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7. (3:9-11) While some works are good, others are not. What does Paul instruct Titus about evil works?

Answer: He should avoid them for they are unprofitable and useless.

8. What should first be done concerning a man who labors in these contentious and divisive pursuits?

Answer: He should be admonished to stop once and then again.

9. What should be done if he will not receive and submit to two admonitions?

Answer: He should be rejected as divisive.

10. Does the preacher or the church condemn him, then? If not, who does? (Be careful with your answer.)

Answer: No, he condemns himself.

11. (3:12-15) What word best describes a Christian’s attitude toward good works?

a. lacking  
b. lethargic  
c. occasional  
d. maintained

12. What is said of those who fail to meet urgent needs?

Answer: They are unfruitful.

13. What becomes of a tree that does not bear fruit?

Answer: It is chopped down or destroyed.

First and Second Timothy and Titus
Authorship: Paul, A.D.64-67

The three letters collectively to Timothy and Titus are often styled as the apostle Paul’s “pastoral epistles,” because the writer is considered to be acting as a “senior pastor” in addressing the younger preachers in the work they should do. It is assumed that Timothy and Titus were the pastors of churches where they were, but this exposes the common misunderstanding of the term. In reality, because Paul was unmarried, he himself did not even meet the necessary qualities for serving as a pastor that are given in two of these letters. Pastor is used interchangeably in the New Testament with its synonyms – bishop, elder, overseer and presbyter.

These letters address young preachers who were working with infant congregations to get them fully established in what would become the pattern for churches of Christ everywhere. The appointment of elders and deacons in every congregation was of immediate importance.

Paul had been released from his first Roman imprisonment around the end of A.D. 62 or early 63. These letters probably began to be sent in 65 and were concluded with Paul’s valedictory, 2 Timothy, a couple of years later, after Paul’s rearrest and while his execution seemed to be impending (2 Tim. 4:6).

Timothy had been carefully instructed in the scriptures by his mother and grandmother when he a child. His mother was Jewish but his father was Greek (Acts 16:1-3), but he became a companion of Paul in his travels and preaching, as well as an occasional emissary, and now the preacher in Ephesus (1 Tim. 1:3). Their association is a picture of the ideal older and younger preacher relationship.

Titus was a Christian born of Gentile parents (Galatians 2:3) and also a frequent companion of Paul (Titus 1:4). The apostle’s refusal to circumcise Titus made a monumental statement that Gentiles were accepted into the church of Christ without first being Mosaic proselytes.

The author is the apostle Paul, who is once again extremely concerned with meeting false teachers. He prescribes bold and forceful opposition to them. The elders are to take an active role as well as the preacher in defending the flock of Christ.
The purpose of these epistles is to help sustain the preachers. Paul speaks at some length on the appointment of elders, giving their necessary qualities and their duties. Paul encourages the younger evangelists to continue setting in order the things that were lacking in the churches where they labored. Paul was concerned at this time in his life most with the epidemic of false teachers in the church and with indoctrinating the church concerning its work and organization. Timothy is reminded of the authority he exercises to preach the word and the others are encouraged to pay him proper attention and respect.

Lesson 13: Reminding Them
Titus 3:1-15

1. (3:1-7) To what extent must a saint be subject to rulers and authorities?

2. Which of these laws should a Christian obey or disobey?

   HYPOTHETICAL LAW               OBEY/DISOBEY?
   • no one may speak the name of Christ in public
   • all citizens must pay income tax honestly
   • worship on Sundays is hereby forbidden
   • no passing zone

3. Is man saved by God’s mercy or by a system of meritorious works?

4. Through what did he save us?

5. The Greek word that is translated, “washing,” in verse 5 is more properly, “bath.” Name two passages that speak of a similar cleansing and identify to what each passage refers.

   a. 
   b. 

6. (3:8) What word best describes the attitude toward good works that believers should possess:

   a. careless  b. uncommitted
   c. careful   d. unconcerned
6. (2:7-8) Titus is among this group of younger men and Paul combines the general admonition with a specific one relating to his role as teacher. According to verses 7-8, describe the nature of his teaching and doctrine.

Answer: His teaching should be of integrity, reverence, incorruptibility. His speech should be sound that an opponent may not be able to accuse him of anything.

7. (2:9-10) The relationship of servant to master is analogous to a modern situation involving employee and employer. How do these commands apply to that relationship.

