

# Thessalonica in Paul's Day



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## SABBATH AFTERNOON

**Read for This Week's Study:** *John 11:48–50, 1 John 2:15–17, 1 Cor. 9:19–27, John 3:3–8, 1 Cor. 16:19.*

**Memory Text:** “Though I am free and belong to no man, I make myself a slave to everyone, to win as many as possible” (*1 Corinthians 9:19, NIV*).

**Key Thought:** A short study of the context of ancient Thessalonica demonstrates that Paul's approach to the citizens of Thessalonica was unique and carefully crafted.

The primary focus of this lesson will be a summary of that which history, literature, and archaeology tells us about Thessalonica.

This material is important for two reasons. First, it helps us to understand how Paul's original hearers and readers would have understood him. In so doing, it clarifies the meaning of what he wrote and the impact it had back then on both church and society.

Second, the more we know about the ideas and beliefs of the Thessalonians, the better we can understand that against which Paul was reacting. In order to promote the gospel, Paul would also have had to correct wrong ideas. So, while this lesson is not directly focused on the Bible, it sets the stage for our reading of the biblical text of 1 and 2 Thessalonians during the rest of this quarter's lessons.

*\*Study this week's lesson to prepare for Sabbath, July 21.*

## The Romans Arrive in Thessalonica

**Read** John 11:48–50. How were the political and religious decisions regarding the ministry of Jesus impacted by the arrival of the Romans in first-century Palestine and Jerusalem? Think through the logic expressed here. In what frightening ways does it make sense?

In the context of a civil war among the Greek city-states, the Thessalonians invited the Romans around 168 B.C. to take over their city and protect it from local enemies. The Romans rewarded Thessalonica for being on the “right side” of the civil war by largely allowing the city to govern itself. It became a free city within the empire, which meant that it could largely control its own internal issues and destiny. As a result, the wealthier and more powerful classes in the city were allowed to continue life much as they had before. They were, therefore, pro-Rome and pro-emperor in Paul’s day. But life was not nearly so pleasant for the common people, especially the working classes.

There were three major negative aspects to Roman rule in Thessalonica. First, the arrival of the Romans brought economic dislocation. The usual markets were disrupted by war and changing governments, both locally and regionally. These disruptions hit the poorer classes harder than they did the more wealthy. Over time, this negative aspect became less significant.

Second, although Thessalonica remained largely self-governing, there was still a sense of political powerlessness. Some local leaders were replaced by strangers who had loyalties to Rome, rather than to Thessalonica. No matter how benign, foreign occupation is not popular for long.

Third, there was the inevitable colonial exploitation that accompanies occupation. The Romans required a certain amount of tax exportation. Percentages of crops, minerals, and other local products would be siphoned off and sent to Rome to support the larger needs of the empire.

So, while Thessalonica was quite a bit better off than Jerusalem, for example, Roman rule and occupation inevitably created significant stresses in local communities. In Thessalonica, those stresses were particularly hard on the poor and the working classes. As decades passed, these Thessalonians became increasingly frustrated and longed for a change in the situation.

**How does the current political situation in your community affect the work of the church? What kinds of things can, or should, your church do to improve its place and standing in the larger community?**

## A Pagan Response to Rome

The pagan response to the powerlessness many Thessalonians felt was a spiritual movement scholars call the Cabirus cult. The cult was grounded in a man named Cabirus who spoke up for the disenfranchised and was eventually murdered by his two brothers. He was buried along with symbols of royalty, and the cult came to treat him as a martyred hero.

The lower classes believed that Cabirus had exhibited miraculous powers while alive. They also believed that from time to time Cabirus quietly returned to life in order to help individuals and that he would return to bring justice to the lower classes and restore the city to its past independence and greatness. The Cabirus cult provided hope for the oppressed in terms reminiscent of the biblical hope.

Things get even more interesting when we discover that the worship of Cabirus included blood sacrifices to commemorate his martyrdom. Reminiscent of Paul, the Thessalonians spoke of “participation in his blood.” By this means they obtained relief from guilt; class distinctions were also abolished. In the Cabirus cult all classes of society were treated equally.

But there was one further dynamic. When the emperor cult arose in the time of Augustus, the Romans proclaimed that Cabirus had already come in the person of Caesar. In other words, the occupying authority co-opted the hope of the oppressed. As a result, the spiritual life of Thessalonica no longer provided relief for the working classes. The common people were left without a meaningful religion. The existence of the emperor cult also meant that if anyone resembling the real Cabirus were to arrive in the city, he would be an immediate threat to the establishment.

