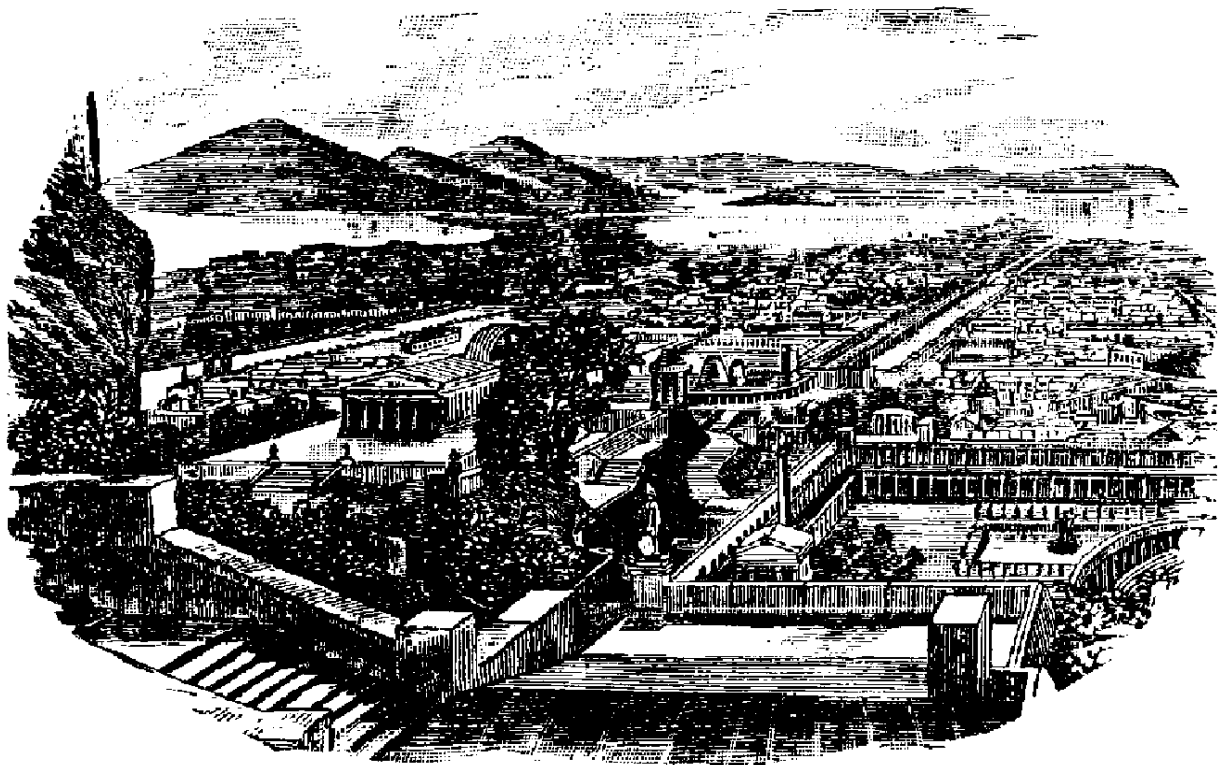


Study Guide to First Corinthians

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Corinth. "Bible View Clip Art."

Study Guide to First Corinthians

To the Teacher

Study Guide to First Corinthians is a Bible study guide for teenagers and adults to be used in Bible classes in local congregations. This workbook is not intended to replace the word of God as the class text. Nor is it a commentary. Rather, it consists of questions within the framework of an analytical outline designed to help the student study properly, so he can discover for himself what the Bible teaches.

My experience is that adult and teenage classes generally do not like graded lessons. Thus, this book has no grading system.

However, these same classes have a tendency to “bog down” or stray from the lesson unless some time goals are established and followed. Thus, this study guide is designed to lead the student through the book of First Corinthians in thirteen lessons.

Each lesson starts with a memory verse. I believe committing the word of God to memory is an important, often neglected aspect of the lives of Christians.

The workbook contains several types of questions: terms to define, places to locate, people to identify, discussion questions, thought questions, special reports, panel discussion, and personal evaluation as well as reviews. Each question has a purpose. There are no pointless, filler questions, trick questions, or true-false questions.

Although a particular word may appear many times in the book of First Corinthians, it will be given as a term to define only once, unless it is later translated from a different Greek word, used in a different sense, or has a special importance in a later context. The same principle is true of places to locate and people to identify. These questions are designed to help the student understand the language of the text and place the events in their historical and geographical settings.

There is a glossary in the back of the book which defines the terms and identifies the people and a map on which to locate places.

Each class should end with a review orally in class of the theme of each chapter studied to that point. Beginning with lesson two, each class should start with quotation together of the memory verse and the oral review found at the first of each lesson.

Because the lessons call for a fast overview of First Corinthians, it is crucial that each student study his lesson and complete the questions outside class. It is best in class to concentrate on the discussion questions and to only spend time on definition, identification, and location questions with which some student might have trouble.

