

Lesson Five Review Questions

Logos Educator's Network Video #5 -

Overview of the Epistles: Give an example of a letter (epistle) in the New Testament that was written to an individual, to an individual church, and to a group of churches. Briefly explain the format of the letter. Use the categories for Paul's epistles described by Pastor Huffman below and give some examples for each one.

- The early epistles: 1st and 2nd Thessalonian, Galatians
- The major epistles: Romans, 1st and 2nd Corinthians
- The prison epistles: Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, Philemon
- The pastoral epistles: 1st and 2nd Timothy, Titus

Who wrote the majority of the New Testament books? Paul

What were the General Epistles? These are the letters that were not written by Paul but written by everyone else.

How many books are there in the New Testament? 27 books

How many epistles? 21 epistles

Apostle Paul:

When was Paul probably born? 5 A.D. in Tarsus

What was Paul's original training and purpose, and what event changed his life direction? Paul's early training was in law, to become a great Pharisee and learning his trade of tent-making. When Paul met the risen Christ on the road to Damascus.

What represented the change in Paul's life? When Jesus spoke "I am Jesus whom you are persecuting" in Acts 9:5.

What were some of the "firsts" of Paul? 1st Gentile Convert, 1st Missionary Journey, 1st member of the church

What was Paul's purpose? Paul's purpose can be found in Col 1:28-29. "We proclaim him, admonishing and teaching everyone with all wisdom, so that we may present everyone perfect in Christ. To this end I labor, struggling with all his energy, which so powerfully works in me." *NIV Quest Study Bible*

Why is Paul called the first and greatest missionary in the Church? He planted churches throughout the known world. God gave him a revelation of the Holy Spirit that we see in his letters.

What do we see in the character of Paul? Paul was abused, beaten, stoned shipped wrecked and thrown in prison for his belief and convictions

What sustained Paul? Revelation from God. For Paul to hear from God himself. Paul was also surrounded by people who loved him (fellow believers). He also had an over-whelming sense of the call of God in his life. Paul's love for Jesus was so over-whelming (eternal perspective).

What perspective should we have? That with Jesus Christ, we can have joy, peace, courage, strength when the Holy Spirit comes to dwell in with.

Apostle Peter:

Was Peter probably prosperous as a fisherman? Yes

Did the disciples know that they would have a world-wide impact? I don't believe so. For them, it was an honor to follow to be asked by the 'great Rabbi'/teacher, Jesus to follow him since in the day, if your son/you were chosen to be a disciple of the Rabbi, it was a great honor to the family.

They did not know that they would be the group to change the world.

How does this apply to us? To understand that God has a bigger plan for our lives and to follow Jesus is to become a great disciple, to spread Gods' word.

The Early Epistles - 1 Thessalonians:

According to Pastor Huffman, what are the key verses of 1 Thessalonians? 1 Thes 5:16

Where did Paul probably write the letter to the Thessalonians? Thessalonica

What is the theme of this epistle? The main theme is the return of Jesus.

What does Acts 17 tell us about the situation? Acts 17 tells of the living condition in Thessalonica at the time. That there were a lot of Jews that weren't Christians that were oppressing the ones that were converted. While Paul was there, a riot broke out and Paul and Silas had to flee the city. They raided one of the early houses of the Christians and had Jason arrested.

How did Paul relate to their suffering and address it? Because he too, after being chased out of Thessalonica, could understand how the early Christians were being treated. He told them that that are moving in the right direction, that their motives were good. He gave encouragement and let them know that he was praying for them constantly and that their hope and joy was in Jesus. He also reminds them of their value as a community.

What doctrine were the Thessalonians confused about? The Thessalonians "does God really care?" and "why do Christians have to suffer persecution?"

What is eschatology? End times

Who did Paul send to the Thessalonians to encourage them? Timothy

The Early Epistles - 2 Thessalonians:

What is one of the important themes of this epistle? Understanding “end time” events.

What were some of the problems resulting from the wrong ideas of the Thessalonians? People had stopped working/paying the “bills” because their suffering was so bad that this must be the Tribulation or that the second coming of Christ had already happened and they missed it, or he was about to come back.

