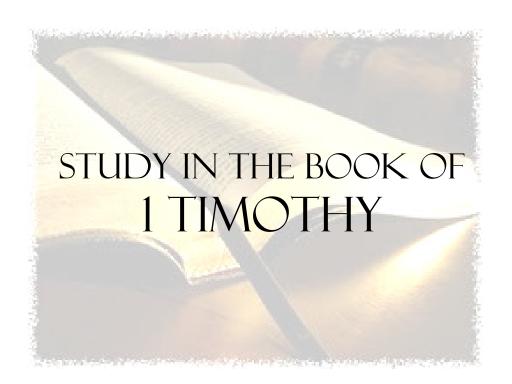


CHRISTIAN RESOURCES



By: Bishop Warwick Cole-Edwardes

GLOSSARY

Be faithful

Stand true to the charge R. Gromacki

New International Bible Commentary 1 and 2 Timothy, Gordon Fee

1 and 2 Timothy William Henderson

1. WHY STUDY THE PASTORAL EPISTLES?

1 and 2 Timothy and Titus are the Pastoral Epistles.

Because Paul is giving instructions to Timothy and Titus of how to run their church in Ephesus and Crete.

- A. They give insight on Church administration.

 (Public worship, qualities of an Elder, who should be a pastor and to what extent should a woman be employed in the church)
- **B.** Because of their stress on sound doctrine
- C. They demanded consecrated living.
- **D.** <u>It answers the question, do creeds have any value?</u>
- E. They are important, because they tell us about the closing activities in the life of Paul.
- **F.** Helps us to understand the history of the early church
- G. God speaks to us

2. THE LIFE OF TIMOTHY

Born in Lystra, Greek father, Jewish mother (Acts 16:1)

Influenced by Godly lives of mother and grandmother (2 Timothy 1:5)

Converted to Christ on Paul's first missionary journey

(Philippi, Thessalonica, Berea and Corinth) (Acts 16:1, 17:14)

Given the responsibility of the church at Ephesus, Martyred under Nero.

3. TIME AND PLACE OF WRITING

Macedonia 62 – 64 A.D.

4. **PURPOSE.**

- **A.** So that Timothy could appose false teachers (**Chapter 1**)
- B. To show Timothy the place of prayer and worship. (Chapter 2:1-7)
- C. Position of women in the church (Chapter 2:9-15)

Qualifications of an elder (Chapter 3:1-5)

Qualifications of a deacon (Chapter 3:5-15)

Timothy's personal conduct (Chapter 4:5-6)

How to council slaves

1. $\underline{\mathbf{GREETINGS}}$ (v.1-2)

Author

- A. (His name) Paul born to the tribe of Benjamin
 Named Saul, after the first King of Israel (Phil 3:15)
 Persecutor of the church, Saul of Tarsus
 After his conversion the name stayed the same for 9 years (Acts 9)
 His name changed after the first convert Sergius Paulus (Acts 13:7-12)
 New name showed radical change in his life.
- **B.** (His position) An Apostle sent by God (established a church)
 - a) An Apostle is someone who personally saw the resurrected Lord and personally received the commission.
 - b) Apostle of Christ Jesus (Acts 9 and 26)
 - c) By the command of God (Acts 26:16)
 - d) Command had double source, God our hope and Jesus our Saviour.

2. <u>RECIPIENT</u>

3.

- **A.** Timothy. Timo (honour) and Theos (God)
- **B.** True son in the faith

GRACE (unmerited favour of God)

- **A.** Grace responsibility
 - a) Unmerited favour of God
 - b) Mercy failure
 - c) Peace for circumstances
- **B.** Source

From God the Father and Christ Jesus our Lord

1 TIMOTHY

STUDY 2

THE CHARGE STOP THE FALSE PROFITS

(Chapter 1:3-11)

1. THE CHARGE AND LEGALISM (v.3-7)

- **A.** <u>Purpose of the charge</u>
 - a) Proclamation of error b) Willful acceptance of error
- **B.** Goal of the charge
 - a) Love
 - b) Characteristics
 - i) Pure heart

<u>Wilson:</u> "A pure heart points to the radical inward renewal which enables a Christian to love and serve God with single minded devotion"

ii) Good conscience

<u>Gamiel:</u> "A good conscience is one that measures itself by the moral goodness of God mentioned in the Bible, whereas repeated sinning with hardened conscience until it becomes hard"

iii) Faith unfeigned (real)

- **C.** Perversion of the charge
 - a) Swerved away, no longer had pure conscience.
 - b) Vain jangling (meaningless talk) **N.B.**

"Many prefer the vain jangling of those who teach novelties rather than the pure Word of God, that produces holiness of life".

