

I & II TIMOTHY / TITUS / PHILEMON AND JUDE

FOR BEGINNERS

MIKE MAZZALONGO

STUDENT WORKBOOK

bibleTalk^{TV}



DOWNLOAD
OUR APP



Copyright 2022 BibleTalk.tv

All our material is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike License. This means you can use it almost however you need. The only thing you can't do is re-sell it.

Download it. Print it. Teach it. Share it.

Table of Contents

I TIMOTHY

1. Introduction to I Timothy	4
2. Paul's Charge to Timothy	10
3. Paul's Personal Witness	13
4. Paul's Instructions on Prayer and the Role of Men and Women in the Church	16
5. The Role, Work and Qualifications of Elders	19
6. Elders, Deacons and the Church – Part 1	24
7. Elders, Deacons and the Church – Part 2	28
8. The Reason for Paul's Letter to Timothy	32
9. The Minister and His Ministry	35
10. The Care of Widows	39
11. Disciplining Leaders	43
12. Paul's Teaching on Slavery	46
13. Paul's Final Instructions to the Church and Timothy	50

II TIMOTHY

1. Introduction to II Timothy	55
2. Encouragement and Instructions: Remain Faithful – Part 1	59
3. Encouragement and Instructions: Remain Faithful – Part 2	63
4. Encouragement and Instructions: Remain Faithful – Part 3	66
5. Warnings and Assurance for the Future	69
6. Paul's Final Exhortation, Testimony and Benediction	73

TITUS

1. Introduction to Titus	78
2. Titus' Mission	82
3. A Pattern for Sound Teaching	86

PHILEMON

1. Slavery and the Early Church	90
---------------------------------	----

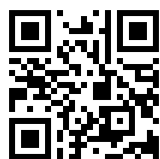
JUDE

1. Jude for Beginners	94
-----------------------	----

I Timothy for Beginners

Mike Mazzalongo

The two letters that the Apostle Paul wrote to the young evangelist, Timothy, provided him with clear instructions for the divinely ordained way the church of the New Testament was to organize and function not only in the first century but throughout history to this day and beyond.



bibletalk.tv/l-timothy

1. Introduction to I Timothy

In this initial lesson, Mike reviews the background information about Timothy himself, the church where he served as evangelist and the issue that moved Paul to write this letter to his young protégé, Timothy.

I Timothy - Background - Periods

1. _____ Period

2. _____ Period

3. _____ Period

Background - General

Paul did not go to Spain. _____

1. Timothy - Acts 16:1 - Lystra

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____
- E. _____
- F. _____
- G. _____
- H. _____

2. The church (Ephesus)

3. Authorship

4. Outline

- 1. _____ 1:1-2
- 2. _____ 1:3-20
- 3. _____ 2:1-15
- 4. _____ 3:1-16
- 5. _____ 4:1-16
- 6. _____ 5:1-6:2
- 7. _____ 6:3-21

These epistles (I + II Timothy/Titus) are important for us to study today:

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____
- E. _____

The Heresy at Ephesus - (I Timothy 1:3)

- Gnosticism _____

Dualism Taught:

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____
- E. _____
- F. _____

This teaching led to two ends:

- Strict _____

- Antinomianism _____

It also led to:

- Speculative Intellectualism _____

- Pride _____

Gnosticism

1. Gnosticism is a modern name for a type of religious speculation which deeply influenced the church in the first and second centuries.

- It was a formidable problem to the New Testament church after persecution died out.
- This was especially true between A.D. 100-200.

2. Gnosticism was not one system, but it covered a whole field of systems and took on a different character in different areas of the world.

- There was not one body of Gnostic teachings or one unified Gnostic position, but there were several developments and schools of Gnostic emphasis.
- This type of assimilation of teachings is called Syncretism, which is from two Greek words; *sys*, together, and *cretism*, to gather.
- They took a little bit of all thought and combined it with the Christian religion

3. The Gnosticism we notice in the New Testament was a very early form of Gnosticism - incipient Gnosticism.

- The various writings in the New Testament that are aimed at Gnosticism are Colossians, I and II Timothy (parts), II Peter, the Gospel of John and the Epistle of I John.
- Most Gnosticism that we meet in the New Testament is a Jewish- Greek teaching.

4. The cosmogony of Gnosticism - the study of the origin of the universe.

- Much of the basis of Gnostic cosmogony was drawn from Plato's concept of the origin of all things.
- Gnostics taught there was one great good God.
 1. His substance was mind.
 2. He was also knowledge which is the same as mind.
- Gnostics taught that the one God created a second god (smaller) who was called the Demiurge and was the god of fire and breath.
 1. It was this latter god who created the Aeons, each of whom controlled their area in the spirit world called destiny.
 2. The last Aeon, Sophia (female), conceived and bore a son (she was in darkness) and his name was Ialdabaoth.
 3. It was Ialdabaoth who created the world and man.

- Sophia put a spirit (a little of it) into man and the spirit desires to go back to its source (god) but cannot get through destiny.
- God sent a redeemer to give knowledge (gnosis, Greek) to man.
- The redeemer is the logos (the word).
- The logos made it possible for the spirit to get back to Plaroma.