The Roman response to the Cabirus cult left a spiritual vacuum in the hearts of the people—a vacuum that the gospel alone could fill. Christ was the true fulfillment of the hopes and dreams that the Thessalonians had placed on Cabirus. The gospel provided both inner peace in the present and, at the Second Coming, the ultimate reversal of current economic and political realities.

**Read 1 John 2:15–17 (see also Eccles. 2:1–11). What crucial truths are being expressed here? How have you experienced the reality of these words, in regard to how fleeting and ultimately unsatisfying the things of this world are?**

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## The Gospel as a Point of Contact

Given what we learned yesterday, it is not difficult to see why many non-Jews of the city responded positively when the gospel came to Thessalonica. Whether or not Paul was aware of the Cabirus cult before arriving in the city, his Messianic approach in the synagogue resonated with the unique spiritual longings of the local pagans.

When the gospel came to Thessalonica, the working classes of the city were ready for it, and they responded in large numbers. They were also ready for extreme interpretations of the gospel. The Cabirus cult had enshrined in the people a spirit of rebellion against authority that may have been the source of the disorderly conduct that Paul addresses in his two letters to them (*see 1 Thess. 4:11, 12; 5:14; 2 Thess. 3:6, 7, 11*).

**Read 1 Corinthians 9:19–27. What fundamental missionary strategy does Paul lay out in this passage? What potential danger lurks in this method? How can the two principles of this passage be kept in proper balance?**

The gospel has the greatest impact when it impacts the needs, hopes, and dreams of the audience. But while the Holy Spirit can provide bridges for the gospel, this normally happens as a result of much listening and prayerful experimentation on the part of those witnessing. Experience has also taught us that people are most open to the Adventist message in times of change. Among the changes that open people to new ideas are economic turmoil, political strife, war, weddings, divorce, dislocation (moving from one place to another), health challenges, and death. The Thessalonians had experienced their fair share of change and dislocation, and this helped the gospel to take root.

But people who are baptized in times of dislocation also tend to be unstable, at least at first. Most apostasies occur in the first few months after conversion. The letters to Thessalonica bear witness to considerable instability in the church in the months following Paul's original visit.

**What can we do to help members who are still adjusting to their new life in Christ? Seek out someone new, or even a young person. What can you do to help this person to stay grounded and stable in the Lord? You'll be amazed to find out how much this kind of ministry will help to strengthen yourself, as well.**

## Paul, the “Street Preacher”

The first-century Greco-Roman context experienced a proliferation of popular philosophers who, in public forums, sought to influence individuals and groups—similar to what street preachers might do today.

These philosophers believed that people had an inner capacity to change their lives (a form of conversion). Philosophers would use public speech and private conversation in order, they hoped, to produce change in their students. They sought to create in their listeners doubts regarding their current ideas and practices. By this means, the listeners would become open to new ideas and change. The ultimate goal was increased self-reliance and moral growth.

It was expected that such popular philosophers would earn the right to speak by first gaining moral freedom in their own inner lives. “Physician, heal thyself” was a well-known concept in the ancient world.

These philosophers were also aware of the need to vary the message in order to meet various minds and of the importance of retaining integrity in both the character of the teacher and the message that was being taught.

Thus, there are numerous parallels between these popular teachers and the work of Paul, who also traveled around and worked in the public places (*Acts 17:17; 19:9, 10*).

There were, however, two significant differences between Paul’s approach and that of these popular philosophers. First, Paul not only worked in the public places; he also sought to form a lasting community. This requires some separation from “the world,” along with the formation of emotional bonds and a deep commitment to the group. Second, Paul taught that conversion was not an inner decision, effected by wise speech; it was, instead, a supernatural work of God from outside of a person (*see Gal. 4:19, John 3:3–8, Phil. 1:6*). Paul’s teaching was more than just a philosophy; it was a proclamation of the truth and a revelation of the powerful work of God in the salvation of humanity.

The dark side of the popular philosophers was that they found an easy way to make a living. Plenty were hucksters, nothing more. Some would sexually exploit their listeners. Though honest teachers were among them, a lot of cynicism regarding traveling speakers existed in the ancient world.

