

1 TIMOTHY LEADER HANDBOOK

BIBLICAL TEACHING / ANSWERS / APPLICATION

A practical companion for leading all 12 studies

OPEN THE WORD.

This handbook sits beside the youth workbook. It gives the leader the biblical substance behind the questions young people are answering, so discussion is guided by Scripture rather than guesswork.

01 READ

Read the whole passage. Follow Paul's argument.

02 EXPLAIN

Use the biblical answer to clarify what the text teaches.

03 APPLY

Bring the truth home without replacing the gospel with moralism.

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STUDY

01

DON'T MESS WITH THE GOSPEL

1 TIMOTHY 1:1–11

Read the Word. Know the truth. Live it.

THE YOUTH QUESTIONS

BIBLICAL ANSWERS / TEACHING HELP

01 What does the passage actually say?

Paul writes with apostolic authority, charges Timothy to oppose different doctrine, and says the goal of the command is love from a pure heart, good conscience and sincere faith (vv.1–5). The law is good when used lawfully (v.8).

LEADER TEACHING HELP

Keep the order: authority false teaching the aim of sound doctrine the proper use of the law.

02 What does it mean in its context?

The Ephesians were distracted by myths and endless genealogies (v.4). Such speculation produced disputes rather than God's work. The law exposes sin; it does not save sinners. The gospel announces God's saving grace.

LEADER TEACHING HELP

Explain law and gospel clearly. The law tells us what God requires and exposes guilt; the gospel tells us what God has done for sinners in Christ.

03 How should this truth shape Christian living?

We should prize biblical truth because it is meant to produce love and holiness, not merely arguments. Religious knowledge that never changes the heart has missed Paul's point (v.5).

LEADER TEACHING HELP

Ask: 'Is my Christianity producing love, repentance and faith, or merely giving me things to talk about?')

LEADER TOOLKIT

DON'T MESS WITH THE GOSPEL

BIG IDEA

Sound doctrine is never an end in itself. God's truth is meant to produce love, holiness and a sincere faith.

WHAT TO EMPHASISE

Paul does not oppose doctrine; he opposes teaching that departs from the apostolic gospel. The test of Christian teaching is not whether it sounds clever or religious, but whether it agrees with God's Word and produces the fruit Paul describes in verse 5.

WATCH FOR

Teenagers may confuse knowing Christian answers with knowing Christ. They may also hear the law as a ladder for earning God's acceptance. Keep returning to the distinction between God's holy standard and the grace of the gospel.

ASK THE ROOM

What is the difference between knowing facts about Christianity and having a heart changed by the gospel? How would you recognise the difference in ordinary life?

LIVE IT

This week, identify one area where you are tempted to argue about Christianity rather than obey Christ. Pray for a pure heart, good conscience and sincere faith (v.5).

PRAY

Pray that the group would love truth, reject false teaching and become people whose doctrine produces Christlike love.

KEY CROSS-REFERENCES

Romans 3:19–26 • Galatians 3:19–26 • Titus 1:9 • James 1:22–25

STUDY

02

SOUND TEACHING FOR A HEALTHY CHURCH

1 TIMOTHY 1:12–20

Read the Word. Know the truth. Live it.

THE YOUTH QUESTIONS

BIBLICAL ANSWERS / TEACHING HELP

01 What does the passage actually say?

Paul remembers his blasphemy and persecution, yet Christ showed him mercy (vv.12–14). He states the gospel plainly: Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners (v.15). Timothy must wage the good warfare while holding faith and a good conscience (vv.18–19).

LEADER TEACHING HELP

Do not soften Paul's sin, but do not make Paul the hero. His past magnifies Christ's mercy.

02 What does it mean in its context?

Paul's conversion displays Christ's perfect patience (v.16). The gospel saves guilty people by grace. Timothy therefore needs both sound doctrine and a conscience kept honest before God.