- c) Teachers
- d) Ignorant

2. THE CHARGE AND THE LAW

- **A)** Use of the law
 - a) Good it reveals holiness of God and the sinfulness of man.
 - b) <u>Guilt</u> The law was given to create within people's conscientiousness of moral guilt.
 - c) Not justifying Not for righteous people (salvation)
 - d) Restrain 1) disobedience 2) lawlessness 3) ungodly
 - 4) sinners 5) ungodly 6) profane 7) murderers of fathers
 - 8) murderers of mothers 9) murderers in general
 - 10) adulterers 11) sodomy 12) those who buy and sell people as property 13) liars 14) perjury
- B) The law and the gospel
 - a) <u>Gospel</u> the content of the gospels centers on the person and work of the Lord Jesus Christ
 - b) <u>Glory</u> the gospel brings glory to God because it displays his grace, love, mercy and his blessing to believers.
 - c) Entrusted to Paul.

THE TESTIMONY OF PAUL. PERSECUTOR BECOMES PREACHER

(Chapter 1:12-17)

INTRODUCTION

Paul's salvation came as a total surprise to the church, in this section Paul wants to show Timothy that any sinner; even a legalist can be regenerated.

1. PAUL'S PRESENT (v.12)

Begins with note of thanksgiving, directed towards Christ (deity) Jesus (humanity) our Lord (lordship)

A. Christ enabled Paul (Philippians 4:13)

"has given me strength"

As we actively yield our mind and our talents to the indwelling Christ he gives us his strength.

B. Christ counted Paul faithful (1 Cor.4:21) NB.

What counts in Christian service is not <u>ability</u> but <u>availability</u> and faithfulness

C. Christ put Paul in the ministry

<u>Gromacki:</u> "The imagery suggests a person who moves quickly to perform his task and so makes a trail of dust by his haste"

2. PAUL'S PAST (v.13-14)

Paul's purpose in recalling the past is to glorify the abounding grace we have received

- **A.** Paul's sinful practice
 - a) Blasphemer b) Persecutor (Acts 8:3, 9:2, v.13, v.21, v.26)
 - c) Violent
- **B.** Paul's conversion.
 - a) He obtained mercy
 - b) He received grace

notice that this grace was abundant.

3. PAUL'S PATTERN (v.15-16)

- **A.** For salvation
 - a) Objective (**Jn 14.6**, **Acts 4:12**)

Points to Jesus incarnation came into world

- b) Subjective
- B. For long suffering (1 Cor.15:9.Eph. 3:6)

Unlimited patience

Paul sees himself as a long sufferer for the Lord

C. For future relief

Paul's life as an example

4. PAUL'S PRAISE (v.17)

- **A.** Objective
 - a) King eternal b) Immortal c) Invisible d) unique c) Wise
- **B.** Description
 - a) Honour to God b) Glory to God

THE CHARGE RENEWED

(Chapter 1:18-20)

1. **RECEIVING THE CHARGE** (v.18-19)

Paul returns to the charge of v.3,4,5, he has just digressed his testimony as an example

A. Standard of the charge.

We read of how Timothy was ordained to the work by Paul and the Ephesian Elders

B. Purpose of the charge.

Fight the good fight this war is conducted in the realm of spiritual truth.

C. Manner of the charge.

Holding on to faith and a good conscience.

- a) Faith
- b) A good conscience.

2. **BEWARE OF ENEMIES** (v.19-20)

A. Sin of false teachers.

- a) Put away a good conscience, pulled up moral anchor
- b) Destroyed their faith, shipwrecked their faith

B. Names of false teachers.

Hynenaeus and Alexander

C. <u>Disciple of false teachers</u> (Eph 2:12, Col.1:13, 1. Cor 5:5)

hand over to Satan.

Outside the church is the world, the sphere of satanic dominate, the purpose of this is to correct, be taught not to blaspheme.

NECESSITY OF PRAYER

(Chapter 2:1-3)

We now turn to the second section of the book, the first section Paul's charge to Timothy concerning the legalists, now Paul gives instructions about the public life of the church.

