

2 - THE PROBLEM WITH FALSE TEACHERS (1 TIMOTHY 1:1-11)

I. Greetings (1:1-2)

A. The author (1:1)

- The writer identifies himself as _____.

Historical Note: Paul (also called Saul)

Paul was the great apostle to the Gentiles. The main source of information concerning Paul's life is found in the Book of Acts. His Hebrew name was Saul. In Acts he is referred to as Saul until Acts 13 where his Roman name Paul is used as well. As a Roman citizen, he bore both names from his youth. It was a common practice among Jews who were dispersed among the nations to have a Hebrew name and a Greek/Roman name. Paul's life reflected three cultures. As a Hebrew, Paul was a Pharisee (see Philippians 3:3-6). As a Hellenist, Paul was born in the Greek/Roman city of Taurus. As a Roman, he was a citizen which was extremely rare (see Acts 22:25-29). The book of Acts covers his conversion, his ministry to the Gentiles and his first imprisonment. After arriving at Rome (see Acts 28:16-31), he was released after two years. Paul's activities after his first imprisonment are briefly mentioned in the Pastoral Epistles (1 & 2 Timothy, Titus). In the spring of A.D. 63, Paul went east and visited Ephesus where he placed Timothy as a leader. He then went to Macedonia. He then left Titus to complete the missionary work in Crete. 2 Timothy makes it clear that Paul was imprisoned for a second time during the persecution of Emperor Nero. He was executed by being beheaded in late A.D. 66 or early A.D. 67. Paul authored thirteen epistles within the New Testament.

- Paul states that he became an apostle at _____.

Scripture Acts 8:15-16

B. The recipient (1:2a)

- Paul addresses this letter to _____.

Historical Note: Timothy

Timothy was the spiritual son of the apostle Paul. Paul met Timothy on his Second Missionary Journey in Derbe and Lystra (Acts 16:1-3). Timothy immediately became part of Paul's companions. Timothy was naturally timid, yet he was friendly and faithful. Paul loved and admired Timothy (see Philippians 2:19-22). Of all of Paul's companions, Timothy is mentioned the most often. We know that Timothy was jailed at least once because the writer of Hebrews mentioning his release from prison (see Hebrews 13:23). It is believed that in A.D. 97, Timothy, who was 80 years old, was martyred by an angry mob. Because he was preaching the gospel, the angry mob beat him, dragged him through the streets, and stoned him to death.

See: Acts 17:14,15; 18:5; 19:22; 20:4; Romans 16:21; 1 Corinthians 4:17; 16:10; 2 Corinthians 1:1,19; Philippians 1:1, 2:19; Colossians 1:1; 1 Thessalonians 1:1; 3:2,6; 2 Thessalonians 1:1; 1 Timothy 1:2,18; 6:20; 2 Timothy 1:2; Philemon 1; Hebrews 13:23

C. Blessing (1:2b)

Service for the Gospel & the Church: 1 & 2 Timothy, Titus

- Paul bestows the traditional blessing of _____ from the Father and Jesus.

II. Warning about False Teachers (1:3-11)

A. The purpose for staying (1:3a)

1. Paul's urging

- Timothy is called to remember what Paul urged him as _____.

2. Command some

- He was to remain in Ephesus and command some believers concerning _____.

B. Timothy's task (1:3b-4)

1. Concerning teaching (1:3b)

- Timothy is to command some of the believers to _____.
- Other doctrines refer that which is contrary to _____.

2. Concerning fables (1:4a)

- Timothy is to command them to not pay attention to _____.
- Fables and endless genealogies refer to _____.
- An example of this would be the recent discussion of _____.

3. The result of such teaching (1:4b)

- Focusing on this teaching result in disputes rather than _____.

C. Purpose for the command (1:5)

- The purpose for the command to instruct these believers is _____.
- He stresses that this love comes from _____.

D. The nature of false teachers (1:6-7)

1. They strayed (1:6a)

- Paul points out that these teachers have strayed from _____.

2. Idle talk (1:6b)

Service for the Gospel & the Church: 1 & 2 Timothy, Titus

- Having strayed from love, they spend their time focused on _____.

3. Ignorant teachers (1:7)

- They want to be teachers of the Law, yet they don't _____.

E. The nature of Law (1:8-11)

1. The use of the Law (1:8)

- Paul stresses that the Law is good when it is _____.

2. The purpose of the Law (1:9-11)

- The Law was not made for the righteous but for _____.

- The law was for those whose lives are contrary to _____.