 Timothy. In this letter, Paul focuses on strengthening and encouraging Timothy in his walk of _____ in Jesus.

- ❖ **Introduction to 2 Timothy**

Historical Setting - When he wrote 2 Timothy, Paul was in _____ awaiting _____ at the hands of the Romans

2 Timothy was probably written between A.D. _____ and _____.

Paul uses some of his last days of ministry to write one final letter to Timothy in order to strengthen him in his walk of _____ and in his _____

Geographical Setting – It is likely that Timothy is still in _____ when Paul writes this letter to him.

- ❖ **Lesson – 2 Timothy 1 – Be Loyal to the Faith of Jesus**

2 Timothy 1 could be outlined as follows:

1:1-2 – Grace, mercy and peace to Timothy

1:3-5 – Genuine faith

1:6-7 – Power, love and a sound mind to Timothy

1:8-10 – Do not be ashamed of Jesus or Paul

1:11-15 – Paul was not ashamed of his chains

1:16-18 – Onesiphorus is not ashamed of Paul’s chains

Verses 1-2 – Grace, mercy and peace to Timothy

Paul calls himself “an apostle of Jesus Christ”. The word “apostle” means one who is _____.

Paul reminds Timothy that he has been given his ministry as an apostle “by the will of _____”

Paul refers to Timothy as his “beloved _____”

Verses 3-5 – Genuine faith

Paul's longing to see Timothy and his concern for his sadness is at the very center of this passage:

3 I thank God whom I serve with a pure conscience as my forefathers did,
as without ceasing I remember you
in my prayers night and day,

**4 greatly desiring to see you,
being mindful of your tears**

that I may be filled with joy,

5 when I call to remembrance the genuine faith that is in you,
which dwelt first in your grandmother Lois and your mother Eunice, and I am persuaded is in you also.

Great leaders have great _____ for those in their charge and view them as members of their own family.

Paul thanks God as he remembers

1) Timothy in _____

2) Timothy's _____

3) Timothy's _____ and that of his grandmother and mother

Verses 6-7 – Power, love and a sound mind for Timothy

Paul, in verses 6 and 7 exhorts Timothy to _____ the faith he has been given and to
“_____ the gift of God which is in (him) through the laying on of (Paul's) hands”.

Verse 7 says that the Spirit of the Lord who anointed Timothy for ministry is the same Spirit who will give him fearlessness, power, love, and a sound mind in carrying out the work of his ministry.

Power = “dynamis”, from which we get our English word “_____”

Love = “_____” = tender affections expressed in strong deeds of kindness

Sound mind = sophronismos = _____

Based on your God-given talents and gifts, have you ever sensed the call of God on your life to serve in a particular vocation (calling)? Have you prayerfully pursued this, seeking the counsel of the elders, of your parents, and of other godly men and women in the church?

Verses 8-10 - Do not be ashamed of Jesus or Paul

Timothy, through _____ was tempted to shrink back from his calling as a minister of the gospel.

Paul says that he was _____ prisoner

In verse 9, Paul reminds Timothy that this power of God to carry out their ministry in the face of suffering is the same power which _____ them and gave them this holy calling before _____ began.

Verse 10 Paul says that the time to walk in their own callings was _____!

Verse 10 goes on to say that Jesus has abolished all _____

Verses 11-15 – Paul was not ashamed of his chains

Paul understands his own calling from the Lord. In verse 11 he reasserts that he was appointed by God to be:

- a _____ – literally a herald or messenger

- an _____ – one who is sent forth with authority to proclaim this message

- and a _____ – one who instructs in the Word of God

- of the _____

Paul **is not ashamed** (afraid) of his calling because he has put his life/ministry in trust (literally - a deposit on account for safekeeping) with _____. Notice that Paul's belief is ultimately not in a set of doctrines, but in a person... Jesus Himself.

In verses 13-14, Paul commands Timothy to _____ and _____ the truth of the gospel itself that Paul had entrusted to him

Here it seems as though Paul may also be passing the mantle of his ministry over to _____

Verses 16-18 – Onesiphorus is not ashamed of Paul’s chains

Paul then forth Onesiphorus as an example of a man who was not _____ (afraid) of Paul’s suffering on behalf of the gospel.

The word “refresh” literally means a fresh, cool _____!

Paul having been blessed by him, prays that the Lord would grant _____ (protection, grace) to Onesiphorus and his family.

All of us, no matter how young or old we are, have work to do in the Kingdom of Jesus.

May the Lord grant that we would all remember our faith in Jesus, fan the flames of the gifts that He has given us, and pursue with boldness the calling that He has on our lives.

- ❖ **Homework** – Read the entire book of 2 Timothy, and read chapter 2 twice; Work on memory work: outline of 2 Timothy, 2 Timothy 3:16-17 and the catechism questions

- ❖ **Prayer / Prep for Worship**

The Pastoral Epistles – 1 and 2 Timothy, Titus
Lesson 9 – Introduction to 2 Timothy – Live a Life of Faith in Jesus
2 Timothy 1 – Pursue Your Faith, Gifts and Calling in Jesus

Objective – To help you to remember your faith in Jesus and to understand your gifts and callings given to you by God

- ❖ **Greetings**
- ❖ **Attendance and Accountability** – “Did you get a good night’s sleep, bring your Bible and writing materials, work on your memorization of the catechism questions, the outline of 1 Timothy, and 1 Timothy 5:8? Did you read the book of 2 Timothy?”
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- ❖ **Outline of 2 Timothy**

2 Timothy – Live a Life of Faith in Jesus

Chapter 1 – Pursue Your Faith, Gifts and Calling in Jesus

Chapter 2 – Be Strong in Enduring Hardship for the Faith of Jesus

Chapter 3 – Faithless and Faithful Men

Chapter 4 – Persevere in the Faith of Jesus

- ❖ **Review** – The theme of 1 Timothy was **how to behave in God’s house**. The tone of 2 Timothy is significantly more **personal** than that of 1 Timothy. In this letter, Paul focuses on strengthening and encouraging Timothy in his walk of **faith** in Jesus.

- ❖ **Introduction to 2 Timothy**

Historical Setting - When he wrote 2 Timothy, Paul was in **Rome** awaiting **execution** at the hands of the Romans

2 Timothy was probably written between A.D. **64** and **68**.

Paul uses some of his last days of ministry to write one final letter to Timothy in order to strengthen him in his walk of **faith** and in his **ministry**

Geographical Setting – It is likely that Timothy is still in **Ephesus** when Paul writes this letter to him.

- ❖ **Lesson – 2 Timothy 1 – Be Loyal to the Faith of Jesus**

2 Timothy 1 could be outlined as follows:

1:1-2 – Grace, mercy and peace to Timothy

1:3-5 – Genuine faith

1:6-7 – Power, love and a sound mind to Timothy

1:8-10 – Do not be ashamed of Jesus or Paul

1:11-15 – Paul was not ashamed of his chains

1:16-18 – Onesiphorus is not ashamed of Paul’s chains

Verses 1-2 – Grace, mercy and peace to Timothy

Paul calls himself “an apostle of Jesus Christ”. The word “apostle” means one who is **sent**.

Paul reminds Timothy that he has been given his ministry as an apostle “by the will of **God**”

Paul refers to Timothy as his “beloved **son**”

Verses 3-5 – Genuine faith

Paul's longing to see Timothy and his concern for his sadness is at the very center of this passage:

3 I thank God whom I serve with a pure conscience as my forefathers did,
as without ceasing I remember you
in my prayers night and day,

**4 greatly desiring to see you,
being mindful of your tears**

that I may be filled with joy,

5 when I call to remembrance the genuine faith that is in you,
which dwelt first in your grandmother Lois and your mother Eunice, and I am persuaded is in you also.

Great leaders have great **love** for those in their charge and view them as members of their own family.

Paul thanks God as he remembers

1) Timothy in **prayer**

2) Timothy's **tears**

3) Timothy's **faith** and that of his grandmother and mother

Verses 6-7 – Power, love and a sound mind for Timothy

Paul, in verses 6 and 7 exhorts Timothy to **remember** the faith he has been given and to
“**stir up** the gift of God which is in (him) through the laying on of (Paul's) hands”.

Verse 7 says that the Spirit of the Lord who anointed Timothy for ministry is the same Spirit who will give him fearlessness, power, love, and a sound mind in carrying out the work of his ministry.

Power = “dynamis”, from which we get our English word “**dynamite**”

Love = “**agape**” = tender affections expressed in strong deeds of kindness

Sound mind = *sophronismos* = **self control**

Based on your God-given talents and gifts, have you ever sensed the call of God on your life to serve in a particular vocation (calling)? Have you prayerfully pursued this, seeking the counsel of the elders, of your parents, and of other godly men and women in the church?

Verses 8-10 - Do not be ashamed of Jesus or Paul

Timothy, through **fear** was tempted to shrink back from his calling as a minister of the gospel.

Paul says that he was **God's** prisoner

In verse 9, Paul reminds Timothy that this power of God to carry out their ministry in the face of suffering is the same power which **called** them and gave them this holy calling before **time** began.

Verse 10 Paul says that the time to walk in their own callings was **NOW!**

Verse 10 goes on to say that Jesus has abolished all **fear**

Verses 11-15 – Paul was not ashamed of his chains

Paul understands his own calling from the Lord. In verse 11 he reasserts that he was appointed by God to be:

- a **preacher** – literally a herald or messenger
- an **apostle** – one who is sent forth with authority to proclaim this message
- and a **teacher** – one who instructs in the Word of God
- of the **Gentiles**

Paul **is not ashamed** (afraid) of his calling because he has put his life/ministry in trust (literally - a deposit on account for safekeeping) with **Jesus**. Notice that Paul's belief is ultimately not in a set of doctrines, but in a person...Jesus Himself.

In verses 13-14, Paul commands Timothy to **guard** and **keep** the truth of the gospel itself that Paul had entrusted to him

Here it seems as though Paul may also be passing the mantle of his ministry over to **Timothy**

Verses 16-18 – Onesiphorus is not ashamed of Paul’s chains

Paul then forth Onesiphorus as an example of a man who was not **ashamed** (afraid) of Paul’s suffering on behalf of the gospel.

The word “refresh” literally means a fresh, cool **breeze**!

Paul having been blessed by him, prays that the Lord would grant **mercy** (protection, grace) to Onisiphorus and his family.

All of us, no matter how young or old we are, have work to do in the Kingdom of Jesus.

May the Lord grant that we would all remember our faith in Jesus, fan the flames of the gifts that He has given us, and pursue with boldness the calling that He has on our lives.

