

A CHRISTIAN'S CONDUCT AT WORK

We will divide (1 Tim.6:1-21) into the following five passages of Scriptures for study.

(1 Tim.6:1-2)	Christian's Conduct at Work
(1 Tim.6:3-5)	Corrupting the Mind
(1 Tim.6:6-10)	Contentment in Life
(1 Tim.6:11-16)	Closing Challenge to Timothy and Elders
(1 Tim.6:17-21)	Commands Regarding Details of Life

We will study two lessons from 1 Tim.6:1-2.

- In the first lesson of (1 Tim.6:1-2), we will study three important doctrinal principles regarding the **Christian's Conduct at Work**.
- In the second lesson of (1 Tim.6:1-2), we will study four aspects of the history behind the terms **Slaves and Masters**.

In (1 Tim.6:1-2), Paul used **five present imperatives** (commands) to teach these three doctrinal principles regarding the Christian's Conduct at Work.

Paul used 2 of the 5 imperatives in instructing Timothy **to teach** (didasko) (p.a.impv.2ps) and **to preach** (parakaleo) (p.a.impv.2ps) [to exhorting to produce a particular effect]

(1 Tim.6:2b) "Teach and preach these principles."

We will study Paul's use of the other three imperatives to teach and exhort three important doctrinal principles regarding the Christian's Conduct at Work.

1. The first imperative directed the Christian's conduct towards unsaved bosses at work.

"All who are under the yoke as slaves **are to regard (hegeomai) (p.m.impv.3pl)** their own masters as worthy of all honor so that the name of God and our doctrines will not be spoken against."

- Count (James 1:2; Phil.2:3) own master worthy of all honor.
- Name of God must not be spoken against.
- Doctrines of God must not be spoken against (Eph.6:5-7).

Joseph is an example of the importance of this doctrinal principle (Gen.39:7-20). Listen to what Joseph told Potiphar's wife day after day as she pursued him (Gen.39:7-10).

(Gen.39:9) "There is no one greater in this house than I, and he has withheld nothing from me except you, because you are his wife. How then could I do this great evil and sin against God."

2. The second imperative directed the Christian's conduct towards saved bosses at work.

(1 Tim.6:2a) "Those who have believers as their masters **must not be disrespectful (me kataphroneo) (p.a.impv.3pl)** to them **because (hoti) [causative]** they are brethren."

- Believers must not be disrespectful towards believer bosses (Col.3:22-25).
- Believers must not be disrespectful because they are brethren (spiritual family).

Jacob and Laban are examples of this doctrinal principle (Gen.30:25-43; 31:1-21, 38-47).

(Gen.30:27-28) “But Laban said to him, ‘If now it pleases you, stay with me; I have divined that the Lord has blessed me on your account. Name me your wages, and I will give it.’”

(Gen.30:32) “Let me pass through your entire flock today, removing from there every speckled and spotted sheep and every black one among the lambs and the spotted and speckled among the goats; and such shall be my wages.”

(Gen.31:5) “I see your father’s attitude, that it is not friendly towards me as formerly, but the God of my father has been with me.”

(Gen.31:7) “Your father has cheated me and changed my wages ten times; however, God did not allow him to hurt me.”

(Gen.31:29) “It is my power to do you harm, but the God of your father spoke to me last night, saying, ‘Be careful not to speak either good or bad to Jacob.’”

3. The third imperative was also directed at the Christian’s conduct towards saved bosses.

(1 Tim.6:2b) “But **must serve (douleuo) (p.m.impv.3pl)** them all the more, because those who partake of these benefits are believers and beloved.”

- Believers must serve believer bosses “all the more.”
- Believers must serve them all the more because they share in employment benefits as beloved believers (Col.4:1; Eph.6:9).

Moses and Jetho are examples of this doctrinal principle (Ex.2-4; 18).

- Moses fled Egypt to Midian and rescued the Jetho seven daughters from shepherds and escorted them home (Ex.2:15-22).

In (Ex.2-4), God sent Moses and his family to Egypt to free the Israelites. On the way, God put Moses under the sin unto death for not circumcising his oldest son (Ex.4:24-26). His wives and two sons return to Midian.

After the Exodus, Jetho took Moses’ wife and two sons to Moses (Ex.18). This became an enormous meeting in the Plan of God for the priest-nation of Israel because of the counsel given by Jetho regarding judges.

(Ex.18:18) “You will surely wear out, both yourself and these people who are with you, for the task is too heavy for you; you cannot do it alone.” (Ex.18:21-23)