



Appears 16 times in the New Testament, in the New King James version.

Quick Points about Godliness

Can't go to heaven without it (2 Pet. 3:11–12).

Doesn't come without effort (1 Tim. 4:7; 2 Pet. 1:5–7).

Very much attainable (2 Pet. 1:3; Titus 1:1; 1 Tim. 6:3).

Mere profession of it not enough (2 Tim. 3:5; 1 Tim. 2:9–10).

Brings great reward—in this life, but especially in the life to come (1 Tim. 4:7–8; 6:6).

But what is it exactly?

With one exception (1 Timothy 2:10), the word godliness is translated from the Greek word, *eusebeia*.

Eusabeia

Worship well, be very devout (Robertson, Vincent).

“A holy reverence or respect for God, piety towards God” (Wuest).

“Reverence towards the one and only God, and the kind of life He would wish us to lead” (Eusebius).

“Godliness, as denoting character and conduct determined by the principle of love or fear of God in the heart” (ISBE).

“Piety which characterized by a God-ward attitude, does that which is well-pleasing to Him” (Vine).

What do these definitions tell us?

We could do the right thing, and still NOT be practicing godliness, if we do the right thing for the WRONG reasons.

- Please our parents?
- To be seen of men, to impress others?

Like most words, godliness is best understood when seen in action.

So let's look at godliness in action.

Joseph

He refused to have sexual relations with Potiphar's wife. And why did he refuse?

“How then can I do this great wickedness and sin against God?” (Genesis 39:9).

Others—too busy, not interested, worried about losing their job, etc.

Nehemiah

Different from governors before him. He did not put heavy burdens on the people; he did not eat the governor's provisions; he worked on the walls like everyone else (Neh. 5:14–18).

Why did he conduct himself that way?

- “Because of the fear of God” (Neh. 5:15).

Not for political advantage, or to gain favor with the people.

Job

He made a covenant with his eyes, to not gaze upon a young woman (31:1). Why?

- “Is it not destruction for the wicked, and disaster for the workers of iniquity? Does **He** not see my ways, and count all my steps?” (31:3–4).

Job

He did not walk with falsehood or hasten to deceit (31:5). Why?

- “That **God** may know my integrity” (31:6).

He guarded himself against adultery (31:9). Why?

- “For that would be **wickedness** (“heinous crime—ASV); yes, it would be **iniquity** deserving of judgment” (31:11).

Job

He treated his servants with the utmost respect (31:13). Why?

- “What then shall I do when **God** rises up? When **He** punishes, how shall I answer **Him**? Did not **He** who made me in the womb make them? Did not the same **One** fashion us in the womb? (31:14–15).

Job

Job continually reached out his hand to the needy (31:16–21). Why?

- “For destruction from **God** is a terror to me, and because of **His** magnificence I cannot endure” (31:23).

Job

Job refused to put his confidence in money or in any other idol (31:24–27). Why?

- “This also would be an **iniquity** deserving of judgment, for I would have denied **God** who is above” (31:28).

Do what is right...

“For My sake”; “for My name’s sake”; “for Christ’s sake”; “for the Lord’s sake”; “for My sake and the gospel’s”; “for the Son of Man’s sake”; “for Jesus’ sake.”