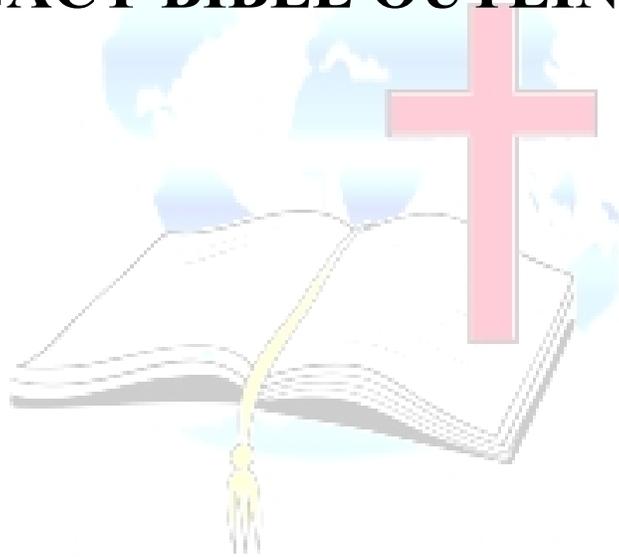


The
Remnant Church

TITUS

THE LEGACY BIBLE OUTLINE SERIES



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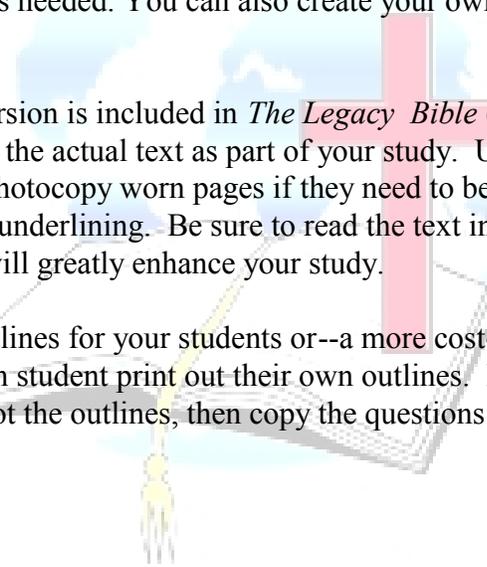
The Legacy Bible Outline Series is a study of the Bible using the text of the Bible itself. The series outlines books of the Bible in simple format, providing commentary only as needed to enhance understanding. Text-based questions are also included for every chapter.

We suggest you create a notebook for each book of the Bible. Insert the outlines in your notebooks and add your own study notes. Each time you study a book, you can easily append the outlines to continuously expand the materials.

The Legacy Bible Outline Series is designed so you can easily personalize it. The files for the series are in MS Word format to enable you to revise, input your own notes, change page numbers, and alter the layout as needed. You can also create your own outlines for other books of the Bible using this format

The text of the King James Version is included in *The Legacy Bible Outline Series* to enable you to underline and make notes in the actual text as part of your study. Unlike a Bible which will eventually wear out, you can photocopy worn pages if they need to be replaced--which means you won't lose your notes and underlining. Be sure to read the text in other versions of the Bible also, as different translations will greatly enhance your study.

You can print copies of the outlines for your students or--a more cost-effective method--copy the files to a CD ROM and let each student print out their own outlines. If you want students to have only the study questions and not the outlines, then copy the questions to a separate file and print them out for distribution.



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**For precept must be upon precept, precept upon precept; line upon line, line upon line...
(Isaiah 28:10, KJV)**

**...His word burns in my heart like a fire. It's like a fire in my bones!...
(Jeremiah 20:9, NLT)**

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INTRODUCTION TO THE BOOK OF TITUS

AUTHOR: Paul

TO WHOM: Titus, a Greek convert and fellow-worker with Paul.

PURPOSE: To correct problems and establish proper order in churches on the island of Crete.

