

THE LETTER OF 1 TIMOTHY

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THE LETTER OF 1 TIMOTHY

General Information: The three letters addressed to Timothy and Titus (1 Timothy, 2 Timothy, and Titus) constitute what is known as the Pastoral Epistles. On the likely assumption that there were two imprisonments of Paul in Rome, the Pastoral Epistles must be dated after Paul's first release from prison in

the spring of A.D. 63. (Liberty Bible Commentary, Vol. 2, p.627)

Timothy was one of Paul's companions who traveled with him and helped in his work (See Acts 16:13). Paul had nurtured Timothy in the Christian faith and looked on him as a son (1 Tim. 1:2).

The two letters to Timothy and the letter to Titus are called "The Pastorals" because they deal with the qualifications, concerns, and responsibilities of church leaders. These letters reveal a developed church life with the offices of bishop (1 Tim. 3:1-7), elders (1 Tim. 4:14; 5:17-20), deacons (1 Tim. 3:8-10, 12-13), deaconesses (1 Tim. 3:11) and church widows (1 Tim. 5:3-16).

The first letter to Timothy does not say where Paul is writing from. Timothy is in Ephesus (1 Tim. 1:3) and Paul plans to go and visit him (1 Tim. 3:14; 4:13).

One of the main duties of church leaders, such as Timothy, the bishops, elders, and deacons, is to receive and to teach Christian truths. The Christian religion is regarded as a body of doctrines, defined and accepted by all, which must be transmitted without any changes. This “sound doctrine” (See 1 Tim. 1:10; 4:6; 6:3), which has been entrusted to Paul and his colleagues (1 Tim. 6:20), must be passed on to other reliable men, who will teach it to others (2 Tim. 2:2).

This strong emphasis on correct, orthodox faith is due to the danger posed by heretical teachers who are spreading their false teachings in the churches. In the most severe terms possible these teachers and their teachings are denounced and condemned (1 Tim. 1:3-7; 4:1-3, 7; 6:3-10, 20-21).

In 1 Timothy Paul warns Timothy against these false and dangerous doctrines

that are being spread in Ephesus, where Timothy is. (Helps for Translators, Robert G. Bratcher, pgs. 2, 8-9).

1 Timothy is the fifty-fourth book of the Bible. It contains six chapters, one hundred and thirteen verses, and two thousand two hundred and sixty-nine words.

READ AND DISCUSS EACH VERSE AND TRANSLATION ALONG WITH THE “ADDITIONAL INFORMATION” AND “QUESTIONS.” (Additional translations may be consulted also).

NOTICE : If you read only the **bold face type** you will be reading the *King James Version* in its entirety. If you read only the “light face type” you will be reading *The Last Days Bible* in its entirety.

1 TIMOTHY CHAPTER 1

1 Timothy 1:1 Paul, an apostle of Jesus Christ by the commandment of God our Saviour, and Lord Jesus Christ, which is our hope; [2] Unto Timothy, my own son in the faith: Grace, mercy, and peace, from God our Father and Jesus Christ our Lord.

(1 My Dear Timothy: This is from Paul, a messenger of Jesus Christ, sent out by a command from God our Savior, and from the Lord Jesus Christ who is our hope. 2 Timothy, you are my true son in the faith. May God our Father and Jesus Christ our Lord continue to grant you favor you never could have earned, resulting in God being merciful to you and giving you great peace.)

Additional Information: (Verse 1) – Paul is now an aged Apostle and is preparing to pass his ministry on to others. Paul writes this letter to Timothy after his first Roman imprisonment noted in Acts chapter

28. He will again be arrested and taken back to Rome as a prisoner where he will write his second letter to Timothy. Timothy himself will be imprisoned and later released (See Hebrews 13:23).

“**Apostle**” is the Greek word *apostolos* and means a delegate; specially an ambassador of the gospel. Officially someone commissioned by God the Father and Jesus Christ. Miraculous powers were the signs of an apostle (See 2 Cor. 12:12).

“**God our Saviour.**” “**Saviour**” is the Greek word *soter* and means “savior, deliverer, preserver” (Vine’s Lexicon). “Jesus Himself interpreted His mission as one of salvation, saying ‘For the Son of man came to seek and to save the lost’ (Luke 19:10). The term in both the Old Testament (Isa. 53) and the New Testament suggest deliverance from the worst affliction and trouble known to mankind – deliverance from sin [and Satan]” (Zondervan Pictorial Encyclopedia, H.L. Drumwright, Jr., Vol. 5, p. 291).

(Verse 2) – “Timothy, my own son in the faith.” Timothy was born at Lystra and had a Greek father and a Jewish mother (who taught him the Scriptures from childhood). When Paul came to Lystra on his second missionary journey (Acts 16:1-3), he

enlisted Timothy, who was associated with Paul till the end of his ministry (The Amplified Bible).

1. **Read 1 Timothy 1:1.** The Apostle Paul considered Timothy to be: a. a bad boy. b. his own son in the faith. c. young and without experience.

1 Timothy 1: [3] As I besought thee to abide still at Ephesus, when I went into Macedonia, that thou mightest charge some that they teach no other doctrine, [4] Neither give heed to fables and endless genealogies, which minister questions, rather than godly edifying which is in faith: so do. (3 As I urged you when I left for northern Greece, be sure to stay in Ephesus so that you may command certain men to stop spreading their false teachings. 4 Demand also that they stop wasting their time reciting mythological tales and the endless lists of their ancestors. Subjects of that nature cause only

arguments, while preaching God's truth results in building up the Lord's followers in the faith.)

Additional Information: (Verse 3) – “charge some that they teach no other doctrine.” “No other doctrine” means *false doctrine, heretical teaching, teachings which are not true Christian doctrine.*

(Verse 4) – “Fables” is the Greek word *muthos* meaning a tale, that is, fiction. **“Endless genealogies”** is the Greek word *genealogia*. This word is used in 1 Timothy 1:4 and Titus 3:9, with reference to such “genealogies” as are found in Philo, Josephus and the book of Jubilees, by which Jews traced their descent from the patriarchs and their families, and perhaps also to Gnostic “genealogies” and orders of aeons and spirits. Amongst the Greeks, as well as other nations, mythological stories gathered round the birth and “genealogy” of their heroes. Probably Jewish “genealogical” tales crept into Christian communities. Hence the warnings to Timothy and Titus. (Vine's Lexicon).

(Verses 3-4) – Before Paul left Ephesus, he likely began the confrontation of false teachers with the expulsion of Hymenaeus and Alexander (1 Tim. 1:20), then assigned Timothy to stay on and complete what he

had begun. The false teachers had a wide influence. Several reasons point toward these men being elders in the church at Ephesus: (1) They presumed to be teachers (v.7), a role reserved for elders (3:2; 5:17). (2) Paul himself had excommunicate Hymenaeus and Alexander, which implies they occupied the highest pastoral positions. (3) Paul detailed the qualifications of an elder (3:1-7), implying that unqualified men, who needed to be replaced by qualified ones, were occupying those roles. (4) Paul emphasized that sinning elders were to be publicly disciplined (5:19-22). **“Teach no other doctrine”** (v.3) is a compound word made up of two Greek words that mean “of a different kind” and “to teach.” The false teachers were teaching doctrine different than apostolic doctrine (1 Tim. 6:3-4; Acts 2:42; Gal. 1:6-7). This had to do with the gospel of salvation. Apparently they were teaching another gospel. **“Fables and endless genealogies”** were legends and fanciful stories manufactured from elements of Judaism (1 Tim. 1:7; Titus 1:14), which probably dealt with allegorical or fictitious interpretations of Old Testament genealogical lists. (MacArthur Bible Commentary, p. 1775).

2. **Read 1 Timothy 1:3.** Paul ask Timothy to stay in Ephesus and: a. start new Bible studies. b. collect some offerings for his ministry. c. try to stop the men that are teaching wrong doctrine.

3. **Read 1 Timothy 1:4.** Apparently some false teachers were introducing: a. some stories that weren't completely true. b. a new form of church worship. c. others to their in-laws.

1 Timothy 1: [5] Now the end of the commandment is charity out of a pure heart, and of a good conscience, and of faith unfeigned: [6] From which some having swerved have turned aside unto vain jangling; [7] Desiring to be teachers of the law; understanding neither what they say, nor whereof they affirm. (5 Now the result you are aiming for in giving this command is to promote love for both God and man, coming from a pure heart, a clear conscience, and a faith that is genuine. 6 But

some of your preachers and teachers are way off course, and their teaching is actually without aim or purpose. 7 They want to be known as teachers who can clearly explain the real meaning of the Law of Moses. But they don't even understand the true intent of the Law, so they know nothing about what they are so strongly teaching as truth.)

