

1 THESSALONIANS -- Chapter 1

1. Acts ___:1-9 narrates the establishment of the church in Thessalonica.
2. In verse 1 the name Silvanus is the same as _____ according to the passage in Acts.
3. Romans 16:16 says, "churches of Christ." Here in 1:1 the text says "the church of the Thessalonians in God the Father and the Lord Jesus Christ." Is there a proper name in these expressions? How is this difference of expressions explained?
4. Paul and his companions _____ always, remembering the _____ and giving _____ to God for them.
5. Paul remembered their _____ of faith and labor of _____.
6. Which word in ver. 3 signifies perseverance?
7. Which word in ver. 4 refers to the conversion to Christ of the Thessalonians?
8. Paul says "our gospel," but the gospel is of God (2:2) or Christ (3:2). In what sense could Paul say "our gospel?"
9. Which phrase in verse 5 refers to miracles that were wrought by Paul in Thessalonica?
10. Which phrase indicates that the gospel comes to people through preaching?
11. Which phrase refers to the personal department of Paul and his companions in Thessalonica?
12. The Thessalonian brethren became imitators of Christ and of Paul in the matter of _____. This set an example to brethren in other places. Of the two places mentioned, Macedonia and Achaia, which is north of the other?
13. Name some cities in these two mentioned areas where churches of Christ were established.
14. What of the Thessalonian brethren had become widely known? It was so widely known that Paul had no need to even _____.
15. In the process of conversion, one first has to receive the ap _____ word (ver. 9). Conversion is a process of turning _____ something _____ something.
16. What is the purpose of conversion?
17. Was the church of Thessalonica in its majority composed of Jews or of Gentiles? What in verse 9 indicates the correct answer?
18. Christians, while serving God in this life are also _____ for something.
19. According to ver. 10, what does Jesus do for his saints?
20. Romans 1:8 is very similar in thought to verse _____ in this chapter.
21. Thessalonica was (north, southwest, southeast, east, northwest) of Philippi.

1 THESSALONIANS -- Chapter 2

1. What proves that Paul's entering in unto the Thessalonians was not in vain?
2. Before arriving in Thessalonica Paul had preached in the city of _____ (Acts __:11-40).
3. As in Philippi and in other places, also in _____ the gospel was preached in the midst of _____. (Human wisdom to the contrary, truth always flourishes in the midst of controversy).
4. Neither _____, nor _____, nor guile (deceit) had any part in Paul's preaching among the Thessalonians, but rather he preached approved of _____ and with no concern for _____ men. He did not use _____ nor _____ and God was his witness of this truth.
5. Paul did not seek _____ of men, even though he was an authorized apostle of Christ.
6. Although as an apostle of Christ he had the right to be a b_____ to the Thessalonians, rather he treated them as a _____ would her own children, being g_____ among them.
7. What phrase in ver. 8 shows that the Thessalonians were dear to Paul?
8. Rather than charge them for his preaching, Paul worked _____ and _____. The word _____ in ver. 9 shows that his physical work was laborious.
9. Name the three adverbs (words which describe verbs of action) Paul employs to describe his deportment among the Thessalonians. Would you say that he was "weak and often sinning?"
10. What was Paul's purpose in exhorting, encouraging, and testifying among them?
11. The Premillennialists claim that the Kingdom of Christ has not yet come. Which verse in this chapter gives the lie to that doctrine?
12. The message that Paul preached was the very _____ of _____. The Thessalonians did not receive it as the _____ of _____.
13. In whom does that word work?
14. In verse 14 the phrase, "the churches of God which are in Judaea in Christ Jesus," in Gal. 1:22 is expressed as "the churches of Judaea which were in Christ." Were they of God, or of Judaea, are of both?
15. The church in Thessalonica had imitated the churches of Judaea in _____.
16. According to Paul, who killed Jesus? _____ Is it politically correct to state this fact?
17. Name the five verbs of action in verses 15,16, in which the unbelieving Jews engaged.
18. How many times had Paul purposed to revisit the Thessalonians? Who hindered him?
19. Paul considered the Thessalonian brethren his _____ of rejoicing or glorying.
20. They were to him his _____ and _____.

