

Prison Mission Association



FIRST TIMOTHY

LESSON ONE

Answer Key

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 and 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 ONE

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 between God and men, the man Christ Jesus; Who gave himself a ransom for all, to be testified in due time.”
(1 Timothy 2:5,6 KJV)

Which Bible version are you using to do this lesson? _____

GREETING AND WARNING AGAINST FALSE TEACHERS

Read 1 Timothy Chapter 1 _____ Check

1. (v. 1) Who wrote this letter? Paul

2. (v. 1) What does Paul call himself? An apostle of Jesus Christ

Who appointed him to that position? By the command of God

3. (v. 2) To whom is this letter addressed? Timothy

How does Paul describe Timothy? My true son in the faith

Read Acts 16:1-3.

4. (v. 2) Why would Paul call Timothy his son if he was not? (See 1 Corinthians 4:14-17)
Paul was the one that first preached the gospel to Timothy and he became a believer through Paul's ministry (answers will vary)

5. (v. 3) Where was Timothy to stay while Paul was in Macedonia? Ephesus

6. (vss. 3-4a) What was Timothy to do there? Timothy was to stay there and teach certain men not to teach false doctrines any longer nor to devote themselves to myths and genealogies

7. (v. 4) What are some things taught by false teachers and what do those teachings promote? _____
False doctrines which promote controversies

8. (v. 5) What is the goal (end – KJV) of the command in verses 3-4? Love

9. (v. 5) Where does this love (charity – KJV) come from? a pure heart and a good conscience

10. (v. 6) What have those that have forsaken these things turned to? meaningless talk
(vain jangling – KJV)

11. (v.7) What did these people want to become and why could they not become that? _____
They want to be teachers of the Law but they do not know what they are talking about

12 (v. 8) When is the Law good? The Law is good when it is used properly

13. (vss. 9-10) For whom was the Law made? The Law was not made for the righteous but for
lawbreakers and rebels, the ungodly and sinful, the unholy and irreligious for those who kill their
fathers and mothers, for adulterers and perverts, for slave traders and liars and perjurers –and anything
contrary to sound doctrine

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 the following verses: Romans 3:19-20; Galatians 3:23-24; Romans 8:3-4, Titus 3:5)

14. (v. 11) To whom was the gospel entrusted (committed - KJV)? Paul

GOD'S GRACE TO PAUL

15. (v. 12) For what is Paul thankful to the Lord Jesus Christ? He has given him strength and
considered him faithful, appointing him to service

16. (v. 13) How does Paul describe himself before he was converted? _____
A blasphemer, a persecutor and a violent man

17. (v. 13) Why was Paul shown mercy? Because he acted ignorantly and in unbelief

18. (v. 14) What three things were poured out abundantly to Paul? grace, faith and love

19. (v. 15) What is the trustworthy (faithful – KJV) saying that deserves full acceptance? _____
Christ came into the world to save sinners

20 (v. 15-16) How does Paul describe himself? **The worst (chief – KJV) of sinners**

21. (v. 15) Why do you believe Paul considered himself to be the worst or chief of sinners? _____
Because he persecuted the church and was responsible for the death of many believers

22. (v. 16) Why was Paul shown mercy by God? **So that God could demonstrate His patience**
and that he could serve as an example of for all that would believe

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? **People can learn how great God’s**
grace is (answers will vary)

24. (v. 17) How is God described in this verse? **King, immortal and the only God**

25. (vss. 18-19) Why did Paul give Timothy these instructions? **So that he would be able to fight the**
good fight

26. (v. 19) What happened to those who rejected (put away – KJV) this instruction? _____
They have “shipwrecked” their faith

27. (v. 20) What happened to Hymenaeus and Alexander because they rejected the sound teaching of Paul and why? (also read 1 Corinthians 5:1-5) **They were handed over to Satan to be taught not to blaspheme**

CHAPTER TWO

Read 1 Timothy 2:1-15 _____ Check

1. (v. 1) What should we do for everyone? **We should make requests, prayers**
intercessions and thanksgiving

2. (v. 2) Who is specifically listed that we should pray for? **Kings and all those in authority**

