

## Trusted Words



~A Study of the Personal Letters of Paul~

Part 2: 2 Timothy & Titus

Written by: Kristi Wile

Edited by: Cat LaPlante, Cherié Leatherman

Cover Design: Karina Arvelo



Have you ever thought about how amazing it is that the God of the universe, the One who breathed entire galaxies into existence, the God who out of the dust of the ground formed and fashioned humans into His image and likeness has written a book and preserved it to this day so that you and I might open its pages and begin to discover Him as He has revealed Himself?

From "In the beginning God..." to "Amen, Come, Lord Jesus..." page after page reveals God and His unfolding plan of redemption for a world that has been plunged into darkness. And you and I are invited by its Divine Author to open its pages and begin a journey of discovery!

The Bible is unlike any other book written. "All Scripture is breathed out by God and profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, and for training in righteousness, that the man [and woman] of God may be complete, equipped for every good work" (2 Timothy 3:16-17).

Because of its Divine Author we can have confidence that Scripture is the unchanging truth of a God who loves us and calls us to Himself. We can trust the word that is spoken to be good and right and true and we can gladly place ourselves under its authority.

So let us embrace the journey of discovering the God of the Bible as He reveals Himself to us through His written Word!

#### ABOUT ROOTED WOMEN'S BIBLE STUDY

Even though I was raised in the church and had a solid knowledge of the Bible, I was still living in spiritual darkness. In 2010 God miraculously and graciously awakened me out of this darkness and brought me into His marvelous light. He began to grow in my heart a hunger to know Him and I began to study the Bible with earnestness under the teaching of Jen Wilkin, a women's Bible study teacher from Texas.

For the first time the Bible became a living book and I began to understand the gospel. I began to grow to know God through consistent and faithful study of His Word. And knowing Him began to change me. A longing began to grow in my heart for other women to know my God through His Word. And thus began the Rooted Women's Bible Study (RWBS).

#### **ABOUT OUR PROCESS**

Because it was through Jen's ministry that I was discipled in the study of Scripture, I use the same process in RWBS that she uses in her classes. If you would like to read more about the process, I highly recommend her book: Women of the Word: How to Study the Bible with Both Our Hearts & Our Minds.

While the Bible is made up of two parts, the Old and New Testaments with a total of 66 separate books written over hundreds of years, it is woven together and is one book with one story to tell. Just as in any other piece of literature that is read, we want to read the Bible within its context and with care.

What I mean is this: The Bible, while it is ultimately written by a Divine Author, was also written by men chosen by God to bring us His Word. 2 Peter 1:21 says "For no prophecy was ever produced by the will of man, but men spoke from God as they were carried along by the Holy Spirit." So the Bible was written by a specific person, to a specific people, at a specific time, and for a specific purpose. Some of its books are historic narratives, some are poetry, some are prophetic books and others are letters. And to fully comprehend what the author is trying to communicate, we need to try to understand as much as possible the historical and cultural context of what we are reading so that we can understand what it has to say to us.

Another part of the process of our Bible study is to read repetitively. So often as we are reading, we don't really digest what we are reading. This study guide is written in such a way to help us slow down, read repetitively and begin to digest the words that are on the page. Our goal by reading repetitively is to move through three critical stages of understanding: comprehension, interpretation and application.

- 1. <u>COMPREHENSION</u> Reading comprehension is asking the question, "What does the text say?" This is not always an easy thing to do. Sometimes in order to help us comprehend what the text says we will look up words in the dictionary, observe the setting that is described and make a list, or re-write passages of Scripture in our own words.
- 2. <u>INTERPRETATION</u> Once we know what the text says, we ask the question, "What does the text mean?" Now I want to point out that we are not asking the question, "What does it mean to me?" The meaning of the text is determined by the original author and discovered by the reader.
- 3. <u>APPLICATION</u> Once we know what the text says and discover what it means, then we are ready to finally ask the question,

#### "How should this change me?"

"The Bible does tell us who we are and what we should do, but it does so through the lens of who God is. The knowledge of God and the knowledge of self always go hand in hand" (Jen Wilkin, <u>Women of the Word</u>). We need to see ourselves in light of who God is. To do this we approach our study through a God-centered perspective by asking these questions:

- What does this passage teach me about God?
- How does this aspect of God's character change my view of myself?
- What should I do in response?

These are extremely challenging questions to answer but they are important questions. In your workbooks I have these questions at the end of each lesson. You may struggle each week to answer those questions, but I do want you to try. I want you to wrestle with these questions in your thoughts and think them through and do your best to answer them.

#### WORDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT

In conclusion I have some words of encouragement that I want to give you before we start this journey...

- 1. **HAVE FUN** Enjoy yourself. Delight yourself in God's Word. In Jeremiah 15:16 the prophet Jeremiah says, "When I discovered your words, I devoured them. They are my joy and my heart's delight, for I bear your name, O LORD God of Heaven's Armies" (NLT). Isn't that a great encouragement to us?? Bible study is serious work. It's hard work. But don't ever forget that these words are words that are meant to be our joy and our heart's delight!
- 2. **DON'T STRESS** You can't have fun if you are stressed! This format of Bible study may be new to you and you may find the questions difficult or annoying or even unanswerable. I don't want you to stress about the homework! I'm a "Type A" personality. I have the propensity that if I don't answer all the questions in a workbook, or if they are not correct, I will have a personal crisis. I've had to learn to get over that. The point of many of these questions is to get you to think about what you are reading. I want to get both your mind and heart engaged in the Bible and wrestling with what you are reading. Don't stress if you can't figure out the answers. Don't stress about whether your answers are right or wrong. Study. Read. Wrestle. Discuss. Learn. Have fun. But DON'T stress!
- 3. **STORE UP TREASURE** When we approach the study of God's Word with a God-centered perspective and seek to faithfully read it within its context over a period of time, we are storing up treasure in our hearts. There are days when this may not feel beneficial. We may not get the sense of comfort we are looking for, or we may not have an "aha" moment of deep spiritual insight. However, faithfully reading and faithfully studying is faithfully abiding in the Word and there will be fruit. You are storing up treasure in your heart for the day when you will need it. I have found that there are seasons of life that we experience darkness and the Holy Spirit will take some of this cumulative treasure that you have been storing up, and will bring it to your

memory to bring healing and comfort to your soul. So be encouraged to faithfully study and treasure up God's Word in your heart.

Thank you for joining me on this journey in Bible Study! I am praying that this study will be a source of encouragement and discovery and that through your labor to study well, your knowledge and love for the God who wrote this book will widen and deepen! May we together grow to be more like Christ as we behold Him in Scripture!

Grace and Peace,

### Resources Used in Writing @ Teaching this Study

#### **Bibles:**

ESV Study Bible. 2008. Wheaton, IL: Crossway Books.

NIV Study Bible. 2015. Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan.

Life Application Study Bible. 2015. Carol Stream, IL: Tyndale House.

MacArthur Study Bible, 2nd Edition. 2021. Nashville, TN. Thomas Nelson Publishing.

All Scripture in this Study Guide are from the ESV® Study Bible (The Holy Bible, English Standard Version®), Copyright © 2008 by Crossway, a publishing ministry of Good News Publishers. Used by permission. All rights reserved.

#### **Online Resources:**

https://www.gotquestions.org

https://www.miriam-webster.org

Guthrie, Nancy. "Phillip Jensen on 1 Timothy." Produced by The Gospel Coalition. November 17, 2016. Podcast. 1:05:49. <a href="https://www.thegospelcoalition.org/podcasts/help-me-teach-the-bible/">https://www.thegospelcoalition.org/podcasts/help-me-teach-the-bible/</a> phillip-jensen-on-1-timothy.

Guthrie, Nancy. "John Currie on Teaching 2 Timothy." Produced by The Gospel Coalition. September 26, 2019. Podcast. 55:30. <a href="https://www.thegospelcoalition.org/podcasts/help-meteach-the-bible/john-curry-teaching-2-timothy">https://www.thegospelcoalition.org/podcasts/help-meteach-the-bible/john-curry-teaching-2-timothy</a>.

Guthrie, Nancy. "Brian Tabb on Teaching Titus." Produced by The Gospel Coalition. April 30, 2020. Podcast. 57:27. <a href="https://www.thegospelcoalition.org/podcasts/help-me-teach-the-bible/brian-tabb-on-teaching-titus">https://www.thegospelcoalition.org/podcasts/help-me-teach-the-bible/brian-tabb-on-teaching-titus</a>.

#### **Books & Commentaries:**

Barclay, W. (2017). *The Letters to Timothy, Titus, and Philemon*. Westminster John Knox Press. Chester, T. (2014). *Titus for You*. The Good Book Company.

Yarbrough, R. (2018). The Letters to Timothy and Titus. William B. Eerdmans Publishing.

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# Trusted Words



This God— his way is perfect;

the word of the Lord proves true;

he is a shield for all those who take

refuge in him.

Psalm 18:30

Trusted Words Part 2

A stuay of the verence of the Veek 1: Introduction to 2 Timothy and Titus



Setting the Context:
Who is the author?
When was it written?
To whom was it written?
In what style is it written?
Why was it written?

#### Remember: Begin and end each time of study in prayer.

Each week we will be reading through the entire book of 2 Timothy. There is a copy in your appendix beginning on page iii. We will be marking certain words or phrases. You can use highlighters, pens, or colored pencils.

- 1. Read through the whole letter of 2 Timothy. As you read, highlight the following words:
  - \*any reference to God, Christ, or Holy Spirit yellow
  - \*Lord yellow
- 2. In 2-3 sentences, summarize the main idea in Paul's 2nd letter to Timothy.

Praying Scripture

Dear heavenly Father,

I ask that You give me the Spirit

of wisdom and revelation, so that I

may know You better through the

study of Your Word today.

Amen.

3. What are the main differences you see in this letter when you compare it to Paul's first letter to Timothy?

4. Turn your attention to our passage for this week and read 2 Timothy 1:1-7. How does Paul identify himself in the opening line of his letter?

	Compare the opening line of this letter to 1 Hmothy 1:1.
	*What is similar in these 2 verses?
	*What is different in these 2 verses?
5.	Complete 2 Timothy 1:1 below by filling in the blanks: "Paul, an apostle of Christ Jesus by the will of God to the of the that is in Christ Jesus."
	Look up the 3 words you filled in above and write out the definitions that best fit.
	*
	*
	*
ô.	Look up the following verses and note what each says about the life that is in Christ Jesus.  ~ John 5:24 -
	~ John 10:10 -
	~ John 11:23-26 -
	~ John 17:3 -
	Summarize in your own words what Paul is saying in his greeting.

_							
7	How does	Paul des	cribe Tin	າ∩thv in i	these oi	nening∣	lines?
<i>,</i> .	TIOW GOCS	i dai acs		TO CITY III	U1C3C 0	PC:::::	

Was Timothy Paul's biological son? Yes or No (circle one)

What reason would Paul have to use these words to describe Timothy?

8. Do you recall Paul's physical location as he is writing this letter?

What phase of ministry is Paul in as he writes to Timothy? Check one:

- Early ministry
- Mid-ministry
- End of ministry
- 9. Look at the opening lines of the following letters to get a sense of how much Paul and Timothy worked together.
  - \*2 Corinthians

\*Philippians

\*Colossians

\*1 & 2 Thessalonians

Also look up these verses and note what is said about Timothy:

- ~ 1 Corinthians 4:17 -
- ~ 1 Corinthians 16:10-11 -
- ~ 2 Corinthians 1:19 -
- ~ Philippians 2:19-24 -
- ~ 1 Thessalonians 3:2 & 6 -
- ~ Hebrews 13:23 -

Write a brief description of Paul and Timothy's relationship in ministry.

As you put together the length of time Paul and Timothy worked together and the phase of ministry Paul is in, what do you think Paul is feeling as he writes to Timothy in this letter? What is he trying to convey to Timothy?

10. What is the blessing that Paul speaks over Timothy in the 2nd part of verse 2?

Paul only included "mercy" in his two personal letters to Timothy. It was not a part of his usual greeting in other letters he wrote. Why do you think Paul adds this element when writing to Timothy?

11. Read verses 3-7. Keep in mind that these are the opening words in a personal letter. Then re-read these same verses in 2 other translations. Note the translations you used.

What is Paul's overall tone in these words to Timothy?

12. What are the first 3 words in verse 3?

How does Paul describe his relationship to God in this verse?

How does Paul serve God?

Who are the ancestors he mentions here?

13. We learned in our study of 1 Timothy that the word "conscience" is a Greek word that literally means "a knowing with" or "co-knowledge." Vine's Bible dictionary says it's "a co-knowledge of oneself and God." In other words, it's a self-awareness with God always in the equation.

Read Acts 26:9-11 and 1 Timothy 1:13a. Summarize Paul's actions/behaviors as he describes himself in these two passages.

How then can Paul say in 2 Timothy 1:3 that he serves God with a clear conscience after acting in the manner that he did before his conversion? (Read 1 Timoth 1:13b-14 and Hebrews 9:14 for help with your answer.)

**APPLICATION:** How do you know if you are serving God from a clear conscience or if you are serving God trying to clear your conscience?

What practical steps can you take that you, too, may be able to say with Paul, "I thank God whom I serve...with a clear conscience"?

14. According to verse 3, what is Paul doing for Timothy?

How often does this activity occur?

**APPLICATION:** Have you ever prayed for someone in the way Paul was praying for Timothy?

Would you consider it a privilege or a burden to pray for someone like that? Or perhaps it's both a privilege and a burden? Share your thoughts here.

- 15. What 2 things is Paul remembering about Timothy (vv. 4-5)?
  - \*
  - \*

Read Acts 20:1-6 and 17-38. Summarize the scene at Paul's departure from Timothy.

16. Why do you suppose Paul is certain that the faith of Timothy's mother and grandmother is now in Timothy as well? (Look up Acts 16:1 and 2 Timothy 3:14-15 for clues.)

17.	In 2 Timothy 1:3-7, what is Paul longing for?
	What is Paul anticipating he will receive?
	Why do you think Paul is anticipating this so much? (Hint: Think about where Paul is as he writes this letter.)
18.	Re-read verses 6-7.
	What are the first 3 words in verse 6?
	To what reason would Paul be referring? (Look back at the previous verses for clues.)
	What does Paul remind Timothy to do?
	What does it mean to fan something into flame?
19.	Look up verse 6 in the following translations and note how each translates the idea of
13.	"fan into flame."
	*King James Version (KJV) -
	*New American Standard Bible (NASB) -
	*Holman Christian Standard Bible (HCSB) -
	What is it that Paul is trying to tell Timothy?

