

Workbook

on

Titus & Philemon



The apostle Paul left the Titus on the island of Crete to "set in order the things that are lacking, and appoint elders in every city" ([Titus 1:5](#)). Crete is the largest of the Greek islands and the fifth largest island in the Mediterranean. Almost the entire population of Crete belongs to the Greek Orthodox Church.

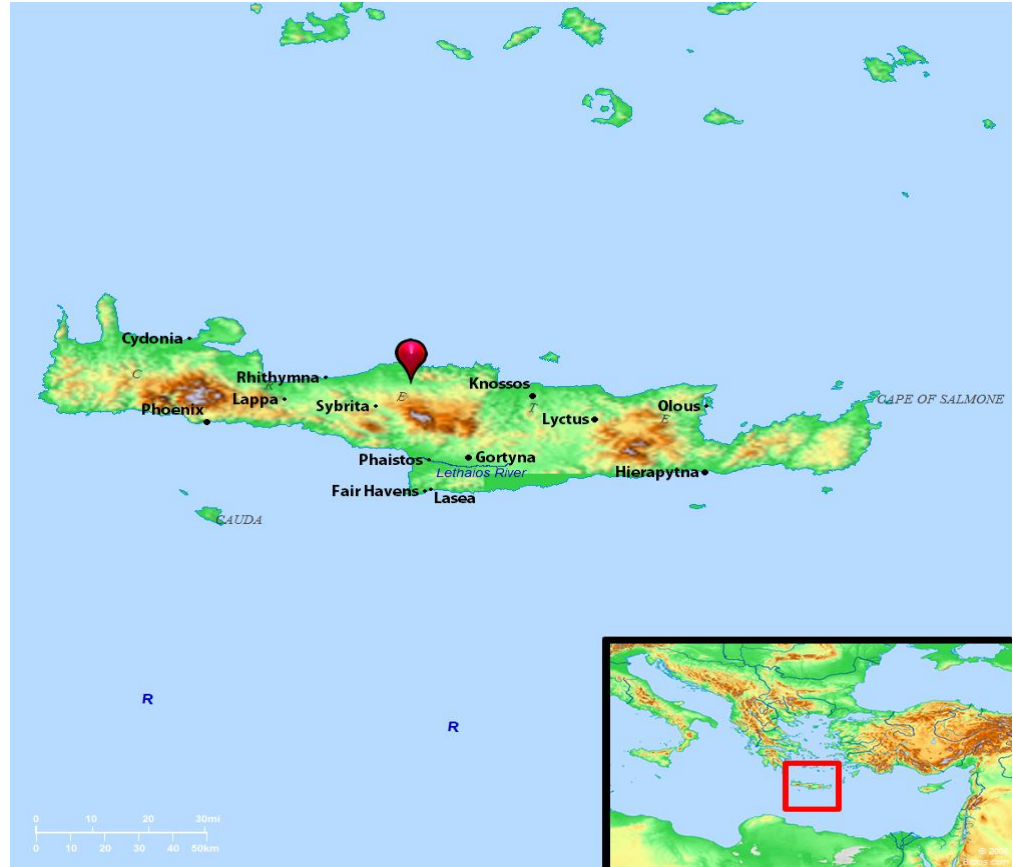
After three missionary journeys Paul made his final voyage, which took him from Jerusalem to Caesarea Maritima, Myra, Crete, Malta, Syracuse, and [Rome](#) (Acts 27-28). The people of Crete today entertain a number of traditions about Paul's visit to their island, including the thought that he banished all poisonous snakes from the island. Another tradition is that Paul was beaten because of his comment that "Cretans are always liars, evil beasts, lazy gluttons" ([Titus 1:12](#)).

