Pastoral Theology
Lesson Plan
WEEK 1 CLASS 1

I. Course description

A. Talk about the textbooks and notes

B. Read the two paragraphs on Homiletics and Pastoral Theology. The Homiletics and Pastoral Theology courses are taken mostly from older writers. This is material I have gathered over the years. I am convinced we have come a long way from what these men believed and taught. In my opinion this is not a good thing. We need to get back to the old path.

I have compiled the Homiletics class from many sources, some I remember where they came from, and some I don’t. There is nothing new that is true. As another has said "If it is new it isn’t true, and if it is true it isn’t new. However there are different ways of presenting the old truths. I have compiled this information, so that it may be presented in a way that will be a help to preachers today. Some of the material I didn’t get from other sources, but it still isn’t new. My prayer is that you may glean something from these notes that will be a help to you as you preach the Gospel.

The Pastoral Theology class is from Finney’s notes. There may be some notes that seem to be outdated but as we look at them you will see just how useful they are. They are honest and to the point, this is one thing missing in our teaching today. In order to print these notes I had to leave them complete and without change, so these are the exact notes of Charles Finney when he taught Pastoral Theology.

C. Show the difference between Homiletics and Pastoral Theology.

1. Homiletics deals with preaching and preachers.
2. Pastoral Theology deals with all that concerns the pastor and the flock.

If you could write a letter to the churches in America today, what would you write? The main focal point of this writing is….Fighting the good fight, proper conduct in the house of the Lord, the law, prayer, qualifications for elders and deacons, the last days, care of widows, conduct of women, the use of money, being a good soldier, and the inspiration of the scriptures.

WEEK 1 CLASS 2

Charles Finney’s Notes on Pastoral Theology
WEEK 2 CLASS 1

II REVIEW THE PASTORAL EPISTLES – 1 Timothy, 2 Timothy, Titus

A. Paul reveals his concern for the future of the Church.

B. He informs them what the qualifications of the Pastors are.

C. He instructs them how to care for the people in their congregation.
   1. Men and women
   2. Young and old

D. He tells them to be on guard against false doctrine.

E. 1st Timothy was written to give instruction in worship and in church administration

F. 2nd Timothy urges Timothy to know that endurance is one of the main qualities essential for a successful pastor.

G. Titus is similar to the contents of 1st Timothy.

H. Look at the five faithful sayings in the Pastoral Epistles.

1. SALVATION - 1Ti 1:15 This [is] a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners; of whom I am chief.

2. SHEPHERDING - 1Ti 3:1 This [is] a true saying, If a man desire the office of a bishop, he desireth a good work.


   1 Ti 4:8 For bodily exercise profiteth little: but godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come.

   1 Ti 4:9 This [is] a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptation.

4. SACRIFICE - 2Ti 2:11 [It is] a faithful saying: For if we be dead with [him], we shall also live with [him]:

5. SERVICE Tit 3:8 [This is] a faithful saying, and these things I will that thou affirm constantly, that they which have believed in God might be careful to maintain good works. These things are good and profitable unto men.

WEEK 2 CLASS 2

Charles Finney’s Notes on Pastoral Theology
III. THE RECOGNITION OF SPIRITUAL GIFTS, page 7

A. Eph 4:11-12 And he gave some, apostles; and some, prophets; and some, evangelists; and some, pastors and teachers; For the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ:

B. Three groups of Spiritual gifts. (Look at the chart.)

C. Two groups of servant's gift.

Those that was available at the start of the Church Age.
   a. Apostleship and Prophets (which have passed away)
   b. Evangelists, Pastors, and Teachers

D. Those still available today
   a. Evangelists
   b. Pastors
   c. Teachers

WEEK 3 CLASS 2

Charles Finney's Notes on Pastoral Theology

WEEK 4 CLASS 1

IV. DEFINITION OF WHAT A PASTOR IS. Page 8

A. A shepherd; one that has the care of flocks. (Illustration of the sheep gate and the shepherd)

B. A minister of the gospel who has the care of a Church and congregation.
   1. He must watch over them.
   2. He must instruct them.
   3. He must feed them.

C. A Pastor is the primary leadership in the Church.
   1. A Pastor oversees his flock
   2. He knows his flock
   3. He feeds his flocks.
   4. He increases his flock.
   5. He warns his flock. Read what should be the work of the Pastor? Page 9

WEEK 4 CLASS 2

Charles Finney’s Notes on Pastoral Theology
WEEK 5 CLASS 1

V. OUTLINE OF 1ST TIMOTHY, page 12

WEEK 5 CLASS 2

Charles Finney’s Notes on Pastoral Theology

WEEK 6 CLASS 1

VI. OUTLINE OF 2ND TIMOTHY, page 15

WEEK 6 CLASS 2

Charles Finney's Notes on Pastoral Theology

WEEK 7 CLASS 1

VII. OUTLINE OF TITUS, page 17

WEEK 7 CLASS 2

Charles Finney's Notes on Pastoral Theology

WEEK 8 CLASS 1

Charles Finney’s Notes on Pastoral Theology

WEEK 8 CLASS 2

REVIEW FOR EXAM
HOMEWORK

1ST WEEK – NO HOMEWORK

2ND WEEK - OUTLINE 1 TIMOTHY, CHAPTER 1

3RD WEEK – OUTLINE 2 TIMOTHY, CHAPTER 1

4TH WEEK - OUTLINE TITUS, CHAPTER 1

5TH WEEK - OUTLINE A CHAPTER OF YOUR CHOICE FROM THE PASTORAL EPISTLES

6TH WEEK - NO HOME WORK

7TH WEEK - OUTLINE 2 TIMOTHY, CHAPTER 3
## Gifts

<table>
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### 1 Corinthians 12:1-10, 28

| Word of wisdom | Apostles | Prophecy – Preaching |
| Word of knowledge | Prophets | Ministry (helps) |
| Faith | Evangelists | Teaching |
| Healing | Pastors | Exhorting |
| Working of miracles | Teachers | Giving |
| Prophecy | | Ruling (governing) |
| Discerning of spirits | | Mercy |
| Tongues | All other people are of their own accord | |
| Interpretation of tongues | | All done in Love… |

For Reaching the Jews (1 Cor 1:22) | For the Church to do the Work of the Ministry | For All People to Reach All People |
The Spiritual Gift of a Pastor to the Church

God’s Spiritual Gifts to Believers at the Beginning of the Church Age
Ephesians 4:8-11

I. Introduction

A. The RECOGNITION of spiritual gifts.

1. Jesus gifted the believer with special abilities, to minister to other people
2. But He also gifted the whole church with leaders to guide and protect the believers
3. Three groups of Spiritual Gifts – there are lots of Spiritual Gifts – but it is important to see them in their proper groups!
   a. The Lord separated the gifts into three specific Scriptures: 1Corinthians, Romans, and Ephesians
   b. They each have a specific focus

B. Two groups of Servant Gifts

1. Those that was available at the start of the Church Age
   a. Apostleship and Prophets
   b. Which have passed away
   c. As well as Evangelists, Pastors and Teachers

2. Those still available today
   a. Evangelists – Church Starters (so needed)
   b. Pastors
   c. Teachers
II. Message

A. Definition of what a Pastor is (Lk 2:8) - A Pastor is the Primary Leadership in the church.

1. The primary leadership in the church is provided by the Bishops (1Tim 3:1-5; see also Titus 1:5-9). A Biblical bishop is different from modern bishops.

2. These are Shepherds, the Bishops, the Overseers of the “flock” of Christians that assemble in their local area.

3. They have the primary job of leading the flock of Christians to serve God, and of protecting that flock from spiritual danger. They are “coaches” training Christians to shine as lights in this dark world!

   a. A bishop is a shepherd over a “flock” (1 Pet 2:25; 5:1-4). That is what “pastor” means. Pastor, Bishop, Shepherd, and ordained Elder are all the same thing. He is to minister, preach, care for, instruct, and equip the believers.

   b. Every church is to be lead by a pastor. If a church has no pastor, then its primary goal should be to pray for, and get one, and then follow him.

4. They are mature believers – elders who earn the right to govern a church – so they become ordained elders (Acts 14:23)

B. Jesus is THE Pastor, THE Shepherd, THE Bishop (Mk 14:27; Jn 10:11-16; 1Pet 2:25). Jesus is our best example of what we need our pastor to be like.

