

Community Groups |

Growing UP | Growing WITH | Growing OUT



"Let us hold unswervingly to the hope we profess, for he who promised is faithful. ²⁴And let us consider how we may spur one another on toward love and good deeds. ²⁵Let us not give up meeting together, as some are in the habit of doing, but let us encourage one another – and all the more as you see the Day approaching." – Hebrews 10:23-25 (NIV)

Why Community Groups?

Because God created us to live life in the context of relationships! This is an opportunity for you to connect with others as you experience real life-change in your Christian walk.

What is a Community Group?

A group of 6-10 people who "do life" together as they grow in their love for God, His word, and others. Community Groups encourage folks to take their "next step" in three areas: (1) **Spiritual Growth – UP** towards God, (2) **Relational Growth – WITH** Group members, and (3) **Missional Growth – OUT** to those in the church and world.

Thus, a Community Group is an environment where we are conformed more and more into the image of Jesus Christ (*Romans 8:29-30*). Our conviction is that "real life-change only happens in the context of biblical community."

Not to be left out is the fact that a Community Group is also a place for folks to have fun as they celebrate and share life together! Come join us!

Our journey begins with a study of the books of *1* and *2 Thessalonians*. The following Study Guide is intended to immerse you into God's word while you grow closer to Him in the context of relationships.

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Study One | 1 Thessalonians 1:1-10

Background

Author: The Apostle Paul, Silvanus (Silas; *Acts 15:40*) and Timothy (*Acts 16:1*)

Date written: c. A.D. 51; This is one of Paul's earliest letters.

Written To: The Church at Thessalonica (*Acts 17:1-9*) in order to encourage them to live faithfully until the authors themselves could to visit the people of the church face to face.

Paul, Silas, and Timothy open with words of encouragement for the Thessalonians who have lived out their faith in exemplary ways. We do well to follow their example!

1. Why would one letter be written by three men (*1 Thessalonians 1:1; 2 Corinthians 1:19; cf. 1 Corinthians 1:1; Philippians 1:1*)? Why do these men constantly thank God for the Thessalonians (*1 Thessalonians 1:2-3; Acts 17:1-4*)? How did the Thessalonians live (*2 Thessalonians 1:3; cf. Ephesians 4:1-3*)?
2. Are you characterized as someone who carries out a work of faith (*1 Thessalonians 1:3*)? How is this different from a labor of love (*1 Corinthians 13:13*)? Do you have enduring or steadfast hope (*Titus 2:13*)? What is the key to living this sort of life (*Hebrews 12:2*)?
3. Do you really believe that you are loved and chosen by God (*1 Thessalonians 1:4; John 3:16; Colossians 3:12*)? Why didn't the authors' gospel come to the Thessalonians in word alone (*1 Thessalonians 1:5*)? What difference does power, the Holy Spirit, and conviction make (*Romans 1:16*)?

4. The Thessalonians became imitators of Paul, Silas, and Timothy as well as of Jesus Christ (*1 Thessalonians 1:6; 1 Corinthians 11:1; Philippians 3:10, 17*). For whom did the Thessalonians serve as a model (*1 Thessalonians 1:7-8*)? Are you modeling a similar life of faith?

5. Do you know anyone who has turned from "idols" to serve the living and true God (*1 Thessalonians 1:9; Acts 14:15*)? What idols from your past have you turned from to serve God? What idols are you still struggling with (*Galatians 4:8-9*)?

6. God is described as "living and true" (*1 Thessalonians 1:9*). Do you often think of God as "living" (*Psalms 42:2; Daniel 6:26; Hebrews 10:31*)? Do you believe that the God of the Bible is the only living and true God (*Isaiah 44:6; 45:5*)? Why or why not?

7. What is the greatest expectation we have as Christians (*1 Thessalonians 1:10; 1 Corinthians 1:7; Philippians 3:20-21*)? What is this "wrath" from which Jesus rescues us (*Romans 1:10; 5:9*)? Who do you know who needs to be saved from this coming wrath?

Memory verse:

1 Thessalonians 1:3 – *"We continually remember before our God and Father your work produced by faith, your labor prompted by love, and your endurance inspired by hope in our Lord Jesus Christ."*

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Study Two | 1 Thessalonians 2:1-16

The authors remind (or give an “apostolic defense” to) their readers of their diligent ministry in Thessalonica lest their readers doubt their sincerity.

