

Topic General

Sin, Justification and Sanctification

ROMANS (1-8)

N O T E S

I. INTRODUCTION (1:1-15)

A. THE SENDER AND THE RECIPIENT (1:2-7)

1. The sender (1:1-2)
2. The humanity and divinity of Jesus (1:3-5)
3. The recipient (1:6-7)

B. THANKSGIVINGS AND WISHES (1:8-15)

1. Thanksgiving (1:8-9)
2. Desire to spread gospel to Rome (1:10-15)

II. THEME: "THE RIGHTEOUS SHALL LIVE BY FAITH" (1:16-17)

A. THE GOSPEL PROVIDES SALVATION TO ALL WHO BELIEVE (1:16)

1. Jews first (Jn 4:22)
2. Gentiles second (Acts 13:46; Rom 11:17-24)

B. THE RIGHTEOUS SHALL LIVE BY FAITH

1. The righteous do not live by deeds alone.
2. OT Prophecy (Hab 2:4)

III. THE UNRIGHTEOUSNESS OF MANKIND (1:18-3:20)

A. SINS OF THE GENTILES

1. Ungodliness (1:18-32)
2. Homosexuality (1:26-27)
3. Unrighteousness (1:28-32)

B. SINS OF THE JEWS (2:1-3:8)

1. God's judgment toward the Jews (2:1-5)
2. The righteous judgment (2:6-16)
3. A true Jew is one inwardly (2:17-29).
4. The advantage of the Jews will not change God's righteousness (3:1-8).

C. WE ARE ALL SINNERS (3:9-20)

1. Both Jews and Gentiles are sinners (3:9-18).
2. All are under judgment (3:19).
3. One cannot be justified by works of the law (3:20).

IV. JUSTIFICATION (3:21-5:21)

A. JUSTIFICATION THROUGH JESUS (3:21-26)

1. The righteousness of God has been manifested apart from law (v. 21).
2. Justification comes by faith and freely by God's grace (vv. 22-24).
3. Atonement through faith in Jesus' blood is a demonstration of God's justice (vv. 25-26).

B. JUSTIFICATION BY FAITH (3:27-4:25)

1. The principle on which boasting is excluded (3:27-31)
 - a. Since man is justified by faith, no one can boast (vv. 27-28; Eph 2:8-9).
 - b. The difference between Gentiles and Jews is the grace being justified by faith (vv. 29-30).
 - c. The law is not overthrown by faith but upheld (v. 31).
2. The principle expounded (4:1-25)
 - a. Abraham was deemed righteous when he believed God (4:1-12).
 - b. Abraham believed God's promise (4:13-16).
 - c. The characteristics of Abraham's faith (4:17-25)

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C. THE RESULTS OF JUSTIFICATION (5:1-21)

1. Reconciliation with God (v. 1)
2. Entrance into God's grace now and the hope of sharing God's glory in the future (v. 2)
3. Joy in suffering (vv. 3-5)

"While we were yet helpless, at the right time Christ died for the ungodly. Why, one will hardly die for a righteous man—though perhaps for a good man one will dare even to die. But God shows His love for us in that while we were yet sinners Christ died for us." (vv.6-8)

"Not only so, but we have now received our reconciliation." (v. 11)

V. SANCTIFICATION (6:1-8:17)

A. FREEDOM FROM THE POWER OF SINS (6:1-23)

1. The meaning and effects of baptism (6:1-11)
 - a. Those who die to sin cannot continue to live in sin (vv. 1-2).
 - b. To be baptized is to die, be buried, and resurrect with Jesus (vv. 3-7).
 - c. After baptism, we live for God (vv. 8-11).
2. Offer our bodies to God (6:12-14)
 - a. Let not sin reign in our mortal bodies (vv. 12-13a).
 - b. Offer the parts of our bodies as

instruments of righteousness (v. 13b).

- c. Sin will have no dominion over us (v. 14).
- 3. Slaves of righteousness and slaves of sin (6:15-23)
 - a. God’s grace is not an excuse for us to sin (v. 15).
 - b. Which one are you enslaved by? (v. 16).
 - c. Be the slave of righteousness (vv. 17-18).
 - d. Offer our body parts to be enslaved by righteousness (vv. 19-20).
 - e. Slaves to sin and in death (v. 21).
 - f. Slaves to God receive eternal life (vv. 22-23).

B. ABSOLVED FROM CONDEMNATION OF THE LAW (7:1-25)

- 1. Limitations of the law (7:1-6)
- 2. The law cannot set man free from sin (vv. 7-13).
- 3. The flesh on its own cannot overcome sin (7:14-25).

