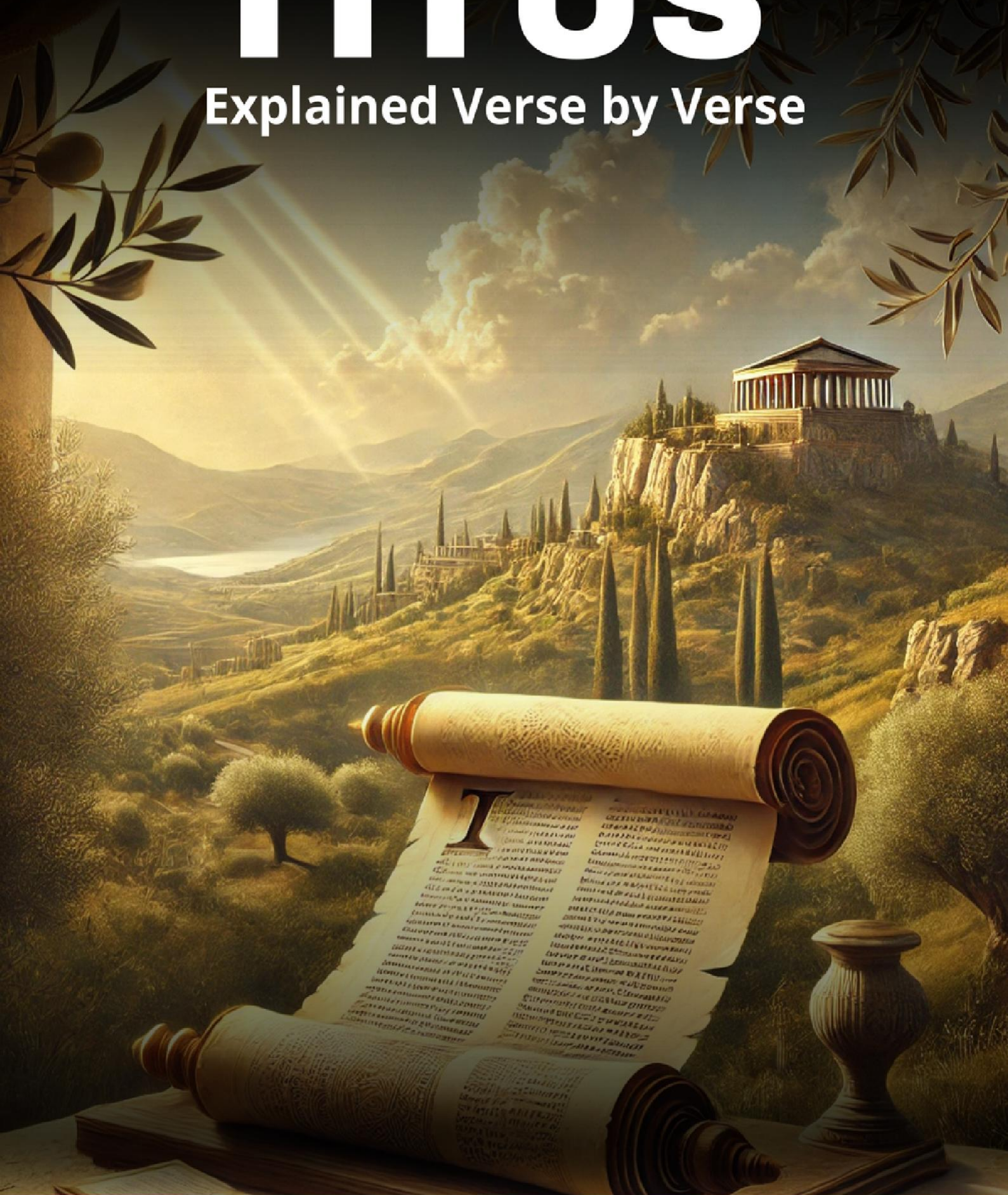


Paul's Letter to **TITUS**

Explained Verse by Verse





Introduction to Paul's Letter to Titus

1. Authorship

- The letter was written by Paul, as clearly identified in Titus 1:1.
 - The tradition of the Church has always recognized its authorship, and the content is in full harmony with Pauline style and theology.
 - Along with 1 and 2 Timothy, Titus is part of the so-called Pastoral Letters, aimed at the organization and edification of the church.
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2. □ Date of composition



- Probably written between 63 and 65 AD, after Paul's first imprisonment in Rome and before his second (which resulted in his martyrdom).
- The letter was written from somewhere in Greece, perhaps Nicopolis (Titus 3:12), during the period when Paul was at liberty.



3. 👤 Recipients

- Titus, Paul's companion, was a Gentile convert, very trustworthy, active in ministry, and used in sensitive missions (cf. 2 Corinthians 8:23).
- Paul left him on the island of Crete to “set in order the things that are lacking” and “appoint elders in every city” (Titus 1:5).

✓ **Titus was a pastor with a strong and firm profile, charged with confronting false teachers and establishing ecclesiastical order.**

4. □ Historical context

1

- The island of Crete was known for its immorality and cultural corruption (Titus 1:12), a challenge to the early church.

2

- There was an urgent need for organization and qualified leadership, as well as combating Judaizing heresies.



Paul instructs Titus on how to structure leadership, confront false teachings, and promote godly living among Cretan Christians.

5. □ Purpose

- 1** • Instruct Titus to organize the church in Crete, appointing upright and capable leaders.
- 2** • Confront false teachers and Judaizing doctrines that were leading the faithful astray.
- 3** • To teach believers to live holy, disciplined, and productive lives.
- 4** • Emphasize that God's grace leads to godliness and good works—not legalism or licentiousness.

