

1
TIMOTHY

THE
LETTER

I TIMOTHY - The LETTER

READ AND OBSERVE

Read through **I Timothy** and mark every reference to God the Father.

Read through **I Timothy** and mark every reference to Jesus.

Read through **I Timothy** and mark every reference to the Holy Spirit.

Read through **I Timothy** and mark every reference to Paul.

Read through **I Timothy** and mark every reference to Timothy.

Read through **I Timothy** and mark every reference to instruct, instruction, teach, teachers, prescribe, doctrine.

Read through **I Timothy** and mark every reference to godliness.

Read through **I Timothy** and mark every reference to faith, faithful.

Read through **I Timothy** and mark every reference to conscience.

Read through **I Timothy** and mark every reference to prayer, entreaties, petitions, thanksgivings.

Read through **I Timothy** and mark every reference to must.

Read through **I Timothy** and mark every reference to men/husbands (as a group).

Read through **I Timothy** and mark every reference to women/wives (as a group).

Read through **I Timothy** and mark every reference to overseers, elders.

Read through **I Timothy** and mark every reference to deacons.

Read through **I Timothy** and mark every reference to widows.

Read through **I Timothy** and mark every reference to slaves.

Read through **I Timothy** and mark every reference to rich.

Read through **I Timothy** and mark every reference to devil, Satan.

Read through **I Timothy** and mark the three references to trustworthy statements.

Make a list for each of the key words or phrases above, using the information you see in the text. I.e.:

God the Father

Commanded Paul to be an apostle

Savior

Grace, mercy and peace are from Him

Etc.

Read through **I Timothy 1** and divide the passage into the follow segments:

1. Introduction
2. Charge to Timothy concerning false doctrines and teachers
3. Paul – true teacher
4. Hymn/prayer
5. Charge to Timothy

Mark and title these segments in your text using brackets in the margin.

Read through **I Timothy 2** and divide the passage into the follow segments:

1. Men
2. Women
3. Wives

Mark and title these segments in your text using brackets in the margin

Read through **I Timothy 3** and divide the passage into the follow segments:

1. Overseers
2. Deacons
3. Purpose of I Timothy
4. Hymn/prayer

Mark and title these segments in your text using brackets in the margin

Read through **I Timothy 4** and divide the passage into the follow segments:

1. Spread of false doctrine
2. Refute the false doctrine
3. Labor and strive for godliness
4. Keep commanding and teaching truth

Mark and title these segments in your text using brackets in the margin

Read through **I Timothy 5** and divide the passage into the follow segments:

1. Widows
2. Elders
3. Instruction concerning ailments
4. Sins and deeds are evident

Mark and title these segments in your text using brackets in the margin

Read through **I Timothy 6** and divide the passage into the follow segments:

1. Slaves
2. False teachers
3. Those who want to get rich
4. Flee from evil and pursue righteousness
5. Hymn/ prayer
6. Instruct those who are rich
7. Guard the Faith/Truth
8. Closing

Mark and title these segments in your text using brackets in the margin

READ AND ANSWER

I Timothy 1

Who wrote the book of I Timothy?

To whom is the book written?

What position does Paul attribute to himself?

Whose apostle is he?

Paul is an apostle according to whose commandment?

1.

2.

How is God described in verse one?

How is Jesus described in verse one?

How is Timothy described?

Is Paul Timothy's physical father or his spiritual father? **I Corinthians 4:14-15; II Timothy 3:14-15**

Where do grace, mercy and peace come from?

1.

2.

How is God described in verse two?

How is Jesus described in verse two?

What does Paul urge Timothy to do?

Has Paul urged Timothy to do this before?

Why does Paul urge Timothy to remain on at Ephesus?

What are certain men doing?

1.

2.

The church at Ephesus was made up of Jews and Gentiles, mostly Gentiles. If you were to categorize the false teaching going on in the church according to Jews and Gentiles, who might be promoting the strange doctrines—Jews or Gentiles?

Who might be promoting myths and endless genealogies—Jew or Gentile?

What causes mere speculation?