LEADER TEACHING HELP

A good conscience is not a sinless conscience. It is a conscience that does not hide sin and is kept clean through repentance and faith.

03 How should this truth shape Christian living?

Grace should make us humble and grateful. We can confess sin without despair because Christ saves sinners, and we can speak of Christ without pretending we have always had it together.

LEADER TEACHING HELP

With guilty teenagers, lead them to Christ rather than merely telling them to try harder. With proud teenagers, show that grace leaves no room for boasting.

LEADER TOOLKIT

SOUND TEACHING FOR A HEALTHY CHURCH

BIG IDEA

The gospel is powerful because Christ saves real sinners by grace and then entrusts those sinners with faithful service.

WHAT TO EMPHASISE

Paul does not hide his past. He calls himself a blasphemer and persecutor, yet he magnifies Christ's mercy. Verse 15 should be stated plainly: Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners. Timothy's ministry rests on that gospel.

WATCH FOR

Some teenagers will think their sin makes them beyond grace; others will minimise their sin. Paul's testimony corrects both errors. Grace is not permission to continue in sin, nor is past sin stronger than Christ's mercy.

ASK THE ROOM

Why does Paul tell the church about the worst parts of his past? What does his story teach us about the character of Jesus?

LIVE IT

Confess one sin honestly to God rather than hiding it. Then thank Christ specifically for the mercy promised in the gospel.

PRAY

Pray for assurance rooted in Christ rather than feelings, and for humility that gladly points to grace.

KEY CROSS-REFERENCES

Luke 19:10 • Romans 5:6–11 • Ephesians 2:1–10 • 2 Corinthians 5:17

STUDY

03

MEN AND WOMEN IN THE CHURCH

1 TIMOTHY 2:1–15

Read the Word. Know the truth. Live it.

THE YOUTH QUESTIONS

BIBLICAL ANSWERS / TEACHING HELP

01 What does the passage actually say?

Paul commands prayer for all people and rulers (vv.1–2), grounds salvation in God's saving purpose (vv.3–4), and declares one God and one Mediator, Christ Jesus (v.5). He then gives instructions for gathered-church conduct, teaching and authority.

LEADER TEACHING HELP

Do not skip vv.1–7 because later verses are difficult. Establish prayer, salvation and Christ the Mediator first.

02 What does it mean in its context?

The passage concerns the ordered life of the gathered church. Christ alone mediates between God and humanity. Instructions about men and women must be read in Paul's argument and alongside the whole counsel of Scripture.

LEADER TEACHING HELP

Distinguish what Scripture clearly says from questions of interpretation. Do not use a difficult text as a culture-war weapon.

03 How should this truth shape Christian living?

Christians should pray broadly, submit church life to Scripture, pursue holiness and treat one another with dignity. Difficult passages should produce careful obedience, not quarrelsomeness.

LEADER TEACHING HELP

If discussion becomes political or cultural, return to the text: What does Paul say about prayer? God? Christ? The church?

LEADER TOOLKIT

MEN AND WOMEN IN THE CHURCH

BIG IDEA

The ordered life of the church begins with prayer, salvation and submission to the one Mediator, Christ Jesus.

WHAT TO EMPHASISE

Verse 5 is central: there is one God and one Mediator. Teach the whole passage before entering disputed applications. Paul grounds his instructions in God's purposes, creation and the gathered church.

WATCH FOR

Do not allow the group to turn a difficult passage into a political argument. Also avoid pretending every interpretive question has no difficulty. Teach conviction with humility and charity.

ASK THE ROOM

What does this passage tell us about prayer, God's desire to save, and Christ's unique role as Mediator before we reach the disputed verses?

LIVE IT

Pray this week for people who do not know Christ, including those in authority (vv.1–2). Practise listening carefully when another Christian reads a difficult passage differently.

PRAY

Pray for churches to be ordered by Scripture, centred on Christ and marked by humility rather than quarrels.

