

1. Last week I taught in part the Doctrine of Timothy. When time expired we were tracing the whereabouts of Timothy just before, and during, Paul's first imprisonment.
2. I want to review some of that learned and then resume our study at point 28 on page 3.
3. First, however, you may want to use God's grace provision for fellowship by silently naming your sins to God, as the Holy Spirit may or may not show.
3. From the affectionate way Paul wrote of him, it would seem Timothy was his favorite disciple.
4. Timothy's father was a Greek, but his mother, Eunice, and his grandmother Lois were Jewesses. (2Ti 1:5 compared with Acts 16:1)
5. It is generally accepted that Timothy was born in Lystra and well-known in Derbe and Iconium. (Acts 16:1 compared with 16:2)
6. Paul was so impressed with the young Timothy that he resolved to take him on his second missionary journey. It is supposed Paul became aware of Timothy on his first missionary journey.
7. Timothy had excellent spiritual training under his mother and grandmother. "The brothers at Lystra and Iconium spoke well of him." (Acts 16:1-2 compared with 2Ti 1:5 and 3:14-15)
8. Strangely enough, he had never been circumcised, perhaps because his father was a Greek. We may assume that his father had little to do with his son's religious education. His father may have died when Timothy was very young.
9. There were certain prophetic indications that Timothy was destined for important service in the cause of Christ. (1Ti 1:18 compared with 4:14)
10. When Paul joined the local elders in laying hands on Timothy, he received the charismatic gift of teaching. This gift, along with certain other gifts, was designed to equip him for his ministry as an evangelist, teacher and delegated apostle. (2Ti 1:6 and 4:5)
11. Before ordaining Timothy, however, Paul circumcised him. The circumcision occurred because Timothy was going to labor among the Jews. (Acts 16:3)
12. Normally, Paul held strongly that circumcision was unnecessary for the Christian and strenuously opposed the demands of Judaizers that Gentiles had to be circumcised. (Gal 5:1-6 and 6:15)
13. Paul had Timothy submit to the rite so as not to arouse unnecessary prejudice among the many Jews to whom he would proclaim the gospel.

14. Paul, Silvanus and Timothy traveled northwestward across the high tableland of Asia Minor. After a circuitous route, Paul and his team finally arrived at Troas. (Acts 16:6-7)

15. There at Troas Paul had his significant vision of "the man of Macedonia." In a vision he saw a man beckoning him to "come over and help." (Acts 16:9)

16. It was a call to evangelize Europe. They were joined by Luke and hastened across the Aegean Sea to Neapolis. The assumption that Luke joined the team is based on the language of subsequent passages where "we" is used, Luke being the author of the Book of Acts. (Acts 16:10-13)

17. There is no mention of Timothy in connection with the subsequent events in Philippi and Thessalonica, but it is virtually certain that he was in the company of Paul, Silas and Luke.

18. Timothy is next mentioned at Berea, where he was left by Paul to continue the work. (Acts 17:10-14)

19. Timothy later followed Paul to Athens. From Athens Timothy was sent back to Thessalonica to help the brethren.

20. Having fulfilled the mission, Timothy joined Paul at Corinth, bringing a good report from the Thessalonians. (1Th 3:6-7)

21. As the name Timothy appears in the salutations of both epistles to the Thessalonians written from Corinth, and since he preached often in Corinth, it is clear that Timothy labored there with Paul for some time. (2Co 1:19)

22. Timothy probably accompanied Paul from Corinth to Ephesus and then by ship to Caesarea at the end of the second missionary journey. (Acts 18:18-22).

23. On Paul's third missionary journey Timothy was sent from Ephesus to Corinth on a special mission across the Aegean Sea. The purpose of the trip was to take Paul's first epistle to the Corinthian church.

24. Timothy evidently did come back to Ephesus as planned, and then was sent with Erastus into Macedonia and Achaia to prepare the way for a new stage of Paul's third journey. (Acts 19:22, 1Co 4:17, 16:5 and 16:10-12)

25. Timothy was with Paul when the second letter to Corinth was written. Most expositors agree the second letter was written from Ephesus. It is possible the letter could have been written from Macedonia.

