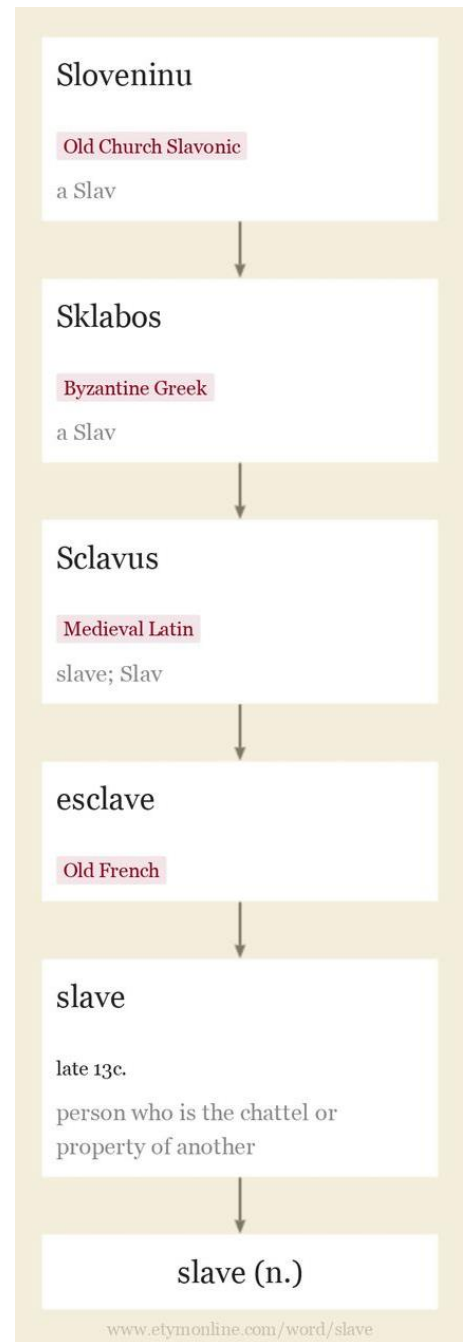


First Timothy 6:1-10

Slavery in Roman Empire in New Testament

1. Understanding slavery in First Timothy 6 requires some insight into Imperial Roman culture of the first century (62 AD).
2. Slavery from Hellenistic (Greek culture) coming out of Athens 400-200 BC has little relevance to the time of early Christianity.
 - a. Aristotle wrote of the theory of “natural slaves” based on the Law of Nature
 - b. Aristotle, and the Greeks, claimed that some humans by virtue of their very bodies were naturally designed for slavery.
3. Slavery in Rome (200 BC – 200 AD) was based on the Law of Nations
 - a. Slaves came from all ethnicities and nationalities. Race was not a factor. Slaves in Rome came from:
 - i. Britain,
 - ii. Scythia,
 - iii. Greece,
 - iv. Israel,
 - v. Ethiopia,
 - vi. Spain.
 - b. Slaves could not be distinguished from free men by appearance, so Seneca (“On Mercy” 1.24.1) wrote of the time the Roman Senate debated a bill that would order the slaves to distinguish themselves from the free people by the style of dress. But, upon realizing that half the population was slaves the bill was defeated easily when they realized the danger of making it obvious that the vast number of slaves.
 - c. Rome did not accept Aristotle’s theory of “natural slaves.”
 - d. Rome followed Stoic philosophy that saw a common humanity between slave and free. This meant that the fate of the slave and the master could be reversed at any time since slavery was not part of the natural fabric.
 - e. Roman slaves were found at all levels of society
 - f. The source of slaves was mainly warfare:
 - i. Julius Caesar shipped back to Rome one million slaves from his campaigns in Gaul (58-51 AD)
 - ii. Thousands came into Sicily and Italy during the First Punic War (264-241 BC)
4. Roman slaves were part of the household



5. Roman slaves were simply part of the fabric of society that held their position and accomplished their purpose not by force, but by ethical, moral refinement. Just like all people in places of society. Everyone was under Ceasar...soldiers, fathers, women, etc.
6. Slaves were found in all occupations and were not segregated from free people in work or in types of jobs. Some slaves held positions of power, for example there were slaves and freemen of the Roman emperor who held posts in imperial administration.
 - a. Literate and educated slaves were valued and served as physicians, architects, business managers, artists, teachers, poets, professional philosophers along with labors in production such as agriculture, mining and manufacturing.
 - b. Slaves could be punished or executed.