KEY CROSS-REFERENCES

Genesis 1–3 • John 14:6 • Hebrews 9:15 • 1 Peter 3:7

STUDY

04

GODLINESS IN GOD'S HOUSEHOLD

1 TIMOTHY 3:1–16

Read the Word. Know the truth. Live it.

THE YOUTH QUESTIONS

BIBLICAL ANSWERS / TEACHING HELP

01 What does the passage actually say?

Paul gives qualifications for overseers and deacons, repeatedly emphasising character: self-control, faithfulness, hospitality, sound family life, integrity and ability to teach (vv.1–13). The church is God's household (v.15).

LEADER TEACHING HELP

The list is strikingly ordinary. Paul prioritises tested character over charisma, platform or popularity.

02 What does it mean in its context?

Leaders are stewards of God's household. Their private and public lives cannot be separated. Verse 16 anchors godliness in Christ rather than mere behaviour management.

LEADER TEACHING HELP

'Above reproach' does not mean sinless. It means no settled pattern of scandal or unrepentant character contradicting the profession of faith.

03 How should this truth shape Christian living?

Every Christian should value character over image. Leaders especially must live what they teach, because young people learn from what they see as well as what they hear.

LEADER TEACHING HELP

Ask teenagers what makes an adult trustworthy, then compare their answers with Paul's list.

LEADER TOOLKIT

GODLINESS IN GOD'S HOUSEHOLD

BIG IDEA

Church leadership is fundamentally a matter of tested character under the authority of Christ and His Word.

WHAT TO EMPHASISE

Paul's qualifications are remarkably ordinary: self-control, faithfulness, hospitality, integrity, family life and ability to teach. The church should not confuse charisma with godliness.

WATCH FOR

Teenagers can admire platform, confidence and personality. Teach them to value character. Also make clear that 'above reproach' does not mean sinless; it means a life not marked by an unrepentant pattern that contradicts profession.

ASK THE ROOM

Why do you think Paul spends so much space on character rather than talent? Which qualification would be hardest to fake over time?

LIVE IT

Choose one character quality from the passage and pray about one concrete way to practise it this week.

PRAY

Pray for elders, pastors, youth leaders and future leaders to be above reproach and anchored in Christ.

KEY CROSS-REFERENCES

Titus 1:5–9 • 1 Peter 5:1–4 • John 13:34–35 • Acts 20:28

STUDY

05

A TRUE MINISTRY

1 TIMOTHY 4:1–16

Read the Word. Know the truth. Live it.

THE YOUTH QUESTIONS

BIBLICAL ANSWERS / TEACHING HELP

01 What does the passage actually say?

Paul warns that some will depart from the faith (vv.1–3). Timothy is to nourish believers with sound doctrine, reject irreverent myths, train for godliness and set an example in speech, conduct, love, faith and purity (vv.6–12).

LEADER TEACHING HELP

A minister feeds people. The Bible is not merely inspiration; it is spiritual nourishment.

02 What does it mean in its context?

False spirituality can contradict God's Word while sounding religious. Paul answers error with truth, thanksgiving and godliness. True ministry is Word-centred and life-centred.

LEADER TEACHING HELP

Help teenagers recognise error by asking: Does it agree with Scripture? Does it honour Christ? Does it produce holiness or pride?

03 How should this truth shape Christian living?

Young Christians should become discerning rather than gullible. They should know Scripture and understand that their conduct is part of their witness.

LEADER TEACHING HELP

Verse 12 gives concrete discipleship areas: speech, conduct, love, faith and purity.

LEADER TOOLKIT

A TRUE MINISTRY

BIG IDEA

Faithful ministry feeds people with God's truth and displays that truth through a godly life.

WHAT TO EMPHASISE

Timothy is to be nourished by the words of faith and good doctrine (v.6). He must reject myths, train for godliness and become an example in word, conduct, love, faith and purity (vv.7,12).

