



TOPICS
IN TITUS



by Charles Willis

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1. **Who has been “chosen of God” (1:1)? What does this mean (Ephesians 1:3–6)?**
2. **What has God promised?**
 - A. Titus 1:2; John 8:51; Romans 2:7; 1 John 2:17
 - B. Matthew 6:33
 - C. Matthew 7:21;
 - D. Hebrews 4:15–16
 - E. 1 Corinthians 10:13
 - F. 2 Thessalonians 3:3
 - G. Philippians 4:7
 - H. Can you think of others to consider?
3. **Titus 1:2 says God cannot lie.**
 - A. How is this stated in other passages. (Numbers 23:19; Hebrews 6:19; Psalm 92:15; James 1:17)
 - B. Why can God not lie? Explain. (Lev.11:44; Joshua 24:19; Revelation 4:8)
 - C. How does this truth help us?
4. **What examples can be seen in Scripture of God keeping His promises to those chosen of God?**
 - A. Genesis 9:9–17
 - B. Genesis 12:1–3
 - C. Joshua 21:43–45
 - D. Daniel 2:44–45
 - E. Jeremiah 31:31–33; Hebrews 8:7–13
 - F. Can you think of others to consider?
5. **Though stated, succinctly in Titus 1:1–2, how important are these truths in your life?**

- 1.
- 2.

1. **From Titus 1:3 what does Paul say was manifested at the proper time?**
 - A. How does the “*proclamation*” Paul was entrusted with indicate God’s proper time?
 - B. What did Jesus say about this in Mark 1:15?
2. **What do we learn about God’s timing?**
 - A. Habakkuk 2:3
 - B. Jeremiah 29:11
 - C. Daniel 8:19;11:27;Daniel 11:35
 - D. Isaiah 46:10
 - E. Matt 26:17–18
3. **What did God do in the proper time?**
 - A. Galatians 4:4
 - B. Romans 5:6
 - C. What has God said that indicates this appointed time is now in our past?
 - Romans 5:9
 - Romans 5:11
 - Romans 6:22
 - Romans 7:6
 - Romans 8:1
 - Acts 17:30
 - 2 Corinthians 6:1–2
 - Ephesians 2:13
4. **How does God know the proper time?**
 - A. Acts 1:6–7
 - B. 2 Peter 3:8
5. **What remains for God to do in the proper time?**
 - A. Mark 13:32–33
 - B. Hebrews 9:28
 - C. Hebrews 12:26–29

1. Explain what is meant in Titus 1:5 *“set in order what remains and appoint elders in every city as I directed you.”* (See also Acts 14:23; Acts 11:30; Acts 20:17; Phil. 1:1.)

2. From Titus 1:6–9 be prepared to discuss the qualifications for serving as an elder. (Also seen in 1 Timothy 3:1–7.)

3. What are the purposes of elders?

- A. Titus 1:10–11
- B. 1 Thessalonians 5:12
- C. 1 Peter 5:1–2 (Acts 20:28; Heb. 13:17; 1 Timothy 5:16)
- D. James 5:14

4. What are the responsibilities of the congregation to elders.

- A. 1 Thessalonians 5:12-13
- B. 1 Tim. 5:17
- C. 1 Peter 5:5
- D. Hebrews 13:17
- E. 1 Timothy 5:19

1. 3:9–11
- 2.

1. 3:8 “This is a trustworthy statement” about 3:4–7
2. 1 Timothy 1:15 “It is a trustworthy statement, deserving full acceptance, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, among whom I am foremost of all.”
3. 1 Timothy 3:1 “It is a trustworthy statement: if any man aspires to the office of overseer, it is a fine work he desires to do.”
4. 1 Timothy 4:9–9 “discipline yourself for the purpose of godliness; 8 for bodily discipline is only of little profit, but godliness is profitable for all things, since it holds promise for the present life and also for the life to come. 9 It is a trustworthy statement deserving full acceptance.”
5. 2 Timothy 2:11–13 “It is a trustworthy statement: For if we died with Him, we will also live with Him; If we endure, we will also reign with Him; If we deny Him, He also will deny us; If we are faithless, He remains faithful, for He cannot deny Himself.”

