

New Testament Seminary Manual

Paul wrote this epistle to Timothy (see 1 Timothy 1:1), who had served with Paul during his second missionary journey (see Acts 16:3). Following their mission, Timothy continued to be a faithful missionary and Church leader (see Acts 19:22; Philippians 2:19) and one of Paul's most trusted associates (see 1 Corinthians 4:17). Paul referred to Timothy as his "own son in the faith" (1 Timothy 1:2). Timothy's father was a Greek Gentile, but he had a righteous Jewish mother and grandmother who had taught him and helped him learn the scriptures (see Acts 16:1; 2 Timothy 1:5; 3:15).



New Testament Seminary Manual

Paul's First Epistle to Timothy was likely written sometime between A.D. 64 and 65, possibly while Paul was in Macedonia (see Guide to the Scriptures, "Pauline Epistles," scriptures.lds.org; 1 Timothy 1:3). Before writing this epistle, Paul had been released from his two-year imprisonment (house arrest) in Rome and was likely traveling widely, visiting regions where he had previously established branches of the Church (see Bible Dictionary, "Pauline Epistles").

New Testament Seminary Manual

At the time this epistle was written, Timothy was serving as a Church leader in Ephesus (see 1 Timothy 1:3). Paul hinted that some members doubted Timothy's leadership abilities because he was young (see 1 Timothy 4:12). Paul intended to visit Timothy in person, but he was unsure whether he would be able to do so (see 1 Timothy 3:14; 4:13). Paul wrote his epistle to Timothy to help the young Church leader better understand his duties.



1 Timothy 1

TIMOTHY

CHAPTER 1

Counsel is given to teach true doctrine only—Christ came to save repentant sinners.

AUL, an apostle of Jesus Christ by the commandment of God ▲ our Saviour, and Lord Jesus Christ, which is our hope;

2 Unto ^aTimothy, ^bmy ^cown son in the faith: Grace, mercy, and peace, from God our Father and Jesus Christ our Lord.

3 As I besought thee to abide still at Ephesus, when I went into Macedonia, that thou mightest charge some that they ateach no bother doctrine,

4 Neither give heed to ^a fables and endless genealogies, which bminister ^cquestions, rather than godly ^dedifying which is in faith: so do.

5 Now the end of the acommandment is bcharity out of a pure heart, and of a good conscience, and of faith unfeigned:

6 From which some having ^aswerved have ^bturned aside unto ^cvain jangling;

7 Desiring to be teachers of the law; understanding neither what they say, nor whereof they ^aaffirm.

1 2a Acts 16:1 (1-4);

1 Cor. 4:17.

b GR a true son

according to.

c GR lawful, true.

3*a* 1 Tim. 6:3 (3–5);

3 Ne. 11:40.

b Gal. 1:8 (6–8).

4a Titus 1:14;

b TG Charity.

c 2 Tim. 2:22.

discussion.

7a GR strongly assert.

9a TG Law of Moses.

6a GR missed the mark.

b TG Apostasy of the

c GR vain, idle, fruitless

Early Christian Church.

8 But we know that the law is good, if a man use it lawfully;

9 Knowing this, that the ^alaw is not made for a ^brighteous man, but for the clawless and disobedient, for the ungodly and for sinners, for unholy and profane, for murderers of fathers and murderers of mothers, for manslayers,

10 For ^awhoremongers, for ^bthem that 'defile themselves with mankind, for ^dmenstealers, for liars, for perjured persons, and if there be any other thing that is contrary to sound ^edoctrine;

11 According to the glorious gospel of the blessed God, which was committed to my atrust.

12 And I thank Christ Jesus our Lord, who hath aenabled me, for that he counted me faithful, putting me into the ministry;

13 Who was before a ^ablasphemer, and a bpersecutor, and cinjurious: but I obtained ^dmercy, because I did it eignorantly in unbelief.

14 And the ^agrace of our Lord was exceeding abundant with faith and love which is in Christ Jesus.

15 This is a faithful ^asaying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ

c TG Homosexual

Behavior. d GR kidnappers.

11a TG Trustworthiness.

12*a* Philip. 4:13. 13a Acts 26:9.

e 2 Tim. 4:3.

b Acts 8:3; 22:4.

c GR violent.

Jesus came into the world to bave ^csinners; of whom I am chief.

16 Howbeit for this cause I obtained ^amercy, that in me first Jesus Christ might shew forth all blongsuffering, for a ^cpattern to them which should hereafter believe on him to life everlasting.

17 Now unto the ^aKing eternal, bimmortal, invisible, the only wise God, be honour and glory for ever and ever. Amen.

18 This charge I commit unto thee, son Timothy, according to the ^aprophecies which went before on thee, that thou by them mightest war a good warfare;

ame

19 ^aHolding faith, and a good conscience; which some having put away concerning faith have made bshipwreck:

20 Of whom is ^aHymenæus and ^bAlexander; whom I have ^cdelivered unto Satan, that they may learn not to blaspheme.

CHAPTER 2

We should pray for all people—Christ is our Mediator—Women should dress modestly—Women are blessed in childbearing and are admonished to continue in faith, charity, and holiness.

I EXHORT therefore, that, first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions,

and giving of thanks, be made for all men;

2 For akings, and for all that are in authority; that we may lead a quiet and beaceable clife in all godliness and ^dhonesty.

3 For this is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Saviour;

4 ^aWho ^bwill have ^call men to be ^dsaved, and to come unto the knowledge of the truth.

5 For there is aone God, and one ^bmediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus;

6 Who ^agave himself a ^bransom for all, to be 'testified in due time.

7 Whereunto I am aordained a ^bpreacher, and an ^capostle, (I speak the truth in Christ, and dlie not;) a teacher of the ^eGentiles in faith and fverity.

8 I ^awill therefore that men ^bpray every where, lifting up holy chands, without wrath and ^ddoubting.

9 In like manner also, that ^awomen adorn themselves in bmodest capparel, with dshamefacedness and sobriety; not with ebroided hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly array;

10 But (which becometh women professing agodliness) with good works.

11 Let the woman learn in ^asilence with all subjection.

12 But I suffer not a woman to

15*b* Matt. 9:13 (12–13). Kings, Earthly. TG Jesus Christ, Atonement through. b TG Peace;

c Luke 5:32; John 9:39 (39–41).

16a TG God, Mercy of.

b TG Forbear.

c TG Example.

17*a* 1 Tim. 6:15 (15–16).

b TG God, Eternal Nature of; Immortality.

18*a* 1 Tim. 4:14 (14–16); 2 Tim. 1:6.

19a 1 Ne. 15:24; D&C 6:13. b TG Apostasy of Individ-

2 2*a* TG Governments;

Peacemakers.

c TG Citizenship.

d GR dignity, gravity. TG Honesty.

4a JST 1 Tim. 2:4 (Appendix).

b GR desires.

c D&C 6:11.

d Ezek. 18:23 (23–24).

5*a* Rom. 3:30 (28–31); D&C 121:28.

b Heb. 12:24.

TG Jesus Christ.

D&C 135:5.

7a TG Called of God. b TG Preaching.

c 1 Cor. 9:1. TG Apostles.

d Rom. 9:1.

e Acts 9:15. f GR truth.

8a GR desire.

b D&C 19:28; 20:47; 23:6.

c Ps. 24:4.

d GR dispute, contention, doubt. TG Doubt.

9a TG Marriage, Wives; Woman.

2 Unto "Timothy, "my cown son in the faith: Grace, mercy, and peace, from God our Father and Jesus Christ our Lord.

3 As I besought thee to abide still at Ephesus, when I went into Macedonia, that thou mightest charge some that they ateach no other doctrine,

4 Neither give heed to ^afables and endless genealogies, which ^bminister ^cquestions, rather than godly ^dedifying which is in faith: so do.

5 Now the end of the ^acommandment is ^bcharity out of a ^cpure heart, and of a good conscience, and of faith unfeigned:

6 From which some having aswerved have bturned aside unto vain jangling;

7 Desiring to be teachers of the law; understanding neither what they say, nor whereof they ^aaffirm.

10 For awhoremongers, for them that cdefile themselves with mankind, for menstealers, for liars, for perjured persons, and if there be any other thing that is contrary to sound doctrine;

11 According to the glorious gospel of the blessed God, which was committed to my atrust.

12 And I thank Christ Jesus our Lord, who hath ^aenabled me, for that he counted me faithful, putting me into the ministry;

13 Who was before a ^ablasphemer, and a ^bpersecutor, and ^cinjurious: but I obtained ^dmercy, because I did it ^eignorantly in unbelief.

14 And the ^agrace of our Lord was exceeding abundant with faith and love which is in Christ Jesus.

15 This is a faithful ^asaying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ

1 2a Acts 16:1 (1-4); 1 Cor. 4:17. b TG Charity.

c TG Homosexual Behavior.

d on kidnonnous

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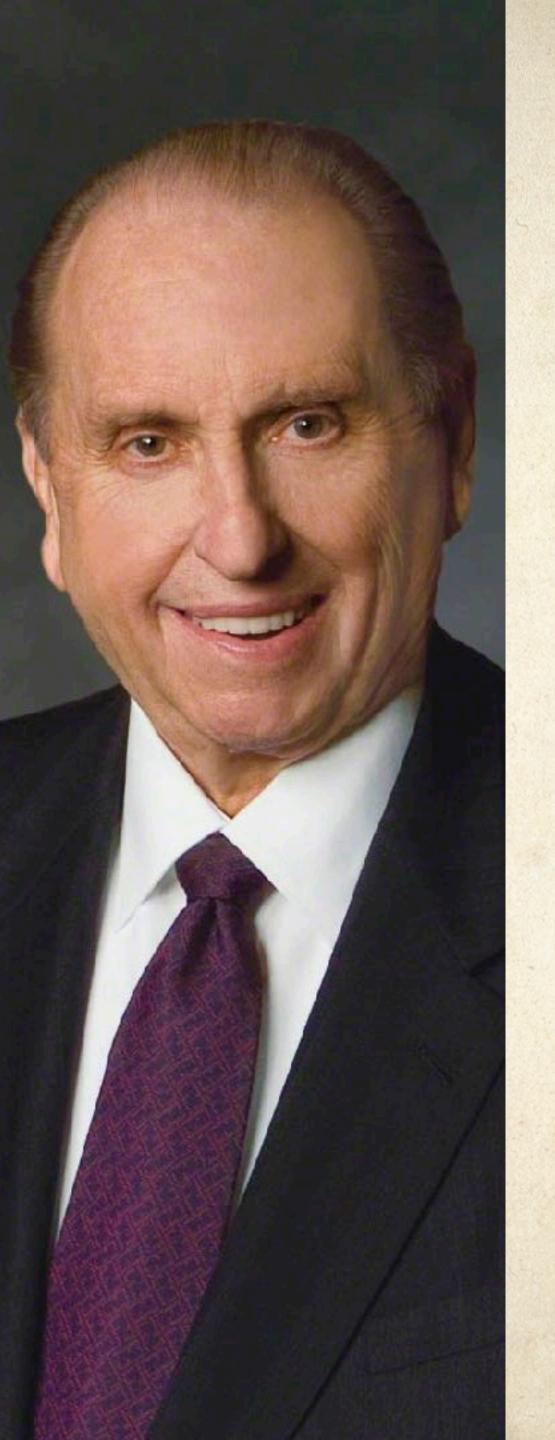
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Paul warned that these activities [like vain janglings] distract believers from the truth and generate strife and contention (see 1 Timothy 4:7; 6:20; Titus 3:9).

Elder Bruce R. McConkie

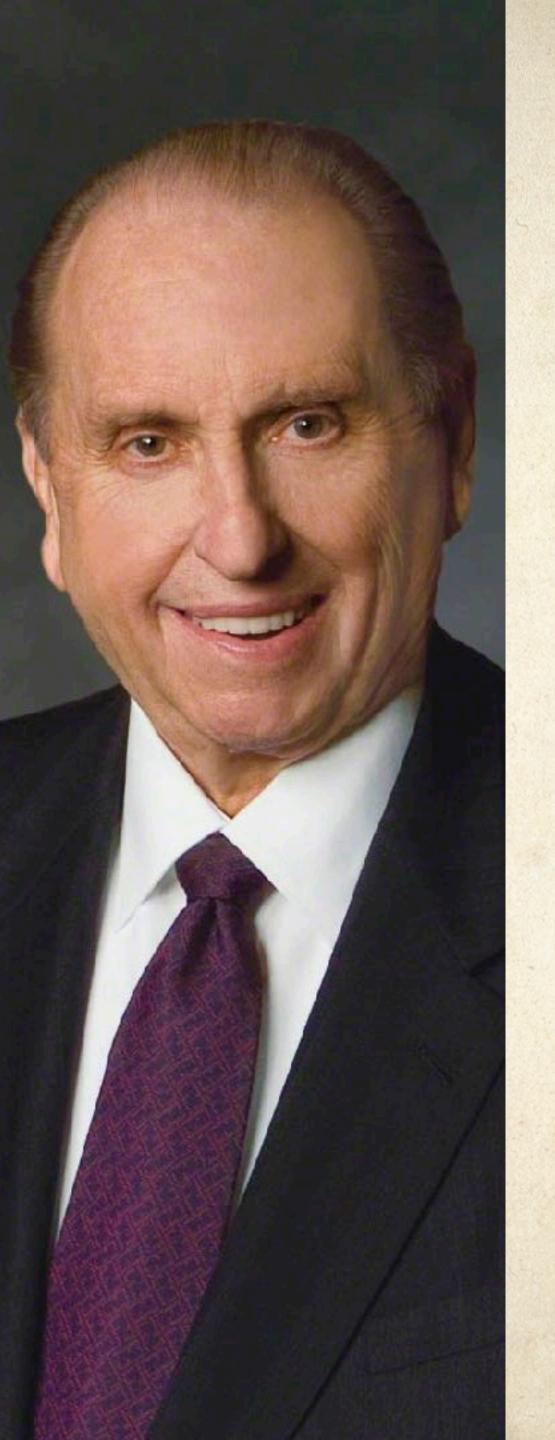
"In God's Church, the only approved doctrine is God's doctrine.

