

Outline of  
1 & 2  
Timothy



# 1 Timothy

## Authorship

Among all the letters attributed to Paul in the New Testament, it is the authorship of the Pastoral Epistles (1 Timothy, 2 Timothy and Titus) that is the most disputed, although they were widely viewed as Pauline in the early church. The style is noticeably different from the usual style of Paul's earlier letters: a heavier use of traditional materials (sayings from prior Christian tradition, e.g., the "trustworthy statements" marked by 1:15; 3:1; 4:9; 2 Tim 2:1; Tit 3:8), various literary forms that Paul rarely employs in his earlier letters (e.g., lists of qualifications), significant differences in vocabulary, and so on. Although these differences alone would not necessitate different authors, they have led many good scholars to suggest either that Paul is not their author or (more often favored by many conservative scholars) that he allowed a scribe or amanuensis considerable freedom in drafting the letter. (It is common knowledge that Paul, like most people, depended on scribes for much of his letter writing—Rom 16:22.) Some have compared the style of the Pastoral Epistles with that of Luke-Acts and concluded either that Luke was the author or that he was the scribe of these letters (cf. 2 Tim 4:11). Especially in 2 Timothy, where the nature of Paul's detention may not have permitted him the materials to write his own letters, an amanuensis (scribe) spending time with Paul, remembering Paul's words and transcribing them in his own terms would make sense. Others suggest that these letters were compiled based on oral memory of Paul's instructions or letters to Timothy and Titus. In any case, all agree that one may speak of "Paul" and his disciples within the letters' narrative world. Most individual details of vocabulary and style have some parallels in Paul's earlier letters, although their cumulative effect is different.

Pseudepigraphic letters (letters falsely ascribed to a great teacher of the past) were a common literary or pedagogic device but were rarely written close to the author's lifetime. Pseudepigraphic epistles and forgeries rarely exhibit the number of personal allusions that appear in 2 Timothy. If 1 Timothy and Titus are "official letters" (cf. comment on 1 Tim 1:2) meant to bolster their respective recipients' authority among their congregations, then the fact that they are more formal than 2 Timothy is understandable. Apart from the special literary forms in 1 Timothy and Titus, these letters may exhibit fewer persuasive rhetorical devices than Paul's earlier argumentation to churches, perhaps because they are more personal and institutional than directly theological. (Some language similar to that of popular philosophers and moralists remains.)

## Situation

Various features sometimes used to argue lateness, such as church offices and the heresy addressed (some scholars read it as second-century Gnosticism), generally fit as well or better in the circumstances of Paul's time (see comments on specific passages; the heresy need not be Gnostic). Certainly church offices are far less developed than in the early second-century letters of Ignatius. In 1 Timothy, false teachers advocating asceticism (4:3) based on the law (1:7) are undermining the work of Paul and his companions in Ephesus (1:3). (Although Ephesus was in Asia Minor, it was culturally more Greek than Anatolian by this period; its particularly Greek culture is presupposed in the following treatment of the background.) Central to Paul's solution to this problem is the appointment of church leaders especially qualified to address the heresies spreading in the church. Paul employs the sorts of stereotypical language normally used to address such situations in his day (e.g., by philosophers against sophists or pseudo philosophers).

**Date**

On the premise of Pauline authorship, the Pastorals were written toward the end of his life, about A.D. 62–64. This would mean that Paul was released from his detention described in Acts 28:30-31 and completed the journeys presupposed in the Pastoral Epistles, as suggested also by early Christian tradition. Some who date these letters later than Paul date them late enough to allow for the reuse of Paul’s name pseudonymously, sometimes as late as the mid-second century (although the Muratorian Canon assumes them to be Pauline not long after that date). Others suggest that the material is Pauline but was organized into its current form more quickly after Paul’s death.

**Source:** Keener, Craig S. (2014). The IVP Bible Background Commentary: New Testament, Second Edition. InterVarsity Press.

