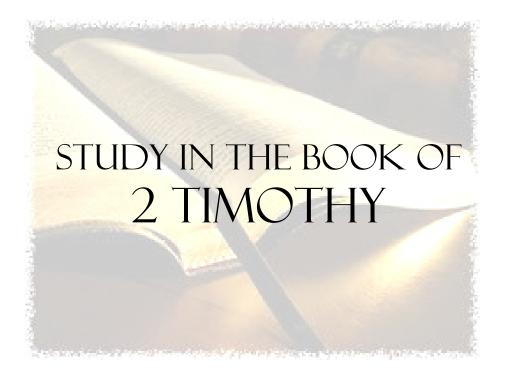


CHRISTIAN RESOURCES



By: Bishop Warwick Cole-Edwardes

2 TIMOTHY

1. <u>INTRODUCTION TO THE PASTORAL EPISTLES.</u>

A. THE PASTORAL EPISTLES - 1. & 2. TIMOTHY & TITUS

Paul wrote all three of them, some scholars disagree, they were written to Timothy (2) and Titus (1) - recipients. Both of them were about thirty years old, they came from different homes and backgrounds. These letters were first called the pastoral epistles in the 18th century. Donald Guthrie disagrees, he says they are pastoral, but they are also one of instruction.

B. HISTORICAL SETTING.

1) Generally

There is no consecutive history which gives us an exact date of the writing of the pastoral epistles, you can only gleam from the book of Acts and Paul's missionary journeys. But it must have been written in the first century. There is a real change in Paul (**Phil.1:21**), he wasn't sure how long he was going to live, Paul is expecting death but in all he does he wants to exalt Christ (**Philemon v.9**) He acknowledges his age, he is getting old, he began to rely on young associates to help him, they were still free and not in prison, physically they were better to carry on the job.

2) 1 Timothy and Titus.

It seems to show us Paul was in the East evangelizing with Titus, Crete (**Titus 1:5**). Paul travelled with Timothy to Ephesus and later on he writes and hopes to return, Paul states in the letter (**Titus 3:2**) he wanted to winter at Niascopolis on the Adriatic Sea.

3) 2 Timothy.

The historical setting changes, Paul is in Rome and is in prison, it seems he was in close confinement in Rome (2 Tim. 1:16-17) and

he expected to die (2 Tim. 4:6-8, 16-18), in a sense it is a sad book (2 Tim 4:21). Paul is also confident that he will survive the winter. He seems to have had a first hearing and it ended favourably (2 Tim 4:17). The accusers became more vicious (2 Tim 4:14) His condemnation and execution was a matter of time.

C. <u>CONTENTS OF EPISTLES</u>

1) 1 Timothy and Titus

It is an <u>instruction</u> manual for leaders, a book of <u>warning</u> and <u>advice</u> and instruction against false teachers doctrine and advice on how to live in the light of that. Titus shows us how to live godly lives and look for leaders.

2) 2 Timothy

It is a manual of instruction as to how Timothy should live in spite of Paul's absence, a book of warning of godlessness in the last days and he encourages Timothy to have courage and preach the Word.

D. <u>THEOLOGICAL ISSUES RAISED.</u>

- 1) The sovereignty of God In Paul's mind God is sovereign
- 2) Paul's high view of scripture The Bible is inspired and we need to teach this.
- 3) The high position of leadership in the church and the qualifications needed
 - a) It teaches you your place in the church.
 - **b**) Worship

4) The need to serve Christ wholeheartedly

E. Value of the Epistle

It sorts out the question of the authority of the Bible, it sorts out the positions in the ministry, and it is a manual to show us how to conduct ourselves in the ministry.

2. <u>INTRODUCTION TO 2 TIMOTHY</u>

A. The Writer (Paul)

He is said to have been born in Tarsus. Tarsus seemed to be a place of great learning. Paul was acquainted with Greek philosophy and the Roman cults. Paul was of the tribe of Benjamin (Rom.10:1) (Acts 3:6) Phil. 3:1) a Roman citizen, seemed to have been brought up by his mother, educated by Rabbi Gamaliel. Given authority as a young man to persecute the Christians (Acts 7:58) (Gal.1:13). We presume because of his education he came from a family of prominence.

The Man

A man of little stature, bald, crooked in the legs, of good state of body, eyebrows that were joining and his nose was some what crooked, he was full of grace and a man of great humility. He was converted on the road to Damascus.