Additional Information: (Verse 5) – “The purpose of my order is to make us love one another with a love which comes from a heart that is free of sin, a conscience that does not accuse us of wrongdoing, and a faith in Christ that is genuine” (Helps for Translators Handbook, p. 11).

“Faith unfeigned” is the Greek word *anypokritos*. This Greek word is the one from which we get the English word “hypocrite.” It was a term used of actors, one who pretends to be what he is not! (Liberty Bible Commentary, Vol. 2, p. 629).

(Verse 7) – **“Desiring to be teachers of the law.”** It seems clear that the reference is to the Torah,

the first five books of the Old Testament, known as the Law of Moses.

“Understanding neither what they say.” Paul seems to say that those false teachers don’t even understand the words they use. This is an exaggerated way of saying they don’t understand the matters they discuss, that is, the very points of Torah which they claim to explain. (Help for Translators Handbook, p. 11).

4. **Read 1 Timothy 1:5.** The goal of Paul’s instruction is: a. love. b. a pure heart. c. a good conscience. d. a genuine faith. e. all of the above.

5. **Read 1 Timothy 1:6.** Some false teachers strayed off course and gave themselves to : a. vain jangling. b. fruitless discussions. c. foolish talk. d. talk that had no meaning. e. talk without aim or purpose. f. all of the above.

6. **Read 1 Timothy 1:7.** The false teachers turned from teaching faith in Christ and turned instead to faith in: a. certain foods. b. church attendance. c. the Law.

1 Timothy 1: [8] But we know that the law is good, if a man use it lawfully; [9] Knowing this, that the law is not made for a righteous man, but for the lawless and disobedient, for the ungodly and for sinners, for unholy and profane, for murderers of fathers and murderers of mothers, for manslayers, [10] For whoremongers, for them that defile themselves with mankind, for menstealers, for liars, for perjured persons, and if there be any other thing that is contrary to sound doctrine; [11] According to the glorious gospel of the blessed God, which was committed to my trust. (8 Now we know that the Law does indeed serve a good purpose if a person has a right understanding of it and properly explains it. 9 One must first realize that the Law is not directed at people whose main goal in life is to please God, but at lawbreakers and rebels, at the ungodly and the

sinful, at the unholy and disrespectful, at those who even kill their fathers and mothers, and at all other murderers. 10 It's also directed at fornicators and sexual perverts, at kidnappers and liars, at those who lie by giving false testimony, and at all who act in a manner contrary to wholesome teaching. 11 These regulations are also a vital part of the glorious Great news which had been entrusted to me by our marvelous God.)

Additional Information: (Verse 10) – “sound doctrine.” The early church continued steadfastly in the apostles' doctrine or sound doctrine (See Acts 2:42). The apostles' doctrine consisted of all the instructions that was written to the early church (in letter form) through the apostles. When these letters were read to the church, the understanding that these early congregations had of these letters was the correct understanding and interpretation of the Scriptures.

I personally adhere to the first-century church and what the early believers understood when they first heard the letter of 1 Timothy read to them. I personally

do not adhere to a twentieth-century mystical interpretation that reads into the passage doctrines that the early church did not know or perceive (D.K.).

In contrast to “sound doctrine” there is also *doctrines of man* (Mark 7:7) and *doctrines of devils* (1 Timothy 4:1) that the apostles were trying to guard the church from (See 1 Timothy 4:16).

7. **Read 1 Timothy 1:8.** We know that the Law is good if: a. it is used correctly. b. it is used the right way. c. it is used properly. d. a person has a right understanding of it. e. all of the above.

8. **Read 1 Timothy 1:9.** The Law isn't made for: a. the person who does what is right. b. people who live responsibly. c. godly people. d. all of the above.

9. **Read 1 Timothy 1:10.** The Law is made for people who: a. are lawless. b. are ungodly. c. are sinners. d. live unholy lives. e. are murderers. f. are sexually immoral. g. oppose sound doctrine. h. all of the above.

10. **Read 1 Timothy 1:11.** Sound doctrine agrees with the glorious good news of the blessed God. True or False

1 Timothy 1: [12] And I thank Christ Jesus our Lord, who hath enabled me, for that he counted me faithful, putting me into the ministry; [13] Who was before a blasphemer, and a persecutor, and injurious: but I obtained mercy, because I did it ignorantly in unbelief. [14] And the grace of our Lord was exceeding abundant with faith and love which is in Christ Jesus.
(12 I'm so grateful to Christ Jesus our Lord for regarding me as one whom He could trust, and for that reason appointing me to serve Him, and then giving me the strength to do so. 13 Even though I used to curse Jesus and speak violently against Him, being cruelly insulting and rude to His followers and persecuting them in a most violent way, I was shown mercy

because I did it without realizing what I was actually doing. I honestly didn't believe that Jesus was our long-awaited Messiah. 14 So the mercy God showed me was far beyond anything I deserved, resulting in wonderful faith and love toward Christ Jesus on my part.)

Additional Information: (Verse 12) – “putting me into the ministry.” “Ministry” is the Greek word *diakonia* and means *service, ministering, especially of those who execute the commands of others* (Thayer's Lexicon). Paul was a “faithful” steward of a trust (1 Cor. 4:1-2) and did not “handle the Word of God deceitfully” (2 Cor. 4:2) as did the false teachers.

11. **Read 1 Timothy 1:12 and 2 Cor. 4:2.** God counted Paul to be faithful for he did not handle the Word of God deceitfully. True or False

12. **Read 1 Timothy 1:13.** God had mercy on Paul because as an unbeliever he didn't know what he was doing. True or False

13. Read 1 Timothy 1:14. The Lord poured out His grace upon Paul. True or False

1 Timothy 1: [15] This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptance, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners; of whom I am chief. [16] Howbeit for this cause I obtained mercy, that in me first Jesus Christ might show forth all longsuffering, for a pattern to them which should hereafter believe on him to life everlasting. [17] Now unto the King eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wise God, be honour and glory for ever and ever. Amen.

(15 A trustworthy statement that deserves to be wholeheartedly accepted by everyone is this: 'Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners.' And of all sinners, I was the worst. 16 But I obtained mercy because Jesus Christ wanted to use me as object lesson number

one, so He could show all others, by the inexhaustibly patient way He dealt with me, the worst sinner, how very merciful He wants to be to everyone else who will believe in Him, and that they will live forever by doing so. 17 May the King who rules throughout all ages, who will never die, be given honor and glory forever and ever! Human eyes cannot see him, but He alone, our God, is the only One who has complete wisdom in regard to all things! And so may it ever be!)

14. **Read 1 Timothy 1:15.** Jesus Christ came into the world to: a. start a church. b. give a good example. c. save sinners.

15. **Read 1 Timothy 1:16.** God wanted to use Paul as an object lesson to show others how inexhaustibly patient He dealt with the worst sinner, and how very merciful He wants to be to everyone. True or False

1 Timothy 1: [18] This charge I commit unto thee, son Timothy, according to the prophecies which went before on thee, that thou by them mightest war a good warfare; [19] Holding faith, and a good conscience; which some having put away concerning faith have made shipwreck: [20] Of whom is Hymenaeus and Alexander; whom I have delivered unto Satan, that they may learn not to blaspheme. (18 Timothy, my son, here are my instructions to you: If you are careful to faithfully follow the instructions you received when those prophets prophesied about you, then you can continue to fight well in the Lord's battles. 19 Continue to live in obedience to the faith! By doing so, you will always have a clear conscience. Some have believed that they don't need to obey the commands and obligations of the faith, and by following thru in that belief, they have made a shipwreck of their

faith. 20 Included among those are Hymenaeus and Alexander, whom I have handed over to Satan to punish until they learn to stop speaking abusively against God's plain truth.)

Additional Information: (Verse 20) –
“**Hymenaeus and Alexander**” were evidently speaking against God by teaching that it was not necessary to fully obey what Christ and His apostles taught. (The Last Days Bible)

16. **Read 1 Timothy 1:19.** We are to cling tightly to our faith in Christ and: a. tithe weekly. b. read our Bibles. c. keep our conscience clear.

17. **Read 1 Timothy 1:19.** Some people have deliberately disobeyed their conscience and as a result: a. had their faith shipwrecked. b. made a mess of their faith. c. lost their faith in Christ. d. destroyed their faith. e. all of the above.

1 Timothy 2: [1] I exhort therefore, that, first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions,

and giving of thanks, be made for all men; [2] For kings, and for all that are in authority; that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty. [3] For this is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Saviour; [4] Who will have all men to be saved, and to come unto the knowledge of the truth. (1 Here, then, is what I urge upon all followers of the Lord: Our first duty is to plead before God for everyone. Intercede and plead most earnestly in prayer for them. And don't fail to thank God for the way He is working in answer to your prayers. 2 Pray in the same way for the top government leaders, and for all who are in places of authority in our government, industry, and elsewhere. This will hopefully lead to our being allowed to live a peaceful and trouble-free life as we worship and serve God, and as we obey Him in our conduct toward our fellow men. 3 It

is only right that we pray in this way, and God our Savior is pleased when we do. 4 Because it is His earnest desire that everyone should come to know what the truth really is, and be saved.)

