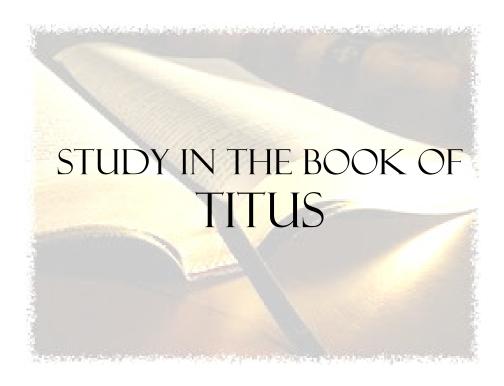


CHRISTIAN RESOURCES



By: Bishop Warwick Cole-Edwardes

INTRODUCTION

A. TITUS THE MAN

Titus appears thirteen times in the New Testament (**twice in Gal. 1; 2 Tim. once and nine times in Timothy 1**). While Timothy went to Ephesus Titus went to Crete. Earlier Titus has served Paul in Corinth. He loved the work of God and Paul had total confidence in him. He had been won to Christ through Paul's ministry and as Timothy, he developed into an outstanding leader.

B. PURPOSE OF THE LETTER

- 1. It was written to Titus to come and visit Paul in the City of Nicopolis.
- 2. To encourage the ministries of Zenas and Apollos. Zenas was a lawyer and Apollos an evangelist.
- 3. To give clear directions to Titus as to how he should run the church in Crete and he speaks about congregational matters, social and family relationships.

C. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

After being released from prison, Paul sent Timothy to Philippi (63 AD) He went to minister in Asia Minor and at the same time Titus was sent to an island in Crete

D. DATE (64 AD)

This letter was written three years before Paul died

E. AUTHOR

It was the great Apostle Paul.

F. WHY STUDY THE PASTORALS

- 1. They deal with Church Administration
 e.g. how to choose leaders, what position should woman have or how to
 deal with old men.
- 2. They stress Sound Doctrine
 - Today it is said that it does not matter what you believe in, as long as you are sincere, but Titus disagrees with that.
- 3. They Demand Consecrated and Dedicated Living.
- 4. They Answer the Questions of Creeds of any Value
- 5. They give a record of the closing activities in the life of Paul
- 6. They are valuable in understanding the History of the church. towards the end of the First Century.
- 7. They are very important because they speak to us.

THE APOSTLE

(Chapter 1 up to v.3)

BACKGROUND.

The world is changing rapidly and so Paul's letter to Titus is an important book to study. It tackles the problem of living as Christians in a self- centred culture. Titus will provide us with a study in the lifestyle of a Christian who lives in a pagan society.

1. CRETE

Crete was one of the places to hear the gospel. There were some Jews from Crete who listened to Peter (Acts 2:11) preach on the day of Pentecost. By nature these people were perpetual liars and sadly this was also true of the church. They were an unruly lot that needed help.

2. DATE

(64 AD) Three years before Paul's death.

3. PURPOSE

There are four reasons:

- It stresses the importance of spiritual leadership
- It stresses the importance of home life.
- It stresses the importance of being consistent in living.
- It stresses the importance of having sound doctrine.

A. HIS NAME

Right at the beginning he gives his name as being Paul, born into a Jewish tribe of Benjamin. Originally named Saul after the king of Israel. In his pre-conversion days, he was known as Saul of Tarsus the persecutor. He studied under Gamaliel and was a devout Pharisee. But by God's grace he was converted and then later changed his name to Paul.

B. HIS CREDENTIALS

1. A Servant.

He calls himself a servant of God (James 1:1) (2 Peter 1: 1) (Jude) He desired to do God's will in every part of his life. He was totally committed not in pleasing himself but to faithful service of Jesus.

2. An Apostle.

He was sent on a commission to go and preach the gospel to the Gentiles. These are the characteristics of an Apostle.

