

# Pilgrim Way Commentary on 1 Thessalonians



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### **Apology for This Work**

This commentary on 1 Thessalonians follows in a long line of other works by divines of the past as they have sought to study and expound this epistle.

This work grew out of over 40 years of both preaching through this epistle in three pastorates in Maryland, Delaware and North Carolina as well as teaching through them as an instructor at Maryland Baptist Bible College in Elkton, Maryland. I needed my own notes and outlines as I taught and preached from 1 Thessalonians, so this fuller commentary flows from those notes and outlines. Thus, the layout of this commentary is a practical one, written by a preacher to be preached from in the pulpit or to be taught in a Sunday School. It was not written from an isolated study of a theologian who had little contact with people or practical ministerial experience. There are many such commentaries on the market and they tend to be somewhat dull and not very practical in their application. It is written as something of a theological reference manual to me, filled with quotes and outlines from various books in my library. The layout and format are designed to help me in my preaching, teaching and personal study of this book. I figured there may be others out there who may benefit from this work which is why I make it available, but the work is basically laid out in a selfish manner, for my benefit and assistance. You, as the reader, hopefully can find some profit in this.

This commentary cannot be easily classified into any single theological system. I believe that no single theological system is an accurate presentation of Scriptural truth in and of itself. When Charles Spurgeon once wrote "There is no such thing as preaching Christ and Him crucified, unless we preach what nowadays is called Calvinism. It is a nickname to call it Calvinism; Calvinism is the gospel, and nothing else", he displayed a most unfortunate theological hubris. Calvinism is a human, flawed, limited and uninspired theological system, as any other human theological system. There is some truth there, as there is in any theological system, but it ranks no better than other competing systems, such as Arminianism (which is nothing more than a modified version of Calvin's teachings), dispensationalism, covenant theology, Lutheranism, Romanism, Orthodox theology, pre-wrath rapture, take your pick. All these systems are flawed as they are all the products of human attempts to understand and systematize Biblical presentations. They can all make contributions to our overall understanding of the truth but none may claim to be the only correct such presentation, at the expense of all others. Knowing the human impossibility for absolute neutrality and the human love for theological systems, I readily admit that I cannot be as dispassionate and uninfluenced by human teachings in these pages as I would like. No man can be. But I have made every attempt not to allow my own personal systems to influence my understanding of what the clear teachings of Scripture is. I do identify with premillennialism and dispensationalism, but even my dispensationalism is used mainly as an interpretative tool.

I have freely consulted a wide variety of commentaries and sermons for insights and other views of various texts that I might have missed. As the old preacher once

remarked “I milked a lot of cows but I churned my own butter.” Direct quotes are attributed to their proper source to prevent that unpardonable sin of literary theft. But simply because I quoted a writer should not be viewed as an endorsement of all that he wrote or of his theological system. I selected the quote because I found it interesting and useful, not because I am in any degree of agreement regarding the rest of his teachings. In this sense, I have tried to follow the form of Charles Spurgeon’s Treasury of David, where he quoted a wide variety of other writers. I consider his commentary on the Psalms to be the greatest commentary ever in reference to its format.

This commentary is based on the text of our English Received Version, commonly referred to as the King James Version or the Authorized Version. I believe that this is the most preserved English translation available to us and that it is the superior translation in English. I can see no good reason to use or accept any of the modern versions, especially the current “flavor of the month” of the New Evangelicals and apostate fundamentalists, the corrupt and mis-named English Standard Version. When it comes to these modern, critical text versions, I reject them for a variety of reasons. One major reason is that they have not been proven on the field of battle. I have liver spots older than the English Standard Version, but I am expected to toss my English Received Text, over 400 years old, and take up this new translation, whose ink is still barely dry? How many battles has the ESV won? How many missionaries have done great exploits with an NIV? What revivals have been birth and nurtured with an NASV? We will stick with the translations and texts that our fathers used and that God has blessed. It is too late in church history to change English translations. We are also favorably inclined to the Geneva Bible, Tyndale Bible, Bishops Bible, and other “cousins” of our English text. The Greek text used is the underlying text of our English Received Text and its 1769 revision, which is the text most widely in use today by God’s remnant. This is the Greek text that forms the foundation for the King James Bible.

Each verse is commented upon, with the English text. The grammatical notes are limited to the tenses of the corresponding Greek verbs, as I believe the study of the verb tenses is the most important element of the usage of the Greek text, even more than word studies. Not every Greek word is commented upon, only unusual or important ones. I am guilty of “picking and choosing” my word studies instead of presenting complete word studies for every word. That system would simply be too unwieldy for my purposes.

I have also decided to do some textual studies, mainly comparing the King James readings with the English Standard Version and John MacArthur’s unnecessary Legacy Standard Version, which is an unnecessary revision of the 2020 version of the New American Standard Version. I also refer to the readings in the English translations that preceded the King James Bible for sake of comparison and to examine how the English Received Text readings developed from the Tyndale Bible, through the Coverdale Bible, the Geneva Bible and the Bishops Bible.

The presupposition of this commentary is that what the Bible says is so and that we will not change the text to suit our theological fancy. It says what it says and that is what we must accept, else we will be found unfaithful stewards of the Word of God, a judgment we fear. We will not amend our text but will take it as it is the best we can.

This commentary certainly is not perfect, nor is it the final presentation of my understanding and application of this epistle. A commentary over 40 years in the making can never be finished. As new insights are granted by the Holy Spirit and as my understanding of the epistle deepens, additional material will be added and sections will have to be re-written. One is never truly “finished” with any theological book. As one deepens and grows in his relationship with the Lord, so does his theological understandings and that should be reflected in one’s writings.

This book was also written as a theological legacy to my four children. They will need to be mighty for God in their generation for their days will certainly be darker than the generation their father grew up in. This book is an expression not only of the heart of a preacher in the early 21st century but also of a Christian father for his children, so they may more fully understand what their father believed and preached during his ministry.

It is my sincere prayer that this unpretentious contribution to the body of Christian commentary literature will be a blessing to the remnant of God’s saints in the earth as we approach the coming of our Lord.



## **1 Thessalonians Introduction**

**AUTHOR:** The apostle Paul, joined in his salutation by Silvanus and Timothy (1 Thessalonians 1:1), and with specific mention of his name again later in the epistle (1 Thessalonians 2:18). Early sources in church history that attribute this letter to Paul include: Clement of Alexandria (200 A.D.), Tertullian (200 A.D.), and Irenaeus (200 A.D.). Both external and internal evidence support the view that Paul wrote 1 Thessalonians. Paul's known characteristics are apparent in the letter (1 Thessalonians 3:1–2, 8–11 compared with Acts 15:36; 2 Corinthians 11:28). Historical allusions in the book fit Paul's life as recounted in Acts and in his own letters (1 Thessalonians 2:14–16 compared with Acts 17:5–10; 3:6 compared with Acts 17:16). In the face of such evidence, few have ever rejected authorship by Paul.

**THE CITY OF THESSALONICA:** The city of Thessalonica, which was a Roman colony, enjoyed the advantages of a strategic location. It was located 100 miles west of Philippi and about 200 miles north of Athens. It was the chief city of Macedonia. The famous Via Egnatia (Egnatian Way), spanning Macedonia from east to west, passed through the walls of the city. This important Roman highway facilitated brisk travel and commerce and put Thessalonica into ready contact with the important inland districts on either side of it. It was the principal artery of communication between Rome and her eastern provinces. Due to its location, Thessalonica might well be called "the key to the whole of Macedonia." The dictum of Meletius concerning it was, "So long as nature does not change, Thessalonica will remain wealthy and fortunate." One of its native poets proudly called it the "mother of all Macedon."

Thessalonica was the largest city of Macedonia. It has been estimated that during Paul's time its population may have been as high as 200,000. The majority of the inhabitants were Greeks, but there was also a mixture of other ethnic groups, including Jews.

Morally, the Thessalonians were hardly any different from the citizens of any other large Greek city. Presumably, most were idolaters, though it is certain that some were seeking a different kind of religious experience than polytheism could provide; hence, they attached themselves (loosely) to the local synagogue.

Today, the city is known as Thessaloniki, or Salonica.

The word "Thessalonica" means "the hot springs".

**THE CHURCH AT THESSALONICA:** The establishment of the church is recorded in Acts 17:1–9. On his second missionary journey, Paul and his companions (Silas and Timothy) had just left Philippi and passed through Amphipolis and Apollonia to arrive at Thessalonica. As was his custom, Paul immediately located the synagogue and reasoned with the Jews for three Sabbaths concerning Jesus Christ. While some of them were persuaded, including a great number of devout Greeks and leading women, the unbelieving Jews became jealous and created an uproar in the city. Therefore it became necessary to send Paul and Silas away secretly by night to Berea.

Despite such ominous beginnings, a strong and mostly Gentile church was established in Thessalonica.

The church in Thessalonica was a model church. Paul cited it to the Corinthians as an example (see 1 Thessalonians 1:7; 2 Corinthians 8:1-5).

**TIME AND PLACE OF WRITING:** First Thessalonians is considered one of Paul's earliest epistles. From the letter itself (3:1-6), and the record of Paul's travels in Acts (Acts 17:10-18:11), it appears that Paul wrote this letter soon after arriving in Corinth on his second journey. This would put it somewhere around 50-52 A.D.

**PURPOSE OF THE EPISTLE:** The abrupt departure from Thessalonica so soon after the beginning of the church naturally left Paul anxious about the condition of the young church. When Timothy joined Paul at Athens (cf. Acts 17:14-16), his concern prompted Paul to send Timothy at once back to Thessalonica to encourage and ground the new disciples in the faith, and to learn how they were enduring persecution (1 Thessalonians 3:1-5).

When Timothy returned to Paul in Corinth (Acts 18:5), the news was mostly encouraging (cf. 3:6-7). Despite persecution they had remained strong (1 Thessalonians 2:13-16), and even proved themselves to be an example to others (1 Thessalonians 1:6-8). As with any (young) church, they needed further instruction concerning holy living (1 Thessalonians 4:1-12). They also needed to be reassured that their loved ones who died in Christ would not miss out on the blessings involving the coming of our Lord (1 Thessalonians 4:13-18).

#### OTHER REMARKS

"The two epistles to Thessalonica are the most important Pauline epistles for a new convert to Christ to read. We often recommend the Gospel of John for its emphasis on the Deity of Christ and "believing", but that was written primarily to convert a sinner (see John 20:31). First Thessalonians was written especially for brand new converts to Jesus Christ (see 1:2,5,6,9,10)."<sup>1</sup>

The two Epistles to the Thessalonians were written in the early days of the church age, while Paul was still on his second journey of ministry. In the course of this journey, Paul stayed in Thessalonica for less than a month. According to Acts, Paul worked there for three Sabbath days, for about three weeks, not long after his visit to Philippi. The books of 1 and 2 Thessalonians were written to young believers. Most of them had been typical Gentiles.

First Thessalonians is the only Pauline epistle where he gives no title in the salutation, just his name.

"Paul's concern for the Thessalonians was three-fold:

1. Firstly, that their personal lives would be in accord with the holiness of God, as demonstrated by himself and the others who worked with him.

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<sup>1</sup> Peter Ruckman, *The Books of First and Second Thessalonians and Philemon*, page vii.



2. Secondly, that they would be able to stand against the fierce persecution hurled at them by the enemies of the gospel.

3. Thirdly, that the coming of the Lord, in relation to the saints who had departed, would be better understood and that their lives would be lived in view of its imminence.

Note: Throughout the two epistles to the Thessalonians, the Apostle avoids upbraiding those dear believers for their misunderstandings, but patiently instructs them as to where they were in error. New believers tend to be sensitive and easily offended; they need much praise and encouragement. And if correction is needed, it must be done with meekness. The epistle, therefore, is full of comfort and encouragement. This is a model for us.

Chapter 1 — The evidences of their conversion.

Chapter 2 — The need for leaders and role models.

Chapter 3 — The importance of “follow-up” ministry.<sup>2</sup>

#### OUTLINES:

Robert Boyd, *World's Bible Handbook*, page 584:

1. The Model Church, 1 Thessalonians 1
2. The Model Servant, 1 Thessalonians 2
3. The Model Life, 1 Thessalonians 3
4. The Model Faith, 1 Thessalonians 4
5. The Model Action, 1 Thessalonians 5

From J. Vernon McGee, two outlines, from notes from his “Thru the Bible” radio broadcast

- I. The Christian’s ATTITUDE toward the return of Christ, Chapter 1 (to serve...to wait..., vv. 9, 10)
- II. The Christian’s REWARD at the return of Christ, Chapter 2
- III. The Christian’s LIFE and the return of Christ, Chapters 3:1- 4:12
- IV. The Christian’s DEATH and the return of Christ, Chapter 4:13-18
- V. The Christian’s ACTIONS in view of the return of Christ, Chapter 5

- I. Coming of Christ is an INSPIRING HOPE, Chapter 1
- II. Coming of Christ is a WORKING HOPE, Chapter 2
- III. Coming of Christ is a PURIFYING HOPE, Chapters 3:1- 4:12
- IV. Coming of Christ is a COMFORTING HOPE, Chapter 4:13-18
- V. Coming of Christ is a ROUSING HOPE (leads to action), Chapter 5

Chapter 1 - Paul's Entrance

Chapter 2 - Paul's Example

Chapter 3 - Paul's Encouragement

Chapter 4 - Paul's Exhortation

Chapter 5 - Paul's Entreaties

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<sup>2</sup> Stanley Anstey, *The First Epistle of Paul to the Thessalonians*, pages 13,18,19.

Outline from Harold Willmington, *The Outline Bible*, page 691:

1. It is an Energetic Church, 1 Thessalonians 1:1-3
2. It is an Elect Church, 1 Thessalonians 1:4
3. It is an Exemplary Church, 1 Thessalonians 1:5-7
4. It is an Evangelistic Church, 1 Thessalonians 1:8
5. It is an Expectant Church, 1 Thessalonians 1:9,10

#### NAMES AND TITLES FOR THE LORD IN 1 THESSALONIANS

- |                               |                      |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Lord Jesus Christ 1:1; 5:9 | 5. Jesus 1:10b; 4:14 |
| 2. Lord 1:6; 4:16             | 6. Christ Jesus 2:14 |
| 3. His Son 1:10a              | 7. Lord Jesus 2:15   |
| 4. Christ 2:6; 4:16           |                      |

#### NAMES AND TITLES OF GOD IN 1 THESSALONIANS

- |                            |                      |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Father 1:1              | 3. God of Peace 5:23 |
| 2. Living and true God 1:9 |                      |

#### NAMES AND TITLES OF THE HOLY SPIRIT IN 1 THESSALONIANS

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Holy Ghost 1:5,6 | 3. The Spirit 5:19 |
| 2. His Spirit 4:8   |                    |

## **1 Thessalonians Chapter 1**

55 promises and 35 pericopes in 1 Thessalonians.

### **1. Introduction 1:1**

**1:1 Paul, and Silvanus, and Timothy,<sup>a</sup> unto the church<sup>b</sup> of the Thessalonians<sup>c</sup> which is in God the Father<sup>d</sup> and in the Lord Jesus Christ: Grace be unto you, and peace,<sup>e</sup> from God our Father,<sup>d</sup> and the Lord Jesus Christ.<sup>fg</sup>**

1a Paul's companions at the time of this writing were Silas and Timothy. He does not assert his apostolic authority as there was no need to in this instance. His apostleship, ministry or doctrine was not being attacked at Thessalonica. First and 2 Thessalonians are the only Pauline Epistles in which Paul did not elaborate on his name or the names of his fellow writers. This probably implies that his relationship with the Thessalonians was stable. The absence of any reference to Paul's apostleship in any of his preserved writings to the Macedonian churches, namely, those in Thessalonica and Philippi, is noteworthy. He mentioned his apostleship in all his other epistles and sometimes had to defend it vigorously (e.g., in 2 Corinthians). Evidently the Macedonian churches never questioned Paul's apostleship as did the churches elsewhere (e.g., in Galatia and Corinth).

1b "church" I never stopped to realize the probable structure of these primitive churches. We don't know the size of these churches but they may have numbered in the hundreds. Yet there were no centralized or dedicated church buildings where we meet today. How did they assemble? It must have been in the homes of members. Yet no one house would be large enough to house the entire church at once, especially on the Lord's Day. They met in the various homes and these house churches may have had a leader, or a pastor, who may have reported to a "city pastor", or the man who oversaw the teachings and the activities of these various house meetings. Thus, these churches would have multiple pastors (cf. Philippians 1:1 with the mention of the "bishops").

1c "**church of the Thessalonians**" It is interesting that Paul calls it the "church of the Thessalonians", not "the church at Thessalonica". Similar language is used referring to the "church of the Laodiceans" in Revelation 3:14. What is the significance of this wording? It's interesting to see how Paul referred to the other churches in his epistles:

1. Romans 1:7 "to all that be in Rome"
2. 1 Corinthians 1:2 "the church of God which is at Corinth"
3. 2 Corinthians 1:1 "the church of God which is at Corinth"
4. Galatians 1:2 "the churches of Galatia"
5. Ephesians 1:1 "the saints which are at Ephesus"
6. Philippians 1:1 "the servants...and saints...which are at Philippi"
7. Colossians 1:2 "the saints and faithful brethren...which are at Colossae"
8. 1 Thessalonians 1:2 "unto the church of the Thessalonians"
9. 2 Thessalonians 1:1 "unto the church of the Thessalonians"

Now compare with the churches that John wrote to in Revelation 2-3:

1. Ephesus- Revelation 2:1 "the church of Ephesus"
2. Smyrna- Revelation 2:8 "the church in Smyrna"

3. Pergamos- Revelation 2:12 "the church in Pergamos"
4. Thyatira- Revelation 2:18 "the church in Thyatira"
5. Sardis- Revelation 3:1 "the church in Sardis"
6. Philadelphia- Revelation 3:7 "the church in Philadelphia"
7. Laodicea- Revelation 3:14 "the church of the Laodiceans"

1d God is called "Father" twice in this verse. The Epistles to the Thessalonians present the only instance where we find the expression, "in God the Father," used to indicate the position of a church. In the other epistles, in general, Paul says, "the church of God which is at Corinth," or "the saints which are at Ephesus," etc. It is probably because the Thessalonians were recently brought to the faith that Paul speaks of them in this way. Taking, so to speak, this church at its birth, he only sees it in its relationship to God.

AV	ESV	LSV
1 Paul, and Silvanus, and Timothy, unto the church of the Thessalonians <i>which is</i> in God the Father and <i>in</i> the Lord Jesus Christ: Grace <i>be</i> unto you, and peace, from God our Father, and the Lord Jesus Christ.	1 Paul, Silvanus, and Timothy, To the church of the Thessalonians in God the Father and the Lord Jesus Christ: Grace to you and peace.	1 Paul and Silvanus and Timothy, To the church of the Thessalonians in God the Father and the Lord Jesus Christ: Grace to you and peace.

The ESV, LSV and Darby omit "from God our Father, and the Lord Jesus Christ."

1e "**grace and peace**" the twin blessings of salvation. "'Grace," defined as the spontaneous and free favor of God displayed toward unworthy sinners for the sake of Christ, is the source and ground of salvation. "Peace," defined as spiritual wholeness and satisfaction, is the resultant state enjoyed by the sinner who has experienced God's grace.

1f Paul does not mention his apostleship in any of his writings to the Macedonian churches, those in Thessalonica and Philippi. He mentioned his apostleship in all his other epistles and sometimes had to defend it vigorously (as in 2 Corinthians). The Macedonian churches never questioned Paul's apostleship as did the churches elsewhere, as in Galatia and Corinth.

1g "Many know Jesus as their Saviour, but relatively few have Him as their Lord. We may say that He is our Lord — and He certainly is that by title and right — but our lives will make it evident as to whether He is our Lord practically. He said, "Why call ye Me, Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say?" (Luke 6:46) In normal Christianity, this surrender of our lives to His Lordship ought to occur the moment we are saved. Scripture presents salvation and Lordship as being things that should go together with our receiving Him in faith (Acts 16:31; Rom. 10:9). This was the case with Saul of Tarsus — the model of conversion (Acts 9:6; 1 Tim. 1:16). This exercise concerning Lordship is important because if a believer retains the right to direct his own life after he is saved — i.e., in going where he wants to go and in doing what he wants to do — it will be a hindrance to his growth and progress in the things of God. It is significant, therefore, that Paul emphasizes the Lordship of Christ in this epistle. He uses the title "Lord,"

some 25 times in the first epistle and another 22 times in the second epistle. In fact, the full title of “the Lord Jesus Christ,” is used more frequently in the Thessalonian epistles than in any other book in the New Testament. This teaches us that the Christian worker should emphasize this aspect of Christianity in working with newly saved souls because it is essential to Christian living.”<sup>3</sup>

## **2. Paul’s Thankfulness for the Thessalonians 1:2,3**

**1:2<sup>a</sup> We give thanks<sup>present</sup> to God always for you all, making<sup>present middle participle</sup> mention of you in our prayers;**

2a Paul had a very good relationship with the church and they didn’t give him too many problems, unlike the churches in Galatia or Corinth. For that reason alone, even if for that reason alone, Paul had reason to be thankful! Any church that is not giving the preacher trouble is a church to be thankful for and encourage!

**1:3 Remembering<sup>present active participle</sup> without ceasing<sup>a</sup> your work of faith,<sup>b</sup> and labor of love,<sup>c</sup> and patience of hope<sup>d-e-f</sup> in our Lord Jesus Christ, in the sight of God and our Father;<sup>g</sup>**

AV	ESV	LSV
3 Remembering without ceasing your work of faith, and labour of love, and patience of hope in our Lord Jesus Christ, in the sight of God and our Father;	3 remembering before our God and Father your work of faith and labor of love and steadfastness of hope in our Lord Jesus Christ.	3 remembering without ceasing your work of faith and labor of love and steadfastness of hope in our Lord Jesus Christ before our God and Father,

3a The ESV adds “before our God” and omits “without ceasing” and “in the sight of God and our Father”.

3a The “**work of faith**” is work that is inspired and maintained by faith. You may not see the results or even the success but your faith in both motivates you onward in that work. Christian ministry is like this, as the full fruits of our ministry will not be seen here on earth but will be seen in eternity.

3b “labor of love” the toilsome, laborious work that is prompted and sustained by love when the difficulties mount. You work and labor for love’ sake, love toward God and His love toward us. Working for the praise of man and to further your own name and reputation is a labor of love for yourself, as you can’t work to glorify God and work to promote yourself at the same time.

“labor” is Strong’s #2873 kopos; a beating, a beating of the breast with grief, sorrow, intense labor united with trouble and toil. This was an intense form of Christian service they were involved in. The more you love the Lord, the more labor you will invest in the Kingdom for Him.

<sup>3</sup> Stanley Anstey, *The First Epistle of Paul to the Thessalonians*, pages 21-22.

3c **“patience of hope”** Why keep going on, when all around you seems discouraging, with little hope of success in sight? Hope is that motivator. It looks like the Church is going down and few sinners respond to the gospel, but we have the hope in prophecy and in the promises of God of our ultimate indication and success of the Kingdom of God. Without such a hope, we’d have no motivation to go on.

This “hope” is not “I hope I’m saved because I’m not sure if I am”. The Christian can know of a certainty that he is saved. This “hope” is the blessed hope that the Christian will receive his glorified body and finally be delivered from the sin and corruption of this present world and the body he now has. It is all tied up with the “glorious appearing” of Christ in Titus 2:13.

3d The expectation was that in every life faith would work (Galatians 5:6; James 2:18), love would labor (Revelation 2:2, 4), and hope would endure (Romans 5:2-4; 8:24, 25).

Notice the famous triad “faith, hope and love” in this verse, in the order of “faith, love and hope”.

What is our “hope”? It is not anything like “I hope I’m saved” since the Christian can know beyond any doubt that he is saved. Our “hope” has to do with the salvation of our bodies (Romans 8:23, 24; Hebrews 6:19,20). Peter’s “lively hope” (1 Peter 1:3) is along those same lines. Our “hope” has to do with “the glorious appearing” (Titus 2:13), which is why it is called “the Blessed Hope”. It is at the rapture that our bodies are “saved” when we receive our glorified bodies. Our spirit and soul were saved when we were born again.

3e 1:3,4,5,10 In this chapter, we see the three-fold ministry of the Trinity to us:

1. The Father elected us, 1 Thessalonians 1:3,4
2. The Son delivers us from the wrath to come, 1 Thessalonians 1:10
3. The Spirit gives us assurance, 1 Thessalonians 1:5

3f Faith is toward God (1 Thessalonians 1:8), love is toward the saints (1 Thessalonians 3:12; 4:9-10), and hope is in the Lord’s coming (1 Thessalonians 2:19).

3g It is remarkable that the Thessalonian believers could progress to such a spiritual level through Paul’s short ministry of less than one month!

### **3. The Election of the Thessalonians 1:4**

**1:4 Knowing,**<sup>perfect active participle</sup> **brethren beloved,**<sup>perfect passive participle</sup> **your election of God.**<sup>abcd</sup>

4a An elect person can know if he is elected. The perfect tense of the verb is used here, showing an absolute knowledge and an absolute statement, showing that one can know in an absolute sense if one is elect and if one is truly a child of God. What good is being elected if you can’t know that you are elect?

4b **“election”** Selection by God unto salvation. It is based both on the sovereignty of God and the foreknowledge of God (1 Peter 1:2). We must include both sides of this, else we will be guilty if ignoring one side of election to suit our theological fancy. This is not an honest way to study theology. But this reference is a general use of the term and it really cannot be used either for or against the Calvinistic doctrine of unconditional election.

There are various types of election presented in Scripture:

1. Election of the nation of Israel
2. Election for service (look at the callings of Jeremiah and Paul)
3. Election unto salvation

Election and predestination are not the same doctrine.

1. Election means a selecting of someone or something for something, such as salvation. In that context, only sinners are elected to salvation.
2. Predestination involves saints being predestinated to adoption (Ephesians 1:5). No sinner is predestinated to anything.

Biblical unfolding on election:

1. Election takes place “before the foundation of the world”
  1. Ephesians 1:4, **According as he hath chosen us in him before the foundation of the world, that we should be holy and without blame before him in love:**
  2. 2 Thessalonians 2:13, **But we are bound to give thanks alway to God for you, brethren beloved of the Lord, because God hath from the beginning chosen you to salvation through sanctification of the Spirit and belief of the truth:**
2. The goal of election is that “we should be holy and without blame before him in love”.
  1. Ephesians 1:4, **According as he hath chosen us in him before the foundation of the world, that we should be holy and without blame before him in love:**
3. Election is necessary as the first step in salvation
  1. John 6:44, **No man can come to me, except the Father which hath sent me draw him: and I will raise him up at the last day.**
4. The foreknowledge of God is an element in election
  1. 1 Peter 1:2, **Elect according to the foreknowledge of God the Father, through sanctification of the Spirit, unto obedience and sprinkling of the blood of Jesus Christ: Grace unto you, and peace, be multiplied.**

The Calvinistic term “unconditional election” is not a scriptural one, as there are reasons and “conditions” behind what God does and whom He chooses for salvation. He simply does not reveal all of these reasons to us, but that does not mean that such reasons do not exist. They are known to God and it is unlikely that we could understand His reasons, even if He chose to share them with us. But God never acts in an arbitrary manner. Also, the Scripture is clear that we do have a role to play in our election, so it is a paradox- God chooses us but we are responsible for our election. This is the balanced view and is the more Biblical view. Many Calvinists would accuse us who are Biblicists (neither taking the Calvinistic or Arminian theological systems) of being “Arminian” for insisting that 1 Peter 1:2 be considered in this discussion, but we dare not ignore this aspect of election for fear of being unbalanced. You must consider ALL relevant verses before drawing any theological conclusions.

AV	ESV	LSV
4 Knowing, brethren beloved, your election of God.	4 For we know, brothers loved by God, that he has chosen you,	4 knowing, brothers beloved by God, your election,

The ESV omits “election” and the ESV, LSV and Darby omit “of God”. The ESV adds that the “brothers” are “loved by God” but elected by God. Who does the electing in the ESV and LSV?

4c “The great principles of Christianity - faith, hope, and love, which were in activity among the Thessalonians, gave evidence of their election. And this proof is the only practical proof of the election of the saints.”<sup>4</sup>

4d Paul was in Thessalonica for only a short time, but in that time, he had instructed these new, Gentile converts in the doctrines of:

1. Election, 1 Thessalonians 1:4
2. The ministry of the Holy Spirit, 1 Thessalonians 1:5,6; 4:8; 5:19
3. Assurance of salvation, 1 Thessalonians 1:5
4. The Trinity, 1 Thessalonians 1:1,5
5. Conversion, 1 Thessalonians 1:9
6. The Second Coming, 1 Thessalonians 1:10
7. The believer’s walk, 1 Thessalonians 2:12; 4:1
8. Sanctification, 1 Thessalonians 4:3; 5:23
9. The resurrection, 1 Thessalonians 4:14-17
10. The Day of the Lord, 1 Thessalonians 5:1-3
11. The tripartite nature of man, 1 Thessalonians 5:23

#### **4. How The Gospel Comes 1:5**

**1:5<sup>a</sup> For our gospel<sup>b-c-aorist passive</sup> came not unto you in word only,<sup>d</sup> but also in power,<sup>e</sup> and in the Holy Ghost, and in much assurance;<sup>f</sup> as ye know<sup>g-perfect</sup> what manner of men<sup>h</sup> we were<sup>aorist passive</sup> among you for your sake.<sup>i-j</sup>**

5a Paul is writing in a similar manner as he will in 2 Corinthians. His ministry was attacked and many of those attacks were personal, centering on Paul’s motivation and heart. But Paul reminds the Thessalonians, as he will the Corinthian church, “You know me. You watched me and heard me speak. You know how my party behaved around you, despite the charges and attacks from my enemies.”

5b **“our gospel”** The gospel Paul preached, which he received by direct and immediate revelation of God, the gospel of pure grace without works, as defined in 1 Corinthians 15:1-4. This is the only gospel that can save the soul in this age. Any other “gospel” preached in this dispensation is a heresy. Our “gospel” is not the Sermon on the Mount, the Law, Matthew 24:13, Acts 2:38, nor is it found in the book of Hebrews or Revelation. It is in 1 Corinthians, Romans, Ephesians...in Paul’s epistles. It is not “our gospel” in the sense that Paul invented it but that he was put in stewardship of it.

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<sup>4</sup> J. N. Darby, *Collected Works*.



5c Titles of the gospel in 1 Thessalonians:

1. Our gospel- 1:5
2. Gospel of God- 2:2,8,9
3. The gospel- 2:4
4. Gospel of Christ- 3:2

5d “At this point I may very solemnly ask whether it is not true of some who compose the present congregation that you know the truth only in word? There is a certain class of persons, and some of them are present this morning, who are professional sermon-hearers; you go one Sunday to hear Mr. A. and then another Sunday to hear Mr. B., and you carry with you our sacchraometers — instruments for measuring the quantity of sweetness in each sermon — and you take a gauge of the style and matter of the preacher; you estimate what blunders he makes, and wherein he could be improved, and you compare or contrast him with somebody else, as if you were tea-factos tasting Souchong and Bohea, or cheesemongers trying Cheddar and American. Some individuals of this order are little better than spiritual vagabonds, without settled habitation or occupation; who go about from place to place, listening to this and to that, and getting no good whatever; while as to doing good, the thought never enters their brain. You cannot expect that the gospel will come to you in anything else but as a killing letter, for you go to hear it as merely words. You do not look for fruit: if you see leaves you are quite satisfied. You do not desire a blessing; if you did, you would receive it. It is at once one of the most wicked and one of the most foolish habits to waste our time in constantly criticizing God’s Word and God’s ministers. Well said George Herbert, “Judge not the preacher, he is thy judge.” What hast thou to do to say of God’s ambassador, that his words were not well mouthed? If God speak by him, God knows who is best to speak for him; and if his Master sent the man, beware lest thou ill-treat him, lest thou suffer like them of old who ill-treated the ambassadors of David, and drove him to proclaim war against them.”<sup>5</sup>

5e “**power**” This speaks of the power of a changed life. The Charismatic “signs, wonders and miracles” are not necessary here. Paul seldom emphasized his apostolic ability to produce signs and wonder, as he was able to do through the power of the Spirit. His emphasis was more on the power of a changed life through the grace of God. And it was not “in word only” as if it was done through Paul’s oratory.

The “power” also has an idea of the preaching of the Gospel in the power of the Spirit, and not in the ability or in the wisdom of man.

If this is the very Word of God we are talking about, in what other way could it possibly come except in “power”? There is no weakness with God nor are there any weaknesses or infirmities with anything associated with Him. It must come in “power” else it is not of God.

5f “**in much assurance**” One thing the Word of God gives when it comes to the heart is genuine assurance of salvation. Everything about the Word of God is “yea and amen” and there is no room for ambiguity with it. Once a sinner is saved, if he has been genuinely saved by the true Word of God is assurance of that salvation. Disbelief and questioning of the Scripture leads to doubt and questions regarding one’s own salvation.

5g “**ye know**” is in the Greek perfect tense, showing that the Thessalonians should have had an absolute knowledge of what kind of ministry Paul had among them and what kind of minister

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<sup>5</sup> Charles Spurgeon, “Degrees of Power Attending the Gospel” in *Metropolitan Tabernacle Pulpit*, sermon 648.

he was. This was very clear and apparent, and the Thessalonians should have had no question or doubts about it.

5h “**what manner of men**” Paul and his company were honest men of character, men of genuine Christian culture.

5i “**for your sake**” Paul only had the spiritual welfare of the Thessalonians in mind during his time among them. Unlike the false teachers which infested the countryside in this day, Paul was not out to fleece the Thessalonians or to take advantage of them in any way.

5j How the Gospel should be preached:

1. In word, 1 Thessalonians 1:5
2. In power, 1 Thessalonians 1:5, in the power of the Holy Spirit, who will take that boldly and accurately preached Word and apply it to hearts, bring conviction of sin to the hearer.
3. With much assurance in that what you are preaching is true, 1 Thessalonians 1:5
4. In the (power of the) Holy Ghost

## **5. How The Gospel is Received 1:6**

**1:6 And ye became<sup>aorist passive</sup> followers of us,<sup>a-b</sup> and of the Lord,<sup>c</sup> having received<sup>aorist middle participle</sup> the word in much affliction, with joy of the Holy Ghost:<sup>d</sup>**

6a Paul had a lot of success in Thessalonica. They became followers of Paul’s company, who were, in turn, following Christ. They patterned their lives after the lives and the testimony they saw in Paul and his co-workers.