Additional Information: (Verse 1) –

“Supplications” is the Greek word *deesis* and means a *petition*. **“Prayer(s)”** are *a reverent petition made to God the object of worship, or any act of communion with God such as confession, praise, or thanksgiving*.

“Intercession(s)” is the Greek word *enteuxis* and primarily *denotes a lighting upon, a meeting with; then, a conversation ; and hence, a petition. It is a technical term for approaching a king, and so for boldly approaching God in intimate intercession and prayer [seeking the presence and hearing of God on behalf of others]*. (Vine’s Lexicon).

“Giving of thanks” is the Greek word *eucharistia* and means *gratitude, grateful language (to God, as an act of worship)* (Strong’s Lexicon).

(Verse 4) – “Saved” is the Greek word *sozo* and means to save, that is, deliver or protect (Strong’s Lexicon). The term **“saviour”** in both the Old Testament

and the New Testament suggest deliverance from the worst affliction and trouble known to mankind – deliverance from sin [and Satan]” (Zondervan Pictorial Encyclopedia, Vol. 5, p.291).

18. **Read 1 Timothy 2:1.** One of our first duties as Christians is to pray and give thanks for: a. the Apostle’s Creed. b. our family and friends. c. for all people.

19. **Read 1 Timothy 2:2.** We are to pray for: a. top government leaders. b. authorities in our government. c. those in authority over us (such as civil authorizes, etc.). d. all of the above.

20. **Read 1 Timothy 2:4.** God’s earnest desire is that everyone should come to know the truth and be saved. True or False

1 Timothy 2: [5] For there is one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus; [6] Who gave himself a ransom for all, to be testified in due time. (5

Put briefly, the truth is this: There is only one God, and there is only one person who can act as a go-between between God and man. That Person is the Man whom we know as Christ Jesus. 6 He's the One who gave Himself in suffering and death as a ransom to rescue all of us. And this news will be given to all mankind at the proper times.)

Additional Information: (Verse 5) – “Mediator” is the Greek word *mesites* and means a go-between, a reconciler. Christ is called a “mediator” since he interposed by his death and restored the harmony between God and man which human sin had broken (Thayer's Lexicon).

(Verse 6) – “Ransom,” the Greek word is *antilutron* and means a redemption-price. This word stresses what is given in exchange for another as the price of his redemption (Vine's Lexicon).

Three different Hebrew words [in the Old Testament] are translated "redeem" or "ransom." Each presents and emphasizes a particular aspect of God's great concern for humanity. Each word is cast against

the background of helplessness. Each finds human beings captured, held captive by the power of forces they cannot overcome. Only by the intervention of a third party can bondage be broken and the person freed.

Redemption is a release "from all wickedness" (Tit 2:14). The redemption that Jesus accomplished by his blood is an eternal redemption (Heb 9:12), intended to so cleanse us that "we may serve the living God" (v. 14; cf. Tit 2:14). Thus, redemption in the New Testament focuses on the condition of the believer, who had been locked in a wicked and empty way of life, and on the price of redemption, the blood of Christ. It also focuses on the result of redemption, a commitment by the believer to serve God. The New Testament applies the concept developed in the Old Testament to the issue of personal salvation. Each person in our world is in the grip of sin. Sin's bondage can be broken only through Christ's blood. Redeemed, the believer is given a place in the family of God and is called to live a life that reflects his new standing (Expository Dictionary of Bible Words, pgs. 515-517).

21. **Read 1 Timothy 2:5.** There are many gods and goddesses that we should serve. True or False

22. **Read 1 Timothy 2:5.** There is only one man who can bring God and men together, he is: a. Buddha. b. Mohammed. c. Christ Jesus. d. all of the above.
23. **Read 1 Timothy 2:6.** Jesus gave his life as a ransom, that is, so that all men could go free and not be held by the power of sin. True or False
24. **Read 1 Timothy 2:6.** Jesus is proof that God wants all people to be saved. True or False

1 Timothy 2: [7] Whereunto I am ordained a preacher, and an apostle, (I speak the truth in Christ, and lie not;) a teacher of the Gentiles in faith and verity. (7 It's for this purpose that I've been appointed by God to be a preacher and missionary. Christ is my witness that I'm telling the truth and not lying when I state that I have been sent to tell the Gentiles that they too can be saved by believing this truth.)

25. **Read 1 Timothy 2:7.** The Apostle Paul was appointed to teach the truth to the Gentiles and show them God's plan of salvation. True or False

1 Timothy 2: [8] I will therefore that men pray every where, lifting up holy hands, without wrath and doubting. (8 So I want the men to pray everywhere, men who can lift up their hands to God from a life that is pure, and is not fouled up by anger and heated arguments.)

26. **Read 1 Timothy 2:8.** God's will is that men pray everywhere from a life that is pure and not fouled up by anger and arguments. True or False

1 Timothy 2: [9] In like manner also, that women adorn themselves in modest apparel, with shamefacedness and sobriety; not with braided hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly array; [10] But (which

becometh women professing godliness) with good works. (9 I also want women to dress modestly and sensibly, not trying to call attention to themselves with elaborate hair styles, gold ornaments, pearls, or expensive clothing. 10 The main adornments appropriate for a woman who professes to love and obey the Lord are her good deeds.)

27. **Read 1 Timothy 2:9-10.** Women who claim to be Christians should make themselves attractive by the good things that they do and not by jewels and fancy clothes. They should dress modestly. True or False

1 Timothy 2: [11] Let the woman learn in silence with all subjection. [12] But I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence. [13] For Adam was first formed, then Eve. [14] And Adam was not deceived, but the woman being deceived was in the

transgression. (11 She should learn in quietness and be fully submissive. 12 Nor do I permit a woman to teach men or to have authority over men. She is to remain silent, 13 because God made Adam first, then Eve. 14 It wasn't Adam who was fooled by Satan to believe a lie; but it was the woman who was deceived, and who then fell into sin.)

Additional Information: Some maintain that Paul's teaching about women here is historically conditioned, not universal and timeless. Others view these verses as unaffected by the historical situation and therefore applicable to every age. (NIV Study Bible). It may be that Paul is forbidding women from filling the role of the pastor/teacher. He is not prohibiting them from teaching in other appropriate conditions and circumstances (See Acts 18:26; Titus 2:3-4). Paul forbids women from exercising any type of authority over men in the church assembly, since the elders are those who rule (1 Tim. 5:17) (MacArthur Bible Commentary, p. 1783).

28. **Read 1 Timothy 2:11-14.** Women are not to have authority over a man. True or False In the context, who is the man? a. the pastors b. her husband. c. man in general. d. all of the above.

1 Timothy 2: [15] Notwithstanding she shall be saved in childbearing, if they continue in faith and charity and holiness with sobriety.

(15 But women will also be saved as a result of the birth of the Child, if they continue in faith toward Christ, showing true love for God and mankind, being ever watchful to live holy lives, and control their appetites of the body, and other desires.)

Additional Information: Good translations should say the same thing in different styles. When differences in translations are not just a matter of style, realize that the meaning of the verse or verses is difficult and two or more meanings of words or phrases may be possible in Greek.

29. **Read 1 Timothy 2:15.** God will keep women safe in childbearing if they put their trust in God and live loving and good lives. True or False

1 Timothy 3: [1] This is a true saying, If a man desire the office of a bishop, he desireth a good work. [2] A bishop then must be blameless, the husband of one wife, vigilant, sober, of good behaviour, given to hospitality, apt to teach; [3] Not given to wine, no striker, not greedy of filthy lucre; but patient, not a brawler, not covetous; (1 Here's a statement that is indeed true: Any man wanting to be a pastor is desiring to do very worthwhile work. 2 But a pastor must be one who cannot honestly be charged with doing wrong. He must have only one wife, be cool-headed, wise in practical matters, and well-behaved. He must enjoy opening his home to entertain guests, and be a good teacher of the Scriptures. 3 He must not

be addicted to wine, nor one who is always wanting to fight. He must be gentle, not quarrelsome. He must not be greedy for money, always wanting more.)

Additional Information: In this chapter the qualifications for pastors and deacons are given. It is of upmost importance that leaders be qualified to teach and set an example for the rest of the believers.

In the New Testament the words overseer, elder, pastor, and bishop are used interchangeably to describe the same men (See Acts 20:17, 28; Titus 1:5-9; 1 Peter 5:1-2). Bishops, pastors, overseers, elders are responsible to lead, preach and teach (1 Tim. 5:17), help the spiritually weak (1 Thess. 5:12-14), care for the church (1 Peter 5:1-2), ordain other leaders (1 Timothy 4:14) and be an example to God's people (1 Peter 5:3).