Paul sought to avoid some of that cynicism by generally refusing support from his listeners and, instead, doing hard manual labor to support himself. This, along with his sufferings, demonstrated that he truly believed what he preached and that he was not doing it for personal gain. In many ways, Paul’s life was the most powerful sermon he could preach.

## Home Churches

**Read** Romans 16:5; 1 Corinthians 16:19; Colossians 4:15; and Philemon 1, 2. What do all these texts have in common?

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In the Roman world there were two main types of residences. There was the *domus*, a large, single-family home built around a courtyard, typical of the wealthy. Such a home could provide a meeting place for 30–100 people. The other type of residence was the *insula*, with shops and workplaces on the ground floor facing the street and apartments (flats) on the floors above. This was the primary urban housing of the working classes. One of these apartments or workplaces could normally accommodate only smaller churches.

The *domus*, and many of the *insula*, would house an extended family—including two or three generations, employees of the family business, visitors, and even slaves. If the head of household could be converted, it could have a great impact on everyone else living there.

The ideal location for an urban house church would be near the city center. The shops and workplaces connected to the house would foster contact with artisans, tradespeople, shoppers, and manual laborers looking for work. This was the setting in which much of Paul’s missionary work may have been done.

In some parts of the world, people still worship in home churches, often because that’s all they have. Or, in some cases, they are not allowed to worship in public, and so a home church is their only option.

**Read** Acts 18:1–3. How do these verses help us to understand how Paul worked?

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As a Roman citizen and, at one point, a member of the Jewish elite, Paul must have been from the upper classes. If so, working with his hands would have been a sacrifice for him; however, by way of such labor, he identified with the working classes and reached out to them (see 1 Cor. 9:19–23).

**How well does your local church interact with the community? Are you part of that community, in the sense of being involved, or is your church locked in a “siege mentality” in which you isolate yourself from the dangers of the world so much so that you don’t influence it at all?**

**Further Study:** “Providence had directed the movements of nations, and the tide of human impulse and influence, until the world was ripe for the coming of the Deliverer. . . .

“At this time the systems of heathenism were losing their hold upon the people. Men were weary of pageant and fable. They longed for a religion that could satisfy the heart.”—Ellen G. White, *The Desire of Ages*, p. 32.

“Outside of the Jewish nation there were men who foretold the appearance of a divine instructor. These men were seeking for truth, and to them the Spirit of Inspiration was imparted. One after another, like stars in the darkened heavens, such teachers had arisen. Their words of prophecy had kindled hope in the hearts of thousands of the Gentile world.”—Page 33.

“When Paul first visited Corinth, he found himself among a people who were suspicious of the motives of strangers. The Greeks on the seacoast were keen traders. So long had they trained themselves in sharp business practices, that they had come to believe that gain was godliness, and that to make money, whether by fair means or foul, was commendable. Paul was acquainted with their characteristics, and he would give them no occasion for saying that he preached the gospel in order to enrich himself. . . . He would seek to remove all occasion for misrepresentation, that the force of his message might not be lost.”—Ellen G. White, *Gospel Workers*, pp. 234, 235.

## Discussion Questions:

- 1 What do you think Ellen White meant when she wrote (in today’s Further Study) that the “Spirit of Inspiration” was imparted to Gentile teachers? To what degree is God at work in the world of ideas outside the Christian context? Can a person be saved if they have never heard the name of Jesus? If so, on what basis?
- 2 In what contexts would a private home or apartment be an effective location for a church in today’s world? Are designated church buildings always the best locations in which to worship? Why, or why not?
- 3 How can your church learn to better adapt its outreach to the local community? That is, why must we always remember that what might work in one area might not in another?

**Summary:** The biblical accounts of Paul’s missionary activity are set in the context of ancient Rome. As we see Paul wrestling with everyday issues, we can learn how to better apply the principles and lessons that God placed in Scripture for us today. In 1 and 2 Thesalonians, Paul was guiding ancient urban Christians through challenging times.

## The Lesson in Brief

► **Key Text:** *1 Corinthians 9:19–27*

► **The Student Will:**

**Know:** Recognize that the preaching of the gospel produces the best results when it is presented in a way that meets the needs of its hearers.