C. Every Church Needs a Pastor (Mk 6:34) – Every Christian needs a Pastor!

   1. People need teaching, and more than that, they need preaching (1Cor 1:17,18)

   2. Every church needs a ruling elder – a pastor (Tit 1:5)

   3. Without a pastor, the church is like a country without a government head. You can have loads of bureaucracy, but it cannot go forward without leadership! A pastor gives the needed leadership

      a. His vision

      b. His example (1Cor 4:15-17)

      c. His relationship with the Lord
D. **The Work of the Pastor - There is a Lot of Work Being the Pastor.**

A pastor/shepherd does the following (Acts 20:28-31)

1. A pastor **oversees** (manages the growth and efforts) his flock, and spiritually care for those to whom he ministers (by living like them, among them, and for them)! He is not to dominate their lives, but **guide**, love, protect them, and if need be, give his life for them as Christ did!

   a. **He needs his flock** - knows them; cares for their needs (Jam 5:14,15). This is where he keeps them in line with the Bible, and keeps them in motion, always serving the Lord.

   b. **He feeds (teaches) his flock** with the word of God (Bible teaching).

   c. **He increases his flock** – gets them soul-winning, and goes out soul-winning too

   d. **He warns his flock** - that is what preaching and teaching is for! He has a responsibility not just to the “flock” but to the Great Shepherd who called him to preach (Ezek 3:17-19; Col 1:28)!

2. Christians are to obey the instruction and guidance of a godly pastor, knowing he watches for your soul, and will give an account to God for how you lived your life (Heb 13:7,17). God has given him the responsibility to instruct you as you grow, and to rebuke you when you don’t grow (1 Tim 4:12). Every Christian needs a godly pastor.

3. One of the best jobs of pastors is to train more pastors (2Tim 2:2). Pastors come from within a flock. That is how God supplies men to go and reach the world with the gospel – through godly men training faithful men!
E. Pastors must pass certain Qualifications - The Qualifications for a Pastor

1. A Calling from God (2Tim 1:1,2,)
   a. The pastor is not to be a ______________ (1Tim 3:1,6), but an ______________ (1Tim 5:17) - He should be **mature** in the Lord, and should be respected, and followed (2Tim 2:2; Jam 1:22). All pastors *first* are elders (mature Christians), but all elders are not pastors.

   1) Every young as well as older man in a church needs to be surrendered to the Lord if He should call them to be a pastor.

   2) If a man is called of God to preach, then his local church is his training ground to prepare him to pastor someday!

2. A Desire (1Tim 3:1) – Jonah learned that he needed to agree with God’s call, and desire to fulfil it!

3. A Gender (1Tim 2:11-14; 1Cor 14:34, 35; 1Pet 3:1)

4. A Lot of Character (1Tim 3:1-7; Titus 1:5-9)
   a. Blameless – above reproach
   b. Husbands of one wife – committed to his wife FIRST (the ministry is not his second wife)
   c. Vigilant – hard working
   d. Sober – mindful, careful about how he does things
   e. Good behaviour - godly behaviour
   f. Given (addicted) to Hospitality – addicted to being a blessing
   g. Apt to teach – ready, excited, trained and prepared to teach
   h. Not given to wine at all – no drink at all
   i. No Striker – not a fighter or Brawler
   j. Not Greedy of fast money – not covetous
   k. Patient – in the ministry for the long term benefits, not instant success
   l. Ruling his family well
F. **The Needs of the Pastor.**

1. **Time alone with God (1Tim 4:11-16)**
   a. For his own personal walk (Acts 6)
   b. For study (2Tim 2:15)

2. **Honour (1Tim 5:17-19)**
   a. Respect – call him Pastor, and protect his office!
   b. Payment (1Cor 9:7) – it is right to pay men who have given their life to preach and teach God’s word

3. **Encouragement (2Tim 4:1-5)**

4. **Prayer (Rom 15:30; 1Thes 5:25; 1Tim 2:1,2)**

5. **Co-labouring – can’t do it alone – needs other mature Christians working alongside (Philp 2:25; 4:3; Col 4:7)**

6. **Grace – give him some lee-way**

7. **People blessing his family – needs the people to care about his family, and care for them – without them, he is nothing!**

**CONCLUSION**

A. **A Pastor is the Primary Leadership in the church.**

B. **He is following THE great example of Jesus, who is THE Pastor, THE Shepherd, THE Bishop**

C. **Every Church Needs a Pastor**

D. **There is a Lot of Work Being the Pastor**

E. **Pastors must pass certain Qualifications.**

F. **Pastors Have Needs** – part of your Christian life is meeting those needs
Outline of 1Timothy:

Greetings 1:1-2

I. TEACHINGS 1:3-20
   A. Warnings against false teachings 1:3-11
      1. Myths and endless genealogies
      2. Fruitless discussions
      3. Murderers, kidnappers, liars, sexual perversions things contrary to sound teaching
   B. Paul writes about the mercy and grace of God 1:12-17
      1. Gives thanks to God for strength
      2. Mercy and grace given to those that believe
      3. Christ came to save sinners
      4. Christ has perfect patience
   C. Paul gives instructions to Timothy 1:18-20
      1. To “fight the good fight”
      2. To keep faith

II. TEACHINGS CONCERNING WORSHIP IN CHURCH 2:1-15
   A. Paul teaches about prayer in the church 2:1-8
      1. Prayers and petitions and words of thanks should be given and made for all
      2. Give thanks for those that are in authority .
      3. Desire for people all over to “pray, lifting up holy hands, without wrath and dissension”
   B. Paul teaches about the church and women 2:9-15
1. Women are to be modest.
2. To receive instruction

III. TEACHINGS FOR LEADERS 3:1-16

A. Bishops 3:1-7
   1. It is a good work to take the office of a bishop
   2. A bishop must be above reproach
   3. Husband of one wife
   4. Given to hospitality, apt to teach;
   5. Well managed house with well behaved children
   6. He must be of good report

B. Deacons 3:8-16
   1. Deacons must be also like Bishops having the same qualities
   2. Deacons should be godly people

IV. TEACHINGS CONCERNING DANGERS 4:1-16

A. The dangers 4:1-5
   1. Paul attacks heresy.
   2. Paul speaks of false teaching that is directed from demons and liars

B. Defense against dangers 4:6-16
   1. Words of faith from sound doctrine
   2. Discipline
   3. Hope fixed on God
   4. Conduct self in love, faith and purity keeping speech and thoughts always on these things being an example to all
   5. Insure salvation to all

A. Work of the older and younger members

B. Duty towards widows
   1. Should be honored
   2. Provide for them
   3. Should have a reputation for good works
   4. Younger widows should marry and bear children

C. Duty toward elders 5:17-25
   1. Ruling elders are worthy of honor
   2. Two or three witnesses should be present to give wrongs against elders
   3. Should not lay hands on anyone to quickly

D. Duty towards Slaves and their Masters 6:1-2

E. Duty towards those that teach falsely 6:3-5

F. Duty towards Godliness and Monetary matters 6:6-19
   1. Godliness is good
   2. Do not desire to get rich it will drop you into temptation
   3. Love of money is root of all evil
   4. Fight the good fight of faith
   5. Instruct all to do good

G. Duty towards self 6:20-21
An Outline to second Timothy:

The greeting 1:1-2

Thanks to Timothy 1:3-7

I. A SERVANT AND HIS CALL 1:8-18
   A. Called to courageously stand for the Lord
   B. To not be ashamed of the Lord
   C. To be faithful to the Lord
   D. To have faith and love for all

II. A SERVANT AND HIS CHARACTER 2:1-26
   A. He is strong
   B. He follows Christ only
   C. He is firm in his beliefs
   D. He is secure in who he is and who Christ is
   E. His faith is unwavering
   F. He is a servant of God

III. A WORD OF CAUTION TO THE SERVANT 3:1-17
    A. In the last days corruption and drawing away will happen but the servant of Christ must remain constant
    B. God will protect the servant of Christ against the falling away if they stand firm in faith and love having great perseverance

IV. THE DUTIES OF THE SERVANT, 4:1-5
    A. To preach the word of God
B. To be ready in and out of season
C. To Exhort with great patience and instruction
D. To be sober in all things

V. THE REWARDS GIVEN TO A GOOD SERVANT, 4:6-18
A. To keep the faith and win the good fight
B. Knowing that there is a future waiting in heaven

VI. CLOSING 4:19-22
THE BOOK OF TITUS CHAPTER 1

I. THE INTRODUCTION OF THE EPISTLE: VS 1-4

A. This letter was from a Christian: Paul. vs 1-3
   1. Paul was a saved person. v 1
   2. Paul was an apostle. v 1
   3. Paul had hope for eternal live. v 2
   4. Paul made full use of his ministry. v 3

B. This letter was address to a Christian: Titus. v 4 (Titus and Paul had the same common faith.)

C. This letter desired blessings. v 4
   1. Grace is that which each person should desire. v 4
   2. Mercy is that which each person needs. v 4
   3. Peace is that which each person’s wants. v 4

D. The source of this letter is God
   1. God is our Creator. v 4,
   2. Christ is our Redeemer. v 4,

II. THE QUALIFICATIONS OF AN ELDER: VS 5-9

A. These are the reasons for elders. v 5
   1. Elders should be ordained in every city because the church is self-ruled. v 5,
   2. Elders have the spiritual oversight of the church.
   3. Elders should feed the church of God.