6b “**followers**” It is okay to follow men as long as that man is following the Lord. The problem is when you are following the wrong man, for he will lead you to the pit. A group of “wrong men” would be Mohammad, Joseph Smith, Charles Taze Russell, L. Ron Hubbard, Oral Roberts, anyone with a program on Trinity Broadcasting Network or any pope. Throw in Charles Darwin and Karl Marx for good measure for a group of men not to follow. To follow the vast majority of men is not safe, even in a Christian context. It is always safe to follow God and the Scripture. Everything and everyone else must be closely and carefully examined before we dare follow them.

### **AV**

6 And ye became followers of us, and of the Lord, having received the word in much affliction, with joy of the Holy Ghost:

### **ESV**

6 And you became imitators of us and of the Lord, for you received the word in much affliction, with the joy of the Holy Spirit,

### **LSV**

6 You also became imitators of us and of the Lord, having received the word in much affliction with the joy of the Holy Spirit,

Although the ESV’s and LSV’s use of “imitators” is technically correct, “followers” is much better because not all imitations are necessarily good things. You can imitate something (or someone) outwardly yet not do so inwardly. Imitation coffee is not as good as the real thing. The same is true for imitation cheese, milk, meat, etc. Imitations tend to be cheap knock-offs, like cubic

zirconium is an imitation of a diamond. We really don't need imitation of the apostles, we need men who follow the apostolic example and teaching.

6c **“and of the Lord”**, which is more important than imitating Paul, or any other man. It is more important to be a Christian than a “Paulite”. This is the ultimate goal of the Christian life- Christ-likeness (Romans 8:29). But it's always good to have some human examples to motivate us.

6d Two ways the Word is received:

1. In much affliction. This is the external manifestation. There was much persecution of the early Thessalonian church in Acts 17:5-8. Wherever the gospel advances, Satan is there to try to stop it. Suffering persecution and tribulation for the gospel's sake without recanting your profession is a good “acid test” of salvation, for the mere professor will fall away at the first sign of trouble (see Matthew 13 and the parable of the sower for details).

2. In joy of the Holy Ghost. This is the internal manifestation and the Christian paradox. The more a Christian suffers for the gospel's sake, the more spiritual joy it produces. That's why so many martyrs could literally sing in the flames and why Paul and Silas could sing in a jail at midnight after a severe whipping. This is beyond the understanding of the world and the often marvel at it, drawing the only conclusion that is reasonable to them- that Christians are insane.

## **6. The Testimony of the Thessalonians 1:7,8**

**1:7 So that ye were**<sup>aorist middle infinitive</sup> **ensamples<sup>a</sup>** **to all that believe**<sup>present active participle</sup> **in Macedonia and Achaia.**<sup>b</sup>

7a Through their witness and testimony, both individually as collectively as a church.

**“ensamples”** is an older form of “examples”. We see “sample” in the word. The best way to example something would be to take a sample of it, like “taste and see that the Lord is good”. “It is an altered form of 'asaample', from the French 'assample', a variation of 'essample'...An 'ensample' is a sample, pattern, model, precedent or example.”<sup>6</sup>

7b What a commendation if this congregation by Paul! He says that the Thessalonians were so strong in their faith and that their conversion was so genuine, that other churches and believers in their area actually looked at the Thessalonian church as an example of “how to do it”. What a challenge for us individually and for our churches. Is there any reason why we should not also be “examples” to the brethren around us, that they could look at us and see how a Christian life ought to be lived? If we were following Christ as we should and living as we ought, then we automatically would be fulfilling such a ministry, even without realizing it. I'm sure the Thessalonian believers had no idea that they were being such a faithful witness until Paul told them what he had heard and seen in the area around Thessalonica. They were simply living in obedience to Paul's teachings and to the leading of the Holy Spirit in their lives. They were simply exercising normal, Biblical Christianity and as a result, they were influencing others in Thessalonica and in that area for good.

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<sup>6</sup> Laurence Vance, *Archaic Words and the Authorized Version*, page 124.

**1:8 For from you sounded out<sup>a-perfect passive</sup> the word of the Lord not only in Macedonia and Achaia,<sup>b</sup> but also in every place your faith to God-ward is spread abroad;<sup>perfect</sup> so that we need not to speak<sup>present infinitive</sup> any thing.<sup>c-d-e</sup>**

8a Speaking of their evangelistic thrust and their public testimony among the lost in their area. “**sounded**” as in blowing a trumpet. Sounding trumpets are difficult, if not impossible, to ignore. So when a godly testimony sounds forth in a community, everyone in town will take notice of it, even if few heed the trumpet. But even if you ignore the call of the trumpet, you know that it sounded. You know the gospel call has been sounded, so there will be no excuse when that trumpet call to salvation is ignored.

8b “**not only in Macedonia...**” Due to its strategic location, the Thessalonian church was able to get the gospel out into all of its area thanks to the merchants that spread out of Thessalonica in all directions. This was not the result of some organized missionary or evangelistic program, as none is mentioned. It was through the life and testimony of the Thessalonians that this was sounded forth, in their ordinary, daily conversation as they went about their Christian lives. They lived genuine Christian lives in a pagan society and it had a major impact of all they came into contact with. This is the best kind of evangelism.

8c “**so that we need not to speak anything**” Paul could add nothing to the testimony and reputation of the Thessalonians, it was that good. It may have even been that their witness had been so effective that Paul saw no need to do any more pioneer missionary work in that area.

8d Nor was this all: the world was full of strange tidings and this beyond all Greece where the believers were impressed with the zeal and moral power of the Thessalonian assembly. "For from you hath sounded out the word of the Lord, not only in Macedonia and Achaia, but in every place your faith that is toward God hath gone out, so that we have no need to say anything." (ver. 8). Men were talking everywhere of the singular change and fact in that important entrepôt of trade which lay in the direct line between the West and the East. That a body of people should have abandoned their false gods, and be filled with the knowledge of the one true God in a joy which no sufferings could chill (as distinct from the Jews as from the heathen, and yet more distinguished in an all absorbing life of faith, love, hope, never so seen there before) could not but strike minds so acute, speculative, and communicative as the Greek. The sound of it rang out like a trumpet's in all directions, not about miracles or tongues, but their faith Godward: surely a fine, admirable, and gracious testimony had gone out in the midst of idolaters. For it was wholly in contrast with the hard proud legalism of the Jews, as decidedly as with the dark and indecent follies of the Gentile world. Indeed the effect was such that the apostle declares "we have no need to say anything." Why preach that which the very world in a certain way preached? Preaching has for its aim to make known the unknown God and His Son, to rouse the slumberers, to gain the ear of the careless for God's good news. Here men's lips were full of this truly new thing in Thessalonica; and from this active centre of commerce the report went out everywhere of a Macedonian assembly that renounced Zeus, Hera, Artemis, Apollo, and all the rest, without adopting circumcision or the institutions of Moses."<sup>7</sup>

8e “In those days there was a good deal of practical atheism abroad, and therefore the wonder was not so much that men left their idols, as that they turned unto the living God. It became a

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<sup>7</sup> William Kelly, *The Epistles of Paul to the Thessalonians*.

matter of talk all over the city, and the Jews in their violence helped to make the matter more notorious; for the mobs in the street and the attack upon the house of Jason all stirred the thousand tongues of rumor. Everybody spoke of the sudden appearance of three poor Jews, of their remarkable teaching in the synagogue, and of the conversion of a great multitude of devout Greeks, and of the chief women not a few. It was no small thing that so many had come straight away from the worship of Jupiter and Mercury to worship the unknown God, who could not be seen, nor imaged; and to enter the kingdom of one Jesus who had been crucified. It set all Macedonia and Achaia wondering; and as with a trumpet blast it aroused all the dwellers in those regions. Every ship that sailed from Thessalonica carried the news of the strange ferment which was moving the City; men were caring for religion and were quitting old beliefs for a new and better faith. Thessalonica, situated on one of the great Roman roads, and center of a large trade, thus became a center for the gospel. Wherever there are true conversions there will be more or less of this kind of sounding forth of the gospel. It was especially so at Thessalonica; but it is truly so in every church where the Spirit of God is uplifting men from the dregs of evil, delivering them from drunkenness, and dishonesty, and uncleanness, and worldliness, and making them to become holy and earnest in the cause of the great Lord. There is sure to be a talk when grace triumphs.”<sup>8</sup>

## 7. The Test of Conversion 1:9

**1:9 For they themselves show<sup>present</sup> of us what manner<sup>a</sup> of entering in we had<sup>present</sup> unto you, and how ye turned<sup>aorist</sup> to God<sup>b</sup> from idols<sup>c</sup> to serve<sup>present infinitive</sup> the living<sup>present active participle</sup> and true God;<sup>d-e-f</sup>**

9a This was Paul’s habitual practice and way of life.

9b The evidence of their conversion was the fact that they gave up the old life and the old idols. The worship of the true God precludes any worship of dead idols. They “turned”. They were saved, their life changed, and they turned from idols to God. This is an acid test of salvation, if one is willing to forsake the old life and the old gods to follow Christ alone in newness of life. This is another “acid test” of a genuine believer as opposed to the mere professor for the professor makes little, if any change, in his life after his “conversion”. There must be a change (2 Corinthians 5:17, **Therefore if any man be in Christ, he is a new creature: old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new.**) Any profession of faith without this change is invalid. If a prostitute or a drunker or a gambler or a liar or a fornicator got saved, we would expect them to forsake those sins.

A major error in Fundamental Baptist churches today is that the mere verbal profession of faith is enough. If a man claims he is saved, then we have to believe him, whether he manifests a changed life or not. This results in a multitude of professions but the church is not improved (Isaiah 9:3, **Thou hast multiplied the nation, and not increased the joy: they joy before thee according to the joy in harvest, and as men rejoice when they divide the spoil.**) I heard a story about a “stripper” (a so-called “exotic dancer”) from Las Vegas who got “saved” at a Billy Graham crusade in Los Angeles. She then went back to Las Vegas and was now a “stripper for God”. The Bible knows nothing of this sort of “conversion”. Repentance is not salvation for that is by faith, but there is no salvation without it.

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<sup>8</sup> Charles Spurgeon, “A Summary of Experience and a Body of Divinity” preached October 26th, 1884.

9c The Tyndale and Coverdale Bibles both have “images”.

9d “**living and true God**” as opposed to the dead gods that the Thessalonians had worshipped.

AV	ESV	LSV
9 For they themselves shew of us what manner of entering in we had unto you, and how ye turned to God from idols to serve the living and true God;	9 For they themselves report concerning us the kind of reception we had among you, and how you turned to God from idols to serve the living and true God,	9 For they themselves report about us what kind of an entrance we had with you, and how you turned to God from idols to serve a living and true God,

The LSV has “a living and true God” instead of “the living and true God”. Which God is this? By using the indefinite article, the LSV weakens the idea of the Thessalonians’ conversion, not being sure which God they turned to and leaving open the possibility of multiple gods.

9e Serving God or any god, was completely foreign to the Roman and Greek mind. The Christian idea of service to God by one’s life was extremely radical. What a high privilege this is. Former idolators now serving the true God. God would be served by such a converted people, regardless of education or social status.

9f “These Thessalonians turned from their idols. Do you tell me that you have no idols? Think again, and you will not be quite so sure. The streets of London are full of fetish worship, and almost every dwelling is a joss-house crammed with idols. Why, multitudes of men are worshipping not calves of gold, but gold in a more portable shape. Small circular idols of gold and silver are much sought after. They are very devoutly worshipped by some, and great things are said concerning their power. I have heard the epithet of “almighty” ascribed to an American form of these idols. Those who do not worship gold may yet worship rank, name, pleasure, or honor. Most worship self, and I do not know that there is a more degrading form of worship than for a man to put himself upon a pedestal and bow down thereto and worship it. You might just as well adore cats and crocodiles with the ancient Egyptians as pay your life’s homage to yourselves. No wooden image set up by the most savage tribe can be more ugly or degrading than our idol when we adore ourselves. Men worship Bacchus still. Do not tell me they do not: why, there is a temple to him at every street corner. While every other trade is content with a shop or a warehouse, this fiend has his palaces, in which plentiful libations are poured forth in his honor. The gods of unchastity and vice are yet among us. It would be a shame even to speak of the things which are done of them in secret. The lusts of the flesh are served even by many who would not like to have it known. We have gods many and lords many in this land. God grant that we may see, through the preaching of the gospel, many turning from such idols. If you love anything better than God you are idolaters: if there is anything you would not give up for God it is your idol: if there is anything that you seek with greater fervor that is your idol, and conversion means a turning from every idol.

But then that is not enough, for some men turn from one idol to another. If they do not worship Bacchus they become teetotalers, and possibly they worship the golden calf, and become covetous. When men quit covetousness they sometimes turn to profligacy. A change of

false gods is not the change that will save: we must turn unto God, to trust, love, and honor him, and him alone.”<sup>9</sup>

## **8. Second Coming Truth #1 1:10**

**1:10 And to wait<sup>a-infinite</sup> for his Son from heaven,<sup>b</sup> whom he raised<sup>aorist</sup> from the dead, even Jesus, which delivered<sup>present middle/passive participle</sup> us from the wrath to come.<sup>cde-present middle/passive participle</sup>**

10a The Tyndale, Coverdale and Geneva Bibles all have “look”.

“A boy was told by his mother (right before she made a two-block trip to the grocery store) not to “get into the cookie jar” while she was gone. He promised. She left, but having forgotten her check book; she turned around about a block short of the store and came back. She caught “junior” standing on a stool in the pantry with one hand in the jar, one hand on the shelf, and a large-sized oatmeal cookie in his mouth. Did he know she was going to “return” (like “Dugout” Douglas MacArthur)? Of course. Was he waiting for her return? You answer. Just because you believe Christ will return doesn’t mean you are LOOKING for Him. Junior was not looking for Momma to show up!”<sup>10</sup>

“We are converted to wait for Him (ch. 1); we shall enjoy the communion of saints and the fruit of our labors when He returns (ch. 2); that day gives its force and its measure to our thoughts respecting holiness (ch. 3); it destroys the anguish of heart which would otherwise accompany the death of the saints (ch. 4); it is for that day we are kept (ch. 5). The coming of the Lord, the presence of Jesus, fills, therefore, the believer’s heart, when life is springing up in its freshness—fills it with a joyous hope, the fulfillment of which shines bright before our eyes, there where all our desires will be accomplished (John Nelson Darby).”

“In 1 Thess. 1:10 we find the Thessalonians in the waiting posture in which the Word of God through Paul had placed them (2 Thess. 2:13). We know that one may wait for something he knows may not come for a long time, but we are persuaded that what they were waiting for was something that they had been taught to look for at any moment. They had been taught to wait for God’s Son from heaven (cp. Phil. 3:20). They had been taught that He would personally come for them even as He Himself had said just before going to the cross (John 14:1-3). His Person was their expectation. They were not merely waiting to go to heaven; they were waiting to be with Himself.”<sup>11</sup>

10b Another fruit of the Thessalonian’s conversion is now they were waiting for and anticipating the Second Coming. The unsaved hate this doctrine as well as the backslider and carnal professor. These groups know that the Second Coming is a time of horrible judgment upon them so they either attack the doctrine or ignore it and marginalize it. But when a man is truly converted, he will come to love the doctrine, embrace it and make the Blessed Hope his own. But not only will he embrace it, but this doctrine will also change his life. The saint will live with the moment-by-moment hope of the Second Coming and this will motivate him to confess his sin, live right and draw closer to God. After all, if one really believes in the doctrine of the “any minute” return of the Lord in the rapture, it will have a powerful effect on his life. And that changed life will be on clear display for all to see.

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<sup>9</sup> Charles Spurgeon, “A Summary of Experience and a Body of Divinity” preached October 26th, 1884.

<sup>10</sup> Peter Ruckman, *Bible Believer’s Commentary on the Thessalonian Epistles and Philemon*.

<sup>11</sup> R. A. Huebner, *Elements of Dispensational Truth*, volume 2, page 41.

To await the Second Coming is to live one's life in the light of that truth and to desire to be removed from this world rather than to continue to wallow in it. This is another sure sign of conversion. This believer is living in eternity more than he is in time. There is something dreadfully wrong with a professing Christian who is not eager for the Second Coming because he is enjoying the things of this world too much and he does not wish to have his earthly plans interrupted by something as inconvenient as the coming of the Lord! How many preachers might be of this mind, who are so involved in building their great works, church buildings and ministries, all supposedly "for the Lord" but in reality, they are really involved in building their own monuments, like Pharaoh building his pyramids?

"A man who waits is not living on the wages of today, but on the recompenses of a time which is yet to come; and this is the mark of the Christian, that his life is spent in eternity rather than in time, and his citizenship is not of earth but of heaven. He has received a believing expectancy which makes him both watch and wait. He expects that the Lord Jesus will come a second time, and that speedily. He has read of his going up. into heaven, and he believes it; and he knows that he will so come in like manner as he went up into heaven. For the second advent he looks with calm hope: he does not know when it may be, but he keeps himself on the watch as a servant who waits his Lord's return. He hopes it may be today, he would not wonder if it were tomorrow, for he is always looking for and hasting unto the coming of the Son of God. The coming of the Lord is his expected reward. He does not expect to be rewarded by men, or even to be rewarded of God with temporal things in this life, for he has set his affection upon things yet to be revealed, things eternal and infinite. In the day when the Christ shall come, and the heavens which have received him shall restore him to our earth, he shall judge the world in righteousness, and his people with his truth, and then shall our day break and our shadows flee away. The true believer lives in this near future; his hopes are with Jesus on his throne, with Jesus crowned before an assembled universe."<sup>12</sup>

10c Every chapter of 1 Thessalonians ends with a Second Coming truth. Here, in the end of chapter 1, we see:

1. We are to wait for the Second Coming. We are not waiting for the Antichrist or the Revived Roman Empire of the Mark of the Beast. We are waiting for Christ to return in the rapture, which precedes all these things. We are not looking for any tribulation events since the Church will not be going through any of the Tribulation period, but will be raptured out ahead of time.
2. Jesus will return from heaven, where He returned to in Acts 1
3. The resurrection of Christ is asserted
4. Jesus will deliver us from the "wrath to come" or the tribulation, so this is a reference to the Rapture phase of the Second Coming, not the Advent phase. The Church is not to go through the Tribulation period but will be raptured before it begins.

10d **"which delivered us from the wrath to come"** Why the Church Will Not Go Through the Tribulation

Defined- the tribulation period is that yet-future 7-year period, from the rapture of the Church to the Second Coming, where God returns to Israel to complete His earthly plan for them, and to punish the Gentile nations for their rejection of Israel and the Gospel. It is the prelude to the establishment of the Millennial Kingdom. It is also during this period that the Antichrist is revealed, who attempts to destroy Israel and frustrate God's purposes for the Jews.

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<sup>12</sup> Charles Spurgeon, "A Summary of Experience and a Body of Divinity" preached October 26th, 1884.



It is our position that the Church goes through no part of the tribulation period. Our reasons are as follows:

1. The tribulation is referred to as the time of Jacob's Trouble, not the "Church's Trouble".
  1. Jeremiah 30:7- **"Alas! for that day is great, so that none is like it: it is even the time of Jacob's trouble; but he shall be saved out of it."**
  2. Daniel 12:1- **"And at that time shall Michael stand up, the great prince which standeth for the children of thy people: and there shall be a time of trouble, such as never was since there was a nation even to that same time: and at that time thy people shall be delivered, every one that shall be found written in the book."**
  3. If the tribulation is the "time of Jacob's Trouble" that is designed for Israel, then what would be the point of the Church (which is NOT Israel) to go through any part of it?
2. The Church is not mentioned from Revelation 4 to 19, when the tribulation is taking place, but the Church is mentioned in Revelation 1-3 and in and after Revelation 19. The reason why the Church is not mentioned in Revelation 4-19 is because the Church is not on earth during the tribulation period.
3. Promises to the Church of deliverance from the Tribulation
  1. 1 Thessalonians 1:10- **"And to wait for his Son from heaven, whom he raised from the dead, even Jesus, which delivered us from the wrath to come."**
  2. 1 Thessalonians 5:9- **"For God hath not appointed us to wrath, but to obtain salvation by our Lord Jesus Christ,"**
  3. Revelation 3:10- **"Because thou hast kept the word of my patience, I also will keep thee from the hour of temptation, which shall come upon all the world, to try them that dwell upon the earth."**
4. The Olivet Discourse of Matthew 24 is clearly Jewish and tribulation in context, and there is no application of the Church in that chapter.
5. Some teach that the Church must go through the tribulation because they fail to distinguish the difference and distinctives between Israel and the Church. A failure to apply dispensational truth leads to this error.
6. Some teach that the Church must go through the tribulation in order to be purified because it is corrupt. While the modern institutional Church is indeed corrupt, the genuine Church is purified by the blood of Christ, not by enduring persecution.
7. Some have attacked the pretribulation Rapture doctrine, which teaches that the Church will not go through the tribulation, by claiming that it cannot be true because no church writer or Reformer ever taught this doctrine until it was introduced by John Nelson Darby in the 1830s. The only problem is that their assertion that no one in the early Church taught the pretribulation Rapture has been found to be incorrect.

Obviously the truth about the time of the Rapture can be found only in Scripture. The Protestant Reformation was based essentially on this return to the authority of the Bible and "salvation by grace without the works of the law".

And there have been references to the pretribulation rapture as early as the 4th century and the 1700s, so it is not a new doctrine, nor can John Nelson Darby or the Plymouth Brethren be "charged" with creating this doctrine. The Plymouth Brethren were very instrumental in recovering, systematizing and promoting these doctrines but they did not originate them.

10e It is a great comfort to know that we are delivered from the impending tribulation judgments. We do not understand people who are actually looking forward to these judgments. We've heard these "survivalist Christians" who mock the rapture and insist the church must go through the tribulation period to be "purged and cleansed". These people do not understand the purpose of the Tribulation period or the Bema Seat judgment. They have guns buried in their back yard, enough food and water stored to last seven years and solar panels to generate electricity. They are ready to take on the Antichrist and they vow never to compromise. Who are they trying to impress? The Tribulation period is going to be horrible beyond imagination and to escape it through the rapture is a mercy granted to believers. It matters not anyway. If these people are truly saved, they are going up in the rapture and won't get their chance to beat themselves on the chest and boast on how spiritual they are.

## 1 Thessalonians Chapter 2

### 9. Paul's Defense of His Ministry 2:1-12

**2:1<sup>a</sup> For yourselves, brethren, know<sup>perfect</sup> our entrance in unto you, that it was<sup>perfect</sup> not in vain:<sup>b</sup>**

1a In verses 1-12, Paul is defending his ministry against attacks and charges by his enemies that the Thessalonians must have certainly known about. No doubt the Jews were busy spreading lies and rumors about Paul and his ministry and he wanted to make sure that the Thessalonians understood exactly what kind of ministry he had among them. Timothy had returned from Thessalonica and told Paul of the rumors and slanders that were circulating in the area, so Paul must turn to a defense of his ministry and himself personally. The motivation of the attacks was obvious- attack Paul, bring doubt about him, and it would be hoped that the Thessalonians would forsake Paul as the Galatians had. And I'm sure Paul didn't want to waste ink and parchment in defending himself against such baseless attacks, but the ministry must be defended.

1b **"not in vain"** Compare with Paul's work in Galatia, where he feared that his work had been in vain. The Galatians rejected Paul's teaching and ministry when the Judaizers came in behind Paul and undermined his work. It seemed that all the progress that Paul had made was lost. The Thessalonians had not gone back on Paul as had the Galatian churches and their fruit was remaining.

Paul repeated this fear in 1 Thessalonians 3:5. It was something that was always on his mind, and was a constant fear to him. What had happened in Galatia must have hurt him deeply.

The perfect tense of the Greek verb showed that the Thessalonians had this full and complete knowledge of the manner and method of Paul's ministry among them and Paul didn't have to worry about them forgetting it or denying it or not appreciating it.

**2:2 But even after that we had suffered before,<sup>a-aorist active participle</sup> and were shamefully entreated,<sup>b-aorist passive participle</sup> as ye know,<sup>perfect</sup> at Philippi, we were bold<sup>c-aorist middle</sup> in our God<sup>d</sup> to speak<sup>aorist infinitive</sup> unto you the gospel of God with much contention.<sup>e-f</sup>**

2a **"suffered before"** Referring to the rough treatment Paul received at Philippi in Acts 16 (such as his unlawful whipping and imprisonment) and the harassment he received from the Jews while at Thessalonica in Acts 17.

2b **"shamefully entreated"** as in Acts 16:22,23, which included the illegal whipping of Paul (who was a Roman citizen) and the imprisonment of both he and Silas. As usual, their only crime was preaching the gospel. This was probably more "intolerable" for Paul than the physical abuse he received because when you are personally assaulted by lies, slander and rumor, it can hurt more than a Roman scourging.

2c **"bold"** The Greek word is *parresia*, "boldness," is the opposite of *kolakeia*, "flattering words" (1 Thessalonians 2:5).

2d Not bold in ourselves or in human strength. Flesh-based boldness is seldom a good thing because it tends to be motivated by ego or pride or some other self-based emotion or motivation. God is the only source of strength for the Christian, not his own internal “holiness”, not his theological system, where he went to school or how long he has been in the ministry. All that is flesh and it is as grass.

2e “**much contention**” by the persecution of the Jews of the Thessalonian church. The stronger the contention, the greater the boldness on the part of the preacher. This is detailed in Acts 17:5-9,13. Paul always got more persecution and trouble from the Jews than he ever got from the Gentiles.

“contention” Strong’s # 73 agôn, a place of assembly: especially an assembly met to see games, the place of contest, the arena or stadium, any struggle or contest, a battle, an action at law, trial. It was like an athletic or sporting contest between Paul and his opponents to see which one would prevail for the souls of the Thessalonians. The pre-Authorized Version translations have “striving”.

2f “Such men baffle Satan. Beat them to within an inch of their lives and they sing for pure joy because they have been counted worthy to suffer persecution for Christ. Lock them up in prison and they pray...Kill such men and you only promote them to glory.”<sup>13</sup>

## **2:3<sup>a</sup> For our exhortation was not of deceit, nor of uncleanness, nor in guile:<sup>b</sup>**

3a Paul asserts that his exhortation did not originate from evil motives or intentions. The necessity for this declaration was based upon the many wandering charlatans who frequently traveled throughout the Greek world peddling their religious or philosophical ideas, and living at the expense of their followers. Unlike these false prophets who sought to deceive and exploit for their gain, Paul spoke from integrity and holiness. Note how this is asserted negatively:

1. It was not from “deceit”—That is, Paul’s message was not one that wandered off course, away from the truth. He was never drawn off target, or otherwise seduced by evil desires.
2. It was not from “uncleanness”—This indicates that Paul had no immoral motives and was not like the false prophets and cultists who frequently indulged in sexual licentiousness or other moral transgressions. Many of the Eastern religions of this day included temple prostitution and other immoral acts in their “worship”.
3. It did not originate from “guile”. In other words, Paul did not manipulate his audience for selfish or evil purposes to get dishonest gain. The message that he declared to the Thessalonians was straightforward and he had no intention of leading them astray.

3b How do we reconcile this with 2 Corinthians 12:16, where Paul mentions “**catching them with guile**”? Being a crook to gain converts is one thing, which is what Paul is mentioning here. This was the “standard operating procedure” of every false teacher in Paul’s day, as it is today. There are very few “honest” false teachers. Being wise, careful, considerate and “thinking ahead” to minister unto the saints is quite something else, which is what Paul is referring to in 2 Corinthians 12:16. But Paul had to use strategy in dealing with his audiences. His approach in Corinth would be different from his approach in Thessalonica as they were two different environments with two different sets of people. One size does not fit all in evangelism and

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<sup>13</sup> John Phillips, *Exploring 1 & 2 Thessalonians*, pages 44,45.

ministry. His “guile” was plotting out his strategy on how to best approach his target audience. We should do this, too. My approach on ministry would be different in a jail than it would be in a nursing home. How is the best way to present the gospel to my audience? We should always be in such a state of preparation.

**2:4 But as we were allowed<sup>a-perfect passive</sup> of God to be put in trust<sup>aorist passive infinitive</sup> with the gospel,<sup>b-c-d</sup> even so we speak,<sup>present</sup> not as pleasing<sup>present active participle</sup> men,<sup>e</sup> but God, which trieth<sup>present active participle</sup> our hearts.<sup>f</sup>**

4a “allowed” “Just as Athenians were tested for their fitness before they were allowed to assume public office, so the missionaries were tested before they were commissioned as God’s messengers.”<sup>14</sup>

4b Paul repeats this trust he was committed with in 1 Timothy 1:11: “According to the glorious gospel of the blessed God, which was committed to my trust.” Not only was Paul entrusted with it, but he would later tell Timothy to entrust it unto others (2 Timothy 2:2).

4c No man preaches the gospel of his own will, accord or authority, or at least, he shouldn’t. Self-called men are disasters to their hearers and make themselves shipwreck. The call and resulting trust comes from God. God placed this gospel in trust with Paul, Silas and Timothy and any authority they had in connection with that trust came not from themselves but was of God. This reveals the awesome and dreadful responsibility and obligation to preach the Word of God clearly, accurately and truthfully, for full accounting will be given to God as to how we fulfilled this trust.

4d The Coverdale Bible adds the idea of “to preach” this gospel that was committed to Paul’s trust.

4e Few temptations assail the preacher more strongly than this one to please men, even if God is not pleased, though with the dim hope that God will after all condone or overlook. Nothing but experience will convince some preachers how fickle popular favor is and how often it is at the cost of failure to please God. No one in his right mind wants to be hated or upset people, but where truth is involved, you may often find yourself with no choice.

4f Only God can try the hearts as man does not know what is in the heart of another, or even what is in his own heart (Jeremiah 17:9). Here is the folly of judging after the flesh- we simply cannot have all the facts to judge righteously as he does not and can not know what is in the heart of the person we may be judging.

**2:5 For neither at any time used<sup>aorist passive</sup> we flattering words,<sup>a</sup> as ye know,<sup>b-perfect</sup> nor a cloke of covetousness;<sup>c</sup> God is witness:**

5a Paul was a “straight shooter”. Flattery was a well-known and much despised practice in the ancient world. Men in Paul’s day excelled in “speaking with a forked tongue”, as the Indians would say.

<sup>14</sup> D. Edmond Hiebert, *The Thessalonian Epistles*, page 87.

Paul speaks in more specific terms in verses 5-8 as he depicts the nature of his conduct while serving among the Thessalonians. It is important to observe that Paul appeals to the personal experience and knowledge that the Thessalonians possessed concerning his missionary team—"you know." Yet, even more significant is the fact that Paul was keenly aware that God knew the truth concerning both his personal integrity and motivation—"God is witness." There are three negative facts, followed by two positive ones:

2:5 Paul did not employ deceptive measures. He never attempted to flatter anyone with slick words like the first century street-corner philosophers were fond of doing. Neither did he employ any covetousness, in that he did not conceal or cloak an ungodly lust for financial reward.

2:5 Paul did not use flattering words. "**Flattering words**" would be insecure words, usually lies, designed to gain the favor of someone dishonestly. Your average television evangelist would qualify, as he preaches using "flattering words" so that you will send him a nice, fat "seed faith" gift. Flattery was widely practiced in Paul's day but much despised, much as it is today. For an example of flattery, read Tertullus "shoveling it higher and deeper" to Felix in Acts 24:2,3. When Paul spoke to Felix, he "cut to the chase" and simply stabbed him in his soul with the gospel blade.

2:5 Paul did not use a "**cloak of covetousness**". He had no ulterior motive, nor was he trying to fool or deceive anyone. False teachers do this all the time, and the traveling philosophers and teachers of Paul's day excelled at this. Paul does all he can to distance himself from such men and methods. He was always straight up, up front and was a sharp shooter. He said exactly what he meant and never tried to sugar-coat anything.

2:6a Paul did not seek the praise of men. He was not one who lived for the approval and applause of men. Rather than seeing himself as a celebrity in the spotlight, Paul maintained that he himself and his colleagues were but earthen vessels in which the treasure of the gospel was placed. He really had no concern what "the brethren" or some ecclesiastical "big shot" thought of him or his ministry.

2:6b: Paul did not abuse his apostolic privileges. Certainly, Paul could have flexed his apostolic muscles and demanded that the people accept his preaching at face value. He could have asserted his apostolic authority by insisting upon special treatment and amenities or allowed himself to be exalted as a "holy man." However, Paul and his missionary friends refused such things, choosing rather to earn the respect of their brethren by means of their style of life among them.

2:7: Paul displayed a very strong concern for the welfare of the Thessalonians. Paul reminds the Thessalonians that his style of ministry, or philosophy of leadership, was gentle like that of a nursing mother. He viewed the Thessalonian converts as his very own children and devoted himself to tenderly caring for them. Babies and children (spiritually speaking) need this kind of care and attention to nurture them to spiritual maturity.

2:8: Paul exemplified authentic Christian love. Here, the apostle speaks of the fond affection or deep and abiding love, that he had for the people of the church. This love led him not only to impart the gospel message to them, but also to give them their very lives.

5b "**as ye know**" Greek perfect tense, as the Thessalonians perfectly and absolutely knew. They had no doubts about Paul's ministry in the context of his shunning the "flattering words".

5c AV

ESV

LSV

5 For neither at any time used we flattering words, as ye

5 For we never came with words of flattery, as you

5 For we never came with a flattering word, as you

know, nor a <b>cloak of covetousness</b> ; God <i>is</i> witness:	know, nor with a pretext for greed—God is witness.	know, nor with a pretext for greed—God is witness—
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The translations handle “**cloak of covetousness**” in various ways. The Coverdale Bible has “ner wayted for oure owne profit”. The Geneva Bible has “colored covetousness”. The ESV and LSV have “a pretext for greed”. Darby comes halfway with “pretext for covetousness”. We think the Authorized Version rendering is best, as usual. The “cloak” is a covering meant to deceive the true motives of a false teacher, that of money. This is what some of Paul’s enemies were accusing him of- attempting to hide, or cover, his true motivation for preaching- to gain a fast buck.