1. How did the authors earn credibility with the Thessalonians (1 Thessalonians 2:1-2; Acts 16:12, 22; 17:5)? Should we learn anything from their suffering (1 Peter 4:16)? Who gave them strength and boldness (2 Corinthians 4:7; 12:9)?
2. What defined the authors’ appeal (1 Thessalonians 2:3; 2 Corinthians 2:17; 4:2)? Whom did the authors seek to please when proclaiming the gospel (1 Thessalonians 2:4-6; Galatians 1:10-12)? Do you seek to please others or God (cf. Luke 16:13)?
3. What “familial” references do you see in 1 Thessalonians 2:7-8? What does this imagery communicate about the authors’ attitude towards the Thessalonians (Galatians 4:19; 2 Corinthians 12:15)? Who in your life has demonstrated similar “affection” and Christ-like care towards you?
4. How else did the authors’ lives add to the credibility of their purpose (1 Thessalonians 2:9-10)? Are you a “burden” to others (parents, friends, co-workers, etc.)? How can being a burden hurt your effectiveness in sharing the gospel (2 Corinthians 11:9)?

5. What additional "familial" language do the authors use and what does this language communicate (*1 Thessalonians 2:11-12*)? Did the gospel originate from God or from man (*1 Thessalonians 2:13; 2 Peter 1:20-21; Galatians 1:11-12*)? Do you believe this same gospel is still at work in your life (*Hebrews 4:12*)? Why or why not?

6. Are churches suffering today (either in America or worldwide) just as the churches of the first century suffered (*1 Thessalonians 2:14; 2 Thessalonians 1:4; 1 Peter 4:12-16*)? Why did the Jews kill Jesus and the prophets (*1 Thessalonians 2:15; Matthew 23:29-32; Luke 24:19-20; Acts 7:51-52*)?

7. Who are the opponents to the gospel in our day (*1 Thessalonians 2:16; Acts 13:50; 14:1-2*)? What motivates their efforts to keep others from being saved? How does their future differ from our future when we are in Christ (*Revelation 20:14-15; cf. 1 Thessalonians 1:10*)?

Memory verse:

1 Thessalonians 2:8 – *"Having so fond an affection for you, we were well-pleased to impart to you not only the gospel of God but also our own lives, because you had become very dear to us."*

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Study Three | 1 Thessalonians 2:17-3:13

The authors give words of encouragement to the Thessalonians, give thanks to God for Timothy's good report, and express their desire to visit the Thessalonians face to face.

1. Why did Paul, Silvanus, and Timothy desire to visit the Thessalonians so greatly and why were they hindered (*1 Thessalonians 2:17-18; 3:10; Romans 1:13*)? How do the authors describe the Thessalonians (*1 Thessalonians 2:19-20; Philippians 4:1*)?
2. Why was Timothy specifically sent to Thessalonica (*1 Thessalonians 3:1-2; cf. Romans 1:11-12; Acts 15:41; 18:23; Philippians 2:19*)? Imagine you were one of the Thessalonian Christians. How would Timothy's visit have impacted you?
3. Have trials or persecution ever shaken your faith (*1 Thessalonians 3:3-4*)? Why can suffering be a good thing (*Romans 5:3; 2 Corinthians 1:5*)? Who is the "tempter" and what was Paul worried would happen to the Thessalonians (*1 Thessalonians 3:5; Matthew 4:3; 1 Corinthians 15:1-2*)?
4. What did Timothy report back to Paul and Silvanus and how did his report impact them (*1 Thessalonians 3:6; Acts 17:15; 18:5*)? Have you ever been comforted by good news during a time of trial (*2 Corinthians 7:4; Philemon 7*)?

5. What does it mean to “stand firm in the Lord” (*1 Thessalonians 3:8; 1 Corinthians 16:13; Philippians 1:27; 2 Thessalonians 2:15*)? Are you “standing firm” in Christ? What keeps you from doing so? How can you more consistently stand firm in Jesus Christ (*John 16:33; Romans 8:31, 37; 1 Corinthians 15:58*)?

6. What did Paul, Silvanus, and Timothy hope to accomplish when they eventually saw the Thessalonians again (*1 Thessalonians 3:9-10*)? Who can you encourage in their faith this week (*Hebrews 3:13; 10:24-25*)?