The Slavs or Slavic people are groups of people who speak Slavic languages.

Slavs are geographically distributed throughout the northern parts of Eurasia;

they predominantly inhabit Central Europe, Eastern Europe, and Southeastern Europe, though there is a large Slavic minority scattered across the Baltic states, Northern Asia, and Central Asia, and a substantial Slavic diaspora in the Americas, Western Europe, and Northern Europe.

Early Slavs lived during the Migration Period and the Early Middle Ages (approximately from the 5th to the 10th century AD),

and came to control large parts of Central, Eastern and Southeast Europe 500-700 AD.

Beginning in the 800's AD, they were gradually Christianized.

By the 1100's AD, they formed the core population of a number of medieval Christian states.

(Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slavs>)

From ONLINE ETYMOLOGY DICTIONARY (<https://www.etymonline.com/word/slave>)

c. 1300, **sclave, esclave**, "person who is the chattel or property of another," from Old French **esclave** (13c.) and directly from Medieval Latin **Sclavus** "slave" (source also of Italian **schiaivo**, French **esclave**, Spanish **esclavo**), originally "Slav" (see Slav); so used in this secondary sense because of the many Slavs sold into slavery by conquering peoples.

The oldest written history of the Slavs can be shortly summarized:

Myriads of slave hunts and the enthrallment of entire peoples. The Slav was the most prized of human goods. With increased strength outside his marshy land of origin, hardened to the utmost against all privation, industrious, content with little, good-humored, and cheerful, he filled the slave markets of Europe, Asia, and Africa. It must be remembered that for every Slavonic slave who reached his destination, at least ten succumbed to inhuman treatment during transport and to the heat of the climate. Indeed Ibrāhīm (tenth century), himself in all probability a slave dealer, says: "And the Slavs cannot travel to Lombardy on account of the heat which is fatal to them." Hence their high price.

The Arabian geographer of the ninth century tells us how the Magyars in the Pontus steppe dominated all the Slavs dwelling near them. The Magyars made raids upon the Slavs and took their prisoners along the coast to Kerkh where the Byzantines came to meet them and gave Greek brocades and such wares in exchange for the prisoners. ["The Cambridge Medieval History," Vol. II, 1913]



Slavic tribes in VII-IX century

- West slavic
- East slavic
- South slavic

Brown are neighboring peoples

First Timothy 6: 1 - Let all who are under a yoke as bondservants regard their own masters as worthy of all honor, so that the name of God and the teaching may not be reviled.

3745 [e]	1510 [e]	5259 [e]	2218 [e]	1401 [e]	3588 [e]	2398 [e]	1203 [e]	3956 [e]	5092 [e]	514 [e]	2233 [e]	2443 [e]	3361 [e]	3588 [e]	
Hosoi	eisin	hypo	zygon	douloi	tous	idios	despotas	pasēs	timēs	axious	hēgeisthōsan	hina	mē	to	
1	Ὅσοι	εἰσὶν	ὑπὸ	ζυγὸν	δοῦλοι	, τούς	ἰδίους	δεσπότας	πάσης	τιμῆς	ἀξίους	ἠγείσθωσαν	, ἵνα	μὴ	τὸ
	As many as	are	under	a yoke	[as] slaves	the	own	masters	of all	honor	worthy	let them esteem	so that	not	the
	RelPro-NMP	V-PIA-3P	Prep	N-AMS	N-NMP	Art-AMP	Adj-AMP	N-AMP	Adj-GFS	N-GFS	Adj-AMP	V-PMM/P-3P	Conj	Adv	Art-NNS

3586 [e]	3588 [e]	2316 [e]	2532 [e]	3588 [e]	1319 [e]	987 [e]
onoma	του	Theou	kai	hē	didaskalia	blasphēmētai
ὄνομα	τοῦ	Θεοῦ	καὶ	ἡ	διδασκαλία	βλασφημῆται .
name	-	of God	and	the	teaching	should be blasphemed
N-NNS	Art-GMS	N-GMS	Conj	Art-NFS	N-NFS	V-PSM/P-3S

6:2(A) – Those who have believing masters must not be disrespectful on the ground that they are brothers; rather they must serve all the better since those who benefit by their good service are believers and beloved.