The student should first read the entire chapter or chapters covered by each lesson and then read each passage again separately as he comes to it in the analytical outline. Finally, in order to answer the discussion questions, every student must read the passage that answers each question. If the student will follow the suggested steps in the lesson, he will read each verse of the lesson three times: beginning with the longest for overall grasp, then shorter reading for outline, and finally shortest reading for analysis.

The questions are based on the **New King James Version** of the Bible. It minimizes confusion over the text when the teacher and all the students study from the same translation.

No work book can even begin to replace a competent teacher, with a good working knowledge of the Scriptures, an unswerving love of and loyalty to truth, a deep faith in God and His word, a pure life, an humble opinion of himself, an understanding of and love for his students, and the ability to communicate.

I hope and pray this volume is useful to you in learning more about the many problems that arise in the church and the divine solutions to them. May it deepen your faith, help you to learn more of God's Word, and enliven your interest for deeper study and more diligent service to the Lord. - The Author

Course Plan

We will study First Corinthians in thirteen lessons.

Lesson One: Introduction

Lesson Two: Paul's Introduction and the problem of Human Wisdom - chapter one

Lesson Three: Human Wisdom, Carnality, Following Men - chapters two and three

Lesson Four: Preachers, Pride, Apostolic Authority - chapter four

Lesson Five: Immorality - chapters five and six

Lesson Six: Marriage - chapter seven

Lesson Seven: Abuses of Liberty - chapters eight and nine

Lesson Eight: Abuses of Liberty - chapter ten

Lesson Nine: Abuses of Liberty - chapter eleven

Lesson Ten: Abuses of the Worship Assembly (Spiritual Gifts) - chapters twelve and thirteen

Lesson Eleven: Abuses of the Worship Assembly (Spiritual Gifts) - chapter fourteen

Lesson Twelve: The Resurrection - chapter fifteen

Lesson Thirteen: Conclusion and Review - chapter sixteen

Lesson One

Introduction

Memory Verse: 1 Corinthians 1:10

Author

The apostle Paul wrote the book of First Corinthians with the help of Sosthenes as his scribe (1:1; 16:21).

To Whom Written

The apostle wrote the letter to the church in Corinth (1:2).

Where Written

He penned it while he was in Ephesus (16:8-9,19).

When Written

Paul wrote First Corinthians during his third journey of preaching the gospel to the Gentiles, shortly before he left Ephesus, ca. A.D. 55 or 56 (16:8-10; cf. Acts 19:1-10,21-23; 20:1).

The City of Corinth

Corinth is located on a narrow isthmus joining the Peloponnesus, i.e., lower Greece, with Northern Greece. Because of this strategic location and because it had two harbors, Cenchrea on the east opening toward the Aegean Sea and Lechaemum on the west opening to the Adriatic, Corinth was the center of travel for Greece in all directions. An 1800 foot rock behind the city served as a natural fortress.

Corinth was an ancient city. The Isthmian Games, a Greek athletic contest in honor of the gods, second in popularity only to the Olympic Games, was held outside the walls of Corinth every other year.

Corinth was destroyed by the Romans ca. 146 B.C. Julius Caesar rebuilt the city in 46 B.C. and made it a Roman colony. Thus, it was ruled by a Roman proconsul.

In Paul's day the Greek and Jewish population of the city outnumbered the Roman. Corinth had a population of over half a million. It was both the political and commercial capital of the Roman province of Achaia.

The city prided itself in intellectualism, but it was actually dominated by shallow sophism, the use of clever but fallacious argumentation, rather the pursuit of truth and learning. The city shared with the rest of Greece the love of philosophy and speculation.

Corinth was infamous as a center of immoral pleasure. To "live like a Corinthian" was proverbial for a dissolute life. The city was devoted to Venus, the pagan goddess of love and fertility. Its temple employed a thousand sacred prostitutes in her worship. Paul was in

Corinth when he composed his list of the vices of the Gentiles (Romans 1:21-32). It was the Sodom of Greece. But the Lord potentially had many people in this cess pool of immorality (Acts 18:10).

Beginning of the Church in Corinth

Paul began the church in Corinth during his second journey to the Gentiles (Acts 18:1-18).

History of the Church in Corinth

Paul was in Corinth on his second journey for at least a year and a half (Acts 18:11,18).

The apostle at first supported himself by making tents in the house of Priscilla and Aquilla (Acts 18:1-3). The Greeks considered working with their hands degrading. Thus, Paul was in



fear of being rejected (2:3).

At first Paul preached in the Jewish synagogue (Acts 18:4). When Timothy and Silas joined him, he boldly proclaimed Christ to the Jews (Acts 18:5; 2 Corinthians 1:19).