26. Timothy was again in Corinth with Paul when the Book of Romans was written c. A.D. 57. (Rom 16:21)

27. Then Timothy, with others, preceded Paul on his way back through Macedonia to

Jerusalem, waiting for him at Troas. (Acts 20:4-5)

28. We hear nothing of Timothy between Paul's arrest at Jerusalem and his arrival at Rome. Timothy was, however, with the apostle in Rome when Colossians, Philippians and Philemon were written. (Col 1:1, Phi 1:1 and Phm 1)

Col 1:1 Paul, an apostle of Christ Jesus by the will of God, and Timothy our brother,

Phi 1:1 Paul and Timothy, servants of Christ Jesus, To all the saints in Christ Jesus at Philippi, together with the overseers and deacons:

Phm 1 Paul, a prisoner of Christ Jesus, and Timothy our brother, To Philemon our dear friend and fellow worker,

29. Paul expressed his intention of sending Timothy to Philippi in order to show his concern for the believers in that city. (Phi 2:19-23)

Phi 2:19 I hope in the Lord Jesus to send Timothy to you soon, that I also may be cheered when I receive news about you.

Phi 2:20 I have no one else like him, who takes a genuine interest in your welfare.

Phi 2:21 For everyone looks out for his own interests, not those of Jesus Christ.

Phi 2:22 But you know that Timothy has proved himself, because as a son with his father he has served with me in the work of the gospel.

Phi 2:23 I hope, therefore, to send him as soon as I see how things go with me.

30. During Paul's period of freedom after his first imprisonment, he left Timothy at Ephesus to guard the truth. (1Ti 1:3)

1Ti 1:3 As I urged you when I went into Macedonia, stay there in Ephesus so that you may command certain men not to teach false doctrines any longer.

31. Many believe the tradition that Timothy was the first bishop of Ephesus to be unsound, for the Scriptural record tends to indicate his stay was only temporary.

32. We also have ample tradition that the apostle John soon afterward resided there permanently and served as the ruling bishop.

33. In his last imprisonment in Rome, Paul had a tender yearning to see Timothy. Paul urged him to come before winter.

33.1 Where Timothy was at that time we do not know. Neither do we know whether he arrived before Paul's martyrdom. (2Ti 4:6-9)

2Ti 4:6 For I am already being poured out like a drink offering, and the time has come for my departure.

2Ti 4:7 I have fought the good fight, I have finished the race, I have kept the faith.

2Ti 4:8 Now there is in store 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 longed for his appearing.

2Ti 4:9 Do your best to come to me quickly,

34. The numerous exhortations and injunctions to Timothy have caused many to believe that he was timid and needed Paul's support. (1Co 16:10-11 compared with 1Ti 5:23)

1Co 16:10 If Timothy comes, see to it that he has nothing to fear while he is with you, for he is carrying on the work of the Lord, just as I am.

1Co 16:11 No one, then, should refuse to accept him. Send him on his way in peace so that he may return to me. I am expecting him along with the brothers.

1Ti 5:23 Stop drinking only water, and use a little wine because of your stomach and your frequent illnesses.

35. The perilous times of Nero's reign called for exhortations to constancy. Since Timothy was young and perhaps not robust in health, he particularly needed exhortation to faithfully continue the work. (1Ti 4:12)

1Ti 4:12 Don't let anyone look down on you because you are young, but set an example for the believers in speech, in life, in love, in faith and in purity.

36. On the other hand, none of Paul's co-workers was more active than Timothy, and none more trusted by the apostle Paul. (Phi 2:22-23)

Phi 2:22 But you know that Timothy has proved himself, because as a son with his father he has served with me in the work of the gospel.

Phi 2:23 I hope, therefore, to send him as soon as I see how things go with me.

37. Fox's Book of Martyrs alleges that Timothy died a martyr: "Timothy was the celebrated disciple of St. Paul and bishop of Ephesus, where he zealously governed the Church until 97 A.D. At this period, as the pagans were about to celebrate a feast called Catagogion, Timothy, meeting the procession, severely reprovved them for their ridiculous idolatry, which so exasperated the people that they fell upon him with their clubs, and beat him in so dreadful a manner that he expired of the bruises two days after."

38. Following is a timeline of the events recorded in Acts:

## ACTS TIMELINE

All dates are A.D., approximate year/s

Ascension & Pentecost 30  
Stephen Killed 34-35  
Great Persecution 35-36  
Saul Conversion 38-40  
Cornelius Conversion 39-40  
Herod Agrippa I dies 44  
Paul's 1st Journey 47-48  
Jerusalem Council 48-50  
Paul's 2nd Journey Begins 51  
Paul's 3rd Journey 52-53  
Paul to Ephesus 53  
Paul to Greece 56  
Paul Arrested in Jerusalem 58  
Paul Imprisoned 58-60  
Voyage to Rome 60-61  
Paul in Rome 61-63  
Paul Released 63  
Paul Travels 63-65  
Paul Martyred 67-68  
Jerusalem Destroyed 70

### The Book of First Timothy - An Introduction

#### 1. Genuineness

1.1 The authenticity of the epistles to Timothy and Titus is very strongly supported by external evidence.

1.2 That Gnostic heretics rejected these books proves nothing. It was their common policy to reject all Scripture that contradicted their views.

