

# *Know the God of Scripture*

Volume 1

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## **Week 49: God-Breathed Scripture - Answer Guide**

*Below is the answer guide for this week's lesson. By no means are the answers complete or the only possible responses to each question. They are a guide to fully understanding the intent of the questions posed.*

**1.** According to Luke (Acts 16:1), Timothy was the son of a Jewish mother and Greek father. By Jewish Law a child was considered to be Jewish if his mother was Jewish. From childhood he had tremendous Jewish influence, knowing the Old Testament (2 Timothy 3:15) gave him the knowledge to lead people to Christ. Paul may have adopted him since he refers to him as his child (1 Timothy 1:2). He was a trustworthy disciple, one in whom Paul placed a lot of faith (Philippians 2:19-20).

**2.** The belief is that the Jews in Lystra were weak-minded and unable to circumcise Timothy due to his father being a Greek. The consensus is that by this time Timothy's father was deceased ("he was" in Greek is an imperfect verb). Paul circumcised him, violating his own theology (1 Corinthians 7:17-24), probably so that life would be considerably easier for Timothy or because he could now enter the synagogues and Temple without harm.

**3.** The Law is not obsolete nor is adherence to it a requirement for salvation. It is to be used "legitimately" in love to point people to Christ. It is specifically for sinners (and Paul lists many here) so that it may convict them of their depravity, lead them to repentance and turn them from their innate evil desires toward a life of peace, joy and love.

**4.** The Greek verb is "hygiaino," from where we get our word hygiene. It could be interpreted as clean or pure, describing Paul's teaching. Also, it could be translated as Paul's teaching cleans the inner soul. The Gospel certainly cleanses the soul of a person.

**5.** Paul is not proud or boisterous of his past but reveals it as if to say he couldn't get any more down in the barrel, so to speak. He confesses he was the worst sinner (he blasphemed Christ) of all men. In a most humble expression, he writes this to demonstrate that God's love and forgiveness reaches the vilest of sinners. "Grace" provided salvation; "Faith" appropriated it; "Love" applied it. This is an example of the many trilogies Paul employs in his writings.

**6.** Paul uses four different Greek words to convey the different types or methods of prayer he encourages his congregation to exercise. They are shown below.

- Entreaties (*deeseis*) - means requests, desire, or need, as in a sense of urgency to pray
- Prayers (*euchomai*) - the most general word used for prayer and insinuates both private and public prayer
- Prayers (*enteuxis*) - used only here and in 4:5 and means intercession, conversation or petition to God
- Thanksgivings (*eucharistia*) - where we get our word eucharist and means thanksgiving, indebtedness to God

**7.** In accordance with John 3:16 and 2 Corinthians 5:14-15, Jesus Christ died for all people but His sacrificial death of atonement for sins is only applicable or administered to those who believe and put their trust in Him and Him alone. Knowledge (*epignosis*) means recognition of Jesus as the root and fruit of salvation. Salvation is universal in its scope, but conditional in its effect. Beware that Calvinist interpret this differently, they believe that Jesus only died for the elect.

**8.** This verse declares the all-important fact that there is one, and only one, God. In addition, it proclaims that Jesus Christ, and only Him, is the mediator between God and man. The Greek word for mediator is “*mesites*” and occurs only once in the Septuagint (in Job 9:33). It means one who intervenes between two in order to make peace via a covenant. Jesus Christ is the futuristic answer to Job’s quest for someone with the power and standing to mediate between lowly man and an omnipotent, all-powerful God. Paul states that in these verses.

**9.** The Greek word for overseer is “*episcope*” which means one who looks upon or cares for. Paul outlines 15 qualifications for elders in the church. Research the Greek words for each used and discuss their meaning and applications. Look at how different denominations interpret the phrase “husband of one wife.”

**10.** Southern Baptist Denomination (SBD) churches are autonomous in their governance. Some choose deacon-run, elder-run and congregation-run. Individual Catholic Churches are governed by priests under the authority of the Pope and his Cardinals and Bishops. Methodist use an Episcopal system of governance, which means bishops provide oversight of the entire church but have specific leadership responsibilities in a geographical area, called an Episcopal area. Most use the outline Paul provides in 1 Timothy to justify their governing structures.

### **Additional Questions:**

**1.** In 1 Timothy 5:4-9, Paul uses the Greek word “*chera*” to define a widow. It means a woman whose husband has died. Paul further defines them as being over 60 years of age, having been the wife of one husband and having performed works of charity. According to Paul’s instructions, widows with children or grandchildren must first practice piety regarding their own family. This verse ties directly into 1 Timothy 5:8 with a warning.

**2.** Basically, Paul is saying that since we came into this world with nothing and will leave with nothing, material gain seems senseless. As sojourners in a strange world, it only seems fitting that believers are merely managers of the assets of God. The way we manage them, as according to Scripture, is more important than the wealth that comes from them.

**3.** Paul’s words in 2 Timothy 4 spur believers to protect the truth in their outward living and in their speech. They are to know the Word through fervent reading and studying and to put into practice that which they read. Nothing is more important than preaching and living out the Word of God in a dark world.

**4.** Since at the time of Paul writing 2 Timothy 3:16 only a small fraction of the New Testament had been written, Paul’s words were directed towards the Old Testament in its entirety. God-breathed means that the Holy Spirit filled the men who penned the Words of God.