B. <u>The Recipient</u> (Timothy)

1. Early years

He was brought to Lystra, from a mixed marriage, his father was a Greek and his mother was a Jew. He was brought up in the Jewish faith and was taught the Bible from an early age. (Dt.6:4)

2. Ministry

Paul made him an understudy in his second missionary journey (Acts 16:1-3). Timothy remained with him even in Macedonia, Acaya, 3 years of preaching in Ephesus, he was with Paul in his first imprisonment in Rome.

3. Relationship with Paul.

Paul called him a son (1Cor. 4:7) (Phil. 2:22) (1Tim. 1:1-2) (2Tim 1:1-2) (Rom. 16:21) (1 Thes. 3:2), fellow worker. Their relationship was intimate as a father to a son. Timothy was an enduring friend (1 Tim 4:6) (2 Tim 3:10-11), Timothy shared Paul's point of view (Phil 2:20), he could articulate Paul's way to

the churches. (1 Thes 3:1-10) Thessalonika (1 Cor 4:16-17) Corinth and Ephesus.

4. The Man

- i) Very young about 30
- ii) Somewhat sickly
- iii) He was full of timidity
- iv) He was lacking in personal forcefulness.

C. The Background

1. Generally

Ephesus and surrounding areas under Roman rule. Emperor cult, Roman thought, hard to be a Christian especially to establish a church.

2. Ephesus

Timothy leader of the church there. Most important city in the province of Asia, was an export centre, had a harbour. Goddess Diana (fertility), emperor cult. Church was plagued with false teachers.

3. Rome

Cosmopolitan city (many nationalities), whole world seemed to be Roman In New Testament times was full of growth, traffic links were great, great in literacy and artistic talent, capital of the Empire. Diplomatic trade centre of world. Paul was imprisoned here.

D. The Mood and Purpose.

Is one of reminiscing, "I remember", "As I was reminded" (1 Tim. 1:15-16). Is one of instruction and also one of affection "My dearly beloved son". Purpose was to equip Timothy for the task at hand and to invite him to hurry up and go to Rome.

E. Outline of Contents.

- 1. **Greetings** (1:1-2)
- **2.** Thanksgiving (1:3-5)
- 3. Encouragement from experience (1:6-14)
- **4, Paul and his associates** (1:15 2:2)
- 5. Directions to Timothy (2:3-26)
- 6. Predictions of the last days (3:1-9)
- 7. Further exhortation to Timothy (3:10-17)
- 8. Paul's farewell message (4:1-18)
- 9. Concluding greetings (4:19-22)

2 TIMOTHY (Chapter 1)

1. THE GREETING (1:1-2)

A. $\underline{\text{THE WRITER}}$ (1:1)

i) The Man

Paul (Saul) converted on the road to Damascus

ii) His Credentials

He is an Apostle of Christ, Apostle - someone who has seen the risen Lord Jesus Christ. He is an Apostle by the will of God.

iii) His Purpose and Authority

It was according to the promise of life. It was top present the life that Jesus Christ offered, sent to proclaim a gospel of life. Timothy is reminded of his high calling. Present this gospel that was in Christ Jesus.

B. THE RECIPIENT. (1:2)

Timothy - timid, sick, Greek father, Jewish mother. Paul calls him "my dear son". Shows intimacy, was held with great affection by the Apostle.

C. THE BLESSING. (1:2b)

Only book where all three blessings are together with grace. Will not give peace to a man unless accompanied by mercy. The source of blessing is God the Father and mediator is Jesus Christ, Lord - cosmic ruler or king.

2. THE THANKSGIVING (1:3-5).

Aligning himself with the same God as Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, as my forefathers. Judaism closely connected with Christianity, flows from one another therefore of link in thought - morality, worship and service went hand in hand.

A. THE RECIPIENT OF THANKSGIVING (1:3)

God is the recipient

B. MOTIVATION FOR THANKSGIVING. (1:3)

He serves God with a clear conscience, (Rom 1:9) (Phil 1:5) - In these he prays for the community.

C. <u>INTENSITY OF HIS THANKSGIVING</u> (1:3)

Constantly - night and day, remember you in my prayers, seriousness. His prayer life never ceased partly because of his longing to see Timothy.

D. <u>REASONS FOR THANKSGIVING.</u> (1:4)

i) Memories of Timothy and leaders (1:4)

Recalling tears, remiscent of Acts 20:37-38). longs to see Timothy (Rom 1:11) 1Thes 3:6) (Phil 1:8) so he might be filled with joy, leaving him must have been a very moving experience.

ii) Timothy's Faith.

- The nature was sincere/ transparent There was no hidden agenda/motives
- The roots were that his mother and grandmother taught him The faith (Acts 16:1).

