

Study Guide Rel A 212: Midterm #2

Dr. Blumell

Exam Format

- **Total Points: 100 (Exam is worth 24% of your final grade)**

Part A

- 41 multiple choice (41 pts)
- 9 matching (questions relate to “big picture” questions about the epistles: e.g. “In this letter Paul tells the saints that the Second Coming is not as soon as they may think”: Answer: “2 Thessalonians”) (9 pts)
- 10 True/False (10 pts)

Part B

- 12 matching (questions only relate to names of individuals who appear in the letters: e.g. “Scribe of the epistle to the Romans”: Answer: “Tertius”) (6 pts)
- Fill in the blank/short answer (24 pts)
- Essay question, answer in two pages which will be provided with exam (10 pts)

Essay Question:

After reading Paul’s Epistle to the Galatians, read Acts 15. What do Galatians 2 and Acts 15 have in common? What specific issues do they address? What decisions does the early church make? What do we learn about church leadership at this time and what important lessons can we learn from these scriptures that we can apply to our lives to make us better disciples of Christ. Please feel free to use the personal pronoun “I” in this paper as this is acceptable.

Study Suggestions

1. Know generally what each epistle is about (think big picture, what is the main point(s) of the letter)
2. As you study be sure to focus on those parts of the epistle we covered in class
3. Terms/Concepts, Places, and People, study them in such a way that you can tie them back to the letters.

<u>Terms/Concepts</u>		<u>People</u>
Justification	Sun, Moon, Stars	Paul
Sanctification	Agape Meal	Tertius
Predestination	Sacrament	Phoebe
Foreordination	Gift of Tongues	Apollos
Diaspora/Dispersion	Marriage/Celibacy	Chloe
“New Testament”	Second Coming	Timothy
Circumcision	Last Days	Titus
Grace	Welfare Collection	Barnabas
Faith	Baptism	Peter
Resurrection	Sin	Onesimus
Scribes/Letter Writing	<u>Places</u>	Philemon
“Thorn in the Flesh”	Rome	Aristarchus
Charity	Corinth	Archippus
Fruit of the Spirit	Galatia	Hermogenes
Gnosticism	Spain	Jannes & Jambres
Bishop	Ephesus	Abraham
Deacon	Philippi	Hagar & Sarah
Apostle	Thessalonica	Silvanus
Pharisees	Colossae	
Convert		
Law of Moses		
Gospel		
Baptism for the Dead		
“Third heaven”		

* For the articles read for class be sure to be able to answer the questions posted on the website about each article

Study Questions

*These will be placed throughout the study guide for each of Paul's epistles covered in this unit.
Please make sure you can answer these questions for the exam; use them as a guide when you study



Of the **27** books of the New Testament,
14 were written by Paul

Romans	1 Thessalonians
1 Corinthians	2 Thessalonians
2 Corinthians	1 Timothy
Galatians	2 Timothy
Ephesians	Titus
Philippians	Philemon
Colossians	*The Epistle to the Hebrews

In what order are Paul's Epistles arranged?

- A. Chronologically (latest to earliest)
- B. Chronologically (earliest to latest)
- C. By size (largest to smallest)
- D. By size (smallest to largest)
- E. By importance (most to least)
- F. Geographically (Rome to Jerusalem)
- G. No particular order

Pauline Letters in Chronological Order

1. 1 Thessalonians
2. 2 Thessalonians
3. 1 Corinthians
4. Galatians
5. 2 Corinthians
6. Romans
7. Ephesians
8. Philippians
9. Colossians
10. Philemon
11. 1 Timothy
12. Titus
13. 2 Timothy
14. Hebrews (?)

**15 – 20 year
window
late 40s – mid 60s A.D.**

Do we have all the letters Paul wrote?

- ⁹ *I wrote unto you in an epistle* not to company with fornicators: ¹⁰ Yet not altogether with the fornicators of this world, or with the covetous, or extortioners, or with idolaters; for then must ye needs go out of the world.

(1 Corinthians 5:9–10)

- *This is the third time I am coming to you.* In the mouth of two or three witnesses shall every word be established.

(2 Corinthians 13:1)

- ³ How that by revelation he made known unto me the mystery; *(as I wrote afore in few words,* ⁴ Whereby, when ye read, ye may understand my knowledge in the mystery of Christ)

(Ephesians 3:3–4)

- ¹⁶ And when this epistle is read among you, cause that it be read also in the church of the Laodiceans; *and that ye likewise read the epistle from Laodicea.*

(Colossians 4:16)

1503 1 THESSALONIANS 5:24—2 THESSALONIANS 1:11

24 Faithful is he that calleth you, who also will do it.
25 Brethren, pray for us.
26 Greet all the brethren with a holy kiss.
27 I charge you by the Lord that

this epistle be read unto all the holy brethren.

28 The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you. Amen.
¶ The first epistle unto the Thessalonians was written from Athens.

THE SECOND EPISTLE OF
PAUL THE APOSTLE TO THE
THESSALONIANS

“We thought it good to be **left at Athens** alone; And **sent Timotheus**...to comfort you... But now when **Timotheus came from you unto us**, [he] brought us good tidings.”
1 Thes. 3:1–2, 6

“After these things **Paul departed from Athens, and came to Corinth**... And when Silas and **Timotheus were come from Macedonia**, Paul...testified to the Jews that Jesus was Christ.”
Acts 18:1,5

On KJV Subscriptions

Brethren.

28 The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you. Amen.
¶ The first epistle unto the Thessalonians was written from Athens.

Subscription: added by a copyist at the end of the text he was copying.

“One may be misled by the King James Version notes at the end of every letter. These little postscripts are called ‘subscriptions’ from the fact that **copyists wrote them** underneath or after the letters. But the sentence notes appear very late — their earliest form is fourth century, so **they are merely scribes’ opinions**.”
R. L. Anderson, *Understanding Paul*, 72.