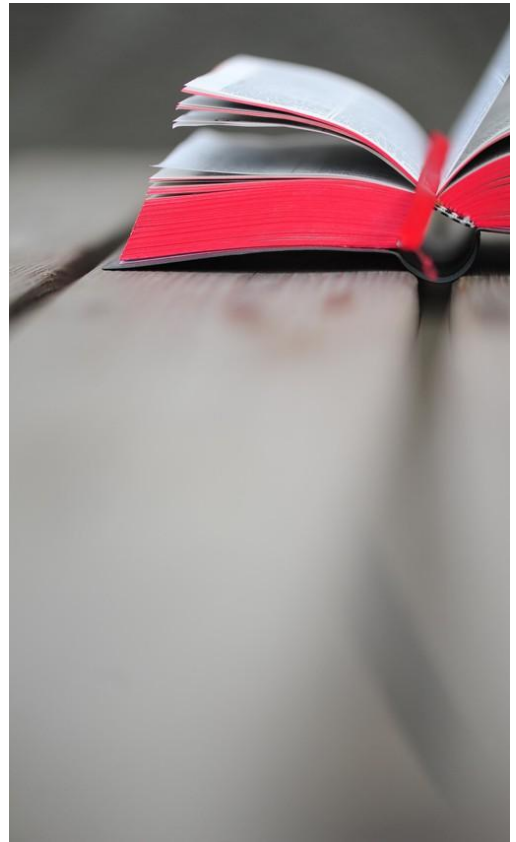


6. □ Main themes

- Order and leadership in the local church
 - Opposition to false teachers and religious deceptions
 - Sound doctrine as the basis of faith and practice
 - The Role of Grace in the Formation of Christian Character
 - The importance of good works as a fruit of true faith
 - The call to a disciplined, pious and exemplary life
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7. 📖 Literary and theological characteristics

- It is the most concise and direct of the Pastoral Letters.
- It has a practical focus: Paul alternates doctrinal guidelines with behavioral requirements.
- It places strong emphasis on the connection between doctrine and life — the faith that saves is the faith that transforms.
- It presents Christ as our Savior and grace as the source of holiness.



8. 📖 Key Verse

“For the grace of God that brings salvation has appeared to all men, teaching us that, denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously, and godly, in this present world.”

— Tito 2:11–12

9. □ Simplified Letter Outline

I. Greeting and Purpose of the Letter (1:1–4)

- Paul's Identity
- Recipient: Tito, true son in faith

II. Establishment of Church Leadership (1:5–16)

- Criteria for presbyters
- Confrontation with false teachers and deceiving Jews

III. Instructions to Different Church Groups (2:1–15)

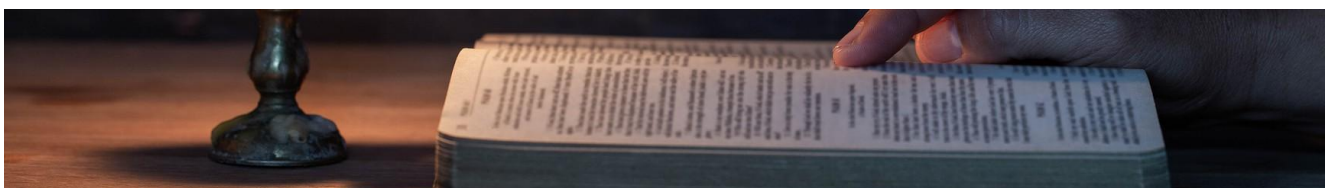
- Men, women, youth, servants
- Doctrine that leads to holiness
- Grace as the teacher of the Christian life

IV. Living productively and submissively (3:1–11)

- Submission to authorities
- Good works as the fruit of salvation
- Avoid divisions and heretics

V. Conclusion and Greetings (3:12–15)

- Final recommendations
- Grace and communion



10. □ Practical applications for today's reader

- 1 • The church needs qualified, upright and doctrinally firm leaders.
- 2 • Sound doctrine is inseparable from godly living—right believing must lead to right living.
- 3 • God's grace not only saves, but teaches: it transforms our character and conduct.
- 4 • The Christian must seek to be an example in society, in holiness, sobriety and good works.



**We must
confront error
with firmness
and love, keeping
the church
healthy, united,
and productive.**

Study of Paul's Letter to Titus - Chapter 1

(Verse by Verse Explanation)

In this chapter, the apostle Paul instructs Titus on the importance of Christian leadership and doctrinal vigilance in the church. He warns against false teachers who corrupt the faith by teaching what is wrong and living in a way that is inconsistent with the gospel. Paul emphasizes that leaders must be careful in choosing elders and, in addition to their moral and spiritual qualifications, they must also be able to firmly refute erroneous teachings. He emphasizes that true faith is reflected in a transformed life, and false teachers, on the contrary, live in a way that is contrary to what they preach. This passage is a call for doctrinal purity and Christian integrity.

Verse 1:

"Paul, a servant of God and an apostle of Jesus Christ, to promote the faith of God's elect and their knowledge of the truth that accords with godliness,"

Explanation:

In this verse, Paul introduces himself as "a servant of God" and "an apostle of Jesus Christ." He emphasizes his role as a messenger of God's truth. The term "servant" reflects humility and submission to God's will, while "apostle" highlights the authority and direct commission he received from Christ to preach and teach. Paul makes it clear that his purpose is to strengthen the faith of "God's chosen ones" (those who have been called to salvation) and to guide them to "the knowledge of the truth" that is based on a godly life.

Theological evidence:

The concept of being a "servant of God" is central to Scripture, where obedience and surrender to God are expressions of true faith. In Ephesians 1:4, we also see that "God's chosen ones" were predestined for salvation.

Reflection:

This verse reminds us that our purpose as Christians is more than just to believe; it is also to live a life that reflects true and practical knowledge of God. Paul, by example, shows us that our identity in Christ should be our highest priority, whether as a servant or as a leader.

Verse 2:

"in hope of eternal life, which God, who cannot lie, promised before the world began;"

Explanation:

Here Paul speaks of the "hope of eternal life" that Christians await in faith. God, who is faithful and cannot lie, promised this eternal life even before the foundation of the world, that is, from eternity. The promise of eternal life is a guarantee for believers, based on God's faithfulness.

