



301: New Testament Bible Survey
Session 8: I & II TIMOTY, TITUS, PHILEMON

The First Letter to Timothy

- *Key Verse:*
I Timothy 6:11 – 12 - “But you, man of God, flee from all this, and pursue righteousness, godliness, faith, love, endurance and gentleness. Fight the good fight of the faith. Take hold of the eternal life to which you were called when you made your good confession in the presence of many witnesses.”
- *Summary:*
I Timothy is full of practical knowledge about ministry and the church. Paul writes to his protégé, explaining what kinds of people to appoint as leaders, how a multi-generational church works, and charging Timothy to stay true to his calling.

The Second Letter to Timothy

- *Key Verse:*
II Timothy 2:22 – 23 - “Flee the evil desires of youth and pursue righteousness, faith, love and peace, along with those who call on the Lord out of a pure heart. Don’t have anything to do with foolish and stupid arguments, because you know they produce quarrels.”
- *Summary:*
Paul’s second letter to Timothy continues in the same theme as the first: instruct the church, stay true to the gospel, and love those who do not love

you back. His personal feelings come through in his desire to see Timothy as Paul's death approaches.

The Letter to Titus

- *Key Verse:*
Titus 3:3 – 4 – “At one time we too were foolish, disobedient, deceived and enslaved by all kinds of passions and pleasures. We lived in malice and envy, being hated and hating one another. But when the kindness and love of God our Savior appeared, he saved us, not because of righteous things we had done, but because of his mercy.”
- *Summary:*
Paul writes Romans to a multi-ethnic church he has never visited to explain how everyone fits within God's plan of salvation. The letter functions as an introduction of himself, a defense of his ministry, an explanation of the gospel, and a diatribe on how the Jewish/Gentile house churches should work together for God's purposes.

The Letter to Philemon

- *Key Verse:*
Philemon 15-16 - “Perhaps the reason he was separated from you for a little while was that you might have him back forever— no longer as a slave, but better than a slave, as a dear brother. He is very dear to me but even dearer to you, both as a fellow man and as a brother in the Lord.”
- *Summary:*
Philemon is a very personal letter from Paul to Philemon, a wealthy patron, on behalf of his runaway slave, Onesimus. Paul uses his relationship to ask for Philemon to forgive Onesimus by putting responsibility on Paul. Since Onesimus has become a Christian, he is “more useful” to them both, demonstrating how the bonds of Christian unity override Roman social mores.

The two letters to Timothy were written by _____ to his disciple Timothy.

The leadership qualifications specify particular character traits for both _____ and _____.

Paul in II Timothy writes to his student to encourage him to “be _____” in the face of trials and adversity within the church.

The letter to Titus was written by Paul to his student Titus to provide important guidance on establishing healthy leadership for the church in _____ and beyond.

As with Timothy, Paul’s concern is for Titus to both _____ and _____ strong leadership within the church.

The letter to Philemon is unusual in that it is a deeply personal letter addressed not only to one person but to a very specific _____.

Philemon was a Christian personally known to Paul and was also the legal master of Paul’s companion, _____.

Paul writes the letter to Philemon in order to appeal to Philemon as a brother in Christ on behalf of Onesimus who had come to Paul as a

_____.

Paul makes a heart-felt request to receive Onesimus back as a _____
and partner rather than a _____.

The letter to Philemon was groundbreaking in its understanding of the
_____ and respect of life, the _____ of individuals within
the church, and the impact of _____ leadership in the church.