- Chosen and called (Gal 1:6, John 6:70)

- Qualified for the task.
- Endowed with the measure of the Holy Spirit (Gal 2:8, 2 Cor.12:12)
- Not restricted to the local church (Acts 26:16)

C. HIS WORK.

1. Relative to Salvation

For the faith of God's elect. He preached the gospel with a deep conviction that God would use him in calling out His elect.

2. Relative to Growth.

The knowledge of the truth that leads to holiness.

- Truth: Paul disciplined his people well
- Godliness: The results of the truth. Godliness therefore is the flower which can only come out of the seed which is the truth.
- 3. Relative to Hope

It rests on the hope of eternal life.

- It comes from a God who cannot lie. (1 Samuel 15:29, Heb.6:18) Therefore eternal life is certain because it has been promised and provided by God.
- It focuses on holiness

D. HIS PREACHING

God has appointed that the tool for bringing the gospel into the world is preaching.

1. Eternal

Our message has been objectively given from eternity (**Eph.1:4**, **Thess. 2:13**) It was hidden from the past but now is eternal

2. Mystery

It is a mystery, not fully understood.

3. Manifested.

But through preaching this mystery is manifested

CONCLUSION

As we review these opening verses we can see how Titus relates everything to the ministry of the Word. His teaching and calling depended on faith in the Lord Jesus. Therefore, on taking over Crete, Titus's priority would be to preach the Word and so should every local church be a Bible College where the Bible is taught systematically and practically.

STUDY 3

(TITUS A MAN WHO MEASURED UP

(Chapter 1:4)

INTRODUCTION

There are some Christians who emerge as strong leaders. Their attitude always generates comfort to others. Titus was that sort of man. In some aspects he was a stronger leader than any other New Testament leaders. That is why Paul entrusted Titus with the problem of Corinth and again sent him to the church at Crete. It would not be easy but he was an effective leader.

A. A SPIRITUAL SON

1. Spiritual Son:

Titus became one of Paul's missionary helpers. He went with Paul to the Council of Jerusalem where he demonstrated to the Jewish Leaders that Gentiles could also wonderfully be saved.

2. <u>Mature Spiritually:</u>

This is obvious, because of the heavy responsibilities Paul laid on his shoulder.

3. Pure Motives: (**1Cor.9:1-18**)

He avoided any foolish talk that could be misinterpreted and also avoided any selfishness.

- 4. <u>A man of compassion and concern for people</u> (2 Cor.8:16)
- 5. Maintained a positive attitude (2 Cor.8:17)
- 6. Always stood firm for what is right:

When he arrived at Corinth, people were very critical of Paul but Titus was defendant (2 Cor.7:6-7) He was loyal and stood for the truth, he did not yield to temptation to enhance his own image.

<u>Gene Getz:</u> "Today the church desperately needs men and women to emerge as mature believers. As men like Titus who serve as dynamic examples and models for us all".

B. <u>SPIRITUAL SALVATION</u>

1. Grace:

The grace of Jesus is always available for our tasks ...

2. Peace:

Whatever circumstances Titus would find himself in, God's peace would protect him.

3. Mercy:

Titus was a mere man and sure to make mistakes, but for those mistakes there would be mercy.

4. Source:

Grace, peace and mercy come from God the Father and Jesus Christ is the source

STUDY 4

(WANTED-CHRISTLIKE CHRISTIAN FAMILY MODELS

(Chapter 1 v.5-6)

INTRODUCTION

The people on the island of Crete were very difficult and Paul sent Titus to them. In these two verses before us we will read of his major task which is to appoint elders, but in doing so he must appoint men who would serve as models of Christ.

A. TITUS - TASK IN CRETE

1. Straighten:

There were a lot of difficulties in the church and Titus was to straighten them out.