- Place of prayer 2) Relationships between men and women 1)
- 3) Qualifications for a pastor
- 4) Qualifications for a deacon
- 5) Nature of the local church.

As we begin this section of **Chapter 1-3** number one phase "first of all" What Paul is saying is the most important activity in a church is its prayer life, "I urge a strong constant appeal to prayer".

TYPES OF PRAYER (v.1a) 1.

Requests

Focus on this word is the need of others, more than yourself; the word has the idea of an intense request to the point of begging Greek word Deeseis (Luke 5:12,8:28,22:32, Acts 8:24, 4:31, Rom 1:10)

В.

This is the most general word for prayer it includes worship adoration and reverence.

C. Intercession

> The word intercession only appears twice in the New Testament (1Tim.2:1, 4:5) It literally means to draw close to a person in order to pray for that person.

D. Thanksgiving.

Thanksgiving will always prevent

selfishness ii) coldness

Paul tells Timothy, first of all prayer.

2. **OBJECTS OF PRAYER (v.1b-2a)**

All people

Pray for all people saved and unsaved, men, women, bond and free

В. Government leaders.

> Pray especially for government leaders, failure to pray will hinder national and individual welfare and Government leaders (Rom.13:1-6, Mat.22:15-22)

- Kings (leader of a country) i)
- ii) All those in authority (lesser. Governing positions, Members of Parliament and city council members.

3. **PURPOSE OF PRAYER (v.2b-3)**

- Pursuit of godliness
 - We will live quiet and peaceful lives. a) Quiet outward, political, and social situation.

Peace, get on well with each other.

- Godliness and holiness b)
- Pleasure of God В.
 - Such prayer in good a)
 - b) It pleases God.

CONCERN FOR THE LOST

(Chapter 2:4-7)

INTRODUCTION

The Will of God is simple and complex. The Will of God can be classified into three ways Decretive will

This expresses his <u>unconditional</u> purpose; it gives God pleasure because it is dependant only on God. (Is.14:22-27, Gen.1:3-4)

Perception will

Conditional purpose

The performance of God's Will here, is dependant upon the obedience of man for fulfillment (Ex.20)

Permissive will

He allows sin and evil (Ps. 81:12, Rom 1:22)

The Will of God in this passage points to His moral perceptive will.

1. GOD'S WILL AND SALVATION (v.4)

A. God wills all men to be saved

The passive voice here show us man must want to be saved. The group *all men* includes the entire world of lost humanity.

B. God wills all men to come to the truth

(Jn 8:32, 2 Thess 2:13-14)

2. CHRIST'S WORK AND SALVATION

- **A.** Christ the Mediator.
 - i) Only one God

That means that the gods that sinful men worship do not exist (1 Cor.8:5-6)

ii) One mediator

(Rom.5:10, 2 Cor.5:19)

iii) Man Christ Jesus.

Notice mediator had to be fully man and God (Heb.8:6,12:24)

- **B.** Christ is the ransom.
 - i) A gift

It looks back to his death on the cross

ii) Gave himself (**Eph.5:25**)

He is both the priest and the sacrifice.

iii) Christ is the reason.

Paid to set us free from the slavery of sin. (1 Cor.6:20, 2 Peter 2:1)

iv) Christ is the substitute.

He is our substitute.

Fulfilled prophetic programme. (Gen 3:15, Lk. 3:22-28, Gal.4:4-5)

3. PAUL'S MINISTRY AND SALVATION (v.7)

Between the Will of God and the faith of men stands the witness of a concerned Christian.

- A. Paul became a preacher (Herald) (Rom.10:13-15)
- B. Paul became an apostle (1Cor.9:1-2)
- C. Paul became the teacher

Catechized after he evangelized.

MEN - THE NEED TO PRAY

(Chapter 2:8)

INTRODUCTION

Paul now addressed Timothy on the roles of men and women in the church. He is going to begin by stressing prayer and they both came from personal appeals from Paul (v.1, 8) The main priority of men in the local church is that they must pray.

1. AT ALL TIMES

In (1Cor 11:4-5) both men and women prayed in the early church, but emphasis here is on the men. He makes it plain to Timothy that men should take the lead in the church and how men have the responsibility of leading the congregation in prayer.

