



- g. He must be given to hospitality (1 Timothy 3:2; Titus 1:8).
- (1) The qualifications in Titus require the pastor to be “a lover of hospitality, a lover of good men” (Titus 1:8).
 - (2) This requirement is expected of Christians in general (Romans 12:13). The widow indeed is judged by “if she have lodged strangers, if she have washed the saints’ feet” (1 Timothy 5:10).
 - (3) With all that being said, what is hospitality?
 - a) First of all, *hospitality* is something that is done “*one to another*” (1 Peter 4:9). This means that it is an action that should be done to other believers.
 - b) It should also be done “*without grudging*” (1 Peter 4:9).
 - c) Additional insight can be gleaned by considering hospitality’s root word, *hospital*.
 - i) A basic definition for the word *hospital* involves a shelter for the needy or a place where the sick can recover.
 - ii) Thus, *hospitality* involves taking others in, even for a short time, to strengthen them in some area of need.
 - d) Hospitality can be as simple as sharing a meal together or it may require more effort and time.
- h. He must be apt to teach (1 Timothy 3:2).
- (1) *Apt* refers to being able and willing to do something. It also means that you are inclined to do it. It comes naturally as a part of your way with others.
 - (2) If the pastor is apt to teach, he must:
 - a) Have a good knowledge of the Bible (Titus 1:9)
 - b) Have an understanding of how to teach God’s truth
 - c) Be patient and gentle towards others (2 Timothy 2:24)
 - (3) The ability and practice of teaching in the church has been greatly demonized, but it should be noted that aptitude in teaching and not in preaching is among the list of qualifications. This is not stated to suggest that preaching is not important, but that teaching is.
- i. He must not be given to wine (1 Timothy 3:3; Titus 1:7).
- (1) The pastor must not be one who indulges in wine.
 - (2) The point is that he must not be given to alcoholic beverages (Proverbs 20:1; Proverbs 21:17; Proverbs 23:29-31).
- j. He must not be a striker (1 Timothy 3:3; Titus 1:7).
- (1) Refers to those who settle disputes with physical blows
 - (2) 2 Timothy 2:24-25 says, “And the servant of the Lord must not strive; but be gentle unto all men, apt to teach, patient, In meekness instructing those that oppose themselves.”
- k. He must not be greedy of filthy lucre (1 Timothy 3:3; Titus 1:7).
- (1) *Lucre* refers to riches and money; compare to lucrative.
 - (2) God’s man must avoid the love of money (1 Timothy 6:5-10).
 - (3) The admonition is against greed. It is crucial that a man in the ministry be able to avoid greed or it will lead to compromise.



- i. He must be patient (1 Timothy 3:3).
 - (1) The word *patience* is historically connected to the word *passion* which is biblically defined as suffering (*Acts 1:3*).
 - a) True to its association, the word *patience* means to suffer or endure some time of trial.
 - b) The Bible also associates *patience* with waiting (*James 5:7*) and enduring (*2 Thessalonians 1:4*; *James 5:11*) and combines *patience* with the word *longsuffering* (*Colossians 1:11*). While *longsuffering* describes the quantity of suffering, *patience* describes the quality.
 - (2) In other words, the Bishop is to suffer with others as he ministers to them. This is not to mean that they are suffering and he experiences it with them, but that ministering to them can bring suffering to the one ministering (see *1 Thessalonians 5:14*; *2 Timothy 2:24*).
- m. He must not be a brawler (1 Timothy 3:3).
 - (1) A requirement of all Christians (*Titus 3:2*)
 - (2) Comes from the lusts of the flesh (*James 4:1*)
 - (3) Whereas, the word *striker* involves solving quarrels with physical response, the word *brawler* involves solving these quarrels with verbal assault.
- n. He must not be covetous (1 Timothy 3:3).
 - (1) Scriptural covetousness is not today's watered down version (see *Hebrews 13:5* with *1 Timothy 6:5-10*; *Exodus 18:21* and *1 Timothy 3:3*; *Psalms 119:36* with *Ezekiel 33:31* and *1 Timothy 6:10*; *1 Corinthians 5:11*; *Psalms 10:3*; *Proverbs 28:16*; *1 Corinthians 6:10*; *Ephesians 5:5*).
 - (2) Covetousness means to desire something so desperately that you begin to follow after it regardless of the cost. In other words, your whole life becomes consumed with obtaining the desire of your heart.
 - (3) Therefore, a pastor must not become so obsessed with anything in this world that it consumes him.
- o. He must rule well his own house (1 Timothy 3:4-5; *Titus 1:6*).
 - (1) The declaration of the qualification—"one that ruleth well his own house" (1 Timothy 3:4)
 - a) The fact that the husband should rule over the wife was pronounced at the judgment for the fall (*Genesis 3:16*).
 - b) The principle was understood worldwide and not just in Israel among the Jewish people (*Esther 1:22*).
 - c) When the opposite was true, it was deemed problematic (*Isaiah 3:12*).
 - (2) The explanation of the qualification (1 Timothy 3:4)
 - a) Having his children in subjection (see *Titus 1:6*)
 - i) They are to be faithful children.
 - ii) They are not to be accused of riot or unruly.
 - b) With all gravity