Study Questions on the Background to Paul’s Letters:

- What is the organizing principle behind Paul’s letters in the New Testament (NT)?
- Chronologically speaking, what is Paul’s earliest letter? What is Paul’s last letter?
- During what approximate time period did Paul write his letters?
- What are the “Pastoral Epistles”?
- Did Paul write the letters to be an all-encompassing encapsulation of the Christian faith?
- How does the use of a scribe explain stylistic differences in Paul’s epistles?
- As discussed in class, some of the counsel Paul gives in certain letters is more timely than timeless (i.e. addressed to a culturally specific context at a given time). Identify some examples. On the other hand, what are some timeless principles taught in Paul’s letters (i.e. apply equally to our time as well as Paul’s own time).

Paul and Thessalonians

- Paul spent “three sabbaths” in “**Second**” **Missionary Journey of**
 - A few Jews, “devout” men (God-fearers), and prominent women are among the by Acts 17:4
 - Paul and Silas fled to Berea before the established further
- 
- Very likely that 1 Thessalonians is the earliest extant Christian writing (c. A.D. 49/50)
 - Paul wrote to the church in Thessalonica while headquartered at Corinth
 - “After these things **Paul departed from Athens, and came to Corinth**... And when Silas and **Timotheus were come from Macedonia**, Paul...testified to the Jews that Jesus was Christ.” (Acts 18:1,5)
 - **Occasion of the Letter:** Timothy came to Paul in Corinth and reported Thessalonian concerns
 - **Paul had not returned**
 - **Members had died**
 - **Jesus Christ had not returned**

Second Coming According to 1 Thessalonians 4–5

- **For the Lord himself shall descend from heaven with a shout**, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God (4:16)
- the day of the Lord so cometh **as a thief in the night**. (5:2)
 - ⁴³ But know this, that if the goodman of the house had known in what watch the **thief** would come, he would have watched, and would not have suffered his house to be broken up. ⁴⁴ Therefore be ye also ready: **for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of man cometh**.

Matthew 24:43–44
 - But **of that day and hour knoweth no man**, no, **not the angels of heaven, but my Father only**.

Matthew 24:36
- For when they shall say, Peace and safety; then sudden destruction cometh upon them, (5:3)
- Therefore let us not sleep, as do others; but let us watch and be sober. (5:6)

Latter Day Scripture and the Second Coming

“Read the **24th chapter of Matthew**-particularly that inspired version as contained in the Pearl of Great Price. Then read the **45th section of the Doctrine and Covenants** where the Lord, not man, has documented the signs of the times. Now turn to **section 101 and section 133 of the Doctrine and Covenants** and hear the step-by-step recounting of events leading up to the coming of the Savior. Finally, turn to the promises the Lord makes to those who keep the commandments when these judgments descend upon the wicked, as set forth in the **Doctrine and Covenants, section 38.**”

Harold B. Lee, *Conference Report* (Oct. 1972), p. 128.



Harold B. Lee
Prophet: 1970-1972



Study Question on 1 Thessalonians:

- What concern do the Thessalonians have that causes Paul to write to them the first time?
- In 1 Thess. 1, how does Paul say they accepted the Gospel?
- How does Paul use the word “apostles” in 1 Thess. 2:6? Were the three authors members of the Twelve when this letter was written?
- In 1 Thess. 3, what does Paul say the Thessalonians are lacking?
- What does Paul exhort the people to do in 1 Thess. 4?
- How did the Thessalonians misunderstand the Resurrection and Second Coming in 1 Thess. 4:13-14?
- What are Paul’s final exhortations to the Thessalonians?

2 Thessalonians

■ Date: A.D. 51/52, shortly after 1 Thessalonians

■ Purpose of 2 Thessalonians

- To let the saints know that the Second Coming was not going to happen as soon as some thought
- Paul is correcting excessive enthusiasm caused by his first letter

- For this we say unto you by the word of the Lord, that we which are alive and remain unto the coming of the Lord shall not prevent them which are asleep.

1 Thess. 4:15

- Then we which are alive and remain shall be caught up together with them in the clouds, to meet the Lord in the air; and so shall we ever be with the Lord.

1 Thess. 4:17

- For this we say unto you by the word of the Lord, that they who are alive at the coming of the Lord, shall not prevent them who remain unto the coming of the Lord, who are asleep.

JST 1 Thess. 4:15

- Then they who are alive, shall be caught up together into the clouds with them who remain, to meet the Lord in the air; and so shall we be ever with the Lord.

JST 1 Thess. 4:17

Study Questions for 2 Thessalonians:

- What primary issue prompts Paul to write 2 Thess.?
- When did early Christians generally believe the Second Coming would happen?
- What does Paul say must come before the Second Coming in 2 Thess. 2?
- What does Paul mean when he says the “man of sin” would be in the temple? To which temple was Paul referring?
- How does the JST alter 2 Thess. 2?

1 Corinthians

By whom was the letter sent?

For this cause have *I sent unto you Timotheus*, who is my beloved son, and faithful in the Lord, who shall bring you into remembrance of my ways which be in Christ, as I teach every where in every church. (1 Corinthians 4:17 KJV)

Now if Timotheus come, see that he may be with you without fear: for he worketh the work of the Lord, as I also do. (1 Corinthians 16:10 KJV)

Date of Letter?

c. A.D. 56 – 57

Authorship?

Paul and Sosthenes (1:1)

Who was Sosthenes?

He was the *ruler of the synagogue in Corinth* in Acts 18:17 and seems to have been an opponent of Paul then—*apparently he later converted?*

Why Was 1 Corinthians Written?

- For it hath been declared unto me of you, my brethren, by them *which are of the house* of Chloe, that there are contentions among you.