3588 [e]	1161 [e]	4103 [e]	2192 [e]	1203 [e]	3361 [e]	2706 [e]	3754 [e]	80 [e]	1510 [e]	235 [e]	3123 [e]	1398 [e]
hoi	de	pistous	echontes	despotas	mē	kataphroneitōsan	hoti	adelphoi	eisin	alla	mallon	douleuetōsan
2 οἱ	δὲ	πιστοῦς	ἔχοντες	δεσπότης ,	μὴ	καταφρονεῖψαν	ὅτι	ἀδελφοί	εἰσιν ;	ἀλλὰ	μᾶλλον	δουλεῦέψαν ,
Those	now	believing	having	masters	not	let them despise [them]	because	brothers	they are	but	rather	let them serve [them]
Art-NMP	Conj	Adj-AMP	V-PPA-NMP	N-AMP	Adv	V-PMA-3P	Conj	N-NMP	V-PIA-3P	Conj	Adv	V-PMA-3P

3754 [e]	4103 [e]	1510 [e]	2532 [e]	27 [e]	3588 [e]	3588 [e]	2108 [e]	482 [e]	3778 [e]	1321 [e]	2532 [e]
hoti	pistoi	eisin	kai	agapētoi	hoi	tēs	euergeries	antilambanomenoi	Tauta	didaske	kai
ὅτι	πιστοί	εἰσιν ,	καὶ	ἀγαπητοί ,	οἱ	τῆς	εὐεργεσίας	ἀντιλαμβανόμενοι .	Ταῦτα	δίδασκε	καὶ
because	believing [ones]	they are	and	beloved	-	by the	good service	being helped	These things	teach	and
Conj	Adj-NMP	V-PIA-3P	Conj	Adj-NMP	Art-NMP	Art-GFS	N-GFS	V-PPM/P-NMP	DPro-ANP	V-PMA-2S	Conj

3870 [e]
parakalei
παρακάλει .
exhort
V-PMA-2S

**End
discussion on
"HOUSEHOLDS"**

**Begin new section;
Restate Timothy's purpose
concerning
FALSE TEACHERS in Ephesus**

6:2(B) – Teach and urge these things.

6:3 – If anyone teaches a different doctrine and does not agree with the sound words of our Lord Jesus Christ and the teaching that accords with godliness,

1487 [e]	5100 [e]	2085 [e]	2532 [e]	3361 [e]	4334 [e]	5198 [e]	3056 [e]	3588 [e]	3588 [e]	2962 [e]	1473 [e]	2424 [e]	5547 [e]
Ei	tis	heterodidaskalei	kai	mē	proserchetai	hygiainousin	logois	tois	tou	Kyriou	hēmōn	Iēsou	Christou
3 Ἐἴ	τις	ἑτεροδιδασκαλεῖ	καὶ	μὴ	προσέρχεται	ὑγιαίνουσιν	λόγοις	τοῖς	τοῦ	Κυρίου	ἡμῶν	Ἰησοῦ	Χριστοῦ
If	anyone	teaches another doctrine	and	not	draws near	[the] being sound	words	-	of the	Lord	of us	Jesus	Christ
Conj	IPro-NMS	V-PIA-3S	Conj	Adv	V-PIM/P-3S	V-PPA-DMP	N-DMP	Art-DMP	Art-GMS	N-GMS	PPro-G1P	N-GMS	N-GMS

2532 [e]	3588 [e]	2596 [e]	2150 [e]	1319 [e]
kai	tē	kat'	eusebeian	didaskalia
καὶ	τῇ	κατ'	εὐσεβείαν	διδασκαλίᾳ ,
and	the	according to	godliness	teaching
Conj	Art-DFS	Prep	N-AFS	N-DFS

