

7. Because the church is the pillar and support of the truth, all who teach falsehood within it must be dealt with for the sake of the truth

(1 Tim 3:15; -3; Ps 119:163)

8. Wherever error is disseminated by a Christian the church leadership must take steps to

① **CORRECT** the false teachers

Those teaching must be instructed NOT TO:

- a) teach strange (different) doctrines
- b) be occupied with fruitless discussions
→ give rise to mere speculation

2214 ἐκζήτησις, ζήτησις *zetesis*
= a subject of questioning or debate
= argument, controversy
= idle, empty dispute

- c) make confident assertions about matters they do not understand

Those teaching must be instructed TO:

- a) be occupied with what God has provided by faith

- b) because the purpose of the charge is

* love issuing from

{	a pure heart
	a good conscience
	a sincere faith

(1 Tim 1:3-7)

9. The correction of the false teachers

- a) is to be with gentleness
- b) hoping that God may grant them repentance
- c) that they come to the knowledge of the truth
- d) and escape from the devil's snare

(2 Tim 2:24-26)

10. Although the false always furthers the enemy's cause, not every teacher of error is therefore a child and servant of the devil

11. When challenged, if the teacher repents, he proves himself to be correctable and subject to the authority of Christ and having a sincere desire to be true

A. EXAMPLE #1: APOLLOS

- he was mighty in the Scriptures
- he spoke accurately concerning Jesus
- he knew only about the baptism of John
- Priscilla and Aquila taught him more accurately
- he accepted the correction
- he continued to teach powerfully
- Paul referred to him as a fellow worker
- Paul sent him to Crete to help Titus

(Acts 18:24-28; 1 Cor 3:4-9; Titus 3:12-14)

B. EXAMPLE #2: PETER

- he was the prominent apostle
- he feared the Jewish converts who taught circumcision in order to be saved
- he reverted to typical Jewish thinking and actions
- his bad behaviour functioned like teaching
 - the Jews joined him in hypocrisy
 - even Barnabas was carried away
- he and they were not upright about the truth of the gospel
- he stood condemned
- Paul confronted Peter about this
 - to his face
 - in the presence of all
- Peter accepted the correction
- at the meeting in Jerusalem he spoke powerfully for the importance of holding to the true gospel in word and action

(Acts 15:1; Gal 2:11-21; Acts 15:2-11)

12. If the false teacher refuses to repent and accept biblical correction, he proves himself to be devoid of the Spirit and a servant of the devil