- ❖ **Homework** – Read the entire book of 2 Timothy, and read chapter 2 twice; Work on memory work: outline of 2 Timothy, 2 Timothy 3:16-17 and the catechism questions
- ❖ **Prayer / Prep for Worship**

The Pastoral Epistles – 1 and 2 Timothy, Titus
Lesson 10 – 2 Timothy 2
Be Strong in Enduring Hardship for Faith of Jesus

Objective – To help the you to be strong in your faith regardless of the opposition and to be able to bring godly correction to your brothers and sisters in Christ when they stray from the truth

- ❖ **Greetings**
- ❖ **Attendance and Accountability** – “Did you get a good night’s sleep, bring your Bible and writing materials, work on your memorization of 2 Timothy 3:16-17, the outline of 2 Timothy and the catechism questions? Did you read 2 Timothy and chapter 2 twice?”
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- ❖ **Outline of 2 Timothy**

2 Timothy – Live a Life of Faith in Jesus
Chapter 1 – Pursue Your Faith, Gifts and Calling in Jesus
Chapter 2 – Be Strong in Enduring Hardship for the Faith of Jesus
Chapter 3 – Faithless and Faithful Men
Chapter 4 – Persevere in the Faith of Jesus

❖ **Review** – In 2 Timothy 1, Paul exhorts Timothy to remember his genuine _____ in Jesus and to _____ the gift and calling of God to the ministry of the gospel. Timothy is not to give into his _____ but to trust in God who, by the Holy Spirit, will give him the power, love and soundness of mind to fulfill his calling. Timothy is to not be _____ of the gospel nor of Paul’s chains and he is to guard and keep the true message and doctrine of the gospel, even if it means personal suffering. Now in chapter 2, Paul gives Timothy instructions to entrust this gospel to other faithful men, to endure hardship, and to deal with false teachers.

❖ **Lesson – 2 Timothy 2 – Be Strong in Enduring Hardship for the Faith of Jesus**

In chapter 2, Paul addresses Timothy in according to a sequence that is very similar to that of chapter 1 (see table below)

2 Timothy 1	2 Timothy 2
v. 1-2 – Timothy, a beloved son	v. 1a – (Timothy), my son
v. 3-5 – Faith of Lois and Eunice passed on to Timothy	v. 2 – Timothy is to pass the faith on to faithful men
v. 6-7 – Stir up the gift of God	v. 1b – Be strong in the grace that is in Christ Jesus
v. 8 – Share with me in the sufferings for the gospel	v. 3-7 – Endure hardship as a good soldier of Jesus Christ
v. 9-10 – Jesus has abolished death and brought life and immortality to light through the gospel	v. 8 – Jesus Christ, of the seed of David was raised from the dead
v. 11-12a – Paul uses himself as an example of one who suffers for the gospel	v. 9 – Paul uses himself as an example of one who suffers for the gospel
v. 12b – Jesus is able to keep Paul	v. 10-13 – Jesus is able to keep all believers
v. 13-14 – Hold fast	v. 14-15 – Remind them of these things
v. 15 – Those in Asia have turned away from Paul – Phygellus and Hermogenes	v. 16-22 – Turn away from profane and idle babblings – Hymenaeus and Philetus
v. 16-18 – Onisephorus – A good example	v. 23-26 – Timothy is to be a good example

A simple outline of Chapter 2 could be as follows:

2:1-10 – Commit the faith to faithful men

2:11-13 – A faithful saying

2:14-26 – Lifestyles of faithful and unfaithful men

Verses 1-10 – Commit the faith to faithful men

Verses 1-2 - In verse 1, Paul again addresses Timothy as his _____.

On the basis of Timothy's faith in Jesus, and his gifting and calling as a minister of the gospel, Paul commands Timothy to "be _____ in the grace that is in Christ Jesus".

Timothy is to entrust the truths of the gospel to _____ men, who will then be able to teach others.

Verses 3-7 – Part of Timothy's being "strong in the grace that is in Christ Jesus" (v. 1) will be his willingness to endure _____ as a minister of the gospel.

Paul gives three metaphors (pictures) of how Timothy should think of himself:

- 1) A _____
- 2) An _____
- 3) A _____

Verses 8-10

_____ is Paul's first and best example of one who **waged war** against Satan and our sin, who **wrestled** against Satan and evil men, and who **toiled hard** to reap the harvest of victory over Satan and the reward of saved men and women from every nation.

Jesus has been raised from the _____ according to the gospel

In verses 9 and 10, just as in verses 8 and 12 of chapter 1, Paul uses _____ as an example of one who is suffering mightily for the gospel with strength and endurance.

Verses 11-13 – A faithful saying

In verses 11-13, Paul tells Timothy of the great _____ that await him if he continues to "be strong in the grace that is in Christ Jesus" and to endure hardship for the gospel.

He also warns Timothy of the _____ he will pay if he does not continue to do so.

- 1) Past – If we _____ with Him, we shall also _____ with Him
- 2) Present – If we _____, we shall also _____ with Him
- 3) Future – If we _____ Him, He will also _____ us.

In your daily life, how do you "deny" Jesus?

- 4) Present – If we are _____, He remains _____; He cannot deny _____

Verses 14-26 – Lifestyles of faithful and unfaithful men

Verse 14, 16-18 – Worthless Words – Timothy is to remind the Ephesians not to even listen to these _____ and their striving over words.

This striving over words leads to "the ruin of the hearers". The Greek word for ruin is _____, a very complete ruin indeed!

Timothy and his "faithful men" are to shun these profane and idle babblings because:

- a) Those who speak them will increase in _____
- b) Their message will spread like cancer (literally "_____").

Two such false teachers were Hymenaeus and Philetus.

Verse 18 says that one of their false teachings was that the _____ was already past.

Reformation Covenant Church Distinctive – Against the Hyperpreterists

The heresy that the resurrection spoken of in Scripture is merely a spiritual one is alive and well in our day in the form of a body of doctrine known as hyperpreterism. Preterism states that many of the Scripture dealing with the "last days" (e.g. Matthew 24) were speaking of events leading up to and including the destruction of Jerusalem in 70 A.D. The elders of RCC are in basic agreement with this view. However, the hyperpreterists take this view further and state that ALL prophecy, including the bodily resurrection (of the just and the unjust), the second coming of Jesus, and the

final judgment had their fulfillment in the first century surrounding the destruction of Jerusalem in AD70. The elders of RCC strongly stand against this view.

In verse 19, the “solid foundation of God...” could refer to the _____ or God or to the _____ as the keeper of the Word of God.

The Lord knows those who are His – God is sovereign in His election and preservation of His people, and of those called by Him into _____ in the church and he will weed out the self-promoters and the pretenders.

Let everyone who names the name of Christ depart from iniquity – Those promoting heresy and leading others astray are responsible to turn away from their _____ and the rest of God’s people are responsible to turn away from _____.

In verses 20-21, Paul compares the church to a great _____ that often needs _____.

In Verses 22-26, Paul gives Timothy instruction in how to deal with these false teachers and those in the flock who may be under their influence:

Verse 22a - Flee youthful _____

Verse 22b - Pursue _____

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

3) Verse 23 - Avoid foolish and ignorant _____, knowing that they generate _____.

4) Verses 24-26 – Character qualities of the godly pastor:

These qualities that Paul encourages Timothy and the “faithful men” to stir up are similar in many ways to the list of qualifications for the office of elder listed in 1 Timothy 3:1-7.

a) not _____

b) _____

c) able to _____

d) _____

e) _____ when correcting

Verses 25-26 says that the pastor ought pray and work on behalf of the straying sheep such that:

a. God would grant him _____

b. They would know the _____ of God’s Word

c. They would come to their _____

d. They would be delivered from the snare of the _____

May the Lord grant us wisdom in confronting others in their sin and the grace to seek His Kingdom and His righteousness above all else.

❖ **Homework** – Read the entire book of 2 Timothy and read chapter 3 twice; Work on memory materials

❖ **Pray / Prep for Worship**

The Pastoral Epistles – 1 and 2 Timothy, Titus
Lesson 10 – 2 Timothy 2
Be Strong in Enduring Hardship for Faith of Jesus

Objective – To help the you to be strong in your faith regardless of the opposition and to be able to bring godly correction to your brothers and sisters in Christ when they stray from the truth

❖ **Greetings**

❖ **Attendance and Accountability** – “Did you get a good night’s sleep, bring your Bible and writing materials, work on your memorization of 2 Timothy 3:16-17, the outline of 2 Timothy and the catechism questions? Did you read 2 Timothy and chapter 2 twice?”

❖ **Westminster Shorter Catechism**

❖ **Scripture Memorization – 2 Timothy 3:16-17** – 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.

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Chapter 4 – Persevere in the Faith of Jesus

❖ **Review** – In 2 Timothy 1, Paul exhorts Timothy to remember his genuine **faith** in Jesus and to **stir up** the gift and calling of God to the ministry of the gospel. Timothy is not to give into his **fears** but to trust in God who, by the Holy Spirit, will give him the power, love and soundness of mind to fulfill his calling. Timothy is to not be **ashamed** of the gospel nor of Paul’s chains and he is to guard and keep the true message and doctrine of the gospel, even if it means personal suffering. Now in chapter 2, Paul gives Timothy instructions to entrust this gospel to other faithful men, to endure hardship, and to deal with false teachers.

❖ **Lesson – 2 Timothy 2 – Be Strong in Enduring Hardship for the Faith of Jesus**

In chapter 2, Paul addresses Timothy in according to a sequence that is very similar to that of chapter 1 (see table below)

2 Timothy 1	2 Timothy 2
v. 1-2 – Timothy, a beloved son	v. 1a – (Timothy), my son
v. 3-5 – Faith of Lois and Eunice passed on to Timothy	v. 2 – Timothy is to pass the faith on to faithful men
v. 6-7 – Stir up the gift of God	v. 1b – Be strong in the grace that is in Christ Jesus
v. 8 – Share with me in the sufferings for the gospel	v. 3-7 – Endure hardship as a good soldier of Jesus Christ
v. 9-10 – Jesus has abolished death and brought life and immortality to light through the gospel	v. 8 – Jesus Christ, of the seed of David was raised from the dead
v. 11-12a – Paul uses himself as an example of one who suffers for the gospel	v. 9 – Paul uses himself as an example of one who suffers for the gospel
v. 12b – Jesus is able to keep Paul	v. 10-13 – Jesus is able to keep all believers
v. 13-14 – Hold fast	v. 14-15 – Remind them of these things
v. 15 – Those in Asia have turned away from Paul – Phygellus and Hermogenes	v. 16-22 – Turn away from profane and idle babblings – Hymenaeus and Philetus
v. 16-18 – Onisephorus – A good example	v. 23-26 – Timothy is to be a good example

A simple outline of Chapter 2 could be as follows:

2:1-10 – Commit the faith to faithful men

2:11-13 – A faithful saying

2:14-26 – Lifestyles of faithful and unfaithful men

Verses 1-10 – Commit the faith to faithful men

Verses 1-2 - In verse 1, Paul again addresses Timothy as his **son**.

On the basis of Timothy's faith in Jesus, and his gifting and calling as a minister of the gospel, Paul commands Timothy to "be **strong** in the grace that is in Christ Jesus".

Timothy is to entrust the truths of the gospel to **faithful** men, who will then be able to teach others.

Verses 3-7 – Part of Timothy's being "strong in the grace that is in Christ Jesus" (v. 1) will be his willingness to endure **hardship** as a minister of the gospel.

Paul gives three metaphors (pictures) of how Timothy should think of himself:

- 1) A **soldier**
- 2) An **athlete**
- 3) A **farmer**

Verses 8-10

Jesus is Paul's first and best example of one who **waged war** against Satan and our sin, who **wrestled** against Satan and evil men, and who **toiled hard** to reap the harvest of victory over Satan and the reward of saved men and women from every nation.

Jesus has been raised from the **dead** according to the gospel

In verses 9 and 10, just as in verses 8 and 12 of chapter 1, Paul uses **himself** as an example of one who is suffering mightily for the gospel with strength and endurance.