20. We are not told what the gift was that Paul told Timothy to fan into flame. However, based on the context what do you suppose it could be? How did Timothy come in possession of this gift? (Hint: Read 1 Timothy 4:14.) Thinking of Paul's instruction to Timothy in 1 Timothy 4:14-16, in what ways would Paul be encouraging Timothy to "fan into flame" this gift? 21. Read 2 Timothy 1:7. What is the first word in this verse? What does the use of this word tell you about the purpose of the words that follow? Write out verse 7 in the following translations: \*ESV: \*NIV: 22. As you read Paul's words to Timothy about God not giving a spirit of fear, do you get a sense that this was something with which Timothy struggled? Explain your answer. Look ahead to verse 8. What is Paul telling Timothy to share in? \_\_\_\_\_\_

#### Could this be a reason for Timothy's timidity?

23.	Rather than being fearful in the work God has given Timothy to do, what does Paul say
	God will equip him with so that he can do the work with courage (v. 7)?

What is the connection between the Spirit and the gifts?

How will these gifts help Timothy in the work of ministry?

**APPLICATION:** Consider what it means to fan into flame the gift of God. Practically speaking, what would this look like?

Is this practice of fanning into flame God's gifts in your life a priority for you? Why or why not?

Does fear cripple you in the work God has given you to do? How do you deal with this, practically speaking?

#### Rewrite 2 Timothy 1:1-7 in your own words.

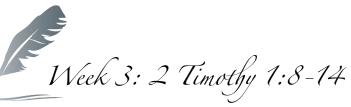
In light of your study this week, what was the most significant truth that you learned about God? Why was it significant to you?

How does this truth about God increase your love and trust in Him?

Spend time in prayer giving thanks for the food of His Word and asking the Lord to strengthen you to walk in love, trust and obedience to Him.

What are some practical steps you can take today to live in love, trust and obedience to God?





#### Remember: Begin and end each time of study in prayer.

- 1. Read through 2 Timothy in its entirety. As you read this week, mark the following words:
  - \*guard orange highlight
  - \*entrust orange circle
- Let's turn our attention to this week's passage. Read
   Timothy 1:8-14 and summarize in 2-3 sentences
   the main focus in these verses.

Praying Scripture

Dear heavenly Father,

As I open Your Word today

let Your steadfast love be upon me,

even as I hope in You.

In Christ's Name I ask,

Amen.

3. What is the first word in verse 8? \_\_\_\_\_

This word is also translated "for this reason." List at least 3 things you see in the previous verses (vv. 5-7) to which this opening word in verse 8 would point back.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4. What is the first instruction that Paul gives Timothy in verse 8?

Would Timothy's timidity incline him to be ashamed of the testimony about his Lord? How would that be?

5.	Look up the words "ashamed" and "testimony" in the dictionary and write the definitions that best fit.
	*ashamed -
	*testimony -
	What is the testimony about our Lord?
	Why is it important that Timothy not be ashamed of the testimony about our Lord?
6.	What is the 2nd thing Paul asks Timothy not to be ashamed of according to verse 8?
	Why do you suppose Paul asks this of Timothy?

**APPLICATION:** Have you ever been ashamed of the testimony about our Lord? How did you see that manifested in your behavior or your life?

<b>APPLICATION:</b> What would it look like to be ashamed of one of God's servants who are suffering for the sake of the gospel in our context? How might that sound/look?				
of His	I some time in prayer asking God to show you where you've been ashamed of our Lord or servants. Ask Him for the grace to repent of this sin and for boldness to not be ashamed future.			
7.	Fill in the blanks from verse 8: "Therefore do not be ashamed of the testimony about			
	our Lord, nor of me his prisoner, but in in			
	for the by the power of God,"			
8.	Look up the following words in the dictionary and write in their definitions:			
	*share -			
	*suffer -			
	How is Timothy to share in suffering for the gospel? Check one:			
	by the power of self by the power of God			
9.	What does it mean to suffer for the gospel?			
10.	What bearing would Paul's words from verse 7 have on the instruction in verse 8?			

With whom is Timothy to share in this suffering?

11. List 2 things that God did for us from verse 9. How are these 2 things the basis for the argument that Timothy should suffer for the gospel? 12. When did this plan of salvation begin in the heart of God (v. 9)? Look up Ephesians 1:4 and Revelation 13:8 for help with your answer. When was this plan of salvation revealed (v. 10)? 13. When our Savior Christ Jesus appeared, what did He do (v. 10)? How did He do this "through the gospel"? 14. Look up the following verses and note further explanations of the gospel. ~ Romans 1:16 -~ 1 Peter 1:3-4 -

After reading these passages, what do you see is the relationship between the gospel

and what Christ came to do according to 2 Timothy 1:10?

15. What is the reason why Paul was appointed a preacher, apostle, and teacher (v. 11)? What is the reason why Paul suffers as he does (v. 12)? Is this reason a good reason to suffer? Why or why not? 16. Write a persuasive argument for why Timothy should share in suffering for the gospel using the reasons Paul gives in verses 9-12a. "The gospel was, and is, power - power to be a Christian when being a Christian looks impossible." William Barclay 17. Read verses 12b-14. Fill in the blanks to complete verse 12: "But I am \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_, for I \_\_\_\_\_\_ whom I have \_\_\_\_\_\_, and I am \_\_\_\_\_ that \_\_\_\_ is able to \_\_\_\_ until that

day what has been \_\_\_\_\_ to me."

#### 18. Of what is Paul not ashamed?

Look up Romans 1:16 and note what Paul is not ashamed of in that passage.

How are these two things related?

19. Match the following words on the left with the definitions on the right:

\*convince - to commit to another with confidence

\*guard - to bring to belief, consent, or a course of action

\*entrust - the act or duty of protecting or defending

Summarize what Paul is saying here in verse 12.

**APPLICATION:** What is the difference between knowing what you believe and knowing in whom you believe?

21.

	CATION: Is it more important to know what you believe or to know in whom you e? Explain your choice.
20.	Read verse 13 and rewrite in your own words.

What does Timothy need to do according to verse 14?

What is the "good deposit"? (See 1 Timothy 1:3-4; 6:3-5; 6:20-21; 2 Timothy 4:3-4 for help with your answer.)

How is he to accomplish this?

What do you think that looked like, practically speaking? (See 1 Timothy 4:13-16 for help with your answer.)

<b>APPLICATION:</b> Do we as Christians today still need to guard the good deposit entrusted to us? What would that look like for us today, practically speaking?
What do you need to hold fast to? What do you need to let go of? How will you be able to discern the difference?

Rewrite 2 Timothy 1:8-14 in your own words.

In light of your study this week, what was the most significant truth that you learned about God? Why was it significant to you?
How does this truth about God increase your love and trust in Him?
What are some practical steps you can take today to live in love, trust and obedience to God?
Spend time in prayer giving thanks for the food of His Word and asking the Lord to strengthen

you to walk in love, trust and obedience to Him.





## Remember: Begin and end each time of study in prayer.

- 1. Read through 2 Timothy in its entirety. As you read this week, mark the following words:
  - \*suffer/suffering red underline
  - \*endure red box
- 2. Now read our passage for this week, 2 Timothy 1:15-2:13. What are the main themes of this passage?

Praying Scripture

Dear heavenly Father,

I pray that I may grow in

knowledge and depth of insight so

that I may be pure and blameless,

filled with the fruit of

righteousness that comes through

knowing Jesus Christ as Savior

and Lord. Amen.

3. Look again at 2 Timothy 1:15-18. What is it that Timothy is already aware of that Paul has been through?

How might this experience have left Paul feeling? Check all that may apply:

Joy Abandonment Encouragement Rejection

Why do you suppose people turned away from Paul? Look back at verse 8 for help with your answer.

Was this experience to which Paul refers in verse 15 adding to his suffering or was it part of the suffering that Paul needed to endure? Explain.

4. List the 3 persons Paul names in verses 15-18 and then note what he says about each one. What does Paul pray God will do for the man who sought him out? 5. Read 2 Timothy 2:1-13. Then read verse 1 again. Who is Paul addressing? What word of encouragement does Paul give him? \_\_\_\_\_ What does Paul say will strength Timothy? Look up the word "grace" in the Merriam-Webster dictionary and write the definition 6. here: 7. Look up the following verses and note what each says about grace: ~ Acts 15:11 -~ Romans 5:20-21 -~ Ephesians 2:8-9 -

## ~ Titus 2:11-14 -

With the definition of "grace" above and the verses you looked up, summarize how Timothy will be strengthened by the grace in Christ Jesus our Lord.

**APPLICATION:** How are you strengthened by the grace that is in Christ Jesus? Think about this in practical terms.

8. Now read verses 1 & 2 together. What are the first 7 words in verse 2?

What was it that Timothy heard from Paul? (See 2 Timothy 1:13 & 1 Corinthians 9:16-18 for clues.)

What is Timothy to do with what he received from Paul (v. 2)?

What would be the purpose in doing this?

9.	Read verse 2 again. Last week you learned the definition of "entrust." Go back in your study guide to page 20 and write the definition of "entrust" here:
	What does Paul's use of the verb "entrust" specifically say about the men Timothy is to choose as his apprentices?
	What does the use of "entrust" say about the message given to these men?
	What do you think this instruction of entrusting faithful men with the gospel would include? Consider Timothy's role as a pastor in your answer.
10.	Read verse 3. What are the first 3 words?
	Why do you think Paul addresses suffering on the heels of the instructions he gave in verse 2?
	Look back at 2 Timothy 1:8. For what will Timothy share in suffering?
11.	Re-read verses 3-6. Paul pulls from 3 familiar pictures. What are they?
	*
	*

In verses 3-4, Paul describes the focus of a good soldier. Describe this focus in your own 12. words. Why does Paul include this in his words to Timothy regarding suffering? 13. In verse 5, Paul gives an obvious fact about a triumphant athlete. What does Paul say is required in order to win the crown? Why is this fact important? What does this fact have to do with suffering for the gospel? 14. In verse 6, Paul speaks of the farmer. Rewrite this verse in your own words and include what you think Paul is meaning in relation to suffering. 15. Summarize what Paul is saying to Timothy about suffering in verses 3-6.

16.	Why does Paul conclude this section about how to suffer with the words he writes in
	verse 7?

APPLICATION: Have you needed to suffer for the gospel? Do you anticipate that you'll have to suffer for the gospel in your lifetime? Why or why not?

How can these verses to Timothy prepare you for suffering for the gospel?

Spend some time in prayer asking the Lord to give you understanding in everything and to prepare your heart for suffering, if that should be required of you.

17. Paul continues with the topic of suffering. Read verses 8-13.

Re-read verses 8-9. Who does Timothy need to remember?

What 2 facts are included in verse 8 about Him?

\*

\*

What would the first fact you listed above say about whether or not He suffered also?

Why do you think Paul included the fact about this Person's genealogy? What is significant about that?

18. In verse 9, Paul also speaks of his own suffering for preaching the gospel. Read this verse in the NIV and note the wording used there of Paul's suffering.

Though Paul is bound, what remains unbound? \_\_\_\_\_

Draw a picture showing the contrast between what is bound and what is not bound.

19. Read verses 8-10 again. When we see the word "therefore," we need to look at context before that word to know to what the author is referring. Look back to verses 8-9 to see the reason(s) why Paul is willing to endure suffering.

20. For whom is Paul willing to suffer? \_\_\_\_\_

Look up the word "elect" in the dictionary and write the definition that best fits the context.

21. Look up the following verses and note what each says about this group of people: ~ John 6:44 -~ Romans 8:28-30 -~ Ephesians 1:4-5 -~ 1 Peter 1:1-2 -22. In light of what the Scripture teaches, specifically who is the group of people called "the elect"? Why do you think Paul is willing to endure everything for their sake? 23. Would you describe Paul's focus in his ministry as a good example of what he wrote to Timothy in verses 3-6? Explain your answer. Read verses 11-13. Look up the word "trustworthy" and write the definition here. 24. What does the opening phrase, "The saying is trustworthy," tell you about the words that follow?

25. There is a list of causes and effects in this trustworthy saying. Complete the chart below:

	If we	then we (or)	then He
v. 11			
v. 12a			
v. 12b			
v. 13			

What do you take away from completing this exercise?

What does this trustworthy saying have to do with suffering for the gospel?

26. What is the reason given in verse 13 for why Christ Jesus remains faithful?

Read Revelation 19:11 which is part of a passage about Jesus Christ. What does this verse say about Him?

**APPLICATION:** If what is said in verses 11-13 is indeed trustworthy, how then does the truth within this statement encourage us to remain committed even in the face of suffering?

Rewrite 2 Timothy 1:15-2:13 in your own words.

In light of your study this week, what was the most significant truth that you learned about God? Why was it significant to you?

How does this truth about God increase your love and trust in Him?

What are some practical steps you can take today to live in love, trust and obedience to God?

Spend time in prayer giving thanks for the food of His Word and asking the Lord to strengthen you to walk in love, trust and obedience to Him.

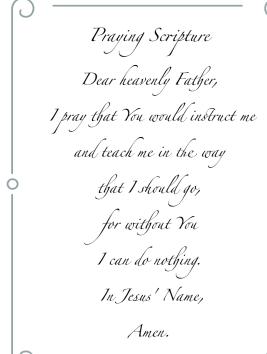


## Remember: Begin and end each time of study in prayer.

- 1. Read through 2 Timothy in its entirety. As you read this week, mark the following words:
  - \*remember/remind blue wavy underline
  - \*ashamed blue circle
- 2. Read 2 Timothy 2:1-26 again.

This week's text begins in verse 14. What are the opening words in this verse?

Who is it that Timothy is to remind?



- 3. What are "these things" that Timothy to remind "them"?
- 4. Re-read verse 14. What is Timothy to charge these faithful men with doing or not doing?

Look up the word "charge" in the dictionary and write the definition that best fits here.

Why did Paul choose to use this word "charge" rather than something else, like teach or instruct?

5.	What has the quarreling been about? Go back to 1 Timothy 6:2c-5 for help with your answer.
	What effect has this quarreling had on the hearers?
	Who would these hearers be?
6.	Read verse 15 and answer the following questions:
	Who is Paul addressing in this verse?
	What is he to do?
	What is the definition of "approved"?
	How would Timothy go about becoming approved of God?
	What is the result of doing this?
	Why is this action by Timothy important, given the words Paul spoke in verse 14?

<b>APPLICATION:</b> Are the words of 2 Timothy 2:15 important for believers today? W	hy or ι	why
not?		

How do we rightly handle the Word of Truth, practically speaking?

7. Read verses 16-18. Match each word on the left with its definition on the right.

\*irreverent - pervasive decay or corruption

\*babble - denying or disobeying God

\*ungodly- lacking proper respect or seriousness

\*gangrene - to turn aside abruptly from a straight line or

course

\*swerve - to reveal by talk that is too free

Now summarize the words of verses 16-18 in light of the meanings of the words above.

8. Go back and read 1 Timothy 6:20-21. What are the reasons Paul gives for admonishing Timothy to "guard the deposit entrusted to you"?

