

Dr. Robert Yarbrough, Pastoral Epistles, Session 6, 1 Timothy 5

Resources from NotebookLM

1) Abstract, 2) Audio podcast, 3) Briefing Document, 4) Study Guide Quiz, and 5) FAQs

1. Abstract of Yarbrough, Pastoral Epistles, Session 6, 1 Timothy 5, Biblicalelearning.org, BeL

This lecture by Dr. Robert Yarbrough **explains** 1 Timothy 5, focusing on **Paul's instructions** for Timothy regarding pastoral leadership. Yarbrough **emphasizes** the importance of **intergenerational respect** within the church, **proper care** for widows, and the **responsible selection** and oversight of elders. He **connects** these practical concerns to broader theological themes like **godliness**, **covenant living**, and the **holiness of sexuality**. The lecture **concludes** by urging pastors to be **proactive**, **impartial**, and to **prioritize self-care** while upholding high standards of leadership.

2. 10 - minute Audio Podcast Created on the basis of
Dr. Yarbrough, Session 6 – Double click icon to play in
Windows media player or go to the Biblicalelearning.org [BeL]
Site and click the audio podcast link there (New Testament →
Pauline Epistles → Pastoral Epistles).



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3. Briefing Document: Yarbrough, Pastoral Epistles, Session 6, 1 Timothy 5

Okay, here is a detailed briefing document summarizing the main themes and important ideas from Dr. Robert Yarbrough's lecture on 1 Timothy 5:

Briefing Document: 1 Timothy 5 - Pastoral Leadership & Care

Introduction Dr. Yarbrough frames 1 Timothy 5 as a crucial passage not just for pastors, but for all Christians, emphasizing that while it specifically addresses "widows, elders, and slaves," the principles of godly living and care extend to everyone in the church and their families. He notes that the chapter challenges common practices and cultural norms, especially concerning the care of the elderly and the treatment of genders and age groups. He highlights that the purpose is not merely instruction but rather to foster godliness within the church. He notes, "it's not just some guy named Paul writing, this is the Word of God" and that this chapter may be a "little test of that statement" because it contains things that we might not think directly apply to us.

Main Themes and Key Ideas

1. Honoring Elders and Respectful Relationships:

- The chapter begins by instructing Timothy to treat older men "as your father" and younger men "as brothers." He emphasizes that this is a core principle and that this is the first instruction because behind it lies the mandate to honor one's parents. "Here again, behind the scenes, honor your father and your mother."
- Older women should be treated "as mothers," and younger women "as sisters, with absolute purity"
- Yarbrough emphasizes the importance of setting a tone of respect and affection within the church. He points out that negative patterns (like ageism) can develop and must be addressed. He states: "When you do pastoral leadership well, and you help make disciples, one of the things that's happening is they are learning what they need, by your example, to disciple other people."
- He notes that respect for others also builds trust, with a recognition that people often "rise to the level that you give them credit for."

1. Purity and Sexual Ethics:

- The instruction to treat younger women with "absolute purity" acknowledges the power of human drives but insists that they must be directed lawfully and redemptively, and that this starts with purity of heart. The strategy is not to cover everything but rather for "the heart to be cleansed by the word of God." He comments, "And through communion with God and the practice of use of godliness, we can come to terms with our sensual drives so they are deployed in ways that honor God."
- Yarbrough addresses the problem of objectifying women, especially in a culture saturated with pornography, stating, "one of the symptoms that we're being delivered from that darkness is our ability to regard younger women... for what they are in God's sight." He notes that society has normalized immorality and that "sex has been commodified."
- He counters the notion that sexuality is inherently bad, stating "sexual desires are God-given" but must be affirmed in a way that is "challenged in positive directions."

1. The Care of Widows and Family Responsibility:

- Yarbrough connects the care for widows back to the principle of honoring parents because often these widows are the mothers and grandmothers of church members. He emphasizes the responsibility of families, not solely the church, to care for widows, stating, "If a widow has children or grandchildren, they should learn, first of all, to put their religion into practice by caring for their own family." He called this verse "life changing" for some families.
- He acknowledges that sometimes institutional care is necessary, but even in those cases, Christian family members should advocate for and oversee care.
- He highlights that not all widows are equally "in need," urging discernment to avoid enabling those who are not living lives pleasing to God. He states "there are two kinds of widows, and we need to pay attention and encourage godliness in widows and be wary of people who will want to game their widowship."
- He emphasizes the importance of Christians fulfilling their familial obligations by quoting a strong passage in which Paul states, "anyone who does not provide for their relatives and especially for their own household has denied the faith and is worse than an unbeliever." He notes this verse changed his and his wife's lives and led them to move to care for his mother and stepfather.

