

Sunday, September 5, 2010—Titus: The Practice of Grace—Titus 2:5b: That the Word of God be Not Blasphemed, Part 2

Introduction/Review

- Last Sunday we began looking at Paul’s instructions to Titus regarding what the “aged women” should be teaching the “younger women.” Therefore we were looking at the attitudes, behaviors, and actions that are supposed to be indicative of the “younger women.”
- We also need to remember that Paul’s instructions to Titus are set in the context of things that become sound doctrine (verse 1).
- Last week we studied six specific things the older women are supposed to be teaching the younger women.
 - *Sober*—means to do one’s duty, be moderate, self-controlled, thoughtful, and learn to make wise decisions and judgments. This means that the “aged women” have the responsibility to teach the fundamentals of the faith to young women in order to establish them in the faith. It is only through sound Bible teaching that one is able to be sound or sober in thinking.
 - *To Love Their Husbands*—this is the only time in Scripture the wife is told to love her husband. I believe Paul is speaking about the physical aspect of the marriage. Why would the “aged women” need to teach the “younger women” to do this? (I Corinthians 7:1-9, Hebrews 13:4, Proverbs 30:18-19)
 - *To Love Their Children*—As a result of sin, disobedience to God, self-love often replaces the divinely instilled child-love; therefore, young mothers must be told to love their children. (Proverbs 22:6, III John 1:4)
 - *Discreet*— means 1) of a sound mind, sane, in one's senses 2) curbing one's desires and impulses, self-controlled, temperate (*Strong’s Concordance*). Proverbs 11:22— Prudence, or knowledge and prudence; that discernment which enables a person to judge critically of what is correct and proper, united with caution; nice discernment and judgment, directed by circumspection, and primarily regarding one’s own conduct (*Webster’s 1828*).
 - *Chaste*— Pure from all unlawful commerce of sexes. Applied to persons before marriage, it signifies pure from all sexual commerce, undefiled; applied to married persons, true to the marriage bed (*Webster’s 1828*).
 - Maintain sexual purity before marriage—II Corinthians 11:2
 - Maintain sexual purity with their husband—I Peter 3:1-2
 - Maintain purity in terms of standards of dress—I Timothy 2:9-10, I Peter 3:3-4

Titus 2:5

- ***“To be discreet, chaste, keepers at home, good, obedient to their own husbands, that the word of God be not blasphemed.”***

- *Keepers at Home*-- Keepers = being on guard, watching, caretaking. Home = seat of domestic life. Taken together, “keepers at home” means caring for the house, working at home, a) the (watch or) keeper of the house, b) keeping at home and taking care of household affairs, c) a domestic (*Strong’s Concordance*)
- I Timothy 5:14—the primary focus of the “younger women” is to guide their household, i.e. working at home taking care of the physical, spiritual, and psychological needs of their children.
- Proverbs 31:11-18—the virtuous woman works hard to take care of her family.
- Does this mean that it is wrong for women to have careers or work outside of the home? Why would a women need to do this? Child out of wedlock, Divorce, Widowed.
- I Timothy 6:8—a married couple particularly with small children needs to evaluate why is the wife working. Is it to make ends meet or simply to maintain a standard of living that is beyond what is necessary.
- Under grace a women is free to work outside of the home. However, by choosing to do so they are greatly complicating their lives.
- Genesis 2:15—women are to keep, guard, and protect their homes the same way Adam did the Garden of Eden. A young mother’s place is in the home, keeping it, guarding it, watching over those entrusted to her.
- *Good*—a good woman is genuine, joyful, virtuous, valuable, competent, ready kind, benevolent, merciful, hardworking, agreeable, pleasant, congenial, honorable, faithful, gracious, and wise
- Proverbs 12:4—a good women can lift up a poor husband, a good man cannot make up for the deficits of a poor wife and create a family with a good reputation. A man married to such a wife usually becomes a lifetime loser, no matter how hard he tries to win. At first he has hope, but over time, deep down in his bones, he feels the rottenness, and despair consumes all his hopes.
- Proverbs 19:14, 14:18, 18:15, 16:21
- *Obedient to Their Own Husbands*—Submissive to authority; yielding compliance with commands, orders or injunctions; performing what is required, or abstaining from what is forbid (*Webster’s 1828*).
- I Corinthians 11:3
- Ephesians 5:22-24, 33
- Colossians 3:18

- Genesis 3:16—the sin nature in a wife is going to rebel against the authority God has placed in her husband.
- Every woman needs to carefully weigh the reality that when she decides to work outside of the home she is not only taking upon herself the curse of the women but also the curse of the man (Genesis 3:17-19).
- Had sin not entered into the human race Adam and Eve would have continued to function as two partners enjoying perfect and unbroken love and fellowship with each other.
- I Timothy 2:12-15—what does it mean in verse 15 that the women will be saved in childbearing? In the context Paul is speaking about authority.
 - I Timothy 2:1-2
 - I Timothy 2:12
- When a woman has children and maintains a household it gives her a God ordained outlet of authority over her children.
- Ephesians 5:25—husbands this does not give you the right to be the Adolf Hitler of your home. You are to love your wife the way Christ loved the church.
- I Peter 3:7—the husband is supposed to honor his wife.
- Ephesians 5:33—the central need of every husband is for reverence and respect that is why Paul tells Titus to have the “aged women” teach to the younger women to obey their husbands.
- *That the Word of God be not Blasphemed*—the conclusion to this verse speaks to the serious nature of Paul instructions to the “aged and young women.” By failing to heed these instructions Paul says that women are capable of “blaspheming” or speaking reproachfully, reviling, or speaking evil of the word of God.
- Women of God need to speak through their life and conduct “the things which become sound doctrine (Titus 2:1).” When women operate with a total disregard for God’s instructions to them they speak against the Scriptures by failing to submit to God’s standards.

Concluding Thought

- Romans 1:26—you can judge the moral climate of a nation or culture based upon what its women are willing to accept.

- We need to “aged women” to teach the younger and we need the “younger women” to heed their instruction.