In our passage in 2 Timothy 2:14-18, do we see Timothy encountering a new problem in his church? Give reasons to support your answer.

9. Who are the 2 men who are named in verse 17?

One of these men was named in 1 Timothy. Read 1 Timothy 1:18-20 to refresh your memory of who he is and what he had been doing. Who was his partner in that passage?

10. In 2 Timothy 2:18, what is the new argument?

Probably, Hymenaeus and Philetus were teaching that the resurrection of the Christian was not literal, but merely a spiritual or symbolic resurrection that had already happened. The Christian had no resurrection body to look forward to in a restored new heavens and new earth. This teaching may have also implied that, since the Christian was already living the resurrection life, nothing was sinful for him.

~Got Questions~

To what does Paul compare their talk (v. 17)?

11. Let's take a look at another letter Paul wrote to answer questions about a bodily resurrection. Read 1 Corinthians 15:1-8 and fill in the following blanks. The first one has been done for you.

Paul preached that Jesus...

<u>died</u>	(v. 3)	
		(v. 4)
		(v. 4)
and He		(vv. 5-8)

All this was in accordance with the \_\_\_\_\_ (vv. 3-4)

- 12. Look up the following passages and note those who were eyewitnesses and of what they were eyewitnesses:
  - ~ Matthew 27:45-49 -
  - ~ Matthew 27:57-61 -
  - ~ Mark 15:39-40 -
  - ~ Mark 16:1-9 -
  - ~ Luke 23:50-56 -
  - ~ Luke 24:1-12 -
  - ~ John 19:25-27 -
  - ~ John 19:38-42 -
  - ~ John 20:19-20 -
  - ~ John 20:26-29 -

Does Scripture support the bodily resurrection of Jesus?

13. Now read 1 Corinthians 15:12-19. Summarize Paul's argument against those who say there is no resurrection of the dead.

14. Go back to 2 Timothy 2:17-18. What is it that Hymenaeus and Philetus were teaching?

What is happening in the church at Ephesus as a result of this teaching?

**APPLICATION:** What is the result of allowing false teaching to continue in the church today?

15. Read 2 Timothy 2:19. What is the first word in this verse? \_\_\_\_\_

Whose foundation stands? \_\_\_\_\_

In contrast, whose foundation was weak and dangerous?

Does Scripture give evidence to God's firm foundation? How so?

16. There are 2 inscriptions on the seal of God's foundation. What are they? How are these 2 statements related to each other? Look up Matthew 7:21-23. How do these words of Jesus give us insight into what Paul is saying here in 2 Timothy 2:19? How would these words be a comfort to those who were upset by the false teaching about the resurrection? **APPLICATION:** How would these words in 2 Timothy 2:19 and the words of Jesus from

Matthew 7 be a challenge to us today?

How would this be an encouragement to the believer?

Read verses 20-21. Keeping in mind the topic in the preceding verses, what is Paul 17. talking about here?

18. Look up the following verses and note what each says to gain a understanding of this passage in 2 Timothy. ~ Isaiah 55:6-7 -~ Acts 3:19 -~ Colossians 1:21-23 -Write verses 20-21 in your own words. Be sure to reference the situation Paul is addressing in the preceding verses. 19. Read 2 Timothy 2:22-26. What is the first word in verse 22? What does the use of this first word signify to you about the passage that follows? There are 2 actions words in verse 22. What are they? Draw a picture to show the difference between these 2 actions.

20. Complete the chart below and note everything Paul instructs Timothy to flee or pursue.

	Things to flee or avoid	Things to pursue or do
verse 22		
verse 23		
verse 24		
verse 25		

Who else is included in those who pursue these things and what is the state of their hearts (v. 22)?

- 21. As Paul gives Timothy these instructions, we see a description of how a pastor should act. Write out these 5 actions below (vv. 24-25).
  - 1)
  - 2)
  - 3)
  - 4)
  - 5)

Look back at 1 Timothy 3:1-7. How many of the above descriptors are also found in this passage from 1 Timothy? List them below.

- Look now at 2 Timothy 2:25b-26. What is the reason Paul given for why a pastor needs to conduct himself in a certain manner?
  Look up the word "repentance" and write the definition here.
  According to this passage, is true repentance something that people can cause to happen?
  What does repentance lead to according to our passage?
  What else does repentance lead to? Look up the following passages and note what each says about repentance.
  - ~ Isaiah 30:15 -
  - ~ Matthew 3:8 -
  - ~ Acts 3:19 -
  - ~ 2 Corinthians 7:10 -

**APPLICATION:** How have you seen God work repentance in your heart and life?

APPLICATION: Do you recognize the fruit of repentance in yourself? In others?		
24. Read 2 Timothy 2:25b-26 again, focusing on verse 26. What is suggested by the last phrase in verse 26 related to being captured?		
Specifically what would be the will of the devil as related to teaching the truth versus error in the church?		
<b>APPLICATION:</b> How does this passage change your view of people who wander away from the truth?		
How does this change the way you pray for those who have wandered from the truth?		

Rewrite 2 Timothy 2:14-26 in your own words.

In light of your study this week, what was the most significant truth that you learned about God? Why was it significant to you?
How does this truth about God increase your love and trust in Him?
What are some practical steps you can take today to live in love, trust and obedience to God?

Spend time in prayer giving thanks for the food of His Word and asking the Lord to strengthen

you to walk in love, trust and obedience to Him.



## Remember: Begin and end each time of study in prayer.

- 1. Read through 2 Timothy in its entirety. As you read this week, mark the following words:
  - \*words green highlight
  - \*faith green triangle
- 2. Let's turn our attention to this week's passage. Read 2 Timothy 3:1-17 and summarize in 2-3 sentences the main focus in these verses.

Praying Scripture

Dear heavenly Father,

Your Word is upright and

all Your work is done in

faithfulness. I ask that You

work in me as I study and renew

my mind as Your Word

says You will do.

Amen.

3. What is the tone of Paul's words to Timothy in verses 1-5? Circle all that apply.

Encouragement Recommendation

Warning Cheer

Do you think Paul's words concerning the character of people in the last days are referring to people inside or outside the church? Explain your answer.

Rewrite verse 1 in your own words, as if you were talking to a dear friend about an approaching difficulty.

4. Complete the chart below with the list from verses 2-5 that describes people in the last days. Then look up the passage in the NLT, as together with the ESV you will get a broader picture.

English Standard Version (ESV)	New Living Translation (NLT)

Go back through the list of characteristics and put a star next to each one that you see as prevalent in our culture today.

5. Should a Christian exhibit the above characteristics? Circle one: Yes No

Do Christians exhibit the above characteristics? Circle one: Yes

No

- 6. Look up the following verses and note what each says about the presence of the above characteristics in the life of a true believer.
  - ~ Romans 6:1-2, 12-14 -
  - ~ Ephesians 2:1-9 -
  - ~ Colossians 3:1-10 -
- 7. Even though believers are set free from the bondage of sin, believers still sin. Read Romans 7:15-25 and note how Paul describes his condition and the hope that he has.

- 8. Review again the list you completed in #4. After reading the above verses from #6 & #7, would you say Paul is referring to persons inside or outside the church?
  - What does Paul advise Timothy to do with such people as those on this list?
  - Why do you think he advises such an action?
- 9. Read Matthew 7:15. What does Jesus call those who invade the church with false intentions?

Do Paul's instructions in 2 Timothy 3:5 seem harsh or appropriate given how Jesus describes false prophets?

the chu	APPLICATION: Do you see the characteristics from this list in people you know? Are they inside the church – or outside? What is your relationship with them? What should your relationship be according to the words in 2 Timothy 3:5?			
Do you	see characteristics from this list in yourself? What action do you need to take, if any?			
10.	Now look at verses 6-9 in 2 Timothy 3. Paul gives a warning about the dangers of associating with ungodly people. What are the first 5 words in verse 6?			
	To whom is "them" in verse 6 referring?			
	What warning does Paul give in verse 6 regarding these persons?			
11.	Look up these words in the dictionary and write the definitions that best fit.			
	*creep -			
	*capture -			

Write in your own words what Paul is trying to convey with his use of the words	"creep"
and "capture."	

12.	Who is the victim of this	nerson's ploys according	to verse 6?
14.	WITO IS LITE VICINITY OF LITIS	person s proys according	to verse o:

Look closely at verses 6-7. List the 4 descriptors Paul gives regarding the victim(s) in the box below. Then look up the same verses in another translation and add those descriptors in the 2nd column.

	ESV	Translation of your choice:
1)		
2)		
3)		
4)		

13.	Write a fuller explanation of each of the above descriptors above. (Some helpful tools
	would be a dictionary or thesaurus, and other Bible translations.)

1)

2)

3)

4)

14. What would be the remedy for being "captured"? Look up Luke 4:18 and John 8:31-32, 34 & 36 for help with your answer.

**APPLICATION:** Do you see any of these descriptors from verses 6-7 in yourself?

Have you been the victim of someone's false teaching or leadership and found yourself captured? Share about your experience. Reach out to a trusted friend, mentor or pastor if you need prayer or counsel about this.

15. Re-read verses 8-9. Paul uses an example of 2 specific men to further explain his point to Timothy. What are their names?

&

Read the information in the box to learn more about these 2 men.

In the days between the Old and the New Testaments, many Jewish books were written which expanded the Old Testament stories. In certain of these books, Jannes and Jambres figured largely. These were the names given to the court magicians of Pharaoh who opposed Moses and Aaron, when Moses was leading the children of Israel out of their slavery in Egypt. At first, these magicians were able to match the wonders which Moses and Aaron did, but in the end they were defeated and discredited. In the Old Testament they are not named, but they are referred to in Exodus 7:11, 8:7, and 9:11.

A whole collection of stories gathered round their names. They were said to be the two servants who accompanied Balaam when he was disobedient to God (Numbers 22:22); they were said to have been part of the great mixed multitude who accompanied the children of Israel out of Egypt (Exodus 12:38); some said that they perished at the crossing of the Red Sea; other stories said that it was Jannes and Jambres who were behind the making of the golden calf and that they perished among those who were killed for that sin (Exodus 32:28); still other stories said that in the end they became converts to Judaism. Amid all the stories, one fact stands out - Jannes and Jambres became legendary figures typifying all those who opposed the purposes of God and the work of his true leaders.

[Source: William Barclay's commentary of Timothy, Titus, Philemon, page 218]

- 16. Complete the sentence by filling in the blanks from verse 8: "Just as Jannes and Jambres \_\_\_\_\_ Moses, so \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ also \_\_\_\_\_\_, men \_\_\_\_\_ in mind and disqualified regarding the \_\_\_\_\_\_." Specifically, who are these men Paul is comparing to Jannes and Jambres? (Hint: see verse 6.) What does Paul say will be their outcome (v. 9)? What does Paul mean by "they will not get very far"? With what won't they get very far? 17. 18. What is dangerous about what these men are doing? Read 1 Timothy 6:20-21 for help with your answer. In contrast, what are the people of God to do? Look up the following verses to see the 19. command common to each of them.
  - ~ 1 Thessalonians 5:21 -
  - ~ Hebrews 4:14 -
  - ~ Hebrews 6:17-18 -
  - ~ Hebrews 10:23 -
  - ~ Revelation 2:25 -

**APPLICATION:** How do you purpose to hold fast to the teachings of God's Word in order to avoid being captured by the false teaching so prevalent in our cultural context? Explain what this looks like in your everyday life? Be prepared to share with those who need encouragement in this.

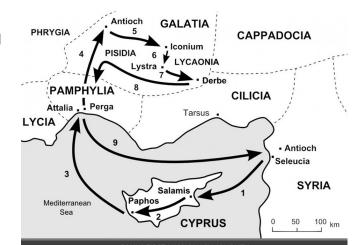
20. Read 2 Timothy 3:10-13. Who is Paul addressing with the opening word in verse 10?

What is Paul saying about him in light of the men he was talking about in the previous passage?

21. Let's look closer at what Timothy has been doing. Re-read verses 10-11 and list the 9 elements from Paul's life that he has been following.

Which of these 9 elements do not seem like characteristics one would follow?

22. List the 3 locations where Paul endured persecutions and sufferings (v. 11). Find and highlight them on the map provided.



\*

\*

\*

Look up the following verses and note the location. Summarize what happened to Paul in each location.

~ Acts 13:13-16, 49-50 -

~ Acts 14:1-5 -

~ Acts 14:6-7, 19 -

- 23. Go back to 2 Timothy 3. What does Paul say the Lord did for him (v. 11)?
- 24. Re-read verses 12-13. Who does Paul say can expect persecution?

Would this expectation draw people to follow Christ? Why or why not?

25.	What does Paul say will be happening with evil people and imposters?	
	Look up the definition of "imposter" and write the definition here.	

Rewrite verses 12-13 in your own words, being sure to include the details about deception.

**APPLICATION:** What measures do you take to keep from being deceived by false teachings? How important has this been to you in the past? How has your understanding of the urgency of this matter changed?

26. Read verses 14-15. Who is Paul addressing specifically in these verses?

What does Paul exhort Timothy to do?

How are these instructions a contrast to what the evil people and imposters were doing?

What is the result that Timothy will see by holding fast to Scripture?

How do these instructions relate to the possibility of Timothy being deceived by imposters?

**APPLICATION:** How do these words in verses 14-15 motivate you to hold fast to the Word of truth?

27. Read verses 16-17. What does it mean that Scripture is breathed out by God?

Look up the following verses and note what each says:

- ~ Genesis 2:7 -
- ~ John 20:22 -
- ~ 1 Corinthians 2:12-13 -
- ~ 2 Peter 1:21 -

How do these verses expand your understanding of "God-breathed"?

28. Complete the chart below. Fill in on the left what Scripture is profitable for and on the right what the result is for the man (or woman) or God.

Profitable for	Resulting in

What do you see as the relationship between the 2 columns?

**APPLICATION:** How do you see the work of Scripture in your life?

Do you feel equipped for the work God has planned for you to do? Why or why not?

What are you to do, if anything, to become further equipped for good works?

How would this equipping through the Word of God also protect against being deceived?

Rewrite 2 Timothy 3:1-17 in your own words.

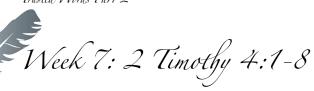
In light of your study this week, what was the most significant truth that you learned abou
God? Why was it significant to you?

How does this truth about God increase your love and trust in Him?

What are some practical steps you can take today to live in love, trust and obedience to God?

Spend time in prayer giving thanks for the food of His Word and asking the Lord to strengthen you to walk in love, trust and obedience to Him.





Remember: Begin and end each time of study in prayer.