1 THESSALONIANS -- Chapter 3

1. From which city was Timothy sent to the Thessalonians?
2. Which two verbs in verse 2 show Paul's purpose in sending him to the Thessalonians?
3. What tempted the Thessalonian brethren to be moved or shaken from the gospel?
4. Becoming a Christian in reality is an appointment with what?
5. What had Paul predicted to the Thessalonians and it came to pass?
6. We know from John 15:____ that, since the wicked world persecuted Christ, for the same reason they will persecute Christians. (The world hates God, God's Word, and any who contend for it!)
7. What was the reason or cause to which Paul refers in verse 5?
8. How was the tempter tempting the Thessalonian Christians?
9. How could Paul's labors among the Thessalonians have resulted in vain?
10. Timothy returned to Paul and reported that they had not succumbed to persecution. Which phrases in verse 6 show that?
11. The report that Timothy brought replaced Paul's distress and affliction with _____.
12. Paul's learning of the faithful stand of the Thessalonians caused him to pass from what can be called "death" to "_____."
13. The abundance of joy that Paul felt made him feel inadequate to properly _____ God for the Thessalonians' faith.
14. How did Paul pray in his requests to God for the privilege to once again see the Thessalonians face to face?
15. Why was Paul so anxious to once again see the Thessalonian brethren?
16. Paul greatly desired that God the _____ and Jesus the _____ would see that he got to revisit the Thessalonians .
17. Not only the Thessalonians were greatly to love one another, and all men, but to do so even as _____ greatly loved _____.
18. The purpose of such love is to _____ hearts unblamable (or blameless) in _____ before God at the _____ of the Lord Jesus.
19. Christ's second coming will be with _____.

1 THESSALONIANS -- Chapter 4

1. Does Paul admit that the Thessalonian brethren were walking daily in a life that pleased God? What were they exhorted to do about it?
2. What was the “charge” or the “commandments” referenced in verse 2?
3. In a word, what is the will of God for a Christian (and for all men!)? Among other sins, this requires that man abstain from _____.
4. What word in verse 4 refers to the physical body? Which verb (word of action) in the verse has as its proper object sanctification and honor, and not passion of lust?
5. How do the Gentiles possess their bodies?
6. In verse 6, Christians are commanded not to do two things; name these verbs. The reason that Paul gives is that the Lord is an _____ in all these things.
7. The gospel is a _____ to a life of sanctification, and not of uncleanness.
8. The word “therefore” indicates that what follows is (a conclusion, an introduction, an interjection, an alternative).
9. In verse 8 the rejection referred to by Paul is a rejection of _____
_____.
10. Paul had no need to exhort the Thessalonian brethren concerning _____
_____.
11. Of what, then, did they need exhortation?
12. The word “quiet” in verse 11 in the Greek text is the same word found in 2 Thess. 3:12. Does this “quiet,” then, mean that while one is at work he is not permitted to say a word?
13. What two reasons does Paul give for the Christian to do manual labor and mind his own business?
14. In verse 13, Paul uses the phrase “fall asleep” to refer to _____. The word “rest,” or “others,” refers to _____.
15. Which two groups of people are contrasted in verse 15?
16. The coming of the Lord in the last day will be ushered by two distinct sounds: one by a _____ and another by a _____.
17. When the dead are raised and the alive changed, where will they meet the Lord? (Christ will never set foot on earth again!). For how long will they be with the Lord?

1 THESSALONIANS -- Chapter 5

1. Chapter 5 continues the theme (the coming of Christ) that began in 4:____. There it treats of the dead before his second coming, and here of the _____.
2. No one knows when Christ will come again (think of the many false prophets who have set dates for his coming, only to be proven false!). See Matt. 24:36,44. Only God has authority over the times and the seasons (Acts 1:____).
3. For the _____ Christ will come as a thief in the night, but _____ will not be thus surprised. The reason is that those are in _____, but these are in _____, being _____ of light and sons of the _____.
4. It is important that the Christian do not as the unbeliever does, which is _____, but rather he that he _____ and be _____.
5. As _____ and drunkenness go together, so _____ and soberness go together. So, the Christian protects himself from the temptations of worldliness by faith, love and hope of salvation, which things are to him like a _____ and a _____.
6. God has not appointed _____ unto wrath, but rather unto the obtaining of _____.
7. Jesus Christ _____ for us so that the Christian should _____ with him, in the second coming of Christ be the Christian found _____ (sleeping) or _____ (awake).
8. Whereas in 4:18 Paul says _____, in 5:11 he says to do that plus _____ one another.
9. In verses 12 to 24 Paul gives some exhortations in practical matters. Verses 12 and 13 treat of the correct attitude on the part of the local church toward the _____. They have a _____ to do!
10. What word in verse 13 characterizes the state that should exist among brethren in general?
11. The faithful Christian occupies himself in serving his brethren by admonishing or warning the _____, _____ the fainthearted, being longsuffering or patient toward or with _____, and _____ the weak.
12. Paul contrasts rendering evil for evil with that which is _____.
13. In verses 16 to 22 there are eight imperatives. Name these verbs of action given in the "command" (imperative) mood.
14. According to verse 23, man is made up of what three things?
15. What mode of expression was used in New Testament days among Christians for greeting one another?
16. Paul adjures, or solemnly charges, that this epistle be _____, not ignored!