

# The Book of 1<sup>st</sup> Timothy and Church Roles and Responsibilities

Week Six

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Date:

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## Introduction:

Author: Paul the Apostle    Timing: 58/59 or 64/65AD    Audience: A letter to Timothy

The book of 1<sup>st</sup> Timothy was written by Paul (a.k.a., Saul) shortly after leaving Ephesus over the Demetrius incident. Timothy (Translated “one who honors God”), a profound believer was from Derbe or Lystra in Asia Minor. Timothy was the son of Eunice, a Jewess, and a Greek man who is unnamed. His grandmother, Lois was a pious woman; as was her daughter, who had significant influence in the life of Timothy.

Paul met Timothy in 51 or 52AD and Timothy became a traveling companion of Paul and Silas. Timothy was recognized early on as someone who would be important to the church. The underlying theme of the book is widely accepted to be primarily instruction on church leadership. I find it broader than that thus the Title of this study.

Chapter six instructs Timothy and us on what is to be done to be a servant, how to handle prosperity, and to be faithful to the full Christian doctrine and the Gospel of Salvation.

## Chapter Six

**6:1** Let as many servants as are under the yoke count their own masters worthy of all honor, that the name of God and *his* doctrine be not blasphemed.

**6:2** 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. Explain, “under the yoke.” Gal 5:1 How does honoring non-believing masters avoid blaspheming? 1 Cor 7:21-22 What is the “benefit” spoke of here? Eph 3:6

**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;

**6:4** He is proud, knowing nothing, but doting [excessive fondness, sick over] about questions and strifes [Contention in anger] of words, whereof cometh envy, strife, railings [object in bitter, harsh or abusive talk], evil surmisings [suspicions].

**6:5** Perverse disputings [debate] of men of corrupt minds, and destitute [needy, set away] of the truth, supposing that gain is godliness: from such withdraw thyself.

2. How is there pride in not honoring ones boss? Jud 1:16 Explain how the rest of this passage is saying “pride goeth before a fall?” Prov 16:18, 1 Tim 3:6.

**6:6** But godliness with contentment [satisfaction of the mind] is great gain.  
**6:7** For we brought nothing into *this* world, *and it is* certain we can carry nothing out.  
**6:8** And having food and raiment let us be therewith content.

3. Explain “Godliness with contentment.” Phil 4:11-13 What Commandment(s) are being discussed here? Exo 20:17
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**6:9** 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.  
**6:10** 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.

4. Does this passage say material prosperity is paramount to destruction and perdition? Gen 24:40, Deu 29:9, 1Ki 2:3. Likewise is money bad? How do we keep the proper priorities?
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**6:11** But thou, O man of God, flee these things; and follow after righteousness, godliness, faith, love, patience, meekness.  
**6:12** 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.

5. Is Paul asking Timothy to live a life of poverty? 3Jo 1:2. Define meekness. Mat 11:29 Why is faith a fight? 2 Cor 10:3-5, Eph 6:10-15, 1 Pet 5:8.
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**6:13** I give thee charge in the sight of God, who quickeneth [to make alive] all things, and *before* Christ Jesus, who before Pontius Pilate witnessed a good confession;  
**6:14** That thou keep *this* commandment without spot, unrebukable, until the appearing of our Lord Jesus Christ:  
**6:15** Which in his times he shall show, who *is* the blessed and only Potentate [A person who possesses great power / authority], the King of kings, and Lord of lords;  
**6:16** 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* honor and power everlasting. Amen.

6. Identify the underlined thee/thou, his/he, and the who/whom. What commandment is to be kept? 1 Chron 28:9 What is the point of this passage?
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**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;  
**6:18** That they do good, that they be rich in good works, ready to distribute, willing to communicate;  
**6:19** Laying up in store for themselves a good foundation against the time to come, that they may lay hold on eternal life.

7. In this passage we have returned to what principle? Mat 6:20 Describe it. What is the good foundation? Luke 6:48
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**6:20** O Timothy, keep that which is committed to thy trust, avoiding profane *and* vain babblings, and oppositions of science falsely so called:  
**6:21** Which some professing have erred concerning the faith. Grace *be* with thee. Amen.

8. Who is Timothy to avoid? Tit 1:14, 3:9, Act 17:18 Why would Paul end his letter to Timothy on this note? Rom 16:20
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### Summary:

In this 6<sup>th</sup> and last chapter to the book of 1st Timothy, Paul discusses the duty of servants; Not to have fellowship with newfangled teachers; Godliness is great gain; and love of money the root of all evil; What Timothy is to flee, and what to follow; and whereof to admonish the rich; To keep the purity of true doctrine, and to avoid profane janglings.

The scope of this epistle is to direct Timothy on how to discharge his duty as an evangelist at Ephesus, where he now was, and where Paul ordered him to reside for some time, to perfect the good work which he had begun there. And as for the ordinary pastoral charge of that church, he charges the presbyters (an elder in authority in the church) *to feed the flock of God, which he had purchased with his own blood. Act 20:28*

Thank you for attending,

Pat Turner