Part I & II

**I, 2 TIMOTHY, TITUS**

**UNLIKE THE OTHERS  
LIKE EACH OTHER**

**AUTHORSHIP?**      **STYLE**  
                                  **CONTENT**  
                                  **ITINERARY**

Paul older, facing death  
 Churches older, facing death

**"PASTORAL"?**      Manual for pastors  
                                  Internal rather than external

**"EVANGELISTIC"?**      Character of churches  
                                  Influence of churches

**"APOSTOLIC"!**      Pioneering  
                                  Temporary

Three ways to study:      **WRITER** (Paul)  
                                  **READERS** (Titus & Timothy)  
                                  **ADDRESS** (Crete & Ephesus)

**PAUL**

**A. PATTERN OF HIS LIFE**

1. Past changes
2. Present circumstances
3. Future prospects

**B. PURPOSE OF HIS LIFE**

1. **OBJECTIVE - divine indicative**
  - a. GOD - saviour and king
  - b. JESUS - saviour and judge
  - c. HOLY SPIRIT - gift and gifts
2. **SUBJECTIVE - human imperative**
  - a. EXPERIENTIAL - past justification
  - b. ETHICAL - present sanctification
  - c. ESCHATOLOGICAL - future glorification

**TITUS**

TOUGH GENTILE (uncircumcised)

**TIMOTHY**

TIMID JEW (circumcised)

**GOSPEL: SALVATION**

**A. OBJECTIVE - DIVINE (indicative)**

1. **GOD** Only, immortal, invisible, living, etc.
2. **CHRIST JESUS** Birth, death, resurrection, ascension, return
3. **HOLY SPIRIT** Gift experienced, gifts exercised

**B. SUBJECTIVE - HUMAN (imperative)**

**1. JUSTIFICATION - PAST: PENALTY (experiential)**

Water baptism  
Spirit baptism

**2. SANCTIFICATION - PRESENT: POWER (ethical)**

Separated from evil  
Set apart for good

**3. GLORIFICATION - FUTURE: PRESENCE (eschatological)**

Need for perseverance  
Reward for perseverance

	<b>TITUS</b> <i>(CRETE)</i>	<b>TIMOTHY</b> <i>(EPHESUS)</i>
<b>ELDERS</b>	None	Wrong
<b>CONCERN</b>	Membership	Leadership
<b>ERROR</b>	Peripheral	Central

- 1. TO COMPLETE THE TRANSITION**
  - a. Quality leaders*
  - b. Quality members*
- 2. TO CONFRONT THE TROUBLERS**
  - a. Errors they propagated*
  - b. Example they presented*
  - c. Effect they produced*
- 3. TO COMMUNICATE THE TRUTH**
  - a. Message to be declared*
  - b. Model to be demonstrated*

Chapter  
**1**

- 1Ti 1:1-4** Timothy is put in mind of the charge which was given unto him by Paul at his going to Macedonia.
- 1Ti 1:5-10** Of the right use and end of the law.
- 1Ti 1:11-19** Of Saint Paul's calling to be an apostle; and Hymenaeus and Alexander.
- 1Ti 1:20**

Chapter  
**2**

- 1Ti 2:1-8** That it is meet to pray and give thanks for all men, and the reason why.
- 1Ti 2:9-11** How women should be attired.
- 1Ti 2:12-14** They are not permitted to teach.
- 1Ti 2:15** They shall be saved, notwithstanding the testimonies of God's wrath, in childbirth, if they continue in faith.

Chapter  
**3**

- 1Ti 3:1-13** How bishops and deacons, and their wives should be qualified;
- 1Ti 3:14** and to what end Saint Paul wrote to Timothy of these things.
- 1Ti 3:15-16** Of the church, and the blessed truth therein taught and professed.