1. Read through 2 Timothy in its entirety. As you read this week, mark the following words:

\*good works - purple parentheses

\*truth - purple circle

2. Read 2 Timothy 4:1-8 and write a summary statement of Paul's words to Timothy.

Praying Scripture

Dear heavenly Father,

You have said, "Seek My Face." I

long for my heart to say,

"Oh, Lord, Your face I will seek."

Create in me a pure heart that seeks

after You.

In the Name of Christ Jesus,

Amen.

3. Read 2 Timothy 4:1-5. Circle all the words that describe Paul's tone here.

Joyful Discouraged

Passionate

Excited

Serious

4. Fill in the blanks from verse 1:

"I \_\_\_\_\_\_ you in the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_

and of \_\_\_\_\_, who is to

\_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ :"

5. Look back at page 37 for the definition of "charge" that you wrote out there and rewrite it here.

6. Fill in the chart below from verse 1.

I charge you in the presence of	I charge you by

What is significant in Paul's use of these words in his charge to Timothy?

- 7. How does Paul describe the work of Christ Jesus in verse 1?
- 8. Look up the following verses and note what each says about judgment.
  - ~ Acts 10:42 -
  - ~ Romans 14:10 -
  - ~ 2 Corinthians 5:10 -
  - ~ 1 Peter 4:5 -
  - ~ Revelation 20:11-15 -

How does the truth about the final judgment increase the seriousness of Paul's charge to Timothy?

9.	What is the first directive Paul gives in ver	se 2?
----	---	-------

Look up the definition of the word "preach." How does the definition expand your understanding of Paul's directive?

# 10. Timothy is to preach the word. Specifically, what does this include?

What was the Apostle Paul's view of preaching? Look up 1 Corinthians 9:16 for help with your answer.

**APPLICATION:** Does this directive to Timothy have a bearing on pastors in our churches today? Why or why not?

Do you hear the Word preached when you attend your church?

11.	Describe the readiness that Timothy is to have according to 2 Timothy 4:2.
	What does that level of readiness encompass?
12.	List the next 3 directives that Paul gave to Timothy in verse 2. Then look up the definition of each directive and write that in as well.
	*
	*
13.	How is Timothy to carry out these 3 directives?
	What would this look like, practically speaking?

Why would this be important? Think about Timothy's role in the church and his

relationship to his congregation as you answer.

- 14. Compare 2 Timothy 2:24-26 with 2 Timothy 4:2. List the similarities you see between these 2 passages.
- 15. Read verses 3-4 in chapter 4. This sentence tells us why Paul is instructing Timothy to preach the Word. What are the first 5 words in verse 3?

Read verses 3-4 in two other translations then rewrite them in your own words.

16. Look up the word "endure" in the dictionary and write the definition that best fits.

What does it mean to "not endure sound teaching"?

What does Paul mean by "itching ears"?

17.	Draw an illustration of what a person is doing in relation to the truth and myths
	according to verse 4.

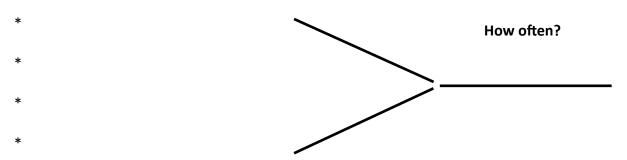
For what is Paul preparing Timothy?

**APPLICATION:** Do you see evidence of what Paul is describing to Timothy in the church today? What does this look like in our cultural context?

Do you see these characteristics in people you know personally? What can you do or say to them to point them back to the truth?

Do you see evidence of what Paul describes in yourself? What do you need to change, if anything?

18. After describing how people will be in verses 3-4, Paul has words of exhortation for Timothy. Read verse 5. What 4 things does Paul tell Timothy to do?



Look up 1 Peter 5:8-9 and compare to 2 Timothy 4:5. What similarities do you see between the words of Paul to Timothy and Peter's words to his audience?

19. What is the work of an evangelist? Look up the definition of the word to help with your answer.

Is Paul repeating himself as he says "do the work of an evangelist" and "fulfill your ministry"? What would the difference be between these 2 statements?

20. Read verses 6-8. What is Paul telling Timothy to expect in verse 6?

Given the length of time a letter would have traveled from Rome to Ephesus in Timothy's day, how do you suppose Timothy would have responded when he read these words from his dear mentor and friend?

21. What does Paul say about his own work in ministry in verse 7?

What analogies does Paul use to describe his work? See 2 Timothy 2:4-6 to help with your answer.

22. Look up the following verses and note what each says about the work or focus set before us.

~ Isaiah 40:29-31 -

~ Galatians 6:9 -

~ Philippians 3:12-14 -

~ Hebrews 12:1 -

~ James 1:12 -

After reading these verses, how would you describe Paul's focus and dedication to his ministry? Be specific.

	ICATION: How do these verses speak to you personally? What do you need to increase ocus on as it relates to your spiritual growth and the ministry God has placed before you?
23.	Read 2 Timothy 4:8 again. What is Paul anticipating?
	From Whom will he receive this?
	When will he receive this?
	Who else will be receiving this?
24.	Read Philippians 3:8-11. What does Paul say is his ultimate prize in this passage?
	In Timothy, Paul says he will receive a crown of righteousness. What righteousness does he refer to in this Philippians passage?

- 25. Look up the following verses and note what each one says about how to obtain righteousness.
  - ~ Romans 3:21-26 -
  - ~ 2 Peter 1:3-11 -

In light of these passages of Scripture, how can one be certain they will obtain this crown of righteousness when they stand before this same Righteous Judge?

**APPLICATION:** Are you certain that you will be able to stand before the Lord, the Righteous Judge, on that day and humbly receive this crown of which Paul speaks? If not, spend time in prayer asking God to grant you repentance that leads to a knowledge of the truth. Talk to a trusted friend, mentor, or pastor if you have questions about assurance of your salvation.

Rewrite 2 Timothy 4:1-8 in your own words.

In light of your study this week, what was the most significant truth that you learned about God? Why was it significant to you?

How does this truth about God increase your love and trust in Him?

What are some practical steps you can take today to live in love, trust and obedience to God?

Spend time in prayer giving thanks for the food of His Word and asking the Lord to strengthen you to walk in love, trust and obedience to Him.



## Remember: Begin and end each time of study in prayer.

- 1. Read through the whole letter of 2 Timothy one last time. As you read this week, mark the following words:
  - \*any reference to Scripture pink highlight
  - \*Gospel pink double-underline
- 2. Paul now begins his closing words in this letter to Timothy, his beloved child. Read 2 Timothy 4:9-22. What is Paul's first plea to Timothy (v. 9)?

Praying Scripture

Dear heavenly Father,

(The work that You have begun in me You will be faithful to complete.) I ask that You change me, even today, as I study

Your Word.

Amen.

Knowing that Paul is in prison, what does this plea tell you about what might be happening with him? Why do you suppose Paul makes this request of Timothy?

- 3. Paul names not a few people in his closing words. Next to each name, write in what Paul says about each one (vv. 10-21). Then look up the Scriptures under each name to see what else you can learn about each person.
  - Demas -
    - ~ Colossians 4:14 -
    - ~ Philemon 1:23 -

### • Crescens -

~ 2 Timothy is the only place where Crescens is mentioned in Scripture. He is traditionally considered by scholars to be one of the 72 who were sent out by Jesus in Luke 10. Read Luke 10:1-3 and note what Jesus told these 72.

- Titus -
  - ~ 2 Corinthians 8:23 -
  - ~ Galatians 2:3 -
- Luke -
  - ~ Colossians 4:14 -
  - ~ Philemon 1:24 -
- Mark -
  - ~ Acts 12:25 -
  - ~ Colossians 4:10 -
- Tychicus -
  - ~ Ephesians 6:21 -
  - ~ Colossians 4:7-8 -
- Carpus -

~ Carpus is only mentioned in Scripture one time, here in 2 Timothy 4. However, scholars believe Carpus was likely a believer in Troas. Paul had been there on two past occasions (Acts 16 and 20) and apparently a third time prior to his 2nd Roman imprisonment.

•	Alexander -
	~ Alexander is a common name in Scripture. It is uncertain if Alexander the
	coppersmith is named elsewhere. Look up these verses to see 2 possibilities:

~ Acts 19:33 -

• Prisca & Aquila -

~ Acts 18:1-4, 24-26 -

~ 1 Timothy 1:19 & 20 -

~ 1 Corinthians 16:19 -

• Onesiphorus -

~ 2 Timothy 1:16-18 -

• Erastus -

~ Acts 19:22 -

• Trophimus -

~ Acts 20:4 -

~ Acts 21:29 -

- Eubulus 2 Timothy 4 is the only mention of Eubulus in Scripture. He is believed to be one of the members of the church in Rome at the time of Paul's second imprisonment in that city.
- Pudens Pudens in only mentioned here in 2 Timothy 4. He was likely a Christian friend
  of Timothy at Rome, and may have been one of the seventy disciples sent out by Jesus in
  Luke 10.

- Linus Linus is only mentioned once in Scripture. He was a Christian who became the first bishop of Rome after the apostles according to church tradition.
- Claudia Claudia is a female's name according to Thayer's Greek Lexicon and is only mentioned in the Bible in 2 Timothy 4.
- 4. What did the above exercise reveal to you about Paul and his relationship to people within his ministry work?

What further insights did you gain about these people that Paul listed here?

5. Re-read Paul's words about Mark in verse 11. Why are his words significant? (Read Acts 15:36-40 to refresh your memory of Paul's history with Mark.)

What does this change of heart about Mark say about Paul?

What does this example say to Timothy in his own role in ministry?

**APPLICATION:** What does this event with Paul & Barnabas and John Mark teach about God's work in the midst of our failings?

6.	Re-read 2 Timothy 4:13. What items does Paul request Timothy to bring to him?
	Of all the things he could ask for, why do you think Paul requests these three items?

What is significant about this request that it is mentioned in Holy Scripture?

7. Re-read verses 14-15 which speaks of Paul's experience with Alexander the coppersmith. While we do not know exactly what this man did, what do Paul's words in this letter tell you about his personal response to what this man did?

What does Paul want Timothy to watch out for in relation to this man?

**APPLICATION:** How does Paul's example of handling this personal "harm" speak to how we should handle similar situations in our lives?

8. Re-read 2 Timothy 4:16-18. We see another example of Paul not holding a grudge against someone for an injustice. What happened to Paul and what was his response to this in verse 16?

9.	Look up Luke 23:32-34. Describe the sce	ne of this, the greatest of all injustices.
	What words does Jesus Himself speak in	verse 34?
	Previous to his crucifixion, what did Jesu	s teach about forgiveness in Matthew 18:21-35?
10.	Ephesians 4:31-32 also speaks of how be does this passage tell us? Complete the o	lievers should behave, especially in word. What chart below.
	What are believers to put away?	What are ballevers to put and
	What are believers to put away:	What are believers to put on?
	what are believers to put away:	what are believers to put on?
	what are believers to put away:	what are believers to put on?
	What are believers to put away:	what are believers to put on?
	what are believers to put away:	what are believers to put on?
	Specifically what reason is given for doin	
		g these things?
	Specifically what reason is given for doin	g these things?

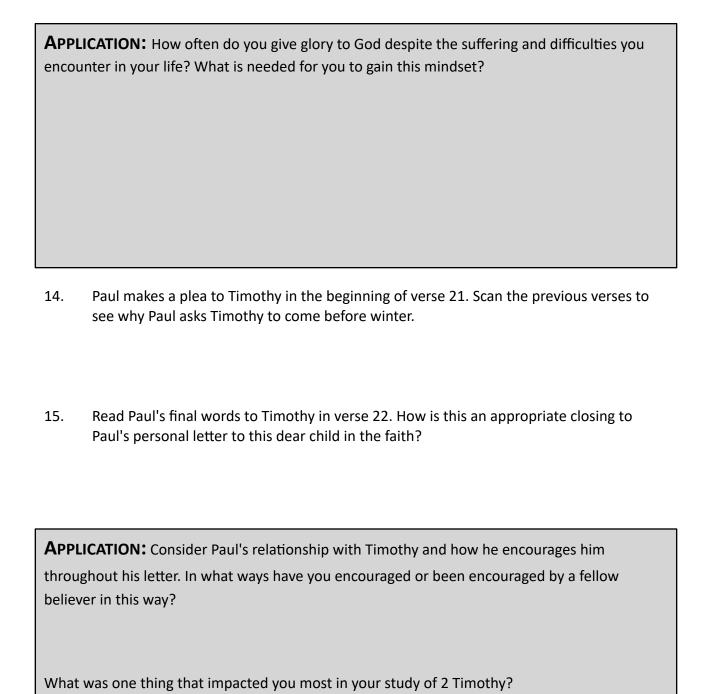
What was the result of what Paul suffered here?

## Read 1 Peter 5:6-11. What does Peter say about suffering?

consid	<b>CATION:</b> When you are suffering through a hardship - any kind of hardship- do you er what God may be doing to spread the gospel to those around you through this ip? How could you develop such a mindset?
12.	Re-read verse 18. Do you think Paul was referring to a rescue from his earthly imprisonment? Or was he referring to his ultimate rescue?

- 13. Read the following verses to see how Paul viewed death.
  - ~ Philippians 1:21-23 -
  - ~ 2 Corinthians 5:8 -

Most scholars agree that Paul was martyred by the Roman Empire at the end of this imprisonment. He was indeed rescued and brought safely into the heavenly kingdom. Though Paul's death was imminent, what were his words about God and His sovereign plan for the end of his life according to verse 18?



Rewrite 2 Timothy 4:9-22 in your own words.

In light of your study this week, what was the most significant truth that you learned about God? Why was it significant to you?

How does this truth about God increase your love and trust in Him?

What are some practical steps you can take today to live in love, trust and obedience to God?

Spend time in prayer giving thanks for the food of His Word and asking the Lord to strengthen you to walk in love, trust and obedience to Him.





## Remember: Begin and end each time of study in prayer.

Each week we will be reading through the entire book of Titus. There is a copy in your appendix beginning on page ix.

- 1. Read through Titus in its entirety. As you read, mark the following words:
  - \*truth purple circle
  - \*good works purple parentheses
- 2. Read Titus 1:1-16. Write a summary of these verses in 2-3 sentences.

Praying Scripture

Dear heavenly Father,

I pray that Your VVord will

richly dwell in my heart and

that I will be transformed by it

as I study this week.

In Your Name I ask this,

Amen.

#### doulos:

- I. a slave, bondman, man of servile condition
- II. a servant, attendant

[Source: BlueLetterBible.org]

3. Re-read verses 1-3. Note how Paul describes himself in his opening words. Then read the definition in the box of the Greek word for servant that is used in verse 1: *doulos*.

Reword the phrase "a servant of God" using the definition(s) from the Greek word that would help expand Paul's true position as God's servant.

