

ΕΥΧΑΡΙΣΤΕΙΝ ΟΦΙΜΕΝ  
ΤΩ ΘΩ ΠΑΝΤΕΡΕΡΥΜΩΝ  
ΑΛΛΑ ΦΟΙ ΚΛΩ ΣΑΞΙΟΝ  
ΕΣΤΙΝ ΟΤΙ ΥΠΕΡΧΥ  
ΣΑΝΕΙ Η ΠΙΣΤΙΣ ΥΜ  
ΚΑΙ ΠΛΕΟΝ ΑΖΕΙ Η  
ΑΓΑΠΗ ΕΝ ΟΣΕΚΑ  
ΣΤΟΥ ΠΑΝΤΩΝ Η  
ΑΛΛΗΛΟΥΣ  
ΩΣΤΕ ΚΥΤΟΥ ΣΗΜΑ  
ΕΝ ΥΜΙΝ ΕΓΚΑΥΧΑ  
ΣΟΛΙΑ ΕΝ ΤΑΙΣ ΕΚΚΛΗ  
ΣΙΑΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΘΥ ΥΠΕΡ  
ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΜΟΝΗΣ  
ΥΜΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΠΙΣΤΕ  
ΕΝ ΠΑΣΙ ΤΟΙΣ ΑΙΩ  
ΜΟΙΣ ΥΜΩΝ ΚΑΙ  
ΤΑΙΣ ΟΛΙΨΙΝ ΑΝ  
ΑΝ ΕΧΕΣΘΕ  
ΣΗΜΑ ΤΗ ΣΑΚΚΑΙ  
ΔΕ ΚΡΙΣΕΩΣ ΤΟΥ ΘΥ  
ΕΙΣ ΤΟ ΚΑΤΑΣΚΕΨΘΗ  
ΝΑΙ ΥΜΑΣ ΤΗΣ ΒΑ  
ΛΕΙΑΣ ΤΟΥ ΘΥ ΥΠΕΡ  
ΚΑΙ ΠΑΣΧΕΤΕ  
ΕΙ ΠΕΡ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΝ ΠΑ  
ΡΑΘΩ ΑΝΤΑΓΙΟΝ  
ΝΑΙ ΤΟΙΣ ΟΛΙΒΟΤΙ  
ΥΜΑΣ ΟΛΙΨΙΝ ΚΑΙ  
ΥΜΙΝ ΤΟΙΣ ΟΛΙΒΟ  
ΜΕΝΟΙΣ ΑΝΕΣΙΝ  
ΜΕΘ' ΥΜΩΝ ΕΝ ΤΗ  
ΑΠΟΚΑΛΥΨΕΙ ΤΩ