Instead of mere speculation, what should be caused?

What is the goal of a true teacher?

1.

2.

3.

Why have some men turned aside to fruitless discussion?

What exactly have they strayed from?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

If you want to be a teacher of the Law, what is required?

How is the Law to be used?

Although the Law doesn't accuse a righteous person, who does the Law accuse?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

What is our guideline for sound teaching? **II Timothy 1:13, 14; I Corinthians 11:2; II Thessalonians 2:15**

What was Paul entrusted with?

What does Paul thank Christ Jesus his Lord for doing? (Try to put these in the order in which they must have happened, not the order in which they are listed.)

1.

2.

3.

How does Paul describe his former life?

1.

2.

3.

Despite of what he was, what did God show him?

Why?

What was more than abundant in saving Paul and putting him into service?

1.

2.

3.

Where are grace, faith and love found?

Who did Christ Jesus come into the world to save?

Who was the foremost of sinners?

What is the trustworthy statement that deserves full acceptance?

According to verse sixteen, why did Paul find mercy?

What did Jesus Christ demonstrate in Paul?

Who was this example for?

How is God described?

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

What belongs to God forever and ever?

What command does Paul entrust Timothy with? (four words) This is not referring to a one time battle, but a lifetime of war. **II Timothy 4:7**

What has been prophesied previously concerning Timothy?

How is Timothy to fight the good fight?

1.

2.

What have those who have suffered shipwreck in regard to their faith rejected?

1.

2.

Who is named among those who have suffered shipwreck in regard to their faith?

1.

2.

What is their current position?

Why has Paul turned them over to Satan?

Has Paul ever done this before? **I Corinthians 5:5**

READ AND ANSWER

I Timothy 2

What does Paul urge to be made on behalf of all classes of men?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Who does Paul say he is referring to when he says “all men”?

- 1.
- 2.

Why does Paul urge them to pray for kings and all who are in authority?

Who has put these rulers in authority? **Romans 13:1-6**

What is the purpose for the church of God to lead a tranquil and quiet life in all godliness and dignity?

What is the church’s purpose?

Why is it good and acceptable in the sight of God our Savior for the church to make entreaties, prayers, petitions and thanksgivings on behalf of all men?

What does God desire for all men, men of every rank and position—Jew and Gentile both?

1.

2.

What is the knowledge of the truth?

Is it helpful for there to be no disturbances in order to further the gospel?

How is Christ Jesus described?

1.

2.

What did Jesus give Himself as?

1.

2.

When was the testimony of Jesus given?

Who mediates between you and God?

How many Gods are there?

What was Paul supposed to preach and teach?

What specific group was Paul appointed to teach?

The church at Ephesus was a very large church (body, but they did not have a church building to meet in. Therefore, they met in homes throughout the city. When Paul addresses the men in every place, this is what he is referring to—all the men in the body, even though they were meeting in different places. What does Paul require these men to do?

What are the requirements put on their prayers?

- 1.
- 2.

Why might there have been wrath and dissension?

Between what groups might there have been wrath and dissension?

It was common in those days to lift one's hands toward heaven as if speaking more directly with God. What requirement does Paul give for their hands to be?

Look up the word "holy" in a Bible dictionary or in a biblical concordance. Write its definition out below. Read **Psalm 24:4**.

What does Paul want the women in every place (in the different houses) to adorn themselves with?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

What were the women not to adorn themselves with?

- 1.

2.

3.

The word adorn means “to try to look the part”. What part were the women to look like?

In addition to outward apparel, how were the women to adorn themselves?

If a woman is making a claim to godliness (calling herself a Christian), what is necessary for her to be doing?

I Timothy 2:11

Now Paul turns from speaking to men and women in general to husbands and wives. What is a wife commanded to do? (Please read note on this passage. ¹)

How is she to receive instruction?

1.

2.

What does **Ephesians 5:21** command all believers to do towards one another?

Who does **Ephesians 5:22** specifically say a wife is to submit to?

