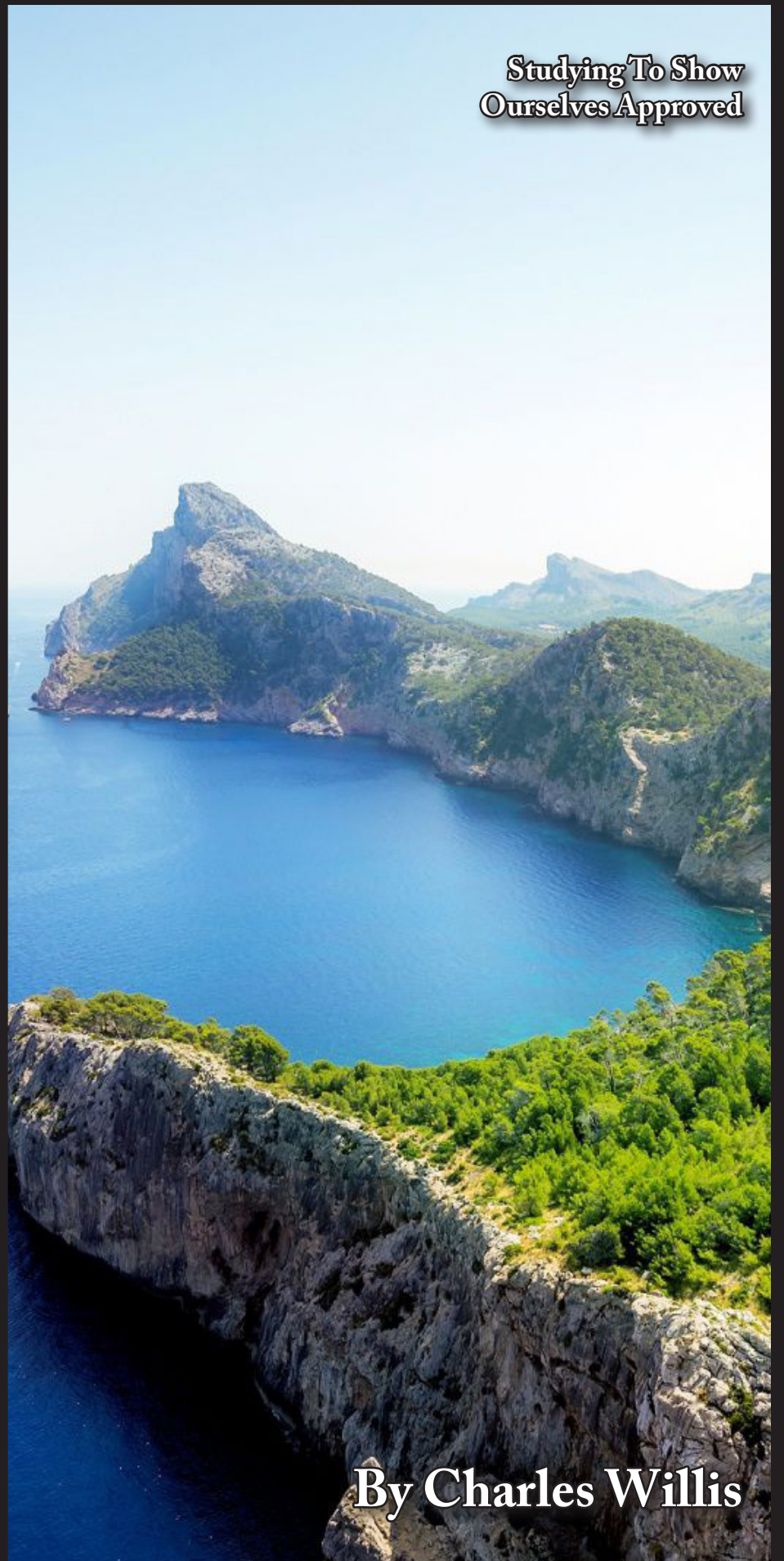


# Jams, 1-2 Timothy, Titus

Studying To Show  
Ourselves Approved



By Charles Willis



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1. Why should we consider it all joy when we encounter trials (v.2)?
2. Describe the faith of a person who would ask something of God while doubting.
3. Why is the double-minded man unstable in all his ways (v.8)?
4. How is a "brother of humble circumstances" in a high position (v.9)?
5. How will the rich man "fade away" (v.11)?
6. Define "blessed" (v.12).
7. How does God approve us (v.12)?
8. State the progression of "temptation" to "death". Be prepared to explain this process.
9. What are we not to be deceived about (v.16)?
10. What is revealed of God by His having no "variation" or "shifting shadow" (v.17)?
11. How does verse 18 describe how God saves us?
12. Explain verse 20.
13. How does verse 21 describe how God saves us?
14. Why do "hearers" delude themselves (v.22)?
15. Explain the point made in verses 23-25.
16. How can religion be worthless (v.26)?
17. Understanding verse 27, what would be impure and defiled religion in the sight of God?

## Chapter 2

1. Explain how “distinctions” make us “judges”. Is the problem with judging or motives (v.1-7)?
2. How can we dishonor fellow saints (v.6)?
3. What is the royal law, and what makes it “royal” (v.8)?
4. How is partiality “sin”? What is the violation of the law?
5. Is verse 10 referring to the Old Law or New Law?
6. What is the “law of liberty”? How does that effect speech and actions (v.12)?
7. What does “mercy” have to do with the topic of showing partiality (v.13)?
8. From verses 14-26, define:
  - A. “Faith”
  - B. “Works”
9. Faith only is denied (v.24). How is this proven in verse 19?
10. Was Abraham justified by works (v.21) or faith (Romans 4:2,4,9,16)?
11. How was Rahab justified by works (v.25)?

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1. Will judgment be the same for all men (v.1)?