Theological evidence:

Eternal life is a central promise in Scripture (John 3:16; 1 John 2:25). The idea that God cannot lie is an essential attribute of Him (Numbers 23:19), affirming that His word and His promises are infallible.

Reflection:

As we reflect on the hope of eternal life, we are challenged to live with the assurance that our actions and our faith are not in vain. God's faithfulness assures us that no matter what hardships we face, our future in Christ is secure.

Verse 3:

"but in due time he revealed his word through the preaching entrusted to me, according to the commandment of God our Savior;"

Explanation:

God, in His perfect timing, "manifested His word," that is, He revealed the truth of the gospel through preaching. Paul was commissioned to spread this word, being obedient to God's command. Preaching is the means by which the message of salvation reaches people.

Theological evidence:

God has a perfect plan and an appointed time to reveal His promises (Galatians 4:4-5). Preaching is a God-ordained means of spreading the gospel (Romans 10:14-15).

Reflection:

God chose the right time to reveal His word and entrusted us, His servants, with the responsibility of sharing it. We are called to be instruments of His message of salvation in a world in need of this truth.

Verse 4:

"To Titus, a true son in our common faith: Grace, mercy, and peace from God the Father and Christ Jesus our Savior."

Explanation:

Paul addresses Titus as his "true son in the common faith," emphasizing the close, spiritual relationship they shared. The words "grace, mercy, and peace" are typical blessings in Paul's letters, and he desires that these qualities would abound in Titus' life from God and Christ.

Theological evidence:

Grace is God's unmerited favor; mercy is His compassion; and peace is reconciliation with God. These blessings come from God the Father and Christ Jesus, reflecting the Trinity and Christ's redemptive role (Ephesians 2:8–9; Philippians 4:7).

Reflection:

This verse teaches us that our faith in Christ must be lived in community, with love and mutual support. Spiritual relationships with other Christians must be guided by grace, mercy, and peace, for these are the foundations of the gospel.

Verse 5:

"For this reason I left you in Crete, so that you could decide what was left and appoint elders in every city, as I directed you."

Explanation:

Paul explains why he left Titus in Crete: he was to organize the church, resolve outstanding issues and, most importantly, establish spiritual leaders, the "elders," in each city on the island. The elders were men of character and wisdom, with the responsibility of guiding the church.

Theological evidence:

The importance of establishing qualified spiritual leaders is emphasized in 1 Timothy 3:1-7 and Titus 1:5-9. The principle of delegating leadership to local churches reflects the organizational structure of the early church.

Reflection:

This verse shows us the importance of qualified leadership within the church, and also challenges us to think about how we are forming and equipping

new leaders in the body of Christ. Every church needs spiritual leaders who will lead people to maturity in the faith.

Verse 6:

"The elder must be blameless, the husband of one wife, having faithful children who are not accused of riot or insubordination."

Explanation:

Paul describes the qualities of an elder. He must be "above reproach," that is, of blameless character, and faithful to his wife, with children who are also faithful, not disobedient. The role of a spiritual leader is to reflect Christian morality and piety.

Theological evidence:

The character and moral life of the leader are essential to his leadership (1 Timothy 3:2-4). The requirement for a leader to have a well-ordered family reflects the principles of sound spiritual leadership and accountability.

Reflection:

As leaders and followers of Christ, we need to live lives that are examples to others. How we treat our family and our personal integrity directly influences our ability to lead others.

Verse 7:

"For an elder must be blameless, as God's steward; not self-willed, not quick-tempered, not given to wine, not a striker, not greedy for filthy lucre,"

Explanation:

Paul continues by describing the qualities of an elder. He must be "above reproach" and act with humility, without being arrogant.

arrogant or prone to anger, and also avoid addiction to alcohol, violence and greed. As "God's steward," he must be responsible and faithful in the things God has entrusted to him.

Theological evidence:

Christian leadership must reflect the character of Christ, avoiding the pitfalls of the flesh and seeking to live in a way that honors God in all areas of life (Galatians 5:19-23).

Reflection:

Spiritual leaders are called to live exemplary lives, not only in their personal conduct but also in the way they manage the responsibilities God has entrusted to them. True leadership comes from humility and self-control, not from ego or power.

Verse 8:

"but hospitable, a lover of good, sober, just, holy, temperate,"

Explanation:

Paul presents positive qualities that an elder should have: being hospitable, loving what is good, sober-minded, righteous, holy, and temperate. These virtues are marks of a godly and balanced life.

Theological evidence:

These qualities reflect the Christian character that should be visible in the life of the leader, as Christ exemplified in His own life (Philippians 4:8). They are essential for the leader to exert a positive influence in the church and community.

Reflection:

These virtues challenge us to live an intentionally good, just, and balanced life. As Christians, we are to be examples of love and self-control in a

world that values the opposite. Our daily lives should reflect these Christlike qualities.

Verse 9:

"holding fast the faithful word as he hath been taught: that he may be able by sound doctrine both to exhort, and to convince them that contradict."

Explanation:

Paul emphasizes the importance of maintaining the "faithful word" of Christian doctrine, which should be the foundation of the leader's teaching. Faithfulness to God's Word allows the leader to use Scripture to exhort, that is, to encourage, and also to convince those who oppose the truth. "Sound doctrine" is true and pure Christian doctrine, without distortions.

Theological evidence:

The importance of faithfulness to God's Word is clear in 2 Timothy 4:2-3, where Paul instructs us to preach the Word faithfully. Sound doctrine is vital to building up the church and keeping the truth of Christ intact (1 Timothy 4:16).

Reflection:

This verse challenges us to stand firm in the truth, especially when dealing with opposition and heresies. Our defense of the faith must be based on God's Word, not on our own opinions or human reasoning. Solid faith is that which remains faithful to Scripture.