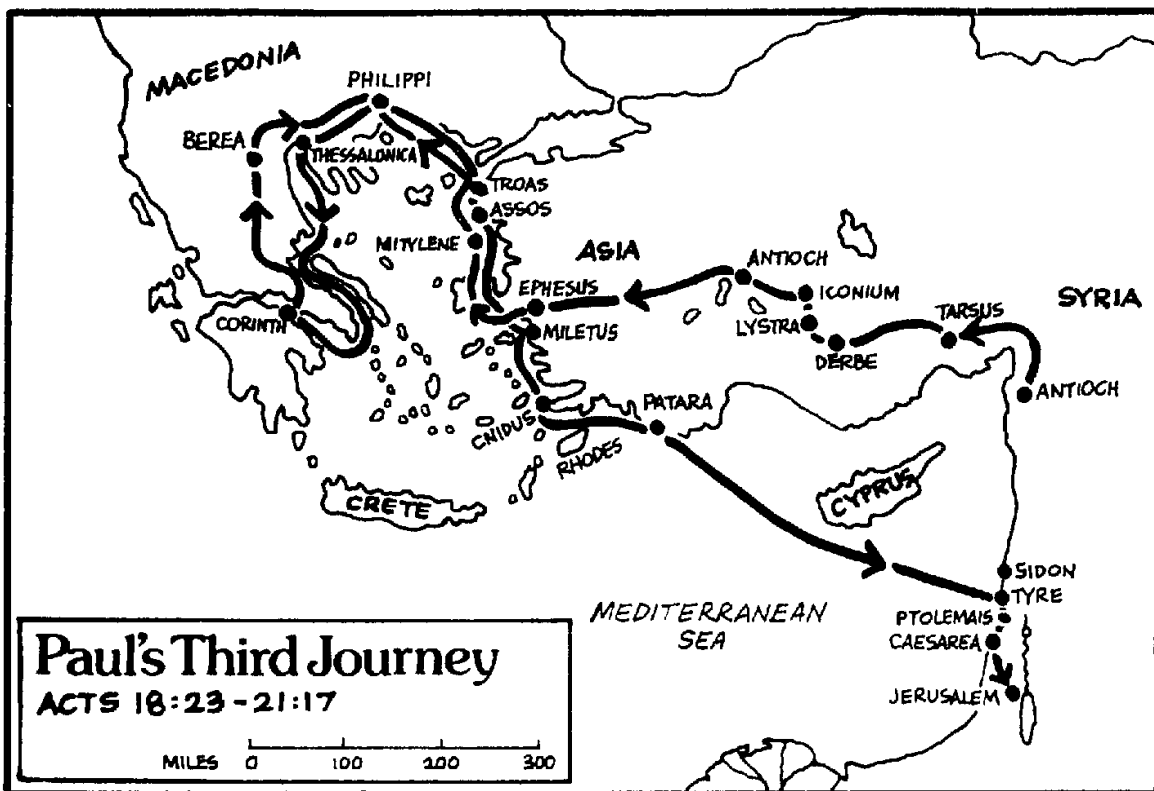
At this time the apostle began receiving support from other churches (2 Corinthians 11:8). He always refused to accept support from the Corinthians (2 Corinthians 11:9-10).

When the majority of the Jews rejected the gospel, he turned to the Gentiles and began preaching in the house of Justus (Acts 18:6-7). Paul did convert the ruler of the synagogue and many others (Acts 18:8; 1 Corinthians 1:14-16; 16:15).

In view of the many persecutions Paul had endured already at the hands of unbelieving Jews, the Lord reassured him in a vision (Acts 18:9-10). Indeed, when the Jews tried to have the authorities arrest Paul, their plot backfired (Acts 18:12-18). After this Paul left Corinth to return to Antioch of Syria (Acts 18:19-22).

Apollos succeeded Paul in Corinth and had great success (Acts 18:24 - 19:1; 1 Corinthians 3:6). Then Apollos left for Ephesus (16:12), bringing Paul news about the condition of the church. Paul had come to Ephesus earlier than Apollos (Acts 19:1).

At some time Paul wrote a letter to Corinth before First Corinthians, which may be preserved in part of First Corinthians (5:9). Paul also received news from the family of Chloe of more church problems (1:11; 11:18). Paul then sent Timothy and Erastus to Corinth (4:17; Acts 19:21-22). Then another letter reached Paul, reporting more problems and asking questions (7:1; 16:17-18). Thus, before Timothy had arrived in Corinth, Paul sent the First Corinthian letter to them (16:10).



Problems in the Church in Corinth

Here is a list of problems in the church in Corinth: division (1:10-13), carnality (3:1-4), love of human wisdom (3:18-20), glorying in men (3:21; 4:6), pride (4:7-10), harboring sexually immoral (chapter 5; 6:15-20), lack of discipline (chapter 5), going to law with each other (6:1-8), various forms of immorality (6:9-11; 2 Corinthians 12:21), marriage problems (chapter 7), abuse of liberty (chapter 8), sharing in idol worship (10:14-22; 2 Corinthians 6:14 - 7:1), lack of subjection of women (11:2-16), abuse of Lord's Supper (11:17-34), misuse of spiritual gifts (chapters 12 - 14), lack of love (13:1-7), denial of general resurrection (15:12), acceptance of false apostles (2 Corinthians 11:3-4,19-20), and church squabbles (2 Corinthians 12:2).