What were some of the eschatological events described by Paul in 2 Thessalonians? Paul explained that before the 2nd Coming, there will be a falling away first (rebellion). Be ready and prepared for the coming of Jesus and reminds them that he will not come without any warning.

The Early Epistles – Galatians:

What is an important theme in Galatians? The theme is Christian freedom

Who was it addressed to? The Gauls

What was the reason for the letter? Because became very concerned over the controversy surrounding the Gentile Christians and the Jews.

What were the Judaizers doing that frustrated Paul? The Judaizers were trying to get the gentile Christians, who had experienced the freedom of Jesus, to add on to their faith all the restrictions/laws of the Mosaic law. The Judaizers were discrediting Paul’s apostleship and distorting his message of grace.

What is true circumcision? Meaning that both Jews and Gentiles who have put their faith in Jesus, who have experienced a circumcision of the heart, are part of the kingdom of God. The inward reality of this faith is the true mark of a child of God! It can be read in Rom 2:28-29 & Gal. 5:11-12.

What doctrine does Paul really address in this epistle? The doctrine was given to carefully define sin and to reveal the righteousness requirements of God.

What must we do to overcome the desires of the sinful nature? If you live by the Spirit, you will not gratify the desires of the sinful nature. Gal 5:16

Overview of 1 Thessalonians Chart –

What are the five major sections in 1 Thessalonians and what is the major point of each section?

Chpt. 1 The Church itself/Thanksgiving, remembering, affirming & reporting

Chpt. 2 The Apostle himself/the flock & the pastor

Chpt. 3 The report/personal concern & comfort & relief

Chpt. 4 The concern/sexual purity & prophetic urgency

Chpt. 5 The balance/stay alert, encourage one another, live in peace

According to Swindoll, what is the major theme of Paul’s first epistle to the Thessalonians? The hope of Christ’s return comforts us and motivates us to live Godly.

Overview of 2 Thessalonians Chart -

What are the three major sections in 2 Thessalonians and what is the major point of each section? affirmation amidst affliction, explanation of Prophecy & clarification regarding response.

According to Swindoll, what is the portrait of Christ Paul's second epistle to the Thessalonians? That Jesus is the coming Judge who will reward the righteousness and destroy the wicked, including the coming of man of lawlessness in the end times.

Overview of Galatians Chart -

What are the three major sections in Galatians and what is the major point of each section? Defense of the True Gospel, Freedom from legalism and freedom to love and to serve.

What is the style of Paul's epistle to the Galatians? Paul's style was vigorous, blunt, direct and brief

Martin Luther's Commentary on Galatians -

According to Martin Luther, why did Paul write the epistle to the Galatians? because, after leaving from the Galatian churches, Jewish-Christian fanatics ", who distorted his Gospel of man's free justification by faith in Christ Jesus, moved in.

What were the Jewish Christians that infiltrated the Church in Galatia probably saying about Paul? That you should not think highly of him. He was the last to turn to Christianity.

In what chapters does Paul defend his authority? Paul defends his authority in the first two chapters of Galatians.

Epochs in the Life of Paul -

Briefly describe the statesmanship of Paul. That as people are against his teachings/setting up churches, he gets his strength from Christ to continue with opposition and takes on the burden of those he is trying to convert to Christianity.

Who were his three enemies? Pharisee, Sadducee, Herodian

Despite his enemies, how did Paul view Jews and Gentiles? That they were the same. That he had to be all to save some.

Who helped Paul? He had his first lieutenants like Timothy, Titus, Erastus and others.

In quoting professor Findlay, what does A. T. Robertson say is the drama of the epistles as "it advances from Galatia to Rome"? "the period of his struggle with the

Judaistic reaction in the Church, and of the four great evangelical Epistles which were its outcome. The evangelist becomes the controversialist; the church founder must defend the church of his foundation. The apologetic and doctrinal interests now predominate in St. Paul's work; he is employed in consolidating the conquests already won." (pg. 176)