



Small Groups

2 Timothy

**“Do not be ashamed of the testimony about our Lord, nor of me his prisoner,
but share in suffering for the gospel by the power of God”
(2 Timothy 1:8)**

Timetable

6.15pm Meal together

7.00pm Notices

7.05pm Prayer

7.15pm Bible study

8.40pm Training/Prayer

8.55pm Close

Eating Together

One of the many blessings of church family is the relationships we form with one another. Sharing a meal offers a chance to share life, to care for and to build one another up. We hope you're able to join us for a meal together to make the most of that opportunity!

We aim to share a meal together from 6.15pm before the bible study. We do not serve food ourselves, but there are plenty of local places where you can pick up food (see below). Drinks and napkins will be provided.

Food Options

Name	Address	Closing Time
Leon	Watling Street EC4M 9BR	8pm
Pret	Queen Victoria Street EC4V 4BY	7pm
Sainsbury's	Queen Victoria Street EC4N 4UA	9pm
Itsu	Queen Victoria Street EC4N 6JD	8pm
M and S	One New Change EC4M 9AF Paternoster Row EC4M 7DX	10pm 9:30pm
Wasabi	St Martin's Court EC4M 7EJ	8pm

Preparation

Understanding the bible for yourself

One of our aims in the small groups at St Nick's is to train people to understand the bible for themselves. This is one of the reasons we encourage people to do their own thinking on the passage *before* they turn up to small groups.

To help you prepare, we've put together this prep book with a few questions on each passage to point you in the right direction. We've also borrowed a few very helpful bible handling tools from the excellent *Dig Deeper* series by Andrew Sach.

Bible handling tools

Author's Purpose. This is the one question you should be asking of every passage you read. Why has the author written *these things* to *this group* of people?

Sometimes, the author will tell you explicitly why he is writing. For example, John tells us near the end of his gospel: "These are written so that you may believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God, and that by believing you may have life in his name" (John 20v31). You could call this sentence John's executive summary or mission statement.

Other times, the author's purpose isn't stated explicitly, but there are other ways to work out what the author is hoping to achieve by writing these things to these people. All of the other bible handling tools are just different ways to work out the author's purpose.

Once you've worked out the author's purpose, you know how the passage *should* be applied, and applying the bible correctly is handling God's word responsibly.

Context. Letters like 2 Timothy were intended to be read in one sitting. This means that many of the big ideas in the letter can be understood properly only if we look at what the whole letter has to say about these ideas. We should try as much as possible to understand ideas like 'suffering' and 'power' by looking within the letter (in this case, 2 Timothy) before we go to other places in the bible.

Linking Words. The teaching of the bible is often presented as a logical argument. Do this *because* of this. Or don't do this *because* of this. Look for linking words like 'for' or 'since' or 'therefore' or 'so' that will help you understand the author's logic. Reasoning with us is one of the ways the bible tries to persuade us to change our thinking or our actions.

Old Testament. The New Testament writers presume a working knowledge of the Old Testament. So it is usually helpful to go back to the Old Testament and read the passages that are quoted in the New Testament. Citations from the Old Testament are also a clue that the author is making an important point. Quoting the Old Testament is a bit like saying 'Because God said so!' And that's a knock-down argument as far as the bible is concerned!

Repetition. One way to work out the author's purpose is to take note of repeated words or ideas or themes. If someone keeps going on and on about the same thing, then you know it must be important (at least to them)! And if a bible passage keeps going on and on about the same thing, then you know there's something important God wants us to understand.

So what? The bible is an applied book. The writers of the bible never teach us theology for theology's sake. They've always got an application for their readers. Therefore, it would be entirely wrong to read the bible like a textbook on theology. We must always ask ourselves—how has this changed the way I think? And how will this change the way I live?

Structure. Sometimes, there is a very clear progression or grouping of ideas within a passage, and it is easy to break up the passage into smaller sections. When there is a clear structure within a passage, it is often useful to think about why the author has grouped the ideas in this way. It may help you understand the point the author is trying to make.

