

Introduce the letter of Titus: Today we're starting a sermon series on the letter to Titus. If it's been a while since you've read this letter it might prove helpful for me to share some background on who Titus was, and what was the occasion for the letter to him. Titus was a Greek convert to Christianity and co-worker for the Gospel with the Apostle Paul. In 49 AD Paul took Titus with him from Antioch to Jerusalem for the Jerusalem Council. In 56 AD, while Paul was in Ephesus, Paul sent Titus to mediate a conflict between Paul and the Corinthian church. Sometime during 62-64 AD Paul writes this letter to Titus, commissioning Titus to train leaders for the young Christian congregation on the island of Crete. Look at a map and you can still find Crete on it, right in the middle of the Mediterranean Sea, just south of the Aegean Sea right between both modern Greece and Turkey.

Although Crete was an island, it was a popular location for seafaring vessels to come in and out of port. This made it a great location for trade economy to spread throughout the Mediterranean, but furthermore made Crete a tactical place for the Christian church to be present in the hopes of spreading the gospel message along the waterways too. However, one large issue was that the Christian church on Crete was not that mature, in other words, it was still young in its faith, and therefore, it appears that many of the Christians in Crete, and even the church leaders, were prone to being influenced by the Cretin population, therefor displaying qualities more like the Cretans rather than the qualities of Christ. The witness of the Christian church in Crete was thus jeopardized by people who with their mouths said they honored God and followed God's son, Jesus, but then in everyday life, looked and acted just like everybody else on the island.

To be called a "Cretan" in the ancient world was not a compliment. The Greek Kretizo meaning "to be a liar" became synonymous with "to be a Cretan." They were treacherous, violent, and sought their own gain. So, Paul writes the following opening salutation, hear now God's word for you: **Titus 1: 1-4:** 

Everyone here knows what a lie is. The Cambridge Dictionary defines a lie as "to say something not true in order to deceive." I can say with full confidence that EVERYONE has done this and everyone has been lied to. Everyone here knows when you're doing this because it requires knowledge of the truth, and a specific decision to alter the truth in order to deceive, and usually it is thought that by doing so, the liar will receive some benefit.

One of the realities of living under the influence of the Greek culture was that as new Christians in Crete began to learn about the Jesus and the God of Christianity, they often learned through the lens of what they already knew about the Greek gods of their time. For example, Cretans would boast that the Greek god Zeus was born on Crete, and it was also known that Zeus would seduce women and that he would lie to get his way. When Paul includes in his opening salutation, that the God who is revealed in Jesus Christ is not a liar, this is a very intentional and specific jab at the gods of Cretan culture. By saying that **God never lies**, Paul is upholding that God the Father is not a god who gets his way by seduction, lying, and deceptive uses of power, but rather God the Father is THE God of faithfulness and truth.

**Exodus 20:16** told us one of the Ten Commandments, "you shall not bear false witness against your neighbor." Bearing witness is a phrase best understood in a court of law when you're called forward to testify in a court of law. The administering officer today askes the witness, "do you solemnly swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, **so help you God?"** What an interesting phrase to include, '**so help you God.'** Much like the words during installing officers, we might add "I do, with God's help." We're thus appealing to God, who never lies, to be our example, our strength, our encouragement to tell the truth because our sinful nature defaults to deceit. We can override our factory settings to lie and be deceitful if we choose to allow God to work God's truth in us.

This commandment to not bear false witness has been translated many times simply as "thou shalt not lie." Still, in utilitarian ethics, one might be prone to ask, "but what if the lie leads to a greater good?" Or someone else might ask, what about white lies, "a harmless or trivial lie, especially one told to avoid hurting someone's feelings." To that Paul reminds us "God never lies", and God still manages to create the greatest good. We should learn how to do the same from God.

What might healthy, honest, true, and faithful relationships look like? I wonder what the divorce rate would be if people would commit to never lying to their spouse in word or in deed? I wonder how governance and politics would look without lies and deceit. I wonder what relief an individual might feel when they commit to cease from lying, because you can't both live a lie and live the life God wants for you at the same time. I wonder who here in Knoxville might be more curious about Jesus if deceit was never found in the church that claims to follow Jesus Christ? No doubt others thought the same on the island of Crete.



Introduce the letter of Titus: Today we're starting a sermon series on the letter to Titus. If it's been a while since you've read this letter it might prove helpful for me to share some background on who Titus was, and what was the occasion for the letter to him. Titus was a Greek convert to Christianity and co-worker for the Gospel with the Apostle Paul. In 49 AD Paul took Titus with him from Antioch to Jerusalem for the Jerusalem Council. In 56 AD, while Paul was in Ephesus, Paul sent Titus to mediate a conflict between Paul and the Corinthian church. Sometime during 62-64 AD Paul writes this letter to Titus, commissioning Titus to train leaders for the young Christian congregation on the island of Crete. Look at a map and you can still find Crete on it, right in the middle of the Mediterranean Sea, just south of the Aegean Sea right between both modern Greece and Turkey.

Although Crete was an island, it was a popular location for seafaring vessels to come in and out of port. This made it a great location for trade economy to spread throughout the Mediterranean, but furthermore made Crete a tactical place for the Christian church to be present in the hopes of spreading the gospel message along the waterways too. However, one large issue was that the Christian church on Crete was not that mature, in other words, it was still young in its faith, and therefore, it appears that many of the Christians in Crete, and even the church leaders, were prone to being influenced by the Cretin population, therefor displaying qualities more like the Cretans rather than the qualities of Christ. The witness of the Christian church in Crete was thus jeopardized by people who with their mouths said they honored God and followed God's son, Jesus, but then in everyday life, looked and acted just like everybody else on the island.

