

## *Notes for 2 Thessalonians chapter 2:9-17*

Reference	Doctrine	Implication	Cross References	Notes
2 Thess. 2:9	Satan gives power to the Antichrist	Satan is powerful and gives power to his allies for the purpose of leading souls from Christ's work of salvation. One such ally is the Antichrist.	John 8:44; 2 Corinthians 11:14 Revelation 13:1-4, 11-15; Matthew 24:24	<b>Power</b> - (from the Greek word "dynamis" from which we get the word "dynamite"). <b>Signs</b> - an unusual occurrence, transcending the common course of nature. <b>Lying wonders</b> - a miracle which is not what it seems to be
2 Thess. 2:10	The Antichrist works through deception	Just as Satan appears as "an angel of light" so the Antichrist uses deception and false wonders to lead people away from the Christ.	Negative: Matthew 24:11; Ephesians 4:14; 2 Corinthians 4:4  Positive: 2 Corinthians 4:2	απατη (apate) - "deception" or "deceit" is used only 7 times in the New Testament: Mt. 13:22; Mark 4:19; Eph. 4:22; Col. 2:8; Heb. 3:13; 2 Peter 2:13; and here.
2 Thess. 2:11-12	God judges those who reject the truth	God judges those who heed the deception rather than the truth, declaring condemnation to those who do not believe.	Psalms 81:11-12; Isaiah 6:10;  John 12:33-40; Romans 1:21-28	πλανη (plane) - a wandering, a straying about, one led astray from the right way  ψευδος (pseudos) - lie, falsehood
2 Thess. 2:13-14	The work of the Trinity	Note the doctrines previously discussed earlier in these letters and now referred to briefly here in these two verses: the Trinity; Election; Sanctification; Faith; Means of Grace; and Eschatology.	<b>Election:</b> I-1:4; I-5:9; <b>Sanctification:</b> I-1:6-7; I-3:12-13; I-4:1-7; I-5:23; <b>Faith:</b> I-3:6-10; II-1:3-4; <b>Means of Grace:</b> I-1:5; I-2:13; <b>Eschatology:</b> I-1:10; I-4:14-17; I-5:23; II-1:7-10; II-2:8;	σωτηρια (soteria) - "deliverance, preservation, safety, salvation"  καλεω (kaleo) - "to call aloud, utter in a loud voice; to invite"
2 Thess. 2:15	Hold fast to the Word of Truth	Doctrinal purity is an essential part of our Christian walk. It is a regular theme throughout the Old and New Testament, but is sadly ignored by many within Christian churches.	2 Thessalonians 2:2-3; 3:6, 3:14  1 Corinthians 15:58; Jude 1:3; Philippians 4:1	στηκω (steko) - "to stand firm, to persevere, to persist" - used often by Paul in his letters.  κρατεω (krateo) - "to hold firm, to keep carefully and faithfully"
2 Thess. 2:16-17	Benediction	A prayer for the believers in Thessalonica that the Lord would give them strength in their trials.	Titus 3:4-7  James 1:21-22	στηριζω (sterizo) - "to make stable, place firmly, set fast, fix; to strengthen, make firm"