2. How does verse 2 relate to verse 1?
3. How does the tongue boast of great things (v.5)?
4. Describe how the tongue can defile the entire body.
5. If no one can tame the tongue (v.8), why are we told to "put away abusive speech" and "lying" (Col. 3:8-9)?
6. How can "teachers" (v.1) be guilty of verses 9-10?
7. It "ought" not be this way. Define "ought" and give the meaning in the context.
8. Describe how "teachers" have problems with "wisdom", "understanding", "bitter jealousy", and "selfish ambition" (v.13-14).
9. How does "arrogance" effect these issues (v.14)?
10. How is this wisdom "earthly, natural, demonic" (v.15)?
11. Define all of the attributes in verse 17 described as the wisdom from above: (From NAS)
  - A. Pure
  - B. Peaceable
  - C. Gentle
  - D. Reasonable
  - E. Full of mercy
  - F. Full of good fruits
  - G. Unwavering
  - H. Without Hypocrisy
12. What attitude are teachers to possess (v.18)?

## Chapter 4

1. Is chapter 4 beginning in the same context going back to 2:1? If so what is learned about teachers?
2. Why is prayer sometimes answered negatively(v.3)?
3. Why does friendship with the world make us God's enemy (v.4)?
4. How does God give "a greater grace" (v.6). Explain in the context.
5. In what realms (in the context) is submission needed (v.7)?
6. Who is more powerful, you or Satan (v.7)?
7. How do we "cleanse" and purify" ourselves (v.8)?
8. Why should joy be turned to gloom (v.9)?
9. Define "Humble" and "Exalt" (v.10).
10. Compare verse 11 with the teaching of 2:1-13. How does this relate to the "teacher"?
11. If we are not to judge our neighbor (v.12), how will we know a brother is in sin? Please explain.
12. What mind-set is expressed in verse 13-16? Why is this called "arrogance" (v.16)?
13. From the teaching in verse 17, list three examples demonstrating a sin of omission when we know we should do what is right.
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  - B.
  - C.

