

WEEK 22

## **2<sup>nd</sup> Timothy discussion and 2<sup>nd</sup> Peter and Jude background**

### **2<sup>nd</sup> Timothy discussion**

#### Theme

Ryrie: a good soldier in the faith

S the S: exhorts his son to be faithful in the truth

what the Lord requires in his workers: faithfulness, even unto death;

to watch, to endure, to work and fully discharge the obligations of their office;

to finish their course; to live in anticipation of the crowning day.

#### Bible discussion questions

What did you think was the theme of 2<sup>nd</sup> Timothy?

What picture do you have of the church/believers after reading 2<sup>nd</sup> Timothy?

How is that the same/ different from our experience today?

Which passages encouraged you? Which passages challenged you?

I found this letter so touching when I thought of it being a last letter from a father

to his son, when the father knows he's going to die. Did anyone else feel this?

How is Timothy described in Ch. 1? Can you relate to him?

Why does Paul tell Timothy that he should not be ashamed of the gospel or of Paul?

v.8-12

Why is Paul not ashamed, even though he is in prison? 1:12

In 1:12, why is Paul confident that God can guard his "deposit"? What is that deposit?

he knows on whose trustworthiness he has staked his faith (who he has believed);

the deposit is his faith and trust in Christ

What deposit did he give to Timothy? 1:14

It seems like a huge responsibility for Timothy to guard this—but does this

responsibility rest entirely on Timothy's shoulders? 1:14

What kind of example are Phygelaes and Hermogenes? 1:15-18

How is Onesiphorus a better example to us today? v. 16-18

What does 2:2 say about how the Christian faith is to grow and spread?

In 2:4-6, what are three principles of how Christian leaders are to behave?

--don't get involved in affairs that have nothing to do with your calling

--stick to the requirements that God has given you—make the Word your standard

--It is allowable that the leader to make his living from his work as a minister

What promise do we have in 2:13? God cannot disown us even when we are faithless

toward him

In 2:14-23, Paul is addressing the Gnostics again. What does he say about their teachings

and godless "empty talk"?

What should the proper reaction to this be? 2:24-26

In ch 3 we see a long list of sinful behavior. What do you think v. 5 means?

How are Christians to behave, in contrast? 3:10

Remember what had happened to Paul in Lystra, where Timothy was from? 3:10-17

he was hounded from town to town by the Jews, then in Lystra was stoned.

Timothy knew from the beginning that if he was going to follow Paul that

the road was not going to be an easy one!

How would Timothy be equipped to walk this difficult road? vs.14-17

In 4:1-2 and 5, Paul gives Timothy a final "charge" or command.

What does he want Timothy to remember above all else?

preach the Word, correct, rebuke, encourage, be patient and careful when

instructing, keep your head ("be sober in your head"), endure hardship,

evangelize, do all the duties of your ministry

What did Paul ask for in his dungeon? 4:9, 11, 13

Timothy, Mark, a warm cloak, and his Bible

What is he looking forward to? crown of righteousness

How does he react to the opposition of Alexander? 4:14-15

leaves him to God's judgment, and warns Timothy to watch out for him

In contrast, how does he react to the desertion of some of the believers? 4:16

with forgiveness. He knew how dangerous it was for them to be associated with him

Have you ever felt as alone as Paul did in 4:16?

What was really happening when he felt that way? 4:17

How is the Lord going to rescue Paul? v.18

## **2<sup>nd</sup> Peter background**

### Timeline

66 2 Peter—Peter's final word before martyrdom

~67 Peter martyred, under Nero

Paul martyred under Nero

### Who wrote it?

Peter, the leader of the twelve apostles

Remember how Peter was chosen by his Rabbi to follow him, and what a passion Peter

had to be LIKE his Rabbi

remember what he went thru before becoming the leader of the early church—his denial

and subsequent forgiveness from Jesus

### About the epistle

Written from Rome, probably shortly before his death

### About the church

No specific church is named, but since 3:1 calls this his "second letter" to them,

it seems safe to assume that it is to the churches in Asia Minor, like his first epistle was.  
Going through much suffering and trial from a pagan and hostile society  
Now the persecution was more on a large government scale as well as being local, since  
Nero had outlawed Christianity.

### Difficult passages

1:10 make your calling and election sure

confirm the profession of your faith by godly living; then as you see these qualities  
growing in your life more and more, you will not doubt your salvation, because you  
will be able to see the work of God in your life.

2:4 The angels who have sinned are the fallen angels we talked about in 1<sup>st</sup> Peter, who had  
married and procreated with human women in the days before the Flood. They are in  
an area of hell, awaiting final judgment.

They violated the divine order of things by giving up their angelic celibacy and  
having sexual relations with human women.

2:10 celestial beings –those placed in authority in the church by God

3:17 fall from your secure position –“fall from steadfastness” or “fall from grace”  
or run your ship aground  
not about losing salvation

### **Jude background**

#### Timeline

68 Nero commits suicide

Late 60's-early 70's John arrives in Ephesus, where he lives until exiled

69 after several short-lived emperors, Vespasian becomes Emperor

70 destruction of Jerusalem by Vespasian ; over 1,000,000 Jews killed, 95,000 captive  
Temple burned and completely destroyed

70-80 Jude

### Who was Jude?

half- brother of Jesus, and brother of James, the leader of the Jerusalem church

also called Judas or Thaddeus

### About the epistle

wanted to write a treatise on salvation, but circumstances required him to write about

false teachers

### About the church

Specific church not identified, but many false teachers.

advances in a form of Gnosticism called antinomianism (all material things are “bad” and all spiritual things are “good”). Not the ascetic kind.

Antinomians —think Christians are free from moral , civil, or scriptural

laws due to the grace of Christ

the opposite of legalism

They cultivated their spiritual lives and allowed the flesh to do whatever it wanted

### Other info

Korah’s rebellion in Numbers 16 was a rebellion against those that God had put in authority. He rebelled against Moses and Aaron and was killed by the Lord.

### Difficult passages

v. 8 celestial beings—probably means angels here, but may mean church leaders

### After the epistle

Jude was martyred in Macedonia, crucified