**2:6 Nor of men sought<sup>present active participle</sup> we glory,<sup>a</sup> neither of you, nor yet of others, when we might<sup>present middle/passive participle</sup> have been<sup>present infinitive</sup> burdensome,<sup>b</sup> as the apostles of Christ.**

6a Paul was not looking for a “pat on the back” or for compliments from the Thessalonians in his preaching or ministry. That would be the same as trying to please men. Seeking the praise and glory of men is an empty thing anyway, as the tide of public opinion often turns very quickly. See in Acts 14:11-19. One minute, the people wanted to worship Paul as a god; the next, they were stoning him! To seek glory from men is a real temptation to every Christian worker. Many have been ruined by this desire and have compromised their doctrine, stand and practice..

6b “**burdensome**” Paul did not want to be like a burdensome stone around the neck of the Thessalonian church, to be more of a burden than a blessing. This might be a reference to the idea that Paul did not want to be a financial burden on the Thessalonians, nor was he at any time, but it could also have a non-economic meaning. A visiting preacher, seeking glory and praise of men, might make himself intolerable to the people he is moving among by his constant attempts to curry favor, usually by constant use of flattering words and other dishonesty. The old saying rings true: “Two things stink after three days- a dead fish and a guest who won’t leave.”

**2:7 But we were gentle<sup>aorist passive</sup> among you, even as a nurse<sup>a</sup> cherisheth<sup>present subjunctive</sup> her children:<sup>b</sup>**

7a “**nurse**” could also apply to a mother in this context, like a nursing mother. In classical Greek, this can sometimes refer to a mother. You need a mother’s love to care for newborn converts. Paul also cared for them as a “father” in 1 Thessalonians 2:11 since they were his spiritual children, having led many of them to Christ. A mother’s love cherishes while a father’s love involved “charging” and strengthening.

7b Paul’s tenderness with this young church was likened to a nurse caring for an infant child. Preachers tend to be too harsh, especially with young churches and young converts, oftentimes expecting them to be more mature and advanced than they have had time to become. Preachers, like parents, need to know when to be gentle and when to demonstrate “tough love” and firmness.

Instead of stressing and using his apostolic authority and the fact that the Lord had appeared to him and given him visions and revelations that Christ had never given to any other

man, Paul did not “beat” the Thessalonians over the head with all of this. Instead, Paul used love and concern to move the Thessalonians to obedience. A mother does not yell and scream and stress her parental authority to get her children to obey, but she uses her motherly love and influence.

The Lord is also as gentle with His people, as seen in Isaiah 40:11, **He shall feed his flock like a shepherd: he shall gather the lambs with his arm, and carry them in his bosom, and shall gently lead those that are with young.** There is also a meekness and gentleness to Christ, as seen in 2 Corinthians 10:1, **Now I Paul myself beseech you by the meekness and gentleness of Christ, who in presence am base among you, but being absent am bold toward you.**

**2:8 So being affectionately desirous<sup>a-present middle participle</sup> of you, we were willing<sup>imperfect</sup> to have imparted<sup>aorist infinitive</sup> unto you, not the gospel of God only, but also our own souls,<sup>b</sup> because ye were dear<sup>perfect passive</sup> unto us.<sup>c</sup>**

8a “**affectionately desirous**” Strong’s # 2442 himeiromai or homeiromai; to desire, long for, especially the longing of love. It is used only here in the New Testament. It is a very rare and obscure Greek verb. It denotes a very warm and tender affection.

8b Not just gave them the gospel, but literally gave themselves and were willing to have given more if it had been needed. Preachers need a whole-hearted love and dedication to the people they minister unto to (as opposed to a mercenary heart or just being in it for the money), and need to be willing to invest their entire lives to these people. This is why, if possible and practice and if it be within the will of God, pastors should intend to stay in their congregations for the rest of their lives. Besides, it takes a minimum of 30 years to really start a church or to settle fully into a pastorate.

8c “**ye were dear to us**” is in the Greek perfect tense, showing that Paul couldn’t think any higher of the Thessalonians than he already was, and the Thessalonians couldn’t have been any more dear to Paul than they already were.

**2:9 For ye remember,<sup>present middle/passive participle</sup> brethren, our labour<sup>a</sup> and travail: for labouring<sup>a-present middle/passive participle</sup> night and day, because we would not be chargeable<sup>aorist infinitive</sup> unto any of you,<sup>b</sup> we preached<sup>c-aorist</sup> unto you the gospel of God.**

9a “labor” and “laboring” are two different Greek words:

1. “labor” is Strong’s # 2873 kopos; a beating of the breast with grief, sorrow, labour, trouble, intense labour united with trouble and toil. Paul’s first “labor” among them was with concerns, anxieties and tears that they would accept his ministry and message. Paul may still have been sensitive as to what happened to him in Galatia when those churches turned on him and that fear of it happening again probably haunted Paul for the rest of his life.
2. “laboring” is Strong’s # 2038 ergazomai; to work, labour, do work, to trade, to make gains by trading, “do business”, exercise, perform, commit, earn by working, to acquire. This is a good description of the work of the ministry.

9b This deals with ministerial self-support. Paul worked his vocational job so as not to be a financial strain on a young church. Paul wanted to place no financial demands upon the new



converts at Thessalonica. Therefore, he found employment outside the ministry, probably as a leather worker who specialized in making tents (Acts 18:3, **And because he was of the same craft, he abode with them, and wrought: for by their occupation they were tentmakers.**), while experiencing labor and hardship among them. Paul was the typical artisan who worked from dawn to dusk, often for little more than enough money to survive on, and had very little social status. Paul could thus easily identify with the bulk of the Thessalonian believers who did the same kind of work. And it is no dishonor for a modern preacher to work outside the church to earn his living, for he then can also identify with the working people in his own congregation. The working pastor is right out there in the world with his people, dealing with the same issues that they do daily. He can better understand his people and what they go through when the preacher has to work on the outside at a secular job, just like they do. Paul earnestly desired to be different than the other traveling preachers who depended upon such maintenance for their ministries. However, once Paul had departed from a city in which he had established a church, he did accept financial support as seen in Philippians 4:16 (**For even in Thessalonica ye sent once and again unto my necessity.**).

This is the mark of a good minister. Every preacher wants to work in the ministry full-time but few are able to do so. Their churches are small numerically and they have families. They work at a secular job as a necessity. We call such men “bi-vocational”. They work 8-10 hours at a secular job, then must find time for their families, to study and pray and to do the work of the ministry. Such men have no time to be idle. It is hard and demanding but such men are willing to pay the price in order to fulfill their calling. Proud men will demand full-time support from their congregants, no matter how severe a financial strain that may place upon them.

“Paul was sensitive on this matter of remaining financially independent. It allowed him not only to maintain a dignified independence as a preacher of the gospel but also to refute any suspicion of mercenary motives for preaching.”<sup>15</sup> Thus Paul could easily deflect any charge that his ministry and message were motivated by money, as the traveling false prophets were guilty of. If Paul was a crook, why did he resort to tent making when the finances got low instead of demanding money from his hearers?

AV	ESV	LSV
9 For ye remember, brethren, our labour and travail: for labouring night and day, because we would not be chargeable unto any of you, we preached unto you the gospel of God.	9 For you remember, brothers, our labor and toil: we worked night and day, that we might not be a burden to any of you, while we proclaimed to you the gospel of God.	9 For you remember, brothers, our labor and hardship, <i>how</i> working night and day so as not to be a burden to any of you, we proclaimed to you the gospel of God.

9c The ESV and LSV change “preached” to “proclaimed”. We like “preached” better because we love preachers and preaching! The modern versions do not like preaching and preachers.

**2:10<sup>a</sup> Ye<sup>b</sup> are witnesses, and God also, how holily<sup>c</sup> and justly and unblameably we behaved<sup>aorist passive</sup> ourselves among you that believe:<sup>d-present active participle</sup>**

10a Paul describes his ministry and personal behavior, to which the Thessalonians were witnesses of, and which they could and would testify to, by means of three special terms:

<sup>15</sup> D. Edmond Hiebert, *The Thessalonian Epistles*, page 100.

1. "holily"—This adverb indicates one's duty to God. That is, Paul and his companions acted responsibly before God in terms of service, worship, and devotion.
2. "justly"—This word has to do with horizontal relations among men. Thus, Paul conducted himself properly among the Thessalonians, giving no legitimate foundation for attacks upon the gospel or his personal integrity.
3. "unblameably"—This term summarizes Paul's whole ministry. He and his helpers behaved in such a way that neither God nor the Thessalonians could reproach their conduct.

10b Emphatic.

10c **"Holy"** can describe our conduct toward God, **"righteous"** can describe our conduct toward men and **"blameless"** describes our attitudes toward all.

10d It is obvious that Paul and his company not only **"believed"** the gospel but also **"behaved"** it. Right belief in the right God and in the right gospel will translate into right behavior.

## **10. Paul's Conduct Among the Thessalonians 2:11,12**

**2:11 As ye know<sup>a-perfect middle/passive participle</sup> how we exhorted<sup>b-present active participle</sup> and comforted<sup>present</sup> and charged<sup>c-present middle participle</sup> every one of you, as a father doth his children,**

11a **"know"** Paul is using a lot of Greek perfect tense verbs in this chapter because he had the full confidence that the Thessalonians knew these things that he was reminding them of.

11b Three terms are employed to depict how Paul gave the Thessalonians such personal spiritual leadership and encouragement in verses 11 and 12. While each of the three are to some degree synonymous, they are combined in order to communicate a sense of urgency:

1. **"exhorting"**, Paul continually offered consolation and appropriate encouragement to each of the Thessalonians. This "exhortation" is an urging upon the hearers to do a certain thing. The old Methodists used to have exhorters who would either encourage the saints or exhort the sinner to be saved. They were usually not on the same "level" with the pastors or evangelists as many of them were laymen.
2. **"comforted"**, Like the term above, this word speaks of Paul's ministry of personal and persistent comfort to the suffering believers of Thessalonica.
3. **"charged"**. This is perhaps a stronger term than the two above. It may indicate that Paul and his companions, acting with divine authority, lovingly insisted upon a certain standard of behavior from their converts.

11c The Pre-Authorized Version translations have **"besought"**.

**2:12 That ye would walk<sup>a-aorist infinitive participle</sup> worthy of God, who hath called<sup>present active</sup> you unto his kingdom and glory.<sup>b-c</sup>**

12a **"walk"** is usually used in the New Testament to denote moral conduct.

12b Make your life and worldly testimony fitting to the gospel and the God that you claim. Nothing is as powerful a testimony as a genuine Christian life and attitude among the unsaved.

12c God has not called us unto uncleanness but to obtain this salvation, in the form of the millennial kingdom and the glory of God.

## **11. How the Thessalonians Received the Gospel 2:13,14**

**2:13 For this cause also thank<sup>present</sup> we God without ceasing, because, when ye received<sup>ao</sup> the word of God which ye heard of us,<sup>a</sup> ye received<sup>ao</sup> it not as the word of men, but as it is<sup>present</sup> in truth, the word of God,<sup>b</sup> which effectually worketh<sup>present middle</sup> also in you that believe.<sup>c</sup>**

13a The Tyndale and Coverdale Bibles both add the idea of preaching here.

13b Paul was not preaching his own doctrines or the doctrines that he picked up from some other man or denominational system, but he was preaching that which he directly received from God. It was truly not the word of man or the word of Paul but the word of God. Yet how little of this do we see today. Most preachers do indeed preach the word of man. They preach Calvinism, Arminianism, certain eschatological systems, Charismatic doctrines, Lutheranism, Methodism, "Baptism" (maybe that is not a word but it should be!), what Spurgeon or Moody or John R. Rice or Jack Hyles taught...it's all the word of man! It's all fallible and uninspired, as the inspired word of God was filtered through the teachings of these fallible and uninspired men! We are called to preach the word of God in its purity, unpolluted by human theological systems.

13c Doctrine always has a practical outworking in the hearts of the hearers. If you expose yourself to error on a continual basis, the working of that false doctrine will begin to affect your conduct and attitude for the worse. But if you subject yourself to true doctrine then that will begin to work itself out in good spiritual fruit in the life. One cannot listen to doctrine, true or false, and it not have some effect on the life.

**2:14 For ye,<sup>a</sup> brethren, became<sup>ao</sup> followers<sup>b</sup> of the churches of God which in Judaea<sup>b</sup> are<sup>present participle</sup> in Christ Jesus: for ye also have suffered<sup>ao</sup> like things of your own countrymen, even as they have of the Jews:<sup>cde</sup>**

14a Emphatic.

AV	ESV	LSV
14 For ye, brethren, became followers of the churches of God which in Judaea are in Christ Jesus: for ye also have suffered like things of your own countrymen, even as they <i>have</i> of the Jews:	14 For you, brothers, became imitators of the churches of God in Christ Jesus that are in Judea. For you suffered the same things from your own countrymen as they did from the Jews,	14 For you, brothers, became imitators of the churches of God in Christ Jesus that are in Judea, for you also suffered the same things at the hands of your

		own countrymen, even as they <i>did</i> from the Jews,
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14b **“followers”** The ESV, LSV and Darby use “imitators”. The Greek might suggest this but it is not as good a word in the English. Imitators can be cheap knock-offs, usually not rising to the level of the original and may be of an inferior quality. We seriously doubt Paul would have used this word with that derogatory definition of the Thessalonian believers in mind. “Followers” (as in “disciples”) is the better term, that all the traditional text manuscripts use.

14c The Tyndale and Coverdale Bibles use the broader geographical term “Jewry”.

14d The Thessalonians' persecution lasted a long time, and so did their steadfastness. Some six years later Paul can still speak of the churches of Macedonia (not least, the church of Thessalonica) as enduring 'a severe test of affliction' and continuing to give evidence of the reality of their faith in that 'their abundance of joy and their extreme poverty have overflowed in a wealth of liberality' (2 Corinthians 8:1, 2).

14e This was a religious persecution, as much persecution is. The world and the atheist will not molest the believer nearly as much as the religious-but-lost person who hates the truth and those who live it and promote it. Political Rome never bothered the Thessalonians nearly as much as the dead-orthodox Jews.

The majority of Paul's problems came not from the world or from the Romans but from the unbelieving Jews. They were jealous over Paul's success in dealing with the Gentiles, and were determined to stop the spread the “heresy” of this new doctrine any way they could. Most of the time, they resorted to outward persecution and stirring up trouble and public opinion against Paul. The Jews were upset with Paul because he, like the Jews, were seeking to win Gentile converts. But Paul was doing it by not having the converts become Jews. Paul was bypassing the law and the traditions of the Jews by leading his converts straight into Christianity without going through Judaism. Add to this the envy and jealousy of the Jews regarding Paul's success in working among the Gentiles and you have the motivations for Jewish opposition to Paul's ministry.

The Jews were jealous of Paul, which is why they persecuted him. The truth of God had been the exclusive property of Israel for centuries. If God had anything to say, He would say it in Hebrew. If a Gentile wanted the truth, he had to go to a Jew. But Pentecost changed all that. God had offered the truth to the Gentile as well as the Jew. They were now both on equal footing. And God now shifted to Greek, the universal language of the Roman Empire. The Jew rejected the Gospel but in his hatred and jealousy, he did not want the Gentiles to have it, either. God was bypassing the rabbis, the traditions, the synagogues and the Gentiles were responding to the message that this former (apostate!) rabbi was teaching. God was obviously moving but without the use or the blessing of the dead-orthodox Jew. Misery loves company, so the Jew tried to make the Gentile as spiritually miserable as he was in his religious deadness.

“There is no such hatred as that embittered by difference in religion, and especially where the claim is exclusive and divine...The possessors of law are provoked to madness by the preaching of grace, which makes little of any earthly privileges whatever, and insists on the ruin of the Jew as much as of the Gentile. Hence the Jew's undying hatred of the gospel.”<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> William Kelly.

14e “What amazing power this must have given him! He may have been weak as to bodily presence and contemptible as to his powers of utterance—“rude in speech” as he elsewhere says-yet the inward agony of spirit with which he spoke must have made his “rude” words like a whirlwind. Multitudes were converted under them, and still greater multitudes were lashed into fury against him! Where do we see power like this today? We hear Gospel addresses that may be characterized as good, clear, sound, striking, intelligent, eloquent, sweet. But they do not achieve much either in conversions or in stirring up the powers of darkness. Yet the need is as great and the energy of the Holy Spirit is the same. The difference lies in the character and caliber of the messengers.”<sup>17</sup>

## **12. The Guilt of the Jews 2:15,16**

**2:15<sup>a</sup> Who both killed<sup>ao</sup> the Lord Jesus, and their own prophets, and have persecuted<sup>ao</sup> us; and they please<sup>po</sup> not God, and are contrary to all men:<sup>b</sup>**

15a Sins of the Jews:

1. They killed the Lord
2. They killed their own prophets. Which of the prophets had they not persecuted (Acts 7:52)?
3. They persecuted Paul's group, probably referencing how the Jews ran Paul out of Thessalonica in Acts 17:5-14.
4. They pleased not God. No doubt the Jews were thinking they doing God a service in persecuting what they considered to be an apostate sect, but in reality, they were angering God by their continual rejection of Christ and His teachings. They even rejected the Hebrew Scriptures and the teachings of the prophets to follow their own traditions.
5. They were contrary to all men. They had no friends in the world, nor did they want any. They despised the Gentiles and the Gentiles returned the favor.
6. They forbid Paul from preaching to the Gentiles
7. They impeded Gentile missions. The Jew did not want the Gospel, but they did not want the Gentiles to have it, either.

The Jews were generally their own worst enemies. One reason why the Church would later be so contrary to the Jews was that the Jews were so contrary to the Church.

15b This is the only place in his writings where Paul directly charges the Jews of killing Jesus. They were not only guilty of killing the prophets but also of killing their Messiah. He offered them the Kingdom and did nothing but among them and Israel responded by murdering Him. Paul is not being “anti-Semitic” here (how could he be? He was a Jew!). He is simply giving God's view of their sins against their Messiah and those who were following Him. This assessment of the Jews should prevent the Thessalonians from getting caught up in the errors of the Judaizers.

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<sup>17</sup> Frank Hole, *1 Thessalonians*.

2:16 Forbidding<sup>present active participle</sup> us to speak<sup>aoirist infinitive</sup> to the Gentiles that they might be saved,<sup>aoirist active subjunctive</sup> to fill up<sup>aoirist infinitive</sup> their sins<sup>ab</sup> alway: for the wrath is come<sup>aoirist</sup> upon them to the uttermost.<sup>cde</sup>

16a “fill up their sins” God is longsuffering with the sins of the unregenerate and even of Israel, but even that patience has a limit. Man sins, God warns, man ignores the warning. Eventually, the sinner will reach a point where God will forgive no more and judgment will follow. The Jews were very close to that limit of God’s patience, which would be poured out on Israel in the destruction of Jerusalem in A.D. 70 and the scattering of the Jews among all the nations.

16b Accounts of Jewish persecution of the Church in the book of Acts: 4:1-23; 5:17-40; 6:9-8:3; 9:1,2,23-25; 11:19; 13:45-50;14:2-5,19; 17:5-9,13; 18:6,12,13; 19:9; 20:3; 21:28-22:23; 22:30-23:24; 24:5

16c .A summary of the Jews:

1. They are blinded to the truth.

A. Romans 11:8-10, **According as it is written, God hath given them the spirit of slumber, eyes that they should not see, and ears that they should not hear;) unto this day. And David saith, Let their table be made a snare, and a trap, and a stumblingblock, and a recompence unto them: Let their eyes be darkened, that they may not see, and bow down their back alway.**

2. They have been temporarily set aside.

A. Romans 11:11,12, **I say then, Have they stumbled that they should fall? God forbid: but rather through their fall salvation is come unto the Gentiles, for to provoke them to jealousy. Now if the fall of them be the riches of the world, and the diminishing of them the riches of the Gentiles; how much more their fulness?**

3. All unsaved Jews, as individuals, go to hell, just like unsaved Gentiles. There is no difference.

A. Matthew 8:11,12, **And I say unto you, That many shall come from the east and west, and shall sit down with Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob, in the kingdom of heaven. But the children of the kingdom shall be cast out into outer darkness: there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth.**

B. Luke 16:23,24, **And in hell he lift up his eyes, being in torments, and seeth Abraham afar off, and Lazarus in his bosom. And he cried and said, Father Abraham, have mercy on me, and send Lazarus, that he may dip the tip of his finger in water, and cool my tongue; for I am tormented in this flame.**

i. This rich man was Jewish, as he cried out to “Father Abraham”.

4. Israel, in the Dispersion, is “not pleasing to God”.

A. 1 Thessalonians 2:15,16

5. They are not pleasing to the Gentiles.

A. 1 Thessalonians 2:15,16

6. The wrath of God is upon them as a nation.

A. 1 Thessalonians 2:15,16

But, on the other side:

1. They are beloved for the Father's sake, even though they are the enemies of the Gospel.  
A. Romans 11:28, **As concerning the gospel, they are enemies for your sakes: but as touching the election, they are beloved for the fathers' sakes.**
2. We are to pray for their peace.  
A. Psalm 122:6, **Pray for the peace of Jerusalem: they shall prosper that love thee.**
3. We are to revere them as a nation since they are God's chosen people.  
A. Deuteronomy 4:33-38; 7:6; 14:2; 26:18,19
4. No Moslem or Catholic or Protestant has replaced them. This is a very important observation as Reformed Theology wrongly teaches that the Church has replaced Israel, which is what the Roman Catholic Church and Islam also teaches. To hold to any sort of "replacement theology" regarding Israel is to hold to a heresy of the deepest dye.
5. Salvation is of the Jews  
A. John 4:22, **Ye worship ye know not what: we know what we worship: for salvation is of the Jews.**

16d The Thessalonians' persecution lasted a long time, and so did their steadfastness. At least six years later Paul still spoke of the churches of Macedonia (including the church of Thessalonica) as enduring severe tests of affliction and continuing to give evidence of the reality of their faith in that 'their abundance of joy and their extreme poverty have overflowed in a wealth of liberality (2 Corinthians 8:1, 2, **Moreover, brethren, we do you to wit of the grace of God bestowed on the churches of Macedonia; How that in a great trial of affliction the abundance of their joy and their deep poverty abounded unto the riches of their liberality.**).

16e This does NOT mean that God is finished with Israel and that He has cast them off. Replacement Theology and most Protestant and Reformed systems teach this, as does the Roman Catholic Church. God is judging Israel for their stubbornness and apostasy but He will return to Israel and restore them in the Millennium. Replacement Theology is a heresy that steals the kingdom promises from Israel and applies them to the Church. See Appendix 4 for a survey of this false doctrine. You can be angry with someone for a while but you eventually forgive them, "get over it" and are restored to fellowship. This is how God deals with Israel.

### **13. Paul's Desire Toward the Thessalonians 2:17**

**2:17 But we,<sup>a</sup> brethren, being taken<sup>aorist passive participle</sup> from you for a short time in presence,<sup>b</sup> not in heart, endeavoured<sup>aorist</sup> the more abundantly to see<sup>aorist infinitive</sup> your face<sup>c</sup> with great desire.<sup>d</sup>**

17a Emphatic.

17b Paul was very sensitive to the fact that he had to leave Thessalonica on very short notice and had to, in a sense, abandon the young church. This grieved Paul, as he felt like a father whose children had been taken from him, or like a child forcibly removed from his family. He felt as if he had been "orphaned" from the Thessalonians.

17c This has the idea of “seeing you personally” or “seeing you face to face”.

17d “**desire**” This is one of the few occurrences of the word translated “desire,” typically rendered “lust,” where it is used in a positive light.

#### **14. The Opposition of Satan 2:18**

**2:18 Wherefore we would<sup>aorist</sup> have come<sup>aorist infinitive</sup> unto you, even I Paul, once and again;<sup>a</sup> but Satan<sup>b</sup> hindered<sup>aorist</sup> us.<sup>cd</sup>**

18a The intense love and concern that Paul had for the Thessalonians fueled Paul’s determination to return in order to personally minister to them again. However, despite his intentions, the apostle declared that “Satan hindered us.” This statement indicates that, in some unspecified manner, Satan prevented Paul and his companions from fulfilling their intentions to visit the city and the church once again. The verb “hindered” was a military term employed outside of Scripture to describe the destruction or fragmentation of a roadway in order to make it impassible for invading troops. Here the idea seems to be that of hindering or impeding the progress of Paul’s missionary endeavors. We do not know the exact nature of this Satanic activity. If this is the case, the apparent significance of this statement is that Paul regarded Satan as the ultimate power behind such violent and determined opposition to the gospel.

18b “**Satan**” Paul, the highly educated man that he was, believed in a real, personal devil named Satan who is involved with attempting to frustrate the plan, program and people of God in any way he can. He is the adversary of all that pertains to God. Paul had no problem identifying the source of the sin and evil in his day and was not embarrassed in the least to acknowledge his belief in a personal “adversary”.

18c “**hindered**” This verb was a military term employed outside of Scripture to describe the destruction or fragmentation of a roadway in order to make it impassible for invading troops.

18d “The practical expression of this communion of saints will involve conflict, for the one great end of Satan will be to hinder its expression. So the Apostle can say, “we would have come to you, even I Paul, once and again; but Satan hindered us.” Could not the Lord have thwarted Satan’s efforts? Doubtless He could, and does when in accordance with His ways. Shortly He will tread Satan under foot, though at the present He may use Satan as an instrument wherewith to try His people. Had the Lord hindered Satan the saints might have missed the blessing that resulted from the trial of their faith.”<sup>18</sup>

#### **15. Second Coming Truth #2 2:19**

**2:19<sup>a</sup> For what is our hope, or joy, or crown of rejoicing?<sup>b-c-d</sup> Are not even ye<sup>e</sup> in the presence of our Lord Jesus Christ at his coming?**

19a This is the second of the Second Coming truths found in this epistle.

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<sup>18</sup> Hamilton Smith, *1 Thessalonians*.



19b Paul used three terms to describe his joy and fatherly pride in his Thessalonian “children”. They were his:

1. **“hope”** Paul and his companions had confidence that the work begun in and among them would increase to maturity. They would remain faithful to Christ and the gospel. Again, this has nothing to do with an attitude of “I hope they are saved” for Paul had that assurance, as did they. This “hope” was centered around their steadfastness in the face of persecution.
2. **“joy”** The authenticity of their faith, as evidenced by the Christian graces present among them (1 Thessalonians 1:3), as well as their determination to follow Christ even in the face of severe persecution, brought great delight to Paul.
3. **“crown of rejoicing”** The Thessalonian believers served as Paul’s trophy, much like that awarded to the winning athlete or triumphant general. The apostle took pleasure in the fact that he could point to the Thessalonian converts as the evidence, fruit, and proof of his service to Christ. In the end, when Christ appears, he will present his converts to the Lord who commissioned him as evidence of the manner in which he has discharged his commission faithfully.

**AV**

**ESV**

**LSV**

19 For what <i>is</i> our hope, or joy, or crown of rejoicing? <i>Are</i> not even ye in the presence of our Lord Jesus Christ at his coming?	19 For what is our hope or joy or crown of boasting before our Lord Jesus at his coming? Is it not you?	19 For who is our hope or joy or crown of boasting? Is it not even you, before our Lord Jesus at His coming?
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19c **“crown of rejoicing”** The ESV, LSV and Darby blunder by rendering this “crown of boasting”. Paul was not a boaster and was about to do any boasting regarding his ministry or results or converts. “Rejoicing” is the proper reading here. There will be no boasting by man in glory! All the glory will go to Him!

#### 19d **THE BELIEVERS' CROWNS**

TITLE	REASON	REFERENCE
An Imperishable Crown	For leading a disciplined life	1 Corinthians 9:25
A Crown of Rejoicing	For evangelism and discipleship	1 Thessalonians 2:19
A Crown of Righteousness	For loving the Lord's appearing	2 Timothy 4:8
A Crown of Life	For enduring trials	James 1:12; Revelation 2:10
A Crown of Glory	For shepherding God's flock faithfully	1 Peter 5:4

19e Emphatic.

**2:20<sup>a</sup> For ye<sup>b</sup> are<sup>present</sup> our glory and joy.<sup>c</sup>**

20a The pre-Authorized Version translations all add the affirmation here that are not in the Authorized Version or ESV/LSV.

20b Emphatic.

20c Paul's joy were the people he saw saved and who were continuing on with God. It wasn't in the money or the fame or the following of the "large church that he built". It was the people. The ministry is people first and foremost. As a proud (spiritual) father, Paul was gratified at the conduct of these converts, many of them he had won to Christ and disciplined.

## 1 Thessalonians Chapter 3

There is a lot of personal material by Paul in the chapter.

### 16. Paul's Concern for the Thessalonians 3:1-5

**3:1 Wherefore when we could no longer forbear,<sup>a-present active participle</sup> we thought it good to be left at Athens alone;**

1a “**we could no longer forbear**” repeated in 1 Thessalonians 3:5. Paul just couldn’t stand it any longer. He was so concerned over the welfare and the spiritual state of the Thessalonians and how they were faring, that he sent Timothy back to Thessalonica to see how they were doing and to report back to him. Timothy was Paul’s “right-hand man” and would give an accurate report concerning the church, as well as do what he could to be a blessing and assistance to them.

**3:2 And sent<sup>aorist</sup> Timotheus,<sup>ab</sup> our brother, and minister of God, and our fellowlaborer<sup>c</sup> in the gospel of Christ, to establish<sup>aorist infinitive</sup> you, and to comfort<sup>de</sup> you concerning your faith:**

2a Timothy is called three things:

1. A brother, and a very dear one at that
2. A minister of God, a high and noble title
3. A fellowlaborer in the gospel, alongside of Paul and the Thessalonian believers.

2b One reason why Paul chose to send Timothy was that he was half-Greek and that he probably looked Greek. Timothy would not have attracted any special attention in a Greek city whereas Paul would have been recognized as a Jew.

2c AV

ESV

LSV

2 And sent Timotheus, our brother, and minister of God, and **our fellowlabourer** in the gospel of Christ, to establish you, and to comfort you concerning your faith:

2 and we sent Timothy, our brother and God's coworker in the gospel of Christ, to establish and exhort you in your faith,

2 and we sent Timothy, our brother and God's fellow worker in the gospel of Christ, to strengthen and encourage you as to your faith,

The Coverdale Bible only has “helper”. The ESV and LSV has Timothy as “God’s co-worker” instead of Paul’s “fellow-laborer”.

2d Timothy’s purpose in going to Thessalonica:

1. To establish them in the faith.
  - A. This is doctrinal.
2. To encourage (comfort) them in their tribulations, as well as to encourage them to remain faithful and steadfast.
  - A. This is practical.

2e “It was the habit of Paul and his co-workers to either have a couple of the workers remain behind with the new believers, or to return to them later to help them in this way. Some examples from the book of the Acts are:

1. ANTIOCH (in Pisidia), ICONIUM, & LYSTRA — Paul and Barnabas returned to establish the new believers in the faith (Acts 14:21-23).
2. SYRIA & CILICIA — Paul and Silas returned to strengthen the new converts in those areas (Acts 15:40-41).
3. PHILIPPI — Luke was left behind to strengthen and encourage the new converts. This is indicated by his use of the word, “they” rather than, “we” (Acts 17:1). Luke wrote the book of the Acts; when he accompanied Paul, he said, “we,” and when he didn’t, he would say “they.” (Luke joined the missionary band in Troas and went with them to Macedonia and the city of Philippi – Acts 16:10).
4. THESSALONICA — No one stayed behind at first because the persecution was so intense (Acts 17:10), but later, Timothy was sent back there from Athens to establish and encourage them (1 Thess. 3:1-2).
5. BEREIA — Silas and Timothy remained there to help them on in the faith (Acts 17:14) and then moved on to Athens at the call of Paul (Acts 17:15). (We know they reached Athens because Timothy was sent from Athens back to Thessalonica by Paul and Silas – 1 Thess. 3:2.)
6. ATHENS — Since Silas is not mentioned as accompanying Paul from Athens to Corinth (Acts 18:1), we thereby understand that he remained at Athens and shepherded the few who had believed in that city (Acts 17:34), and afterwards he went into Macedonia. (Silas and Timothy then went together to Corinth to link up with Paul – Acts 18:5; 2 Cor. 11:9).
7. CORINTH — Silas and Timothy remained behind at Corinth when Paul left with Aquila and Priscilla (Acts 18:18). Apollos also went there later (chap. 18:27-28).
8. EPHESUS — Aquila and Priscilla were left in Ephesus when Paul went on to Jerusalem (Acts 18:19-28). Later, Paul besought Timothy to remain there when he pressed on to Macedonia (1 Tim. 1:3).<sup>19</sup>

**3:3 That no man should be moved<sup>a-present passive infinitive</sup> by these afflictions:<sup>b</sup> for yourselves know<sup>c-perfect</sup> that we are appointed<sup>d-present middle subjunctive</sup> thereunto.<sup>e</sup>**

3a “**moved**” Discouraged or caused to quit or apostatize on account of what he may be suffering. We cannot be like one of the hearts in the Lord’s parable in Matthew 13:21, where that man is offended when persecution and tribulation come. Troubles are trials are often used by Satan to discourage young Christians from going on with God. Today, many young professors got “saved” watching some Charismatic or Prosperity preacher on TBN who promised them that if they got saved, then God would give them a raise or a promotion at work, healing for the body, and lots of money. But when the troubles that accompany the gospel arrived instead of the promised prosperity, they are offended and forsake their profession. Or they may be a more established believer who fell under the lie told by this same Prosperity preacher that all suffering was of the Devil, and that if they had enough faith, they would not have to suffer. They then attributed their difficulties to their perceived lack of faith, got discouraged and quit on God. Paul was very concerned that the Thessalonians would not suffer such a fate.

<sup>19</sup> Stanley Anstey, *The First Epistle of Paul to the Thessalonians*, pages 51-53.

3b The Coverdale Bible uses “troubles” where the other translations all use “afflictions”, which is the stronger word.

3c “**know**” Greek perfect tense. They knew that they were appointed unto these troubles in an absolute sense and they had no doubt about it, nor was there any doubt in their mind about it.

3d AV	ESV	LSV
3 That no man should be moved by these afflictions: for yourselves know that we are <b>appointed</b> thereunto.	3 that no one be moved by these afflictions. For you yourselves know that we are destined for this.	3 so that no one would be shaken by these afflictions, for you yourselves know that we have been destined for this.