B. These are the things an elder should be. vs. 6-9
   1. An elder should be blameless.
   2. An elder must be the husband of one wife.
   3. An elder needs to have faithful children.
   4. An elder ought to be a lover of hospitality.
   5. An elder must be a lover of good men.
6. An elder should be sober.
7. An elder needs to be just.
8. An elder ought to be holy.
9. An elder must be temperance.

C. **These are the things an elder should not be. vs. 6-9**
   1. An elder should not be self-willed.
   2. An elder must not be given to wine.
   3. An elder ought not to strike another person.
   4. An elder cannot be given to filthy lucre.

D. **This is the teachings of an elder. v 9** he may be able by sound doctrine
   1. To exhort
   2. To convince gainsayers

III. **FALSE TEACHERS AND HOW TO DEAL WITH THEM VS 10-16**

A. **The reasons for those false teachers. v 10**
   1. Those false teachers were deceived. v 10
   2. There were many people who were deceived. 1 John 4:1

B. **The instructions which were given in dealing with false teachers. vs 11-13**
   1. False teachers must be silenced. v 11
   2. False teachers must be rebuked. vs 12-13

C. **The traits of those false teachers. vs 14-16**
   1. They profess that they know God; but in works they deny *him*,
   2. Being abominable, and disobedient,
CHAPTER 2

I. LIVING RIGHT: VS 1-10

A. The motivations for living right. v 1
   1. Disciples must know sound doctrine. v 1,
   2. Christians must speak sound doctrine. v 1,

B. The responsibilities which were given for the aged men to be godly. v 2
   1. The aged men must be sober.
   2. The aged men should be grave.
   3. The aged men ought to be temperate.
   4. The aged men need to be sound in the faith.
   5. The aged men must be charitable.
   6. The aged men should be patient.

C. The responsibilities which were given for the older women to be godly. vs 3-4
   1. The older women must be holy.
   2. The older women ought not to be a false accuser.
   3. The older women should not be given too much wine.
   4. The older women ought to be teachers of good things.
   5. The older women should teach the younger women about home life. v 4

D. The responsibilities which were given for the younger women to be godly. vs 4-5
   1. The younger women must be sober. v 4,
   2. The younger women should love their husbands. v 4,
   3. The younger women ought to love their children. v 5,
   4. The younger women need to be discreet. v 5,
   5. The younger women must be chaste. v 5,
6. The younger women should be keeper at home. v 5,
7. The younger women need to do good works. v 5,
8. The younger women ought to be obedient to their own husbands. v 5,

E. The responsibilities which were given for the younger men. vs 6-8
1. The younger men should be sober minded. v 6,
2. The younger men need to show themselves as a pattern of good works. v 7,
3. The younger men must be incorruptible. v 7
4. The younger men need to be grave. v 7
5. The younger men should be sincere. v 7
6. The younger men must be sound in the faith. v 8

F. The responsibilities which were given for the slave to his master. vs 9-10
1. The slaves must be obedient unto their masters. v 9
2. The slaves should show good fidelity. v 10

III. SERVING THE LORD VS 11-15
A. These are the reasons for serving. v 11
1. Christians have access to the grace of God.
2. Each person can become a New Testament Christian.

B. These are the requirements for serving. v 12
1. The things that a servant should deny v 12
   a). A Christian should deny ungodliness. v 12
   b). A disciple must deny worldly lust. v 12
2. These are the positive commandments. 12-13
   a). A Christian must live soberly. v 12
b). A saint should live righteously. v 12

c). A brother in Christ ought to live godly. v 12

d). A disciple needs to look for that blessed hope of eternal life. v 13,

C. **These are the blessings of that service. v 14**

1. Christians have been redeemed from their past sins. v 14

2. Disciples are the people of God who are zeal for good works. v 14

D. **These would be the effects of that service. v 15**

1. Christians would be serving the Lord their God in the proper manner.

2. Disciples would be exhorting each other in the right way.

3. Saints would be rebuking the ungodly in the right manner.

CHAPTER 3

I. **BEING A FAITHFUL CHRISTIAN: VS 1-8**

A. **These are the requirements for that service. vs 1-2**

1. Christians must obey magistrates. v 1

2. Saints must not speak evil of any man. v 2

B. **These are the reasons for that service. vs 3-6**

1. We were in rebellion against God before we became a Christian. v 3

2. We as Christians are now obedient unto God because He was merciful unto us. vs 4-6

C. **These are the effects of that service. vs 7-8**

1. Christians are justified by God's grace. v 7

2. Saints are the heirs of God. v 7

3. Disciples are producing good works in Christ. v 8
II. THE HERETIC: VS 8-11

A. These are the doctrines which the heretic teaches. v 8
   1. A heretic is contentious about his doctrines. v 8
   2. A heretic is always striving for the law of Moses. v 8

B. These are the rebukes for his works. v 9
   1. A heretic is to be rejected after the second admonition. v 8
   2. Christians must mark those people who cause divisions among them.

C. This is the fruit of his labor. v 10
   1. A heretic is condemned of himself. v 10
   2. A person can condemn himself.

III. THE CONCLUSION VS 12-15

A. Paul wanted to winter at Nicopolis. v 12

B. Paul desired that Zenas and Apollos be on their journey. v 13

C. Paul wished that Christians would maintain good works. v 14

D. Paul wanted the grace of God to be with all persons. v 15
PASTORAL THEOLOGY NOTES, SECTION 2

Author: The Book of 1 Timothy was written by the apostle Paul (1 Timothy 1:1).

Date of Writing: The Book of 1 Timothy was written in A.D. 62-66.

Purpose of Writing: Paul wrote to Timothy to encourage him in his responsibility for overseeing the work of the Ephesian church and possibly the other churches in the province of Asia (1 Timothy 1:3). This letter lays the foundation for ordaining elders (1 Timothy 3:1-7), and provides guidance for ordaining people into offices of the church (1 Timothy 3:8-13). In essence, 1 Timothy is a leadership manual for church organization and administration.

Key Verses: 1Ti 2:5 For there is one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus;

1Ti 2:12 But I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence.

1Ti 3:1 This is a true saying, If a man desire the office of a bishop, he desireth a good work.

1Ti 4:9, 10 This is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptation. For therefore we both labour and suffer reproach, because we trust in the living God, who is the Saviour of all men, specially of those that believe.

1Ti 6:12 Fight the good fight of faith, lay hold on eternal life, whereunto thou art also called, and hast professed a good profession before many witnesses.

Brief Summary: This is the first letter Paul wrote to Timothy, a young pastor who had been a help to Paul in his work. Timothy was a Greek. His mother was a Jewess and his father was Greek. Paul was more than just a mentor and leader to Timothy, he was like a father to him, and Timothy was like a son to Paul (1 Timothy 1:2). Paul begins the letter by urging Timothy to be on guard for false teachers and false doctrine. However, much of the letter deals with pastoral conduct. Paul instructs Timothy in worship (chapter 2) and developing mature leaders for the church (chapter 3). Most of the letter deals with pastoral conduct, warnings about false teachers, and the church’s responsibility toward single members, widows, elders, and slaves. All throughout the letter, Paul encourages Timothy to stand firm, to persevere, and to remain true to his calling.