Verses 11-13 – A faithful saying

In verses 11-13, Paul tells Timothy of the great **blessings** that await him if he continues to "be strong in the grace that is in Christ Jesus" and to endure hardship for the gospel.

He also warns Timothy of the **price** he will pay if he does not continue to do so.

1) Past – If we **died** with Him, we shall also **live** with Him

2) Present – If we **endure**, we shall also **reign** with Him

3) Future – If we **deny** Him, He will also **deny** us.

In your daily life, how do you "deny" Jesus?

4) Present – If we are **faithless**, He remains **faithful**; He cannot deny **himself**

Verses 14-26 – Lifestyles of faithful and unfaithful men

Verse 14, 16-18 – Worthless Words – Timothy is to remind the Ephesians not to even listen to these **false teachers** and their striving over words.

This striving over words leads to "the ruin of the hearers". The Greek word for ruin is **catastrophe**, a very complete ruin indeed!

Timothy and his "faithful men" are to shun these profane and idle babblings because:

a) Those who speak them will increase in **ungodliness**

b) Their message will spread like cancer (literally "**gangrene**"!).

Two such false teachers were Hymenaeus and Philetus.

Verse 18 says that one of their false teachings was that the **resurrection** was already past.

Reformation Covenant Church Distinctive – Against the Hyperpreterists

The heresy that the resurrection spoken of in Scripture is merely a spiritual one is alive and well in our day in the form of a body of doctrine known as hyperpreterism. Preterism states that many of the Scripture dealing with the "last days" (e.g. Matthew 24) were speaking of events leading up to and including the destruction of Jerusalem in 70 A.D. The elders of RCC are in basic agreement with this view. However, the hyperpreterists take this view further and state

that ALL prophecy, including the bodily resurrection (of the just and the unjust), the second coming of Jesus, and the final judgment had their fulfillment in the first century surrounding the destruction of Jerusalem in AD70. The elders of RCC strongly stand against this view.

In verse 19, the “solid foundation of God...” could refer to the **Word** of God or to the **church** as the keeper of the Word of God.

The Lord knows those who are His – God is sovereign in His election and preservation of His people, and of those called by Him into **leadership** in the church and he will weed out the self-promoters and the pretenders.

Let everyone who names the name of Christ depart from iniquity – Those promoting heresy and leading others astray are responsible to turn away from their **sin** and the rest of God’s people are responsible to turn away from **them**.

In verses 20-21, Paul compares the church to a great **house** that often needs **cleaning**.

In Verses 22-26, Paul gives Timothy instruction in how to deal with these false teachers and those in the flock who may be under their influence:

Verse 22a - Flee youthful **lusts**

Verse 22b - Pursue

a) **righteousness**

b) **faith**

c) **love**

d) **peace**

3) Verse 23 - Avoid foolish and ignorant **disputes**, knowing that they generate **strife**.

4) Verses 24-26 – Character qualities of the godly pastor:

These qualities that Paul encourages Timothy and the “faithful men” to stir up are similar in many ways to the list of qualifications for the office of elder listed in 1 Timothy 3:1-7.

a) not **quarrelsome**

b) **gentle**

c) able to **teach**

d) **patient**

e) **humble** when correcting

Verses 25-26 says that the pastor ought pray and work on behalf of the straying sheep such that:

a. God would grant him **repentance**

b. They would know the **truth** of God’s Word

c. They would come to their **senses**

d. They would be delivered from the snare of the **devil**

May the Lord grant us wisdom in confronting others in their sin and the grace to seek His Kingdom and His righteousness above all else.

❖ **Homework** – Read the entire book of 2 Timothy and read chapter 3 twice; Work on memory materials

❖ **Pray / Prep for Worship**

The Pastoral Epistles – 1 and 2 Timothy, Titus
Lesson 11 – 2 Timothy 3 - Faithless and Faithful Men

Objective – To help the you to recognize the characteristics of faithless men and to be on the alert for these same characteristics in yourself and so to turn from them

- ❖ **Greetings**
- ❖ **Attendance and Accountability** – “Did you get a good night’s sleep, bring your Bible and writing materials, work on your memorization of 2 Timothy 3:16-17, the outline of 2 Timothy and the catechism questions? Did you read 2 Timothy and chapter 3 twice?”
- ❖ **Westminster Shorter Catechism**
- ❖ **Scripture Memorization – QUIZ NEXT WEEK! 2 Timothy 3:16-17** – 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.
- ❖ **Outline of 2 Timothy – QUIZ NEXT WEEK!**

2 Timothy – Live a Life of Faith in Jesus

Chapter 1 – Pursue Your Faith, Gifts and Calling in Jesus

Chapter 2 – Be Strong in Enduring Hardship for the Faith of Jesus

Chapter 3 – Faithless and Faithful Men

Chapter 4 – Persevere in the Faith of Jesus

- ❖ **Review** – In chapters 1 and 2, Paul has strongly encouraged Timothy to:
 - 1) Shore up his own _____ and calling in Jesus, looking to Paul and Jesus as his examples.
 - 2) Entrust the faith to _____ men who will teach others
 - 3) Be strong and endure hardship for the _____, looking to Jesus and Paul as his examples
 - 4) Deal with serious problems in the Ephesian church, namely the _____
_____ and their worthless argumentation. Timothy is to confront them unequivocally, yet with an eye to their restoration

- ❖ **Lesson – 2 Timothy 3 – Faithless and Faithful Men**

Verses 1-8 – But, there will be faithless men in the last days

Verse 9 – But, the faithless will not progress

Verses 10-12 – But, follow my faithful life

Verse 13 – But, the faithless will grow worse

Verses 14-17 – But, you continue to be faithful to the Word of God

Verses 1-8 – But, there will be faithless men in the last days

In verse 1, Paul warns Timothy that “in the _____ days, perilous times will come.

Reformation Covenant Church Distinctive – Latter times/last days

In verse 1, Paul says that “the Spirit expressly says that in latter times” these false teachers will lead some of the Ephesian Christians to depart from the faith. What “latter times” is he talking about? Some Bible scholars say that “latter times” refers to the entire church age, from the ascension of Jesus to the end of the world. Some scholars, in more recent years, have interpreted this to refer specifically to the modern times we now live in. In one sense, both of these are true. In every generation there are men who profess to be Christians, yet are really enemies of Jesus and everything that Paul talks about in verses 1-5 is true of them as well. However, the context of verse 1 of chapter 4 is a discussion of the false teachers of Paul and Timothy’s time that Paul talked about in 1 Timothy 1. Peter also, in his speech in Acts 2, referred to the days of the early church as the “last days”, when the Holy Spirit would be poured out in full measure. And so, the simplest interpretation of the text would seem to be that Paul is referring to his own present time when he refers to the “latter times”. Along this same line, here at RCC, we believe that the “latter times” talked about in the New Testament often refers to the time between the birth (or at least the ascension) of Jesus and the

destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans in A.D. 70. The birth, life, death, resurrection, and ascension of Jesus Christ was the fulfillment of the whole Old Testament Temple/Levitical/Sacrificial system and constituted a rolling back of the curse on the old creation brought about by Adam and Eve's sin. Jesus ushered in a new creation and a final manifestation of the covenant that God made with his elect people. The putting to death of Jesus by the Jews also brought forth the judgment of God on the religious leaders and the corrupt worship of Israel, centered in Jerusalem. In Matthew 24, Jesus speaks of the days **within the lifetimes of his disciples** when deceivers will abound (v. 4-5, 24) and when many will fall away from the faith (v. 10-12) prior to the destruction of Jerusalem. He seems to be describing events similar to what Paul talks about in 1 Timothy 4.

It is evil _____ that will make these last days perilous for Timothy and the Ephesian church. These evil men are not raw pagans, but rather men who claim to be _____.

A. Lovers of themselves / lovers of money

B. Boasters / proud

C. Blasphemers / disobedient to parents

D. Unthankful / unholy / unloving / unforgiving

D' Slanderers / without self-control / brutal / despisers of good

C' Traitors / headstrong

B' Haughty

A' Lovers of pleasure / (not) lovers of God

A and A' - Lovers of themselves / lovers of money – Lovers of pleasure / (not) lovers of God

The common Greek prefix in all four of these negative traits is _____ meaning "love".

This self-love is contrasted at the end of the list with a lack of a love for _____.

B and B' - Boasters / proud – Haughty

The word "boasters" literally means someone who is _____ to be something he is not.

"Proud" comes from two Greek words that mean "excessively _____" or having to be noticed more than anyone else

"Haughty" means "wrapped in _____" or "puffed-up".

C and C' - Blasphemers / disobedient to parents - Traitors / headstrong –

Men who are lovers of themselves do not want to live under anyone else's _____, whether God's or man's.

"Headstrong" are those who always want to have their own _____.

D and D' - Unthankful / unholy / unloving / unforgiving - Slanderers / without self-control / brutal / despisers of good.

These evil men have no natural human affections towards _____.

They are uncontrolled and cruel in their _____ and _____.

They have become brute _____ (even Satanic!).

Verse 5 seems to indicate that these men have a form of _____ but without any true _____ to live truly godly lives.

Paul tells Timothy to _____ from these men.

Verses 6-7 - Just as Satan slithered into the garden and deceived _____, so too these sinful men creep into households and deceive gullible (childish) _____.

Verse 8 – Just as Jannes and Jambres (Pharaoh's magicians) resisted Moses so too these evil men resist the _____ of God's Word.

Verse 9 – But, the faithless will not progress

Just as Jannes and Jambres failed in their attempts to oppose Moses, so too the _____ of these evil men will become evident and they will not succeed.

Verses 10-12 – But, follow my faithful life

Timothy and Paul have had a very close relationship and so Paul again uses _____ as an example for Timothy to follow in Paul in regards to his:

- 1) _____ 6) _____
- 2) _____ 7) _____
- 3) _____ 8) _____
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- 5) _____

In Antioch, Paul and Barnabas were _____ from that region (Acts 13:50)
 At Iconium, in Acts 14:2-6, Gentiles and Jews tried to _____ Paul and his companions.
 At Lystra – Paul was _____ and left for dead

Paul’s point of bringing up these difficult memories is actually to give Timothy hope since he is able to say, “out of them all the Lord _____ me!”

Verse 13 – But, the faithless will grow worse

These evil men are imposters and will grow _____ in their evil.
 Christians are persecuted, yet they will be _____ and will go from glory to glory
 The wicked men are praised (for now), yet they will be _____ and go to destruction

Verses 14-17 – But, you continue to be faithful to the Word of God

In these last verses of 2 Timothy 3, Paul exhorts Timothy to _____ in what he knows from God’s Word

Timothy has been blessed by God to have learned the Holy Scriptures (the whole Old Testament) from his mother, grandmother and from Paul and that he has known them from childhood (literally “from _____”!).

God’s Word is profitable for::

- 1) _____ – To teach us how to obtain salvation in Jesus and how to live godly lives of obedience afterward
- 2) _____ – To stop us in our tracks when we stray into sin
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- 4) _____ - in _____ – To teach us how to stay on the path of godliness

❖ **Homework** – Read all of 2 Timothy and read chapter 4 twice! Quiz next week on the outline of 2 Timothy and the memory verses of 2 Timothy 3:16-17.