Theme

The theme of First Corinthians is **Division in the Local Church**. This theme is stated in First Corinthians 1:10.

Outline

- I. Introduction - 1:1-9
 - A. Greetings - 1:1-3
 - B. Thanksgiving - 1:4-9

- II. Theme: Division in the Local Church - 1:10-17

- III. The Causes of Division: Local Church Problems - 1:18 - 15:58
 - A. Human Wisdom (Preaching the Cross) - 1:18 - 2:16
 - B. Carnality - 3:1-4
 - C. Following Men - 3:5 - 4:5
 - 1. The Place of Preachers - 3:5-15
 - 2. Defiling the Temple of God - 3:16-23
 - 3. Preachers as Stewards - 4:1-5
 - D. Pride - 4:6-14
 - E. Paul's Apostolic Authority - 4:15-21
 - F. Immorality - 5:1 - 6:20
 - 1. Incest (Church Discipline) - 5:1-13
 - 2. Christians Going to Law with Each Other - 6:1-8
 - 3. Sexual Immorality - 6:9-20
 - G. Marriage Problems - 7:1-40
 - H. The Abuse of Liberty - 8:1 - 11:1
 - 1. Eating Things Offered to Idols - 8:1-13
 - 2. Paul's Rights as an Apostle - 9:1-23
 - 3. The Danger of Apostasy - 9:24 - 10:13
 - 4. Eating in the Idol's Temple - 10:14-22
 - 5. Principles Concerning Liberty - 10:23- 11:1
 - I. Woman's Headcovering - 11:2-16

J. Problems with the Worship Assembly

1. Abuse of the Lord's Supper - 11:17-34
2. Abuse of Spiritual Gifts - 12:1 - 14:40
 - a. Source of the Gifts - 12:1-7
 - b. The Gifts Enumerated - 12:8-11
 - c. Purpose of the Gifts: Unity - 12:12-27
 - d. Order of Importance of the Gifts - 12:28-31
 - e. Love: That Which Controlled the Use of the Gifts - 13:1-7
 - f. Duration of Spiritual Gifts - 13:8-13
 - g. Regulation of Spiritual Gifts in the Public Worship Assembly - 14:1-40
- K. Denial of the General Resurrection - 15:1-58

IV. Collection for the Needy Saints in Jerusalem - 16:1-4

Conclusion - 16:5-24

Questions

A. Discussion Questions

1. Who wrote First Corinthians?
2. To whom was it written?
3. From where was it written?
4. When was the book penned?
5. What is the theme of the book?
6. Where is the theme stated?
7. What was the city of Corinth like?
8. What kind of history did it have?
9. How was the church in Corinth started?

10. Give an overview of the history of this congregation up to the time First Corinthians was written.

11. Describe the church in Corinth.

C. Panel Discussion

1. Is it worthwhile to preach the gospel in a city filled with gross immorality?
2. If a congregation has many sins within it, can it still belong to the Lord?
3. What should we do if the local church is full of sin?

Lesson Two Chapter One

Memory Verse: 1 Corinthians 1:18

Reading Assignment

First Corinthians chapter one

I. Review (See page 47.)

II. Greeting

Please read 1 Corinthians 1:1-3.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 1. called | 6. Grace |
| 2. apostle | 7. peace |
| 3. church | 8. Christ |
| 4. sanctified | 9. Lord |
| 5. saints | |

B. Discussion Questions

1. How does Paul describe himself? (verse 1)
2. Who joins him in the greeting? (verse 2)
3. To whom does he address himself? (verse 2)
4. How does he describe them? (verse 2)
5. What blessings does he invoke upon them? (verse 3)

C. Thought Question

What does it mean to “call on the name of Jesus Christ our Lord”?

III. Thanksgiving

Please read 1 Corinthians 1:4-9.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. testimony | 4. faithful |
| 2. confirmed | 5. fellowship |
| 3. gift | |

B. Discussion Questions

1. For what does Paul give thanks about the brethren in Corinth. (verses 4-8)
2. What assurance does he give them? (verse 9)

IV. Plea for Unity

1 Corinthians 1:10-17

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. plead | 5. baptized |
| 2. divisions | 6. preach |
| 3. judgment | 7. gospel |
| 4. contentions | 8. Wisdom |

C. Discussion Questions

1. Upon what basis did Paul appeal to these brethren? (verse 10)
2. What had the household of Chloe reported about the Christians in Corinth? (verses 11-12)
3. Explain how the apostle rebuked them. (verse 13)
4. Why was he thankful he had not baptized many of them? (verses 14-16)
5. What was Paul's primary work? (verse 17)
6. How was he not to do this work? (verse 17)

D. Panel Discussion

1. What is the nature of the unity the Lord wants in the local church?
2. Do verses 14-17 teach that baptism is unimportant?