Look up the word "apostle" in the Merriam-Webster dictionary. Then reword the phrase "an apostle of Jesus Christ" in the same manner as you did above.

Explain what Paul's position in ministry truly was according to these two phrases from verse 1.

4. For whose sake was Paul a servant of God and an apostle of Jesus Christ (v. 1)?

Specifically, for what 2 characteristics of this group of people was Paul in ministry?

- \*
- \*
- 5. Look up the following verses and note what each says about faith or knowledge of the truth.
  - ~ Romans 1:17 -
  - ~ 1 Timothy 2:3-4 -
  - ~ 2 Timothy 2:25 -
  - ~ Hebrews 11:6 -

Titus 1:1 says that faith and knowledge of the truth "accords with godliness." 6. Which of the following definitions of "accords" fits the context of Titus 1:1 the best. To arrive at an agreement To give consent To be consistent or in harmony: agree with Godliness means "The quality or practice of conforming to the laws and wishes of God; devoutness and moral uprightness." In light of the meaning of accord and godliness, explain how faith and knowledge of the truth "accords with godliness." How does faith and truth lead to the hope of eternal life? 7. What do we learn about God in verse 2? Look up the following verses that also support what Paul says in Titus 1:2. ~ Numbers 23:19 -

~ 1 Samuel 15:29 -

~ Hebrews 6:18 -

<b>APPLICATION:</b> How important is it to know that God never lies?
What bearing does this fact about God have on your faith and knowledge of the truth?

8. Read Titus 1:2-3 again in your Bible, then read it again in the NLT in the box below.

<sup>1</sup> This letter is from Paul, a slave of God and an apostle of Jesus Christ. I have been sent to proclaim faith to those God has chosen and to teach them to know the truth that shows them how to live godly lives. <sup>2</sup> This truth gives them confidence that they have eternal life, which God —who does not lie—promised them before the world began. <sup>3</sup> And now at just the right time he has revealed this message, which we announce to everyone. It is by the command of God our Savior that I have been entrusted with this work for him.

Highlight in the passage above when God promised the hope of eternal life.

How did God choose to reveal His plan of eternal life?

Read Ephesians 1:4 and 11-12. How does this relate to what we read in Titus 1:2-3?

APPLICATION: Think about the fact that God chose you before the foundation of the world to
be His own, if indeed you have confessed Christ Jesus as your Lord and Savior. Does this
knowledge stir up praise in your soul?

In what ways does this knowledge give you confidence in your salvation?

Read Psalm 145:1-3 and spend some time meditating on this truth and praise Him for his goodness!

9. Read Romans 10:13-17. How is the good news made known, or manifested, to people?

How did Paul become involved in the preaching of this good news according to Titus 1:3?

10. We now come to the recipient of Paul's letter. Read Titus 1:4. To whom is Paul writing and how does he describe him?

Let's get a better understanding of who Titus was and what connections he had with Paul. Look up the following verses and note what each says about Titus.

~ 2 Corinthians 2:12-13 -

~ 2 Corinthians 7:5-7, 13-15 -

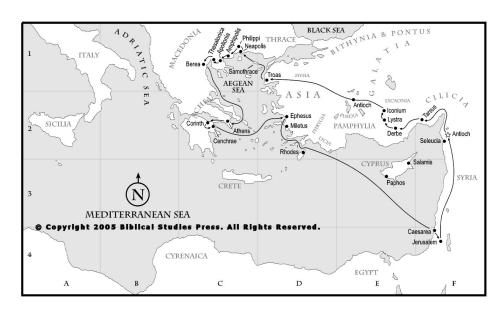
- ~ 2 Corinthians 8:16-17, 23 -
- ~ Galatians 2:1-3 -

Summarize the character and ministry of Titus.

11. What blessing does Paul speak over Titus as he opens this letter (v. 4)?

We've seen this blessing before in 1 & 2 Timothy and Philemon. What does Paul mean by speaking these words over Titus in this greeting?

12. Read verses 5-9. Highlight on the map the location where Paul left Titus.



13. Why has Paul left Titus there (v. 5)?

What does this reveal about the state of the church there in Crete?

14. Let's look at the origin of the church in Crete. Little is said in Scripture about the church on this Greek island. Read Acts 2:1-11. How could one suppose that the Cretans first came to know about Christ Jesus?

15. We studied Paul's instructions to Timothy on the qualifications of elders and overseers in 1 Timothy 3 and 2 Timothy 2. Fill in the qualifications listed in Titus 1 in the space provided.

1 Timothy 3:1-7	2 Timothy 2:14-25a	Titus 1
*Above Reproach *Husband of one wife *Sober-minded	*Not quarrelsome  *Kind to everyone  *Able to teach	
*Self-controlled  *Respectable  *Hospitable  *Able to teach  *Not a drunkard  *Not violent but gentle  *Not quarrelsome  *Not a lover of money  *Manage his household well, with all dignity keeping his	*Patiently enduring evil *Correcting opponents with gentleness.	
*Not a recent convert  *Thought of well by outsiders		

16. Match the following words to their definition to help you broaden your understanding of the qualifications of an elder:

*reproach -	disobedient to authority
*debauchery -	one who actively directs affairs
*insubordination -	a cause or occasion of blame, discredit, disgrace
*steward -	extreme indulgence in bodily pleasures, esp. sexual

	In light of the qualifications in 1 & 2 Timothy and Titus and, write a profile of a biblical overseer.
17.	What is the first word in verse 6?
	What does Paul's use of this word tell you about how hard it might be for Titus to find such a person that fits the criteria he gives? Read verse 12 to help with your answer.
	How would Titus find men of upright character that would meet the above criteria?
	What clues in verse 9 would tell us what kind of men would meet this criteria?
18.	Read 2 Timothy 3:16-17 and compare to Titus 1:9. What do these passages teach us

about what equips men to be qualified as elders?

- 19. Titus 1:9 tells us that the elder must hold firm to the trustworthy word as taught in order that he might do two things. What are these two things?
  - \*
  - \*

<b>APPLIC</b> doctrine	<b>CATION:</b> How might you discern whether the elders of a church are holding fast to sound e?
What is	the danger of not hearing sound doctrine in your church?
What st	teps do you need to take, if any, in order to sit under the teaching of sound doctrine?
	What does the Bible teach about those who contradict sound doctrine and how helievers should respond? Look up the following verses and note what each says

- ~ Romans 16:17 -
- $^{\sim}$  2 Timothy 2:25 -
- ~ 1 John 4:1-6 -
- ~ 2 John 1:7-10 -

**APPLICATION:** Do you find yourself arguing, rejecting, or contradicting the words of Scripture? What does this say about your view of Scripture or how well you know Scripture?

<b>APPLICATION:</b> What are ways that we entertain false teaching in our contemporary context?
According to these passages of Scripture, should we entertain false teaching by listening to teachers/podcasts or reading books that subtly teach what contradicts sound doctrine?
How might we discern if they are doing this?
Spend some time in prayer asking God to reveal His Truth to you through the Holy Spirit in the Word.
What steps can you take to develop the habit of letting the word of Christ dwell in you richly (Colossians 3:16)?
21. Read Titus 1:10-16. Who is Paul talking about in verse 10 and how does he describe them?

What group of people does he specifically point out?

What did this group of people believe? (Hint: see Acts 15:5 for help with yo	ur
answer.)	

Why was it important to recognize the teachings of this group? (Hint: see Galatians 2:3-5 for help with your answer.)

22. What does Paul say should happen to these empty talkers and deceivers (v.11)?

Why?

Complete the sentence below from verse 11:

"They must be silenced, since they are upsetting whole families by
\_\_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ what
they ought \_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_."

What is "shameful gain"?

Look up the following verses and note what each says about the cost of the message of the gospel of Jesus.

- ~ Romans 6:23 -
- ~ Ephesians 2:8 -
- ~ Revelation 22:17 -

What is the distinction between "shameful gain" and an elder being paid an honest wage as we saw in 1 Timothy 5:17-18?

<b>APPLICATION:</b> How would you describe "shameful gain" in our current cultural context as seen in Christian circles?
How can you identify a preacher or teacher after "shameful gain"?
What should your response be to these preachers and teachers?

23. Read Titus 1:12-14. What is it that a Cretan said about his own people?

Does Paul confirm this portrayal of the Cretans? Yes or No

What does Titus need to do for these people?

For what reason does he need to act so strongly?

24. What have these Cretans been doing up to this point (v. 14)? **APPLICATION:** Do you ever get caught up in myths or new laws that draw you away from the truth? Or perhaps they draw your focus away from holding fast to the truth? What would be some modern-day examples of myths? How do we hold fast to the truth and sound doctrine and not devote ourselves to such myths? 25. Read Titus 1:15-16. Fill in the blanks from verse 15: "To the \_\_\_\_\_, all things are \_\_\_\_\_, but to the \_\_\_\_\_ Read the same verses in the New Living Translation in the box below. 15 Everything is pure to those whose hearts are pure. But nothing is pure to those who are corrupt and unbelieving, because their minds and consciences are corrupted. 16 Such people

claim they know God, but they deny him by the way they live. They are detestable and

Summarize what Paul is saying here.

disobedient, worthless for doing anything good.

## 26. Read verse 16 again. To whom does the "they" refer?

Look up the meaning of "profess" and write down several synonyms of this word.

What does it mean to profess to know God?

What will it look like if someone truly knows God? See 1 John 2:3-6 for help with your answer.

If someone professes to know God, in what ways might they deny Him by their works?

- 27. List the 3 descriptors Paul gives for this group of people at the end of verse 16.
  - •
  - •
  - •

What is the "good work" that Paul adds in this last descriptor?

Do you feel Paul's words here are too harsh? Why would Paul speak so boldly about these people?

28. Look up Jeremiah 9:25-26 and note how the LORD describes those who profess Him but don't really know Him.

Read Matthew 23:25-28 and note what Jesus said about those whose actions don't line up with what they teach.

**APPLICATION:** Often people will say that they prayed "the prayer" or walked an aisle and consider themselves a true believer while their actions don't line up with what accords with godliness. Rather they are "uncircumcised in heart." How can you be sure that you truly know the Lord?

2 Corinthians 13:5 instructs us to examine ourselves to see whether we are in the faith. In light of what you learned in these passages of Scripture, how do we go about the process of examining ourselves to see if we are in the faith?

"Doctrine is the teaching of our heavenly Father, revealed in Jesus Christ, and transmitted to us by the Holy Spirit in Holy Scripture, and it is to be received, confessed, and followed in the church, to the glory of God's name."

~Scott Swain, Ligonier Ministries~

Rewrite Titus 1 in your own words.

In light of your study this week, what was the most significant truth that you learned about God? Why was it significant to you?

How does this truth about God increase your love and trust in Him?

What are some practical steps you can take today to live in love, trust and obedience to God?

Spend time in prayer giving thanks for the food of His Word and asking the Lord to strengthen you to walk in love, trust and obedience to Him.





## Remember: Begin and end each time of study in prayer.

1. Read through Titus in its entirety. As you read, mark the following words:

\*grace - red box

\*mercy - red triangle

2. Read Titus chapter 2. What are Paul's main ideas?

Praying Scripture

Dear Lord,

Make me to know Your ways,

teach me Your paths,

and lead me in Your truth as I

study You Word today.

I ask this in the Name of Jesus,

my Savior.

Amen.

3. What are the first 4 words in verse 1?

With whom is Paul contrasting Titus' actions? (Look back to chapter 1 for clues.)

4. What are Paul's instructions to Titus in verse 1?

Refresh your memory of the meaning of "accords" from page 89, question #6.

Why is it important that Titus teach what lines up with sound doctrine to these Cretans who are being influenced by the culture around them?

<b>APPLICATION:</b> As we study further about sound doctrine, how important is it becoming in your heart and mind that you are sitting under sound teaching and preaching of the Word of God?
In what ways are you growing in your ability to discern the difference between unsound doctrine and sound doctrine?
How is this changing you?

5. There are 5 groups of people in verses 2-10 for which Paul gives guidelines for how they are to conduct themselves within the church. In the boxes below, write in what Paul says about each one.

Older men (v. 2)	
Older women (vv. 3-4)	

Younger women (vv. 4-5)	
Younger men (v. 6)	
Bondservants (vv. 9-10)	

6. What commonalities between the groups do you see above?

What differences do you see?

7. Look specifically at the lists for the older men and younger men in the chart above. Why are these lists not the same?

Look at the instructions for older and younger women. Why are the list of instructions different for each of these groups of women? What defines the difference between the older and the younger?

8. Read Titus 2:3 again. List in the left column the instructions Paul gives to the older women. In the right column, write what the opposite of each item would be. (You can use a dictionary to look up the antonyms if needed.)

Paul's instructions:	What is the opposite of each item?

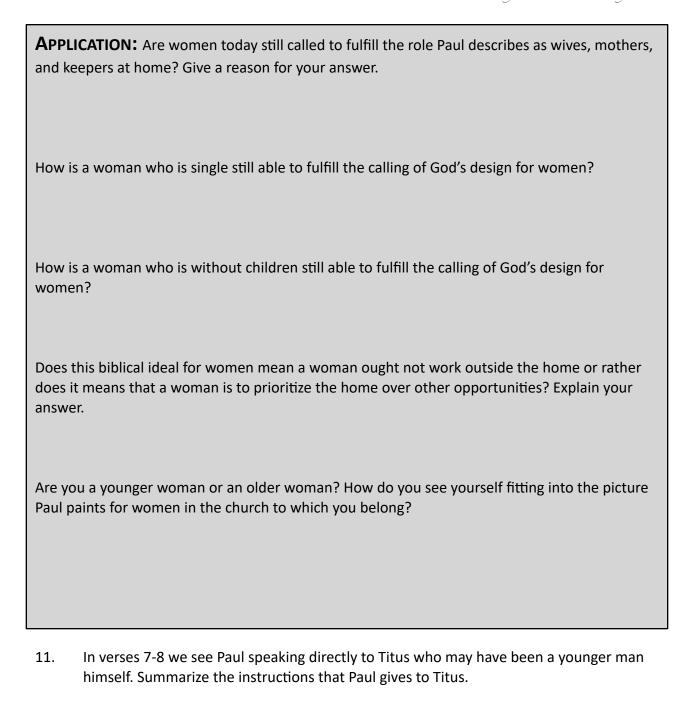
9. What is the reason Paul gives for the older women to teach the younger women (v. 5)?

Look up the word "revile" in the dictionary and write the definition below. Then rewrite the reason above in your own words using the definition you wrote in.

How would women behaving in a godly manner in their homes and in the church lead to the Word of God being honored?

10. According to verses 4-5, what are the roles that God has given to women?

How are the younger women to function within these God-given roles?



How do these instructions relate to the admonition in verse 6 regarding how the younger men are to act?

What is the reason Paul gives for why he makes these comments on how Titus is to conduct himself?