2. IN ALL PLACES

That would include public and private prayer in all geographical locations. (1 Thes.1:8, 1 Cor 1:4)

3. **CORRECT ATTITUDE**

It is not enough just to pray, it must be done in the right way. Prayer should come from a sanctified humble heart.

A. <u>Lift up holy hands.</u> (1 Kings 8:22, Ps 28:2, Ps 63:4)

We read David and Solomon prayed with outstretched hands.

(Dan.6:10) - He prayed on his knees (2 Sam.7:18) - David sat (Gen.24:26) - Eleazar bowed his head.

There is no one posture; hands in themselves were neither holy or unholy. Paul is teaching that the hands are symbolic of daily like and therefore holy hands would indicate an unpolluted spiritual life. (2 Sam.22:21) (Ps. 24: 3-4, Hag. 2:11-14)

B. Without anger and disputing.

Anger focuses on that emotional anger. Disputing is always causing problems or being difficult. The men are to be known for their godliness and unpolluted lives.

1 TIMOTHY

STUDY 8

THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE LOCAL CHURCH

(Chapter 2:9-15)

1. CLOTHING

- **A.** The directive
 - i) Woman have the responsibility to clothe themselves properly.
 - ii) But they must dress modestly. This means that the lady is not determined by the fashions of the day, but by modesty.
- **B.** The description
 - a) <u>Negative</u>
 - i) Not come with braided hair, (not draw attention).
 - ii) Not with gold or pearls (not extravagant)
 - iii) Not with excessive clothing.
 - b) Positive.
 - i) It is descent; she dresses with respect and dignity.
 - ii) Propriety. She dresses with a sound mind.
 - iii) As appropriate for a woman who worships God.
 - iv) She adorns her clothing with good deeds.

E.g. Anna (Luke 2:36-38, Lydia Acts 16:14, Priscilla Acts 18:1-3)

2. RELATIONSHIP TO MEN (v.11-12)

Notice the switch from the plural to the singular.

- **A.** Woman should learn
 - a) In quietness.

This means an absence of vocal content in a church

b) In full submission.

This has to do with order and authority, not value and ability, she yields to the head of the man (1Cor 11:3, Eph 5:22, Col 3:18).

B. Woman should not teach men

It is right for a woman to teach a woman, but not to teach a man.

C. Woman should not have authority over men

They should not have an authoritative position in the local church

D. Woman should be in silence.

She is not known as a person to cause disruption in a church.

3. ORDER OF MEN AND WOMEN (v.13-14)

A. Priority in creation.

Adam was formed first (Gen.2:21, 1 Cor.11:8), man was created first, then Eve

B. Result of the transgression. (Gen 3:17, 2 Cor 11:3). The reason why a lady should not teach or have authority over a man is because she is more easily deceived and more easily deceives.

4. <u>SALVATION OF WOMEN</u> (v.15).

A. The means of a woman's salvation.

This is not referring to conversion, but will be saved from spiritual uselessness through the acceptance of God's programme for the godly woman, care for the family, loves husband.

B. Condition of a woman's salvation.

If she continues in four areas.

- a) In faith b) In love c) In holiness
- d) In sound judgement

THE QUALITY OF AN ELDER

(Chapter 3:1-7)

INTRODUCTION

We begin a new section where the apostle Paul now gives clear guidance to Timothy on the leadership of the church; everything rises and falls with leadership. A local church has two administrative officials: the Elder and the Deacon.

1. THE POSITION OF THE PASTOR (v.1)

- **A.** <u>Terms</u> that describe the office
 - a) Bishop (*Episcopos*)
 - b) Elder (*Presbyteros*)
 - c) Pastor (*Poimen*)

These three words are used interchangeably in the New Testament.

- **B.** Function of the office.
 - a) Tasks
 - i) The elder's task is to teach; first and foremost he supplies spiritual nourishment to the church by means of biblical instruction.
 - ii) Concepts

How this works practically it depends on the local church, ideally a body of elders should run the church and under them are the deacons who see to the practical running of the church.

2. QUALIFICATIONS

A. Marital (v.2a)

He must be the husband of but one wife, that means he cannot be a man who has a record of infidelity.

- **B.** Personal life.
 - a) He aught to be Temperate

That means he is a person who is alert to what is going on around him and is cautious.

- b) Self-controlled
- c) Respectable

His life should exhibit planning and purpose.