To be called a "Cretan" in the ancient world was not a compliment. The Greek Kretizo meaning "to be a liar" became synonymous with "to be a Cretan." They were treacherous, violent, and sought their own gain. So, Paul writes the following opening salutation, hear now God's word for you: **Titus 1: 1-4:** 

Everyone here knows what a lie is. The Cambridge Dictionary defines a lie as "to say something not true in order to deceive." I can say with full confidence that EVERYONE has done this and everyone has been lied to. Everyone here knows when you're doing this because it requires knowledge of the truth, and a specific decision to alter the truth in order to deceive, and usually it is thought that by doing so, the liar will receive some benefit.

One of the realities of living under the influence of the Greek culture was that as new Christians in Crete began to learn about the Jesus and the God of Christianity, they often learned through the lens of what they already knew about the Greek gods of their time. For example, Cretans would boast that the Greek god Zeus was born on Crete, and it was also known that Zeus would seduce women and that he would lie to get his way. When Paul includes in his opening salutation, that the God who is revealed in Jesus Christ is not a liar, this is a very intentional and specific jab at the gods of Cretan culture. By saying that **God never lies**, Paul is upholding that God the Father is not a god who gets his way by seduction, lying, and deceptive uses of power, but rather God the Father is THE God of faithfulness and truth.

**Exodus 20:16** told us one of the Ten Commandments, "you shall not bear false witness against your neighbor." Bearing witness is a phrase best understood in a court of law when you're called forward to testify in a court of law. The administering officer today askes the witness, "do you solemnly swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, **so help you God?"** What an interesting phrase to include, '**so help you God.'** Much like the words during installing officers, we might add "I do, with God's help." We're thus appealing to God, who never lies, to be our example, our strength, our encouragement to tell the truth because our sinful nature defaults to deceit. We can override our factory settings to lie and be deceitful if we choose to allow God to work God's truth in us.

This commandment to not bear false witness has been translated many times simply as "thou shalt not lie." Still, in utilitarian ethics, one might be prone to ask, "but what if the lie leads to a greater good?" Or someone else might ask, what about white lies, "a harmless or trivial lie, especially one told to avoid hurting someone's feelings." To that Paul reminds us "God never lies", and God still manages to create the greatest good. We should learn how to do the same from God.

What might healthy, honest, true, and faithful relationships look like? I wonder what the divorce rate would be if people would commit to never lying to their spouse in word or in deed? I wonder how governance and politics would look without lies and deceit. I wonder what relief an individual might feel when they commit to cease from lying, because you can't both live a lie and live the life God wants for you at the same time. I wonder who here in Knoxville might be more curious about Jesus if deceit was never found in the church that claims to follow Jesus Christ? No doubt others thought the same on the island of Crete.



Introduce the letter of Titus: Today we're starting a sermon series on the letter to Titus. If it's been a while since you've read this letter it might prove helpful for me to share some background on who Titus was, and what was the occasion for the letter to him. Titus was a Greek convert to Christianity and co-worker for the Gospel with the Apostle Paul. In 49 AD Paul took Titus with him from Antioch to Jerusalem for the Jerusalem Council. In 56 AD, while Paul was in Ephesus, Paul sent Titus to mediate a conflict between Paul and the Corinthian church. Sometime during 62-64 AD Paul writes this letter to Titus, commissioning Titus to train leaders for the young Christian congregation on the island of Crete. Look at a map and you can still find Crete on it, right in the middle of the Mediterranean Sea, just south of the Aegean Sea right between both modern Greece and Turkey.

Although Crete was an island, it was a popular location for seafaring vessels to come in and out of port. This made it a great location for trade economy to spread throughout the Mediterranean, but furthermore made Crete a tactical place for the Christian church to be present in the hopes of spreading the gospel message along the waterways too. However, one large issue was that the Christian church on Crete was not that mature, in other words, it was still young in its faith, and therefore, it appears that many of the Christians in Crete, and even the church leaders, were prone to being influenced by the Cretin population, therefor displaying qualities more like the Cretans rather than the qualities of Christ. The witness of the Christian church in Crete was thus jeopardized by people who with their mouths said they honored God and followed God's son, Jesus, but then in everyday life, looked and acted just like everybody else on the island.

To be called a "Cretan" in the ancient world was not a compliment. The Greek Kretizo meaning "to be a liar" became synonymous with "to be a Cretan." They were treacherous, violent, and sought their own gain. So, Paul writes the following opening salutation, hear now God's word for you: **Titus 1: 1-4:** 

Everyone here knows what a lie is. The Cambridge Dictionary defines a lie as "to say something not true in order to deceive." I can say with full confidence that EVERYONE has done this and everyone has been lied to. Everyone here knows when you're doing this because it requires knowledge of the truth, and a specific decision to alter the truth in order to deceive, and usually it is thought that by doing so, the liar will receive some benefit.

One of the realities of living under the influence of the Greek culture was that as new Christians in Crete began to learn about the Jesus and the God of Christianity, they often learned through the lens of what they already knew about the Greek gods of their time. For example, Cretans would boast that the Greek god Zeus was born on Crete, and it was also known that Zeus would seduce women and that he would lie to get his way. When Paul includes in his opening salutation, that the God who is revealed in Jesus Christ is not a liar, this is a very intentional and specific jab at the gods of Cretan culture. By saying that **God never lies**, Paul is upholding that God the Father is not a god who gets his way by seduction, lying, and deceptive uses of power, but rather God the Father is THE God of faithfulness and truth.

**Exodus 20:16** told us one of the Ten Commandments, "you shall not bear false witness against your neighbor." Bearing witness is a phrase best understood in a court of law when you're called forward to testify in a court of law. The administering officer today askes the witness, "do you solemnly swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, **so help you God?"** What an interesting phrase to include, '**so help you God.'** Much like the words during installing officers, we might add "I do, with God's help." We're thus appealing to God, who never lies, to be our example, our strength, our encouragement to tell the truth because our sinful nature defaults to deceit. We can override our factory settings to lie and be deceitful if we choose to allow God to work God's truth in us.