V. Human Wisdom versus Divine Wisdom

Please read 1 Corinthians 1:18-31.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. understanding | 7. mighty |
| 2. prudent | 8. noble |
| 3. scribe | 9. base |
| 4. disputer | 10. despised |
| 5. stumblingblock | 11. righteousness |
| 6. flesh | 12. redemption |

The Preaching of the Cross

1 Corinthians 1:18 - 2:16



Question	Answer	Reference
† What should we preach?	The Cross	1:18-25
† Whom will we reach?	Nobodies	1:26-31
† How should we preach?	Know Nothing but Christ	2:1-5
† Where do we get our message?	God	2:6-13

B. Discussion Questions

1. How do the unsaved view the gospel? (verse 18)
2. How do the saved consider it? (verse 18)
3. How did the prophet of old confirm the futility of human wisdom? (verse 19)
4. What is the standing before God of those who depend on worldly wisdom? (verse 20)

5. Why is human wisdom futile? (verse 21)
6. In God's wisdom, how are people saved? (verse 21)
7. Why did the unbelieving Jews and Greeks reject Christ? (verses 22-23)
8. What is Christ to the saved? (verse 24)
9. How does God's wisdom compare with man's? (verse 25)
10. Do many important people accept the gospel? (verse 26)
11. What does the wisdom of God do to the wisdom of the world? (verses 27-28)
12. What is the result? (verse 29)
13. What is Christ to Christians? (verse 30)
14. What is the lesson to learn? (verse 31)

VI. Summary: The themes of chapter one are:

A. **The Problem of Division (Plea for Unity)**

B. **Human Wisdom versus Divine Wisdom**

The Called	
1 Corinthians 1:26-31	
God Called In Christ	
Not	But
Wise (learned)	Foolish (unlearned)
Mighty (influential)	Weak (noninfluential)
Noble (high born)	Base (low born)
Why?	
“That No Flesh Should Glory in His Presence”	

Lesson Three
Human Wisdom, Carnality, Following Men
Memory Verse: 1 Corinthians 3:11

Reading Assignment:

First Corinthians chapters two and three

I. Review

II. How We Preach: Divine Wisdom Rather than Human Wisdom

Please read 1 Corinthians chapter 2.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1. excellence | 8. spirit (verse 11) |
| 2. preaching | 9. spiritual (verse 13) |
| 3. Spirit | 10. natural |
| 4. rulers | 11. spiritual (verse 15) |
| 5. mystery | 12. spiritually |
| 6. ordained | 13. discerned |
| 7. revealed | 14. Judges |

B. Discussion Questions

1. How did Paul preach among them?
(Verses 1-5)
2. What kind of wisdom did he speak?
(Verses 6-8)
3. How did God make His wisdom known to man? (Verse 10)
4. Who knows the mind of God?
(Verse 11)
5. What Spirit did inspired men receive? (Verse 12)
6. For what purpose? (Ibid)
7. What did the Spirit reveal to inspired men? (Verse 13)

How Do We Preach?
1 Corinthians 2:1-5

Not With	But In
Persuasive Words of Human Wisdom	Demonstration of the Spirit and of Power
❖ Excellence of Speech (Eloquence)	❖ Weakness, in Fear, and in Much Trembling
❖ Wisdom (Philosophy)	❖ Know Only Jesus Christ and Him crucified.

C. Panel Discussion

1. Why did Paul preach as he did?

Where Do We Get What We Preach?

1 Corinthians 2:6-13

Not the Wisdom of This Age | **The Wisdom of God in a Mystery**

2. What evidence does Paul give that the rulers of this age do not understand divine wisdom?
3. Will men who follow human wisdom receive the things of the Spirit?
4. Who has the power to judge?
5. Why can they not be judged?

Should It Bother Us if the Worldly Wise Despise Us?

1 Corinthians 2:14-16

NO!

**Worldly Wisdom Cannot Judge
Divine Wisdom.**

III. Carnality

Please read 1 Corinthians 3:1-4.

A. Terms to Define

1. carnal
2. envy
3. strife

B. Discussion Question

What was the condition of the Corinthian saints? (Verse 1)

C. Panel Discussion

1. Why did Paul have to teach the Corinthians as he did?
2. How do we know if we are carnal?

3. What is the relationship between sectarianism and carnality?

IV. The Place of Preachers

Please read 1 Corinthians 3:5-15.