Verse 10:

"For there are many disorderly, vain talkers and deceivers, specially they of the circumcision;"

Explanation:

Paul describes the "disorderly," that is, those who are troublemakers, disorganized, and out of place in the Christian community. He also characterizes them as "vain talkers" and "deceivers," singling out those who spread lies, especially within the circumcision group, which represented the Jews who tried to impose Jewish practices on the Christian church.

Theological evidence:

In Titus 3:9, Paul also talks about avoiding fruitless arguments and unnecessary controversies. In Galatians 5:9, he talks about how one little lie can corrupt the whole truth.

Reflection:

This verse reminds us that there are people who seek to lead others away from the truth, whether through misinformation or intentional misrepresentation. We must be vigilant and careful about the teachings we hear and accept, especially when they contradict God's Word.

Verse 11:

"who must be silenced, who subvert entire households, teaching things which they ought not, for the sake of filthy lucre."

Explanation:

Paul instructs that such people "must be silenced," that is, they must be confronted and corrected. They cause "disturbance" in homes, spreading false doctrines and teaching what is not in accordance with the true faith. The motivation behind such actions is "filthy lucre," that is, the desire for financial gain or personal benefit from exploiting the faith of others.

Theological evidence:

This behavior of false teachers is condemned in 2 Peter 2:1-3, where false teachers are described as

exploiters of people. Paul also warns about this in 1 Timothy 6:5.

Reflection:

This verse warns us about the dangers of false doctrines and greed. We must always examine teachings in light of God's Word and be willing to confront error with courage and discernment.

Verse 12:

"One of their own prophets said: The Cretans are always liars, evil fools, lazy bellies."

Explanation:

Paul quotes a statement from a Cretan prophet who sarcastically describes the Cretans as "liars, wicked fools, and lazy bellies." He uses this proverb to illustrate the corrupt nature and tendency toward deception present in the local culture, which needed to be corrected and confronted with the truth of Christ.

Theological evidence:

In Acts 17:28, Paul also quotes Greek poets and philosophers to connect the gospel with their culture. Here, he uses a local quote to criticize immoral behavior, but also to show that the culture in Crete was in contrast to the Christian standard of living.

Reflection:

The verse reminds us of the importance of being honest and upright in all areas of life. The cultural influences around us may affect us, but we are called to live according to God's principles, which are the ultimate truth.

Verse 13:

"This testimony is true. Therefore rebuke them sharply, that they may be sound in the faith,"

Explanation:

Paul asserts that the testimony about the Cretans is true, and therefore Titus must rebuke them severely. The purpose of rebuke is not just to correct, but so that the church may become "sound in the faith," that is, that people may grow in their true understanding of the Christian faith and be restored.

Theological evidence:

Correction is a fundamental principle in the life of the church. In 2 Timothy 4:2, Paul instructs us to preach with patience and to correct when necessary. Exhortation and reproof are means of restoring the body of Christ (Galatians 6:1).

Reflection:

Correction is an act of love and care. Although it is difficult and can be painful, it is necessary for the spiritual health of the church. We need to be able to deal with error firmly, but with the goal of restoring and edifying others.

Verse 14:

"not paying attention to Jewish fables, nor to commandments of men who turn from the truth."

Explanation:

Paul warns against "Jewish fables" and "commandments of men," that is, teachings that have no basis in Scripture and that lead people astray from the truth. These human traditions and myths are not supported by God's revealed truth.

Theological evidence:

In Colossians 2:8, Paul warns against philosophies and traditions that are not Christ-centered. In 1 Timothy

1:4, he also condemns myths and genealogies that are not edifying.

Reflection:

We must be on guard against being deceived by teachings that deviate from the central truth of the Christian faith. The Bible is our only source of absolute truth, and every teaching must be examined in light of it.

Verse 15:

"To the pure all things are pure; but to the impure and unbelieving nothing is pure, but even their mind and conscience become corrupt."

Explanation:

Paul makes a distinction between the pure and the impure. For those who are pure in Christ, all things are pure, for they have a heart transformed by faith. However, for those who are far from God, even their minds and consciences become corrupted, and they cannot discern what is true and pure.

Theological evidence:

Purity of heart is essential to discerning truth (Matthew 5:8). Corruption of mind and conscience is a sign of alienation from God (Romans 1:21).

Reflection:

This verse challenges us to examine our hearts. When we are in Christ, our perspective on life and the world changes. We must seek to live in purity so that we can correctly discern what is good and right before God.

Verse 16:

"They profess to know God, but in works they deny him, being abominable and disobedient, and unto every good work reprobate."

Explanation:

Paul describes those who claim to know God, but whose actions contradict their words. They are "abominable and disobedient," and therefore their deeds have no value before God. True faith is reflected in actions, and the actions of these people reveal their hypocrisy.

Theological evidence:

True faith is always reflected in good works (James 2:14-26). Hypocrisy is condemned in many places in Scripture, such as in Matthew 7:21-23.

Reflection:

This verse is a reminder that our words and actions must be aligned. Knowing God is not just a matter of intellect, but of living according to His commandments. We must ensure that our lives are a genuine reflection of our faith in Christ.

Final Reflection - Titus 1

This passage from Titus warns us about the seriousness of doctrinal error and a life inconsistent with the faith we profess. Paul teaches us that when we allow false teachings to gain ground in churches, the impact is devastating, affecting not only doctrines but also people's relationships and spiritual integrity. The mission of the church is to protect the truth of the gospel and to rebuke deviations in a loving and firm manner.

Furthermore, we are reminded that the purity of our faith begins within our hearts. For those who are pure, everything is pure, for their minds and hearts are aligned with God. Our Christian life is not defined by

Not only by the words we speak, but by the actions that demonstrate who we truly are. We may even profess to know God, but it is in our daily practice, in the way we treat others and how we seek to live according to the Word, that this faith becomes visible.