This commandment to not bear false witness has been translated many times simply as "thou shalt not lie." Still, in utilitarian ethics, one might be prone to ask, "but what if the lie leads to a greater good?" Or someone else might ask, what about white lies, "a harmless or trivial lie, especially one told to avoid hurting someone's feelings." To that Paul reminds us "God never lies", and God still manages to create the greatest good. We should learn how to do the same from God.

What might healthy, honest, true, and faithful relationships look like? I wonder what the divorce rate would be if people would commit to never lying to their spouse in word or in deed? I wonder how governance and politics would look without lies and deceit. I wonder what relief an individual might feel when they commit to cease from lying, because you can't both live a lie and live the life God wants for you at the same time. I wonder who here in Knoxville might be more curious about Jesus if deceit was never found in the church that claims to follow Jesus Christ? No doubt others thought the same on the island of Crete.



Introduce the letter of Titus: Today we're starting a sermon series on the letter to Titus. If it's been a while since you've read this letter it might prove helpful for me to share some background on who Titus was, and what was the occasion for the letter to him. Titus was a Greek convert to Christianity and co-worker for the Gospel with the Apostle Paul. In 49 AD Paul took Titus with him from Antioch to Jerusalem for the Jerusalem Council. In 56 AD, while Paul was in Ephesus, Paul sent Titus to mediate a conflict between Paul and the Corinthian church. Sometime during 62-64 AD Paul writes this letter to Titus, commissioning Titus to train leaders for the young Christian congregation on the island of Crete. Look at a map and you can still find Crete on it, right in the middle of the Mediterranean Sea, just south of the Aegean Sea right between both modern Greece and Turkey.

Although Crete was an island, it was a popular location for seafaring vessels to come in and out of port. This made it a great location for trade economy to spread throughout the Mediterranean, but furthermore made Crete a tactical place for the Christian church to be present in the hopes of spreading the gospel message along the waterways too. However, one large issue was that the Christian church on Crete was not that mature, in other words, it was still young in its faith, and therefore, it appears that many of the Christians in Crete, and even the church leaders, were prone to being influenced by the Cretin population, therefor displaying qualities more like the Cretans rather than the qualities of Christ. The witness of the Christian church in Crete was thus jeopardized by people who with their mouths said they honored God and followed God's son, Jesus, but then in everyday life, looked and acted just like everybody else on the island.

To be called a "Cretan" in the ancient world was not a compliment. The Greek Kretizo meaning "to be a liar" became synonymous with "to be a Cretan." They were treacherous, violent, and sought their own gain. So, Paul writes the following opening salutation, hear now God's word for you: **Titus 1: 1-4:** 

Everyone here knows what a lie is. The Cambridge Dictionary defines a lie as "to say something not true in order to deceive." I can say with full confidence that EVERYONE has done this and everyone has been lied to. Everyone here knows when you're doing this because it requires knowledge of the truth, and a specific decision to alter the truth in order to deceive, and usually it is thought that by doing so, the liar will receive some benefit.

One of the realities of living under the influence of the Greek culture was that as new Christians in Crete began to learn about the Jesus and the God of Christianity, they often learned through the lens of what they already knew about the Greek gods of their time. For example, Cretans would boast that the Greek god Zeus was born on Crete, and it was also known that Zeus would seduce women and that he would lie to get his way. When Paul includes in his opening salutation, that the God who is revealed in Jesus Christ is not a liar, this is a very intentional and specific jab at the gods of Cretan culture. By saying that **God never lies**, Paul is upholding that God the Father is not a god who gets his way by seduction, lying, and deceptive uses of power, but rather God the Father is THE God of faithfulness and truth.

**Exodus 20:16** told us one of the Ten Commandments, "you shall not bear false witness against your neighbor." Bearing witness is a phrase best understood in a court of law when you're called forward to testify in a court of law. The administering officer today askes the witness, "do you solemnly swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, **so help you God?"** What an interesting phrase to include, '**so help you God.'** Much like the words during installing officers, we might add "I do, with God's help." We're thus appealing to God, who never lies, to be our example, our strength, our encouragement to tell the truth because our sinful nature defaults to deceit. We can override our factory settings to lie and be deceitful if we choose to allow God to work God's truth in us.

This commandment to not bear false witness has been translated many times simply as "thou shalt not lie." Still, in utilitarian ethics, one might be prone to ask, "but what if the lie leads to a greater good?" Or someone else might ask, what about white lies, "a harmless or trivial lie, especially one told to avoid hurting someone's feelings." To that Paul reminds us "God never lies", and God still manages to create the greatest good. We should learn how to do the same from God.

What might healthy, honest, true, and faithful relationships look like? I wonder what the divorce rate would be if people would commit to never lying to their spouse in word or in deed? I wonder how governance and politics would look without lies and deceit. I wonder what relief an individual might feel when they commit to cease from lying, because you can't both live a lie and live the life God wants for you at the same time. I wonder who here in Knoxville might be more curious about Jesus if deceit was never found in the church that claims to follow Jesus Christ? No doubt others thought the same on the island of Crete.



Introduce the letter of Titus: Today we're starting a sermon series on the letter to Titus. If it's been a while since you've read this letter it might prove helpful for me to share some background on who Titus was, and what was the occasion for the letter to him. Titus was a Greek convert to Christianity and co-worker for the Gospel with the Apostle Paul. In 49 AD Paul took Titus with him from Antioch to Jerusalem for the Jerusalem Council. In 56 AD, while Paul was in Ephesus, Paul sent Titus to mediate a conflict between Paul and the Corinthian church. Sometime during 62-64 AD Paul writes this letter to Titus, commissioning Titus to train leaders for the young Christian congregation on the island of Crete. Look at a map and you can still find Crete on it, right in the middle of the Mediterranean Sea, just south of the Aegean Sea right between both modern Greece and Turkey.