"The Church is not a debating society; it is not searching for a system of salvation; it is not a forum for social or political philosophies. It is, rather, the Lord's kingdom with a commission to teach his truths for the salvation of men" (Doctrinal New Testament Commentary, 3 vols. [1965–73], 3:71).



President Thomas S. Monson

"I'm reminded of an experience I had many years ago when I served as a bishop. During the opening exercises of our priesthood meeting one Sunday morning, we were preparing to ordain a young man to the office of priest. Visiting our ward that day was a high councilor who also served as a temple worker. As I prepared to have the young man sit down to face the congregation so that we could proceed with the ordination, the high councilor stopped me and said, 'Bishop, I always have those being ordained turned to face the temple.' He repositioned the chair so that the young man would be facing in the direction of the temple. I immediately recognized an unauthorized practice.



President Thomas S. Monson

"I could see the potential for it to become more widespread in practice. Although much younger than the high councilor, I knew what needed to be done. I turned the chair back so that it was again facing the congregation and said to him, 'In our ward, we face the congregation"

("Opening Remarks" [worldwide leadership training meeting, Nov. 2010]).

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the dawless and disobedient, for the ungodly and for sinners, for unholy and profane, for murderers of fathers and murderers of mothers, for manslayers,

10 For ^awhoremongers, for ^bthem that ^cdefile themselves with mankind, for ^dmenstealers, for liars, for perjured persons, and if there be any other thing that is contrary to sound ^edoctrine;

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exceeding abundant with faith and love which is in Christ Jesus.

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Paul referred to the sins he had committed before his conversion, and he taught that he had obtained mercy from Jesus Christ because he had acted in ignorance. One of the gospel's great eternal truths is that the Lord will not hold anyone accountable for sins committed in ignorance (see John 9:39-41; 2 Nephi 9:25-26; Mosiah 3:11; D&C 45:54).

kind, for dmenstealers, for liars, for Jesus perjured persons, and if there be any other thing that is contrary to still at sound edoctrine; .cedo-11 According to the glorious gossome pel of the blessed God, which was trine, committed to my atrust. es and 12 And I thank Christ Jesus our nister ^dedi-Lord, who hath aenabled me, for that he counted me faithful, putting me into the ministry; nand-13 Who was before a ablasphemer, heart, and a bpersecutor, and cinjurious: nd of but I obtained ^d mercy, because I did it eignorantly in unhaliaf ving 14 And the agrace of our Lord was unto exceeding abundant with faith and of the love which is in Christ Jesus. 15 This is a faithful ^asaying, and what ffirm. worthy of all acceptation, that Christ TG Charity. c TG Homosexual 2 Tim. 2:22. Behavior. GR missed the mark. d GR kidnappers. TG Apostasy of the e 2 Tim. 4:3.

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Paul taught that he was "a pattern," or example, to others of the power of the Savior's grace (1 Timothy 1:16). Mercy and grace are gifts the Lord gives to those who, in their weakness, are striving to be holy (see Ether 12:27; D&C 38:14; 50:16; 101:9). As in Paul's case, mercy allows us to repent, which in turn brings more mercy to us (see D&C 3:10; 61:2).

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CHAPTER 2

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7 Whereunto I am ^a ordained a ^bpreacher, and an ^capostle, (I speak the truth in Christ, and ^dlie not;) a teacher of the ^eGentiles in faith and ^fverity.

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1 Timothy 2

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Paul declared in 1 Timothy 2:5-6 that Jesus Christ is our Mediator with God. A mediator is one who intervenes between two parties, usually to restore peace and friendship. The Joseph Smith Translation provides the insight that Jesus Christ was "ordained to be a Mediator between God and man" (Joseph Smith Translation, 1 Timothy 2:4 [in the Bible appendix]). Because He took our sins upon Himself, Jesus Christ can redeem us and reconcile our relationship with the Father, allowing us to return to His presence. Restored scripture attests that Jesus is the Mediator of the new covenant. He justifies men and women and then perfects them (see 2 Nephi 2:9; D&C 76:69).

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10 But (which becometh women professing ^agodliness) with good works.

with all subjection.

12 But I suffer not a woman to

15b Matt. 9:13 (12–13).
TG Jesus Christ,

2 2*a* TG Governments; Kings, Earthly.

D&C 135:5.
7a TG Called of God.

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Paul encouraged women to "adorn themselves in modest apparel, with shamefacedness and sobriety" (1 Timothy 2:9), meaning with humility and reverence; he also taught that women should avoid costly clothing and jewelry and ornate grooming. Similar teachings are found in 1 Nephi 13:7–8; 4 Nephi 1:24; Mormon 8:36–39; and Doctrine and Covenants 42:40. Paul indicated that women should dress as those "professing godliness." The principle of wearing modest clothing applies to both male and female members of the Church today:

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"Through your dress and appearance, you can show that ... you are a disciple of Jesus Christ and that you love Him.

"Prophets of God have continually counseled His children to dress modestly. When you are well groomed and modestly dressed, you invite the companionship of the Spirit and you can be a good influence on others" (For the Strength of Youth [booklet, 2011], 6).

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President Russell M. Nelson

"When your greatest desire is to let God prevail, to be part of Israel, so many decisions become easier. So many issues become nonissues! You know how best to groom yourself. ... You know the kind of person you really want to become."

"Let God Prevail," Oct. 2020 GC, Ensign or Liahona, Nov. 2020, 94 the e on test

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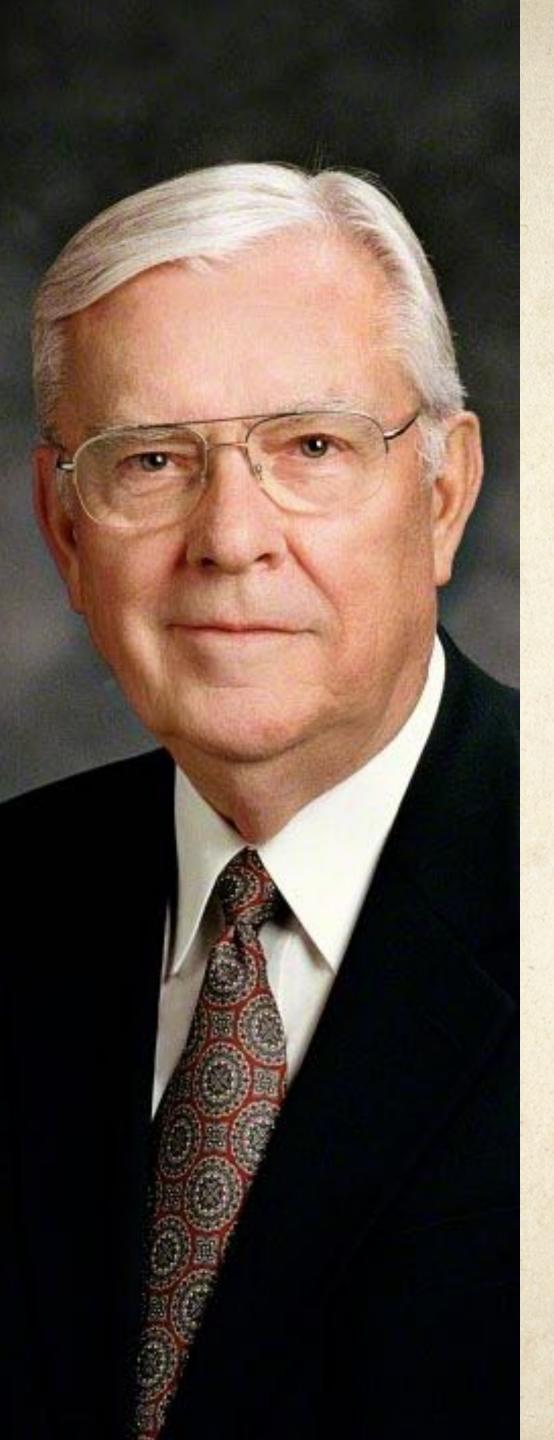
D&C 135:5.

7a TG Called of God.

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In 1 Timothy 2:11–12, Paul said, "Let the woman learn in silence with all subjection. But I suffer not a woman to teach." Some people have taken these verses to mean that women were not allowed to speak in church in Paul's day. However, his recommendation that women "learn in silence" may have been an effort to correct a specific problem where some women were usurping the authority of Church leaders (1 Timothy 2:11).



President M. Russell Ballard

"Every sister in this Church who has made covenants with the Lord has a divine mandate to help save souls, to lead the women of the world, to strengthen the homes of Zion, and to build the kingdom of God. Sister Eliza R. Snow (1804–87), the second general president of the Relief Society, said that 'every sister in this church should be a preacher of righteousness ... because we have greater and higher privileges than any other females upon the face of the earth' ('Great Indignation Meeting, Deseret Evening News, 15 Jan. 1870, 2)"

("Women of Righteousness," Ensign, Apr. 2002, 70).

ateach, nor to busurp authority over the man, but to be in csilence.

13 For Adam was first ^aformed, then Eve

14 And Adam was not deceived, but the woman being adeceived was in the btransgression.

saved in ^bchildbearing, if they continue in faith and charity and ^choliness with ^dsobriety.

CHAPTER 3

Qualifications are given for bishops and deacons—Great is the mystery of godliness.

THIS is a true ^a saying, If a man desire the office of a ^b bishop, he desireth a good work.

2 A bishop then must be ablameless, the husband of one wife, vigilant,

6 Not a ^anovice, lest being lifted up with ^bpride he fall into the ^ccondemnation of the devil.

7 Moreover he must have a good ^areport of them which are ^bwithout; lest he fall into reproach and the ^csnare of the devil.

8 Likewise *must* the ^adeacons *be* ^bgrave, not ^cdoubletongued, not given to much wine, not greedy of filthy lucre;

9 Holding the mystery of the faith in a pure ^aconscience.

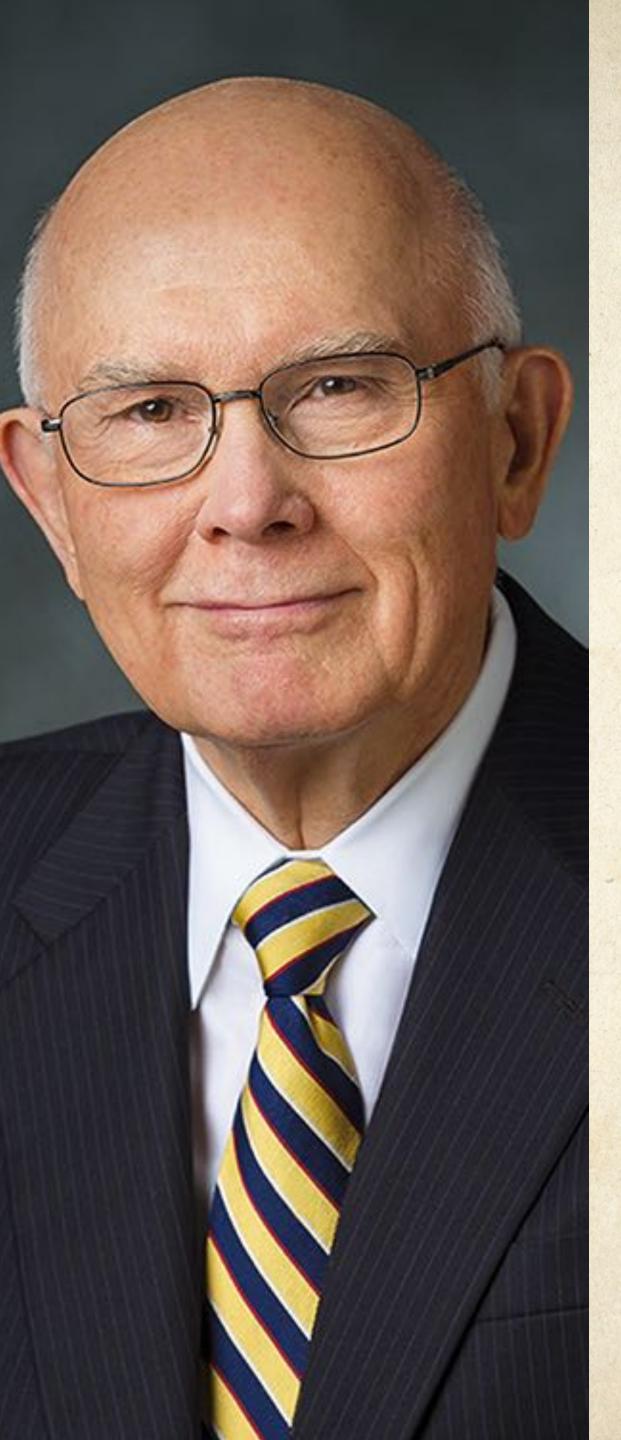
10 And let these also first be aproved; then let them use the office of a deacon, being found blameless.