Finally, this passage challenges us to live in a way that is consistent with our profession. Genuine faith is reflected in good works, obedience, and holiness. When we stray from the truth, we become like those who talk about God but deny Him with their actions. May we be vigilant, always seeking to have a pure heart before the Lord and living in a way that glorifies His name in all we do.

May God strengthen us to be faithful to His Word, defending the truth and living in such a way that our lives are an authentic reflection of the faith we profess.

Study of Paul's Letter to Titus - Chapter 2

(Verse by Verse Explanation)

In Titus 2, the apostle Paul instructs Titus on how different age groups and groups within the church should live according to Christian principles. Paul emphasizes the importance of practical teachings for men and women, young and old, with the goal of fostering exemplary Christian living that reflects the goodness of God. He highlights God's grace as the transforming force that not only saves us but also teaches us to live righteously, godly, and hopefully as we await the glorious return of Jesus Christ. This chapter is a call to a life of holiness and good works, with God's grace as the central motivation for a life worthy of the gospel.

Verse 1: "But as for you, speak the things which become sound doctrine."

Explanation: Paul begins by directing Titus to teach what is in accordance with "sound doctrine," that is, the solid and true teachings that are rooted in Scripture and the gospel. "Sound doctrine" refers to the body of biblical teachings that are healthy for the Christian life, as opposed to false teachings that spread error and confusion.

Theological evidence: Sound doctrine is crucial in the life of the church. In 1 Timothy 4:16, Paul also instructs Timothy to hold fast to sound doctrine so that he can save himself and others.

Reflection: True wisdom for the Christian life comes from the word of God. Sound doctrine is not only to be taught, but also to be lived, for it brings transformation. We must be

vigilant to keep our faith pure and firm in the Scriptures.

Verse 2: "The elders must be sober-minded, respectable, temperate, sound in faith, in love, and in patience."

Explanation: Paul describes the qualities that elders or presbyters should have. They need to be balanced (sober-minded), worthy of respect (respectable), self-controlled (moderate), and have solid faith, not only in words but also in actions of love and patience.

Theological evidence: The character of Christian leaders is vital. 1 Timothy 3:1-7 offers a similar set of qualifications for overseers. These leaders must be examples of godliness, not only in their speech but in their actions.

Reflection: Church leaders have a role in modeling the gospel. Their lives should be a reflection of Christ's love, patience, and forbearance. They should be living examples of solid faith that inspire others to follow suit.

Verse 3: "In the same way, older women, that they may behave themselves as becometh saints: not to be slanderers, not given to wine, but to be teachers of good things."

Explanation: Older women should also be examples. They should live in a holy manner, not engage in gossip (slander) or vices such as alcohol, but be instructors of good practices. Their role is to teach the younger ones and guide them in good things.

Theological evidence: The idea of living as an example for others is reinforced in James 3:13, which says that true wisdom is that which is manifested through good works. Older women are called to pass on the wisdom of the Christian life.

Reflection: Older women have a great responsibility in passing on the faith. Their life experience and walk with God can profoundly impact younger generations. We should value and learn from those who have more experience in Christ.

Verse 4: "That they may teach the young women to love their husbands and children."

Explanation: The teaching of older women is directed to younger women, teaching them how to live well in their family roles. Loving their husbands and children is a practical expression of Christian love, which involves affection, respect, and dedication to the family.

Theological evidence: Love in marriage is a reflection of Christ's love for the church (Ephesians 5:25-33). Paul teaches that the home should be a place where agape love is expressed in concrete ways.

Reflection: Loving our families is one of the greatest responsibilities and sources of blessings we have. Love in the home is a powerful witness to the world because it shows the difference Christ makes in our lives and relationships.

Verse 5: "They must be self-controlled, pure, keepers at home, good, subject to their own husbands, that the word of God may not be blasphemed."

Explanation: Young women should be sensible (not impulsive), pure (morally and spiritually), and good housewives, that is, careful and organized in managing the home. They should also be respectful of their husbands, as this honors God's word and prevents it from being dishonored.

Theological evidence: Ephesians 5:22-24 speaks of mutual subjection in marriage, where wives are to submit to their husbands as part of God's created order. This does not mean inferiority, but a role of respect and partnership within the home.

Reflection: Mutual respect within marriage and good stewardship of the home are essential to the health of the relationship and the family. When we do this wisely, we honor God, and our lives reflect His character to the world.

Verse 6: "Young men likewise exhort to be sober-minded."

Explanation: Paul instructs Titus to teach young men to be temperate, that is, to practice self-control and to avoid impulsive or excessive behavior. This is vital to the development of a strong Christian character.

Theological evidence: Self-control is a fruit of the Spirit (Galatians 5:23). Moderation is a Christian virtue that reflects the ability to live in balance and obedience to God.

Reflection: Young people are often at a stage in life when impulse and immaturity are strongest. Therefore, it is crucial that they learn to be moderate, to govern their emotions and actions, so that they can live closer to the character of Christ.

Verse 7: "In everything show yourself an example of good works; in your teaching show incorruptibility, gravity and sincerity."

Explanation: Titus must be a living example of good works. His teaching must be firm, uncorrupted (true and unchanging), dignified (serious, serious), and sincere. He must live according to what he teaches, so that his life will be a model of faith for others.

Theological evidence: Paul sets himself as an example in 1 Corinthians 11:1, saying, "Be imitators of me, as I also am of Christ." Christian teaching is effective when the leader's life is in accordance with what he teaches.

Reflection: Our lives should be the greatest evidence of what we preach. When our actions reflect our genuine faith, our testimony is powerful and impactful to those around us.

Verse 8: "The word of our teaching is blameless, so that the adversary may be ashamed, having nothing bad to say about us."

Explanation: The doctrine that Titus teaches must be irreproachable, that is, unquestionable, so that no one can accuse him of error. This is important so that opponents have no reason to attack the gospel or Christians in general.