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1. What miseries are coming upon the rich?
2. Explain what is meant by "fatted your hearts in a day of slaughter" (v.5).
3. Why are the brethren told to "be patient" in verses 7 and 8?
4. How do we "strengthen" our hearts (v.8)?
5. How is "complaining" and "judging" related (v.9)?
6. How do the prophets and Job serve as an example to encourage regarding the problems brethren faced in the context of James 5?
7. What is wrong with "swearing" (v.12)?
8. Why "must" we pray when suffering, or sing when cheerful (v.13)?
9. What was/is the purpose of anointing oil (v.14)?
10. Explain how our prayers lead to forgiveness (v.15-16).
11. Why do the prayers of the righteous man accomplish much (v.16)?
12. What Old Testament text is referred to in James 5:17-18?
13. How do we "turn back" someone who is straying (v.19)?
14. Whose soul will be saved (v.20 in context)?

## Chapter 1

1. How is Jesus our hope (v.1)?
2. Describe the relationship of Paul and Timothy (v.2).
3. Why was Timothy left in Ephesus (v.3-4)?
4. What should be the goal of our instruction (v.5)?
5. Explain how "teachers of the law" (v.7) are connected to "fruitless discussion" (v.6).
6. How are some today using the Law in such a way as to make it "bad" (v.8)?
7. If the "law" is not made for a righteous person (v.9), why do we study the law?
8. What is "sound teaching" (v.10)?
9. How did Jesus strengthen Paul (v.12)?
10. Does ignorance excuse a lack of obedience (v.13)?
11. In what way was God's grace abundant? Abundant in doing what (v.14)?
12. How is Paul's salvation an example for us (v.16)?
13. What command did Paul entrust to Timothy (v.18)?
14. How do we "fight the good fight" (v.18)?
15. Explain why faith and a good conscience are both necessary (v.19).
16. Who were Hymenueus and Alexander (v.20)?

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1. Explain the differences between:
  - A. Entreaties
  - B. Prayers
  - C. Petitions
  - D. Thanksgivings
2. What should be our attitude toward politicians and civil authorities? Why (v.2-3)?
3. Verse 4 has two phrases. Tell how they are related or unrelated.
4. Discuss how the points in verses 5-6 impact and underline the problem in denominational religion.
5. Paul taught in "faith and truth" (v.7). What is he saying?
6. Explain the phrase "lifting up holy hands" (v.8).
7. If "making a claim for godliness" (v.10), what will women do differently from the world? How would men apply this to themselves? Should they?
8. How would a woman violate verse 12?
9. Why are women to receive instruction with entire submissiveness (v.12-14)?
10. Will women be saved by having babies (v.15)? Why or why not?

1. Why is verse 1 a "trustworthy" statement?
2. Why are there "family" qualifications for elders?
3. Why can an elder not be a new convert?
4. From the qualifications for Elders, make a list of words or phrases about which we must make a judgment to determine if he is qualified.
5. Define "deacon" (v.8).
6. Who are the "women" in verse 11?
7. Explain the "great confidence" that deacons obtain (v.13).
8. Discuss the differences in the world's erroneous concepts of Elders and deacons when compared with scripture. Try to list at least 3-4 errors.
  - A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
9. Tell how the church is the "pillar" and "support" of the truth as well as the consequences when a congregation fails in this.
10. To the best of your ability, explain verse 16, especially the great "mystery".

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1. Why will some fall away from the faith (v.1)?
2. What modern religious false doctrines are defeated by verse 3?
3. What foods are Christians to abstain from?
4. How is food sanctified?
5. What should a minister be nourished by (v.6)?
6. What discipline should a minister follow (v.7-8)? (True of all Christians)
7. What is "a trustworthy statement" (v.9)?
8. Why should Christians (especially ministers) work in the kingdom (v.10)?
9. What is a minister doing when he "prescribes" and "teaches" these things (v.11)?
10. Why would anyone look down on the youthfulness of a minister?
11. Define the traits mentioned in verse 12.
12. What three things should ministers give attention to (v.13)?
13. To what extent should ministers show themselves an example of these things (v.15)?
14. How can a minister ensure salvation for those who hear him (v.16)?

