What follows represents the unedited lecture notes of Pastor Merritt's teaching of the book of $1^{\text {st }}$ Timothy. Please feel free to reproduce all or part for the glory of the Lord Jesus Christ.
$1^{\text {st }}$ Timothy Lesson $\quad \mathbf{1 - 1 4 - 2 0 1 8}$

1. Earlier on 12-31-2017 I taught in part 1Ti 6:9: and when the clock tolled noon we had just completed an analysis of the phrase "and a snare."
2. Before returning to our exegesis, I want to give you opportunity to use 1Jo 1:9 as may be necessary.
3. I want to review some of that learned last week but first an expanded translation of 1Ti 6:3-8.

## Expanded Translation

1Ti 6:3 Since there will be false teachers who will disregard the words of the Lord Jesus Christ, even His categorical teachings which foster godliness; 1Ti 6:4 this person is arrogant and knows little to nothing about the Word of God but likes to argue about religion; such arguments often lead to envy, strife, outspoken blasphemies and wicked suppositions.
1Ti 6:5 These false teachers will create constant friction within the body of Christ, for they are men of corrupt minds having purposefully deprived themselves of divine viewpoint; as a result, they think that their work for the Lord is a means to financial gain.
1Ti 6:6 But real godliness results in not just contentment but a special comfort and sense of destiny.
1Ti 6:7 For we brought nothing into the world, and obviously we cannot take anything out of the world;
1Ti 6:8 but if we have food and clothing for our bodies we should be content.
4. So far, we have exegeted that portion of the verse translated in the KJV "But they that will be rich fall into temptation and a snare" noting it might better be rendered "All, and that includes pastor-teachers, who have an inordinate desire for wealth they will invariably fall into temptation and a trap ..."
5. The entire verse has been translated in the KJV:

KJV-New Sentence
1Ti 6:9 But they that will be rich fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in destruction and perdition.
6. Now for new material and the phrase "into many foolish."

## INTO MANY FOOLISH $\pi 0 \lambda \nu \sigma$ $\alpha \nu O \eta \tau O \sigma$

1. Polus Anoetos is better translated "where there are many foolish ..."
2. Polus is an adjective declined as an accusative plural followed by the noun Anoetos also declined as an accusative plural.
3. Polus appears more than 250 times in the New Testament where it is translated "far better, many" or "which." Most often we find it translated "many." Examples:

1Co 12:12 The body is a unit, though it is made up of many parts; and though all its parts are many, they form one body. So it is with Christ.
1Co 12:13 For we were all baptized by one Spirit into one body -- whether Jews or Greeks, slave or free -- and we were all given the one Spirit to drink.
1Co 12:14 Now the body is not made up of one part but of many.
1Co 12:15 If the foot should say, "Because I am not a hand, I do not belong to the body," it would not for that reason cease to be part of the body.
1Co 12:16 And if the ear should say, "Because I am not an eye, I do not belong to the body," it would not for that reason cease to be part of the body.
1Co 12:17 If the whole body were an eye, where would the sense of hearing be? If the whole body were an ear, where would the sense of smell be?
1Co 12:18 But in fact God has arranged the parts in the body, every one of them, just as he wanted them to be.
1Co 12:19 If they were all one part, where would the body be?
1Co 12:20 As it is, there are many parts, but one body.
1Co 12:21 The eye cannot say to the hand, "I don't need you!" And the head cannot say to the feet, "I don't need you!"