¹Zodhiates, S., & Baker, W. (2000, c1991, c1994). *The complete word study Bible : King James Version*. This electronic resource is a compilation of the The Complete Word Study Old Testament, edited by Warren Baker, and The Complete Word Study New Testament, edited by Spiros Zodhiates.; Words in the text numerically coded to Strong's Greek and Hebrew dictionary, introduction to each book, exegetical notes, grammatical codes on the text, lexical aids. (electronic ed.) (Ge 1:1). Chattanooga: AMG Publishers.

What does Paul not allow a wife to do regarding her husband?

- 1.
- 2.

What is she to do instead?

The word for quietly in verses eleven and quiet in verse twelve are the same word in the Greek—*hesuchia*. It means peaceable and tranquil. The same word is used in **II Thessalonians 3:12** and is translated “quiet fashion”. Is this verse commanding that a woman never speak in a church setting? Is it commanding that a woman never speak when her husband is instructing her in doctrine?

The words for teach—*didasko*, and exercise authority over—*authenteo*, (one word in the Greek) are both in present tense. This means “as a way of life” or “habitually”. Does this verse prohibit wives from ever sharing the truth of God’s word with their husbands? Or is it talking about their normal daily lifestyle?

Galatians 3:28 assures us that there is no difference between men and women in the body of Christ. But here we are reminded that God has appointed a specific order. Read **I Corinthians 11:3, 7**. Who has God appointed as the head over a wife? Notice carefully the wording—the head of *every* man is Christ, but the head of *the* woman is *the* man.

Why is the wife not to continually teach her husband or exercise authority over her husband?

Was Adam deceived?

Who was deceived?

What relationship did Eve have to Adam?

In what must wives continue?

1.

2.

3.

Faith love and sanctity are not the condition for salvation, but the evidence of it.

READ AND ANSWER

I Timothy 3

Chapter three starts off with another trustworthy statement. What is it?

How is the office of overseer described?

Did you notice that being an overseer is not just a position, but it is a job—it requires work?

Paul gives a long list of criteria that an overseer must meet before he can be an overseer. List them. Notice the word “must”.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

Look up these words in a Bible dictionary or a biblical concordance.

Being an overseer requires that a man be found holy in many ways. If a man doesn't meet even one of these requirements, can he be allowed to be an overseer?

What if no one in your church meets these requirements?

The word for prudent in verse two is the same word used in verse nine, translated discreetly, and verse 15, translated self-restraint. It means to voluntarily limit one's freedom of thought or behavior. Christians, whether women or wives, whether women or men, whether overseers or deacons must not always insist on their own way. They must sometimes lay their own desires aside and give in to another member of the body of Christ. However, do not be confused—no believer is ever to compromise the truth!

Why is it necessary for an overseer to manage his own household well, keeping his children under control with all dignity?

Why is it necessary for an overseer to not be a new convert?

Why is it necessary for an overseer to have a good reputation with those outside of the church?

Now Paul gives another long list. This one gives the criteria for deacons. The word deacon means minister or servant. List them.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

What test must a man pass before he can serve as a deacon?

What standard is given for the wife of a deacon?

1.

2.

3.

4.

What does a deacon acquire if he serves well?

1.

2.

Paul is clear about why he is writing this letter to Timothy. Why did Paul write the epistle?

Was Paul hoping to come to Ephesus?

How soon?

Is he sure about his visit?

What does Paul say the household of God is?

What does Paul say the church of the living God is?

What is the support of the truth?

List what was commonly confessed by the church about the great mystery of godliness.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

READ AND ANSWER

I Timothy 4

Paul prophesies what the Holy Spirit has told him will happen in the future. What will happen?

Has Paul prophesied this before? **Acts 20:28-30**

What will some fall away from?

What will they pay attention to instead of the truth?

1.

2.

By what means will some fall away?

A hypocrite is one who plays a part. He speaks similar, but false words of what you would expect that part to speak. In other words, some people will play the part of a godly person and speak similar words to what a godly person would speak, but their words would not be true, they would be false.

Because of the constant pretending to be true, but instead being false, their consciences will be seared as with a branding iron—they will lose any sense of shame. They will have a permanent scar that feels nothing.