I don’t like the ESV’s and LSV’s “destined” for “appointed”, as it weakens the idea that these afflictions were directly determined by God. The modern versions make it sound more like random fate instead of the will of God.

3e “we are appointed thereunto” God has ordained this and it is of Him. That the Thessalonian church would undergo trials and persecution was part of God’s plan for them. Christians are often called to suffer, for suffering builds faith and character. It is no sin to suffer, nor is it caused by any “lack of faith” or “lack of blessing”. God often calls His highest saints to suffering.

**3:4 For verily, when we were**<sup>a-imperfect</sup> **with you, we told you before**<sup>a-imperfect</sup> **that we**<sup>present</sup> **should**<sup>present</sup> **suffer tribulation,**<sup>present passive infinitive</sup> **even as it came to pass,**<sup>b-aorist middle</sup> **and ye know.**<sup>c-d- perfect</sup>

4a Paul uses two Greek imperfect tenses for “were with you” and “told you before”. This shows that Paul did not consider his ministry in Thessalonica to be finished but that there was still work for him to do there.

4b “**it came to pass**” This is in the Greek middle voice, “it came to pass on us...” This prophecy was fulfilled. It is generally safe to prophesy suffering for any church.

4c The Thessalonians should certainly not be surprised that they were suffering. Paul warned them it was coming before! Too many preachers leave out the “unpleasant” details of the gospel while dealing with potential converts, so as not to spoil any chance they have to get that person saved. But the soulwinner should always make it a habit to provide “full disclosure” to the sinner before trying to win him to the Lord. To do otherwise is simply dishonest.

4d “**know**” This is in the Greek perfect tense. They knew that they were appointed unto these troubles in an absolute sense and they had no doubt about it, nor was there any doubt in their mind about it.

**3:5 For this cause, when I<sup>a</sup> could no longer forbear,<sup>b-present active participle</sup> I sent<sup>aorist</sup> to know<sup>aorist infinitive</sup> your faith,<sup>c</sup> lest by some means the tempter<sup>d-present active participle</sup> have tempted<sup>imperfect</sup> you, and our labour be<sup>aorist middle deponent subjunctive</sup> in vain.**

5a Emphatic.

5b “we could no longer forbear” see 1 Thessalonians 3:1.

5c Paul couldn’t stand the suspense any more so he sent Timothy to Thessalonica to report back regarding their status. Paul was also very concerned that they had not fallen away or abandoned their call as a result of the persecutions they were going through. If they had, then Paul would have feared that his work in Thessalonica would have been in vain, as it had been in the churches in Galatia.

5d “the tempter” Satan again, who not only is hindering Paul (1 Thessalonians 2:18) but is also tempting the saints to abandon their profession and the gospel that Paul brought to them. The Thessalonians were undergoing severe persecutions for the sake of the gospel, and Satan tempted them with “Is it really worth it? Who go through all this garbage? Just give up on this Christianity thing and go back to the world and your persecutions will end!” He whispers that temptation to many a tried saint, and, unfortunately, some will heed the temptation and abandon any profession they may have made for a little bit of peace and security. This is one reason why 1 Thessalonians is a good book for the new convert, as many young saints go through some degree of opposition and persecution in the early days of their walk with God and the example of the young Thessalonian church would be a good encouragement and example for them.

## **17. Timothy’s Good Report 3:6-10**

**3:6 But now when Timotheus came<sup>aorist active participle</sup> from you unto us, and brought us good tidings<sup>a-aorist middle participle</sup> of your faith and charity,<sup>b</sup> and that ye have<sup>present</sup> good remembrance of us always, desiring greatly<sup>present active participle</sup> to see<sup>aorist</sup> us, as we<sup>c</sup> also to see you:**

6a Timothy had brought back a good report, that the Thessalonians were doing well under their tribulations and that probably, they were actually thriving and the church was growing, as it usually happens during seasons of persecution. This was a great relief and encouragement to Paul, who was worrying over the welfare of the Thessalonian church and no doubt made it a matter of constant prayer.

6b “charity” Love put into action, the verbal part of “love”. It is not just “love” but a higher expression of it. Some people get upset at the Authorized Version translators for using “charity” instead of “love” but they knew exactly what they were doing and used “charity” for a reason.

6c Emphatic.

**3:7 Therefore, brethren, we were comforted<sup>aorist passive</sup> over you<sup>a</sup> in all our affliction and distress<sup>b</sup> by your faith:**

7a There was good news from Thessalonica about their faithfulness in tribulation was a great comfort and relief to Paul, in that they had not fallen away in their persecutions and that his work among them had not been in vain.

7b AV

ESV

LSV

7 Therefore, brethren, we were comforted over you in all our affliction and distress by your faith:	7 for this reason, brothers, in all our distress and affliction we have been comforted about you through your faith.	7 for this reason, brothers, in all our distress and affliction we were comforted about you through your faith;
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The Tyndale Bible has “adversity and distress”. The Coverdale Bible has “trouble and necessity”. The Geneva Bible has “affliction and necessity”. The Bishops Bible has “adversity and necessity”. The ESV and LSV have “distress and affliction”. Everyone has something different!

**3:8 For now we live,<sup>a-present</sup> if ye<sup>b</sup> stand fast<sup>c-present subjunctive</sup> in the Lord.**

8a If the Thessalonians had fallen away, it would have broken Paul’s heart and would have just about killed him. But as long as they were okay, Paul was okay. In a sense, Paul would share their fate. As long as they lived spiritually, he would live. If they went the way of the Galatians and fell away, Paul would never have gotten over it.

8b Emphatic.

8c “**stand fast**” This is one of Paul’s favorite phrases, as he uses it in 1 Corinthians 16:13; Galatians 5:1; Philippians 1:27; 4:1; 2 Thessalonians 2:15. Paul was constantly exhorting his readers to stand fast in the Lord regardless and to let nothing move you away from Christ. Be stubborn, inflexible, narrow-minded, intolerant and pig headed when it comes to standing fast for the things of God!

**3:9 For what thanks can we<sup>present middle subjunctive</sup> render to God again<sup>aorist infinitive</sup> for you, for all the joy<sup>a</sup> wherewith we joy<sup>a-present</sup> for your sakes before our God;**

9a “joy” Two different Greek words are used in this verse:

1. First use- Strong’s #5479 chara; joy, gladness. It is used as a noun.
2. Second use- Strong’s #5463 chairō; to rejoice, be glad, to rejoice exceedingly, to be well, thrive, in salutations, hail!, at the beginning of letters: to give one greeting, salute. It is used more often as a verb.

**3:10 Night and day<sup>a</sup> praying<sup>present middle/passive participle</sup> exceedingly<sup>b</sup> that we might see<sup>aorist infinitive</sup> your face,<sup>c</sup> and might perfect<sup>d-aorist infinitive</sup> that which is lacking<sup>e</sup> in your faith?**

10a **“Night and day”** Continually, every time Paul went to prayer.

10b **“praying exceedingly”** With great fervor and intensity. Paul was putting all of his energy into these prayers.

10c **“we might see your face”** Paul had this great desire to return to Thessalonica to finish the work he had started but that had been interrupted by his abrupt need to depart. He wasn’t finished so he wanted to perfect (bring to a completion) those areas in their faith that had not yet been developed or that were under-developed.

10d The use of Greek perfect tense shows again that the word never is used to describe any sort of sinless perfection, but is used to describe something that is finished and complete.

10e **“lacking”** The Thessalonians were not yet perfect and still had much to learn and far to grow, as we all do.

### **18. Paul’s Prayer Request for the Thessalonians 3:11-13**

**3:11<sup>a</sup>** Now God himself and our Father, and our Lord Jesus Christ,<sup>b</sup> **direct<sup>aorist active optative</sup>** our way unto you.

11a The elements of this “prayer list” in verses 11-13 are:

1. Paul’s desire to return to Thessalonica, 3:11. Paul is praying for God to make it possible for them to return to Thessalonica.
2. That God would allow the Thessalonians to increase and abound in love, 1 Thessalonians 3:12
3. That God would establish their hearts unblameable in holiness, 1 Thessalonians 3:13

11b **“God himself and our Father, and our Lord Jesus Christ”** The structure of this verse equates Jesus Christ with god the Father, thus again showing that Jesus is equal to the Father and that Jesus is God, just as the Father is. We see two people in this verse, God himself and our Father” and “our Lord Jesus Christ”.

**AV**

**ESV**

**LSV**

11 Now God himself and our Father, and our Lord Jesus Christ, direct our way unto you.	11 Now may our God and Father himself, and our Lord Jesus, direct our way to you,	11 Now may our God and Father Himself and Jesus our Lord direct our way to you,
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The ESV, LSV and Darby omit “Christ”

**3:12** And the Lord make you to increase<sup>aorist active optative</sup> and abound<sup>aorist active optative</sup> in love one toward another, and toward all men, even as we do toward you:<sup>a</sup>

12a Paul desires that they would continue in their love toward all men and then that they would grow and increase in that love. And it takes a lot of divine aid to love “all men” and the brethren,



as most of them (including the brethren!) can be very difficult to love at times! Sinners can be just as difficult to love but God gives us that special kind of divine love that makes it possible for us to fulfill this verse.

**3:13 To the end he may stablish<sup>aorist infinitive</sup> your hearts unblameable<sup>a</sup> in holiness before God, even our Father, at the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ<sup>b</sup> with all his saints.<sup>c</sup>**

13a **“stablish your hearts unblameable in holiness”** The heart of the believer must be established, settled and matured by the grace of God, especially in these days in which we live. They are difficult days, with apostasy and compromise rampant, and sin on the increase. Unless we are spiritually grounded and fixed on the truth, we have little defense from being carried away by the age.

This is especially true in the light of the second coming, mentioned in this verse. The Lord’s coming is sooner than we think, which means the bema judgment may be right around the corner. The church has always held to the “any moment” coming of the Lord (Matthew 24:44, **Therefore be ye also ready: for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of man cometh.**). Are we ready to stand before God to give account of our lives and ministries?

13b AV

ESV

LSV

13 To the end he may stablish your hearts unblameable in holiness before God, even our Father, at the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ with all his saints.	13 so that he may establish your hearts blameless in holiness before our God and Father, at the coming of our Lord Jesus with all his saints.	13 so that He may strengthen your hearts blameless in holiness, before our God and Father, at the coming of our Lord Jesus with all His saints.
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The ESV, LSV and Darby omit “Christ”.

13c **“at the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ with all his saints.”** Here is the second coming truth for the end of chapter 3. This is not the rapture but the Second Coming. The obvious question here is how do the saints get to be with the Lord at the second coming in order to come back with Christ? The saints get there through the rapture and the first resurrection. Then seven years later, after the tribulation period, they come back with the Lord in the Second Coming, as related in Revelation 19. In the rapture, Christ comes for His saints. At the Second Coming, He comes with His saints.



## 1 Thessalonians Chapter 4

### 19. The Will of God- Our Sanctification 4:1-8

**4:1 Furthermore then we beseech<sup>present</sup> you,<sup>a</sup> brethren, and exhort<sup>present</sup> you by the Lord Jesus,<sup>b</sup> that as ye have received<sup>aorist</sup> of us how ye ought<sup>present</sup> to walk<sup>present</sup> and to please<sup>present middle/passive participle</sup> God, so ye would abound<sup>present subjunctive</sup> more and more.<sup>c</sup>**

1a Just as Paul cannot use his apostolic authority to command the believer to make his life a burnt offering (Romans 12:1, **I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service.**), nor can he command the believer to engage on a quest for a holy life and a Christian walk. He can plead and urge, but how could he command it? Who can “force” us to pursue after holiness and sanctification but the Lord?

1b Paul urges:

1. The believer to walk with God
2. To please God
3. To abound more and more

All of this is in the view of the Second Coming. If the Lord is coming at any time, how then should we live?

1c Some practical manifestations that come from a practical application of the “sanctification” in 1 Thessalonians 4:1-6:

1. Walking in a way that pleases God, 4:1
2. “Abounding more and more”, 4:1
  - A. This probably refers to a deepening of practical sanctification in the life, which will result in a higher quality of practical Christianity, as Paul describes in this chapter.
3. Abstaining from fornication, 4:3
4. Possessing your “vessel” in sanctification and honor, 4:4,5
5. Not defrauding the brethren, 4:6

**4:2 For ye know<sup>perfect</sup> what commandments we gave<sup>aorist</sup> you by the Lord Jesus.<sup>a</sup>**

2a We do not know specifically what these commandments were, but we may assume they all led into developing a Christian walk and would have furthered the sanctification of the Thessalonians.

**4:3 For this is<sup>present</sup> the will of God, even your sanctification<sup>a-b-c-d</sup> that ye should abstain<sup>present middle infinitive</sup> from fornication:<sup>e-f-g-h</sup>**

3a This is the will of God for every believer- his sanctification. The present tense of the verb shows that it is God’s will for us “right now”. God’s ultimate will for us is not “success” or “building a great work” or “being a great soulwinner”. It is our holiness, growth in grace and knowledge of the truth and our continuing developing Christlikeness in our lives. God’s will for

us is not to pastor large churches, enjoy worldly success, make money, achieve fame or fortune or baptize 300 every year. His desire for us is our sanctification. God desires us to be holy, to be separated, and to be in a right relationship with Him. Timothy may have reported to Paul that some of the Thessalonians were having trouble maintaining their purity and this exhortation by Paul was designed to encourage them to go on in this matter and not to compromise. Fornication was so common and widespread in Paul's day that the Christians had to take special care to keep themselves from it, just like today. The heathen of that day did not think it a sin, just as modern heathen don't. In Paul's day, much of this immorality was religion-based, as many of the rituals of the pagan temples included some types of fornication. This is what Paul is burdened about and what he is warning against. It is amazing what kinds of sins men will justify in the name of their religion! What distinguishes a Christian is that he understands how it is a sin and something to be avoided.

3b "**Sanctification**" is the process of making someone holy. It starts with an unholy sinner at salvation. At the moment of salvation, the sinner is made positionally holy in Christ. Positionally, that new saint will never be any holier in Christ than he is at that time. But then, the process of practical sanctification begins, where that positional holiness is worked out and manifested in a practical and visible way in the life of the saint. And the goal of the truth of God is not wisdom, as in Greek or worldly philosophies, but holiness.

3c See Appendix 1 for a Biblical Survey of Sanctification.

3d "The biblical doctrine of sanctification is both the most neglected and the most misunderstood doctrine of the Christian life...If it is neglected then the Christian convert is left marooned on the island of evangelism; if it is misunderstood then it will hinder the hope of revival among the saints. No doctrine has suffered more at the hands of the believers identified with Christianity in spite of the fact that this necessary and precious teaching must become the experimental doctrine of the church, having presupposed the appropriation by faith, of the fundamentals of the Gospel of the Lord Jesus.

The King James Version uses both the word "sanctification" and "holiness" from the singular Greek word *hagios*. In the former word, the passages speak more of the entrance, crisis, and appropriation of sanctification; in the latter word, the passages speak more of the process, quest, and fruition of holiness in the life of the Christian believer. Of course, both of these are the results of a Divine Depositum placed in access for the believer at the time of the new birth or regeneration. Everything follows only as the biblical teaching of redemption is received by the Christian believer. In our time, the charismatics have substantially isolated and/or a separated neo-pentecostal teaching of "the baptism of the Holy Spirit" away from the new birth. This is confirmed by their fellowship with the Roman Catholic charismatics who relate their neo-pentecostal teaching of "the baptism of the Holy Spirit" and the glossolalia with the sacrament of "infant baptism" by the church.<sup>2</sup> In reality, The new birth is sanctification or cleansing begun, and the subsequent process of sanctification perfects (bringing to maturity) the work of holiness in the Christian life. The Romanist then proceeds to refer to this "baptism of the Holy Spirit" and glossolalia as merely a renewing of that which was begun in the former sacrament of baptism.

The neglect of the doctrine of sanctification will lead to the libertinism of the flesh; the misinterpretation of this doctrine will lead to the legalism of the flesh. In either direction, the flesh survives and has dominion over the Christian life; whereas in the understanding and appropriation of biblical holiness, through the grace of the Lord Jesus, the war of the flesh ceases in its dominion (lordship of the flesh) over our lives, and the believer begins his "walk" in

the Spirit with the Savior. To do nothing with the doctrine of sanctification will lead to the undoing of the Christian life itself and carnality and backsliding will result.

In the last half of the twentieth century, evangelism has been overdone to the neglect of the Christian life itself, of which holiness is most needed. This deficit in this doctrine has opened up the doors of scandal, fornication, abortion, euthanasia, immodesty, and a host of other detriments to the testimony and victory of the church. We must no longer divorce ecclesiastical separation from personal separation or else we will truncate orthodoxy away from orthopraxy. Also, we must be sure that in our presentation of this doctrine of holiness that we do not overemphasize the subjective aspect of sanctification away from the objective holiness of Almighty God Himself. We have for too long pushed American evangelism as the priority, and now we have come to a time of a great need of revival. Evangelism is for the saving of the sinner; revivalism is for the sanctifying of the church. We must also remember that genuine evangelism is a result of the spirituality of the church, not the mere product of the pragmatic salesmanship of the public relations officer of an overzealous administrative church board. Thus, the past agenda of a failing pulpit and church has demanded a biblical agenda in the urgency of the holy presence of God manifested in a revival of holiness among God's people. No minister is worthy of his calling in every sense of the word. Every preacher is vulnerable to the charge of hypocrisy. In fact, the more faithful a preacher is to the Word of God in his preaching and his life, the more liable he is to the charge of hypocrisy. Why? Because the more faithful a man is to the Word of God the higher the message is that he will preach. The higher the message the further he will be called to see the need of a holier life. The more he becomes accountable to God, through His word, the more he will see the need of the holiness of God, and the unholiness of himself. Of course, in turn, these principles become embedded in the congregation of saints who worship near such a preaching pulpit, and therefore all of God's people are urged to the likeness of their Holy God. He, and He alone, is the source of holiness; this is revealed through His Word.

It is a mere self-righteousness to assume that because a person is drawn to holiness, as his quest in life, in study, in meditation, and prayer, that he is thereby a holy man. The source of that deep hunger and quest is only because the source of the holiness lies in God and He alone maketh His people holy through the atoning sacrifice of His dear Son, the Lord Jesus.

Before we further the definition of sanctification, we must further the practical observations and preliminary scene. There can be no biblical sanctification merely applicable to either the negative or the positive side of the biblical principle of holiness. The motive of militancy must not be the end and goal of our Christian testimony. Militancy is only one ingredient of our Christian life. The Christian life, itself, is much larger, and sanctification is a provision in the atonement which includes much more than a fight. "Holiness is also the honoring of Christ; the battle is only a means to that end. It is that end of exalting and honoring Christ that dictates the means to that end."<sup>9</sup> Militancy is only one means or channel to the glory of Christ. Sanctification must

The most important English words in the Holy Scriptures which deal with the teaching of sanctification, in our King James Version, are: holiness, sanctification, hallowedness, cleansing, and purity. Of course, we may include separation under other Hebrew and Greek word studies, but in reality, "separation" should be thought of as only one aspect of the larger doctrine of sanctification and holiness. "Separation," with its cognates, is used about 84 times in the Old Testament, and 12 times in the New Testament.

The more prominent words are: sanctification, holiness, and purity. In each of these three words there is a divine consistency between the Old Testament Hebrew word *qodesh*, and the New Testament Greek word *hagios*. Here again, with all of the cognates, the former is

mentioned about 721 times in the Old Testament; and the latter, with all of its Greek cognates, mentioned in the New Testament about 225 times.

Qodesh, in the word study, is clearly seen in the following definition. The Semitic languages have two separate original forms of the root. The one signifies 'pure' and 'devote,' as in Akkadian "qadistu" and in the Hebrew "gades", 'holy.' The word describes something or someone. The other signifies 'holiness' as a situation or as an abstract, as in Arabic "al-gaddus", or 'the most holy or most pure.' In Hebrew the verb "gades" combine both elements: the descriptive and the static. The traditional understanding of 'separated' is only a derived meaning, and not the primary.

On the other hand, "hagios", as it is revealed through the Greek word in the New Testament, has been made more friendly and acceptable by the heart of the Christian. Of course, the incarnation and virgin birth of the Lord Jesus Christ, into a time, space, history of human events brought the holiness of God now imputed and imparted to believers through the satisfaction of the righteousness of the Father in accepting the Sacrifice of His Son on the Cross of Calvary. We should expect this revelation of hagios, because of redemption, to bring this to pass to the glory of God. Hagios is the Greek word that was selected, in the Septuagint, for the Hebrew word qodesh.

Hagios, in the word study, is defined as signifying (a) separation to God (I Corinthians 1:30; etc.), (b) the resultant state, the conduct befitting those so separated (I Thessalonians 4:3,4,7),... 'Sanctification' is thus the state predetermined by God for believers, into which in grace He calls them, and in which they begin their Christian course and so pursue it. Hence they are called 'saints.'

Hagios is a word of rarest use in Attic Greek...Its fundamental idea is separation, and consecration and devotion to the service of Deity. But the thought lies very near, that what is set apart from the world and to God, should separate itself from the world's defilements, and should share in God's purity; and in this way 'hagios' speedily acquires a moral significance. William Barclay, in his *The Daily Study Bible* commenting on First Peter, 1:4-16, defines hagios with "the root meaning is different. That which is different from ordinary things." He furthers his definition setting forth that "the Temple, the Sabbath, and the Christian are all different from all other buildings, other days, and other men."

God has given His people impressive words in qodesh and hagios, both used 946 times, translated in the KJV as holiness, sanctification, purity, including the various cognates. Thus, we see about 1,000 times holiness is actually mentioned in the Bible.

### Seven Steps of Sanctification

The spiritual and theological path from the dead sinner to the walking saint, and on into heaven, is marked by at least seven progressive steps in the doctrine of sanctification. They are:

1. Potential sanctification (John 17:17)
2. Positional sanctification (I Corinthians 1:2)
3. Experiential (crisis) sanctification (Romans 6:1-14)
4. Expansional (growth) sanctification (Romans 8:1-5)
5. Perfectional (maturity) sanctification (I Thessalonians 5:23)
6. Glorificational (in heaven) sanctification (Revelation 22:11)
7. Eternal sanctification throughout the Eternal Golden Age (Revelation 4:8).

Unless Almighty God gives us a mighty revival, a mighty outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon our personal lives, we will see and hear of more fornicators in our pulpits, as well as more divorces among the leaderships of our churches. The lack of personal sanctification and the reverence and worship involving the holiness of God is evident to a wholesale proportion.

Another evidence is marked by our love for and mishandling of the Lord's monies. Stewardship is waning among us; integrity and ethics are rarely seen. Sanctification includes these, too.

More and more ministers believe that personal failure, in morals and ethics, does not mean the failure of their ministry. There is no ministry without a sanctified messenger. There is a false, unsanctified assumption that the sins of fornication and embezzlement are natural instead of sinful, and that the Lord expects our ministries to survive no matter what the Pastoral Epistles say about the character, principles, and sanctification of the leadership. The Holy Bible, revealed by our Holy God, still retains the same principles of godliness and sanctification, and the sanctification of church leaders is more exacting for them than any other persons involved in the Christian life. We look for the least grace in the least saint, but the most grace in the Christian leader.

Some argue that King David was allowed to continue as king after his adultery with Bathsheba and the bloodguiltiness of Uriah the Hittite. But the fact of the matter remains that what a king did do, a New Testament prophet and church leader may not do. How often have we heard it said in the words of Charles Haddon Spurgeon, "If God calls you to be a prophet and preacher, do not stoop to be a king." So, being a king is not our only model.

The charismatics have falsely emphasized that the gifts and callings of their leaderships are without repentance and discontinuance even if they fornicate or embezzle the so-called Lord's monies. Of course, this assumption presumes to abandon the holiness of God in personal separation and sanctification.

Our fundamental view of sanctification must reach its conclusion in the nobility of our view of holiness. We believe it was correctly rendered in the resolutions of our World Congresses of Fundamentalism to include the separatist position. It is biblical; it is needed. Whether or not every historical fundamentalist since the end of the nineteenth century actually formulated a written statement of separation or not, does not change the fact that they did indeed practice separation. The separation of their sanctification remains on record. It has been our testimony. Some were "defrocked" from the Princeton Presbyterian Seminary. That was a forced separation set forth by the apostate system. Others suffered a voluntary separation, such as many of the Baptists. Both of these groups suffered separation as puritans in growing apostate systems. Still others, as pilgrims to the growing apostasy, simply commenced independent churches and Bible colleges and seminaries, and suffered historic separation as children of those who witnessed the sorrow of their parents who had been puritans in the decaying apostate condition in the earlier part of the generation. But all were separatists, practicing separatists; and thus, the doctrine of separation was established. And that practice and proclamation must still remain among us. Some have defected, but the practice and proclamation still remain among us. May God preserve this noble truth among us until the end. The Christian life is like a sacred art, always dedicated to law, order, design, purpose, beauty, and spiritual decor; constantly setting forth a heart desiring godliness, piety, dignity, character, and ethics. It is measured not from the gutter of the world, and contemporary mood, but rather from the top of heaven and the glory of Christ.

There is no art without nobility. We must measure our orthodoxy from the bottom foundation of the Rock of Ages; but we must measure our ethics from the top of the glory of Christ. Unfortunately, we live in a time of slob-culture, slob-conversations, slob-art forms, and even some slob-conversions to Christ. Unfortunately, this has been seen among both practicing sinners and professing saints.

We must never measure all individuals in the Body of Christ according to our own limited understanding of a certain manner, method, or dogmatism of stand for fundamentalism. The Body of Christ is too versatile; the capacity of our own individual vessel, too small. Otherwise

holiness is violated and self survives in the pride of place, face, and estranged grace, misplaced by too great a personal confidence in self.”<sup>20</sup>

3e Sanctification involves abstaining from fornication. This has a two-fold application:

1. Sins of the flesh.
2. Spiritual, as in avoiding error and apostasy

3f Abstaining from fornication has two applications:

1. Literal fornication, sexual sins with the body
2. Spiritual fornication:
  1. Apostasy. This involves the Christian leaving his “spiritual husband” and taking up with a doctrinal “strange woman” (I know, the genders are mixed here, but you get the idea!). The Galatian churches were guilty of this sin.
  2. Compromise. This is related to apostasy. When you embrace an apostate system, you first do so by compromising the truth in order to embrace the error.
  3. Apathy. Who cares about the apostasy and compromise? Who cares about anything at all? Can’t we all just get along? None of this is important enough to be fighting over!

3g Pagan religions demanded no sort of sexual purity from its followers and many of them freely used “temple prostitutes” as a form of “engaging in worship” as well as a means of raising funds to support the temple and the activities of the cult in that city.

3h “Nothing damages a believer as much as fornication. According to Paul’s word in 1 Corinthians 6, fornication ruins a person’s body. Other sins may not damage us subjectively, but fornication damages our body, contaminates our entire being, and makes us utterly unholy. Moreover, fornication is used by God’s enemy to spoil the man God created for the fulfillment of His purpose. Therefore, fornication must be altogether abandoned. This is the reason Paul says in 4:3, “Abstain from fornication.” The word “abstain” is strong, and it indicates that we should run away from fornication. God’s will is to have us fully separated unto Himself, wholly sanctified for the fulfillment of His purpose. This requires that we abstain from fornication... To abstain from fornication is not only to remain in a sanctified condition before God, but also to hold and keep a standing of honor before man. Whenever someone becomes involved in fornication, he is contaminated, and his sanctification is annulled. Moreover, he loses honor before man. Not even unbelievers honor those who commit fornication. Therefore, we must know how to possess, keep, preserve, our own body in sanctification toward God and in honor before man. We must be those who are sanctified unto God and those who have honor before man. In order to be such persons, we must absolutely abstain from fornication and not give ground for suspicion in this matter.”<sup>21</sup>

**4:4 That every one of you<sup>a</sup> should know<sup>perfect active infinitive</sup> how to possess<sup>b-present</sup> his vessel<sup>c</sup> in sanctification<sup>d</sup> and honour;<sup>e</sup>**  
middle/passive infinitive

4a “every one of you” shows that these moral standards apply to all believers equally and not to one group more than another.

<sup>20</sup> O. Talmadge Spence, “The Biblical Doctrine of Separation, Parts 1,2,3.” Straightway, June, July, August 1997.

<sup>21</sup> Witness Lee, *Life Study of Thessalonians, Timothy, Titus, Philemon*, pages 132-133..



4b AV

ESV

LSV

4 That every one of you should know how to possess his vessel in sanctification and honour;	4 that each one of you know how to control his own body in holiness and honor,	4 that each of you know how to possess his own vessel in sanctification and honor,
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The ESV uses “control” instead of “possess”.

4c Our “vessel” is our body, so Paul is making the primary application of physical sins, that destroy whatever level of sanctification we may have attained to. “Possessing” our body is to do so in honor in holiness, where we possess it and it does not possess or control us. This will involve the struggle every Christian engages in to master his own body and passions. This involves spiritual maturity, self-discipline and progressive sanctification.

4d All the other translations use “holiness”

4e The believer is to possess his vessel/body:

1. In sanctification, or in holiness, separated unto God and from the world
2. In honor, which is the opposite from possessing it in sin and lusts

**4:5<sup>a</sup> Not in the lust<sup>b</sup> of concupiscence,<sup>c</sup> even as the Gentiles which know<sup>perfect active</sup> <sup>participle</sup> not God:<sup>d</sup>**

5a Gentiles act like this, with no restraint or self-discipline in matters of the flesh. This is because they do not know God. Christians, indwelt with the Holy Spirit and who have access to the Word of God and the power of God, should be able to resist those sins that so enslave the Gentiles.

5b “**lust**” Strong’s #3806 payov pathos; whatever befalls one, whether it be sad or joyous, an affliction of the mind, emotion, passion, in the New Testament in a bad sense, depraved passion, vile passions

5c “**concupiscence**” Strong’s #1939 epiyumia epithumia; desire, craving, longing, desire for what is forbidden, lust. The English word comes from a Latin concupiscentia, from the present participle of Latin concupiscere, “to desire eagerly,” from com-, intensive prefix + cupere, “to desire.” The adjective form is concupiscent. The name of the ancient Roman god of love, Cupid, comes from the same root. It would have the idea of intensive desire or lust, usually sexual in nature, a very passionate lust, mid-14<sup>th</sup> century, from Old French concupiscence and directly from Late Latin concupiscentia “eager desire,” from present-participle stem of Latin concupiscere, inceptive of concupere “to be very desirous of,” from assimilated form of com-, here perhaps an intensive prefix (see com-), + cupere “to long for” (see cupidity). Used in Vulgate to translate Greek epithymia.”<sup>22</sup>

5d The Gentile gods, morally, were no better than the men who worshipped them. Look at the Greek gods and you wonder what it was in them that so caught the attention of the Greeks.

<sup>22</sup> <https://www.etymonline.com/word/concupiscence>

They were horrible role models or objects of worship. The Gentile gods were all like this and this produced immorality in their worshippers. After all, if my God was petty, vengeful, self-centered and lustful, then why shouldn't I be? But when the revelation of the one true God of Israel came to the Thessalonians, then their lives should have reflected the infinitely holy God they were worshipping. Ultimately you adopt the character of the God you worship.

**4:6<sup>a</sup> That no man go beyond<sup>b-</sup> present middle/passive participle and defraud<sup>present middle/passive</sup> his brother in any matter:<sup>c</sup> because that the Lord is the avenger<sup>d</sup> of all such, as we also have forewarned you and testified.<sup>aorist middle</sup>**

6a Sanctification has a practical side as well, as all Bible doctrines do. It is not just some abstract theological doctrine. It is a vital, living truth that transforms the life. One way this is seen is in our relationships with the brethren. A sanctified man will not defraud his brother, cheat his brother or in any way mistreat or take advantage of his brother (or even an unsaved man for that matter). We have many professing Christians who will steal the shirt from off your back if and when they have the chance. There are far too many pastors who regularly use and abuse the sheep in their flock. This is not sanctification but is rather carnality and are signs of a man walking in his flesh instead of in the Spirit.

6b “**go beyond**” cross the line of what is lawful and what is immoral. “Transgress” would be the idea.

6c Man may think he can get away with defrauding his brother but the Lord is the avenger of the wounded brother and He will hear the cry of the oppressed. God will severely judge a Christian for such sins because he is supposed to know better and not to commit them. The unsaved man is almost expected to do these things but not a man who claims to be saved and have the Spirit indwelling,

This involves the horizontal relations of Christians. Sanctification is just not moral purity and self-discipline but also treating you brother properly in all areas and compartments of life. Sanctification must be taken out of the church and prayer closet and out into the streets and market places. We should treat unbelievers with similar respect and honor, for it is a good testimony to do so, especially in a day when cheating, double-dealing and back-stabbing are common practices, both in Paul's day and in ours.

6d “The Lord is avenger” it is He who settles the books on wrongs, injustices and the like. Oftentimes, the victim cannot defend himself or strike back at the one who wronged him so in this matter, so he must rightly commit this unto the Lord.

1. Proverbs 22:23 For the LORD will plead their cause, and spoil the soul of those that spoiled them.

2. Romans 12:19 Dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves, but rather give place unto wrath: for it is written, Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord.

**4:7<sup>a</sup> For God hath not called<sup>aorist</sup> us<sup>b</sup> unto uncleanness, but unto holiness.**

7a A sharp contrast is given here. God has called us to leave the life and practice of uncleanness and sin and to go unto a life of holiness and sanctification. This change starts at

salvation and he progresses as a quest for Christian purity for the rest of our Christian lives. It was this that Paul was urging upon the Thessalonians.

7b Two calls:

1. To uncleanness, by the world
2. To holiness, by God

Every unsaved man hears and heeds the call to uncleanness. He cannot hear the call to holiness until he is saved. He first hears the call to salvation. Once that is heard and heeded, then comes the call to leave uncleanness and follow after holiness.

**4:8 He therefore that despiseth,** <sup>a-present active participle</sup> **despiseth** <sup>a-present</sup> **not man, but God,** <sup>b</sup> **who hath also given** <sup>aorist active participle</sup> **unto us** <sup>c</sup> **his holy Spirit.** <sup>d</sup>

8a “despiseth” (both usages) Strong’s #114 ayetew atheteô; from a a (Strong’s #1) a negative particle; and tiyhmi tithêmia (Strong’s #5087) to set, place; to do away with, to set aside, disregard, to thwart the efficacy of anything, nullify, make void, frustrate, to reject, to refuse, to slight.