Answer: Employees should be loyal, respectful to their employers. They should give an honest day's work for a day's pay. They should not steal merchandise, supplies or time.

8. (2:11-15) Newer translations render verse 11 better than the King James. Does this verse teach universal salvation? Why, or why not?

Answer: No, all men do not receive the message as shown in verse 12. Also, Matthew 7 could not be harmonized with universal salvation.

9. According to verse 12, does the grace of God teach us that a little worldly lust or ungodliness is permissible? Where is the standard of godliness and righteousness to be found?

Answer: No. The standard is found in the word of God (John 12:48).

10. What authority does Paul place in the hands of this young evangelist?

Answer: he is authorized to speak the word and to exhort and rebuke with it.

Lesson 1: Personal Notes
First Timothy 1:1-20

1. (1:1-2) Was Timothy Paul’s biological son? How then was he Paul’s son?

2. (1:3-7) Timothy was to charge some that they teach no other doctrine. None other than what doctrine?

3. They were not to give heed to fables and endless genealogies. As to the former, in what way are these still given heed among religious people of our day?

4. As to the latter, the careful distinction made between Jew and Gentile was at the heart of this pursuit. What did the King of the Jews do to the dividing wall between them?

5. What were some transgressions of those noted in verse 7?

6. (1:8-11) What is Paul’s perspective on the Law of Moses?
7. Why doesn’t verse 9 release righteous people from obeying the law of God?

8. (1:12-17) How was Paul formerly a blasphemer – we know that he was always committed to serving God conscientiously? When was Paul set right?

9. Paul claims that he obtained God’s mercy because his sin was done in ignorance. Does this suggest then that Paul was not required to repent of his sin? Does it imply that he did not repent? Consider 1 John 1:6-9 – what must a Christian do who sins?

10. For what reason does Paul say Jesus came into the world?

11. The concept expressed in the Greek in verse 16 is a repetition of Paul’s position as an accomplished blasphemer and persecutor who still could be saved. For what can we look to Paul now?

12. (1:18-20) What happens when a Christian soldier jettisons his faith and clean conscience? What course of action did Paul take concerning Hymenaeus and Alexander (First Corinthians 5:5)?

Lesson 12: Sound Doctrine
Titus 2:1-15

1. (2:1-5) Another contrast is here made between the false teachers and Paul’s goal for Titus. What things should he speak?

2. Paul begins then remarking on some qualities of a sound church, directed as various groups of people. How are the older men to be? (The older men in class should especially be able to discuss each term.)

3. How are the older women to act? (The older women in class should especially be able to discuss each term.)

4. How are younger women to act? (The younger women in class should especially be able to discuss each term.)

5. (2:6) How are younger men to behave, according to verse 6 alone? (The younger men in class should especially be able to discuss this term.)
6. What is Paul’s instruction concerning them? What is their danger (11)?

Answer: Their mouths must be stopped for they subvert entire households by teaching wrong things for the sake of dishonest gain.

7. What are some ways in which a teacher may teach falsely in the pursuit of dishonest gain?

Answer: He may teach things that a corrupt eldership demands at threat of firing him. He may go to meetings and avoid any subject that might stop on the listener's toes in hopes of being invited back and invited elsewhere. He may continue to teach falsely after realizing truth so as not to be fired or throw his family into confusion. He may tell people what they want to hear in an emotional time rather than hurt their feelings with the truth.

8. We still use the term, “Cretan” to describe someone of undistinguished character as Paul noted the term used in that day. Who made that accusation originally and what does Paul say about it?

Answer: A Cretan prophet said this and Paul concurred that it was accurate.

9. How long should Titus give into the false teachers and allow them free course to spread their message before sounding an alarm? Refer to Galatians 2:5 to complete your answer.

Answer: He should acquiesce to them not even an hour.

10. Verse 15 is an allusion to the same consideration of Romans 14. He contrasts the Judaizing teachers with sincere Christians. What is the chilling indictment found in verse 16?

Answer: "They profess to know God, but in works, they deny him."
6. But, can we not also pray to Mary, another mediator and intercessor between man and God?

Answer: The Bible knows no such practice. There is one mediator.

7. (2:8-15) One duty of men is given here in contradistinction from the duties of women. What is that duty?

Answer: To pray everywhere, that is to lead prayer in public assemblies.

8. In verses 9-10 is offered the responsibility of women. What is it?

Answer: To adorn themselves modestly and with good works.