WATCH FOR

The group may assume false teaching always looks obviously evil. Paul warns about teaching that sounds spiritual. Give them tools for discernment: compare claims with Scripture and ask what view of Christ and holiness follows.

ASK THE ROOM

What makes a Christian teaching trustworthy? What should you do when something sounds convincing but you cannot find it in Scripture?

LIVE IT

Take one teaching you regularly hear online and test it against the Bible this week rather than simply trusting the speaker.

PRAY

Pray for discernment, faithful teachers and a generation that loves Scripture more than personalities.

KEY CROSS-REFERENCES

Acts 20:28–32 • 2 Timothy 3:14–17 • Colossians 2:6–8 • Titus 2:11–14

STUDY

06

TRAIN YOURSELF FOR GODLINESS

1 TIMOTHY 4:7–16

Read the Word. Know the truth. Live it.

THE YOUTH QUESTIONS

BIBLICAL ANSWERS / TEACHING HELP

01 What does the passage actually say?

Timothy is told to train for godliness (v.7). Physical training has limited value, but godliness has value for this life and the next (v.8). He must devote himself to Scripture, exhortation and teaching and watch his life and doctrine (vv.13,16).

LEADER TEACHING HELP

Grace does not make discipline unnecessary. It changes why we practise it.

02 What does it mean in its context?

Spiritual growth is intentional. Scripture, prayer, fellowship, repentance and obedience are ordinary means of growth. Timothy's life and doctrine must remain together.

LEADER TEACHING HELP

Guard against laziness and legalism. We do not train to make God love us; we train because He has already shown grace.

03 How should this truth shape Christian living?

Choose concrete habits: Bible reading, prayer, Scripture memory, church fellowship, confession and service. Encourage one faithful next step rather than dramatic resolutions.

LEADER TEACHING HELP

Ask: 'What would training for godliness look like on an ordinary Tuesday?'

LEADER TOOLKIT

TRAIN YOURSELF FOR GODLINESS

BIG IDEA

Grace does not produce passivity. Because our hope is in the living God, we train deliberately for godliness.

WHAT TO EMPHASISE

Paul uses the language of training. The Christian life involves effort, but that effort is never a payment for salvation. Godliness grows through ordinary means: Scripture, prayer, fellowship, repentance and obedience.

WATCH FOR

Legalism says, 'My disciplines make God accept me.' Laziness says, 'If God is sovereign, I need not make effort.' The gospel rejects both. We work because grace has already reached us.

ASK THE ROOM

What is the difference between training to earn God's love and training because you already belong to Christ?

LIVE IT

Choose one sustainable practice for seven days: ten minutes of Scripture, a short prayer routine, memory verse work or deliberate confession of sin.

PRAY

Pray for perseverance when spiritual disciplines feel ordinary or difficult.

KEY CROSS-REFERENCES

Romans 12:1–2 • Hebrews 12:1–14 • Titus 2:11–14 • John 15:1–5

STUDY

07

HOW TO TREAT PEOPLE

1 TIMOTHY 5:1–16

Read the Word. Know the truth. Live it.

THE YOUTH QUESTIONS

BIBLICAL ANSWERS / TEACHING HELP

01 What does the passage actually say?

Timothy is to treat older men as fathers, younger men as brothers, older women as mothers and younger women as sisters, with purity (vv.1–2). Paul then gives careful instructions about widows, family responsibility and genuine need.

LEADER TEACHING HELP

Notice the family language: honour, purity, responsibility and practical care.

02 What does it mean in its context?

The church is a household. Christians belong to one another, yet biblical compassion is wise: families have responsibilities and genuine need must be distinguished from patterns of idleness.

LEADER TEACHING HELP

Teach both compassion and responsibility. Avoid the false choice between helping everyone indiscriminately and helping nobody.

03 How should this truth shape Christian living?

Young Christians should honour older people, protect purity, notice loneliness and serve practical needs. Relationships should be shaped by the dignity of people made in God's image.