**Feel:** Be grateful to the people who sought to explain the gospel to him or her.

**Do:** Learn more about the people in his or her community and seek to adapt the gospel to meet the community's needs.

► **Learning Outline:**

**I. Know: All Things to All People**

**A** A close reading of Acts and Paul's letters indicates that Paul adapted his presentation of the gospel to meet the unique needs of his audience. How many different metaphors, or comparisons, does Paul use in the following passages to describe what Jesus has done for us? *See Rom. 3:24, 25; 5:10; 1 Cor. 5:6, 7; Gal. 4:4, 5.*

**B** What metaphors did Jesus use to describe the gospel? *Consider Mark 1:15, 4:1–9, Matt. 13:1–52.*

**C** What do we know about the context in which Jesus and Paul worked and how that may explain why their explanations of the gospel are so different?

**II. Feel: Making the Gospel Personal**

**A** What are some advantages in trying to present the gospel to others in a way that is relevant to them? What are the possible disadvantages?

**B** What has been the most meaningful explanation of the gospel for you? Why?

**III. Do: Requirements for Adapting the Gospel**

**A** Presenting the gospel in a way that meets the needs of others requires a solid grasp of the gospel and an accurate understanding of the needs of those whom we wish to reach. How do you and/or your church measure up in these areas? What steps can be taken to improve your ability in these areas?

► **Summary:** The gospel is shared most effectively when it meets the unique needs of the people whom we want to reach for Christ.



## Learning Cycle

### ► **STEP 1—Motivate**

**Key Concept for Spiritual Growth:** The type of life-changing transformation that the gospel seeks to accomplish can take place only when the message of Christ is seen as relevant to the concerns and issues that people face today.

In the 1960s, Don and Carol Richardson traveled to New Guinea as missionaries. They wanted to share the gospel with the Sawi people, a group of cannibalistic headhunters who lived without even a word for, or concept of, God. After learning the language, the Richardsons began telling the Sawi the story of Jesus and His crucifixion. The Sawi loved the story, just not in the way that the missionaries had hoped. From the perspective of the Sawi, the hero in the story was not Jesus, but Judas! For in their culture the ultimate heroic act was to pretend to make peace with your enemy and then to betray and murder him when it was least expected. As far as the Sawi were concerned, Jesus was a fool for being tricked so easily.

Unable to convince the Sawi tribes to put an end to their constant fighting and killing, and discouraged by their own lack of success in spreading the gospel, the Richardsons announced that they were leaving. Fearful of losing access to the modern medicine and supplies that the missionaries had brought with them, the Sawi tribal leaders promised to make peace and invited the two skeptical missionaries to attend the peace ceremony.

As a guarantee of peace, the warring tribes exchanged young children who would then be raised by the other tribe. The Sawi called each child a “Tarop Tim” or “Peace Child.” As long as these children lived, the peace was assured. While the Sawi people thought little of murder, the murder of a peace child was different. To them there was no more despicable and shameful act.

In this ceremony the Richardsons saw the key that they needed in order to present the gospel in a relevant way to the Sawi. Judas was not the hero in the gospel story. Jesus was God’s Peace Child, and Judas had conspired to kill Him. Horrified with what Judas had done, the Sawi were now eager to listen to the rest of the story that told of how God had brought the Peace Child back to life. Warmed by the gospel story, over time many of the Sawi eventually became Christians themselves.

**Consider This:** The Sawi people responded to the gospel only when it made sense within their own culture. What cultural obstacles keep people from identifying with the gospel story today?

## ► **STEP 2**—Explore

### Bible Commentary

#### I. The Imperial Gospel of the Romans *(Review John 11:48–50 with the class.)*

Although this week’s lesson deals with a considerable amount of background information about Thessalonica, it is important not to lose sight of the author’s main point: the dominance of Rome in Thessalonica created an openness and hunger in the lives of many of the city’s Gentile inhabitants. It was this that provided Paul with an opportunity to proclaim Christ as the answer to their real needs. The importance of this point, and its relevance for us today, can be seen more clearly if we consider the contrasting claims made by ancient Rome and Paul’s proclamation of the risen Christ.

The Roman Empire is often praised for bringing 200 years of political stability, security, and peace to the Mediterranean world. The “peace of Rome” came, however, at a very high price—violence, domination, exploitation of the poor and working classes, and death by crucifixion to anyone who defied or challenged the power of Rome. This was a fact that was all too clear to the Jewish leaders in Jerusalem when they were deliberating about what course they should take when dealing with Jesus (*John 11:48–50*).