5. Dualism was a major part of the doctrine as taught in Gnosticism.

- Definition: Man is made up of two natures, physical and spiritual.
 1. Physical is bad.
 2. Spiritual is good.
 3. The background of this is from Plato.
- The body and soul of man are completely incompatible. The body is the prison of the spirit and by imprisoning the spirit the body defiles it.
- God and mind, which are the same, are good while the body and flesh and matter are all evil.
- Man is really two beings.
 1. The real man is the spirit.
 2. The body is not the real man, but that which imprisons the real man.
 3. Salvation then, means either the escape of spirit from the body or the domination of the body by the spirit.
- Several schools of thought arose out of Dualism.
 1. Asceticism: Saturninus taught that you must punish the body, keep it in check the whole time and thus overcome. These people were against marriage. When you have children, you create more matter which is evil. Cf. Colossians 2:8-23; I Timothy 4:1-4.
 2. Antinomian (no law) Licentiousness (*permission): This teaches that once the soul has been liberated through gnosis and ecstatic mysticism the soul is not held back nor responsible for the evil body, therefore, the body can "live it up."

2. Paul's Charge to Timothy

In this section, Paul lays out both the problem and Timothy's proper response to resolve the trouble being caused by the false teachers at Ephesus. (I Timothy 1:1-11)

Greetings - I Timothy 1:1-2

- vs. 1 _____

- vs. 2 _____

- His blessing includes:

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

Paul and Timothy - I Timothy 1:3-20

Paul's charge to Timothy - vs. 3-11

- vs. 3 _____

- vs. 4 _____

- vs. 5 _____

The fruit of proper teaching:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

- vs. 6 _____

- vs. 7 _____

- Teachers of the Law were not Judaizers _____

- vs. 8 _____

- vs. 9a – The correct uses of the Law:

1. To reveal _____

2. To reveal _____

3. To reveal _____

- vs.9b-10a _____

Paul emphasizes that Christians are not under the Law because the Law was given for sinners.

The Law will judge:

- Lawless _____
- Disobedient _____
- Ungodly _____
- Sinners _____
- Unholy _____
- Profane _____
- Murders of Parents _____
- Manslayers _____
- Immoral _____
- Sodomites _____
- Kidnappers _____
- Liars _____
- Perjurers _____

The Law will _____

- vs. 10b-11 _____

Only the gospel is valid teaching _____

Lessons

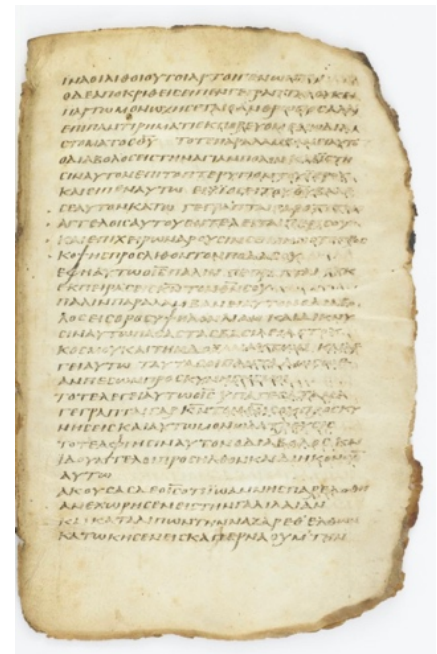
1. Nothing _____

2. The gospel is our only _____

3. Paul's Personal Witness

Before continuing his charge to Timothy, Paul shares his own witness of salvation through Christ. (I Timothy 1:12-20)

Ancient Manuscripts _____



Paul declares:

A. _____

B. _____

Paul's Prayer of Thanksgiving - 1:12-17

- vs. 12 _____

- vs. 13-14 _____

What Paul used to be:

1. Blasphemer _____

2. Persecutor _____

3. Violent Aggressor _____

God has mercy on Paul _____

God's mercy was demonstrated:

1. Christ _____

2. God _____

3. God _____

- vs. 15 _____

- vs. 16 _____

- vs. 17 - Doxology _____

Paul's Charge Continued

- vs. 18 _____

- vs. 19a _____

A. Keep _____

B. Keep _____

- vs. 19b-20 _____

Different ways and reason to discipline:

1. Public Immorality – I Corinthians 5:2;15 _____

2. Heresy / Causing Division – Romans 16:17 _____

3. Idleness / Gossip – II Thessalonians 3:10-15 _____

4. Disobedient – II Thessalonians 3:6 _____

5. Party Spirit – Titus 3:10 _____

Paul continues his encouragement of Timothy

1. He encourages him to _____

2. He demonstrates that sometime _____

4. Paul's Instructions on Prayer and the Role of Men and Women in the Church

Paul provides teaching on the importance and various types of prayers to be offered, as well as valuable background information concerning the proper roles men and women have in the church. (I Timothy 2:1-15)

