

Titus

Lesson 1

Titus 1

1. In keeping with what two things was Paul a bondservant of God and an apostle of Jesus Christ? (v. 1).
2. How sure is the promise of eternal life?
3. When and how did God manifest (or make known) His word?
4. How does Paul describe Titus?
5. Give two reasons why Titus was left in Crete.
6. Compare the list of qualifications for elders with the one in 1 Timothy 3. Do you see any differences?
7. Who especially in Crete were insubordinate, idle talkers, and deceivers?
8. Why must their mouths be stopped?
9. What had one of the Cretan prophets said?
10. What was Titus' responsibility toward these false teachers? (v. 13). What was the aim of this action?
11. What is said of the pure? What is said of the defiled and unbelieving?
12. How did some who professed to know God actually deny Him?

Outline Summary of Titus 1

A. Qualified Elders Needed

1. “For this reason I left you in Crete, that you should set in order the things that are lacking, and appoint elders in every city...” (v. 5).
2. Qualifications given in vv. 6-9 (note especially the qualification given in v.9, as this would be important for dealing with the situation in Crete).

B. The Situation in Crete

1. The prevalence of false teachers in Crete made the need for elders an even more urgent matter.
2. “For there are many insubordinate, both idle talkers and deceivers, especially those of the circumcision” (v. 10).
3. Other characteristics are described in vv. 12-16.
4. As to how to deal with them:
 - a. “Whose mouths must be stopped” (v. 11).
 - b. “Therefore rebuke them sharply, that they may be sound in the faith” (v. 13).

Lesson 2

Titus 2

1. What was Titus instructed to speak?
2. Name the five different groups of people addressed in vv. 1-10, and then state what was expected of each one.
3. Who is exhorted to be an example to the other young men?
4. What does it mean to “adorn the doctrine of God”? (v. 10). Note: other translations may use different phrases.
5. How will others regard the word of God if our conduct is not according to sound doctrine? (v. 5).
6. What does the grace of God teach us?
7. Why did Jesus give Himself for us?
8. In what manner was Titus to speak these things?

Summary of Titus 2

In the first ten verses, Paul outlines to Titus the instructions that should be given to the various groups of Christians there in Crete. Three key phrases are: “that the word of God may not be blasphemed (v. 5); “that he who is of the opposition may be ashamed” (v. 8); and, “that they may adorn the doctrine of God our Savior in all things” (v. 10). All of these are stated in such in way as to provide motivation for obedience.

The greatest source of motivation for godly living, though, is the grace of God (vv. 11-15). Notice especially in this section what grace teaches us (v. 12), and the ultimate purpose of God’s grace (v. 14).

A. Instructions

1. Older men (v. 2).
2. Older women (vv. 3-4a).
3. Young women (vv. 4b-5).
4. Young men, with Titus as an example (vv. 6-8).
5. Servants (vv. 9-10).

B. Motivation For Obeying These Instructions

1. “That the word of God may not be blasphemed” (v. 5), or to state it positively, that the word of God may be glorified.
2. “That he who is of the opposition may be ashamed, having nothing evil to say of you” (v. 8).
3. “That they may adorn the doctrine of God our Savior in all things” (v. 10).
4. The grace of God, with its present commands (v. 12), future hope (v. 13), and past demonstration of love (v. 14).

Lesson 3

Titus 3

1. What responsibilities do we have toward rulers and authorities? What other passages in the N.T. address this subject?
2. How should we conduct ourselves toward other men in general?
3. What should help us to be humble and gentle toward others? (v. 3).
4. What else should keep us humble? (vv. 4-5).
5. Using other passages, explain how we are saved “through the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Spirit” (v. 5).
6. Using vv. 4-7, list all the different elements involved in our salvation.
7. What faithful saying was Titus to affirm constantly?
8. What was Titus to avoid? Why?
9. What instructions are given regarding a divisive man? (vv. 10-11).
10. What did Paul tell Titus to do for Zenas and Apollos?
11. What should Christians learn, according to v. 14?
12. To whom did Paul send greetings?

Outline Summary of Titus 3

A. Attitudes and Conduct

1. Toward rulers and authorities:
 - a. “Be subject” (v. 1).
 - b. “Obey” (v. 1).
 - c. “Be ready for every good work” (v. 1).
2. Toward outsiders in general:
 - a. “Speak evil of no one” (v. 2).
 - b. “Be peaceable” (v. 2).
 - c. “Be gentle” (v. 2).
 - d. “Show humility to all men” (v. 2).

B. Motives for Behaving This Way

1. Remember your former condition (v. 3).
2. Remember how the change was made (vv. 4-6).

C. Dealing With Those Opposed to Sound Doctrine

1. Avoid their “foolish...unprofitable and useless” discussions (v. 9).
2. “Reject a divisive man after the first and second admonition” (v. 10).

D. Faith and Works

1. “Those who have believed in God should be careful to maintain good works (v. 8).
2. “Let our people also learn to maintain good works, to meet urgent needs, that they may not be unfruitful” (v. 14).

Practical Lessons From Titus

Titus 1

1. Truth is designed to produce godliness—“the truth which accords with godliness” (v. 1).
2. The promise of eternal life to the faithful is sure, because God promised it “before time began,” and He “cannot lie” (v. 2).
3. It is God’s will that elders be appointed in every church (v. 5).
4. To be appointed as an elder, a man must possess the qualifications found in vv. 6-9 (see also 1 Timothy 3:1-7).
5. Elders have a responsibility to maintain sound doctrine (v. 9). If false teachers come among them, they must stop their mouths (v. 11) and rebuke them sharply (v. 13).
6. To “know God” is to keep His commandments (v. 16; see also 1 John 2:3-5).

Titus 2

1. Older Christians should teach younger Christians, both by word and example (vv. 2-3).
2. We can cause the word of God to be blasphemed by others if we don’t submit to its teachings (v. 5).
3. We should be so careful in our conduct and speech that our opponents have nothing evil to say about us (v. 8; Daniel was a great example of this—see Daniel 6:1-4).
4. We should endeavor to “adorn” the truth, that is, to make it attractive to others (v. 10).
5. The grace of God should motivate us to obey all the things contained in His word (vv. 11-14).
6. The life of a Christian can be summed up in this way: “Denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously, and godly in this present age” (v. 12).
7. While we live, we should be “looking for the blessed hope and glorious appearing of our great God and Savior Jesus Christ” (v. 13). We should live every day as if the Lord will return any minute.
8. The very purpose for which Christ gave Himself was to “redeem us from every lawless deed and purify for Himself His own special people, zealous for good works” (v. 14). To live otherwise is to insult God’s grace.
9. This chapter really stresses the importance of good attitudes and good conduct. Doctrinal “soundness” means much more than believing the right things. We are doctrinally sound when we bring our lives into harmony with God’s will.

Titus 3

1. We must submit to and obey the civil authorities (v. 1).
2. We should treat those of the world with gentleness and humility, realizing that were it not for the grace of God, we would be just like them (vv. 2-5).
3. True believers will maintain good works (vv. 8, 14; see also James 2:14-26, where the relationship between faith and works is thoroughly discussed).
4. Not all “religious” discussions are worthwhile (v. 9).

5. A divisive person must be “rejected” if efforts to bring him to repentance fail (vv. 10-11).