7. Who did the authors believe would guide them to the Thessalonians (*1 Thessalonians 3:11*)? What role does God play in furthering our spiritual maturity and when will He complete this work (*1 Thessalonians 3:12-13; 1 Corinthians 1:8; Philippians 1:21; 2 Thessalonians 3:5*)? How often are you humbled God’s spiritual work in your life?

Memory verse:

1 Thessalonians 3:13 – “so that He may establish your hearts without blame in holiness before our God and Father at the coming of our Lord Jesus with all His saints.”

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Study Four | 1 Thessalonians 4:1-12

The authors assumed that the Thessalonians were avoiding sexual sins, but everyone (even mature Christians) needs a reminder of the importance of sexual purity.

1. What does it mean to “walk” (i.e. “live”) and “please God” (*1 Thessalonians 4:1*; *2 Corinthians 5:9*; *Ephesians 4:1*; *Colossians 1:10*)? What would this kind of lifestyle look like (*1 Peter 1:15-16*)? Does your “walk” look like this? Why or why not?
2. What is God’s will for our lives (*1 Thessalonians 4:2-3a*; *Romans 6:22*; *2 Thessalonians 2:13*)? How many times are terms like “sanctified” or “holy” repeated in the first 8 verses of *1 Thessalonians 4*? What are the authors emphasizing?
3. What hinders sanctification or holiness (*1 Thessalonians 4:3*)? How can a failure to know God lead one to sexual immorality (*1 Thessalonians 4:5*; cf. *Romans 1:22-26*; *Ephesians 4:17-19*)? How do we explain sexual immorality in the lives of those who do know God (cf. *Romans 7:18-20*)?
4. Why is this area of sinful behavior such a concern in the Bible (cf. *1 Corinthians 6:18*; *Ephesians 5:3*; *Exodus 20:14*; *Proverbs 5:3-6*; *6:24-26*)? What is promised to those who commit sexual immorality (*1 Thessalonians 4:6*; *Deuteronomy 22:22*; *Hebrews 13:4*)?

5. Who do we reject when we reject the command to be holy (*1 Thessalonians 4:8*)? How does the Holy Spirit help us to be holy (*Romans 8:5, 13; 2 Corinthians 1:21-22; 3:18; Galatians 4:6-7; 5:16; 1 John 3:24*)? Have these verses on sexual immorality caused you to think more about the seriousness of this issue?

6. The authors' return to the topic of loving each other (*1 Thessalonians 4:9-10; 3:12*). Why is this lifestyle of loving one another so important for the church to embrace (*John 13:34-35; Romans 12:10; Hebrews 13:1*)? How effective are you at loving others around you?

7. What kind of lives should we live (*1 Thessalonians 4:11; cf. Proverbs 10:4*)? Did Paul and his companions model this sort of life (*Acts 18:3; 20:34; 2 Thessalonians 3:7-8*)? Are you living this sort of disciplined life, or are you depending selfishly on others to meet your needs (*1 Thessalonians 4:12; 2 Thessalonians 3:10*)?

Memory verse:

1 Thessalonians 4:3 – *“For this is the will of God, your sanctification; that is, that you abstain from sexual immorality.”*

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Study Five | 1 Thessalonians 4:13-5:11

The authors offer their readers words of encouragement and hope (cf. 4:18). This passage describes the physical return of Jesus Christ to earth, which also offers us hope!

1. What issue did the authors address in *1 Thessalonians 4:13*? Who are those who have “fallen asleep” (*Acts 7:60; 1 Corinthians 11:30*)? What were the Thessalonians concerned had happened to these people (cf. *Romans 14:7-9*)?
2. Many people do not have everlasting hope, but Christians do (*Ephesians 2:12-13*). Who has made this hope possible (*1 Thessalonians 4:14; Romans 14:9; 1 Corinthians 6:14; 15:20*)? Do you know someone who needs to hear this message of hope today?
3. Can you make sense of the events in *1 Thessalonians 4:15-17* (cf. *Matthew 24:30-31*)? Explain the key events that will take place. What will happen to people who are still living when Jesus returns to earth (*1 Corinthians 15:51-52; Philipians 3:20-21; Revelation 1:7*)?
4. What are the “times and dates” that the authors reference (*1 Thessalonians 5:1*)? What is the “day of the Lord” and how is it described (*1 Thessalonians 5:2; 1 Corinthians 1:8; Luke 12:39-40; 2 Peter 3:10-12; Joel 2:11*)?