## Chapter 5

1. Is the context of verses 1-2 said to all Christians or just ministers?
2. Describe the difference between a rebuke and a sharp rebuke (v.1).
3. What is meant by "purity" in verse 2?
4. Who is a "widow indeed" (v.3-5)?
5. Again, "prescribe" what (v.7)? What is the instruction to the minister?
6. What is meant by being "above reproach" (v.7)?
7. Who is responsible to care for widows? Consider carefully in light of verse 8 and verse 16.
8. What list (v.9)?
9. What qualifications are given for a widow to be on "the list"?
10. Why can younger widows not be placed on "the list"?
11. From verse 17, can a minister/preacher be an elder? Why or why not?
12. What is the "double honor" and "wages" (v.17-18)?
13. What specific instructions are given to the young minister in regard to Elders (v.19-22)?
14. Discuss why verse 23 does or does not authorize modern "casual drinking" of alcoholic beverages.
15. Explain verse 24-25.

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1. What principles are ministers to preach in regards to slaves and masters (v.1-2)? How is this applied today?
2. How does Paul define "sound words"?
3. What wrong with someone who "advocates a different doctrine" (v.3-5)?
4. How is godliness a means of great gain (v.6)? Explain.
5. What is wrong with wanting to "get rich" (v.9-10)?
6. Discuss how the Christian's attitude about money is decidedly un-American.
7. From what is the minister to flee, and what is he to pursue (v.11)? Are these just for the minister? Why or why not?
8. Explain how we "fight the good fight of faith" (v.12).
9. What was the "good confession" made by Timothy (v.12)?
10. Of what significance is Paul's statement: "I charge you in the presence of God" (v.13)?
11. What was Paul's charge to Timothy?
12. Upon what should our hope be fixed (v.17)?
13. All Christians should be taught what (v.18)? Why (v.19)?
14. How does a minister "guard what has been entrusted to him" (v.20)?

## Chapter 1

1. Describe the threefold blessing stated by Paul in verse 2. What is he declaring comes from God to Timothy?
2. What language does Paul use to convey the depth of his regard for Timothy in verse 3-4?
3. What kind of faith does Paul remember about Timothy?
4. From verse 8 what might we determine was part of the reason Paul wrote this letter to Timothy?
5. What has been brought to light through the gospel (v.10)?
6. What is the difference in the roles for which Paul was appointed (v.11)?
7. What has been entrusted to God which He guards (or keeps)?
8. What is the "standard of sound words" which Timothy heard? Is this the standard for us? What meaning does this phrase have for individuals and the congregation?
9. What treasure has been entrusted to Timothy? Compare verse 14 with 1 Timothy 6:20 and 2 Corinthians 4:5-7. Who else has this been entrusted to?
10. Verses 15-18 indicate a trial that Paul underwent in Rome. What was the trial?
11. What do we learn from Onesiphorus about what ought to be our attitude toward those who are righteously and zealously proclaiming the truth? How do WE accomplish this?

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1. How can Timothy (and therefore us) be strong in the grace (v.1)
2. Explain how the gospel is intended to be spread. What is God's plan for evangelism (v.2)?
3. Paul gives three figures to help us understand our job as Christians, particularly those who preach. Please list the three figures and tell what is emphasized in each.
  - A.
  - B.
  - C.
4. Explain Paul's use of "my gospel" (v.8). What in the context tells us what his gospel was?
5. From the context of verses 11-13, what is meant by "denying Christ"? Describe any differences you see in the phrases "deny Him" and "faithless".
6. From verses 14-19 create a list of things about which Paul says the evangelist needs to be careful and diligent.
7. How does the foundation of God stand firm (v.18)?
8. What must we do to be prepared for every good work (v.21)?
9. What is a "youthful lust" from which we are to flee (v.22)?
10. How do we "pursue righteousness, faith, love and peace" (v.22)?
11. What is the result of speculations (v.23)?
12. Describe the proper attitude of one who would teach others the gospel (v.24-26).