Connections: An interesting link to the Old Testament in the book of 1 Timothy is Paul’s citation of the basis for considering church elders to be worthy of “double honor,” and deserving of respect when it comes to being accused of wrongdoing (1 Timothy 5:17-19). Deuteronomy 24:15; 25:4; and Leviticus 19:13 all speak of the necessity to pay a worker what he has earned and to do it in a timely manner. Part of the Mosaic Law demanded that two or three witnesses were necessary to bring an accusation against a man (Deuteronomy 19:15). The Jewish Christians in the churches Timothy pastored would have been well aware of these Old Testament connections.

Practical Application: Jesus Christ is presented by Paul as the mediator between God and man (1 Timothy 2:5), the Savior to all who believe in Him. He is Lord of the church, and Timothy serves Him by pastoring His church. Thus, we find the main application of Paul’s first letter to his “son in the faith.” Paul instructs Timothy on matters of church doctrine, church leadership, and church administration. We can use those same instructions in governing our local assembly today. Likewise, the work and ministry of a pastor, the qualifications for an elder, and the qualifications of a deacon are just as important and pertinent today as they were in Timothy’s day. Paul’s first letter to Timothy amounts to an instruction book on leading, administrating, and pastoring the local church. The instructions in this
letter apply to any leader or prospective leader of Christ’s church and are equally relevant today as they were in Paul’s day. For those not called into leadership roles in their church, the book is still practical. Every follower must contend for the faith and avoid false teaching. Every follower must stand firm and persevere.

II TIMOTHY

Author: 2 Timothy 1:1 identifies the author of the Book of 2 Timothy as the apostle Paul.

Date of Writing: The Book of 2 Timothy was written in approximately A.D. 67, shortly before the Apostle Paul was put to death.

Purpose of Writing: Imprisoned in Rome yet again, the apostle Paul felt lonely and abandoned. Paul recognized that his earthly life was likely coming to an end soon. The Book of 2 Timothy is essentially Paul’s “last words.” Paul looked past his own circumstances to express concern for the churches and specifically for Timothy. Paul wanted to use his last words to encourage Timothy, and all other believers, to persevere in faith (2 Timothy 3:14) and proclaim the gospel of Jesus Christ (2 Timothy 4:2).

Key Verses: 2Ti 1:7 For God hath not given us the spirit of fear; but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind.
2Ti 3:16-17 All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness: That the man of God may be perfect, throughly furnished unto all good works.
2Ti 4:2 Preach the word; be instant in season, out of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort with all longsuffering and doctrine.
2Ti 4:7-8 I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith: Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give me at that day: and not to me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing.

Brief Summary: Paul encourages Timothy to remain passionate for Christ and to remain firm in sound doctrine (2 Timothy 1:1-2, 13-14). Paul reminds Timothy to avoid ungodly beliefs and practices and to flee from anything immoral (2 Timothy 2:14-26). In the end times there will be both intense persecution and apostasy from the Christian faith (2 Timothy 3:1-17). Paul closes with an intense plea for believers to stand firm in the faith and to finish the race strong (2 Timothy 4:1-8).

Connections: So concerned was Paul to warn Timothy and those he pastored of the dangers of false teachers that he invoked the story of the Egyptian magicians who opposed Moses (Exodus 7:11, 22; 8:7, 18, 19; 9:11). Although their names are not mentioned in the Old Testament, tradition has it that these men instigated the building of the golden calf and were killed with the rest of the idolaters (Exodus 32). Paul predicts the same fate for those who resist the truth of Christ, their folly eventually being made “clear to everyone” (2 Timothy 3:9).

Practical Application: It is easy to get side-tracked in the Christian life. We have to keep our eyes on the prize—being rewarded in heaven by Jesus Christ (2 Timothy 4:8). We must strive to avoid both false doctrine and ungodly practices. This can only be accomplished by being grounded in our knowledge of God’s Word and firm in our refusal to accept anything that is unbiblical.
TITUS

Author: Titus 1:1 identifies the apostle Paul as the author of the Book of Titus.

Date of Writing: The Epistle to Titus was written in approximately A.D. 66. Paul’s many journeys are well documented and show that he wrote to Titus from Nicopolis in Epirus. In some Bibles a subscription to the epistle may show that Paul wrote from Nicopolis in Macedonia. However, there is no such place known and subscriptions have no authority as they are not authentic.

Purpose of Writing: The Epistle to Titus is known as one of the Pastoral Epistles as are the two letters to Timothy. This epistle was written by the apostle Paul to encourage his brother in the faith, Titus, whom he had left in Crete to lead the church which Paul had established on one of his missionary journeys (Titus 1:5). This letter advises Titus regarding what qualifications to look for in leaders for the church. He also warns Titus of the reputations of those living on the island of Crete (Titus 1:12).

In addition to instructing Titus in what to look for in a leader of the church, Paul also encouraged Titus to return to Nicopolis for a visit. In other words, Paul continued to disciple Titus and others as they grew in the grace of the Lord (Titus 3:13).

Key Verses: Tit 1:5 For this cause left I thee in Crete, that thou shouldest set in order the things that are wanting, and ordain elders in every city, as I had appointed thee:

Tit 1:16 They profess that they know God; but in works they deny him, being abominable, and disobedient, and unto every good work reprobate.

Tit 3:3-6 For we ourselves also were sometimes foolish, disobedient, deceived, serving divers lusts and pleasures, living in malice and envy, hateful, and hating one another. But after that the kindness and love of God our Saviour toward man appeared, Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost; Which he shed on us abundantly through Jesus Christ our Saviour;

Brief Summary: How wonderful it must have been when Titus received a letter from his mentor, the apostle Paul. Paul was a much-honored man, and rightly so, after establishing several churches throughout the eastern world. This famous introduction from the apostle would have been read by Titus: “To Titus, my true son in our common faith: Grace and peace from God the Father and Christ Jesus our Savior” (Titus 1:4).

The island of Crete where Titus was left by Paul to lead the church was inhabited by natives of the island and Jews who did not know the truth of Jesus Christ (Titus 1:12-14). Paul felt it to be his responsibility to follow through with Titus to instruct and encourage him in developing leaders within the church at Crete. As the apostle Paul directed Titus in his search for leaders, Paul also suggested how Titus would instruct the leaders so that they could grow in their faith in Christ. His instructions included those for both men and women of all ages (Titus 2:1-8). To help Titus continue in his faith in Christ, Paul suggested Titus come to Nicopolis and bring with him two other members of the church (Titus 3:12-13).

Connections: Once again, Paul finds it necessary to instruct the leaders of the church to be on guard against the Judaizers, those who sought to add works to the gift of grace which produces salvation. He warns against those who are rebellious deceivers, especially those who continued to claim...
circumcision and adherence to the rituals and ceremonies of the Mosaic Law were still necessary (Titus 1:10-11). This is a recurring theme throughout the epistles of Paul, and in the book of Titus, he goes so far as to say their mouths must be stopped. **Practical Application:** The apostle Paul deserves our attention as we look to the Bible for instruction on how to live a life pleasing to our Lord. We can learn what we should avoid as well as that which we are to strive to imitate. Paul suggests we seek to be pure as we avoid the things which will defile our minds and consciences. And then Paul makes a statement which should never be forgotten: “They claim to know God, but by their actions they deny him. They are detestable, disobedient and unfit for doing anything good” (Titus 1:16). As Christians, we must examine ourselves to be sure our lives line up with our profession of faith in Christ (2 Corinthians 13:5).

Along with this warning, Paul also tells us how to avoid denying God: “He saved us through the washing of rebirth and renewal by the Holy Spirit, whom he poured out on us generously through Jesus Christ our Savior” (Titus 3:5b-6). By seeking a daily renewal of our minds by the Holy Spirit we can develop into Christians that honor God by the way we live.

**DR. TOM WALLACE’S OUTLINES**

**I TIMOTHY**

**Instructing a Young Preacher**

**KEY VERSES:** I Timothy 3:15,16 “But if I tarry long, that thou mayest know how thou oughtest to behave thyself in the house of God, which is the church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the truth. And without controversy great is the mystery of godliness: God was manifest in the flesh, justified in the Spirit, seen of angels, preached unto the Gentiles, believed on in the world, received up into glory.”