1 Corinthians 1:11 KJV

1. Does the stature of a person performing an ordinance alter or enhance its validity?
2. It is all right for a Christian to marry his step-mother?
3. Can a Christian sue other Christians in civil court?
4. Is intimacy between a man and women permitted?
5. Can Christians eat meat which has been offered to an idol if they do not participate in the pagan sacrificial ritual?
6. What dress and grooming standards should a Christian follow?
7. What is the place of women during Sacrament meetings?
8. Does Paul really have legitimate standing as an apostle?

1 Corinthians 7 (–11)

Understanding Paul’s Time and Culture Specific Counsel

- *Some of the most difficult to understand teachings in 1 Corinthians 7—such as his teaching on marriage and celibacy—can be better understood and applied by following these three steps:*
- 1. Consider the occasional situation
 - Remember the cultural differences of this period
- 2. Look for the lasting principles behind Paul’s occasion-specific direction
 - Chastity, modesty, and other eternal principles apply in both Paul’s time and ours
- 3. Only then try to apply the principle (not necessarily the practice) to our time and occasion
 - For this use the spirit and the teaching of modern apostles and prophets
- **4. At times Paul makes it clear that he is only giving opinion not commandments of the Lord
- But I speak this *by permission*, and *not of commandment*. (1 Cor. 7:6)
- But to the rest *speak I, not the Lord*: (1 Cor. 7:12)
- Now concerning virgins *I have no commandment of the Lord: yet I give my judgment*, (1 Cor. 7:25)

Study Questions for 1 Corinthians:

- What is different about Paul’s introduction than his previous introductions in 1 and 2 Thessalonians? What could this imply?
- What were some of the key problems Paul addressed in 1 Corinthians?
- Who was Sosthenes? What does his inclusion in 1 Corinthians imply?

Chapters 1-4

- In 1 Corinthians 1:10-17, what were the divisions in the Corinth branch caused by?
- How was Christ a stumbling block to Jews and Greeks as described in 1 Cor. 1:23?
- What “wisdom” (think “*Sophia*”) was Paul concerned about at the start of 1 Cor.?
- How does Paul describe his experiences as a missionary in 1 Cor. 4?

Chapters 5-6

- What issue does Paul address in 1 Cor. 5?
- What did Paul advise the Corinthians to do concerning the offender?
- What issue does Paul address in 1 Cor. 6?
- Who does Paul speak to in 1 Cor. 6:9-11? What does he warn them about?
- What are timely and timeless principles that can be drawn from these two chapters?

Chapter 7

- What is Paul’s advice about marriage in 1 Cor. 7?
- What did the Corinthians ask Paul about marriage? How does he respond?
- In 1 Cor. 7:8-9, what advice does Paul give and to whom?
- What could be another translation of the word “unmarried” in these verses?
- What was the Lord’s advice to the married in verses 10-16?
- What did Paul teach concerning mixed-faith marriages?
- What does the “present distress” refer to in verses 25-26? Why does Paul counsel not to get married in these verses?
- What was Paul’s advice to missionaries regarding marriage at the end of this chapter?
- How does the JST clarify that Paul is speaking to missionaries?

Chapters 8-10

- What issue does Paul address in 1 Cor. 8?
- What is Paul's advice when purchasing meat in 1 Cor. 10:25?
- How does Paul's advice in chapters 8 and 10 align with or differ from the decision of the Jerusalem Council?
- What type of crown does Paul talk about in 1 Cor. 9?

Chapter 11

- How are Paul's advice to men and women timely and timeless?
- How did the culture Paul lived in influence the advice found in 1 Cor. 11?
- How does Paul declare that men and women can access God's grace?
- In 1 Cor. 11:20-22 and 33-34, to what is Paul referring to?
- What is an "agape feast"?
- What issues did the Saints face in relation to their agape feasts?
- 1 Cor. 11:23-25 contain the earliest reference to what Christian practice?

Chapters 12-14

- What does Paul speak about in 1 Cor. 12? What do modern revelations say of the same subject?
- How does Paul use this subject to talk about the body of Christ?
- What gift does Paul teach is more important than everything else?
- How might one define "charity" according to 1 Cor. 13?
- What does Paul say concerning the speaking of tongues in 1 Cor. 14?
- What instructions does Paul give in 1 Cor. 14:27-28? Why?
- How does the JST change Paul's instruction regarding women in 1 Cor. 14:34?

Chapters 15-16

- What is the main issue Paul addresses in 1 Cor. 15?
- Who does Paul call on as witnesses of the Resurrection?
- Why would Paul's preaching be vain if there were no resurrection, according to 1 Cor. 15:14-20?
- What does Paul use as a proof of the resurrection in 1 Cor. 15:29?
- How did early Christians view this verse, and how do we view this verse today?
- How does the resurrected body differ from an earthly body according to 1 Cor. 15?
- What does the Aramaic phrase "Anathema Maranatha" mean?

2 Corinthians

By whom was the letter sent?

I desired **Titus**, and with *him* I sent a brother. Did Titus make a gain of you? walked we not in the same spirit? *walked we* not in the same steps?

2 Corinthians 12:18 (cf. 2:13, 7:6, 13, 14, 8:6, 16, 23)

Date of Letter?

c. A.D. 56/7, sometime not long after 1 Corinthians (within 6 to 12 months)

Authorship?

Paul and Timothy (1:1)

Who was Timothy?

A junior companion of Paul; transmitted other letters of Paul (Thessalonians, 1 Corinthians)

Why was 2 Corinthians written?

1. To express joy in those who, due to his former letters, had repented and humbled themselves before the Lord and were now ready to abide under God's constituted leaders. (1:12–7:16)
2. To fully organize the welfare contribution for the unfortunate Saints living elsewhere. (8:1–9:15)
3. To warn those who yet continued in rebellion against authority and to expose their hypocrisy to the branch. (10:1–13:10)

Study Questions for 2 Corinthians:

- What are Paul's main reasons for writing 2 Corinthians?
- Who were the authors of this letter?

- How many former letters did Paul write the Corinthians of which we are aware?