1. Define the word “*sound*” as used in Titus (1:13, and all other references in Titus).
2. **Be Sound In Faith (1:13; 2:2)**
 - A. Titus 1:13 (consider the context of 1:10–16)
 1. What was wrong that some needed to be severely reproved?
 2. How would this make them sound in faith? What is sound faith?
 - B. Titus 2:2
 1. Why should the older men especially be sound in faith?
 2. Does this apply to apply to older women (Titus 2:3)?
3. **Be Sound In Doctrine**
 - A. From Titus 1:9 explain what “*sound doctrine*” is.
 - B. From Titus 2:1 describe what you think are things that are “*fitting for sound doctrine*” (consider the context and 2 Timothy 4:3).
 - C. What do the following passages teach about things that are “*fitting for sound doctrine*”?
 1. 1 Timothy 4:6
 2. 2 Timothy 6:3
4. **Be Sound In Speech**
 - A. From Titus 2:8 describe what Paul was telling Timothy, and us.
 - B. What else does Scripture tell us about our speech?
 1. 1 Timothy 4:12
 2. Ephesians 4:29
 3. Proverbs 11:25
 4. Colossians 4:6
 5. Are there any other references you think should be added to the discussion?

1. Define “pure” as used in Titus 1:15.
2. What is the relationship between “pure” and “defiled” (1:15)?
3. How does a person become pure ?
 - A. Titus 2:14
 - B. Revelation 7:14
 - C. 1 Peter 1:22
4. What importance does God place on our purity?
 - A. Matthew 5:8
 - B. James 3:17
 - C. 1 Timothy 1:5
5. What is the instruction about purity in these contexts?
 - A. Titus 2:5
 - B. Titus 2:7
 - C. 1 Timothy 4:12
6. What will be the attitude and actions of those who are trying to please God?
 - A. 2 Corinthians 7:1
 - B. 2 Timothy 2:22
 - C. James 1:27
 - D. 1 John 3:3
 - E. James 4:8
7. What should be the importance of purity to each of us (2 Timothy 2:21)?

1. Define “justified” (3:7).
2. From the context of Titus 3:5–7 tell how we are justified.
 - A. How do the following passages say we are justified?
 - > Romans 3:24; Romans 5:1; Galatians 3:24
 - > Romans 5:9; Romans 4:25; Romans 5:18
 - > Matthew 12:37
 - > Galatians 2:17 in Christ; 1 Corinthians 6:11
 - > Romans 2:13; James 2:24
 - B. So, are we saved by grace, by faith, or by works done in righteousness?
3. How are we made heirs (3:7)?
 - A. Galatians 3:29
 - B. Ephesians 3:6; Acts 20:32
 - C. Acts 26:16–18; Ephesians 1:9–11
 - D. Colossians 1:12
 - E. 1 Peter 1:3–4
 - F. How are we “*fellow heirs with Christ*” (Romans 8:17). Please explain.
4. What is the connection between being an heir and hope (3:7)?
 - A. Titus 1:1–2
 - B. 1 Peter 1:3
 - C. Romans 5:1–2
 - D. Colossians 1:5–6; 1:23
 - E. What is the “*one hope of your calling*” (Ephesians 4:4)?
(see also Titus 2:13; Hebrews 6:11)

1. “He saved us” (3:5). See also Ephesians 2:8–9.

A. “Not on the basis of deeds done in righteousness”

> Explain how this passage is not in conflict with clear passages teaching our need for obedience (such as James 2:21–24; Acts 10:34–35). Some point to Romans 4:4, 2 Timothy 1:9, and Romans 11:6 as teaching we are saved by grace only.

> What strong understanding is often missing in a discussion of these passages? (Romans 3:28; Galatians 2:16)

> Is baptism a work meriting salvation or a work of faith?

> Are we saved by works or by grace?

B. How is our salvation “according to His mercy” (Titus 3:5)?

C. “by the washing of regeneration and renewing by Holy Spirit”

> What is the “washing of regeneration”?

