

## Sound Doctrine for the Worker

**Intro:** In our “sound doctrine” series we have considered the characteristics of each group in the church based on age and sex. But Paul adds a further word of encouragement to Titus to teach “bondslaves”.

Every those who occupied this lowly place in life were privileged to have a lasting impact upon the Cretan culture. In fact Paul said by their serves they could “adorn the doctrine of God our Savior in every respect”. Think of this. That the person with the least power, with the lowest social position could either help or hinder the gospel.

Urge bondslaves to be subject to their own masters in everything, to be well-pleasing, not argumentative,<sup>10</sup> not pilfering, but showing all good faith that they may adorn the doctrine of God our Savior in every respect. (Titus 2:9-10)

### Adorning the gospel in every respect

*Adorning—kosmeo meaning to arrange so that beauty can be seen, like the jewels in the necklace*

*The gospel—the message of Christ*

*In every respect—in all ways*

### Characteristics of servants

*Subject to their masters in everything*

Hupotasso means to place oneself under the authority of another

The stress is on attitude toward the master

*Well pleasing, not argumentative*

Its only other occurrence is Heb. 13:21 in the expression, “with such sacrifices God is “well pleased”. The servant adorned the gospel by wanting to please his master in everything.

The slaves was not to be argumentative but cooperative.

*Not pilfering but showing all good faith*

There was always a temptation to steal. The word “pilfer” suggests the idea of “petty larcenies”.

### Application for our time

*The master-slave relationship can enlighten the modern worker*

*When your job becomes your pulpit, you can preach the gospel without speaking a word!*

**Conclusion:** In this society we cannot avoid spending many hours at work; but our attitude toward work can change when we consider the