

2 TIMOTHY -- Chapter 1

1. Paul was an apostle of Christ because _____ wanted it so.
2. Where is life found? (“When _____ who is our life” Col. 3:4)
3. Who are the source of grace, mercy and peace?
4. In what way did Paul remember Timothy daily?
5. In order to be filled with joy, what did Paul desire?
6. Who were Eunice and Lois?
7. What can be said of these three persons?
8. How did Timothy get the miraculous gift that was in him?
9. Paul reminded Timothy to _____ up that gift to use it in the fight against error. The spirit, or disposition, that ought to characterize a Christian is not one of _____, but of _____, _____, and _____.
10. In verse 8, contrasted with the verb “be not ashamed” of the gospel is the idea of doing what in reference to it?
11. By whose power is the Christian, in his suffering for the gospel, able to overcome all opposition of the unbeliever?
12. By what two things does God call and save people?
13. What was manifested or revealed by the appearing of our Saviour Christ Jesus?
14. By means of the gospel, what did Jesus accomplish?
15. In reference to what was Paul made a preacher, apostle and teacher?
16. Of the three terms in verse 11, which one means a “herald?”
The apostleship of Paul was principally to the _____. (Gal. 2:8).
17. For the cause of the gospel Paul _____, but he was not _____ because he _____ in whom he believed.
18. What was Timothy to do with the pattern of sound words that he had heard from Paul?
19. What was the “good thing” committed to Timothy and that he was to guard?
20. Who were Phygelus and Hermogenes?
21. Who is contrasted with them? The best of Christians will need _____ in the Judgment.
22. He helped Paul; not only in Rome, but also in _____. He was a man of service.

2 TIMOTHY -- Chapter 2

1. Compared with those of Asia, who turned away from Paul in his imprisonment in Rome, _____ was exhorted to be strengthened, or be strong, in the _____ that is in Christ Jesus.
2. Memorize verse 2.
3. What is it that good soldiers of Christ Jesus must expect, for it will always come?
4. Using figures of speech, Paul says that the Christian should be like the _____ that fights, like the athlete who _____ in the games, and like the husbandman, or farmer, who must be the _____ to partake of the harvest, or crops.
5. In the application of the figures of speech here used, in verse 4 to whom does the pronoun "him" refer?
6. Which word, or phrase, in verse 5 emphasizes the correct way to run the Christian race?
7. In order for the Lord to give understanding to a Christian, the Christian must first give serious _____ to what the apostles of Christ command and exhort.
8. Paul was a bound (chained) prisoner of Rome when he wrote this epistle to Timothy, but what is it that cannot be bound by men?
9. Paul did not mind being personally bound in prison, because it was all for the sake of the elect (the saved), they who in particular were the _____ (Gal. 2:8).
10. The words in verses 11-13 that form couplets or groupings are: died / _____; _____ / reign; deny / _____; _____ / faithful.
11. Who is the "himself" of verse 13?"
12. Do the words of verses 11-13 have their application now, or only in the Judgment Day? (Compare Matt. 5:9).
13. The " _____ " of verse 14 had to do with matters outside of the word of God. Contending over them profited nothing, but did lead to the _____ of the hearers.
14. What is required in order for one to be found approved unto God? _____ He will not be ashamed as he handles aright, or rightly divides, the _____ of _____.
15. Name two brethren who were advocating that the resurrection was already past.
This was not an innocent opinion but a false doctrine that caused the _____ of some to be _____.
16. According to verse 19 the activity of such brethren is called _____.
17. The word "seal" in verse 19 means (approval, closure, wax, aquatic mammal).
18. In a great house there are two kinds of vessels used. Those representing honorable uses are made of _____ and _____. The other kinds are for _____ uses.
19. In order for one to be used by the Master, he must be a vessel of or for _____.
20. Name the two imperative verbs (verbs of command) in verse. 22.
21. Verses 23, 24 contrast one who is strifeful with one who is _____ and that in that manner seeks to correct or instruct (verse 25) those who oppose themselves. Such people need to (persist, repent, strive) if they hope to recover themselves from the _____ of the devil.

