

**Bible Study**  
**2 Timothy 1:11-18**

1. Read 2 Timothy 1:8-18. In 2 Timothy 1:11 Paul mentions what God had appointed him as. In what sense do these roles apply to every Christian? Compare Matthew 28:19-20; Mark 16:15; Acts 1:8.
  
2. What does Paul say is the result of his carrying out the roles God had appointed him to (2 Timothy 1:11-12a)? In what sense might that result apply to every Christian? Compare John 15:19-20.
  
3. In what ways might a modern Christian be tempted to be ashamed (embarrassed, fearful, timid) regarding Christ's name, other believers, or the gospel? Note the use of the word 'ashamed' in 1:8, 12, 16.
  
4. How did Paul (and how can we) reject shame in this situation? 2 Timothy 1:8-12
  
5. Commentators are not agreed on the translation and meaning of the last part of v. 12: the Greek words could be understood in two ways. NASB, NIV: the deposit Paul has entrusted to God. ESV CSB: the deposit God has entrusted to Paul. What is the message we should receive from each of these possibilities?
  
6. What did Paul tell Timothy to do in 2 Timothy 1:13? What would it look like for us today to do what Paul told Timothy to do?

7. What would enable Timothy (and what can enable us) to guard the good deposit entrusted to him (us)? 2 Timothy 1:14
  
8. Considering that the Roman Province of Asia (modern western Turkey) included Ephesus, where Paul had spent about 3 years in ministry, and where Timothy was ministering, how might their response have affected Paul? 2 Timothy 1:15
  
9. How did Onesiphorus and his household respond to Paul? How did their response affect Paul? 2 Timothy 1:16-18
  
10. Discuss how we can be like Onesiphorus to someone we know who is imprisoned?  
(Remember the imprisonment may not be literal. People dealing with a chronic disease, financial collapse, abuse or anything that severely restricts freedom and separates them from others may experience a sense of imprisonment.)

Optional question: Some speculate that Onesiphorus was dead when Paul sent this letter to Timothy. (They point out that Paul addresses his household, not him in v. 16 and that Paul doesn't mention him in the greetings at the end of the letter.) The Roman Catholic Church then uses that possibility to say this is an example of prayers for the dead (v. 18, "may the Lord grant him to find mercy from the Lord on that day!"). Do you think this text indicates that Onesiphorus was dead? How would you respond to the claim that this text supports prayers for the dead? Compare 2 Corinthians 6:2 and Hebrews 9:27, for example.