

## 1st Timothy 2

1. For whom are Christians to pray?
2. Paul uses terms that describe different aspects of prayer:
  - a. What are “supplications” (entreaties, petitions)?
  - b. What are “prayers?”
  - c. What are “intercessions” (petitions)?
3. Why should we pray for kings and other civil authorities? (*look at verses 2 & 3 for your answer*)
4. What does God desire that people *be* and *do*? (v. 4)
  - a. What connection can be made between the ideal social conditions of verse 2 and God’s desire for people to know the truth in verse 4?
  - b. What does Acts 9:31 teach about this?
5. What role does Christ play between God and men? (v. 5)
6. The word “ransom” (v. 6) means a redemption price. What did Jesus give in order to redeem obedient believers? (Matthew 20:28)
7. Some people cite 1 Timothy 2:8 as authority for raising hands in worship. From Paul’s expression (“*lifting up holy hands*”), how do we know that the admonition is not literal with regard to mere hand elevation?

8. What two types of immodesty are discussed in verse 9?

- a. List some fashion trends, whether old or new, that violate this passage:
- b. Other than the material being different, what was the other difference between the clothes that Adam & Eve made (Genesis 3:7), and the clothes that God made for them (Genesis 3:21)?
- c. According to Exodus 28:42, the linen breeches worn by the priests were to cover the leg from the hip down to the \_\_\_\_\_, which would cover what part of the leg?
- d. What constituted “nakedness” in Isaiah 47:2-3?

9. What does 1 Timothy 2:12 forbid a woman to do?

- a. What modern religious practice does this prohibit?
- b. What additional information does 1 Corinthians 14:34 provide on this point?
- c. What reasons did Paul give for why a woman may not exercise spiritual authority over a man? (see verses 13 & 14)

10. What does it mean that women will be saved in childbearing?