 Paul impressed by saintly atmosphere in home, despite having a Greek father, and Timothy was a believer.

3. <u>ENCOURAGEMENT FOR EXPERIENCE.</u> (1:6-14)

A. <u>REASONS</u> (1:5-6)

- Timothy's faith
- Paul's assurance regarding his faith

B. <u>DIRECTIONS.</u> (1:6-8a)

i) Rekindle Gift

Faith compared to coal fire. He needs to rekindle, Greek to stir into a flame, to kindle afresh, to keep in full flame. It is capable of dying out due to neglect. Has character of super natural appeal of the Holy Spirit more than natural ability. True gift of God, a true grace. Gifted Timothy with specific gifts for specific purposes.

ii) No Timidity.

Fear of what: A fear of men, reminiscent of Rom. 8:15

- Must have a spirit of power, not strength in personality but character. Holy Spirit gives a naturally timid man, boldness in certain situations.
- We also have a spirit of love (1Cor 13) for others, serving others above self
- Spirit of self control, we need to have control over body, mind etc.

iii) Not Ashamed

- About our Lord (v8)
- Of Paul

C. MOTIVATION FOR SUFFERING (1:8b – 10)

i) Unashamed (1:8b)

We must not be ashamed (attempt to strengthen his mind should the temptation arise) about our Lord. Natural timidity quickly breeds shame, a call to courage may be in order

ii) For the gospel (promise of eternal life through Christ Jesus)

Suffer for the motivation of life.

By the Power of God iii)

- He saved us (Paul and Timothy) to eternal life (1:9) a) (Rom.1:16)
- b) He called us to a holy life (1:9) Paul always had a high view of God and does not fear man.
- c) It is divine in origin (1:9b) Not of our choice, not of our will, but because of His will, His choice and His purpose.

iv) **Through Grace** (1:9c-10)

- Means of grace God through Christ Jesus before the a) beginning of time.
- Revelation of grace Through the appearing of our b) Saviour Christ Jesus.
- The effects of grace c)
 - i) He destroyed death (spiritual death)
 - ii) He brought life and immortality to light through the Gospel

By Divine Appointment (1:11-12a) v)

(v.11)He was appointed by God to suffer for the Gospel

Herald Announce and loudly proclaim the Gospel

Do nothing except what he has been commanded to Apostle

say or do.

Teacher -Carefully instruct in the things pertaining to Salvation and the Glory of God and admonish unto faith and obedience.

By divine confidence. vi) (1:12)

D. THE CHARGE TO TIMOTHY (1:13-14)

i) Keep - pattern of sound preaching

Hold - used of mental conception and steadfast adherence to faith

Pattern - an outline sketch to delineate a pattern that an architect makes before he gets down to a detailed plan.

Found

To be healthy, sound in health used metaphorically of words. Plan or outline the pattern of sound teaching. Timothy is to follow Paul's teaching as basis (guideline). The way to keep it is through faith (unconditional trust) and love (1 Cor.13) in Christ Jesus, intermit union with Jesus Christ is needed to hold onto His words.

ii) Guard (watch or to keep) - the good deposit

Two possible meanings

- a) Gift of the Holy Spirit in his life or
- b) * The Gospel*

The first section if our responsibility, to guard the message through the Holy Spirit that is in you.

The second section is God's responsibility, Holy - is exclusively for God in His majesty and purity

4. PAUL AND HIS ASSOCIATES (1:15-2:2)

This is a powerful object lesson to Timothy

A. THE ASIATICS (1:15)

i) Deserted Paul

Deserted - A deliberate turning away, a defection from the apostle.

All - a sweeping assertion of depression

ii) Phygelus and Hermogenes

Well known to Paul and Timothy

B. <u>ONESIPHORUS</u> (1:16-18)

i) The Prayer

Paul's prayer is for mercy on the household of Onesiphorus

ii) The Man

A man of high integrity, loyalty. His name means profit bringer. He was arrested and charged with a capital offence

- a) Showing defense for Paul
- **b**) Showing interest in Paul's case.

iii) His value

- a) He often refreshed Paul
 Refresh make someone breathe more easily,
 make cool. The presence of Paul's friend provided
 a special tonic for him.
- b) He was not ashamed of Paul, the prisoner. A hint to Timothy to not be ashamed, nothing hindered his service to Paul. He willingly rendered service to one suffering for the gospel.
- c) He was a persistent searcher. He searched hard, he sought out Paul diligently (hasten to do a thing)

iv) Prayer

The same as the first one for the household, but Paul adds a judgement day aspect.