- d) He is Hospitable
 - That means he is friendly, warm and responsive to people, with that his home is always open.
- e) He is A<u>ble to Teach</u>. If an elder cannot preach he must not be in the ministry.

1 TIMOTHY

QUALIFICATIONS OF DEACONS

(Chapter 3:8-13)

1. PERSONAL QUALIFICATION (v.8-10)

- **A.** Worthy of respect
- **B.** Sincere (truthful)
- C. Self-controlled (not indulging in much wine)
- **D.** Financially content (not pursuing dishonest gain)
- **E.** Orthodox (keep hold of the truth)
- **F.** Proven (first must be tested)
- **G.** Blameless

2. FAMILY QUALIFICATIONS

- **A.** Godly wife
 - a) Worthy of Respect
 - b) Not a Slanderer
 - c) Temperate
 - d) Trustworthy
- **B.** Marital fidelity

Husband of one wife

C. Family ruler

Manage children and household well

3. <u>RESPONSIBILITY</u> (v.13)

- **A.** Performance of the Task SERVE
- **B.** Promise of Reward FOR FAITHFULNESS
- C. Social (v.3)
 - a) Not given to much wine
 - b) Not violent
 - Not quarrelsome
 - c) Not greedy for money
 - d) Gentle

He shows grace to others

e) Not quarrelsome

Does not cause friction, committed to reconciliation.

- **D.** Family (v.4-5)
 - a) He must rule well he manages or governs his home well.
 - b) Parent well children obey him with respect
 - c) Care for the church a poor father will never be a good pastor
- E. Spiritual (v.6-7)
 - a) Must not be a new convert
 - b) He has a good reputation.

THE CHURCH (Chapter 3:14-16)

INTRODUCTION

Having given us the qualifications for leadership, Paul now reminds Timothy what the local church is. In this short paragraph he gives three pictures of the church.

1. THE NATURE OF THE CHURCH (v.15) (Greek Ekklesia)

A. The house of God

This place emphasizes the place where God dwells. Old Testament Tabernacle. (1.Chr 7:1-3) - temple. But because He is omnipresent He is present everywhere, but in the gospel age he manifests His presence among his redeemed people, so corporately we form the house of God.

- B. The church of the living God.

 Jesus said He would build his church (Mat 16:18-21) and the gates of hell would not prevail against it.
- C. The pillar and ground of the truth.

 Those two terms show us how the church is to be both the protector of the church and secondly the propagator of the church.

2. THE NATURE OF THE TRUTH. (v.16)

Six affirmations are now given in (v.16)

- A. That God was manifest in the flesh (appeared in the body) Incarnation (Jn1:1+14)
- B. He was vindicated by the Spirit (Is.61:1, Lk 4:18-21, 1 Pet.3:18) This refers to the anointing of the Spirit at His baptism, throughout His ministry and at His resurrection.
- **C.** He was seen by angels

Mary - (Luke 1:26-28) : Birth - (Luke 2:8-14) Temptations - (Matt.4:1) : Gethsemane - (Luke 22:43) Resurrection - (Luke 24:4-7).

- D. He was preached among the nations (Eph. 3:1-12)
- E. He was believed on in the world (**Rom. 1:16**)
- F. He was taken up to glory (Acts 1:2-11) Fifty days after his death

PERIL IN APOSTACY

(Chapter 4:1-5)

INTRODUCTION

In the $(1^{st} - 3^{rd}$ Chapters) Paul has instructed Timothy to confront the legalist (Chapter 1), then he instructed him about proper conduct in the local church (Chapter 2 and 3) and now in (Chapters 4 - 6) he is going to deal with numerous issues.

DEFINITION "Apostasy is a willful turning away from the truth of the Christian faith".

1. THE WARNING AGAINST APOSTASY (v.1-3)

- A. PREDICTION about apostasy. (v.1a)
 - a) This was given by the Holy Spirit (1 Cor 2:10-13, Acts 28:25). Notice it <u>clearly says</u> the prediction is from the Holy Spirit not man!
 - b) It referred to later times.