**AV**

**ESV**

**LSV**

<b>8</b> He therefore that despiseth, despiseth not man, but God, who hath also given unto us his holy Spirit.	<b>8</b> Therefore whoever disregards this, disregards not man but God, who gives his Holy Spirit to you.	<b>8</b> Consequently, he who sets <i>this</i> aside is not setting aside man but the God who gives His Holy Spirit to you.
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The ESV and Darby use the weaker “disregards” instead of “despises”. The LSV is even weaker with “set aside”.

8b This is because these commandments are from God, not man. To refuse them is to refuse not the messenger but the one who gave the commandments.

8c All the other translations have the Holy Spirit given “to you” not “us” (see chart above).

8d “who hath also given unto us his holy Spirit.” At salvation, as all believers are indwelt by the Spirit of God, Whom we receive at salvation. God has given the Holy Spirit to all of us, not just a chosen few who somehow “earned Him” through some second blessing experience.

## **20. Brotherly Love 4:9,10**

**4:9 But as touching brotherly love** <sup>a</sup> **ye need** <sup>present</sup> **not that I write** <sup>present middle/passive</sup> **unto you:** <sup>b</sup> **for ye** <sup>c</sup> **yourselves are** <sup>present</sup> **taught of God to love** <sup>a-present</sup> **one another.** <sup>middle/passive participle</sup>

9a Two words for “love” are used here:

1. First use- Strong’s #5360 philadelphia; love of brothers or sisters, brotherly love. This is human, or “horizontal” love, that we have for the brethren. This human love is based on some human emotion or need, in that we find someone attractive, or we are related to someone of we love someone because of some great thing they did for us. We

basically love for selfish reasons and for self-interest. This isn't necessarily wrong, it's just the way human love is. We cannot naturally love the same way God loves.

2. Second use- Strong's #25 agapaô; to love, to feel and exhibit esteem and goodwill to a person, to prize and delight in a thing. From its supposed etymology agapaô is commonly understood properly to denote love based on esteem (diligio), as distinct from that expressed by fileô (amo), spontaneous natural affection, emotional and unreasoning. If this distinction holds, agapaô is fitly used in New Testament of Christians love to God and man, the spiritual affection which follows the direction of the will, and which, therefore, unlike that feeling which is instinctively and unreasoning, can be commended as a duty. This is the divine love, or "vertical" love toward God. It is this kind of love that the Thessalonians were "taught of God". The "brotherly" love comes more natural, as it is a human love. But we need to be taught of God as to how to love with the divine love, for this kind of love is not natural with man and no unsaved man can love in this manner.

9b This is one problem the Thessalonian church did not have. They were unified and were treating each other well. There were no splits or divisions as there were in Corinth or Philippi. They were manifesting brotherly love toward each other, so Paul didn't have to deal with this issue, but he does compliment them on it.

9c Emphatic.

**4:10 And indeed ye do<sup>present</sup> it toward all the brethren which are in all Macedonia: but we beseech<sup>present</sup> you, brethren, that ye increase<sup>present middle/passive participle</sup> more and more;<sup>a</sup>**

10a Paul commends them on the love that they manifested, but he then encourages them not to quit but to continue to develop this love, deepen it and strengthen it! Keep developing it!

## **21. Practical Exhortations 4:11,12**

**4:11<sup>a</sup> And that ye study<sup>present middle/passive infinitive</sup> to be quiet,<sup>present middle/passive participle</sup> and to do<sup>present middle/passive participle</sup> your own business, and to work with<sup>present middle/passive infinitive</sup> your own hands, as we commanded<sup>aorist</sup> you;**

11a Some practical commands that flow from sanctification:

1. Study to be quiet.

A. Learn how not to be a trouble-maker but keep quiet, both in the church and outside.

2. Do your own business.

A. We might re-phrase this "mind your own business". Don't be a gossip or a busy-body, always sticking your nose into the affairs of other people that does not concern you.

B. The Geneva Bible is stronger here, using the word "meddle" as in "meddle in your own business" instead of meddling with someone else's.

3. Work with your own hands.

- A. If you keep busy with your own business, you won't have time to meddle with other people's business. This is a problem with gossips- too much time on their hands.
- 4. Walk honestly toward them that are without (1 Thessalonians 4:12).
  - A. Those "without" are unsaved Gentiles. Maintain a good testimony before the unsaved in all of your affairs.

**4:12 That ye may walk<sup>present subjunctive</sup> honestly toward them that are without, and that ye may have<sup>present subjunctive</sup> lack of nothing.**

## **22. The Rapture 4:13-18**

These verses are a major section dealing with the doctrine of the Rapture. Defined, it is the secret coming of Jesus in the clouds to remove the Church from the earth before the start of the tribulation period. This section should be studied along with 1 Corinthians 15:51-54 and Revelation 4:1,2.

From David Cloud, *The Way of Life Encyclopedia of the Bible and Christianity*, pages 485-486: RAPTURE. The term commonly used for the catching away of the saints described in 1 Th. 4:13-18. This Rapture is (1) a resurrection of the dead in Christ (v. 14-16), (2) a catching up and translation of the living N.T. saints (v. 17). The term "caught up" in 1 Th. 4:17 is also translated "pluck" (Jn. 10:28), "pulling [out of the fire]" (Jude 23), and "take by force" (Ac. 23:10). It refers to a forceful seizing and a snatching away. It is used of the devil snatching the word of God from the heart of the foolish (Mt. 13:19) and of the Spirit of God snatching away Philip after the conversion of the Ethiopian eunuch (Ac. 8:39). This is exactly what Christ will do to the N.T. believers before the onslaught of the Great Tribulation.

This event is also described in 1 Co. 15:51-58. Here we see that the translation of the N.T. saints will involve an instantaneous change from mortality to immortality.

Those believers living at that hour will never see death (v. 51).

In both of these key passages the translation of the church-age saints is said to be a source of great comfort and encouragement (1 Th. 4:18; 1 Co. 15:58). If this translation did not occur until the end of the torments of the Great Tribulation, it certainly would not produce solace for the Christian standing on this side of the Tribulation!

Among those who believe in a literal Rapture of the church-age saints, there are basically three positions regarding the time of the Rapture. All of these pertain to the timing of the Rapture in relation to the Great Tribulation. The three views are Pre-tribulation, Midtribulation (also called Pre-wrath Rapture), and Posttribulation.

The evidence for the Pre-tribulation Rapture. For the following reasons we are convinced the Bible teaches a Pre-tribulation Rapture. In the following study we are using the term "church" in a general, institutional sense:

1. Church-age believers are promised salvation from wrath (1 Th. 1:9-10; 5:1-9; Ro. 5:9; Re. 3:10). The Great Tribulation is expressly called the day of God's wrath. Today the Lord is withholding His anger; He is seated upon a throne of grace, but the day approaches when He will take the seat of judgment. Then "the day of his wrath" will be upon all the world (Ps. 110:5; Re. 6:17; Is. 13:6-13). It is true that in every century the churches have been subjected to persecution, but this is quite different from the Great Tribulation. The general persecutions of the saints are caused by the wrath of wicked men and the devil, whereas the seven-year Tribulation is a period especially pertaining

to God's wrath (Is. 13; Re. 6:16,17; 14:16). Some feel that the church will not be saved out from the time of great wrath, but will be saved through this wrath. This cannot be true, since the Bible clearly reveals that those who are on earth during the Great Tribulation will not be delivered from wrath but will be overcome (Re. 13:7). The Scriptures which promise church-age believers deliverance from wrath must refer to salvation out from the very presence of the wrath. Concerning the Great Tribulation, we are told that "as a snare shall it come on all them that dwell on the face of the whole earth" (Lk. 21:35). Therefore, the church-age believers must either be physically removed from the earth, or they will be involved in the day of wrath. God promises removal. "... I also will keep thee from the hour of temptation, which shall come upon all the world, to try them that dwell upon the earth" (Re. 3:10).

2. The Holy Spirit is to be removed before the tribulation (2 Th. 2:1-8). In other passages of the Bible, the Holy Spirit is said to be the restrainer of sin (Ge. 6:3; Is. 59:19). The Holy Spirit came into the world in His present special dispensation at Pentecost (Ac. 2), when He came to empower the church for the Great Commission (Ac. 1:8). He will remove the church-age believers prior to the time of God's great wrath.

3. In the book of Revelation, the church is not seen on earth after chapter three until chapter nineteen, when she is seen returning to earth with Christ. The churches are repeatedly mentioned in Revelation one through three, then disappears until the end of the book, but the true church is not the focus on the Great Tribulation recorded in Re. 4-18.

4. The church-age believers are promised mansions in heaven (Jn. 14:1-3). When the Lord Jesus returns to the earth at the end of the Tribulation, He sets up His Messianic kingdom. If the Rapture occurred at the end of the Tribulation, the promise to church-age believers pertaining to Heaven would not be fulfilled. Church-age believers are a heavenly people with a heavenly hope (Ep. 1; Ph. 3:20; Col. 3:1-3).

5. The translation of church-age saints is said to be imminent (it could happen any moment), whereas the Second Coming is said to be preceded by specific signs (1Th. 1:9,10; Tit. 2:12,13; Mt. 24:42-44; Jam. 5:8,9; 1 Jn. 2:28; Re. 1:3). The Apostle Paul instructed the church at Thessalonica that they did not need to heed signs and times, because the N.T. believer has been promised redemption from the "day of darkness" which shall overcome the whole world (1 Th. 5:1-9). The church is waiting, not for the appearing of the Antichrist, but for the redemption of the Son of God.

6. The church is a mystery unrevealed in the O.T. (Ep. 3:1-11). The N.T. church has no part in the chronology of events foretold by the O.T. prophets. They clearly foretold the first coming of Christ, His miraculous birth, life, death, and resurrection. The same prophets described Christ's Second Coming in glory, preceded by a time of unprecedented worldwide tribulation, followed by the glorious Messianic kingdom centered in Jerusalem. These prophets did not see the present church age—"which in other ages was not made known unto the sons of men, as it is now revealed unto his holy apostles and prophets by the Spirit." Between the first coming of Christ and the Second Coming there is a time gap which was unrevealed in the O.T. times. This gap is the time of the creation and removal of the church. For centuries God has revealed big plans for the nation Israel. O.T. prophecy pictures Israel at the heart of a worldwide kingdom with Israel's divine Messiah as the sovereign ruler. This kingdom, when established, will be eternal, yet Israel today has been temporarily set aside; these O.T. prophecies have never been fulfilled. Rather, today God is doing something different from anything which was spoken of in O.T. times. He is calling out from among all nations a special body of people. When He has accomplished this present purpose,

when the fullness of the Gentiles be come in, God will restart Israel's prophetic clock and will wholly fulfill all O.T. prophecies in relation to His ancient chosen nation. "... blindness in part is happened to Israel, until the fulness of the Gentiles be come in" (Ro. 11:25). The Great Tribulation deals with Israel, not with the church-age believers. This present mystery period will end with the removal of the church-age believers from the earth; and the Lord will then take up His plan for the nation Israel as He fulfills the O.T. prophecies of the time of Jacob's trouble, the coming of Messiah in glory, and the establishment of the Messianic kingdom.

7. The church cannot be overcome, but the saints of the tribulation will be (compare Mt. 16:18 with Re. 13:7).

8. There are events intervening between the translation and resurrection of the church and the second advent. According to 1 Co. 15:51, EVERY saved person will be translated at the Rapture. Yet Mt. 25:31-46 shows that when Jesus returns to the earth at the Second Advent He will find many true believers in their natural bodies. There must, then, be a period of time between the Rapture of the church-age saints and the Second Coming to allow for these folk to be saved. It is reasonable to believe that this period of time is the seven years of the Great Tribulation.

9. The book of Revelation reveals that the church is not on earth during the tribulation.

(1) The church is not seen on earth in chapters 4-18.

(2) The 24 elders seem to represent the church.

(3) The witness for God in the earth during the Tribulation is Israel, not the church (Re. 7).

(4) The prayers of the saints in Re. 8 are prayers for judgment. Only Israel prayed such prayers. The church-age saints are instructed to pray for her enemies, not against them. These prayers of Revelation are those of the Psalms and are based on God's promise to Abraham to curse those who cursed Israel.

(5) The scorpion-like creatures of Re. 9 are given freedom to hurt all earth-dwellers except those Jews who were sealed by the angel of Re. 7; if church believers were on earth, they would be subject to this horrible judgment of God.

(6) Re. 10 identifies the events of Re. 4-18 with those foretold by O.T. prophets—the days of the Great Tribulation, the "day of the Lord." The church age was never in the view of these O.T. prophecies; it was an unrevealed mystery. The church has a different purpose and program than national Israel. It is Israel that is in view in O.T. prophecy and in Revelation 4-18.

(7) The ministry of the two witnesses of Re. 11 identifies them with national Israel and with O.T. prophecies of the "day of the Lord." The two witnesses minister from Jerusalem, Israel's capital. The churches have no such capital, her hope being heavenly, not earthly (Col. 3; Ph. 2). The two witnesses are clothed in sackcloth, typical of O.T. Israel, not N.T. believers. Nowhere are the churches seen in sackcloth. They are told, rather, to "rejoice in the Lord always: and again I say, Rejoice" (Ph. 4:4). The church-age believer's judgment is forever past, and he is to keep his mind centered in the heavens where, in position, he is seated eternally victorious with Christ (Ep. 2:5-10). Re. 11:4 identifies the two witnesses with O.T. prophecy. Zec. 4:3,11,14 is a prophecy of Israel, not the church.

Further, the two witnesses call down judgment upon their enemies in Re. 10:5,6. Jesus rebuked his disciples for desiring to do just this and instructed the church-age believer to pray for the well-being of his enemies, not for their destruction (Lk. 9:54-56; Ro. 12:14,17-21).

(8) The devil persecutes Israel, not the church, during the Tribulation (Re. 12). There can be no doubt that the woman is identified as national Israel. Verse 5 shows the woman bringing forth Christ; it is obvious that Jesus was brought forth by Israel, not by the churches (Is. 9:6,7; Ro. 9:5). Also, the symbols of Re. 12:1,2 recall familiar O.T. typology of Israel. She is referred to as a woman (Is. 54:5-7). The sun and moon and the 12 stars of v. 2 remind us of Joseph's dream regarding Israel (Ge. 37:9). The words of Re. 12:2 are almost an exact quote from Mi. 5:3, again referencing Israel's delivery of the Messiah. These symbols are not used in the N.T. of the churches.

**4:13 But I would not have<sup>present</sup> you to be ignorant,<sup>a-present middle/passive participle</sup> brethren, concerning them which are asleep,<sup>b-perfect passive participle</sup> that ye sorrow not, even as others which have no hope.<sup>cd</sup>**

13a **"ignorant"** Some were ignorant of this mystery, although Paul had taught on it during his stay in Thessalonica. Either some had not heard Paul's teaching, did not understand it or just plain rejected it. Timothy may have reported these doctrinal problems and questions that the Thessalonians had, so Paul felt the need to go back and review the material. But some people have just never heard of the doctrine of the rapture, probably through no real fault of their own. I was saved 7 years before I ever heard it even mentioned, much less expounded. It took me so long to hear it because I spent 5 of those 7 years in the Roman Catholic Church (where they did not believe it) and the other 2 years looking for a church. Thankfully, God directed me to a church that believed this and preached it!

Some are willingly ignorant of it. They are not dispensational or premillennial. They claim John Nelson Darby or Edward Irving or some Jesuit priest invented the doctrine. They claim it is recent in origin, not taught by the apostles or the early church. They attack its history and promoters rather than the doctrine itself. They see the doctrine when they read the Bible, but shut their eyes to it as it violates their theological system or their theological presupposition.

13b **"asleep"** Dead saints. They are "asleep" since they will awake again unto life eternal. But this is no sort of proof text for the heresy of "soul sleep" as many other references clearly show that the soul is awake and conscious after death, either in heaven or hell. Only the physical body is "asleep". The soul and spirit are very much alive after dead, in either heaven or hell.

13c **"sorrow not even as others which have no hope"** We all sorrow over dead lost ones, but Christians have the hope that we will see them again, while the unsaved have no such hope. We don't weep and wail like the heathen, who have no light and no hope about what lies after death. We sorrow because of sorrow, not hopelessness.

"They had never taken into account that He might tarry according to the will of God who would gather fresh souls to the fellowship of His love, while letting the world ripen in iniquity and lawlessness, whether in proud unbelief or in hollow profession, till the apostasy come and the man of sin be revealed."<sup>23</sup>

13d **"no hope"** "The pagan philosophies concerning death were dark and hopeless and gave no light or hope. Theocritus, a Greek poet of the third century B.C., wrote: "Hopes are among the living, the dead are without hope." Moschus, his contemporary, speaking of the plants that

<sup>23</sup> William Kelly.



perish in the garden: “Alas! alas!...these live and spring again in another year; but we...when we die, deaf to all sound in the hollow earth, sleep a long, long endless sleep that knows no waking.”<sup>24</sup> Only the Gospel can give the light regarding life after death and this will, in turn, produce hope.

**4:14 For if we believe<sup>present</sup> that Jesus died<sup>ao</sup> and rose again<sup>ao</sup> even so them also which sleep<sup>ao passive participle</sup> in Jesus will God bring<sup>future</sup> with him.<sup>a-b</sup>**

14a If we believe in Christ’s resurrection, then we ought to believe in our resurrection and the resurrection of our loved ones who died in Christ.

14b It is important to note that it is Jesus who is coming back, not Allah. Mohammad, the Buddah, or any other pretender to the deity and glory that is Christ’s alone. Christ is the one Who paid for our salvation and it will be Christ Who will return to consummate it.

**4:15 For this we say<sup>present</sup> unto you by the word of the Lord,<sup>a</sup> that we which are alive<sup>present active participle</sup> and remain<sup>present passive participle</sup> unto the coming of the Lord shall not prevent<sup>b- ao</sup> them which are asleep.<sup>cd-ao passive participle</sup>**

15a “by the word of the Lord” Paul is not giving his own opinions or notions here but is speaking with full apostolic authority as it was derived from the Word of God, so what is to follow is entirely reliable. Disagree with this and you disagree with the Lord Himself.

AV	ESV	LSV
15 For this we say unto you by the word of the Lord, that we which are alive <i>and</i> remain unto the coming of the Lord shall not prevent them which are asleep.	15 For this we declare to you by a word from the Lord, that we who are alive, who are left until the coming of the Lord, will not precede those who have fallen asleep.	15 For this we say to you by the word of the Lord, that we who are alive and remain until the coming of the Lord, will not precede those who have fallen asleep.

The ESV has a very odd reading “by a word from the Lord” instead “by the word of the Lord”. The ESV is weakening the divine authority that Paul is claiming in giving this revelation and mystery.

15b Those who are alive at the rapture will not prevent, go before or interfere with the dead saints in Christ. Their “order of resurrection” will not affect that of the living saints.

“Prevent” is the Old English word for “precede”.

15c There are then two classes of Christians at the rapture:

1. The dead, who have died in faith
2. The living saints

<sup>24</sup> J. Vernon McGee.

15d **“asleep”** “Early Christians called the burying place for bodies a cemetery, derived from the Greek koimeterion, which means rest house for strangers; sleeping place. We call such a place a hotel or motel where we spend the night and rise up in the morning to continue our journey.”<sup>25</sup>  
The body sleeps, not the soul. The Bible does not teach soul-sleep after death.

**4:16 For the Lord himself<sup>a</sup> shall descend<sup>b-future middle</sup> from heaven with a shout,<sup>c-d</sup> with the voice of the archangel,<sup>e</sup> and with the trump<sup>f</sup> of God: and the dead in Christ shall rise<sup>future middle</sup> first:<sup>g</sup>**

16a **“This same Jesus”** (Acts 1:11) will return, not Allah, Mohammad, or any false “Christ”, or even an angel. It will be Jesus Himself Who comes to receive us. When Israel is regathered, the gathering will take place by angels.

1. Matthew 24:31, **And he shall send his angels with a great sound of a trumpet, and they shall gather together his elect from the four winds, from one end of heaven to the other.**
2. Mark 13:27, **And then shall he send his angels, and shall gather together his elect from the four winds, from the uttermost part of the earth to the uttermost part of heaven.**

16b **“descend from heaven”** Christ does not touch on the earth at the rapture. He will at the second coming.

16c This “shout” will be “Come up hither!” as seen in Revelation 4:1.

AV	ESV	LSV
<b>16</b> For the Lord himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God: and the dead in Christ shall rise first:	<b>16</b> For the Lord himself will descend from heaven with a cry of command, with the voice of an archangel, and with the sound of the trumpet of God. And the dead in Christ will rise first.	<b>16</b> For the Lord Himself will descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of <i>the</i> archangel and with the trumpet of God, and the dead in Christ will rise first.

The ESV has a “cry of command” instead of a “shout”.

Strong’s #2752 keleuma; an order, command, a stimulating cry, either that by which animals are roused and urged on by man, as horses by charioteers, hounds by hunters, etc., or that by which a signal is given to men, e.g. to rowers by the master of a ship, to soldiers by a commander (with a loud summons, a trumpet call). It is used only here in the New Testament.

16d The Lord does not touch the earth in the rapture. He will touch the earth in the Second Coming.

16e The “archangel” here will be Michael, as he is the only one identified as such in Scripture. Now it gets interesting. Stanley Anstey, in his commentary on 1 Thessalonians, associates

<sup>25</sup> J. Vernon McGee.

Michael with Israel. "The following quotes from respected expositors teach this: "The shout of the Lord is for the Church, the voice of the archangel is for Israel, and the trump of God for [believing] men generally" (Scripture Truth, vol. 30, p. 60). L. M. Grant said, "'With the voice of the archangel' is added here. Only Michael is referred to in Scripture as the archangel (Jude 9). Whether there may be others we cannot say. Since Michael is called Israel's prince (Dan. 10:21), and the dispensation of the Law was ordained by angels in the hand of a mediator (Gal. 3:19), it has been suggested that the archangel's voice may have some connection with the raising of Old Testament saints at the coming of the Lord" (First and Second Thessalonians, p. 29). H. A. Ironside said, "The archangel in the Old Testament is connected with the Jewish people in a very special way. 'And at that time shall Michael stand up, the great prince which standeth for the children of thy people' (Dan. 12:1). When the Lord Jesus comes in fulfillment of these words, not only the saints of this age, but also the saints of all past ages will be included. So the voice of Michael the archangel will be heard at the same time that the Lord gives the awakening shout" (Addresses on Thessalonians, p. 50). W. Macdonald said, "The voice of Michael, the archangel, is commonly understood as being a command for the O.T. saints, since he is so closely associated with Israel (Dan. 12:1; Jude 9; Rev. 12:7) (Believer's Bible Commentary, p. 2038). Paul merely alludes to the raising of the Old Testament saints here, in verse 16, because his thoughts and focus in this passage were on the Thessalonian believers who were sorrowing over their brethren (fellow Christians) who had died (pages 80-81)."

16f **"trump"** Trumpet. No doubt only believers will hear it. To the saints, the rapture will be a noisy event. To the world, it will be a silent one as they will not know anything has happened until after the fact.

16g **"the dead in Christ shall rise first"** The old preacher said "Because the dead have 6 feet further to go than we do!" But the dead in Christ participate in the rapture just as much as the living saints do. These are also dead Christians. The dead Old Testament saints are not in view with this phrase.

**4:17 Then we<sup>a</sup> which are alive<sup>b-present active participle</sup> and remain<sup>present active participle</sup> shall be caught up<sup>c-future passive</sup> together with them in the clouds,<sup>d</sup> to meet the Lord in the air:<sup>16d</sup> and so shall we ever be<sup>future</sup> with the Lord.<sup>e</sup>**

17a Emphatic.

17b **"we which are alive"** There will be a generation of Christians that will escape the grave, as Enoch did, and will go directly to heaven, translated instantly from the earth and their mortal life.

17c **"caught up"** Seized or snatched, with some degree of violence and force. When the Lord does return in the rapture, He must go through Satan's territory (as the Prince of the Power of the Air). Satan will certainly not stand idly by while his domain is invaded and the Church removed, although he will certainly not be able to stop it.

Strong's # 726 harpazô; to seize, carry off by force, to seize on, claim for one's self eagerly, to snatch out or away, usually by force. This is a good description of the rapture, a seizing by force of the Lord from the domain of Satan of the saints.

17d **“in the clouds”** Clouds were associated with Christ in His ascension in Acts 1:9. He left in clouds and will return with clouds. This gathering will take place in the earthly atmosphere, right in the middle of Satan’s domain, to demonstrate how powerless he is to prevent it.

17e **“so shall we ever be with the Lord”** Never to be physically separated from Him again, as we are here on earth.

#### **4:18 Wherefore comfort present imperative one another with these words.ab**

18a This doctrine is one that should comfort the saints. We might be part of that generation that will cheat the grave. It is a great comfort knowing that God has a new, glorified body that will never sin again and that will be immortal waiting for us at the rapture. And we shall see our departed loved ones in the Lord as well. If that won’t bring comfort at a funeral, what will?

18b Some thoughts on the Rapture:

1. The rapture is a mystery, not revealed until after Pentecost by Paul. The truth of the Second Coming or the resurrection are not mysteries for both are clearly mentioned in the Old Testament.
2. The mainline, professing Church is lukewarm at the time of the rapture.
3. Christ does not touch the earth at the rapture as He will at the Second Coming. He comes in the air at the rapture and we meet Him in the air.
4. Satan’s position and situation do not change at the rapture as it will at the Second Coming.
5. No unsaved Jew or unsaved person is judged at the rapture. The bema seat judgment for the Christian takes place immediately after the rapture.
6. It is not the same event as the Second Coming. The Second Coming and the rapture are two totally separate events.

## 1 Thessalonians Chapter 5

### 23. The Day of the Lord 5:1-5

**5:1 But of the times and the seasons,<sup>a</sup> brethren, ye have<sup>present</sup> no need that I write<sup>present passive infinitive</sup> unto you.<sup>b</sup>**

1a “**times and seasons**” This phrase only appears elsewhere in Acts 1:7. The Thessalonians were like the men of Issachar, “who had understanding of the times” (2 Chronicles 12:32). We must also understand our generation and God’s program if we wish to avoid the rebuke the Lord gave in Matthew 16:2,3. There is no contradiction here as the contexts are different as are the audiences addressed. They are not identical. In Acts, the angel is talking to Jewish disciples (the Church had not yet begun) about specific details about the establishment of the Millennial kingdom. In 1 Thessalonians Paul is talking about these Christians understanding prophetic truth about the rapture and the current condition of their generation.

1b The Lord had to rebuke the Jews because of their inability to discern the “signs of the times” in Matthew 16:3. But the Thessalonians had a better understanding of the signs of their generation and Paul had no need to go over “current events”. It is also very important for us to be as up-to-date on what the current world situation is so that we will know how to confront our age and how to deal with it. We cannot deal with our age if we are ignorant of it. Plus, our understanding of current events is critical to our understanding of prophecy.

**5:2 For yourselves know<sup>perfect</sup> perfectly that the day of the Lord<sup>a</sup> so cometh<sup>present</sup> as a thief in the night.<sup>b</sup>**  
middle subjunctive

2a See Appendix 2 for a Biblical study on the “Day of the Lord”.

The “Day of the Lord” refers mainly to the events leading up to Armageddon. Although those events may be 3 ½ years in the making, when “the big one” hits, and the Lord returns to take His vengeance on the Antichrist, it will happen suddenly and without warning. The Second Coming may be a long time in coming, but when it does arrive, it comes in full force and fury. It is important to realize that this is not referring to the Rapture or the Bema Seat. The Bema judgment is the “Day of the Lord Jesus Christ” and is a different event.

2b While there are signs for the Second Coming (and plenty of them!), there are no apparent signs for the rapture. But we can certainly observe the “signs of the times” that point to the Second Coming and back-date seven years to see just how close we are.

The “Day of the Lord” comes as a “thief in the night”, suddenly and without warning. The start of the events leading up to the Tribulation and Second Coming will hit with a force and a suddenness because they begin after the rapture, which has no warning. The rapture hits suddenly, then begins the events associated with and leading up to the “Day of the Lord.” This is why we must be always ready for when these events come.

**5:3 For when they shall say,<sup>present subjunctive</sup> Peace and safety;<sup>a-b</sup> then sudden destruction cometh upon<sup>present middle indicative</sup> them, as travail upon a woman with child;<sup>c- present active participle</sup> and they shall not escape.<sup>d-aorist active subjunctive</sup>**

3a Despite all the tribulation activity and ascent of the Antichrist, the Battle of Armageddon and the Second Coming will still come as something of a surprise to those involved. The start of these events, with the rapture, comes unexpectedly. The other events of the tribulation, although prophesied far in advance, come suddenly when their time arrives for fulfillment. Maybe the leaders involved think that the Lord will not return or that they will be able to avoid the conflict with the 200-million man army of the East in the plains of Megiddo. But the participants have no choice. God will gather all nations to the appointed place at the appointed time and He will pour out His judgments upon the Gentile world powers.

3b **“peace and safety”** The world under the Antichrist may think it is finally entering into a “millennium” when in reality, the worst of the tribulation lies yet ahead. The Antichrist will no doubt be promising great peace and prosperity, as well as eventual victory over God, if the peoples of the earth will just continue to follow him and support him. But these promises will turn out to be hollow as the Lord will rain down all manner of judgments and destructions that destroy the promised peace and prosperity of the Antichrist’s government.

We certainly hear a lot of blather about “peace and safety” today, with the United Nations, World Court, International Socialism (and Capitalism, too!), every political system and politician out there and every governmental official from every country constantly harping about how they want to bring in “peace on earth”. But it will never happen as long as fallen man and the Gentile world powers are running the show. There will be no “peace on earth and good will toward men” until the Prince of Peace sits on David’s throne in Jerusalem after the Second Coming.

The Coverdale Bible rendering includes an idea of skepticism on the part of those who say “peace and safety” that any catastrophe could possibly overtake them, especially in a Biblical and prophetic sense.

3c **“as travail upon a woman with child”** The expectant mother knows she is going to deliver at some general time, although she does not know the exact time. But when the labor pains start, they usually do suddenly and without warning.

3d None of the Gentile world powers shall escape or be exempt from the judgments of the tribulation period. Israel also will not escape their time of “Jacob’s Trouble”.

**5:4 But ye,<sup>a</sup> brethren, are<sup>present</sup> not in darkness, that that day should overtake<sup>aorist</sup> you as a thief.**  
active subjunctive      b-c-d

4a Emphatic.

4b It’s odd that Paul would comfort the Thessalonians that they were not in ignorance concerning the Day of the Lord and thus, were in no danger that the events of that day would overtake them. Since the Church does not go through the Tribulation and will not be on earth when the Day of the Lord comes, why this language? Unless Paul is simply comforting them that they had nothing to worry about concerning the Day of the Lord since it would not directly concern them.

4c The Jews had a tradition that when the Messiah returned, he would judge the Gentiles at night, while they were asleep in their sin, but that he would judge the Jews in the day, while they were busy working and keeping the law.

4d "Even they who are watching for Christ's coming may be to some extent surprised at his appearing, as the most watchful person may be when the thief at last comes; but we shall not be taken altogether unawares (Charles Spurgeon)."

**5:5 Ye<sup>a</sup> are<sup>present</sup> all the children of light, and the children of the day: we are<sup>present</sup> not of the night, nor of darkness.<sup>b</sup>**

5a Emphatic.

5b Don't worry. We who believe on Christ are in the day, have the light and are not the targets of the wrath of God as those in darkness are. This is a further comfort by Paul to the Thessalonians that they will not see the Day of the Lord and that their dead loved ones will not miss the rapture and that all is well for both the living and dead saints.

## **24. Exhortation to Wakefulness 5:6-10**

**5:6 Therefore let us not sleep,<sup>a-present subjunctive</sup> as do others;<sup>b</sup> but let us watch<sup>present</sup> and be sober.<sup>c-d-present subjunctive</sup>**

6a "**sleep**" is not just physical slumber but also spiritual slumber. When one is asleep, several things are noted:

1. You are unaware of your surroundings and events. Christians who are unaware of the signs of the times, of God's plans, of current events or even of their own spiritual condition are said to be asleep as they are insensible to these things that they ought to be aware of.
2. You are defenseless. It can be dangerous business to be asleep as you do not know that a danger may be present, not can you react or defend yourself. Satan has little trouble attacking sleeping saints as they are unable to put up any defense, until it is too late. Christians who are taken captive of cults and false religious systems were probably asleep when they are seized.

There are three kinds of sleep:

1. Physical sleep
2. Spiritual sleep, where we are insensitive to spiritual things.
  - A. Ephesians 5:14, **Wherefore he saith, Awake thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light.**
3. Death

6b "**as do others**" The unsaved are spiritually asleep, naturally. But many Christians are sleeping through the age, oblivious to the hour or the apostasy.

6c "**let us watch and be sober**" This is absolutely necessary today, lest we be taken captive or be destroyed by the enemy in our sleep. This will involve some effort on our part. We must exert ourselves in this watchful sobriety but keeping up-to-date on men and movements as well

as world news and events, so we will not be ignorant or insensible to the dangers around us. The Christian is on 24/7 duty- is always to be awake and alert.

6d “A man who expects soon to see the Son of God coming to judgment, ought to be a sober man. No one would wish to be summoned from a scene of dissipation to his bar. And who would wish to be called there from the ball-room; from the theater; from the scene of brilliant worldly amusement? The most frivolous votary of the world; the most accomplished and flattered and joyous patron of the ball-room; the most richly-dressed and admired daughter of vanity, would tremble at the thought of being summoned from those brilliant halls, where pleasure is now found, to the judgment bar. They would wish to have at least a little time that they might prepare for so solemn a scene. But if so, as this event may at any moment occur, why should they not be habitually sober-minded? Why should they not aim to be always in that state of mind which they know would be appropriate to meet him? Especially should Christians live with such vigilance and soberness as to be always prepared to meet the Son of God. What Christian can think it appropriate for him to go up to meet his Saviour from the theater, the ballroom, or the brilliant worldly party? A Christian ought always so to live that the coming of the Son of God in the clouds of heaven would not excite the least alarm.”<sup>26</sup>

**5:7 For they that sleep<sup>present active participle</sup> sleep<sup>present</sup> in the night;<sup>a-b</sup> and they that be drunken<sup>present passive participle</sup> are drunken<sup>present</sup> in the night.<sup>c</sup>**

7a We are in a night season of human history so it is only natural to sleep. It is going to take some effort to stay awake in the night. The disciples in Gethsemane couldn't stay awake even one hour in a crises and were rebuked for their sleepiness. We are in a night season and the world is wallowing in the sins of such a time. But the saints are to be all the more alert in such times as the dangers of sin are greater and the pressures of sin are stronger and more Christians could be carried away by the powers of the night seasons.