9. Again, in verses 11-12 is distinguished the roles of man and woman. Describe the teaching here.

Answer: Women are not to teach nor to take the authority over a man.

10. How does the Holy Spirit explain this commandment (verses 13-14)?

Answer: Adam was made first and the woman was vulnerable to deception.

11. “Nevertheless, she will be saved in childbearing” if they continue in what?

Answer: Faith, love, and holiness with self-control.

Lesson 11: The Church on Crete
Titus 1:1-16

1. (1:1-4) Refer to Hebrews 6:17-19: what is the promise and hope that Paul speaks of which God made before time began?

2. (1:5-9) Why did Paul leave the evangelist on Crete? Is this still something that preachers should do?

3. Paul then lists some qualities that men are to have before consideration as elders. Be prepared to discuss these verse by verse in class:
   - verse 6:
   - verse 7:
   - verse 8:
   - verse 9:

4. (1:10-16) We get more into an important task of the elder in this passage. There are many errors shaking the church and world in our day but it was no different in the first century. If we desire to know the right way to deal with false teachers, we need look no further than the Bible. What was the error Paul was dealing with, as seen in verse 10?

5. How does Paul describe these false teachers in verse 10?
5. (4:6-8) What event in Paul’s life is he predicting here? Is he living in dread of what follows?

Answer: Paul sees his own death on the horizon but is confident of the judgment.

6. (4:9-15) Why is it somewhat surprising that Paul summons Mark to his side now? What past event makes it so?

Answer: It is somewhat surprising after Mark deserted Paul and led to the separation of Barnabas and the apostle.


Answer: Paul will not do the repaying himself and certainly he would be happier if this one would repent. Unfortunately, he had shown himself hard against God so far.

8. (4:16-22) Is the faithful Christian ever truly alone?

Answer: No, even if every man and brother forsakes him, still God is beside the saint.

Lesson 3: Elders and Deacons
First Timothy 3:1-16

1. (3:1-7) What are some different terms that are used to describe the first office taken up in chapter three?

Answer: bishop (First Timothy 3), elder (Acts 20:17), overseer (Acts 20:28), pastor (Ephesians 4:11, First Peter 5:1-4) and presbyter (eldership, First Timothy 4:14)

2. What does verse one say about this office and the men who would fill it?

Answer: It is a good work; it must be filled by a man, not a woman; he must desire to take it.

3. Be prepared to discuss the qualities of an elder verse by verse in class:

- verse 2
- verse 3
- verse 4
- verse 5
- verse 6
- verse 7


8. (4:16-22) Is the faithful Christian ever truly alone?
4. (3:8-13) Be prepared to discuss the qualities of deacons verse by verse:

- verse 8 godly, not liars, drinkers, or coveters
- verse 9 righteous men, cleansed from iniquity
- verse 10 test them to be certain they qualify
- verse 11 wives will also be called into question
- verse 12 successful at home
- verse 13 respected and bold

5. Is your life one that is qualifying you to serve as an elder or deacon or to uphold him as his wife?

6. (3:14-16) Why did Paul write these things?

Answer: So that Timothy would know how to conduct himself and set in order the things that were lacking.

7. How is Christ’s church described in verse 15?

Answer: It is the house of God, the pillar and ground of the truth. Godliness will lead us away from destructive behavior to the body, to life and to the soul.

Lesson 10: Parting Words
Second Timothy 4:1-22

1. (4:1-5) In three words, what is the apostolic charge to the evangelist? What does this charge include? What does it exclude?

Answer: Preach The Word. It includes the word of God, all the word of God but only the word of God. It excludes personal dogma, opinion, and doubts.

2. What is meant by “in season and out of season”?

Answer: When preaching such is favorable and graciously accepted but also when it is despised and ignored.

3. Verse 2 also includes a microcosm of the preaching charge. What is it?

Answer: “Convince (Reprove), rebuke, exhort with all longsuffering and teaching.

4. Verse 3 describes an out of season era. What is its cause?

Answer: The people do not like sound teaching and prefer words that soothe them and satisfy their own desires. Therefore, they heap up a line of teachers who will tickle their ears with fables.
5. (3:10-17) Yes, and all who desire to live godly in Christ Jesus will suffer persecution (verse 13). What is the significance of each of these emphasized words to this verse and concept?