Theological evidence: True teaching and right conduct are armor against unjust accusations. 1 Peter 3:16 teaches that we must be ready to give an account of the hope we have, with gentleness and respect, so that criticism against us will be unfounded.

Reflection: When we follow true doctrine and live with integrity, the testimony of the gospel becomes irrefutable. We cannot control criticism, but we must live in such a way that criticism is groundless.

Verse 9: "Exhort servants to be subject to their own masters in everything, to be well-pleased, not talk back."

Explanation: Paul instructs servants to submit to their masters in everything, being gracious and respectful, without disrespect or arguing. This reflects the Christian attitude of submission, not out of fear, but out of recognition of the authority established by God.

Theological evidence: Ephesians 6:5-8 and Colossians 3:22-24 speak about the attitude of servants toward their masters. Paul teaches that when serving, Christians should do so as if they were serving Christ and not men.

Reflection: The way we treat our superiors or authorities, whether at work or in any other context, should reflect our obedience to God. Serving with respect and dedication is a testimony of our faith in Christ.

Verse 10: "Not stealing, but showing all good faith, that they may adorn the doctrine of God our Savior in everything."

Explanation: Servants must be honest and faithful, showing integrity in their work, so that through their actions, God's doctrine is honored. They must act in a way that highlights the truth of the gospel and their personal transformation.

Theological evidence: Honesty is a fundamental principle of Christianity. In Ephesians 4:28, Paul says that Christians should turn from stealing to working so that they can help those in need. This shows the transformation of character that the gospel brings.

Reflection: Our daily actions, especially at work, should reflect the light of Christ. The way we live can cause people to see the truth and beauty of the gospel in action.

Verse 11: "For the grace of God has appeared, bringing salvation to all men."

Explanation: In this verse, Paul explains that God's grace was revealed to the world through Jesus Christ. Grace is not something that can be earned, but a gift given by God, bringing salvation to all. This means that the offer of salvation in Christ is not restricted to a specific group, but is available to all people.

Theological evidence: The grace of God is a central theme in Scripture. In Ephesians 2:8-9, Paul emphasizes that we are saved by grace, not by our works. This grace is God's unmerited favor toward those who believe in Jesus Christ.

Reflection: Salvation is a gift from God and is not based on what we do or fail to do. When we understand and receive this grace, we become more humble and grateful, recognizing that there is nothing we can do to deserve God's love, but He chooses to love us anyway.

Verse 12: "Teaching us that, denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously, and godly, in this present world."

Explanation: God's grace not only offers salvation, but also teaches us how to live transformed lives. We must renounce ungodliness (living without God) and worldly passions (desires and behaviors that lead away from God). Grace guides us to live soberly (with balance and self-control), righteously (in accordance with God's will), and godly (with reverence and devotion to God).

Theological evidence: In Galatians 5:24, Paul teaches that those who belong to Christ have crucified the flesh with its passions and desires. The Christian is called to live a holy life, separating himself from the world's standards and desires in order to align himself with God's purposes.

Reflection: The salvation we receive is not only to free us from sin, but also to teach us to live differently, in a way that reflects the character of Christ. The true freedom that comes from Christ is found when we renounce the passions of the world and live for Him.

Verse 13: "Looking for that blessed hope, and glorious appearing of our great God and Savior Jesus Christ."

Explanation: Here Paul speaks of the "blessed hope" that Christians await: the second coming of Jesus Christ, when He will appear in glory. This is something that should fill Christians with hope, for Christ's return will bring the fullness of salvation, final redemption, and the establishment of the Kingdom of God.

Theological evidence: The hope of the Second Coming is central to Christianity. In 1 Thessalonians 4:16-17, Paul speaks of the return of Christ and the rapture of the saints. This hope gives us strength to live faithfully as we await the manifestation of Christ's glory.

Reflection: Waiting for Christ's return should shape the way we live in the present. Hope in Christ's coming gives us an eternal perspective, helps us persevere through hardships, and reminds us that our lives have a purpose greater than our present circumstances.

Verse 14: "Who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a people peculiar to himself, zealous of good works."

Explanation: This verse explains the reason for Jesus' coming. He gave himself for us, sacrificing himself on the cross to redeem us (deliver us) from iniquity (sin) and to purify us. He did this not only to save us, but also to form a people of God, a people zealous for good works. Salvation brings a purpose: to live in a way that honors God through good works.

Theological evidence: The idea of Jesus giving himself up to redeem us is central to Christianity. In Ephesians 1:7, Paul says that in Christ we have redemption through his blood for the forgiveness of sins. Christ's redemption is an act of love that aims not only to save us, but to transform us into a people dedicated to God.

Reflection: Christ's sacrifice is the greatest expression of love there is. He gave Himself for us, and now we are called to live in a way that honors that sacrifice. Our lives should reflect gratitude for His work of

redemption, seeking to do good works as a form of worship.

Verse 15: "These things speak, exhort, and rebuke with all authority. Let no one despise you."

Explanation: Paul instructs Titus to speak these truths with firmness and authority, not hesitating to exhort (encourage) and rebuke (correct) when necessary. Titus must not allow others to look down on him or underestimate his leadership. The gospel is a message that demands to be heard seriously.

Theological evidence: Titus' authority, like that of other leaders, comes from God. In 1 Timothy 4:12, Paul tells Timothy to be an example to the believers, not letting anyone look down on him because of his youth. A Christian leader's authority is based on faithfulness to God's Word.

Reflection: The gospel message must be proclaimed with courage and firmness. We cannot fear contempt or rejection, for the truth we preach is more important than human acceptance. We must be valiant in defending the faith and fulfilling our calling.

Final Reflection on Titus 2

This passage from Titus presents us with a powerful vision of God's grace, not only as a gift of salvation but also as a transformative guide for our daily lives. Grace rescues us from sin, but it also teaches us to renounce worldly values and desires, inviting us to live soberly, righteously, and godly lives.