**KEY WORDS**

“Doctrine”—used 8 times, 1st use: chap. 1:3, Most significant use: chap. 4:16

“Good”—used 23 times, 1st use: chap. 1:5, Most significant use: chap. 6:12

**THEME**

The conduct of pastors and members
Qualifications of leaders

**DATE -** A.D. 63—64

**WRITER -** Apostle Paul

**WRITTEN -** To: Timothy (young pastor at Ephesus)

**From:** Rome (between two imprisonments)

**THE BOOK**

Number in Bible - 54
Number in N.T. - 15
Chapters - 6
Verses - 113
PURPOSE

Paul exhorts Timothy in Chapter 1 to

1. Stand firm: vs. 3
2. Speak up: vs. 4
3. Take care: vs. 18
4. Fight on: vs. 19
5. Keep true: vs. 20

DIVISIONS

1. How to Deal With Heresy: chap. 1
2. How to Regulate Church Life: chaps. 2,3
3. How to Conduct Our Daily Living: chaps. 4—6

OUTLINE

I. Pure Doctrine: Chapter 1
   A. Paul’s message was authentic: vs. 15.
   B. Paul’s message was acceptable: vs. 15.
   C. Paul’s message was adaptable: vs. 15.

II. Public Responsibility of Church: Chapter 2
   A. Public praying: vss. 1—8
   B. Presentable women: vss. 9—15

III. Prerequisites for Church Officers: Chapter 3
   A. Qualifications of pastors: vss. 1—7
   B. Qualifications of deacons: vss. 8—15
   C. Quality of their message: vs. 16

IV. Pastoral Pattern of Church: Chapter 4
   A. Expressed concern over false teachers: vss. 1—7
   B. Exhortation to young pastors: vss. 8—16

V. Preparation for Church Widows: Chapter 5
   A. Advice on relationships: vss. 1,2
   B. Action toward widows: vss. 3—16
   C. Accountability of pastors: vss. 17—25

VI. Practical Conduct of Believers: Chapter 6
   A. Concerning servants: vss. 1,2
   B. Concerning subversives: vss. 3—6
   C. Concerning substance: vss. 7—10
   D. Concerning soundness: vss. 11—21
MISCELLANEOUS

1. Timothy was the son of a Greek father and Jewish mother. (Acts 16:1)
2. He traveled widely with Paul and often served as his messenger.
3. He seems to have been timid at first (II Tim. 1:7), but tradition says he died a martyr for standing against an idolatrous celebration.
4. Gives his name as Paul (Latin—Paulus), (Saul—Hebrew name)
5. States his office: apostle, author, authority
II TIMOTHY

The Good Fight

KEY VERSE: II Timothy 2:15 “Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth.”

KEY WORDS

“Suffer”—used 4 times, 1st use: chap. 1:12, Most significant use: chap. 3:12

“Endure”—used 4 times, 1st use: chap. 2:3, Most significant use: chap. 2:3

THEME
A challenge to endure pressures and affliction, to be strong in the face of apostasy

DATE - A.D. 67 (approximately)

WRITER - Apostle Paul

WRITTEN To: Timothy at Ephesus

From: Prison in Rome

THE BOOK

Number in Bible - 55
Number in N.T. - 16
Chapters - 4
Verses – 83

PURPOSE

To encourage Timothy

1. To be bold and fearless
2. To be faithful in testings
3. To beware of apostasy in the future
4. To come to see him and to bring him needed possessions

DIVISIONS

1. Pastoral Appeal: Reminder of responsibility and privileges: Chap. 1
2. Practical Appeal: Effort to solve some problems: Chap. 2
3. Prophetic Appeal: Points out importance of holding fast: Chap. 3
4. Personal Appeal: Appeal to Timothy to remain true: Chap. 4
OUTLINE

I. Paul’s Concern for Timothy: Chapter 1
   A. Remembering: vss. 1—6
   B. Resources: vss. 7—11
   C. Reward: vss. 12—18

II. Paul’s Challenge to Timothy: Chapter 2
   A. Distribute the Word: vs. 2
   B. Dedication to battle: vss. 3, 4
   C. Disciple in work: vs. 5
   D. Doing the work: vs. 6
   E. Diligence: vss. 7—10
   F. Dividing the Word: vs. 15
   G. Direction: vss. 22—26

III. Paul’s Caution to Timothy: Chapter 3
   A. Perils of the last days: vs. 1
   B. People of the last days: vss. 2—5
   C. Plea to the true believer: vs. 5
   D. Program for the last days: vss. 10, 11
   E. Plan for the last days: vss. 14, 15
   F. Profit available in the last days: vss. 15—17

IV. Paul’s Charge to Timothy: Chapter 4
   A. Preach the Word: vss. 1—4
   B. Prove your calling: vs. 5
   C. Personally illustrate your ministry: vss. 6—8
   D. Profit from experience and fellowship of others: vss. 10—22

MISCELLANEOUS

The Spread of Apostasy

I Timothy

2. Some have made shipwreck: chap. 1:19.
3. Some have turned aside after Satan: chap. 5:15.
4. Some have been led astray: chap. 6:10.
5. Some have erred: chap. 6:21.

II Timothy

1. All have turned away from Paul: chap. 1:15.
2. All forsook Paul: chap. 4:16.
Instructing a Young Church

KEY VERSES: Titus 2:14; 3:8 “Who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all Iniquity, and purify’ unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works.”

“This is a faithful saying, and these things I will that thou affirm constantly, that they which have believed in God might be careful to maintain good works. These things are good and profitable unto men.”

KEY WORDS

“Good works”—used 4 times, 1st use: chap. 1:16, Most significant use: chap. 3:8

THEME

Blending sound faith and good works

DATE - A.D. 66—67, between first and second imprisonments, between I and II Timothy

WRITER - Apostle Paul - Artemas or Tychicus carried the pastoral letter for Paul.

WRITTEN - To: Titus

From: Rome (end of third missionary journey; one of Paul’s last letters)

THE BOOK

Number in Bible - 56
Number in N.T. - 17
Chapters - 3
Verses - 46

PURPOSE

Paul left Titus on Crete in the Mediterranean Sea to complete his work of establishing and organizing churches into self-governing, self-supporting bodies. This letter is to instruct Titus concerning qualifications for elders in the church, to warn against false teachers and to fortify Titus in his work.

DIVISIONS

1. Good Works in the House of God: chap. 1
2. Good Works in the home of Men: chap. 2
3. Good Works in the Heathen World: chap. 3
OUTLINE

I. In the House of God: Chapter 1

A. The fivefold description: vss. 1-4
   1. Paul describes himself: servant, apostle: vs. 1.
   3. Paul describes the Gospel: eternal, declared vs. 2.
   4. Paul describes the Lord: cannot lie: vs. 2.

B. The faithful leaders: vss. 5—9
   1. Elders: experienced mature: vs. 7
   2. Bishops: overseers: vs. 7
   3. Stewards: act on behalf of another: vs. 7

C. The fakers and foolish in the church: vss. 10-15
   1. Were numerous: vs. 10
   2. Were disobedient: vs. 10
   3. Their teaching and actions affected by disobedience: vs. 11
   4. Were a bad influence: vs. 11
   5. Had impure natures: vs. 11
   6. Had bad background and temperament: vs. 12
   7. Were to be rebuked and stopped: vs. 13

II. The Home of Men: Chapter 2

A. Aged men will behave properly: vs. 2.
B. Aged women will behave properly: vs. 3.
C. Young women will behave properly: vss. 4,5.
D. Young men will behave properly: vs. 6.
E. Servants will behave properly: vs. 9.
F. Christians will behave properly: vss. 12, 13.