7b Three things are going on in the night:

1. Sleep.
  - A. Most sleep takes place at night unless you have a job that keeps you up all night.
2. Drunkenness.
  - A. These kinds of sin are usually done at night although “day drinking” is a thing. The bars, brothels, gambling joints are always busy at night, not in the day. They like the night since they are better hide their sin under a cloak of darkness.
3. Sin, as most of it is committed at night.
  - A. Proverbs 7:9, **In the twilight, in the evening, in the black and dark night.**

7c See Appendix 3 for a Biblical study of “the night”.

**5:8 But let us, who are<sup>present participle</sup> of the day,<sup>a</sup> be sober,<sup>present subjunctive</sup> putting on<sup>b-</sup> the breastplate<sup>c</sup> of faith and love; and for an helmet,<sup>d</sup> the hope<sup>e</sup> of salvation.**

<sup>26</sup> Albert Barnes, *Notes on the New Testament*.



8a These spiritual sleepy-heads and drunken louts are of the night. They are in the darkness of sin and ignorance. Yet there is no excuse for a Christian to be in this condition. We have the indwelling Holy Spirit, the Word of God and access to the Light to guide us, sanctify us and keep us alert and sober. Since we in the Light and not in darkness, we are to arm ourselves with the Christian armor (compare Ephesians 6) to do battle and to resist the expected attacks from the enemy.

8b The Tyndale and Coverdale Bibles have the stronger idea of being “armed” rather than just “putting on” these things.

8c This breastplate protects the heart and other vital organs of the chest. It is called the “breastplate” of faith and love here, as compared to the “breastplate of righteousness” in Ephesians 6:14. Thus, righteousness, faith and love are the three alloys that make up the shield that protects the Christian life.

8d The “helmet” protects the head, the most vital part of the body. If the head is wounded, the battle is lost. You can heal up an arrow to the chest or an arm wound, but a head wound is usually fatal.

8e “**faith...love...hope**” The three main Christian graces (1 Corinthians 13:13; 1 Thessalonians 1:3)

**5:9 For God hath not appointed<sup>aorist middle</sup> us to wrath, but to obtain salvation by our Lord Jesus Christ,<sup>ab</sup>**

9a The Church is not appointed to the wrath of the Tribulation period, but rather, to obtain the promised salvation which includes deliverance from that wrath of God to come. This is not to say that the Church will not be judged as we will at the Bema Seat, which takes place immediately after the rapture (Revelation 4:1-3). But we will not be judged or condemned with the world and the unrighteous during the Time of Jacob’s trouble.

The Church has no reason to go through the Tribulation period. People insist that the Church is corrupt and apostate and to a large degree, she is. But all of that will be ironed out at the Bema Judgment, not during the Tribulation period.

#### **9b Reasons Why The Church Will Not Go Through The Tribulation**

1. The tribulation is referred to as the time of Jacob’s Trouble, not the “Church’s Trouble”.

A. Jeremiah 30:7, **Alas! for that day is great, so that none is like it: it is even the time of Jacob’s trouble; but he shall be saved out of it.**

2. Daniel 12:1, **And at that time shall Michael stand up, the great prince which standeth for the children of thy people: and there shall be a time of trouble, such as never was since there was a nation even to that same time: and at that time thy people shall be delivered, every one that shall be found written in the book.**

3. If the tribulation is the “time of Jacob’s Trouble” that is designed for Israel, then what would be the point of the Church (which is NOT Israel) to go through any part of it?

2. The Church is not mentioned from Revelation 4 to 19, when the tribulation is taking place, but the Church is mentioned in Revelation 1-3 and in and after Revelation 19. The reason why the Church is not mentioned in Revelation 4-19 is because the Church is not on earth during the tribulation period.
3. Promises to the Church of deliverance from the Tribulation
  - A. 1 Thessalonians 1:10, **And to wait for his Son from heaven, whom he raised from the dead, even Jesus, which delivered us from the wrath to come.**
  2. 1 Thessalonians 5:9, **For God hath not appointed us to wrath, but to obtain salvation by our Lord Jesus Christ,**
  3. Revelation 3:10, **Because thou hast kept the word of my patience, I also will keep thee from the hour of temptation, which shall come upon all the world, to try them that dwell upon the earth.**
4. The Olivet Discourse of Matthew 24 is clearly Jewish and tribulation in context, and there is no application of the Church in that chapter.
5. Some teach that the Church must go through the tribulation because they fail to distinguish the difference and distinctives between Israel and the Church. A failure to understand dispensational truth leads to this error.
  - A. What kind of comfort is it when you tell Christians they have to go through the Tribulation period and do battle against the Antichrist?
6. Some teach that the Church must go through the tribulation to be purified because it is corrupt. While the modern institutional Church is indeed corrupt, the genuine Church is purified by the blood of Christ, not by enduring persecution.
7. Some have attacked the pretribulation Rapture doctrine, which teaches that the Church will not go through the tribulation, by claiming that it cannot be true because no church writer or Reformer ever taught this doctrine until it was introduced by John Nelson Darby, a Plymouth Brethren, in the 1830s. The only problem is that their assertion that no one in the early Church taught the pretribulation Rapture has been found to be incorrect.
8. We are the children of light, and not of darkness (see 1 Thessalonians 5:5), why would we have to go through the tribulation judgments along side of the children of darkness?
9. If the Church was on earth during the tribulation, then why would God have to call the 144,000 (Revelation 7) and the Two Witnesses (Revelation 11)? If the Church was still on earth and was still preaching and evangelizing, then why the needs for these groups? God calls them because the Church has been removed in the rapture, and since God does not leave Himself without witness, He needs groups to preach during these days. The same could be said regarding the angel flying through the heavens with the everlasting gospel in Revelation 14:6. Angels don't preach but this one does, since the Two Witnesses have been killed and have ascended to heaven by this time (Revelation 11:11,12). The 144,000 were all killed before this (see Revelation 14). Seeing there are no organized human witnesses on earth (the Church has been raptured, the 144,000 and Two Witnesses all killed), God resorts to this angel to preach up to the Second Coming.
10. The promise of Revelation 3:10, **Because thou hast kept the word of my patience, I also will keep thee from the hour of temptation, which shall come upon all the world, to try them that dwell upon the earth.**

Obviously, the truth about the time of the Rapture can be found only in Scripture. The Protestant Reformation was based essentially on this return to the authority of the Bible and “salvation by grace without the works of the law”. The Reformers (Luther, Calvin, et al) did not do very much work regarding prophecy and so they are not safe nor reliable guides to follow in this area. It would not be until the 1800s and the start of the so-called “Plymouth Brethren” movement when prophetic truths began to be opened up. We may not agree with everything John Nelson Darby or William Kelly wrote with regards to dispensationalism and pre-tribulation understanding of prophecy, but there is no arguing how much of a debt we owe these men and others like them. There have been references to the pretribulation rapture as early as the 4th century and the 1700s, so it is not a new doctrine, nor can John Nelson Darby or the Plymouth Brethren be “charged” with creating this doctrine. The “Plymouth Brethren” were very instrumental in recovering, systematizing and promoting these doctrines but they did not originate them.

**5:10** <sup>a</sup> **Who died** <sup>aorist active participle</sup> **for us,** <sup>b</sup> **that, whether we wake** <sup>present subjunctive</sup> **or** **sleep,** <sup>present subjunctive</sup> **we should live** <sup>aorist active subjunctive</sup> **together with him.** <sup>c</sup>

10a The pre-Authorized Version translations all use the impersonal pronoun “which” for Christ.

10b “**Who died for us**” If 1 Thessalonians was Paul’s first letter, this may be the earliest written mention of the substitutionary atonement of Christ.

10c It makes no difference whether we are alive or dead at the time of the rapture. We will live with the Lord and go to be with Him in the clouds.

## **25. Esteem For Christian Workers 5:11-13**

**5:11** <sup>a</sup> **Wherefore comfort** <sup>present imperative</sup> **yourselves together, and edify** <sup>present imperative</sup> **one another, even as also ye do.** <sup>present</sup>

11a Paul gives two exhortations for the Thessalonians in the light of these rapture/second coming truths:

1. “**Comfort yourselves**”. These doctrines are designed to comfort the heart of the believer who may be in the midst of intense persecution (as the Thessalonians were) or who is fighting against the world, the flesh and the devil and who may be despairing of that fight (who among us doesn’t at times?) or the heart of the saint who is just tired of it all and wants to go home. But if the Church was destined to go through the Tribulation and do battle against the Antichrist and endure all the Tribulation judgments, what comfort could be drawn from that?

2. “**Edify each other**”. These doctrines should also lead to right (or better) living among the saints, knowing the Lord could return at any time. Thus, we must be ready at all times, so that we are not caught sleeping, unawares or off guard.

**5:12** **And we beseech** <sup>present</sup> **you, brethren, to know** <sup>perfect active infinitive</sup> **them** <sup>a</sup> **which** **labor** <sup>present active participle</sup> **among you,** <sup>b</sup> **and are over** <sup>present middle participle</sup> **you** <sup>c</sup> **in the** **Lord,** <sup>d</sup> **and admonish** <sup>present active participle</sup> **you;** <sup>e</sup>

12a **“know them...”** Respect them and honor them. Know what they are going through! Familiarize yourself with the trials and tribulations that accompany spiritual leadership. The average church member has little idea what the pastor and elders in his church go through or with what issues they are dealing with. They don’t know about having to deal with the State, other churches, “the brethren”, the church members. They don’t know about fretting if there is sufficient money to meet the next church payroll, to pay the electric bills, to repair that bus. They don’t know how the pastor has to deal with spiritual issues in and out of the church. They do not know all the situations in and out of the church that the pastor is having to deal with. And they are probably unaware of the personal spiritual battles that the pastor is facing. If you knew your leadership better and all the problems and trials they have to face, you may not be so quick to criticize them. The same could be said for your boss at work!

12b **“which labor among you”** The Christian workers at Thessalonica, from the pastor(s) to the deacons to the “lay workers”. All of them are vital in providing the leadership to the local church.

This is a good description of the work of pastors:

1. The labor among their people in the Word and doctrine.
2. They have spiritual authority (to some degree) over the Lord’s flock as an undershepherd.
3. They admonish God’s people when it is necessary.

12c **“and are over you”** Who have the spiritual authority over you. But even this “authority” is that of an undershepherd and the sheep (1 Peter 5:3, **Neither as being lords over God's heritage, but being ensamples to the flock.** ) so it is limited and exercised in a humble fashion. This authority is not as it is exhibited by the pope or by bishops in episcopal denominations. We like to talk about “servant-leadership”, demonstrated by the Lord Who said that although He was Lord, He was among them as one Who served (Luke 22:27, **For whether is greater, he that sitteth at meat, or he that serveth? is not he that sitteth at meat? but I am among you as he that serveth.**).

12d **“in the Lord”** That’s the key. Such authority and leadership must be led, and tempered by, the Holy Spirit.

12e **“and admonish you”** Which is necessary sometimes, when church members step out of line or engage in questionable or even stupid activity. An admonishment or even a rebuke is necessary. But when the rebuke and admonishment come, it should be taken as from the Lord for the benefit of the person involved, and not be taken personally or reacted to badly.

**5:13 And to esteem<sup>present middle/passive infinitive</sup> them very highly in love for their work’s sake.<sup>a</sup> And be at peace<sup>present imperative</sup> among yourselves.<sup>b</sup>**

13a **“for their work’s sake”** The reason to esteem these who are “over” us “in the Lord” is not because of their own personal holiness or righteousness or attainments, but because of the kind of work and service they provide to the Body of Christ. They are working for the Lord and on that basis, they should be honored and respected.

13b **“Be at peace among yourselves”** Was there a hint of trouble in Thessalonica? Was some division brewing, maybe concerning the leadership in the church?

## 26. Practical Exhortations 5:14-22

5:14<sup>a</sup> Now we exhort<sup>b-present</sup> you, brethren, warn<sup>present imperative</sup> them that are unruly,<sup>c-d</sup> comfort<sup>present middle/passive imperative</sup> the feebleminded,<sup>e-f</sup> support<sup>present</sup> the weak,<sup>g</sup> be patient<sup>present imperative</sup> toward all men.<sup>h</sup>

14a Paul closes out the epistle on a very practical note with these exhortations, which we will examine verse-by-verse. Similar lists of practical instructions by Paul also appear in Romans 12:8-21 and Ephesians 4:22,23.

14b The Tyndale, Coverdale and Geneva Bibles all use “we desire...” instead of “we exhort”.

14c AV

ESV

LSV

14 Now we exhort you, brethren, warn them that are unruly, comfort the feebleminded, support the weak, be patient toward all <i>men</i> .	14 And we urge you, brothers, admonish the idle, encourage the fainthearted, help the weak, be patient with them all.	14 And we urge you, brothers, admonish the unruly, encourage the fainthearted, help the weak, be patient with everyone.
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“unruly” The ESV has “idle”.

14d Even within the Church there are many who are not living well, who are rebellious or stubborn against the will of God. What do we warn them about? The consequences of such a spiritual attitude and the impending judgment of that Christian at the Bema Seat judgment, where such unruliness will be dealt with by Christ.

14e Literally, these are people who are “little-souled”, who don’t have much confidence or strength. They may be overly fearful have little faith. Instead of being brow-beaten and condemned, they need to be strengthened and encouraged.

14f “**feebleminded**” The ESV, LSV and Darby have “fainthearted” (see above).

14g Many are weak in the Church. They are spiritually weak, intellectually weak, emotionally weak, financially weak, physically weak. Not all Christians are Samsons. These brethren need the help, aid and support of the Church to help them through their difficulties and to strengthen them for the days that lie ahead.

14h This can be difficult for all men, especially professing Christians, can be very trying. I can remember trying to participate on certain internet discussion boards and being totally frustrated at the blindness of many professing Christians. Even some professing fundamentalists were defending the English Standard Version or Joel Osteen’s “motivational Christianity” or John Piper’s compromises and they just could not be reasoned with from the Scripture. I simply didn’t have the patience to deal with these people so I quit such boards as being a waste of time and effort. But when dealing with people face-to-face, we need to ask the Holy Spirit to give us a divine measure of patience that goes beyond human standards of patience.

**5:15 See**<sup>present imperative</sup> **that none render**<sup>aorist active subjunctive</sup> **evil for evil unto any man;**<sup>a</sup> **but ever follow**<sup>present imperative</sup> **that which is good,**<sup>b</sup> **both among yourselves, and to all men.**<sup>c</sup>

15a This should be obvious. This would forbid revenge, avenging yourself or attacking anyone, whether he be saint or sinner. This does not forbid attacking a man over false doctrine, false practice or sin. But even when we do that, we must make sure that our attacks are not personal, but based on doctrine or practice.

15b Really, this shouldn't have to be said, that a Christian should follow the good and refuse the evil. But it is amazing how many professing Christians are either so ignorant or so backslidden that they must be reminded of this.

15c Don't start trouble. If there is trouble brewing, don't be the one responsible for starting it. This may involved biting your tongue and taking a wrong or "second best" to keep the peace in the Church, but it is worth it. It is better to have peace (if so sin or compromise is involved) than "having your own way.

**5:16<sup>a</sup> Rejoice**<sup>present imperative</sup> **evermore.**<sup>bc</sup>

16a In the (correct) Greek text, this is the shortest verse in the New Testament, shorter than John 11:35.

16b AV	ESV	LSV
16 Rejoice evermore.	16 Rejoice always,	16 Rejoice always;

The ESV, LSV and Darby are weaker with "rejoice always". What is wrong with using an idea of "forever"?

16c No matter what your situation or circumstances are, rejoice!. Lose your job? Rejoice. Your house burned down? Rejoice. Get thrown out of your church for a good reason? Rejoice. Getting crucified? Rejoice, for all things are part of the will of God for you and will work out to His glory and your good (Romans 8:28). This is not natural. Human nature is to whine and complain over the slightest inconvenience. But it is spiritual to sing in the fire and to submit to God even while you are sitting at the city dump (as in the case of Job). If Christianity is worth anything, in a practical sense, it should help us to meet the disasters in our life better than an unsaved man would, and it should help us to sing while in the fire.

**5: 17 Pray**<sup>present middle/passive imperative</sup> **without ceasing.**<sup>ab</sup>

17a This time, the ESV agrees with the King James and shares the stronger reading as compared to the pre-King James translations that use "continually".

17b In order to "**pray without ceasing**", you first have to start praying. Once you start, don't stop! Don't quit! Don't get discouraged when the answer is slow in coming! Men ought always

to pray and not to faint. Praying “without ceasing” would be like a man with a chronic cough. He just can’t stop coughing, as this Christian should be unable to stop praying.

**5:18<sup>a</sup> In every thing give thanks;**<sup>b-present imperative</sup> **for this is the will of God in Christ Jesus concerning you.**

18a Verses 16-18 give three characteristics of a genuine Church:

1. They are always rejoicing
2. They are always praying
3. They are always giving thanks

18b This is similar to 1 Thessalonians 5:16, but not “for” everything but “in” everything. If your circumstances are part of the overall will of God for your life, then you should rejoice in it for it will all work out for the best in the end (Romans 8:28, **And we know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to his purpose.**).

**5:19 Quench**<sup>present imperative</sup> **not the Spirit.**<sup>a</sup>

19a This is similar to Ephesians 4:30, where we are told to “grieve not” the Spirit. “Quenching” Him is stifling His leading and influence in the life, almost like pouring cold water on Him to extinguish the flame. In some ways, quenching the Spirit is more dangerous than grieving Him. If you grieve Him, a confession and repentance can restore fellowship. But when you quench something, you put it out, like pouring a gallon of water on a campfire, then burying it. Under those conditions, it will be very difficult to re-kindle that fire. And quenching the Spirit will make it a long and difficult process to restore His power and influence in the life.

Some ways in which we can quench the Holy Spirit:

1. By unholy talk, Ephesians 4:29,31)
  - a. Corrupt communication, Ephesians 4:29
  - b. Evil speaking-, Ephesians 4:31
2. Rejecting His teaching- Isaiah 63:10, where Israel “vexed His Holy Spirit”.
3. By not being filled with the Spirit
4. By sin and carnality
5. By apathy towards His indwelling presence

**5:20 Despise**<sup>present imperative</sup> **not prophesyings.**<sup>ab</sup>

20a “**prophesyings**” Strong’s #4394 prophêteia; prophecy, a discourse emanating from divine inspiration and declaring the purposes of God, whether by reproving and admonishing the wicked, or comforting the afflicted, or revealing things hidden; esp. by foretelling future events, of the endowment and speech of the Christian teachers called prophets, the gifts and utterances of these prophets, esp. of the predictions of the works of which, set apart to teach the gospel, will accomplish for the kingdom of Christ

20b “**Prophesyings**” here has more of a general idea of “preaching” in general, rather than foretelling future events, although that office was still active (although to an lessening degree) in Paul’s day. Since this was an early epistle and no New Testament was yet in written form, the

prophetic and revelatory office was still active. Paul is commanding the Thessalonians to not shun, despise or think little of the teaching and preaching of the Word of God. This is the channel by which God gives revelation, information and guidance to His people. This is why it is so vital to be in attendance to the services of the local church, including Sunday School (if offered) and Bible studies. One will not grow unless he is frequently under the ministry of the Word. To shun these services and these spiritual opportunities to show “despite” to prophesyings.

**5:21 Prove<sup>a-present imperative</sup> all things;<sup>b</sup> hold fast<sup>present imperative</sup> that which is good.<sup>c</sup>**

21a AV	ESV	LSV
21 Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.	21 but test everything; hold fast what is good.	21 but examine all things; hold fast to that which is good;

The translations are all over the place with “prove”. Tyndale and Bishops Bibles have “examine”. The Geneva Bible has “try” and the ESV uses “test”. The Coverdale Bible reads as the Authorized Version. The Darby translation reads as the Authorized Version.

21b Don’t so naïve as to believe everything you hear. You may hear such things as:

1. “The universe was created 15 billion years ago by the big bang.”
2. “Man is descended from apes via evolution”.
3. “Creationism is not science”.
4. “The King James Bible is full of errors”.
5. “The NIV/ESV/LSV/NKJV is a fine translation”.
6. “This verse is better translated as...”
7. “The Greek text says...”
  - A. Which Greek text? There are dozens of them!
8. “Dispensationalism is a heresy and is of the devil and John Nelson Darby and C. I. Scofield are burning in hell.”<sup>27</sup>
9. “The pre-millennial rapture was hatched by a devil-possessed Scottish girl”.

“The simple believe every word (Proverbs 14:15).” But the wise man will search out all things, because he knows men lie and are often wrong. This requires a great deal of spiritual discernment and the ability to read, discern and analyze. But with the help of the Holy Spirit, any Christian can do it, and even an uneducated saint can call down a Ph.D. Prove everything you hear, either from your pulpit or from a false teacher. Don’t take anything at face value. Simply because a “great scholar” or a “nationally known television preacher” said it does not necessarily mean that it is true. It is amazing how many people accept a teaching simply because John Calvin taught it or because it is in the Scofield Reference Bible notes. It is as if they were intimidated or impressed by some “big name” and are afraid to seek the matter out. They will try to intimidate you with a “big name” into accepting their position. If you are saved and have the Holy Spirit and believe The Book, then you are qualified to “search out” and question every preacher, Bible teacher, theological system or commentary out there, including the one you are reading now.

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<sup>27</sup> Yes, there are “teachers” on YouTube with videos that try to peddle that nonsense. You may not like dispensationalism but it is slander to attack it in such a non-Christian spirit. Do NOT get your theology from YouTube or Facebook!



21c This shouldn't have to be said, that a Christian should follow the good and refuse the evil. But it is amazing how many professing Christians are either so ignorant or so backslidden that they must be reminded of this. No nation does this today, including the United States. We have no love or desire for "good". Americans worship money, sex, power and leisure. The worship the NFL, Super Bowls, "Final Four" and Stanley Cups, Elvis Presley, Michael Jackson, vacations, gambling, pornography, Oprah and Taylor Swift, homosexuals and transvestites, perversion, Republicans and Democrats, "getting something for nothing", Southern Gospel, Christian Rock, TBN and Joel Osteen. They hate true preachers, the classical English hymn, missions, the King James Bible and Bible-believing churches. No Christian has any business singing "God Bless America" since America has no desire to bless God. We will go down as hard and as fast as the Soviet Union did as we are no better than the old Communists were.

**5:22 Abstain<sup>present middle imperative</sup> from all appearance of evil.<sup>ab</sup>**

22a AV	ESV	LSV
22 Abstain from all appearance of evil.	22 Abstain from every form of evil.	22 abstain from every form of evil.

The Tyndale and Coverdale Bibles have "suspicious things". The ESV uses "every form of evil". The Geneva and Bishops Bibles rightly retain the idea of avoiding even the "appearance" of evil.

22b Not just evil, but even the very appearance of evil. If it looks bad, or would but you, your church or the Lord in a bad light (even if the act itself was not evil), then it should be avoided. It may not be wrong in itself but even if it LOOKS wrong or if it could be misunderstood or misinterpreted, then avoid it. If it can be misunderstood or misinterpreted, it will be!

## **27. A Parting Prayer for Their Sanctification 5:23,24**

**5:23 And the very God of peace<sup>a</sup> sanctify<sup>aorist active optative</sup> you wholly;<sup>b</sup> and I pray God your whole spirit and soul and body<sup>c</sup> be preserved<sup>aorist passive optative</sup> blameless<sup>d</sup> unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ.**

23a "**God of peace**" a title for God, showing that He is the author of peace and all peace comes from Him

23b "**sanctify you wholly**" Not entire sanctification, which teaches that there is a second blessing where the sin nature is eradicated and you don't sin anymore. There is no such state in Scripture in this life and the Bible teaches no such thing. Instead, Paul desires that God would have free reign in all compartments of the life. The "spiritual" and "secular" areas of your life should all be under the control of the Holy Spirit and we should dedicate all that are and have to God.

The Greek optative mood here shows this is a desire and wish of Paul on behalf on the Thessalonians.

23c "**spirit and soul and body**" This clearly shows the three parts of man. Man is a trinity as God is a trinity.

1. Man has a spirit. This is the part of man that responds to God and to spiritual things. This is what separates man from the animals as animals do not have a spirit in the same sense as men do. This is not to say that animals have absolutely no God-consciousness, but what they do possess is not on the same level as man's.

A. This deals with our worship. Our worship, devotions and spiritual service must be sanctified. This includes church attendance, our prayer life, our devotions, our Bible readings, etc.

2. Man is a soul. This is the center of personality, will and intellect. That is what we really are. Animals also have souls as they have a personality, will and some degree of intellect or instinct.

A. This deals with the personality, will and emotions of man

B. This involves:

i. Christ- our relation to Him (relating to our spirit)

ii. Character- our maturity and Christian development (relating to our soul)

3. Man has a physical body. This is obvious, that allows us to have contact and interaction with the physical world. But you are not the body. The body only houses the soul and spirit.

A. The body must also be treated in a high, Christian manner

B. You cannot be 2/3<sup>rd</sup> sanctified. You can't claim to be spiritual and dress worldly

C. This involves a sanctification of the physical life of man, from his clothing, music, marriage, etc.

i. Your sanctification will deal every compartment of life and nothing in the life will be off limits.

Each one of these separate divisions can be individually sanctified:

1. The body can be kept from sinful acts.

2. The soul can be kept from sinful thoughts.

3. The spirit can be kept from idolatry and apostasy.

This corresponds to the trinity of Godhead, as man is also a trinity:

1. God has a soul. This corresponds to the Father.

2. God has a body. This is Jesus Christ.

3. God has a Spirit, which is the Holy Spirit.

This involves a full salvation, where body, soul and spirit would do. If a man is truly saved, he will be fully saved, and it would reflect in every compartment of life.

Man is unable to separate his three parts into individual entities. We cannot separate our soul and spirit so that they act independently. But God evidently can and does. One God, made up of three parts (body, soul, spirit) that can function independently, yet still be a unified being.

This work of sanctification and total salvation of the entire man is the work of God. There is a part where we do sanctify ourselves but the until outworking of sanctification in every compartment of the life is the work of God.

23d It is Paul's desire that all three of these parts of man be preserved blameless until Christ returns. This is not "preserved sinless" for none are sinless. We cannot live sinless but we can

live blameless, so that there is no open scandal in our lives and where we do not give Satan any excuse to speak reproachfully against us. Job would be a good example of a blameless life, as would Daniel.

**5:24<sup>a</sup> Faithful is he that calleth<sup>present active participle</sup> you, who also will do<sup>future</sup> it.**

24a God never gave a command that we could never fulfill. And if He promised to do something for us, He will follow through on that promise. If God called us to a blameless life than we can live a blameless life through the power of the Holy Spirit.

## **28. Closing Words 5:25-28**

**5:25<sup>a</sup> Brethren, pray for us.**

25a This was a constant prayer request by Paul, as it should be by anyone. Paul understood how desperately he needed the prayers of God's people if the gospel was going to continue to spread.

**5:26<sup>a</sup> Greet<sup>aorist middle imperative</sup> all the brethren with an holy kiss.**

26a There is the Church of Christ sect that claims to be the only true New Testament Church that does everything the New Testament tells them to do, and that they "speak where the Scriptures speak and are silent when the Scriptures are silent." Well, Paul is saying "kiss each other" to the Thessalonian church. This means for the men to kiss each other (like the French do) and for the women to kiss each other (in the historical context of the verse). Yet there probably isn't a single "Campbellite" church that literally practices this verse, which undermines their pretensions regarding just how scriptural their sect really is, for they do not literally obey this clear command. Bible believers would naturally understand this to be like a handshake today, or even a hug each other. We don't literally practice this either, but then again, we don't make stupid claims for our church like the Church of Christ or the Church of Rome do. At least Roman Catholics will kiss the pope's toe, although this isn't what Paul had in mind.

**5:27<sup>a</sup> I charge<sup>present</sup> you by the Lord that this epistle be read unto all the holy brethren.<sup>b</sup>**

27a Probably not only in Thessalonica but in the neighboring churches as well. This was not an epistle for the church leadership only, but for all the saints.

27b The Geneva Bible adds "saints", probably because of the use of "holy" here.

**5:28 The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you. Amen.**



## Appendix 1: A Survey of Sanctification

### A Survey of Sanctification, an unfolding in Biblical Theology

1. First use- Exodus 13:2, where the firstborn of Israel, of both man and beast, were sanctified to God. He had a special claim on the firstborn.
  - A. Exodus 13:2, **Sanctify unto me all the firstborn, whatsoever openeth the womb among the children of Israel, both of man and of beast: it is mine.**
2. Israel was to be sanctified. To that end, they “washed their clothes”, showing that sanctification has an idea of the washing of filth, dirt, and, by extension, sin.
  - A. Exodus 19:10, **And the LORD said unto Moses, Go unto the people, and sanctify them to day and to morrow, and let them wash their clothes,**
  - B. Ephesians 5:26, **That he might sanctify and cleanse it with the washing of water by the word,**
3. The priests must be sanctified
  - A. Exodus 19:22, **And let the priests also, which come near to the LORD, sanctify themselves, lest the LORD break forth upon them.**
  - B. Exodus 28:41, **And thou shalt put them upon Aaron thy brother, and his sons with him; and shalt anoint them, and consecrate them, and sanctify them, that they may minister unto me in the priest's office.**
4. Things that are roped off or marked off are said to be sanctified
  - A. Exodus 19:23, **And Moses said unto the LORD, The people cannot come up to mount Sinai: for thou chargedst us, saying, Set bounds about the mount, and sanctify it.**
5. Partaking of the offerings and sacrifices led to sanctification
  - A. Exodus 29:33, **And they shall eat those things wherewith the atonement was made, to consecrate and to sanctify them: but a stranger shall not eat thereof, because they are holy.**
6. To anoint something, or someone, was to sanctify it
  - A. Exodus 29:36, **And thou shalt offer every day a bullock for a sin offering for atonement: and thou shalt cleanse the altar, when thou hast made an atonement for it, and thou shalt anoint it, to sanctify it.**
7. God does the work of sanctification
  - A. Exodus 29:44, **And I will sanctify the tabernacle of the congregation, and the altar: I will sanctify also both Aaron and his sons, to minister to me in the priest's office.**
  - B. Exodus 31:13, **Speak thou also unto the children of Israel, saying, Verily my sabbaths ye shall keep: for it is a sign between me and you throughout your generations; that ye may know that I am the LORD that doth sanctify you.**
  - C. Leviticus 20:8, **And ye shall keep my statutes, and do them: I am the LORD which sanctify you.**
  - D. Leviticus 21:8, **Thou shalt sanctify him therefore; for he offereth the bread of thy God: he shall be holy unto thee: for I the LORD, which sanctify you, am holy.**
  - E. Ezekiel 20:12, **Moreover also I gave them my sabbaths, to be a sign between me and them, that they might know that I am the LORD that sanctify them.**
8. Man does some work of sanctification
  - A. Exodus 30:29, **And thou shalt sanctify them, that they may be most holy: whatsoever toucheth them shall be holy.**
9. We are to sanctify ourselves

- A. Leviticus 11:44, **For I am the LORD your God: ye shall therefore sanctify yourselves, and ye shall be holy; for I am holy: neither shall ye defile yourselves with any manner of creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth.**
- B. Leviticus 20:7, **Sanctify yourselves therefore, and be ye holy: for I am the LORD your God.**
- C. Numbers 11:18, **And say thou unto the people, Sanctify yourselves against to morrow, and ye shall eat flesh: for ye have wept in the ears of the LORD, saying, Who shall give us flesh to eat? for it was well with us in Egypt: therefore the LORD will give you flesh, and ye shall eat.**
- D. Joshua 3:5, **And Joshua said unto the people, Sanctify yourselves: for tomorrow the LORD will do wonders among you.**
- E. 2 Chronicles 29:5, **And said unto them, Hear me, ye Levites, sanctify now yourselves, and sanctify the house of the LORD God of your fathers, and carry forth the filthiness out of the holy place.**
10. We are to sanctify God publicly
- A. Numbers 20:12, **And the LORD spake unto Moses and Aaron, Because ye believed me not, to sanctify me in the eyes of the children of Israel, therefore ye shall not bring this congregation into the land which I have given them.**
- B. Isaiah 29:23, **But when he seeth his children, the work of mine hands, in the midst of him, they shall sanctify my name, and sanctify the Holy One of Jacob, and shall fear the God of Israel.**
11. Israel was to sanctify the Sabbath
- A. Deuteronomy 5:12, **Keep the sabbath day to sanctify it, as the LORD thy God hath commanded thee.**
- B. Nehemiah 13:22, **And I commanded the Levites that they should cleanse themselves, and that they should come and keep the gates, to sanctify the sabbath day. Remember me, O my God, concerning this also, and spare me according to the greatness of thy mercy.**
12. The house of God is to be sanctified
- A. 2 Chronicles 29:5, **And said unto them, Hear me, ye Levites, sanctify now yourselves, and sanctify the house of the LORD God of your fathers, and carry forth the filthiness out of the holy place.**
- B. 2 Chronicles 29:17, **Now they began on the first day of the first month to sanctify, and on the eighth day of the month came they to the porch of the LORD: so they sanctified the house of the LORD in eight days; and in the sixteenth day of the first month they made an end.**
13. God's name is to be sanctified
- A. Ezekiel 36:23, **And I will sanctify my great name, which was profaned among the heathen, which ye have profaned in the midst of them; and the heathen shall know that I am the LORD, saith the Lord GOD, when I shall be sanctified in you before their eyes.**
14. God sanctifies Israel
- A. Ezekiel 37:28, **And the heathen shall know that I the LORD do sanctify Israel, when my sanctuary shall be in the midst of them for evermore.**
15. Sanctification through the Word of God
- A. John 17:17, **Sanctify them through thy truth: thy word is truth.**
16. Sanctification through the truth
- A. John 17:19, **And for their sakes I sanctify myself, that they also might be sanctified through the truth.**

17. Whole, or entire sanctification (not to be confused with sinless perfection)
  - A. 1 Thessalonians 5:23, **And the very God of peace sanctify you wholly; and I pray God your whole spirit and soul and body be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ.**
18. Sanctification by Christ
  - A. 1 Corinthians 1:30, **But of him are ye in Christ Jesus, who of God is made unto us wisdom, and righteousness, and sanctification, and redemption:**
  - B. Hebrews 13:12, **Wherefore Jesus also, that he might sanctify the people with his own blood, suffered without the gate.**
19. We are to sanctify the Lord personally
  - A. 1 Peter 3:15, **But sanctify the Lord God in your hearts: and be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you a reason of the hope that is in you with meekness and fear:**
20. God's will for us is our sanctification
  - A. 1 Thessalonians 4:3, **For this is the will of God, even your sanctification, that ye should abstain from fornication:**
21. Salvation through sanctification
  - A. 2 Thessalonians 2:13, **But we are bound to give thanks alway to God for you, brethren beloved of the Lord, because God hath from the beginning chosen you to salvation through sanctification of the Spirit and belief of the truth:**





## Appendix 2: The Day of the Lord

“Day of the Lord” Biblical unfolding of this term:

1. It is aimed at the proud and lofty.  
A. Isaiah 2:12, **For the day of the LORD of hosts shall be upon every one that is proud and lofty, and upon every one that is lifted up; and he shall be brought low:**
2. It comes as a destruction from the Lord.  
A. Isaiah 13:6, **Howl ye; for the day of the LORD is at hand; it shall come as a destruction from the Almighty.**  
B. Joel 1:15, **Alas for the day! for the day of the LORD is at hand, and as a destruction from the Almighty shall it come.**
3. It is cruel.  
A. Isaiah 13:9, **Behold, the day of the LORD cometh, cruel both with wrath and fierce anger, to lay the land desolate: and he shall destroy the sinners thereof out of it.**
4. It will lay the land desolate.  
A. Isaiah 13:9, **Behold, the day of the LORD cometh, cruel both with wrath and fierce anger, to lay the land desolate: and he shall destroy the sinners thereof out of it.**
5. It will destroy the sinners in the land.  
A. Isaiah 13:9, **Behold, the day of the LORD cometh, cruel both with wrath and fierce anger, to lay the land desolate: and he shall destroy the sinners thereof out of it.**
6. It is the day of the Lord's vengeance.  
A. Isaiah 34:8 **For it is the day of the LORD'S vengeance, and the year of recompences for the controversy of Zion.**  
B. Jeremiah 46:10, **For this is the day of the Lord GOD of hosts, a day of vengeance, that he may avenge him of his adversaries: and the sword shall devour, and it shall be satiate and made drunk with their blood: for the Lord GOD of hosts hath a sacrifice in the north country by the river Euphrates.**
7. It is a year of recompense over the controversy of Zion.  
A. **Isaiah 34:8 For it is the day of the LORD'S vengeance, and the year of recompences for the controversy of Zion.**
8. The sword will devour.  
A. Jeremiah 46:10, **For this is the day of the Lord GOD of hosts, a day of vengeance, that he may avenge him of his adversaries: and the sword shall devour, and it shall be satiate and made drunk with their blood: for the Lord GOD of hosts hath a sacrifice in the north country by the river Euphrates.**
9. A sacrifice takes place “in the north country” by the Euphrates River.  
A. Jeremiah 46:10, **For this is the day of the Lord GOD of hosts, a day of vengeance, that he may avenge him of his adversaries: and the sword shall devour, and it shall be satiate and made drunk with their blood: for the Lord GOD of hosts hath a sacrifice in the north country by the river Euphrates.**
10. It is a day of battle.  
A. Ezekiel 13:5, **Ye have not gone up into the gaps, neither made up the hedge for the house of Israel to stand in the battle in the day of the LORD.**
11. It is a cloudy day and a day of darkness.