2. Appoint Leaders:

He must then appoint leaders to run the church.

i) An Elder Who is He?

a) Shepherd: (Acts 20:17-28, 1 Peter 5:2)

As a shepherd the elder is to care for God's people just like a faithful shepherd cares for his sheep/ He must guard, protect and feed God's people.

b) <u>Teacher:</u> (2 Tim. 2:24-25)

Teach God's Word and those who oppose him, he must gently instruct and this separates the elders from the deacons.

c) <u>Manager:</u>

Each of these functions overlap and interlace. Pastoring illustrates guidance and protection. Teaching involves nurturing and feeding. While Managing involves ruling organization and administration.

B. <u>AN ELDER - BASIC QUALIFICATIONS.</u>

1. Blameless:

He must be above reproach, known to be Holy and Godly. The church leader must be someone with the highest moral and spiritual standards; he must be a person to whom after his conversion, 'no mud would stick'

2. Husband of one wife:

The church leader is to be faithful to his wife. He must be a one wife man.

C. WELL MANAGED FAMILY:

His children must not be wild and disobedient. If one can not govern the family then he can not govern the church.

CONCLUSION

Of top priority for any church is leadership. We are to make sure that we have men who are blameless, morally pure and have well ordered families. In other words to be a good husband and father should be a goal for every Christian man.

WANTED CHRIST LIKE MEN

(Chapter 1: 7-8)

INTRODUCTION

Titus's main responsibility when he went to Crete was to choose right leaders. In the previous section he focused on the leaders family's qualities, but now he focuses on personal qualities.

A. WHAT CAUSES A BAD REPUTATION.

1. <u>Overbearing:</u>

An overbearing person is a person who is arrogant, self willed, who always sees other people wrong and himself always right.

2. Quick tempered:

This kind easily flies off the handle or looses it's cool, lacks emotional stability. The quick-tempered Christian will be devastating to the cause of Jesus.

3. Not given to too much wine:

The leader cannot be dominated by wine, controlled by anything that can harm his body.

4. Not violent:

This word means 'striker' and a church leader can never be such either by what he says or does.

5. Not pursuing dishonest gain:

B. WHAT CAUSES A GOOD REPUTATION.

1. Hospitable:

This means that the leader loves meeting with people and opening his home to visitors (**Heb 13:1-2, 1Peter 2:4,9**).

2. <u>Loves what is good:</u>

Enjoys doing good works/deeds

3. <u>Self-controlled:</u>

Not in bondage to any passion of fleshy desires.

4. Upright and Holy:

Upright in relation to people and Holy in relation to God.

5. Disciplined:

In thought and discipline, able to master his ability.

CONCLUSION

Here we have ten personal characteristics that we aught to look for before electing any person into leadership

NEEDED - A TRUSTWORTHY MESSAGE

(Chapter 1:9)

INTRODUCTION

Up to this point Paul has carefully outlined for Titus how the elders should live a holy life. He now continues these characteristics by showing the characteristics of the church. He moves from family and personal qualifications to our attitude towards the Bible.

A. THE MESSAGE - WHY IS IT TRUSTWORTHY?

Refer to the outline.

B. THE MESSAGE - THE ELDER'S RESPONSE IN ATITUDE AND ACTION

1. <u>Hold Firmly To It:</u>

The elder must be a man of the Bible; he must believe it with all of his heart and needs to be characterized by doctrinal stability for these two reasons.

- Trustworthiness:
- Carefulness:

He must be careful to pass on what he has been taught

2. To Encourage Others With It.

The elder has a task of encouraging and building up believers. He does this by sound doctrine. By teaching sound doctrine, you will always produce spiritually healthy Christians, so then the elder must teach the Bible clearly without compromise.

3. To Refute Those who Oppose it.

There will always be some of those who do not agree with sound teaching and in this case the elder must refute them. "The naïve church member who says, we don't need doctrine, just happy devotional thoughts is crazy"

CONCLUSION

Paul has now given us three qualifications of elders.

- 1. Family (domestic)
- 2. Personal
- 3. Test the doctrine.

