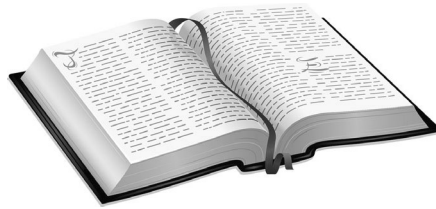


Bible Correspondence Fellowship



1 Timothy Lesson 1 of 2

Answer Sheet for King James Version (KJV)

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? Paul
2. (v. 1:1) What does Paul call himself? An apostle of Jesus Christ
Who appointed him to that position? by the commandment of bGod
3. (v. 1:2) To whom is this letter addressed? Timothy
How does Paul describe Timothy? my own son in the faith

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)
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. 1:3) Where was Timothy to stay while Paul was in Macedonia? Ephesus
6. (vs. 1:3-4a) What was Timothy to do there?
charge [teach] some that they teach no other [false] doctrine and also give no heed to fables and endless genealogies

7. (v. 1:4) What are some things taught by false teachers and what do those teachings promote? False doctrines which promote controversies
8. (v. 1:5) What is the goal of the command in verses 3-4? charity [love]
9. (v. 1:5) Where does this love come from?
out of a pure heart, and of a good conscience, and of faith unfeigned
10. (v. 1:6) What have those that have forsaken these things turned to?
vain jangling
11. (v.1:7) What did these people want to become and why could they not become that?
Desiring to be teachers of the law;
understanding neither what they say, nor whereof they affirm.
12. (v. 1:8) When is the Law good?
if a man use it lawfully
13. (vs. 1:9-10) For whom was the Law made?
for the lawless and disobedient, for the ungodly and for sinners, for unholy and
profane, for murderers of fathers and murderers of mothers, for manslayers,
For whoremongers, for them that defile themselves with mankind,
for menstealers, for liars, for perjured persons, and if there be
any other thing that is 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: 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? to Paul

GOD'S GRACE TO PAUL

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

that He counted me faithful, putting me into the ministry

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

a blasphemer, and a persecutor, and injurious

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

because Paul did it ignorantly in unbelief

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

grace, faith and love

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

Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners

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

The chief among sinners

21. (v. 1:15) 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. 1:16) Why was Paul shown mercy by God?

that through Paul, Jesus Christ might shew forth all longsuffering

and to be a pattern [example] to them which should hereafter 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. 1:17) How is God described in this verse?

the King eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wise God

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

So that he could "war a good warfare" [fight the good fight]

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

They have "shipwrecked" their faith

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)

They were delivered unto Satan, that they may learn not to blaspheme.

Chapter 2

Read 1 Timothy 2:1-15 _____ Check

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

supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks, be made for all men

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

kings, and for all that are in authority

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

lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty

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

this is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Saviour

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

To have all men to be saved, and to come unto the knowledge of the truth.

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

Christ Jesus

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

Jesus gave himself [as] a ransom for all

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

preacher, and an apostle, a teacher of the Gentiles

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

the truth in faith to the Gentiles

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

that men pray every where, lifting up holy hands, without wrath or doubting

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

in modest apparel, with shamefacedness and sobriety

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?

Men should likewise behave appropriately and in a manner that glorifies God.

(Answers will vary)

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

in silence with all subjection.

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

No. Adam was first formed, then Eve. And Adam was not deceived,

but the woman being deceived was in the transgression.

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?
a good work
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.
A bishop then must be blameless, the husband of one wife, vigilant,
sober, of good behaviour, given to hospitality, apt to teach
Not given to wine, no striker, not greedy of filthy lucre [shameful gain];
but patient, not a brawler, not covetous
3. (v. 3:4) How must an overseer manage his home?
One that ruleth well his own house, having his children in subjection with all gravity
4. (v. 3:5) Why is it important that an overseer be able to manage his family well?
if a man know not how to rule his own house,
how shall he take care of the church of God?
5. (v. 3:6) Why should a leader not be a recent convert?
lest being lifted up with pride he fall into the condemnation of the devil.

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

he must have a good report...

lest he fall into reproach and the snare of the devil.

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

be grave, not doubletongued, not given to much wine, not greedy of filthy lucre

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

Hold the mystery of the faith in a pure conscience.

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

They should first be proved; then let them use the office of a deacon,

being found blameless.

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

their wives be grave, not slanderers, sober, faithful in all things.

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

the husbands of one wife, ruling their children and their own houses well.

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

They purchase to themselves a good degree,

and great boldness in the faith which is in Christ Jesus.

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?

Paul hoped to be able to go to Timothy soon

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

that thou mayest know how thou oughtest to behave thyself in the house of God

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

the house of God, is the church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the truth.

What Bible Version did you use for this lesson?: _____

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