

Timothy, a Leader with a Legacy

Devotional Reading: [Matthew 12:46–50](#)

Background Scripture: [Acts 16:1–3](#);
[Philippians 2:19–22](#); [2 Timothy 1:1–6](#);
[3:14–16](#)

[2 Timothy 1:1–6](#)

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

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

6 Wherefore I put thee in

remembrance that thou stir up the gift of God, which is in thee by the putting on of my hands.

[2 Timothy 3:14–16](#)

14 But continue thou in the things which thou hast learned and hast been assured of, knowing of whom thou hast learned them;

15 And that from a child thou hast known the holy scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus.

16 All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness.

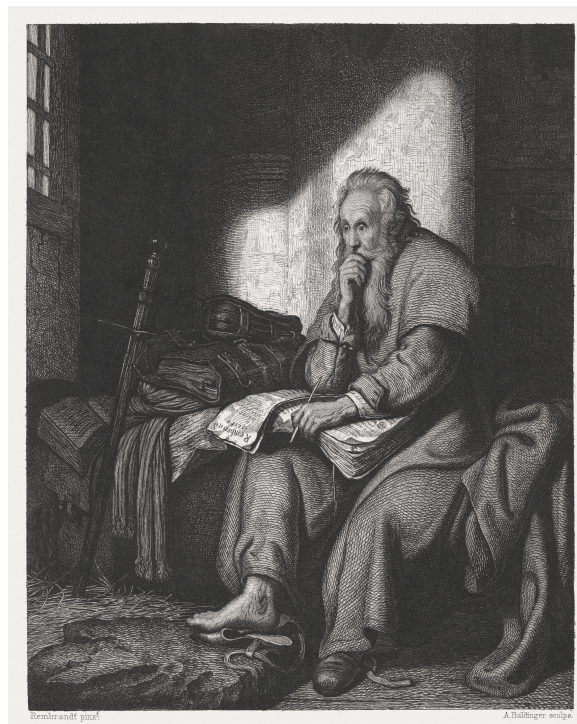


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Key Text

When I call to remembrance the unfeigned faith that is in thee, which dwelt first in thy grandmother Lois, and thy mother Eunice; and I am persuaded that in thee also.—2 Timothy 1:5

p 434 The Testimony of Faithful Witnesses

Unit 3: Faithful Witnesses

Spread the Good News

Lessons 9–13

Lesson Aims

After participating in this lesson, each learner will be able to:

1. Identify the parts of Timothy's upbringing that contributed to his identity as a faithful witness.
2. Explain the wisdom that comes from the study of God's Word.
3. List practices that might nurture children into becoming faithful witnesses.

Lesson Outline

Introduction

- A. Running Partner for Life
- B. Lesson Context: Paul
- C. Lesson Context: Timothy

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A. From Father to Son (vv. 1–2)

Father in the Faith

B. Foundation of Faith (vv. 3–5)

C. The Gift of God (v. 6)

No Time "Before Christ"

II. Continued Legacy (2 Timothy 3:14–16)

A. Persist in Learning (v. 14)

B. Know the Scriptures (vv. 15–16)

Conclusion

A. Imitation and Encouragement

B. Prayer

C. Thought to Remember

p 435 How to Say It

amanuensis	uh-man-yew-en-sis.
Ephesus	Ef-uh-sus.
Gamaliel	Guh-may-lih-ul or Guh-may-lee-al.
Habakkuk	Huh-back-kuk.
Lystra	Liss-truh.
Macedonia	Mass-eh-doe-nee-uh.
paterfamilias	pah-ter-fah-mil-ee-us
presbytery	prez-buh-ter-ee.
Septuagint	Sep-too-ih-jent.
Sosthenes	Soss-thuh-nee-z.
Tychicus	Tick-ih-cuss.

p 434 Introduction

A. Running Partner for Life

The individualism of modern culture

takes many forms. Recently, I noticed individualistic tendencies in physical fitness. If we eat a balanced diet, it is because we choose one *ourselves*. If we work out each day, it is because we set *ourselves* a routine. In contrast, my fitness breakthrough came when I invited others to join me.