(Verse 1) – “Bishop” is the Greek word *episkope* meaning oversight, overseership, office, charge. (The overseer or presiding officer of a Christian church). (See 1 Tim. 5:17, 1 Thess. 5:12, Heb. 13:7). (Thayer's Lexicon).

(Verse 2) – “Blameless” means that no valid accusation of wrongdoing can be made against him.

This is the overarching requirement for a pastor. (MacArthur Commentary, p. 1785).

“The husband of one wife.” Literally the Greek means a “one-woman man.” The issue is not the marital status, but his moral and sexual purity. (Ibid., p. 1785).

30. **Read 1 Timothy 3:1-3.** The qualifications of pastors are: a. a good reputation. b. faithfulness to his wife. c. to be self-controlled, sensible and well-behaved. d. to be hospitable. e. to be able to teach. f. to be kind, gentle and not love money. g. all of the above.

1 Timothy 3: [4] One that ruleth well his own house, having his children in subjection with all gravity; [5] (For if a man know not how to rule his own house, how shall he take care of the church of God?) (He must be a man who manages his household well, whose children highly respect and love him and quickly obey without whining. 5 Because if he doesn't know how to manage and control

his own family, how will he be able to properly manage the church of God?)

31. **Read 1 Timothy 3:4-5.** Other qualifications for pastors are: a. to be a good family leader. b. not to be addicted to alcohol. c. all of the above.

1 Timothy 3: [6] Not a novice, lest being lifted up with pride he fall into the condemnation of the devil. [7] Moreover he must have a good report of them which are without; lest he fall into reproach and the snare of the devil. (6 He must not be a new follower of the Lord, or he may become conceited by being chosen so soon. Then he would be judged guilty of being proud, and would receive the same judgment as the devil. 7 In addition, he must have the respect of those outside the Church. If he is morally weak, he will surely fall into the devil's trap and become the laughingstock of the world.)

32. **Read 1 Timothy 3:6-7.** Other qualifications for pastors include: a. He must not be a new Christian. b. He must have a good reputation with the non-Christian public. c. all of the above.

1 Timothy 3: [8] Likewise must the deacons be grave, not doubletongued, not given to much wine, not greedy of filthy lucre; [9] Holding the mystery of the faith in a pure conscience. [10] And let these also first be proved; then let them use the office of a deacon, being found blameless. (8

Deacons, too, must be men who are worthy of respect, not saying one thing and then saying the opposite to someone else. They must not be drinkers of much wine, and must not be greedy for money, especially for money gotten by ignoble or dishonest means. 9 They must not only continue to believe the truths revealed to us by the Great News, but they must also have a clear conscience, by living by what

those truths reveal and command. 10 These men should first be tested in less responsible positions in the church; and only then, if no problems are found with their lives and service, should they be allowed to serve as deacons.)

Additional Information: (Verse 8) – “Deacon” is the Greek word *diakonos* and has the idea of one who runs errands, an attendant, a waiter. (Strong’s Lexicon). A “**deacon**” was one who by virtue of the office assigned him by the church, cares for the poor and has charge of and distributes the money collected for their use. A “**deaconess**” was a woman to whom the care of either poor or sick women was entrusted. (Thayer’s Lexicon).

33. **Read 1 Timothy 3:8-10.** Deacons qualifications are similar to those of a pastor. True or False

34. **Read 1 Timothy 3:10.** Deacons should be tested in less responsible positions in the church before they are allowed to be in the office of a deacon. True or False.

1 Timothy 3: [11] Even so must their wives be grave, not slanderers, sober, faithful in

all things. (11 Their wives too must be women who are worthy of respect, not malicious gossipers, but women who are self-controlled and faithful in everything.)

35. **Read 1 Timothy 3:11.** Deacon's wife's or Deaconess should have similar qualifications such as:
a. being women that everyone respects. b. not being gossips. c. being women of discretion and self-control. d. women who never drink to much. e. women who can be thoroughly trusted. f. women who are faithful. g. all of the above.

1 Timothy 3: [12] Let the deacons be the husbands of one wife, ruling their children and their own houses well. [13] For they that have used the office of a deacon well purchase to themselves a good degree, and great boldness in the faith which is in Christ Jesus. (12 A deacon must be the husband of only one wife, and must manage

his children and household well. 13 Those who have served well as deacons gain great respect, and great confidence that their faith in Christ Jesus is genuine.)

36. **Read 1 Timothy 3:12.** Deacons must be faithful in marriage, attentive to their children and diligent in looking after their own affairs. True or False

1 Timothy 3: [14] These things write I unto thee, hoping to come unto thee shortly: [15] But if I tarry long, that thou mayest know how thou oughtest to behave thyself in the house of God, which is the church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the truth. (14 Although I'm writing these things to you, I'm hoping to come your way soon. 15 I'm writing this so that even if I'm delayed you'll know how the people ought to behave as members of the household of God, which is the

church of the living God, the pillar and foundation support of the truth.)

37. **Read 1 Timothy 3:14-15.** One of the reasons that the Apostle Paul wrote this letter to Timothy was to relay to everyone who belongs to God how they should conduct themselves in God's household (that is, His family). True or False

1 Timothy 3: [16] And without controversy great is the mystery of godliness: God was manifest in the flesh, justified in the Spirit, seen of angels, preached unto the Gentiles, believed on in the world, received up into glory. (16 And no one can dispute the fact that the mystery – as to why God has so graciously done so much for His people – is indeed great: God appeared to us in a human body. He was proved to indeed be the Son of God by the way the Holy Spirit worked thru Him. Angels were present and testified at His

conception, His birth, His resurrection, and His ascension into Heaven. He has been proclaimed as the Saviour who came to redeem people in all nations. In spite of the wickedness of the human heart, great numbers of people throughout the world have come to believe in Him. Then the triumphant Son of God was received back up into Heaven as His followers watched Him go.)

Additional Information: “**Mystery**” is the Greek word *mysterion* and does not mean mysterious but a secret that is now being known.

38. **Read 1 Timothy 3:16.** God appeared to us in a human body. True or False.

39. **Read 1 Timothy 3:16.** The Spirit declared Jesus to be without sin. True or False.

40. **Read 1 Timothy 3:16.** Angels never saw Christ. True or False.

41. **Read 1 Timothy 3:16.** Jesus the Christ was preached among the nations and believed upon. True or False.

42. **Read 1 Timothy 3:16.** Jesus the Son of God was received back up into Heaven as his followers watched Him go. True or False

1 Timothy 4: [1] Now the Spirit speaketh expressly, that in the latter times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits, and doctrines of devils; [2] Speaking lies in hypocrisy; having their conscience seared with a hot iron; (1 But in spite of all of this, the Holy Spirit continues to clearly warn that in the last days some will abandon their faith in Christ and attentively listen to lying spirits, to teachings that actually come from demons. 2 These teachings will be taught by those who are liars and hypocrites,

whose consciences are as dead as if they had been seared by a hot iron.)

Additional Information: (Verse 1) – “Now the Spirit speaketh expressly.” The Apostle Paul repeats to Timothy the warning he had given many years earlier to the Ephesian elders: “For I know this, that after my departing shall grievous wolves enter in among you, not sparing the flock. Also of your own selves shall men arise, **speaking perverse things**, to draw away disciples after them (Acts 20:29-30). The Spirit of God through the Scriptures has repeatedly warned of the danger of turning away from the Christian faith (See Matt. 24:4, 12; Acts 20:29-30; 2 Thess. 2:3; Heb. 3:12; 6:6; 10:29; 1 Jn. 2:18-19; Jude 3).

“**Depart**” from the faith. The Greek word for “depart” is *aphistemi* and means to remove, desist or desert. It is translated depart, draw away, fall away, refrain and withdraw self (Strong’s Lexicon). It is the source of our English word “apostatize,” and refers to someone moving away from an original position, that is, professing Christians who defect after believing lies and deceptions of the devil. “**Depart from the faith**” may be translated: “will abandon the Christian faith,” “will

apostatize,” “will stop being Christians” (Help for Translators, p. 37).

“Giving heed to seducing spirits.” The Greek means more than simply “pay attention to”; here it means “to follow,” “to obey,” “to give allegiance to.” (Help for Translators, p. 37).

“Doctrine of devils” are not teachings about demons, but false teaching that originates from them. The goal is to pervert and corrupt God’s Word by turning Christians from the apostles doctrine (See Acts 2:42). Teaching of demons are transmitted through false teachings that claims to be teaching that is inspired by God.

(Verse 2) - “Speaking lies in hypocrisy.”

“Hypocrisy” is the Greek word *hupokrisis* and means the acting of a stage-player, deceit, pretence. A feigning to be what one is not.