3. (v. 2) How are we to live? **Peaceful and quiet lives in all godliness and holiness**
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4. (v. 3) How does God respond to this? **Good and pleasing (acceptable – KJV)**
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5. (v. 4) What does God want for everyone? (Read 2 Peter 3:9) **God wants everyone to be saved**
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6. (v. 5) Who is the only mediator between God and man? **The man Christ Jesus**
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7. (v. 6) What did Jesus do for everyone? **He gave himself as a ransom for all men**
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8. (v. 7) To what was Paul appointed (KJV – ordained)? **A herald (preacher – KJV) and an apostle and a teacher to the Gentiles**
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9. (v. 7) What and to whom did Paul teach? **The true faith to the Gentiles**
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10. (v. 8) What should men everywhere do and how should they do it? **They should lift holy hands without anger or disputing**
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11. (v. 9) Describe the appropriate way a Christian woman should dress?
They should dress modestly with decency and propriety (shamefacedness and sobriety – KJV)
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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. (vss. 9-10) These verses are addressed to women. Can you think of ways in which they could apply to men as well? **Men should likewise behave appropriately and in a manner that glorifies God.**
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- (Answers will vary)**
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13. (v. 11) How should a woman learn? **In quietness and full submission**
(silence and all subjection – KJV)
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14. (vss. 12-14) Is the woman permitted to teach or have authority over a man? Why? _____

No, because Adam was formed first and because Eve was deceived and not Adam

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,” *authentain*, 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 THREE

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. 1) How does Paul describe the work of an overseer or bishop? It is a noble task (a good work – KJV)

2. (vss. 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.
Above reproach, the husband of one wife, temperate, self-controlled, respectable, hospitable, able to teach, not a heavy drinker, gentle, not quarrelsome, not greedy, he must manage his household well (Better if this is described in the student’s own words)

3. (v. 4) How must an overseer manage his home? **He must manage his family well with obedient children**
4. (v. 5) Why is it important that an overseer be able to manage his family well? **If he cannot manage his own home he cannot properly manage the church of God**
5. (v. 6) Why should a leader not be a recent convert? **He may become conceited (lifted up with pride – KJV) and fall under the same judgment (condemnation – KJV) as the devil**
6. (v. 7) What must an overseer's reputation be and why? **He must have a good reputation with outsiders so he does not fall into disgrace (reproach – KJV) and into the devil's trap**
7. (v. 8) What are the qualities that a deacon should have? **They should be worthy of respect, sincere, not a heavy drinker and not pursuing dishonest gain. They should be grave, not doubletongued, not given to much wine, not greedy of filthy lucre - KJV**
8. (v. 9) What should deacons hold on to? **The deep truths of the faith with a clear conscience Holding the mystery of the faith in a pure conscience - KJV**
9. (v. 10) What must happen before someone can serve as a deacon? **They must be tested with nothing found against them They must be first proved and found blameless - KJV**
10. (v. 11) How should a deacon's wife be? **They must be worth of respect, not malicious talkers, temperate and trustworthy Grave, not slanderers sober, faithful in all things - KJV**
11. (v. 12) How should a deacon manage his household? **He should manage his household and children well**
12. (v. 13) What has one that has served well as a deacon earned? **An excellent standing and great assurance in their faith A good degree and boldness in their faith - KJV**
- 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? **He hoped to be able to go to Timothy**
14. (v. 15) Why did Paul leave these instruction? **So that Timothy would know how God's people are to behave. (KJV- how thou oughtest behave)**

15. (v. 15) How does Paul describe the household (house – KJV) of God? **The pillar and foundation (ground – KJV) of the truth**
16. Verse 16 is believed to be a poem or song, perhaps it was the words to a hymn which was sung by early Christians. It is generally agreed the subject of the lyrics is the Lord Jesus Christ. Look at the individual lines in the verse and try to find the places in the gospel records or the book of Acts that are being referred to. (Do as many of these as you can, don't get bogged down if you can't find verses for all of them)
- a. Manifest in the flesh (KJV). Appeared in a body (NIV) **John 1:1 & 14 & 31, Matt 1:25; Luke 2:6-7**
 - b. Justified in (vindicated by - NIV) the Spirit. **Matt. 3:16-17; Mark 1:10; Luke 3:22; John 1:32**
 - c. Seen by angels. **Mark 1:13, Matt. 4:11; Acts 1:10-11**
 - d. Preached among the Gentiles (nations – NIV). **Acts 26:17-20, 13:38-39**
 - e. Believed on in the world. **John 1:11-13, 3:16**
 - f. Received (taken – NIV) up in glory. **Luke 24:51, Acts 1:9-11**