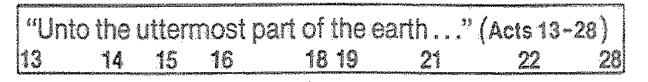
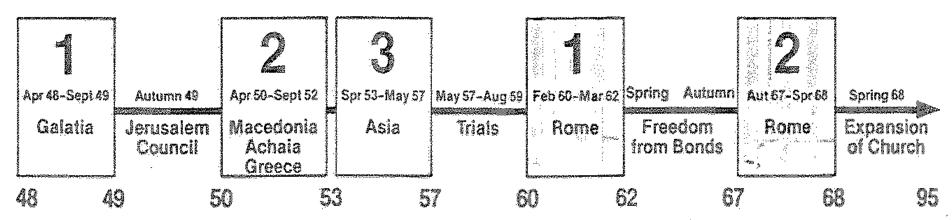
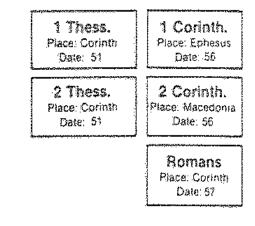
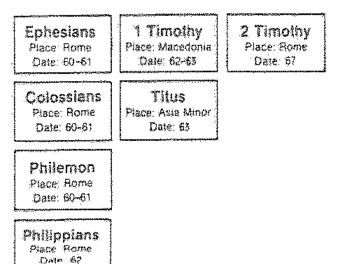
Dust to Destiny BCLR 2017











TRAVEL EPISTLES: PIONEER SPIRIT (Missionary Journeys)

PRISON EPISTLES: PATIENT SUFFERING (1st Roman Imprisonment)

• Philemon – Paul under house arrest (AD 60-61)

PASTORAL EPISTLES: PATERNAL SUPPORT

- <u>1 Timothy</u> further ministry (AD 62-63)
- <u>Titus</u> further ministry (AD 63)
- 2 Timothy 2nd Roman Imprisonment (AD 67)

CHRONOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

1 st Roman Imprisonment	AD 60-62
Release from prison	AD 62
Paul to Philippi, Ephesus, Colossae & surrounding churches	AD 62/63
Paul to Macedonia (writes 1 Timothy)	AD 63
Paul to Crete, Corinth, Nicopolis (writes <i>Titus</i>)	AD 63/64
4 th Missionary Journey to Spain ?	AD 64-66
Paul returns to Corinth, Miletus, Troas	AD 66/67
2 nd Roman Imprisonment (writes <i>2 Timothy</i>)	AD 67
Martyrdom	AD 67/68

- Paul released from house arrest in Rome (Acts 28:30)
- Paul sends Timothy, as promised, to the Philippians with the good news of his release (Phil. 2:19, 23)
- Paul goes to Ephesus (as well as Colossae) and is rejoined there by Timothy.
- Paul leaves Ephesus for Macedonia (1 Tim. 1:3; Titus 3:12)
- Paul is delayed in Macedonia so writes 1 Timothy
 concerning the orderly function of the church (1 Tim.

- Paul journeys to the island of Crete; leaves Titus to supervise the churches there (Titus 1:5)
- Paul leaves Crete for Nicopolis in NW Greece (Titus 3:12)
- Paul writes to Titus from Corinth because Zenas and Apollos were journeying that way (Titus 3:13). Paul wrote to instruct Titus in church matters and ask him to come to Nicopolis once his replacements arrive (e.g. Artemas or Tychicus)

- If Paul went to Spain as he planned (Rom. 15:24, 28), he probably went with Titus after his winter in Nicopolis.
- Early church tradition (Clement of Rome) holds that Paul did go to Spain (4th MJ?) sometime between AD 64-66.
- Paul returns to Greece (Corinth) and Asia (Miletus, Troas) where he was suddenly arrested, taken to Rome, leaving behind his valuable books and parchment, and imprisoned (2 Tim. 4:13-20).

- Christianity is now an illegal religion under Nero.
- Paul held no hope of release and expected to be executed (2 Tim. 4:6-8). Thus, he writes to Timothy a second time and urges Timothy to come soon (4:9, 21).
- According to tradition, the apostle Paul was beheaded west of Rome on the Ostian Way.



THE CONTEXT

- Paul, the aged (Philemon 9) and experienced apostle, relies increasingly on his young preachers, Timothy and Titus, who will now carry the torch as Paul nears the end of his life.
- The "father in the faith" will write to give seasoned counsel to his "sons" as they face the heavy burden of leading the church in Ephesus and Crete.

