

Topic of the thesis: *Proclamation of the faith with the Apostle Paul in the light of the first letter to the Thessalonians. A historical-exegetical investigation.*

Summary

The subject of this thesis is the presentation and explanation of how Apostle Paul proclaimed the faith in the church of Thessalonica.

The study shows in its assumption the Pauline activity in relation to the first letter to the Thessalonians.

In addition, the author wants to limit the scope of the study to two areas - historical and exegetical. The result of the scientific paper structured in this way should also provide the answer as to whether the Apostle's proclamation of faith in Thessalonica should be regarded as a success or a defeat.

The dissertation consists of three chapters:

In the first chapter, entitled Introduction, Paul and the environment of his time are described. In this part of the paper, the author devotes great attention to the historical-sociological approach which should also serve as a background for further investigations. The description of the religious and political-social situation is also to be understood in this context. The Apostle Paul lived in the environment presented in this way. Through the outline of his person, he was not only presented as an individual person, but also as someone who had a specific understanding of faith. He tried to entrust this faith to the people of his time, proclaiming it in many ways.

Chapter 2 "Forms of Proclamation of the Faith" consists of 2 subchapters that allow the Pauline forms of proclamation of the faith to be viewed from 2 perspectives - the adopted and developed forms. The first part of the inquiry points to the forms which the Apostle used from the realities of his time. These include: road network, voyages, letter correspondence and Roman law. The second part shows the forms that Paul himself developed to achieve the goal, which is the proclamation of the faith.

The author of the dissertation mentions six forms at this point: evangelization, mediation, propaganda, mission, tradition and *κοινωνία*. All these 10 methods or constellations contributed to the fact that Paul proclaimed the faith with its content to the Thessalonians.

The third chapter, "The First Letter to the Thessalonians as a Place of Proclamation of the Faith", draws attention primarily to the background of the Letter to the Thessalonians, i.e. to the geographical-historical deepening of the city and to the arrival of the Apostle as well as on his activity in this city as well as on the test of the dating of the letter's origin. With this information, we concentrate on the content of the letter, from which four passages have been selected in which, through an exegetical preliminary analysis, faith plays a special role and guides the content of Paul's proclamation of the faith. These passages are: 1 Thess 1:2-10; 3,2.5-7.10; 4,14 and 5,8. At the same time, they also contain the messages that should be understood as a certain guideline of the proclamation: thanksgiving-connectedness-secure future with hope-return to everyday life. This exegetical study shows, through concrete biblical passages, that faith is linked to human life. In this life, which is deepened with regard to 1 Tess, man is strengthened in all aspects of his existence with God through Jesus Christ in a community. This strength, which comes from faith, can be considered the characteristic of the oldest Pauline letters, in which the Apostle presents his theology, which includes faith and its proclamation.

The author hopes that this scientific study will lead to further investigations of Paul's proclamation of the faith. At a time when the faith is rejected by many people, the role of the great herald from Tarsus seems to be particularly helpful in the search for new ways of proclamation and its significance for the world.