Instructions on Prayer - 2:17

1. Types of Prayer - vs. 1a

A. Supplication _____

B. Prayer _____

C. Intercession _____

D. Thanksgiving _____

2. Who to Pray For - vs. 1b-2

3. Why Pray? - vs. 3-7

A. God's will _____

B. God's will and the gospel _____

Instructions on Gospel and Role - 2:8-12

A. Men

Note just any male _____

Culture vs. Command _____

1. Conservative _____

2. Mainline _____

3. Progressive _____

4. Liberal _____

- i.e. Foot washing _____

- i.e. Baptism _____

B. Women

1. (Kosmeo / Adorn) _____

2. Prayer clothing _____

The word and virtue of modesty suggest:

A. _____

B. _____

Modesty is not only about clothing _____

Attitude while learning

- Quiet (Hésuchia) _____

- Submissive _____

Apposition – A grammatical construction where two different words refer to a common thing or person. (“Today I prayed to the Lord Jesus”) _____

Why this is a Command and not Culture – 2:13-15

1. God created man first, not women _____

2. Women sinned first, not man _____

- vs. 15 explained in context. _____

5. The Role, Work and Qualifications of Elders

As the title suggests this lesson will briefly look at what type of men should have the important responsibility of church leadership. (I Timothy 3:1-7)

The Meaning of Elder / Overseer / Pastor - 3:1

- vs. 3 _____

To “aspire” _____

1. *Presbuteros* – Presbyter / Elder _____

2. *Episkopos* – Overseer / Bishop / Superintendent / Guardian _____

3. *Poimen* – Shepherd / Pastor _____

- Acts 20:28 _____

The Work of Church Leaders

1. Teach – I Timothy 3:2 _____

2. Protect – Acts 20:28 _____

- Titus 1:9 _____

- Hebrews 13:7 _____

3. Lead – I Timothy 5:17 _____

- I Peter 5:1-5 _____

4. Pray and Minister to the Sick – James 5:14-15 _____

- Anointing Oil _____

5. Shepherd the Flock – Luke 15:3-7 _____

6. Discipline – Titus 1:9-11 _____

- A. _____
- B. _____

7. Mature the Saints – Ephesians 4:11-16 _____

Qualifications of Elders - 3:2-7

1. Above reproach

2. Husband of one wife

3. Temperate

4. Prudent

5. Respectable

6. Hospitable

7. Apt to teach

8. Not a drunkard

9. Not pugnacious

10. Gentle

11. Uncontentious

12. Free from the love of money

13. A well-managed home

14. Not a new convert

15. Good reputation outside of church



A potential leader's qualifications are _____

Appointment of Elders

- Acts 14:21-23 _____

- Titus 1:5 _____

→ _____ → _____ → _____ → _____ → _____ →

6. Elders, Deacons and the Church – Part 1

In this lesson, Mike reviews the attitude that the church should have towards their leaders, and begins explaining the role and qualifications for those who want to serve as deacons. (I Timothy 3:8-13)

Intro – Role of leaders in the church

Terms used: _____

Work of leaders: _____

How leaders are chosen: _____

The Church's Response to its Leaders

1. Appreciate – I Thessalonians 5:12-13 _____

2. Submit – Hebrews 13:17 _____

3. Remember / Imitate – Hebrews 13:7 _____

4. Hold them accountable – I Timothy 5:19-22 _____

A. Gossip _____

B. Witnesses _____

C. One on One _____

D. Favoritism _____

E. Experience _____

5. Honor them – I Timothy 5:17-18 _____

Elders – Retire? _____

Deacon – Word Study

I Timothy 3:8-13 _____

Translate vs. Transliterate _____

Greek words for *servant*:

1. Doulos _____

2. Pais _____

3. Oiketes _____

4. Latreuo _____

5. Hupereteo _____

6. Leitourgos _____

7. Diakonos _____

Words go through changes _____

Initially the first great need of the church was to feed the Grecian widows – Acts 6. _____

The link for service and Diakonos _____

1. Any servant in the church rendering a service. _____

- Colossians 1:7 _____

- Romans 16:1 _____

2. The appointed servants _____

- Philippians 1:1 _____

- Bond servants _____

- Saints _____

- Overseers _____

- Deacons _____

Ephesians 4:11-13 _____

Summary

Difference between Elders and Deacons:

1. Authority _____

2. Ministry _____

3. Appointed _____

7. Elders, Deacons and the Church – Part 2

The section on church leadership continues with an examination of the qualifications Paul describes for those men who would serve as deacons. (I Timothy 3:8-13)

The First Deacons

1. Acts 6:1-6 - Criteria for Deacons:

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____
- E. _____
- F. _____
- G. _____
- H. _____

2. Philippians 1:1

Summary

- A. Deacons were men who _____
-

B. They were selected _____

C. Their leadership and authority _____

D. There were no deacons _____

E. They constituted _____

3. I Timothy 3:8-13

vs. 1-7 _____

vs. 8 – Qualifications:

A. Dignified _____

B. Sincere _____

C. Sober _____

D. Honest living _____

vs. 9 _____

vs. 10 – Qualified before they are appointed _____

vs. 11

Arguments for women deacons:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Arguments against women deacons:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Many women served in the church:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

The main point is that _____

Wives of deacons:

- Dignified _____
- Not gossips _____
- Temperate _____
- Faithful _____

vs. 12 _____

vs. 13 – Rewards for deacons:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

8. The Reason for Paul's Letter to Timothy

Mike reviews and summarizes the reasons why Paul wrote this letter, and points out the consequences that the church has, over time, suffered because it has not followed these instructions. (I Timothy 3:14-16)

Intro - Review

1:1-2 _____

1:3-11 _____

1:12-17 _____

2:1-7 _____

2:8 _____

2:9-15 _____

3:1-7 _____

3:8-13 _____

The Mystery of Godliness - 3:14-16

vs. 14 _____

vs. 15a _____

vs. 15b - Note how Paul refers to the church:

A. Household _____

B. Church of _____

C. Pillar and _____

vs. 16a _____

vs. 16b _____

vs. 16c – The mystery of Godliness:

- 1. Revealed _____ - John 1:1;14
- 2. Vindicated _____ - Romans 1:4
- 3. Beheld _____ - John 20:11
- 4. Proclaimed _____ - Matthew 28:18-20
- 5. Believed _____ - Acts 2:40-44
- 6. Taken _____ - Acts 1:9

Summary

Paul is teaching Timothy the following:

1. There is order _____

2. Leaders need _____

3. Members need _____

4. The role of the church _____

Note the problems in the church for violating these principles:

1. Many have abandoned _____

Causes _____

2. Religious leaders _____

Causes _____

3. Church members refused _____

Causes _____

4. Churches get busy _____

Causes _____

9. The Minister and His Ministry

In the fourth chapter of this epistle, Paul will both warn Timothy about the apostasy to come and the false teaching that cause it and remind the young evangelists about the ministry for which he is responsible.

(I Timothy 4:1-16)

Intro - Paul has provided Timothy with a summary of instructions regarding:

A. _____

B. _____

Apostasy Predicted and Identified - 4:1-6

Apostasy _____

- vs. 1-2 _____

Falling away from the _____ causes one to fall away from the _____.

Causes of Apostasy:

A. Deceitful _____

B. Seared _____

- vs. 3 _____

Gnostic teaching was wrong for many reasons:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

- vs. 4-5 _____

We can accept what God has given:

1. He tells us _____

2. We can know _____

3. Prayer _____

False Teaching or Immaturity?

In the Bible, people were disciplined or excommunicated (disfellowshipped) for three reasons:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

The Good Minister - 4:6-16

1. Point out _____ vs. 6

2. Practice and teach _____ vs. 7-12

People are impacted by the way the minister **acts!**

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

3. Preach _____ vs. 13-14

The Minister's work:

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

4. Persevere _____ vs. 15-16

Ministers become discouraged:

A. Lack _____

B. Lack _____

C. Too much _____

- vs. 15 _____

- vs. 16 _____

Summary



10. The Care of Widows

In this section of his letter, Paul will move away from instruction on doctrinal matters and provide guidance on not only the care of widows in the church but also which women were eligible for the church's assistance.

(I Timothy 5:1-16)

Attitude of the Minister

vs. 1 - Treatment of older men _____

vs. 2 - Treatment of younger and older women _____

Admonishment must be pure _____

Care for Widows - Families - 5:3-8

Family first _____

vs. 3-4 – The general rule _____

vs. 5-6 – Two kids of widows _____

A. _____

B. _____

vs. 7-8 – Two principles regarding care of widows

A. _____

B. _____

Being a widow does not _____

Care of Widows – Church – 5:9-16

Eternal vs. cultural _____

- vs. 9-10 _____

Qualifications for widows on the church list:

A. Age _____

B. Marital status _____

C. Reputation _____

D. Family _____

E. Attitude 1 _____

F. Attitude 2 _____

- vs. 11-15 _____

Those not on the list. _____

vs. 16 – Special circumstances _____



Modern Applications

1. We are responsible _____

2. The church is responsible _____

3. A woman's first priority _____

11. Disciplining Leaders

In this section, Paul instructs Timothy concerning the way he should deal with church leaders who cause trouble. (I Timothy 5:17-25)

Intro - How to deal with an elder who causes trouble

Concerning Elders - I Timothy 5:17-22

This section contains three subjects:

1. Honoring Elders - vs. 17-18

Double honor?

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

Double honor in relationship to the service they render. _____

2. Correcting Elders - vs. 19-21

Minimum two to three witnesses are necessary to _____

Timothy must act fairly in every situation. _____

3. Selecting Elders - vs. 22

Laying on of hands:

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

What Timothy is talking about is _____

Concerning Timothy - 5:23-25

vs. 23 _____

vs. 24 _____

vs. 25 _____

Lessons

1. Elders are _____

- Hebrews 13:7 _____

2. Elders need both _____ and _____

A. They need encouragement _____

B. They need correction _____

12. Paul's Teaching on Slavery

Mike reviews the issue of slavery in the ancient times in order to give context to Paul's teaching regarding slaves in his letter to Timothy. (I Timothy 6:1-2)

Intro - Review seven previous topics in I Timothy:

- Initial _____
- Teaching _____
- Profile potential elders _____
- Warning about apostasy _____
- Guidelines _____
- Instructions concerning feeding widows in the church _____
- Proper attitude towards elders _____

Master / Slave Relationships - 6:1-2

Slavery in the Old Testament

How did people fall victim to slavery?