“Having their conscience seared with a hot iron” (“whose consciences are dead, as if burnt with a hot iron). As your finger is numb when it has been burned with a hot iron, so too their consciences are numbed by the searing of sin. (Liberty Bible Commentary, Vol.2, p.635) The meaning is that these false teachers no longer are able to distinguish truth

from error. Like skin that has lost all its feeling after being badly burned, so their consciences are dead. (Helps for Translators, p. 38).

43. **Read 1 Timothy 4:1.** God's Spirit makes it clear that in the last days some will: a. attend church more regularly. b. study the Bible with diligence. c. depart from the Christian faith.

44. **Read 1 Timothy 4:1.** God's Spirit makes it clear that in the last days some will: a. follow the Apostle's doctrine closely (Acts 2:42). b. give heed to the doctrine of Christ (Heb. 6:1-2). c. be fooled by evil spirits and doctrines of devils.

45. **Read 1 Timothy 4:2.** In the last days some will: a. be fooled by the false claims of liars. b. be fooled by hypocrites. c. all of the above.

1 Timothy 4: [3] Forbidding to marry, and commanding to abstain from meats, which God hath created to be received with thanksgiving of them which believe and

know the truth. [4] For every creature of God is good, and nothing to be refused, if it be received with thanksgiving: [5] For it is sanctified by the word of God and prayer.

(3 They will forbid certain people to marry, and forbid the eating of certain foods. But God created these foods to be received with thanksgiving by those who believe and know the truth. 4 Because everything God created is good, and nothing is to be rejected. You are to receive all of it with a prayer of thanks. 5 When prayer is offered and God's word on this matter is believed, that food is blessed by God for your use.)

Additional Information: (Verse 3) – “God hath created to be received with thanksgiving.” This affirms the biblical emphasis on the goodness of God's creation (Gen. 1:31), and the divine command that all plants and animals could be eaten (Gen. 1:29; 9:2-3); and see the teaching of Jesus for his followers (Mark

7:19), and Peter's experience (Acts 10:15) (Helps for Translators, p. 38).

46. **Read 1 Timothy 4:3.** What false teachings did Paul mention in 1 Timothy 4:3? a. forbidding people to marry. b. forbidding the eating of certain foods. c. all of the above.

47. **Read 1 Timothy 4:4-5.** Food is blessed by God when: a. prayer is offered with thanksgiving. b. God's Word is believed. c. all of the above.

1 Timothy 4: [6] If thou put the brethren in remembrance of these things, thou shalt be a good minister of Jesus Christ, nourished up in the words of faith and of good doctrine, whereunto thou hast attained. [7] But refuse profane and old wives' fables, and exercise thyself rather unto godliness. [8] For bodily exercise profiteth little: but godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and

of that which is to come. [9] This is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptance. (6 If you continue to warn your assembly about these lies, you will be doing your duty as a worthy minister of Jesus Christ. In this way, you will be feeding them the true message of faith and sound doctrine, and bringing them to maturity in the faith by the same true teachings that you yourself have so closely followed. 7 But have nothing to do with using godless, worthless stories in your sermons, which aren't worth telling. Instead, you must continue to perform every exercise necessary to keep spiritually strong. 8 Exercising your body is indeed profitable for a short while, but taking care to build up your spiritual strength is profitable in every way you can think of, both for your present life, and for the next life too. 9 That is a statement of

utmost importance, and should receive everyone's most serious attention.)

Additional Information: (Verse 7) – “Fables” is the Greek word *muthos* meaning a tale, that is, fiction (myth) (Strong's Lexicon). It is that which is fabricated by the mind set over against the real and actual truth (Lexical Aids to the N.T.).

(Verses 7-8) – “godliness” in Greek is *eusebeia*. It is from *eu*, “well,” and *sebomai*, “to be devout,” denotes that piety which, characterized by a Godward attitude, does that which is well-pleasing to Him. In 1 Timothy 6:3 “the doctrine which is according to godliness” signifies that which is consistent with “godliness,” in contrast to false teachings. (Vine's Lexicon).

48. **Read 1 Timothy 4:6.** We are to be constantly nourished on: a. the words of faith. b. sound doctrine. c. all of the above.

49. **Read 1 Timothy 4:7.** We are to have nothing to do with: a. each other. b. old wife's fables, that is, a tale that is fabricated by fiction and untruth.

50. **Read 1 Timothy 4:8.** Godliness is profitable: a. in this life. b. in the life to come. c. all of the above.

1 Timothy 4: [10] For therefore we both labour and suffer reproach, because we trust in the living God, who is the Saviour of all men, specially of those that believe. (10 It's because we have hope in all that God has promised that we work hard, even while we're being accused and criticized. We work and persevere because we believe in a living God who is a Savior of all men, but the Savior especially of all who are His true followers.)

Additional Information: “Who is the Saviour of all men.” This can refer to the fact that the atonement of Christ is not limited to just certain people; it is available to all. Heb. 2:9; Acts 2:21; Rev. 22:17 (Last Days Bible).

“Specially of those that believe.” This emphasis makes it probable that the statement “Saviour of all” refers to God’s desire and power to save all; however he can actually save only those who believe,

that is, who believe the gospel, the message of salvation (Helps for Translators, p.42).

51. **Read 1 Timothy 4:10.** It is because we have hope in all that God has promised that we work hard, even while we're being accused and criticized. True or False

1 Timothy 4: [11] These things command and teach. [12] Let no man despise thy youth; but be thou an example of the believers, in word, in conversation, in charity, in spirit, in faith, in purity. [13] Till I come, give attendance to reading, to exhortation, to doctrine. (11 So you must continue to teach these things, and you must continue to demand that the people hold firmly to them. 12 Don't let anyone find any reason to despise you because of your youth. But you must earn their respect by being an example to the believers – by the things you say and the way you say them, how you live, by the

genuine love you have for all, by the spirit in which you work and accept situations, by your faith, and by the purity of your life. 13 Until I come your way, devote yourself to both the private and public reading of the Scriptures, to the teaching of its meaning, and to the challenging of your hearers to put the truths of those Scriptures to work in their lives.)

Additional Information: (Verse 13) - The Greek word for “reading” in this passage is *anagnosis* and means reading, especially the public reading of Holy Scriptures. In 1 Timothy 4:13, it refers to the public reading of the Scriptures (including the letters of the apostles) appointed to be read in public in the New Testament worship service (See Colossians 4:16; 1 Thessalonians 5:27). The readers in the church whose duty it was to read, expound or give application to the passage were called *anagnomstai*, the public readers.

“The word for ‘Scripture’ in Greek is *graphe*. In the New Testament this term is used exclusively of Scripture and is used in such a way that **quoting Scripture (or reading) is understood to be the same**

as quoting God (See John 10:35; Romans 4:3; 9:17; Gal. 4:30)” (Expository Dictionary of Bible Words, p.544).

“The Scriptures were formally constituted into a canon (a rule of measure that established them as being the true Word of God). The reading of them was, along with prayer, the chief part of the service of worship from the time of Ezra onwards. Indeed, it seems that the reading out of the law (the Word of God) gave the motivation [and pattern] for the first meetings for worship (in the New Testament church), where the word of God was heard. The first Christians were Jews among Jews.” (Dictionary of N.T. Theology, Vol.3. pgs. 485, 493).

It was always the **practice of God’s people to have the Word of God read aloud** in the congregation. This is true whether it was the Old Testament or the New Testament (Ex. 24:7; Deut. 31:11; Josh. 8:35; 2 Kings 23:2; Neh. 8:7-8; Luke 4:16; Acts 15:21; Col. 4:16; 1 Thess. 5:27). In the book of Revelation it states, “Blessed is the one who reads the words of this prophecy (usually in the New Testament the epistles were read aloud) and blessed are those who hear it and take to heart what is written in it” (that is, the blessing comes to those who obey and apply its words) (Rev.

1:3). There was also a warning that what was read was not to be added to or taken away from (Rev. 22:18-19).

Without **all** the Scriptures on a particular subject we will be led to wrong conclusions, resulting in wrong doctrine.

52. **Read 1 Timothy 4:12.** We are to set an example for others to follow by what we say, as well as by our love, faith and purity. True or False

53. **Read 1 Timothy 4:13.** We are to give attention to:
a. the public reading of Scripture. b. sound doctrine. c. all of the above.

1 Timothy 4: [14] Neglect not the gift that is in thee, which was given thee by prophecy, with the laying on of the hands of the presbytery. [15] Meditate upon these things; give thyself wholly to them; that thy profiting may appear to all. [16] Take heed unto thyself, and unto the doctrine; continue in them: for in doing this thou

shalt both save thyself, and them that hear thee. (14 And you must stop neglecting to use the gift God gave you when the elders of the church laid their hands upon your head and the prophecy was given concerning you. 15 Continue to give serious attention to these things. In fact, give your full attention to them, to the extent that everyone will clearly see the progress you are making. 16 Always pay close attention to both how you live and what you teach. Continue to be concerned about how truthful and effective they both are, because in doing so you will both ensure your own salvation and the salvation of those who listen to you.)

