

17 - THE FINAL CHARGE (2 TIMOTHY 4:1-13)

I. Paul's Final Charge (4:1-5)

A. The importance of the charge (4:1)

- Paul issues a final charge to Timothy before _____.

B. The charge (4:2)

1. Proclaim God's word

- Above all else, Timothy is to _____.

2. Readiness

- He is to be ready to _____.

3. The manner of proclamation

- He was to proclaim God's word by _____.

- He was to do this with _____.

C. The reason for the charge (4:3-4)

- Timothy was to do this because people will _____.

- They will follow teachers who will tell them _____.

- They will turn away from the truth of God's word to _____.

D. The charge continued (4:5)

1. Watch

- Timothy was to _____.

2. Endure

- He was to _____.

3. Witness

- He was to actively seek to _____.

4. Fulfill

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- He was to carry out _____.

II. Paul's Testimony of Faith (4:6-8)

A. Approaching death (4:6)

- Paul tells Timothy that he knows that _____.

B. Perspective on his life (4:7)

- Reflecting on his life, Paul states that he fought a good fight as _____.

C. Coming reward (4:8)

- Paul looks forward to receiving _____.

Biblical Note: Crown of Righteousness

The phrase "crown of righteousness" can mean either that righteousness itself is the crown or reward (James 1:12; Revelation 2:10), or that this crown is the reward for righteousness (2 Timothy 3:16).

Biblical Note: The Day (Last Day)

The Day is referred to in the Old and New Testament in many ways (Day of Christ, Day of the Lord, The Last Day). It refers to the return of Jesus Christ for believers and the judgment of unbelievers. It will signal the completion of God's redemptive work. Paul's letters are filled with longings for the day when Jesus Christ will manifest himself in glory and establish his kingdom. See: Matthew 7:22; 1 Corinthians 1:8; 3:13; 5:5; 2 Corinthians 1:14; Philippians 1:6,10; 2:16; 2 Thessalonians 2:2-3, 2 Timothy 4:8.

III. The Reality of Friends (4:9-13)

A. The call to come (4:9)

- Paul tells Timothy to make _____.

B. Demas (4:10a)

- Paul was _____, who fled to Thessalonica.

Historical Note: Demas

Demas was a traveling companion of the apostle Paul. Paul states that he loved the present world and deserted Paul in his time of need during his second captivity in Rome.

See: Colossians 4:14; 2 Timothy 4:10; Philemon 24.

- Paul stated that Demas fled because _____.

Scripture 1 John 2:15-17

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C. Crescens and Titus (4:10b)

- Paul tells Timothy that Crescens and Titus have _____.

Historical Note: Crescens

Crescens was a companion of the apostle Paul during his second captivity in Rome. Paul states departed for Galatia. Church history states that Crescens became the bishop of the churches in Galatia. He is only mentioned once in 2 Timothy 4:10.

Historical Note: Titus

Titus was a traveling companion of the apostle Paul. He was a Greek, the son of Gentile parents (Galatians 2:3). After his conversion, he accompanied Paul to Jerusalem, where the apostle rejected the demand of the Judaizers that he should be circumcised. During Paul's Third Missionary Journey, Titus was sent to Corinth to help the church with its problems. Later Titus was in Crete in order to organize its churches. Later, Titus traveled to Dalmatia.

See: 2 Corinthians 2:13; 7:6,13,14; 8:6,16,23; 12:18; Galatians 2:1,3; 2 Timothy 4:10; Titus 1:4.

D. Luke and John Mark (4:11)

- Paul tells Timothy that Luke is _____.

Historical Note: Luke

Luke was a traveling companion of the apostle Paul. He is the author of the Gospel of Luke and the Book of Acts. Many scholars believe that Luke was a Greek physician who lived in the city of Antioch in Ancient Syria.

See: Colossians 4:14; 2 Timothy 4:11; Philemon 24.

- Paul asks Timothy to bring Mark with him since _____.

Historical Note: John Mark

John, whose surname is called Mark, was an early disciple of Jesus Christ. The name "John" was his Jewish name and "Mark" was his Roman name. He is the author of the Gospel of Mark. In his gospel, he presents the teaching of the apostle Peter. Peter expressed his relationship to John Mark by calling him "my son Mark" (1 Peter 5:13). Scholars believe that an allusion to John Mark in the New Testament may have been Mark 14:51-52, the account of the boy who fled naked from the garden when Jesus was betrayed. When Peter was freed from the prison, he went to John Mark's house (Acts 12:12). When Barnabas and Saul returned to Antioch, they took John Mark with them (Acts 12:25). John Mark accompanied Barnabas and Paul (Saul) on their first missionary journey (see Acts 13:5). When they reached Perga in Pamphylia, John Mark returned home to Jerusalem (see Acts 13:13). Because of leaving when he did, the apostle Paul distrusted John Mark and refused to take him on the second missionary journey (see Acts 15:37-38). Later, John Mark is mentioned as being with Paul in Rome as a fellow worker (see Philemon 24). Paul also recommended John Mark to the church at Colosse as the cousin of Barnabas (see Colossians 4:10). Paul asked that John Mark come to him in prison (see 2 Timothy 4:11).

E. Tychicus (4:12)

- Paul tells Timothy that he _____.

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Historical Note: Tychicus

Tychicus was a traveling companion and fellow worker with the apostle Paul. He was possibly a native of Ephesus. He was one of the believers chosen by the churches to bring the gift of money to the church in Jerusalem. He was with Paul during in first imprisonment in Rome. During Paul's second imprisonment in Rome, he was sent by Paul to Ephesus.

See: Acts 20:4; Ephesians 6:21; Colossians 4:7; 2 Timothy 4:12; Titus 3:12.

F. His needs (4:13)

- Paul tells Timothy to bring him _____.

Historical Note: Carpus

Carpus was a friend of the apostle Paul. He may have been Paul's host in Troas. He is only mentioned in 2 Timothy 4:13.