C. LIVE BY THE POWER OF THE HOLY SPIRIT (8:1-39)

- 1. Freedom in Christ (8:1-11)
- 2. With the spirit, put to death the deeds of the body (8:12-17).
- 3. Glorification (8:18-39)

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QUESTIONS

- 1A. What is the meaning of 1:17 “The righteous shall live by faith”?
- 1B. Why is God angry at gentiles (1:18)?
- 1C. Since we are all sinners before God, how can we be justified?
- 1D. What happens once we are justified?
- 2A. Why did God give up on some of the people (1:24, 26, 28)? What does that mean to you?
- 2B. What can we learn from Abraham’s faith?
- 2C. Why do we have to be baptized?
- 2D. What do we have to do to be sanctified?
- 3A. Explain why deeds are important even though the Bible says that the righteous shall live by faith.
- 3B. Once we are justified, why do we need to be sanctified?
- 3C. Why did Paul experience such a great conflict in 7:14-24?

GROUP DISCUSSION/ACTIVITY

DEAR PAUL...
 Objective: Write a letter to reflect on what one has learned from Paul’s letter to the Romans.

- a) Choose your favorite verse(s) from Paul's epistle to the Romans.
- b) Meditate on what the verse(s) mean and their importance to you.
- c) Write a letter back to Paul and tell him what you have learned from his letter. More specifically, share your reflections on your favorite verse(s) and what you can do to demonstrate your conviction towards your faith.
- d) Have volunteers share their letters.
- e) Conclude and pray.

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Jesus said, “No one knows who the Son is but the Father, and who the Father is but the Son, and the one to whom the Son wills to reveal Him.” (Lk 10:22) Therefore, in order to truly know the teaching of one true God, we need revelation from the Holy Spirit (1 Cor 2:10; Jn 16:12-13; Mt 16:13-17).

I. BIBLICAL VIEW OF GOD

A. THE TRUE GOD

1. There is only one true God.
 - a. “The Lord our God, the Lord is one!” (Deut 6:4; Mk 12:29)
 - b. There is only one God (1 Tim 2:5; 1 Cor 8:6).
 - c. God said, “I, even I, am He, and there is no God besides Me” (Deut 32:39; Ex 20:3).

2. God is a spirit (Jn 4:24).
 - a. He is omnipresent and fills the universe and everything in it (Ps 139:7-8; Jer 23:23-24; Eph 4:6).
 - b. The spirit of God is something “no man has seen or can see” (1 Tim 6:16; Job 9:11).
 - c. Jesus “is the image of the invisible God” (Col 1:15; Jn 1:18).
 - d. The Old Testament records of those

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who have seen God or God’s messenger have actually seen the manifestation of God (Gen 16:7-10; 22:11-12; Judg 2:1-2).

B. JESUS

1. Jesus is the God of the Old Testament

He is the God of everything in the universe (Gen 1:1; Isa 42:5).

 - a. He is the creator (Jn 1:1-3; Col 1:16).
 - b. He is the only Savior (Isa 43:11; Hos 13:4; Acts 4:12; Lk 2:11).
 - c. He is the king (Ps 10:16, 96:10; Jn 18:37; Rev 11:15).
 - d. He is the Lord of glory (Ps 24:10; 1 Cor 2:8).
 - e. He is the God of gods, the Lord of lords, and the king of kings (Deut 10:17; Dan 2:47; Rev 17:1, 19:16).
 - f. He is the Lord of life (Deut 32:39; Jer 38:16; Jn 1:4, 11:25).
 - g. He is the first and the last (Is 44:6; 48:12; Rev 1:17; 22:13).
 - h. He is the Lord of judgment (Ps 96:10; 98:9; 2 Cor 5:10; Rev 22:12).

2. Jesus is God who became human
 - a. For the salvation of mankind, God

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THE CONCEPT OF TRINITY MAY BE SUMMARIZED AS FOLLOWS:

1. In the Bible, three different figures were referred to as God.
2. Each of these three figures in the Bible have clearly been manifested to have a unique position and status.
3. The three positions of God's true essence are relevant today as well as in the everlasting future.
4. The idea of three in one does not mean that there are three Gods.
5. The Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are all equal in status and they are mutually dependent for existence; Father cannot be without Son, Son cannot be without Father, Spirit can not be without Father and Son.

