CHAPTER 1

1.	What do we know about Timothy? (Acts 16:1-5, Acts 19:22, Acts 20:4)
2.	What do we know about Ephesus? (Acts 18:19-21, Acts 19:1-40, Acts 21:38-38)
3.	Why does Paul identify Timothy as his child?
4.	What is Timothy's primary responsibility in Ephesus?
5.	What issues were being caused by the false doctrines that were being taught?
6.	How is the "stewardship from God that is from faith" different from "speculations," "myths," and endless "genealogies?"
7.	What does Paul say is "our charge," and how does it differ from the different doctrine that Paul describes?
8.	(Verses 8-10) In what way is the law good? (Cross reference Romans 7).
9.	Why does Paul bring up the law when he is discussing false teaching in the previous verses?
10.	What do all the things in verses 9-10 have in common?
11.	What does it mean to be entrusted with something?

12.	What does Paul say about his sins in ignorance? Think about how we can relate to Paul?
13.	In what way was Paul an example? (verse 16)
14.	How does Jesus display his perfect patience?
15.	Why do you think Paul compares rejecting sound doctrine to a shipwreck?
16.	What does Paul mean when he says he "handed over" Hymenaeus and Alexander to Satan?
17.	What is the big picture theme of Chapter 1?
	CHAPTER 2
1.	What is the difference between supplications, prayers, intercessions, and thanksgivings?
2.	Why does Paul command to pray for kings and leaders? How does praying for kings and leaders lead to a peaceful and quiet life?
3.	How does Paul's charge in 1 Timothy 1:5 relate to the command to 2:2-3?
4.	How do Romans 13:1-3, Psalm 22:28, Proverbs 21:1, 1 Peter 2:17, 1 Samuel 24:1-15 (additionally stories of Daniel in Babylon and Joseph in Egypt) relate to 1 Timothy 2:2-3?
5.	At what issue might Paul have been aiming verses 4-6? What doctrinal implications do these verses have for us today?

6.	Wł	nat does "come to knowledge of the truth" mean in regards to salvation?
7.	Но	w was Jesus a ransom? (Mark 10:45)
8.		ul addresses both the men and women Christians in verses 8-13. What were the issues for the men? ues for the women?
9.		what should a Christian's woman's focus be? How could the things described in verse 9 be a defended to that focus?
10.	. We	e interpret verses 11-12 to be speaking about the assembly. How do we know that?
11.	. Wł	nat is Paul exhibiting with the words "I do not permit" in verse 12?
12.	. Wł	nat is the big picture theme of chapter 2?
		CHAPTER 3
	1.	What is another name for elder?
	2.	What is the role of the elder? (Acts 20:17-29, Acts 14:23, Hebrews 13:17, James 5:14, 1 Peter 5:1-2)
	3.	What qualities must be found in an elder? Why might these qualities be in important for an elder to possess?
	4.	What is another word for deacon?
	5.	What do we know about the role of a deacon? (Acts 6:1-7)

	6. What are the differences between the elder and deacon?
	7. Why might these qualities be important to someone serving as a deacon?
	8. How is the gospel a mystery?
	9. How is the church similar to a household (verse 15)?
	10. What is the one of the roles of the church according to verse 15?
	11. Simply explain Paul's "hymn" that closes the chapter?
	12. What is the big picture theme of chapter 3?
	CHAPTER 4
1.	What Is Paul's warning to Timothy?
2.	What is the content of the teaching mentioned by Paul in verses 1-3? (1 Corin. 8, Romans 14, 1 Corin. 7:25) What does Paul say about the character of those false teachers?
3.	If we were writing a letter today, like Paul was to Timothy, what would we warn fellow Christians of?
4.	Paul compares spiritual training to physical training in verses 6-9. In what ways are these two types of training similar/different?
5.	Does verse 10 mean that all people are saved? Why or why not?
6.	Paul closes the chapter with a message to Timothy. What are some of the things that Paul urges Timothy to do?

7.	What lesson can be learned from verse 16?
8.	What is the big picture theme of chapter 4?
	CHAPTER 5
1.	Simply sum up the lesson to be learned from verse 1?
2.	Why might Paul use the phrase "in all purity" when referring to how women should be treated?
3.	What does it mean to honor (verse 3)?
4.	How do we know who are truly widows?
5.	In regards to care for widows, also read: Acts 6:1, Exodus 22:22, Psalm 68:5, Proverbs 15:25, James 1:27
6.	Paul gives instructions for who should be provided for. Who should? Who shouldn't? Why?
7.	In verse 14 (as well as 2:2, 3:7 and chapter 6 and in Titus), Paul mentions the perception of unbelievers. Why does perception matter, or should it?
8.	What does the reference to elders in verse 18 mean (Deuteronomy 25:4, Luke 10:7)?
9.	Why should we not except a charge against an elder as described in verse 19 (Deuteronomy 19:15-21)

10. Why might Timothy need encourage to drink wine for medical reasons?
11. What is the big picture theme of chapter 5?
CHAPTER 6
1. As Paul describes in verses 1-2, what is a bondservant?
2. How should a bondservant act toward his master (Ephesians 6:5-8, Col. 3:22-25, 1 Peter 2:18-25)?
3. Why does Paul address the bondservants' behavior?
4. Describe the person Paul is discussion in verses 3-5. What is at the root of this kind of person?
5. Contrast the teacher Paul describes in verses 3-5 with Apollos in Acts 18.
6. How does Paul view earthly possessions? What is promised to us? Why are these enough?
7. Verse 10 is often misquoted as "Money is the root of all evil." How is the misquoted statement different from the true verse?
8. Why do you think Paul describes living by faith as a fight?
9. What was the good confession Jesus made (verse 13)? (See Matt. 27, John 18:37)
10. Paul started the chapter with instructions for bondservants, and in verses 17-19, he has instructions f the rich. Who should get the credit for riches? What kind of reassure should the rich store?

11. What is the big picture theme of chapter 6?