

TITUS -- Chapter 1

1. This letter was written by _____, who describes himself as an _____ of Jesus Christ and a _____ of God.
2. He assures Titus that the message of this letter conforms to the _____ of God's _____ and to the _____ of the truth.
3. The Greek text literally says, "the unlying God." Our text says, _____. This fact is given to show that the promise is (likely, possible, assured, clear, desired).
4. What did God promise before time began, before times eternal?
5. What in the proper time did God employ for making known his word concerning this promise?
6. Verse three says, "God our Saviour," and verse four says, "Christ our Saviour." Which is the source of our salvation, and which is the agent of it?
7. Why was Titus in Crete at the time that Paul wrote him?
8. Using verses 5-7, prove that the elder and the bishop are the same person.

Is this the case in the denominational world?

9. What was Titus to set in order?

He was to do it, not arbitrarily, but by means of apostolic teaching. Compare 1 Tim. 1:3; 2 Tim. 1:13; 4:2-4.

10. The elder's children must be b_____. The _____ qualifications of an elder are set forth in verse ____; then follow positive ones in verses ____ and ____.
11. Where else in the N. T. are the qualifications of an elder set forth?
12. Of what race were the "vain, or idle talkers" referenced in verse 10?
What about their mouths?
13. What motivated these false teachers among the brethren?
14. Who had made the famous statement that "all Cretans are liars?"
15. What did the Cretan churches need in order to be found sound in the faith?
16. Who among the Cretan brethren were turning away from the truth?
17. God took away the Law of Moses, and therefore now there were no unclean meats (in particular). But some Judaizing brethren (verse 10), and even some pagans, held certain meats to be unclean. Paul says that to the _____ all (such) things (of the context) are _____.
18. When the heart is evil, then nothing that is used is _____ (or clean).
19. There are false brethren that by words profess to know God, but they deny God by their _____.
20. Such ones in God's sight are _____ and _____ in reference to God's authority, and in reference to every good work they are _____.
21. "Elders in every city" means (as we see in Acts 14:23) elders in every _____. Elders in one church in a city have no supervision over another congregation in the city. Each church is autonomous, which means _____.

TITUS -- Chapter 2

1. In chapter 2, Paul addresses instructions to which five particular groups?
2. In verse 1 the phrase, "But speak thou," or, "As for you," introduces a contrast between the _____ (1:10) and _____.
3. As bishops are to be _____ (1:8), aged men (and all Christians) are to be that too, according to verse 2.
4. As respects God, the aged men are to be sound in _____, as respects neighbors, sound in _____, and as respects trials, sound in _____.
5. Aged, or older, women, enslaved to much wine, tend to s _____. Those that please God are _____ of that which is g _____. Their principal students are _____.
6. Name the seven qualities that older women should inculcate, or implant, in the young women.
7. In a word, young men are to be _____ - _____.
8. As Paul told Timothy to be an _____ (___ Tim. 4:12), now he says the same thing to _____.
9. _____ and _____ should be seen in the teaching that an evangelist does.
10. What must an evangelist use that, when the opponents try to condemn him, they are put to shame because they have no legitimate case against him?
11. The exhortations given to servants imply that many times they are not _____ to their masters, that they are not _____ to them in their work, that they _____, and that they _____ (steal).
12. Which verse shows that the servants under consideration by Paul are Christians?
13. For what purpose should Christian servants show all good fidelity?
14. What has the grace of God brought to man?
In the person of whom was this grace shown?
15. According to verse 12, what does God's grace do?
Paul in Acts 20:32 tells us that God's grace has a _____ (i.e., message).
16. Which word in verse 12 indicates negative correction?
Which phrase indicates positive correction?
17. In verse 13, the Savior Jesus Christ is called _____.
18. Name the two verbs that Paul employs to show the reason why Jesus died for us.
19. God's people are characterized by _____.
20. Titus is commanded by Paul to _____ the things that he had charged to him, to _____ those that needed help, and to _____ those who continued in error.
21. With what kind of authority was Titus to do this?
22. He was not to let others _____ him as he did this work of an evangelist.