LEADER TEACHING HELP

Apply purity positively: 'How do I treat this person as someone made in God's image?'

LEADER TOOLKIT

HOW TO TREAT PEOPLE

BIG IDEA

Because the church is God's family, Christians are called to honour, protect and practically care for one another.

WHAT TO EMPHASISE

Paul's family language gives teenagers a radically different way of seeing relationships: older men as fathers, older women as mothers, younger believers as brothers and sisters, with purity.

WATCH FOR

Do not reduce this to manners. The passage includes sexual purity, family responsibility, genuine need and practical care. Biblical love is compassionate but also wise and responsible.

ASK THE ROOM

How would your relationships change if you deliberately treated church members as family rather than as strangers at a meeting?

LIVE IT

Notice one person who is often overlooked. Encourage them, listen to them or serve them practically without seeking recognition.

PRAY

Pray that the church would become a place where loneliness is noticed and people are treated with dignity and purity.

KEY CROSS-REFERENCES

Mark 12:28–31 • Romans 12:9–18 • Galatians 6:10 • James 1:27

STUDY

08

ELDERS AND CHURCH LEADERSHIP

1 TIMOTHY 5:17–25

Read the Word. Know the truth. Live it.

THE YOUTH QUESTIONS

BIBLICAL ANSWERS / TEACHING HELP

01 What does the passage actually say?

Faithful elders are worthy of honour, especially those who labour in preaching and teaching (v.17). Accusations require careful handling (v.19), persistent sin must be confronted (v.20), and leaders should not be appointed hastily (v.22).

LEADER TEACHING HELP

Scripture holds honour and accountability together.

02 What does it mean in its context?

Leadership is a serious stewardship. Leaders are not untouchable, but neither should accusations be spread casually. Character must be tested over time.

LEADER TEACHING HELP

Teach the proper route for concerns: truthful conversation with appropriate church leadership, not gossip or social media.

03 How should this truth shape Christian living?

Honour faithful leaders, pray for them, refuse gossip and measure leadership by Scripture rather than charisma. Healthy churches combine respect, truth and accountability.

LEADER TEACHING HELP

Ask what makes someone trustworthy to lead. Bring answers back to doctrine, character, testing and service.

LEADER TOOLKIT

ELDERS AND CHURCH LEADERSHIP

BIG IDEA

Biblical church leadership requires both honour for faithful labour and serious accountability for sin.

WHAT TO EMPHASISE

Paul commands honour for elders who labour in preaching and teaching, while also protecting leaders from careless accusations. At the same time, persistent sin must be confronted. Scripture refuses both cynicism and blind loyalty.

WATCH FOR

Teenagers may swing between hero-worship and suspicion. Teach them neither is biblical. Leaders are servants under Christ's authority and must be judged by Scripture.

ASK THE ROOM

Why does Paul protect elders from careless accusations while also insisting that serious sin be confronted?

LIVE IT

Refuse to repeat an accusation you cannot verify. If a serious concern exists, take it to an appropriate, trustworthy church leader rather than to social media or friends.

PRAY

Pray for integrity in church leadership and wisdom for those responsible for safeguarding and accountability.

KEY CROSS-REFERENCES

1 Peter 5:1–4 • Hebrews 13:7,17 • Acts 20:28 • Titus 1:5–9

STUDY

09

CONTENTMENT IN A CONFUSING WORLD

1 TIMOTHY 6:1–10

Read the Word. Know the truth. Live it.

THE YOUTH QUESTIONS

BIBLICAL ANSWERS / TEACHING HELP

01 What does the passage actually say?

Paul warns against people who see godliness as a means of gain (vv.3–5). He teaches that godliness with contentment is great gain (vv.6–8) and warns that the love of money leads toward temptation and spiritual ruin (vv.9–10).

LEADER TEACHING HELP

The text does not say money itself is evil. It identifies the love of money as the danger.

