



~ Thought For The Day ~

~gathering from the 4 winds~

“come just as you are”

Refresh, Restore, Rebuild = Healing



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Prayer

God Father; in Jesus' name I ask it, as we go forth, I ask for Your protection for us and our families, as it seems the days are long and perilous. Give us wisdom Lord how to live each day of our lives. Protect all the people as they travel this weekend. Place people across their path even during this weekend, to pray for or bless, and fill them how to bless each person and how we are to pray for them. Fill us with how to be good stewards of what You have given us to take care of. Bless us I pray in Jesus' name.

Amen.

Worship Music

Sometimes by Step-Bebo Norman & Rich Mullins

Breathe - Rebecca St. James

There Is None Like You—
Lenny LeBlanc

Strong Arm-Lenny LeBlanc

All For Love-Lenny LeBlanc

Scripture I Timothy Introduction (KJV; 2005)

1 Timothy 4:4-5 (KJV)

⁴For every creature of God *is* good, and nothing to be refused, if it be received with thanksgiving:

⁵For it is sanctified by the word of God and prayer.

1 Timothy 6:6-7 (KJV)

⁶But godliness with contentment is great gain.

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

1 Timothy 1:8-13 (KJV)

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

⁹Knowing this, that the law is not made for a righteous man, but for the lawless and disobedient, for the ungodly and for sinners, for unholy and profane, for murderers of fathers and murderers of mothers, for manslayers,

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

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

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

¹³Who was before a blasphemer, and a persecutor, and injurious: but I obtained mercy, because I did *it* ignorantly in unbelief.

Radio Stations...

KWVE ...Calvary Chapel

KLOVE

Bible Studies

Chuck Smith

Through The Bible

Bob Coy/Teachings

Mike MacIntosh

Jon Courson

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The Pastoral Letters: Three letters, 1 and 2 Timothy and Titus, are commonly called the pastoral letters. First Timothy and Titus were probably written between Paul's first and second imprisonments, that is, between A. D. 61/62 and 67. Second Timothy was written during his second imprisonment in A.D. 67/68, shortly before his execution for his faith. Some modern critics have advanced the theory that these letters are the work of some unknown author who, 30 to 50 years after Paul's death, wrote in Paul's name to promote certain doctrines. There is no historical basis for this opinion. These letters have, from the very beginning, been regarded as genuine writings of Paul.

Timothy: was a native of Lystra (Acts 16:1). His mother was Jewish, his father Greek. We know that his mother's name was Eunice and his grandmother's name Lois (2 Timothy 1:5). He was Paul's convert (1 Timothy 1:2), and he joined Paul on his second journey, about A.D. 51 (Acts 16:3). Timothy was a chosen servant of God (1 Timothy 1:18). He was set apart by the elders and Paul (1 Timothy 4:14; 2 Timothy 1:6). As outlined below, Timothy was with Paul on many of his journeys and was named by Paul as the co-sender of six of his letters (2 Corinthians, Philippians, Colossians, 1 and 2 Thessalonians and Philemon). Timothy accompanied Paul to Troas, Philippi, Thessalonica, and Berea, where he stayed until Paul sent for him to come to Athens (Acts 17:14-15).

Then Paul sent him back to Thessalonica (1 Thessalonians 3:1-2). By the time he returned from Thessalonica, Paul had gone to Corinth (Acts 18:5; 1 Thessalonians 3:6). He joined Paul in Corinth in the writing of the writing of the Thessalonian letters (1 Thessalonians 1:1; 2 Thessalonians 1:1). Later, on the third missionary journey, Paul sent Timothy from Ephesus to Corinth (1 Corinthians 4:17). Paul joined him in Macedonia, and Timothy joined in the writing of 2 Corinthians (Acts 19:22; 2 Corinthians 1:1). He went part of the way with Paul to Jerusalem (Acts 20:4). Whether he accompanied Paul all the way to Jerusalem and Rome is not stated, but he appears with Paul in Rome (Philippians 1:1; 2:19-22; Colossians 1:1; Philemon 1). Later he is in Ephesus, where this letter is addressed to him. He is urged to come to Rome (2 Timothy 4:9). Whether he reached Rome before Paul's death in A.D. 67 or 68 is not known. Timothy is mentioned in Hebrews 13:23 as having been released from prison. Timothy appears to have been timid and retiring by nature, and not as well suited as Titus for handling troublemakers, and he was not in the best of health (1 Timothy 5:23). He and Luke were Paul's two most constant companions. Paul loved him dearly and was lonesome without him. Tradition says that after Paul's death, Timothy's work was the care of the Ephesian church, and that he suffered martyrdom under Emperor Nerva or Emperor Domitian. This would make him a co-worker with the apostle John. Tradition says that after Paul's death, Timothy's work was the care of the Ephesian church, and that he suffered martyrdom under Emperor Nerva or Emperor Domitian. This would make him a co-worker with the apostle John.