TITUS -- Chapter 3

1. Which phrase in ver. 1 shows that the Cretan brethren had already received the instructions of the verse?
2. A Christian is an obedient citizen. Give two other N. T. passages that address the matter of obeying civil government. Romans __:____ and 1 Peter __:____.
3. The world is (meek, contentious, speaks evil of others, is gentle), but a Christian is (meek, contentious, speaks evil of others, is gentle).
4. Does the phrase "toward all men," or "to all men," refer to Christians or to the unconverted?
5. In ver. 3 the phrase "we also," or "we ourselves," refers to (Christians, unconverted).
6. Verse 3 fitly describes people of the world, even those of today, who are not s____ (ver. 5).
7. Titus 2:11 mentions the appearance of _____, while here in ver. 4 what appeared is called _____ and _____.
8. From all of the characteristics of verse 3 the Cretan Christians had been _____ (ver. 5) through the mediation of baptism (_____ of _____) and the work of the Holy Spirit of r_____, or making new creatures (2 Cor. 5:17).
9. Salvation from past sins is not based on _____ that man has done apart from the gospel of Christ.
10. Since it is not what man has done, but rather what God has richly poured out on man, that man can be saved from his past sins, _____ is obviously by the grace of God (ver. 7).
11. The hope of eternal life is that those who are justified by God's grace might become _____ of God's eternal blessings.
12. The "faithful saying" of ver. 8 refers back to the things mentioned in verses ____ to ____.
13. Concerning these things Titus was to _____.
14. The things of ver. ____ are good and profitable, but the things of ver. ____ are unprofitable and vain.
15. The Judaizers engaged in the things of ver. ____.
16. Who is to be refused or rejected after a first and second admonition?
17. Those who admonish are not doing the condemning, but rather the impenitent heretic is _____-condemned!
18. Titus was to come to _____, where Paul was to winter, but Titus was to do it only after _____ or _____ should arrive in Crete.
19. Name two brethren who were with Titus at the time that Paul is writing him.
20. There is something that Christians need to _____: to work that which is needful, rather than to be _____.
21. Paul, and those with him, sent _____ to Titus. He in turn was to salute those that loved Paul and his companions.

TITUS - Answers

Chapter 1

1. Paul. Apostle. Servant.
2. Faith. Elect. Knowledge / acknowledgment.
3. God who cannot lie. Assured.
4. Eternal life.
5. A message (proclamation) / Preaching.
6. God the source, Christ the agent.
7. Paul had left him there for a fixed purpose.
8. Elders, v. 3, called bishops, v.5. No.
9. The things that were lacking.
10. Believers. Negative. 7. 8. 9.
11. 1 Tim. 3:1-7.
12. Jews. They had to be stopped.
13. Filthy lucre / dishonest gain.
14. A Cretan prophet.
15. To be reproved or rebuked sharply.
16. Those who were giving heed to Jewish fables and commandments of men.
17. Pure. Pure.
18. Pure.
19. Works.
20. Abominable. Disobedient. Reprobate / disqualified.
21. Church. Self-governing.

Chapter 2

1. To aged men, aged women, young women, young men, servants.
2. Vain / idle talkers. Titus.
3. Sober-minded / temperate.
4. Faith. Love. Patience.
5. Slander. Teachers. Good. Young women.
6. Love their husbands, love their children, be sober-minded / discreet, be chaste, be workers at home / home-makers, be kind / good, in subjection / obedient to their own husbands.
7. Sober-minded.
8. Ensample, or Example. 1. Titus.
9. uncorruptness / reverence, gravity / incorruptibility.
10. Sound speech.
11. In subjection / obedient. Well-pleasing. Gainsay / Talk back. Purloin / pilfer.
12. 10.
13. That they may adorn the doctrine of God our Savior in all things.
14. Salvation. Jesus Christ.
15. Instructs. Word.
16. Denying. We should live.
17. The / our great God.
18. Redeem. Purify.
19. Good works.
20. Speak. Exhort. Reprove / rebuke.
21. All.
22. Despise.

Chapter 3

1. Put them in mind / remind them.
2. 13:1ff; 2:13ff.
3. Contentious, speaks evil of others; meek, gentle.
4. To the unconverted.
5. Christians.
6. Saved.
7. Grace. Kindness. Love.
8. Saved. Washing. Regeneration. Renewal.
9. Man's works of righteousness.
10. Justification.
11. Heirs.
12. 4. 7.
13. Affirm confidently / constantly.
14. 8. 9.
15. 9.
16. A factious / divisive brother.
17. Self.
18. Nicopolis. Artemas. Tychicus.
19. Zenas. Apollos.
20. Learn. Unfruitful.
21. Greetings.