It took three years, but eventually, I lost 60 pounds. I had to commit to personal change: healthy eating, visiting the gym daily, and running. However, I'm sure I wouldn't have followed through if I had made those changes alone. I needed the support of the people closest to me, especially my wife. She prepared healthy meals for the family, came with me to the gym, and joined me on my runs. Somehow, she anticipated trouble and hang-ups that were positioned to frustrate my fitness goals. When I was tempted to throw in the towel, her kindness and companionship encouraged me to persist in the habits that honored my commitments.

B. Lesson Context: Paul

The persecutor-turned-apostle Paul is responsible for writing a large percentage of the New Testament epistles. He wrote letters to churches and individuals. "Writing" is a flexible term for an era

without mail service, widespread literacy, or inexpensive paper. Several of his letters list coauthors: Sosthenes ([1 Corinthians 1:1](#)); Timothy or Timotheus ([2 Corinthians 1:1](#); [Philippians 1:1](#); [Colossians 1:1](#); [Philemon 1:1](#)); and Silvanus together with Timotheus ([1 Thessalonians 1:1](#); [2 Thessalonians 1:1](#)). Paul also employed the help of specialized scribes, perhaps relying heavily upon them when he was confined in Rome. The writing secretary (called an *amanuensis* in Latin) sometimes carried the letter to its destination, delivering and interpreting the contents. For example, see the commendation of Tychicus in [Ephesians 6:21](#) and [Colossians 4:7](#).

As far as we know, Paul had no children and never married. He had a sister and nephew ([Acts 23:16](#)), so he was an uncle. Scripture gives us little p 435 information about Paul's parents, but we know he received high-level religious education, learned tent-making as a trade, and was a Roman citizen. We know he studied under the famous rabbi, Gamaliel, in Jerusalem ([Acts 22:3](#)). Paul's relationship with Gamaliel as a spiritual father may have influenced his decision to consider Timothy as a son in the faith ([1 Timothy 1:2](#)).

Since Paul's production of letters

involved Timothy to a large degree and he thought of Timothy like a son, it is fitting that Paul would write to him when they were apart. Even as Paul endured imprisonment in Rome and his day of martyrdom drew near (around AD 67), he continued planning correspondences. Paul wrote two letters to Timothy while the younger man served as a pastor in Ephesus. Through them, he offered guidance, reassurance, and encouragement. Eventually, Paul requested that Timothy visit him in Rome and “bring ... the books [and] especially the parchments” (2 Timothy 4:9, 13). In some ways, 2 Timothy reads like a last will and testament, sent from a spiritual father to a spiritual son (4:6; compare Philippians 2:22). As any father would, Paul wished to see Timothy again before he died.

C. Lesson Context: Timothy

Though Timothy is often perceived as a youth, he was approximately 40 years old when he received Paul’s second letter. Paul first met Timothy while traveling through Lystra (Acts 16:1–3). According to Acts 16:1, Timothy’s mother was Jewish, but his father was Greek. Strict Jews considered such a relationship dangerous and sometimes even sinful

(compare Nehemiah 13:23–27; Ezra 9:1–10:44). Greek culture placed fathers as the head of the household (*paterfamilias*), and therefore, the one responsible for decisions regarding matters of religion. Timothy’s Greek paternity is evident in his lack of circumcision, which, as a Jew, should have occurred on the eighth day of his life (Acts 16:3; Leviticus 12:3). However, Timothy possessed some education in Jewish faith by way of his mother and grandmother (2 Timothy 1:5). Much of Timothy’s further ministry education and training came from the time he spent with Paul while they served as missionaries planting churches across Macedonia.

I. Sincere Legacy

(2 Timothy 1:1–6)

A. From Father to Son (vv. 1–2)

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

Like other ancient letters, 2 Timothy begins by sharing information that modern letter recipients would find on an envelope. *Paul* identifies himself as the sender and *an apostle of Jesus Christ*. The title “apostle” is significant for Paul because he was not present with Jesus

during Jesus' earthly ministry. Nonetheless, God is the one who commissions Paul by His *will*. Paul reminds the letter's recipient that in *Christ Jesus* we find *life*. Jesus came "that [we] might have life, and ... more abundantly" ([John 10:10](#))—it is a *promise*.