III. In the Heathen World: Chapter 3

A. The Christian to respect authority: vss. 1—3
B. The Christian to rejoice in assurance: vss. 4—8
C. The Christian to reject the adversary: vss. 9—11
D. The Christian to respond to appeal: vss. 12—15

MISCELLANEOUS

1. Titus was a Gentile convert of Paul’s early ministry (Titus 1:4; Gal. 2:1—3).
2. He was another companion and messenger in Paul’s travels, especially to Corinth (II Cor. 7, 8).
REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR 1 TIMOTHY

CHAPTER 1

1) What are the main points of this chapter?
   - Introduction (1-2)
   - Teaching sound doctrine (3-11)
   - Thanksgiving for the Lord's grace and mercy (12-17)
   - Timothy's responsibility (18-20)

2) How does Paul describe Timothy in his salutation? (2)
   - My true son in the faith

3) Where did Paul want Timothy to remain? (3)
   - Ephesus

4) What two things did he want Timothy to charge some? (3-4)
   - To teach no other doctrine
   - Nor give heed to fables and endless genealogies

5) Paul's concern is that such teachings would cause disputes rather than what? (4)
   - Godly edification which is in faith

6) What was the three-fold purpose of this commandment? (5)
   - Love from a pure heart
   - A good conscience
   - A sincere faith

7) What had some turned aside to? Why? (6-7)
   - Idle talk
   - Because they desired to be teachers of the law

8) When is the law good? Who is the law not made for? (8-9)
   - When it is used lawfully
   - The righteous person

9) When is something considered "sound doctrine"? (10-11)
   - When it is according to "the glorious gospel of the blessed God"

10) Why did Paul thank Christ Jesus? (12)
    - Because He enabled him, counting him faithful, and put him into the ministry

11) What had Paul been formerly? Why did he obtain mercy? (13)
    - A blasphemer, a persecutor, and an insolent man
    - Because he did it ignorantly in unbelief

12) What is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptance? (15)
    - That Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners

13) How did Paul view himself? (15)
    - As chief of sinners
14) Why did Paul obtain mercy, and Christ show all longsuffering toward him? (16) 
   - As a pattern to those who believe on Him for everlasting life

15) To whom does Paul ascribe honor and glory? (17) 
   - To the King eternal, immortal, invisible
   - To God who alone is wise

16) What charge does Paul commit to Timothy? What does it involve having? (18-19) 
   - Wage the good warfare
   - Faith and a good conscience

17) Who had made shipwreck concerning the faith? What had Paul done in response? Why? (19-20) 
   - Hymenaeus and Alexander
   - Delivered them to Satan
   - That they may learn not to blaspheme

CHAPTER 2

1) What are the main points of this chapter? 
   - The practice of prayer (1-8)
   - Instructions for women (9-15)

2) What four things does Paul exhort be made for all men? (1) 
   - Supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks

3) Who else are we to pray for? Why? (2) 
   - Kings and all who are in authority
   - That we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and reverence

4) What does God desire for all men? (4) 
   - That they be saved and come to the knowledge of the truth

5) Who is the one mediator between God and men? (5) 
   - The Man Christ Jesus

6) For whom did Jesus give Himself as a ransom? (6) 
   - For all

7) What did Paul desire that men do? (8) 
   - Pray everywhere, lifting up holy hands without wrath and doubting

8) How are women to adorn themselves? (9-10) 
   - In modest apparel, with propriety and moderation
   - Not with braided hair, gold, pearls, or costly clothing
   - With good works, as is proper for women professing godliness

9) How were the women to learn? (11) 
   - In silence (peaceable, cf. 2:3), with all submission
10) **What did Paul not permit a woman to do? (12)**
- To teach or have authority over a man

11) **What two reasons does Paul give for these limitations on women? (13-14)**
- Adam was formed first, then Eve
- Adam was not deceived, but the woman being deceived fell into transgression

12) **What are the women encouraged to continue in? (15)**
- Faith, love, holiness, with self-control

### CHAPTER 3

1) **What are the main points of this chapter?**
- The qualifications for bishops (1-7)
- The qualifications for deacons (8-13)
- Paul's purpose in writing (14-16)

2) **How does Paul describe the position of a bishop? (1)**
- As a good work

3) **What are the positive qualifications required for a bishop? (2-7)**
- Blameless, husband of one wife, temperate, sober-minded, of good behavior, hospitable, able to teach, gentle, ruling his own house well, a good testimony among those outside

4) **What are the negative qualifications required for a bishop? (2-7)**
- Not given to wine, not violent, not greedy for money, not quarrelsome, not covetous, not a novice

5) **What are the positive qualifications required for a deacon? (8-12)**
- Reverent, holding the mystery of the faith with a pure conscience, proven, found blameless, the husband of one wife, ruling his children and house well

6) **What are the negative qualifications required for a deacon? (8-12)**
- Not double-tongued, not given to much wine, not greedy for money

7) **What are the qualifications for the wives of deacons? (11)**
- Reverent, not slanderers, temperate, faithful in all things

8) **What is said of those deacons who have served well? (13)**
- They obtain a good standing and great boldness in the faith which is in Christ Jesus

9) **Why did Paul write this epistle? (14-15)**
- So that in case his coming was delayed, Timothy would know how to conduct himself

10) **What does Paul call the house of God? (15)**
- The church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the truth
11) **What are the basic facts of the mystery of godliness?** (16)
- God was manifested in the flesh
- Preached among the Gentiles
- Justified in the Spirit
- Believed on in the world
- Seen by angels
- Received up in glory

**CHAPTER 4**

1) **What are the main points of this chapter?**
- The coming apostasy (1-5)
- A good servant of Jesus Christ (6-16)

2) **What did the Spirit reveal would happen in latter times?** (1)
- Some will depart from the faith

3) **What would such people give heed to?** (1)
- Deceiving spirits and doctrines of demons

4) **What would they speak? Why?** (2)
- Lies in hypocrisy
- Their consciences would be seared, as with a hot iron

5) **List two examples of the sort of doctrines they would teach** (3)
- Forbidding to marry, and commanding to abstain from certain foods

6) **What foods are acceptable for Christians to eat? What makes them acceptable?** (4-5)
- Nothing is to be refused if it is received with thanksgiving
- They are sanctified by the word of God and prayer

7) **What would ensure that Timothy would be a good minister of Jesus Christ?** (6)
- If he instructed the brethren in these matters

8) **As a good minister, in what would he be nourished?** (6)
- In the words of faith and of the good doctrine which he has carefully followed

9) **What was Timothy to reject? Unto what was he to exercise himself?** (7)
- Profane and old wives' fables
- Godliness

10) **What is the value of godliness?** (8)
- It has promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come

11) **What was Timothy not to let anyone despise?** (12)
- His youth

12) **In what areas was Timothy to be an example to the believers?** (12)
- In word, in conduct, in love, in spirit, in faith, in purity

13) **To what three things was Timothy to give attention?** (13)
- Reading, exhortation, and doctrine
14) What was Timothy not to neglect? How was it given to him? (14)
   - The gift that was in him
   - By prophecy with the laying on of the hands of the presbytery (elders)

15) How could Timothy ensure that his progress would be evident to all? (15)
   - By meditating on these things, and giving himself entirely to them

16) How could Timothy save both himself and those who heard him? (16)
   - By taking heed to himself and to the doctrine, and continuing in them

CHAPTER 5

1) What are the main points of this chapter?
   - Instructions concerning the members (1-20)
   - Further instructions related to Timothy (21-25)

2) How was Timothy to exhort the members of the congregation? (1-2)
   - The older men as fathers, the younger men as brothers, the older women as mothers, the younger women as sisters, in all purity

3) Why are widows with children or grandchildren to be taken care of by them? (4)
   - So that the children may learn to show piety at home and repay their parents
   - For this is good and acceptable before God

4) Who is truly a widow? (5)
   - One left alone, who trusts in God, and prays night and day

5) What is said of one who will not provide for his own family? (8)
   - He has denied the faith and is worse than an infidel.

6) List the qualifications for a widow to be "taken into the number" (9-10)
   - Well reported for good works
   - Has brought up children
   - Has lodged strangers
   - Has washed the saints’ feet
   - Has relieved the afflicted
   - Has diligently followed every good work

7) What are the younger widows to do? Why? (14)
   - Marry, bear children, manages the house
   - To give no opportunity to the adversary to speak reproachfully

8) What two groups of widows are NOT to be "taken into the number"? (14,16)
   - Younger widows
   - Widows with believing children who can provide for them

9) How should elders who rule well be considered, especially if they labor in word and doctrine? (17)
   - Counted worthy of double honor

10) What basis does Paul give for compensating elders? (18)
- The Old Testament scriptures (Deut 25:4)
- The sayings of Jesus (Lk 10:7)

11) What is necessary to receive an accusation against an elder? (19)
   - Two or three witnesses

12) What should be done with elders who are sinning? (20)
   - Rebuke them in the presence of all, that the rest may fear

13) What serious charge was given to Timothy before God, the Lord, and the elect angels? (21)
   - To observe these things without prejudice, doing nothing with partiality

14) What words of caution does Paul give Timothy? (22)
   - Don't lay hands on anyone hastily
   - Don't share in other people's sins
   - Keep yourself pure

15) What advice does Paul give Timothy for his stomach ailments? (23)
   - No longer drink only water
   - But use a little wine

16) What is true in regards to both sin and good works? (24-25)
   - Some are clearly evident, and some will not be known until later