KEY VERSE: *For this cause left I thee in Crete, that thou shouldest set in order the things that are wanting, and ordain elders in every city, as I had appointed thee. (Titus 1:5)*

LIFE AND MINISTRY PRINCIPLE: Good works must not only be founded on the Word of God, they must also be organized and maintained according to its principles.

MAIN CHARACTERS: Paul and Titus. Others mentioned are Artemas, Tychicus, Zenas, and Apollos.

BRIEF OUTLINE:

- I. Introduction: 1:1-4
- II. Church organization: 1:5-16
- III. Christian conduct: 2:1-3:11
- IV. Conclusion: 3:12-15

QUESTIONS ON THE INTRODUCTION:

1. Who wrote the book?
2. To whom is the book written?
3. What is the purpose of the book?
4. What is the key verse?
5. What is the life and ministry principle of this book?
6. Who are the main characters?
7. Give a brief outline of the book.

OUTLINE OF THE BOOK OF TITUS

Titus 1

- 1 Paul, a servant of God, and an apostle of Jesus Christ, according to the faith of God's elect, and the acknowledging of the truth which is after godliness;
- 2 In hope of eternal life, which God, that cannot lie, promised before the world began;
- 3 But hath in due times manifested his word through preaching, which is committed unto me according to the commandment of God our Saviour;
- 4 To Titus, mine own son after the common faith: Grace, mercy, and peace, from God the Father and the Lord Jesus Christ our Saviour.
- 5 For this cause left I thee in Crete, that thou shouldest set in order the things that are wanting, and ordain elders in every city, as I had appointed thee:
- 6 If any be blameless, the husband of one wife, having faithful children not accused of riot or unruly.
- 7 For a bishop must be blameless, as the steward of God; not selfwilled, not soon angry, not given to wine, no striker, not given to filthy lucre;
- 8 But a lover of hospitality, a lover of good men, sober, just, holy, temperate;
- 9 Holding fast the faithful word as he hath been taught, that he may be able by sound doctrine both to exhort and to convince the gainsayers.
- 10 For there are many unruly and vain talkers and deceivers, specially they of the circumcision:
- 11 Whose mouths must be stopped, who subvert whole houses, teaching things which they ought not, for filthy lucre's sake.
- 12 One of themselves, even a prophet of their own, said, The Cretians are always liars, evil beasts, slow bellies.
- 13 This witness is true. Wherefore rebuke them sharply, that they may be sound in the faith;
- 14 Not giving heed to Jewish fables, and commandments of men, that turn from the truth.
- 15 Unto the pure all things are pure: but unto them that are defiled and unbelieving is nothing pure; but even their mind and conscience is defiled.
- 16 They profess that they know God; but in works they deny him, being abominable, and disobedient, and unto every good work reprobate.

Outline 1:

- I. Introduction. (1-4)
 - A. From Paul:
 - 1. Who he was:
 - a. A servant of God. *(This actually means a bond slave, one who chose to remain a slave for life.)*
 - b. An apostle of Jesus Christ.
 - 2. His mandate for ministry:
 - a. According to the faith of God's elect.
 - b. According to the acknowledging of the truth which is after godliness.
 - 3. His motive for writing:
 - a. In hope of eternal life, which God, that cannot lie, promised before the world began.
 - b. To communicate God's Word through preaching.
 - c. To fulfill the commission given Paul according to the commandment of God our Savior.
 - B. To Titus: My own son after the common faith. *(Paul had led Titus to Christ. He was Paul's spiritual son.)*
 - C. The greeting. A blessing bestowed from God the Father and the Lord Jesus Christ our Savior.
 - 1. Grace *(unmerited favor)*.
 - 2. Mercy.
 - 3. Peace *(which results from being reconciled to God, having the peace of and with God)*.
- II. Purpose: For this cause I left you in Crete, to do as I appointed you to do. (5)
 - A. To set in order the things that are wanting.
 - B. To ordain elders in every city.
- III. Qualifications for leaders in the church. (6-9)
 - A. Blameless.
 - B. The husband of one wife. *(This meant they should have no more than one wife, it did not mean they had to be married. Polygamy was a problem at the time.)*
 - C. In control of his home with faithful children not accused of riot or being unruly.
 - D. A good steward of God.
 - E. Not self-willed *(self controlled in mind and emotions)*.
 - F. Not soon angry. *(Not easily angered.)*
 - G. Not given to wine.

