

Pastoral Epistles:

4/1/64

1 Timothy

Titus

2 Timothy

In these letters Paul does not have to be concerned with a defense of his apostleship, nor primarily with doctrinal matters as such. He is concerned about ^{local} church order and discipline, and about the qualifications for Christian service.

These letters have been more severely attacked than any of Paul's other letters, but the proof is conclusive that they are genuinely Pauline.

Date: 64-67 A. D.

It is now generally accepted that these were the latest of Paul's writing, and that they followed his first imprisonment in Rome. Thus, they would come after the Prison Epistles.

Place: Probably Philippi, or some ^{other} place in Macedonia. Much of this has to be conjecture.

Timothy: Cf. Acts 16:1 ff. Also 2 Tim 3:14.
He is called Paul's son in the faith; 1 Tim. 1:2; 2 Tim 1:2. See 2 Tim ^{1:5} 3:14.

Paul's commendation of Timothy, 1 Cor 4:17; Phil. 2:22; 1 Thess 3:1, 2

He seems not to have been strong physically

(1 Tim 5:23) even though he was a pillar work in the faith.

Outline of 1 Timothy:

I Intro (1).

- A. Salutation (1:1,2).
- B. Warning against false teachers (1:3-11).
- C. Personal Testimony (1:12-17).
- D. Paul's charge to Timothy (1:18-20). Note how the idea of Paul charging Tim. continues throughout the epistle (5:21; 6:13; cf. 4:6; 6:20,21).

II. Instruction regarding leadership in the church (2:1 - 3:16).

- A. Prayer (2:1-8).
- B. Women in the church (2:9-15).
- C. Bishops (3:1-7).
- D. Deacons and their wives (3:8-13).
- E. Explanation of the foregoing (3:14-16).

III. Warning against false doctrine and an exhortation to godliness (4:1-16).

Note that the church's defense (and offence is not only doctrinal, but practical as well.

IV. Special instructions ^{regarding} to individuals in the church (5:1 - 6:19).

- A. Those who are older (5:1,2).
- B. Widows (5:3-16).
- C. Ruling elders (5:17-25). Here Paul discusses how they are to be honored as well as how they are to be disciplined if this becomes necessary.
- D. Servants and masters (6:1-8).
- E. The rich (6:9-19). This logically

I Jim.

follows from the preceding section.
V. Conclusion (6:20, 21).

This was the last of Paul's epistles. It was written shortly before his martyrdom (he was beheaded). Paul was again at Rome. Cf. 1:8, 16; 4:6. That this is different from his first imprisonment is evident from the greater restrictions which were on him at this time, the different people who were with him, and the difference in Paul's attitude regarding his release (in Phil. he expected deliverance; here he expects death).

So the book was written from Rome. The date is 61, 64 (Angus-Green). Robertson says the same. So also Tausset who puts the time of Paul's release from his first imprisonment at 63 A.D.

Purpose: Paul wanted Timothy to come to him, and to bring John Mark (1:4; 4:9, 21). Re: John Mark, cf. Acts 15:36-40. So the old breach was evidently healed.

In addition, ~~Timothy~~ needed encouragement as well as warning and instruction. And there may have been the thought in Paul's mind that he might not see Timothy again because of the uncertainty of his own circumstances. Hence, it would be all the more important for him to write.

(Note by Paul's reference to people in this epistle how much they meant to him at this late period in his life. "Conspicuous in this epistle are the personal allusions; no fewer than twenty-three names being mentioned" - Angus-Green, p. 729)

Outline of 2 Timothy

I. Intro (1:1-5).

Note: In Paul's exhortations to Timothy it is important to see how Paul returns again and again to the doctrine of the Word (1:13; 2:2, 15, 24, 25; 3:14-17; 4:2-4).

II. Timothy exhorted not to be fearful or ashamed (1:6-18).

III. Timothy instructed as to the nature^{of} and qualifications necessary for his ministry (2:1-26).

IV. Timothy warned concerning "the last days" (3:1-17).

V. Timothy charged to "make full proof" of his ministry (4:1-8).

VI. Conclusion (4:9-22).

Titus

4/3/64

Titus is not mentioned in Acts, and so our knowledge of him comes from references to him in the Pauline epistles.

He was a Greek and had been in Jerusalem with Paul and Barnabas (Gal. 2:1-5). He, like Timothy, is called Paul's "son after the common faith" (Tit. 1:4). See also 2 Cor. 7:5-7, 13-15; 8:16-24; 12:17, 18.

Titus 1:5 explains where Titus was when this epistle was written, and why he was there. We do not know how the church was established in Crete except that it may have been another of the by-products of Peter's ministry in Acts 2. See Acts 2:11. Angus-Green assumes that Paul left Titus in Crete after his first Roman imprisonment, and then going on, wrote to Titus from Macedonia. The date was sometime in the middle 60's: 64-67 A.D.

Outline:

I. Intro (1:1-4).

II. Instructions to Titus (1:5 - 3:11)

A. Regarding leadership in the church in view of the need in Crete (1:5-16).

B. Regarding various groups within the church, the incentive for holy living being the return of Christ (2:1-15).

1. Aged men (2:1, 2).

2. Aged women (2:3).

3. Young women (2:4, 5).

4. Young men (2:6-8).

5. Servants (2:9, 10).

6. See incentive (2:11-15).

C. Regarding a believer's relationship to the government (3:1-8).

D. Regarding heresy and heretics (3:9-11).

III. Concl (3:12-15).