ΣΙΝ ΟΛΕΘΡΟΝ ΑΩ  
ΝΙΟΝ ΑΠΟ ΠΡΟΣΩ  
ΠΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΚΥ ΚΑΙ ΜΙ  
ΤΗΣ ΔΟΞΗΣ ΤΗΣ ΣΙ  
ΧΥΟΣ ΑΥΤΟΥ  
ΟΤΑΝ ΕΛΘΗ ΕΝ ΔΟΞΑ  
ΣΩ ΗΝ ΑΙΕΝ ΤΟΙΣ Α  
ΓΙΟΙΣ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΟΥ  
ΜΑΣ ΘΗΝ ΑΙΕΝ ΠΑ  
ΣΙ ΤΟΙΣ ΠΙΣΤΕΥΟΝΤ  
ΟΤΙ ΕΠΙΣΤΕΥΘΗΤ  
ΜΑΡΤΥΡΙΟΝ ΗΜΩ  
ΕΦ' ΥΜΑΣ ΕΝ ΤΗ Η  
ΡΑΚΕΙ Η  
ΕΙΣ ΟΚΑΙ ΕΚΚΛΗΣΙΑ  
ΝΑΙ ΤΟΙΣ ΟΛΙΒΟΤΙ  
ΥΜΑΣ ΟΛΙΨΙΝ ΚΑΙ  
ΚΑΙ ΤΩ ΕΝ ΤΗΣ ΚΑΙ  
ΩΣ ΟΘ' ΕΝ ΜΩΝ ΚΝ  
ΠΑ ΗΡΩΣ Η ΠΑΣΑ Η  
ΛΟΚΙΑΝ ΑΓΑΘΩ  
ΝΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΡΓΟΝ Η  
ΩΣ ΕΝ ΔΥΝΑΜΕΙ  
ΠΩΣ ΕΝ ΔΟΞΑ ΣΩ  
ΤΩ ΟΝΟΜΑ ΤΟΥ ΚΥ  
ΜΩΝ Η ΥΕΝ ΥΜΙΝ  
ΚΑΙ ΥΜΕΙΣ ΕΝ ΧΥ  
ΚΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΧΑΡΙΝ Η  
ΘΥ ΗΜΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΚΥ  
ΧΥ  
ΕΡΕΤΕΣ ΜΕΝ ΔΕ ΥΜ  
ΔΕΛΦΟΙ ΥΠΕΡ ΤΗΣ  
ΠΑΡΟΥΣΙΑΣ ΤΟΥ ΚΥ  
ΗΜΩΝ Η ΥΧΥ ΚΑΙ  
ΗΜΩΝ ΕΠΙΣΥΝΑ  
ΓΩ ΤΗΣ ΕΠΑΥΤΟΝ  
ΕΙΣ ΤΟ ΜΗ ΤΑ ΧΕΩ

# 2nd Thessalonians

ΜΙΝ ΕΝ ΧΥ ΤΩ  
ΟΤΙ ΣΑΝ ΜΗ ΕΛΘΗ  
ΑΠΟΣΤΑΣΙΑ ΠΡΩ  
ΚΑΙ ΑΠΟΚΑΛΥΨΘΗ  
ΟΑΝ ΘΡΩΠΟΣ ΤΗ  
ΝΟΜΙΑΣ ΟΥΙΟΣ ΤΗ  
ΑΠΩΛΕΙΑΣ ΟΛΗΤΗ  
ΚΕΙΜΕΝΟΣ ΕΠΙ ΠΑ  
ΤΑ ΕΓΟΜΕΝΟΝ ΟΝ  
Η ΣΕ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΤΕ  
ΑΥΤΟΝ ΕΙΣ ΤΟΝ Η  
ΟΝ ΤΟΥ ΘΥ ΚΑΘΙΣΑ  
ΑΠΟ ΔΙΚΝΥΝ ΤΑΟΥ  
ΤΟΝ ΟΤΙ ΕΣΤΙΝ ΟΣ  
ΟΥΜΝΗ ΜΟΝ ΕΥΤΕ  
ΟΤΙ ΕΠΙ ΟΝ ΠΡΟΣ  
ΕΙΣ ΟΚΑΙ ΕΚΚΛΗΣΙΑ  
ΝΑΙ ΤΟΙΣ ΟΛΙΒΟΤΙ  
ΥΜΑΣ ΟΛΙΨΙΝ ΚΑΙ  
ΚΑΙ ΤΩ ΕΝ ΤΗΣ ΚΑΙ  
ΟΙ ΔΑΤΑΙ ΕΙΣ ΤΟ Α  
ΚΑΛΥΨΘΗΝΑΙ ΑΥ  
ΕΝ ΤΩ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΚΑΙ  
ΤΟ ΓΑΡ ΗΥΣ ΤΗ Η  
Η ΑΗΤΑ ΕΝ ΕΡΓΕΙ  
ΤΗΣ ΑΝΟΜΙΑΣ ΜΟ  
ΝΟΝ ΟΚΑΤΕΧΩΝ  
ΑΡΤΙ ΕΩΣ ΕΚ ΜΕΣ  
ΓΕΝΗΤΑΙ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΤΕ  
ΑΠΟΚΑΛΥΨΘΗΣΕ  
ΤΑΙ Ο ΑΝΟΜΟΣ  
ΟΝ ΟΚ' ΕΙΣ ΑΝ ΑΛΟΙ  
ΤΩ ΠΗΝ ΤΟΥ ΣΤΟΝ Α  
ΤΟΣ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΙ  
ΓΗΣ ΕΠΗ ΕΠΙ ΦΛΗ  
ΧΤΗΣ ΤΑΡΟΥΣΙΑΣ  
ΤΟΥ  
ΟΥ ΕΣΤΙΝ Η ΠΑΡΟΥ  
ΑΚΑΤΕΝ ΕΡΓΙΑΝ ΤΟΥ

