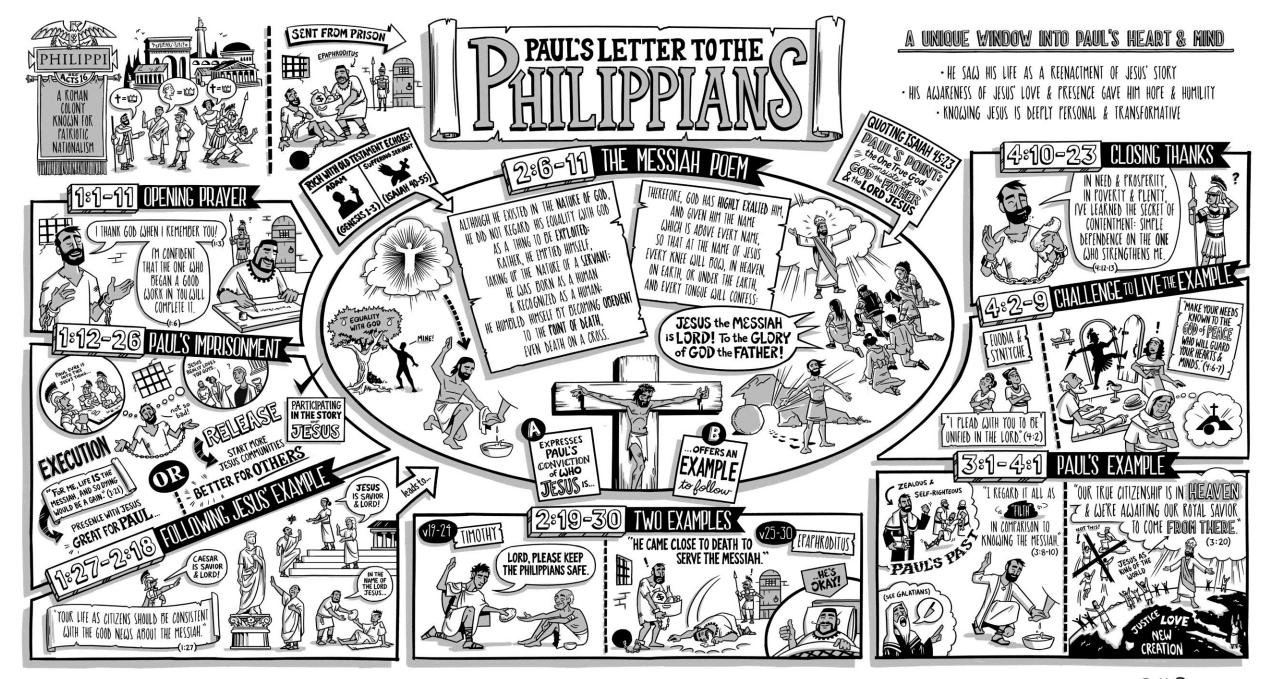


Chronological order of Paul's letters

Date	Name	Location of authorship
c. 48	Galatians	Antioch (uncertain)
c. 49–51	1 Thessalonians	Corinth
c. 49–51	2 Thessalonians	Corinth
c. 53–55	1 Corinthians	Ephesus
c. 55–56	2 Corinthians	Macedonia
c. 57	Romans	Corinth
c. 62	Ephesians	Rome
c. 60-62	Philippians	Rome
c. 60-62	Colossians	Rome
c. 62	Philemon	Rome
c. 62–64	1 Timothy	Macedonia
c. 62–64	Titus	Nicopolis
c. 64–67	2 Timothy	Rome