Although Crete was an island, it was a popular location for seafaring vessels to come in and out of port. This made it a great location for trade economy to spread throughout the Mediterranean, but furthermore made Crete a tactical place for the Christian church to be present in the hopes of spreading the gospel message along the waterways too. However, one large issue was that the Christian church on Crete was not that mature, in other words, it was still young in its faith, and therefore, it appears that many of the Christians in Crete, and even the church leaders, were prone to being influenced by the Cretin population, therefor displaying qualities more like the Cretans rather than the qualities of Christ. The witness of the Christian church in Crete was thus jeopardized by people who with their mouths said they honored God and followed God's son, Jesus, but then in everyday life, looked and acted just like everybody else on the island.

To be called a "Cretan" in the ancient world was not a compliment. The Greek Kretizo meaning "to be a liar" became synonymous with "to be a Cretan." They were treacherous, violent, and sought their own gain. So, Paul writes the following opening salutation, hear now God's word for you: **Titus 1: 1-4:** 

Everyone here knows what a lie is. The Cambridge Dictionary defines a lie as "to say something not true in order to deceive." I can say with full confidence that EVERYONE has done this and everyone has been lied to. Everyone here knows when you're doing this because it requires knowledge of the truth, and a specific decision to alter the truth in order to deceive, and usually it is thought that by doing so, the liar will receive some benefit.

One of the realities of living under the influence of the Greek culture was that as new Christians in Crete began to learn about the Jesus and the God of Christianity, they often learned through the lens of what they already knew about the Greek gods of their time. For example, Cretans would boast that the Greek god Zeus was born on Crete, and it was also known that Zeus would seduce women and that he would lie to get his way. When Paul includes in his opening salutation, that the God who is revealed in Jesus Christ is not a liar, this is a very intentional and specific jab at the gods of Cretan culture. By saying that **God never lies**, Paul is upholding that God the Father is not a god who gets his way by seduction, lying, and deceptive uses of power, but rather God the Father is THE God of faithfulness and truth.

**Exodus 20:16** told us one of the Ten Commandments, "you shall not bear false witness against your neighbor." Bearing witness is a phrase best understood in a court of law when you're called forward to testify in a court of law. The administering officer today askes the witness, "do you solemnly swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, **so help you God?"** What an interesting phrase to include, '**so help you God.'** Much like the words during installing officers, we might add "I do, with God's help." We're thus appealing to God, who never lies, to be our example, our strength, our encouragement to tell the truth because our sinful nature defaults to deceit. We can override our factory settings to lie and be deceitful if we choose to allow God to work God's truth in us.

This commandment to not bear false witness has been translated many times simply as "thou shalt not lie." Still, in utilitarian ethics, one might be prone to ask, "but what if the lie leads to a greater good?" Or someone else might ask, what about white lies, "a harmless or trivial lie, especially one told to avoid hurting someone's feelings." To that Paul reminds us "God never lies", and God still manages to create the greatest good. We should learn how to do the same from God.

What might healthy, honest, true, and faithful relationships look like? I wonder what the divorce rate would be if people would commit to never lying to their spouse in word or in deed? I wonder how governance and politics would look without lies and deceit. I wonder what relief an individual might feel when they commit to cease from lying, because you can't both live a lie and live the life God wants for you at the same time. I wonder who here in Knoxville might be more curious about Jesus if deceit was never found in the church that claims to follow Jesus Christ? No doubt others thought the same on the island of Crete.



Introduce the letter of Titus: Today we're starting a sermon series on the letter to Titus. If it's been a while since you've read this letter it might prove helpful for me to share some background on who Titus was, and what was the occasion for the letter to him. Titus was a Greek convert to Christianity and co-worker for the Gospel with the Apostle Paul. In 49 AD Paul took Titus with him from Antioch to Jerusalem for the Jerusalem Council. In 56 AD, while Paul was in Ephesus, Paul sent Titus to mediate a conflict between Paul and the Corinthian church. Sometime during 62-64 AD Paul writes this letter to Titus, commissioning Titus to train leaders for the young Christian congregation on the island of Crete. Look at a map and you can still find Crete on it, right in the middle of the Mediterranean Sea, just south of the Aegean Sea right between both modern Greece and Turkey.

Although Crete was an island, it was a popular location for seafaring vessels to come in and out of port. This made it a great location for trade economy to spread throughout the Mediterranean, but furthermore made Crete a tactical place for the Christian church to be present in the hopes of spreading the gospel message along the waterways too. However, one large issue was that the Christian church on Crete was not that mature, in other words, it was still young in its faith, and therefore, it appears that many of the Christians in Crete, and even the church leaders, were prone to being influenced by the Cretin population, therefor displaying qualities more like the Cretans rather than the qualities of Christ. The witness of the Christian church in Crete was thus jeopardized by people who with their mouths said they honored God and followed God's son, Jesus, but then in everyday life, looked and acted just like everybody else on the island.

To be called a "Cretan" in the ancient world was not a compliment. The Greek Kretizo meaning "to be a liar" became synonymous with "to be a Cretan." They were treacherous, violent, and sought their own gain. So, Paul writes the following opening salutation, hear now God's word for you: **Titus 1: 1-4:** 

Everyone here knows what a lie is. The Cambridge Dictionary defines a lie as "to say something not true in order to deceive." I can say with full confidence that EVERYONE has done this and everyone has been lied to. Everyone here knows when you're doing this because it requires knowledge of the truth, and a specific decision to alter the truth in order to deceive, and usually it is thought that by doing so, the liar will receive some benefit.