Additional Information: (Verse 14) – “the laying on of the hands of the presbytery.” Christian presbytery or elders appear in Acts (Acts 11:30; 14:23; 15:2, 4, 6) and in the Letters (Titus 1:5-6; James 5:14; 1 Peter 5:1). They were the Christian counterpart to Jewish elders in the synagogues. They were men of

considerable authority in the congregation (Helps for Translators, p. 43). It appears that elders were pastors, overseers and bishops in the New Testament.

(Verse 16) – “Take heed unto thyself, and unto the doctrine” refers to one’s conduct as a Christian and a church minister (Helps for Translators, p. 44).

“Continue in them.” In Greek the demonstrative pronoun is plural and refers to the double duty of looking after himself and his teaching. (Ibid., p. 44).

“For in doing this thou shalt both save thyself, and them that hear thee.” Ultimately only God can save, of course; yet in a secondary sense the New Testament speaks of a person “saving” himself (Phil. 2:12) and others (James 5:19-20; Jude 23). (The Bible Knowledge Commentary, p. 741).

54. **Read 1 Timothy 4:14.** We are not to neglect the use of our spiritual gifts. True or False

55. **Read 1 Timothy 4:16.** We should always pay close attention to: a. how we live. b. what we teach, that is, sound doctrine. c. all of the above.

56. **Read 1 Timothy 4:16.** Take care about what you do and what you teach, salvation depends on it. True or False

1 Timothy 5: [1] 1 Rebuke not an elder, but entreat him as a father; and the younger men as brethren; [2] The elder women as mothers; the younger as sisters, with all purity. (1 Correct an older man gently, not harshly; plead with him as you would with a father. Correct the younger men as you would your brothers, 2 older women as mothers, and younger women as sisters, with utmost care to maintain purity.)

Additional Information: (Verse 1) – “Elder.” In this context, the Greek is indicating older men generally, not the office of elder. The younger Timothy was to confront sinning older men with deference and honor, which is clearly inferred from the Old Testament principles (See Lev.19:32; Job 32:4; Prov.16:31) (MacArthur Bible Commentary, p.1792).

57. **Read 1 Timothy 5:1-2.** Younger people are to honor older people and deal with them respectfully. True or False

1 Timothy 5: [3] Honour widows that are widows indeed. [4] But if any widow have children or nephews, let them learn first to show piety at home, and to requite their parents: for that is good and acceptable before God. (3 See to it that widows who are truly alone and in need are cared for. 4 But if a widow has children or grandchildren, these should learn to first put their religion to work at home by repaying their parents and grandparents for all the blessings they have received from them. This is not only the right thing to do, but it also pleases God.)

Additional Information: (Verses 3-4) - See Mark 7:9-13.

(Verse 4) - Those who use the King James Version (KJV) should know that “nephews” in 1611 meant “grandchildren” (Helps for Translators, p. 46).

58. **Read 1 Timothy 5:3-4.** In the New Testament widows in real need were supported by: a. the government. b. their families. c. the church.

1 Timothy 5: [5] Now she that is a widow indeed, and desolate, trusteth in God, and continueth in supplications and prayers night and day. [6] But she that liveth in pleasure is dead while she liveth. (5 Now the widow who is left utterly alone is a widow indeed. She has only God to look to for help, so she continues to pray for His help day and night. 6 But the widow whose main interest is in satisfying her own personal desires is dead already, even while she’s alive.)

Additional Information: “But she that liveth in pleasure” in contrast with the widow who gives all her time to God, is the widow who indulges herself, “who

lives for pleasure,” “whose only concern is to please herself.” The context shows that the “pleasure” involves, at least in part, immoral behavior. So it may be necessary to translate “But a widow who lives an immoral life” is dead while she liveth, that is, is already spiritually dead, even though she is living physically. The paradox is intentional; although she is physically alive, she has died spiritually (Helps for Translators, p. 47).

59. **Read 1 Timothy 5:5-6.** Widows who were running around, gossiping and seeking only pleasure should not be supported by the church. True or False

1 Timothy 5: [7] And these things give in charge, that they may be blameless. [8] But if any provide not for his own, and specially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel. (7 So continue to warn the people about these things, so that no one will have any legitimate reason to sneer at the widows you support. 8

But anyone who doesn't provide for his own relatives when they're in need, and especially for his own family, has renounced the Christian faith. He's worse than a heathen!)

Additional Information: (Verse 8) – It was normal practice even in heathen societies for a family to take care of their widows; a Christian family who failed to do this was behaving worse than the heathen. This verse may be translated as follows: A Christian who does not take care of his relatives, and especially of the (immediate) members of his own family, has rejected the Christian faith, and is acting worse than a non-Christian. (Helps for Translators, p. 47).

60. **Read 1 Timothy 5:7-8.** A Christian who did not take care of a widow in his immediate family was acting worse than a heathen. True or False

1 Timothy 5: [9] Let not a widow be taken into the number under threescore years old, having been the wife of one man, [10] Well reported of for good works; if she have

brought up children, if she have lodged strangers, if she have washed the saints' feet, if she have relieved the afflicted, if she have diligently followed every good work.

(9 No widow should be put on the list of those the church should help unless she is over 60, and had been faithful to her husband. 10 She should be well known for the good she has done – for bringing up her children in a faithful way, showing kindness and concern for strangers, helping fellow followers, assisting those in distress, and devoting herself to doing good at every opportunity.)

Additional Information: (Verse 9) – Here we see that the early congregations all had a group of widows who were supported by the congregation, since they had no one else to take care of them, and also that eligible widows were put on some kind of a list. The qualifications are given in 1 Timothy 5. They probably had many little jobs to do in the congregation in return

for this support. 1 Timothy 5:12 also tells us that they had to promise to stay single (Julian G. Anderson).

“Having been the wife of one man,” literally this means a “one-man woman.” It does not exclude women who have been married more than once (1 Tim. 5:14; 1 Cor. 7:39), but it refers to a woman totally devoted and faithful to her husband, a wife who had displayed purity of thought and action in her marriage (MacArthur Bible Commentary, p.1793).

61. **Read 1 Timothy 5:9-10.** For widows to be on a list and supported by the church they had to meet certain requirements. True or False

1 Timothy 5: [11] But the younger widows refuse: for when they have begun to wax wanton against Christ, they will marry; [12] Having damnation, because they have cast off their first faith. [13] And withal they learn to be idle, wandering about from house to house; and not only idle, but tattlers also and busybodies, speaking things which

they ought not. (11 But don't put the younger widows on the list, because when their physical desires are aroused, they may decide to marry and renounce their vows to serve Christ. 12 By breaking the promise they made when they first became widows, they would then be judged by God. 13 Also, there's the danger they'll become idle, wandering around from house to house. Then they wouldn't only be idle, but in danger of gossiping and meddling in other people's affairs, and talking about things that are none of their business.)

Additional Information: (Verse 12) – “they have cast off their first faith.” Perhaps when a widow was added to the list she pledged special devotion to Christ, which would be diminished by remarriage. Or Paul may be referring to the believer's basic trust in Christ, which a widow would compromise by marrying outside the faith, that is, an unbeliever (NIV Study Bible)

62. **Read 1 Timothy 5:11-13.** Younger widows were not to be put on the church's list. True or False

1 Timothy 5: [14] I will therefore that the younger women marry, bear children, guide the house, give none occasion to the adversary to speak reproachfully. [15] For some are already turned aside after Satan.

(14 So my advice to younger widows is that they marry again, have children, and take care of their homes. In that way, they won't be giving the enemy any opportunity to make abusive remarks. 15 Because some widows have already turned from their devotion to Christ to follow Satan.)

63. **Read 1 Timothy 5:14-15.** Younger widows were to re-marry, have children, manage their homes well and give the enemy no opportunity for slander. True or False

1 Timothy 5: [16] If any man or woman that believeth have widows, let them relieve them, and let not the church be charged;

that it may relieve them that are widows indeed. (16 I will again say: If any man or woman who is a follower of the Lord has widowed relatives who are in need, it is their responsibility to help them, instead of expecting the church to do so. Then the church can help those widows who are truly destitute and have no one to help them.)

Additional Information: Many Greek manuscripts and early versions have “Christian man or woman.” A few manuscripts have “Christian woman.”