Specifically, what lies do some of the people will teach?

1.

2.

What does Paul teach about foods that God has created?

What is the truth about what God has created?

1.

2.

How are the foods that God has created sanctified?

1.

2.

In pointing out the truth about false doctrines and false teachers, what will Timothy be considered? (Good means valuable.)

Are you a valuable servant of Christ Jesus?

As you point out the truth to others what will you be constantly nourished on?

1.

2.

What is Timothy to have nothing to do with?

Instead, what is he to do?

What is bodily discipline good for?

What is godliness good for?

In what twofold way does godliness promise to be profitable?

Paul has just declared another trustworthy statement. What is it?

What are we supposed to labor and strive for?

How hard are we to work at being godly?

What is our hope to be fixed on?

How is God described?

What is Timothy to do with the truth that Paul is writing to him?

As a young man, what is Timothy not to let happen?

As a young man, what is Timothy to do?

In what areas is Timothy to be an example?

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

What is he to be an example of?

What is Timothy to give his attention to until Paul arrives?

1.

2.

3.

What must Timothy not neglect?

Who prophesied concerning Timothy's spiritual gift?

What ritual took place at that time?

What is Timothy to take pains with? What are those things?

What is Timothy to be absorbed in?

What will be evident to all if Timothy absorbs himself in the reading, exhortation and teaching of the Word of God?

Read **II Timothy 2:15**. Does this admonition apply to you? Are you an approved workman of God's Word? Do you handle it accurately?

What is Timothy to persevere in?

READ AND ANSWER

I Timothy 5

What is Timothy not to do to older men, younger men, older women and younger women?

How is Timothy to appeal to older men?

How is Timothy to appeal to younger men?

How is Timothy to appeal to older women?

How is Timothy to appeal to younger women?

1.

2.

Honor means to fix a value to. Who is the church to honor?

Go through verses three through 16 of chapter four and list the criteria for widows "indeed".

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

Now let's look at some of the reasons for these requirements and some of the disqualifications. If a widow has children or grandchildren, who is to take care of her?

What must the children and grandchildren learn? Look the word up if you don't know what it means.

Who are children and grandchildren to make some return to?

What is acceptable in the sight of God?

1.

2.

What is true of a widow who gives herself to wanton pleasure?

Why is Timothy to keep commanding these things regarding widows and their families?

What is true if someone does not provide for his own, especially his own household?

1.

2.

Why is Timothy to refuse to put younger widows on the list of widows indeed?

What behavior would result in a younger widow incurring condemnation?

What else happens when a younger widow feels sensual desires in disregard of Christ?

1.

2.

What does Paul want younger widows to do?

1.

2.

3.

4.

Why?

Sometimes a single woman had wealth enough to support others. If this was the case and a woman supported a widow, what did Paul say must continue?

What must not happen?

Why not?

Now Paul turns his attention to elders in the church. Honor here, as well in verse three is referring to monetary amounts. What value was commanded to be applied to elders who ruled well?

An elder who ruled extremely well worked hard at what two things?

1.

2.

What proof does Paul give from the Word of God to pay elders well?

1.

2.

Was Timothy ever to listen to an accusation made against an elder? What were the requirements?

When Timothy confronted an elder in sin and the elder continued to sin, what was Timothy to do?

What would be the result?

Paul charges Timothy to adhere to these requirements without bias, and without partiality. Who does he call on as his witnesses to the charge?

1.

2.

3.

Why is Timothy instructed not to lay hands on anyone to hastily?

What is Timothy to stay pure in?

What habit was Timothy supposed to change?

Why?

What is true of sins?

1.

2.

What is true of deeds?

1.

2.

READ AND ANSWER

I Timothy 6

Now Paul gives orders concerning slaves and their masters. How are Christian slaves to regard their masters?

Why?

1.

2.

How should a Christian slave treat his master if his master is a Christian too?

1.

2.

Why must they serve their Christian masters all the more?

Once again, what is Timothy commanded to do with the truth that Paul is writing to him?