Chapters 1-4

- In 2 Cor. 2:4, how does Paul describe writing his former letter?
- In 2 Cor. 3:4-18, what does Paul say surpasses the Law of Moses?
- In 2 Cor. 3:14-18, what does Paul mean when describing the “old testament”? What is significant about how he uses this term?
- Who is the “god of this world” mentioned in 2 Cor. 4:4?

Chapters 5-9

- What does the word reconciliation mean? How else is it translated in the New Testament?
- What does Paul exhort the people to do in 2 Cor. 6:14-18?
- In 2 Cor. 7, why does Paul say that he was not sorry his former letter caused the Corinthians pain?
- What is the difference between godly sorrow and worldly sorrow according to Paul?
- How did Christ teach generosity, especially according to 2 Cor. 8:6?
- What does Paul teach about aiding others in 2 Cor. 9:7?

Chapters 10-13

- Paul here begins a heated defense of his ministry. Why did Paul feel the need to do so?
- How did some of the Corinthians apparently react to Paul’s former letter and ministry?
- What do Paul’s critics say of him according to 2 Cor. 10:10-15, and how does Paul respond?
- Who are the “chiefest apostles” Paul refers to in 2 Cor. 11:3-5?
- In these verses, does Paul believe these apostles are inspired teachers?
- How is the phrase “chiefest apostles” also translated?
- In 2 Cor. 11:13-19, who does Paul warn about?
- In 2 Cor. 11:23-33, what does Paul use as a proof of his apostleship?
- What event does Paul recount in 2 Cor. 11:32-33?
- Whose vision does Paul describe in 2 Cor. 12:1-10?
- In 2 Cor. 12:7-10, what does Paul allude to being his “thorn in the flesh”?
- What are signs of a true apostle?

Galatians

To whom was the letter sent?

Paul, an apostle, (not of men, neither by man, but by Jesus Christ, and God the Father, who raised him from the dead;) ² And all the brethren which are with me, unto the churches of Galatia:

Galatians 1:1–2



*Note: Churches (plural)

**Galatia was not a city but a province

***The letter was a circular (circulated and shared among various congregations)

Why did Paul write the letter?

1. Galatian church had come under the influence of missionaries preaching “another gospel”
2. “Judaizers,” Jewish Christians insisting upon observance of Mosaic Law
3. Paul and his credentials have been questioned

Galatians

Epistolary Introduction

- ¹ Paul, an apostle, (not of men, neither by man, but by Jesus Christ, and God the Father, who raised him from the dead;)
- ² And all the brethren which are with me, unto the churches of Galatia:
- ³ Grace *be* to you and peace from God the Father, and *from* our Lord Jesus Christ,
- ⁴ Who gave himself for our sins, that he might deliver us from this present evil world, according to the will of God and our Father:
- ⁵ To whom *be* glory for ever and ever. Amen.

Epistolary Thanksgiving

There is no Epistolary Thanksgiving!

***This is the only letter of Paul's where he does not render a thanksgiving**

Paul is clearly very angry/frustrated!!!☹

<u>HAGAR</u>	<u>SARAH</u>
*Slave woman	*Free woman
= <i>Bondage/Slavery of the Law of Moses</i>	= <i>Freedom/Liberty of the Gospel</i>
*Mount Sinai/ Current Jerusalem	*Future New Jerusalem
= <i>The Law of Moses</i>	= <i>The Law of the Gospel</i>
= <i>The Jews</i>	= <i>The Christians</i>

Study Questions for Galatians:

- Why does Paul not use an “epistolary thanksgiving” in Galatians?
- What is unique about Galatia, compared to the other locations Paul wrote to?
- What are the main reasons Paul is writing this letter?
- What other epistle(s) share similar themes to Galatians?

Chapters 1-2

- In Gal. 1:6-9, what is the “other gospel” that Paul is likely referring to?
- What additional detail of Paul’s early life in the Church is included in Gal. 1:17? Why might this be significant (think Gal. 4:25)?
- In Gal. 2:1-9, what additional details does Paul mention of the Jerusalem Council? **Be prepared for the essay question on this topic (see prompt on page 1)**
- Why does Paul include the account found in Gal. 2:11-14 in light of potential issues in Galatia?
- How does Paul use the word “justification”? How might the secular definition vary from Paul’s?
- How do we live by faith, according to Gal. 2:20?

Chapters 3-4

- In Gal. 3:8-18, how does Paul use the story of Abraham?
- What verse is Paul quoting in these verses?
- What is significant about the timing of these verses in Abraham’s life, according to Paul’s thesis?
- What does Gal. 3:19-20 and its relating JST say about the Law of Moses?
- How does the JST of Ex. 34 demonstrate this idea as well?
- What does Paul teach concerning the Law of Moses in Gal. 3:23-25? What does the JST do to clarify this statement?
- In Gal. 4:21-31, what do the key pieces of Paul’s allegory represent?

Chapters 5-6

- In Gal. 5:3-11, what does Paul teach concerning the Law of Moses?
- How was Gal. 5:12 historically understood? How do other translations render this unusual verse?
- How is the Law fulfilled according to Gal. 5:13-14?
- What does Paul mean when he says he writes in “large letters”?

Romans

Overarching Reasons why Paul wrote Romans

Reason 1: Paul wanted to preach the gospel at Rome (even though someone else had preached it there first)

Reason 2: Paul also wanted Roman saints to understand and accept his mission to the Gentiles.

Reason 3: Paul wanted the Roman Christians to help him go on a mission to Spain

Audience?