5. Why will so many people be surprised when the day of the Lord comes (*1 Thessalonians 5:3; Matthew 24:36-39*)? What does it mean to belong to the light as opposed to the darkness (*1 Thessalonians 5:4-5; Acts 26:18; 1 John 2:8-11; John 8:12; Ephesians 5:8*)?

6. How can we prepare for the coming day of the Lord (*1 Thessalonians 5:6-7; Revelation 3:3; 16:15; Matthew 25:13*)? How does the battle armor imagery relate to our preparedness for this day (*1 Thessalonians 5:8; Romans 13:11-12; Ephesians 6:14-17; Isaiah 59:17*)? Are you asleep or alert?

7. God has not destined us for wrath (*1 Thessalonians 5:9; 1:10; Romans 5:9*)? What then has God destined us for when we trust in Jesus Christ (*2 Thessalonians 2:13-14*)? Does your future hope of salvation make a difference in your life each day (*1 Thessalonians 5:10-11*)? Why or why not?

Memory verse:

1 Thessalonians 5:9 – *“For God has not destined us for wrath, but for obtaining salvation through our Lord Jesus Christ.”*

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Study Six | 1 Thessalonians 5:12-28

The authors give their final instructions to the Thessalonians. Take not of these verses as they summarize how to live the Christian life both corporately and individually.

1. Who are the individuals that the authors are talking about in *1 Thessalonians 5:12-13* (cf. *1 Corinthians 16:15-16*)? Why should these individuals be esteemed (*1 Timothy 5:17*)? Should we esteem those who lead our churches today? What does this look like (*Hebrews 13:7, 17*)?
2. How might those who are idle/unruly (*1 Thessalonians 5:14; 2 Thessalonians 3:6, 10*) be a threat to the health of the church body? Have you ever encouraged someone who is fainthearted (*1 Thessalonians 5:14; 2 Corinthians 1:3-4*)?
3. Why is it so easy to return evil for evil (*1 Thessalonians 5:15*)? Why are we told to resist doing this (*Romans 12:17; 1 Peter 3:9*)? How did Jesus model this type of resistance during His life (*Matthew 5:44; 27:12; Isaiah 53:7; 1 Peter 2:23*)?
4. *1 Thessalonians 5:16-18* gives us a successful "formula" (i.e. God's will) for living the Christian life. Do you rejoice in all circumstances (*Philippians 4:4*), consistently pray (*Ephesians 6:18*), and give thanks in the midst of bad circumstances as well as good ones (*Ephesians 5:20; Job 1:21*)?

5. What does it mean to “quench” the (Holy) Spirit (*1 Thessalonians 5:19; 2 Timothy 1:6*)? How can you keep this from happening (*Ephesians 5:18-19*)? How can “testing” or “examining” all things lead us to understand what is evil and what is good (*1 Thessalonians 5:21-22; 1 John 4:1; 2 Peter 2:1*)?

6. What does it mean for God to sanctify us (*1 Thessalonians 5:23; 3:13*)? How much of us will God sanctify? When will this sanctification be complete (*Philippians 1:6*)? Notice that God will carry this sanctifying work out (*1 Thessalonians 5:24; 1 Corinthians 1:8-9; Romans 8:28-30*)!

7. Having read through the book of *1 Thessalonians*, what are some of the main ways that God has changed you? Just as Paul called on the Thessalonians to read this letter to other churches (*1 Thessalonians 5:27; cf. Colossians 4:16*), who can you share these truths with?

Memory verses:

1 Thessalonians 5:16-18 – *“Rejoice always; (17) pray without ceasing; (18) in everything give thanks; for this is God’s will for you in Christ Jesus.”*

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Study One | 2 Thessalonians 1:1-12