1. **Qualifications for Church Support of Widows:**

- The lecture explains that widows should only be added to a support list if they are over 60, have been faithful to their husbands, and are well-known for their good deeds (raising children, showing hospitality, etc.). This means they need to be a "serious, practicing, confessing Christian."
- The speaker notes that medical care has extended life spans and thus more women are living without husbands in their later lives, making this a relevant problem for the church.
- He notes the importance of the spiritual life of all widows, those widowed through death and through divorce, and that it is never too late to move towards godliness.

1. **Guidance on Younger Widows:**

- He advises against putting younger widows (under 60) on the church support list, stating "Don't put them on such a list." He notes that if the sensual desires of younger widows "overcome their dedication to Christ, they want to marry."
- He encourages younger widows to remarry and fulfill the "creation mandate" of marriage and family, countering the cultural idea that marriage interferes with career goals. He states, "It's a good thing for Christian women to find men to marry and vice versa."
- He emphasizes that those who don't work should not be dependent on the church and that youthful desires should be channeled into the outcomes of the creation mandate.

1. **Elders and Church Leadership:**

- Elders who "direct affairs in the church well" are worthy of "double honor," especially those who preach and teach. There is a clear distinction between the pastoral role (teaching elder) and other leaders (ruling elders).
- The lecturer makes note of the fact that this passage is "calling scripture both Old and New Testament" by combining a verse from Deuteronomy with one from the Gospel of Luke to support his argument.
- Accusations against elders should be corroborated by two or three witnesses, but those elders who are sinning should be reproofed publicly. He notes that this was

not done in a recent case of widespread abuse by pastors in a large US denomination.

- He emphasizes the need for impartiality in leadership: "keep these instructions without partiality. Do nothing out of favoritism."
- He states it is essential not to be "hasty in the laying on of hands" because you do not want to appoint people who are still stuck in sin and thus will become partially responsible for their errors.

1. **Self-Care for Pastors:**

- Pastors, like Timothy, should attend to their own physical needs and not engage in destructive asceticism.
- He says that Paul's advice to Timothy to drink "a little wine" is a principle that emphasizes the importance of self-care for pastors.

1. **Long-Term Perspective and Faithfulness:**

- Dr. Yarbrough emphasizes that good deeds and sins will ultimately become evident and that leaders should stick with the teachings of the scripture and trust in the wisdom of the scripture in the long run.
- He states: "Sins are sins. Good is good. Go with what we can see is true at the moment and leave the flaw for God. Don't become just a pragmatist."

Conclusion:

Dr. Yarbrough's lecture on 1 Timothy 5 is a call to practical, gospel-centered living. He underscores the importance of honoring elders, treating all members of the church with respect and purity, caring for widows and the elderly, and maintaining integrity in leadership. He encourages self-care and a long-term vision, all while remaining faithful to the scriptures and the gospel. He emphasizes the practical nature of this book and highlights the importance of taking these commands and teachings seriously.

4. Study Guide: Yarbrough, Pastoral Epistles, Session 6, 1 Timothy 5

1 Timothy 5 Study Guide

Quiz

1. According to the text, why is 1 Timothy 5 relevant to contemporary Christians, even if they don't directly interact with widows, elders, or slaves?
2. What is the significance of the instruction "Do not rebuke an older man harshly, but exhort him as a father"?
3. How should younger women be treated within the church, and what qualifier is placed on this instruction?
4. According to the text, what responsibility do children or grandchildren have towards widows?
5. What are the two types of widows and how should they be regarded?
6. What qualifications are outlined for a widow to receive support from the church?
7. Why does Paul advise younger widows to marry rather than be placed on the list of widows?
8. According to the text, how are elders who direct affairs in the church to be honored?
9. What is the process for addressing accusations against an elder, and what action should be taken if an elder is found to be sinning?
10. Why does Paul advise Timothy to take a little wine?