STUDY 7

FALSE TEACHERS - HOW TO HANDLE THEM

(Chapter 1:10-16)

INTRODUCTION

Paul now moves from qualities and deals with the false teachers

A. PICTURE OF THE FALSE TEACHERS (v.10-12)

1. Characteristics:

Here we notice that there are many false teachers.

a) Rebellious:

This means that they are disobedient to the Word of God and rebellious to the recognized leaders of the Word of God.

b) Mere Talkers:

They like to talk non-stop though there is no substance in what they say.

c) Deceivers:

They enjoy taking people away from the Word of God into error.

2. Works

a) Ruin Families:

The New Testament reaching out to families (Acts 16:33, 18:38) but these false teachers ruin families.

b) <u>Teach False Doctrine:</u>

They teach what they aught not to teach.

c) Seek Dishonest Gain:

They do everything for money, they always want to be more comfortable and so they produce more false teaching.

3. Reports From Inside witness:

Paul now quotes from a Cretan Philosopher (Epimindes 600 BC)

He said, All Cretans are:

- a) Liars
- b) Evil Brutes
- c) Lazy Gluttons

B. PAUL'S SOLUTION (1:13-14)

1. <u>Silence them</u>

Paul tells Titus that as a Pastor he will need to go to them and tell them to stop preaching.

2. Rebuke

False doctrine calls for drastic action and Titus therefore needs to rebuke them sharply.

3. Purpose (Restoration and Protection.)

All these measures were taken so that they could become sound in the faith.

C. <u>CONDEMNATION OF FALSE TEACHERS</u> (v.15-16)

1. From the test of their character.

They emphasize on the external and are never concerned with the heart. To them the character was more important.

2. From the test of their conduct.

They professed to know God, but they denied Him by their works.

CONCLUSION

From the above verse it is very important that we ground our people in the truths of the faith, but also that we deal Biblically with false teachers in the church.

A PROFILE FOR MEN

(Chapter 2:1, 6-8)

INTRODUCTION

Having explained to Titus what he must do to lead the church we now come to Chapter 2 which gives us a profile for a man and a woman.

A. <u>A PROFILE FOR OLDER MEN</u>

Paul here mentions six qualities:

1. <u>Temperate</u>

This describes an attitude of mind that leads to self control in life. This kind of man allows God's Word, to control his mental, emotional and spiritual faculties. He is able to reflect a clear mind no matter what happens around him.

2. Worthy of Respect

This quality enables him to live in such a way that others begin to respect you.

3. Self Controlled

This is to show proper restraint, self control reflects on our fleshy desires.

4. Sound Faith

The person has to be grounded in doctrine

5. Sound in Love

The older men must show love to younger men and towards younger people in general

6. Sound in Endurance

The older men must hold fast to what they believe even when times are hard.

B. A PROFILE FOR YOUNG MEN

1. Self-controlled

The young men in the church must cultivate balance and they must restrain their passions. They must put their desires under control. Young men need to place themselves under the discipline of the Bible and must be careful that they don't fall into sin. The three major areas to young men are:

- a) Pride
- b) Pennies
- c) <u>Petticoats</u>

C. A PROFILE FOR TITUS

1. Teach

Titus was to teach the Word and sound doctrine

2. <u>Encourage</u>

He was to encourage others when they were down cast.

3. Set an Example

Paul tells Titus. "In everything set an example"

- a) <u>Integrity</u> "Practice what you preach"
- b) Seriousness
- c) Sound Speech: "What you say must be sound"

A PROFILE FOR WOMEN

(Chapter 2:3-5)

INTRODUCTION

Paul has made clear to Titus of his responsibilities, he has also made clear what the men in the church should be like, he now gives to Titus the profile for women.

A. A PROFILE FOR OLDER WOMEN (2:3)

1. Reverent.

Women must be reverent in the way that they live, this means that they live as someone with special access to Christ, they must live to attract others to Christ.

2. Not slanders

Sadly this often is the profile with older women. Old age sometimes gets bitter and intolerant. Slanderous talk can become destructive.