2 TIMOTHY Chapter 2

PAUL AND HIS ASSOCIATES

C. TIMOTHY (2:1-2)

i) My Son

He addressed Timothy in a way of affection, he adds a tone of intimacy and a fatherly touch.

ii) Be strong in the grace

Be strong - in Greek means make strong or be made strong. Continual strengthening in the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, All Christians can rely on its enabling power.

In Christ - grace comes from Christ alone, who is the mediator of that grace, the grace is not exclusive to Paul and Timothy, but it is for all Christians.

iii) Entrust to reliable men.

What Timothy has heard he is to leave with reliable men. Many **Witnesses** - it could refer to Timothy's ordination or to Timothy overhearing Paul's teaching on Paul's missionary journeys. Paul wants the message to be passed on to reliable men who will be Timothy's witnesses and his fellow workers.

Entrust - in Greek it means to commit to ones charge for safe keeping. Faithful men - to be trusted and reliable servants of the Lord and they must be qualified. Qualified - Competent to teach. Teach - give instruction. Be careful who you give the message to, if Timothy had to die, he must find some-one competent, reliable and trustworthy to take over.

DIRECTIONS TO TIMOTHY (2:3-26)

A. THE BASIS OF ENCOURAGEMENT AND EXHORTATION)

(2:3-13)

1) Paul's motive (v.3-5)

To encourage Timothy to join in the suffering. He is exhorting his son in the faith to be a partner in hardship. We have a set of suggestive illustrations used to encourage Timothy in his work and Paul uses frequent literary metaphors.

Soldier - endurance

Athlete - discipline

Farmer - perseverance

a) <u>Soldier</u>

ILLUSTRATION

He is to endure hardship, be a partner in the sufferings, he is to expect some measure of ill-treatment as a soldier does

PRINCIPLE

To be entangled means to be involved, Timothy is to become like a soldier. To soldier in service entangles himself in the pursuits of life. He has a pleasing manner of like, pleasing to his commanding officer

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LESSON

Timothy is to have endurance despite suffering, he is to be a soldier of Christ prepared to be ill-treated for the sake of Christ

b) Athlete

ILLUSTRATION

Context in Rome, those Roman games. Timothy would have been sure of the training and track programmes. Here he points attention to the athlete, sound in fitness, his goal being the reward of the victor's crown. The rules apply to the race and the training method. The athlete who is not in keeping in the rules isn't fit for the reward.

PRINCIPLE

Rules - lawfully contending in the games and adhering to the rules. Doing something in a correct style, the crown was the reward.

LESSON

Timothy is to keep strictly to the rules fixed by the life and teaching of Jesus Christ. He is to be self disciplined in keeping those rules and he is to maintain self-disciplined at all costs and his aim in self-discipline is to achieve God's

victor's crown. In a sense Paul is describing life as a spiritual sports game event. Physically we are running the race here on earth and if we achieve the finishing line at our death by keeping all His rules, then we shall only receive his victor's crown.

c) Farmer

ILLUSTRATION

Described as hard working (hard labour, diligent toil) toiling in his field and it says he is to receive a portion of the crops or the fruit.

PRINCIPLE

Timothy is to persevere (name of the game) with hard work, just like a hard working farmer, Timothy is to be like him.

2. <u>FURTHER REMINISCENCES</u> (2:7-10)

- a) Reflect to consider perceive with the mind, think about or ponder. Paul is instructing Timothy to think back on all his teaching (past missionary journeys) and the previous passage where Paul gives three examples of how a Christian leader should be.
- b) Insight understanding, prudence KJV
 God will give the Christian understanding as
 he ponders the Word of God. The Holy
 Spirit will increase our understanding. God
 needs to confirm his Word in our lives and
 we must ponder on it.
- to call to mind an object or thing. Directions to remember Christ and what He has done. It is needful for Timothy to remember Christ has risen from the dead and that He is the source and the supplier of all his needs.
- d) Raise present continuous. Remember the lineage of Jesus, descended from David. Paul says the gospel is the focal point of his suffering.

We cannot bind or imprison the Word of God because he has been appointed to spread the gospel. Paul tells him to remember his motive is for the sake of the elect. Those people also who will be called in the future. Timothy is to follow in Paul's footsteps so that the elect may too obtain the salvation that is in Christ Jesus, with eternal glory.

- e) Elect

 picked out and chosen, used of believing
 Jews and Gentiles as a spiritual race, used
 also of those chosen who are not yet saved.
 Election took place before the foundation of
 the world. Paul is exhorting Timothy to
 carry out God's plans for the salvation of the
 elect.
- f) Obtain to meet with
- g) Salvation deliverance from or preservation and is associated centred on Christ. Jesus delivered us from a pathway to hell and the penalty of sin and we are in a process for our eternal glory (sanctification). The link of glory and suffering is always there in Paul's writings.