Quiz Answer Key

1. The chapter is relevant because it addresses the broader themes of honoring elders (including parents), caring for the vulnerable, and cultivating godly relationships within the church, which apply to all believers. The care for widows is a reminder that we all will need care as we age.
2. This instruction is based on the principle of honoring elders and reflects the Old Testament command to honor one's father and mother; it emphasizes treating older men with respect and affection, not harshness.

3. Younger women should be treated as sisters, with "absolute purity," emphasizing the need for respectful, pure, and brotherly/sisterly relationships between men and women in the church.
4. If a widow has children or grandchildren, they should first learn to put their faith into practice by caring for their own family, repaying their parents and grandparents, as this is pleasing to God.
5. The two types of widows are those who are truly in need and have devoted themselves to God, and those who live for pleasure and are therefore "dead even while they live"; the church should recognize the distinction.
6. To qualify for church support, a widow should be over 60, have been faithful to her husband, and be well-known for her good deeds, including bringing up children, showing hospitality, and helping those in trouble.
7. Paul advises younger widows to marry because their sensual desires may overcome their dedication to Christ and the church might tempt them to sell themselves short and break the pledge to be a widow.
8. Elders who direct church affairs well, especially those who preach and teach, are worthy of "double honor," implying both respect and material provision/support.
9. Accusations against an elder should be supported by two or three witnesses. If the accusations are valid, the elders should be reproved before everyone so that others may take warning.
10. Paul advises Timothy to take a little wine because of his frequent illnesses, indicating that pastors need to be mindful of their physical needs and should not be destructively ascetic. The alcohol might also have helped purify the water.

Essay Questions

1. Explore the concept of "ethos" within a church community as presented in 1 Timothy 5, and discuss how pastoral leadership influences and establishes that ethos.
2. Discuss the balance between the church's responsibility to care for widows and the individual responsibility of family members to care for their elderly relatives, as outlined in 1 Timothy 5.
3. Analyze the role of sexuality as presented in the sermon on 1 Timothy 5. How should it be regarded according to the Bible, and what should be the practical and redemptive manner of deployment?
4. Discuss the qualifications and the responsibilities outlined for elders in 1 Timothy 5, as well as the potential pitfalls that pastoral leaders should guard against.
5. Consider the overall message of 1 Timothy 5. How does this chapter provide a practical guide for the everyday life of the church, especially concerning vulnerable individuals?

Glossary of Key Terms

- **Pastoral Epistles:** Letters written by the Apostle Paul to Timothy and Titus, providing instruction for church leaders and their congregations.
- **Ethos:** The characteristic spirit or tone of a culture, era, or group, as reflected in its beliefs and aspirations.
- **Absolute Purity:** In the context of the text, it refers to the ideal of complete purity. However, it is also interpreted as striving for "all possible purity" in the human condition.
- **Creation Mandate:** The biblical command in Genesis for humans to be fruitful, multiply, and have dominion over the earth, often linked to marriage and child-rearing.
- **Totalitarian Discipleship:** The text discusses a concept that God's call to discipleship is all-encompassing and does not have asterisks.
- **Teaching Elders:** In some traditions, these are pastors specifically ordained for preaching and teaching.
- **Ruling Elders:** Church leaders who have spiritual authority and pastoral care responsibilities but are not the primary preachers/teachers.
- **Graphe:** The Greek word for scripture used in the text, is cited as both the Old and New Testament.
- **Ascetic:** A lifestyle characterized by abstinence from worldly pleasures, especially for religious reasons.
- **Partiality:** Favoritism or bias shown to some individuals over others, especially those who support a leader.
- **Sensual Desires:** The text states that these desires are God-given, but must be channeled into marriage and child-bearing to avoid immorality and sin.