Tone and Feel. Pay attention to *how* something is being said. Is the writer trying to encourage his readers or warn them or rebuke them? Imagine the apostle Paul reading this letter out loud. What would be the tone of his voice? The tone and feel of a passage can help you understand why the author is writing and how the passage should be applied.

Introduction to 2 Timothy

Why did Paul write this letter?

Build a profile of Ephesus and Timothy

What kind of church was Ephesus?

Acts 20v17-38

What kind of gospel worker was Timothy?

Acts 16v1-3, 17v13-15, 18v5, 19v22, 20v1-6

2 Cor 1v1; Phil 1v1; Col 1v1; 1 Th 1v1; 2 Th 1v1; Philem 1

1 Cor 4v17, 16v10-11; Phil 2v19; 1 Th 3v1-6

Reconstruct the situation in Ephesus

What's happening to the church now as Paul writes this letter?

2 Tm 1v8, 12, 15; 2v3, 9, 16-18; 3v1-9, 12-13; 4v3-4, 6-8, 10, 14-16

Why is this surprising given what we know about the church in Ephesus?

How does this set our expectations for gospel ministry?

What about Timothy?

How is Timothy doing as a gospel worker?

Rate on a scale of 1 to 10 (1 = becoming a false teacher; 10 = willing to die like Paul)

Where would you put him on the scale? And why?

How does Paul help Timothy to...?

Look at the imperatives

1v6, 8, 13, 14; 2v1, 2, 3, 14, 15, 16, 22, 23, 24; 3v1, 5, 14; 4v2, 5, 9, 21

What's the main thing Paul is asking Timothy to do?

Look at the incentives

1v7, 9-10, 12; 2v10, 11-13, 25-26; 3v9, 16-17; 4v6-8

How do these incentives help Timothy to do what Paul has asked him to do?

Look at the examples

1v15-2v1; 2v3-7, 20-22; 3v10-14; 4v17-18

How do these examples help Timothy to do what Paul has asked him to do?

Why is it surprising that these imperatives and incentives and examples are given to Timothy, given what we know about him from the rest of the New Testament?

2 Timothy 1v1-18

Pray and read

Ask God to help you understand what you're about to read. Then read it a few times.

1 Paul, an apostle of Christ Jesus by the will of God according to the promise of the life that is in Christ Jesus,

²To Timothy, my beloved child:

Grace, mercy, and peace from God the Father and Christ Jesus our Lord.

³I thank God whom I serve, as did my ancestors, with a clear conscience, as I remember you constantly in my prayers night and day.⁴As I remember your tears, I long to see you, that I may be filled with joy. ⁵I am reminded of your sincere faith, a faith that dwelt first in your grandmother Lois and your mother Eunice and now, I am sure, dwells in you as well. ⁶For this reason I remind you to fan into flame the gift of God, which is in you through the laying on of my hands, ⁷for God gave us a spirit not of fear but of power and love and self-control.

⁸Therefore do not be ashamed of the testimony about our Lord, nor of me his prisoner, but share in suffering for the gospel by the power of God, ⁹who saved us and called us to ^[a]a holy calling, not because of our works but because of his own purpose and grace, which he gave us in Christ Jesus before the ages began, ^[b]¹⁰and which now has been manifested through the appearing of our Saviour Christ Jesus, who abolished death and brought life and immortality to light through the gospel, ¹¹for which I was appointed a preacher and apostle and teacher,¹²which is why I suffer as I do. But I am not ashamed, for I know whom I have believed, and I am convinced that he is able to guard until that Day what has been entrusted to me. ^[c]¹³Follow the pattern of the sound ^[d]words that you have heard from me, in the faith and love that are in Christ Jesus. ¹⁴By the Holy Spirit who dwells within us, guard the good deposit entrusted to you.