1.3 Only at the beginning of the 19th century was Paul's authorship and the genuineness of the book questioned.

1.4 The Book was written sometime between A.D. 62 and 66. The best date would seem to be c. A.D. 66.

1.5 The Apostle Paul wrote the book from a Roman jail during his last imprisonment.

#### 2. Outline (Scriptures from the NIV)

I. A greeting from Paul, 1Ti 1:1-2

1Ti 1:1 Paul, an apostle of Christ Jesus by the command of God our Savior and of Christ Jesus our hope,

1Ti 1:2 To Timothy my true son in the faith: Grace, mercy and peace from God the Father and Christ Jesus our Lord.

## II. Paul's commandments to Timothy

### A. Teach only sound doctrine, 1Ti 1:3-11.

1Ti 1:3 As I urged you when I went into Macedonia, stay there in Ephesus so that you may command certain men not to teach false doctrines any longer

1Ti 1:4 nor to devote themselves to myths and endless genealogies. These promote controversies rather than God's work--which is by faith.

1Ti 1:5 The goal of this command is love, which comes from a pure heart and a good conscience and a sincere faith.

1Ti 1:6 Some have wandered away from these and turned to meaningless talk.

1Ti 1:7 They want to be teachers of the law, but they do not know what they are talking about or what they so confidently affirm.

1Ti 1:8 We know that the law is good if one uses it properly.

1Ti 1:9 We also know that law is made not for the righteous but for lawbreakers and rebels, the ungodly and sinful, the unholy and irreligious; for those who kill their fathers or mothers, for murderers,

1Ti 1:10 for adulterers and perverts, for slave traders and liars and perjurers-- and for whatever else is contrary to the sound doctrine

1Ti 1:11 that conforms to the glorious gospel of the blessed God, which he entrusted to me.

### B. Observe Paul as God's pattern, 1Ti 1:12-17.

1Ti 1:12 I thank Christ Jesus our Lord, who has given me strength, that he considered me faithful, appointing me to his service.

1Ti 1:13 Even though I was once a blasphemer and a persecutor and a violent man, I was shown mercy because I acted in ignorance and unbelief.

1Ti 1:14 The grace of our Lord was poured out on me abundantly, along with the faith and love that are in Christ Jesus.

1Ti 1:15 Here is a trustworthy saying that deserves full acceptance: Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners-- of whom I am the worst.

1Ti 1:16 But for that very reason I was shown mercy so that in me, the worst of sinners, Christ Jesus might display his unlimited patience as an example for those who would believe on him and receive eternal life.

1Ti 1:17 Now to the King eternal, immortal, invisible, the only God, be honor and glory forever and ever. Amen.

### C. Wage successful warfare, 1Ti 1:18-20.

1Ti 1:18 Timothy, my son, I give you this instruction in keeping with the prophecies once made about you, so that by following them you may fight the

good fight,

1Ti 1:19 holding on to faith and a good conscience. Some have rejected these and so have shipwrecked their faith.

1Ti 1:20 Among them are Hymenaeus and Alexander, whom I have handed over to Satan to be taught not to blaspheme.

### III. Exhortations

A. Pray for all people, 1Ti 2:1-4.

1Ti 2:1 I urge, then, first of all, that requests, prayers, intercession and thanksgiving be made for everyone--

1Ti 2:2 for kings and all those in authority, that we may live peaceful and quiet lives in all godliness and holiness.

1Ti 2:3 This is good, and pleases God our Savior,

1Ti 2:4 who wants all men to be saved and to come to a knowledge of the truth.

B. Christ is the only way, 1Ti 2:5-8.

1Ti 2:5 For there is one God and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus,

1Ti 2:6 who gave himself as a ransom for all men-- the testimony given in its proper time.

1Ti 2:7 And for this purpose I was appointed a herald and an apostle-- I am telling the truth, I am not lying-- and a teacher of the true faith to the Gentiles.

1Ti 2:8 I want men everywhere to lift up holy hands in prayer, without anger or disputing.

C. Women must conduct themselves modestly, 1Ti 2:9-10.

1Ti 2:9 I also want women to dress modestly, with decency and propriety, not with braided hair or gold or pearls or expensive clothes,

1Ti 2:10 but with good deeds, appropriate for women who profess to worship God.