6:4 – he is puffed up with conceit and understands nothing. He has an unhealthy craving for controversy and for quarrels about words, which produce envy, dissension, slander, evil suspicions,

5187 [e]	3367 [e]	1987 [e]	235 [e]	3552 [e]	4012 [e]	2214 [e]	2532 [e]	3055 [e]	1537 [e]	3739 [e]	1096 [e]	5355 [e]
tetyphōtai	mēden	epistamenos	alla	nosōn	peri	zētēseis	kai	logomachias	ex	hōn	ginetai	phthonos
4 τετύφωται ,	μηδὲν	ἐπιστάμενος	ἀλλὰ	νοσῶν	περὶ	ζητήσεις	καὶ	λογομαχίας ,	ἐξ	ᾧν	γίνεται	φθόνος ,
he is puffed up	nothing	knowing	but	unhealthy	about	controversies	and	disputes about words	out of	which	come	envy
V-RIMP-3S	Adj-ANS	V-PPM/P-NMS	Conj	V-PPA-NMS	Prep	N-AFP	Conj	N-AFP	Prep	RelPro-GFP	V-PIM/P-3S	N-NMS

2054 [e]	988 [e]	5283 [e]	4190 [e]
eris	blasphēmiai	hyponoiai	ponērai
ἔρις ,	βλασφημίαι ,	ὑπόνοιαι	πονηραί ,
strife	slander	suspicious	evil
N-NFS	N-NFP	N-NFP	Adj-NFP

6:5 – and constant friction among people who are depraved in mind and deprived of the truth, imagining that godliness is a means of gain.

3859 [e]	1311 [e]	444 [e]	3588 [e]	3563 [e]	2532 [e]	650 [e]	3588 [e]	225 [e]	3543 [e]	4200 [e]
diaparatribai	diephtharmenōn	anthrōpōn	ton	noun	kai	apesteremenōn	tēs	alētheias	nomizontōn	porismon
5 διαπατριβαὶ	διεφθαρμένων	ἀνθρώπων	τὸν	νοῦν	, καὶ	ἀπεστερημένων	τῆς	ἀληθείας	, νομιζόντων	πορισμὸν
[and] constant frictions	corrupted	among men	-	in mind	and	destitute	of the	truth	holding	a means of gain
N-NFP	V-RPMP-GMP	N-GMP	Art-AMS	N-AMS	Conj	V-RPMP-GMP	Art-GFS	N-GFS	V-PPA-GMP	N-AMS

1510 [e]	3588 [e]	2150 [e]	868 [e]	575 [e]	3588 [e]	5108 [e]
einai	tēn	eusebeian	Aphistaso	apo	tōn	toioutōn
εἶναι	τὴν	εὐσέβειαν	· Ἀφίστασο	ἀπὸ	τῶν	τοιούτων
to be	-	godliness	Withdraw	from	from	such
V-PNA	Art-AFS	N-AFS	V-PMM-2S	Prep	Art-GMP	DPro-GNP

6:6 – But godliness with contentment is great gain,

1510 [e]	1161 [e]	4200 [e]	3173 [e]	3588 [e]	2150 [e]	3326 [e]	841 [e]
Estin	de	porisμος	meγas	hē	eusebeia	meta	autarkeias
6 Ἔστιν	δὲ	πορισμὸς	μέγας	ἡ	εὐσέβεια	μετὰ	αὐταρκείας
Is	however	gain	great	-	godliness	with	contentment
V-PIA-3S	Conj	N-NMS	Adj-NMS	Art-NFS	N-NFS	Prep	N-GFS

6:7 – for we brought nothing into the world, and we cannot take anything out of the world.

3762 [e]	1063 [e]	1533 [e]	1519 [e]	3588 [e]	2889 [e]	3754 [e]	3761 [e]	1627 [e]	5100 [e]	1410 [e]
ouden	gar	eisēnenkamen	eis	ton	kosmon	hoti	oude	exenenkein	ti	dynametha
7 οὐδὲν	γάρ	εἰσηνέγκαμεν	εἰς	τὸν	κόσμον	, ὅτι	οὐδὲ	ἐξενεγκεῖν	τι	δυνάμεθα
Nothing	for	we brought	into	the	world	because	neither	to carry out	anything	are we able
Adj-ANS	Conj	V-AIA-1P	Prep	Art-AMS	N-AMS	Conj	Adv	V-ANA	IPro-ANS	V-PIM/P-1P

6:8 – But if we have food and clothing, with these we will be content.

