

The Heart of Paul's Theology

Study Guide

LESSON
THREE

PAUL AND THE
THESSALONIANS



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STUDY GUIDE

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How to use this lesson and study guide

- **Before you watch the lesson**
 - **Preparation** — Complete any recommended readings.
 - **Schedule breaks** — Review the outline and the time codes to determine where to begin and end your viewing session. IIM lessons are densely packed with information, so you may want to schedule breaks. Breaks should be scheduled at major divisions in the outline.
- **While you are watching the lesson**
 - **Notes** — Use the Notes section to follow the lesson and to take additional notes. Many of the main ideas are already summarized in the notes, but make sure to supplement these with your own notes. You should also add supporting details that will help you to remember, describe, and defend the main ideas.
 - **Pause/replay portions of the lesson** — You may find it helpful to pause or replay the video at certain points in order to write additional notes, review difficult concepts, or discuss points of interest.
- **After you watch the lesson**
 - **Review Questions** — Questions on the basic content of the lesson. Answer review questions in the space provided. Review questions should be completed individually rather than in a group.
 - **Application Questions** — Questions relating the content of the lesson to Christian living, theology, and ministry. Application questions are appropriate for written assignments or as topics for group discussions. For written assignments, it is recommended that answers not exceed one page in length.

Preparation

- Read Acts 15:1–18:22
- Read 1 Thessalonians
- Read 2 Thessalonians

Outline

- I. Introduction (0:25)
- II. Background (2:13)
 - A. Second Missionary Journey (2:50)
 - B. Problems in Thessalonica (8:24)
 - 1. Persecution (9:16)
 - 2. False Prophets (11:35)
 - 3. Christian Living (17:27)
- III. Structure and Content (22:19)
 - A. 1 Thessalonians (22:48)
 - 1. Salutation / Closing Remarks (23:33)
 - 2. Thanksgiving (24:28)
 - 3. Paul's Absence (27:46)
 - 4. Instructions (29:57)
 - B. 2 Thessalonians (36:42)
 - 1. Salutation / Closing (37:31)
 - 2. Thanksgiving and Encouragement (38:28)
 - 3. Instructions (39:47)
- IV. Theological Outlooks (42:10)
 - A. Doctrine of Salvation (46:43)
 - 1. Past Salvation (48:30)
 - 2. Future Salvation (52:13)
 - 3. Present Salvation (53:37)
 - B. Morality (56:28)
 - 1. Process of Salvation (56:55)
 - 2. Ethical Implications (58:33)
 - C. Historical Position (1:2:13)
- V. Conclusion (1:11:45)

Notes

I. Introduction

II. Background

A. Second Missionary Journey

Recorded in Acts 15:36-18:22. Paul traveled mainly in the regions of Asia Minor before continuing on to several regions of modern-day Greece.

Paul chose Silas as his traveling companion, while Barnabas and Mark made their way to Cyprus.

- Derbe
- Lystra
- Phrygia
- Troas: In a dream Paul saw a man who begged him to come to Macedonia. In response to this dream, Paul and his companions immediately sailed for Macedonia.

- Phillipi
- Thessalonica
- Berea: Bereans received Paul's gospel message eagerly. But soon unbelieving Thessalonian Jews found out about it and aroused that city against him too.
- Athens
- Corinth
- Cenchrea
- Ephesus
- Antioch

Paul most likely wrote First Thessalonians from Corinth shortly after Timothy's arrival in order to address issues with the church in Thessalonica. Second Thessalonians was probably written a few months later, also from Corinth.

B. Problems in Thessalonica

1. Persecution

When Paul had first brought the gospel to Thessalonica, the believers there had become the object of violence, enduring serious life-threatening persecution.

The unbelieving Jews in Thessalonica were so aggressive that they were not satisfied simply to drive Paul and Silas out of the city, they followed them to Berea to trouble them further.

From the time Paul preached in Thessalonica until he wrote his epistles to them, persecution had been a prominent feature of living for Christ in Thessalonica.

2. False Prophets

Suffering Christians tend to orient their lives toward the Second Coming of Christ.

When Christians are highly concerned with the return of Christ, they often become susceptible to false teachers or false prophets who have extreme views regarding the Second Coming.

a. Conflict with Paul

In many sections of 1 & 2 Thessalonians false teachers strongly opposed Paul's teaching. Paul learned that false prophets had entered the fellowship of believers and had spoken against of his teachings.

Some may have gone so far as to forge letters under Paul's name in an attempt to persuade the Thessalonians of their views.

b. False Teaching

The false prophets believed that Jesus would return almost immediately. Some had even proclaimed that Christ had already returned.

3. Christian Living

a. Discouragement

The Thessalonians were inevitably discouraged because Jesus had not appeared.

Paul assured the Thessalonians that although the departed saints had died physically, they were still alive with Christ, and they would accompany Christ when he returned.

b. Irresponsibility

The message of the false prophets had led to irresponsible living.

The false prophets convinced some of the Christians that they no longer needed to support themselves.

III. Structure and Content

A. 1 Thessalonians

1. Salutation (1:1) / Closing Remarks (5:23-28)

The salutation states that the letter is addressed to the Thessalonians and that it comes from Paul. It also mentions Silas and Timothy as coauthors.

2. Thanksgiving (1:2–2:16)

Paul thanked God for the Thessalonians' endurance through suffering.

Paul told them how happy he was that they had seen him with their own eyes.

Paul gave thanks that the Thessalonians had recognized his authority.