3. <u>A CHRISTIAN HYMN</u> (2:11-13)

No one knows where it came from, but it is never the less a glorious hymn. This is connected with the previous verse. It is encouragement to martyrdom. This verse re-enforces why Timothy and Paul should strive for the elect.

- a) Died To die with or to die together and its associated spiritually with Christ in his death. Paul here reminds himself and Timothy of that experience with identification with Christ and which forms the bases of Christian living and therefore Christian courage and endurance.
- **b)** Live Greek word means to live with and the word

seems to mean we live now by the witness of the Holy Spirit. But there is a glorious future prospect of living together with Christ in heaven, therefore we are to associate with Christ in his death and resurrection.

- Endure is to be patient in suffering as we present the gospel for the sake of the elect, so that they might obtain salvation that is in Christ Jesus.
- d) **Reign** future reign of believers with Christ in heaven, it is also a present reality.
- e) **Disown** prove false to one self and to act unlike ones self. If we disown him Christ will deny us as one of his children before his father.
- f) Faithful is said of God, and he is to be trusted, and he is always proved reliable. It is man who pulls away from God, not God from us, God always stays constant and his work never changes. Christ is always constant to his promises. If we are faithless, we can expect nothing but his faithful promise to us. God's faithfulness makes it impossible for him to deny us. The essence of his character is faithfulness. God can't go against his upright and holy character.

B. METHOD OF DEALING WITH FALSE TEACHERS (2:14-26)

1. POSITIVE ACTION; What to promise (2:14-15)

Timothy is told to remember, he is reminded of the things that have gone before, the hymn, if we disown Christ, he will disown us. He also tells Timothy that God cannot disown himself and he is also to warn (protest solemnly) them before God. All actions are done as unto God, he is to remind them of this.

Quarreling - to dispute, they were arguing over words.
Paul tells Timothy, they were of no value or use, it leads to ruin.
Ruins - indicates quarrelling about words has catastrophic
Effects, overthrowing the faith of others. Warn them before God, shows a sterness, there is a lifestyle commitment.

Do your best - hasten to do a thing. We are to notice that God

is watching, therefore we are to take notice of our lifestyle. Timothy is to present himself as one approved, unlike the false teachers.

Correctly handle the truth (cut straight) - Teach scripture accurately.

2. **NEGATIVE ACTION:** What to avoid (2:16-18)

What Paul instructs here is to move from unholy talk, Timothy is to literally turn himself about for the purpose of avoiding the godless talking, the reason for that is those who show interest will proceed further away from God. Godless chatter will lead to two things:-

- a) It will lead the people into more and more godlessness.
- **b**) It will break down the church.

Their teaching will spread like gangrene (describing the manner of the false teachers) - eating sore, poison spreads over the whole body. They pretend to give spiritual food but, they gave spiritual cancer. Hymenaeus and Philetus, not much is known about them, they seemed to be well known by Timothy (1 Tim.1:20) - description of an excommunication, Hymenaeus is handed over to Satan to be taught not to blaspheme. Paul is here instructing Timothy something new of Hymenaeus. Wandered - missed the mark, defected from the true path, denied the resurrection.

3. UNTIMATE CERTAINTIES (2:19)

This is to bring stability in Timothy's mind. The stability of Christian Doctrine is brought in focus in contrast to the instability of the false teachers. Firm foundation of God refers to Christ, Christ is the foundation upon which the church is built. **Foundation** - security of the building as a whole, not a few isolated stones - false teachers

Inscription on the building - seal of ownership.

1st instruction: The Lord knows those who are his (Num 16:5) - revolt against Moses. The lesson is the Lord is well able to differentiate between true and false, a reminder of God's infallible discernment, intended to provide strong encouragement for Timothy and the others perplexed by the unworthy elements. Main intention is to show that God knows his own.

2nd instruction: Everyone who confesses the name of the Lord must turn away from wickedness. Not much is known about where it comes from , probably used to express (Num.16:26) The lesson implied here is

those who are known by God are expected to turn from wickedness. In context to depart from Hymenaeus and Philetus.

4. <u>DEGREES OF HONOUR</u> (2:20-21)

Here we have a description of various vessels, some are worthy, some are unworthy. Vessels seem to be describing the worthy means of people in the church, some were worthy of being used by God and some were unworthy (Rom. 9:21-22).