A. Terms to Define

1. ministers
2. master builder

B. Discussion Questions

1. What place did Paul and Apollos occupy? (Verse 5)
2. What did they do? (Verse 6)
3. What about God? (Verse 6)
4. Who is important? (Verse 7)
5. What relationship should preachers have to each other? (Verse 8)
6. Upon what basis are they rewarded? (Verse 8)
7. What role do preachers play? (Verse 9)
8. What is the church? (Verse 9)
9. What was Paul's part in building the church at Corinth? (Verse 10)
10. Upon what foundation are we to build? (Verse 11)
11. Explain Paul's figure about various building materials and the trial by fire. (Verses 12-15)

C. Special Report

How do we build upon Christ?

Partisan Politics in the Church

1 Corinthians 3:1-4

What is its nature?	Carnal
How is it manifested?	☛ Envy ☛ Strife ☛ Division
What causes it?	Loyalty to Men cf. 1:10-11

V. Warning Against Defiling the Temple of God

Please read 1 Corinthians 3:16-23.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. temple | 4. holy |
| 2. defiles | 5. fool |
| 3. destroy | 6. craftiness |

B. Discussion Questions

1. What is the Lord's church? (Verse 16)
2. Who dwells within it? (Verse 16)
3. What will happen to those who defile it? (Verse 17)
4. How does one become a fool? (Verses 18-20)
5. What is the Christian's basis of glorying? (Verses 21-23)

C. Special Report

1. How could we defile the temple of God?
2. Does 1 Corinthians 3:16-17 forbid us to do anything harmful to our physical bodies?

VI. Summary

- A. The theme of chapter two is **Human Wisdom versus Divine Wisdom.**
- B. The theme of chapter three is **Following Men, A Source of Division.**

Lesson Four
Preachers, Pride, Apostolic Authority
Memory Verse: 1 Corinthians 4:1

Reading Assignment:

First Corinthians chapter four

I. Review

II. The Apostles as Stewards

Please read 1 Corinthians 4:1-5.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. servants | 4. justified |
| 2. stewards | 5. counsels |
| 3. judged | 6. hearts |

B. Discussion Questions

1. Whom does Paul describe as stewards?
2. What is always required of stewards? (Verse 2)
3. How does this principle apply to us?
4. Why was Paul not concerned about the Corinthians judgment of him? (Verses 3-4)
5. To whom has judgment been reserved? (Verse 4)
6. How will He exercise judgment? (Verse 5)

C. Special Report

Is it wrong for us to do any judging of others?

III. Pride: A Source of Division

Please read 1 Corinthians 4:6-14.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. spectacle | 6. persecuted |
| 2. angels | 7. defamed |
| 3. distinguished | 8. entreat |
| 4. reviled | 9. filth |
| 5. bless | 10. offscouring |

B. Discussion Questions

1. Why had Paul used himself and Apollos as examples? (Verse 6)
2. What are the point and purpose of Paul's questions to the Corinthians? (Verse 7)
3. What kind of language is Paul using as he contrasts the Corinthian brethren with the apostles? (Verse 8)
4. What is his point?
5. List each of the descriptive terms the inspired writer uses concerning the Corinthians. Then list the contrasting descriptions of the apostles beside these. (Verses 9-13)

6. Why did Paul write such strong language? (Verse 14)

IV. Paul's Apostolic Authority

Please read 1 Corinthians 4:15-21.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| 1. instructors | 3. love |
| 2. kingdom | 4. spirit |

B. Person to Identify

Timothy

C. Discussion Questions

1. What special relationship did Paul have toward the Corinthians? (Verse 15)
2. How should they have behaved toward him?
3. Why had the apostle sent Timothy to them? (Verse 17)
4. How did he promise to handle their pride? (Verses 18-21)

V. Summary: The themes of chapter four are:

- A. **Pride - Another Source of Division**
- B. **Paul's Apostolic Authority**

Lesson Five
Immorality
Memory Verse: 1 Corinthians 6:20

Reading Assignment

1 Corinthians chapters five and six

I. Review

II. Withdrawal from Sinners

Please read 1 Corinthians 5:1-13.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. sexual immorality | 6. epistle |
| 2. Gentiles | 7. covetous |
| 3. flesh | 8. extortioners |
| 4. Passover | 9. reviler |
| 5. malice | |

B. Person to Identify

Satan

C. Discussion Questions

1. What scandalous sin was in the church at Corinth? (Verse 1)
2. What did the Corinthians think of this sin? (Verse 2)
3. What should they have thought? (Verse 2)
4. What judgment had Paul passed? (Verses 3-5)
5. With what authority had Paul passed this judgment? (Verse 4)
6. What were they to do? (Verse 5)
7. With what sinners should we refuse to associate? (Verses 9-11)

D. Thought Questions

1. How do we deliver one to Satan?
2. Why do we do so?

3. Why was their glorying not good?
4. How do we “Purge out ... old leaven”?
5. Why should we do this?
6. Why does this withdrawal not extend to sinners outside the church?
7. What activities with erring Christians are forbidden?

