

Doctrinal Purity Validates Godly Teachers
1 Timothy 6:3-5

You become who you _____ to.

The apostle Paul was taught by _____.

Paul received the _____ from the
_____ Christ.

Galatians 1:11-12

Paul spent _____ years studying _____
with the Spirit of God guiding him.

Galatians 1:14-19

After _____ years of studying the Word
and witnessing for Christ, Paul finally presented his
_____ to the council of elders at Jerusalem.

Galatians 2:1-2

The council of elders at Jerusalem _____
that Paul was doctrinally sound and _____
acknowledged this.

Galatians 2:7-9

It is a gift from God's grace to have godly _____
and a lineage of godly _____ who teach sound
doctrine.

2 Timothy 1:5; 3:14-15

Paul _____ Timothy to faithfully teach sound
doctrine to others.

1 Timothy 6:2; 1 Timothy 4:6, 11, 13; 5:7

Sound doctrine is not the result of man's _____
or _____ but is to be faithfully passed from one
generation to the next.

2 Timothy 2:1-2; 1 Timothy 3:2; 5:17

Sound doctrine has two key elements which _____ change.

1. It is always in _____ with the sound words of our Lord Jesus Christ.

1 Timothy 6:3

It agrees with the gospel of Christ as found
_____ the Scriptures.

1 Timothy 1:11

It is _____ with Christ's
Word, being built on the prophets and apostles.
Ephesians 2:20

2. _____ is the result of teaching sound doctrine.

Godliness is not _____ for those in Christ.
1 Timothy 6:3; Titus 2:11–12

Godliness is always linked to the _____
_____ of God.
1 Timothy 6:3–4

Deviation from sound, historic, orthodox, biblical doctrine, will only and always reveal a _____ that is darkened and full of sin.

Stubbornly teaching a different gospel reveals a heart of
_____ and _____.
1 Timothy 6:4

Teaching a different gospel promotes _____ and
_____.
1 Timothy 6:4–5

Those who willingly teach a different doctrine have no
_____ or _____ to glorify God.
1 Timothy 6:5; 2 Timothy 3:8; Titus 1:15–16