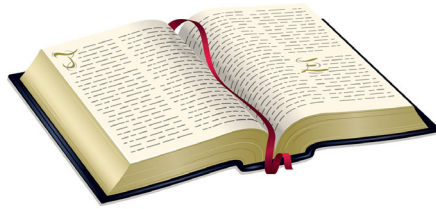


# Bible Correspondence Fellowship



## 1 Timothy Lesson 1 of 2

### Answer Sheet for New International Version (NIV)

The books of First & Second Timothy and Titus are unique from the rest of the writings in the New Testament in that they were written to individuals rather than churches. They are commonly known as the “Pastoral Epistles,” meaning they were written to give advice to these men who served as pastors or overseers of local churches. The letters are important today both to give instruction to modern day Christian leaders, but also for the doctrine and teaching about the Christian life that is valuable for all believers. It also helps Christians identify the qualifications and characteristics of church and ministry leaders.

### INTRODUCTION

**AUTHOR:** The apostle Paul

**PLACE OF WRITING:** First Timothy was probably written from some place in Macedonia (1 Timothy 1:3), although the exact place of writing is not certain.

**DATE OF WRITING:** The letter was probably written around 65 A.D. after Paul’s imprisonment of Acts 28.



**PURPOSE, THEME AND SUBJECT MATTER OF THE LETTER:** The evidence of the Pastoral epistles suggests that Paul was released from prison in Rome after two years, and that he traveled to several cities and churches. During that time he left Titus in Crete (Titus 1:5) and Timothy in Ephesus (1 Timothy 1:3) to set things in order and appoint elders. For that reason Paul gives special attention to the qualifications of elders and deacons in the church in this epistle. He also instructs Timothy to pay attention to the sound doctrine that Paul taught him. Paul also gives instructions for Timothy's personal life and well being.

At the time of the writing of First Timothy the Christian faith was growing. As the churches became more numerous with more members, it became necessary for them to have specific guidelines about the selection of leaders and they needed a more formal form of government. This epistle gives a quite detailed list of requirements and qualifications for the leadership of congregations. Already by this point in the Church's history people were beginning to deviate from the sound teaching of Paul. There is evidence that believers were forsaking the clear teachings of God's grace that the Apostle Paul proclaimed and were returning to the legalism of Judaism (1 Timothy 1:3-8). The epistle also deals with how Christians should act toward one another, and how they need to care for each other.

# Chapter 1

Please read the entire book of 1 Timothy. \_\_\_\_\_ Check.

Please memorize the following verse and be prepared to write it out at the end of this lesson.

*For there is one God, and one mediator also between God and mankind,  
the man Christ Jesus, who gave Himself as a ransom for all,  
the testimony given at the proper time.*

**1 Timothy 2:5,6 NASB**

## GREETING AND WARNING AGAINST FALSE TEACHERS

Read 1 Timothy Chapter 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Check

1. (v. 1:1) Who wrote this letter? \_\_\_\_\_
2. (v. 1:1) What does Paul call himself? \_\_\_\_\_  
Who appointed him to that position? \_\_\_\_\_
3. (v. 1:2) To whom is this letter addressed? \_\_\_\_\_  
How does Paul describe Timothy? \_\_\_\_\_

Read Acts 16:1-3.

4. (v. 1:2) Why would Paul call Timothy his son if he was not? (See 1 Corinthians 4:14-17)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. (v. 1:3) Where was Timothy to stay while Paul was in Macedonia? \_\_\_\_\_
6. (vs. 1:3-4a) What was Timothy to do there?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 7. (v. 1:4) What are some things taught by false teachers and what do those teachings promote? \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. (v. 1:5) What is the goal of the command in verses 3-4? \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. (v. 1:5) Where does this love come from?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 10. (v. 1:6) What have those that have forsaken these things turned to?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 11. (v.1:7) What did these people want to become and why could they not become that?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 12. (v. 1:8) When is the Law good?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 13. (vs. 1:9-10) For whom was the Law made?  
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\_\_\_\_\_  
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**Note:** There are other scriptures that speak of the purpose and value of the Law. Paul makes it clear that Law had no power to save a person. All the Law could do was to point to an individual’s need for Christ. Paul, in other passages, says that the Law was powerless to bring eternal life because of the flesh, our inherent sinfulness. He also describes it as a teacher or schoolmaster that was given to point us to Christ. The Law can only condemn, it cannot transform. True change can only come through the regeneration of the sinful nature which comes through a relationship with Jesus Christ and the renewing work of the Holy Spirit.

**Please read: Romans 3:19-20; Galatians 3:23-24; Romans 8:3-4, Titus 3:5**

- 14. (v. 1:11) To whom was the gospel entrusted? \_\_\_\_\_

## GOD'S GRACE TO PAUL

15. (v. 1:12) For what is Paul thankful to the Lord Jesus Christ?

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16. (v. 1:13) How does Paul describe himself before he was converted?

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17. (v. 1:13) Why was Paul shown mercy?

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18. (v. 1:14) What three things were poured out abundantly to Paul?

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19. (v. 1:15) What is the trustworthy (faithful – KJV) saying that deserves full acceptance?

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20. (vs. 1:15-16) How does Paul describe himself?

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21. (v. 1:15) Why do you believe Paul considered himself to be the worst or chief of sinners?

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22. (v. 1:16) Why was Paul shown mercy by God?