E. Panel Discussion

1. What should an individual Christian do if the local church refuses to withdraw from impenitent sinners?
2. How does withdrawal affect family, business, or civic relationships?
3. May we withdraw from sinful members of another congregation?
4. May one congregation withdraw from another?

III. Christians Going to Law Against Each Other

Please read 1 Corinthians 6:1-8.

A. Term to Define
unrighteous

B. Discussion Questions

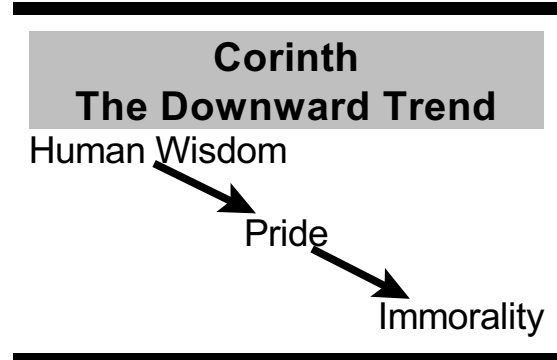
1. What was the next sin Paul accused the Corinthian brethren of committing? (Verses 1,6)
2. What should they have done? (Verse 7)
3. In contrast, what did they do? (Verse 8)

C. Special Report

List and explain the reasons Christians should not take each other to law.

D. Panel Discussion

1. Does this prohibition against civil lawsuits between Christians extend to members of other congregations?
2. Are there any exceptions to the prohibition?



IV. Liberty versus License

Please read 1 Corinthians 6:9-20.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. inherit | 6. in the name of |
| 2. kingdom of God | 7. brought under the power of |
| 3. adulterers | 8. sin |
| 4. homosexuals | 9. Holy Spirit |
| 5. sodomites | 10. glorify |

B. Discussion Questions

1. If our lives are unrighteous, will we be saved? (Verses 9-10)
2. What is the relationship of a Christian to unrighteousness? (Verse 11)
3. Is eating various kinds of food lawful? (Verse 12)
4. Is sexual immorality lawful? (Verse 18)
5. What should we do in our bodies? (Verse 20)

C. Thought Questions

1. Why are foods lawful?
2. What principles are taught in verse 12 that help us determine when a practice is profitable?
2. Why is sexual immorality unlawful?

D. Special Report

1. Does 1 Corinthians 6:19 teach that it is a sin to do things that harm the body?
2. How does the Holy Spirit dwell in us?

V. Summary

A. The theme of chapter five is **Withdrawal**.

B. The themes of chapter six are

1. **Christians Going to Law Against Each Other**, and
2. **Liberty versus License**.

Lesson Six
Marriage
Memory Verse: 1 Corinthians 7:23

Reading Assignment

1 Corinthians chapter seven

I. Review

II. Marital Obligations

Please read 1 Corinthians 7:1-7.

A. Terms to Define

1. fasting
2. prayer
3. gift

B. Discussion Questions

1. Why did Paul write to them about marriage? (Verse 1)
2. Did Paul recommend celibacy or marriage? (Verses 1,7)
3. Was this a general truth or due to special circumstances? (Verses 1,7,26)
4. What obligations does the apostle here enjoin upon marriage partners? (Verse 3)
5. Who has authority over the body of the wife? (Verse 4)
6. Who has authority over the body of the husband? (Verse 4)
7. Should either marriage partner refuse sexual relations to the other? (Verse 5)
8. Under what conditions is it permissible for a husband and wife to abstain from sexual relations for an extended period of time? (Verse 5)
9. How are these conditions limited?
10. Why?
11. Did Paul command celibacy? (Verses 6-7)

D. Special Report

1. Under what conditions is celibacy advisable?
2. Should a married man take a job that will keep him away from his family for an extended period of time?

3. Should a married preacher go on extended preaching trips without his wife?

III. Advice to Unmarried and Widows

Please read 1 Corinthians 7:8-9.

Discussion Questions

1. What advice does Paul give to the unmarried and to widows?
2. Was this a general truth or due to special circumstances?

IV. Commands to the Married

Please read 1 Corinthians 7:10-16.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. depart | 4. unclean |
| 2. reconciled | 5. under bondage |
| 3. sanctified | |

B. Discussion Questions

1. What does Paul command the married to do? (Verses 10-11)
2. What should a believer do who is married to an unbeliever? (Verses 12-13)
3. Why should the believing spouse remain with the unbeliever? (Verse 14)
4. What if the unbeliever insists on leaving the marriage? (Verse 15)
6. Why should a believer allow an unbelieving spouse to depart? (Verses 15-16)

D. Special Report

1. Does the apostle teach there are some circumstances other than sexual immorality that allow for divorce with divine approval?
2. If an unbeliever divorces a believer, does that free the believer to remarry?