¹⁵You are aware that all who are in Asia turned away from me, among whom are Phygelus and Hermogenes. ¹⁶May the Lord grant mercy to the household of Onesiphorus, for he often refreshed me and was not ashamed of my chains, ¹⁷but when he arrived in Rome he searched for me earnestly and found me— ¹⁸may the Lord grant him to find mercy from the Lord on that Day!—and you well know all the service he rendered at Ephesus.

Footnotes:

- a. [2 Timothy 1:9](#) Or *with*
- b. [2 Timothy 1:9](#) Greek *before times eternal*
- c. [2 Timothy 1:12](#) Or *what I have entrusted to him*; Greek *my deposit*
- d. [2 Timothy 1:13](#) Or *healthy*

Think

1. Context. From the rest of the letter, reconstruct Timothy's situation. What's happening around Timothy?

Read 1v8, 15; 2v3, 9, 16-18; 3v1-9, 12-13; 4v3-4, 10, 14-16.

If you were here for the intro, remember what we learned about the Ephesian church from Acts 20v17-38. Why might it be difficult for Timothy to see *these things* happening to *this church*?

2. Author's Purpose. Given what's happening to Timothy, why has Paul written 1v1-18? How will these truths help Timothy in his current situation? This is a very important question, so spend some time thinking about this one!

Verses 3 to 7 are full of reminders. What is Paul asking Timothy to remember? How will *these reminders* help Timothy in his *current situation*?

What does Paul say about the gospel in verses 8 to 14? Of all the things Paul *could* have said about the gospel, why is he reminding Timothy of *these truths*? And how will *these truths* help Timothy in his *current situation*?

In verses 15 to 18, Paul drops a lot of names. Why does Paul tell Timothy about these people? What exactly does Paul want Timothy to learn from them?

Be as specific as you can be! For example, saying that Onesiphorus is meant to be an example to Timothy is only half the answer. If Onesiphorus is meant to be an example, what exactly is Timothy meant to copy from him?

3. So what? One of the challenges of studying a letter like 2 Timothy is knowing how to apply it. Some of what Paul says only applies to Timothy (e.g., 1v5, 4v13). Some of what he says primarily applies to gospel workers (e.g., 2v2, 4v2). And some of what he says applies to every Christian (e.g., 2v22, 3v12).

So what are the implications of chapter 1 for you? Why do you need to hear these things in your current situation? Before you commit to reading this letter as a non-gospel worker, consider that you may be a lot more like Timothy than you realise!

How would you apply this letter to your situation in the workplace or at uni?

And how would you apply this letter as a member of the church family at St Nick's?

Notes

2 Timothy 2v1-13

Pray and read

Ask God to help you understand what you're about to read. Then read it a few times.

2 You then, my child, be strengthened by the grace that is in Christ Jesus, ²and what you have heard from me in the presence of many witnesses entrust to faithful men who will be able to teach others also.³ Share in suffering as a good soldier of Christ Jesus. ⁴No soldier gets entangled in civilian pursuits, since his aim is to please the one who enlisted him. ⁵An athlete is not crowned unless he competes according to the rules. ⁶It is the hard-working farmer who ought to have the first share of the crops. ⁷Think over what I say, for the Lord will give you understanding in everything.

⁸Remember Jesus Christ, risen from the dead, the offspring of David, as preached in my gospel, ⁹for which I am suffering, bound with chains as a criminal. But the word of God is not bound! ¹⁰Therefore I endure everything for the sake of the elect, that they also may obtain the salvation that is in Christ Jesus with eternal glory. ¹¹The saying is trustworthy, for:

If we have died with him, we will also live with him;

¹²if we endure, we will also reign with him;

if we deny him, he also will deny us;

¹³if we are faithless, he remains faithful—

for he cannot deny himself.

Think

1. Context. Verse 1 could mean anything if you pull it out of context. But we should always try to understand the verse as the author originally intended. To do that, we will need to remember what Paul has already said in chapter 1.