(John 3:5; Acts 22:16; 1 Cor. 6:11; Eph. 5:26; 1 Peter 3:21)

> What is the “renewing by the Holy Spirit”?

(Colossians 3:10–11; Acts 3:19; Romans 12:2; Eph. 4:23–24)

> How does Titus 3:5 agree with Acts 2:38?

2. “Whom He poured out upon us richly through Jesus our Savior” (3:6).

A. Is God’s grace and mercy conditional? Does meeting a condition equal meriting salvation?

B. What has God “poured out upon us richly”? (Acts 2:18, 33)

(see also 1 Cor. 3:16; 2 Tim. 1:14; Eph. 2:22)

C. Review: What has motivated God to save us (Titus 3:3–7)?

1. Define “godliness” as used in Titus 1:1.

2. What is the connection between truth and godliness (Titus 1:1; 2 Peter 1:3)?

3. What is God’s expectation of Christians?

A. Titus 2:12

B. 1 Timothy 6:11

C. 2 Peter 1:6 (in context)

D. 1 Timothy 2:2; 2 Timothy 3:12

4. What is “godly sorrow” and what is the benefit of it (2 Corinthians 7:11)?

5. Explain “discipline yourself for the purpose of godliness” from the context of 1 Timothy 4:7–8.

6. What is our responsibility if “making a claim to godliness” (1 Timothy 2:10)?

7. What is the benefit of godliness (1 Timothy 6:6)?

8. “What sort of people ought you to be in holy conduct and godliness” (2 Peter 3:11–13)?

1. God instructs (READ 2:2–12)

A. Describe/Define the following traits we are to have.

- > 2:2 Temperate (NAS); Sober (KJ)
- > 2:2 Dignified (NAS); Grave (KJ)
- > 2:3 Reverent (NAS); Holiness (KJ)
- > 2:5 Sensible (NAS); Discreet (KJ)
- > 2:5 Not dishonored (NAS); Not blasphemed (KJ)
- > 2:8 Sound in speech (NAS); Sound speech (KJ)

B. Why are these specifically listed for older men (2:2) and older women (2:3)?

C. Why are these specifically listed for young women (2:4–5) and young men (2:6–8)?

D. How do we “*adorn the doctrine of God*” (2:10)?

E. In 2:11, “*instructing*” is from the Greek word *paideuō* meaning: to train children; to chastise - such as a father punishing his child (Strong’s definition #3811).

What do we learn about God’s instruction from these other uses of the same word?

- > Hebrews 12:6–7, 10
- > Revelation 3:19
- > 1 Corinthians 11:32
- > So what is being taught in Titus 2:11?

2. Why do we have difficulty with the instructions in 3:1–2?

Why do we have difficulty with the similar teaching in:

- A. Romans 13:1–7
- B. 1 Peter 2:13–14
- C. 1 Timothy 2:1–3

3. What attitudes and behaviors are we instructed to have about good deeds (2:7; 2:14; 3:3;3:8; 3:13–14)?

What else are we taught about good deeds?

- A. John 5:29; 2 Corinthians 5:10
- B. 1 Timothy 5:25
- C. Hebrews 10:24
- D. James 3:13
- E. 1 Peter 2:12

1. When did God’s kindness and love appear (3:4)? It is past tense in the verse.

A. How is this stated in Ephesians 2:4–7?

B. How is this stated in Romans 5:8?

C. Define the following:

> *Kindness* (Titus 3:4)

> *Love* (Titus 3:4)

> *Lovingkindness* (Exodus 34:6) This word is found 182 times in the Old Testament, 126 of those in the Psalms.

> What do you understand this is telling us about God?

2. What are we told about God’s kindness?

A. Romans 2:4

B. Romans 11:22

C. Ephesians 1:5, 9

3. What are we told about God’s love?

A. John 3:16

B. 1 John 4:7–14

C. 1 John 3:1

D. 2 Thessalonians 2:16–17

E. Romans 8:38

4. Why should these things be important to us?

A. Romans 8:37

B. Jude 1:21

C. Galatians 5:22; Ephesians 4:32

D. 1 Peter 2:1–3