2. To Timothy, my dearly beloved son: Grace, mercy, and peace, from God the Father and Christ Jesus our Lord.

Paul identifies *Timothy* as the letter's recipient. He describes Timothy in affectionate and familial terms (compare [Titus 1:4](#)). Paul considers Timothy not only a son but one dear to his heart—he is highly cherished.

Grace and *peace* are traditional greetings found in many of Paul's letters. In contrast, the standard salutation in nonreligious Greek writing of the time was a wish for good health. Paul asks instead [p 436](#) for marks of spiritual health: God's unearned favor (*grace*) and an anticipation of wholeness in God's restorative work (*peace*). Paul also adds the term *mercy*, which indicates a desire for God's compassionate treatment. As a father in the faith, Paul desires the fullness of favor, compassion, and wholeness for his son.

Father in the Faith

Joe grew up in a single-parent household and wished for a father. He loved his mother and admired her grit, but he spent long hours alone after school and on weekends while she worked two jobs. When Joe was young, he stayed in the house with the doors locked. As he grew older, Joe went home with friends for dinner and to do homework. Participation in other households provided the chance to observe how different families interacted. He witnessed the ways other parents demonstrated love for their children. Joe paid careful attention to the dads.

Joe was in middle school when a friend invited him to church. There, he met a youth pastor with whom he formed a bond. Quickly, Joe became a regular part of this church community. He was baptized and became a true son in the faith to this pastor. Their friendship continues to this day.

Scripture says little about Timothy's biological father, but we know he had a strong spiritual father in Paul. Who are your mentors, guides, and spiritual parents in the faith?

—L. M. W.

B. Foundation of Faith (vv. 3–5)

3. I thank God, whom I serve from

**my forefathers with pure conscience,
that without ceasing I have
remembrance of thee in my prayers
night and day.**

This verse begins a sentence in Greek that stretches to the end of verse 5. It is customary in ancient letters to include a note of thanksgiving. Paul offers his gratitude to *God* and then connects his mention of God to the legacy of Jewish and Israelite ancestors (*my forefathers*). In other letters, Paul defends the continuity between his faith and the devotion of Jewish predecessors: those “of faith” are “children of Abraham” ([Galatians 3:7–9](#)). Here, he makes the connection more personal—he continues to serve the same God as his Jewish forebears. By reiterating his spiritual heritage, Paul emphasizes the importance of faith that is passed down from one generation to the next.

Paul also introduces the topic of *remembrance* as he describes the consistent prayers he offers for Timothy. He is reflecting upon their relationship from the vantage point of many years of fruitful association. Paul’s son in the faith comes to mind throughout the *night and day*. Such frequent prayers indicate deep and enduring love. They model a vital facet of spiritual mentorship: prayers of intercession.

What Do You Think?

Who are your spiritual ancestors?

Digging Deeper

In what ways are you supporting the faith of future generations?

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

Paul wants to see Timothy in person. There is no substitute for face-to-face interactions with our loved ones! In other epistles, Paul also expresses a longing to see his ministry partners ([Romans 1:11](#)). Typically, he intends to do the traveling ([15:23](#); [1 Thessalonians 3:10–11](#)), but in this case, Paul must rely on Timothy to come to him (see [Lesson Context: Paul](#)).

The phrase *being mindful* is translated elsewhere as a form of “remember” ([Matthew 5:23](#); [26:75](#); [Luke 23:42](#); [24:8](#); [Acts 11:16](#)). Paul may recall a previous moment of connection or refer to a message he received from Timothy. He may be acknowledging Timothy’s difficulties in opposition to false teachers and the backsliding of close companions ([1 Timothy 1:3–7, 18–19](#)).

Paul indicates that the resolution of his wish (and perhaps Timothy’s sorrow) shall come at their next meeting. Even without the physical attainment of Paul’s desire, his words speak joy and

desire, his words speak *joy* and encouragement into a season of grief.

5. When I call to remembrance the unfeigned faith that is in thee, which dwelt first in thy grandmother Lois, and thy mother Eunice; and I am persuaded that in thee also.

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Visual for [Lesson 12](#). Display the visual in a prominent place. Point to the visual and ask the class to spend one minute contemplating the question.