 This is a general term that refers to the closing years of the church age.
 - c) Described the apostasy.'Some will abandon the faith'. An apostate was therefore unsaved and that is clarified by their apostasy.
- **B.** DESCRIPTION of the apostasy, (v.1b-3a)
 - a) They follow deceiving spirits (1Jn 4:1)
 - b) Those who have been taught by demons (2 Cor 4:3-4) Follow Satan
 - c) They follow lies and hypocrisy (2 Cor 11:13) Such teachings come through hypocritical liars.
 - d) They do this because of their seared conscience (**Eph.4:19**)
 - e) They even teach celibacy forbid people to marry.
 The Bible approves marriages (Gen 2:18-25, Matt 19:13, (1 Cor 7:2-7).
 - f) Asceticism abstaining from certain foods

2. THE IGNORANCE OF APOSTASY

- **A.** Ignorant of the PURPOSE of creation (v.3b)
 - a) Meats should be received
 - b) Meats should be received by believers with thanksgiving.
- B. <u>Ignorant of the NATURE of creation (v.4-5)</u>
 - a) Every created food is good.
 - b) Nothing is to be refused
 - c) Received with thanksgiving
 - d) Should be sanctified by the Word of God and prayer.

THE IMPACT OF A BIBLICAL MINISTRY

(Chapter 4:6-16)

INTRODUCTION

In these verses Paul provides Timothy with a role model for a minister

1. THE MARKS OF A GOOD MINISTER (v.6-8)

A. <u>Biblical Exposition of the Word</u> (v.6a)

'If you put these things out to the brothers.' The top priority of the Minister is to expound God's Word.

B. Maturity (v.6b)

Timothy must not neglect his own spiritual nourishment.

- a) The Truths of the faith.
 - These will include the fundamentals of evangelical theology.
- b) Good teaching

A good teacher is maturing himself all the time.

C. Godliness (v.7-8)

He is a godly man, Paul says, 'train yourself to be godly.'

- a) It will involve <u>Denial</u> (**v.7a**)
 - 'Have nothing to do with godless myths and old wives tales, rather stick to the Word'.
- b) It involves Exercise (v.7b)
 - A Christian who wants to excel must work at it.
- c) It will bring <u>Profit</u>
 Godliness have value for all things, it will add value to every area of our lives.

2. THE MESSAGE OF A GOSPEL MINISTER (v.9-11)

A. The Atonement must be proclaimed (v.10a)

The work of Christ on the cross is always our main focus.

- a) Labour (Greek Kopio work to the point of physical exhaustion). For this we labour.
- b) Strive against opposition.
- **B.** The Atonement is unlimited in provision (v.10b)
 - a) God had saved them sufficient to save all.
 - b) Can save others efficient to save those who believe.
- C. The Atonement is limited in application (v.10c)

Especially of those who believe.

D. The Atonement must be communicated (v.11)

This message must be communicated.

3. THE EXAMPLE OF A GODLY LEADER (v.12-16)

A. A man of integrity (v.12)

- a) Let no one despise your youth
- b) Be an example.
 - i) In speech
 - ii) In life
 - iii) In love
 - iv) In faith
 - v) In purity
 - vi) In dedication

B. Total commitment (v.13)

- a) Reading.
 - He must read primary the Bible, but also other books to help
- b) Exhortation (Preaching)
- c) Doctrine and teaching
- C. He uses his gifts do not neglect your gifts.
- **D.** Progress so that everyone may see your progress
- **E.** Vigilance watch your life and your doctrine.

THE CARE OF WIDOWS

(Chapter 5:1-16)

INTRODUCTION

The pastors, minister to the people and in this section Paul high lights four areas.

1. <u>INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS</u> (v.1-2)

- **A.** The Men (**v.1**)
 - a) The Older men.

Timothy must always have respect for the older men, treating them as fathers. He seeks to comfort and encourage them and if he has to rebuke, it is with gentleness not harshness.

- b) The younger men Treat them as brothers in Christ.
- **B.** The Woman.
 - a) The Older women They are to be treated as mothers, with kindness, respect and dignity.
 - b) The Younger women. They are to be treated as sisters with absolute purity, that means with no suspicion of sexual misconduct.

1. THE SUPPORT OF WIDOWS (v.3-16)

- A. Types of Widows (v.3-8)
 - a) Widows with no family (v.3, 6)
 - b) Widows with family (v.4, 8)

They have got children and grandchildren still alive, in that situation children must look after the mother.

- **B.** Qualifications of enrolled Widows (v.9-10)
 - a) Age (**v.9b**) over sixty.
 - b) Marital history (**v.9c**)

She was always faithful and loving to her husband.