3. Not addicted to wine.

Sometimes older people decide to take wine to try and get rid of their anxiety.

4. <u>Teaching what is good</u>

The older women in the church are to teach the younger women all that is good.

B. A PROFILE FOR YOUNGER WOMEN

- 1. Love your husband
- 2. Love your children
- 3. Self control

They must be able to put all their desires and passions under control.

4. Pure

This refers to sexual terms

- 5. Busy at home
- 6. Kind
- 7. Subject to their husbands

This does not mean that they become slaves to their husbands. The husband loves her, and she is willing to submit.

C. LESSONS

1. <u>Gospel lif</u>estyle

The younger women must not live the way the world dictates, but rather the way of the Bible.

2. Youth culture

This teaches that all people are important, both young and old.

3. <u>Women of no compromise</u>

Younger women are to make their families their priorities.

4. <u>Self denial</u>

They must be able to deny themselves and follow the Bible's principles.

CONCLUSION

So Titus's task was to teach the old men, encourage the young men, teach the older women so that they would in turn teach the younger women.

STUDY 10

THE PATTERN OF GODLY WORK

(Chapter 2:9-10)

INTRODUCTION

Titus is a very important book that shows us clearly how to keep a balance between what we believe and the way we live. It is of importance to remember how this applies to our work in the office.

A. PROFILE

Again we notice Titus" responsibility and that is to teach the people how to work.

1. Be submissive to masters

(**Eph. 6:5-6, Col. 3:22-25**) They must not only be submissive to their masters, but to everyone and everything and this is the Christian attitude towards their masters.

2. Attempt to please

The Christian at work must always strive to please his/her master. Now this means doing our duties to our best and carrying out instructions satisfactorily, exertion and hard work.

3. Do not talk back

This means that we should not be sulky, neither are we to complain or become sarcastic.

4. Do not steal

This may sound easy but it implies a lot. For example we need to arrive on time and not leave a minute earlier from work.

5. Prove you can be trusted.

Your boss must be able to trust you

B. THE PURPOSE

"So that in every way they will make the teaching about God our Saviour attractive."

STUDY 11

THE GRACE OF GOD

(Chapter 2:11-15)

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter we come across to a continuation of what Paul had already said to Titus. There are new profound statements which focus on the grace of God.

A. GOD'S GRACE AND REDEMPTION (2:11,14a)

1. What is it?

The Grace of God brings salvation. It is His active favour, bestowing the greatest gift upon those who deserved the greatest punishment. Grace came to rescue people from the curse of God upon evil and instead God bestowed to men the greatest gift of eternal life.

2. For whom is it?

"It has appeared to all men" this means male of female, young or old, rich or poor, God's grace has dawned upon all regardless of sex, age or social standing.

B. GOD'S GRACE AND PURIFICATION (2:12.14b)

Once God's Grace saves us, it then continues to work in our lives and it teaches us the following:

1. <u>To avoid ungodliness</u>

Ungodliness is a very broad term which includes everything a person does without taking God into account. Grace then comes and teaches us to say no to that way of life.

2. To avoid worldly passions.

A person who engages in this kind of behaviour seeks those things which cater for the worldly appetite regardless of what God says. For example all sexual sins, materialism and self-centredness. Worldly passions speak with great desire for pleasure, power and possession.

3. To live a self-controlled life.

This is now the fifth time self-control is mentioned in Titus. We are to seek to live self-controlled lives.

4. <u>To live upright lives.</u>

A person who lives this kind of life follows the example of Jesus.

5. <u>To live Godly lives.</u>

A Godly person orders his/her life around Jesus Christ. The total decision making and processing is all focused on God's will.

SUMMARY:

The point of this paragraph is to underline the education role of grace in transforming our lives.

C. GODLY GRACE AND GLORIFICATION. (2:13)

1. Blessed hope

The Apostle reminds Titus that we are waiting for the coming of Jesus.