In Roman times, the term bondservant or slave could refer to someone who voluntarily served others. But it usually referred to one who was held in a permanent position of servitude. Under Roman law, a bondservant was considered the owner's personal property. Slaves essentially had no rights and could even be killed with impunity by their owners.

12. In our cultural context, slavery is not acceptable. However, the Apostle Paul and the early church lived under Roman rule and slaves (or bondservants) were commonly seen in that culture. Read the quote in the box on the side.

Review the instructions to the bondservant in Titus 2:9-10. Keeping in mind the information in the box and the words penned by Paul, summarize in your own words how bondservants were to conduct themselves?

~Got Questions~

How do these instructions to the bondservant affect the life and health of the church?

APPLICATION: Since we do not have bondservants today, how do these instructions apply to us in our cultural context?

13. Re-read Titus 2:11-14. Answer the following questions.

What does Paul say has appeared?

	What did this appearing bring?		
	What does it train us to do? Fill in the chart:		
	Renouce what?	Live how?	
	When are these actions supposed to be lived out?		
APPLICATION: Practically speaking, what does it look like to live according to the words that are in the chart above?			
14.	As we live in this present age, what are we waiting for (v. 13)?		
	What specifically is this, as Paul explains	in the remainder of verse 13?	
15.	Read 1 Timothy 6:13-16. How is the appedescribed in this passage?	earing of our God and Savior Jesus Christ	

16.	Look up the following verses and note ho	ow Scripture describes God's glory.
	~ Exodus 24:17 -	
	~ Exodus 33:18-20 -	
	~ Exodus 40:34-35 -	
	~ Hebrews 1:1-4 -	
	How does understanding what Scripture understanding of "our blessed hope"?	says about God's glory broaden the
17.	Read Titus 2:14 again. There are 2 results that come from the sacrifice that Jesus Chrmade. Fill in the chart below according to verse14.	
	What Christ's sacrifice did for us?  What Christ's sacrifice did for Himsel	
L		
	Look up the following verses and note woodsession."	hat each says about "a people for his own
	~ Deuteronomy 7:6 -	

~ 1 Peter 2:9 -

18. Complete the verse below by filling in the blanks from verse 14:

"who gave himself for us to redeem us from all lawlessness and to purify for himself a people for his own possession \_\_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_ for

The definition of "zealous" is to be marked by fervent partisanship (one who gives full loyalty and support to another) for a person, a cause, or an ideal; filled with or characterized by zeal.

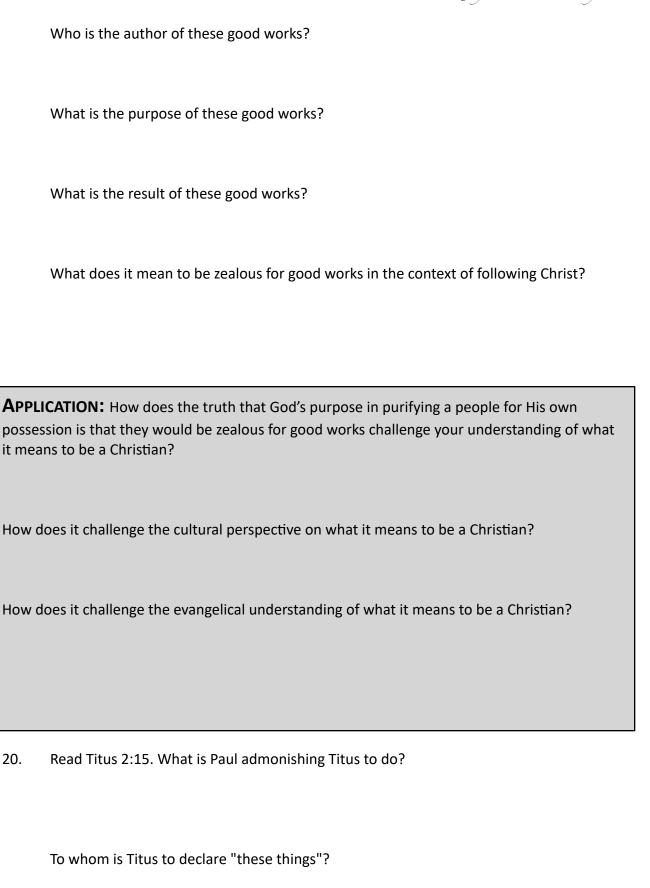
Look up John 2:13-17.

From this passage of Scripture, write a description of what it means to be zealous.

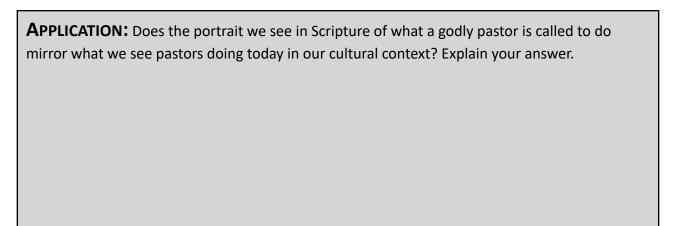
- 19. Look up the following verses and note what each says about good works:
  - ~ Matthew 5:16 -
  - ~ Galatians 6:9 -
  - ~ Ephesians 2:10 -
  - ~ Colossians 3:23-24 -
  - ~ 1 Timothy 6:17-19 -
  - ~ 2 Timothy 2:21 -
  - ~ Hebrews 13:16 -
  - ~ James 2:14-17 -

Based on these verses answer the following questions:

Who is being called to good works? Believers or unbelievers?



	What are "these things" Titus is to declare?
	How is he to do this?
21.	Refresh your memory of the definitions of the following words that you looked up back on page 68 and write those definitions here.
	*exhort -
	*rebuke -
	Remembering what we have already learned about the character of an elder as a man who is not to be harsh or quarrelsome but rather gentle and kind, what would it look like to exhort and rebuke with all authority?
	Are these 2 commands given to pastors only? Or are they relevant to every believer? Explain your answer.



#### 22. What is the last statement in Titus 2:15?

Why would Paul give this direction to Titus? Go back to 1 Timothy 4:11-16 for help with your answer.

Rewrite Titus 2 in your own words.

In light of your study this week, what was the most significant truth that you learned about God? Why was it significant to you?

How does this truth about God increase your love and trust in Him?

What are some practical steps you can take today to live in love, trust and obedience to God?

Spend time in prayer giving thanks for the food of His Word and asking the Lord to strengthen you to walk in love, trust and obedience to Him.





# Remember: Begin and end each time of study in prayer.

- 1. Read through Titus in its entirety. As you read, mark the following words:
  - \*sound doctrine/doctrine blue asterisk
  - \*faith blue wavy underline
- 2. Read Titus 3:1-15. What jumps out at you as you read?

Praying Scripture
Dear Father,
Your Word says that those who
keep Your testimonies and who seek
You with their whole heart will be
blessed. I ask that You will cause
me to delight in Your Word today.
In Jesus' Name,
Amen.

3. Look closely at Titus 3:1-2. In the chart below, fill in the columns with the instructions of which Titus is to remind his people.

What the people are to do:	What the people are NOT to do:

- 4. Read each of the Scripture passages below, then identify which characteristic(s) the verse is addressing from the list in the chart on the previous page.
  - ~ Romans 13:1-2 Let every person be subject to the governing authorities. For there is no authority except from God, and those that exist have been instituted by God. Therefore whoever resists the authorities resists what God has appointed, and those who resist will incur judgment.
  - ~ 1 Corinthians 1:10-11 I appeal to you, brothers, by the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that all of you agree, and that there be no divisions among you, but that you be united in the same mind and the same judgment. For it has been reported to me by Chloe's people that there is quarreling among you, my brothers.
  - $\sim$  2 Corinthians 10:5 We destroy arguments and every lofty opinion raised against the knowledge of God, and take every thought captive to obey Christ.
  - $\sim$  Galatians 6:9-10 And let us not grow weary of doing good, for in due season we will reap, if we do not give up. So then, as we have opportunity, let us do good to everyone, and especially to those who are of the household of faith.
  - ~ Colossians 3:12 Put on then, as God's chosen ones, holy and beloved, compassionate hearts, kindness, humility, meekness, and patience.
  - ~ 2 Timothy 2:23-25a Have nothing to do with foolish, ignorant controversies; you know that they breed quarrels. And the Lord's servant must not be quarrelsome but kind to everyone, able to teach, patiently enduring evil, correcting his opponents with gentleness.
  - $\sim$  James 3:6a, 9-10 And the tongue is a fire, a world of unrighteousness... With it we bless our Lord and Father, and with it we curse people who are made in the likeness of

God. From the same mouth come blessing and cursing. My brothers, these things ought not to be so.

 $\sim$  1 Peter 3:8-9 - Finally, all of you, have unity of mind, sympathy, brotherly love, a tender heart, and a humble mind. Do not repay evil for evil or reviling for reviling, but on the contrary, bless, for to this you were called, that you may obtain a blessing.

5. Read Titus 3:3. What are the first 3 words in this verse?

Who is Paul referencing as "we"?

Summarize in your own words how Paul describes this former way of living.

6. What happened to change the way these persons once lived? Read verses 4-7 for your answer.

Let's break verses 4-7 down in order to look deeper into them.

- 7. "But when the goodness and loving kindness of God our Savior appeared" (v. 4)
  - \*Look up the following verses:

~ John 3:16 -

~ Romans 5:11 -

### ~ Ephesians 1:3 -

\*Look at the list of God's attributes in the appendix at the back of your study guide and write down the description of God's goodness:

\*Look up the following verses and note what each says about God's kindness:

~ Romans 2:4 -

~ Ephesians 2:4-7 (especially verse 7) -

\*Read John 1:1-17. How did the goodness and loving kindness of God appear?

\*Re-write Titus 3:4 in your own words.

8. "He saved us, not because of works done by us in righteousness, but according to his own mercy, by the washing of regeneration and renewal of the Holy Spirit," (v. 5)

\*Who saved us? \_\_\_\_\_. Why did He save us?

\*What does Paul say is not the reason why He saved us?

\*Look up Isaiah 64:6 and note what it says about our righteousness.

*How did H	e save us?
------------	------------

\*

\*

9. Look up the following words in the dictionary and write in the definitions below:

```
*regenerate -
```

\*renew -

Look up the following verses and note whether the verse is speaking of regeneration or renewal.

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~ John 1:12-13 -
```

~ John 3:3, 5-8 -

~ Ephesians 2:1, 4-5 -

Look up the following verses and note what each says regarding "by the renewal of the Spirit."

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~ Romans 12:2 -
```

~ Ephesians 4:20-24, especially verse 23 -

~ Colossians 3:10 -

What is the distinction between regeneration and renewal? (Hint: think about the difference between conversion and sanctification.)

According to Scripture, is it possible to be regenerated and not renewed by the Spirit? Explain your answer.

- 10. "Whom he poured out on us richly through Jesus Christ our Savior," (v. 6)
  - \*Who did God pour out on us? (Hint: look back at verse 5.)
  - \*Was God's gift to us given with limitations? Or generously?
  - \*Through what or whom was this gift poured out on us?
  - \*Read John 14:16-17 and note what Jesus said about the gift of the Holy Spirit.

- 11. "So that being justified by his grace we might become heirs according to the hope of eternal life." (v. 7)
  - \*Look up the word "justify" in the dictionary and write in the definition that best fits the context of this verse.

"Justification is forensic, which means that it is legal. We are declared just in God's courtroom because Jesus lived an obedient life and paid the penalty for our sins. We receive this justification by faith alone, because there are no good deeds we can do to earn it. Because justification is wholly by faith, apart from any good works of ours, we are simultaneously just and yet sinners. Sinfulness is still in us, yet we are cleared in God's courtroom."

(Ligonier, May 28, 1992 article on The Doctrine of Justification, <a href="https://www.ligonier.org">www.ligonier.org</a>)

<sup>\*</sup> Read the explanation of justification in the box to the right.

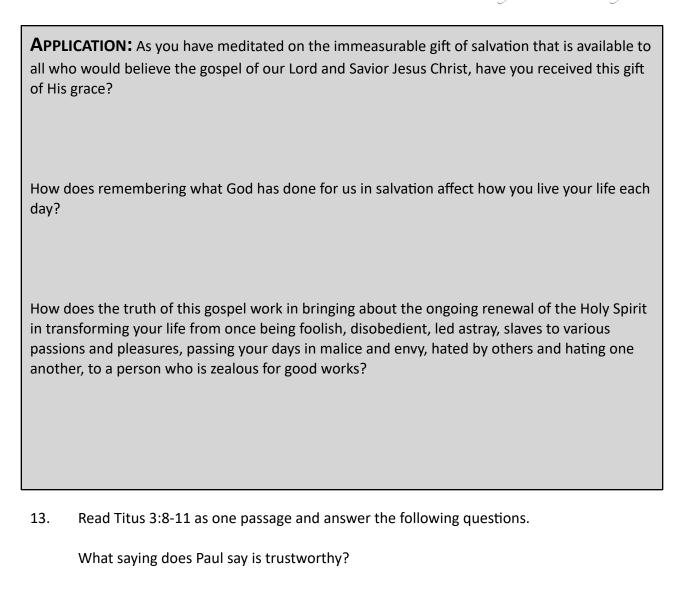
*By what does God justify us (v. 7)?	7)?
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12. Compare Titus 3:3-7 with Ephesians 2:1-9. Summarize the gospel message in these 2 passages in the space below the chart.

Ephesians 2:1-9	Titus 3:3-7
And you were dead in the trespasses and sins <sup>2</sup> in which you once walked, following the course of this world, following the prince of the power of the air, the spirit that is now at work in the sons of disobedience— <sup>3</sup> among whom we all once lived in the passions of our flesh, carrying out the desires of the body and the mind, and were by nature children of wrath, like the rest of mankind. <sup>4</sup> But God, being rich in mercy, because of the great love with which he loved us, <sup>5</sup> even when we were dead in our trespasses, made us alive together with Christ—by grace you have been saved— <sup>6</sup> and raised us up with him and seated us with him in the heavenly places in Christ Jesus, <sup>7</sup> so that in the coming ages he might show the immeasurable riches of his grace in kindness toward us in Christ Jesus. <sup>8</sup> For by grace you have been saved through faith. And this is not your own doing; it is the gift of God, <sup>9</sup> not a result of works, so that no one may boast.	<sup>3</sup> For we ourselves were once foolish, disobedient, led astray, slaves to various passions and pleasures, passing our days in malice and envy, hated by others and hating one another. <sup>4</sup> But when the goodness and loving kindness of God our Savior appeared, <sup>5</sup> he saved us, not because of works done by us in righteousness, but according to his own mercy, by the washing of regeneration and renewal of the Holy Spirit, <sup>6</sup> whom he poured out on us richly through Jesus Christ our Savior, <sup>7</sup> so that being justified by his grace we might become heirs according to the hope of eternal life.