One of the realities of living under the influence of the Greek culture was that as new Christians in Crete began to learn about the Jesus and the God of Christianity, they often learned through the lens of what they already knew about the Greek gods of their time. For example, Cretans would boast that the Greek god Zeus was born on Crete, and it was also known that Zeus would seduce women and that he would lie to get his way. When Paul includes in his opening salutation, that the God who is revealed in Jesus Christ is not a liar, this is a very intentional and specific jab at the gods of Cretan culture. By saying that **God never lies**, Paul is upholding that God the Father is not a god who gets his way by seduction, lying, and deceptive uses of power, but rather God the Father is THE God of faithfulness and truth.

**Exodus 20:16** told us one of the Ten Commandments, "you shall not bear false witness against your neighbor." Bearing witness is a phrase best understood in a court of law when you're called forward to testify in a court of law. The administering officer today askes the witness, "do you solemnly swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, **so help you God?"** What an interesting phrase to include, '**so help you God.'** Much like the words during installing officers, we might add "I do, with God's help." We're thus appealing to God, who never lies, to be our example, our strength, our encouragement to tell the truth because our sinful nature defaults to deceit. We can override our factory settings to lie and be deceitful if we choose to allow God to work God's truth in us.

This commandment to not bear false witness has been translated many times simply as "thou shalt not lie." Still, in utilitarian ethics, one might be prone to ask, "but what if the lie leads to a greater good?" Or someone else might ask, what about white lies, "a harmless or trivial lie, especially one told to avoid hurting someone's feelings." To that Paul reminds us "God never lies", and God still manages to create the greatest good. We should learn how to do the same from God.

What might healthy, honest, true, and faithful relationships look like? I wonder what the divorce rate would be if people would commit to never lying to their spouse in word or in deed? I wonder how governance and politics would look without lies and deceit. I wonder what relief an individual might feel when they commit to cease from lying, because you can't both live a lie and live the life God wants for you at the same time. I wonder who here in Knoxville might be more curious about Jesus if deceit was never found in the church that claims to follow Jesus Christ? No doubt others thought the same on the island of Crete.



Introduce the letter of Titus: Today we're starting a sermon series on the letter to Titus. If it's been a while since you've read this letter it might prove helpful for me to share some background on who Titus was, and what was the occasion for the letter to him. Titus was a Greek convert to Christianity and co-worker for the Gospel with the Apostle Paul. In 49 AD Paul took Titus with him from Antioch to Jerusalem for the Jerusalem Council. In 56 AD, while Paul was in Ephesus, Paul sent Titus to mediate a conflict between Paul and the Corinthian church. Sometime during 62-64 AD Paul writes this letter to Titus, commissioning Titus to train leaders for the young Christian congregation on the island of Crete. Look at a map and you can still find Crete on it, right in the middle of the Mediterranean Sea, just south of the Aegean Sea right between both modern Greece and Turkey.

Although Crete was an island, it was a popular location for seafaring vessels to come in and out of port. This made it a great location for trade economy to spread throughout the Mediterranean, but furthermore made Crete a tactical place for the Christian church to be present in the hopes of spreading the gospel message along the waterways too. However, one large issue was that the Christian church on Crete was not that mature, in other words, it was still young in its faith, and therefore, it appears that many of the Christians in Crete, and even the church leaders, were prone to being influenced by the Cretin population, therefor displaying qualities more like the Cretans rather than the qualities of Christ. The witness of the Christian church in Crete was thus jeopardized by people who with their mouths said they honored God and followed God's son, Jesus, but then in everyday life, looked and acted just like everybody else on the island.

To be called a "Cretan" in the ancient world was not a compliment. The Greek Kretizo meaning "to be a liar" became synonymous with "to be a Cretan." They were treacherous, violent, and sought their own gain. So, Paul writes the following opening salutation, hear now God's word for you: **Titus 1: 1-4:** 

Everyone here knows what a lie is. The Cambridge Dictionary defines a lie as "to say something not true in order to deceive." I can say with full confidence that EVERYONE has done this and everyone has been lied to. Everyone here knows when you're doing this because it requires knowledge of the truth, and a specific decision to alter the truth in order to deceive, and usually it is thought that by doing so, the liar will receive some benefit.

One of the realities of living under the influence of the Greek culture was that as new Christians in Crete began to learn about the Jesus and the God of Christianity, they often learned through the lens of what they already knew about the Greek gods of their time. For example, Cretans would boast that the Greek god Zeus was born on Crete, and it was also known that Zeus would seduce women and that he would lie to get his way. When Paul includes in his opening salutation, that the God who is revealed in Jesus Christ is not a liar, this is a very intentional and specific jab at the gods of Cretan culture. By saying that **God never lies**, Paul is upholding that God the Father is not a god who gets his way by seduction, lying, and deceptive uses of power, but rather God the Father is THE God of faithfulness and truth.

**Exodus 20:16** told us one of the Ten Commandments, "you shall not bear false witness against your neighbor." Bearing witness is a phrase best understood in a court of law when you're called forward to testify in a court of law. The administering officer today askes the witness, "do you solemnly swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, **so help you God?"** What an interesting phrase to include, '**so help you God.'** Much like the words during installing officers, we might add "I do, with God's help." We're thus appealing to God, who never lies, to be our example, our strength, our encouragement to tell the truth because our sinful nature defaults to deceit. We can override our factory settings to lie and be deceitful if we choose to allow God to work God's truth in us.

This commandment to not bear false witness has been translated many times simply as "thou shalt not lie." Still, in utilitarian ethics, one might be prone to ask, "but what if the lie leads to a greater good?" Or someone else might ask, what about white lies, "a harmless or trivial lie, especially one told to avoid hurting someone's feelings." To that Paul reminds us "God never lies", and God still manages to create the greatest good. We should learn how to do the same from God.