D2D QUIZ (10-15 minutes)

- ☐ What do we know about both Timothy & Titus? Cite Scripture. What are similarities/differences between them?
- ☐ Purpose & Theme of 1 Timothy
 - •What do we know about the church @ Ephesus?
- ☐ Purpose & Theme of Titus

- •What do we know about the church @ Crete?
- ☐ Purpose & Theme of 2 Timothy

THE EPISTLES ON CHURCH ORGANIZATION

- 1 Timothy: Conduct in the house of God clarified
- <u>Titus</u>: The need for sound doctrine & good works
- 2 Timothy: A final charge to the servant of the Lord

- Greek father and devout Jewish mother (Eunice) and grandmother (Lois) Acts 16:1; 2 Tim. 1:5
- Proficient knowledge of Scripture (OT) from the time he was a boy (2 Tim. 3:14-15)
- Apparently timid personality, possibly as result of difficult circumstances in Corinth and elder opposition in Ephesus (2 Tim. 1:7)

- Accompanied Paul and Silas on 2MJ (Acts 16) and was a co-laborer in Paul's many travels and vital liaison between churches Paul had established throughout Asia and Europe
- Timothy was imprisoned it is thought in Rome, having visited Paul as he wished (2 Tim. 4:9, 21), but is eventually liberated (Heb. 13:23) and tradition states returned to Ephesus

- A Gentile and convert of Paul likely during his years in Syria Antioch (Acts 11:26; Titus 1:4)
- So sure was Titus' conversion that Paul and Barnabas brought him before the Jerusalem Council as "Exhibit A" of the reality of true salvation that has come to the uncircumcised Gentiles (Gal. 2:1-3)
- Titus accompanied Paul on his 3MJ

- He was sent to Corinth of 3 separate occasions, even delivering Paul's correspondences with the Corinthians, and helping to bring about their repentance and reconciliation with Paul (2 Cor. 2:12-13; 7:5-7, 13-15; 8:16, 19, 23; 12:18)
- Paul leaves Titus on the island of Crete to supervise the organization of the churches there (1:5) until Artemas or Tychicus can relieve him (3:12)

- Titus rejoins Paul in Nicopolis, accompanies him to Spain, and is with Paul during his 2^{nd} Roman imprisonment
- Paul sends Titus to Dalmatia (2 Tim. 4:10), a mountainous region 400 miles N of Nicopolis on the Adriatic Sea (the former Yugoslavia)
- Tradition states that Titus eventually returned to Crete and died there at the age of 94, being buried at Cortyna

TIMOTHY & TITUS

LIKENESSES

- Both were young and gifted
- Both were co-laborers with Paul on his missionary journeys
- Both served in extremely difficult church situations

TIMOTHY & TITUS

DIFFERENCES

TIMOTHY	TITUS
Half-Jew	Wholly Gentile
Circumcised by Paul	Uncircumcised
Served at Corinth and Ephesus	Served at Corinth and Crete
Weak and timid personality	Strong and stern personality
Prominent in Acts	Not mentioned in Acts

THE BACKGROUND

- Timothy left in Ephesus while Paul journeys to Macedonia (1 Tim. 1:3)
- Paul is delayed in Macedonia so writes to Timothy (1 Tim. 3:14-15)
- Timothy is young and is facing opposition from some elders in the Ephesian church (1 Tim. 3-11; Acts 20:28-30)

PURPOSE AND THEME

- Paul's purpose is both *personal* (1:18) and *ecclesiastical* (3:15).
- His purpose was to stimulate Timothy, who was young and apparently timid, to exert his spiritual authority as a minister of Christ in maintaining sound doctrine and godly conduct in the life of the church (1 Tim. 4:11-16).
- The dominant themes of this epistle are the supplying of the necessary framework for the organization of the church and the primary objectives of a godly minister.

OUTLINE

PAUL'S CHARGE TO THE ASSEMBLY OF GOD (1-3)

- Concerning doctrine in the church (1)
 - <u>DOXOLOGY</u>: "Now to Him..." (1:17)
- Concerning worship in the church (2)
 - Prayer & Women
- Concerning leaders in the church (3)
 - Elders & Deacons
 - <u>HYMN to CHRIST</u>: "He who was revealed..." (3:16) summary of truth (incarnation, resurrection, ascension)

OUTLINE

PAUL'S CHARGE TO THE SERVANT OF GOD (4-6)

- His responsibilities to the assembly in general (4)
 - Defend from Danger
 - Prescribe and Teach
- His responsibilities to particular classes (5-6)
 - Toward Those Older & Younger
 - Toward Widows
 - Toward Elders
 - Toward Masters & Slaves
 - Toward False Teachers
 - Toward Money & Godliness
 - Doxology: "He who is the blessed..." [6:15-16]

THE BACKGROUND

- The island of Crete is approximately 156 miles long and 30 miles wide, located in the middle of the Mediterranean Sea.
- Paul first visited Crete on his voyage to Rome as a prisoner (Acts 27).
- The churches on Crete were likely a result of those saved at Pentecost (Acts 2:11).