<sup>\*</sup>Write a definition of grace:

<sup>\*</sup>What do we receive as a result of being justified by God's grace?



Look up Psalm 19:7-11 in the NIV. What does the psalmist say is trustworthy?

14.

What makes this saying trustworthy?

	According to verse 11, what two effects come about from the Word of God?
	*
	*
	How do the words of the psalmist give understanding to our text in Titus about the trustworthy saying?
15.	What are "these things" on which Paul is asking Titus to insist (v. 8)? (Hint: go back to Titus 2:11 and read through 3:8 for help with your answer.)
	What is the reason Titus is to insist on "these things"?
	What is the connection between "good works" and "these things" on which Titus is to insist?
16.	Paul has had much to say about good works in his letter to Titus. Review the following passages making a note after each one of what you learn about "good works."  ~ Titus 1:16 - They profess to know God, but they deny him by their works. They are detestable, disobedient, unfit for any good work.

- ~ Titus 2:7 Show yourself in all respects to be a model of good works...
- ~ Titus 2:14 Who gave Himself for us to redeem us from all lawlessness and to purify for Himself a people for His own possession who are zealous for good works.
- $\sim$  Titus 3:1 Remind them to be submissive to rulers and authorities, to be obedient, to be ready for every good work...
- ~ Titus 3:8 The saying is trustworthy, and I want you to insist on these things, so that those who have believed in God may be careful to devote themselves to good works.
- ~ Titus 3:14 And let our people learn to devote themselves to good works, so as to help cases of urgent need, and not be unfruitful.
- 17. Let's review what Paul has said in 1 & 2 Timothy about good works. Again, make a note of what he is teaching about good works under each passage.
  - ~ 1 Timothy 2:9-10 Likewise also that women should adorn themselves in respectable apparel, with modesty and self-control, not with braided hair and gold or pearls or costly attire, but with what is proper for women who profess godliness—with good works.
  - ~ 1 Timothy 5:9-10 Let a widow be enrolled if she is not less than sixty years of age having been the wife of one husband, and having a reputation for good works: if she has brought up children, has shown hospitality, has washed the feet of the saints, has cared for the afflicted, and has devoted herself to every good work.
  - ~ 1 Timothy 6:18 They [the rich in this present age] are to do good, to be rich in good works, to be generous and ready to share...

 $^{\sim}$  2 Timothy 2:21 - Therefore if anyone who cleanses himself from what is dishonorable, he will be a vessel for honorable use, set apart as holy, useful to the master of the house, ready for every good work.

 $^{\sim}$  2 Timothy 3:16-17 - All Scripture is breathed out by God and profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, and for training in righteousness, that the man of God may be complete, equipped for every good work.

18. Based on these Scriptures, how is a believer equipped for every good work?

Are these good works active or passive?

Summarize what "good works" are to be.

What two things does Paul say in Titus 3:8 that these good works are:

- \*
- \*

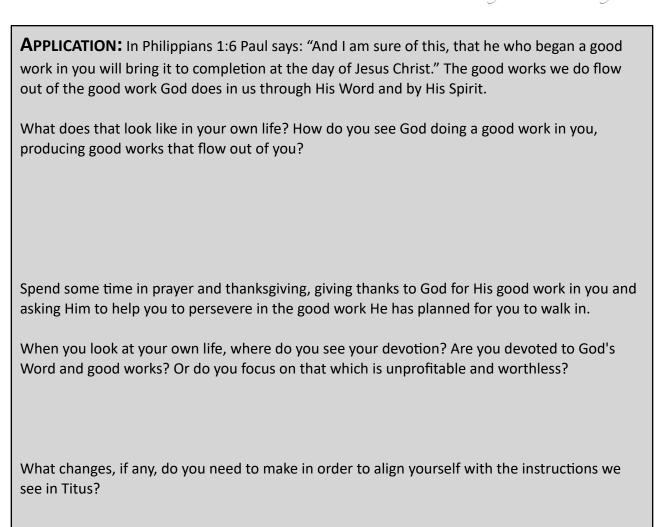
19. What is the first word in verse 9? \_\_\_\_\_\_. Paul's use of this word introduces a contrast as compared to the instructions in verse 8.

In verse 8, the people are to \_\_\_\_\_\_ themselves to good works.

Look up this word in the dictionary and write the definition that best fits the context.

	In verse 9, they are to	a list of things (which we'll address shortly).			
	Look up this word in the dictionary and v	write the definition that best fits the context.			
20.	<ol> <li>Let's look closer at the contrast between verses 8 &amp; 9. Re-read these verses and complete the chart below from verse 9.</li> </ol>				
	Things which we are to avoid				
List in the chart below the descriptors Paul used for the works he listed in verses 8-9.					
Pau	ıl's description of good works in verse 8:	Paul's description of the list in verse 9:			

What do you learn from the contrast you see between these two lists?



21. Read Titus 3:10-11. Rewrite these verses in your own words. Be sure to include the context in which these verses sit.

Practically speaking, what would this look like to "have nothing to do with" the person who stirs up divisions. Within what context is Titus to do this?

Read Romans 16:17-18. What does Paul say in these verses about those who cause division and how to handle those who cause divisions?

APPLICATION: Does the situation Paul describes to Titus ever occur in our cultural context today? What is the response of the church leadership to be according to Scripture?

What happens when the instructions found in God's Word are followed? What if they are not followed?

Have you ever witnessed these instructions carried out in the local church? What was the outcome?

22. Paul says that the person who stirs up division is warped, sinful and self-condemned. Match the following words to the appropriate definition.

\*warped- shown to be guilty by one's own actions or words

\*sinful- disturbingly abnormal or distorted

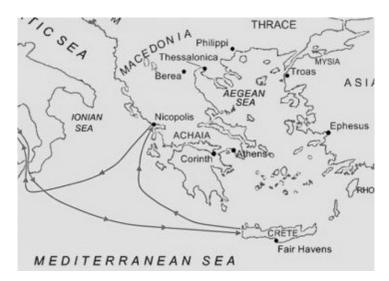
\*self-condemned- tainted with, marked by, full of sin

Write a description of a person opposite of a divisive person using antonyms for the 3 words above.

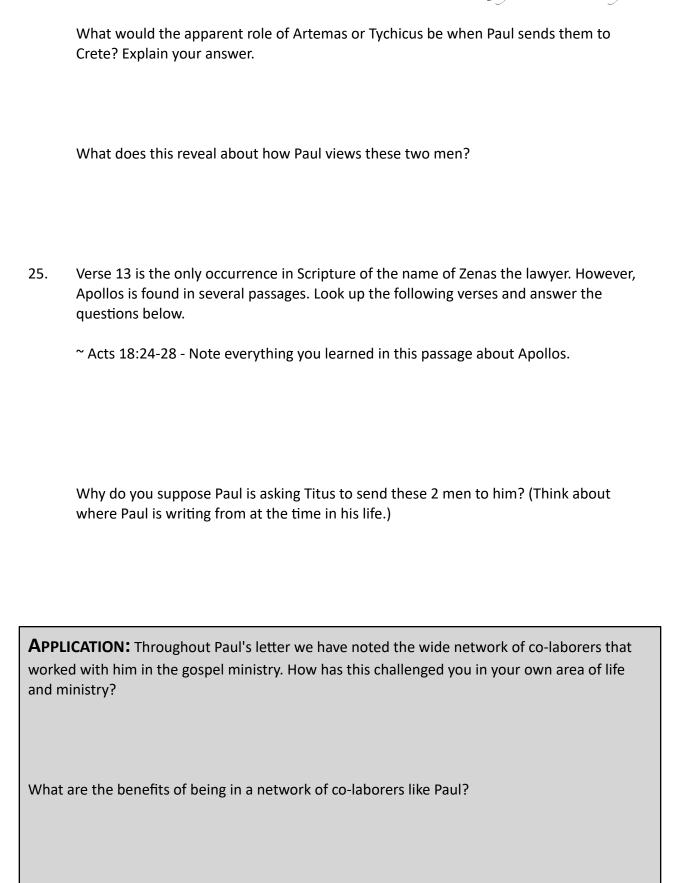
**APPLICATION:** What is the distinction between confronting what is false and being divisive?

23. Read Paul's final instructions in Titus 3:12-15. What is Paul asking Titus to do?

Find the location of Paul's planned winter stay and circle it on the map below. Also circle the location where Titus would be coming from. (Hint: you'll find Titus' location in chapter 1.)



24. We know from Paul's second letter to Timothy that Tychicus was active in ministry. However, Artemas is only mentioned here in Titus 3.



APPLICATION: What are the dangers of working alone?					
26.	Read Titus 3:14. What does Paul want the people to learn to do?				
	What are the two reasons Paul gives for why they need to learn this?				
	*				
	How does this verse add to what you have already learned about good works in this week's study?				
27.	Read Titus 3:15. How does Paul close his letter to Titus?				
	Paul begins his letter and ends his letter with grace. Why is it significant that he does this? How might this encourage the recipients of this letter?				

APPLICATION: In this semester's study, what was the passage that most challenged your beliefs and world view?
What was the passage that was most encouraging to you?
What was one thing that changed in you through your study in God's Word.

Rewrite Titus 3 in your own words.

In light of your study this week, what was the most significant truth that your learned about God? Why was it significant to you?

How does this truth about God increase your love and trust in Him?

What are some practical steps you can take today to live in love, trust and obedience to God?

Spend time in prayer giving thanks for the food of His Word and asking the Lord to strengthen you to walk in love, trust and obedience to Him.



Appendix 1:





Chapter 1

- <sup>1</sup> Paul, an apostle of Christ Jesus by the will of God according to the promise of the life that is in Christ Jesus,
- <sup>2</sup>To Timothy, my beloved child: Grace, mercy, and peace from God the Father and Christ Jesus our Lord.
- <sup>3</sup> I thank God whom I serve, as did my ancestors, with a clear conscience, as I remember you constantly in my prayers night and day. <sup>4</sup> As I remember your tears, I long to see you, that I may be filled with joy. <sup>5</sup> I am reminded of your sincere faith, a faith that dwelt first in your grandmother Lois and your mother Eunice and now, I am sure, dwells in you as well. <sup>6</sup> For this reason I remind you to fan into flame the gift of God, which is in you through the laying on of my hands, <sup>7</sup> for God gave us a spirit not of fear but of power and love and self-control.
- <sup>8</sup> Therefore do not be ashamed of the testimony about our Lord, nor of me his prisoner, but share in suffering for the gospel by the power of God, <sup>9</sup> who saved us and called us to a holy calling, not because of our works but because of his own purpose and grace, which he gave us in Christ Jesus before the ages began, <sup>10</sup> and which now has been manifested through the appearing of our Savior Christ Jesus, who abolished death and brought life and immortality to light through the gospel, <sup>11</sup> for which I was appointed a preacher and apostle and teacher, <sup>12</sup> which is why I suffer as I do. But I am not ashamed, for I know whom I have believed, and I am convinced that he is able to guard until that day what has been entrusted to me. <sup>13</sup> Follow the pattern of the

sound words that you have heard from me, in the faith and love that are in Christ Jesus. <sup>14</sup> By the Holy Spirit who dwells within us, guard the good deposit entrusted to you.

<sup>15</sup> You are aware that all who are in Asia turned away from me, among whom are Phygelus and Hermogenes. <sup>16</sup> May the Lord grant mercy to the household of Onesiphorus, for he often refreshed me and was not ashamed of my chains, <sup>17</sup> but when he arrived in Rome he searched for me earnestly and found me— <sup>18</sup> may the Lord grant him to find mercy from the Lord on that day!—and you well know all the service he rendered at Ephesus.

Chapter 2

¹ You then, my child, be strengthened by the grace that is in Christ Jesus, ² and what you have heard from me in the presence of many witnesses entrust to faithful men, who will be able to teach others also. ³ Share in suffering as a good soldier of Christ Jesus. ⁴ No soldier gets entangled in civilian pursuits, since his aim is to please the one who enlisted him. ⁵ An athlete is not crowned unless he competes according to the rules. ⁶ It is the hard-working farmer who ought to have the first share of the crops. ⁷ Think over what I say, for the Lord will give you understanding in everything.

<sup>8</sup> Remember Jesus Christ, risen from the dead, the offspring of David, as preached in my gospel, <sup>9</sup> for which I am suffering, bound with chains as a criminal. But the word of God is not bound! <sup>10</sup> Therefore I endure everything for the sake of the elect, that they also may obtain the salvation that is in Christ Jesus with eternal glory. <sup>11</sup> The saying is trustworthy, for:

If we have died with him, we will also live with him;

12 if we endure, we will also reign with him;

if we deny him, he also will deny us;

<sup>13</sup> if we are faithless, he remains faithful—for he cannot deny himself.

<sup>14</sup> Remind them of these things, and charge them before God not to quarrel about words, which does no good, but only ruins the hearers. <sup>15</sup> Do your best to present yourself to God as one approved, a worker who has no need to be ashamed, rightly handling the word of truth. <sup>16</sup> But avoid irreverent babble, for it will lead people into more and more ungodliness, <sup>17</sup> and their talk will spread like gangrene. Among them are Hymenaeus and Philetus, <sup>18</sup> who have swerved from the truth, saying that the resurrection has already happened. They are upsetting the faith of some. <sup>19</sup> But God's firm foundation stands, bearing this seal: "The Lord knows those who are his," and, "Let everyone who names the name of the Lord depart from iniquity."

<sup>20</sup> Now in a great house there are not only vessels of gold and silver but also of wood and clay, some for honorable use, some for dishonorable. <sup>21</sup> Therefore, if anyone cleanses himself from what is dishonorable, he will be a vessel for honorable use, set apart as holy, useful to the master of the house, ready for every good work.

<sup>22</sup> So flee youthful passions and pursue righteousness, faith, love, and peace, along with those who call on the Lord from a pure heart. <sup>23</sup> Have nothing to do with foolish, ignorant controversies; you know that they breed quarrels. <sup>24</sup> And the Lord's servant must not be quarrelsome but kind to everyone, able to teach, patiently enduring evil, <sup>25</sup> correcting his opponents with gentleness. God may perhaps grant them repentance leading to a knowledge of the truth, <sup>26</sup> and they may come to their senses and escape from the snare of the devil, after being captured by him to do his will.

Chapter 3

<sup>1</sup>But understand this, that in the last days there will come times of difficulty. <sup>2</sup> For people will be lovers of self, lovers of money, proud, arrogant, abusive, disobedient to their

parents, ungrateful, unholy, <sup>3</sup> heartless, unappeasable, slanderous, without self-control, brutal, not loving good, <sup>4</sup> treacherous, reckless, swollen with conceit, lovers of pleasure rather than lovers of God, <sup>5</sup> having the appearance of godliness, but denying its power. Avoid such people. <sup>6</sup> For among them are those who creep into households and capture weak women, burdened with sins and led astray by various passions, <sup>7</sup> always learning and never able to arrive at a knowledge of the truth. <sup>8</sup> Just as Jannes and Jambres opposed Moses, so these men also oppose the truth, men corrupted in mind and disqualified regarding the faith. <sup>9</sup> But they will not get very far, for their folly will be plain to all, as was that of those two men.