THE WORLD. CHRIST WAS REFERRED TO AS GOD BECAUSE HIS STATUS IS MERELY SECOND TO GOD, AND HIS POWERS WERE ALL GIVEN BY GOD. THIS ARIAN FOLLOWING WAS PRONOUNCED TO BE A CULT IN THE COUNCIL OF NICAIA HELD IN 325 A.D.

C. UNITARIANS

THEY DENOUNCED THE ARIAN PRACTICE OF WORSHIPPING CHRIST AS GOD BECAUSE THEY REGARDED CHRIST TO BE MERELY A CREATED MAN WHO HAD A SPECIAL, CLOSE RELATIONSHIP WITH GOD. THEY PROPOSED THAT HUMANS CANNOT WORSHIP THOSE WHO ARE CREATED, NO MATTER HOW HIGH A STATUS THEY MAY HAVE. THEY DID NOT BELIEVE THAT THE HOLY SPIRIT IS GOD, BUT ONLY REGARDED IT AS A MOTIVATING FORCE THAT CAME FROM GOD. THEY EMPHASIZED THAT THERE IS ONLY ONE GOD.

D. DOCTRINE OF TRINITY

IN 325 A.D., DURING THE COUNCIL OF NICAIA, THE MAIN TOPIC OF DISCUSSION WAS: ARIUS' REJECTION OF THE IDEA OF EVERLASTING BIRTH AND EXISTENCE, AND ATHANASIOUS' STRONG INSISTENCE UPON IT. ARIUS CLAIMED THAT THE SON WAS CREATED FROM NOTHING, BUT ATHANASIOUS PROPOSED THAT THE SON WAS BORN FROM THE INNER ESSENCE OF GOD. ARIUS BELIEVED THAT THE SON AND THE FATHER WERE NOT HOMOGENEOUS, WHILE ATHANASIOUS ARGUED AND INSISTED THAT THEY WERE.

III. JUDGING THE BELIEF OF TRINITY

- A. THE TERM "TRINITY" IS A MAN-MADE TERM BEYOND THE VOCABULARY OF THE BIBLE**
- B. IT IS WRONGLY FOUNDED UPON "HUMAN WISDOM" IN A FAILED ATTEMPT TO DEFINE THE ESSENCE OF GOD BY EXAMINING A VARIETY OF GOD'S APPEARANCES THROUGHOUT HISTORY**
- C. THE CONCEPT OF TRINITY DE-EMPHASIZES THE HONORABLE NAME OF "JESUS", AND INSTEAD, USES "THE NAME OF THE FATHER, SON, AND HOLY SPIRIT" TO PERFORM BAPTISM**
- D. THIS THEORY ORIGINATED FROM THE BOTTOM TO THE TOP, A HUMAN DEFINITION OF GOD**
- E. REFERENCE VERSES FOR THOSE WHO BELIEVE IN TRINITY**
 - 1. "We" (Gen 1:26; Ref: Gen 1:27)
 - 2. Three appearing at the same time (Mt 3:16, 17; Ref: Jn 3:13)
 - 3. Blessed by three names (2 Cor 13:14; Ref: Jn 16:23-26)
 - 4. Right hand side (Mk 16:19; Acts 7:55-56; Ref: Mk 14:62; Mt 25:31-46; Ps 109:31, 139:10; 1 Tim 6:16; Ps 16:8)

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IV. CONCLUSION: THE ONENESS OF GOD BASED ON THE BIBLE

"This is eternal life, that they may know You, the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom You have sent" (Jn 17:3).

- A. ORIGINALLY REVEALED BY GOD THROUGH THE BIBLE, WITH THE CORRECT TERM AND CONTENT**
- B. IT IS BY THE HOLY SPIRIT WHICH TRANSCENDS TIME AND SPACE, THAT WE ARE ABLE TO UNDERSTAND THE ESSENCE OF GOD (JN 4:24)**
- C. UPLIFT THE NAME OF "JESUS": IT IS THE "NAME OF GOD", THE NAME OF "THE SON OF MAN," THE NAME OF THE "HEAVENLY FATHER" AND THE NAME OF THE "HOLY SPIRIT."**
- D. BAPTISM IN THE NAME OF JESUS HAS THE POWER TO WASH AWAY SINS**

"For God is in heaven, and you on earth" (Eccl 5:2), there is a definite barrier between God and man. How can man, a mere creation, understand the Lord of creation (Rom 9:19-21?) "No one knows the things of God except the Spirit of God" (1 Cor 2:11).