11 ^aEven so must their ^bwives be ^cgrave, not ^dslanderers, ^esober, ^ffaithful in all things.

12 Let the deacons be the husbands of one wife, ruling their children and their own houses well.

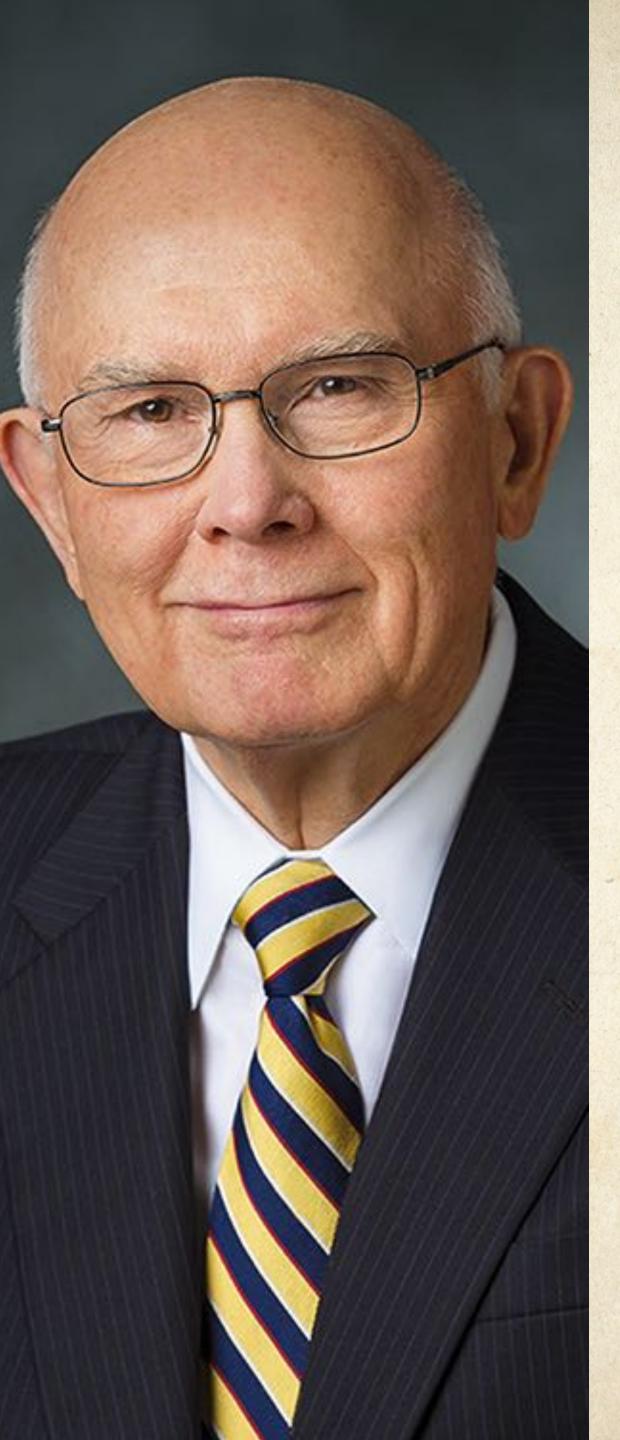
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Paul wrote that Eve transgressed because she was deceived (see verse 14). This was a reference to the fact that Eve was the first to partake of the forbidden fruit in the Garden of Eden (see Genesis 3:6). Rather than being criticized, Eve should be honored for her bold willingness to initiate mortality for all humankind. The Greek text of 1 Timothy 2:14 suggests that Paul believed Eve's transgression consisted in her overstepping her bounds by usurping authority to make a decision that affected both herself and Adam. The Greek word parabasis, translated in this verse as "transgression," means literally "to overstep."



President Dallin H. Oaks

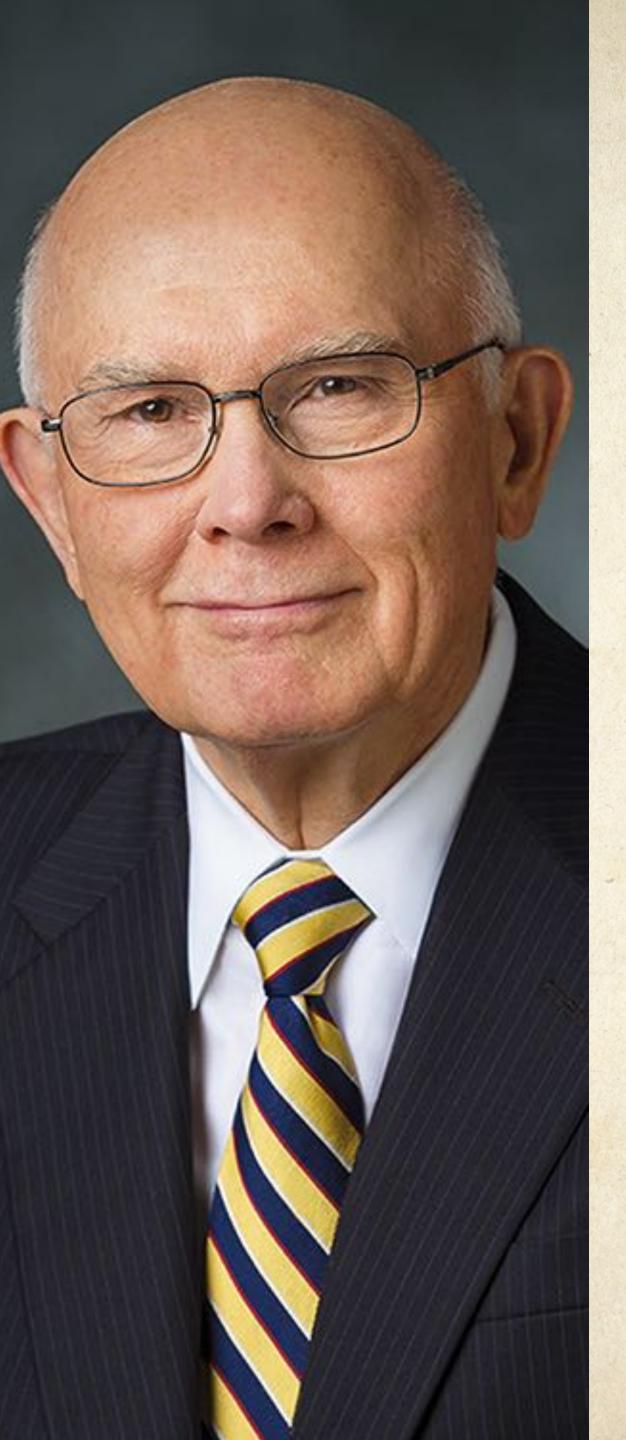
"It was Eve who first transgressed the limits of Eden in order to initiate the conditions of mortality. Her act, whatever its nature, was formally a transgression but eternally a glorious necessity to open the doorway toward eternal life. Adam showed his wisdom by doing the same. And thus Eve and 'Adam fell that men might be' [2 Nephi 2:25].



President Dallin H. Oaks

"Some Christians condemn Eve for her act, concluding that she and her daughters are somehow flawed by it. Not the Latter-day Saints! Informed by revelation, we celebrate Eve's act and honor her wisdom and courage in the great episode called the Fall. ... Joseph Smith taught that it was not a 'sin,' because God had decreed it (see The Words of Joseph Smith, ed. Andrew F. Ehat and Lyndon W. Cook, [1980], p. 63). ...

"Modern revelation shows that our first parents understood the necessity of the Fall. Adam declared, 'Blessed be the name of God, for because of my transgression my eyes are opened, and in this life I shall have joy, and again in the flesh I shall see God' (Moses 5:10).



President Dallin H. Oaks

"Note the different perspective and the special wisdom of Eve, who focused on the purpose and effect of the great plan of happiness: 'Were it not for our transgression we never should have had seed, and never should have known good and evil, and the joy of our redemption, and the eternal life which God giveth unto all the obedient' (v. 11). In his vision of the redemption of the dead, President Joseph F. Smith saw 'the great and mighty ones' assembled to meet the Son of God, and among them was 'our glorious Mother Eve' (D&C 138:38-39)."

("The Great Plan of Happiness," Oct. 1993 GC, Ensign, Nov. 1993, 73).

1 Timothy 3-4

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- 13 For Adam was first ^aformed, then Eve.
- 14 And Adam was not deceived, but the woman being adeceived was in the btransgression.
- 15 Notwithstanding ^ashe shall be saved in ^bchildbearing, if they continue in faith and charity and ^choliness with ^asobriety.

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THIS is a true ^a saying, If a man desire the office of a ^b bishop, he desireth a good work.

2 A bishop then must be ^ablameless, the husband of one wife, vigilant, ^bsober, of good behaviour, given to ^chospitality, apt to ^dteach;

3 Not given to ^awine, no ^bstriker, not greedy of ^cfilthy lucre; but patient, not a brawler, not covetous;

4 One that ^aruleth well his own ^bhouse, having his ^cchildren in subjection with all gravity;

5 (For if a man know not how to arule his own house, how shall he take care of the church of God?)

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- e D&C 49:19.
- f D&C 89:11 (11–13).
- 4a GR creation.
- b Gen. 1:31.
- c TG Thanksgiving.
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 13a TG Study.
 14a TG Priesthood,

Jesus Christ, Savior.

12*a* 1 Cor. 16:11 (10–11).

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Qualifications are given for bishops and deacons—Great is the mystery of godliness.

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13 For Adam was first ^aformed, then Eve.

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New Testament Institute Student Manual

The word deacon comes from a Greek word meaning "servant" or "minister." The office of deacon seems to have been a preparatory one, because Paul did not prohibit "a novice" (a recent convert) from being called as a deacon but did prohibit a novice from being called as a bishop (1 Timothy 3:6). Other requirements for deacons were similar to those for bishops, including the requirement that "deacons be the husbands of one wife" (1 Timothy 3:12; compare verse 2).

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6 But she that liveth ain bpleasure is dead while she liveth.

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- b Ps. 1:3 (2–3); John 10:33 (30–33); Mosiah 3:5; 15:1 (1–5). TG Jesus Christ, Jehovah.
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b TG Marriage, Marry.

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6a GR wantonly. 15b GR progress, advancement. c GR be manifest in all. 16*a* James 5:20 (19–20); D&C 101:39 (39–40). **5** 1*a* TG Chastening. b TG Respect. 2 a TC Brotharhood and

b TG Pleasure. 7a GR instruct, command. 8a TG Family, Children,

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b TG Gossip. 14a GR desire. b TG Marriage, Wives; Woman. Responsibilities toward; c TG Children. Family, Managing d Titus 2:5 (4–5). Finances in; 16a TG Welfare.

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22 ^aLay ^bhands suddenly on no ^cman, neither be ^dpartaker of other men's sins: keep thyself epure.

23 Drink no longer water, but use a little wine for thy stomach's sake and thine often infirmities.

24 Some men's sins are open beforehand, going before to judgment; and some men they afollow after.

25 Likewise also the good works of some are manifest beforehand; and they that are otherwise cannot be hid.

CHAPTER 6

The love of money is the root of all evil—Fight the good fight of faith—Do not trust in worldly riches.

Let as many ^aservants as are under the byoke count their own masters worthy of all honour, that the name of God and his doctrine be not blasphemed.

2 And they that have believing masters, let them not despise them, because they are abrethren; but rather do them because they are faithful and beloved, partakers of the benefit. These things teach and exhort.

3 If any man ateach otherwise, and consent not to bwholesome words, even the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to the doctrine which is according to godliness;

4 He is ^aproud, knowing nothing, but bdoting about questions and ^dstrifes of words, whereof cometh ^eenvy, strife, railings, ^fevil surmisings,

5 Perverse ^adisputings of men of corrupt minds, and destitute of the truth, supposing that bgain is godliness: from such withdraw thyself.

6 But ^agodliness with ^bcontentment is great gain.

7 For we brought anothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out.

8 And having a food and raiment let us be therewith ^bcontent.

9 But athey that will be brich fall into 'temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful dlusts, which drown men in destruction and eperdition.

10 For the alove of bmoney is the root of all evil: which while some ^ccoveted after, they have ^derred from the faith, and pierced themselves through with many esorrows.

11 But thou, O man of God, flee these things; and follow after arighteousness, godliness, faith, love, patience, meekness.

12 Fight the good fight of faith, lay hold on aeternal life, whereunto thou art also called, and hast ^bprofessed a good profession before many witnesses.

13 I give thee charge in the sight of God, who aquickeneth all things,

15b GR progress, advancement.

ction

- c GR be manifest in all. 16*a* James 5:20 (19–20);
- D&C 101:39 (39–40). **5** 1*a* TG Chastening.
- b TG Respect. 2 a TC Brotherhood and
- 6a GR wantonly.
- b TG Pleasure.
- 7a GR instruct, command.
- 8a TG Family, Children, Responsibilities toward;
 - Family, Managing Finances in; Marriage Husbands
- b TG Gossip. 14a GR desire.
 - b TG Marriage, Wives; Woman.
 - c TG Children.
- d Titus 2:5 (4–5). 16a TG Welfare.
- h CD hurdanad down

b TG Hands, Laying on of. c 1 Tim. 3:10. d 2 Jn. 1:11. e James 1:27 (22–27).