- War _____
- Sold _____
- Born _____
- Restitution _____

Slavery in Israel regulated by Law

A. Jewish slaves released on the day of Jubilee

B. Women slaves had protection under the Law

C. Was not the _____

Slavery in the New Testament

Slavery in the 1st Century

Slaves had opportunities:

- Contributed to the economy _____
- Were a mark of prestige _____
- Were good traders _____

Slaves had a hierarchy of responsibilities depending on their skills.

- Managed the homes and businesses of their masters, even having their own businesses with their master's permission and patronage.

Slavery in the 1st Century Church

Early churches were composed of both _____

Why wasn't slavery clearly denounced by the Apostles and early church?

1. As a social system _____

2. There was _____

3. Slavery was _____

Christians (slave or free) had new identities:

1. _____

5. _____

2. _____

6. _____

3. _____

7. _____

4. _____

13. Paul's Final Instructions to the Church and Timothy

Paul completes his letter with a series of warnings directed at the church and Timothy in order to preserve their faith and his ministry. (I Timothy 6:3-21)

Intro - Review slavery in the 1st Century _____

1. Slavery existed _____

2. Main difference _____

3. No comparison _____

4. Jesus and the Apostles _____

Instructions to Christian Slaves - 6:1-2

1. Honor _____

2. Don't take advantage _____

General Instructions - 6:3-21

1. Warning to those who cause division - vs. 3-5

Their scheme:

A - Oppose _____

B - Substitute _____

C - Their goal _____

2. Warning to those who desire money - vs. 6-10; 17-19

- vs. 6-10 _____

Warning on the love / desire for money _____

- vs. 17-19 _____

Instructions to wealthy Christians:

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

E. _____

F. _____

3. Warning to Ministers - 11-15a; 20-21

- vs. 11-15a _____

A. Avoid _____

B. Focus _____

- Righteousness _____

- Godliness _____

- Faith _____

- Love _____

- Perseverance _____

- Gentleness _____

C. Fight _____

D. Preach _____

- vs. 20-21 _____

E. Guard _____

Doxology - 15b-16

The doxology praises the Godhead:

Father - _____

Son - _____

Holy Spirit - _____

II Timothy for Beginners

Mike Mazzalongo

Although this is a second letter sent by Paul to the young evangelist, Timothy, the tone and circumstances of this communication could not be more different.

Commonly regarded as Paul's last epistle, Paul's final letter summarizes his most important teachings and bids a touching farewell to a trusted and loved disciple.



bibletalk.tv/II-timothy



1. Introduction to II Timothy

Mike quickly reviews the time and circumstances for the writing of this, Paul's final epistle, and explores the many ideas expressed in Paul's greeting. (II Timothy 1:1-5)

Intro - The first letter _____

- The second letter _____

Background - II Timothy

A. Date _____

B. Paul's circumstances _____

- Paul's second arrest _____

C. Paul's second imprisonment _____

D. Purpose of the letter:

- Encourage _____

- Preach _____

- Set forth _____

- Ask _____

E. Interesting facts about II Timothy

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

Outline of II Timothy

1. _____ - 1:1-5

2. _____ - 1:6-2:26

3. _____ - 3:1-17

4. _____ - 4:1-22



Greetings and Thanksgiving - 1:1

Greetings - 1:1 _____

A. Paul status who he is: _____

- II Corinthians 5:17 _____

B. What Paul hopes _____

Greetings - 1:2

What is the same:

1. The blessing _____

A. Grace _____

B. Mercy _____

C. Peace is the result of God's grace and mercy on the sinner. _____

1. A believer _____

2. A believer _____

3. A believer _____

2. The source of the blessing _____

3. The recipient of the letter _____

Thanksgiving - 1:3-5

vs. 3-4 _____

vs. 5 _____

2. Encouragement and Instructions: Remain Faithful – Part 1

Paul encourages Timothy to remain faithful and describes several ways that Timothy could assure himself that he was keeping this charge.
(II Timothy 1:6-18)

Remain Faithful – II Timothy 1:6-18

1. To your calling

- vs. 1:6-7 _____

- I John 4:4 _____

The Spirit equips with:

A. Power _____

B. Love _____

C. Discipline _____

2. To the gospel

- vs. 1:8-12 _____

3. To the doctrine

- vs. 1:13-14 _____

- I Corinthians: 12:4-11 _____

The Holy Spirit:

- Helps _____

- Helps _____

- Helps _____

- Helps _____

- Raises _____

- II Peter 3:14-16 _____

- I Timothy 4:11-14 _____

- II Timothy 1:15-18 _____

- Phygelus / Hermogenes _____

- Onesiphorus _____



Lessons

1. We, as Christians _____

2. God will _____

The question _____

The answer _____

3. Encouragement and Instructions: Remain Faithful – Part 2

Paul provides Timothy with both examples and motivation to remain faithful in his service to the church. (II Timothy 2:1-13)

Intro - Review _____

Remain Faithful – II Timothy 2:1-3 (continued)

4. Remain faithful in service – 2:1-7

- vs. 1 _____

Being strong in the grace of God means _____

Philippians 4:13 _____

4 Examples of Successful Service:

A. Teachers – vs. 2

B. Soldiers – vs. 3-4

C. Athletes – vs. 5

D. Farmers – vs. 6-7

Paul neatly book-ends these passages with two references to God's role in Timothy's ministry.

vs. 1

vs. 7

vs. 8-10

vs. 11-13 – Paul describes the fruit of both faithfulness and faithlessness in ministry.

A. The Good News – vs. 11-12a _____

- Romans 6:3 _____

- Romans 6:4 _____

Order of our spiritual transformation:

1. Regeneration _____

- John 3:3-5; Acts 2:38 _____

2. Glorification _____

- I Corinthians 15:42-29 _____

3. Exaltation _____

- II Timothy 2:11; Revelation 3:21 _____

B. The Bad News – vs. 12b-13 _____

4. Encouragement and Instructions: Remain Faithful – Part 3

In this section, Paul details the various activities Timothy needs to pursue in order to carry out an effective ministry in a church where he faces opposition from false teachers. (II Timothy 2:14-26)

Outline

- A. _____
- B. _____
 - 1. _____
 - 2. _____
 - 3. _____
 - 4. _____

5. Remain Faithful to your Ministry

A. Teach the Trouble-makers God's word – 2:14

Constant debates over man-made religion discourages people from searching for the truth.

Instead of pointless debates _____

B. Accurately preach God's word - 2:15

If Timothy is well prepared and accurate:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

C. Avoid debating religious nonsense - 2:16-18

The false teachers taught that _____

- John 6:40 _____

- I Corinthians 15:50-53 _____

- Romans 1:4 _____

- II Timothy 2:19 _____

The _____ stands – Romans 1:16

The _____ stands – I Peter 1:24-25

The _____ stands – Matthew 16:18

The sealed are those who:

A: _____

B: _____

D. Flee immoral behavior – 2:20-23

2:22-23 _____

As a man, Timothy needs to: _____

As a Christian, Timothy needs to: _____

As a Minister, Timothy needs to: _____

E. Seek and save those who have fallen – 2:24-26

Paul outlines five practical ways Timothy is to remain faithful to his ministry:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

5. Warnings and Assurance for the Future

Paul transitions from encouragement and instructions to warnings about the dangerous people Timothy will face in the world as well as in the church.
(II Timothy 3:1-17)

Intro – Review

A. Encouragement _____

B. Instructions _____

Paul specifically instructs Timothy to:

1. Hold _____
2. Avoid _____
3. Preach and teach _____

Warning – II Timothy 3:1-19

vs. 1 _____

- John 14:1-3 _____

- I Thessalonians 4:13-17 _____



LAST DAYS



2nd
Coming

- Acts 2:17 _____

- Hebrews 1:2 _____

- II Peter 3:3 _____

- Paul is trying to open Timothy's eyes to see the "Big Picture" of the world. _____

II Timothy 3:2-5 - List of Sins:

1. Lovers of self _____

2. Lovers of money _____

3. Boastful _____

4. Arrogant _____

5. Revilers _____

6. Disobedient to parents _____

7. Ungrateful _____

8. Unholy _____

9. Unloving _____

10. Irreconcilable _____

11. Malicious gossips _____

12. Uncontrolled _____

13. Haters of Good _____

14. Treacherous _____

15. Reckless _____

16. Conceited _____

17. Lovers of pleasure _____

- II Timothy 3:6-7 _____

- II Timothy 3:8-9 _____

Assurance - 3:10-17

- II Timothy 3:10-15 _____

Take-Aways for Timothy:

1. Follow _____

2. Ministry _____

3. Rely _____

4. Don't _____

5. Stay _____

- II Timothy 3:16-17 _____

Why rely on Scripture?