The fact that "God is Spirit" (Jn 4:24) is incomprehensible due to the limited capacity of human knowledge and understanding. Therefore, it is necessary to pray for the guidance of God's Spirit (Eph 1:17), and to seek revelation from the Lord Jesus (Mt 11:27; Lk 10:22).

QUESTIONS

- 1a. Which verses support the belief of One True God? Please memorize them.
- 1b. List three verses that indicate Jesus is God Himself. Please memorize them.
- 1c. What does "Trinity" mean?
- 1d. What are the differences between the beliefs of "Trinity" and "One True God"?

- 2a. Explain the oneness of God in response to the verse, "...baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit" (Mt 28:19).
- 2b. Why is it wrong to believe or pray to Mary, the mother of Jesus?
- 2c. We know that Jesus is God Himself. Why then does the Bible often refer to Jesus as appearing at the right hand of God, making Jesus and God seem to be separate entities?

- 3a. Explain why it is necessary that we baptize in the name of Jesus instead of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.
- 3b. Why did Jesus call God "Father" if he himself is God?

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GROUP DISCUSSION/ACTIVITY

PRACTICE PERSONAL EVANGELISM

- Objective: To practice introducing the doctrine of One True God to a non-believer through role-play.
- a. Prepare 3x5 note cards in advance.
 - b. Have each person take three note cards and write down key Bible verses and major doctrines concerning One True God.
 - c. Divide the class into teams of two members each. One person is to be the evangelist and the other, a truth seeker.
 - d. Using only the note cards and the Bible, each Evangelist of the team is to present a five-minute speech on the doctrine of One True God to his/her friend.
 - e. After the Evangelist finishes the speech, he/she may answer one or two questions from his/her listener.
 - f. When each team is finished, discuss any of the hard-to-answer questions anyone might have encountered.
 - g. If time permits, have members of each team switch roles and repeat the activity.
 - h. Conclude and pray.

I. CHAPTER 1: THE CHARGE OF LOVE

A. GREETINGS (1:1-2)

1. The author recognizes his mission: He is an apostle in the name of the Lord.
2. He recognizes Jesus is the Savior and hope of men.
3. The author is a true believer.
 - a. He addresses his "true child in the faith": a manifestation of spiritual love
 - b. He prays for blessings, mercy, and peace for others.

B. CONFRONTING FALSE PROPHETS AND HERESIES (1:3-11)

1. Appearance of false prophets (1:3, 20; 2 Tim 2:17; Acts 20:29-30)
2. False teachings of heresies
 - a. They desire to be teachers of the law (1:7)
 - b. Promoting excessive abstinence (4:1-5)
 - c. Preaching falsehood and genealogies (1:4, 4:7; Tit 3:9)
 - d. Foolish and meaningless questions concerning the Law (2 Tim 2:23; Tit 3:9)

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3. Words of love (1:5)

- a. The purpose of the commandment is love, which is the goal of the church (10:4; Gal 5:14).
- b. Love comes from a pure heart, pure conscience, and pure faith.

4. Teaching of the Truth

- a. Falling into heresies is caused by lack of foundation in the Truth (1:6-7; Eph 4:13-14; Col 2:6-8).
- b. The Law causes men to realize their sins (Rom 7:7), to refrain from unlawfulness (1 Jn 3:4; Gal 3:22), and it leads them onto the path of righteousness (2 Cor 3:6).

C. ABUNDANT BLESSINGS: PAUL'S TESTIMONY (1:12-17)

1. Christ's ministry (v. 12; 1 Cor 3:5; Acts 9:1-16)
 - a. Paul's loyalty (Mt 25:29; 1 Cor 4:1)
 - b. Granting of power (2 Cor 4:7, 12:12; Rom 15:18; 1 Cor 2:4)
2. The abundant love of Christ (vv. 13-16)
 - a. He blasphemed against the name of the Lord and was the leader of persecutors (1 Cor 15:9; Acts 7:58-60, 8:3)
 - b. The Lord forgives the ignorant,

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granting them faith and love (Eph 3:8; 1 Jn 4:19).

c. The Lord is abundant in patience and tolerance. These are the qualities of a Savior (vv. 15-16; 1 Pet 3:20; 2 Pet 3:8-9; Lk 18:9-14, 19:10).

3. Glory and praise belongs to the Lord (v. 17).

- a. Glorify the Lord with our bodies (Phil 1: 20-21; Isa 43:7).
- b. Know the noble God who is immortal, invisible, the eternal King, the one true God (2 Cor 4:18; 1 Cor 2:6-10; Heb 13:8).