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**Note:** Paul describes himself as a pattern of God's grace to those that come after him. Paul was the first member of the Church, which is the Body of Christ. He was the first to be saved during the present Dispensation of the Grace of God. God saved him apart from the Law and made him a part of a unique and previously unknown program in which God offered salvation entirely by grace through faith. Paul's example of how God can save a wretched sinner, completely by grace, based upon faith in the death of the Lord Jesus Christ, is a pattern for how all of us have been likewise saved and made members of the Body of Christ.

23. How does your personal testimony serve as an example for others?

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24. (v. 1:17) How is God described in this verse?

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25. (vs. 1:18-19) Why did Paul give Timothy these instructions?

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26. (v. 1:19) What happened to those who rejected this instruction?

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27. (v. 1:20) What happened to Hymenaeus and Alexander because they rejected the sound teaching of Paul and why? (also read 1 Corinthians 5:1-5)

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## *Chapter 2*

**Read 1 Timothy 2:1-15 \_\_\_\_\_ Check**

1. (v. 2:1) What should we do for everyone?

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2. (v. 2:2) Who is specifically listed that we should pray for?

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3. (v. 2:2) How are we to live?

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4. (v. 2:3) How does God respond to this?

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5. (v. 2:4) What does God want for everyone? (Read 2 Peter 3:9)

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6. (v. 2:5) Who is the only mediator between God and man?

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7. (v. 2:6) What did Jesus do for everyone?

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8. (v. 2:7) To what was Paul appointed?

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9. (v. 2:7) What and to whom did Paul teach?

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10. (v. 2:8) What should men everywhere do and how should they do it?

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11. (v. 2:9) Describe the appropriate way a Christian woman should dress?

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**Note:** Paul is not necessarily forbidding women from wearing any jewelry but rather he is telling them that their dress should be modest and appropriate. The excessive use of such things in Paul's time was considered inappropriate for a respectable woman.

12. (vs. 2:9-10) These verses are addressed to women. Can you think of ways in which they could apply to men as well?

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13. (v. 2:11) How should a woman learn?

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14. (vs. 2:12-14) Is the woman permitted to teach or have authority over a man? Why?

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**Note:** These verses clearly state that women are not to have authority over men within the realm of the local church. The Bible does not place restrictions on women in society in general, but within the family and the church there are many verses that teach that primary authority rests with men. The language of verse 12 in the original Greek suggests that Paul is talking about women that are trying to dominate men, not merely have some say or influence in decisions. The Greek word translated “have authority over,” *authentein*, is very strong and is used to imply complete, domineering, autocratic, absolute rule. Likewise the command to be silent implies one that is appropriately quiet in proper circumstances. It does not imply that a woman is forbidden from saying any words whatsoever.

**Note:** Verse 15 is one for which no firm interpretation can be made. There are other verses like this in the Bible, such as 1 Corinthians 15:29, which speaks of baptism for the dead. In both that case and this one, these kind of statements are isolated with no other verses anywhere in the scriptures to give us better understanding of the meaning of the passage. Therefore, in such cases it is best to not try to give a clear interpretation and accept the fact that we will never know what God meant in this case. It is safe to assume that whatever the meaning of the passage is, knowing cannot be that important or the Holy Spirit would have given us more material to help us understand it.



# Chapter 3

Read 1 Timothy 3:1-13 \_\_\_\_\_ Check also read Titus 1:5-9

**Note:** In this section of 1 Timothy as well as the parallel passages in Titus, Paul describes the characteristics of two offices in the local church, elders or overseers (these titles refer to the same office) and deacons. Elders refer to men in the church that serve as spiritual leaders. These people had special authority and leadership responsibilities and thus God established some very high moral and ethical standards for them. The office of deacon had less to do with leadership and more with service. The Greek word translated deacon is diakonos and is used several times in the New Testament to refer to ministers. Paul uses it of himself. There is a sense in which all believers are to be ministers, those that serve and help others for the glory of God. However, it appears there are those within local churches that are given a special designation of deacon. It seems that the role of the deacon was to care for the more physical concerns of the church and the well being of its members, so as to free the elders for spiritual leadership (Acts 6:1-6)

1. (v. 3:1) How does Paul describe the work of an overseer or bishop?

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2. (vs. 3:2-3) There are eleven requirements, or character traits of an elder listed in these two verses. By looking at those requirements write your own description of what type of person a church leader should be.

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3. (v. 3:4) How must an overseer manage his home?

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4. (v. 3:5) Why is it important that an overseer be able to manage his family well?

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5. (v. 3:6) Why should a leader not be a recent convert?

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6. (v. 3:7) What must an overseer's reputation be and why?

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7. (v. 3:8) What are the qualities that a deacon should have?

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8. (v. 3:9) What should deacons hold on to?

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9. (v. 10) What must happen before someone can serve as a deacon?

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10. (v. 11) How should a deacon's wife be?

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11. (v. 12) How should a deacon manage his household?

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12. (v. 13) What has one that has served well as a deacon earned?

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**Read 1 Timothy 3:14-16 \_\_\_\_\_ Check**

13. (v. 14) What about this verse implies that Paul was no longer in prison, as in Acts chapter 28?

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14. (v. 15) Why did Paul leave these instruction?

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15. (v. 15) How does Paul describe the household of God?

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What Bible Version did you use for this lesson?: \_\_\_\_\_

Your questions or Comments:

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