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A and A' - Lovers of themselves / lovers of money – Lovers of pleasure / (not) lovers of God

The common Greek prefix in all four of these negative traits is "**phil**" meaning "love".

This self-love is contrasted at the end of the list with a lack of a love for **God**.

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The word "boasters" literally means someone who is **pretending** to be something he is not.

"Proud" comes from two Greek words that mean "excessively **shining**" or having to be noticed more than anyone else

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Men who are lovers of themselves do not want to live under anyone else's **authority**, whether God's or man's.

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These evil men have no natural human affections towards **others**.

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Verse 5 seems to indicate that these men have a form of **godliness** but without any true **power** to live truly godly lives.

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Just as Jannes and Jambres failed in their attempts to oppose Moses, so too the **deception** of these evil men will become evident and they will not succeed.

Verses 10-12 – But, follow my faithful life

Timothy and Paul have had a very close relationship and so Paul again uses **himself** as an example for Timothy to follow in Paul in regards to his:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) <u>Doctrine</u> | 6) <u>Love</u> |
| 2) <u>Manner of Life</u> | 7) <u>Perseverance</u> |
| 3) <u>Purpose</u> | 8) <u>Persecutions</u> |
| 4) <u>Faith</u> | 9) <u>Afflictions</u> |
| 5) <u>Longsuffering</u> | |

In Antioch, Paul and Barnabas were **expelled** from that region (Acts 13:50)

At Iconium, in Acts 14:2-6, Gentiles and Jews tried to **stone** Paul and his companions.

At Lystra – Paul was **stoned** and left for dead

Paul’s point of bringing up these difficult memories is actually to give Timothy hope since he is able to say, “out of them all the Lord **delivered** me!”

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These evil men are imposters and will grow **worse** in their evil.

Christians are persecuted, yet they will be **delivered** and will go from glory to glory

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In these last verses of 2 Timothy 3, Paul exhorts Timothy to **continue** in what he knows from God’s Word

Timothy has been blessed by God to have learned the Holy Scriptures (the whole Old Testament) from his mother, grandmother and from Paul and that he has known them from childhood (literally “from **infancy**”!).

God’s Word is profitable for::

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❖ **Homework** – Read all of 2 Timothy and read chapter 4 twice! Quiz next week on the outline of 2 Timothy and the memory verses of 2 Timothy 3:16-17.

❖ **Pray / Prep for Worship**

The Pastoral Epistles – 1 and 2 Timothy, Titus
Lesson 12 – 2 Timothy 4 – Persevere in the Faith of Jesus

Objective – To help you to see your faith in Jesus as a lifelong pursuit which will require perseverance until the end.

❖ **Greetings**

❖ **Attendance and Accountability** – “Did you get a good night’s sleep, bring your Bible and writing materials, work on your memorization the outline of 2 Timothy and the catechism questions? Did you read 2 Timothy and chapter 3 twice?”

❖ **Westminster Shorter Catechism**

❖ **Scripture Memorization – QUIZ - 2 Timothy 3:16-17** - Write these verses out on a piece of paper and hand it in.

❖ **Outline of 2 Timothy – QUIZ** – Write the outline for 2 Timothy out and hand it in.

❖ **Review** – In 2 Timothy 3, Paul warns Timothy of the perilous times that lay ahead for him and the church of Ephesus. Remember the outline for this chapter:

Verses 1-8 – But, there will be _____ men in the last days

Verse 9 – But, the _____ will not progress

Verses 10-12 – But, follow my _____ life

Verse 13 – But, the _____ will grow worse

Verses 14-17 – But, you continue to be _____ to the Word of God

In Chapter 4 we learn that Paul is convinced that he will soon be executed by the Romans. His reason for warning Timothy of the difficulties that lay ahead seem so be that Paul is preparing Timothy leave Ephesus to take over his ministry.

❖ **Lesson – 2 Timothy 4 – Persevere in the Faith of Jesus**

Chapter 4 could be outlined as follows:

Verses 1-5 – Final Charge → Preach the Word!

Verses 6-8 – Paul has been Faithful to the Lord

Verses 9-16 – Timothy Come Quickly!

Verses 17-18 – The Lord has been Faithful to Paul

Verses 19-22 – Final Greetings → Benediction

Verses 1-5 – Final Charge → Preach the Word!

Paul has been giving Timothy a series of charges throughout this letter:

1:6 - Stir up the _____

1:8 – Do not be _____ of the testimony of our Lord, nor of (Paul)

1:13 - _____ the pattern of sound words

2:1 – Be _____ in the grace that is in Christ Jesus

2:2 – Commit these things to _____ men

2:3 – Endure _____

2:14 – _____ them of these things

2:15 - Be _____

2:16 – Shun profane and idle _____

2:22a – Flee youthful _____

2:22b – _____ righteousness, faith, ...

2:23 – Avoid foolish and ignorant _____

3:14 – _____ in the things you have learned...

In chapter 4, Paul gives Timothy a final and most solemn charge _____
_____!

Four other charges from Paul flow from the primary charge to preach the word:

- 1) Be ready (“instant” – KJV) in season and out of season – This is a military term, which means to “_____”!
- 2) _____ –
- 3) _____
- 4) _____

In verse 1, Paul brings a double witness to his charge to Timothy: _____ and _____.

The reason that Paul gives for making this charge to Timothy is found in verses 3 and 4:

- A. For the time will come when they will not endure sound doctrine, but according to their own desires
- B. because they have itching ears
- C. they will heap up for themselves teachers
- B’ and they will turn their ears away from the truth

A’ and be turned aside to fables

This is a rebuke by Paul, not primarily directed to the false teachers, but to those who will _____ to them!

These religious fables and speculations can become a bit like _____ or _____ which excite the senses, but never result in changed lives, nor in good deeds done for the advancement of the Kingdom of God

In verse 5 Paul closes his charge to Timothy with a four-fold command:

1. “be _____ in all things”
2. “endure _____”
3. “do the work of an evangelist” – An evangelist is literally a messenger (an _____) of good news!
4. “fulfill your _____”

Verses 6-8 – Paul has been Faithful to the Lord

Paul’s motivation behind the final charges he is giving to Timothy is that he knows that he will soon be _____ by the Romans.

He refers to himself as a _____.

Much of verses 6-18 reminds us of Psalm _____

In verses 7 and 8, Paul returns to the athletic metaphor, stating that he has:

- “fought the good _____”

- “finished the _____”

- “kept the _____”

Paul’s trust is not in earthly _____, but in “the Lord, the righteous _____”

Verses 9-16 – Timothy, Come Quickly

It is apparent that Paul intends for Timothy to interrupt his ministry in Ephesus and to come to him in Rome before his execution. Paul has experienced the departure of many of his companions for various reasons:

Demas – Instead of loving the appearing of Jesus as in verse 8, Paul says that Demas has “loved this present _____”.

Crescens – He has departed for Galatia for unstated reasons

Titus – He has departed for Dalmatia for unstated reasons

Tychicus – Some commentators speculate that perhaps Tychicus was to take _____ place of ministry at Ephesus.

In verse 11 Paul states that “Only _____ is with me”.

He also asks Timothy to get _____ and bring him with him.

In verse 13 Paul gives Timothy the task of bringing his cloak and some books with him when he comes to Rome. The inclusion of these mundane details adds weight to the argument that _____ is indeed the author of this book.

In verses 14-16 Paul warns Timothy of “_____ the coppersmith who did (Paul) much harm.”. Some commentators speculate that Alexander may have been the one who had Paul

_____. Just as _____ was abandoned by nearly all of his disciples after his arrest, so too, _____ has been abandoned by most of his friends as well.

Verses 17-18 – The Lord has Been Faithful to Paul

Paul’s faith and trust is not ultimately in men, but in the _____ who stood with Paul through all of his afflictions.

Though weak in body and spirit, Paul says that the Lord _____ him, not just for his own sake but “so that the message might be preached fully through me and that the Gentiles might hear”.

Paul is confident that even _____ cannot sever him from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus.

With these truths in mind, Paul launches into another wonderful doxology similar to the ones we saw in 1 Timothy 1:17 and 6:16: “To Him be glory forever and ever. Amen!”

Verses 19-22 – Final Greetings → Benediction

These verses are Paul’s final greetings to various faithful friends.

- 1) Prisca (or Priscilla) and Aquila.
- 2) Onesiphorus
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In verse 21, Paul then pleads with Timothy to try and come to him before _____.

Paul then extends greetings from Eubulus, Pudens, Linus, Claudia, and all the brethren, indicating that Paul does still have some support in Rome.

Paul ends this wonderful, personal letter to Timothy in a way that is similar to how he began it, with a _____ of _____ for Timothy and the saints in Ephesus:

- “The Lord Jesus Christ be with your spirit”
- “Grace be with you”

Even in his last days, Paul is a willing servant of Jesus and is being used of God to bless those he has been called to minister to.

May the Lord grant us strength to persevere throughout our Christian lives and to finish our lives in the strength of the Lord who will stand by us in every circumstance

❖ **Homework** – Read the book of Titus

❖ **Prayer / Prep for Worship**

The Pastoral Epistles – 1 and 2 Timothy, Titus
Lesson 12 – 2 Timothy 4 – Persevere in the Faith of Jesus

Objective – To help you to see your faith in Jesus as a lifelong pursuit which will require perseverance until the end.

- ❖ **Greetings**
- ❖ **Attendance and Accountability** – “Did you get a good night’s sleep, bring your Bible and writing materials, work on your memorization the outline of 2 Timothy and the catechism questions? Did you read 2 Timothy and chapter 3 twice?”
- ❖ **Westminster Shorter Catechism**
- ❖ **Scripture Memorization – QUIZ - 2 Timothy 3:16-17** - Write these verses out on a piece of paper and hand it in.
- ❖ **Outline of 2 Timothy – QUIZ** – Write the outline for 2 Timothy out and hand it in.
- ❖ **Review** – In 2 Timothy 3, Paul warns Timothy of the perilous times that lay ahead for him and the church of Ephesus. Remember the outline for this chapter:
Verses 1-8 – But, there will be **faithless** men in the last days
Verse 9 – But, the **faithless** will not progress
Verses 10-12 – But, follow my **faithful** life
Verse 13 – But, the **faithless** will grow worse
Verses 14-17 – But, you continue to be **faithful** to the Word of God
In Chapter 4 we learn that Paul is convinced that he will soon be executed by the Romans. His reason for warning Timothy of the difficulties that lay ahead seem so be that Paul is preparing Timothy leave Ephesus to take over his ministry.

❖ **Lesson – 2 Timothy 4 – Persevere in the Faith of Jesus**

Chapter 4 could be outlined as follows:

- Verses 1-5 – Final Charge → Preach the Word!
 - Verses 6-8 – Paul has been Faithful to the Lord
 - Verses 9-16 – Timothy Come Quickly!
 - Verses 17-18 – The Lord has been Faithful to Paul
- Verses 19-22 – Final Greetings → Benediction

Verses 1-5 – Final Charge → Preach the Word!