Why does Timothy need strength at all? What's happening around him or to him that might cause him to feel weak? (Hint: See 1v8, 12, 15)

What does God strengthen people to do? And therefore, what will Timothy need God's strength to do? (Hint: See 1v7, 8)

2. Author's Purpose. Why does Paul give Timothy these illustrations in verses 4 to 7? What is Timothy meant to learn from these examples?

It's easier to see how the illustrations are different from each other. But think about what the illustrations have in common. And think about why Paul gives these illustrations after what he says in verses 1 to 3.

3. Whenever we see a summary of the gospel, we should be asking, 'Of all the possible summaries, why *this one*?' In 2v8, Paul asks Timothy to remember two things about Jesus. But of all the things Paul *could* have asked Timothy to remember, why does Timothy need to remember *these things* about Jesus?

This is a very difficult question! To answer the question, you'll need to look at the verses that come before and after.

Old Testament. It also helps to know what the rest of the bible says about Jesus' resurrection from the dead and his descent from King David. Read 2 Samuel 7v12-13, Psalm 2v7-9 and Romans 1v1-4 to get an idea of what the bible says on this.

Once again, why does Timothy need to remember *these things* about Jesus?

4. Tone and Feel. Are verses 11 to 13 meant to be an encouragement or a warning?

Your answer to that question will partly depend on how you read v13. How exactly does Jesus remain faithful? Does he remain faithful to *judge* those who are faithless? Or to *forgive* those who are faithless?

Why are verses 11 to 13 here? How do they make the point that Paul has been making in verses 1 to 10?

Notes

2 Timothy 2v14-26

Pray and read

Ask God to help you understand what you're about to read. Then read it a few times.

¹⁴Remind them of these things, and charge them before God^[a] not to quarrel about words, which does no good, but only ruins the hearers.¹⁵Do your best to present yourself to God as one approved,^[b] a worker who has no need to be ashamed, rightly handling the word of truth.¹⁶But avoid irreverent babble, for it will lead people into more and more ungodliness, ¹⁷and their talk will spread like gangrene. Among them are Hymenaeus and Philetus, ¹⁸who have swerved from the truth, saying that the resurrection has already happened. They are upsetting the faith of some. ¹⁹But God's firm foundation stands, bearing this seal: "The Lord knows those who are his", and, "Let everyone who names the name of the Lord depart from iniquity."

²⁰Now in a great house there are not only vessels of gold and silver but also of wood and clay, some for honourable use, some for dishonourable.²¹Therefore, if anyone cleanses himself from what is dishonourable,^[c] he will be a vessel for honourable use, set apart as holy, useful to the master of the house, ready for every good work.

²²So flee youthful passions and pursue righteousness, faith, love, and peace, along with those who call on the Lord from a pure heart. ²³Have nothing to do with foolish, ignorant controversies; you know that they breed quarrels. ²⁴And the Lord's servant^[d] must not be quarrelsome but kind to everyone, able to teach, patiently enduring evil, ²⁵correcting his opponents with gentleness. God may perhaps grant them repentance leading to a knowledge of the truth, ²⁶and they may come to their senses and escape from the snare of the devil, after being captured by him to do his will.

Footnotes:

- a. [2 Timothy 2:14](#) Some manuscripts *the Lord*
- b. [2 Timothy 2:15](#) That is, one approved after being tested
- c. [2 Timothy 2:21](#) Greek *from these things*
- d. [2 Timothy 2:24](#) Greek *bondservant*

Think

1. Context. Verse 14 is impossible to understand without context. Who is 'them'? And what are 'these things'? Here are a few options:

- (1) Remind the faithful men (2v2) that they need to share in suffering (2v3); or
- (2) Remind the elect (2v10) that they need to die with Jesus and endure (2v11-13); or
- (3) Some other combination of the above options

2. Old Testament. The quotes in verse 19 are probably from Numbers 16v5 and 16v26. Read all of Numbers 16 to understand what happened then. It's a gripping read! What did those words in 2 Tm 2v19 mean when Moses first spoke them in Num 16?