22 a TG Setting Apart.

b GR apart from prejudice.

21 a TG Angels.

- 24*a* GR appear later.
- 6 1a GR slaves. Col. 3:22;

- b GR obsessed with questions.
- c 1 Tim. 1:4.
- d TG Strife. e TG Envy.
- GR wicked suspicions.
- 5a TG Disputations.
- *b* Titus 1:11.
- 6a TG Godliness.
- b TG Contentment.

Second. 10a Ps. 119:36;

e TG Death, Spiritual,

- James 5:3 (1–6).
- b TG Selfishness. c TG Covet.
- d GR wandered, apostatized.
- e TG Sorrow.
- 11a TG Priesthood,

New Testament Institute Student Manual

In 1 Timothy 5:1-16, Paul taught true principles about welfare assistance. Respect and concern for the elderly and widows is a godly principle, and although Paul's instructions in these verses applied specifically to widows, many of the principles can be applied more broadly in our day to caring for family members and others in need. For example, Paul taught that a widow could qualify for welfare assistance only if she was righteous and did not have children or other relatives who could care for her (see 1 Timothy 5:4, 10). If family members would assist widows, the Church could avoid becoming "burdened down" (1 Timothy 5:16, footnote b). The reference in 1 Timothy 5:9 to widows being "taken into the number" may mean that certain widows were numbered among those receiving welfare assistance from the Church.

New Testament Institute Student Manual

Paul then wrote that "if any provide not for his own, and specially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith" (1 Timothy 5:8). The role of fathers to provide temporally for their families was important in Paul's day, as it is today. President Gordon B. Hinckley said: "From the early days of this Church, husbands have been considered the breadwinners of the family. I believe that no man can be considered a member in good standing who refuses to work to support his family if he is physically able to do so" ("The Need for Greater Kindness," Apr. 2006 GC, Ensign or Liahona, May 2006, 58). Although fathers are considered responsible to provide for their families, modern prophets have also taught that families' individual "circumstances may necessitate individual adaptation" ("The Family: A Proclamation to the World," Ensign or Liahona, Nov. 2010, 129).

21 I charge thee before God, and the Lord Jesus Christ, and the elect ^aangels, that thou observe these things bwithout preferring one before another, doing nothing by partiality.

22 ^aLay ^bhands suddenly on no ^cman, neither be ^dpartaker of other men's sins: keep thyself epure.

23 Drink no longer water, but use a little wine for thy stomach's sake and thine often infirmities.

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12 Fight the good fight of faith, lay hold on aeternal life, whereunto thou art also called, and hast ^bprofessed a good profession before many witnesses.

13 I give thee charge in the sight of God, who aquickeneth all things,

and before Christ Jesus, who before ^bPontius Pilate ^cwitnessed a good confession;

14 That thou keep this commandment without spot, unrebukeable, until the appearing of our Lord Jesus Christ:

15 aWhich in his times he shall shew, who is the blessed and only ^bPotentate, the ^cKing of kings, and Lord of lords;

16 Who only hath aimmortality, dwelling in the blight which no man can approach unto; whom no man hath 'seen, nor can see: to whom be honour and power everlasting. Amen.

17 Charge them that are ^arich in this world, that they be not highminded, nor trust in uncertain ^briches, but in the living God, who giveth us richly all things to enjoy;

18 That they do good, that they be rich in good works, ready to adistribute, willing to bcommunicate;

19 ^aLaying up in ^bstore for themselves a good foundation cagainst the time to come, that they may lay hold on deternal life.

20 O Timothy, keep that which is committed to thy atrust, avoiding profane and vain babblings, and ^boppositions of science falsely so called:

21 Which some professing have erred concerning the faith. Grace be with thee. Amen.

¶ The first to Timothy was written from Laodicea, which is the chiefest city of Phrygia Pacatiana.

THE SECOND EPISTLE OF PAUL THE APOSTLE TO

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Christ brings immortality and eternal life through the gospel—Be strong in the faith.

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2 To Timothy, my dearly beloved son: Grace, mercy, and peace, from

God the Father and Christ Jesus our Lord.

3 I thank God, whom I serve from my forefathers with pure aconscience, that without ceasing I have remembrance of thee in my prayers night and day;

4 Greatly desiring to see thee, being mindful of thy tears, that I may be filled with joy;

5 When I call to remembrance the

21 a TG Angels.

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130:7 (6–9). c TG God, Privilege of Seeing.

17*a* Hel. 4:12 (11–13); 3 Ne. 6:12 (10–16). d D&C 11:3.

20*a* TG Trustworthiness.

b GR disputations of what is falsely called knowledge.

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Elder Dallin H. Oaks

"There is nothing inherently evil about money. The Good Samaritan used the same coinage to serve his fellowman that Judas used to betray the Master. It is 'the love of money [which] is the root of all evil.'(1 Tim. 6:10; italics added.) The critical difference is the degree of spirituality we exercise in viewing, evaluating, and managing the things of this world."

("Spirituality," Oct. 1985 GC).

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Paul told Timothy to avoid "profane and vain babblings, and oppositions of science" (1 Timothy 6:20). In this verse, "science" is a translation of the Greek term *gnōseōs*, which means "knowledge," and the term was probably referring specifically to the Gnostic movement that was then finding its way into early Christianity. Gnostics believed that salvation was obtained by being instructed in secret knowledge (called gnosis). Gnosticism was a major source of controversy in second-century Christianity.

2 Timothy 1

New Testament Seminary Manual

Paul's Second Epistle to Timothy was likely written sometime between A.D. 64 and 65 (see Guide to the Scriptures, "Pauline Epistles," scriptures.lds.org). Paul wrote the epistle during his second imprisonment in Rome shortly before his martyrdom (see Bible Dictionary, "Pauline Epistles").

During his imprisonment Paul was in chains (see 2 Timothy 1:16; 2:9), he was likely in a cell or dungeon and exposed to the elements (see 2 Timothy 4:13, 21), and his friends struggled to locate him (see 2 Timothy 1:17). Luke was apparently his only regular visitor (see 2 Timothy 4:11), and Paul expected that his life was coming to an end (see 2 Timothy 4:6–8).

New Testament Seminary Manual

In this letter, Paul encouraged Timothy and offered strength to help him carry on after Paul's impending death. Paul was aware that his time was short, and he desired to see Timothy, whom Paul figuratively called "my dearly beloved son" (2 Timothy 1:2).

At the end of his letter, Paul requested that Timothy and Mark visit him and bring him a few items that he had left behind (see 2 Timothy 4:9–13). Although Paul's letter was addressed specifically to Timothy, its counsel can be applied to those who live in "the last days" (2 Timothy 3:1) because Paul taught of challenges and solutions that are relevant to our day as well as his.

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unfeigned faith that is in thee, which dwelt first in thy grandmother Lois, and thy mother ^aEunice; and I am persuaded that in thee also.

6 Wherefore I put thee in remembrance that thou astir up the bgift of God, which is in thee by the putting on of my chands.

7 For God hath not given us the spirit of afear; but of bpower, and of clove, and of a sound mind.

8 Be not thou therefore ^aashamed of the btestimony of our Lord, nor of me his prisoner: but be thou partaker of the afflictions of the gospel according to the power of God;

9 Who hath saved us, and called us with an holy ^acalling, not according to our works, but according to his own purpose and ^bgrace, which was given us in Christ Jesus before the world began,

Entru

10 But is now made amanifest by the appearing of our Saviour Jesus Christ, who hath abolished bdeath, and hath brought clife and dimmortality to light through the gospel:

11 Whereunto I am ^aappointed a preacher, and an bapostle, and a teacher of the Gentiles.

12 For the which cause I also suffer these things: nevertheless I am not ^aashamed: for I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him against that day.

13 Hold fast the aform of bound words, which thou hast heard of me, in faith and love which is in Christ Jesus.

14 That good thing which was committed unto thee keep by the Holy Ghost which adwelleth in us.

15 This thou knowest, that all they which are in Asia be aturned away from me; of whom are Phygellus and Hermogenes.

16 The Lord give mercy unto the house of Onesiphorus; for he oft arefreshed me, and was not ashamed of my chain:

17 But, when he was in Rome, he sought me out very diligently, and found me.

18 The Lord grant unto him that he may find amercy of the Lord in that day: and in how many things he ministered unto me at Ephesus, thou knowest very well.

CHAPTER 2

Christ gives eternal glory to the elect— Shun contention and seek godliness.

THOU therefore, my son, be strong in the grace that is in Christ Jesus.

2 And the things that thou hast heard of me among many witnesses, the same commit thou to faithful men, who shall be able to ateach others also.

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3 Thou therefore endure ^ahardness, as a good soldier of Jesus Christ.

4 No man that warreth entangleth himself with the affairs of this life; that he may please him who hath chosen him to be a soldier.

5 And if a man also ^astrive for ^bmasteries, yet is he not ^ccrowned, except he strive lawfully.

6 The husbandman that laboureth

5a Acts 16:1.

6a GR rekindle, revive. TG Priesthood, Magnifying Callings within.

b 1 Tim. 1:18; D&C 8:4. TG Holy Ghost, Gifts of.

c TG Hands, Laying on of.

9a TG Foreordination. b TG Grace. 10*a* Col. 1:26.

b 1 Cor. 15:26; Heb. 2:14; Rev. 20:13 (11–15). TG Jesus Christ, Atonement through; Jesus Christ, Death of.

1 In 5.11 (10 21)

14a D&C 130:22. 15a TG Apostasy of the Early Christian Church. 16a TG Hospitality.

18a TG God, Mercy of.

2 2*a* D&C 38:23. TG Teaching.

example. b GR uncorrupted.

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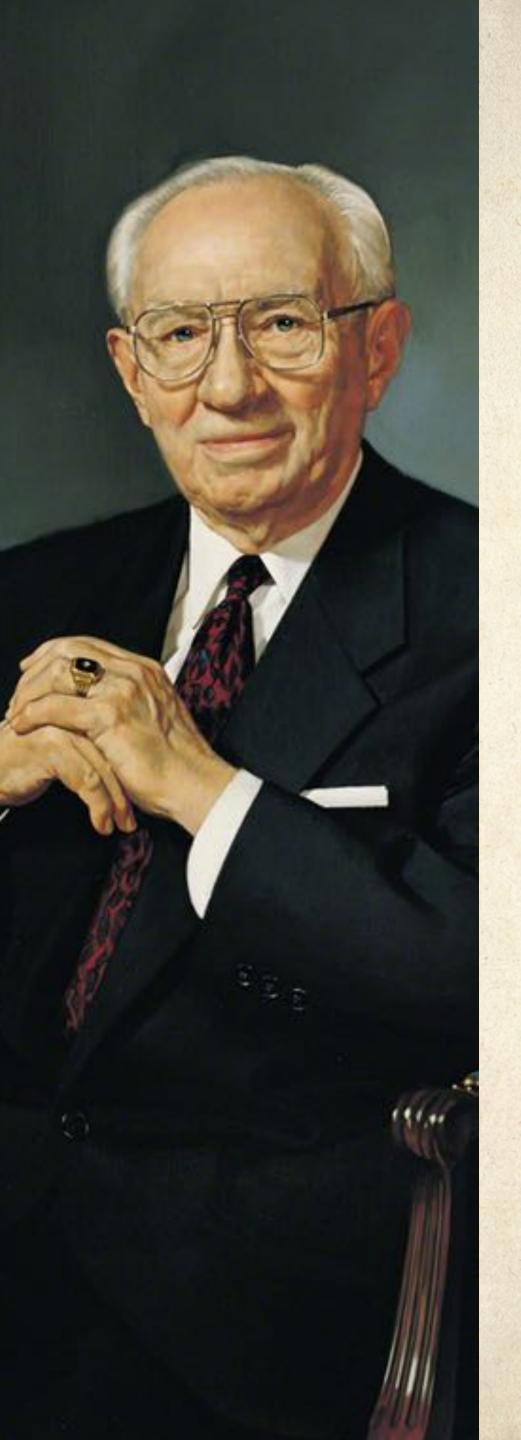
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President Gordon B. Hinckley

"Who among us can say that he or she has not felt fear? I know of no one who has been entirely spared. Some, of course, experience fear to a greater degree than do others. Some are able to rise above it quickly, but others are trapped and pulled down by it and even driven to defeat. We suffer from the fear of ridicule, the fear of failure, the fear of loneliness, the fear of ignorance. Some fear the present, some the future. Some carry the burden of sin and would give almost anything to unshackle themselves from those burdens but fear to change their lives." ("God Hath Not Given Us the Spirit of Fear," Ensign, Oct. 1984, 2).

2 Timothy 1:7 NIV:

For the Spirit God gave us does not make us timid, but gives us power, love and self-discipline.

2 Timothy 1:7 NET:

For God did not give us a Spirit of fear but of power and love and self-control.