Paul has been giving Timothy a series of charges throughout this letter:

- 1:6 - Stir up the **gift**
- 1:8 – Do not be **ashamed** of the testimony of our Lord, nor of (Paul)
- 1:13 – **Hold fast** the pattern of sound words
- 2:1 – Be **strong** in the grace that is in Christ Jesus
- 2:2 – Commit these things to **faithful** men
- 2:3 – Endure **hardship**
- 2:14 – **Remind** them of these things
- 2:15 - Be **diligent**
- 2:16 – Shun profane and idle **babblings**
- 2:22a – Flee youthful **lusts**
- 2:22b – **Pursue** righteousness, faith, ...
- 2:23 – Avoid foolish and ignorant **disputes**
- 3:14 – **Continue** in the things you have learned...

In chapter 4, Paul gives Timothy a final and most solemn charge **Preach the Word!**

Four other charges from Paul flow from the primary charge to preach the word:

- 1) Be ready (“instant” – KJV) in season and out of season – This is a military term, which means to “stay at your post”!
- 2) Convince
- 3) Rebuke
- 4) Exhort

In verse 1, Paul brings a double witness to his charge to Timothy: God the Father and Jesus.

The reason that Paul gives for making this charge to Timothy is found in verses 3 and 4:

- A. For the time will come when they will not endure sound doctrine, but according to their own desires
 - B. because they have itching ears
 - C. they will heap up for themselves teachers
- B’ and they will turn their ears away from the truth

A’ and be turned aside to fables

This is a rebuke by Paul, not primarily directed to the false teachers, but to those who will listen to them! These religious fables and speculations can become a bit like wine or drugs which excite the senses, but never result in changed lives, nor in good deeds done for the advancement of the Kingdom of God

In verse 5 Paul closes his charge to Timothy with a four-fold command:

1. “be watchful in all things”
2. “endure affliction”
3. “do the work of an evangelist” – An evangelist is literally a messenger (an angel) of good news!
4. “fulfill your ministry”

Verses 6-8 – Paul has been Faithful to the Lord

Paul’s motivation behind the final charges he is giving to Timothy is that he knows that he will soon be executed by the Romans.

He refers to himself as a drink offering.

Much of verses 6-18 reminds us of Psalm 22

In verses 7 and 8, Paul returns to the athletic metaphor, stating that he has:

- “fought the good fight”
- “finished the race”
- “kept the faith”

Paul’s trust is not in earthly judges, but in “the Lord, the righteous Judge”

Verses 9-16 – Timothy, Come Quickly

It is apparent that Paul intends for Timothy to interrupt his ministry in Ephesus and to come to him in Rome before his execution. Paul has experienced the departure of many of his companions for various reasons:

Demas – Instead of loving the appearing of Jesus as in verse 8, Paul says that Demas has “loved this present world”.

Crescens – He has departed for Galatia for unstated reasons

Titus – He has departed for Dalmatia for unstated reasons

Tychicus – Some commentators speculate that perhaps Tychicus was to take Timothy’s place of ministry at Ephesus.

In verse 11 Paul states that “Only Luke is with me”.

He also asks Timothy to get Mark and bring him with him.

In verse 13 Paul gives Timothy the task of bringing his cloak and some books with him when he comes to Rome. The inclusion of these mundane details adds weight to the argument that **Paul** is indeed the author of this book.

In verses 14-16 Paul warns Timothy of “**Alexander** the coppersmith who did (Paul) much harm.”. Some commentators speculate that Alexander may have been the one who had Paul **arrested**. Just as **Jesus** was abandoned by nearly all of his disciples after his arrest, so too, **Paul** has been abandoned by most of his friends as well.

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Paul’s faith and trust is not ultimately in men, but in the **Lord** who stood with Paul through all of his afflictions.

Though weak in body and spirit, Paul says that the Lord **strengthened** him, not just for his own sake but “so that the message might be preached fully through me and that the Gentiles might hear”.

Paul is confident that even **death** cannot sever him from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus.

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Paul ends this wonderful, personal letter to Timothy in a way that is similar to how he began it, with a **benediction** of **blessings** for Timothy and the saints in Ephesus:

- “The Lord Jesus Christ be with your spirit”

- “Grace be with you”

Even in his last days, Paul is a willing servant of Jesus and is being used of God to bless those he has been called to minister to.

May the Lord grant us strength to persevere throughout our Christian lives and to finish our lives in the strength of the Lord who will stand by us in every circumstance.

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The Pastoral Epistles – 1 and 2 Timothy, Titus
Lesson 13 – Introduction to Titus and Titus 1
Church Leaders – Qualified for Every Good Work

Objective – To help you to see the character qualities of godly leadership so that you may demonstrate them as you walk in those good works that God has created you to do

- ❖ **Greetings**
- ❖ **Attendance and Accountability** – “Did you get a good night’s sleep, bring your Bible and writing materials, work on your memorization of the catechism questions? Did you read the book of Titus?”
- ❖ **Westminster Shorter Catechism**
- ❖ **Scripture Memorization** – Titus 3:8 – This is a faithful saying and these things I want you to affirm constantly, that those who have believed in God should be careful to maintain good works. These things are good and profitable to men.
- ❖ **Review** – In our study of 1 Timothy, we learned about “how to behave in God’s house”.

Throughout its chapters, Paul instructed Timothy on:

- Dealing with false teachers in the church who love to debate obscure doctrine
- The place of prayer in the church
- The role of women in the church
- Qualifications for the offices of elder and deacon (and deaconess?)
- Holiness in church leadership
- Honoring all those in authority
- Dealing with temptations of greed, materialism, and pride

In his letter to Titus, many of these same themes are revisited.

❖ **Introduction to Titus:**

A. Authorship – Paul – See Titus 1:1

B. Historical Context

- After the events in the book of Acts which ends with Paul’s two year imprisonment in Rome (somewhere between A.D. 59 and 64).
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- Paul in Macedonia when he wrote 1 Timothy (1 Timothy 1:3). His residence at the time of the writing of the book of Titus is unknown.
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- Galatians 2:1-3 - Accompanied Paul on his trip from Antioch to Jerusalem. Titus was a Greek and a likely convert of Paul who later refers to Titus as his “true son in the faith”. Titus not forced to be circumcised.
- 2 Corinthians 8:1-6 – Sent by Paul to Corinth to collect money for the persecuted saints in Judea
- 2 Corinthians 7 - Sent back to Corinth by Paul to deal with problems in the church After a successful journey, Paul wrote the letter of 2 Corinthians and sent it along with Titus to encourage the saints there
- 2 Corinthians 8:23 – Called his “partner and fellow worker” by Paul
- 2 Corinthians 12:18 - Paul assures the Corinthians that Titus would never take advantage of them
- Book of Titus - Working on the island of Crete, having been left there by Paul himself.
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The scant knowledge we have of Titus tells us that he was a trustworthy, and valued young co-worker of Paul’s, who was skillful in dealing with difficult situations in the church.

D. Overview – Titus - Recurring theme in the book of Titus is that of maintaining “good works”.

❖ **Outline of Titus**

<p>Titus – Good Works in the Church of Jesus Christ</p> <p>Chapter 1 – Church Leaders – Qualified for Every Good Work</p> <p>Chapter 2 – Church Members - Sound Doctrine to Good Works</p> <p>Chapter 3 – Christ’s Church - Saved Unto Good Works</p>

Expanded Outline –

Chapter 1:1-4 – Salutation

Chapter 1:5-16 – Identify true and false church leaders

Chapter 2:1-10 – Instructions for the saints – Godliness unto good works

Chapter 2:11-15 – Jesus – Redeemer of a people, zealous for good works

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Chapter 3:9-11 – Reject false church leaders

Chapter 3:12-15 – Final Greetings

Issues dealt with in Titus:

- Qualifications for the office of elder
- Dealing with troublemakers of the church who aspire to leadership
- Giving proper exhortation to each of the various church members
- Honoring those in authority
- Avoiding needless argumentation and dissension

❖ **Lesson - Titus 1 – Church Leaders - Qualified for Every Good Work**

Titus 1:1-4 – Salutation

Titus 1:5-9 – Godly leadership

Titus 1:10-16 – Ungodly leadership

A. Titus 1:1-4 – Salutation

- 1) To establish Paul’s **authority** and right to speak to the church or individual addressed
- 2) To pronounce God’s **blessing / benediction** on the church or individual addressed

Verses 1-3 – Paul’s authority

Paul is both a **slave** (bondservant) and a **master** (apostle).

His purposes are two-fold:

- 1) to build up the **faith** of the Christians he leads
- 2) to remain **faithful** to God as revealed in His word

The truths of the gospel were committed to Paul by **God** and the ministry he carries out is in obedience to the command of the **Lord**.

Verse 4 - Blessing

1 Timothy 1:2	Titus 1:4
Grace, mercy and peace from God our Father and Jesus Christ our Lord	Grace, mercy and peace from God the Father and the Lord Jesus Christ our Savior

Titus 1:5-9 – Godly leadership – Qualified for Every Good Work

The two reasons that Paul left Titus in Crete are given in verse 5:

- 1) “...that you should set in **order** the things that are lacking”
- 2) “...appoint **elders** in every city”

Qualifications for Elders

1 Timothy 3:1-7	Titus 1:5-9	1 Peter 5:1-3
(1) Desiring position of overseer, desires a good work of ¹		Not by compulsion, but willingly ²
(2) Blameless ²	Blameless ⁶ Blameless as steward of God ⁷	
(3) The husband of one wife ²	The husband of one wife ⁶	
(4) One who rules his own house well ⁴⁻⁵		(24) Not lording it over the flock, but proving to be an example ³
(5) Having his children in submission with all reverence ⁴	Having faithful children not accused of dissipation or insubordination ⁶	
(6) Temperate ²		
(7) Sober-minded ²	Sober-minded ⁸	
(8) Of good behavior ²		
(9) Hospitable ²	Hospitable ⁸	
(10) Able to teach ²	Holds fast to the faithful word, able to exhort and convict ⁹	
(11) Not addicted to wine ³	Not addicted to wine ⁷	
(12) Not violent ³	Not violent ⁷	
(13) Not greedy for money ³ Not covetous ³	Not greedy for money ⁷	Not for dishonest gain, but eagerly ²
(14) Gentle ³		
(15) Not quarrelsome ³		
(16) Not a novice/new convert ⁶		
(17) A good reputation with those outside the church		
	(18) Not self-willed ⁷	
	(19) Not quick tempered ⁷	
	(20) Lover of what is good ⁸	
	(21) Just ⁸	
	(22) Holy ⁸	
	(23) Self-controlled ⁸	

Blameless (Titus 1:6, 7)

- Are there sins in your life that you know about that you have not repented to God for?
- Are there any people in your life that you have sinned against that you have not gone to and asked their forgiveness?

The husband of one wife (Titus 1:6)

- Do you guard your thoughts about and actions toward all those of the opposite sex, whether old or young, whether in person, in magazines, on TV or on the internet?
- Are you willing to refrain from any intimate relations with a member of the opposite sex until after you are married?
- Are you praying for God to bring you your life's partner at the right time?

Having faithful children, not accused of dissipation or insubordination (Titus 1:6)

- In your words, attitude, or actions, could you be rightly accused of dissipation or rebellion?
- Are you cheerfully and consistently obedient to your parents and do you look for ways to be helpful to them?
- When you are put in charge of someone else (e.g. a brother or sister), do you rule them with clarity, kindness, fairness, and self-sacrifice or are you bossy (1 Peter 5:3)?

Not self-willed (Titus 1:7)

- Are you cheerfully submitting to all those in authority over you? (parents, elders, older siblings, etc.)
- Do you demand to get your own way?
- Do you interrupt others when they are talking in order to say what you want to?
- Do you have difficulty admitting that you were wrong in something you said or did?
- Do you humbly serve others?