- H. Not a striker (*not violent.*)
- I. Not given to filthy lucre (*money gained by dishonest means.*)
- J. A lover of hospitality.
- K. A lover of good men.
- L. Sober.
- M. Just.
- N. Holy.
- O. Temperate (*disciplined; denotes control of appetites and affections.*)
- P. Doctrinally sound: Holding fast the faithful Word as he has been taught.
- IV. The necessity for the qualifications of leaders. (9-16)
- A. That they may be able, by sound doctrine, both to exhort and convince the gainsayers (*erring believers who were contradicting the Word of God.*)
- B. That they may confront these erring believers who are described as those who:
1. Are unruly (*rebellious.*)
 2. Are vain talkers.
 3. Deceive.
 4. Believe circumcision is required for salvation.
 5. Are able to subvert (*disrupt, deceive, and persuade*) whole houses—their mouths must be stopped.
 6. Teach things they should not for filthy lucre (*money, materialistic motives.*)
 7. Are liars.
 8. Are like evil beasts.
 9. Are slow bellied (*meaning lazy, gluttons.*)
 10. Are not doctrinally sound because they heed commandments of men that turn from the truth.
 11. Are defiled in mind and conscience.
 12. Are unbelieving.
 13. Profess to know God, but in works deny Him.
 14. Are abominable.
 15. Are disobedient.
 16. Are reprobate (*or void of judgment*) unto every good work.
- V. How believers are to respond to these erring believers. (13-14.)
- A. Rebuke them sharply, that they may be sound in the faith.
- B. Do not give heed to Jewish fables and commandments of men that turn you from the truth.

Study questions on chapter 1:

1. How does Paul describe himself? (1)
2. What hope does Paul express in verse 2 and who is the source of this hope?
3. What was Paul's motive for writing? (3)
4. How did Paul describe Titus? (4)
5. What three spiritual blessings does Paul wish for Titus and who is the source of these

6. blessings? (4)
6. Where was Titus when this epistle was written? (5)
7. Why did Paul leave Titus in Crete? (5)
8. What qualifications were required to be an elder? (6-9)
9. What is the result of holding fast to the true Word of God? (9)
10. For what reason was it necessary to appoint elders? (10)
11. Who in Crete were especially insubordinate? (10)
12. List the characteristics of erring believers enumerated in verses 9-16.
13. Why must the mouths of these erring believers be stopped? (11)
14. What had one of the Cretan prophets said? (12)
15. How should we respond to erring believers? (13)
16. What did Paul tell believers to ignore? (14)
17. What is said of the pure and those who are defiled and unbelieving? (15)
18. How can you recognize when a person does not really know God? (16)
19. What did you learn in this chapter to apply to your life and ministry?

Titus 2

- 1 But speak thou the things which become sound doctrine:**
- 2 That the aged men be sober, grave, temperate, sound in faith, in charity, in patience.**
- 3 The aged women likewise, that they be in behaviour as becometh holiness, not false accusers, not given to much wine, teachers of good things;**
- 4 That they may teach the young women to be sober, to love their husbands, to love their children,**
- 5 To be discreet, chaste, keepers at home, 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, gravity, sincerity,**
- 8 Sound speech, that cannot be condemned; that he that is of the contrary part may be ashamed, having no evil thing to say of you.**
- 9 Exhort servants to be obedient unto their own masters, and to please them well in all things; not answering again;**
- 10 Not purloining, but shewing all good fidelity; that they may adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things.**
- 11 For the grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared to all men,**
- 12 Teaching us that, denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously, and godly, in this present world;**
- 13 Looking for that blessed hope, and the glorious appearing of the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ;**
- 14 Who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works.**

15 These things speak, and exhort, and rebuke with all authority. Let no man despise thee.

Outline 2:

- I. The admonition: Speak the things which become sound doctrine. (1)
(This is the teaching—the “sound doctrine”— that should be given to various groups.)
- II. Older men: They should be: (2)
 - A. Sober.
 - B. Grave (*serious, reverent, honorable*).
 - C. Temperate.
 - D. Sound in faith.
 - E. Charitable.
 - F. Patient.
- III. Older women. They should be (3)
 - A. "Likewise"—(*They should have qualities like those listed for the older men*).
 - B. Holy in their behavior.
 - C. Not false accusers.
 - D. Not given to much wine.
 - E. Teachers of good things.
 - F. Teachers of the younger women.
- IV. Young women. (4-5)
 - A. What they should be:
 - 1. Sober.
 - 2. Lovers of their husbands.
 - 3. Lovers of their children.
 - 4. Discreet.
 - 5. Chaste (*morally pure*).
 - 6. Keepers at home.
 - 7. Good.
 - 8. Obedient to their own husbands.
 - B. Why they should possess these qualities: That the Word of God be not blasphemed.
- V. Young men. They should be: (6-8)
 - A. "Likewise"—(*they should develop similar qualities as the young women*).
 - B. Sober minded.
 - C. Showing themselves a pattern of good works.
 - D. In doctrine:
 - 1. Uncorrupt.
 - 2. Grave.
 - 3. Sincere.
 - E. Sound speech that cannot be condemned. The reason:
 - 1. So that those opposed to them will be ashamed.

2. So that no evil thing can be said of them.
- VI. Servants. (9-10)
- A. What they should be:
 1. Obedient unto their own masters.
 2. Pleasing to them in all things.
 3. Not talking back to their master.
 4. Not purloining (*stealing*).
 5. Showing all good fidelity (*loyal, reliable, faithful in all things*).
 - B. The reason: That they may adorn the doctrine of God our Savior in all things.
- VII. The motivation for following these guidelines: The grace of God. (11-15)
- A. Because the grace of God that brings salvation has appeared to all men.
 - B. It motivates us to deny ungodliness and worldly lusts.
 - C. It enables us to live righteously and godly in this present world.
 - D. It inspires us to be looking for that blessed hope and the glorious appearing of the great God and our Savior, Jesus Christ.
 1. Who gave Himself for us that He might redeem us from all iniquity.
 2. Who gave Himself for us that He might purify us into a peculiar people (*people to be peculiarly His own, set apart to Him*), zealous of good works.
- VIII. These are the things to speak, exhort, and rebuke with all authority so that no one can despise you. (15)

Study questions on chapter 2:

1. What is the subject of this chapter? (1)
2. What should older men be taught? (2)
3. What should older women be taught? (3)
4. What specific responsibility do older women have? (4)
5. What should younger women be taught? (4-54)
6. Why is it important for younger women to develop these qualities? (5)
7. What advice did Paul give younger men? (6-8)
8. Why is sound speech important? (8)
9. What did Paul instruct servants to do and what would be the result of their obedience? (9-10)
10. What does the grace of God bring? (11)
11. According to verse 12, how are we to live in this present world?
12. What motivation do we have to live righteous lives? (13)
13. What do you learn about Jesus Christ in verses 13-14?
14. What does Jesus want to redeem us from? (14)
15. What kind of people does the Lord want us to be? (14)
16. What was Titus to do with these principles of godly living shared by Paul? (15)
17. What did you learn from this chapter to apply to your life and ministry?

1 Put them in mind to be subject to principalities and powers, to obey magistrates, to be ready to every good work,
2 To speak evil of no man, to be no brawlers, but gentle, shewing all meekness unto all men.
3 For we ourselves also were sometimes foolish, disobedient, deceived, serving divers lusts and pleasures, living in 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 righteousness which we have done, but according to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost;
6 Which he shed on us abundantly through Jesus Christ our Saviour;
7 That being justified by his grace, we should be made heirs 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 works. These things are good and profitable unto men.
9 But avoid foolish questions, and genealogies, and contentions, and strivings about the law; for they are unprofitable and vain.
10 A man that is an heretick after the first and second admonition reject;
11 Knowing that he that is such is subverted, 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 ours also learn to maintain good 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.