64. **Read 1 Timothy 5:16.** As a general rule Christians who have widows in their family should do everything possible for them so they do not become the church’s responsibility. True or False

65. **Read 1 Timothy 5:16.** The church should help widows who are truly destitute and have no one to help them. True or False

1 Timothy 5: [17] Let the elders that rule well be counted worthy of double honour, especially they who labour in the word and doctrine. [18] For the scripture saith, THOU SHALT NOT MUZZLE THE OX THAT TREADETH OUT THE CORN (DEUTERONOMY 25:4). And, THE LABOURER IS WORTHY OF HIS REWARD (LUKE 10:7). (17 Pastors who are in charge of the work of the church, who do their work well, should be paid generously. This should be especially true of the pastor who always works hard at both his preaching and teaching. 18 Because the Scripture says, ‘You must not tie up the mouth of an ox to keep it from eating while it’s treading out the grain’, and ‘The one who works deserves to be paid.’)

Additional Information: (Verse 17) – “Elders.”

It may be possible to translate the term by the phrase “the (older) men in charge of the congregation” (Helps for Translators, p. 51).

66. **Read 1 Timothy 5:17-18.** Elders who work well should be paid well. True or False

1 Timothy 5: [19] Against an elder receive not an accusation, but before two or three witnesses. [20] Them that sin rebuke before all, that others also may fear. (19 Don't pay any attention to an accusation against a pastor unless it is brought by two or three witnesses. 20 Those who are found to be sinning are to be rebuked in front of the whole congregation, so that all others will fear the consequences of doing the same.)

Additional Information: (Verse 19) – “before two or three witnesses.” This refers back to Deuteronomy 19:15. Also see 2 Cor. 13:1 in the New Testament.

(Verse 20) – Modern congregations that ignore church discipline do so at the peril of both the offender and themselves (Bible Knowledge Commentary, p.744).

67. **Read 1 Timothy 5:19.** Don't listen to any charge against a church leader unless there are at least two or three people bringing the same charge. True or False

68. **Read 1 Timothy 5:20.** Church elders (pastors) who sin should be corrected in front of the whole church as a warning to everyone else. True or False

1 Timothy 5: [21] I charge thee before God, and the Lord Jesus Christ, and the elect angels, that thou observe these things without preferring one before another, doing nothing by partiality. [22] Lay hands suddenly on no man, neither be partaker of other men's sins: keep thyself pure. (21 I call on God and the Lord Jesus Christ and the elect angels to be my witnesses as I earnestly charge you to follow these instructions without showing favoritism to anyone. You are to give special consideration to no one! 22 Never be in a hurry to ordain a man or call a pastor.

Don't have any part in the sins of others by calling or ordaining men to work for God who are living in sin. Keep yourself absolutely pure in this regard.)

69. **Read 1 Timothy 5:21-22.** Never be in a hurry to ordain a man by laying your hands upon him. True or False

70. **Read 1 Timothy 5:21-22.** Don't have any part in the sins of others by calling or ordaining men to work for God who are living in sin. True or False

1 Timothy 5: [23] Drink no longer water, but use a little wine for thy stomach's sake and thine often infirmities. (23 Stop drinking only water, but use a little wine for the problems you are having with your stomach, and for your other frequent ailments.)

71. **Read 1 Timothy 5:23.** Paul advised Timothy to take a little wine for his stomach as a medicine. True or False

1 Timothy 5: [24] Some men's sins are open beforehand, going before to judgment; and some men they follow after. [25] Likewise also the good works of some are manifest beforehand; and they that are otherwise cannot be hid. (24 The sins of some people are obvious, being known by the public before they face the Day of Judgment. But the sins of others won't be known until they are uncovered on Judgment Day. 25 The same is true with good deeds. The good deeds of some people can be seen by everyone. But the good deeds not seen won't be hidden forever.)

Additional Information: (Verses 24-25) - The thought seems to be that some people's sins are so obvious, that they appear, as it were, at the Judgment before the people who committed them get there. These

people already stand judged even before the final Judgment. But the sins of others are seen only at the Judgment, during the person's lifetime they are hidden from the knowledge of others. What is true of sins is true also of good deeds. (Helps for Translators, p. 54).

(Verse 25) – On Judgment Day all who have obeyed and served the Lord faithfully (both the well-known persons and the unknown) will be rewarded by the Lord. We will no doubt be surprised at the great rewards received by persons no one ever heard of (2 Cor. 5:10) (The Last Days Bible).

72. **Read 1 Timothy 5:24.** The sins of some people are obvious, being known by the public before they face: a. their mother-in-law. b. a firing squad. c. the Day of Judgment.

73. **Read 1 Timothy 5:25.** Good deeds not seen won't be hidden forever. True or False

1 Timothy 6: [1] Let as many servants as are under the yoke count their own masters worthy of all honour, that the name of God

and his doctrine be not blasphemed. [2] And they that have believing masters, let them not despise them, because they are brethren; but rather do them service, because they are faithful and beloved, partakers of the benefit. These things teach and exhort. (1 If you are employed by someone, give full honor and respect to your employer by obeying orders and working industriously, so that God and His teachings are not ridiculed because of you. 2 If your employer is a follower of the Lord, don't be jealous of him or think you don't need to work as hard for him because he's a fellow follower. Instead, work even harder, because the one you are benefiting believes as you do, and he is loved by the Lord. Timothy, you must make a practice of teaching and emphasizing these things.)

74. **Read 1 Timothy 6:1.** If you were a Christian slave in Bible days, or if you are employed by someone today, you should: a. give full honor and respect to your employer. b. obey his orders. c. work industriously. d. all of the above.

75. **Read 1 Timothy 6:2.** Slaves of Christian masters must not take liberties with them just because they are their brothers in the faith. True or False

1 Timothy 6: [3] If any man teach otherwise, and consent not to wholesome words, even the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to the doctrine which is according to godliness; [4] He is proud, knowing nothing, but doting about questions and strifes of words, whereof cometh envy, strife, railings, evil surmisings, [5] Perverse disputings of men of corrupt minds, and destitute of the truth, supposing that gain is godliness: from such withdraw thyself. (3
If anyone teaches otherwise, and doesn't

agree with the sound teachings of our Lord Jesus Christ, teachings that promote godly living, he is conceited and lacks understanding. 4 He has a sick desire to dispute and argue the fine points of the meaning of words, which results in envy, quarreling, malicious charges, and evil suspicions. 5 Such people's minds are corrupt, majoring in arguments of no real value or importance. They have no personal acquaintance with the truth. They're only interested in religion if it increases their wealth. Withdraw yourself from such people!)

Additional Information: (Verse 3) – “consent not to the words of our Lord Jesus Christ.” Again Paul reverts to the necessity of sound doctrine (1 Tim. 1:3). All teaching is to be judged by its agreement with the words of our Lord Jesus Christ (Spirit Filled Life Bible. p. 1847).

(Verse 5) – “men destitute of the truth.” False teachers are in a state of apostasy; that is, although they once knew and seemed to embrace the truth, they turned to openly reject it. The Greek word for “destitute”

means to steal, to rob or to deprive, and its form here indicates that someone or something was pulled away from contact with the truth (MacArthur Bible Commentary, p.1797).

“Supposing that gain is godliness.” Almost always behind false teachers is the driving motivation of monetary gain (Acts 8:18-23; 2 Pet. 2:15) (Ibid. p. 1797). Congregational leaders were to be chosen from those known for their “freedom from the love of money” (1 Timothy 3:3, 8; Titus 1:7) (Bible Knowledge Commentary, p. 746).

76. **Read 1 Timothy 6:3-4.** If anyone refuses the solid words of the Lord Jesus and His godly instruction, tag them for what they are, ignorant windbags. True or False

77. **Read 1 Timothy 6:5.** False teachers think religion is just a way to get rich. True or False

1 Timothy 6: [6] But godliness with contentment is great gain. [7] For we brought nothing into this world, and it is

certain we can carry nothing out. [8] And having food and raiment let us be therewith content. [9] But they that will be rich fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in destruction and perdition. [10] For the love of money is the root of all evil: which while some coveted after, they have erred from the faith, and pierced themselves through with many sorrows. (6 But when we are contented to believe God and faithfully obey Him, we can look forward with solid assurance to a rich eternity with Him. And that indeed is great wealth. 7 Because we didn't bring anything into this world, and nothing is more sure than the fact that we can't carry anything out when we go. 8 So if I have food, clothing, and a roof over my head, I'll be content with that. 9 But those who have a continual desire to get rich fall into temptation

to do all kinds of evil things to gain that wealth. Trapped into always wanting more money, together with foolish and harmful desires for more and more experiences and possessions, they finally drown in ruin and damnation. 10 Because the love of money is a root that burrows deep into the very soul of man and finally grows into a force that results in all kinds of evil. Some have even strayed from their faith in Christ because of their greed for money. The final result has been that they themselves have been the cause of their finally being pierced thru with all kinds of sorrows.)