CHAPTER 6

1) What are the main points of this chapter?
   - Instructions concerning servants (1-2)
   - Instructions concerning teachers motivated by greed (3-10)
   - Instructions concerning the man of God himself (11-16)
   - Instructions concerning the rich (17-19)
   - Concluding charge to Timothy (20-21)

2) How were servants to consider their masters? Why? (1)
   - As worthy of all honor
   - That the name of God and His doctrine may not be blasphemed

3) What were the servants who had believing masters cautioned against doing? (2)
   - Despising them because they are brethren

4) How is one described who does not consent to the words of our Lord, and to the doctrine which is according to godliness? (3-4)
   - Proud, knowing nothing, obsessed with disputes and arguments over words

5) What is of great gain? (6)
   - Godliness with contentment

6) With what should we be content? (8)
   - Having food and clothing
7) What happens to those who desire to be rich? (9)  
- They fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and harmful lusts

8) What is a root of all kinds of evil? (10)  
- The love of money

9) What have some done in their greediness? (10)  
- Strayed from the faith, and pierced themselves through with many sorrows

10) What is the man of God to pursue? (11)  
- Righteousness, godliness, faith, love, patience, gentleness

11) What is the man of God to fight, and to lay hold of? (12)  
- He is to fight the good fight of faith, and lay hold on eternal life

12) What did Paul urge Timothy to do? (13-14)  
- To keep the commandment without spot, blameless until our Lord's appearing

13) How does Paul describe our Lord Jesus Christ? (15-16)  
- The blessed and only Potentate, the King of kings, and Lord of lords  
- Who alone has immortality, dwelling in unapproachable light

14) What was Timothy to command the rich? (17-19)  
- Not to be haughty, nor to trust in uncertain riches but in the living God  
- To do good, to be rich in good works, ready to give, willing to share  
- To store up for themselves a good foundation for the time to come, that they may lay hold on eternal life

15) What was Timothy to avoid? Why? (20-21)  
- Profane and vain babbling and contradictions of what is falsely called knowledge  
- By professing such things, some have strayed concerning the faith

16) What was Paul's final benediction to Timothy in this letter? (21)  
- Grace be with you
REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR 2 TIMOTHY

CHAPTER 1

1) **What are the main points of this chapter?**
   - Introduction (1-5)
   - Exhortations to zeal and courage (6-12)
   - Exhortations to steadfastness and loyalty (13-18)

2) **How does Paul describe Timothy in his salutation? (2)**
   - My beloved son

3) **How did Paul serve God? (3)**
   - With a pure conscience, as did his forefathers

4) **What two things came to Paul's mind when concerning Timothy? (4-5)**
   - His tears
   - The genuine faith that was in him

5) **What two women had this genuine faith before Timothy? (5)**
   - His grandmother Lois and his mother Eunice

6) **What did Paul remind Timothy to stir up? (6)**
   - The gift of God which was in him through the laying on of Paul's hands

7) **What had God given Paul and Timothy? (7)**
   - Not the spirit of fear, but of power and of love and of a sound mind

8) **What two things did Paul not want Timothy to be ashamed of? (8)**
   - The testimony of our Lord
   - Paul His prisoner

9) **How has God saved us and called us with a holy calling? (10)**
   - Not according to our works but according to His own purpose and grace

10) **What has been revealed by the appearing of our Savior Jesus Christ? (10-11)**
    - God's purpose and grace which was given to us in Christ before time began

11) **What two things has Jesus done according to verse 10?**
    - Abolished death
    - Brought life and immortality to light through the gospel

12) **To what three functions had Paul been appointed relating to the gospel? (11)**
    - Preacher, apostle, teacher

13) **Though Paul suffered, why was he not ashamed? (12)**
    - He knew Whom he had believed
    - He was persuaded that He is able to keep what he had committed to Him until that Day

14) **What was Timothy to hold fast? (13)**
    - The pattern of sound words heard from Paul
15) **How was he to keep that good thing that was committed to him? (14)**

- By the Holy Spirit who dwells in him

16) **Who had turned away from Paul? (15)**

- All those in Asia
- Including Phygellus and Hermogenes

17) **What four good things are said about Onesiphorus? (16-18)**

- He often refreshed Paul
- He was not ashamed of Paul's chains
- When he arrived in Rome, he diligently sought until he found Paul
- He ministered to Paul in Ephesus in many ways

18) **What two things did Paul desire of the Lord? (16,18)**

- Mercy be granted to the household of Onesiphorus
- Mercy be granted to Onesiphorus in that Day

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**CHAPTER 2**

1) **What are the main points of this chapter?**

- Exhortation to transmit the truth to others (1-2)
- Exhortation to endure hardship (3-13)
- Exhortation to diligence as a servant of the Lord (14-26)

2) **In what did Paul want Timothy to be strong? (1)**

- The grace that is in Christ Jesus

3) **What did Paul want Timothy to do with the things Paul had taught him? (2)**

- Commit them to faithful men who would teach others

4) **What three illustrations does Paul use to encourage Timothy to endure hardship and to work hard? (3-6)**

- Those of a soldier, an athlete, and a farmer

5) **What did Paul want Timothy to remember? (8)**

- That Jesus Christ was raised from the dead

6) **What did Paul suffer in behalf of the gospel? Did it hinder the gospel? (9)**

- Trouble as an evil doer, even to the point of chains
- No

7) **Why was Paul willing to endure all things? (10)**

- For the sake of the elect, that they also might obtain salvation with eternal glory

8) **What encouragement is given by "a faithful saying"? (11,12a)**

- If we died with Christ, we shall also live with Him
- If we endure, we shall also reign with Him

9) **What warning is given by "a faithful saying"? (12b)**

- If we deny Him, He also will deny us
10) **What was Timothy to charge others? (14)**
- Not to strive about words to no profit

11) **What was Timothy to be diligent in doing? (15)**
- Presenting himself approved to God, a worker who does not need to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth

12) **What was he to shun? Why? (16)**
- Profane and vain babblings; because they lead to more ungodliness

13) **What two individuals had been guilty of spreading such things? (17)**
- Hymenaeus and Philetus

14) **What had they taught? What was the effect of their teaching? (18)**
- That the resurrection was already past
- It overthrew the faith of some

15) **What is the "seal" of God's solid foundation? (19)**
- "The Lord knows those who are His"
- "Let everyone who names the name of Christ depart from iniquity"

16) **What will a "vessel of honor" be? (21)**
- Sanctified and useful for the Master
- Prepared for every good work

17) **What was Timothy to flee? What was he to pursue? (22)**
- Flee youthful lusts
- Pursue righteousness, faith, love, peace

18) **What was he to avoid? Why? (23)**
- Foolish and ignorant disputes
- They generate strife

19) **List what must be true of a servant of the Lord (24-25a)**
- Must not quarrel
- Be gentle to all
- Able to teach
- Patient
- In humility correcting those who are in opposition

20) **Why must a servant of the Lord be this way to those in opposition? (25b-26)**
- Perhaps God will grant them repentance, so that they may know the truth
- Perhaps they may come to their senses and escape the snare of the devil, for they have been taken captive by him to do his will

**CHAPTER 3**

1) **What are the main points of this chapter?**
- Perilous times to come (1-9)
- A reminder of Paul's example (10-13)
- Exhortation to abide in the Scriptures (14-17)
2) **When will perilous times come? (1)**
   - In the last days

3) **During these perilous times, what three things will men love? (2-4)**
   - Themselves, money, and pleasure

4) **What sort of godliness will they have? (5)**
   - Just a form of godliness, denying its power

5) **How will such men gain followers? (6)**
   - Leading gullible women away by various lusts

6) **What is said about their learning? (7)**
   - Always learning and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth

7) **What two men will these individuals in perilous times be like? (8)**
   - Jannes and Jambres, who resisted Moses

8) **What had Timothy carefully followed in regards to Paul? (10-11)**
   - His doctrine, manner of life, purpose, faith, longsuffering, love, perseverance, afflictions

9) **What did Paul say about those who desire to live godly in Christ Jesus? (12)**
   - They will suffer persecution

10) **What will happen in regards to evil men and impostors? (13)**
    - They will grow worse and worse, deceiving and being deceived

11) **In what was Timothy to continue? (14)**
    - The things he had learned and been assured of

12) **What had he known from his childhood? (15)**
    - The Holy Scriptures (i.e., the Old Testament)

13) **What was the value of those things he had known since childhood? (15)**
    - They were able to make him wise for salvation through faith in Christ Jesus

