I. Personal Background
   A. In 1944 the Lord specifically called Derek to be a teacher of the Scriptures
      1. Still in the British Army—no church connections
      2. “I have called thee to be a teacher of the Scriptures in truth and faith and love
         which are in Christ Jesus—for many”
   B. Radio program today: 10 languages, reaches basically every continent on earth
   C. Progression: truth first, then faith, then love
      1. Philosopher: emphasized truth
      2. Later realized truth is not effective without faith
      3. Final emphasis: Love is the most important
         a. The goal of our instruction is love (1 Tim. 1:5)
         b. Any instruction that does not produce love is missing the goal
         c. Knowledge is not a substitute for producing loving people

II. Scriptural Background
   James 3:1 “My brethren, let not many of you become teachers knowing that we shall receive a stricter judgment.” A fearful responsibility!
   A. Teacher: A teacher of doctrine (same Greek root for both words)
   B. New believers in Jerusalem (Acts 2:42) – instructed to continue in:
      1. Apostles’ doctrine
      2. Fellowship
      3. Eating together
      4. Prayers
         Primary requirement: to continue in the apostles’ doctrine
   C. Doctrines of demons (1 Tim. 4:1)
      Not just God, but demons also have doctrines
   D. Character requirements
      1. Personal life should line up with doctrine (1 Tim. 4:16)
         a. First, take heed to yourself
         b. Secondly, take heed to the doctrine
      2. Whoever “transgresses” (goes beyond) does not have God (2 John 9–11)
   E. The doctrine of Christ
      1. The basic truth about Jesus Christ:
         a. Son of God
         b. Born of a virgin
         c. Led a sinless life
         d. Died an atoning death
         e. Rose physically from the dead
         f. Ascended into heaven
         g. Coming again in power to reign
      2. Some major denominations have departed from this basic doctrine
      3. Be careful about those with whom you fellowship
         a. “Happy is he who does not condemn himself in what he approves”
            (Romans 14:22b)
b. Do not endorse what you cannot approve

III. Two Levels Of Teachers
   A. Those who initiate (like Paul)
   B. Those who reproduce
      1. Men who can teach others also (2 Tim. 2:2)
      2. Elders (overseers) hold fast the word they were taught (Titus 1:9)
   C. Other forms of communication in the church which are not teaching doctrine:
      1. Prophecy; interpretation of tongues; revelation (1 Cor. 14; Rom. 12)
         testimony; exhortation (encouragement, Greek “stir up”; “cheer up”); counseling; ministry in special areas (family, drug addicts, etc.); older women teaching younger women (teaching = discipling) (Titus 2:3–5)
      2. All these must be tested against primary doctrine
   D. Women teaching (1 Tim. 2:12)
      1. Personal statement of Paul’s own principles (“I do not permit . . .”)
         Women should not teach comprehensive doctrine.
      2. Something about female personality that does not function well in certain areas which demand a comprehensive grasp of a large range of subjects: i.e. musical composition, mathematics, philosophy
   E. Requirements to teach comprehensive doctrine:
      1. “Minister”: servant (Col. 1:23–25)
         a. First, a servant of the Gospel and, second, a servant of the church
         b. Contrast Moses and Aaron: Moses put doctrine first; Aaron put the people first (Ex. 32:19–24)
         c. It’s not our business to correct the Scripture
      2. Must have comprehensive grasp of the whole Bible (2 Tim. 3:16)
      3. Uncompromising—compromise is a “fog” in contemporary churches
      4. Free from personal prejudices: racial, social, denominational, national
      5. Orderly and systematic—example of Heb. 6:1–2 (logical order).