Outline 3:

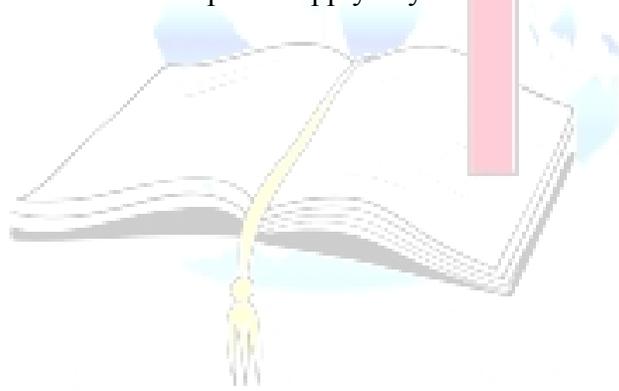
- I. How to treat those in authority. (1)
 - A. Be subject to principalities and powers.
 - B. Obey magistrates.
 - C. Be ready to do every good work,
- II. How to treat all men. (2)
 - A. Speak evil of no man.
 - B. Do not be a brawler.
 - C. Be gentle.
 - D. Show all meekness unto all men.
- III. Deal with those who err on the basis of how God dealt with you. (3-7)
 - A. In times past you were:
 1. Foolish--without true spiritual understanding.
 2. Disobedient.
 3. Deceived.

4. Serving divers lusts and pleasures.
 5. Living in malice (*unforgiveness*) and envy (*coveting*).
 6. Hateful (*deserving to be hated and filled with hatred*).
 7. Hating one another.
- B. How God responded to you.
1. God loved you despite this and showed you kindness through the Savior.
 2. It was not by works of righteousness which you have done.
 3. It was according to His mercy that He saved you.
 4. He washed you by regeneration.
 5. He renewed you by the Holy Ghost.
 6. God's love and kindness were shed on you abundantly through Jesus Christ the Savior.
 7. You are justified by His grace.
 8. You are now heirs according to the hope of eternal life.
- IV. Maintain good works: This is a faithful saying, and these things I will that thou affirm constantly. (8)
- A. That they which have believed in God might be careful to maintain good works.
 - B. That these things are good and profitable unto men.
- V. Avoid these things because they are unprofitable and vain. (9)
- A. Foolish questions.
 - B. Genealogies.
 - C. Contentions.
 - D. Striving about the law. (*You can win a debate intellectually, but that does not necessarily touch a person's heart and win him for Christ.*)
- VI. Dealing with a man that is a heretic (*A heretic is one who has turned aside from the truth of God's Word. Further efforts to reach him would not be a good stewardship of time and talent.*) (10-11)
- A. Reject him after two admonitions.
 - B. Recognize that he is subverted.
 - C. Recognize he is a sinner.
 - D. Recognize that he is condemned of himself. (*He brings condemnation upon himself.*)
- VII. Conclusion. (12-15)
- A. Final instructions.
 1. When I send Artemas or Tychicus to you, be diligent (*hasty*) to come to me to Nicopolis where I will winter.
 2. Bring Zenas the lawyer and Apollos on their journey diligently, that nothing be wanting unto them (*their needs are supplied*).
 - B. Final exhortation: Learn to maintain good works for necessary uses, that they be not unfruitful.
 - C. Final greetings.
 1. From those with Paul.
 2. To those who love the brethren in the faith.