“What shall we say then that Abraham our father, as pertaining to the flesh, has found?...” (Rom. 4:1)

“Know ye not brethren, (for I speak to them that know the law)...” (Rom. 7:1)



* “the law” = “the law of Moses.”
= Jewish Christians are addressed

CONCLUSION: Mixed audience of both Jewish and Gentile Christians at Rome

JUSTIFICATION:

Secular definition:

*To be pronounced innocent with respect
to the law
(i.e. acquitted)

(It happens when you keep all the laws
all the time

= **justification by works**)

JUSTIFICATION:

Gospel definition:

*To be treated by God as if you were innocent
with respect to His laws

(It happens when you enter and keep the
gospel covenant

= **justification by grace through faith**)

“Therefore we conclude that a man is justified by faith
without the deeds of the law.”

Romans 3:28

“Without” = apart from



Romans 5

Adam & Christ

(Fall & Atonement)

Wherefore, as by **one man sin** entered into the world, and death by sin; and so **death passed upon all men**, for that all have sinned:
Romans 5:12



What is the main rhetorical thrust of this chapter?

* If the actions of **one man** (i.e. Adam) can bring death and sin, then it is not hard to believe that the actions of **one man** (i.e. Christ) can bring life and atonement

But not as the offence, so also is the free gift. **For if through the offence of one many be dead**, much more the grace of God, and the gift by grace, which is **by one man, Jesus Christ, hath abounded unto many**. (Romans 5:15)

Therefore **as by the offence of one** judgment came upon all men to condemnation; even **so by the righteousness of one** the free gift came upon all men unto justification of life. (Romans 5:18)

For as **by one man's disobedience** many were made **sinners**, so **by the obedience of one** shall many be made **righteous**. (Romans 5:19)

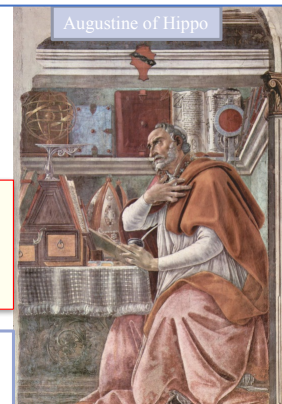
Romans 5:12 & Original Sin

Article of Faith 2

We believe that men will be **punished for their own sins**, and **not for Adam's transgression**.

For the natural man is an enemy to God, and has been from the fall of Adam, and will be, forever and ever, unless he yields to the enticings of the Holy Spirit, and puts off the natural man and becomes a saint through the atonement of Christ the Lord. (Mosiah 3:19)

1. According to Augustine Original Sin consists of the guilt of Adam which all humans inherit.
2. As sinners, humans are utterly depraved in nature, lack the freedom to do good, and cannot respond to the will of God without divine grace.
3. Grace is irresistible, results in conversion, and leads to perseverance.



Romans 5:12

Διὰ τοῦτο ὥσπερ δι' ἑνὸς ἀνθρώπου ἡ ἁμαρτία εἰς τὸν κόσμον εἰσῆλθεν καὶ διὰ τῆς ἁμαρτίας ὁ θάνατος, καὶ οὕτως εἰς πάντας ἀνθρώπους ὁ θάνατος διῆλθεν. **ἐφ' ᾧ** πάντες ἥμαρτον.

Romans 5:12

propterea sicut per unum hominem in hunc mundum peccatum intravit et per peccatum mors et ita in omnes homines mors pertransiit **in quo** omnes peccaverunt

Greek reads:
“Because, for that”

Latin read:
“in whom” (masc.)

Adam!!!

Study Questions for Romans:

- Who was the audience Paul was writing to in Rome?
- On what missionary journey was Romans written?
- Why did Paul write to a congregation he had not established? (Think Rom. 1:10-16)
- Where did Paul intend to continue his missionary efforts after his visit to Rome?
- What letter did Paul previously write that teach many of the same principles found in Romans?
- Who was Paul's scribe?
- Why is Romans placed at the front of Paul's other letters?

Chapters 1-2

- What is Paul teaching in Rom. 1:16-17? What scripture does he quote?
- What does an incorrect understanding of God lead to?
- What does Paul teach about God's righteousness and judgement in Rom. 2?
- What hypothetical case does Paul make regarding the Law in Rom. 2:12-25?
- What does Paul teach concerning circumcision in Rom. 2:25-29?
- What are Paul's views on the Law of Moses and circumcision?

Chapters 3-4

- How does the JST change Rom. 3:1-2?
- According to Paul, is any one group of people favored over another? Why?
- How are we saved, according to Romans 3?
- What is Paul's definition of justification?
- Who does Paul use as a teaching model in Romans 4? Where have we seen this before?
- What is Paul teaching using this biblical figure?

Chapters 5-6

- What two figures does Paul compare in Romans 5?
- What is the Augustinian doctrine of Original Sin?
- How was Romans 5:12 misinterpreted by Augustine?
- What word appears for the only time in the KJV New Testament in Romans 5:10-11? How is it usually translated?
- What is the symbolism for baptism that Paul teaches in Romans 6?
- What analogy does Paul use in Rom. 6:15-23? What is he teaching?

Chapters 7-8

- What does Paul teach in Rom. 7:1-6?
- What does it mean to be "carnally" or "spiritually" minded?
- What does Paul teach are the ultimate blessings for Saints in Rom. 8:14-18?
- What is the Augustinian doctrine of "predestination"? How is this different from Latter-day Saint doctrine of foreordination?
- How else might "predestinate" be translated?

Chapters 9-11

- What was the purpose of the Law of Moses?
- Who is salvation open to, according to Romans 10?
- Does Paul believe Israel's rejection of the Gospel will be final?
- What does Paul compare the Gentiles to in Rom. 11:11-25?

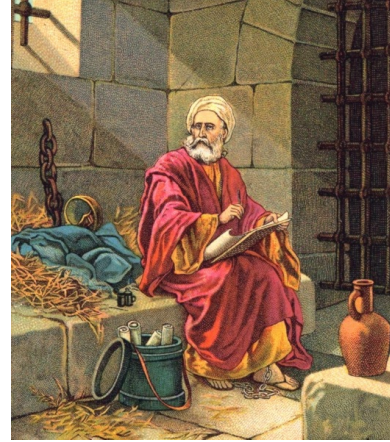
Chapters 12-16

- How should our new life in Christ be, according to Rom. 12:1-8?
- What teachings of Jesus does Paul quote in Romans 12?
- What does love lead us to do, according to Rom. 12?
- What does Paul teach about judging in Rom. 14?
- How should we act, according to Rom. 15:1-6?
- How do we know Paul used a scribe in this letter?