Philippians

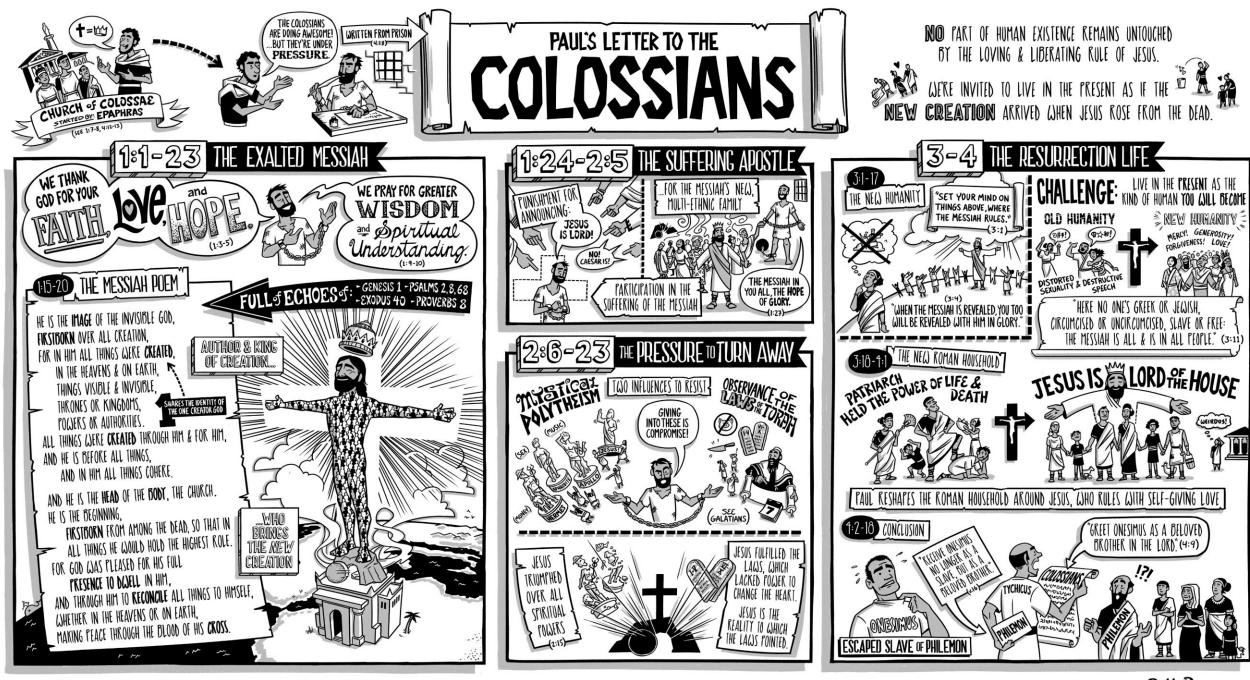
- Written by Paul while he was in "house" prison in Rome, around 61 AD
- Brief letter to the Philippian Christians to thank them for the gift they sent him upon learning of his detention, to respond to their concern for his safety, to commend Timothy and Epaphroditus to them, and to warn them against the Judaizers (legalists) and antinomians (libertines) among them
- Philippi was a Roman colony; not enough Jews there to permit establishment of a synagogue and probably the reason why Paul does not quote the Old Testament in his letter
- The theme of the book is joy; the words "joy" and "rejoice" are found sixteen times in it

Philippians

• Chapter 2 contains one of the New Testament's most significant Christological statements (Phil 2:5-11)

Jesus is God, who surrendered the prerogatives of deity to enter the human race, died for our sins, and then became exalted once again to be Lord of all

- Paul's chains advanced the Gospel; a dramatic irony made possible by the power of God's Word
- Paul's "credentials" strengthened his authority
 - Saul, prior to his conversion, was a Pharisees; highly educated in the Jewish religion; zealous for the letter of the Law; a Hebrew of Hebrews (Phil 3:5-6)
 - Paul's firm convictions and willingness to give up his life were a remarkable and striking testimony to the change Christ had worked in him; all those "credentials" meant nothing now that he had 'gained' Christ (Phil 3:7-8)



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Colossians

- Paul wrote it during his first "house arrest" in Rome; approximately 60 AD
- Although Paul never explicitly describes them, many Pauline scholars believe he was trying to warn the Church in Colossee against certain heresies
 - that Jesus either did not become a true human being or He was not God
 - that spirituality is essentially a matter of the mind and inner being
- that one must punish or deprive the physical nature to strengthen the spiritual; asceticism
 - ceremonialism
 - angel worship

- an early form of Gnosticism, claiming "secret knowledge"/human wisdom, mixed with an extreme form of Judaism/tradition

Colossians

• Paul's responses

- Jesus Christ is God; "by Christ's physical body through death" our salvation was won; God not only entered the material world, but it was what He did in the world that accomplished salvation

- "fullness in Christ" (Col 2:10)
- describes the way Christians are to live out their spirituality in everyday life

Colossians 1:26

- "Mystery" is God's plan of salvation now disclosed; not a "secret" to be revealed to only a select few (cults)
- Fullness of God's plan revealed in Jesus' life, death, and resurrection; in grace, God extends the blessing of salvation, and the gift of the Holy Spirit, to the whole earth, Jews and Gentiles alike

Colossians 2:8

- Any teaching that promises answers to life's ultimate questions outside of Christ is deceptive and dangerous; no human philosophy, no matter how elegant or sophisticated, can add anything to the Gospel truth of God's grace and love for sinners made perfect in Christ
- The heresy with which the Colossians struggled included a mixture of Jewish ideas and pagan philosophy; taught strict adherence to specific rules about foods, festivals, and circumcision; boasted of some "secret knowledge"

