PUBLIC PRAYING AND PUBLIC PREACHING

I Timothy 2:1-7

Intro:

- A. Paul's letter has to do with the church at Ephesus.
 - Timothy was to abide there and teach them to, "teach no other doctrine".
 - 2. These people were using the Law of Moses to teach unscriptural things.
- B. Paul also used himself as a person who used the law unlawfully.
 - 1. What it made him. Vs 13
 - 2. What saved Paul. Vs 14
 - 3. Grace if for all. Vs 15
 - 4. Paul was a pattern. Vs 16
- C. Paul then set forth some of the elements of public worship.
 - 1. These were problem areas.
 - 2. Timothy was to use this information to correct these problems.

I. Public Worship And Prayer. Vs 1

- A. "I exhort therefore, that, first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks, be made for all men."
 - 1. "Exhort" = παρακαλεω = "to strongly urge".
 - 2. Paul writes that this is the first of his instructions that will help Timothy carry out the "charges".
 - 3. "Supplications" = $\delta \in \eta \sigma \iota \varsigma$ = "want, need, the expression of one's needs as prayer" It is based on the concept of having an audience with a king.
 - 4. "Prayers" = $\pi \rho o \sigma \epsilon v \chi \eta$ = "speaking out towards".
 - 5. "Intercessions" = $\epsilon \nu \tau \epsilon \nu \xi \iota \varsigma =$ "a falling in with", "coming together", "requests concerning others".

- 6. "Giving of thanks" = $\varepsilon \nu \chi \alpha \rho \iota \sigma \tau \epsilon \omega$ = "to show one's self grateful".
- B. Vs 2 "For kings, and for all that are in authority;..."
 - 1. "We should pray for all men".
 - 2. "We should pray for kings".
 - 3. "Authority" = ὑπ ϵ ροχη = "a prominent official".
- C. Vs 2b "...that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty."
 - "Quiet" = ηρεμος = "tranquil", "free from all agitation or disturbance", "not disturbed by others" A tranquility that arises because of outside circumstances.
 - 2. "Peaceable" = $\dot{\eta}$ συχιος = "still", "quiet".
 - 3. "Godliness" = $\epsilon \nu \sigma \epsilon \beta \epsilon \iota \alpha$ = "a real, true, vital and spiritual relation with God".
 - 4 "Honesty" = σεμνοτης = "dignified seriousness".
- D. Vs 3 "For this is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Saviour;..."
 - 1. Prayer for all men is good.
 - 2. "Acceptable" = $\alpha\pio\delta\epsilon\kappa\tau\sigma$ = "welcome", "well-pleasing", "the thing desired".
 - 3. "Such prayer is right, and approved of God" NEB
- II. Public Worship And Preaching.
 - A. Vs 4a "Who will have all men to be saved..."
 - 1. "Save" = $\sigma\omega\zeta\omega$ = "to rescue".
 - 2. "Whose will it is that all men should find salvation" - NEB
 - B. Vs 4b "...and to come unto the knowledge of the truth."
 - 1. "Knowledge" = $\in \pi \iota \gamma \iota \nu \omega \sigma \iota \varsigma$ = "clear and exact knowledge", "a knowledge that has a powerful effect on the knower".

- 2. "Truth" = $\alpha\lambda\eta\theta\epsilon\iota\alpha$ = "the veritable essence of a matter".
- C. Vs 5 "For there is one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus;"
 - 1. "Mediator" = $\mu \in OlT\eta S$ = "go between", "one who intervenes between two parties".
 - 2. "Man" = $\alpha \nu \theta \rho \omega \pi \omega \nu$ = "of men".
- D. "Who gave himself a ransom for all..."
 - 1. "Ransom" = $\alpha \nu \tau \iota \lambda \upsilon \tau \rho o \nu$ = "the price paid for the release of a slave".
 - 2. "Who sacrificed himself to win freedom for all mankind". NEB
- E. "...to be testified in due time."
 - 1. "Testified" = $\mu\alpha\rho\tau\nu\rho\iota\sigma\nu$ = "the testimony that was borne", "that which was to be testified".
 - 2. "And this was announced at the right time" BECK

III. The Work Of Paul. Vs 7

- A. "Whereunto I am ordained a preacher and an apostle, (I speak the truth in Christ, and lie not;)..."
 - 1. "Ordained" = $T\iota\theta\eta\mu\iota$ = "to appoint".
 - "Preacher" = Κηρυξ = The herald was someone who had important news to bring. He often announced an athletic event or religious festival, or functioned as a political messenger, the bringer of some news or command from the king's court. He was to have a strong voice and proclaim his message with vigor without lingering to discuss it. The herald's most important qualification was that he faithfully represent or report the word of the one by whom he had been sent. He was not to be "original" but his message was to be that of another (Victor Paul Furnish, "Prophets, Apostles, and Preachers: A Study of the Biblical Concept of Preaching," Interpretation 17)

- 4. "I am telling the truth, I do not falsify" BER
- B. "...a teacher of the gentiles in faith and verify."
 - 1. "Teacher" = $\delta \iota \delta \alpha \sigma \kappa \alpha \lambda o \varsigma$ = "teacher", "master", "instructor".
 - 2. "Faith" = $\pi \iota \sigma \tau \iota \varsigma$ = "conviction", "a firmly relying confidence".
 - 3. "<u>Verity</u>" = α ληθεια = "reality".