The expectation of Christ's return, the "blessed hope," is the foundation that strengthens us as we await his coming.

manifestation in glory. This look to the future is not something that takes us away from the present reality, but gives us the motivation to live with purpose, living in accordance with God's will, producing good works and reflecting His character.

Furthermore, we are challenged to be a dedicated people, not just in words but in actions that evidence the transforming work of grace in our lives. God's grace is not passive; it compels us to live actively, in love and obedience, and to proclaim these truths with boldness and authority, without fear of scorn or opposition.

God's grace, which saves and purifies us, is not just for the future, but is meant to be a present reality, shaping every aspect of our lives. As we reflect on these truths, may we be inspired to live a life that honors God, is marked by holiness, and reflects the hope of His coming. May we be zealous in good works and in proclaiming them with the authority that comes from God, ever confident in His love and grace.

Study of Paul's Letter to Titus - Chapter 3

(Verse by Verse Explanation)

In Titus chapter 3, Paul instructs the young leader to remind the Christians in Crete of the importance of living in obedience to God and in harmony with society. He highlights the role of good works, submission to authorities, and the need to avoid divisions within the Christian community. In addition, Paul reinforces God's grace as the transforming agent in the lives of believers, reminding them that we were saved not by our works but by divine mercy. The chapter draws attention to the practice of an exemplary Christian life and the impact it should have both in the church and in the world around us.

Verse 1:

"Remind them to be subject to rulers and authorities, to be obedient, to be prepared for every good work."

- **Explanation:** Paul begins this chapter by reminding Titus of his responsibility to instruct Christians to submit to government authorities. He emphasizes that Christians are to be obedient and ready to do good, reflecting a

behavior of respect for the established order, as a testimony of Christian character.

- **Theological evidence:** The New Testament teaches submission to government authorities as a Christian principle (Rom. 13:1-7; 1 Pet. 2:13-17). This does not mean that Christians must obey laws that directly contradict God's will, but in matters that are not contrary to the Christian faith.
- **Reflection:** Christian behavior should be a reflection of good deeds that bless society, demonstrating respect for the laws that govern

communities and being agents of change through the good we do.

Verse 2:

"Do not slander anyone, be peaceful, gentle, showing all consideration for all men."

- **Explanation:** Here Paul instructs Christians to avoid gossip and slander, and to act peacefully and kindly. He urges them to be cordial and respectful to everyone, regardless of who they are.
 - **Theological evidence:** The New Testament is clear about the danger of the tongue. In James 3:5-10, the tongue is compared to a fire that can cause great destruction. The Christian life is called to be peaceful and respectful (Rom 12:18).
 - **Reflection:** The tongue has immense power. By speaking well and avoiding destructive criticism, we promote peace and demonstrate the character of Christ in our relationships with others.
-

Verse 3:

"For we ourselves also were foolish, disobedient, deceived, enslaved to various lusts and pleasures, living in malice and envy, hateful and hating one another."

- **Explanation:** Paul reflects on the previous condition of Christians, before they were transformed by God's grace. He describes how they lived in disobedience, deceived and enslaved by sin.
- **Theological evidence:** Paul frequently reminds believers of their former condition, as in Ephesians 2:1-3 and Colossians 3:7, to show the great transformation brought about by God's grace.

- **Reflection:** Reflecting on the past helps us appreciate the transformative work of Christ in our lives. We must not forget where we came from so that we can empathize with others and live with gratitude for God's grace.
-

Verse 4:

"But when the kindness and love of God our Savior toward all men appeared,"

- **Explanation:** Paul reminds Christians that it was God's goodness and love that brought salvation to all men, not through our own merits, but through God's mercy.
 - **Theological evidence:** This verse reflects Scripture's emphasis on divine grace. In Ephesians 2:8-9, we see that salvation is a gift of God, not of works, so that no one can boast.
 - **Reflection:** Salvation is an act of divine grace and not of human effort. It calls us to humility, knowing that we did not deserve it, but God gave us His mercy and love.
-

Verse 5:

"not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost,"

- **Explanation:** Paul makes it clear that salvation does not come from good works, but through God's mercy. The "washing of regeneration" refers to the work of the Holy Spirit who renews the believer, making him a new
- creature. **Theological evidence:** Regeneration and the new birth are central themes in Christian theology, as seen in John 3:3 and 2 Corinthians 5:17. Salvation is through the action of the Holy Spirit in our lives.

- **Reflection:**We are saved by God's grace, not by our own merits, and this transformation is accomplished by the Holy Spirit, who gives us new life in Christ. This should fill us with gratitude and humility.
-

Verse 6:

"which he poured out on us abundantly through Jesus Christ our Savior,"

- **Explanation:**The grace of the Holy Spirit has been poured out abundantly upon believers through Jesus Christ. The salvation and power of the Spirit are given generously to all who believe.
 - **Theological evidence:**The abundance of grace is a recurring theme in Paul, as in Romans 5:20-21, where he says that where sin increased, grace abounded all the more.
 - **Reflection:**God's grace is not limited, but is poured out abundantly on all who give themselves to Christ. This should motivate us to live with joy and confidence in His generosity.
-

Verse 7:

"that, being justified by his grace, we might become heirs according to the hope of eternal life."

- **Explanation:**The goal of salvation is that we may be justified by God's grace and made heirs of His promise, which is eternal life. **Theological evidence:**Justification by
- grace is a fundamental principle of the gospel (Romans 3:24), and the hope of eternal life is a central promise of the Christian faith (John 14:2-3).
- **Reflection:**Salvation not only brings us forgiveness, but also new hope. As heirs of God, our lives have an eternal purpose, and we should live with that hope in mind.

Verse 8:

"This is a trustworthy saying. Now concerning these things I want you to insist, so that those who have believed in God may devote themselves to good works. These things are good and profitable for men."