Background

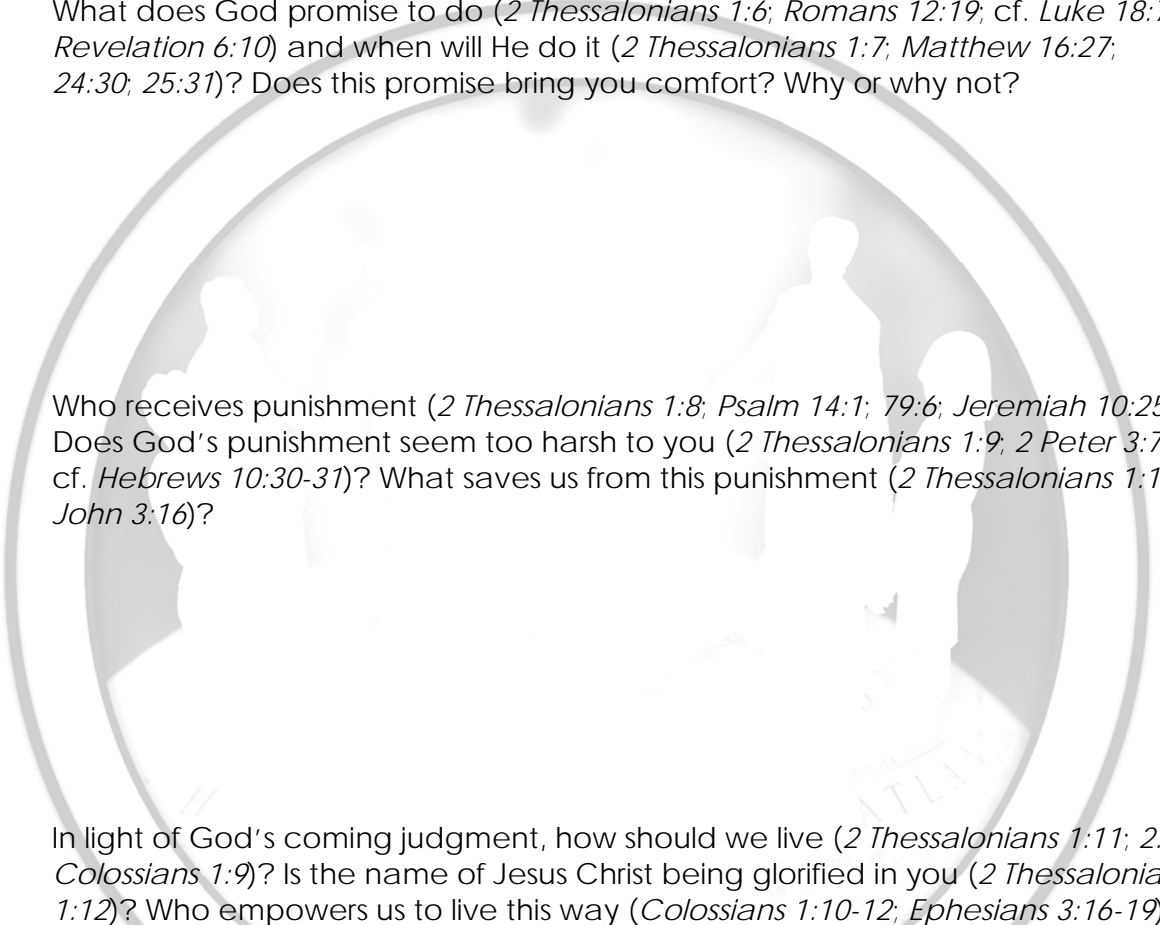
Author: The Apostle Paul, Silvanus (Silas; *Acts 15:40*) and Timothy (*Acts 16:1*)

Date written: c. A.D. 51; Written shortly after their first epistle to the Thessalonians

Written To: The Church at Thessalonica (*Acts 17:1-9*) in order to encourage them to remain faithful to Jesus Christ in the midst of persecution and to correct false teaching about Christ's future return.

Paul, Silas, and Timothy write to the Thessalonians again, encouraging them to endure their trials while giving them a glimpse into God's coming judgment upon the world.

1. What two things were happening within the church at Thessalonica (*2 Thessalonians 1:3; 1 Thessalonians 3:12*)? Why was this behavior so impressive to the writers (*2 Thessalonians 1:4*)? Have you witnessed this type of behavior in the local church?
2. If Paul writes to other churches that they should only boast in the Lord (*1 Corinthians 1:31; 2 Corinthians 10; 17; cf. Jeremiah 9:24*), how can the authors boast about the Thessalonians (*2 Thessalonians 1:4*)? Can you reconcile these ideas?
3. What sorts of trials and persecutions were the Thessalonians experiencing (*2 Thessalonians 1:4; cf. 1 Peter 4:12-16; Romans 8:16-18*)? Were these the same trials that they were experiencing when the previous epistle was written (*1 Thessalonians 2:14*)?