- A. Ezekiel 30:3, **For the day is near, even the day of the LORD is near, a cloudy day; it shall be the time of the heathen.**
- B. Amos 5:20, **Shall not the day of the LORD be darkness, and not light? even very dark, and no brightness in it?**
12. It is a day of the heathen.
- A. Ezekiel 30:3, **For the day is near, even the day of the LORD is near, a cloudy day; it shall be the time of the heathen.**
- B. Obadiah 15, **For the day of the LORD is near upon all the heathen: as thou hast done, it shall be done unto thee: thy reward shall return upon thine own head.**
13. It is a cause for alarm.
- A. Joel 2:1, **Blow ye the trumpet in Zion, and sound an alarm in my holy mountain: let all the inhabitants of the land tremble: for the day of the LORD cometh, for it is nigh at hand;**
14. It is great and very terrible.
- A. Joel 2:11, **And the LORD shall utter his voice before his army: for his camp is very great: for he is strong that executeth his word: for the day of the LORD is great and very terrible; and who can abide it?**
- B. Malachi 4:5, **Behold, I will send you Elijah the prophet before the coming of the great and dreadful day of the LORD:**
15. No one can abide it.
- A. Joel 2:11, **And the LORD shall utter his voice before his army: for his camp is very great: for he is strong that executeth his word: for the day of the LORD is great and very terrible; and who can abide it?**
16. Before that day, there will be signs in the heavens.
- A. Joel 2:31, **The sun shall be turned into darkness, and the moon into blood, before the great and the terrible day of the LORD come.**
- B. Acts 2:20, **The sun shall be turned into darkness, and the moon into blood, before that great and notable day of the Lord come:**
17. It is associated with the "valley of decision".
- A. Joel 3:14, **Multitudes, multitudes in the valley of decision: for the day of the LORD is near in the valley of decision.**
18. Some people were actually looking forward to it.
- A. Amos 5:18, **Woe unto you that desire the day of the LORD! to what end is it for you? the day of the LORD is darkness, and not light.**
19. A sacrifice is involved, with "guests"
- A. Zephaniah 1:7, **Hold thy peace at the presence of the Lord GOD: for the day of the LORD is at hand: for the LORD hath prepared a sacrifice, he hath bid his guests.**
20. It is called a "great day".
- A. Zephaniah 1:14, **The great day of the LORD is near, it is near, and hasteth greatly, even the voice of the day of the LORD: the mighty man shall cry there bitterly.**
21. It will cause the mighty men to cry bitterly.
- A. Zephaniah 1:14, **The great day of the LORD is near, it is near, and hasteth greatly, even the voice of the day of the LORD: the mighty man shall cry there bitterly.**
22. Elijah will return before that day
- A. Malachi 4:5, **Behold, I will send you Elijah the prophet before the coming of the great and dreadful day of the LORD:**

23. It comes as a thief in the night.

A. 1 Thessalonians 5:2, **For yourselves know perfectly that the day of the Lord so cometh as a thief in the night.**

B. 2 Peter 3:10, **But the day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night; in the which the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat, the earth also and the works that are therein shall be burned up.**

24. The heavens shall pass away with a great noise and the elements will burn and the earth shall be burned up.

A. 2 Peter 3:10, **But the day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night; in the which the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat, the earth also and the works that are therein shall be burned up.**

i. We usually place this at the end of the Millennium. If so, the Day of the Lord may also refer to events in Revelation 20:7-15, at the final defeat of Satan after he is released from his prison at the end of the Millennium



### Appendix 3: A Biblical Study of "The Night"

A Biblical presentation of the "night":

1. The first thing God did was to divide the day from the night at the creation
  - A. Genesis 1:5, **And God called the light Day, and the darkness he called Night. And the evening and the morning were the first day.**
2. The moon is the "lesser light" that rules the night
  - A. **Genesis 1:16 And God made two great lights; the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night: he made the stars also.**
  - B. Psalm 136:9, **The moon and stars to rule by night: for his mercy endureth for ever.**
3. God comes to men in dreams by night
  - A. Abimelech
    - i. Genesis 20:3, **But God came to Abimelech in a dream by night, and said to him, Behold, thou art but a dead man, for the woman which thou hast taken; for she is a man's wife.**
  - B. Isaac
    - i. Genesis 26:24, **And the LORD appeared unto him the same night, and said, I am the God of Abraham thy father: fear not, for I am with thee, and will bless thee, and multiply thy seed for my servant Abraham's sake.**
  - C. Jacob's dream
    - i. Genesis 28:11, **And he lighted upon a certain place, and tarried there all night, because the sun was set; and he took of the stones of that place, and put them for his pillows, and lay down in that place to sleep.**
    - ii. Genesis 46:2, **And God spake unto Israel in the visions of the night, and said, Jacob, Jacob. And he said, Here am I.**
  - D. Laban
    - i. Genesis 31:24, **And God came to Laban the Syrian in a dream by night, and said unto him, Take heed that thou speak not to Jacob either good or bad.**
  - E. The Egyptian butler and baker- Genesis 40:5; 41:11
  - F. Samuel
    - i. 1 Samuel 15:16, **Then Samuel said unto Saul, Stay, and I will tell thee what the LORD hath said to me this night. And he said unto him, Say on.**
  - G. Nathan
    - i. 2 Samuel 7:4, **And it came to pass that night, that the word of the LORD came unto Nathan, saying,** (also in 1 Chronicles 17:3)
  - H. Solomon
    - i. 1 Kings 3:5, **In Gibeon the LORD appeared to Solomon in a dream by night: and God said, Ask what I shall give thee.** (also in 2 Chronicles 1:7)
    - ii. 2 Chronicles 7:12, **And the LORD appeared to Solomon by night, and said unto him, I have heard thy prayer, and have chosen this place to myself for an house of sacrifice.**
  - I. Job
    - i. Job 33:15, **In a dream, in a vision of the night, when deep sleep falleth upon men, in slumberings upon the bed;**
  - J. The psalmist

i. Psalm 17:3, **Thou hast proved mine heart; thou hast visited me in the night; thou hast tried me, and shalt find nothing; I am purposed that my mouth shall not transgress.**

K. Daniel

i. Daniel 2:19, **Then was the secret revealed unto Daniel in a night vision. Then Daniel blessed the God of heaven.**

ii. Daniel 7:2, **Daniel spake and said, I saw in my vision by night, and, behold, the four winds of the heaven strove upon the great sea.**

iii. Daniel 7:7, **After this I saw in the night visions, and behold a fourth beast, dreadful and terrible, and strong exceedingly; and it had great iron teeth: it devoured and brake in pieces, and stamped the residue with the feet of it: and it was diverse from all the beasts that were before it; and it had ten horns.**

iv. Daniel 7:13, **I saw in the night visions, and, behold, one like the Son of man came with the clouds of heaven, and came to the Ancient of days, and they brought him near before him.**

L. Zechariah

i. Zechariah 1:8, **I saw by night, and behold a man riding upon a red horse, and he stood among the myrtle trees that were in the bottom; and behind him were there red horses, speckled, and white.**

M. Paul

i. Acts 16:9, **And a vision appeared to Paul in the night; There stood a man of Macedonia, and prayed him, saying, Come over into Macedonia, and help us.**

ii. Acts 18:9, **Then spake the Lord to Paul in the night by a vision, Be not afraid, but speak, and hold not thy peace:**

iii. Acts 23:11, **And the night following the Lord stood by him, and said, Be of good cheer, Paul: for as thou hast testified of me in Jerusalem, so must thou bear witness also at Rome.**

iv. Acts 27:23, **For there stood by me this night the angel of God, whose I am, and whom I serve,**

4. Jacob wrestled with God all night- Genesis 32

5. The Passover was eaten at night

A. Exodus 12:8, **And they shall eat the flesh in that night, roast with fire, and unleavened bread; and with bitter herbs they shall eat it.**

6. God slew the firstborn in Egypt by night

A. Exodus 12:12, **For I will pass through the land of Egypt this night, and will smite all the firstborn in the land of Egypt, both man and beast; and against all the gods of Egypt I will execute judgment: I am the LORD.**

7. The burnt offering was to burn all night

A. Leviticus 6:9, **Command Aaron and his sons, saying, This is the law of the burnt offering: It is the burnt offering, because of the burning upon the altar all night unto the morning, and the fire of the altar shall be burning in it.**

8. The manna fell by night

A. Numbers 11:9, **And when the dew fell upon the camp in the night, the manna fell upon it.**

9. God killed the 185,000 Assyrian soldiers by night

A. 2 Kings 19:35, **And it came to pass that night, that the angel of the LORD went out, and smote in the camp of the Assyrians an hundred fourscore and five**

- thousand: and when they arose early in the morning, behold, they were all dead corpses.**
10. God gives songs in the night
    - A. Job 35:10, **But none saith, Where is God my maker, who giveth songs in the night;**
    - B. Psalm 42:8, **Yet the LORD will command his lovingkindness in the daytime, and in the night his song shall be with me, and my prayer unto the God of my life.**
    - C. Psalm 77:6, **I call to remembrance my song in the night: I commune with mine own heart: and my spirit made diligent search.**
  11. We should not desire the night
    - A. Job 36:20, **Desire not the night, when people are cut off in their place.**
  12. Instruction in night seasons
    - A. Psalm 16:7, **I will bless the LORD, who hath given me counsel: my reins also instruct me in the night seasons.**
  13. The night belongs to God
    - A. Psalm 74:16, **The day is thine, the night also is thine: thou hast prepared the light and the sun.**
  14. Meditation and communion in the night
    - A. Psalm 63:6, **When I remember thee upon my bed, and meditate on thee in the night watches.**
    - B. Psalm 77:6, **I call to remembrance my song in the night: I commune with mine own heart: and my spirit made diligent search.**
    - C. Psalm 119:148, **Mine eyes prevent the night watches, that I might meditate in thy word.**
    - D. Song 1:13, **A bundle of myrrh is my wellbeloved unto me; he shall lie all night betwixt my breasts.**
    - E. Song 3:1, **By night on my bed I sought him whom my soul loveth: I sought him, but I found him not.**
    - F. Song 5:2, **I sleep, but my heart waketh: it is the voice of my beloved that knocketh, saying, Open to me, my sister, my love, my dove, my undefiled: for my head is filled with dew, and my locks with the drops of the night.**
  15. The terror by night
    - A. Psalm 91:5, **Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night; nor for the arrow that flieth by day;**
    - B. Song 3:8, **They all hold swords, being expert in war: every man hath his sword upon his thigh because of fear in the night.**
  16. God shows His faithfulness every night
    - A. Psalm 92:2, **To shew forth thy lovingkindness in the morning, and thy faithfulness every night,**
  17. Remembering God in the night
    - A. Psalm 119:55, **I have remembered thy name, O LORD, in the night, and have kept thy law.**
  18. Mentions of the priests who stand by night in the house of the LORD
    - A. Psalm 134:1, **A Song of degrees. Behold, bless ye the LORD, all ye servants of the LORD, which by night stand in the house of the LORD.**
  19. The adulteress is active in the night
    - A. Proverbs 7:9, **In the twilight, in the evening, in the black and dark night:**
  20. The virtuous woman is active in the night

- A. Proverbs 31:15, **She riseth also while it is yet night, and giveth meat to her household, and a portion to her maidens.**
- B. Proverbs 31:18, **She perceiveth that her merchandise is good: her candle goeth not out by night.**
21. Woe to the drunkards in the night
- A. Isaiah 5:11, **Woe unto them that rise up early in the morning, that they may follow strong drink; that continue until night, till wine inflame them!**
22. The cry is always "What of the night?"
- A. Isaiah 21:11,12, **The burden of Dumah. He Watchman, what of the night? The watchman said, The morning cometh, and also the night: if ye will enquire, enquire ye: return, come.**
23. Desiring God in the night
- A. Isaiah 26:9, **With my soul have I desired thee in the night; yea, with my spirit within me will I seek thee early: for when thy judgments are in the earth, the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness.**
24. All night prayer
- A. Luke 6:12, **And it came to pass in those days, that he went out into a mountain to pray, and continued all night in prayer to God.**
25. Nicodemus came to Jesus by night
- A. John 3:2, **The same came to Jesus by night, and said unto him, Rabbi, we know that thou art a teacher come from God: for no man can do these miracles that thou doest, except God be with him.**
- B. John 7:50, **Nicodemus saith unto them, (he that came to Jesus by night, being one of them,)**
- C. John 19:39, **And there came also Nicodemus, which at the first came to Jesus by night, and brought a mixture of myrrh and aloes, about an hundred pound weight.**
26. The night is coming when no man can work
- A. John 9:4, **I must work the works of him that sent me, while it is day: the night cometh, when no man can work.**
27. Judas "went out" in the night
- A. John 13:30, **He then having received the sop went immediately out: and it was night.**
28. Peter was delivered in the night
- A. Acts 5:19, **But the angel of the Lord by night opened the prison doors, and brought them forth, and said,**
- B. Acts 12:6, **And when Herod would have brought him forth, the same night Peter was sleeping between two soldiers, bound with two chains: and the keepers before the door kept the prison.**
29. The Lord's Supper was instituted in the night
- A. 1 Corinthians 11:23, **For I have received of the Lord that which also I delivered unto you, That the Lord Jesus the same night in which he was betrayed took bread:**
30. The day of the Lord comes as a thief in the night
- A. 1 Thessalonians 5:2, **For yourselves know perfectly that the day of the Lord so cometh as a thief in the night.**
- B. 2 Peter 3:10, **But the day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night; in the which the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat, the earth also and the works that are therein shall be burned up.**



31. Sleeping and sins in the night

A. 1 Thessalonians 5:7, **For they that sleep sleep in the night; and they that be drunken are drunken in the night.**

32. There shall be no night in glory

A. Revelation 22:5, **And there shall be no night there; and they need no candle, neither light of the sun; for the Lord God giveth them light: and they shall reign for ever and ever.**



#### **Appendix 4: The Errors of Replacement Theology**

Sources:

*A Refutation of Replacement Theology*, March 1, 2018, by David Cloud  
[https://www.wayoflife.org/reports/a\\_refutation\\_of\\_replacement\\_theology.php](https://www.wayoflife.org/reports/a_refutation_of_replacement_theology.php)

*Proof Texts of Replacement Theology*, December 11, 2017 by David Cloud,  
<https://www.wayoflife.org/reports/proof-texts-of-replacement-theology.php>

*The Coming Apocalypse* by Renald Showers

*The Error of Replacement Theology*, Clarence H. Wagner, Jr.

Plus original material by the author, Dr. John Cereghin

Replacement Theology (also called Supersessionism) is the doctrine that the church has replaced Israel in God's plan and that the Church is now Israel. This is held by many Protestant groups, Puritans, Amillennialists, Postmillennialists, non-dispensationalists, the Roman Catholic Church and the self-styled "New IFB", the cult led by Steven Anderson of Phoenix, Arizona.

Any commentator who sees the Church in the Old Testament prophets (especially Isaiah 40-66) holds to some form of Replacement Theology. The *Thompson Chain Reference Bible* is guilty of this. On the chapter and page headings in the Prophets, Thompson often makes the prophecies refer to the Church and not to Israel.

Replacement Theology was introduced to the Church shortly after Gentile leadership took over from Jewish leadership. Its main teachings are:

1. Israel (the Jewish people and the land) has been replaced by the Christian Church in the purposes of God, or, more precisely, the Church is the historic continuation of Israel to the exclusion of the former.
2. The Jewish people are now no longer a "chosen people." In fact, they are no different from any other group, such as the English, Spanish, or Africans.
3. Apart from repentance, the new birth, and incorporation into the Church, the Jewish people have no future, no hope, and no calling in the plan of God. The same is true for every other nation and group.
4. Since Pentecost of Acts 2, the term "Israel," as found in the Bible, now refers to the Church. The promises, covenants and blessings ascribed to Israel in the Bible have been taken away from the Jews and given to the Church, which has superseded them. However, the Jews are subject to the curses found in the Bible, as a result of their rejection of Christ.

Verses showing that God will never cast away His people Israel

1. Leviticus 26:44 And yet for all that, when they be in the land of their enemies, I will not cast them away, neither will I abhor them, to destroy them utterly, and to break my covenant with them: for I am the LORD their God.
2. Jeremiah 30:11 For I am with thee, saith the LORD, to save thee: though I make a full end of all nations whither I have scattered thee, yet will I not make a full end of thee: but I will correct thee in measure, and will not leave thee altogether unpunished.
3. Romans 11:2 I say then, Hath God cast away his people? God forbid. For I also an Israelite, of the seed of Abraham, of the tribe of Benjamin. God hath not cast away his people which he foreknew.
4. 1 Corinthians 10:32- Give none offence, neither to the Jews, nor to the Gentiles, nor to the church of God.
  - A. If God was done with Israel, then why does Paul mention Israel as a separate entity?
5. A literal interpretation of all the Old Testament prophets and the Book of Revelation makes it clear that after the Rapture, God returns to Israel and starts dealing with them again (which He stopped doing in A.D. 70 after the destruction of the Temple). He calls out 144,000 literal Jews in Revelation 7 and we know they are literal Jews as their tribes are mentioned.
6. Where in Scripture does it say that the covenants to Israel have either been nullified or transferred to the Church? Has the Abrahamic Covenant ended? Or have the Kingdom Promises been transferred to the Church? No verse of Scripture gives any indication of this.
7. The resurrection of the modern nation of Israel in 1948 is also strong proof that God is not finished with Israel. Here is a nation that had its capital and temple destroyed by the Romans in A.D. 70 and the people driven from the land. Yet for 1,900 years, they maintained their culture, religion and language in their exile. In 1948, God did the unthinkable and re-established them in their own land. If God was finished with Israel, why would God go through all the trouble to re-establish the nation?

### **History of the teaching:**

In the first century A.D., the church was well-connected to its Jewish roots, and Jesus did not intend for it to be any other way. Jesus was Jewish and the basis of His teaching is consistent with the Hebrew Scriptures. In Matthew 5:17-18 He states: "Do not think that I have come to abolish the Law or the Prophets; I have not come to abolish them but to fulfil them. I tell you the truth, until heaven and earth disappear, not the smallest letter, not the least stroke of a pen, will by any means disappear from the Law until everything is accomplished."

Separation between Judaism and Christianity began as a result of religious and social differences. There were several contributing factors: 1) the Roman intrusion into Judea, and the widespread acceptance of Christianity by the Gentiles, complicated the history of Jewish Christianity; 2) the Roman wars against the Jews not only destroyed the Temple and Jerusalem, but also resulted in Jerusalem's relinquishing her position

as a center of Christian faith in the Roman world; and, 3) the rapid acceptance of Christianity among the Gentiles led to an early conflict between the Church and Synagogue. Paul's missionary journeys brought the Christian faith to the Gentile world, and as their numbers grew, so did their influence, which ultimately disconnected Christianity from its Jewish roots.

Many Gentile Christians interpreted the destruction of the Temple and Jerusalem as a sign that God had abandoned Judaism, and that He had provided the Gentiles freedom to develop their own Christian theology in a setting free from Jerusalem's influence. After the Second Jewish Revolt (A.D. 133-135) put down by the Roman Emperor Hadrian, theological and political power moved from Jewish Christian leaders to centers of Gentile Christian leadership such as Alexandria, Rome, and Antioch.

As the Church spread within the Roman Empire, and its membership grew increasingly non-Jewish, Greek and Roman thought began to creep in and completely change the orientation of Biblical interpretation through a Greek mindset, rather than a Jewish or Hebraic mindset. This would later result in many heresies, some of which the Church is still practicing today.

Once Christianity and Judaism began to take separate paths, the chasm became wider and wider. Judaism was considered a legal religion under Roman law, while Christianity, a new religion, was illegal. As Christianity grew, the Romans tried to suppress it. In an attempt to alleviate this persecution, Christian apologists tried in vain to convince Rome that Christianity was an extension of Judaism. However, Rome was not convinced. The resulting persecutions and frustration of the Christians bred an animosity towards the Jewish community, which was free to worship without persecution. Later, when the Church became the religion of the state, it would pass laws against the Jews in retribution.

As the apostasy grew during the early centuries after the apostles during the era of the "church fathers," the clear apostolic teaching about Israel was rejected. Following is a brief survey of this from *The Coming Apocalypse* by Renald Showers:

1. Quotes from the Church Fathers

a. Justin Martyr (A.D. 100-166), in *Dialogue of Justin Martyr with Tropho a Jew*, said that Christians 'are the true Israelitic race.' He also asserted that the biblical expression 'the seed of Jacob' now referred to Christians, not Jews.

b. Tertullian (A. D. 160-220) wrote an anti-Semitic discourse titled *An Answer to the Jews*.

c. Origen's (A. D. 185-254) allegorizing method of interpretation permitted him to read almost any meaning he desired into the language of the Bible. It allowed him to claim that the word Israel in the Bible can mean the church, not national Israel.

d. Cyprian (A. D. 195-258) wrote *Three Books of Testimonies against the Jews*. He stated that in this work, he 'endeavoured to show that the Jews, according to what had before been foretold, had departed from God, and had lost God's favour, which had been given them in past time, and had been promised them for the future; while the Christians had succeeded to their place. Like Tertullian, he interpreted God's statements to Rebekah

concerning the twins in her womb (Genesis 25:23) allegorically Esau representing the Jews and Jacob representing the Christians. The implication is that the Christians have inherited the birthright that the Jewish people have forfeited. He declared, 'The Gentiles rather than the Jews attain to the kingdom of heaven.'

e. Constantine (A. D. 272-337), the first Roman emperor to declare himself a Christian, became sole ruler of the entire empire in A.D. 323. He began an increasingly hostile policy toward the Jews. In A. D. 329 'the death penalty was ordained for those who embraced the Jewish faith, as well as for Jews versed in the Law who aided them.'

i. In A.D. 306, Constantine became the first Christian Roman Emperor. At first, he had a rather pluralistic view and accorded Jews the same religious rights as Christians. However, in A.D. 321, he made Christianity the official religion of the Empire to the exclusion of all other religions. This signaled the end of the persecution of Christians, but the beginning of discrimination and persecution of the Jewish people. Already at the Church Council in Elvira (Spain) in A.D. 305, declarations were made to keep Jews and Christians apart, including ordering Christians not to share meals with Jews, not to marry Jews, not to use Jews to bless their fields, and not to observe the Jewish Sabbath.

ii. In A.D. 321, Constantine decreed all business should cease on "the honored day of the sun." By substituting Sunday for Saturday as the day for Christian worship/rest, he further advanced the split. This Jewish Shabbath/Christian Sunday controversy also came up at the first real ecumenical Council of Nicea (A.D. 325), which concluded Sunday to be the Christian day of rest.

f. Sylvester, bishop of Rome from A. D. 314-335, incited the inhabitants of the Roman Empire against the Jews.

g. John Chrysostom (A. D. 347-407) delivered messages *Against the Jews*.

h. Ambrose (A. D. 340-397) used the Jewish people as 'a type of the infidel.' He regarded the Jewish soul to be 'irrevocably perverse and incapable of any good thought' and asserted that 'burning a Jewish synagogue was not a crime.'

i. Hilary of Poitiers (A.D. 291-371) wrote: "Jews are a perverse people accursed by God forever."

j. Gregory of Nyssa (died A.D. 394), Bishop of Cappadocia: "the Jews are a brood of vipers, haters of goodness..."

k. Jerome (A.D. 347-407) describes the Jews as "... serpents, wearing the image of Judas, their psalms and prayers are the braying of donkeys."

l. Augustine (A.D. 354-430) influenced the future direction of organized Christendom more than any person since the apostle Paul. Augustine's *Tract Against the Jews* was so influential that derogatory arguments against Jewish people throughout the Middle Ages were usually called

‘Augustinian.’ Augustine applied the allegorical method of interpretation to the prophets and Revelation. He interpreted the first resurrection and millennium of Revelation 20 as salvation of the soul at the new birth. Augustine developed the idea that the church is the kingdom of God foretold in such Scriptures as Daniel 2 and 7 and Revelation 20. In *The City of God*, Augustine was the first person to teach that the organized catholic church is the Messianic kingdom and that the Millennium began with the first coming of Christ. ‘Therefore the Church even now is the kingdom of Christ, and the kingdom of heaven. Accordingly, even now His saints reign with Him.’

m. Cyril, bishop of Alexander (A. D. 378-444) drove the Jews from the city. ‘He assembled the Christian mob, incited them against the Jews by his excessive fanaticism, forced his way into the synagogues, of which he took possession for the Christian,’ and handed over the Jews’ property ‘to be pillaged by the mob, ever greedy of plunder.’

n. In the early 4th century, Eusebius wrote that the promises of the Hebrew Scriptures were for Christians and not the Jews, and the curses were for the Jews. He argued that the Church was the continuation of the Old Testament and thus superseded Judaism. The young Church declared itself to be the true Israel, or "Israel according to the Spirit," heir to the divine promises. They found it essential to discredit the "Israel according to the flesh" to prove that God had cast away His people and transferred His love to the Christians.

2. Imperial Rome, in A.D. 313, issued the Edict of Milan, which granted favor to Christianity, while outlawing synagogues. Then, in A.D. 315, another edict allowed the burning of Jews if they were convicted of breaking the laws. As Christianity was becoming the religion of the state, further laws were passed against the Jews:

- a. The ancient privileges granted to the Jews were withdrawn.
- b. Rabbinical jurisdiction was abolished or severely curtailed.
- c. Proselytism to Judaism was prohibited and made punishable by death.
- d. Jews were excluded from holding high office or a military career.

These and other restrictions were confirmed over and over again by various Church Councils for the next 1,000 years.

3. This became the official doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church. The view that God is finished with Israel was behind the persecution of Jews by the Catholic churches, such as during the Crusades.

4. Replacement Theology was brought out of Rome by the Protestants in the 16th to 18th centuries. Martin Luther became extremely anti-Jewish toward the end of his life and called for the princes to persecute them and mobs to set upon them, ‘even as Moses did, who slew three thousand of them in the wilderness.’ He called for their synagogues to be destroyed, their houses pulled down, and their books burned.

5. Covenant Theology also adopted Replacement Theology within its theological system. It taught that since Israel rejected Christ as Messiah, God has forever

rejected the nation of Israel as His people and replaced Israel with the Church. The Church is now the Israel of God and inheritor of the blessings God promised to national Israel. Thus, most Protestant churches hold the same doctrine that the Roman Catholic Church does in regard to the Jews.

Most of this doctrine came from frustration over Jewish persecution of the Church and their later rejection to convert to the Gospel. Since they refused to convert to Scripture, the idea was that God must have rejected them and if He did, then the Church must have replaced Israel.

### **Proof Texts Considered**

Replacement Theology takes a few verses out of context to try to establish their doctrines.

#### **1. Matthew 21:43 - Therefore say I unto you, The kingdom of God shall be taken from you, and given to a nation bringing forth the fruits thereof.**

A. If this verse were isolated, it could teach that God was finished with Israel and that the church has replaced Israel, but it cannot possibly teach that since Christ Himself said that He is not finished with Israel. He said they would not see Him TILL they repent (Matthew 23:39).

B. Jesus says that the Kingdom of God shall be taken away from the nation of Israel, NOT the Kingdom of Heaven. Some of the spiritual aspects of the Kingdom would be taken away from Israel during the Church Age as they continue in their blindness, but the Lord never said anything about the Kingdom of Heaven (the literal and political Kingdom which is instituted after Revelation 19) would ever be taken away from Israel. Since most who hold to Replacement Theology are reject a dispensational understanding of Scripture, they miss the distinction between the Kingdom of God and the Kingdom of Heaven and many do not even believe in a literal Millennial kingdom.

#### **2. Acts 1- Christ taught that the kingdom of Israel will be restored.**

A. Christ had taught the disciples about was the kingdom that was promised in Old Testament. He had not taught them that the Church has replaced Israel, because just before He ascended, the disciples asked, "Lord, wilt thou at this time restore again the kingdom to Israel?" (Acts 1:6). They believed that Israel's kingdom would be restored, they just didn't know when. Christ's reply makes it clear that they were all on the same page about the future of Israel's kingdom. He said, "It is not for you to know the times or the seasons, which the Father hath put in his own power." (Acts 1:7,8).

B. If the disciples had still misunderstood Christ's teaching about Israel's kingdom, this would have been the perfect time to have corrected their thinking. But Christ didn't say, "You are confused; there is no restoration of Israel's kingdom." Instead, He told them that the timing of the re-establishment of the kingdom is God's business, and they need to focus on their own business in this present time, which is preaching the gospel to the ends of the earth.

#### **3. Romans 2:28-29 - For he is not a Jew, which is one outwardly; neither is that circumcision, which is outward in the flesh: But he is a Jew, which is one**



**inwardly; and circumcision is that of the heart, in the spirit, and not in the letter; whose praise is not of men, but of God.**

A. Paul was showing the Jews of his day that their outward conformity to the law was not true righteousness and could not save them. Romans 2:28-29 is a simple statement that the true Jew, meaning the Jew that pleases God, the Jew that God intended when He made the Jews, is not one who merely observes the outward rituals of the Old Testament. Rather, he is one who is circumcised in the heart and loves God and His Word, as Abraham, Samuel, David, Deborah, Jeremiah, and Mary and Joseph.

B. This is not saying that an unsaved Jew is not a Jew or that unsaved Israel is not Israel. It is certainly not saying that a Christian is the true Jew and that the Church is Israel. All such things have to be read into the passage.

**4. Romans 9:6 - Not as though the word of God hath taken none effect. For they are not all Israel, which are of Israel.**

A. The context of this statement is found in Romans 9:1-8. Paul is expressing his love for Israel even in her unbelieving condition. He recounts her great benefits in having the covenants and the law and the fathers and chiefly as being "of whom as concerning the flesh Christ came."

B. Since the question would arise how could God's promises to Israel be reconciled with her present rebellion, Paul answers this. He says, "Not as though the word of God hath taken none effect. For they are not all Israel, which are of Israel." He is simply saying that a Jew is not saved because he is born into Israel and is of the physical seed of Abraham. Just because someone is born into Israel or converts to Judaism doesn't mean he automatically inherits the promises of God. The promises of God are not through the law of Moses.

C. Paul proves this by pointing out that not all of Abraham's children inherited his promises (Romans 9:6-8). This is what Paul had already stated in Romans 2:28-29.