This verse ends the lengthy sentence that began in verse [3](#). Paul now purposefully remembers Timothy's *unfeigned faith*. The adjective translated as "unfeigned" means "without acting" or "without putting on a show." Paul knows that Timothy's faith is genuine, giving him confidence in his protégé. Moreover, Paul reminds Timothy that he has a legacy of faith from his *grandmother Lois* and his *mother Eunice*.

There is little information about Lois and Eunice in Scripture. Therefore, there

are at least two ways of interpreting Paul's statement. First, Lois and Eunice were Jewish followers of Christ, making Timothy a third-generation Christian. [Acts 16:1](#) calls Timothy's mother "faithful" (translated as "and believed"), which could mean that she received the good news of Jesus before Paul arrived in Lystra. Second, since Paul is drawing a parallel to himself—as he connects his faith to the worship of his Jewish ancestors (verse [3](#) above)—it is also possible that Paul is describing the continuity between Timothy's obedient Jewish training and his later reception of the gospel. In a broad sense, Paul credits Timothy's faith to his Jewish mother and grandmother, who taught him the truths of God from the Old Testament. It may not have been easy for Lois and Eunice to teach Timothy about God since Timothy's father was Greek ([Acts 16:1](#)). Timothy's mixed heritage (the son of a Jewish woman and a Greek man) makes him a living parable of Christ's reconciliation, which brings Jews and Gentiles together as one people (see [Ephesians 2:13–18](#)).

Paul is impressed with Timothy's faith—he was from their first meeting ([Acts 16:1–3](#)). He knows Timothy has not abandoned his devotion to God or renounced the truths he learned in

childhood. Paul encourages Timothy to remember that his legacy comes from God.

What Do You Think?

Who do you know who has “unfeigned faith”?

Digging Deeper

What habits or rhythms of remembrance do you use to keep such examples of faith in the forefront of your mind?

C. The Gift of God (v. 6)

6. Wherefore I put thee in remembrance that thou stir up the gift of God, which is in thee by the putting on of my hands.

Paul changes the subject, now encouraging Timothy toward action. He asks Timothy not to let his gift drift into stagnancy. The Greek verb translated *stir up* can be used to describe nursing a flame—one nearly extinguished or burning low. Consider Newton’s First Law of Motion or Inertia: “An object in motion stays in motion.” The converse is also true—it takes energy and force to initiate motion in resting objects. Paul knows it is important for Timothy to keep his spiritual fervor animated. The spread of the gospel message needs ministers who remain active, alert, and passionate

about the work of God in their lives.

Timothy’s *gift* is not formally stated but may refer to his leadership, teaching, or shepherding abilities. Later in the letter, Paul also mentions this gift ([1 Timothy 4:14](#)). There, Paul calls it “the gift ... which was given thee by prophecy, with the laying on of the hands of the presbytery.” In both places, the *putting on of ... hands* is significant. The purposeful gesture could refer to the transference of a miraculous gift of the Holy Spirit, like those listed in [1 Corinthians 12:7–10](#) (healing, performing miracles, prophesying, etc.). However, it certainly refers to Timothy’s ministerial p
438 commission. By placing their hands upon Timothy, church leaders granted him authority, charged him with the responsibility of ministry leadership, and affirmed his call.

What Do You Think?

In what ways can you encourage others to keep their spiritual fire aflame?

Digging Deeper

What are you doing to “stir up” your faith, ministry gifts, and commitment to God’s calling?

No Time “Before Christ”

I was preparing the testimony for my

baptism, and I struggled with the question, “Where does my story begin?” My pastor encouraged me to discuss my “BC life” (as in, “before Christ”). I knew what he meant and was happy to tell of God’s work in my life. However, the idea bothered me because I knew that God was faithful to me *long* before I was ready to accept Christ. I kept thinking, “I don’t think there was a time before Christ.” You see, friends prayed, teachers planted seeds of wisdom, and God pursued me with sign after sign of His love.

None of us have ever lived in a “BC world.” Jesus was with the Father from the beginning, and Christ rescued us, even while we remained enemies of God ([Romans 5:10](#)). Have you thanked God for His faithfulness to you even before you called yourself a believer? Can you identify how God prepared you to hear and respond to the good news of Jesus?

—J. D.