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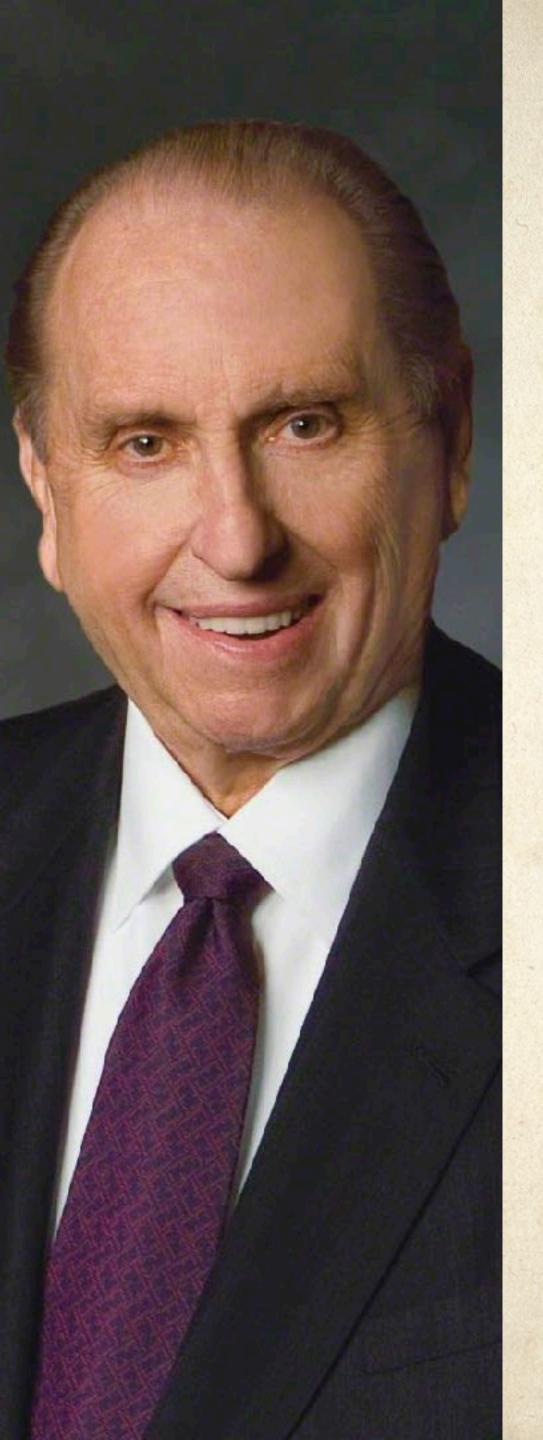
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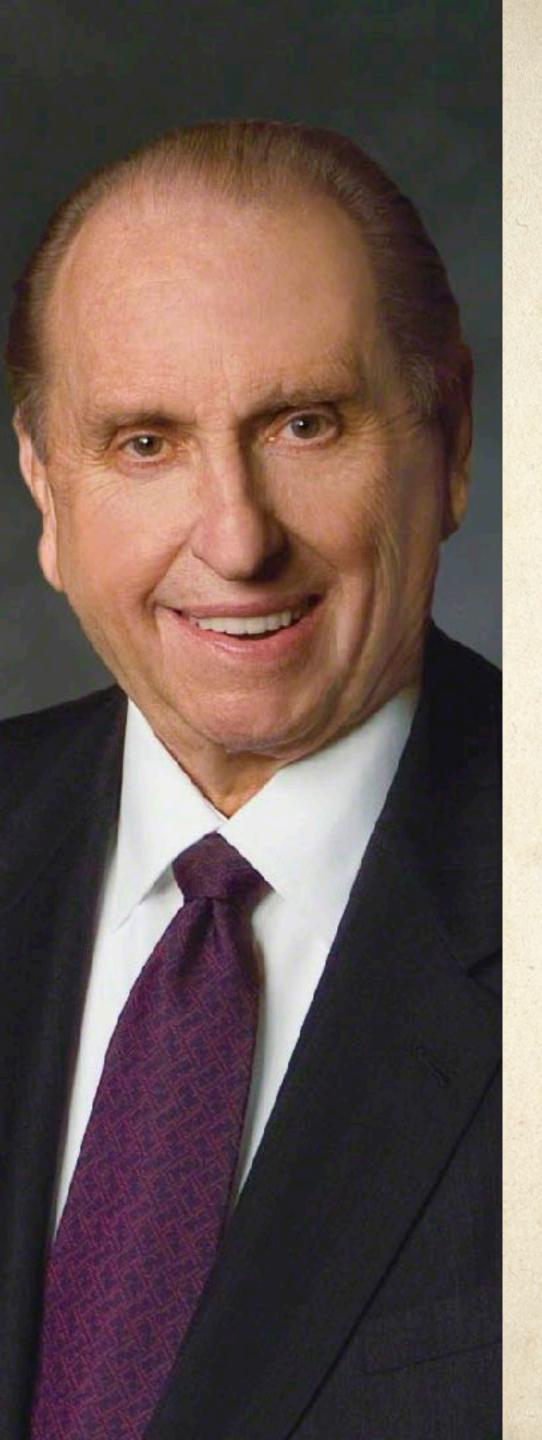
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President Thomas S. Monson

"It would be easy to become discouraged and cynical about the future—or even fearful of what might come —if we allowed ourselves to dwell only on that which is wrong in the world and in our lives. Today, however, I'd like us to turn our thoughts and our attitudes away from the troubles around us and to focus instead on our blessings as members of the Church. The Apostle Paul declared, 'God hath not given us the spirit of fear; but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind' [2 Timothy 1:7]....



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"The history of the Church in this, the dispensation of the fulness of times, is replete with the experiences of those who have struggled and yet who have remained steadfast and of good cheer as they have made the gospel of Jesus Christ the center of their lives. This attitude is what will pull us through whatever comes our way. It will not remove our troubles from us but rather will enable us to face our challenges, to meet them head on, and to emerge victorious"

("Be of Good Cheer," Apr. 2009 GC).

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6 Wherefore I put thee in remembrance that thou astir up the bgift of God, which is in thee by the putting on of my chands.

7 For God hath not given us the spirit of afear; but of bpower, and of clove, and of a sound mind.

8 Be not thou therefore ^aashamed of the btestimony of our Lord, nor of me his prisoner: but be thou partaker of the afflictions of the gospel according to the power of God;

9 Who hath saved us, and called us with an holy ^acalling, not according to our works, but according to his own purpose and ^bgrace, which was given us in Christ Jesus before the world began,

Entru

10 But is now made amanifest by the appearing of our Saviour Jesus Christ, who hath abolished bdeath, and hath brought clife and dimmortality to light through the gospel:

11 Whereunto I am ^aappointed a preacher, and an bapostle, and a teacher of the Gentiles.

12 For the which cause I also suffer these things: nevertheless I am not ^aashamed: for I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him against that day.

13 Hold fast the aform of bound words, which thou hast heard of me, in faith and love which is in Christ Jesus.

14 That good thing which was committed unto thee keep by the Holy Ghost which adwelleth in us.

15 This thou knowest, that all they which are in Asia be aturned away from me; of whom are Phygellus and Hermogenes.

16 The Lord give mercy unto the house of Onesiphorus; for he oft arefreshed me, and was not ashamed of my chain:

17 But, when he was in Rome, he sought me out very diligently, and found me.

18 The Lord grant unto him that he may find amercy of the Lord in that day: and in how many things he ministered unto me at Ephesus, thou knowest very well.

CHAPTER 2

Christ gives eternal glory to the elect— Shun contention and seek godliness.

THOU therefore, my son, be strong in the grace that is in Christ Jesus.

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3 Thou therefore endure ^ahardness, as a good soldier of Jesus Christ.

4 No man that warreth entangleth himself with the affairs of this life; that he may please him who hath chosen him to be a soldier.

5 And if a man also ^astrive for ^bmasteries, yet is he not ^ccrowned, except he strive lawfully.

6 The husbandman that laboureth

5a Acts 16:1.

6a GR rekindle, revive. TG Priesthood, Magnifying Callings within.

b 1 Tim. 1:18; D&C 8:4. TG Holy Ghost, Gifts of.

c TG Hands, Laying on of.

9a TG Foreordination. b TG Grace. 10*a* Col. 1:26.

b 1 Cor. 15:26; Heb. 2:14; Rev. 20:13 (11–15). TG Jesus Christ, Atonement through; Jesus Christ, Death of.

1 In 5.11 (10 21)

14a D&C 130:22. 15a TG Apostasy of the Early Christian Church. 16a TG Hospitality.

example.

b GR uncorrupted.

TG Teaching.

18a TG God, Mercy of. **2** 2*a* D&C 38:23.

2 Timothy 2

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10 Therefore I endure all things for the elect's sakes, that they may also obtain the salvation which is in Christ Jesus with eternal glory.

11 It is a faithful saying: For if we be adead with him, we shall also live with him:

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15 ^aStudy to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, ^brightly dividing the word of truth.

16 But shun profane and avain babblings: for they will increase unto more bungodliness.

17 And their aword will eat as doth a canker: of whom is ^bHymenæus and Philetus;

18 Who concerning the truth have ^aerred, saying that the resurrection is past already; and overthrow the faith of some.

19 Nevertheless the foundation of God standeth sure, having this seal, The Lord knoweth them that are his. And, Let every one that nameth the name of Christ depart from iniquity.

20 But in a great house there are not only vessels of gold and of silver, but also of wood and of aearth; and some to honour, and some to dishonour.

21 If a man therefore purge himself from these, he shall be a avessel unto honour, bsanctified, and cmeet for the master's use, and prepared unto every good work.

22 Flee also youthful alusts: but follow brighteousness, faith, charity, ^cpeace, with them that call on the Lord out of a ^dpure heart.

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1 In 5.11 (10 21)

example.

TG Persecution; Suffering.

6a 1 Cor. 9:10.

b TG Gospel.

11a Rom. 6:5 (5, 8).

constant.

8a TG Jesus Christ,

Resurrection.

12a GR endure, remain

14a GR dispute not about words, or trivialities.

15*a* TG Scriptures, Study of. b GR setting forth without perversion, distortion.

16a GR vain disputation.

b TG Godliness.

17a GR teaching will spread like gangrene.

TG Chastity; Lust.

b TG Priesthood, Magnifying Callings within.

c TG Peace.

d 1 Tim. 1:5.

23 a Titus 3:9. b D&C 19:31 (29–31).

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A farmer must work hard to enjoy the fruits of his or her labors.

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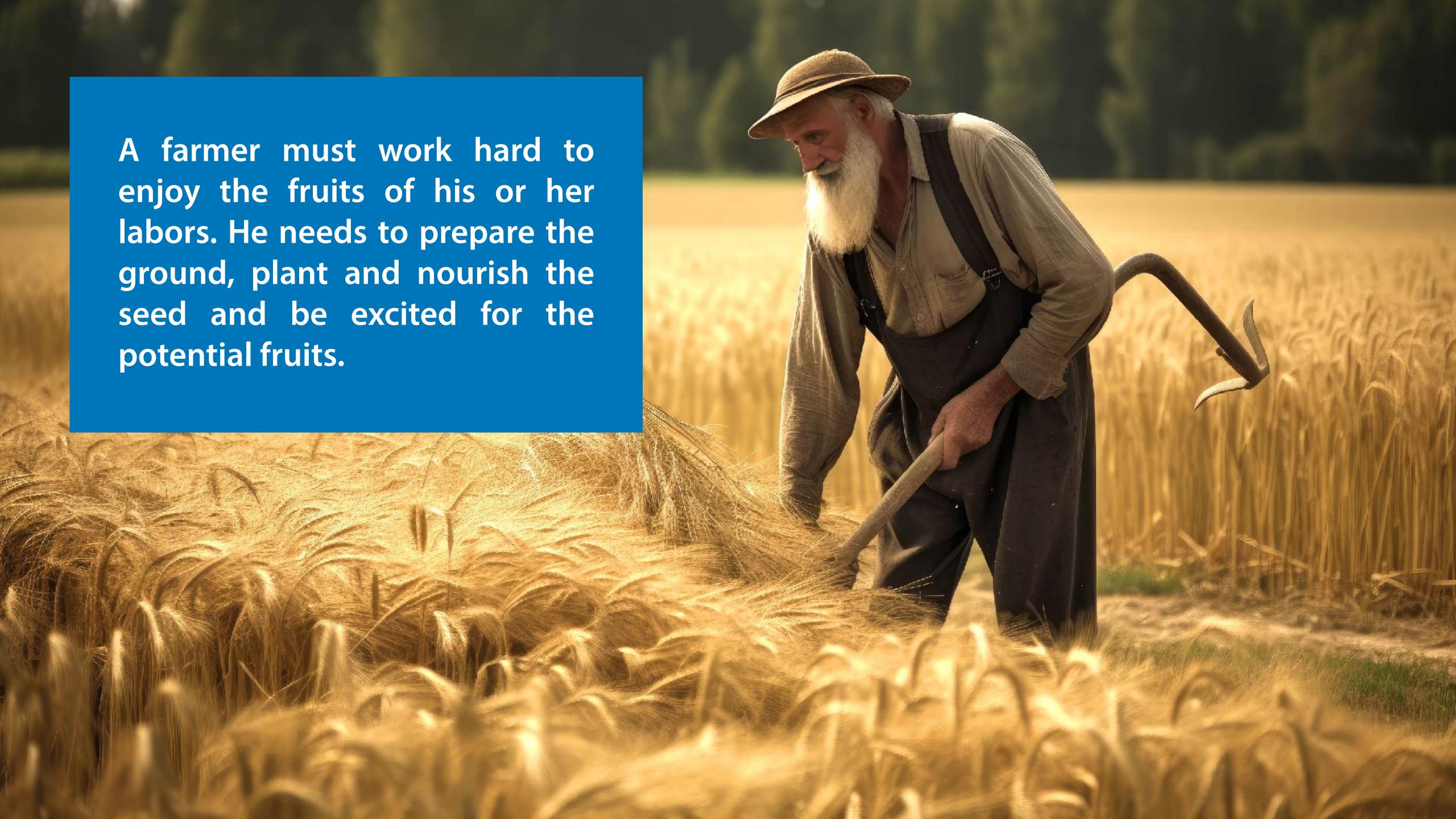
with him: if we cdeny him, he also will deny us:

A good soldier dutifully endures hardships and sets aside other affairs to please his or her superior.recognizes that he is part of a work so much bigger than himself and that his life should be in service to it.