- (3) The motivation of the qualification (1 Timothy 3:5)
 - a) His own house—“if a man know not how to rule his own house”
 - b) God’s house—“how shall he take care of the church of God”
 - i) Those who rule well should be counted worthy of double honour (1 Timothy 5:17).
 - ii) Those who lead the church rule over others in watching for their souls (Hebrews 13:17).
- p. He must not be a novice (1 Timothy 3:6).
 - (1) The qualification
 - a) The word *novice* came into the English language from a word suggesting one that is new.
 - b) In other words, the Bishop is not to be one who is untested or inexperienced in the ministry.
 - c) Comparatively, the deacon is to “be proved” before using “the office of a deacon” (1 Timothy 3:10).
 - (2) The concern
 - a) Lest being lifted up with pride
 - b) He fall into the condemnation of the Devil
- q. He must have a good report of them that are without (1 Timothy 3:7). *Them that are without* refers to the lost (Colossians 4:5; 1 Thessalonians 4:12). This refers to the pastor’s testimony in the world (2 Corinthians 6:3; 3 John 1:12). It should also be noted that a good report involves faith (Hebrews 11:1-2).
- r. Additional qualifications given by Titus
 - (1) He must be a steward (Titus 1:7).
 - a) A steward is one who takes care of the affairs of another.
 - b) A pastor must act as the steward of the affairs of God (1 Corinthians 4:1-2; 1 Peter 4:10).
 - (2) He must not be self-willed (Titus 1:7).
 - (3) He must not be soon angry (Titus 1:7; Proverbs 14:17; James 1:19-20).
 - (4) He must be a lover of good men (Titus 1:8; Psalm 119:63; Proverbs 13:20; Malachi 3:16; Hebrews 10:24-25).
 - (5) He must be just (Titus 1:8).
 - a) Specifically means to be impartial or fair; generally, means to be holy or righteous.
 - b) The pastor should have this testimony (Proverbs 20:7; Isaiah 26:7; Ezekiel 18:5-9).
 - (6) He must be holy (Titus 1:8; Romans 12:1; 1 Peter 1:15-16).
 - (7) He must be temperate (Titus 1:8).
 - a) Temperance is self-control over the desires of the flesh.
 - b) Service to God requires temperance (1 Corinthians 9:24-27).
 - c) Part of the fruit of the Spirit (Galatians 5:22-24)
 - (8) He must hold fast the faithful word (Titus 1:9; 2 Timothy 1:13).



3. The responsibility of a bishop
 - a. The consecration of self—Take heed to yourselves (Acts 20:28; 1 Timothy 4:16)
 - (1) The nature of the calling
 - a) Keep the faith (1 Timothy 1:18-20; 2 Timothy 3:14)
 - b) Personal testimony (1 Timothy 3:1-7; 1 Timothy 6:11, 14, 20; 2 Timothy 2:1-3, 22-26; Titus 1:7-10)
 - c) Christian family (1 Timothy 3:4-5; Titus 1:6)
 - d) Exemplifying Christianity (1 Timothy 4:12-15; Titus 2:7-8)
 - (2) The importance of the calling
 - a) In both passages, this is the first admonition listed.
 - b) Apparently, it is of the utmost importance that the man of God takes heed concerning his own walk.
 - b. The call to arms (see Acts 6:4)
 - (1) To prayer (1 Timothy 2:1-2)
 - (2) To study (1 Timothy 3:1; 1 Timothy 4:15-16; 1 Timothy 5:17; 2 Timothy 2:15)
 - c. The care of others
 - (1) Treating them appropriately (1 Timothy 5:1-3)
 - (2) Ministering to needs (1 Timothy 3:2-3; 2 Timothy 2:24-26)
 - (3) Taking heed to the flock (Acts 20:28-30)
 - a) Feed the flock (Ezekiel 34:1-3; John 21:15-17; Acts 20:28; 1 Peter 5:2)
 - b) Lead the flock (1 Timothy 4:11-12; Titus 2:15; Titus 3:1)
 - (4) Take heed unto the doctrine (1 Timothy 4:16)
 - d. The charge to others
 - (1) Concerning sound doctrine (1 Timothy 1:3-4; 1 Timothy 4:1-7; 2 Timothy 2:2; 2 Timothy 4:1-5; Titus 1:13)
 - (2) Concerning sound practice (1 Timothy 6:1-2, 17-19; Titus 2:1-6, 9-10; Titus 3:1-2)
4. The pitfalls of a bishop
 - a. Not taking heed to himself
 - (1) Spiritual problems
 - (2) Personal sins (i.e., laziness, ambition, worldliness, pride, etc.)
 - (3) Family problems
 - (4) Money problems
 - (5) Women problems
 - b. Not taking heed to the flock
 - c. Not taking heed to the doctrine
 - (1) Lack of basic Bible knowledge (Hebrews 5:12)
 - (2) Lack of solid doctrinal foundation (1 Timothy 2:15)
 - (3) No plan for continued Bible learning (Jeremiah 15:16)
 - (4) An inability or unwillingness to preach (2 Timothy 4:1-2)
 - (5) An inability or unwillingness to teach (2 Timothy 4:3-4)
 - (6) Riding a hobby-horse doctrine (1 Timothy 6:3-5; 2 Timothy 2:14-18)
 - (7) Always being drawn to the new and the different (Acts 17:21)