ΥΙΕΙ ΑΥΤΟΙΣ ΟΘ  
ΝΕΡΓΕΙΑΝ ΠΑΛΗ  
ΕΙΣ ΤΟ ΠΙΣΤΕΥΕΝ  
ΑΥΤΟΥΣ ΤΩ ΤΕΥΜ  
ΙΝ ΑΚΡΙΘΩΣ ΙΝΑ  
ΠΑΝΤΕΣ ΟΙ ΜΗ Π  
ΣΤΕΥΣΑΝΤΕΣ ΤΗ Α  
ΛΗΘΕΙΑ ΑΛΛΑ ΔΕΥ  
ΚΗΣΑΝΤΕΣ ΤΗ ΑΛ  
ΚΕΙΑ  
ΗΜΕΙΣ ΔΕ ΟΦΙΛΟΜ  
ΕΥΧΑΡΙΣΤΙΝ ΤΩ  
ΠΑΝΤΟΤΕ ΕΡΕΡΥ  
ΜΩΝ ΑΛΛΕΛΦΟΙ Η  
ΓΑΠ ΗΜΕΝ ΟΥ ΤΙ  
ΚΥ ΟΤΙ ΕΙΣ ΑΥΤΟΝ Μ  
ΑΠ ΑΡΧΗΣ ΣΕ  
ΤΗΝ ΑΝΕΝ ΑΓΙΑΣ  
ΠΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΙΣΤΙΑ  
ΘΕΙΑΣ  
ΕΙΣ ΟΚΑΙ ΕΚΚΛΗΣΙΑ  
ΥΜΑΣ ΑΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΘΥ  
ΓΕΛΙΟΥ ΥΜΩΝ ΕΚ  
ΠΕΡΙΠΟΙΗΣΙΝ Δ  
ΣΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΚΥ ΗΜΩ  
ΙΥΧΥ  
ΑΓΑΘΟΥΝ ΑΛΛΕΛΦΟΙ  
ΚΕΤΕΡΑΙ ΚΡΑΤΕΡ  
ΤΑΣ ΠΑΡΑ ΔΟΣ ΕΙ  
ΔΕΣ ΔΙΔΑΧΘΗΤΕ  
ΤΕ ΔΙΔΑΛΟΓΟΥ ΕΠ  
ΕΠΙΣΤΟΛΗ ΣΗΜ  
ΑΥΤΟΣ ΔΕ ΟΚ' ΕΠ  
ΙΣΧ' ΕΘ' ΕΠ' ΑΚΡΗ  
ΗΜΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΟΥ  
ΡΑΚΑ Η ΣΙΝ ΑΙΩΝΙ  
ΑΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΑ ΠΙ ΑΛΑ  
ΑΝ ΕΝ ΧΑΡΙΤΙ ΠΑ

# Overview

- Author(s): Paul, Silas, and Timothy (1:1)
  - Paul gives his “signature” at the end of letter 3:17
- Date
  - Very Shortly after 1 Thessalonians (50-52 AD)
- Purpose (s)
  - Clarify confusion about Christ’s 2<sup>nd</sup> coming (2:1-3)
  - Living disciplined lives/undisciplined brethren (3:11)

# Outline

- Greeting 1:1-2
- Thanksgiving, Encouragement, and Prayer 1:3-12
- The Man of Lawlessness 2:1-12
- Thanksgiving, Exhortation, and Prayer 2:13-17
- Dealing with Undisciplined Brethren 3:1-15
- Conclusion 3:16-17

# 2 Thessalonians 1

What does Paul say about the Thessalonians' faith? Why is Paul able to say this about them?