Ephesians

Writing from Prison

- Ephesians and Philemon are “imprisonment” epistles since Paul was in bonds when he wrote them
 - Early Christians assume that all of these were written during his imprisonment in Rome
- For this cause I Paul, the prisoner of Jesus Christ for you Gentiles,
Ephesians 3:1; cf. 4:1
- Paul, a prisoner of Jesus Christ, and Timothy our brother, unto Philemon our dearly beloved, and fellowlabourer,
Philemon 1:1
- If in Prison in Rome, which seems most likely, the dates of the letters are probably the early to mid 60s A.D.



Ephesians

■ By whom was it sent?

- **Tychicus :**
But that ye also may know my affairs, and how I do, Tychicus, a beloved brother and faithful minister in the Lord, shall make known to you all things: Whom I have sent unto you for the same purpose, that ye might know our affairs, and that he might comfort your hearts.
Eph 6:21–22 (compare Acts 20:4; Col. 4:7, 18; 2 Tit. 3:12)
- And Tychicus have I sent to Ephesus. (2 Tim. 4:12)

■ Structure of Ephesians

- **Opening Formula** (1:1–2)
- **Thanksgiving Doxology** (1:3–23, unusually long!)
- **Body** (2:1–6:20)
- **Concluding Formula** (6:21–24)

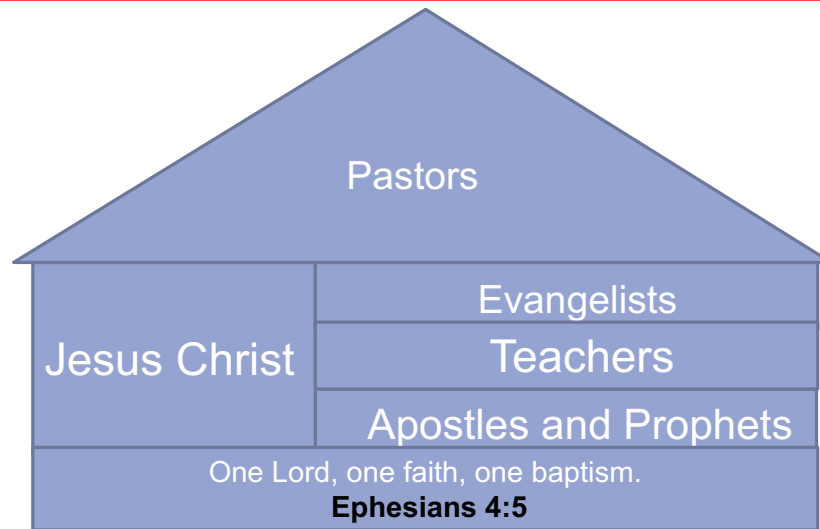
Church Structure

Ephesians 2:20-21

And are built upon the foundation of the **apostles and prophets**, **Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone**; In whom all the building fitly framed together groweth unto an holy temple in the Lord

Ephesians 4:11-12

And he gave some, **apostles**; and some, **prophets**; and some, **evangelists**; and some, **pastors** and **teachers**; For the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ:



Roman Slavery

- 1 out of 6 persons was a slave, about 10 million slaves in the empire
- Roman slavery **not** based on race
- Master literally owned the slave as property
 - It was not a crime to kill one's slave. Though this did happen it was uncommon
- **Not always an abusive relationship**
 - Many slaves were well educated, trained as teachers/tutors
 - Slaves could hold positions of some authority
 - Slaves could own their own property, some even owned their own slaves
 - Imperial slaves and freedmen (familia Caesaris) held important governmental positions



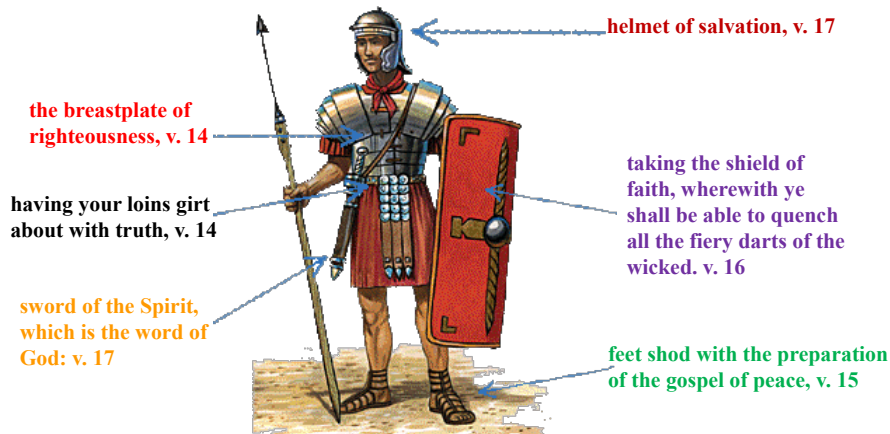
Jewish Slavery

- Recognized in the Law of Moses
- Not Racial
- Temporary (6 years)

Armor of God

Ephesian 6:11–18

Finally, my brethren, **be strong in the Lord**, and in the power of his might.
Ephesians 6:10



Study Questions for Ephesians

- Why is this called a prison epistle?
- What is unusual about Paul's Epistolary Thanksgiving in this letter?
- Why did Paul write this epistle (especially in light of Paul's prophecy in Acts 20)?