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4. What does it mean for the Thessalonians to be counted worthy of God's Kingdom (*2 Thessalonians 1:5*)? Does this verse indicate that their salvation is based on their "works" (i.e. their suffering; cf. *Philippians 2:8-10; Titus 3:4-7*)?
 5. What does God promise to do (*2 Thessalonians 1:6; Romans 12:19*; cf. *Luke 18:7; Revelation 6:10*) and when will He do it (*2 Thessalonians 1:7; Matthew 16:27; 24:30; 25:31*)? Does this promise bring you comfort? Why or why not?
 6. Who receives punishment (*2 Thessalonians 1:8; Psalm 14:1; 79:6; Jeremiah 10:25*)? Does God's punishment seem too harsh to you (*2 Thessalonians 1:9; 2 Peter 3:7*; cf. *Hebrews 10:30-31*)? What saves us from this punishment (*2 Thessalonians 1:10; John 3:16*)?
 7. In light of God's coming judgment, how should we live (*2 Thessalonians 1:11; 2:12; Colossians 1:9*)? Is the name of Jesus Christ being glorified in you (*2 Thessalonians 1:12*)? Who empowers us to live this way (*Colossians 1:10-12; Ephesians 3:16-19*)?

Memory verse:

2 Thessalonians 1:11 – *"To this end also we pray for you always, that our God will count you worthy of your calling, and fulfill every desire for goodness and the work of faith with power."*

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Study Two | 2 Thessalonians 2:1-12

The authors now give the Thessalonians insight into the future Day of the Lord. Notice how the activity of the man of lawlessness parodies the activity of Christ in His ministry.

1. What is the connection between the future coming of Jesus Christ and our being gathered with Him (*2 Thessalonians 2:1; Mark 13:26-27; 1 Thessalonians 4:16-17*)? Does the physical return of Jesus excite or scare you? Why?
2. Why did some people believe that Jesus had already returned (*2 Thessalonians 2:2; Mark 13:5-7*)? How can this teaching be dangerous (*2 Timothy 2:16-18*)? How should we respond to those who promote this teaching (*1 Peter 3:15; cf. 2 Timothy 2:24-25*)?
3. What must happen before Jesus returns (*2 Thessalonians 2:3; Matthew 24:10-11; 1 Timothy 4:1*)? Who is this "man of lawlessness" and what will he do in the future (*2 Thessalonians 2:4; Daniel 7:23-25; 8:23-25; 11:36-37; Revelation 13:5*)?
4. Who is holding back this man of lawlessness (*2 Thessalonians 2:6; cf. Job 1:12*)? How does this fact heighten the power of God? While the lawless one has not yet been revealed, what is happening in our world (*1 Thessalonians 2:9; 1 John 2:18*)?

5. Even after the man of lawlessness is revealed, what is his ultimate end (*2 Thessalonians 2:8; Revelation 19:19-20*)? What is the connection between this man and Satan (*2 Thessalonians 2:9; Revelation 13:1-5; cf. 13:13*)? What is Satan's ultimate end (*Revelation 20:10*)?

6. Who are those that are perishing (*2 Thessalonians 2:10; 1 Corinthians 1:18; 2 Corinthians 2:15-16*)? Is Satan the one who has deceived them (*2 Corinthians 4:3-4*) or does God (*2 Thessalonians 2:11*)? How do we reconcile this apparent contradiction?

7. How is God's "delusion" of the perishing the natural consequence of their rejection of Him (*2 Thessalonians 2:11-12; Romans 1:21-24, 32; cf. Romans 2:5-8*)? How should we respond to this passage about the man of lawlessness (*Philippians 1:27-28*)?

Memory verse:

2 Thessalonians 2:3 – *“Let no one in any way deceive you, for it will not come unless the apostasy comes first, and the man of lawlessness is revealed, the son of destruction.”*

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Study Three | 2 Thessalonians 2:13-3:5

The authors now admonish the Thessalonians to faithfulness by remembering their teachings. They also ask for the Thessalonians to support their ministry through prayer.