2. Appearing in Glory

The Lord Jesus will appear in Glory

- 3. <u>Purpose.</u>
 - a) To redeem us to Christ
 - b) To purify us
 - c) Zeal

This is the eagerness to do good

CONCLUSION:

(v.11-15), teaches that every true Christian should live a life of fairness and of devotion because God's Grace has saved us and is now purifying us in readiness to the blessed hope.

STUDY 12

HOW TO LIVE AS A CHRISTIAN IN A NON CHRISTIAN WORLD

(Chapter 2:15-3:2)

INTRODUCTION

Here Paul summarizes Titus' tasks and he reminds the Christians of their lifestyle while in the world.

A. A REMINDER TO TITUS (2:15)

Paul outlines for Titus the things he was to teach:

- 1. What is he to do?
 - a) <u>Teach:</u> Titus's main task was to teach the congregation the will of God as it is found in the Scriptures.
 - b) <u>Encourage:</u> He must then apply the truth to local circumstances and then he must urge the people to follow.
 - c) Rebuke: He must rebuke those who neglect their duties.
- 2. How is he to do it?
 - a) <u>With authority:</u> His authority must never lie in himself, but the fact that he has been called to teach the Word of God.
 - b) <u>With confidence:</u> "Don't let anyone despise you" in other words, Titus must conduct himself in a way so that others may not disregard him.

B. <u>A REMINDER TO BELIEVERS IN GENERAL</u> (3:1-2)

1. <u>To the Government.</u>

Paul clarifies what their attitudes to leaders and rulers is to be like.

- a) <u>Be subject:</u> They are to subject themselves to rulers. They must be in subjection but also inwardly they must be obedient.
- b) <u>Be obedient:</u> These two words go together and they re-enforce what is expected of a Christian citizen.
- c) <u>Do whatever is good:</u> The Christian is to always seek the good deeds and do them
- 2. <u>To citizens generally:</u>
 - a) <u>Slander no one:</u> This means that the Christian is to never use abusive language or speak reproachfully to anyone. (**Eph. 4:29, Col. 4:5-6**)
 - b) <u>Be peaceable:</u> Christians are not to be contentious. (1 Tim. 3:2) Christians must not go around stirring trouble, but instead they should be creating peace without violating their Christian convictions.
 - c) <u>Be considerable</u> (**1 Tim. 3:3**) Christians must show a spirit of gentleness towards unbelievers (**2 Tim. 2:24-25**)
 - d) <u>Be humble:</u> Christians must always learn to be courteous. Never treat a non-Christian with an attitude of superiority, pride and arrogance.

C. <u>CONCLUSION</u>

To live like this will make it possible for a Christian to have a good reputation with outsiders (1 Tim. 3:7). Even those who may despise us, abuse and accuse us, then they see good works and praised God. (1 Peter 3:4) It is by God's will that by doing this we silence the lips of the pagans (1 Peter 2:15) So Paul gives a clear reminder how we should live and conduct ourselves.

MOTIVES FOR GODLY LIVING

(Chapter 3:3-7)

A. THE MOTIVE FROM OUR UNSAVED CONDITION IN THE PAST

(3:3)

In the following verses Paul lays down the theological basis or Godly living. Reflection upon our former conditions makes it easy for us to be mild and kind to others, so Paul reminds us of what we were.

- 1. <u>Foolish:</u> In the past we were without any spiritual understanding, our hearts were dark. (**Rom. 1:21, Eph. 2:1**) We were dead in our sins (**2 Cor. 2:14**)
- 2. <u>Disobedient</u>: Paul had used this word earlier in (1: 16) and it is also found in (2 Tim. 3:2, Rom.1:21-30) In the past, we listened neither to the voice of our conscience, the admonition of parents or the laws of magistrates.
- 3. <u>Deceived:</u> Not only have we an inherent tendency to do wrong because of our sinful nature from Adam. We are also vulnerable to false teaching we accept philosophies of the world rather than the Word of God
- 4. <u>Enslaved:</u> We are enslaved by all kinds of evil passions and pleasures (**Rom. 6:7, Gal. 3:13**)
- 5. <u>In malice:</u> This is a deep-seated desire to make others suffer; those that do this find satisfaction in causing others to suffer.
- 6. <u>In envy:</u> Envious people feel unhappy and jealous towards others because of their success.
- 7. <u>Hatred:</u> This is the result we often get. Here is a list of some of the characteristics of our past but now that we are saved we aught to live a holy life.