3. Paul's Absence (2:17–3:13)

Paul assured the Thessalonians of his continued heartfelt concern for them. He demonstrated this concern by sending Timothy to visit them.

Paul expressed his grateful joy at the news that Timothy brought from Thessalonica: the believers were standing firm in their faith, and they missed Paul as much as the apostle missed them.

Paul prayed for the Thessalonians, asking the Father to “direct the way” for him to visit them again.

4. Instructions (4:1–5:22)

Paul commended the Thessalonians as a whole for obeying his earlier commands.

Paul mentioned a number of specific arenas in which he hoped the Thessalonian Christians would guard against sin and increase their obedience to Christ.

Paul commanded the Thessalonians to engage in meaningful labor and daily work.

Paul exhorted the Thessalonians to encourage each other with the hope of future reunion with their loved ones who had died in the Lord.

Paul wanted to make it clear that the return of Christ should motivate all believers to live holy lives.

In the remaining verses, Paul dealt with a variety of subjects:

- Warn rather than coddle those who were lazy. (5:14)
- Repay harm with kindness. (5:15)
- Joy in the midst of difficulties. (5:16-18)

- Prophecy & teaching were to be tested. (5:19-22)

B. 2 Thessalonians

1. Salutation (1:1-2) / Closing (3:16-18)

The salutation is short and direct, and it indicates that the letter was written to the church in Thessalonica. The letter comes not just from Paul, but also from Silas and Timothy.

As we look at the letter's short closing, it's clear that Paul is really the primary author. Only Paul physically signed the letter in order to authenticate it against counterfeits.

2. Thanksgiving and Encouragement (1:3-10)

Paul reported his thanksgivings for the Thessalonian's faith and love, especially in the face of persecution.

Paul encouraged them by telling them again how exemplary their faith was, and how he had boasted to other churches about their perseverance.

Paul explained that he constantly prayed for the Thessalonians and that they were not alone in their struggles.

3. Instructions (2:1-3:15)

Paul's instructions divide into three parts:

- Paul instructed them about Christ's return. (2:1-17)
- Paul asked the Thessalonians to pray for safety and success in ministry for him and his co-workers. (3:1-5)
- Paul issued a warning against irresponsibility. (3:6-15)

IV. Theological Outlooks

Paul's eschatology stemmed from common Old Testament outlooks on God's design for history.

Paul and the other apostles modified this straightforward two-age pattern of history.

The Thessalonians developed what we might call “overheated eschatology.” Many believed that the consummation of the age to come had already occurred or that it was just around the corner.

Paul responded to the Thessalonians’ problem by trying to balance their view of the end times.

A. Doctrine of Salvation

Paul pointed out that the salvation that will be applied when Christ returns depends upon the salvation that has already taken place.

1. Past Salvation

Paul said that God “chose” the Thessalonians, meaning that before the Thessalonians came to faith through Paul’s preaching of the gospel, God had already decided that he loved the Thessalonians and was going to save them.

When Paul reminded the Thessalonians of their election, he had in mind that God had chosen them to be united with Jesus and to pass with him out of this age and into the age to come.

Paul also wrote of another dimension of the Thessalonians' salvation that had occurred in the past: their conversion.

2. Future Salvation

Paul drew attention to salvation in his letters by focusing on the future dimensions of their salvation.

Paul acknowledged that Christ's future return would bring salvation to its completion.

We will experience a radical and complete transformation into a state of unimaginable honor and glory as we reign with Christ in the new heavens and new earth.

3. Present Salvation

Paul also spoke of salvation as an ongoing present reality.

Paul drew their attention to the astounding fact that they were already experiencing a measure of the inheritance they so eagerly awaited.

The ministry of the Spirit is extremely important during the time when this age and the age to come overlap.

Continual belief in the truth was an essential dimension of Christ's present saving work in their lives.

B. Morality

Paul countered the overheated eschatology in Thessalonica by stressing ethical Christian living.

1. Process of Salvation

God designed our past and present experiences of salvation to lead to the future stage of salvation. And without the past and present stages, future salvation cannot be reached.

2. Ethical Implications

Paul wrote that professing believers who do not live righteously cannot complete the process because they have never really begun it.

Paul did not believe that it was possible for believers to lose their salvation.

Because they had experienced salvation in the past, Paul insisted that they had an obligation to continue in salvation in the present. Christians must remain alert and sober, steadfast in faith, hope and love because our future salvation depends upon it. Our present faithfulness is the means to obtaining our future salvation.

C. Historical Position

Paul reminded the Thessalonians that several events had to precede Christ's return, and that these events had yet to transpire.

Four things had to take place before Christ returned:

1. The mystery of lawlessness had to be working and restrained
2. A rebellion or apostasy had to occur
3. The restrainer had to be removed
4. The man of lawlessness had to be revealed.

Many suggestions have been made regarding the identity of the man of lawlessness.

V. Conclusion

Application Questions

1. Explain how Paul's initial plans and desires were unmet in light of God's call to go to Macedonia. How did Paul respond? How should we respond when God calls us to things we haven't planned?
2. How could the suffering and persecuted Thessalonians remain joyful and faithful in the midst of their hardship?
3. In the already-not-yet historical setting, why is it important that believers demonstrate holy living?
4. Why do you think Paul and others prayed daily? Why does the church need daily prayer?
5. How does our salvation reflect already and not-yet aspects?
6. How did Paul explain the mystery of lawlessness? How does Paul's explanation give you perspective regarding our world today?
7. What is the most significant insight you have learned from this study? Why?