14) **What two things are stated about all scripture? (16)**
    - Given by inspiration
    - Profitable for doctrine, reproof, correction, instruction in righteousness

15) **What are the scriptures designed to produce? (17)**
    - The man of God who is complete, thoroughly equipped for every good
CHAPTER 4

1) What are the main points of this chapter?
   - Exhortation to preach the word (1-5)
   - Exhortation to come quickly (6-18)
   - Concluding remarks (19-22)

2) When will Jesus judge the living and the dead? (1)
   - At His appearing and His kingdom

3) How was Timothy to carry out the charge to preach the word? (2)
   - Be ready at all times
   - Convince, rebuke, exhort, with all longsuffering and teaching

4) What would some people not endure? What will they do instead? (3)
   - Sound doctrine
   - According to their own desires they will heap up for themselves teachers

5) What will they turn away from? What will they be turned aside to? (4)
   - The truth
   - Fables

6) What four-fold exhortation is given to Timothy in view of such things to come? (5)
   - Be watchful in all things
   - Endure afflictions
   - Do the work of an evangelist
   - Fulfill his ministry

7) What did Paul know was drawing near? (6)
   - The time of his departure

8) What three phrases does Paul use to describe his life as a Christian? (7)
   - I have fought the good fight
   - I have finished the race
   - I have kept the faith

9) What did Paul expect to receive from the Lord? Who else would receive it? (8)
   - The crown of righteousness
   - All who have loved His appearing

10) What does Paul ask of Timothy? (9)
    - Come to him quickly

11) Who had forsaken Paul, and why? (10)
    - Demas, because he loved this present world

12) Who alone was with Paul when he wrote this epistle? (11)
    - Luke

13) Why did Paul want Timothy to get Mark and bring him with him? (11)
    - He was useful to Paul for service
14) What else did Paul want Timothy to bring? (13)
   - A cloak left at Troas, some books and parchments

15) Of whom did Paul warn Timothy to beware? (14-15)
   - Alexander the coppersmith

16) What did Paul desire for those who had forsaken him at his first defense? (16)
   - That it not be charged against them

17) Who stood with Paul during his first defense and strengthened him? (17)
   - The Lord

18) What two things was Paul confident the Lord would do for him? (18)
   - Deliver him from every evil work
   - Preserve him for His heavenly kingdom

19) Who did Paul want Timothy to greet for him? (19)
   - Priscilla and Aquila, and the household of Onesiphorus

20) When did Paul want Timothy to come? (21)
   - Before winter

21) Who sent greetings to Timothy by way of Paul? (21)
   - Eubulus, Pudens, Linus, Claudia, and all the brethren

22) What did Paul pray for in behalf of Timothy as he closed this letter? (22)
   - The Lord Jesus Christ be with his spirit
   - Grace be with him
CHAPTER 1

1) **What are the main points of this chapter?**
   - Introduction (1-4)
   - Concerning elders (5-9)
   - Concerning false teachers (10-16)

2) **In keeping with what two things was Paul a servant of God and an apostle of Jesus Christ?** (1)
   - The faith of God’s elect
   - The acknowledgment of the truth which is according to godliness

3) **What is said about eternal life and God’s Word?** (2-3)
   - Eternal life was promised before time began
   - His Word was manifested in due time through preaching

4) **How does Paul describe Titus?** (4)
   - My true son in our common faith

5) **What were the two reasons Titus had been left in Crete?** (5)
   - To set in order the things that are lacking
   - To appoint elders in every city

6) **What are the positive qualifications for elders?** (6-9)
   - Blameless, the husband of one wife, having faithful children not accused of dissipation or insubordination, blameless as a steward of God, hospitable, a lover of what is good, sober-minded, just, holy, self-controlled, holding fast the faithful word as he has been taught, able by sound doctrine to exhort and convict those who contradict

7) **What are the negative qualifications for elders?** (6-9)
   - Not self-willed, not quick-tempered, not given to wine, not violent, not greedy for money

8) **Who especially in Crete were insubordinate, idle talkers, and deceivers?** (10)
   - Those of the circumcision

9) **Why must their mouths be stopped?** (11)
   - They were subverting whole households, teaching things they ought not, for dishonest gain

10) **What had one of the Cretan prophets said?** (12)
    - “Cretans are always liars, evil beasts, lazy gluttons.”

11) **What was Titus to do with these false teachers?** (13)
    - Rebuke them sharply

12) **What two reasons are given for extending such rebuke?** (13-14)
    - That they may be sound in the faith
    - That they not give heed to Jewish fables and commandments of men
13) What is said of the pure? Of those who are defiled and unbelieving? (15)
   - All things are pure
   - Nothing is pure; even their mind and conscience is defiled

14) How did some who professed to know God actually deny Him? Why? (16)
   - In their works
   - They were abominable, disobedient, and disqualified for every good work

CHAPTER 2

1) What are the main points of this chapter?
   - Instruction concerning Christian conduct (1-10)
   - The instruction of the grace of God (11-15)

2) What was Titus expected to speak? (1)
   - Things which are proper for sound doctrine

3) What was expected of the older men? (2)
   - To be sober, reverent, temperate, sound in faith, in love, in patience

4) What was expected of the older women? (3-4)
   - To be reverent, not slanderers, not given to much wine
   - To be teachers of good things, admonishing the young women

5) What was expected of the younger women? (4-5)
   - To love their husbands, to love their children
   - To be discreet, chaste, homemakers, good, obedient to their own husbands

6) Why were the younger women to behave this way? (5)
   - That the word of God may not be blasphemed

7) What was Titus to exhort the young men? (6)
   - To be sober-minded

8) What was Titus expected to do? (7-8)
   - To be a pattern of good works
   - To show integrity, reverence and incorruptibility in his doctrine
   - To have sound speech that cannot be condemned

9) What was expected of those who were servants? (9-10)
   - To be obedient to their masters
   - To be well pleasing in all things
   - Not to answer back, not pilfering, but showing fidelity

10) By behaving this way, what were the servants actually doing? (10)
    - Adorning the doctrine of God our Savior in all things

11) What does the grace of God teach us? (11-13)
    - To deny ungodliness and worldly lusts
    - To live soberly, righteously, and godly in the present age
- To look for the blessed hope and glorious appearing of our great God and Savior Jesus Christ

12) **Why did Jesus give Himself for us? (14)**
- To redeem us from every lawless deed
- To purify for Himself His own special people, zealous for good works

13) **How was Titus to speak these things? (15)**
- By exhorting and rebuking with all authority, letting no one despise him

**CHAPTER 3**

1) **What are the main points of this chapter?**
- Instructions for the brethren in general (1-11)
- Concluding remarks (12-15)

2) **What are the responsibilities of Christians toward rulers and authorities? (1)**
- To be subject to them, to obey, to be ready for every good work

3) **How should Christians conduct themselves toward men in general? (2)**
- To speak evil of none, to be peaceable, gentle, and humble toward all

4) **What should help us to be gentle and humble toward others? (3)**
- We ourselves were once foolish, disobedient, deceived
- We had served various lusts and pleasures
- We had been hateful and hating one another

5) **What else should remind us to be humble? (4-5)**
- We were saved, not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to the kindness, love and mercy of God

6) **How has God in mercy saved us? (5)**
- Through the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Spirit

7) **Why has God poured out the Holy Spirit abundantly on us? (6-7)**
- That having been justified by His grace, we should become heirs according to the hope of eternal life (cf. Ga 4:6-7; Ro 8:15-17)

8) **What faithful saying did Paul want Titus to affirm constantly? (8)**
- Those who have believed in God should be careful to maintain good works

9) **What was Titus to avoid? Why? (9)**
- Foolish disputes, genealogies, contentions, and strivings about the law
- They are unprofitable and useless

10) **Who was Titus to reject after two admonitions? Why? (10-11)**
- A divisive man
- Such a person is warped and sinning, being self-condemned

11) **Where did Paul want Titus to join him? (12)**
- Nicopolis
12) **Who was Titus to send along on their journey with haste, lacking nothing?**  
(13) - Zenas the lawyer and Apollos

13) **What did Paul want Christians to learn?** (14)  
- To maintain good works, to meet urgent needs

14) **Who sent greetings to Titus? Who did Paul send greetings to?** (15)  
- All who with him  
- Those who love the brethren in the faith

15) **What prayer did Paul offer as he closed this letter?** (15)  
- Grace be with you all. AMEN