- c) She is marked by her Service (v.10)
 - i) Good Mother ii) Shows Hospitality
 - iii) Washes the feet of the saints
 - iv) Compassionate v) Godly

C. Rejection of younger Widows (v.11-15)

a) Problem (v.11-13)

If they are relatively young, they will want to marry again.

b) Need (v.14-15)

For the young widow to be counselled in marrying another man.

- **D.** Support of Widows (v.16)
 - a) The condition

Every human being should care for their mother.

b) The Command

Relieve the widow so that the church will not be charged.

c) The result

The church will see the love that they have for the older people.

INSTRUCTIONS ABOUT ELDERS

(Chapter 5:17-25)

INTRODUCTION

In this section, we now move away from the support of widows and we deal with the elders of the church - their salaries, their discipline and their ordination.

1. THE SUPPORT OF ELDERS (v.17-18)

A. Basis of support (v.17)

This verse deals with two spheres of work for the elder in the church.

- a) The elder's Rule
 - The elder is an administrative officer and he is to rule well, the church ought never to be seen as badly managed, everything ought to be excellent in the local body and orderly.
- b) The Elder's labour Particularly his work is preaching and teaching, this involves hard work.

B. The type of support he ought to be given (v.17) Worthy of double honour which means he should receive an ample generous salary (1 Thes. 5:12-13)

C. The Reason for Support (v.18)

- a) Old Testament (**Dt.25:4**) which tells us you must never muzzle the ox while it is working, if you care for oxen how much more should you care for your pastor.
- b) New Testament (Luke 10:17) food, clothing and Family

2. <u>REPUTATION OF ELDERS</u> (v.19-21)

A. Protecting against a false charge (v.19)

Elders are human and therefore they are not above sin, wrong doing and criticism. But the Elder must first of all be protected against a false charge,

- a) The Command (v.19)

 No member aught to bring a charge against an Elder without strong substantiation.
- b) The Exception
 The accusation can be accepted if there are two witnesses
 (Dt.17:6)

B. Rebuke fir a true charge (v.20)

a) Object of the Rebuke

If the Elder continues to sin or is incompetent.

- b) Nature of the Rebuke
 - He must be aware of his wrong and be convicted.
- c) Circumstances of the Rebuke ought to be public.
- Public sin requires public rebuke.
 d) Purpose of the Rebuke.

To produce repentance and restoration to a productive ministry.

3. **GUARANTEE OF FAIR TREATMENT** (v.21)

A. The Charge of Paul

A solemn testimony

B. The presence of God and Angels

It is not a light matter.

C. Absence of prejudice.

Keep these instructions without partiality and do nothing out of favouritism.

4. ORDINATION OF THE ELDERS (v.22-25)

(Acts 6:5-6) - The Apostles laid their hands on the first seven deacons. (Acts 14:23) - Paul and Barnabus appointed deacons.

A. The Command (v.22)

- a) Avoid quick decisions
 - A lot of thought and prayer ought to go into decisions.
- b) Avoid participation in sin

B. The Example (**v.22-23**)

- a) In general reputation (v.22)
 - Keep yourself pure.
- b) In Personal seed (v.23)

Timothy was not a very healthy man but he chose himself to drink water and not wine. But Paul encourages him to drink wine because the water was unsanitary.

C. The Evaluation (v.24-25)

a) Different sins (v.24)

Sometimes he says the sins are obvious, they will be judged and sadly they trail behind them.

b) Good works (v.25)

And those cannot be hidden.

THE DUTIES OF SLAVES AND THE PRIDE OF FALSE TEACHERS

(Chapter 6:1-10)

INTRODUCTION

In this closing chapter there is teaching about several different topics, v.1-2 - slaves v.3-10 - false teacher v.11-16 - Timothy's own ministry and v.17-21 - the wealthy

1. THE DUTIES OF SLAVES (v.1-2)

- A. Duty to UNSAVED masters (v.1)
 - a) The command

Consider your masters worthy of full respect, the honour given to the owner is based on his position not his harsh character.

- b) The reason
 - So that God's name will never be slandered.
- **B.** Duty to SAVED masters (v.2)
 - a) Do not despise your master Because he is your brother in Christ.
 - b) Serve your master even better.

