

Commitments of a Powerful Leader, Part 2

John MacArthur

I. Introduction.

- A. Text: Titus 1:1-4.
- B. There were principles in Paul's life by which he operated.
- C. Confidence, purpose, wisdom and power come out of a principled life.
- D. Several commitments marked Paul's leadership.

II. A commitment to God's mastery.

III. A commitment to God's mission.

- A. His mission was first of all evangelism.
- B. His mission was also edification--bringing the knowledge of divine truth that produces godliness. (1 Timothy 2:4, 2 Timothy 2:25)
 - 1. The truth of salvation brings an ongoing instruction about setting aside worldly desires.
 - 2. There is an intimate connection between truth and godliness.
 - 3. One can tell the truth by what it produces. (Titus 2:10, Matthew 7, 1 Timothy 6:3, 1 Thessalonians 4:7, 2 Peter 1:3)
 - 4. Sanctification only becomes a reality when there is disciplined obedience to godliness through attention to the Word. (1 Timothy 4:15)
- C. Encouragement--the hope of eternal life.
 - 1. This is to preach a real heaven, an eternal salvation and a returning Christ. (Titus 2:13)
 - 2. The value of knowing this is an encouragement...
 - a. Towards holiness. (1 John 3)
 - b. Towards service.
 - c. In suffering. (Philippians 3, Romans 12:12)

IV. A commitment to God's message.

- A. Paul was certain that his truth came from God.
- B. It came from ages ago and is found in his Word.
- C. The covenant of redemption was ratified before time. Redemption is a demonstration of intra-Trinitarian love. (2 Timothy 1:9, Hebrews 13:20, John 17:24, 6:37, 1 Corinthians 15:28)

Application Questions:

1. What is the relationship between spiritual growth and a commitment to knowing God's Word?

2. Why do you think hope is often neglected among Christians in our culture? Why is it important?

3. What does a life look like that is sold out for God's message? Explain.