B. THE MOTIVE FROM OUR PRESENT SALVATION (3:4-7)

Paul now contrasts what we were with what we are. So now we long to live a holy life, in gratitude for what the Lord has done for us.

- 1. <u>Source of our salvation:</u> The kindness and love of God our Saviour. These two words "kindness and love" express God's graciousness and goodness to us. Our salvation is made possible because of the kindness and love of God.
- 2. <u>Basis of our salvation:</u> "He saved us" this refers to the saving act of God which was in the past. It is now present for all who are united in Christ.
- 3. <u>Means of our salvation:</u> The renewing of the Holy Spirit, He saved us through the washing of rebirth and renewal of the Holy Spirit. We are saved by the regenerating work of the Spirit which brought us cleansing and renewal. But this also stresses the negative and that is "not because of the lovely things we have done"
- 4. <u>Results of our salvation:</u> Having been justified by grace that we might become heirs having the hope of eternal life.

CONCLUSION

In this marvelous section, Paul made it clear why we should live a Godly life. He told us that our past life had gone, our new lives in Jesus had begun, and so we should long to please Him in gratitude of what He has done for us.

STUDY IN TITUS STUDY 14

DEVOTED TO DOING GOOD

(Chapter 3:8-11)

INTRODUCTION

Paul now draws this letter to a close and he speaks on the matter of doing good. He explains how we must break out from centred living into Godly service for others. But the question is: 'how do I do that?' Paul then gives three illustrations.

A. <u>STRESS WHAT IS PROFITABLE</u>

- 1. <u>God's Word is trustworthy:</u> Without doubt, Paul is referring to God's revealed Word. A message that can be trusted and relied upon, because of its divine source.
- 2. God's Word is profitable: God's words are beneficial for all.

B. AVOID WHAT IS UNPROFITABLE

- 1. Foolishness.
- 2. <u>Genealogies</u>.
- 3. <u>Arguments</u>
- 4. Quarrels

C. <u>DEAL WITH DIVISIVE PEOPLE</u>

Sadly the church attracts divisive people

1. <u>How to recognize them:</u> They are divisive and ungodly

How do you deal with them:

Warn them once (v. 10)

Warn them twice

Break fellowship

These then are the things Titus is to focus on in order to live a life which is devoted to doing good.

^{&#}x27;Stay away from these four things.'

STUDY 15

CLOSING REMARKS

(Chapter 3:12-15)

INTRODUCTION

These verses now draw Titus to a close and he ends in a typical form. There are some instructions for Titus and the Cretan Church.

A. <u>A PERSONAL MATTER</u>

1. <u>Titus personally:</u>

- a) <u>Artemis:</u> He is not mentioned elsewhere so there is not much information about him, but we know that he worked with Paul.
- b) <u>Tychicus:</u> He was from the Province of Asia (**Acts 20:4**) He went with Paul on his third missionary journey. He took Paul's letters to the **Ephesians (6:1)** and **Colossians (4:7)**

2. Zenas and Apollos:

Zenas is the only lawyer mentioned in the Bible and Apollos was a gifted preacher, whom Aquillus and Priscilla instructed in the ways of the Lord.

3. Cretan Believers Generally

They were to devote themselves to doing good, being generous in their giving.

B. <u>SALUTATION</u>

Everyone who was with Paul sent greetings.

C. <u>BENEDICTION</u>

'Grace be with you'