02 What does it mean in its context?

We brought nothing into the world and carry nothing out (v.7). Money can buy comfort but cannot buy forgiveness, peace with God or eternal life. Wealth is uncertain; God is not.

LEADER TEACHING HELP

Connect this to comparison, brands and social media. Ask what teenagers believe they need in order to be secure or significant.

03 How should this truth shape Christian living?

Practise gratitude, generosity and simplicity. Enjoy God's gifts without worshipping them, and refuse to measure worth by possessions or what others appear to own.

LEADER TEACHING HELP

Give a concrete challenge: thank God for provision, give something away, or resist one comparison habit.

LEADER TOOLKIT

CONTENTMENT IN A CONFUSING WORLD

BIG IDEA

Christian contentment grows when our hope is placed in God rather than in possessions, status or financial security.

WHAT TO EMPHASISE

Paul says godliness with contentment is great gain (v.6). He does not say money itself is evil; verse 10 warns about the love of money. The issue is worship: what does the heart treat as security?

WATCH FOR

Social media makes comparison constant. Teenagers may think contentment means having no ambition. Biblical contentment is not apathy; it is freedom from making possessions ultimate.

ASK THE ROOM

What do you secretly believe you need in order to be happy, secure or significant? What would that reveal about where you place your hope?

LIVE IT

Practise one week of deliberate gratitude. Record three provisions from God each day and resist one unnecessary comparison habit.

PRAY

Pray for freedom from envy and for thankful hearts that enjoy God's gifts without worshipping them.

KEY CROSS-REFERENCES

Matthew 6:19–34 • Philippians 4:10–13 • Hebrews 13:5 • Proverbs 30:8–9

STUDY

10

FIGHT THE GOOD FIGHT

1 TIMOTHY 6:11–16

Read the Word. Know the truth. Live it.

THE YOUTH QUESTIONS

BIBLICAL ANSWERS / TEACHING HELP

01 What does the passage actually say?

Timothy must flee sinful desires and pursue righteousness, godliness, faith, love, patience and gentleness (v.11). He must fight the good fight of faith and keep the commandment until Christ appears (vv.12–14).

LEADER TEACHING HELP

Notice the two directions: flee and pursue.

02 What does it mean in its context?

The fight is persevering faithfulness, not earning salvation. Timothy holds fast to the gospel while looking toward Christ's appearing. The future gives present obedience its horizon.

LEADER TEACHING HELP

Hold together God's grace and Scripture's real commands to persevere. Do not turn obedience into panic about earning salvation.

03 How should this truth shape Christian living?

Identify what needs to be fled and what needs to be pursued. Make applications concrete: changing habits, seeking accountability, praying, reading Scripture and practising gentleness.

LEADER TEACHING HELP

End with vv.15–16. Lift the room's eyes from self-examination to the glory of the King.

LEADER TOOLKIT

FIGHT THE GOOD FIGHT

BIG IDEA

Christian perseverance means fleeing sin, pursuing holiness and holding fast to faith while waiting for Christ.

WHAT TO EMPHASISE

Verse 11 gives both sides of holiness: flee and pursue. Verse 12 calls the Christian life a fight, not because salvation is earned by struggle, but because faithfulness is costly in a fallen world.

WATCH FOR

Some will hear 'fight' and become self-reliant; others will hear grace and become passive. Keep both truths together: God's grace sustains His people, and His Word genuinely commands perseverance.

ASK THE ROOM

What do you need to flee? What do you need to pursue? Why does looking forward to Christ's appearing strengthen present obedience?

LIVE IT

Write down one temptation to flee and one virtue to pursue. Tell a trusted Christian and ask them to pray for you.

PRAY

Pray for courage to resist temptation and gentleness to pursue Christlike character.