<sup>10</sup> You, however, have followed my teaching, my conduct, my aim in life, my faith, my patience, my love, my steadfastness, <sup>11</sup> my persecutions and sufferings that happened to me at Antioch, at Iconium, and at Lystra—which persecutions I endured; yet from them all the Lord rescued me. <sup>12</sup> Indeed, all who desire to live a godly life in Christ Jesus will be persecuted, <sup>13</sup> while evil people and impostors will go on from bad to worse, deceiving and being deceived. <sup>14</sup> But as for you, continue in what you have learned and have firmly believed, knowing from whom you learned it <sup>15</sup> and how from childhood you have been acquainted with the sacred writings, which are able to make you wise for salvation through faith in Christ Jesus. <sup>16</sup> All Scripture is breathed out by God and profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, and for training in righteousness, <sup>17</sup> that the man of God may be complete, equipped for every good work.

Chapter 4

<sup>1</sup>I charge you in the presence of God and of Christ Jesus, who is to judge the living and the dead, and by his appearing and his kingdom: <sup>2</sup> preach the word; be ready in season and out of season; reprove, rebuke, and exhort, with complete patience and teaching. <sup>3</sup> For the time is coming when people will not endure sound teaching, but

having itching ears they will accumulate for themselves teachers to suit their own passions, <sup>4</sup> and will turn away from listening to the truth and wander off into myths. <sup>5</sup> As for you, always be sober-minded, endure suffering, do the work of an evangelist, fulfill your ministry.

<sup>6</sup> For I am already being poured out as a drink offering, and the time of my departure has come. <sup>7</sup> I have fought the good fight, I have finished the race, I have kept the faith. <sup>8</sup> Henceforth there is laid up for me the crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous judge, will award to me on that day, and not only to me but also to all who have loved his appearing.

<sup>9</sup> Do your best to come to me soon. <sup>10</sup> For Demas, in love with this present world, has deserted me and gone to Thessalonica. Crescens has gone to Galatia, Titus to Dalmatia. <sup>11</sup> Luke alone is with me. Get Mark and bring him with you, for he is very useful to me for ministry. <sup>12</sup> Tychicus I have sent to Ephesus. <sup>13</sup> When you come, bring the cloak that I left with Carpus at Troas, also the books, and above all the parchments. <sup>14</sup> Alexander the coppersmith did me great harm; the Lord will repay him according to his deeds. <sup>15</sup> Beware of him yourself, for he strongly opposed our message. <sup>16</sup> At my first defense no one came to stand by me, but all deserted me. May it not be charged against them! <sup>17</sup> But the Lord stood by me and strengthened me, so that through me the message might be fully proclaimed and all the Gentiles might hear it. So I was rescued from the lion's mouth. <sup>18</sup> The Lord will rescue me from every evil deed and bring me safely into his heavenly kingdom. To him be the glory forever and ever. Amen.

<sup>19</sup> Greet Prisca and Aquila, and the household of Onesiphorus. <sup>20</sup> Erastus remained at Corinth, and I left Trophimus, who was ill, at Miletus. <sup>21</sup> Do your best to come before winter. Eubulus sends greetings to you, as do Pudens and Linus and Claudia and all the brothers.

<sup>22</sup> The Lord be with your spirit. Grace be with you.

## Titus 1

Chapter 1

<sup>1</sup> Paul, a servant of God and an apostle of Jesus Christ, for the sake of the faith of God's elect and their knowledge of the truth, which accords with godliness, <sup>2</sup> in hope of eternal life, which God, who never lies, promised before the ages began <sup>3</sup> and at the proper time manifested in his word through the preaching with which I have been entrusted by the command of God our Savior;

<sup>4</sup>To Titus, my true child in a common faith: Grace and peace from God the Father and Christ Jesus our Savior.

<sup>5</sup> This is why I left you in Crete, so that you might put what remained into order, and appoint elders in every town as I directed you— <sup>6</sup> if anyone is above reproach, the husband of one wife, and his children are believers and not open to the charge of debauchery or insubordination. <sup>7</sup> For an overseer, as God's steward, must be above reproach. He must not be arrogant or quick-tempered or a drunkard or violent or greedy for gain, <sup>8</sup> but hospitable, a lover of good, self-controlled, upright, holy, and disciplined. <sup>9</sup> He must hold firm to the trustworthy word as taught, so that he may be able to give instruction in sound doctrine and also to rebuke those who contradict it.

<sup>10</sup> For there are many who are insubordinate, empty talkers and deceivers, especially those of the circumcision party. <sup>11</sup> They must be silenced, since they are upsetting whole families by teaching for shameful gain what they ought not to teach. <sup>12</sup> One of the Cretans, a prophet of their own, said, "Cretans are always liars, evil beasts, lazy gluttons." <sup>13</sup> This testimony is true. Therefore rebuke them sharply, that they may be

sound in the faith, <sup>14</sup> not devoting themselves to Jewish myths and the commands of people who turn away from the truth. <sup>15</sup> To the pure, all things are pure, but to the defiled and unbelieving, nothing is pure; but both their minds and their consciences are defiled. <sup>16</sup> They profess to know God, but they deny him by their works. They are detestable, disobedient, unfit for any good work.

Chapter 2

¹But as for you, teach what accords with sound doctrine. ² Older men are to be soberminded, dignified, self-controlled, sound in faith, in love, and in steadfastness. ³ Older women likewise are to be reverent in behavior, not slanderers or slaves to much wine. They are to teach what is good, ⁴ and so train the young women to love their husbands and children, ⁵ to be self-controlled, pure, working at home, kind, and submissive to their own husbands, that the word of God may not be reviled. ⁶ Likewise, urge the younger men to be self-controlled. ⁷ Show yourself in all respects to be a model of good works, and in your teaching show integrity, dignity, ¾ and sound speech that cannot be condemned, so that an opponent may be put to shame, having nothing evil to say about us. Ŋ Bondservants are to be submissive to their own masters in everything; they are to be well-pleasing, not argumentative, ¹⁰ not pilfering, but showing all good faith, so that in everything they may adorn the doctrine of God our Savior.

<sup>11</sup> For the grace of God has appeared, bringing salvation for all people, <sup>12</sup> training us to renounce ungodliness and worldly passions, and to live self-controlled, upright, and godly lives in the present age, <sup>13</sup> waiting for our blessed hope, the appearing of the glory of our great God and Savior Jesus Christ, <sup>14</sup> who gave himself for us to redeem us from all lawlessness and to purify for himself a people for his own possession who are zealous for good works.

<sup>15</sup> Declare these things; exhort and rebuke with all authority. Let no one disregard you.



<sup>1</sup>Remind them to be submissive to rulers and authorities, to be obedient, to be ready for every good work, 2 to speak evil of no one, to avoid quarreling, to be gentle, and to show perfect courtesy toward all people. <sup>3</sup> For we ourselves were once foolish, disobedient, led astray, slaves to various passions and pleasures, passing our days in malice and envy, hated by others and hating one another. 4 But when the goodness and loving kindness of God our Savior appeared, 5 he saved us, not because of works done by us in righteousness, but according to his own mercy, by the washing of regeneration and renewal of the Holy Spirit, 6 whom he poured out on us richly through Jesus Christ our Savior, 7 so that being justified by his grace we might become heirs according to the hope of eternal life. 8 The saying is trustworthy, and I want you to insist on these things, so that those who have believed in God may be careful to devote themselves to good works. These things are excellent and profitable for people. 9 But avoid foolish controversies, genealogies, dissensions, and quarrels about the law, for they are unprofitable and worthless. 10 As for a person who stirs up division, after warning him once and then twice, have nothing more to do with him, 11 knowing that such a person is warped and sinful; he is self-condemned.

<sup>12</sup> When I send Artemas or Tychicus to you, do your best to come to me at Nicopolis, for I have decided to spend the winter there. <sup>13</sup> Do your best to speed Zenas the lawyer and Apollos on their way; see that they lack nothing. <sup>14</sup> And let our people learn to devote themselves to good works, so as to help cases of urgent need, and not be unfruitful.

<sup>15</sup> All who are with me send greetings to you. Greet those who love us in the faith. Grace be with you all.

Appendix 2

Attributes of

God



To study God's attributes is to study his character, to answer questions like, Who is God? and What is God like? A typical classification of God's attributes divides them into those that are incommunicable (those that he does not share or "communicate" to anyone or anything else) and communicable (those that he shares with other beings). Like most theological classifications, this one is imperfect but still helpful as we seek to understand what is so far beyond ourselves.

God's communicable attributes can be further categorized into: attributes of God's being, mental attributes, moral attributes, attributes of purpose and "summary" attributes (attributes that, in a more particular way, modify each of the others).

It is important to consider that God is not simply the sum of his attributes. His attributes are not separate from one another, but each one modifies or qualifies each of the others.

Appendix 2: Attributes of God by Visual Theology

TRANSCENDENCE	IMMANENCE	ASEITY	OMNIPRESENCE	
God transcends all creation	God is active in this world	God is self-existent and self-	God has no size or shape	
and Is unknowable apart	and in our daily lives. God	sufficient and has no need	and is present in all places	
from his self-initiated	cares about every aspect of	of human beings or the rest	with his entire being.	
revelation.	our existence and invites us	of creation.		
	to welcome his guidance,			
	grace, and love.			
		IMMUTABILITY	GLORY	
God's whole being includes God has always existed,		God cannot change in his	Summary attribute	
all of his attributes at all	having no beginning and no	being, perfections, The created brightnes		
times. These attributes are	end, and experiencing no	purposes, and promises. surrounds God's revelation		
never in opposition.	succession of moments.		of himself.	
BEAUTY	BLESSEDNESS	PERFECTION	JEALOUSY	
Summary attribute	Summary attribute	Summary attribute	Moral attribute	
God is the possessor and	God delights fully in himself	God fully possesses all	God always seeks to protect	
the sum of all desirable	and in all that reflects his	excellent qualities and lacks	his own honor.	
qualities.	character.	no qualities that would be		
		desirable for him.		
GOODNESS	PEACE	HOLINESS	LOVE	
Moral attribute	Moral attribute	Moral attribute	Moral attribute	
God is the final standard of	God, in his being and	God is separated from sin	God eternally gives of	
all good and all he is and	actions, is separate from all	and he is committed to	himself to others.	
does is worthy of approval.	confusion and disorder.	seeking his own honor.		
MERCY RIGHTEOUSNESS		WRATH	TRUTHFULNESS	
Moral attribute	Moral attribute	Moral attribute Mental attribute		
God is good to those in	God is the final standard for	God intensely hates all sin.	God is the true God whose	
misery and distress and he	what is right and he always		knowledge and words are	
is good to those who	acts in accordance with		both true and the final	
deserve punishment.	what is right. (Also known		standard of truth.	
	as God's justice.)			
KNOWLEDGE	WISDOM	WILL	FREEDOM	
Mental attribute	Mental attribute	Attribute of purpose	Attribute of purpose	
God fully knows himself and	God always chooses the	God approves and	God does whatever he	
all actual and possible	best goals and the best	determines to bring about	pleases.	
things. (Also known as	means to those goals.	every action necessary for		
God's omniscience.)		the existence and activity of		
		all that exists.		
OMNIPOTENCE	INVISIBILITY	SPIRITUALITY	INCOMMUNICABLE	
Attribute of purpose Attribute describing God's		Attribute describing God's attributes are in blue.		
God is able to do all his holy	being	being		
will. (Also known as God's	God's total essence, all of	God is a being who is not	COMMUNICABLE attributes	
sovereignty.)	his being, will never be	made up of matter and who	are in orange, along with	
	visible to us.	cannot be perceived by our	their category.	
		bodily senses.		
	l.		L.	

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and Is unknowable apart	and in our daily lives. God	sufficient and has no need	and is present in all places	
from his self-initiated	cares about every aspect of	of human beings or the rest	with his entire being.	
revelation.	our existence and invites us	of creation.		
	to welcome his guidance,			
	grace, and love.			
		IMMUTABILITY	GLORY	
God's whole being includes God has always existed,		God cannot change in his	Summary attribute	
all of his attributes at all	having no beginning and no	being, perfections, The created brightnes		
times. These attributes are	end, and experiencing no	purposes, and promises. surrounds God's revelation		
never in opposition.	succession of moments.		of himself.	
BEAUTY	BLESSEDNESS	PERFECTION	JEALOUSY	
Summary attribute	Summary attribute	Summary attribute	Moral attribute	
God is the possessor and	God delights fully in himself	God fully possesses all	God always seeks to protect	
the sum of all desirable	and in all that reflects his	excellent qualities and lacks	his own honor.	
qualities.	character.	no qualities that would be		
		desirable for him.		
GOODNESS	PEACE	HOLINESS	LOVE	
Moral attribute	Moral attribute	Moral attribute	Moral attribute	
God is the final standard of	God, in his being and	God is separated from sin	God eternally gives of	
all good and all he is and	actions, is separate from all	and he is committed to	himself to others.	
does is worthy of approval.	confusion and disorder.	seeking his own honor.		
MERCY RIGHTEOUSNESS		WRATH	TRUTHFULNESS	
Moral attribute	Moral attribute	Moral attribute Mental attribute		
God is good to those in	God is the final standard for	God intensely hates all sin.	God is the true God whose	
misery and distress and he	what is right and he always		knowledge and words are	
is good to those who	acts in accordance with		both true and the final	
deserve punishment.	what is right. (Also known		standard of truth.	
	as God's justice.)			
KNOWLEDGE	WISDOM	WILL	FREEDOM	
Mental attribute	Mental attribute	Attribute of purpose	Attribute of purpose	
God fully knows himself and	God always chooses the	God approves and	God does whatever he	
all actual and possible	best goals and the best	determines to bring about	pleases.	
things. (Also known as	means to those goals.	every action necessary for		
God's omniscience.)		the existence and activity of		
		all that exists.		
OMNIPOTENCE	INVISIBILITY	SPIRITUALITY	INCOMMUNICABLE	
Attribute of purpose Attribute describing God's		Attribute describing God's attributes are in blue.		
God is able to do all his holy	being	being		
will. (Also known as God's	God's total essence, all of	God is a being who is not	COMMUNICABLE attributes	
sovereignty.)	his being, will never be	made up of matter and who	are in orange, along with	
	visible to us.	cannot be perceived by our	their category.	
		bodily senses.		
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Appendix 2: Attributes of God by Visual Theology