What might healthy, honest, true, and faithful relationships look like? I wonder what the divorce rate would be if people would commit to never lying to their spouse in word or in deed? I wonder how governance and politics would look without lies and deceit. I wonder what relief an individual might feel when they commit to cease from lying, because you can't both live a lie and live the life God wants for you at the same time. I wonder who here in Knoxville might be more curious about Jesus if deceit was never found in the church that claims to follow Jesus Christ? No doubt others thought the same on the island of Crete.



Introduce the letter of Titus: Today we're starting a sermon series on the letter to Titus. If it's been a while since you've read this letter it might prove helpful for me to share some background on who Titus was, and what was the occasion for the letter to him. Titus was a Greek convert to Christianity and co-worker for the Gospel with the Apostle Paul. In 49 AD Paul took Titus with him from Antioch to Jerusalem for the Jerusalem Council. In 56 AD, while Paul was in Ephesus, Paul sent Titus to mediate a conflict between Paul and the Corinthian church. Sometime during 62-64 AD Paul writes this letter to Titus, commissioning Titus to train leaders for the young Christian congregation on the island of Crete. Look at a map and you can still find Crete on it, right in the middle of the Mediterranean Sea, just south of the Aegean Sea right between both modern Greece and Turkey.

Although Crete was an island, it was a popular location for seafaring vessels to come in and out of port. This made it a great location for trade economy to spread throughout the Mediterranean, but furthermore made Crete a tactical place for the Christian church to be present in the hopes of spreading the gospel message along the waterways too. However, one large issue was that the Christian church on Crete was not that mature, in other words, it was still young in its faith, and therefore, it appears that many of the Christians in Crete, and even the church leaders, were prone to being influenced by the Cretin population, therefor displaying qualities more like the Cretans rather than the qualities of Christ. The witness of the Christian church in Crete was thus jeopardized by people who with their mouths said they honored God and followed God's son, Jesus, but then in everyday life, looked and acted just like everybody else on the island.

To be called a "Cretan" in the ancient world was not a compliment. The Greek Kretizo meaning "to be a liar" became synonymous with "to be a Cretan." They were treacherous, violent, and sought their own gain. So, Paul writes the following opening salutation, hear now God's word for you: **Titus 1: 1-4:** 

Everyone here knows what a lie is. The Cambridge Dictionary defines a lie as "to say something not true in order to deceive." I can say with full confidence that EVERYONE has done this and everyone has been lied to. Everyone here knows when you're doing this because it requires knowledge of the truth, and a specific decision to alter the truth in order to deceive, and usually it is thought that by doing so, the liar will receive some benefit.

One of the realities of living under the influence of the Greek culture was that as new Christians in Crete began to learn about the Jesus and the God of Christianity, they often learned through the lens of what they already knew about the Greek gods of their time. For example, Cretans would boast that the Greek god Zeus was born on Crete, and it was also known that Zeus would seduce women and that he would lie to get his way. When Paul includes in his opening salutation, that the God who is revealed in Jesus Christ is not a liar, this is a very intentional and specific jab at the gods of Cretan culture. By saying that **God never lies**, Paul is upholding that God the Father is not a god who gets his way by seduction, lying, and deceptive uses of power, but rather God the Father is THE God of faithfulness and truth.

**Exodus 20:16** told us one of the Ten Commandments, "you shall not bear false witness against your neighbor." Bearing witness is a phrase best understood in a court of law when you're called forward to testify in a court of law. The administering officer today askes the witness, "do you solemnly swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, **so help you God?"** What an interesting phrase to include, '**so help you God.'** Much like the words during installing officers, we might add "I do, with God's help." We're thus appealing to God, who never lies, to be our example, our strength, our encouragement to tell the truth because our sinful nature defaults to deceit. We can override our factory settings to lie and be deceitful if we choose to allow God to work God's truth in us.

This commandment to not bear false witness has been translated many times simply as "thou shalt not lie." Still, in utilitarian ethics, one might be prone to ask, "but what if the lie leads to a greater good?" Or someone else might ask, what about white lies, "a harmless or trivial lie, especially one told to avoid hurting someone's feelings." To that Paul reminds us "God never lies", and God still manages to create the greatest good. We should learn how to do the same from God.

What might healthy, honest, true, and faithful relationships look like? I wonder what the divorce rate would be if people would commit to never lying to their spouse in word or in deed? I wonder how governance and politics would look without lies and deceit. I wonder what relief an individual might feel when they commit to cease from lying, because you can't both live a lie and live the life God wants for you at the same time. I wonder who here in Knoxville might be more curious about Jesus if deceit was never found in the church that claims to follow Jesus Christ? No doubt others thought the same on the island of Crete.



Introduce the letter of Titus: Today we're starting a sermon series on the letter to Titus. If it's been a while since you've read this letter it might prove helpful for me to share some background on who Titus was, and what was the occasion for the letter to him. Titus was a Greek convert to Christianity and co-worker for the Gospel with the Apostle Paul. In 49 AD Paul took Titus with him from Antioch to Jerusalem for the Jerusalem Council. In 56 AD, while Paul was in Ephesus, Paul sent Titus to mediate a conflict between Paul and the Corinthian church. Sometime during 62-64 AD Paul writes this letter to Titus, commissioning Titus to train leaders for the young Christian congregation on the island of Crete. Look at a map and you can still find Crete on it, right in the middle of the Mediterranean Sea, just south of the Aegean Sea right between both modern Greece and Turkey.