D. FIGHT THE BEAUTIFUL BATTLE (vv. 18-20)

1. Loyal submission: emphasizes the transition of holy work (v. 18; 2 Tim 2:2)

- a. Choose holy workers according to prophecies (Acts 16:1-3).
- b. Laying of hands (2 Tim 1:6; 1 Tim 4:14)
- c. Cultivation through work (2 Tim 1:13-14)
- d. Encouragement and guidance through letters

2. Fight the beautiful battle for the Truth.

- a. Keep the Truth, spread the gospel, protect the Truth (2 Tim 1:13-14, 2:15, 3:15-17, 4:2-5; 2 Cor 10:3-5)
- b. Weapons (1:19): Faith and a pure conscience (Heb 11:6, 13:18)

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c. The shipwreck of our faith: loss of faith, conscience, love and resignation to Satan (Jas 4:17; 1 Cor 5:5; 2 Tim 2:17, 4:14)

II. CHAPTER 2: PRINCIPLES OF BELIEVERS

A. THE IMPORTANCE OF PRAYERS OF INTERCESSION (1-7)

- 1. First and primary duty (Acts 6:4)
 - 2. Recipients
 - a. For all people
 - b. For leaders (Rom 13:1-7; Eph 6:18-19)
 - 3. Ask in humility, intercede and give thanks (Eph 1:16; 2 Cor 12:8-10; 1 Pet 2:9; Phil 4:6; Col 4:2)
 - 4. The foundation of intercession (Heb 4:14-16)
 - a. There is only one God (1 Cor 8:4-6; Deut 6:4).
 - b. One mediator (Heb 7:25)
 - 5. Appointed positions (v. 7), preachers, apostles, teachers
- *Know your duties and do everything to the best of your ability (1 Cor 9:16-19; Eph 4:11-12; Acts 2:23-24; 1 Cor 2:4-5)

B. SPIRITUAL CULTIVATION AND ORDER AMONG BELIEVERS.

- 1. Brothers (v. 8)
 - a. Do not be easily angered (Heb 12:15; Prov 16:32; Eph 4:26-27; Ps 37:8).
 - b. Do not argue (Prov 20:3; 2 Tim 2:14).
 - c. Emphasize holiness (Heb 12:14; 2 Cor 7:1; Gal 5:23-24).
 - d. Pray often (Eph 6:18-19; 2 Thess 2:13).

- 2. Sisters
 - a. Be humble, have self-control, and perform good deeds (Prov 14:1; 1 Pet 3:1-2)
 - b. Dress in modest apparel (V. 9; 1 Pet 3:3; Prov 31:30)
 - c. Learn in silence, with all submission (v. 11; 1 Cor 11:3; Eph 5:22-24; Lk 1: 38, 46-48)
 - d. Should neither rebuke nor have authority over men (vv. 12-14; 1 Cor 14:34-35; Lk 2:36-37; Tit 2:5; 1 Pet 3:1)
 - e. Faith, love, holiness, and self-control result in blessing (v. 15).

III. CHAPTER 3: ASSIGNMENT OF HOLY WORKS

A. MOTIVES (v. 1)

- 1. Desirous of doing good works (v. 1)

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- 2. Willing to be a public servant (1 Cor 9:19; 1 Pet 5:2-4; Acts 20:28-30)

- 3. Willing to suffer for the Lord (2 Cor 11:23-33, 6:1-10, 4:7-11; 1 Pet 4:1-2)

B. APPOINTMENT OF ELDERS

- 1. Overseers and elders (Acts 20:28; 1 Tim 5:17)

- 2. Qualifications of elder:
 - a. Personal qualifications: Blameless (Tit 1:7; Ps 101:2), temperate (Tit 2:2), sensible and with self-control (2 Pet 1:6), respectful (1 Tim 2:2), hospitable (Rom 12:13), able teachers (1 Cor 12:28), not drunkards (Prov 23:31; Eph 5:18), not violent but gentle (Tit 3:2), not quarrelsome (2 Tim 2:24, 25), and not greedy (1 Pet 5:2; 1 Tim 6:10).
 - b. Family life: faithful husbands (Mt 19:4-6; Tit 1:6), able to manage their own house (Tit 1:6), and train their children to be obedient (Eph 6:1; Ps 128:3).
 - c. Spiritual requirements: mature faith (2 Tim 2:15; Gal 1:6-10), filled with the Holy Spirit (Acts 6:3), not a new believer (v. 6), and able to teach others (Acts 20:28-31; 1 Tim 4:16).
 - d. Well spoken of by non-believers (Acts 16:2; 1 Pet 3:13-16)

C. APPOINTMENT OF DEACONS (VV. 8-13)

- 1. Original meaning of a deacon is “one who is willing to help”; “a servant”.