Not quick tempered (Titus 1:7)

- What types of situations make it difficult for you to keep your temper?
- Do you struggle with sinful anger?
- Do you understand the difference between sinful anger and righteous indignation?
- How do you respond when someone challenges your authority?

Not given to wine (Titus 1:7)

- Are you committed to never being drunk or using alcohol in any quantity that causes you to sin in your thoughts, words or deeds?
- Periodic feasting aside, would others consider you a glutton?
- What other hobbies, or other activities are you “addicted” to? (TV? video games? etc.)

Not violent (Titus 1:7)

- Do you have a quick temper? Are you easily angered?
- Are you ever given to violent outbursts? Have you ever struck a sibling or anyone else after becoming angry?

Not greedy for money (Titus 1:7)

- Do you tithe on the money you earn?
- Are you generous in giving your money to worthy people or causes beyond the tithe?
- How much of your money are you saving for long term future use (dowry, college, car purchase, home purchase, etc.?)

Hospitable (Titus 1:8)

- Do you like making new friends or having people (especially strangers) over to your house?
- Do you willingly give some of your money or personal belongings to others in order to bless or help them?
- Do you share your things well?

Lover of what is good (Titus 1:8)

- Do you have biblical discernment to distinguish between good and evil? Do you love what is good, and despise what is evil in tangible ways?
- Do you exemplify and promote goodness in your home?

Sober-minded (Titus 1:8)

- Are you in control of your appetite for food and drink?
- Are you self-controlled in the amount you spend on the computer, listening to music, working on your hobbies, etc?

- Are you an even-tempered person, or are you easily angered, upset, or made to be fearful?
- Do you spend your money and time wisely?

Just (Titus 1:8)

- Do you know and understand the law of God, and have the ability to apply it in people's lives?
- Does the depth of your understanding of God's grace and mercy toward you motivate you to feel compassion for and extend mercy to others?
- If just judgment were to require it, would you be capable of impartially rendering a decision that might be unfavorable to a close friend, family member or influential person?

Holy (Titus 1:8)

- Do you actively and consistently seek to eliminate things in your life that you know are displeasing to Go?
- Do you go to church every Lord's Day?
- Do you read your Bible and pray every day?

Self-controlled (Titus 1:8)

- Do you attempt to avoid situations that you know may present you with temptations?
- Do you flee temptations when they come?
- How well are you able to maintain control over your appetites?

Holding fast the faithful word, ...that he may be able, by sound doctrine, both to exhort and to convict those who contradict (Titus 1:9)

- Are you a Christian? How do you know?
- Do you read your Bible every day? What Scripture verses are you currently memorizing?
- Do you know the books of the Bible in order? Do you know the Ten Commandments in order?
- Do you listen hard and take notes during the sermon each Lord's Day?

B. Titus 1:10-16 – Ungodly leadership – Disqualified for Every Good Work

In verse 10, Paul tells us that just like in Ephesus, there are **false teachers** in Crete.

Most prominent among these false teachers are Jewish converts to Christianity who wish to bring non-Scriptural rules and traditions and Jewish fables into the life of the church.

Paul describes them as:

- 1) Insubordinate – Not subject to the established **authorities** in the church of Crete.
- 2) **Idle** talkers – Their teaching has little or no solid content of biblical truth.
- 3) Deceivers – The Greek word means "**mind tricker**"

In verse 11, Paul tells Titus that the mouths of these Jewish-Christian false teachers must be **stopped**.

Their teaching is literally turning whole households **upside down**

The motive of these false teachers is **money**.

In those days, "to Cretize", meant to **lie** or **cheat**.

- 1) liars – They speak falsely
- 2) evil beasts - They are savage and cruel
- 3) lazy gluttons – The word here literally means "**idle bellies**".

Verse 14 tells us that some of the Cretans were succumbing to the teaching of those of "the circumcision" which consisted of

- 1) "Jewish **fables**..."
- 2) "... and commandments of **men**"

Verse 15 sounds like a **proverb**.

Verse 16 says that, not only are these false teachers deceiving others, but they are **self-deceived**.

They are:

- 1) abominable – This Greek word literally means to “**stink**”
- 2) **disobedient** – not persuaded of the truth of the gospel of Jesus
- 3) disqualified for every **good work**

Because of the deceiving and self-deceived nature of these false teachers, **nothing** they do is of any value in the Kingdom of God.

Let us pray and work to be true men and women of faith in Jesus, qualified to accomplish those good things that we were created to do.

- ❖ **Homework** – Read the entire book of Titus. Read Titus 2 twice. Work on memory verse and outline of Titus
- ❖ **Pray / Prep for Worship**

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	(23) Self-controlled ⁸	

Blameless (Titus 1:6, 7)

- Are there sins in your life that you know about that you have not repented to God for?
- Are there any people in your life that you have sinned against that you have not gone to and asked their forgiveness?

The husband of one wife (Titus 1:6)

- Do you guard your thoughts about and actions toward all those of the opposite sex, whether old or young, whether in person, in magazines, on TV or on the internet?
- Are you willing to refrain from any intimate relations with a member of the opposite sex until after you are married?
- Are you praying for God to bring you your life's partner at the right time?

Having faithful children, not accused of dissipation or insubordination (Titus 1:6)

- In your words, attitude, or actions, could you be rightly accused of dissipation or rebellion?
- Are you cheerfully and consistently obedient to your parents and do you look for ways to be helpful to them?
- When you are put in charge of someone else (e.g. a brother or sister), do you rule them with clarity, kindness, fairness, and self-sacrifice or are you bossy (1 Peter 5:3)?

Not self-willed (Titus 1:7)

- Are you cheerfully submitting to all those in authority over you? (parents, elders, older siblings, etc.)
- Do you demand to get your own way?
- Do you interrupt others when they are talking in order to say what you want to?
- Do you have difficulty admitting that you were wrong in something you said or did?
- Do you humbly serve others?

Not quick tempered (Titus 1:7)

- What types of situations make it difficult for you to keep your temper?
- Do you struggle with sinful anger?
- Do you understand the difference between sinful anger and righteous indignation?
- How do you respond when someone challenges your authority?

Not given to wine (Titus 1:7)

- Are you committed to never being drunk or using alcohol in any quantity that causes you to sin in your thoughts, words or deeds?
- Periodic feasting aside, would others consider you a glutton?
- What other hobbies, or other activities are you “addicted” to? (TV? video games? etc.)

Not violent (Titus 1:7)

- Do you have a quick temper? Are you easily angered?
- Are you ever given to violent outbursts? Have you ever struck a sibling or anyone else after becoming angry?

Not greedy for money (Titus 1:7)

- Do you tithe on the money you earn?
- Are you generous in giving your money to worthy people or causes beyond the tithe?
- How much of your money are you saving for long term future use (dowry, college, car purchase, home purchase, etc.?)

Hospitable (Titus 1:8)

- Do you like making new friends or having people (especially strangers) over to your house?
- Do you willingly give some of your money or personal belongings to others in order to bless or help them?
- Do you share your things well?

Lover of what is good (Titus 1:8)

- Do you have biblical discernment to distinguish between good and evil? Do you love what is good, and despise what is evil in tangible ways?
- Do you exemplify and promote goodness in your home?

Sober-minded (Titus 1:8)

- Are you in control of your appetite for food and drink?
- Are you self-controlled in the amount you spend on the computer, listening to music, working on your hobbies, etc?

- Are you an even-tempered person, or are you easily angered, upset, or made to be fearful?
- Do you spend your money and time wisely?

Just (Titus 1:8)

- Do you know and understand the law of God, and have the ability to apply it in people's lives?
- Does the depth of your understanding of God's grace and mercy toward you motivate you to feel compassion for and extend mercy to others?
- If just judgment were to require it, would you be capable of impartially rendering a decision that might be unfavorable to a close friend, family member or influential person?

Holy (Titus 1:8)

- Do you actively and consistently seek to eliminate things in your life that you know are displeasing to God?
- Do you go to church every Lord's Day?
- Do you read your Bible and pray every day?

Self-controlled (Titus 1:8)

- Do you attempt to avoid situations that you know may present you with temptations?
- Do you flee temptations when they come?
- How well are you able to maintain control over your appetites?

Holding fast the faithful word, ...that he may be able, by sound doctrine, both to exhort and to convict those who contradict (Titus 1:9)

- Are you a Christian? How do you know?
- Do you read your Bible every day? What Scripture verses are you currently memorizing?
- Do you know the books of the Bible in order? Do you know the Ten Commandments in order?
- Do you listen hard and take notes during the sermon each Lord's Day?

B. Titus 1:10-16 – Ungodly leadership – Disqualified for Every Good Work

In verse 10, Paul tells us that just like in Ephesus, there are _____ in Crete.

Most prominent among these false teachers are Jewish converts to Christianity who wish to bring non-Scriptural rules and traditions and Jewish fables into the life of the church.

Paul describes them as:

- 1) Insubordinate – Not subject to the established _____ in the church of Crete.
- 2) _____ talkers – Their teaching has little or no solid content of biblical truth.
- 3) Deceivers – The Greek word means “_____”

In verse 11, Paul tells Titus that the mouths of these Jewish-Christian false teachers must be _____.

Their teaching is literally turning whole households _____.

The motive of these false teachers is _____.

In those days, “to Cretize”, meant to _____ or _____.

- 1) liars – They speak falsely
- 2) evil beasts - They are savage and cruel
- 3) lazy gluttons – The word here literally means “_____”.

Verse 14 tells us that some of the Cretans were succumbing to the teaching of those of “the circumcision” which consisted of

- 1) “Jewish _____...”
- 2) “... and commandments of _____”

Verse 15 sounds like a _____.

Verse 16 says that, not only are these false teachers deceiving others, but they are _____ - _____.

They are:

- 1) abominable – This Greek word literally means to “_____”
- 2) _____ – not persuaded of the truth of the gospel of Jesus
- 3) disqualified for every _____

Because of the deceiving and self-deceived nature of these false teachers, _____ they do is of any value in the Kingdom of God.

Let us pray and work to be true men and women of faith in Jesus, qualified to accomplish those good things that we were created to do.

❖ **Homework** – Read the entire book of Titus. Read Titus 2 twice. Work on memory verse and outline of Titus

❖ **Pray / Prep for Worship**

Paul's 2nd Missionary Journey - (Find Crete on this map)



The Pastoral Epistles – 1 and 2 Timothy, Titus
Lesson 14 - Titus 2
Church Members – Sound Doctrine to Good Works

Objective – To help you to see that you are called by God to understand sound doctrine in order to demonstrate godly character in carrying out the good works which God has saved you to do.

