

2. In what ways might cultural considerations affect the application of *temperance* as it relates to alcoholic beverages?

3. “Don’t wait until you’re in the heat of the battle to sober up.”
How does this apply to the matter of temptation?

PERSONAL APPLICATION

Point II. of this message specifies three aspects of *sobriety*.

Evaluate your life in each area and write out a prayer for God’s help where you feel the need for improvement.

A.

B.

C.

Prayer:

If you have never been *born again*, contact Pastor Keith or a trusted Christian friend this week to find out how.



Temperance

Introduction: 1 Timothy 3:1-13.

I. What does _____ say?

1 TIMOTHY 3:2-3, 8-11; TITUS 1:7-8

A. Godly leaders must be _____ . 1 TIMOTHY 3:2

B. Godly leaders must be _____ .

1 TIMOTHY 3:2

C. Godly leaders must _____ .

1 TIMOTHY 3:2-3, 8

II. How does this _____ your _____ ?

A. God wants you to be _____

with respect to _____ .

1 CORINTHIANS 6:9-10; PROVERBS 20:1; ROMANS 14:20-21

B. God wants you to be _____ with respect
to all _____ .

PROVERBS 30:8-9; DEUTERONOMY 6:10-12; LUKE 8:14

C. God wants you to be _____ with respect
to your _____ . 2 CORINTHIANS 10:5

III How can you be _____? EPHESIANS 5:18

A. Biblical temperance takes _____ than _____.

MATTHEW 23:26–28

B. Biblical temperance occurs as God _____

from the _____. ROMANS 12:1–2

C. Biblical temperance requires being _____ the

_____. EPHESIANS 5:18

Conclusion: Are you practicing _____

_____?

STUDY QUESTIONS

1. What rationale might be behind the difference in qualifications for an Elder (*not a drunkard* – 1 TIMOTHY 3:3) and of a Deacon (*not addicted to much wine* – 1 TIMOTHY 3:8)?

2. What does PROVERBS 23:19-21 have to do with *temperance*?

3. Explain how true wisdom is endangered when a person refuses to live by the principle of *temperance* (see especially EPHESIANS 5:15-18).

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Explain how one might be a “teetotaler” and yet still be guilty of failing to meet God’s expectation of *temperance*.