78. **Read 1 Timothy 6:6-8.** If we have food and clothing we should be content. True or False

79. **Read 1 Timothy 6:9-10.** Some people, craving money, have wandered away from the Christian faith. True or False

1 Timothy 6: [11] But thou, O man of God, flee these things; and follow after righteousness, godliness, faith, love, patience, meekness. [12] Fight the good fight of faith, lay hold on eternal life, whereunto thou art also called, and hast professed a good profession before many witnesses. (11 But as for you, man of God, you must constantly turn your back on these things and run from them. Instead, constantly go after all that is right and honorable, after godliness, faith, love, gentleness, and the kind of patience that causes you to continue to hang in there. 12 Continue to fight the good fight that must be fought in living the Christian faith. Take real care, with eager intensity, to maintain a firm grip on eternal life, because it is God who has called you into it. In the past, you have given a good testimony of your faith, in the presence of many witnesses.)

Additional Information: (Verse 11) – “O man of God.” The man of God is known by what he: (1) flees from (verse 11); (2) follows after (verse 11); (3) fights for (verse 12); and (4) is faithful to (verses 13-14) (MacArthur Bible Commentary, p.1798).

“**Flee**” is in the Greek present imperative and denotes a continuous action. The temptation for riches is ever present and Timothy was to constantly run from this desire. Instead he was to “**follow**” or to run after righteousness, etc. (Liberty Bible Commentary, Vol.2, p.640).

(Verse 12) – “Fight the good fight of faith.” Fight the good fight is the language of an athletic contest. The Greek word for “**fight**” gives us the English word “**agonize**,” and was used in athletic endeavors to describe the concentration, discipline, and extreme effort needed to win. (MacArthur Bible Commentary, p. 1798).

“**Hast professed a good profession before many witnesses.**” This probably refers to Timothy’s confession of faith made when he was baptized; it is his public confession of Jesus as Lord (See 1 Cor. 12:3; Rom. 10:9; Phil. 2:11).

80. **Read 1 Timothy 6:11.** A man of God is to pursue: a. righteousness. b. godliness. c. faith. d. love. e. endurance. f. gentleness. g. all of the above.

81. **Read 1 Timothy 6:12.** As a Christian, you are to fight the good fight of faith and lay hold on: a. good Bible teaching. b. eternal life. c. the prosperity message.

82. **Read 1 Timothy 6:12.** The Christian life is like: a. running a race. b. watching television. c. sitting on a chair.

1 Timothy 6: [13] I give thee charge in the sight of God, who quickeneth all things, and before Christ Jesus, who before Pontius Pilate witnessed a good confession; [14] That thou keep this commandment without spot, unrebukeable, until the appearing of our Lord Jesus Christ: [15] Which in his times he shall show, who is the blessed and only

Potentate, the King of kings, and Lord of lords; [16] Who only hath immortality, dwelling in the light which no man can approach unto; whom no man hath seen, nor can see: to whom be honour and power everlasting. Amen. (13 But now in the presence of God, who gives life to all that lives, and before Jesus Christ, who gave a faithful confession while testifying before Pontius Pilate, 14 I charge you to obey all the order He has given you; that you keep yourself altogether pure and blameless, from now until our Lord Jesus Christ appears in the heavens as He returns to earth to receive His Kingdom. 15 His appearing will be brought about at the proper time by God, who is the revered and only Ruler, the true King of kings and Lord of lords. 16 It is He, God alone, who has immortality, existing in light so utterly brilliant that no man can approach Him. No man has

ever even seen Him, nor is any man able to see Him. May we all highly honor Him, and acknowledge that by His power God will rule forever. So be it!)

Additional Information: (Verse 13) – “Christ Jesus, who witnessed a good confession.” Knowing that such a confession would cost Him His life, Jesus nevertheless confessed that He was truly the King and Messiah (John 18:33-37). He rarely evaded danger (Jn. 7:1); he boldly and trustfully committed Himself to God who raises the dead (Col. 2:12) (MacArthur Bible Commentary, p.1798).

(Verse 14) – “That thou keep this commandment.” This probably refers to the entire revealed Word of God, which Paul charged Timothy to preach (2 Tim. 4:2). Paul also repeatedly encouraged Timothy to guard it. (1 Tim. 6:20; 1:18-19; 4:6, 16; 2 Tim. 1:13-14; 2:15-18) (Ibid. p. 1798). This whole book is a charge to be alert to the false teachers and their doctrine (Liberty Bible Commentary, p.640).

“Until the appearing of our Lord Jesus Christ: which in His times He shall show.” Early in his ministry Paul was convinced that Christ would return

soon. Now near the end of his ministry he showed both an awareness that Christ might not return before he (Paul) died and a desire to encourage Timothy to leave the timing of this great event up to the Lord (The Bible Knowledge Commentary, p.747).

83. **Read 1 Timothy 6:13-14.** The Apostle Paul said to Timothy, “In the presence of God and Jesus Christ, keep your commission clean and above reproach until the final coming of Christ.” True or False

84. **Read 1 Timothy 6:16.** God alone has immortality. True or False

1 Timothy 6: [17] Charge them that are rich in this world, that they be not highminded, nor trust in uncertain riches, but in the living God, who giveth us richly all things to enjoy; [18] That they do good, that they be rich in good works, ready to distribute, willing to communicate; [19] Laying up in store for themselves a good foundation

against the time to come, that they may lay hold on eternal life. (17 Now here's how you must continually warn and instruct those who are rich in this present life: "Don't be proud and arrogant! And don't put your trust in wealth, that can disappear so quickly. But do put your trust in the God who is alive, for it is He who in such wonderful ways gives us all that we need to enjoy life. 18 Continue to do good by being generous with what you have. By being ready to give freely, and by being willing to share, you will become truly rich by means of the good you do. 19 Because in this way, you will be storing up wealth and laying a good foundation for the greatest possible happiness and honor in the life to come. This is also necessary for you to do even to gain eternal life.")

Additional Information: (verse 19) The phrase from the Last Days Bible, "This is also necessary for you

to do even to gain eternal life” could be misunderstood. (You may want to consult other translations of this verse). The point being is that saving faith is obedient faith. “We receive forgiveness from God for our sins only by faith in the suffering and death Jesus experienced as He made restitution for our sins. He is our justification (The Last Days Bible), but the New Birth is also a conversion from living for ourselves to living to please God. Paul states in Acts 26:20 that we should ***repent and turn to God and prove our repentance by our deeds.***)

85. **Read 1 Timothy 6:17.** Those that are rich are not to trust in their money, but in God alone. True or False.

86. **Read 1 Timothy 6:18.** Money is to be used to: a. do good works. b. give to those in need. c. share with others. d. all of the above.

87. **Read 1 Timothy 6:19.** As Christians we are to store up real treasures in: a. the bank. b. our savings account. c. heaven.

88. **Read 1 Timothy 6:19.** Again in this verse we see the expression: a. go to the store. b. lay hold on eternal life. c. read your Bible every day.

1 Timothy 6: [20] O Timothy, keep that which is committed to thy trust, avoiding profane and vain babblings, and oppositions of science falsely so called: [21] Which some professing have erred concerning the faith. Grace be with thee. Amen. (20 Oh, Timothy, guard what God has given you for safe-keeping. Don't allow yourself to be influenced in any way by empty chatter, or by those who contradict God's truths and teachings by what they falsely claim is better knowledge and understanding. [21] Some who once believed have been taken in by such false teaching, and have strayed away from their faith in Christ. May God bless and keep you. So be it! Most sincerely, Paul)

Additional Information: (Verse 20) – “O Timothy, keep that which is committed to thy trust.” One final time Paul exhorted Timothy to keep, that is, guard the deposit or “trust” Paul had passed on to him, a reference to the body of Christian truth which in some way was under attack in Ephesus. (The Bible Knowledge Commentary, p.748).

“Science” (Greek – gnosis) here means “knowledge,” that is, false doctrine – anything claiming to be the truth that is in fact a lie. False teachers typically claim to have superior knowledge but are in fact ignorant in their understanding.

(Verse 21) – “Some have erred concerning the faith.” The idea here is of departing from the Christian faith. See similar expressions in 1 Timothy 1:19; 4:1; 5:8. (Helps for Translators, p.64).

“Grace be with thee (you).” The Greek for “you” here is plural, indicating that, although Paul is writing to Timothy, he expects the letter to be read to the entire Ephesian congregation (NIV Study Bible).

89. Read 1 Timothy 6:20. As Christians we are to stay away from: a. people who say foolish things that are not from God. b. people who argue against the truth.

c. people who use something they call “knowledge” but is really not. d. all of the above.

90. **Read 1 Timothy 6:21.** Some believers have claimed to have better “knowledge” (which is really false teaching), but in reality they have strayed away from the true Christian faith (sound doctrine). True or False

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