D. A woman has a special place and function in the church, 1Ti:2:11-15.

1Ti 2:11 A woman should learn in quietness and full submission.

1Ti 2:12 I do not permit a woman to teach or to have authority over a man; she must be silent.

1Ti 2:13 For Adam was formed first, then Eve.

1Ti 2:14 And Adam was not the one deceived; it was the woman who was deceived and became a sinner.

1Ti 2:15 But women will be saved through childbearing-- if they continue in faith, love and holiness with propriety.

### IV. Qualifications for church officers

A. Pastors must be examined, 1Ti 3:1-7.

1Ti 3:1 Here is a trustworthy saying: If anyone sets his heart on being an overseer, he desires a noble task.

1Ti 3:2 Now the overseer must be above reproach, the husband of but one wife, temperate, self-controlled, respectable, hospitable, able to teach,

1Ti 3:3 not given to drunkenness, not violent but gentle, not quarrelsome, not a lover of money.

1Ti 3:4 He must manage his own family well and see that his children obey him with proper respect.

1Ti 3:5 (If anyone does not know how to manage his own family, how can he take care of God's church?)

1Ti 3:6 He must not be a recent convert, or he may become conceited and fall under the same judgment as the devil.

1Ti 3:7 He must also have a good reputation with outsiders, so that he will not fall into disgrace and into the devil's trap.

B. Deacons must be examined, 1Ti 3:8-13.

1Ti 3:8 Deacons, likewise, are to be men worthy of respect, sincere, not indulging in much wine, and not pursuing dishonest gain.

1Ti 3:9 They must keep hold of the deep truths of the faith with a clear conscience.

1Ti 3:10 They must first be tested; and then if there is nothing against them, let them serve as deacons.

1Ti 3:11 In the same way, their wives are to be women worthy of respect, not malicious talkers but temperate and trustworthy in everything.

1Ti 3:12 A deacon must be the husband of but one wife and must manage his children and his household well.

1Ti 3:13 Those who have served well gain an excellent standing and great assurance in their faith in Christ Jesus.

V. The church and ministerial conduct

A. The church is a pillar and bulwark of the truth, 1Ti 3:14-16.

1Ti 3:14 Although I hope to come to you soon, I am writing you these instructions so that,

1Ti 3:15 if I am delayed, you will know how people ought to conduct themselves in God's household, which is the church of the living God, the pillar and foundation of the truth.

1Ti 3:16 Beyond all question, the mystery of godliness is great: He appeared in a body, was vindicated by the Spirit, was seen by angels, was preached among the nations, was believed on in the world, was taken up in glory.

B. There will be demon-inspired doctrines, 1Ti 4:1-5.

1Ti 4:1 The Spirit clearly says that in later times some will abandon the faith and follow deceiving spirits and things taught by demons.

1Ti 4:2 Such teachings come through hypocritical liars, whose consciences have been seared as with a hot iron.

1Ti 4:3 They forbid people to marry and order them to abstain from certain foods, which God created to be received with thanksgiving by those who believe and who know the truth.

1Ti 4:4 For everything God created is good, and nothing is to be rejected if it is received with thanksgiving,

1Ti 4:5 because it is consecrated by the word of God and prayer.

C. A pastor must be self-disciplined unto godliness, 1Ti 4:6-12.

1Ti 4:6 If you point these things out to the brothers, you will be a good minister of Christ Jesus, brought up in the truths of the faith and of the good teaching that you have followed.

1Ti 4:7 Have nothing to do with godless myths and old wives' tales; rather, train yourself to be godly.

1Ti 4:8 For physical training is of some value, but godliness has value for all things, holding promise for both the present life and the life to come.

1Ti 4:9 This is a trustworthy saying that deserves full acceptance

1Ti 4:10 (and for this we labor and strive), that we have put our hope in the living God, who is the Savior of all men, and especially of those who believe.

1Ti 4:11 Command and teach these things.

1Ti 4:12 Don't let anyone look down on you because you are young, but set an example for the believers in speech, in life, in love, in faith and in purity.

D. Public ministry and teaching must be paramount, 1Ti 4:13-16.

1Ti 4:13 Until I come, devote yourself to the public reading of Scripture, to preaching and to teaching.

1Ti 4:14 Do not neglect your gift, which was given you through a prophetic message when the body of elders laid their hands on you.

1Ti 4:15 Be diligent in these matters; give yourself wholly to them, so that everyone may see your progress.

1Ti 4:16 Watch your life and doctrine closely. Persevere in them, because if you do, you will save both yourself and your hearers.

End Lesson Taught 6-21-09