## Chapter 3

1. Describe the difficulties that will come in the last days (v.1-6). Try to include some modern applications of these examples.
2. How does verse 5 describe many in our society who call themselves "Christians"?
3. How does verse 7 describe some in the Lord's Church?
4. Who were Jannes and Jambres (v.9)? Who are they compared with?
5. Timothy followed many things which Paul lists (v.10-11). For each item give an example or reason why we should also follow Paul in this area.
  - A. His teaching
  - B. His conduct
  - C. His purpose
  - D. His faith
  - E. His patience
  - F. His love
  - G. His perseverance
  - H. His persecutions and sufferings
6. What positive point does Paul emphasize in regard to his persecutions (v.11)?
7. If we desire to live godly in Christ Jesus, how will we be persecuted (v.12)?
8. What "evil men" is Paul referring to (v.13)?
9. Of what benefit is our study of the Old Testament (v.14-15)?
10. Explain the need to become "convinced" of things (v.14).
11. Make three good points about the truth presented in verse 16-17.

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1. What was Paul's charge to Timothy, and thus to all evangelists?
2. What implications are seen in the idea of not "enduring sound doctrine" (v.3)?
3. List two examples you are aware of where some in the Lord's church have exemplified verses 3-4.
4. Rather than "tickling ears", what is the evangelist's job (v.5)?
5. From verse 7:
  - A. What was "the good fight"?
  - B. What "course" had Paul "finished"?
  - C. How had he "kept the faith"?
6. How do we "love His appearing" (v.8)?
7. Describe any differences you see in the actions of Demas, Crescens, Titus and Luke (v.9-11; see also verse 16).
8. Relay anything you can learn about Tychicus who is mentioned in verse 12.
9. From Paul's example, why should we name those who oppose the truth (v.14-15)?
10. How was Paul rescued out of the lion's mouth (v.17)? Is this a literal or figurative phrase?
11. Describe Paul's confidence in God's ability to rescue him (v.18).
12. From verses 19-22 what do we learn about the saints in the first century?

1. What is a "bond-servant" (v.1)?
2. For what purpose was Paul a bond-servant (v.1-3)?
3. What was Titus' job while in Crete (v.5-6)?
4. Give answer to the charge that Scripture contradicts itself in that the list of qualifications for Elders in verses 6-9 are not identical to those found in 1 Timothy 3:1-7.
5. Who's job was it to silence the "rebellious men" (v.9-13), the Elders or Titus (the evangelist)?
6. Why "must" the rebellious men be silenced? What do we learn about the necessity of church discipline and the timely way in which it should be approached?
7. How does "reprove them severely" (v.13) agree with the instruction to correct in gentleness (2 Tim. 2:25)? What is this purpose of this reproof?
8. To what are we not to pay any attention (v.14)?
9. Contrast the pure and impure from verse 15-16.

1. How was the teaching of Titus to differ from that of the “rebellious men” from chapter 1?
2. What does Paul instruct as “sound doctrine” for the following groups:
  - A. Older men (v.2)
  - B. Older women (v.3-5)
  - C. Young men (v.6-8)
  - D. Bondslaves (v.9-10)
3. Men argue that we are unconditionally saved by God's grace. How do verses 11-12 refute this false doctrine?
4. Define from verse 12:
  - A. Sensibly
  - B. Righteously
  - C. Godly
5. What is to be our attitude in “looking for the blessed hope and appearing” (v.13)?
6. How have we been redeemed and purified (v.14)?
7. What is God's purpose for our life (v.14)?
8. Compare Titus' instructions in verse 15 with Timothy's instructions in 2 Timothy 4:2.

## Chapter 3

1. We know these truths, but why do we need to be reminded about:
  - A. Being subject to rulers and authorities?
  - B. To be obedient?
  - C. To be ready for every good deed?
  - D. To malign no one?
  - E. To be peaceable, gentle, showing consideration for all men?
2. How is it that we are saved (v.5-7)? What false doctrines are defeated in this passage?
3. What are evangelists especially to avoid (v.9)? Why?
4. Describe the instruction in verses 10-11. Is it for the evangelist, individual or the congregation?
5. What implications are seen in the language "our people" (v.14)?
6. What must we "learn" (v.14)? Have we learned it?