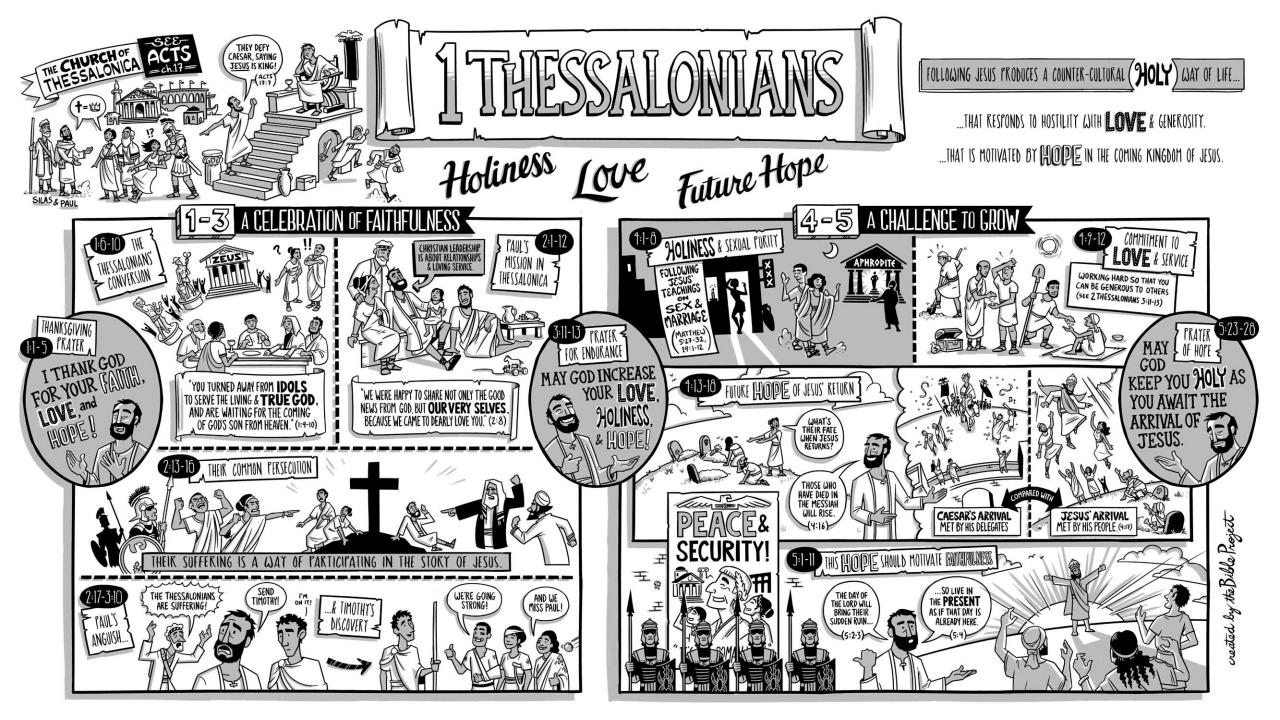
Colossians 2:14

Paul is speaking of the Mosaic Law and the guilt that breaking the Law brings. Both of these are cancelled/"exaleipho"/"washed out"/dismissed/annulled by the Cross

Colossians 3-4

- Believers came from various ethnic groups and social classes; Greeks were well educated and cultured and looked down on anyone who did not share their worldview; Jewish believers embraced Jesus Christ as the Messiah of God's chosen people, boasting and arrogant about their heritage
- The belief that circumcision, the outward sign of God's covenant, was necessary for salvation, made the Greek believers, who were typically not circumcised, ineligible for salvation

Paul emphasized the oneness all believers share in Christ (Col 3:11); God's grace in Christ knows no barriers



BACKGROUND OF THE THESSALONIAN LETTERS

(Concordia Study Bible, pp. 1832)

- Paul (and Silas) fled from Thessalonica to Berea (Acts 17:5-10)
- Paul fled from Berea to Athens (Acts 17:14)
- Timothy was sent by Paul to Thessalonica (1 Thess 3:1-5)
- Paul moved on to Corinth (Acts 18:1)
- Paul wrote 1st Thessalonians (51 AD) and sent it to the church
- About six months later (51/52 AD) Paul sent 2nd Thessalonians to the church

1st Thessalonians

- Written by Paul to the church at Thessalonica
- One of the earliest New Testament epistles
- Paul had a deep longing to see the Thessalonian Christians again, making repeated plans to journey there, but, according to 1 Thess 2:18, Satan "stopped" him, derailing <u>his</u> plans
- Sent Timothy, his closest assistant and trusted messenger, to go in his place; Timothy returned with the good news that the believers were standing firm in their faith

1st Thessalonians

Paul arrived in Thessalonica in AD 49. While in Thessalonica, he spent three Sabbaths in the synagogue (Acts 17:2). During this time, Paul worked as a tentmaker (1 Thess 2:9; cf. Acts 18:3) and received financial gifts from the Philippians as well (Phil 4:16). Abruptly, Paul left Thessalonica, leaving those recent converts from paganism (1 Thess 1:9) with little support in the midst of persecution. When Timothy returned from Thessalonica, reporting on their efforts despite continued persecution, Paul wrote 1 Thessalonians to encourage them (1 Thess 3:3-5), to give instruction concerning godly living (1 Thess 4:1-8), to urge them not to neglect daily work (1 Thess 4:11-12), and to give assurance concerning the future of believers who die before Christ returns. In the final chapter, Paul writes of the return of Christ for His Church



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2nd Thessalonians

- Current scholars say that 2nd Thessalonians was written by Paul, as a follow-up to 1 Thessalonians
- Written to correct reported misunderstandings about Christ's Second Coming and what might happen at history's end
 - to counter the teachings of false teachers, some of whom were even speaking in Paul's name
 - to dispel the belief that Christ had already returned
- In Chap 1, Paul reminds them, that when Christ does return, a very public judgment will take place
- In Chap 2, Paul reminds them that certain events must happen just before Christ returns to earth, and, clearly, these had not yet occurred (2 Thess 2:1-8)