Presumably, those words in 2 Tm 2v19 mean the same thing in Timothy's situation. So what are the two things Paul wants Timothy to remember from Numbers 16? How will remembering Num 16 help Timothy given what's going on in 2 Tm 2v16-18?

3. Context. Paul says a lot in this passage about not being quarrelsome. But what exactly does it mean to avoid quarrels?

Paul says more than one thing about this, so read the whole passage to put together a complete definition. The answer to this question will also tell us what it means to be an approved and unashamed worker, rightly handling the word of truth (2v15).

4. So what? Most Christians would never dream of changing the message. But what about getting into arguments? We care very much about the *content* of what we say, and rightly so! But what about the *manner* in which we say it?

How will this change the way you interact with unbelievers when you share the gospel with them? Or with Christians when you disagree about the bible?

Notes

2 Timothy 3v1-13

Pray and read

Ask God to help you understand what you're about to read. Then read it a few times.

3 But understand this, that in the last days there will come times of difficulty. ²For people will be lovers of self, lovers of money, proud, arrogant, abusive, disobedient to their parents, ungrateful, unholy,³ heartless, unappeasable, slanderous, without self-control, brutal, not loving good, ⁴treacherous, reckless, swollen with conceit, lovers of pleasure rather than lovers of God, ⁵having the appearance of godliness, but denying its power. Avoid such people. ⁶For among them are those who creep into households and capture weak women, burdened with sins and led astray by various passions, ⁷always learning and never able to arrive at a knowledge of the truth. ⁸Just as Jannes and Jambres opposed Moses, so these men also oppose the truth, men corrupted in mind and disqualified regarding the faith. ⁹But they will not get very far, for their folly will be plain to all, as was that of those two men.

¹⁰You, however, have followed my teaching, my conduct, my aim in life, my faith, my patience, my love, my steadfastness, ¹¹my persecutions and sufferings that happened to me at Antioch, at Iconium, and at Lystra—which persecutions I endured; yet from them all the Lord rescued me. ¹²Indeed, all who desire to live a godly life in Christ Jesus will be persecuted, ¹³while evil people and impostors will go on from bad to worse, deceiving and being deceived.

Think

1. Context. In verse 1, Paul says that the last days (i.e., the age we live in now) will be difficult. But what exactly will be difficult about the last days? You may want to come back to this question after answering the other ones.

Why is it important for Timothy to understand this? Remember his current situation. What might happen if Timothy fails to understand this?

2. Linking Words. Words like 'for' will help us understand *why* the last days will be difficult, and *why* Timothy should avoid some people.

Words like 'however' and 'while' set up a *contrast*. What is Paul asking Timothy to compare? And why does he want Timothy to make the comparison?

3. Author's Purpose. Verse 12 can stand on its own as a reminder to all of us that Christians will suffer for doing the right thing. But think about what this reminder is doing here in this passage.

Why does Paul want Timothy to remember that godly Christians will be persecuted?

(Hint: Notice what he says about godliness in verse 5. And notice the contrast Paul makes with the impostors in verse 13.)

4. So what? The last days are the age that we live in now, after Jesus' first coming and before his second coming. So whatever Paul wants Timothy to understand about the last days is something we also need to understand as well.

What exactly do we need to understand about the last days? And why is it important for us to understand this? What might happen if we fail to understand this?

Try to be as practical and as specific as you can be with your answers. Take the truths of this passage and think about the practical and specific implications for you.

Notes

2 Timothy 3v14-4v8

Pray and read

Ask God to help you understand what you're about to read. Then read it a few times.