II. Continued Legacy

([2 Timothy 3:14–16](#))

A. Persist in Learning (v. 14)

14. But continue thou in the things which thou hast learned and hast been assured of, knowing of whom thou hast learned them.

Paul encourages Timothy to persist. It

is one thing to learn something, and it is another to be entirely confident (*assured*) of its truth. The verb translated *been assured of* is from the same root as the word for “faith.” The things Timothy knows fill him with faith. Remembering and trusting in his education will allow confidence and steadfastness to remain in motion. Just before this verse, Paul reminds Timothy that he is also full of endurance and tenacity ([2 Timothy 3:10–13](#)). Now he reminds Timothy that his teachers are trustworthy, and that Timothy knows the integrity of his mentor.

B. Know the Scriptures (vv. 15–16)

15. And that from a child thou hast known the holy scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus.

Paul returns to the idea that Timothy learned the Scriptures and truths of God from his mother and grandmother ([2 Timothy 1:5](#)). What Paul calls *holy scriptures* cannot refer to a complete Bible as modern Christians understand it, since Timothy’s childhood came before most of the New Testament was written. Paul is referring to the Old Testament, particularly the Greek translation of the Old Testament called the Septuagint,

which Paul frequently quotes in his letters.

Paul gives a theological reason for Scripture as the basis for *faith*: Scripture's contents make a person *wise* and lead toward *salvation*. Salvation comes to fruition through the Messiah, who is *Christ Jesus*. Paul encourages Timothy to remember the incredible tool that he has in his ministry toolbox: long-term knowledge of God's Word.

What Do You Think?

What is your history with Scripture? How do you stand firm on the things you know? How does Scripture increase wisdom?

Digging Deeper

What study tools do you use to thoroughly learn the holy Scriptures?

16. All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness.

Paul still has the Old Testament in mind as [p 439](#) he speaks of *all scripture*. Paul was masterful at demonstrating the truth of the gospel from texts like [Habakkuk 2:4](#), “The just shall live by faith” (quoted in [Romans 1:17](#); [Galatians 3:11](#)). Now we may extend the same principles to the New Testament, including the letters of Paul! [Second Peter](#)

[3:15–16](#) describes Paul's letters as containing wisdom, as with “other scriptures.”

Paul names two essential truths that apply to Scripture: it is *inspire[ed]* and *profitable*. First, the message is from *God*. The single word translated *inspiration of God* is also translated as “God-breathed” and is a rare compound word. It is possibly original to Paul. This type of original language use is like Shakespeare and other gifted writers who adaptively invent language to communicate new ideas. Paul uses this word to describe the God-giveness of Scripture. Timothy can trust the Scriptures because God is the life force behind them. As [2 Peter 1:20–21](#) explains, “No prophecy of the scripture is of any private interpretation. For the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man: but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost.” God's Word is entirely true because God cannot lie ([Numbers 23:19](#); [Titus 1:2](#); [Hebrews 6:18](#)), but God works through human agency, using human writers.

Second, Paul affirms Scripture's utility. It is helpful for teaching reliable *doctrine* about God and our proper response to Him. Scripture serves as *reproof* by identifying wrong and sinful behavior, giving *correction*, and describing the right

way to live. Scripture demonstrates how to live in holiness according to the standard set forth by God. By knowing God's instructions, Paul recognizes that Timothy will "understand righteousness, and judgment, and equity; yea, every good path" ([Proverbs 2:9](#)).

Conclusion

A. Imitation and Encouragement

Timothy had a surrogate parent and mentor in Paul. Paul lived a life worthy of imitation and spent significant time reaching out to his son in the faith to encourage and support him. Through Paul's writings, we learn essential truths about Timothy that help us identify him as a faithful witness of Christ.

Timothy's rich heritage of faith was passed to him by his mother, grandmother, and spiritual father. Strong parental influence in faith is an incredible blessing. May we all find the mentors we need for steady growth in discipleship, and may we, in turn, develop into devoted mentors ourselves! Timothy's example shows us that spiritual heritage comes from various places. If you lack spiritual support from your family of origin or extended family, don't dismiss the power of relationships built out of a church family.