- all
- desire
- live
- will

6. Who taught Timothy from the Scriptures in his childhood?

7. Where does scripture come from originally?

8. For what is scripture profitable?

9. With the scriptures in his tool belt, how well prepared is the man of God?

Lesson 4: Command and Teach
First Timothy 4:1-16

1. (4:1-5) One description of these false teachers is very telling of their actions. What does verse 2 say of their consciences and what does that denote?

2. Verse 3 introduces two of the false teachings to look for. What are they?

3. How should food be received?

4. (4:6-10) What is Timothy told to do in verse 6?

5. The bodily exercise Paul has in mind was a bit more involved than the athleticism common in today’s health clubs. It also involved the abuse of the body as well as exercise. What does Paul write in comparing bodily exercise with exercise of godly senses? In what ways is verse 8 true?
6. In what way is Jesus the Savior of all men, especially those who believe?

Answer: His offer of salvation is open to all, but only those who believe and accept will actually be saved.

7. (4:12-16) Paul anticipated a special problem Timothy might confront. What is it? What is he to do about it?

Answer: His youth. He is not to resent it but to prevent older people from looking down on him by becoming a strong example of godliness.

8. Verses 13 and 14 are tied together. What is Timothy to encourage? If he does not, what will he be neglecting?

Answer: He is to give heed to reading, exhortation and teaching lest he neglect the appointment of the elders for him to work there.

9. What do verses 15-16 say about his responsibilities to others and himself simultaneously?

Answer: In caring for others' souls, he is not to forget his own. Living his life correctly will benefit all.

Lesson 9: Perilous Times
Second Timothy 3:1-17

1. (3:1-9) When will these perilous times come?

Answer: In the last days, as Judaism was folding and Christianity was replacing it.

2. Consider the description of people in verses 2-4 – write down the three that most stand out to you. There are no right or wrong answers.

    a.
    b.
    c.

3. Do these people profess godliness? Could they even call themselves Christians?

Answer: They have a form of godliness but deny God, its power. They could be professed Christians.

4. By what means do they assert their influence?

Answer: They go from house to house, deceiving sinful women into thinking they are acting understandably and so ease their suffering consciences aside from repentance. They reject the gospel and so always seek out some other standard.
Lesson 5: Saints
First Timothy 5:1-6:2

1. (5:1-2) These two verses instruct the preacher, and in reality all, as they deal with other members of the church. Match the following:

- exhort as a father
- treat as sisters
- treat as brothers
- treat as mothers

   a. older women
   b. older men
   c. younger women
   d. younger men

2. (5:3-10) What situation is covered in this passage? Is the church commanded or permitted here to extend benevolence without limit? Where does the first obligation lie when someone can not provide for himself or herself?

3. (5:11-16) Why were younger widows not to be taken into the list?

4. What is Paul’s instruction concerning them?

5. (5:17-22) How are we to treat elders who rule the church well? Is it proper to compensate an elder financially if his work engages a great deal of his time?
6. What should be done concerning an elder against whom someone levels an accusation?

Answer: It must first be established by a multiplicity of witnesses. If it is established that the elder has sinned, he should be rebuked before all to show that there is not a double standard – even an elder can be censured, so I certainly will be if I do not walk uprightly.

7. Verse 22 encourages Timothy to be careful and deliberate when an accusation is raised—perhaps the accuser is false. If Timothy were to take up the accusation too quickly, he would be sharing in what?

Answer: "in other people's sins."

8. (5:23-25) It is little surprise that Timothy experienced stomach ailments. What is Paul’s prescription?

Answer: Timothy should take a little wine to comfort his stomach. It cannot be proven that this wine refers to a fermented alcoholic beverage. Even if it were, the admonition is very limited. "a little" wine and for medicinal reasons only. The only alcohol that could be sanctioned for use here is that which is taken in moderation to benefit the body, not harm it. Cough syrup and cold medicine that contain alcohol are permissible. Beer is not.

9. The last two verses of chapter 5 present a proverbial statement of fact. If Timothy were constantly concerned about knowing every deed of the members there, whether good or evil, this should put his stomach at ease. Why?

Answer: We will not know everything that everyone does. The evil we see, we deal with. The good we see, we praise. What is hidden is beyond our power and responsibility. This does not allow us to close our eyes and be foolish, but absolves us of dealing with sins of others that we are ignorant of.

10. (6:1-2) Slavery was a fact of life in this era. Does Paul attempt to effect a social change in his preaching? Why or why not?