As Timothy teaches and preaches what Paul is commanding him to, what does Paul say might happen?

1.

2.

How does Paul describe his doctrine?

Whose words will they be disagreeing with?

What doctrine will they be disagreeing with?

What does Paul say is true of those who advocate a different doctrine and who does not agree with the sound words of the truth?

1.

2.

3.

What is the result of controversial questions and disputes about words?

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

How does Paul describe men who advocate a different doctrine and who does not agree with the sound words of the truth?

1.

2.

What do these men believe?

Is godliness a means of great gain?

How can it be?

Why can we not take anything out of this world?

What are we to be content with, even if that's all we have?

What happens to those who want to get rich?

1.

2.

3.

What is a root of all sorts of evil?

What has happened to some who longed for money?

1.

2.

What is Timothy to flee from?

How does Paul describe Timothy?

What should every man or woman of God flee from?

What is Timothy to pursue?

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

What is every man or woman of God to pursue?

What else does Paul command Timothy?

1.

2.

How did Timothy come to have eternal life?

To whom did he make the good confession in the presence of?

Paul again charges Timothy. Who does Paul call as his witnesses when he charges Timothy?

1.

2.

How does Paul describe God?

How does Paul describe Christ Jesus?

What is the charge that Paul gives Timothy?

When will the Lord Jesus Christ appear?

Who will bring about His appearing?

How is God described?

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

What does God deserve?

1.

2.

What instructions does Paul give Timothy for those who are wealthy in this present world?

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

Who are they to fix their hope on?

What does God richly supply us with?

As wealthy believers obey these commands, what will they be doing?

What will be the result?

How urgent does Paul's last command to Timothy seem?

What exactly is Timothy to guard?

What has been entrusted to Timothy?

What is Timothy to avoid?

1.

2.

What is falsely called “knowledge”?

What did their arguments oppose?

What has happened to those who have believed and spoken untruth?

What will Timothy need in order to fulfill the instructions of Paul in this epistle?

Where does grace come from? **I Timothy 1:2**

1Ti 2:9-15 — These verses indicate that women were full and active members in the early church (cf. 1 Cor. 11:4-5; Titus 2:1-10). From an examination of 1 Corinthians 11:2-16, it is also clear that both wives and husbands could pray and prophesy in the worship service (see note on 1 Cor. 14:33-40). In all this discussion, Paul's chief concern is that no woman would be of immoral character by having short hair or a shaven head, because in this manner she dishonors God, her husband's character, and herself. Peter also had something to say concerning the witness of women and their conduct at home (1 Pet. 3:1-7). In marital relationships, a woman is not presented as having any fewer rights over her husband than he has over his wife. The key to understanding what the Apostle Paul is teaching is that women should not try to appear or act like men. In addition to this, they should not attempt to usurp the position of their husbands in the home and in the church. God has appointed specific tasks for both women and men. Childbearing is reserved for women, just as the role of a husband is set aside for men. Paul emphatically states that these were differences created by God Himself.

Furthermore, in Galatians 3:28, Paul made it clear that there are no distinctions between male and female in Christ. He indicates that there are differences between the sexes, but no distinctions of believers in Christ. Moreover, Paul explains that the general attitude of Christians should not be to flaunt one's customs even if they are the proper ones. If the acceptable code of behavior indicates a definite distinction between the manner of dress of a man and a woman, adhere to that which will characterize one's own sex. In addition to this, differentiation should exist between women and men by the method of hair grooming or style, and it is necessary to maintain that accepted distinction. Paul's other concern is that a woman should not dress in a provocative manner, bringing the attention of men to herself. A Christian woman should be one man's wife, and in like manner, a husband should have only one wife (1 Cor. 7:2).