2192 [e]	1161 [e]	1305 [e]	2532 [e]	4629 [e]	3778 [e]	714 [e]
echontes	de	diatrophas	kai	skepasmata	toutois	arkesthesometha
8 ἔχοντες	δὲ	διατροφὰς	καὶ	σκεπάσματα	, τούτοις	ἀρκεσθησόμεθα
Having	however	sustenance	and	coverings	with these	we will be content
V-PPA-NMP	Conj	N-AFP	Conj	N-ANP	DPro-DNP	V-FIP-1P

6:9 – But those who desire to be rich fall into temptation, into a snare, into many senseless and harmful desires that plunge people into ruin and destruction.

3588 [e]	1161 [e]	1014 [e]	4147 [e]	1706 [e]	1519 [e]	3986 [e]	2532 [e]	3803 [e]	2532 [e]	1939 [e]	4183 [e]	453 [e]	2532 [e]	
Hoi	de	boulomenoi	ploutein	empiptousin	eis	peirasmon	kai	pagida	kai	epithymias	pollas	anoetous	kai	
9	Οί	δέ	βουλόμενοι	πλουτεῖν	ἐπιπίπτουσιν	εἰς	πειρασμόν	καί	παγίδα	, καί	ἐπιθυμίας	πολλάς	ἀνοήτους	καὶ
Those	however	desiring	to be rich	fall	into	temptation	and	a snare	and	desires	many	foolish	and	
Art-NMP	Conj	V-PPM/P-NMP	V-PNA	V-PIA-3P	Prep	N-AMS	Conj	N-AFS	Conj	N-AFP	Adj-AFP	Adj-AFP	Conj	

983 [e]	3748 [e]	1036 [e]	3588 [e]	444 [e]	1519 [e]	3639 [e]	2532 [e]	684 [e]
blaberas	haitines	bythizousin	tous	anthrōpous	eis	olethron	kai	apoleian
βλαβεράς	, αἵτινες	βυθίζουσιν	τοὺς	ἀνθρώπους	εἰς	ὄλεθρον	καὶ	ἀπώλειαν
harmful	which	plunge	-	men	into	ruin	and	destruction
Adj-AFP	RelPro-NFP	V-PIA-3P	Art-AMP	N-AMP	Prep	N-AMS	Conj	N-AFS

6:10 – For the love of money is a root of all kinds of evils. It is through this craving that some have wandered away from the faith and pierced themselves with many pangs.

4491 [e]	1063 [e]	3956 [e]	3588 [e]	2556 [e]	1510 [e]	3588 [e]	5365 [e]	3739 [e]	5100 [e]	3713 [e]	635 [e]	575 [e]	3588 [e]
rhiza	gar	pantōn	tōn	kakōn	estin	hē	philargyria	hēs	tines	oregomenoi	apeplanēthesan	apo	tēs
10 ῥίζα	γάρ	πάντων	τῶν	κακῶν	ἐστίν	ἡ	φιλαργυρία	, ἧς	τινες	ὀρεγόμενοι	ἀπεπλανήθησαν	ἀπὸ	τῆς
A root	for	of all kinds	-	of evils	is	the	love of money	which	some	stretching after	have been seduced	away from	the
N-NFS	Conj	Adj-GNP	Art-GNP	Adj-GNP	V-PIA-3S	Art-NFS	N-NFS	RelPro-GFS	IPro-NMP	V-PPM-NMP	V-AIP-3P	Prep	Art-GFS

4102 [e]	2532 [e]	1438 [e]	4044 [e]	3601 [e]	4183 [e]
pisteōs	kai	heautous	periepeiran	odynais	pollais
πίστεως	, καὶ	ἑαυτοὺς	περιέπειραν	ὀδύνας	πολλάς
faith	and	themselves	have pierced	with sorrows	many
N-GFS	Conj	RefPro-AM3P	V-AIA-3P	N-DFP	Adj-DFP