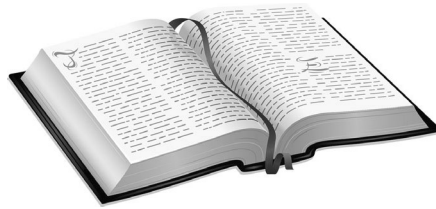


Bible Correspondence Fellowship



1 Timothy Lesson 1 of 2

Answer Sheet for New King James Version (NKJV)

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 God
3. (v. 1:2) To whom is this letter addressed? To Timothy
How does Paul describe Timothy? a true 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)
In 1 Corinthians 4:15 (NKJV), Paul says "in Christ Jesus
I have begotten you through the gospel"
NOTE: Most other bible versions say "My true son..."
(Answer will vary)
5. (v. 1:3) Where was Timothy to stay while Paul was in Macedonia? in Ephesus
6. (vs. 1:3-4a) What was Timothy to do there?
charge some that they teach no other doctrine nor give heed
to fables and endless genealogies

7. (v. 1:4) What are some things taught by false teachers and what do those teachings promote? fables and endless genealogies, which cause disputes rather than godly edification
8. (v. 1:5) What is the goal of the command in verses 3-4? Love
9. (v. 1:5) Where does this love come from?
From a pure heart, from a good conscience, and from sincere faith.
10. (v. 1:6) What have those that have forsaken these things turned to?
To idle talk.
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 the things which they affirm
12. (v. 1:8) When is the Law good?
The law is good if one uses it lawfully.
13. (vs. 1:9-10) For whom was the Law made?
for the lawless and insubordinate, for the ungodly and for sinners,
for the unholy and profane, for murderers of fathers and murderers of mothers, for manslayers,
for fornicators, for sodomites, for kidnappers, for liars, for perjurers,
and if there is 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? Paul

GOD'S GRACE TO PAUL

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

God enabled Paul, because He counted me (Paul) faithful,
putting Paul into the ministry.

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

He was formerly a blasphemer, a persecutor, and an insolent man.

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

Because he 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?

A chief among sinners.

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

He persecuted the church and was responsible for the death of many believers.

(Answer will vary)

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

In Paul first Jesus Christ might show all longsuffering

as a pattern to those who are going to believe on Him for everlasting life.

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?

(Answer will vary)

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

The King eternal, immortal, invisible who alone is wise.

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

So he may wage the good warfare, or fight the good fight.

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

They have suffered shipwreck.

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)

Whom Paul delivered to 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?

For kings and all who are in authority,

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

Lead a quiet and peaceable life.

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

This is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Savior.

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

All men to be saved and to come to the knowledge of the truth.

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

The Man Christ Jesus.

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

He gave Himself a ransom for all.

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

Paul was appointed a preacher and an apostle.

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

Teacher of the Gentiles in faith and truth.

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

Pray everywhere, lifting up holy hands, without wrath and doubting.

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

Women adorn themselves in modest apparel, with propriety and moderation,
not with braided hair or gold or pearls or costly clothing

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.

(Answer will vary)

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

In silence with all submission.

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

I do not permit a woman to teach or to have authority over a man,
but to be in silence. The woman being deceived, fell into 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.

Blameless, the husband of one wife, temperate, sober-minded,
of good behavior, hospitable, able to teach

(Answer will vary)

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

One who rules his own house well, having his children
in submission with all reverence.

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

If a man does not know how to rule his own house,
how will he take care of the church of God?

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

Not a novice, lest being puffed up with pride he fall into the same
condemnation as the devil.

6. (v. 3:7) What must an overseer's reputation be and why?
He must have a good testimony among those who are outside,
lest he fall into reproach and the snare of the devil.
7. (v. 3:8) What are the qualities that a deacon should have?
Deacons must be reverent, not double-tongued, not given to much wine,
not greedy for money.
8. (v. 3:9) What should deacons hold on to?
Holding the mystery of the faith with a pure conscience.
9. (v. 10) What must happen before someone can serve as a deacon?
Let these also first be tested and found blameless.
10. (v. 11) How should a deacon's wife be?
Their wives must be reverent, not slanderers, temperate, faithful in all things.
11. (v. 12) How should a deacon manage his household?
Let deacons be 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 obtain good standing 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 hopes to come to see Timothy soon.

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

In case Paul is delayed, so that Timothy would know how God's people are to behave.

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

The church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the truth.

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

Your questions or Comments:

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