Chapter  
**4**

- 1Ti 4:1-5** He foretells that in the latter times there shall be a departure from the faith.  
**1Ti 4:6-16** And to the end that Timothy might not fail in doing his duty, he furnishes him with divers precepts, belonging thereto.

1 Timothy 4:16 - Be careful about the way you live and about what you teach.

→ → → → → → → → → → → → → → → →

**DOES YOUR  
TALK  
MATCH YOUR  
WALK?**



← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ←

Keep on doing this, and you will save not only yourself, but the people who hear you.

Chapter  
**5**

- 1Ti 5:1-2** Rules to be observed in reprovng.  
**1Ti 5:3-16** Of widows.  
**1Ti 5:17-22** Of elders.  
**1Ti 5:23** A precept for Timothy's health.  
**1Ti 5:24-25** Some men's sins go before unto judgment, and some men's follow after.

Chapter  
**6**

- 1Ti 6:1-2** Of the duty of servants.  
**1Ti 6:3-5** Not to have fellowship with newfangled teachers.  
**1Ti 6:6-9** Godliness is great gain;  
**1Ti 6:10** and love of money the root of all evil.  
**1Ti 6:11-16** What Timothy is to fly, and what to follow.  
**1Ti 6:17-19** and whereof to admonish the rich.  
**1Ti 6:20-21** To keep the purity of true doctrine, and to avoid profane janglings.

# 2 Timothy

## Authorship

See the introduction to 1 Timothy. Of the three Pastoral Epistles (whose authorship is often disputed), 2 Timothy is the most difficult to dispute, because of the abundance of personal notes. Pseudepigraphic letters could also contain personal notes (e.g., Diogenes's letter to Rhesus), but they rarely had many, whereas 2 Timothy is full of them. Pseudepigraphers had little reason to include these details. Some scholars believe that a Pauline disciple wove together Paul's material in this letter, but often in the disciple's words.

## Situation

For the general situation of persecution in Rome, see the introduction to 1 Peter. Assuming Pauline authorship, Paul writes 2 Timothy while imprisoned in Rome, awaiting probable execution; he wants Timothy to join him before it is too late (4:21). Paul was probably released after his imprisonment in Acts 28 (see comment on Acts 28:30) and undertook the missions presupposed in 2 Timothy; then he was rearrested, this time during Nero's massive repression of Christians. He was most likely beheaded under Nero in A.D. 64. Second Timothy has in view this second imprisonment.

Paul's opponents have spread in the province of Asia, and the situation has become much worse since Paul wrote 1 Timothy (2 Tim 1:15). Paul could be discouraged; like Jeremiah in the Old Testament, his life is to end while God's people are turned away from him, and he will not live to see the fruit of his ministry. His consolation, however, is that he has been faithful to God (4:7-8), and he exhorts Timothy to follow in his paths no matter what the cost. (That the letter was preserved almost certainly indicates that Timothy did persevere.) The letter is dominated by the themes of persecution from outside the church and false teaching within, and Paul's final exhortation to a young minister is to focus on the Scriptures and the sound teaching to be found in them.

**Source:** Keener, Craig S. (2014). *The IVP Bible Background Commentary: New Testament*, Second Edition. InterVarsity Press.