THE SETTING

- The Cretians were a crude, half-civilized people, notorious for untruthfulness and immorality.
- "To act the Cretian" was a common idiom meaning "to play a liar."
- Paul even quotes one of their poets (Epimenides) as saying, "Cretans are always liars, evil beasts, lazy gluttons." (1:12)

THE SETTING

- False teachers ("those of the circumcision") were plaguing the churches in Crete.
- They deceived many, even causing divisions in the church, by emphasizing circumcision and the Law as needs for salvation, yet they themselves lived impure lives and took the people for their money (1:10-16).

PURPOSE AND THEME

- Order in the Church
 - A manual for proper care of the church (pastoral & ecclesiastical)
- Relationship of good works to salvation
 - Good works are mutually inclusive with the person and work of Christ.
 - Though good works do not bring about salvation, they should be the result of salvation.
 - "Good deeds" (1:16, 2:7, 14; 3:5, 8, 14)

OUTLINE

OVERSEERS OF THE CHURCH (1a) - like 1 Tim. 3

- Their Appointment
- Their Qualifications

OFFENDERS IN THE CHURCH (1b) - like 1 Tim. 4

- Danger of False Teachers
- Doctrine of False Teachers
- Depravity of False Teachers

OUTLINE

OPERATION OF THE CHURCH (2-3) – like 1 Tim. 5-6

- Conduct in the Church
 - Older men, women;
 - Younger men, women;
 - Masters, slaves
 - PARENTHESIS (<u>THE MOTIVATION</u>: GOD'S GRACE)
- Conduct in the World
- Conduct toward False Teachers

THE COMPARISON

1 ST ROMAN IMPRISONMENT	2 ND ROMAN IMPRISONMENT
Accused by Jews of heresy and sedition	Persecuted by Rome and arrested as a malefactor
Good living conditions in a rented house (Acts 28:30-31)	Poor conditions in a cold, dark dungeon
Many friends visited Paul	Virtually alone in Rome
Had many opportunities for witness	Opportunities restricted
Expected to be released (Phil. 1:24-26)	Anticipated execution (2 Tim. 4:6-8)

THE BACKGROUND

- Christianity is now a heavily persecuted religion under Nero (AD 64).
- Paul returns from Spain, visits Corinth, Miletus, and finally Troas/Ephesus (cf. Alexander 4:14; Acts 19:33) where he is suddenly imprisoned and taken to Rome.
- Unlike his 1st Roman imprisonment, many have deserted Paul, though a few remain with him in Rome including Luke (2 Tim. 1:15; 4:9-11, 16).

THE BACKGROUND

- Paul does not expect to be released, so he writes to Timothy one final time (AD 67) asking Timothy to visit and bring Mark as well as the coat and books left in Troas.
- Though the epistle is filled with tears and sufferings of Paul in Roman imprisonment, he speaks of victory and glory ahead for those who are faithful in Jesus Christ (2 Tim. 4:6-8, 17-18).

PURPOSE AND THEME

- The theme is that of being "a good soldier of Christ," defending the truth of the gospel with sound doctrine against the surmounting apostasy.
- The general Paul, who is about to be carried off the battle field of the Lord, must encourage his first lieutenant Timothy and tell him to man-up as the torch of leadership is now passed to him.

OUTLINE

THE CALL OF A SOLDIER OF CHRIST (1)

- A Call to Courage
- A Call to Faithfulness

THE CHARACTER OF A SOLDIER OF CHRIST (2)

- He is Strong
- He is Single-Minded
- He is Strict
- He is Secure

- He is Sound of Faith
- He is Sanctified
- He is a Servant

OUTLINE

THE CAUTION FOR A SOLDIER OF CHRIST (3)

- Recognize the Coming Apostasy
- Recognize the Sufficiency of Scripture

THE CHARGE TO A SOLDIER OF CHRIST (4)

- Good Finish to this Life
- Good Future after this Life
- Good Friends in this Life