¹⁴But as for you, continue in what you have learned and have firmly believed, knowing from whom^[a] you learned it ¹⁵and how from childhood you have been acquainted with the sacred writings, which are able to make you wise for salvation through faith in Christ Jesus. ¹⁶All Scripture is breathed out by God and profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, and for training in righteousness, ¹⁷that the man of God^[b] may be competent, equipped for every good work.

Footnotes:

- a. [2 Timothy 3:14](#) The Greek for *whom* is plural
- b. [2 Timothy 3:17](#) That is, a messenger of God (the phrase echoes a common Old Testament expression)

4 I charge you in the presence of God and of Christ Jesus, who is to judge the living and the dead, and by his appearing and his kingdom:²preach the word; be ready in season and out of season; reprove, rebuke, and exhort, with complete patience and teaching. ³For the time is coming when people will not endure sound^[a] teaching, but having itching ears they will accumulate for themselves teachers to suit their own passions, ⁴and will turn away from listening to the truth and wander off into myths. ⁵As for you, always be sober-minded, endure suffering, do the work of an evangelist, fulfil your ministry.

⁶For I am already being poured out as a drink offering, and the time of my departure has come. ⁷I have fought the good fight, I have finished the race, I have kept the faith. ⁸Henceforth there is laid up for me the crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous judge, will award to me on that Day, and not only to me but also to all who have loved his appearing.

Footnotes:

- a. [2 Timothy 4:3](#) Or *healthy*

Think

1. Author's Purpose. 3v16 and 17 can stand alone as a brilliant defense of Scripture. The bible is divinely inspired ('breathed out by God'), useful ('profitable for teaching') and sufficient ('equipped for every good work').

But think about what this defense of Scripture is doing in this passage. Why does Paul want Timothy to remember these things about the bible? Given what's happening around Timothy, why is this reminder helpful?

(Hint: 'But as for you' at the start of 3v14 means we need to remember what Paul said to Timothy in 3v1-13.)

2. Tone and Feel. Pay attention to the tone of 4v1-5. Imagine Paul speaking these words out loud to Timothy. You could even try reading them out loud yourself!

If you had to paint a picture of these verses, what colour would you use? If you could put these words on a scale, how much would they weigh?

These exercises are the kind of thing you might do in Sunday School! But they may help you appreciate the author's tone and feel.

3. Linking Words. Notice the 'for' at the start of verse 6. How do verses 6 to 8 help Timothy to do verses 1 to 5?

4. So what? The commands to preach and teach do not apply equally to every Christian, though it may be that you are more like Timothy than you realise!

But what Paul says about the bible in 3v14-17, the present time in 4v3-4 and the last day in 4v6-8 are all equally applicable to every Christian.

Put the truths of these verses in your own words. What do you need to tell yourself from these verses to help you stick with bible teaching ministry? Especially if you find yourself in the minority, or even on your own?

2 Timothy 4v9-22

Pray and read

Ask God to help you understand what you're about to read. Then read it a few times.

⁹Do your best to come to me soon. ¹⁰For Demas, in love with this present world, has deserted me and gone to Thessalonica. Crescens has gone to Galatia,^[a] Titus to Dalmatia. ¹¹Luke alone is with me. Get Mark and bring him with you, for he is very useful to me for ministry. ¹²Tychicus I have sent to Ephesus. ¹³When you come, bring the cloak that I left with Carpus at Troas, also the books, and above all the parchments. ¹⁴Alexander the coppersmith did me great harm; the Lord will repay him according to his deeds. ¹⁵Beware of him yourself, for he strongly opposed our message. ¹⁶At my first defence no one came to stand by me, but all deserted me. May it not be charged against them!¹⁷ But the Lord stood by me and strengthened me, so that through me the message might be fully proclaimed and all the Gentiles might hear it. So I was rescued from the lion's mouth. ¹⁸The Lord will rescue me from every evil deed and bring me safely into his heavenly kingdom. To him be the glory for ever and ever. Amen.