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2. Qualification of deacons (similar to the qualification of elders)

- a. Outwardly: Speaks from the heart (Mt 5:37; Prov 12:23), does not gossip, does not drink (Prov 23:31; 1 Cor 10:31), is not greedy (1 Pet 5:2), and is well spoken of (Acts 16:1-3).
- b. Inwardly: Clear conscience (Acts 24:16; 1 Tim 1:19), firm in faith (Phil 3:16), tested (Jas 1:2-3; 1 Pet 1:7), and blameless (Tit 1:7).

D. CONDUCTS OF THE CHURCH (vv. 14-16)

- 1. Reason for writing the letter (v.14)
- 2. Characteristics of the church
 - a. House of the eternal God (Ps 26:8, 27:4; Eph 2:19)
 - b. Pillar and foundation of the Truth (Eph 2:20; 1 Cor 3:11)

E. MYSTERY OF OUR RELIGION

- 1. Manifestation of God in the flesh (Jn 1:14, 17-18)
- 2. Justified in the Spirit (Jn 1:33, 3:34; Mt 3:16-17)
- 3. Seen by angels (Lk 2:10-11, 22:43; Acts 1:6-11)
- 4. Preached among the Gentiles (Eph 3:1-6)

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- 5. Believed by the world (Jn 3:16, 36)
- 6. Received and ascended in glory (1 Pet 1:3-5; Acts 1:9)

IV. CHAPTER 4: THE LOYAL SERVANT OF GOD

A. KNOWLEDGE OF FALSE TEACHINGS (vv. 1-5)

- 1. Reasons for departing from the Truth
 - a. Tired of the Truth (2 Tim 4:3-4)
 - b. Temptation of evil spirits (Jn 13:2), obsessions of the heart of men, creation of cults
 - c. Confusion of the Truth (1 Tim 6:20; Eph 2:1-3; Gal 1:6-8)
- 2. Characteristics of cults
 - a. Oppose the Truth (Col 2:8; 1 Tim 6:20)
 - b. Indulge in the passion of lust (1 Thess 4:3-5)
 - c. Excessive abstinence (v. 3; 1 Cor 7:28)
 - d. Abstinence from certain foods (Col 2:16, 20-23)
 - e. Perform false miracles (2 Thess 2:9; Mt 24:24)
- 3. Candidates of cults
 - a. Those who are deluded in heresies (2 Thess 2:9-12; 2 Pet 2:1)
 - b. Those who wander away from the Truth

- c. Those without consciences (Eph 4:18-19; Jn 12:39-40)
- 4. Methods of protection
 - a. Keep the Truth (Heb 4:12; Col 1:23)
 - b. Resistance through faith (Jas 4:7)
 - c. The Holy Spirit (Eph 1:17-18, 6:17)
 - d. Reminders of preachers (Acts 20:28; 1 Cor 14:29)

B. EXERCISE GODLINESS

- 1. Advantages
 - a. More profitable than bodily exercise (1 Cor 6:20; 2 Cor 4:16-18; Eph 5:29)
 - b. Promise of life (Mat 6:33; Ps 128:1-6)
 - c. Promise of the life to come (Phil 3:20-21; 2 Tim 4:7-8; Eph 1:13-14)
- 2. Methods
 - a. Receive the words of Truth (v. 6; Ps 119:9; 1 Pet 1:22)
 - b. Imitate the faith of those who speak the word of God (Heb 13:7).
 - c. Abandon worldly conversations (v. 7; 2 Tim 2:16).
 - d. Labor and suffer in reproach (v. 10; 2 Tim 2:6; Jas 5:7; 1 Cor 9:24-27).

C. PASTORING DUTIES

- 1. Methods of pastoring
 - a. Verbal teachings (vv. 11, 13; Neh 8:1-8; Mt 18:15, 28:20)

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- b. Physical teachings (v. 12; 2 Thess 3:9; Tit 2:7, 15)
- c. Utilize talents (V. 14; Mt 25:15-30)
- 2. Attitudes toward pastoring
 - a. Practice the teaching (v. 15).
 - b. Complete devotion (v. 15; Lk 9:57-62)
 - c. Persistence in work (v. 16; Heb 3:14; Mt 24:13)
- 3. Results of pastoring
 - a. Obtaining salvation (2 Tim 3:15)
 - b. Saving others (2 Thess 2:13; 1 Jn 5:16; Jas 5:19-20)
 - c. Others can see your progress (v. 15; Rom 2:21)