God gave Timothy a gift, a church leadership position, and beloved relationships. He had a spark implanted in him that remained burning. Timothy had endurance, a long memory, diligent trust in God, and supportive, helpful companions on the journey. He didn't succumb to discouragement in the face of hardship and opposition. However, Timothy's success didn't come through individualistic means. He submitted to relationships that supported him through tough times.

What Do You Think?

Do you think discipleship and ministry are designed to be done alone? How do [Mark 6:7](#); [Acts 13:2-3](#); and [Hebrews 10:24-25](#) influence your answer?

Digging Deeper

In what specific ways are you leaning on the community of faith?

B. Prayer

Father God, we are grateful for our spiritual fathers and mothers. Develop us into godly mentors and leaders as well. Help us to faithfully encourage our fellow believers when they face discouragement and persecution. In Jesus' name we pray. Amen.

C. Thought to Remember

Remember your faith heritage and trust Scripture's instruction.

p 440 Involvement Learning

Enhance your lesson with KJV Bible Student (from your curriculum supplier) and the reproducible activity page (at www.standardlesson.com or in the back of the KJV Standard Lesson Commentary Deluxe Edition).

Into the Lesson

Before class begins, write, “Mentors help form our faith” on the board. As class starts, hand an index card and pen to each student. Ask students to take one minute to reflect on the mentors and family members who have deeply formed their faith. Ask them to write as many names as desired on their card. Then give the class two minutes to consider a strong belief those mentors were a part of forming. Ask students to flip over their index cards and write that belief on the back. (*Examples: God loves me; God is trustworthy; the Holy Spirit uses Scripture powerfully; and Scripture holds the words of life.*) Lead a discussion allowing students to share about their mentors and how wisdom and encouragement have formed or strengthened them.

Option. Ask the class to think of a song or a hymn that expresses the importance of encouragement and love in the body of Christ. (*Examples: “They Will Know We Are Christians by Our Love” or “O Church Arise.”*)

Lead into Bible study by saying, “Our lesson today revolves around Timothy and the spiritual mentorship he received from his grandmother Lois, mother Eunice, and the apostle Paul.”

Into the Word

Divide the class into four groups: **Faith**, **Family**, **Grandparents**, and **Encouragers**. Distribute a piece of paper to each group. Direct groups to read [2 Timothy 1:1–6](#) and complete the assigned task.

Faith Group: Read the Scripture text and list every word or phrase about passing along the faith. Make notes beside these words or phrases about lessons learned.

Family Group: Read the Scripture text and write down ideas about how families may pass on faith. From your experiences and knowledge, list additional tips or principles for bringing up children to know and serve the Lord.

Grandparents Group: *If there are grandparents present in the class, you may*

wish to create a special group with this challenge. Read the Scripture text and write down ideas about how grandparents may play a significant role in passing faith to grandchildren. From your experiences and observations, list additional ideas or tips in helping grandchildren discover the Lord.

Encouragers Group: Make two columns on your sheet of paper with the headings *Encouraging Children* and *Encouraging Young Adults*. Read the Scripture text and write down ideas about how your congregation may encourage its younger people.

Call groups back together. Ask for a volunteer from each group to share their ideas with the class.

Ask a volunteer to read [2 Timothy 3:14–16](#) out loud. Compile a list on the board of things Paul wants Timothy to know about Scripture. Read the passage a second time if needed.

Option. Distribute copies of the “Letter to a Mentor” exercise from the activity page, which you can download. Instruct students to complete it as indicated.

Into Life

Divide the class into groups of two or three. Ask groups to brainstorm one or two things they think would encourage

new believers or children in their faith. Ask groups to be specific about practices that might nurture faithful witness in the young. Then lead a discussion based on each group’s brainstorming. Write their answers on the board under the original heading (“Mentors help form our faith”).

Option. Distribute copies of the “Letter to a Mentee” exercise from the activity page. Instruct students to complete it as indicated.

Lead the class in prayer for young believers and children. Ask students to spend one minute asking God to bring a particular person to mind who they feel called to support in life and faith. Allow time for “popcorn” prayers for these believers.

To print the reproducible activity page, simply click the highlighted text below to create a pdf file on your hard drive. Then open the pdf file in Acrobat Reader and print.

[Activity Page \(August 23: Timothy, a Leader with a Legacy\)](#)