Answer: The gospel does not seek to make social change directly but is to convert the hearts of men. Society is benefited but indirectly because God's kingdom is not of this world.

Lesson 8: Orders for Christian Soldiers
Second Timothy 2:1-26

1. (2:1-6) What duty of a preacher is outlined in verse 2?

2. What three occupations are introduced as analogies in verses 3-6? What must each do to attain the reward?

a.

b.

c.

3. (2:7-13) What is Timothy to keep in mind (verse 8)?

4. Verses 11-13 state more about saving faith than simply its commencement. Consider Romans 6:1-11: how did we die with Christ? How do we endure or deny him?

5. (2:14-18) The "them" addressed in verse 14 probably refers to the false teachers of this passage. What was the result of the false teachers’ work? Is this really important enough to address this way?
6. (1:8-12) Consider also Romans 1:16. When men and society at large hold the gospel in contempt, how do Christians sometimes become ashamed of the gospel, the testimony of the Lord?

7. What did Jesus’s appearance do (verse 10)?

8. Toward what end does Paul endure his present sufferings and forfeit his potential earthly wealth and comfort?

9. (1:13-18) Biblical patterns have come under fire from our progressive brethren recently. The New Hermeneutic movement says that the Biblical pattern for the church and for life is antiquated and should be replaced. What did Paul tell Timothy to do with this very same pattern in verses 13-14?

10. We are introduced to two here from Asia. Who are they and what have they done? Refer back to verse 8 as well.

11. Who is introduced in contrast? What is his record?

Lesson 6: Humility
First Timothy 6:3-21

1. (6:3-10) Here again Paul returns to describing divisive brethren or false teachers. After telling of their methods and fruits, he points out their motivation in verse 5. What is it? What should be done about them?

2. In verse 6, Paul tells of the opposite attitude. Theirs was one of discontented godliness – focused upon greed. What is truly a means of great gain?

3. How does Paul put worldly treasures and their pursuit in perspective in verse 7. Of what Old Testament character is this sentiment reminiscent?

4. What is said of the love of money? What happens to people who desire to be rich?
5. (6:11-16) Paul remarks that laying hold of eternal life is yet a future feat. What must Timothy do to eventually grasp eternity?

Answer: He must fight the good fight of faith and flee sinful pursuits while pursuing righteousness.

6. In what manner is Timothy to keep this command, according to verse 14?

Answer: He should strive to keep it blamelessly. That is his lofty goal.

7. (6:17-19) Paul returns once more to warn the rich. What are they warned against in verse 17?

Answer: They are warned not to be proud nor to trust in the uncertainty of riches.

8. Why are riches said to be uncertain? Refer to Mark 8:34-38.

Answer: They can be gone in a moment. No amount of money can redeem a man's soul from sin. A man who hides his faith to increase his wealth will come to death.


Answer: They should be doing good, be rich in good works, not money; and be generous. They should store up treasures in heaven, building a good foundation for eternity.

10. (6:20-21) What bearing does this passage have on preaching today?

Answer: We must not preach anything but the word of God. Preaching man's wisdom is foolish and straying. There are plenty of human books claiming to complement the Bible and some are taught from the pulpit. That is wrong.

Lesson 7: Fatherly Advice
Second Timothy 1:1-18


Answer: grace (God's unmerited favor), mercy (God's forgiveness) and peace (harmony with God)

2. (1:2-7) Were Paul's ancestors servants of God or enemies of God? What was Paul when God's Son began to be preached? Refer to Philippians 3:5-6 to complete your answer. Was he an enemy or friend at this writing?

Answer: Paul's ancestors were of the stock of Israel, the tribe of Benjamin. They were servants of God in pure conscience. Paul was a reputed Hebrew and Pharisee, zealous for the law. He made himself God's enemy when he persecuted His Son, but by now, Paul had seen the light and returned to friendship with God.

3. What image of Timothy did Paul have in his mind, according to verse 4?

Answer: Paul remembers Timothy's tears at the unhappy circumstances that have brought them to this point.

4. Who taught Timothy and led him to his faith in God? What about his father (Acts 16:1)?

Answer: His grandmother Lois and mother Eunice passed down their knowledge of God to him. This shows the responsibility and privilege of both parent and grandparent to teach their young. Timothy's father was a Greek.

5. What is Timothy to do with the gift of God within him? What lesson might we learn about gifts (talents and abilities) God has given to us?