- “Increasing abundantly” (1:3)
- Paul was able to “speak proudly of them” to other churches (1:4)
- Their love for each other was growing as well
- They were enduring persecution and affliction for the Kingdom of God

# 2 Thessalonians 1

What reason does Paul give for persecutions and afflictions the Thessalonians were enduring?

- Vs 5- “This is a plain indication of God’s righteous judgment so that you will be considered worthy of the kingdom of God, for which you indeed are suffering.”
- Similar language is used elsewhere about suffering for Christ
  - Acts 5:41
  - 1 Peter 1:7
  - 1 Peter 4:12-18
  - Hebrews 12:4-6

# 2 Thessalonians 1

What does Paul say will happen to those inflicting persecution on these Christians?

- God will repay the affliction they had dealt on them, God will give relief to those who are persecuted (6-7)
- God will deal retribution to those who do not know God or obey the Gospel of Jesus (8)
- Eternal punishment awaits these people (9)

# 2 Thessalonians 1

What does this say about how we should view those who persecute Christians? How do we balance this with Romans 12:14?

- God is handling the punishment- not us. We are not to resist evil people (Matthew 5:38-42)
- We want all *individuals* to be saved- just as God does (1 Timothy 2:3-4; Matthew 28:19-20)
- However, there is a place where it is appropriate to take comfort in God's coming judgement against evil

# 2 Thessalonians 1

Why does Paul pray for the Thessalonians in vs 11?

- That God would consider them worthy of their calling and fulfill every desire for goodness
- That Jesus would be glorified in them, and them in Christ.
- The Thessalonians were praise for their faith in vs 3, but Paul prayed that they would maintain this faith. They could lose it if they were not diligent.

## 2 Thessalonians 2

Which topic from 1 Thessalonians does Paul bring up again at the beginning of chapter 2? Why did he feel the need to address it again?

- 2<sup>nd</sup> Coming of Jesus
- The Thessalonians were “shaken” with concern they had missed the day of the Lord.
  - Vs 2 seems to imply a false letter had been given to them (“a message, or a letter as if from us”. NET- “..letter *allegedly* from us”
- Paul will go on to clarify that they had not missed it, and that certain events need to take place before the Lord returns.

# 2 Thessalonians 2

What does Paul say must happen before Jesus' return?

- Apostasy
- Man of Lawlessness/Son of Destruction revealed
- Paul reminds the Thessalonians that he had revealed these things to them while he was with them.

## 2 Thessalonians 2

What will the man of lawlessness do? What will ultimately happen to him?

- Exalt himself above every object of worship, take the seat in the temple of God.
- Comes in accord with the activity of Satan
- Perform false signs and wonders
- Deceive those who take pleasure in wickedness
- The Lord will eliminate him with “breath of his mouth” at His coming.

# 2 Thessalonians 2

## Brief Possibilities of this Apostasy /Man of Lawlessness

- Catholic Church/Papacy?
  - Fits the bill as major apostasy
  - The pope would fit taking “the seat in the temple of God, displaying himself as being God”
  - False/signs wonders
  - Catholic Church wasn’t organized until 2<sup>nd</sup> century at the earliest- does this fit with the Thessalonians “knowing what restrains him now” in ~50 AD?
- Roman Empire/Emperor Worship?
  - Fits major apostasy
  - The Caesars viewed themselves as God
  - At least some Caesars were claimed to have done miracles
  - Roman empire fell ~476 AD. The lawless one is to be removed at Jesus’ coming (vs 8)
- General apostasy?
  - Some take Paul to be talking about the major apostasy that would occur in the coming years after this, and that the “man of lawlessness” is a general term for false teachers
  - Specific enough?
- Other?