D. In this passage, Paul uses the term "Israel" in two ways. First, he uses it to refer to all Jews and to all the nation Israel (Romans 9:4). Then he uses it to refer to the true Israel which is the saved Israel (Romans 9:6).

E. Romans 9:6 does not say that a Jew is not a Jew or that an Israelite is not an Israelite. It is not saying that the true Israel consists of New Testament Christians. Paul says nothing here about the church replacing Israel. He is simply explaining what a true Israelite or Jew is before God. He is saying that salvation is not by being a physical descendant of Abraham.

**5. Romans 11:16-24 - For if the firstfruit be holy, the lump is also holy: and if the root be holy, so are the branches. And if some of the branches be broken off, and thou, being a wild olive tree, wert grafted in among them, and with them partakest of the root and fatness of the olive tree; Boast not against the branches. But if thou boast, thou bearest not the root, but the root thee. Thou wilt say then, The branches were broken off, that I might be grafted in. Well; because of unbelief they were broken off, and thou standest by faith. Be not highminded, but fear: For if God spared not the natural branches, take heed lest he also spare not thee. Behold therefore the goodness and severity of God: on them which fell, severity;**

**but toward thee, goodness, if thou continue in his goodness: otherwise thou also shalt be cut off. And they also, if they abide not still in unbelief, shall be grafted in: for God is able to graff them in again. For if thou wert cut out of the olive tree which is wild by nature, and wert grafted contrary to nature into a good olive tree: how much more shall these, which be the natural branches, be grafted into their own olive tree?"**

A. This passage is used by those who hold to Replacement Theology to teach that the Church and Israel are one tree. But the context of Romans 11 itself teaches that the Church is not Israel and that Israel has a future in God's plan and that her Old Testament covenants will be fulfilled.

B. Romans 9:15 says that as there is a casting away of Israel, which is what we see in the current dispensation, so there will be a receiving of Israel which will be associated with the resurrection of the dead (Romans 11:15).

C. What we see in Romans 9:16-24 is that the Church, though different from Israel, is closely associated with Israel (Romans 11:16-24). The root is not Israel herself. The root is Abraham's covenant and Abraham's Seed Jesus Christ. Both the church and Israel are connected with this Root. There is one tree but different branches. An Old Testament saint like Samuel and a New Testament saint like Apollos are both children of Abraham, one literally and one spiritually. Some of the natural branches growing from the root were broken off because of unbelief, and when they repent they will be grafted back in.

D. In Romans 9:25-27, Paul summarizes the issue of the Church and Israel. Israel is in spiritual blindness today, and that is what we see in modern Israel, but God isn't finished with blind Israel. She will be saved and converted, and God's covenants with her will be fulfilled. Words could not be plainer. When Paul says that "all Israel shall be saved," he is referring to Israel as a whole Israel and not to every Israelite. This is clear in comparing Scripture with Scripture. All Israel will be saved in the sense of the 12 tribes. Ezekiel tells us that God will restore Judah and Israel and they will be one (Ezekiel 37:15-20). But Zechariah tells us that only one-third of individual Israelites living in that day will be converted (Zechariah 13:8,9). Paul stated that a remnant of Israel will be saved (Romans 9:27).

**6. Galatians 3:16 - Now to Abraham and his seed were the promises made. He saith not, And to seeds, as of many; but as of one, And to thy seed, which is Christ.**

A, Paul taught that Abraham's covenant is fulfilled in and by Christ. He is the promised Seed. He inherits the promises and distributes the blessings. But Paul nowhere says that Jacob's seed, the 12 tribes of Israel, have ceased to be the seed of Abraham. In the context, he is contrasting the covenant of Abraham with the covenant of Moses. He is proving that the law of Moses was temporary, and the blessing of Abraham and the salvation of God does not come through the law of Moses. It comes through Jesus Christ. See Galatians 5:17 - And this I say, that the covenant, that was confirmed before of God in Christ, the law, which was four hundred and thirty years after, cannot disannul, that it should make the promise of none effect.

**7. Galatians 3:26-29 - For ye are all the children of God by faith in Christ Jesus. For as many of you as have been baptized into Christ have put on Christ. There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female: for ye are all one in Christ Jesus. And if ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise.**

A. This passage is speaking about Christ and those who are in Christ. In Christ there is neither Jew nor Greek. All are saved the same way and all become part of the same body today. But this passage does not say that there is no Jew or Greek today. There are still Jews and Greeks in the flesh, but they must be saved in the same way through faith in Jesus Christ. Paul made this clear elsewhere, when he said that the gospel was to be preached to "the Jew first, and also to the Greek" (Romans 1:16) and when he divided men into three major groups: Jew, Gentile, and the church of God (1 Corinthians 10:32).

B. New Testament believers are the seed of Abraham in Christ (Galatians 3:7).

They are the children of God. But they are not the nation Israel and they have not replaced the nation Israel, and God is not finished with the nation Israel.

**8. Galatians 4:21-26 - Tell me, ye that desire to be under the law, do ye not hear the law? For it is written, that Abraham had two sons, the one by a bondmaid, the other by a freewoman. But he who was of the bondwoman was born after the flesh; but he of the freewoman was by promise. Which things are an allegory: for these are the two covenants; the one from the mount Sinai, which gendereth to bondage, which is Agar. For this Agar is mount Sinai in Arabia, and answereth to Jerusalem which now is, and is in bondage with her children. But Jerusalem which is above is free, which is the mother of us all.**

A. The allegory of Galatians 4 cannot support the allegorical interpretation of prophecy, because Paul never interpreted Bible prophecy allegorically, always literally. He described a literal tribulation (1 Thessalonians 5:1-3), a literal Antichrist (2 Thessalonians 2:8-12), a literal resurrection (1 Corinthians 15), a literal return of Christ with His saints (1 Thessalonians 3:13; 4:14), a literal kingdom to come (2 Timothy 4:1), a literal fulfillment of national Israel's promises (Romans 11:25-27).

B. Paul's allegory is different from the allegorical method of interpreting prophecy, because in Galatians 4 Paul assumes the literal existence of Hagar, Sarah, Mount Sinai, Jerusalem, etc. He cites them as allegories only for the purpose of illustration. Those who interpret prophecy allegorically, though, say that Zion is not Zion and that the 144,000 in Revelation 7 is not 144,000 and that the 1,000 years in Revelation chapter 20 is not 1,000 years. This is not what Paul was doing in Galatians 4.

**9. Galatians 6:15-16 - For in Christ Jesus neither circumcision availeth any thing, nor uncircumcision, but a new creature. And as many as walk according to this rule, peace be on them, and mercy, and upon the Israel of God.**

A. Those who believe in salvation by grace through Christ Jesus are the ones who are accepted by God and are the true Israel. Paul is saying here the same thing as he said in Romans 2:28-29; 9:6. This is not to say that an unsaved Jew is not a Jew or that unsaved Israel today is not Israel or that the church is Israel.

Only by isolating Scripture and proof texting and spiritualizing that which can only be literal can one come to such conclusions.

B. Paul is using the term "Israel" in a different and broader way than he usually does, but elsewhere he plainly says that Israel is Israel and Jews are Jews. He taught that a remnant of Israel will be saved (Romans 9:27) and that God's covenants with her will be fulfilled (Romans 11:25-27).

**10. Philippians 3:3 - For we are the circumcision, which worship God in the spirit, and rejoice in Christ Jesus, and have no confidence in the flesh.**

A. New Testament saints are the true circumcision, meaning they fulfill the true spiritual meaning of circumcision, which points to the circumcision of the heart, to knowing and loving God from the heart, to a rejection of self-righteousness for the true righteousness in Christ, rather than mere external ritual and confidence in religion and ritual.

B. The verse does not say that New Testament believers have become the true Israel and replaced Israel. It doesn't say that God's covenants with Israel are fulfilled in the church.

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### **About the Author**

Dr. John Cereghin was saved on February 9, 1978 at the age of 13 after being raised in the Roman Catholic church. He was saved after listening to a program on missionary shortwave radio station HCJB from Quito, Ecuador. He left the Catholic church in 1983 and joined Maranatha Baptist Church in Elkton, Maryland in 1985. In 1986, she transferred from the University of Maryland to Maryland Baptist Bible College, earning the first doctor's degree awarded by the school in 1995. Dr. Cereghin also earned his Master of Theology degree from Foundations Theological Seminary in 1994.

Dr. Cereghin's ministry background includes working at Radio Station WOEL in Elkton, Maryland (1986-1998), teaching in various capacities at Maryland Baptist Bible College in Elkton, Maryland from 1988-1998, also serving as Dean of Men, Registrar and Academic Dean, and pastoring Queen Anne's Baptist Church, Centreville, Maryland (1989-1990), Charity Baptist Church, Mebane, North Carolina (1994-1995) and Grace Baptist Church in Smyrna, Delaware (1998-present).

Dr. Cereghin is married to the former Teresa Piggot of Greenwood, Nova Scotia and they have four children and four grandchildren.





### **Booklist on 1 and 2 Thessalonians**

! *An Annotated Bibliography of Reference Works and Commentaries on the Greek New Testament*, by Jon Weatherly, Cincinnati Bible College & Seminary, for Fall Semester, 2003.

@ *Commenting and Commentaries* by Charles Spurgeon

# *An Introduction to the New Testament* Volume 2: The Pauline Epistles by D. Edmond Hiebert

\$ *The Minister's Library* by Cyril Barber

% *New Testament Commentary Survey* by D. A. Carson

& Ligonier Ministries blog

@@ *Tools for Preaching and Teaching the Bible* by Stewart Custer

? *Commentaries for Biblical Expositors* by James Rosscup

\* by the author, John Cereghin

Comments are that of the reviewer and not necessarily those of the author. As always, discernment in choosing commentaries is required.

\* Anstey, Stanley Bruce, *The First Epistle of Paul to the Thessalonians*, n.d., 108 pages. Useful Plymouth Brethren exposition in their usual style. He often quotes from the translations by William Kelly and John Nelson Darby, which is to be expected. He will correct the Authorized Version.

\$ Askwith, Edward Harrison, *An Introduction to the Thessalonian Epistles*, 1902. An effective vindication of the Pauline authorship of both letters with a treatise on 2 Thessalonians.

# Auberlin, C. A., and Riggerback, C. J., *The Two Epistles of Paul to the Thessalonians*, Lange's Commentary on the Holy Scriptures. 1950. Valuable textual exegesis with an abundance of ethical, homiletical, and practical material added, much of which is definitely dated. A conservative Lutheran commentary. The additions by the translator add to the value of the work.

& Beale, G. K., *1-2 Thessalonians*, IVP New Testament Commentary, 2003. Beale has written what many consider to be a definitive commentary on the book of Revelation and now we have the results of his research into the Thessalonian epistles. Whether one agrees or disagrees with all of his conclusions, Beale always has interesting food for thought.

# Bailey, John W., and Clarke, James W., *The First and Second Epistles to the Thessalonians*, The Interpreter's Bible. Volume 11, 1955. Uses the Authorized and Revised Standard versions texts, In keeping with the format of the series, the material is divided into two parts, exegetical and expository notes. The work of two capable American liberal scholars.

# Best, Ernest, *A Commentary on the First and Second Epistles to the Thessalonians*, Harper's New Testament Commentaries, 1972. Based on the author's own translation. This verse-by-verse critical commentary, the work of a British liberal scholar, holds that both epistles were written by the same author "who was probably Paul but may have been Silvanus or Timothy." Seeks to view the letters in the light of the possible influence of Gnosticism and allied movements. Pays attention to grammatical, linguistic, and textual matters.

# Bicknell, E. J., *The First and Second Epistles to the Thessalonians*. Westminster Commentaries, 1932. Uses the English Revised Version. The introduction supports the authenticity of both epistles as well as their present order. A careful paraphrase follows the biblical text section by section. The exegetical notes, verse by verse, are rather brief, with added excursuses at points of special importance. Anglican, with some liberal leanings.

\$ Of indifferent value.

! Bruce, F. F. *1 and 2 Thessalonians*. Word Biblical Commentary, volume 45, 1982. Rather fragmented in presentation, this commentary is not Bruce's best but still reflects considerable learning and mature reflection.

& Bruce's commentaries are always worth consulting and this commentary is no exception. Highly recommended.

? Exegesis of the Greek text. Disappointingly brief and vague in some respects for a series as ambitious as this one. Though taking issue in I Thessalonians 1:10 and 5:9 to mean divine wrath at the end-time, Bruce does not seriously interact with any recent dispensational literature in examining I Thessalonians 4 or 5. In analyzing II Thessalonians 2, the only dispensationalist cited is Kelly (1903), with an allusion to Darby and a dismissal of the school of thought; citation of Walvoord's Blessed Hope and the Tribulation in the bibliography, but no interaction. He seems to see I Thessalonians 2:15-16 as a later insertion, presumably by a later anti-Semitic Gentile (pp. 48-51). Bruce is highly-regarded on exegesis and also on his skillful use of current literature. Those with training in Greek will be able to follow technical aspects in the notes and comments. He sees no distinction between "day of the Lord" and "day of Christ" etc., and disagrees with dispensational thinking that the rapture occurs before the "day of the Lord." This was the first work out in the 52-volume series.

? Collins, Raymond F., ed. *The Thessalonian Correspondence*, Bibliotheca ephemeridum Theologicarum lovaniensium, 1990. Collins collected scholarly writings in several languages on many topics pertinent to these two epistles. For inquiry into matters in which teachers in advanced classes tend to be more interested, the contributions vary in their helpfulness.

? Constable, Thomas, *I and II Thessalonians*, Bible Knowledge Commentary, 1985. A diligently prepared brief work by an evangelical, who explains profitably verse by verse and comments well on many of the difficult passages. He deals with passages about

the rapture and "Day of the Lord" (I Thessalonians 4-5; II Thessalonians 2) in a premillennial, dispensational way. A similar but more detailed effort of this nature is in the commentary by Robert L. Thomas. Constable is quite helpful in giving views, for example in regard to problems in II Thessalonians 2:1-12. He takes the restrainer to be the Holy Spirit.

\$ Demarest, Gary, *1 and 2 Thessalonians*, Communicator's Commentary Series, 1984. A fairly strong entry in a weak series.

# Denney, James, *The Epistles to the Thessalonians*, The Expositor's Bible. Volume VI, 1908, 1943 reprint. A vigorous and informative homiletical exposition by a noted Scottish theologian of the past generation.

\$ It is generally inferior to Milligan and cannot hope to compete with Hiebert's masterful study.

\$ Eadie, John, *A Commentary on the Greek Text of the Epistles of Paul to the Thessalonians*, 1877. Characterized by Eadie's usual thoroughness. Readers may not always agree with his exegesis, but he does provide a helpful evaluation of all the different points of view with an assessment of the strengths and weaknesses. An essay on "The Man of Sin" is appended.

@ Edmunds, J., *Commentary on 1 and 2 Thessalonians*, 1858. The author's notion of a Commentary, which he fully carries out, is contained in his preface. "My idea of the Middle-class Commentary is, that it should be in strict accordance with the doctrine and ritual of the Church, should illustrate her ritual, and should recommend her to the esteem and affection of her children, by proving her adherence to the Word of God."

\$ Elias, Jacob, *1 and 2 Thessalonians*, Believer's Bible Church Commentary, 1995. Accessible but not penetrating.

# Ellicott, Charles John., *A Critical and Grammatical Commentary on St. Paul's Epistles to the Thessalonians*, 1864. Greek text. First published in 1861, this noted, scholarly, highly technical treatment of these epistles is still of value for the advanced student. Places strong emphasis on grammatical matters.

# Erdman, Charles R., *The Epistles of Paul to the Thessalonians*, 1935. A brief yet quite thorough and easily read evangelical exposition by a noted Presbyterian professor and author.

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# Frame, James Everett, *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Epistles of St. Paul to the Thessalonians*. The International Critical Commentary, 1912. Greek text An

important grammatical and exegetical study of these epistles. Weakest in its handling of doctrinal and eschatological matters.

! Green, Gene L. *The Letters to the Thessalonians*. Pillar New Testament Commentary, 2002. Very thorough treatment of Thessalonica as the setting of the letters, consistently close examination of the significance of Greek words in the letters.

& Because the epistles to the Thessalonians contain some of the most difficult and debated texts in the entire New Testament (2 Thessalonians 2:1-12), it is next to impossible to find a commentary with an interpretation of this text with which there are no unresolved problems. Green's outstanding commentary is not without its own problems on this text, but all things considered, this is probably the best commentary on these letters currently available. It contains much helpful background information and very helpful theological insight.

\*Greene, Oliver B., *The Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Thessalonians*, 1970, 308 pages. Of limited value as Greene is so completely under the spell of "Greek scholarship" and "Greek scholars" that he abandons his native English. Greene, as supposed Fundamentalist evangelist and radio teacher, attacks the King James readings as much as any liberal does, under the guise of "Greek scholarship". He attacks the reading in 2 Thessalonians 2:2, where he joins every liberal and Roman Catholic in attacking the traditional reading "Day of Christ". Because of this, we cannot recommend this work despite its pedigree.

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\$ Amillennial.

# Hiebert, D. Edmond, *The Thessalonian Epistles. A Call to Readiness*, 1971. Uses the American Standard Version. A full exegetical treatment of these epistles on the basis of the original but suited to the English reader. Premillennial.

@ @ 383 pages. With this book, Hiebert provides the most thorough premillennial commentary. The author discusses how long Paul was in Thessalonica (pp. 16-17); gives Greek word studies (p. 44); notes the force of the perfect tense (pp. 65); stresses the imminent return of Christ (pp. 70, 219); at times discusses textual variants and translations (pp. 83, 93, 169); emphasizes the rightfulness of prayer to the Lord Jesus (pp. 153-54); and attacks the posttribulation rapture view (p. 205).

? This work by the late Dr. Hiebert, Professor of New Testament, Biblical Seminary, Fresno, California, takes its place among the best on Paul's two eschatological epistles. The author, taking the premillennial, pretribulation view, is not unaware of major interpretive problems, and he fairly presents different sides and then draws his conclusions. Many features make this volume valuable: background information, extensive bibliography up to its day, numerous footnotes, and a rich use of the original Greek.

# Hogg, C. F., and Vine, W. E., *The Epistles to the Thessalonians, with Notes Exegetical and Expository*, 1959 reprint. An analysis of the Greek text for the English student, with valuable word studies. A good combination of careful exegesis and devotional study. The work of two British Plymouth Brethren scholars, the volume sets forth a post-tribulational return of Christ.

@ @ 307 pages. This book is a conservative exposition that emphasizes word studies. The authors defend the authenticity of the book (pp. 11-12); list its major doctrines (pp. 14 ff.); show that the Lord Jesus Christ is called Lord (pp. 22 ff.); give special word studies on Word (p. 39), Satan (pp. 82-83), sons (pp. 158-59), Christian joy (pp. 186 ff.), Spirit, soul, and body (pp. 204 ff.); and teach a premillennial return of the Lord (p. 144).

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? Holmes, Michael V, *1 and 2 Thessalonians*, NIV Application Commentary, 1998. One finds a capable, brief explanation on many of the main points, often with well-informed exegetical input, plus the series' usual extra focus on ways to apply principles. Sometimes Holmes deals with different views on a problem, as on a man acquiring a wife or else controlling his sexual impulses (I Thess. 4:4), where he argues for the latter (126). He opts out of deciding what the "restrainer" in 2 Thess. 2:7 means, among seven views that he lists (233-34), where it would be better to take a stand. The work rates well among medium-length practical expositions, and will benefit pastors, students, and lay readers, especially on showing the relevancy of points.

# Horne, Charles M., *The Epistles to the Thessalonians. A Study Manual.*, 1961. A brief, well-outlined study guide by an evangelical Bible teacher. The work is based on a study of the original but suited to the lay Bible student.

@ Jewel, John, *Expositions upon I & II Thessalonians*, 1583. Reprinted 1811 and 1841. Also in his *Works*. Hooker calls Jewel "the jewel of bishops." This work is in the usual style of the first Reformers, but rather more lively than most of them. Many of the topics touched upon were peculiar to the times in which the exposition was written. It will serve as a good specimen of the preaching of the Fathers of the English Church.

# Kelcy, Raymond C., *The Letters of Paul to the Thessalonians*. The Living Word Commentary, 1968. The Revised Standard Version is printed at the top of the page. The work of a conservative scholar belonging to the Churches of Christ; the commentary brings out the force of the original for the common reader. Amillennial.

\* Lee, Witness, *Life Study on Thessalonians, Timothy, Titus, Philemon*, 1984, 566 pages. Chinese-style Plymouth Brethren exposition. Often corrects the Authorized Version. Like most Plymouth Brethren, Lee puts too much faith in modern textual criticism. He has several odd interpretations, such as dead saints are still in Abraham's

Bosom today and that the Lord was not speaking of literal mansions in John 14:1-3. He also attacks the Authorized Version reading of 1 Thessalonians 5:23 (pages 163-164). Despite this, occasionally interesting and useful material can be found. Lee was the successor to Watchman Nee so his remarks will reflect a Chinese/Oriental view of Scripture plus will lean heavily towards an over-emphasis on typology and mystical interpretations.

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\$ Lineberry, John, *Vital Word Studies in I Thessalonians*, 1960, 132 pages. Elementary studies which, while based on the Greek text, are frequently unreliable

@ @ In a conservative exposition that provides special Greek word studies, Lineberry maintains the deity and humanity of Christ (p. 25); stresses the imminent return of Christ (pp. 39, 98, 103, etc.); attacks Modernism (p. 64); defends the bodily resurrection of Christ (p. 97); and advocates the pretribulation rapture view and attacks the opposing views (pp. 101-13).

# Lunemann, Gottlieb, *Critical and Exegetical Handbook to the Epistles of St. Paul to the Thessalonians*. H. A. W. Meyer's Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the New Testament, 1884), Greek text. A thorough exposition of these epistles by a scholarly German professor of the past century. One of the justly celebrated older commentaries, with ample presentation of varying views on all important points. Dated but still of value for those familiar with the Greek or desiring the views of scholars of the past.

# MacDonald, William, *Letters to the Thessalonians*, 1969. A detailed outline is given at the beginning of each of the sections into which the epistles are divided, followed by concise verse-by-verse comments. Suited to the lay Bible student. Premillennial, pre-tribulational viewpoint.

! Malherbe, Abraham. *The Letters to the Thessalonians*. Anchor Bible, volume 32B, 2000. The magnum opus of one of the leading scholars of Paul in his Greco-Roman social setting, this commentary is remarkably readable for so thorough and learned a work.

@ Manton, Thomas, *Eighteen Sermons on 2 Thessalonians II., concerning Antichrist*, 1679. Here Manton smites heavily at Popery. Richard Baxter wrote a commendatory preface to this valuable exposition.

\* Baxter's prophetic views would be postmillennial, in the light of the times he lives, thus making the expositions of a more limited value. The Puritans are very weak on prophecy as a whole due to their misunderstandings of dispensational and premillennial truth.

! Marshall, I. Howard. *1 and 2 Thessalonians*. New Century Bible, 1983. Clearly written comments with balanced, informed conclusions.

? Marshall, former Professor in New Testament Exegesis at the University of Aberdeen, Scotland, wrote this 240-page volume to update the earlier commentary in this "New Century Bible" series. The author deals with much of the post-1972 critical literature bearing on these epistles. He builds upon E. Best's work in the Harper's New Testament Commentaries (1973). Marshall's introductory remarks reflect much awareness and are valuable. His conclusions for Pauline authorship and an early date for both epistles meet with the general consensus of conservative scholars. His verse by verse treatment is regrettably brief. Comments on the Greek abound, as do references to recent scholarly works. A tremendous help to the seminarian and pastor. - Jan Sattem

\$ Martin, Michael, *1 and 2 Thessalonians*, New American Commentary, 1995. Accessible but not penetrating.

? Mayhue, Richard, *First and Second Thessalonians. Triumphs and Trials of a Consecrated Church*, Focus on the Bible, 1999. A one-page outline on each letter and fifteen-page introduction leads into a vigorous, well-studied exposition running to 220 pp. After this, the author attaches study questions. Mayhue uses 33 "overview" sections to offer exegetical, thematic, or theological summaries, fitting facets within Scripture. For example, on the resurrection comments at I Thess. 1:10 sum up 14 points in the Bible about the subject. Among good features in the introduction are summaries of the major themes and the theological importance. Several reasons may support a chosen view (as "possess his own body" by self-controlling sexual purity, I Thess. 4:4). At other times, Mayhue is distinct even if brief on the meaning. In terms of the work's many helps for pastors, students or lay readers, it rates among the best assists among medium-length writings.

\$ Menken, Martin J. J., *1 and 2 Thessalonians*, The New Testament Readings Series, 1994. Manages to be simultaneously short, eccentric and expensive.

@@ Milligan, George, *St. Paul's Epistles to the Thessalonians*, 1908, 1952 reprint, 304 pp. Milligan's work is the best commentary on the Greek text. The author has an introduction that gives the background of the city (pp. xxi f.) and the church of Thessalonica (pp. xxvi ff.); discusses the language (pp. li ff.) and the doctrine of the Epistles (pp. Lxiii ff.); defends the authenticity (pp. 1xxi ff.); teaches that the present aspect of the kingdom is rule, the future aspect is glory (p. 27); holds that vessel in 4:4 means "body" (pp. 48-49); and warns against treating the rapture too literally (p. 60). Milligan also has special notes on Paul as a letter writer (pp. 121 ff.), the divine names in the epistles (pp. 135 ff.), the words for the second coming: parousia, epiphany, apocalypsis (pp. 145 ff.), the biblical doctrine of the Antichrist (pp. 158), and other subjects.

# Moore, Arthur L., *1 and 2 Thessalonians*. The Century Bible, New Series, 1989. A concise verse-by-verse commentary by an evangelical British scholar. Makes frequent reference to the Greek, given in transliterated form.

\$ Far too brief to be of first choice.

! Morris, Leon. *The First and Second Epistles to the Thessalonians*, 1991. Morris has to be the writer of the clearest exegetical commentaries on the NT in the twentieth century. Informed, responsible comments expressed in crisp sentences.

? Morris, Leon, *The Epistles of Paul to the Thessalonians*, Tyndale New Testament Commentary, 1984, 152 pages. Revision of 1956 and 1959 edition. This commentary is abreast of recent scholarship and grapples with most of the issues in a helpful way. It is on the English text but based on study of the Greek text, and is more complete than his shorter work done in the Tyndale Series. The revision is mainly along lines of updating with scholarly literature since the 1950's and a change to the NIV rather than the KJV. He argues for a post-tribulational rapture view in I Thessalonians 4-5, in distinction to Constable, Ryrie, Thomas and Walvoord. It is a good commentary in most respects, helpful to pastors, students and lay people.

# Neil, William, *The Epistle of Paul to the Thessalonians*. The Moffatt New Testament Commentary, 1950. Uses the Moffatt translation but is based on an independent study of the original. A stimulating work by a liberal British scholar. Weak in its handling of the eschatological passages.

\$ Palmer, Earl, *1 and 2 Thessalonians*, Good News Commentary, 1985. A rather weak contribution.

@ Patterson, Alexander Simpson, *Commentaries on Thessalonians, James, and 1 John*, 1857. Notes of discourses, with much in them. Hints may be gleaned here in abundance by students who open their eyes

@ Phillips, J., *The Greek of Thessalonians explained*, 1751. Short, but not particularly sweet. Very scarce.

\*Phillips, John, *Exploring 1&2 Thessalonians*, The John Phillips Commentary Series, 2005, 233 pages. A very useful commentary. Premillennial, dispensational and based on the King James Version. His outlines are worth the price of the book.

# Plummer, Alfred, *A Commentary on St. Paul's First Epistle to the Thessalonians*, 1918. *And Commentary on St. Paul's Second Epistle to the Thessalonians*, 1918. While not as full as the author's excellent work on the Gospel of Luke, these volumes provide a critical exegetical unfolding of these epistles. Greek words are often quoted but generally in parentheses, so that the non-Greek reader can readily profit from these volumes.



\$ Richard, Earl, *1 and 2 Thessalonians*, Sacra Pagina, 1995. Clear and focused on philology. It adopts many interesting positions, some plausible, some implausible. Richard argues that 1 Thessalonians is earlier (mid-40s) than most people think...In line with much contemporary scholarship, he thinks that the literary, theological and sociological problems of 2 Thessalonians can be untangled only by subscribing to a theory of pseudonymity.

\* Ruckman, Peter, *The Bible Believer's Commentary on First and Second Thessalonians and Philemon*, 2005, 208 pages. Based on the King James Version, highly dispensational and premillennial. Does not correct the Authorized Version readings. Useful and practical, but with some peculiar spots that will require some discernment. One of his later commentaries, which are not as good as the earlier ones.

# Ryrie, Charles Caldwell, *First and Second Thessalonians*. Everyman's Bible Commentary, 1959. A brief, well-outlined treatment of these epistles by a noted conservative seminary professor. Well adapted as a first volume for the study of these letters. Premillennial.

\$ Saunders, Ernest, *Thessalonians, Philippians and Philemon*, Knox Preaching Guides, 1981, One of the better entries in the series, though clearly hampered by brevity.

@ Sclater, William, *Exposition upon 1 and 2 Thessalonians*, 1627. Sclater is antique; but, in the usual Puritanic manner, he gives very instructive disquisitions upon a vast variety of topics suggested by the text.

@ Squire, John, *A Plaine Exposition on 2 Thessalonians II., 1-13, proving the Pope to be Antichrist*, 1630. Squire works out the point of the Pope's being Antichrist with very great cogency of reasoning. The exposition of the Epistle is lost in the point aimed at; but that point is of the utmost importance.

\* Stauffer Douglas and Andrew Ray, *Reviving the Blessed Hope of Thessalonians*, volume 1, 2016, 183 pages. Premillennial and dispensational, based on the Authorized Version. The work seeks to defend the dispensational and premillennial teachings of the Thessalonian epistles and answer attacks against it.

# Stevens, William Arnold, *Commentary on the Epistles to the Thessalonians*. An American Commentary, 1890. Uses the King James and English Revised versions. A significant interpretation by a recognized Baptist New Testament scholar of the past century.

? Stott, John R. W., *The Gospel and the End of Time, The Message of 1 and 2 Thessalonians*, 1991 220 pages. Stott is evangelical and has unusual ability to write lucidly and sum up things, informed by good scholarly thinking. As in other expositions (Sermon on the Mount, Romans 5-8, Acts, Galatians, Ephesians, etc.) he has good

comments. He is too brief on introductory matters (5 pp. on I Thessalonians and 3 on II Thessalonians), but his commentary is well-organized and articulate. He tends to be general quite often here, without detail on verses. One will be refreshed by the flow of the letters, at least. Stott stops at times to deal with problems, as how Satan hindered Paul's return (2:18), and what "vessel" means in 4:4. He favors the state as God's agent for punishing evil (p. 170). This is not a top commentary, but will serve lay people in a series of readable devotional segments.

? Thomas, Robert, *The Thessalonian Epistles*, Expositor's Bible Commentary, Though held to brevity in this series, the Professor of New Testament Literature and Exegesis at The Master's Seminary offers a careful exegetical study rich in many aspects of the Greek and discussion of main views on problems. From the standpoint of a dispensational perspective on verses related to the Lord's coming this is the best exegetically-based work.

! Wanamaker, Charles A. *The Epistles to the Thessalonians: A Commentary on the Greek Text*. NIGTC, 1990. Best available commentary on the Greek text of the epistles, advocating the unusual notion that 2 Thessalonians was written first.

\$ The best all-around commentary on the Greek text.

& Wanamaker attempts to resolve some difficulties related to these letters by arguing that 2 Thessalonians was actually written before 1 Thessalonians...Like all commentaries in the NIGTC series, it is technical and requires some knowledge of Greek. A very useful work for those doing in-depth study.

@ @ 316 pages. This commentary gives some help on the Greek text, but places more emphasis on Pauline Christianity "as a socio-religious movement" (p. xii); argues that II Thessalonians was actually first (pp. xii, 37-45); describes conversion as a "resocialization" process (p. 14); defends Pauline authorship (pp. 17-28); gives a rhetorical analysis (pp. 48 ff.); holds that Paul believed in a personal evil power but had not developed a clear doctrine of Satan (p. 122); urges that "Evangelical Christianity needs to strive to create a social context or community in which converts may be resocialized into a new and distinctive Christian pattern of behavior and practice. Without this, conversion is not complete and has little chance of being genuinely transformative in the long term" (p. 139). He holds that the assumption was presented in symbolic terms, but probably Paul believed "in some type of historical realization" (p. 173); does not use the term Rapture; sees the "Day of the Lord" as a threatening time of judgment (p. 225); argues that Paul does not teach the "final annihilation of the godless" (p. 229); and thinks that Paul took the "defilement of the temple" as part of Old Testament prophecy (p. 247).

# Ward, Ronald A., *A Commentary on First and Second Thessalonians*, 1973. Based on the Revised Standard Version, this verse-by-verse exposition seeks to bring out the message of these letters as well as to relate them to the life of the modern Church. Has sections on the theology of each epistle. The work of an evangelical Anglican scholar.

\$ Williams, David John, *1 and 2 Thessalonians*, New International Bible Commentary, 1992. Too brief to be of first choice, but a sensible work within its limitations.

& Witherington, Ben, *1 and 2 Thessalonians*, 2006. Witherington has written a series of "socio-rhetorical" commentaries on a good number of New Testament books. Some are better than others and this volume is one of the better ones. The primary benefit of reading his commentaries is the wealth of contextual background information he provides.

@ @ Walvoord, John Flipse. *The Thessalonian Epistles*, 1955. 158 pp. This book is a popular premillennial exposition. The author defends election (p. 14); warns about coming judgment (p. 19); urges soulwinning and prayer (pp. 37, 42); holds to the imminent return of Christ (p. 47); discusses the words of coming (pp. 48-49); denies a general resurrection (p. 59); defends the pretribulation rapture (pp. 64-65); thinks that only New Testament saints will be resurrected at the rapture, though the Scofield Bible disagrees (p. 72); and holds that the "Day of the Lord" includes the tribulation period and the millennium (pp. 76-78).

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"Biblical Viewpoint", from Bob Jones University, volume 38, Number 1 (April 2004) has a listing of commentaries on 1 Thessalonians, but not a description of them as earlier versions of the journal had. I'll list them for the sake of reference.

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