A. They are _____

B. They are given _____

- Teaching _____

- Reproof _____

- Correction _____

- Training _____



6. Paul's Final Exhortation, Testimony and Benediction

In this final section, Paul will provide Timothy the reasons and resources necessary to be successful in ministry as well as in life. (II Timothy 4:1-22)

Final Exhortation to Timothy - II Timothy 4:1-15

- vs. 4:1 _____

1. Jesus will _____

2. Jesus will _____

- Appearing = Epiphaneia _____

3. Jesus will _____

- vs. 4:2 _____

The Objectives:

A. To Reprove _____

B. To Rebuke _____

C. To Exhort _____

- vs. 3-4 _____

- vs. 4:5 – Three Final Exhortations:

1. Be _____

2. Endure _____

3. Do the work _____

Paul's Final Testimony – II Timothy 4:6-8

1. The Present – 4:6 _____

2. The Past – 4:7 _____

A. The good fight _____

B. Finished the course _____

C. Kept the faith _____

3. The Future – 4:8 _____

Paul's Blessings – 4:9-22

1. Personal News – 4:9-15

- A. Demas _____
- B. Crescens _____
- C. Titus _____
- D. Mark _____
- E. Tychicus _____
- F. Alexander _____

- vs. 4:16-18 _____

The Roman legal system _____

Paul mentions “first defense” _____

2. Final Greetings – 4:19-21

- A. Prisca _____
- B. Onesiphorus _____
- C. Erastus _____
- D. Trophimus _____



3. Final Blessing - 4:22

Coda:

- Paul _____

- Nero _____

Lessons

1. Doctrinal - II Timothy 3:16

2. Practical - II Timothy 4:17
- II Timothy 4:18

Titus for Beginners

Mike Mazzalongo

Paul's letter to Titus is focused on preparing leaders to accurately teach the church and recognize the type of results this should produce.



bibletalk.tv/titus

1. Introduction to Titus

Mike reviews the history, author, recipient and context in which the letter to Titus was written. (Titus 1:1-4)



Crete

Acts 2:11

Acts 27 _____

Titus

Galatians 2:1-3 _____

II Corinthians 7:13-16 _____

Titus 1:5 _____

Titus 3:12 _____

II Timothy 4:10 _____

Background

False Teaching at Crete

- So many ".isms" _____

- Gnosticism _____

- Dualism (Plato) _____

- Asceticism _____

- Antinomianism _____

- The result of this teaching _____

Outline of Titus

I. _____ - _____ 1:1-4

A. _____ vs. 1-4

II. _____ - _____ 1:15-16

A. _____ vs. 1:5-16

B. _____ vs. 2:1-3:11

III. _____ - _____ 3:12-15

A. _____ vs. 3:12-15

Salutations - 1:1-4

vs. 1-3 – Paul does the following:

1. Describes _____

2. Describes _____

- Slave _____

- Apostle _____

3. Describes _____

Paul describes his ministry _____

Paul addresses Titus – 1:4 _____

He completes his greeting with a blessing:

- Grace _____

- Peace _____

- The grace produces _____

- The source _____

- The connection _____

Paul establishes his credibility _____

2. Titus' Mission

In this section, Paul provides more information concerning the qualifications necessary for church leadership and the type of challenge these men will face as leaders. (Titus 1:5-16)

Intro - Pastoral Epistles

A. Jewish churches _____

B. Gentile churches _____

C. Both in error _____

Paul tells Titus that he is to:

1. _____

2. _____

Outline

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Titus' Mission - Appoint Elders - 1:5-9

vs. 1:5 _____

- Titus is to organize the church for worship and service _____

1. Appoint _____

2. Raise-up _____

3. No one man _____

Titus - Archbishop

/ \

/\ /\ /\

New Testament:

Titus was _____

The Evangelist _____

Titus was not _____

He was not _____

Once in place _____

Qualifications of Elders -1:6

1. Above reproach _____

2. Husband of one wife _____

3. Believing / behaving children _____

4. Good steward – 1:7 _____

A. Not self-willed _____

B. Not quick tempered _____

C. Not addicted _____

D. Not pugnacious _____

E. Not fond of sordid gain _____

4. Good steward continued – 1:8

A. Hospitable _____

B. Loving what is good _____

C. Sensible _____

D. Just _____

E. Devout _____

F. Self-controlled _____

G. Holding fast God's word _____

The Need for Sound Elders - 1:10-11

Paul describes the troublemakers that these leaders will face:

1. Character _____

2. Motivation _____

3. Damage _____

- vs. 1:12-13a _____

- vs. 1:13b-14 _____

- vs. 1:15-16 _____

The troublemakers:

- Profess to know God _____

- Paul responds to them _____

3. A Pattern for Sound Teaching

Paul closes out his letter by giving Titus a pattern or blueprint with which he can measure the soundness of his teaching now and into the future.
(Titus 2:1-3:11)

Example of Sound Doctrine - 2:1-10

Paul provides Titus with a sample of practical teaching he is to use in his ministry.

2:1-10 – Instructions for every demographic:

1. Older men _____

2. Older women _____

3. Married women _____

4. Younger men _____

5. Titus _____

6. Slaves _____

Pattern for Sound Doctrine - 2:11-15

- Pattern theology _____

New Testament pattern for Christian theology:

1. The _____ of God's grace - 2:11

- Romans 16:25 _____

2. The _____ of God's grace - 2:12

3. The _____ of God's grace - 2:13

- I Thessalonians 4:13 _____

4. The _____ of God's grace - 2:14

5. The _____ of God's grace - 2:15

The Fruit of Sound Doctrine (Based on Grace) – 3:1-11

A. Sound Christians _____ vs. 1-2

B. Sound Christians _____ vs. 3-8

1. By their _____

2. By their _____

3. By their _____

C. Sound Christians _____ vs. 9-11

Personal Concerns and Final Greetings – 3:12-15

- vs. 3:12 _____

- vs. 3:13-14 _____

- vs. 3:15 _____

Lessons

#1 Sound leaders _____

#2 Sound doctrine _____

Philemon for Beginners

Mike Mazzalongo

This one chapter epistle addresses the issue of slavery which was common in the Roman Empire of the first century.



bibletalk.tv/philemon

1. Slavery and the Early Church

In this brief epistle, the Apostle Paul provides faith's solution to the problem of reconciling a Christian slave to his Christian master.