D. Final blessing: May grace be extended to them all. Amen.

Study questions on chapter 3:

1. How does God want us to respond to authority? (1)
2. How should we, as believers, treat all people? (2)
3. What were we like before we were saved? (3)
4. What did Christ do for us when we accepted Him as Savior? (4-7)
5. What do verses 4-7 say about God's character?
6. What are the roles of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit in salvation? (4-7)
7. What is the result of being justified by faith? (7)
8. What are we to affirm constantly and why? (8)
9. What are we instructed to avoid and why? (9)
10. How should we respond to a heretic? (10)
11. What should we realize about heretics? (11)
12. Who did Paul want to join him? (12)
13. Who was Titus to send on their journey with haste and provision? (13)
14. Why is it important to do what is good? (14)
15. Who sent greetings to Titus and to whom did Paul send greetings? (15)
16. What blessing did Paul bestow upon believers as he closed this letter? (15)
17. What did you learn from this chapter to apply to your life and ministry?



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SUPPLEMENTAL STUDIES

1. For the geographical background of Crete see 1 Samuel 30:14, Ezekiel 25:16, Acts 2:11, and 27:17.
2. For further study on Titus, consult the following references.
 - He was a Greek: Galatians 2:3.
 - He was Paul's own convert, a co- worker of Paul, and dear to him: Titus 1:4.
 - He is first mentioned in Galatians 2:1-3.
 - He was in charge of churches on the island of Crete: Titus 1:5.
 - He was with Paul for awhile when Paul was in prison in Rome: 2 Timothy 4:10.
 - He became a missionary partner to Paul during the last 15 years of his life:
1 Corinthians 1:6; 2 Corinthians 11:13; 2:13; 7: 6,13,14-16; 8:6, 16,23; 12:18; 2 Timothy 4:10; Titus 1:4,5; 3:12; Galatians 2:1-3.
 - The last we hear of him in the Bible, Paul sent him to Yugoslavia (Dalmatia) to minister: 2 Timothy 4:17.
3. For biographical information on others mentioned in Titus, consult the following references:
 - Artemas: Mentioned only in Titus. By tradition, he was a bishop.
 - Tychicus: Acts 20:4; 2 Corinthians 8:19; Ephesians 6:21; Colossians 4:7-9; Titus 3:12; 2 Timothy 4:12.
 - Zenas: A lawyer: Titus 3:13.
 - Apollos: Acts 18:24-28.
4. Note the flow in the books of Timothy and Titus:

Book	Emphasis
1 Timothy:	Protect the Gospel.
2 Timothy:	Proclaim the Gospel.
Titus:	Practice the Gospel.

5. The subject of good works occurs frequently in the book of Titus. Read the following verses. Record on the chart what is taught about the subject.

Verses

Summary

2:7

2:14

3:1

3:4

3:5

3:8

3:14

6. Study and compare the qualifications for church leadership given in the books of Titus and Timothy.

7. List Paul's commands to Titus in the following verses:

1:5

1:13

2:1

2:7-8

2:9

2:15

3:1-2

3:8

3:9

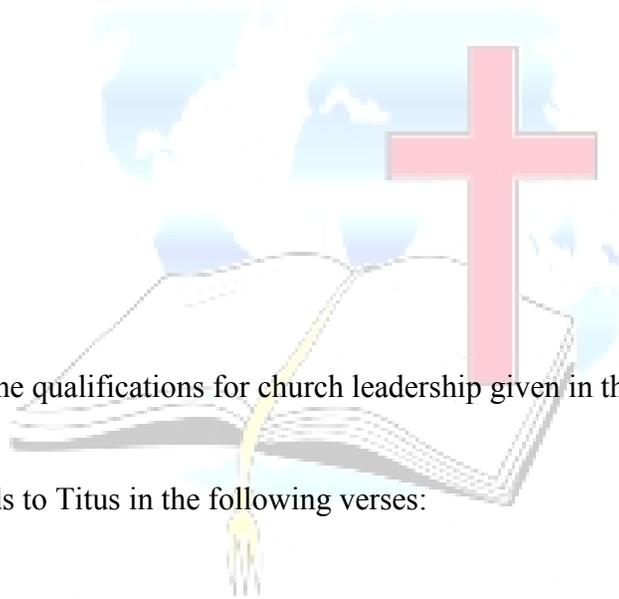
3:10

3:12

3:13

3:14

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