KEY CROSS-REFERENCES

2 Timothy 4:7–8 • Hebrews 12:1–3 • Revelation 19:11–16 • Philippians 3:12–14

STUDY

11

BE RICH IN GOOD WORKS

1 TIMOTHY 6:17–21

Read the Word. Know the truth. Live it.

THE YOUTH QUESTIONS

BIBLICAL ANSWERS / TEACHING HELP

01 What does the passage actually say?

The rich must not be proud or set hope on uncertain riches, but on God, who richly provides things to enjoy (v.17). They are to be rich in good works, generous and ready to share (v.18).

LEADER TEACHING HELP

Possessions are not condemned; misplaced hope is.

02 What does it mean in its context?

Wealth becomes a tool for love rather than a master of the heart. 'Storing up' in v.19 is not buying salvation; it describes investing in what lasts.

LEADER TEACHING HELP

For teenagers, stewardship includes money, time, attention, possessions, talents and opportunities.

03 How should this truth shape Christian living?

Receive God's gifts with gratitude, resist pride, give freely and use what is in your hands to serve others.

LEADER TEACHING HELP

Avoid guilt-based fundraising. The aim is to form generous hearts, not to extract money.

LEADER TOOLKIT

BE RICH IN GOOD WORKS

BIG IDEA

Christian generosity flows from confidence in God rather than confidence in wealth.

WHAT TO EMPHASISE

Paul tells the rich to enjoy God's gifts, but not to set their hope on uncertain riches (v.17). They are to be rich in good works, generous and ready to share (v.18).

WATCH FOR

Do not manipulate young people with guilt about money. Teach stewardship. Time, attention, possessions, skills and opportunities are all things God gives us to use for His glory.

ASK THE ROOM

What would it look like for you to be 'rich in good works' even if you have very little money?

LIVE IT

Use something God has given you — time, skill, attention, food, money or encouragement — to serve someone without expecting anything back.

PRAY

Pray that the group would see generosity as a response to God's grace rather than as a transaction with God.

KEY CROSS-REFERENCES

2 Corinthians 8–9 • Matthew 6:19–21 • Acts 20:35 • Luke 12:13–21

STUDY

12

KEEP THE FAITH

12

1 TIMOTHY 6:20–21

Read the Word. Know the truth. Live it.

THE YOUTH QUESTIONS

BIBLICAL ANSWERS / TEACHING HELP

01 What does the passage actually say?

Paul's final charge is to guard what has been entrusted to Timothy and avoid empty talk and falsely called knowledge (vv.20–21). Some who claimed such knowledge had wandered from the faith.

LEADER TEACHING HELP

The gospel is a trust to preserve, not a message to redesign.

02 What does it mean in its context?

Christian maturity includes discernment. New, sophisticated or popular ideas are not automatically true. The gospel must be tested against God's revealed Word and passed on faithfully.

LEADER TEACHING HELP

Welcome honest questions, but bring them to Scripture. Questions are not the authority; God's Word is.

03 How should this truth shape Christian living?

Know the gospel, read Scripture carefully, test what you hear, live what you believe and pass truth to others. Faithfulness means remaining with Christ.

LEADER TEACHING HELP

Finish by asking: 'What truth from 1 Timothy do you need to guard, believe, practise and pass on?'

BIBLICAL TEACHING

THEOLOGICAL ANCHORS FOR THE LEADER

THE PASSAGE

Read the whole passage aloud. Follow Paul's argument before importing your own questions. Explain words in context and compare Scripture with Scripture.

THE GOSPEL

The good deposit is the gospel of Christ. We guard it because it tells the truth about the Saviour and King entrusted to His church.

THE AIM

The aim is not merely that young people can repeat an answer. Pray that truth produces repentance, faith, holiness, love, endurance and hope in Christ.

PRAY

Pray that the group would be shaped by the truth of this passage and strengthened to live it faithfully.

KEY CROSS-REFERENCES

2 Timothy 1:13–14 • Jude 3 • Titus 1:9 LEADER REMINDER