"For this reason I left you in Crete, that you should set in order the things that are lacking, and appoint elders in every city as I commanded you." Titus 1:5

Crete in the New Testament:

Crete owes its connection with Pauline history to the accident of a gale which forced the ship carrying Paul to Rome to take shelter on the South coast of the island. In the harbor of Myra, on the coast of Lycia, the centurion in charge of Paul transferred him from the Adramyttian ship which had brought them from Caesarea, to a ship from Alexandria in Egypt, bound for Ostia with a cargo of grain. The fact that the centurion was in virtual command of the ship ([Acts 27:11](#)) proves that it was one of the vessels in the imperial transport service. Leaving Myra they came opposite Cnidus

with difficulty, against a head-wind. The ordinary course from Cnidus in good weather was to steer straight for Cythera, but on this occasion the West or Northwest winds made this route impracticable, and they sailed under the lee of Crete, whose South coast would shelter them from a Northwest gale, and afford occasional protection from



a West gale. They passed Salmone, the Northeast corner of Crete, with difficulty, and worked round the coast to Fair Havens, a harbor somewhat to the East of Cape Matala. The great Feast fell while they were at Fair Havens; in 59 A.D. it was On October 5, in the middle of the season when the equinoxes made sailing impossible. Paul advised the centurion to winter in Fair Havens, but the captain wished to reach Phoenix, a harbor farther to the West, where ships from Egypt were accustomed to put in during the stormy season. It was decided to follow the captain's advice; but on its way to Phoenix the ship was struck by a Northeast wind called Euraquilo, which rushed down from Mt. Ida. The ship was carried out to sea; it managed to run under the lee of Cauda, an island 23 miles West of Cape Matala, where the crew hauled in the boat, undergirded the ship, and slackened sail. On the fourteenth night they were driven on the coast of Malta, and wrecked.

1. How does Paul identify himself?
2. What is the one thing God cannot do?
3. Find a verse in this chapter which shows the importance of preaching.
4. Name 3 things Paul wanted Titus to receive.
5. What important and needed work was Titus left in Crete to do?
6. What do we find in verses 6-9?
7. In what way is a bishop (elder) a steward?
8. How can an elder exhort and convict those who contradict?
9. What reason did Paul give for some “teaching things which they ought not”?
10. What does the phrase “especially they of the circumcision” suggest?
11. How do they lead the people astray? (see questions 9, 10)

12. What was said about the Cretans?

13. Why did Paul tell Titus to rebuke the false teachers?

14. What is the plight of the undefiled and unbelieving?

15. How do they deny God?

16. Explain whether I Tim. 4:1-5 might be a parallel passage that helps explain what Paul refers to in vss. 10-16.

17. How do you think we should handle this kind of problem when we have it in the church today?

1. What things was Titus to speak?
2. What did Paul mean by “sound doctrine”?
3. What did Paul mean by the word “befit”?
4. What are the qualities of older men?
5. Define the following words. Give examples.
 - a. faith-
 - b. love-
 - c. patience-
6. As we become older we become weak physically. What happens to us spiritually?
7. What are the qualities of older women?
8. What were young women to do?
9. What exhortation was given for the young men?
10. What effect will “sound speech that cannot be condemned” have on the opponent?

11. What were servants to do?

12. What does the grace of God bring about? Teach us?

13. What should the Christian look for?

14. What is the meaning of peculiar as it is used in vs. 14?

15. What was Titus to do with all authority?

16. List a number of things which make Christians peculiar.

1. What should the Christian's attitude be toward governing bodies and authorities? (see I Tim. 2:1, 2)
2. What should the Christian show to all men?
3. Give Paul's picture of one's life before becoming a Christian.
4. What appeared toward all men?
5. According to the chapter, by what did God save us?
6. If baptism is required for salvation, does this make salvation by works?
7. What can we become heirs to?
8. What was Titus to "affirm" constantly?
9. What 4 things was Titus told to avoid? Why?
10. What is a heretic?
11. What command did Paul give regarding the heretic?

12. Why should we reject the heretic?

13. List all the passages that mention Tychicus.

14. What “professional man” is mentioned in this chapter?

15. Read Acts 18:24-28. List 5 outstanding things about Apollos.

16. What should all people learn to do?

17. What are some of the foolish questions we should avoid today?

1. Who does Paul write to?
2. Why did Paul thank God for Philemon?
3. What had Philemon done for the saints?
4. How does Paul describe himself?
5. Who was Onesimus?
6. How was Onesimus profitable to Paul?
7. How was Philemon to receive Onesimus?
8. What did Paul want Philemon to do voluntarily?
9. What does “both in the flesh and in the Lord” mean?
10. What if Onesimus owed Philemon anything?

11. What is different about Philemon and Paul's other letters?

12. In what way could Philemon refresh Paul's heart?

13. What did Paul have confidence that Philemon would do?

14. What was Philemon to prepare for Paul?

15. Who was Paul's fellow prisoner and fellow laborers?