- ❖ **Greetings**
- ❖ **Attendance and Accountability** – “Did you get a good night’s sleep, bring your Bible and writing materials, work on your memorization of the catechism questions, the outline of Titus, and Titus 3:8? Did you read the book of Titus, especially Titus 2?”
- ❖ **Westminster Shorter Catechism**
- ❖ **Scripture Memorization – QUIZ NEXT WEEK!** Titus 3:8 – This is a faithful saying and these things I want you to affirm constantly, that those who have believed in God should be careful to maintain good works. These things are good and profitable to men.
- ❖ **Outline of Titus – QUIZ NEXT WEEK!**

Titus – Good Works in the Church of Jesus Christ

Chapter 1 – Church Leaders – Qualified for Every Good Work
Chapter 2 – Church Members - Sound Doctrine to Good Works
Chapter 3 – Christ’s Church - Saved Unto Good Works

❖ **Review** – In Titus 1, we saw that Titus was tasked with finding qualified men in the church of Crete to serve as elders. Titus and these elders would then have to deal with false teachers (elder wannabes) who were “insubordinate, . . . idle talkers and deceivers . . . disqualified for every good work” (recall Titus 1:10-16). Paul exhorted Titus to appoint elders who, among other things were “holding fast the faithful word as (they had) been taught that (they) may be able, by sound doctrine, both to exhort and convict those who contradict.” (Titus 1:9). Now in Titus 2, Paul instructs Titus that the goal of sound doctrine in the lives of the Cretan church members is _____.

❖ **Lesson – Titus 2 – Church Members – Sound Doctrine to Good Works**

This section of Titus begins and ends with exhortations to _____.

2:1 – Speak

2:2-3 – Older men/older women

2:4-5 – Young women – (Purpose 1 – That the Word of God may not be blasphemed)

2:6-8 - Young men/Titus (Purpose 2 – That one who is an opponent may be ashamed, having nothing evil to say)

2:9-10 – Bondservants (Purpose 3 – That they may adorn the doctrine of God our Savior in all things)

2:11-14 – Salvation to all men

2:15 - Speak

The center of this chapter seems to be the stated purpose that the opponents of the gospel (i.e. the false teachers in Crete) would be _____.

Titus 2:1 – Speak

In this opening verse, Paul exhorts Titus to teach the sound (literally “whole or _____”) doctrine of the gospel..

Titus 2:2-3 – Older men / older women

As you may recall, in 1 Timothy 5, Paul had exhorted Timothy and the elders of the Ephesian church to deal with its members as if they were part of their own _____ (1 Timothy 5:1-2)

Older men – These are to be taught the sound doctrine of the gospel in order that they might be:

- 1) Sober – This may refer to an avoidance of drunkenness or it may simply refer to clear-mindedness leading to good judgment
- 2) Reverent – “Semnos” means dignified and worthy of respect (or even of _____)
- 3) Temperate – “Sophron” means having a “_____”.
- 3) Sound in faith, in love, in patience – Reminds us of _____

Older women – The list is very similar to the one given for wives of church officers in 1 Timothy 3:11

- 1) Reverent in behavior (1 Timothy 3:11 – “reverent”) – _____ or fit for _____ service.
- 2) Not slanderers (1 Timothy 3:11 – “not slanderers”) - “Diabolos” = _____.
- 3) Not given to much wine (1 Timothy 3:11 – “temperate”)
- 4) Teachers of good things / Admonish _____ women (1 Timothy 3:11 – “faithful in all things”)

Titus 2:4-5 - Young women

- 1) Love their _____ (philandros) / love their _____ (philoteknos)
- 2) Discreet / chaste
“Discreet” = Sophron - a life of _____ in thought, word and deed
“Chaste” refers to being virtuous or pure, implying _____ towards their husbands
- 3) Homemakers / good - “Homemaker” - same root as “_____” (“law of the home”).
“Good” may refer to a disposition of kindness towards the household _____.
- 4) “_____ to their own husbands”

Purpose 1 - “that the word of God may not be blasphemed”.

Titus 2:6-8 - Young men / Titus

- 1) “Sober-minded - “sophroneo” which means a sound or saved mind = _____.

In verses 7-8 Paul exhorts _____ to be a good example of sober-mindedness by showing:

- a) Integrity – This word literally means “without corruption”.
- b) Reverence
- c) Incorruptibility – This means a lack of _____.
- d) Sound speech that cannot be condemned

Purpose 2 – “that one who is an opponent may be ashamed, having nothing evil to say of you.”.

Titus 2:9-10 – Bondservants

At the time of the writing of the Pastoral Epistles, up to _____ of all people in the Roman Empire were in some form of slavery.

“to be obedient to their own masters”.

- 1) Speech – “not answering back” – This literally means “to _____”.
- 2) Behavior – “not pilfering” –

In showing “all good fidelity” servants are to demonstrate that they can be _____

Purpose 3 - “that they may adorn the doctrine of God our Savior in all things”.

Titus 2:11-14 – Salvation to All Men - Present → Future → Past

1) Present – Verse 11-12 – God the Father has sent salvation to His people in the person of Jesus Christ. This gracious act teaches us that we ought to cease from our previous sins (ungodliness and worldly lusts) and instead live (in the present age)...

- a) _____ – (sophronos) with self control
- b) _____ – in obedience to God’s law
- c) _____ – in reverent worship of the Lord

2) Future – Verse 13 – Christians have a _____ which will be realized at the second coming of _____.

3) Past – Verse 14 – Jesus came to earth to save a people who are zealous for _____.

Titus 2:15 - Speak –

1) “Speak these thing” - those which are proper for _____ – verse 1

2) “Exhort” – Literally “to _____ to one’s side”.

3) “_____” – Titus is also to bring shame and correction to those who oppose the true word of God.

Do you understand sound doctrine? Do you live godly lives? What good work has God given to you to do in His Kingdom?

❖ **Homework** – Read the entire book of Titus. Read Titus 3 twice. Work on memory verse and outline of Titus

❖ **Pray / Prep for Worship**

The Pastoral Epistles – 1 and 2 Timothy, Titus
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The center of this chapter seems to be the stated purpose that the opponents of the gospel (i.e. the false teachers in Crete) would be **ashamed**.

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In this opening verse, Paul exhorts Titus to teach the sound (literally “whole or **healthy**”) doctrine of the gospel..

Titus 2:2-3 – Older men / older women

As you may recall, in 1 Timothy 5, Paul had exhorted Timothy and the elders of the Ephesian church to deal with its members as if they were part of their own **family** (1 Timothy 5:1-2)

Older men – These are to be taught the sound doctrine of the gospel in order that they might be:

- 1) Sober – This may refer to an avoidance of drunkenness or it may simply refer to clear-mindedness leading to good judgment
- 2) Reverent – “Semnos” means dignified and worthy of respect (or even of **worship**)
- 3) Temperate – “Sophron” means having a “**saved mind**”.
- 3) Sound in faith, in love, in patience – Reminds us of **1 Corinthians 13**

Older women – The list is very similar to the one given for wives of church officers in 1 Timothy 3:11

- 1) Reverent in behavior (1 Timothy 3:11 – “reverent”) – **holy** or fit for **temple** service.
- 2) Not slanderers (1 Timothy 3:11 – “not slanderers”) - “Diabolos” = **accuser**.
- 3) Not given to much wine (1 Timothy 3:11 – “temperate”)
- 4) Teachers of good things / Admonish young women (1 Timothy 3:11 – “faithful in all things”)

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- 1) Love their husbands (philandros) / love their children (philoteknos)
- 2) Discreet / chaste
“Discreet” = Sophron - a life of **self control** in thought, word and deed
“Chaste” refers to being virtuous or pure, implying **faithfulness** towards their husbands
- 3) Homemakers / good - “Homemaker” - same root as “**economics**” (“law of the home”).
“Good” may refer to a disposition of kindness towards the household **servants**.
- 4) “**obedient to their own husbands**”

Purpose 1 - “that the word of God may not be blasphemed”.

Titus 2:6-8 - Young men / Titus

- 1) “Sober-minded - “sophroneo” which means a sound or saved mind = **self control**.

In verses 7-8 Paul exhorts **Titus** to be a good example of sober-mindedness by showing:

- a) Integrity – This word literally means “without corruption”.
- b) Reverence
- c) Incorruptibility – This means a lack of **impurities**.
- d) Sound speech that cannot be condemned

Purpose 2 – “that one who is an opponent may be ashamed, having nothing evil to say of you.”.

Titus 2:9-10 – Bondservants

At the time of the writing of the Pastoral Epistles, up to 1/2 of all people in the Roman Empire were in some form of slavery.

“to be obedient to their own masters”.

- 1) Speech – “not answering back” – This literally means “to **speak against**”.
- 2) Behavior – “not pilfering” –

In showing “all good fidelity” servants are to demonstrate that they can be **trusted**

Purpose 3 - “that they may adorn the doctrine of God our Savior in all things”.

Titus 2:11-14 – Salvation to All Men - Present → Future → Past

1) Present – Verse 11-12 – God the Father has sent salvation to His people in the person of Jesus Christ. This gracious act teaches us that we ought to cease from our previous sins (ungodliness and worldly lusts) and instead live (in the present age)...

- a) **Soberly** – (sophronos) with self control
- b) **Righteously** – in obedience to God’s law
- c) **Godly** – in reverent worship of the Lord

- 2) Future – Verse 13 – Christians have a **blessed hope** which will be realized at the second coming of **Jesus**.
- 3) Past – Verse 14 – Jesus came to earth to save a people who are zealous for **good works**.

Titus 2:15 - Speak –

- 1) “Speak these thing” - those which are proper for **sound doctrine** – verse 1
- 2) “Exhort” – Literally “to **call** to one’s side”.
- 3) “**Rebuke**” – Titus is also to bring shame and correction to those who oppose the true word of God.

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- ❖ **Pray / Prep for Worship**

The Pastoral Epistles – 1 and 2 Timothy, Titus

Lesson 15 - Titus 3

Christ's Church – Saved Unto Good Works

Objective – To help you to see that your salvation in Jesus was to the end that you might do the good works which God prepared for you to do.

- ❖ **Greetings**
- ❖ **Attendance and Accountability –**
- ❖ **Westminster Shorter Catechism**
- ❖ **Scripture Memorization – QUIZ – Turn in a piece of paper with Titus 3:8 on it**
- ❖ **Outline of Titus – QUIZ – Turn in a piece of paper with the outline of Titus on it.**
- ❖ **Review –** In chapters 1 and 2 of Titus, Paul instructs Titus how he is to teach and exhort the Cretan Christians in regard to godly leadership, (including how to deal with the false teachers in the church), doctrine, and their relations with one another. Now, in chapter 3, Paul turns his attention to instructing Titus how he is to teach the Cretan Christians in regard to their relations with those **outside** the church, including the pagan authorities who are over them.

❖ **Lesson – Titus 3 – Christ's Church – Saved Unto Good Works**

Titus 3 could be outlined as follows:

3:1-2 – Be subject to God-ordained authorities

3:3 – We were once like them – disqualified for every good work

3:4-7 – God saved us by His grace

3:8 – We should maintain good works towards them

3:9-15 – Reject false authorities / Final greetings

3:1-2 – Be subject to God-ordained authorities

Paul begins this section of Titus by commanding Titus to remind (literally “keep on reminding”) the Cretan Christians of their obligations to those outside the faith, especially to _____. They are to:

- 1) Be subject to rulers and authorities
- 2) Obey (them)
- 3) Be ready for every good work
- 4) Speak evil of no one
- 5) Be peaceable
- 6) Be gentle
- 7) Show all humility to all men

4) Speak evil of no one

It is a common temptation to use our tongue to criticize or mock those in _____ over us. Control of our tongue brings with it the ability to exercise _____ - _____ in other areas of our life as well.

Are you using your tongue to show respect and to bless your parents, teachers, elders, bosses, etc.?