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# Elder Qualifications

(found in 1 Timothy 3:1-7 and Titus 1:5-9)

Ref.	N.A.S.	King James	Strong's	Thayer's Lexicon	Other
1 Tim. 3:1	Aspires to the office	Desires the office		Two words in the Greek. <i>Oregetai</i> , "to stretch one's self out in order to touch or to grasp something; to reach after or desire something". <i>Epithumei</i> , "desire, craving, longing"	<b>Vines on Epithumei</b> to desire earnestly, stresses the inward impulse rather than the object desired
1 Tim. 3:2	Above reproach	Blameless	#423 not arrested, i.e. (by impl.) inculpable	Not apprehended, that cannot be laid hold of; hence that cannot be reprehended, not open to censure, irreproachable.	<b>Trench, p.382</b> Affording nothing which an adversary could take hold of, on which he might ground a charge
1 Tim. 3:2	Husband of one wife	Husband of one wife			<b>Truth Commentary , p.64</b> Demands marriage and forbids polygamy.
1 Tim. 3:2	Temperate	Vigilant	#3524 sober, i.e. (fig.) circumspect	Sober, temperate; abstaining from wine, either entirely or at least from its immoderate use.	<b>Vincent Word Studies, IV: 229</b> In the N.T. the meaning of the verb is always metaphorical, to be calm, dispassionate, and circumspect... wise caution may be included.
1 Tim. 3:2	Prudent, Sensible	Sober	#4998 safe (sound) in mind, i.e. self-controlled (moderate as opposed to opinion or passion)	A. Of sound mind, sane, in one's senses B. Curbing one's desires and impulses, self-controlled, temperate	<b>Macknight, IV: 451</b> This word signifies a person whose mind is well regulate, and free from all excesses of passion of every kind; so might be translated, one who governs his passions.
1 Tim. 3:2	Respectable	Of good behavior	#2887 orderly, i.e. decorous	Well arranged, seemly, modest	<b>Trench, 345-346</b> The well ordering is not of dress and demeanor only, but of the inner life; uttering indeed and expressing itself in the outward conversation
1 Tim. 3:2	Hospitable	Given to hospitality	#5382 fond of guests, i.e. hospitable	Hospitable, generous to guests	
1 Tim. 3:2	Able to teach	Apt to teach	#1317 instructive	Apt and skillful in teaching	<b>Truth Commentary p.68</b> This qualification should be considered with Titus 1:9-11 "holding fast the faithful word...that he may be able by sound doctrine to convince the gainsayers." While this qualification, like many others, is relative, the latter reference gives some idea of the degree of ability necessary to fulfill this requirement.
1 Tim. 3:3	Gentle	Patient	#1933 appropriate, i.e. (by impl.) mild	A. Seemly, suitable B. Equitable, fair, mild, gentle	<b>William Barclay, James, p.112</b> ...He is the man who knows how to forgive, when strict justice gives him a perfect right to condemn. He is the man who knows how to make allowances, the man who known when not to stand upon his rights, the man who knows how to temper justice with mercy...
1 Tim. 3:3	Uncontentious/Peaceable (updated version)	Not a brawler	#269 peaceable	Commonly <i>not to be withstood, invincible; rarely abstaining from fighting.</i>	