5. FAQs on Yarbrough, Pastoral Epistles, Session 6, 1 Timothy 5, Biblicalelearning.org (BeL)

FAQ on 1 Timothy 5 based on Dr. Robert Yarbrough's Session 6 Lecture

- **Why is 1 Timothy 5, which focuses on widows, elders, and slaves, relevant for us today, even if we don't directly interact with people in those categories?**
- While the categories of "widows," "elders," and "slaves" may seem outdated, the principles in 1 Timothy 5 are deeply applicable. The chapter deals with how we treat and care for different age groups and genders within the Christian community. It addresses the honor due to older members, the respect and purity required in interactions between men and women, and the responsibility of families and the church toward vulnerable members like widows. Ultimately, it challenges us to cultivate a culture of godliness and mutual respect, which transcends specific social categories. The care of widows, in particular, highlights the responsibility of the church and Christian families for vulnerable members of society, especially the elderly. This chapter underscores the importance of practical outreach and care for those in need and it is also a reminder that the way we regard and care for those who cared for us can point to our own godliness.
- **What does 1 Timothy 5 teach about the treatment of different age groups within the church?**
- The chapter instructs us to treat older men as we would our own fathers – with respect and honor. Younger men are to be treated as brothers, with genuine care and respect, not dismissively. Older women are to be treated as mothers, with affection and thoughtful consideration. Younger women are to be treated as sisters, with absolute purity of heart and intention. This approach aims to foster a healthy ethos within the church, where each group is valued and treated with the appropriate respect. This prevents things like ageism within the community.

- **How does 1 Timothy 5 address the issue of sexual purity, particularly for men, and why is this important in a pastoral context?**
- Paul emphasizes the importance of "absolute purity" in interactions with younger women, recognizing the powerful and God-given nature of human sexual desires. He acknowledges that these desires can be a source of temptation and challenges men, particularly pastors, to maintain a pure heart by means of faith, the word of God, and the Holy Spirit. He notes that the world has created unhealthy patterns of viewing and interacting with the opposite sex that do not align with God's standards and that it is the responsibility of Christians to cultivate a mindset of purity. This is essential for maintaining healthy relationships and effective ministry and is evidence of deliverance from the darkness of objectification and the lure of immoral practices. It also allows for powerful alliances and friendships between men and women of differing ages within the church.
- **What is the responsibility of families toward widows, according to 1 Timothy 5?**
- The passage emphasizes the responsibility of children and grandchildren to care for their own family members, especially widows. This is presented as a fundamental expression of their Christian faith, suggesting that it is a way to "put their religion into practice." This responsibility includes financial and physical care, potentially requiring lifestyle adjustments. This passage strongly suggests that the immediate family bears primary responsibility for the care of aging parents or relatives and that the church must come second in terms of resource allocation.
- **How should the church handle the responsibility of caring for widows, and what criteria should be used to determine who qualifies for church support?**

The church should prioritize those widows who are truly in need and have no other means of support. Paul outlines specific criteria for widows to be considered for church support. They must be over 60 years old, have been faithful to their husbands, and be known for their good deeds. These include raising children, showing hospitality, and serving others. This emphasizes the importance of both financial and spiritual qualifications for widows to receive support from the church. Furthermore, the church is not intended to serve as the first line of support, if families are able to step in and care for those in need. The church must be discerning in order to make sure its resources are well-spent.

- **What does 1 Timothy 5 say about younger widows, and what advice is given to them?**
- The text advises against placing younger widows on the official support list. Instead, they are encouraged to remarry. This is because allowing them to remain on the list when their desires to marry overwhelm their commitment to remaining a widow can cause problems both for the woman and the church. This approach affirms marriage as a good thing and provides a path for them to pursue healthy relationships, fulfill the creation mandate, manage their homes, and contribute positively to their church and society. This is also a method of preventing younger widows from becoming idle, gossiping, and creating problems for the church.
- **How does 1 Timothy 5 address the responsibility and accountability of church elders?**
- Elders are described as deserving of "double honor," especially those who preach and teach the Word. However, they are also held to a high standard of conduct and are subject to scrutiny and correction. Accusations against elders must be supported by two or three witnesses, and those found in sin should be publicly rebuked so that others may take warning. The chapter emphasizes the importance of impartiality in leadership and warns against favoritism, demonstrating that leadership is both an honor and a weighty responsibility. There is also an implied need to avoid hasty appointments of those who do not live up to the calling of an elder.
- **What are some of the overall principles that can be derived from 1 Timothy 5, and how should they inform pastoral leadership and individual behavior?**
- The chapter promotes a holistic vision of care, respect, and accountability within the church. It calls for practical outreach to those in need, particularly widows, and emphasizes the primary role of the family in such care. It also highlights the importance of sexual purity, especially among leaders, and establishes a framework for evaluating and holding leaders accountable. Pastors and leaders should be proactive in fostering healthy relationships and establishing structures that promote these values. Individuals, likewise, are expected to take these teachings to heart and apply them to their daily lives, making them active participants in the church community and showing godliness in their interactions with others. Ultimately, the chapter calls for a life of genuine faith in God that is displayed through good works and care for one another.