Chapters 1-6

- How does Paul say we are saved in Eph. 2:1-10?
- How do grace, faith, and good works come together in Paul's theology?
- What does Paul teach concerning the love of God in Eph. 3?
- What three issues does Paul seriously address in his letter due to the prophecy found in Acts 20:27-31?
- In light of this prophecy, what was Paul trying to prevent?
- What does Paul teach concerning church organization throughout his letter (especially Eph. 2 and 4)?
- What are priesthood offices that Paul says are important to Church organization?
- What does Paul say about the Armor of God in Eph. 6?

Study Questions for Colossians and Philemon:

- Where was Paul likely imprisoned when these letters are written?
- Why might it be beneficial to study these letters together?

Philemon:

- Why was Paul writing on Onesimus' behalf?
- How did Paul want Onesimus to be treated upon his return?
- How is Roman Slavery different from antebellum American slavery?
- How had Paul come to view Onesimus?
- What do we learn from Philem. 1:22?

Colossians:

- What other Christian branch did Paul write to read this letter?
- What is significant about Col. 1:15-20? What other letter contains a similar quotation?
- What two roles do these verse give Jesus?

- What problem did the Colossian saints have according to Col. 2:4-8?
- What does Paul teach concerning the Law of Moses and Law of the Gospel in Col. 2:11-16?
- What does it mean that the Saints were given to “worshipping of angels”?
- What does Paul mean by putting on the “new man” in Col. 3:10?
- What letter did Paul want the Colossians to read in addition to this letter (Col. 4:16)?

Philippians

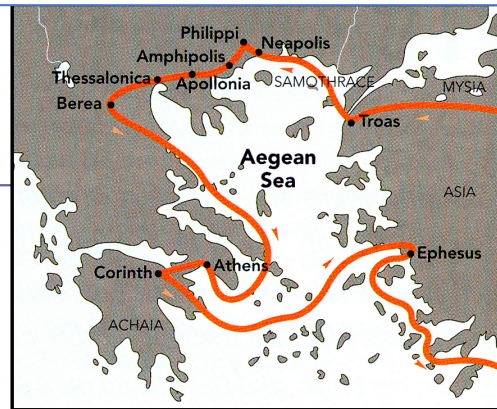
Philippians

- Philippians is one of the “imprisonment” letters

- **Early to mid 60s AD**

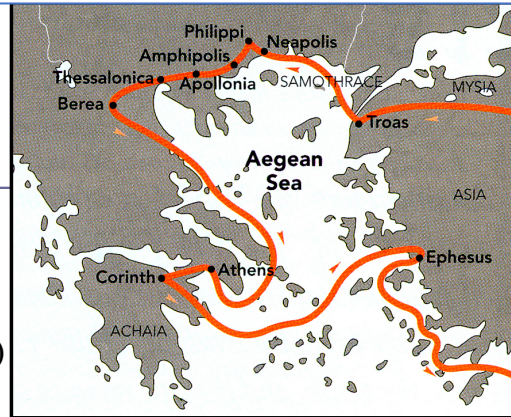
- Philippian branch established during the “Second” Missionary Journey of AD 49–52

- Met Lydia and converted her household the first sabbath there
 - Paul and Silas imprisoned and mistreated but later released for being Romans
 - Paul stayed in close touch with the church and this was the only one from which he accepted gifts (Phil 4:16)



Philippians

- **Occasion of Philippians**
- Philippians had heard of Paul's imprisonment and sent **Epaphroditus** to him with a gift (probably of money for his support)
- Epaphroditus relayed news of the Philippian church to Paul
- **From Paul's letter it seems that the Philippians are having (relatively) few problems.**



Structure of the Letter

- **Opening Formula** (1:1–2)
- **Thanksgiving** (1:3–11)
- **Body** (1:12–4:20)
- **Concluding Formula** (4:21–23)

Early Christian Hymn

Philippians 2:6–11

“Christ Jesus, who being **in the form of God**, thought it not robbery to be equal with God; But made himself of no reputation, and took upon him the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men; and being found in fashion as a man, he humbled himself, and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross.” (Philip. 2:5-8)

“*In the form of God*” =
“*in nature/status like God*”

(Paul is not merely talking about shape or looks, but divine nature and status)



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“Made himself of no reputation” = “he emptied himself” (ἐκένωσεν)

but emptied himself, taking the form of a slave, being born in human likeness. And being found in human form, **Philippians 2:7 NRS**

CONDESCENSION

To (1) voluntarily give up superior rank or dignity, and to (2) come to an inferior circumstance in order to (3) extend mercy to others.

A Name Above All

⁹ Wherefore God also hath highly exalted him, and given him a name which is above every name: ¹⁰ That at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of *things* in heaven, and *things* in earth, and *things* under the earth; ¹¹ And *that* every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father.

Philippians 2:9–11

“Thus saith the LORD that created the heavens... I am the LORD and there is none else... Look unto me, and be ye saved... I have sworn by myself, the word is gone out of my mouth in righteousness, and shall not return, That unto me every knee shall bow, and every tongue shall swear.” (Isa. 45:18,22-23)

Jehovah = Lord

The Admonition of Paul

Philippians 4:8

Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are **honest**, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are **pure**, whatsoever things are **lovely**, whatsoever things are of **good report**; if there be any **virtue**, and if there be any **praise**, think on **these things**.

The 13th Article of Faith

We believe in being **honest**, true, **chaste**, benevolent, **virtuous**, and in doing good to all men; indeed, we may say that we follow the admonition of Paul—We believe all things, we hope all things, we have endured many things, and hope to be able to endure all things. If there is anything **virtuous**, **lovely**, or of **good report** or **praiseworthy**, we seek after **these things**.

Study Questions for Philippians:

- What can we deduce about this branch of the Church based on Paul's letter?
- Where was Paul when this letter was written?
- What aid had the Philippian branch offered Paul?