Ephesus: This is the city where Paul had done his greatest work, around A.D. 54-57 (Acts 19). Some four years after he had left Ephesus. Paul had written the letter to the church at Ephesus, around A.D. 62. Now, a little later, in Ephesus. Ephesus later became the home of the apostle John, where he wrote his Gospel, his letters, and possibly the book of Revelation.

The Occasion of the Epistle: When Paul said farewell to the Ephesian elders, he told them that they would not see him again (Acts 20:25). But it seems that his long imprisonment changed his plans and that he did visit Ephesus again some six or seven years later, after his release from prison in Rome. Paul went on to Macedonia, leaving, Timothy behind at Ephesus, expecting himself to return soon (1 Timothy 1:3; 3:14). But Paul was detained in Macedonia longer than he had planned (3:15), and he wrote this letter of instruction about the work that Timothy was to do.

The Church at Ephesus: From the narrative in Acts 19, it appears that Paul had made a large number of Christian converts in Ephesus. In the years since his first visit, the number of converts had continued to grow, and in the next 50 years Christians became so numerous in Asia Minor that the pagan temples were almost abandoned. Within the first generation of the church, Ephesus became the numerical as well as the geographical center of Christendom, the region where Christianity won its quickest laurels.

The Church Situation: House for Christian worship did not begin to be built until 200 years after the days of Paul, and church building did not come into general use until Constantine put an end to the persecutions of Christians. In Paul's day there were no church buildings. Churches met mostly in the homes of the Christians. The thousands of Christians in and around Ephesus met, therefore, not as one megachurch, or even in a few larger congregations, but in hundreds of small groups in various homes, each congregation under its own pastoral leadership.

The Pastors: There must have been hundreds of pastors in Ephesus. In Acts 20:17 they are called elders, in this letter they are called bishops (meaning "overseers"; 3:1). These are simply different names for the office held by leaders of congregations. Timothy's work was primarily with these congregational leaders. There were no seminaries to

supply Paul with trained pastors; he had to develop his pastors out of his converts. Sometimes he got brilliant men, but most of his pastors were probably from the ordinary walks of life. He had to do the best he could with available material. Yet, without seminaries, without church buildings, and in spite of persecution, the church made more rapid progress than anytime since, because it had to keep its mind on the essentials of Christianity rather than on peripheral issues. (Halley's Bible Handbook; Henry Halley; 2000; history and commentaries; pages 835-837)

Pray for people, especially for those in positions of authority over you. Pursue righteousness, godliness, faith, love, steadfastness and gentleness in your everyday life. Do not give up or be discouraged in your Christian walk, but fight the good fight of faith.

In 1 Timothy, Paul emphasizes the importance of praying for people, especially those who are in authority. He writes, "First of all, then, I admonish and urge that petitions, prayers, intercessions and thanksgivings be offered on behalf of all men. For kings and all who are in positions of authority..." (1 Timothy 2:1, 2). This is an instruction I take seriously, and I hope you will too.

Also in 1 Timothy, we find the qualifications and characteristics needed in church leaders (see 1 Timothy 3), instruction on proper behavior in church services, insight on dealing with doctrinal error, and exhortation to honor widows, elders, and people in authority.

As you read 1 Timothy, I hope you will apply all of its lessons to your life. I also want to encourage you as Paul did Timothy: "... aim at and pursue righteousness (right standing with God and true goodness), godliness (which is the loving fear of God and being Christ like), faith, love, steadfastness (patience), and gentleness. Fight the good fight of the faith..." (1 Timothy 6:11, 12).

(KJV Bible & Amplified Bible; The Everyday Life Bible; Joyce Meyers; Scripture, notes, commentaries; page 1992)

Have a blessed, safe...July 4



Psa 119:105
Thy word [is] a lamp unto
my feet, and a light unto my path.



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