An athlete can be victorious only if he or she obeys the rules. Athlete's must have self-mastery and be dedicated everyday to their goal. They push themselves constantly outside of their comfort zone and often to their limits to see what capacity is and what it can become.





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President Gordon B. Hinckley

"We cannot say it frequently enough. Turn away from youthful lusts. Stay away from drugs. They can absolutely destroy you. Avoid them as you would a terrible disease, for that is what they become. Avoid foul and filthy talk. It can lead to destruction. Be absolutely honest. Dishonesty can corrupt and destroy. Observe the Word of Wisdom. You cannot smoke; you must not smoke. You must not chew tobacco. You cannot drink liquor. ... You must rise above these things which beckon with a seductive call."

("Converts and Young Men," Apr. 1997 GC, Ensign, May 1997, 49).

2 Timothy 3

CHAPTER 3

Paul describes the apostasy and perilous times of the last days—The scriptures guide man to salvation.

This know also, that in the ^alast days perilous ^btimes shall come.

2 For men shall be lovers of their own selves, ^acovetous, boasters, ^bproud, blasphemers, ^cdisobedient to parents, ^dunthankful, unholy,

3 Without ^anatural ^baffection, ^ctrucebreakers, ^dfalse accusers, ^eincontinent, fierce, despisers of those that are good,

4 ^aTraitors, ^bheady, ^chighminded, lovers of ^dpleasures more than lovers of God;

5 Having a a form of godliness, but bdenying the power thereof: from such turn away.

6 For of this sort are they which creep into houses, and lead captive silly ^awomen laden with sins, led away with divers ^blusts,

7 Ever ^alearning, and never able to come to the ^bknowledge of the ^ctruth.

8 Now as Jannes and Jambres withstood Moses, so do these also ^aresist the truth: men of ^bcorrupt minds, reprobate concerning the faith.

9 But they shall proceed no fur-

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10 But thou hast ^afully known my doctrine, manner of life, purpose, faith, longsuffering, charity, patience,

11 Persecutions, afflictions, which came unto me at Antioch, at Iconium, at Lystra; what apersecutions I endured: but out of them all the Lord delivered me.

12 Yea, and all that will live ^agodly in Christ Jesus shall ^bsuffer ^cpersecution.

13 But evil men and ^aseducers shall wax worse and worse, deceiving, and being deceived.

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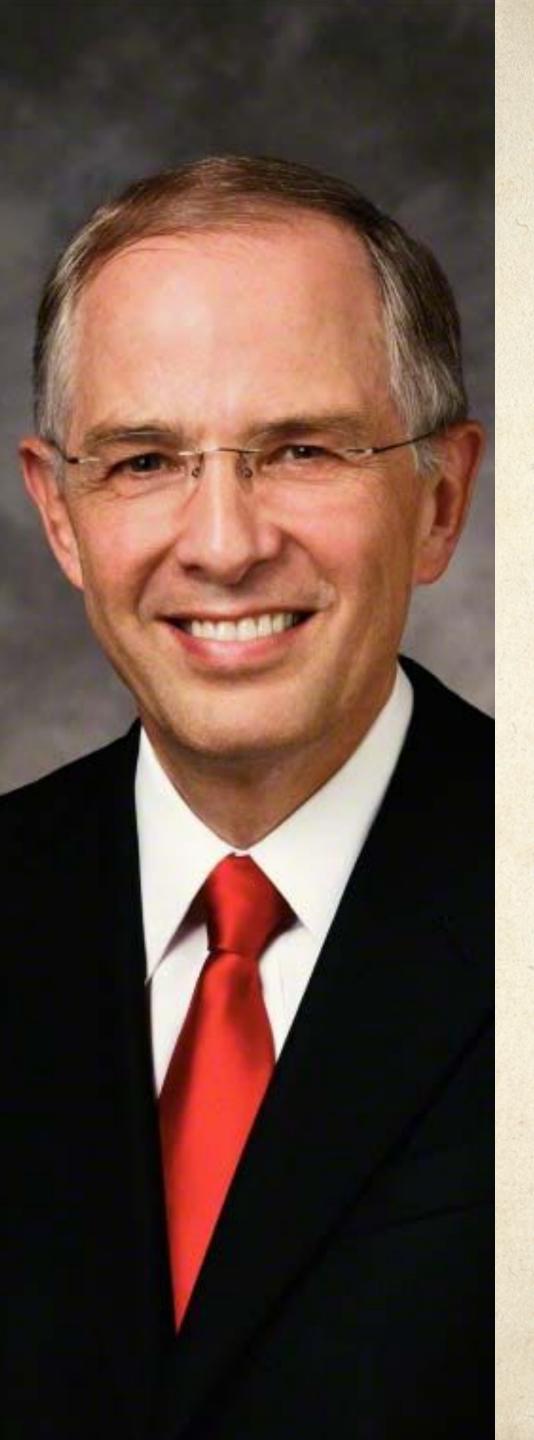
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15 And that from a acknown the holy bscrip are able to make the salvation through fain Christ Jesus.

16 ^aAll ^bscripture is giration of God, and is ^d



Elder Neil L. Andersen

We live in very interesting times, yet marvelous times. ...

We know as we approach the Second Coming of the Savior that our world will be full of commotion and confusion. Many in society will disregard the commandments of God. I have often quoted this statement by President Thomas S. Monson: "Where once the standards of the Church and the standards of society were mostly compatible, now there is a wide chasm between us, and it's growing ever wider."

("A Compensatory Spiritual Power for the Righteous" [BYU Education Week devotional, Aug. 18, 2015])

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16 ^aAll ^bscripture is given by ^cinspi-

Elder Neil L. Andersen

As we find our way in a world less attentive to the commandments of God, we will certainly be prayerful, but we need not be overly alarmed. The Lord will bless His Saints with the added spiritual power necessary to meet the challenges of our day.

("A Compensatory Spiritual Power for the Righteous" [BYU Education Week devotional, Aug. 18, 2015], speeches.byu.edu)

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Early Christian Church. rg Woman.

TG Lust.

rg Learn.

TG Ignorance;

Knowledge.

TG Truth.

b TG Scriptures, Study of.

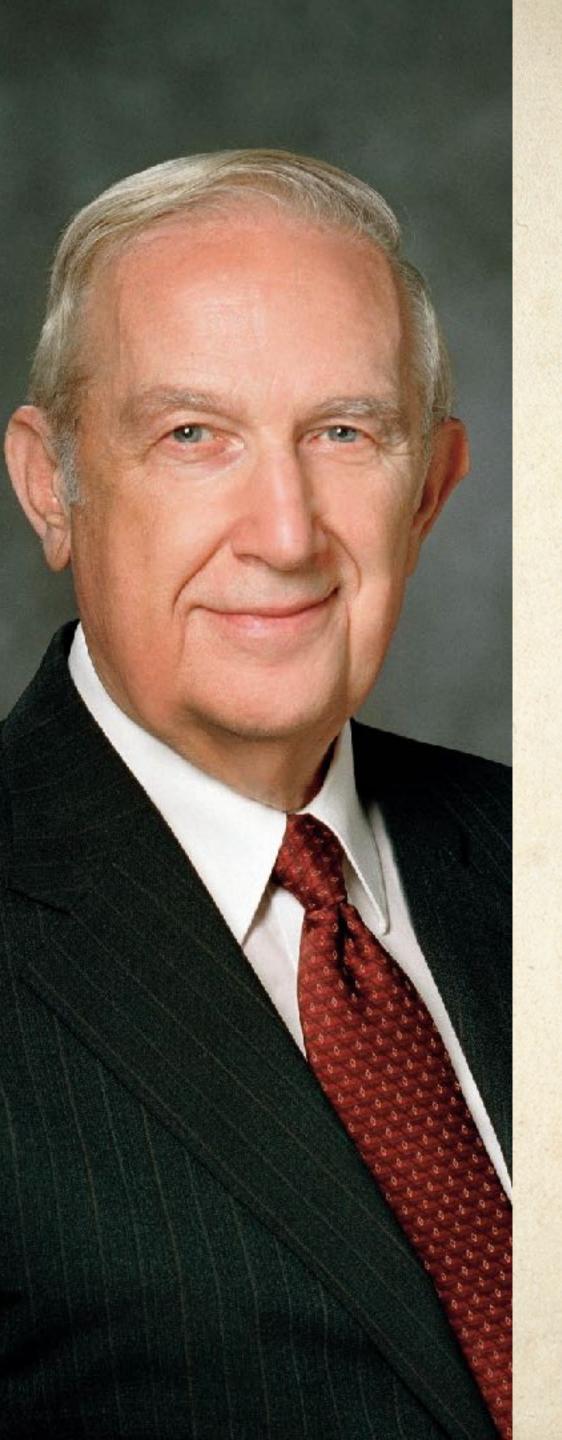
c TG Understanding.

d TG Salvation.

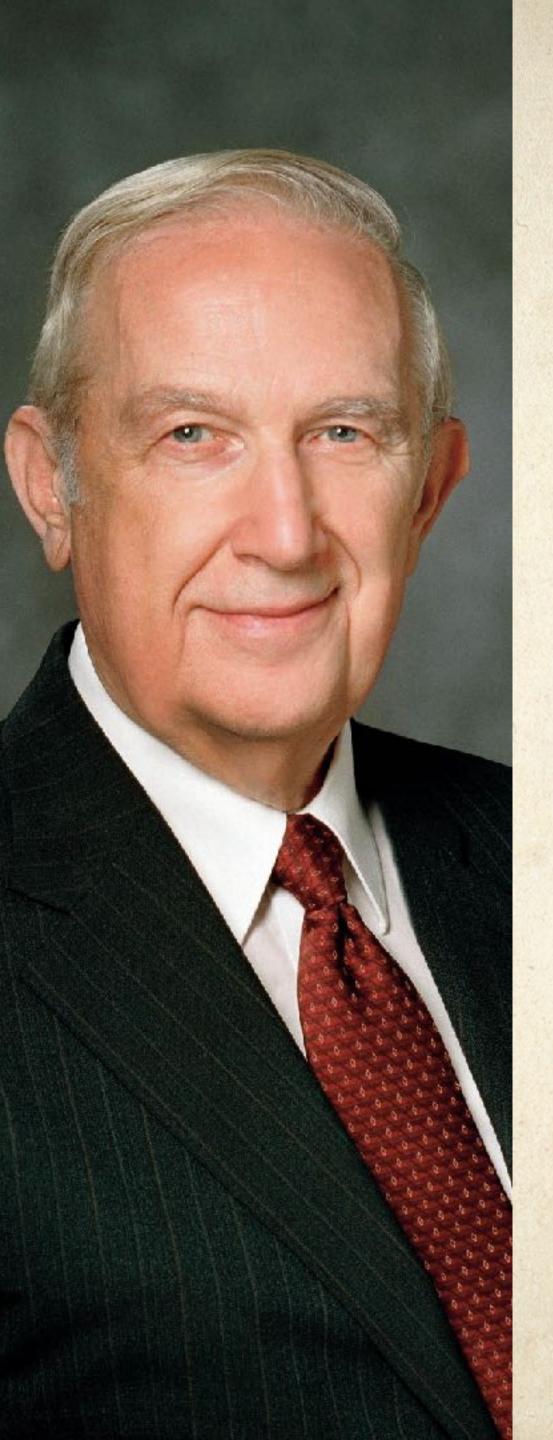
16a JST 2 Tim. 3:16 And all scripture given by inspiration of God, is profitable . . .

Scripture study can help you:

- Deepen your faith in Jesus Christ.
- Receive wisdom and instruction in situations you face.
- Understand doctrine or truths of the gospel.
- Correct false ideas or poor habits.
- Become more like Jesus Christ.