V. CHAPTER 5: PRINCIPLES OF THE CHURCH

A. FAMILY-LIKE CHURCH (VV. 1-3; EPH 2:19), SPIRIT OF THE FAMILY

- 1. Treat elders as your parents
 - a. Do not look down on them (Prov 23:22).
 - b. Do not rebuke them (Prov 20:20).
 - c. Respect them (Job 32:4-7).
- 2. Treat youths as your siblings (Rom 8:17; 1 Jn 3:1).
- 3. Restore with gentleness rather than rebuke (Mt 18:15-17; Gal 6:1).

4. Gather in harmony, keeping ourselves holy (1 Thess 4:3-5).

5. Take care of weaker members (v. 3; 1 Cor 12:22-25; Mt 25:36; Jas 1:27)

B. CHURCH-LIKE FAMILY

1. Family must be godly (Ps 101:2; 1 Tim 3:5)

2. Children, practice filial piety in the household (v. 4; Eph 6:1).

3. Love one another within the family (v. 8; 1 Jn 4:20).

C. PRACTICE OF GOOD DEEDS (VV. 9-16)

1. Guidelines for the elderly and widowed
 - a. Sixty years old, has not committed any sinful deeds, the wife of one man
 - b. Reputation for charitable acts, such as caring for and educating children, receiving foreigners, washing the feet of saints, relieving the afflicted, and devotion to all kinds of good work.

2. Caring for young widows
 - a. Respect widows with good conducts, and who look up to God and pray constantly.
 - b. Counsel the young widows who seek pleasure (vv. 11-13, 6-7).
 - c. Encourage them to remarry and manage a household (v. 14).
 - d. Families should take care of their helpless relatives; others will be taken care of by the church (vv. 4, 8, 16; Acts 6:1-3).

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D. CONCERNING FELLOW WORKERS

1. Respect elders who labor in the Truth
 - a. Two types of elders: Those who manage the church, and those who labor in the Truth
 - b. The Church provides for those who labor in the Truth so they can concentrate on the works of God (Deut 25:4; 1 Cor 9:7-14).

2. Resolving accusations
 - a. In the event a worker of God is at fault, do not reproach directly or make accusations in the presence of gentiles.
 - b. Do not accuse others without clear evidence and two or three witnesses.
 - c. When proven guilty, punish according to the severity of the wrongdoing, as a teaching for others.

3. Attitudes toward others (vv. 21-22)
 - a. Do not have prejudice and do not show favoritism (v. 21; Ex 23:2-3; Lev 19:15).
 - b. Do not lay hands on anyone hastily (v. 22).
 - c. Keep ourselves pure; do not have share in another's sin (v. 22).
 - d. Resolve matters justly; know what is right from wrong (vv. 24-25).
 - e. Take care of our bodies; do not overlook our health (v. 23, 4:8; 1 Cor 6:19).

VI. CHAPTER 6: GODLINESS AND CONTENTMENT

A. DUTIES OF THE SERVANT (VV. 1-2)

1. Maintain self-identity (v. 1; 1 Cor 7:20-24). The gospel is preached to all levels of society. The change in spiritual life after conversion does not equate to a change in social status.
2. Respect and honor masters, be faithful at work, lest the gospel is despised by others (1 Pet 2:18-20).
3. Serve the believing masters with diligence (v. 2; Col 3:22, 23).

B. SIGNS OF FALSE TEACHERS (VV. 3-5)

1. Preaching wrong teachings (v. 3; Gal 1:6-9; Col 2:8)
2. Contradicting the Truth (v. 3; Titus 1:10; 1 Jn 4:1-6; Jn 8:44-45)
3. Arrogant and self-exalting (Rom 1:30; 2 Pet 2:18)
4. Causing strife (v. 4; Jas 3:14-17)
5. Using godliness as a means of self-gain (2 Thess 3:6-12; Acts 8:18-20)

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C. DO NOT BE GREEDY (VV. 6-10)

1. Greed is the root of all evil and causes people to:
 - a. Fall into snares and harmful lusts (v. 9)
 - b. Sink into destruction and perdition (v. 9)
 - c. Be led away from the Truth (v. 10)
 - d. Be pierced with many sorrows (v. 10)
2. Learn to be content (Heb 13:5; Phil 4:11-13)
 - a. Godliness with contentment is great gain.