1. Do you believe that God chose you for salvation before creation (2 *Thessalonians 2:13; Ephesians 1:4-6*)? Does this doctrine of "predestination" seem unfair to you (*Romans 8:29; Ephesians 1:11-12*)? What about those who are not "chosen?"
2. What role does the Holy Spirit have in our salvation? (2 *Thessalonians 2:13; 1 Peter 1:2*)? What role does the gospel have in salvation (2 *Thessalonians 2:14; Romans 1:16*)? What is the end result of our salvation (*Romans 8:30*)?
3. The Thessalonians were to hold onto the teaching that they received (2 *Thessalonians 2:15; 1 Corinthians 11:2; 15:2*). How can we tell if teaching today is reliable or not (2 *Peter 2:1; Deuteronomy 13:1-3; Matthew 7:15; 2 Corinthians 11:13-15*)?
4. Are you encouraged by the comfort and hope that come through God's grace (2 *Thessalonians 2:16-17*)? Why or why not? Why should our faith in Christ inform all that we say and do (*Colossians 4:4-5; Ephesians 4:29; cf. Deuteronomy 6:4-6*)?

5. How important do you think our prayers are in the furthering of God's message (2 *Thessalonians* 3:1; *Romans* 15:30-31; *Ephesians* 6:18-20; *Colossians* 4:3-4)? How can you pray for the gospel? Who are these wicked and evil men (2 *Thessalonians* 3:2; *Acts* 17:1-5)? Do such men exist today?

6. Who is the "evil one" (2 *Thessalonians* 3:3; *John* 8:44; 1 *John* 5:19)? Do you think that God's strength is necessary to protect you from him (*Matthew* 6:13; *John* 17:15; 1 *John* 3:19; *Hebrews* 2:14-15)? Why or why not?

7. If you had received these words from Paul, Silas, and Timothy, how would you have been specifically encouraged (2 *Thessalonians* 3:4-5; *Philippians* 2:12; cf. 2 *Corinthians* 7:5)? Who might need to hear these words of encouragement from you? How can you communicate these words to them this week?

Memory verse:

2 Thessalonians 2:15 – "So then, brothers, stand firm and hold to the teachings we passed on to you, whether by word of mouth or by letter."

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Study Four | 2 Thessalonians 3:6-18

The authors conclude their second letter to the Thessalonians by exhorting the undisciplined and lazy people within the church to live responsible and self-sufficient lives.

1. Who are those who are “idle” or “unruly” and why would the authors warn the church in Thessalonica about them (*2 Thessalonians 3:6; 1 Thessalonians 5:14*)? Have you ever come across these kinds of individuals in your church or elsewhere?
2. Paul and his companions set forth an excellent model of hard work and self-sufficiency for the Thessalonians (*2 Thessalonians 3:7-9; 1 Thessalonians 2:9; cf. Philippians 4:10-11; 2 Corinthians 11:8-9*)? What can we learn from their example?
3. What command do the authors give to the Thessalonians and why do they give it (*2 Thessalonians 3:10-11; 1 Thessalonians 4:11-12; cf. 1 Timothy 5:13*)? How should we handle such people in our churches today (*cf. Galatians 6:1*)?
4. Why is living a disciplined and diligent life so important to God (*2 Thessalonians 3:12; 1 Corinthians 9:26-27; cf. Proverbs 13:4; 19:15; 31:27*)? Would you say that you are a disciplined person? In what areas of your life are you undisciplined or idle?

5. What does it mean to “do right (or good)” (*2 Thessalonians 3:13; Galatians 6:9*)? Share about a time when you grew weary of “doing right/good” Why must we never give up doing right (*1 Corinthians 15:58*)?

6. How must we treat people within the church who reject biblical teaching (*2 Thessalonians 3:14-15; Romans 16:17-18*)? Is this the same as handing someone over to Satan (*1 Corinthians 5:1-5; 1 Timothy 1:18-20*)? Why did Paul emphasize his authorship of this letter (*2 Thessalonians 3:17; cf. 1 Corinthians 16:21*)?

7. Having studied through by *1* and *2 Thessalonians*, what specific action steps is God leading you to take? Review these two epistles and some of your answers to the questions above. Pick at least three of the memory verses above and commit them to memory.

Memory verse:

2 Thessalonians 3:10 – *“For even when we were with you, we used to give you this order: if anyone is not willing to work, then he is not to eat, either.”*

Resources for 1 & 2 Thessalonians | TBC

For further study of the books of 1 & 2 Thessalonians, see the following Bible Study Resources:

1 Thessalonians:

<http://www.soniclight.com/constable/notes/pdf/1thessalonians.pdf>

<http://net.bible.org/bible.php?book=1Th&chapter=1#n9>

2 Thessalonians:

<http://www.soniclight.com/constable/notes/pdf/2thessalonians.pdf>

<http://net.bible.org/bible.php?book=2Th&chapter=1>