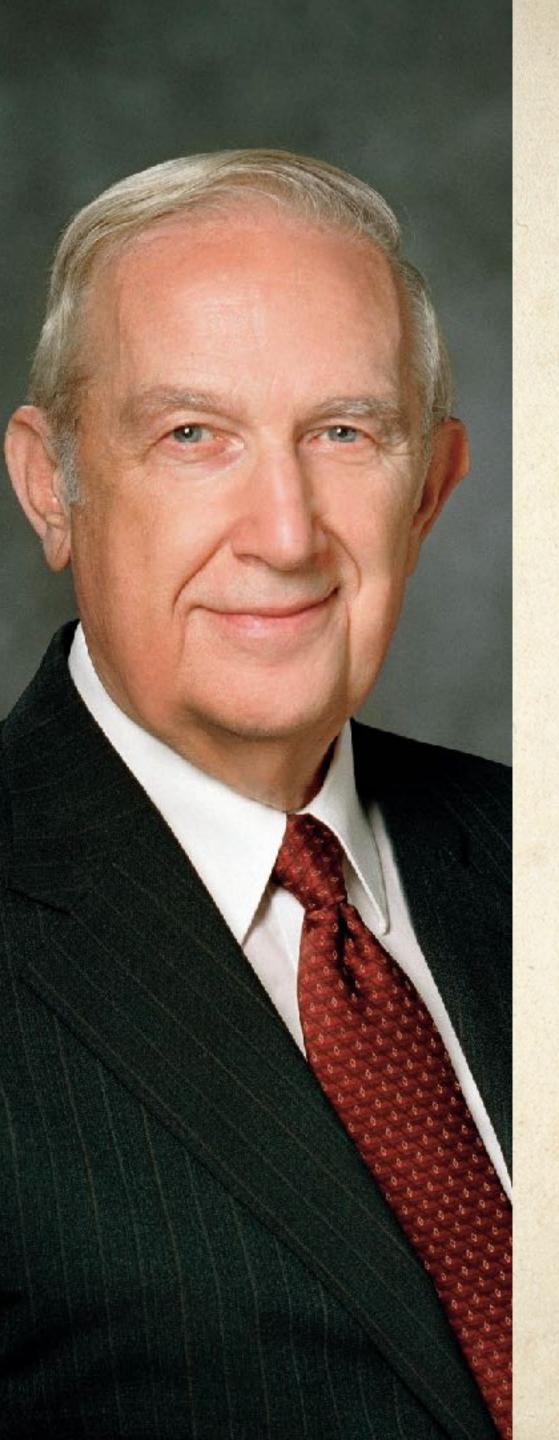


"We talk to God through prayer. He most often communicates back to us through His written word. To know what the voice of the Divine sounds and feels like, read His words, study the scriptures, and ponder them. Make them an integral part of everyday life. If you want your children to recognize, understand, and act on the promptings of the Spirit, you must study the scriptures with them.

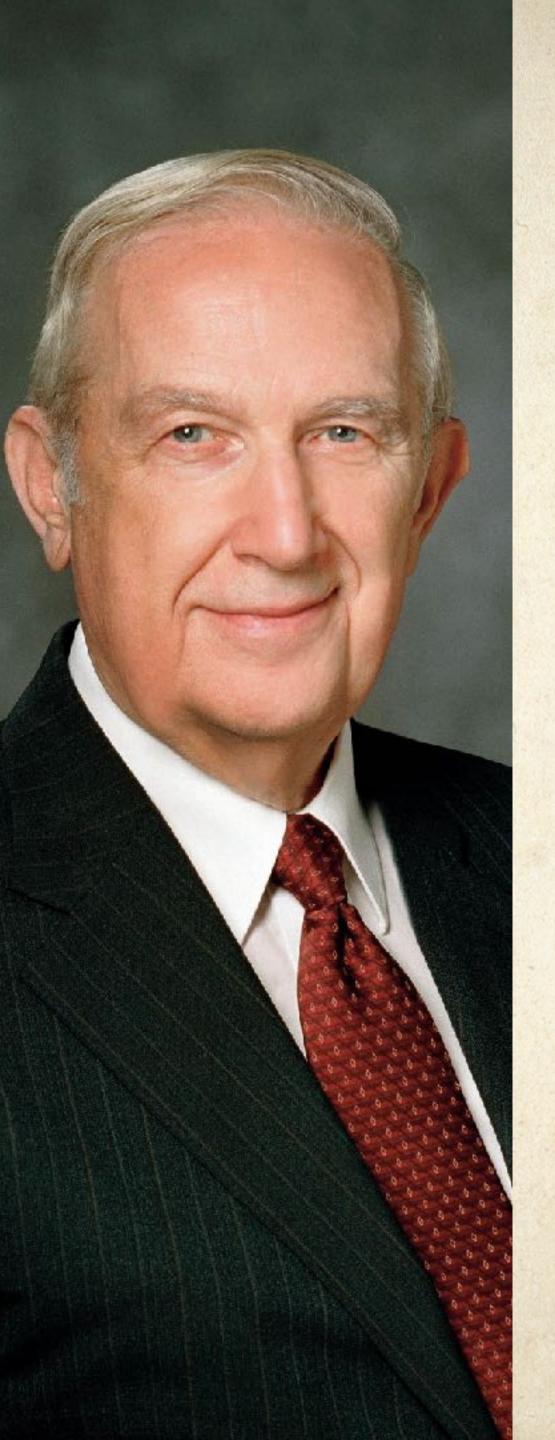


"Don't yield to Satan's lie that you don't have time to study the scriptures. Choose to take time to study them. Feasting on the word of God each day is more important than sleep, school, work, television shows, video games, or social media. You may need to reorganize your priorities to provide time for the study of the word of God. If so, do it!

"There are many prophetic promises of the blessings of daily studying the scriptures.



"I add my voice with this promise: as you dedicate time every day, personally and with your family, to the study of God's word, peace will prevail in your life. That peace won't come from the outside world. It will come from within your home, from within your family, from within your own heart. It will be a gift of the Spirit. It will radiate out from you to influence others in the world around you. You will be doing something very significant to add to the cumulative peace in the world.



"I do not declare that your life will cease to have challenges... Challenges are an important part of mortality. Through daily, consistent scripture study, you will find peace in the turmoil around you and strength to resist temptations. You will develop strong faith in the grace of God and know that through the Atonement of Jesus Christ all will be made right according to God's timing."

("Make the Exercise of Faith Your First Priority," Oct. 2014 GC, Ensign or Liahona, Nov. 2014, 93).

2 Timothy 4

Final

CHAPTER 4

Paul gives a solemn charge to preach the gospel in a day of apostasy—Paul and all Saints are assured of exaltation.

I CHARGE thee therefore before God, and the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall ^ajudge the quick and the dead at his appearing and his kingdom;

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4 And they shall turn away their ears from the atruth, and shall be turned unto bfables.

5 But ^awatch thou in all things, endure afflictions, do the work of an bevangelist, cmake full proof of thy ministry.

6 For I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand.

7 I have fought a good ^afight, I have bfinished my course, I have kept the faith:

8 Henceforth there is laid up for me a acrown of brighteousness, which the Lord, the righteous ^cjudge, shall give me at that day: and not to me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing.

9 Do thy diligence to come shortly unto me:

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12 And Tychicus have I sent to Ephesus.

13 The cloak that I left at Troas with Carpus, when thou comest, bring with thee, and the abooks, but especially the parchments.

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15 Of whom be thou ware also; for he hath greatly awithstood our words.

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17 Notwithstanding the ^aLord stood with me, and strengthened me; that by me the preaching might be fully known, and that all the Gentiles might hear: and I was delivered out of the mouth of the lion.

18 And the Lord shall deliver me from every evil work, and will apreserve me unto his heavenly kingdom: to whom be glory for ever and ever. Amen.

19 Salute Prisca and Aquila, and the household of Onesiphorus.

20 Erastus abode at Corinth: but Trophimus have I left at Miletum sick.

4 1*a* TG Jesus Christ, Judge.

2a TG Missionary Work; Preaching.

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- c GR urgent, earnest.
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21 Do thy diligence to come before winter. Eubulus greeteth thee, and Pudens, and Linus, and Claudia, and all the brethren.

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ESV commentary-the people yearn for novelty

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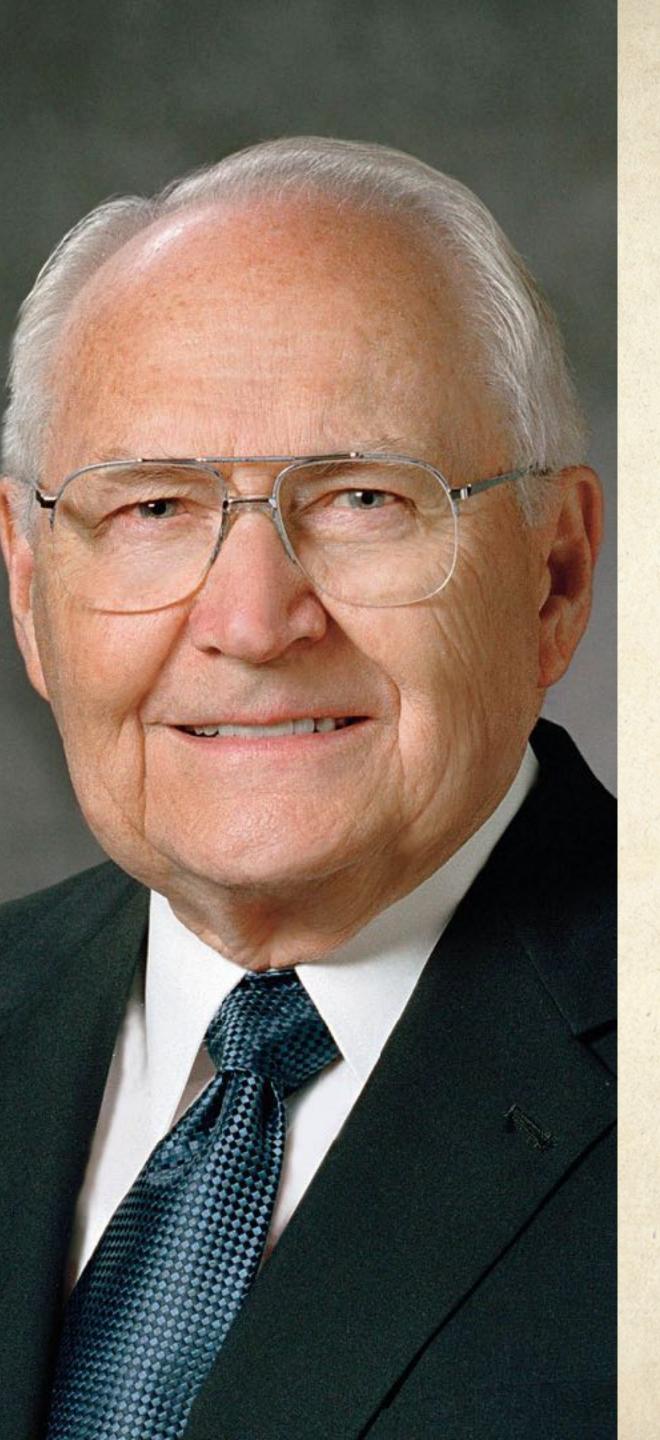
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Elder L. Tom Perry

"Enduring to the end requires faithfulness to the end, as in the case of Paul... Obviously, this is not an easy task. It is intended to be difficult, challenging, and, ultimately, refining as we prepare to return to live with our Father in Heaven and receive eternal blessings.

"Enduring to the end is definitely not a do-ityourself project. ... It requires the Savior's redemptive power."

("The Gospel of Jesus Christ," Apr. 2008 GC)

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New Testament Seminary Manual

This epistle was written by Paul to Titus (see Titus 1:1), whom Paul referred to as "mine own son after the common faith" (Titus 1:4). Titus was Greek (Galatians 2:3) and had been converted to the gospel by Paul himself (see Bible Dictionary, "Titus"). After his conversion, Titus labored with Paul to spread the gospel and organize the Church (see Bible Dictionary, "Titus"). He helped gather donations for the poor in Jerusalem (see 2 Corinthians 8:6, 16-23) and also accompanied Paul to the Jerusalem council (see Galatians 2:1). Paul entrusted Titus to take to Corinth Paul's first epistle to the Saints living there (see 2 Corinthians 7:5-15). Paul wrote to Titus to strengthen him in his assignment to lead and care for the branch of the Church in Crete in spite of opposition (see Titus 1:5, 10-11; 2:15; 3:10).

New Testament Seminary Manual

It is likely that Paul wrote the Epistle to Titus between his writing of 1 and 2 Timothy around A.D. 64–65 (see Guide to the Scriptures, "Pauline Epistles," scriptures.lds.org). Paul wrote the Epistle to Titus after Paul's first imprisonment in Rome. Paul did not indicate where he was when he wrote the Epistle to Titus.

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Saints should live righteously, deny ungodliness, and seek the Lord.

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2 That the ^aaged men be ^bsober, grave, 'temperate, sound in faith, in charity, in patience.

3 The aged women likewise, that they be in behaviour as becometh holiness, not afalse baccusers, not

given to much wine, teachers of good things;

4 That they may teach the young ^awomen to be sober, to ^blove their husbands, to love their children,

5 To be discreet, achaste, bkeepers at ^chome, good, obedient to their own husbands, that the word of God be not blasphemed.

6 Young men likewise exhort to be sober minded.

7 In all things shewing thyself a pattern of good works: in doctrine shewing uncorruptness, ^agravity, ^bsincerity,

8 aSound speech, that cannot be ^bcondemned; that he that is ^cof the contrary part may be ashamed, having no evil thing to say of you.