- a) This example shows the variety of types in the church.
 Application: fastens on the people, vessels are completely forgotten. Contrast, honourable and dishonourable, worthy and unworthy. The focus here is on cleanliness of the vessel, therefore the illustration indicates the presence of evil members in the church
- **b)** Action to become worthy, **sanctified** made holy, make himself available as an instrument for noble purposes, two meanings, being made useful to God and also after being cleansed, of noble and worthy stature.
- c) He will be made ready for every good work.

5. THE TEACHERS BEHAVIOUR (2:22-26)

He **firstly** is to flee (move away from, Greek - fugitive) youthful desires lusts - strong desire of any kind.

Secondly he is to pursue:

- i) righteousness (character or quality of being right with God)
- ii) faith (a conviction based upon hearing of God in Christ
- iii) Love (Agape, towards one another)
- iv) Peace with God and fellow people
- v) A motive of a pure heart join the ranks of others, contrast is this, he is to avoid quarrelling. (Gal. 5:22) and the ability to teach. He is to win the person at all costs, without changing the gospel. Walk away from the problem then come back. Paul is teaching timothy that quarrelling about these problems causes strife. Timothy must be peaceable, kind, gentle, patient, not resentful, he must be apt to teach, he is to gently instruct his opponents.

Motive - bring them to repentance and to receive from God knowledge of the truth. God sees them as reclaimed from the devil

Devil's method:

- i) to benumb the conscience
- ii) confuse the senses
- **iii**) paralyze the will.

2 TIMOTHY (Chapter 3)

PREDICTIONS OF THE LAST DAYS (3:1-9)

1. THE FACTS (3:1)

Paul says, Timothy, take note of this fact, there will be terrible times (hard to bear, grievous times) in the last days New Testament phrase denoting the period immediately preceding the consummation of the present age. Presence of false teachers shows we are in this period.

2. <u>THE PEOPLE</u> (3:2-5)

a) outwardly (v.2-4)

In those days people will be self centred and selfish, they will be covetous and particular for money. They will be boastful and arrogant (boastful has a meaning of a wander about the country as an imposter). They will be proud and abusive, they will show themselves to others more highly than they aught (arrogant), they will be blasphemers (abusive), they will speak evil against Christians and our Lord. We are told young people will be disobedient to parents, have a problem with authority that parents have from God, they will be ungrateful and thankless in life. They will be unholy and without love, and will break commands of God without thinking about it. The Word of God will have no place and these people without love will lack natural affection, will be creatures of instincts without any feeling at all. They will be unforgiving, incapable of being reconciled to a fellow human being. They will be slanderers, accuse fellow man falsely. They will be without self control and brutal, without strength to control morals and standards. They will be fierce and merciless in achieving what they desire. Treacherous, rash and conceited. Paul by giving these, says, they will stop at nothing to gain what they want. They will attach a wrong value to themselves in order to get it.

b) Spiritually (v.5)

Their religion isn't denied, but it amounts to no more than an empty shelf, have an outward resemblance of godliness, they do the right things, but it is clear from their actions that they forsake and renounce the things of God. **Reason** they have no concept of the gospel as a generating force, it is clear that their moral standards can hardly be accepted to pay more than mere lip service to godliness. spiritually dead.

3. THE INSTRUCTION (v.5b)

Have nothing to do with them, Greek - from such turn away

<u>D. Guthrie</u>

"We must exercise discernment to prevent the admission of such people into membership of our church"

4. A FURTHER DESCRIPTION (v.6-9)

a) Methods (v.6-7)

They are classed as wormers. The word worm means to creep into something under false pretenses. Their method was to take control or captive by deceiving. Their pray were silly or foolish women, these women were loaded down with sin, they were swayed by evil desires (impulses and lusts). The women were always learning. They apparently desired to listen to others advice, but their minds had become so fickle that they had become incapable of acknowledging truth. Sensational rather than serious information.

b) Depraved minds (v. 8)

- Opposed the truth

Paul here places their activities in the same category of sorcerers in Old Testament. As Pharaoh used sorcery to withstand Moses, so false teachers used deception to oppose truth.

- People of depraved minds.

They lack a clear mind, corrupt in their minds and men destitute of the truth.

c) Their predicament. (v.8b-9)

- Rejected

They have not stood the test of the faith, therefore rejected. They were men whose moral sense was perverted and their minds clouded with speculations.

Exposed

Paul gives a picture that they will be seen for who they are. People without understanding and senseless, they will not get very far.