2 TIMOTHY -- Chapter 3

1. The time between the beginning of the New Covenant (Heb. 9:15), and the second coming of Christ (Heb. 9:28), is called here the _____.
2. Here in 3:2 Paul speaks of "lovers of money" and in 1 Tim. ____:____ "love of money." Here he speaks of "disobedient to parents" as he does in Rom. 1: _____.
3. Which early verse shows that Paul is not speaking of atheistic people but rather people of religious belief? (In 1 Tim. 4:1-3 Paul prophesied the coming of the ascetic Gnostic, here of the licentious and sensual Gnostic).
4. What was Timothy to do respecting these false brethren?
5. These "silly or gullible women," though ever learning from the arrogant Gnostics (= in the know), never came to what?
6. These Gnostics were like Jannes and Jambres in that they _____ the truth. (See Exodus 7:11,22; 8:7,18,19. By inspiration Paul could give their names).
7. These men concerning the faith were _____.
8. In verse 9, to whom does the second pronoun "their" refer?
9. The word "But," in verse 10, sets forth a contrast between the _____ of verse two, and following, and _____ (Timothy) of verse 10, in the matter of conduct and character. (Paul is soon to die, and he is stirring up the zeal of Timothy in view of the difficult times of persecution ahead).
10. Timothy not only followed Paul in his teaching (which is necessary to overcome evil) (verse 10), but verse 11 shows that he followed Paul also in his _____ and afflictions endured while at three different cities of what today is modern _____.
11. God does not promise to guard the Christian from persecution, but to _____ him out of them (verse 11). See Rev. 7:14; Rom. 8:35-39. Victory is assured him! A Christian is a conqueror!
12. One thing is certain: persecution will follow those that live _____
_____. Note Acts 14:22. People need to be told this before they become Christians, and then they will more likely be faithful until death.
13. Which phrase in verse 13 shows that man is not born totally depraved?
14. Verse 10 says that Timothy had followed Paul's teaching. Now in verse 14 he is told to _____ in that teaching.
15. Name some of whom Timothy had learned the truth?
16. What are the sacred writings able to do?
17. Which word in verse 16 would you suppose in the Greek means "God breathed?"
18. This is what makes the sacred Scriptures profitable for four things in particular. Name them.
19. The glorious purpose of the Scriptures is the _____ of the man of God.
20. There is no "good work" for which the Scriptures do not _____ him.

2 TIMOTHY -- Chapter 4

1. In whose sight was Paul's charge made to Timothy to preach the word?
2. Name the five verbs of action that make up this charge of Paul to Timothy (verse 2).
3. At the beginning of verse 3, the word "For" suggests _____.
4. In verse 3, Paul makes a contrast between enduring the sound doctrine and _____.
5. In verse 4, Paul makes a contrast between _____ and _____.
6. In verse 5, Paul makes a contrast between "thou," who is _____, and "_____" (of verse 3).
7. Some call this letter (and others) a "Pastoral epistle." But Timothy was not a Pastor (because he wasn't a b_____, nor e_____). He was an _____).
8. According to verses 2 and 3, an evangelist, in doing his work, not only preaches but also teaches, using sound _____!
9. When one turns from the truth, what kind of teachers does he seek?
10. In verse 5 Timothy is told to fulfill his ministry. Give a synonym for the word "ministry" as used by Paul here.
11. In verse 6 Paul is referring to his pending (death, trip, apostasy).
12. Give the reasons why Paul knew that there awaited him a crown of righteousness.
13. In verse 8, by which two terms does Paul refer to Christ?
14. Timothy is ordered by Paul to come to him (verse ____), the reason for the order being given in verse _____.
15. Name four brethren who had previously been with Paul (verses 10 to 12) but were now gone.
16. Which one had abandoned him, and who at the time was still with Paul?
17. Where is Dalmatia? (Consult a Bible map)
18. Who was told to bring Mark to Rome to assist Paul in his ministering?
19. Where had Paul left a cloak, some books and parchments?
20. Timothy was warned about _____ the _____, because he had greatly withstood Paul's words on a previous occasion.
21. Which verse indicates that Paul had had a previous trial in Rome?
22. What phrase does Paul employ that answers to the statement of Jesus, Luke 23:34, "Father, forgive them; they know not what they do."
23. All forsook Paul, but who stood by him?
24. Paul closes his letter, informing Timothy of the status of which two brethren?
25. Was it winter-time when Paul wrote this letter to Timothy?
26. Brethren with Paul sent greetings to Timothy. How many are named by name?
27. If the _____ and _____ are with our spirit, all is well.