Ref.	N.A.S.	King James	Strong's	Thayer's Lexicon	Other
1 Tim. 3:3	Free from the love of money	Not coveteous	#866 unavari-cious	Not loving money, not avaricious	<b>Berkley</b> After no money
Titus 1:8	Just	Just	#1342 equitable (in character or act); by impl. innocent holy (absol. or rel.)	...Righteous, observing divine and human laws; one who is such as he ought to be...	
Titus 1:8	Self-con-trolled	Temperate	#1468 strong in a thing (master-ful), i.e. (fig. & reflex.) self-controlled (in appetite, etc)	A. Strong, robust B. Having power over, possessed of (a thing) C. Metering, controlling, curbing, restraining, controlling one's self, temperate, continent	
Titus 1:8	Devout	Holy	#3741 right...i.e. hal-lowed (pious, sacred, sure)	Undefined by sin, free from wicked-ness, religiously observing every moral obligation, pure, holy, pious...	
Titus 1:8	Loving what is good	Lover of good men	#5358 fond to good, i.e. a promoter of virtue	Loving goodness	
Titus 1:9	Holding fast the faithful word which is in accordance with the teaching, able to exhort in sound doctrine and refute those who contradict	Holding fast the faith-ful word as he hath been taught, able by sound doctrine to exhort and convict the gainsayers		<b>Convict</b> To convict, refute, confute, generally with a suggestion of the shame of the person convicted,... used of the exposure and confuta-tion of false teachers of Christianity <b>Gainsayers</b> To speak against, gainsay, contradict	
1 Tim. 3:3	Not ad-dicted to wine	Not given to wine	#3943 near wine, i.e. tipping (a toper)	Given to wine, drunken	<b>Vine's p.146</b> An adjective, lit., tarrying at wine... probably has the secondary sense, of the effects of winebibbing, viz., abusive brawling. <b>McGuiggan, The Bible, The Saint, and The Liquor Industry, p.126</b> 'Don't be addicted to wine' is not an approval of moderate drinking. 'Don't be enslaved to sin' is no approval of moderate sinning. 'Don't be a drug addict' is no approval of the occasional use of heroin.
1 Tim. 3:3	Not pug-nacious	No striker	#4131 a smiter, i.e. pugnacious (quarrel-some)	Bruiser, ready with a blow; a pugna-cious, contentious, quarrelsome person	
Titus 1:7	Not fond of sordid gain	Not greedy of filthy lucre	#146 (gain) sordid	Eager for base gain	
Titus 1:7	Not self-willed	Not self-willed	#829 self pleasing, i.e. arrogant	Self-pleasing, self-willed, arrogant	<b>Truth Commentary p.266</b> The self-willed man is interested primarily in getting his own way... this qualification takes into account the fact that an elder exercises his rule through an eldership. This demands consideration of others...

Ref.	N.A.S.	King James	Strong's	Thayer's Lexicon	Other
Titus 1:7	Not quick-tempered	Not soon angry	#3711 irascible	Prone to anger, irascible	<b>James 1:19</b> "Wherefore my beloved brethren, let every man be swift to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath"
1 Tim. 3:6	Not a new convert	Not a novice	#3504 newly planted, i.e. (fig.) a young convert ("neophyte")	Newly planted... a new convert, neophyte (one who has recently become a Christian)	
1 Tim. 3:4	One who manages his own household well, keeping his children under control with all dignity	Ruleth well his own house, children in subjection with all gravity			<b>Arndt &amp; Gingrich on Subjection</b> Subjection, subordination, obedience  <b>Truth Commentary p. 71-72</b> Like the husband of one wife qualification, once more the family relationship is made the proving ground for this qualification.... This presents a picture of a father whose children respect and honor him so that he is able to counsel, guide, and lead them in obedience to all duly constituted authority - parental, civil, and divine.
Titus 1:6	Having children who believe, not accused of dissipation or rebellion	Having faithful children not accused of riot or unruly		Easily persuaded; believing, confiding, trusting, in the N.T. one who trusts in God's promises... one who has become convinced that Jesus is the Messiah and the author of salvation, a believer.  <b>Riot</b> An abandoned, dissolute life; profligacy, prodigality.	<b>Arndt &amp; Gingrich, p.76 on Unruly</b> Undisciplined, disobedient, rebellious <b>Truth Commentary p. 72</b> A child yet unaccountable could hardly afford proof of the father's ability in the area this family qualification is designed to prove, namely, ability to rule well, train, and teach effectively before his appointment to the eldership. A child fully accountable who had obeyed the gospel and was living accordingly, would afford such proof.
1 Tim. 1:7	A good reputation with those outside the church	Having a good report of them which are without			<b>Truth Commentary p. 77</b> Elders especially, must so live that even the world would recognize and acknowledge their integrity and good character.