

## 8 - APOSTASY & TRUTH (1 TIMOTHY 4:1-16)

### I. Apostasy (4:1-5)

#### A. The departure (4:1a)

- Paul states that in the future, there will be some who will \_\_\_\_\_.

Scripture 2 Thessalonians 2:3

#### B. The reason for apostasy (4:1b-5)

##### 1. Deceptive spirits (4:1b)

- They will commit apostasy because they have \_\_\_\_\_.

##### 2. Hypocritical liars (4:2)

- They will commit apostasy because they have \_\_\_\_\_.

Scripture 2 Timothy 4:3-4

##### 3. Legalism (4:3-5)

###### a. Concerning married (4:3a)

- These false teachers will forbid those who follow them to \_\_\_\_\_.

###### b. Concerning food (4:3b-5)

###### 1. The command to abstain (4:3b)

- These false teachers will forbid those who follow them to \_\_\_\_\_.

###### 2. The provision of God (4:3c-5)

- Paul stresses that all food is \_\_\_\_\_.

### II. Minister of Truth (4:6-16)

#### A. Study the scriptures for yourself (4:6)

- In order to be a faithful teacher of others, Timothy must \_\_\_\_\_.

#### B. Reject worthless teaching (4:7a)

- Paul tells Timothy to reject false teaching that he calls \_\_\_\_\_.

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### C. Pursue godliness (4:7b-10)

- Rather Timothy is to pursue \_\_\_\_\_.
- While physical training is beneficial, pursuing godliness is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Paul states that pursuing godliness is a faithful saying and should \_\_\_\_\_.
- The hope in the living God is why Paul \_\_\_\_\_.

### D. The task (4:11)

- Paul tells Timothy that he is to \_\_\_\_\_.

### E. An example (4:12)

- Timothy is not to allow anyone to despise his youth and be \_\_\_\_\_.

### F. In the meantime (4:13-16)

#### 1. His teaching (4:13)

- Timothy is to give attention to \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 2. His gifting (4:14)

- Timothy was not to neglect the gift that was \_\_\_\_\_.

#### **Cultural Note:** The Laying of Hands

The laying of hands has many implications in both the Old and New Testaments. In the Old Testament it was used as a symbol in three ways. First, it symbolized the parental bestowal of inheritance rights (see Genesis 48:14-20). Second, it symbolized the bestowal of the gifts and rights on an office (see Numbers 27:18; Deuteronomy 34:9). Third, it symbolized substitution in three areas: an animal for one's guilt (see Exodus 29:10,15,19; Leviticus 1:4; 3:2,8,14; 4:4,15,24,29,33; 8:14,18,22; 16:21) and the Levites for the firstborn of the other tribes (see Numbers 8:10-19). In the New Testament it was used as a symbol in four ways. First, it symbolized the bestowal of blessings (see Matthew 19:13,15). Second, it symbolizes the restoration of health (see Matthew 9:18, Acts 9:12,17). Third, it symbolizes the reception of the Holy Spirit in baptism (see Acts 8:17,19; 19:6). Fourth, it symbolizes the bestowal of gifts and rights of an office (see Acts 6:6; 13:13; 2 Timothy 1:6; 2:16).

#### 3. His progress (4:15)

- Timothy is to ponder and commit himself to these things so \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 4. His commitment to God's word (4:16)

- Timothy is to pay attention to his life and his doctrine for \_\_\_\_\_.