Phi 1:23 For I am in a strait betwixt two, having a desire to depart, and to be with Christ; which is far better:
Phi 1:24 Nevertheless to abide in the flesh is more needful for you.
Phi 1:25 And having this confidence, I know that I shall abide and continue with you all for your furtherance and joy of faith;
Phi 1:26 That your rejoicing may be more abundant in Jesus Christ for me by my coming to you again.
4. Anoetos appears six times in Scripture where it is translated "unwise, foolish" or "fools." Examples:

Luk 24:25 Then he said unto them, O fools, and slow of heart to believe all that the prophets have spoken:
Luk 24:26 Ought not Christ to have suffered these things, and to enter into his glory? Luk 24:27 And beginning at Moses and all the prophets, he expounded unto them in all the scriptures the things concerning himself.
4.1 What we have here in verses 26 and 27 is a clear testimony to the fact that Christ's coming was predicted in the Old Testament books written by Moses.
4.2 The Messiah would logically be expected to suffer and to enter into glory, because the Old Testament had foreshadowed such events to come. "And beginning at Moses and all the prophets, he expounded unto them in all the scriptures the things concerning himself."
4.3 From Genesis to Deuteronomy there were scattered prophecies of the coming Messiah. Our Lord's exposition of these passages has been preserved as a discourse on our web site. (www.westbankbiblechurch.com)
4.3.1 On the website you will find 46 prophecies full-filled by Jesus Christ in the five books written by Moses, i.e., the first five books in the Old Testament. Go to the website and look at Pastor Merritt's Study Books for "353 Prophecies Fulfilled by Jesus Christ" where the 353 are listed and linked. The first 46 can be found in the five books written by Moses. We certainly owe a great deal of thanks to those who first compiled this marvelous listing.

Rom 1:14 I am obligated both to Greeks and non-Greeks, both to the wise and the foolish.
Rom 1:15 That is why I am so eager to preach the gospel also to you who are at Rome. Rom 1:16 I am not ashamed of the gospel, because it is the power of God for the salvation of everyone who believes: first for the Jew, then for the Gentile.

Gal 3:1 You foolish Galatians! Who has bewitched you? Before your very eyes Jesus Christ was clearly portrayed as crucified.
Gal 3:2 I would like to learn just one thing from you: Did you receive the Spirit by observing the law, or by believing what you heard?
Gal 3:3 Are you so foolish? After beginning with the Spirit, are you now trying to attain your goal by human effort?
5. Now for the phrase "and hurtful lusts."

AND HURTFUL LUSTS к $\kappa 1 \quad \beta \lambda \alpha \beta \varepsilon \rho о \sigma \varepsilon \pi i \theta \cup \mu 1 \alpha$

1. Kai Blaberos Epithumia is well translated "and hurtful lusts ..."
2. Kai is a conjunction followed by the adjective Blaberos declined as an accusative plural.
3. Blaberos is used one time in Scripture thus, it is called a hapax legomenon. Arnt and Gingrich in their lexicon as edited by Bauer cite its use by Josephus, Aristotle and Homer to describe harm or things harmful.
4. Epithumia appears more than 25 times in Scripture where it is translated "lust, lusts" or "desires." Examples:

Luk 22:15 And he said to them, "I have eagerly desired to eat this Passover with you before I suffer.
Luk 22:16 For I tell you, I will not eat it again until it finds fulfillment in the kingdom of God."

Rom 1:24 Wherefore God also gave them up to uncleanness through the lusts of their own hearts, to dishonour their own bodies between themselves:
Rom 1:25 Who changed the truth of God into a lie, and worshipped and served the creature more than the Creator, who is blessed for ever. Amen.

Rom 13:13 Let us walk honestly, as in the day; not in rioting and drunkenness, not in chambering and wantonness, not in strife and envying.
Rom 13:14 But put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ, and make not provision for the flesh, to fulfil the lusts thereof.

1Jo 2:16 For all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, is not of the Father, but is of the world.
1Jo 2:17 And the world passeth away, and the lust thereof: but he that doeth the will of God abideth for ever.
1Jo 2:18 Little children, it is the last time: and as ye have heard that antichrist shall come, even now are there many antichrists; whereby we know that it is the last time.