9 Exhort aservants to be obedient unto their own masters, and to please them well in all things; not banswering again;

10 Not ^apurloining, but shewing all good fidelity; that they may badorn the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things.

11 For the ^agrace of God ^bthat bringeth salvation hath appeared to all men,

12 Teaching us that, denying aungodliness and bworldly clusts, we should live ^dsoberly, ^erighteously, and godly, in this present world;

```
11 a 1 Tim. 6:5;
    Mosiah 29:40;
    Alma 11:24.
12a GR lazy gluttons.
13 a D&C 84:117 (87, 117).
14a 1 Tim. 1:4.
  b Matt. 15:9; Col. 2:22;
    D&C 3:6 (6–7);
    45:29; 46:7;
     JS—H 1:19.
  c GR who reject,
```

repudiate the truth. 15 a JST Titus 1:15 Unto the pure, let all things be pure . . .

b TG Purity.

TG Ignorance. *c* Matt. 15:8 (7–9). d TG Apostasy of the e TG Disobedience. f GR unfit, worthless. **2** 1*a* 1 Thes. 2:4; 1 Pet. 4:11. TG Teaching. b D&C 88:77 (77–78). 2a TG Old Age.

Hypocrisy.

b Hosea 8:2.

devils.

- Early Christian Church. b GR circumspect. *c* TG Temperance. 3a GR slanderers, traitors,
- 8*a* 1 Tim. 6:3. *b* 1 Pet. 2:12 (11–12). c GR an opponent, enemy. 9a Eph. 6:5; Col. 3:22; 1 Tim. 6:1 (1–2); 1 Pet. 2:18. b GR arguing against, opposing, contradicting. 10a GR misappropriating, robbing. TG Stealing. b GR honor, put in order. 11a TG Grace.

b JST Titus 2:11 . . . which

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President Boyd K. Packer

"True doctrine, understood, changes attitudes and behavior.

"The study of the doctrines of the gospel will improve behavior quicker than a study of behavior will improve behavior. ... That is why we stress so forcefully the study of the doctrines of the gospel" ("Little Children," Oct. 1986 GC, Ensign, Nov. 1986, 17).

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3 The aged women likewise, that they be in behaviour as becometh holiness, not afalse baccusers, not

given to much wine, teachers of good things;

4 That they may teach the young ^awomen to be sober, to ^blove their husbands, to love their children,

5 To be discreet, achaste, bkeepers at ^chome, good, obedient to their own husbands, that the word of God be not blasphemed.

6 Young men likewise exhort to be sober minded.

7 In all things shewing thyself a pattern of good works: in doctrine shewing uncorruptness, ^agravity, ^bsincerity,

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things which they ought not, for filthy alucre's sake.

12 One of themselves, even a prophet of their own, said, The Cretians are alway liars, evil beasts, aslow bellies.

13 This witness is true. Wherefore ^arebuke them sharply, that they may be sound in the faith;

14 Not giving heed to Jewish ^afables, and ^bcommandments of men, ^cthat turn from the truth.

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9 But avoid ^afoolish questions, and genealogies, and bcontentions, and strivings about the law; for they are unprofitable and vain.

10 A man that is an aheretick after the first and second badmonition reject;

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3 For we ourselves also were ^asometimes foolish, bdisobedient, deceived, serving divers clusts and pleasures, living in ^d malice and envy, hateful, and hating one another.

4 But after that the kindness and love of God our Saviour toward man appeared,

5 Not by works of ^arighteousness which we have done, but according to his bmercy he saved us, by the ^cwashing of regeneration, and ^drenewing of the Holy Ghost;

6 Which he shed on us abundantly through Jesus Christ our Saviour;

7 That being ^a justified by his grace, we should be made bheirs according to the hope of eternal life.

8 This is a faithful saying, and these things I will that thou affirm constantly, that they which have believed in God might be careful to maintain good ^aworks. These things are good and profitable unto men.

9 But avoid ^afoolish questions, and genealogies, and bcontentions, and strivings about the law; for they are unprofitable and vain.

10 A man that is an aheretick after the first and second badmonition reject;

11 Knowing that he that is such is asubverted, and sinneth, being condemned of himself.

12 When I shall send Artemas unto thee, or Tychicus, be diligent to come unto me to Nicopolis: for I have determined there to winter.

13 Bring Zenas the lawyer and Apollos on their journey diligently, that nothing be wanting unto them.

14 And let aours also learn to maintain ^bgood works for necessary uses, that they be not unfruitful.

15 All that are with me salute thee. Greet them that love us in the faith. Grace be with you all. Amen.

¶ It was written to Titus, ordained the first bishop of the church of the Cretians, from Nicopolis of Macedonia.

11*a* 1 Tim. 6:5; Mosiah 29:40; Alma 11:24.

12a GR lazy gluttons.

13 a D&C 84:117 (87, 117). 14a 1 Tim. 1:4.

- b Matt. 15:9; Col. 2:22; D&C 3:6 (6–7); 45:29; 46:7;
- JS—H 1:19. c GR who reject, repudiate the truth.
- 15a JST Titus 1:15 Unto the pure, let all things be pure . . .
- b TG Purity.

- Hypocrisy.
- b Hosea 8:2. TG Ignorance.
- c Matt. 15:8 (7–9).
- d TG Apostasy of the Early Christian Church.
- e TG Disobedience.
- GR unfit, worthless. **2** 1*a* 1 Thes. 2:4; 1 Pet. 4:11. TG Teaching.
 - *b* D&C 88:77 (77–78).
- 2a TG Old Age.
- b GR circumspect. *c* TG Temperance.
- 3a GR slanderers, traitors,
 - devils.
- c GR an opponent, enemy. 9a Eph. 6:5; Col. 3:22; 1 Tim. 6:1 (1–2); 1 Pet. 2:18. b GR arguing against, opposing, contradicting. 10a GR misappropriating, robbing. TG Stealing. b GR honor, put in order. 11a TG Grace. b JST Titus 2:11 . . . which

- 13 a TG Glory. 14a TG Self-Sacrifice.
- b TG Jesus Christ, Atonement through; Jesus Christ, Redeemer; Redemption.
- c TG Purification; Purity.
- d TG Peculiar People.
- e TG Zeal.
- 15*a* TG Chastening.
- b TG Authority.
- c GR disregard

b TG God, Mercy of. c TG Baptism, Essential.

d TG Holy Ghost, Gifts of.

3 1*a* TG Citizenship.

2a TG Slander.

c D&C 38:41.

c TG Lust.

d TG Malice.

b TG Governments.

3a GR once, formerly.

b TG Disobedience.

5a TG Righteousness.

b GR not quarrelsome.

- 7a TG Justification. b D&C 70:8.
- 8a TG Good Works.
- 9*a* 2 Tim. 2:23 (23–26). b TG Contention.
- 10a TG Apostasy of
- Individuals. b Matt. 18:17.
- 11a GR perverted, changed.
- 14a GR our people.
 - *b* Rom. 15:28 (25–28); Philip. 4:17.

Philemon

New Testament Seminary Manual

The Epistle to Philemon was prepared by Paul during the Apostle's first imprisonment in Rome, around A.D. 60–62 (see Philemon 1:1, 9; Guide to the Scriptures, "Pauline Epistles,").

"This epistle is a private letter about Onesimus, a slave who had robbed his master, Philemon, and run away to Rome" (Bible Dictionary, "Pauline Epistles"). Philemon was probably a Greek convert and was a resident of Colossae (see Colossians 4:9). He allowed a Church congregation to meet in his home (see Philemon 1:2, 5). After running away, Onesimus joined the Church and became "a brother beloved ... in the Lord" (Philemon 1:16; see Philemon 1:10–12).

New Testament Seminary Manual

Paul wrote to Philemon to encourage him to receive Onesimus back as a brother in the gospel without the severe punishments that would usually be inflicted on runaway slaves (see Philemon 1:17). Paul even offered to make up any financial loss Onesimus had caused Philemon to suffer (see Philemon 1:18–19).

AUL, a prisoner of Jesus Christ, and Timothy our brother, unto Philemon our dearly beloved,

and fellowlabourer,

brother.

Philemon

2 And to *our* beloved Apphia, and ^aArchippus our fellowsoldier, and to the church in thy house:

The gospel changes a servant into a

3 Grace to you, and peace, from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ.

4 I thank my God, making mention of thee always in my prayers,

5 Hearing of thy love and faith, which thou hast toward the Lord Jesus, and toward all saints;

6 That the ^acommunication of thy faith may become ^beffectual by the acknowledging of every good thing which is in you in Christ Jesus.

7 For we have great joy and consolation in thy love, because the abowels of the saints are refreshed by thee, brother.

8 Wherefore, though I might be much bold in Christ to enjoin thee that which is convenient,

9 Yet for love's sake I rather beseech thee, being such an one as Paul the aged, and now also a prisoner of Jesus Christ.

10 I beseech thee for my son ^aOnesimus, whom I have begotten in my bonds:

11 Which in time past was to thee unprofitable, but now profitable to thee and to me:

12 Whom I have sent again: thou therefore receive him, that is, mine own bowels:

13 Whom I would have retained with me, that in thy stead he might have ministered unto me in the bonds of the gospel:

14 But without thy ^amind would I do nothing; that thy benefit should not be as it were of necessity, but willingly.

15 For perhaps he therefore departed for a season, that thou shouldest receive him for ever;

16 Not now as a servant, but above a servant, a ^abrother beloved, specially to me, but how much more unto thee, both in the flesh, and in the Lord?

17 If thou count me therefore a partner, receive him as myself.

18 If he hath wronged thee, or oweth *thee* ^aought, put that on mine account;

19 I Paul have written it with mine own hand, I will repay it: albeit I do not say to thee how thou owest unto me even thine own self besides.

20 Yea, brother, let me have joy of thee in the Lord: refresh my bowels in the Lord.

21 Having confidence in thy obedience I wrote unto thee, knowing that thou wilt also do more than I say.

22 But withal prepare me also a lodging: for I trust that through your aprayers I shall be given unto you.

23 There salute thee ^aEpaphras, my fellowprisoner in Christ Jesus; 24 Marcus, Aristarchus, ^aDemas,

Lucas, my fellowlabourers.
25 The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with your spirit. Amen.

¶ Written from Rome to Philemon, by Onesimus a servant.

Final Greetin

2 And to *our* beloved Apphia, and ^aArchippus our fellowsoldier, and to the church in thy house:

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5 Hearing of thy love and faith, which thou hast toward the Lord Jesus, and toward all saints;

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7 For we have great joy and consolation in thy love, because the abowels of the saints are refreshed by thee, brother.

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willingly.

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In Philemon 1:7, 12, and 20, the original Greek word translated as "bowels" referred to one's "inner parts," meaning one's feelings and affections. Some modern Bible translators have chosen to translate this word as "heart" rather than "bowels." When Paul spoke of the Saints' bowels and his own bowels being refreshed (see Philemon 1:7, 20), he was referring to their hearts being comforted and their emotions heightened by others.

7 For we have great joy and con

7 For we have great joy and consolation in thy love, because the abowels of the saints are refreshed by thee brother

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24 Marcus, Aristarchus, ^aDemas, Lucas, my fellowlabourers.

25 The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with your spirit. Amen.

¶ Written from Rome to Philemon, by Onesimus a servant.

1 2a Col. 4:17.

6a GR participation, fellowship.

b GR active.

14a GR assent, suggestion. TG Mind.

16a TG Brotherhood and Sisterhood.

23 a Col. 1:7 (7–8); 4:12 (12–13).

24a Col. 4:14;

2 Tim. 4:10.

New Testament Institute Student Manual

Paul explained that he had chosen not to use his authority as an Apostle of Jesus Christ to demand that Philemon do "that which is convenient"—to receive Onesimus back (Philemon 1:8). Instead, Paul simply requested that Philemon honor his wishes because of Paul's advanced age and his suffering as a prisoner (see Philemon 1:9).

Paul's use of the word [convenient] hints that Philemon should forgive Onesimus because it was the most fitting or becoming thing for a true follower of Christ "to come up to."

The gospel changes a servant into a brother.

Paul Timothy our brother, unto Philemon our dearly beloved, and fellowlabourer,

2 And to *our* beloved Apphia, and ^aArchippus our fellowsoldier, and to the church in thy house:

3 Grace to you, and peace, from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ.

4 I thank my God, making mention of thee always in my prayers,

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Under Roman practices of the time, slaves were at the mercy of their owners. Runaway slaves who were recovered were sometimes branded on the forehead, severely beaten, sent away to perform hard menial tasks, thrown into amphitheaters with dangerous beasts, and in extreme cases, killed. When Paul requested that Philemon receive Onesimus back not as a servant but as a beloved brother, he was asking Philemon not to inflict on Onesimus the customary punishment of a runaway slave (see Philemon 1:10, 16).

We are all spirit children of Heavenly Father (see Hebrews 12:9) and thus are all brothers and sisters. In addition, through the ordinances of baptism and confirmation, the continual exercise of faith in Jesus Christ, obedience, and consistent repentance, we are spiritually reborn. In this way we become sons and daughters of Jesus Christ (see Mosiah 5:7) and therefore brothers and sisters in His covenant family. Regardless of our gender, age, background, or social status, we become equal in God's kingdom.

Z Aliu to our beloved Applila, aliu ^aArchippus our fellowsoldier, and to the church in thy house:

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