Although Crete was an island, it was a popular location for seafaring vessels to come in and out of port. This made it a great location for trade economy to spread throughout the Mediterranean, but furthermore made Crete a tactical place for the Christian church to be present in the hopes of spreading the gospel message along the waterways too. However, one large issue was that the Christian church on Crete was not that mature, in other words, it was still young in its faith, and therefore, it appears that many of the Christians in Crete, and even the church leaders, were prone to being influenced by the Cretin population, therefor displaying qualities more like the Cretans rather than the qualities of Christ. The witness of the Christian church in Crete was thus jeopardized by people who with their mouths said they honored God and followed God's son, Jesus, but then in everyday life, looked and acted just like everybody else on the island.

To be called a "Cretan" in the ancient world was not a compliment. The Greek Kretizo meaning "to be a liar" became synonymous with "to be a Cretan." They were treacherous, violent, and sought their own gain. So, Paul writes the following opening salutation, hear now God's word for you: **Titus 1: 1-4:** 

Everyone here knows what a lie is. The Cambridge Dictionary defines a lie as "to say something not true in order to deceive." I can say with full confidence that EVERYONE has done this and everyone has been lied to. Everyone here knows when you're doing this because it requires knowledge of the truth, and a specific decision to alter the truth in order to deceive, and usually it is thought that by doing so, the liar will receive some benefit.

One of the realities of living under the influence of the Greek culture was that as new Christians in Crete began to learn about the Jesus and the God of Christianity, they often learned through the lens of what they already knew about the Greek gods of their time. For example, Cretans would boast that the Greek god Zeus was born on Crete, and it was also known that Zeus would seduce women and that he would lie to get his way. When Paul includes in his opening salutation, that the God who is revealed in Jesus Christ is not a liar, this is a very intentional and specific jab at the gods of Cretan culture. By saying that **God never lies**, Paul is upholding that God the Father is not a god who gets his way by seduction, lying, and deceptive uses of power, but rather God the Father is THE God of faithfulness and truth.

**Exodus 20:16** told us one of the Ten Commandments, "you shall not bear false witness against your neighbor." Bearing witness is a phrase best understood in a court of law when you're called forward to testify in a court of law. The administering officer today askes the witness, "do you solemnly swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, **so help you God?"** What an interesting phrase to include, '**so help you God.'** Much like the words during installing officers, we might add "I do, with God's help." We're thus appealing to God, who never lies, to be our example, our strength, our encouragement to tell the truth because our sinful nature defaults to deceit. We can override our factory settings to lie and be deceitful if we choose to allow God to work God's truth in us.

This commandment to not bear false witness has been translated many times simply as "thou shalt not lie." Still, in utilitarian ethics, one might be prone to ask, "but what if the lie leads to a greater good?" Or someone else might ask, what about white lies, "a harmless or trivial lie, especially one told to avoid hurting someone's feelings." To that Paul reminds us "God never lies", and God still manages to create the greatest good. We should learn how to do the same from God.

What might healthy, honest, true, and faithful relationships look like? I wonder what the divorce rate would be if people would commit to never lying to their spouse in word or in deed? I wonder how governance and politics would look without lies and deceit. I wonder what relief an individual might feel when they commit to cease from lying, because you can't both live a lie and live the life God wants for you at the same time. I wonder who here in Knoxville might be more curious about Jesus if deceit was never found in the church that claims to follow Jesus Christ? No doubt others thought the same on the island of Crete.



Introduce the letter of Titus: Today we're starting a sermon series on the letter to Titus. If it's been a while since you've read this letter it might prove helpful for me to share some background on who Titus was, and what was the occasion for the letter to him. Titus was a Greek convert to Christianity and co-worker for the Gospel with the Apostle Paul. In 49 AD Paul took Titus with him from Antioch to Jerusalem for the Jerusalem Council. In 56 AD, while Paul was in Ephesus, Paul sent Titus to mediate a conflict between Paul and the Corinthian church. Sometime during 62-64 AD Paul writes this letter to Titus, commissioning Titus to train leaders for the young Christian congregation on the island of Crete. Look at a map and you can still find Crete on it, right in the middle of the Mediterranean Sea, just south of the Aegean Sea right between both modern Greece and Turkey.

Although Crete was an island, it was a popular location for seafaring vessels to come in and out of port. This made it a great location for trade economy to spread throughout the Mediterranean, but furthermore made Crete a tactical place for the Christian church to be present in the hopes of spreading the gospel message along the waterways too. However, one large issue was that the Christian church on Crete was not that mature, in other words, it was still young in its faith, and therefore, it appears that many of the Christians in Crete, and even the church leaders, were prone to being influenced by the Cretin population, therefor displaying qualities more like the Cretans rather than the qualities of Christ. The witness of the Christian church in Crete was thus jeopardized by people who with their mouths said they honored God and followed God's son, Jesus, but then in everyday life, looked and acted just like everybody else on the island.

To be called a "Cretan" in the ancient world was not a compliment. The Greek Kretizo meaning "to be a liar" became synonymous with "to be a Cretan." They were treacherous, violent, and sought their own gain. So, Paul writes the following opening salutation, hear now God's word for you: **Titus 1: 1-4:** 

Everyone here knows what a lie is. The Cambridge Dictionary defines a lie as "to say something not true in order to deceive." I can say with full confidence that EVERYONE has done this and everyone has been lied to. Everyone here knows when you're doing this because it requires knowledge of the truth, and a specific decision to alter the truth in order to deceive, and usually it is thought that by doing so, the liar will receive some benefit.

One of the realities of living under the influence of the Greek culture was that as new Christians in Crete began to learn about the Jesus and the God of Christianity, they often learned through the lens of what they already knew about the Greek gods of their time. For example, Cretans would boast that the Greek god Zeus was born on Crete, and it was also known that Zeus would seduce women and that he would lie to get his way. When Paul includes in his opening salutation, that the God who is revealed in Jesus Christ is not a liar, this is a very intentional and specific jab at the gods of Cretan culture. By saying that **God never lies**, Paul is upholding that God the Father is not a god who gets his way by seduction, lying, and deceptive uses of power, but rather God the Father is THE God of faithfulness and truth.