2. THE PRIDE OF A FALSE TEACHER (v.3-10)

- A. Conditions of pride (v.3)
 - a) It will cause heretics to TEACH error
 - b) The heretic REJECTS the truth.
- B. Characteristics of Pride (v.4-5)
 - a) Conceited ignorance they know nothing.
 - b) It is like a spiritual sickness.
 - c) It leads to Personal conflicts
 - Malicious talk, evil suspicion, constant friction.
 - d) Perverted Minds.
 - Who have been robbed of the truth.
 - e) Materialistic
 - They think godliness is a means to financial gain.
- **C.** Cause of Pride (**v.6-10**)
 - a) Ignorance of nature of contentment (**v.6-8**)
 Rather it is godliness with contentment that is great gain.
 - b) Desire to be rich (**v.9**)
 - c) Love of money (**v.10**)

Notice that the love of money is a root to all kinds of evil.

IT WILL LEAD TO:

Wandering from the faith.

And a life of grief.

THE MARKS OF SPIRITUALITY

(Chapter 6:11-12)

1. <u>FLEE IMMORALITY</u> (v.11a)

But you - that is a contrast to the false teachers of the previous verse. Man of God (Timothy) (1Kings 17:18) - Elijah (1 Sam9:6) - Samuel (Deut 33:1) - Moses (Neh. 12:24) - David. (Acts 1:11 - Theophilus. This man has his life centred in God. And is controlled by God, he is a man of God and he is called to flee or runaway from what is wrong. The man of God must separate himself from the immoral people of the world.

2. <u>FOLLOW AFTER RIGHTEOUSNESS</u> (v.11b).

He must run away from sin. He must run to godliness.

- A. Righteousness
 - Basically this righteousness is following the commandments of God.
- **B.** Godliness
 - This speaks of general piety and holy conduct and it stresses devotion to God
- C. Faith.
 - This faith comes through a knowledge of the Word of God (Rom 10:17)
- **D.** Love (1Cor 14:1)
- **E.** Endurance
 - He is patient under difficult times.
- F. Gentleness. (Num. 12:3, Matt.11:29, 1 Cor.4:21).

3. FIGHT FOR THE FAITH (v.12a)

The believer is to continually fight for the truth, fight the good fight of faith.

4. LAY HOLD (v.12a)

A. The Nature of the Command.

Take hold of the eternal life, the emphasis again is on the spiritual quality of life.

- **B.** The Reasons for the Command
 - i) You were called
 - ii) You made a good profession.

1 TIMOTHY

STUDY 18

THE CHARGE TO GODLINESS

(Chapter 6:13-21)

1. THE WITNESS OF THE CHARGE (v.13)

A. God the Father

In the sight of God, God the Father is the one who gives life, he gives not only physical life, but also spiritual life to the dead and he will raise the dead.

B. <u>Christ Jesus</u> (the second witness of the charge)

In the face of false accusations, Jesus spoke with composure and truth.

2. THE PURPOSE OF THE CHARGE (v.14)

- A. The Description of the Charge Keep the Commandment to obey all of God's Word.
- **B.** The Attitude towards the Charge

Without spot or blame, in doing this Timothy will be a role model.

C. The Deviation from the Charge.

Until the appearance of our Lord Jesus Christ, do not be deviated stay on the road.

3. THE BASIS OF THE CHARGE (v.15-16)

- **A.** God is the Potentate (ruler)
- **B.** God is the King of Kings

All other kings derive their authority from Him

- **C.** God is the Lord of Lords
- **D.** God is immortal
- E. God dwells in light that is unapproachable (His holiness)
- **F.** God is invisible no other has seen or can see him.
- **G.** God deserves honour and glory.

THE CHARGE TO THE RICH (v.17-19)

A. Their prohibitions

Do not be arrogant.

- i) No pride
- ii) Do not put your trust in your money.
- **B.** Positive goals

4.

i) Trust in God

Because he wonderfully provides us with everything we need.

- ii) Do good put your money to work.
- iii) Be rich in good works.
- iv) Distribute (be generous)
- v) Communicate (Be willing to share)
- vi) Lay up treasures in heaven.
- vii) Appropriate life.

5. THE CHARGE TO OBEDIENCE (v.20)

- **A.** The Command Keep what has been entrusted to his care (the gospel)
- **B.** The Object Do not let it go.

6. THE OBSTACLES TO OBEDIENCE (v.20-21)

- **A.** Babbling Turn away from godless chatter
- **B.** Opposition

Some have professed and in doing so have turned from the faith.