Chapter

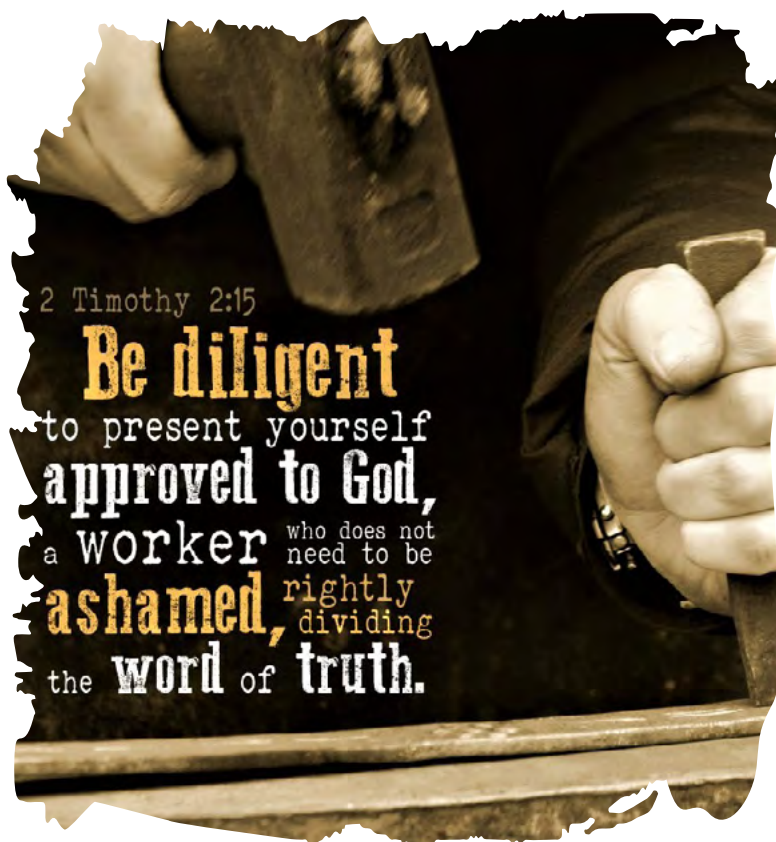
1

- 2Ti 1:1-5** Paul's love to Timothy, and the unfeigned faith which was in Timothy himself, his mother, and grandmother.
- 2Ti 1:6-7** He is exhorted to stir up the gift of God which was in him;
- 2Ti 1:8-12** to be steadfast and patient in persecution;
- 2Ti 1:13-14** and to persist in the form and truth of that doctrine which he had learned of him.
- 2Ti 1:15-18** Phygellus and Hermogenes, and such like, are noted, and Onesiphorus is highly commended.

Chapter

2

- 2Ti 2:1-16** Timothy is exhorted again to constancy and perseverance, and to do the duty of a faithful servant of the Lord in dividing the word aright, and staying profane and vain babblings.
- 2Ti 2:17-18** Of Hymenaeus and Philetus.
- 2Ti 2:19-21** The foundation of the Lord is sure.
- 2Ti 2:22-26** He is taught whereof to beware, and what to follow after, and in what manner the servant of the Lord ought to behave himself.



3

Chapter

- 2Ti 3:1-5** He advertises him of the times to come;
- 2Ti 3:6-9** describes the enemies of the truth;
- 2Ti 3:10-15** propounds unto him his own example;
- 2Ti 3:16-17** and commends the holy scriptures;

Chapter

4

- 2Ti 4:1-5** He exhorts him to do his duty with all care and diligence;
- 2Ti 4:6-8** certifies him of the nearness of his death;
- 2Ti 4:9-13** wills him to come speedily unto him, and to bring Marcus with him, and certain things which he wrote for;
- 2Ti 4:14-15** warns him to beware of Alexander the smith.
- 2Ti 4:16-18** informs him what had befallen him at his first answering;
- 2Ti 4:19-22** and soon after he concludes.



# Quiz on 1 and 2 Timothy

1. Who did Christ come in this world to save, according to 1 Timothy 1?

2. In 1 Timothy 6, what brings great gain?

3. According to 1 Timothy 5, how should you speak to an older man?

4. Who is the only mediator between God and mankind?

5. What should Christians do for those in Government?

6. Bodily exercise profiteth little, but what does the Bible say is profitable unto all things?

7. In 2 Timothy, who is referred to as a 'beloved son'?

8. According 2 Timothy 3, all scriptures is inspired by who?

9. How does 2 Timothy 4:7 end: 'I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, ... '?

10. According to 2 Timothy 1, what is the Spirit that God gives?

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