1) Be subject to rulers and authorities / 7) Show all humility to all men

The false teachers in the Cretan church are _____ (Titus 1:10).

Paul commands the Cretan Christians “to be subject to” (literally “to place oneself _____”) even the ungodly authorities in their lives.

They are also to “show _____ humility to _____ men”.

Do you demonstrate humble submission to those whom God has placed over you in your words, actions, countenance, and attitude?

Are you humble before your friends, siblings, and all other people?

2) Obey (them) / 6) Be gentle

The Cretan Christians are to show their subjection to the rulers around them by _____ their lawful commands.

They are also to be “gentle” which means fair, moderate, having a “_____” (Matthew Arnold)

Are you obedient to the lawful commands of those in authority over you?

Do you demonstrate a “sweet reasonableness” to all men?

3) Be ready for every good work / 5) Be peaceable

The false teachers were “_____ for every good work” (see Titus 1:16b)

The Cretan Christians are “to be _____ for every good work”.

The word “peaceable literally means “_____ - _____”. This is in direct contrast to the false teachers who were “subverting whole households” (see Titus 1:11).

What good works are you doing for those in authority over you?

What are you doing to maintain the peace in your family, at your school, at your workplace, etc.?

3:3 – We were once like them – disqualified for every good work

Prior to coming to faith in Jesus, the Cretan Christians, Titus and even Paul himself were no different from their unbelieving neighbors. They were also once:

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____ – This word means “to be led astray”.

4) Serving various _____ and _____

5) Living in malice and envy

6) _____ and _____ one another

3:4-7 – God saved us by His grace

Q. What did God do?

A. _____ (verse 5b)

Q. When did God save us?

A. When the _____ and the _____ of God our Savior toward man appeared (verse 4)

Q. By what means did God save us?

A. Through the _____ of regeneration and _____ of the Holy Spirit (verse 5b)

Calvin: ...God does not sport us by unmeaning figure, but inwardly accomplishes by his power what he exhibits by the outward sign; and therefore, baptism is fitly and truly said to be the “washing of regeneration”. The efficacy and use of the sacraments will be properly understood by him who shall connect the sign and the thing signified, in such a manner as not to make the sign unmeaning and inefficacious, and who nevertheless shall not, for the sake of adorning the sign take away from the Holy Spirit what belongs to Him.”

Q. How was the Holy Spirit given to us?

A. He was poured out on us abundantly through _____ our Savior (verse 6)

Q. What was the basis of God saving us?

A. His _____ (verse 5) and _____ (verse 7)

Q. What was not the basis of God saving us?

A. Works of righteousness which _____ have done (verse 5)

Q. What did God's salvation accomplish for us?

A. Our _____ (verse 7)

Q. What is the goal of our salvation / justification?

A. That we should become _____ according to the _____ of eternal life (verse 7)

3:8 – We should maintain good works towards them

Though we are not saved _____ our good works, we are saved in order to _____ good works. (Ephesians 2:8-10)

3:9-15 – Reject false authorities / Final greetings

1) Verse 9 – Avoid...

a) Foolish _____ – see 1 Timothy 6:4-5, 2 Timothy 2:23

b) Genealogies – see 1 Timothy 1:4

c) Contentions

d) Disputes about the _____ – This phrase literally means “word battles”.

These arguments are to be avoided...they are literally to be shunned by Titus and the leaders of the Cretan church.

2) Verse 10-11 – Reject a divisive man

Not only are the arguments and strivings to be shunned, but the _____ who perpetuate them are to be shunned as well.

Verse 11 describes such men as

a) Warped – They are in a state of perversion, _____, and not of sound mind

b) _____ – They are in rebellion against God Himself

c) Self-condemned – They know what they are doing is wrong (since they have been warned by the church leaders already)

Verses 12-15 are Paul's final instructions to Titus:

1) Verse 12 – Paul is (likely) sending Artemas or Tychicus to take _____' place as overseer of the Cretan church.

2) Verses 13-14 – Paul instructs Titus to give provisions for Zenas' and Apollos' journey back to him.

This final command can be seen as a summary of the whole point of the book of Titus:

_____ in the _____ of Jesus Christ.

3) Verse 15 – Paul ends his letter as he began it, with a pronouncement of blessing and benediction upon the Christians in Crete: “Grace be with you all. Amen.”

May we too receive grace from God through the work of the Holy Spirit to do those good works which God has saved us in Christ to do, for the good of his people, for the glory of His name, and for the further manifestation of His Kingdom here on earth.

❖ Prayer / Prep for Worship

The Pastoral Epistles – 1 and 2 Timothy, Titus
Lesson 15 - Titus 3
Christ's Church – Saved Unto Good Works

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3:1-2 – Be subject to God-ordained authorities

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- 1) Be subject to rulers and authorities
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- 5) Be peaceable
- 6) Be gentle
- 7) Show all humility to all men

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It is a common temptation to use our tongue to criticize or mock those in **authority** over us.

Control of our tongue brings with it the ability to exercise **self - control** in other areas of our life as well.

Are you using your tongue to show respect and to bless your parents, teachers, elders, bosses, etc.?

1) Be subject to rulers and authorities / 7) Show all humility to all men

The false teachers in the Cretan church are **insubordinate** (Titus 1:10).

Paul commands the Cretan Christians “to be subject to” (literally “to place oneself **under**”) even the ungodly authorities in their lives.

They are also to “show **all** humility to **all** men”.

Do you demonstrate humble submission to those whom God has placed over you in your words, actions, countenance, and attitude?

Are you humble before your friends, siblings, and all other people?

2) Obey (them) / 6) Be gentle

The Cretan Christians are to show their subjection to the rulers around them by **obeying** their lawful commands.

They are also to be “gentle” which means fair, moderate, having a “**sweet reasonableness**” (Matthew Arnold)

Are you obedient to the lawful commands of those in authority over you?

Do you demonstrate a “sweet reasonableness” to all men?

3) Be ready for every good work / 5) Be peaceable

The false teachers were “**disqualified** for every good work” (see Titus 1:16b)

The Cretan Christians are “to be **ready** for every good work”.

The word “peaceable literally means “**non- fighters**”. This is in direct contrast to the false teachers who were “subverting whole households” (see Titus 1:11).

What good works are you doing for those in authority over you?

What are you doing to maintain the peace in your family, at your school, at your workplace, etc.?

3:3 – We were once like them – disqualified for every good work

Prior to coming to faith in Jesus, the Cretan Christians, Titus and even Paul himself were no different from their unbelieving neighbors. They were also once:

1) **Foolish**

2) **Disobedient**

3) **Deceived** – This word means “to be led astray”.

4) **Serving various lusts and pleasures**

5) **Living in malice and envy**

6) **Hateful and hating one another**

3:4-7 – God saved us by His grace

Q. What did God do?

A. He saved us (verse 5b)

Q. When did God save us?

A. When the kindness and the love of God our Savior toward man appeared (verse 4)

Q. By what means did God save us?

A. Through the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Spirit (verse 5b)

Calvin: ...God does not sport us by unmeaning figure, but inwardly accomplishes by his power what he exhibits by the outward sign; and therefore, baptism is fitly and truly said to be the “washing of regeneration”. The efficacy and use of the sacraments will be properly understood by him who shall connect the sign and the thing signified, in such a manner as not to make the sign unmeaning and inefficacious, and who nevertheless shall not, for the sake of adorning the sign take away from the Holy Spirit what belongs to Him.”

Q. How was the Holy Spirit given to us?

A. He was poured out on us abundantly through Jesus Christ our Savior (verse 6)

Q. What was the basis of God saving us?

A. His mercy (verse 5) and grace (verse 7)

Q. What was not the basis of God saving us?

A. Works of righteousness which we have done (verse 5)

Q. What did God's salvation accomplish for us?

A. Our justification (verse 7)

Q. What is the goal of our salvation / justification?

A. That we should become heirs according to the hope of eternal life (verse 7)

3:8 – We should maintain good works towards them

Though we are not saved by our good works, we are saved in order to do good works. (Ephesians 2:8-10)

3:9-15 – Reject false authorities / Final greetings

1) Verse 9 – Avoid...

a) Foolish disputes – see 1 Timothy 6:4-5, 2 Timothy 2:23

b) Genealogies – see 1 Timothy 1:4

c) Contentions

d) Disputes about the law – This phrase literally means “word battles”.

These arguments are to be avoided...they are literally to be shunned by Titus and the leaders of the Cretan church.

2) Verse 10-11 – Reject a divisive man

Not only are the arguments and strivings to be shunned, but the men who perpetuate them are to be shunned as well.

Verse 11 describes such men as

a) Warped – They are in a state of perversion, twisted, and not of sound mind

b) Sinning – They are in rebellion against God Himself

c) Self-condemned – They know what they are doing is wrong (since they have been warned by the church leaders already)

Verses 12-15 are Paul's final instructions to Titus:

1) Verse 12 – Paul is (likely) sending Artemas or Tychicus to take Titus' place as overseer of the Cretan church.

2) Verses 13-14 – Paul instructs Titus to give provisions for Zenas' and Apollos' journey back to him.

This final command can be seen as a summary of the whole point of the book of Titus:

Good Works in the Church of Jesus Christ.

3) Verse 15 – Paul ends his letter as he began it, with a pronouncement of blessing and benediction upon the Christians in Crete: “Grace be with you all. Amen.”

May we too receive grace from God through the work of the Holy Spirit to do those good works which God has saved us in Christ to do, for the good of his people, for the glory of His name, and for the further manifestation of His Kingdom here on earth.

❖ **Prayer / Prep for Worship**

Pastoral Epistles – Student Evaluation – Study Guide

- 1) Who wrote the Pastoral Epistles (1 and 2 Timothy, Titus)? – **Paul**
- 2) Where was Timothy when he received the letters of “1 and 2 Timothy”? - **Ephesus**
- 3) Where was Titus when he received the letter of “Titus”? – **Crete**
- 4) What is the theme of :
 - a) 1 Timothy – **How to Behave in God’s House**
 - b) 2 Timothy – **Live a Life of Faith in Jesus**
 - c) Titus – **Good Works in the Church of Jesus Christ**
- 5) Write the outline of 1 Timothy

1 Timothy – How to Behave in God’s House

Chapter 1- Fight the Enemies of the Faith
Chapter 2 – Pray, Especially for Authorities
Chapter 3:1-13 – Anoint Those Qualified for Office
Chapter 3:14-16 – How to Behave in God’s House
Chapter 4- Reject Those Disqualified from Office
Chapter 5:1-6:2 – Give Honor, Especially to Authorities
Chapter 6:3-21 – Fight the Good Fight of Faith

- 6) Write the outline of 2 Timothy

2 Timothy – Live a Life of Faith in Jesus

Chapter 1 – Pursue Your Faith, Gifts and Calling in Jesus
Chapter 2 – Be Strong in Enduring Hardship for the Faith of Jesus
Chapter 3 – Faithless and Faithful Men
Chapter 4 – Persevere in the Faith of Jesus

- 7) Write the outline of Titus

Titus – Good Works in the Church of Jesus Christ

Chapter 1 – Church Leaders – Qualified for Every Good Work
Chapter 2 – Church Members - Sound Doctrine to Good Works
Chapter 3 – Christ’s Church - Saved Unto Good Works