2 TIMOTHY -- Answers

Chapter 1

1. God.
2. In Christ. Christ.
3. God the Father and Christ Jesus the Lord.
4. In prayer.
5. To see Timothy in person.
6. Timothy's mother and grandmother.
7. Unfeigned / genuine faith was in them.
8. By the imposition of an apostle's hands,
9. Stir. Fear. Power. Love. Discipline / Sound mind
10. Suffer hardship / share in suffering.
11. God's.
12. His own purpose and grace.
13. God's grace.
14. Brought life and immortality to light.
15. To the gospel.
16. Preacher. Gentiles.
17. Suffered. Ashamed. Knew.
18. Hold it (fast).
19. The gospel.
20. Two Christians of Asia who abandoned Paul.
21. Onesiphorus. Mercy.
22. Ephesus.

Chapter 2

1. Timothy. Grace.
2. (Memory).
3. Hardship.
4. Soldier. Contends/Competes. First.
5. To Christ.
6. Lawfully / According to the rules.
7. Consideration.
8. The word of God.
9. Gentiles.
10. Live. Endure / Suffer. Deny / Believe not.
- Faithless.
11. Christ.
12. Now.
13. Words. Subverting / Ruin.
14. Diligence. Word. Truth.
15. Hymenaeus. Philetus. Faith. Overthrown.
16. Unrighteousness/ iniquity.
17. Approval.
18. Gold. Silver. Dishonorable.
19. Honor.
20. Flee. Follow / Pursue.
21. Gentle. Repent. Snare.

Chapter 3

1. Last days.
2. 6:10. 30.
3. Verse 5 (holding a form of godliness)
4. Turn away.
5. To the knowledge of the truth.
6. Withstand, resist.
7. Reprobate / Disapproved.
8. To Jannes and Jambres.
9. Men. Thou.
10. Persecutions. Turkey.
11. Deliver.
12. Godly in Christ Jesus.
13. Wax (or grow) worse and worse.
14. Abide or continue.
15. His grandmother, mother, Paul, Scriptures.
16. Make wise unto salvation.
17. Inspired / inspiration.
18. teaching / doctrine, reproof, correction,
- instruction which is in righteousness.
19. Perfection/Completion.
20. Prepare / equip.

Chapter 4

1. In the sight of God and of Christ Jesus. (convince), rebuke, exhort.
2. Preach, be urgent (be ready), reprove
3. The reason for the charge.
4. Heap (up) to themselves teachers.
5. Truth. Fables.
6. Timothy. "They."
7. Bishop. Elder. Evangelist.
8. Doctrine.
9. Teachers after his own lusts/desires.
10. Service (work, task, labors).
11. Death.
12. He had fought the fight, finished the course, kept the faith.
13. Lord. Judge.
14. 9. 10.
15. Demas. Crescens. Titus. Tychicus.
16. Demas. Luke.
17. Northwest of Macedonia, across from Italy.
18. Timothy.
19. At Troas, in the house of Carpus.
20. Alexander. Coppersmith.
21. 16.
22. May it not be laid to their account / May it not be charged against them.
23. The Lord.
24. Erastus. Trophimus.
25. No.
26. Four.
27. Lord.