**Exodus 20:16** told us one of the Ten Commandments, "you shall not bear false witness against your neighbor." Bearing witness is a phrase best understood in a court of law when you're called forward to testify in a court of law. The administering officer today askes the witness, "do you solemnly swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, **so help you God?"** What an interesting phrase to include, '**so help you God.'** Much like the words during installing officers, we might add "I do, with God's help." We're thus appealing to God, who never lies, to be our example, our strength, our encouragement to tell the truth because our sinful nature defaults to deceit. We can override our factory settings to lie and be deceitful if we choose to allow God to work God's truth in us.

This commandment to not bear false witness has been translated many times simply as "thou shalt not lie." Still, in utilitarian ethics, one might be prone to ask, "but what if the lie leads to a greater good?" Or someone else might ask, what about white lies, "a harmless or trivial lie, especially one told to avoid hurting someone's feelings." To that Paul reminds us "God never lies", and God still manages to create the greatest good. We should learn how to do the same from God.

What might healthy, honest, true, and faithful relationships look like? I wonder what the divorce rate would be if people would commit to never lying to their spouse in word or in deed? I wonder how governance and politics would look without lies and deceit. I wonder what relief an individual might feel when they commit to cease from lying, because you can't both live a lie and live the life God wants for you at the same time. I wonder who here in Knoxville might be more curious about Jesus if deceit was never found in the church that claims to follow Jesus Christ? No doubt others thought the same on the island of Crete.



Introduce the letter of Titus: Today we're starting a sermon series on the letter to Titus. If it's been a while since you've read this letter it might prove helpful for me to share some background on who Titus was, and what was the occasion for the letter to him. Titus was a Greek convert to Christianity and co-worker for the Gospel with the Apostle Paul. In 49 AD Paul took Titus with him from Antioch to Jerusalem for the Jerusalem Council. In 56 AD, while Paul was in Ephesus, Paul sent Titus to mediate a conflict between Paul and the Corinthian church. Sometime during 62-64 AD Paul writes this letter to Titus, commissioning Titus to train leaders for the young Christian congregation on the island of Crete. Look at a map and you can still find Crete on it, right in the middle of the Mediterranean Sea, just south of the Aegean Sea right between both modern Greece and Turkey.

Although Crete was an island, it was a popular location for seafaring vessels to come in and out of port. This made it a great location for trade economy to spread throughout the Mediterranean, but furthermore made Crete a tactical place for the Christian church to be present in the hopes of spreading the gospel message along the waterways too. However, one large issue was that the Christian church on Crete was not that mature, in other words, it was still young in its faith, and therefore, it appears that many of the Christians in Crete, and even the church leaders, were prone to being influenced by the Cretin population, therefor displaying qualities more like the Cretans rather than the qualities of Christ. The witness of the Christian church in Crete was thus jeopardized by people who with their mouths said they honored God and followed God's son, Jesus, but then in everyday life, looked and acted just like everybody else on the island.

To be called a "Cretan" in the ancient world was not a compliment. The Greek Kretizo meaning "to be a liar" became synonymous with "to be a Cretan." They were treacherous, violent, and sought their own gain. So, Paul writes the following opening salutation, hear now God's word for you: **Titus 1: 1-4:** 

Everyone here knows what a lie is. The Cambridge Dictionary defines a lie as "to say something not true in order to deceive." I can say with full confidence that EVERYONE has done this and everyone has been lied to. Everyone here knows when you're doing this because it requires knowledge of the truth, and a specific decision to alter the truth in order to deceive, and usually it is thought that by doing so, the liar will receive some benefit.

One of the realities of living under the influence of the Greek culture was that as new Christians in Crete began to learn about the Jesus and the God of Christianity, they often learned through the lens of what they already knew about the Greek gods of their time. For example, Cretans would boast that the Greek god Zeus was born on Crete, and it was also known that Zeus would seduce women and that he would lie to get his way. When Paul includes in his opening salutation, that the God who is revealed in Jesus Christ is not a liar, this is a very intentional and specific jab at the gods of Cretan culture. By saying that **God never lies**, Paul is upholding that God the Father is not a god who gets his way by seduction, lying, and deceptive uses of power, but rather God the Father is THE God of faithfulness and truth.

Exodus 20:16 told us one of the Ten Commandments, "you shall not bear false witness against your neighbor." Bearing witness is a phrase best understood in a court of law when you're called forward to testify in a court of law. The administering officer today askes the witness, "do you solemnly swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?" What an interesting phrase to include, 'so help you God.' Much like the words during installing officers, we might add "I do, with God's help." We're thus appealing to God, who never lies, to be our example, our strength, our encouragement to tell the truth because our sinful nature defaults to deceit. We can override our factory settings to lie and be deceitful if we choose to allow God to work God's truth in us.

This commandment to not bear false witness has been translated many times simply as "thou shalt not lie." Still, in utilitarian ethics, one might be prone to ask, "but what if the lie leads to a greater good?" Or someone else might ask, what about white lies, "a harmless or trivial lie, especially one told to avoid hurting someone's feelings." To that Paul reminds us "God never lies", and God still manages to create the greatest good. We should learn how to do the same from God.

What might healthy, honest, true, and faithful relationships look like? I wonder what the divorce rate would be if people would commit to never lying to their spouse in word or in deed? I wonder how governance and politics would look without lies and deceit. I wonder what relief an individual might feel when they commit to cease from lying, because you can't both live a lie and live the life God wants for you at the same time. I wonder who here in Knoxville might be more curious about Jesus if deceit was never found in the church that claims to follow Jesus Christ? No doubt others thought the same on the island of Crete.