Chapters 1-4

- What was Paul's situation in prison according to Philip. 1:12-18?
- What does Paul include in Philip. 2:6-11?
- What does it mean that Christ didn't find it "robbery" to claim divine status?
- What is the condescension of God according to this hymn and other modern revelation?
- What is the "name above every other name"? What is Paul quoting?
- What does Paul teach in Philip. 2:17?
- What sect of Judaism did Paul belong to before becoming a Christian in Philippians 3?
- Who does Paul address in Philip. 4:2-3?
- What was the situation between these two?
- What is the admonition of Paul, according to Philip. 4:8 and the thirteenth Article of Faith?

1 & 2 Timothy, Titus

1 & 2 Timothy, Titus

- *Personal letters from Paul to Timothy/Titus (rather than to entire congregation).
- **Nicknamed the “**Pastoral Epistles.**”
- ***Written from **one pastor/shepherd (=Paul)** to another **pastor/shepherd (=Timothy/Titus)** about pastoring/shepherding (=Christian leadership)



“Endless Genealogies”

Neither give heed to **fables** and **endless genealogies**, which minister questions, rather than godly edifying which is in faith: *so do*.

1 Timothy 1:4

*What about Matthew 1 and Luke 3

**Genealogies of the lineage of Jesus

O Timothy, keep that which is committed to thy trust, avoiding profane and vain babblings, and oppositions of **science falsely so called**:

1 Timothy 6:20 KJV

Timothy, guard what has been entrusted to you. Avoid the profane chatter and contradictions of what is **falsely called knowledge**;

1 Timothy 6:20 NRSV

Titus

- Titus is a Gentile convert brought to the Jerusalem Conference in A.D. 49 (Galatians 2:1–3)
- The Epistle is sent to **Titus** who is in Crete (1:5)
 - “I left you behind in **Crete** for this reason, so that you should put in order what remained to be done, and should appoint elders in every town, as I directed you.” (1:5)



- Is sent from Nicopolis
 - “When I send Artemas to you, or Tychicus, do your best to come to me at **Nicopolis**, for I have decided to spend the winter there.” (3:12)
- Titus is so similar to 1 Timothy that much of 1 Timothy seems to be basically repeated in the letter.

2 Timothy

“The Lord give mercy unto the house of Onesiphorus; for he oft refreshed me, and was not ashamed of **my chain**. But, when he was **in Rome**, he sought me out very diligently, and found me.” (2 Tim. 1:16-17)

**Paul is in prison in Rome.*

****2 Timothy is probably Paul’s last letter**



“I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand.” (2 Timothy 4:6)

“My first Answer”

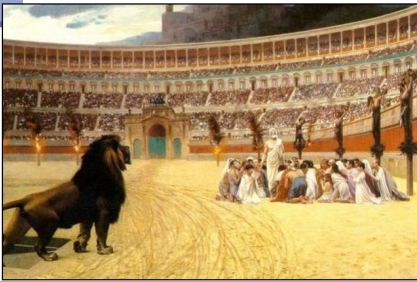
¹⁶ At my first answer no man stood with me, but all men forsook me: I pray God that it may not be laid to their charge. ¹⁷ Notwithstanding the Lord stood with me, and strengthened me; that by me the preaching might be fully known, and *that* all the Gentiles might hear: and I was delivered out of the mouth of the lion.

2 Timothy 4:16–17

“Answer” = *trial defense*

For **Demas** hath forsaken me, having loved this present world, and is departed unto Thessalonica; **Crescens** to Galatia, **Titus** unto Dalmatia.

2 Timothy 4:10



*“Delivered from lion” = figurative
(Roman citizen punishment = beheading)*

“My departure is at Hand”

(2 Tim. 4:6-8)

**Paul’s departing testimony.*

**Right before Paul’s second trial in Rome.*

**Paul does not expect to be acquitted this time.*

**Paul is in the covenant,
and if he dies, he is ok.*



⁶ For I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand.

⁷ I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith:

⁸ Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give me at that day: and not to me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing.

“There was no lack of certitude on the part of Paul after he had seen a light and heard a voice while en route to Damascus to persecute the Christians. For more than three decades after that, he devoted his time, his strength, his life to the spreading of the gospel of the resurrected Lord. Without regard for personal comfort or safety, he traveled over the known world of his time... Executed in Rome, Paul sealed with his death his final testimony of his conviction of the divine sonship of Jesus Christ.”



Gordon B. Hinckley
Prophet: 1995–2008

Gordon B. Hinckley, “Faith: The Essence of True Religion,” *Ensign*, (Oct. 1995), p. 2.

Study Questions for the Pastoral Epistles:

- Why are these letters called the Pastoral Epistles?
- What do they generally contain?

1 Timothy

- What are “endless genealogies” according to 1 Tim. 1:4?
- When Paul talks about “science falsely so called” to what is he referring in 1 Tim. 6:20?
- What was “Gnosticism”? How does Paul respond to the apparent beginnings of this movement?
- According to Paul, what are the qualifications for a deacon and a bishop?
- What is Paul’s advice to Timothy in 1 Tim. 4:12-16?
- What advice does Paul offer concerning widows?
- What qualifies a widow to receive financial support from the Church under the circumstances the Church was then facing?
- What is the most important thing to strive for according to 1 Tim. 6?

Titus

- Where was Titus preaching?
- Do we have record of this ministry Paul alludes to?
- What letter does Titus seem to mirror?

2 Timothy

- How might we view this letter in light of when it was written?
- What is notable about Paul’s comment about the province of Asia in 2 Tim 1:15?
- What is Paul especially concerned about, especially mentioned in 2 Tim. 2:16-18 and 3:1-5?
- Who are Jannes and Jambres mentioned in 2 Tim. 3:8? Where did Paul get those names?
- What does Paul teach regarding scripture in 2 Tim. 3:14-17?

- What is Paul prophesying of in 2 Tim. 4:3-4?
- Who else does Paul mention had left Paul in his moment of need?
- What death does tradition say Paul met in Rome?