D. BE A PERSON OF GOD (VV. 11-16)

1. Flee from these things:
 - a. The temptation of money (vv. 9, 10)
 - b. Godless chatter and contradictory ideas (v. 20; Col 2:8)
2. Pursue these things:
 - a. Spiritual growth (v. 11; 2 Pet 1:5-8; 2 Tim 2:22)
 - b. Fight the good fight of faith (v. 12; 2 Cor 10:4-5; Jude 3)
 - c. Lay hold of eternal life (v. 12; Mt 16:26)
 - d. Be spotless and blameless (v. 14; 2 Pet 3:12-14; Heb 12:14)

3. Purpose of laboring and toiling
 - a. Hope for God's appearing (vv. 14-16, 4:8-10)
 - b. Hope for spiritual rewards (1 Pet 5:4; Rom 8:18-25; 2 Cor 4:17-18, 5:1-10)
 - c. Persevere until the end (Rom 8:35-39; Heb 10:32-39)

E. BE RICH IN GOOD WORKS (VV. 17-19)

1. Do not be arrogant in having riches (v. 17; Jer 9:23-24).
 - a. Money and riches are uncertain (v. 17; Eccl 2:18-19, 6:1-2; Prov 23:5).
 - b. Money cannot solve all problems (Ps 49:6-9; Jas 1:9-11).
 - c. An abundance of wealth is nothing in the sight of God (Lk 12:15-21).
2. Trust in the living God (v. 17; Prov 3:5; Ps 31:14).
 - a. He is the Lord of the universe, the source of all blessings (Ps 23:1; 1 Chr 29:11-12; Jas 1:17, 4:13-15).
 - b. He richly gives us all things to enjoy (v. 17; Deut 8:18; Ps 31:9, 34:9).
3. Be rich in good works (v. 18)
 - a. Have pity on the poor; store up treasures in heaven (Mt 16:19-21; Prov 19:17, 3:27; Gal 6:9-10).
 - b. Sow sparingly, reap sparingly; sow bountifully, reap bountifully (2 Cor 9:6-14; Heb 13:16)

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4. Lay hold of eternal life (v. 19)
 - a. Life does not solely consist of the abundance of material possessions (Lk 12:15).
 - b. It is difficult for a rich man to enter heaven (Mt 19:23-26).
 - c. Use money well; be a faithful steward (Lk 16:10-12).

VII. CONCLUSION: FINAL EXHORTATION (VV. 20-21)

A. GUARD AND PREACH THE PURE GOSPEL, THE ETERNAL TRUTH

B. RESIST FALSE TEACHINGS.

1. Words of vanity, worldly philosophies, teachings that oppose the Truth.
2. Be watchful; do not be tempted.

C. REMAIN UNDER THE GRACE OF GOD.

QUESTIONS

- 1A. What does Paul say about prayers of intercession?
- 1B. According to 1 Timothy, what should be our motives when we perform holy work?
- 1C. What are some characteristics of people who depart from the faith?
- 1D. What are the qualifications of an elder?
- 1E. What are the qualifications of a deacon?

- 2A. How can people lose their faith by rejecting their conscience (1:19)?
- 2B. Why must elders and deacons not be recent converts and have been tested first?
- 2C. Why does Paul say in 3:16 that our religion is a great mystery?
- 2D. What are Paul's instructions about godliness?

- 3A. Explain why the law is good for us (1:8).
- 3B. How can someone use godliness as a means of gain (6:5)?
- 3C. Give an example that demonstrates "the love of money is the root of all evils" (6:10).
- 3D. Why is it so important to be godly?

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GROUP DISCUSSION/ACTIVITY

- PROFILE OF A GODLY PERSON**
 Objective: Use 1 Timothy as a reference to create a profile of an imaginary person that meets what Paul calls "godly."
- a) Divide the class into groups of three members each.
 - b) Have each group compile a list of all the Bible verses that relate to godliness.
 - c) Use the categories mentioned in 4:12 as a guide and to create a profile of an imaginary person.
 - d) Give as much detail as possible so as to make this imaginary person as real as possible. Give details such as name, age, personal background, personality, physical appearance, hobbies, and the like. If time allows, each group may draw a picture of this person.
 - e) Have each group send one representative to introduce their made-up godly person.
 - f) After everyone is finished, discuss the following:
 - Do you know someone who fits your profile? If yes, please share what this person does to achieve a godly life. If no, why not?
 - Do you think it is hard to be godly? Why or why not?
 - What is one thing you can do today to make yourself more godly?

- Make a list of other things you would like to change so that you may become a godly person.

g) Conclude and pray.

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