Along with Roman power and oppression also came Roman arrogance. There is certainly no more stunning example of this than the Priene Inscription that dates back to 9 B.C., about five years before the birth of Jesus. The inscription heaps praise after praise upon Augustus Caesar, calling him the savior of the world and the source of peace and justice.

In stark contrast, Paul answered such claims with an emphatic “No!” If Jesus is Lord, Caesar is certainly not. All that Rome claimed for itself, Paul claimed for the risen Christ. Seen within this context, it is clear that Paul’s gospel was not simply about how to find eternal life beyond the grave; it also included access to a new way of living in the present under the lordship of Jesus and empowered by the Holy Spirit. The gospel was a radical call to follow Jesus. While the Romans may have co-opted the futile hope that the Thessalonians had found in the Cabirus cult, Paul offered a more certain hope rooted in the crucified Jesus whose resurrection had defied not only the power of Rome but death itself!

**Consider This:** What forms of oppression do people in your community experience today, whether through political agencies or cultural forces? How can the message of the risen Christ address these needs?

## II. All Things to All People (*Review 1 Corinthians 9:19–27 with the class.*)

One of the reasons why Paul’s proclamation of the risen Christ was so successful in Thessalonica was his ability to connect the gospel message with the concerns and needs of the Thessalonians. Don’t think this happened by accident. An examination of Paul’s comments in 1 Corinthians 9:19–22 makes it clear that Paul first took the time to understand the audience he was trying to reach before he ever proclaimed the gospel.

As far as some of the leaders in Corinth were concerned, Paul needed to take a decisive stand on the right of Christians to eat meat that was offered in the marketplace after having been slaughtered in pagan temples and first offered to idols (*1 Cor. 8:4–6*). Because the pagan gods didn’t really exist, what was the harm in eating meat that had been offered to them? Christians who thought otherwise were, in their opinion, being superstitious and failing to live by the truth of the gospel.

Instead of taking sides, Paul argued for a far greater standard of Christian behavior. Christians, he said, should be motivated first and foremost by love for others, not merely by the exercise of one’s own rights. In fact, some “rights” may actually equal a “wrong” if they end up hurting the cause of Christ in the life of a fellow believer (*1 Cor. 8:7–13*).

It is within this context that Paul talks about being “all things to all men” (*1 Cor. 9:22, NKJV*). When Paul was among Jews, he was willing to accommodate himself to the customs and practices of Judaism. If he were among Gentiles, Paul did not insist on being Jewish. Paul was willing to fit into whatever social setting he found himself, as long as it did not involve compromising the core beliefs of his faith in Christ. His sole concern was that he be aware of, and sensitive to, people’s beliefs and customs so that he might find an opportunity to share Christ in a way that was relevant to them.

**Consider This:** Paul’s determination to be “all things to all men” meant that he had to be willing to spend time with people who were not believers. In what ways are you or your church deliberately seeking to interact and understand the needs of nonbelievers?

### ► **STEP 3**—Apply

#### Thought Questions:

- 1 How does a believer maintain Christian principles and mingle with

unbelievers without being negatively influenced by the lifestyles of unbelievers?

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**2** Discuss some of the stories in the Old Testament in which God’s followers influenced and associated with unbelievers while remaining faithful to God. In contrast, list any negative examples you can think of where the opposite happened. What is the reason for the difference between those who remained faithful and those who did not? What lessons can we take from this?

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### Application Questions:

**1** In what ways has the church succeeded in presenting the timeless truths of Christ in the context of the ever-changing concerns of the world? Conversely, what are some of the ways in which the church has failed in this regard?

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**2** Churches often like to copy evangelistic endeavors that work for other churches in hopes that they will experience the same success. What are the dangers in adopting evangelistic ideas with little thought about the needs of one’s own community? Give reasons for your answer.

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## ► STEP 4—Create

**Activity:** In order to reach unbelievers in our communities for Christ, we need to have a good idea of who these people are. To help to determine this, ask your class to come up with a list of the traits and qualities that best describe your community. Items to consider include (1) location (rural, urban, inner city, etc.); (2) ethnicity; (3) religious perspective; (4) average age and gender; and (5) median household income. These can often be found on the Internet.

Using the information gathered above, make a profile of the person whom you have identified. With this individual in mind, come up with a list of things that your church might do in order to reach this person.