FURTHER EXHORTATIONS TO TIMOTHY (3:10-17)

1. <u>A HISTORICAL REMINDER</u> (v. 10-12)

It is to encourage Timothy to stand firm in the task and to move on in task Timothy is told that he knows about Paul's life and he is told literally to trace as an example Paul's life. So Timothy here is given an example to follow and that is Paul's lifestyle.

- First thing to follow is **teaching**Reason it comes first is that it has prominent position
 in apostles life and in 2 Timothy Teaching = doctrine
- Secondary his way of life/general behaviour
- Thirdly **my purpose/chief aim in life.**You know the list of Christian values in my life.

<u>In v.11</u> He gives a vivid recollection for Timothy, jolts his memory of past experience, reminiscing of earliest meeting with Timothy, reminds Timothy of persecution and suffering. Showing Paul's endurance and God's deliverance. Possible illustration Psl.54.

<u>In v.12</u> The principle is this if going to be godly he will suffer (Godly - right with God)

2. <u>AN EXHORTATION TO STEADFASTNESS</u> (v.13-17)

Here we have a contrast to godliness and shows us a progressive worsening of evil influences in the last days. The evil men/false teachers will make progress in the direction of hell. They will prey to their own methods (deceived = seducing). Now Paul gives Timothy a contrast to errors, and reminds Timothy of Holy Scriptures, referring to Old Testament as today and some of the Gospels. Timothy is exhorted to continue in what he has learnt (continue - press on in spite of opposition). Reason he can do it:

- a) convinced of Scriptures truthfulness
- **b)** he knows the character, lives and sincerity of teaching.
- c) He has known it from infancy (while still a child)

Reminded of the purpose of the Bible.

He is reminded that mere reading of the Bible is ineffective in securing salvation, unless faith centred in Jesus Christ is in operation. He was further shown that the Bible is the means of gaining wisdom for getting back to God. Gives a description of purpose of Bible.

All Scripture is God breathed (2 Tim 3:16-17). The Bible is inspired, it owes its origin and content to God. Men powerful, guided and directed by the Holy Spirit put this message into writing, the basis of the Bible's usefulness relies on the fact that it is inspired. It is useful in four areas.

i) Doctrine teaching.

This means imparting knowledge concerning God's revelation in Christ.

ii) For rebuking (negative)

The Bible brings correction and instruction, warnings according to the Word must be issued, errors in doctrine, conduct must be exposed by using the word of God.

iii) Correct (positive)

Giving direction to the right path and the whole Bible is able to do this.

iv) Training

Training in righteousness, train your people to live rightly before God. He must teach them, rebuke them, and he must correct them in order that they may prosper in God's Holy Will.

The end result **v.17** - so that the man of God may be thoroughly equipped for every good work. That the Christian minister/person will be thoroughly equipped, perfectly adapted to the work God has called him to. The work is described as good work - the work of God, ministry in general. Equipping means will be ready for any good work, Timothy is told by Paul that the Christian minister has in his hands a God given instrument designed to equip him and his people completely for the work of God.

2 TIMOTHY

(Chapter4)

PAUL'S FAREWELL MESSAGE (4:1-18)

1. PAUL'S FINAL CHARGE (v.1-5)

A. The Motivation for the Charge

In the end times and Christ's re-appearing in view, it has an eschatological overtone to it. The charge is given in the view of the judgement and the times, this charge is a solemn one.

Two reasons for the charge:

- i) Because his charge is in the presence of God and Christ Jesus and the future judgement (to show Timothy that he is to be accountable for his ministry under the eye of God, judge of the world).
- ii) In the view of his appearing kingdom, an urgent motivation, he charges him to carry out the charge (direction or urgent request) in that Christ is returning.

B. Nature of the charge.

Is one of preaching the Word, Paul regards Timothy as being at a crisis in which he must make definite resolves towards possible action, preach the Word.

i) Always be alert.

The Christian minister must always be on duty, he must make use of every opportunity whether opportune or not. He must correct, rebuke and encourage.

- ii) The manner in which he is to carry out the charge is with great patience, The Christian is to have great patience in trying circumstances.
- iii) The Method (v.2)

With careful instruction, Timothy must use the Word of God to correct the real cause of error.

iv) The need for the charge (v.3-4)

Less favourable times will come when people will no longer endure (bear with it) sound teaching or doctrine, they will stray to suit their own desires (lusts). **They will do two things:**

a) They will gather to themselves teachers who are not renowned for their ability to teach, but who seek the satisfaction of their lusts, they want to hear what they want to hear, so that they can have their ear tickled, it doesn't penetrate further than the eardrum.

b) They turn

These people are described as turning deliberately from the truth, and it signifies a refusal to hear or acknowledge the truth, description here is of a person turning their head away from the truth to myths (fables). Deviating from the truth to counterfeit and not aware of it.

v) The pursuing of the charge.

a) Alertness

Paul encourages Timothy to keep his head in all situations. He is to be sober and morally alert, Christian ministers must keep their heads

- b) He must endure hardship
- c) He must do the work of an evangelist. Preach the Gospel of Jesus.
- d) He must discharge (do) all his duties

 Timothy is to persevere and not look back as he does his duties

2. A TRIUMPHANT CONFESSION (v.6-8)

Paul here is giving a description of his life, he uses a set of metaphors to add emphasis to his words.