¹⁹Greet Prisca and Aquila, and the household of Onesiphorus. ²⁰Erastus remained at Corinth, and I left Trophimus, who was ill, at Miletus. ²¹Do your best to come before winter. Eubulus sends greetings to you, as do Pudens and Linus and Claudia and all the brothers.^[b]

²²The Lord be with your spirit. Grace be with you.^[c]

Footnotes:

- a. [2 Timothy 4:10](#) Some manuscripts *Gaul*
- b. [2 Timothy 4:21](#) Or *brothers and sisters*. The plural Greek word *adelphoi* (translated “brothers”) refers to siblings in a family. In New Testament usage, depending on the context, *adelphoi* may refer either to men or to both men and women who are siblings (brothers and sisters) in God's family, the church
- c. [2 Timothy 4:22](#) The Greek for *you* is plural

Think

It's time to use all of the bible handling tools at our disposal. See pages 4 to 5 of this booklet for a list of all the tools and a brief description of each.

This week, try to answer one question using a variety of tools. The most important tools are always Author's Purpose and Context and So what?, so you may start with those.

1. Why does Paul want Timothy to come to him in Rome? It's the main imperative in this passage, and it's repeated three times (v9, 13, 21). As you answer this question, you may want to think about the following.

Why does Paul mention all these people by name?

Why does Paul talk about his own trial at length?

Why does Paul want Timothy in Rome when there's a great need for good gospel workers in Ephesus?

How does this build on the ideas we've seen in the letter so far?

Notes

Review of 2 Timothy

Think

One way to consolidate your understanding of a letter is to review the imperatives, the incentives and the examples. If you can get a grasp of all three, you're well on your way to understanding why this letter was written and how it applies to us today.

So let's look at the imperatives, the incentives and the examples of 2 Timothy.

Look at the imperatives

1v6, 8, 13, 14; 2v1, 2, 3, 14, 15, 16, 22, 23, 24; 3v1, 5, 14; 4v2, 5, 9, 21

What's the main thing Paul is asking Timothy to do?

If you had to pick one imperative as the primary one, which would it be, and why?

Look at the incentives

1v7, 9-10, 12; 2v8, 10, 11-13, 19, 25-26; 3v9, 16-17; 4v6-8

How do these incentives help Timothy to do what Paul has asked him to do?

To check that you've understood these verses, try to put them in your own words, and try to group the incentives that are similar.

Look at the examples

1v15-2v1; 2v3-7, 20-22; 3v10-14; 4v17-18

How do these examples help Timothy to do what Paul has asked him to do?

What exactly is Timothy meant to copy from the good examples? And what exactly is Timothy meant to avoid copying from the bad examples?

Apply

One of the challenges of studying a letter like 2 Timothy is knowing how to apply it. Some of what Paul says only applies to Timothy (e.g., 1v5; 4v13). Some of what he says primarily applies to gospel workers (e.g., 2v2; 4v2). And some of what he says applies to every Christian (e.g., 2v10, 22; 3v12; 4v8).

So what are the implications of this letter for you? Why do you need to hear these things? How would you apply this letter to your situation in the workplace or at uni? And how would you apply this letter as a member of the church family at St Nick's?

Be as practical and as specific as you can be. And think about when you might find yourself in a situation similar to the situation Timothy faces in this letter.

Notes

Diary

Summer Term (2 Timothy)		Weekend Away	
26 Apr	Introduction to 2 Timothy		
3 May	2 Timothy 1:1-18		
10 May	2 Timothy 2:1-13	12-14 May	The Word of God
17 May	2 Timothy 2:14-26		
24 May	2 Timothy 3:1-13		
31 May	NO MEETING		
5 Jun	GUEST EVENT		
7 Jun	2 Timothy 3:14-4:8		
14 Jun	2 Timothy 4:9-22		
21 Jun	Review of 2 Timothy		

If you prefer to use a digital diary, we can send you a link to a shared calendar with all of these dates. Please email dhong@stnickschurch.org.uk if you'd like to be added to the shared calendar.