In 1 Timothy chapter two, the Apostle Paul is concerned about women appearing modest in their clothing. In verse nine, the Greek word *sophrosúne* ([4997] cf. v. 15) provides the clue for the interpretation of this difficult passage. This Greek word, translated "sobriety," means "the voluntary limitation of one's freedom of thought and behavior," or "sober mindedness." The truth is that in Christianity women became free and equal to their husbands. Nevertheless, there was always a danger that they might take this freedom beyond the limitations that God had placed when He appointed man as head over woman in the marital relationship. No two people or things can be exactly the same. The inherent differences in people and things must be recognized by a *sophrón*, or a "sober minded" person. This is one who recognizes his abilities and his limitations, and is mindful of his behavior in certain given circumstances.

There are numerous references in the Scripture where women are recognized as friends and coworkers in the gospel (Rom. 16:1-4). Peter refers to women as "heirs together of the grace of life" (1 Pet. 3:7). In one such instance, Paul does not differentiate between Priscilla and her husband Aquila, rather he refers to them both with the same word, *sunergoús* (4904), meaning "fellow workers" (Rom. 16:3). He does not distinguish between the work each can do because one is male and the other female (cf. Rom. 16:21; Phile. 1:24).

To function properly, everything needs a person in the position of leadership, especially a family. The marriage unit consists of two people that have two distinct personalities. These two

require a “headship,” that being the man according to God’s creation and ordinance. In 1 Timothy 2:11, there are several key words that show how a wife should convey a proper relationship to her husband. The first of these terms is *guné* (1135) which, depending on the context, may indicate a woman in general or a wife. The close relationship of this word with the word *andrós* (from *anér* [435]) meaning “husband,” not simply “man,” requires that the word be translated “wife.” The subsequent term to consider is *hesuchía* (2271), translated “silence.” In the New Testament it occurs numerous times referring to tranquility or the state of being undisturbed. This should be the understanding in this verse. One must bear in mind here that during the era of time when Paul was writing, it was usually men who were the ones to receive an education. If this word meant “complete silence,” women would never have the opportunity to ask questions or increase her knowledge of the Scriptures. Simply speaking, the wife ought to be displaying a tranquil spirit in her attempt to learn. The final word of key importance in understanding the “silence” mentioned in this verse is *hupotagé* (5292) meaning “to place in proper order,” translated “subjection.” Paul wanted to express the idea that in the wife’s desire to learn, she should respect her husband’s position over her in Christ (cf. 1 Cor. 11:3).

The phrase in 1 Timothy 2:12, “But I suffer not a woman to teach . . .” should be understood as “But I suffer not a *wife* to teach.” The discussion continues drawing contrasts between the Greek words for wife and for husband. The usage of *guné* in this verse must be translated as “a wife” corresponding to the reference in verse eleven. However, *andrós* (435) is translated as “man” in verse twelve. However, it is better rendered “husband” when the usage of this Greek word occurs in relation to a discussion of wives. Furthermore, the word for “teach” in this verse is the Greek infinitive *didáskein* (1321). In this instance, it means “to teach continuously.” The situation refers to the home, an assembly, or anywhere the husband and wife may be interacting together. If this were the case, the position of the husband as the head would be undermined, and would not be in accordance with God’s ordained order in creation. A wife should place limitations on her speech. Paul does not want women to be lackluster or even mute, but to be careful lest they go beyond the bounds of accepted propriety (see discussion on v. 9).

Moreover, the word translated “to usurp authority over” is the Greek word *authentéin* (831). Essentially, a wife’s private or public life should be beyond reproach and never undermine the position that her husband has been given by God. Also, a wife should never encroach upon the role of her husband. In verse thirteen, Paul explains why this is so: “For Adam was first formed, then Eve.” This is not because the husband is better, more intelligent, or more worthy than she; rather, it is the order originally ordained by God, for her to respect. See note on Titus 2:1-5.

2

²Zodhiates, S., & Baker, W. (2000, c1991, c1994). *The complete word study Bible : King James Version*. This electronic resource is a compilation of the The Complete Word Study Old Testament, edited by Warren Baker, and The Complete Word Study New Testament, edited by Spiros Zodhiates.; Words in the text numerically coded to Strong's Greek and Hebrew dictionary, introduction to each book, exegetical notes, grammatical codes on the text, lexical aids. (electronic ed.) (Ge 1:1). Chattanooga: AMG Publishers.