- **Explanation:**Paul emphasizes that Christians should dedicate themselves to practicing good works, as these are good and beneficial both for society and for Christian life.
- **Theological evidence:**Doing good works is a natural consequence of salvation, as Paul teaches in Ephesians 2:10: "For we are his workmanship, created in Christ Jesus for good works."
- **Reflection:**Good works are not the cause of our salvation, but they are evidence of it. They should be seen as a reflection of our faith and a way to positively impact the world around us.

Verse 9:

"But avoid foolish controversies and genealogies, disputes and arguments about the law, which are useless and futile."

- **Explanation:**Paul warns against pointless debates and discussions about issues that do not contribute to the building of faith. Such discussions often distract attention from important matters.
 - **Theological evidence:**The emphasis on the avoidability of futile arguments is found in 2 Timothy 2:23, where Paul warns against "foolish and useless arguments."
 - **Reflection:**We often get involved in discussions that are not edifying. We must focus on what really matters for spiritual growth and Christian witness.
-

Verse 10:

"After one or two warnings, reject the man who causes divisions, knowing that such a person is wicked and sins, being condemned by himself."

- **Explanation:** Paul instructs Titus to correct with patience, but if a person persists in divisions, he should be removed, for he is showing a contentious and sinful character.
 - **Theological evidence:** Church discipline is essential to maintaining purity and unity (Matthew 18:15-17). Rejecting those who persist in causing division protects the community.
 - **Reflection:** The pursuit of peace and unity is essential in the body of Christ. We must deal with divisions seriously and with discernment, but always seeking restoration.
-

Verse 11:

"knowing that such a person is perverted and sins, being himself condemned."

- **Explanation:** Paul warns that a person who causes divisions and persists in wrong practices, even after correction, demonstrates that he is far from the truth. He is involved in sin and condemned by his own attitude, because he rejects discipline and the biblical teachings.
- **Theological evidence:** The idea of rejecting dividers is found in other texts, such as Romans 16:17, where Paul instructs Christians to turn away from those who cause divisions. The sin of dividing the church is a serious sin.
- **Reflection:** The sin of causing divisions in the church is a serious one. We need to be vigilant in preserving the unity of the body of Christ, seeking to restore the brother who is wrong, but also knowing that if there is no repentance, it is necessary to take

firm attitudes to preserve the peace and purity of the church.

Verse 12:

"When I send Artémas or Tychicus to you, hurry to meet me in Nicopolis, for I have decided to spend the winter there."

- **Explanation:**Paul is planning to send Artemas or Tychicus to Titus to help him in his mission. He also mentions his intention to spend the winter in Nicopolis, which indicates his plans to travel and also to continue his work of evangelization. **Theological evidence:**Artemas and
 - Tychicus were Paul's companions in ministry, and he often sent them out on specific assignments (Ephesians 6:21; Colossians 4:7-9).
 - **Reflection:**Paul's dedication to ministry and the mission of strengthening local churches is an example for us all. The gospel demands commitment and planning, and Paul shows us that Christian work must be done with diligence and direction.
-

Verse 13:

"Zenas, the lawyer, and Apollos, bid them go with haste on their journey, that they may lack nothing."

- **Explanation:**Paul recommends that Titus help Zenas, the expert in Jewish law, and Apollos, a highly respected Christian leader, so that they will not lack resources as they continue their journeys. Paul emphasizes the importance of caring for those in need in ministry.
- **Theological evidence:**Apollos is an important figure in the New Testament, described as an eloquent preacher (Acts 18:24). He played a significant role in the early church.

- **Reflection:** Christian ministry requires mutual support. Just as Paul cared for his companions and coworkers, we too must support those who labor in God's kingdom, ensuring that their needs are met so that they can continue their work.
-

Verse 14:

"And let our people also learn to busy themselves with good works in times of need, so that they will not be unfruitful."

- **Explanation:** Paul exhorts Christians to devote themselves to good works, especially to meeting the needs of those in need. He teaches that a fruitful Christian life is marked by generosity and service.
 - **Theological evidence:** Doing good works is a fundamental principle of the Christian life (Ephesians 2:10), and Jesus instructs us to serve others (Matthew 25:35-40). **Reflection:**
 - True faith is reflected in concrete actions of love and care for others. Every Christian should seek to live fruitfully, contributing to the well-being of others and glorifying God through good works.
-

Verse 15:

"All who are with me greet you. Greet those who love our faith, the faith in Christ Jesus. Grace be with you all."

- **Explanation:** Paul sends greetings from his co-workers to Titus and the Christians in Crete. He highlights faith in Christ as an important bond between believers and hopes that God's grace will be upon them all.

- **Theological evidence:** Paul often ends his letters with greetings and blessings of grace as a way of reinforcing the bond of Christian community and the importance of divine grace in our lives (2 Corinthians 13:13).
- **Reflection:** The grace of God is the foundation of the Christian life. In concluding this letter, Paul reaffirms the centrality of faith in Christ and the need to live under divine grace, which enables us to live according to the principles of the kingdom of God.

Final Reflection on Titus 3

In this chapter, Paul exhorts us to live in a manner worthy of the gospel, with a constant commitment to doing good works, submitting ourselves to authorities, and living in peace with one another. God's grace is the foundation for all of these actions, for it is grace that enables us to act with love and justice, reflecting the character of Christ in our daily actions.

Paul also warns us about the importance of rejecting dividers and those who reject correction, for the unity of the church must be preserved at all costs. The central message here is that the Christian life must be marked by concrete actions of love and service to others, and that through God's grace we are called to be transformed and fruitful in our relationships with God and with others.

The end of the letter brings a fraternal greeting, reminding us that the church is a community united by faith in Christ. We are all members of one body, where each one should seek to contribute to the collective good. God's grace is what sustains and guides us, and we should live in the hope and confidence that He will continue to enable us to live for His glory and for the good of others.

May we live this letter as a guide for our Christian behavior,
always seeking to be agents of transformation and peace in a
world that so needs Jesus.