Intro – Slavery in the Roman Empire of the 1st Century was different than what took place in early America.

- Ephesians 6:5-9 _____

- Colossians 3:22-4:1 _____

- I Corinthians 7:17-24 _____

Philemon – Background

- Written by Paul 61-63 AD _____

- Philemon _____

- Onesimus _____

- Epaphroditus _____

- After Epaphroditus' departure Paul writes three letters:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

- Tychicus _____

Philemon - Outline

1. Paul's _____ vs. 1-3
2. Paul's _____ vs. 4-7
3. Paul's _____ vs. 8-20
4. Paul's _____ vs. 21-25

Philemon - Text

1. Greeting - vs. 1-3

2. Paul's Prayer - vs. 4-7

3. Paul's Appeal - vs. 8-21

vs. 8-9 _____

vs. 10-11 _____

vs. 12-13 _____

vs. 14-16 _____

vs. 17-20 – Philemon’s Cost

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____

4. Paul’s Request and Blessing – vs. 21-25

vs. 21 _____

vs. 22-25 _____

Summary / Lesson

- Through God’s providence _____

- The main lesson: _____

- Onesimus’ story and Philemon’s response is presented by Paul through the eyes of faith.

Jude for Beginners

Mike Mazzalongo

In his short letter Jude warns the church against false teachers and reminds us that all of Christian doctrine has already been given by the Apostles.

There is one worksheet section for both video lessons in Jude.



bibletalk.tv/jude

1. Jude for Beginners

In the first part of his letter Jude describes the dangerous men and their tactics in spreading false doctrine. After a sharp rebuke of those who would teach false ideas in the church Jude goes on to show how believers can protect themselves against such men and their dangerous ideas.

Intro _____

I. The Epistle of Jude: Background

1. Jude the *man* _____

2. Jude the *epistle* _____

II. Outline of Jude

1. Salutation – vs. 1-2
2. Danger _____ vs. 3-4
3. The Dangerous _____ vs. 5-16
4. How to avoid _____ vs. 17-23
5. Doxology _____ vs. 24-25

III. Salutation

Jude refers to the church in three ways:

A. Called _____

B. Beloved _____

C. Kept for _____

IV. The Danger at Hand - vs. 3-4

He shares with them his motivation for writing to them. _____

The false teaching or ideas of the Gnostics led to all kinds of immorality. _____

V. The Dangerous Men - vs. 5-16

Vs. 5-7 - A gallery of those who disobeyed and disbelieved.

1. The _____

2. The _____

3. The _____

The things that these false teachers teach have not basis in true spiritual authority and eventually lead to ruin:

- A. _____

- B. _____

- C. _____

These false teachers have no doubt and no restraints.

Vs. 11 – Jude names some who have been punished in the past.

- Cain _____

- Balaam _____

- Sons of Korah _____

Vs. 12-13 – Jude points out who they really are like:

- A. Reefs _____
 - B. Clouds _____
 - C. Trees _____
 - D. Waves _____
 - E. Stars _____
- _____

Vs. 14-15 – Book of Enoch _____

Vs. 16 – Bridge to final section _____

VI. How to Avoid Danger – vs. 17-23

1. Heed _____
2. Build _____
3. Help _____

VII. Doxology – vs. 24-25

Doxology is spontaneous _____

A. _____

B. _____

VII. Lessons

Jude appeals to his readers to “hold on” to the standard of teaching they had received.

That charge is still present today. We, in the churches of Christ, must:

A. Understand _____

B. Obey _____

C. Pass on _____

BibleTalk.tv is an Internet Mission Work.

We provide textual Bible teaching material on our website and mobile apps for free. We enable churches and individuals all over the world to have access to high quality Bible materials for personal growth, group study or for teaching in their classes.

The goal of this mission work is to spread the gospel to the greatest number of people using the latest technology available. For the first time in history it is becoming possible to preach the gospel to the entire world at once. BibleTalk.tv is an effort to preach the gospel to all nations every day until Jesus returns.

The Choctaw Church of Christ in Oklahoma City is the sponsoring congregation for this work and provides the oversight for the BibleTalk ministry team. If you would like information on how you can support this ministry, please go to the link provided below.

bibletalk.tv/support



BibleTalk.tv is one of the **most-prolific uploaders** on Amazon Prime Video with more videos than any major Hollywood studio except Paramount Pictures.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.