## WHICH DROWN MEN <br> $\beta \nu \theta \imath \zeta \omega$ о $\alpha v \theta \rho \omega \pi о \sigma$

1. Buthizo Ho Anthropos is well translated "which drown men ..."
2. Buthizo is a verb parsed as a $3^{\text {rd }}$ person plural, present active indicative and the monadic noun Anthropos declined as an accusative plural.
3. Buthizo appears twice in the New Testament where it is translated "began to sink." The noun form is Buthos where it is found one time and translated "deep." Examples:

### 3.1 Buthizo

Luk 5:7 And they beckoned unto their partners, which were in the other ship, that they should come and help them. And they came, and filled both the ships, so that they

## began to sink.

Luk 5:8 When Simon Peter saw it, he fell down at Jesus' knees, saying, Depart from me; for I am a sinful man, O Lord.
Luk 5:9 For he was astonished, and all that were with him, at the draught of the fishes which they had taken:

Luk 5:10 And so was also James, and John, the sons of Zebedee, which were partners with Simon. And Jesus said unto Simon, Fear not; from henceforth thou shalt catch men.
Luk 5:11 And when they had brought their ships to land, they forsook all, and followed him.

### 3.2 Buthos

2Co 11:25 Thrice was I beaten with rods, once was I stoned, thrice I suffered shipwreck, a night and a day I have been in the deep;
2Co 11:26 In journeyings often, in perils of waters, in perils of robbers, in perils by mine own countrymen, in perils by the heathen, in perils in the city, in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the sea, in perils among false brethren;
2Co 11:27 In weariness and painfulness, in watchings often, in hunger and thirst, in fastings often, in cold and nakedness.
4. Anthropos appears more than 500 times in the New Testament where it is translated "man, men, man's" or "a certain king." Examples:

Mat 22:2 The kingdom of heaven is like unto a certain king, which made a marriage for his son, Mat 22:3 And sent forth his servants to call them that were bidden to the wedding: and they would not come.

Gal 2:6 But of these who seemed to be somewhat, (whatsoever they were, it maketh no matter to me: God accepteth no man's person:) for they who seemed to be somewhat in conference added nothing to me:
Gal 2:7 But contrariwise, when they saw that the gospel of the uncircumcision was committed unto me, as the gospel of the circumcision was unto Peter;
Gal 2:8 (For he that wrought effectually in Peter to the apostleship of the circumcision, the same was mighty in me toward the Gentiles:)
Gal 2:9 And when James, Cephas, and John, who seemed to be pillars, perceived the grace that was given unto me, they gave to me and Barnabas the right hands of fellowship; that we should go unto the heathen, and they unto the circumcision.

Col 1:27 To whom God would make known what is the riches of the glory of this mystery among the Gentiles; which is Christ in you, the hope of glory:
Col 1:28 Whom we preach, warning every man, and teaching every man in all wisdom; that we may present every man perfect in Christ Jesus:
Col 1:29 Whereunto I also labour, striving according to his working, which worketh in me mightily.

1Ti 2:1 I exhort therefore, that, first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks, be made for all men;

1Ti 2:2 For kings, and for all that are in authority; that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty.
1Ti 2:3 For this is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Saviour;
1Ti 2:4 Who will have all men to be saved, and to come unto the knowledge of the truth.

IN DESTRUCTION AND PERDITION. $\varepsilon 1 \sigma$ o $\lambda \varepsilon \theta \rho O \sigma \kappa \alpha \iota \alpha \pi \omega \lambda \varepsilon 1 \alpha$.

1. Eis Olethros Kai Apoleia is better translated "in destructive and pernicious ways ..."
2. Eis is a preposition followed by the noun Olethros declined as an accusative singular. Next follows the conjunction Kai used as a simple connective followed by the noun Apoleia declined as an accusative singular.
3. Olethros appears four times in Scripture where it is translated in the KJV "destruction." Examples:

1Co 5:5 To deliver such an one unto Satan for the destruction of the flesh, that the spirit may be saved in the day of the Lord Jesus.
1Co 5:6 Your glorying is not good. Know ye not that a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump?
1Co 5:7 Purge out therefore the old leaven, that ye may be a new lump, as ye are unleavened. For even Christ our passover is sacrificed for us:
1Co 5:8 Therefore let us keep the feast, not with old leaven, neither with the leaven of malice and wickedness; but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth.

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