First Metaphor - being poured out like a drink offering, this is an Old Testament Temple ritual (**Num. 15:5,7,10**). Drink offerings were composed of wine which was poured out before the Lord in the Sanctuary (**Num.28:7**). Paul here implies that the ordeal he is in and his death will be a drink offering to the Lord.

Second Metaphor - The time has come for my departure (**Phil.1:23**) The images are of two things:

Firstly of a soldier breaking up a camp to move on.

Secondly of the loosening of the ship from its moorings. In Paul's day these images were of a pending death, and by doing this Paul declares his fight is over.

Third Metaphor - I have fought the good fight, this is a military metaphor for contending for the faith.

Fourth Metaphor - Finished the race, this is an athletic metaphor, it describes Paul as running a spiritual race in his lifetime and ministry which has now come to an end.

Fifth Metaphor - I have kept the faith (three meanings)

- a) A farmer who labours and toils
- **b)** A soldier who protected the Gospel and faith entrusted to him.
- The athlete who has kept the rules.

 The reward of his labours is the crown of righteousness

 This could have been an athletic metaphor of a prize
 awarded for a righteous life, like a laurel wreath was given
 to the winner of a race and then this award will be awarded
 by the righteous judge. Paul here shows that his duties and
 his whole life is in the light of eschatological realities,
 evaluator and rewarder is God. The character of the prize
 to which he labours needs a righteous judge or evaluator,
 which makes him the only true judge and rewarder of this
 life.

3. <u>SOME PERSONAL REQUESTS</u> (v.9-13)

A. Paul is here giving some final arrangements before his departure (sketch map of where everyone is), request was urgent, all coworkers had life.

Demas - co-worker with Paul (Col.4:12) (Phm v.25), deserted because of love for the world, went home, Crescens in Galatia (France), fulfilling ministry. Titur in Dalmatia (Yugoslavia) (Rom15:19). Titus was in Ephesis.

A request for help

- i) To bring Mark
- ii) To bring his cloak he left in Troas and his scrolls (Parchments)

4. A PARTICULAR WARNING (4:14-15)

Alexander - person, could either be person excommunicated in (1Tim. 1:19-26) or the Jew in Ephesus who tried to start a riot (Acts. 19:33-34), whoever he was he opposed the truth through his harm to Paul, servant of God. Paul tells Timothy:

- i) Be on your guard against this man.
- ii) He will face the coming judgement of Christ

5. THE FIRST DEFENCE (4:16-17)

Here we have the preliminary hearing before an Emperor or Magistrate, Everyone had deserted him, except for the Lord Jesus Christ' The Lord Jesus did two things for Paul:

- i) He stood by Paul to give him strength to proclaim the Gospel to the Gentiles
- ii) He delivered Paul from the lions mouth (Emperor, devil, opposers)

6. THE FORWARD LOOK (4:18)

Eschatological in essence, he used two words that God would do for him:

- i) God would rescue (from every evil utter)
- ii) God would bring him without any evil threat to the Lord Jesus in the heavenly realms.

Doxology (**Phil. 4:20**) (to link up) no matter what happens nothing will separate him from the Son of God.

CONCLUDING GREETINGS. (4:19-22)

Priscilla and Aquila stayed in Ephesus (Acts 18:1-3), Paul met the in Corinth, they went with Paul to Ephesus (Acts 18:14-26) (1 Cor.6:19) (Rom. 16:34) - They had a house church.

Household of Onesiphorus - shows he was not sure if he was dead or in prison **Some personal remarks**

Erastus in Corinth

Trophimus who was sick in Miletus

Encourages Timothy to get there quickly because:

- i) Needed cloak for winter
- ii) Mediterranean was closed to shipping in the winter

Greetings from friends:

Ebulus, Pudens, Linus, Claudia - Local Roman Church

BENEDICTION

- i) To Timothy (Lord be with your Spirit whole person)
- ii) Word for the Church a desire for grace to be with them.