V. Our Calling as Christians and our Station in Life

Please read 1 Corinthians 7:17-24.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. distributed | 3. churches |
| 2. ordain | 4. calling |

B. Discussion Questions

1. What general principle does the apostle state concerning morally indifferent relationships? (Verses 17, 20, 24)
2. Is this principle universal or local and temporary?
3. How does the principle apply to the distinction between circumcision and uncircumcision? (Verses 18-19)
4. How does it apply to the difference between slave and free? (Verses 21-23)

VI. Advice Concerning Virgins and Widows

Please read 1 Corinthians 7:25-40

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. judgment | 5. steadfast |
| 2. mercy | 6. law |
| 3. distress | 7. liberty |
| 4. profit | |

B. Discussion Questions

1. What was the nature of Paul's statement concerning virgins? (Verse 25)
2. Under the circumstances that prevailed at that time, what should one do about being married or unmarried? (Verse 27)
3. Was this a command or a liberty? (Verse 28)
4. Why did Paul give this advice? (Verse 28)

5. What attitude should govern all our earthly relationships? (Verses 29-31)
 6. Why did Paul advise against marriage? (Verses 32-35)
 7. Is this generally applicable?
 8. What advice does he give fathers concerning their virgin daughters? (Verses 36-38)
 9. Why?
 10. What liberty and obligation does a widow have concerning remarriage? (Verse 39)
 11. What did Paul think it was best for a widow to do? (Verse 40)
 12. What two facts govern the apostle's advice in this chapter? (Verses 26,40)
- VII. The theme of chapter seven is **Questions about Marriage**.

Lesson Seven
Abuses of Liberty
Memory Verse: 1 Corinthians 9:24

Reading assignment:

First Corinthians chapters eight and nine

I. Review

II. Eating Things Offered to Idols

Please read 1 Corinthians 8:1-13.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| 1. idols | 7. conscience |
| 2. knowledge | 8. defiled |
| 3. puffs up | 9. commend |
| 4. edifies | 10. liberty |
| 5. heaven | 11. stumbling block |
| 6. lords | |

B. Discussion Questions

1. What is the subject of this passage? (Verse 1)
2. What is the relationship between knowledge and love? (Verses 1-3)
3. What knowledge do Christians have about God and gods? (Verses 4-6)
4. Do all completely share this knowledge? (Verse 7)
5. How does the eating of different kinds of foods affect our relationship to God? (Verse 8)
6. What principle limits the exercise of this liberty? (Verse 9)
7. Explain the application the inspired apostle makes of the principle. (Verses 10-11)
8. Is it wrong to use a liberty if its exercise will lead a weak brother to sin against his conscience? (Verse 12)
9. What, then, should our attitude be toward the use of our liberties? (Verse 13)

Eating Meats Offered to Idols 1 Corinthians chapter Eight

Background	Usage	Verdict
Known False Religious - verse 1	Social - verse 4	Liberty - verses 8-9

III. Paul's Rights as an Apostle

Please read 1 Corinthians 9:1-23.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. free | 5. minister |
| 2. seal | 6. temple |
| 3. law | 7. altar |
| 4. spiritual | |

B. Discussion Questions

1. What proofs did Paul advance of his apostleship and freedom? (Verses 1-3)
2. What rights did he have as a preacher of the gospel? (Verses 4-6)
3. What proofs did the apostle give that he and other preachers have the right to be supported for preaching the gospel? (Verses 7-14)

4. Why had Paul not used this right at Corinth? (Verse 12)
5. Did Paul write this to seek their financial help? (Verse 15)
6. What further reason did the apostle give for not exercising his right to receive support from the Corinthian brethren? (Verses 15-18)
7. What was Paul's attitude toward his work of preaching? (Verses 16-18)

8. What was his attitude toward the people to whom he preached? (Verses 19-22)

9. Why did he maintain this attitude? (Verses 19-23)

D. Special Report

Some churches of Christ contend a preacher cannot be financially supported by the church with which he works. What bearing does this passage have on this position?

IV. The Christian's Race

Please read 1 Corinthians 9:24-27.

A. Terms to Define

1. temperate
2. discipline
3. subjection

B. Discussion Questions

1. To what did Paul liken the life of a Christian?
2. How did he apply the comparison?

D. Special Report

Protestant churches with a Calvinistic theology teach that it is impossible for a child of God to so sin as to be lost in hell. Examine that doctrine in the light of 1 Corinthians 9:24-27.

V. Summary

A. The theme of chapter eight is **Eating Things Offered to Idols.**

B. The themes of chapter nine are:

1. **Paul's Rights as an Apostle** and
2. **The Christian's Race.**

Lesson Eight
Abuses of Liberty (2)
Memory Verse: 1 Corinthians 10:31

Reading Assignment:

1 Corinthians 10:1 - 11:1

I. Review

II. Take Heed Lest You Fall

Please read 1 Corinthians 10:1-13.

A. Terms to Define

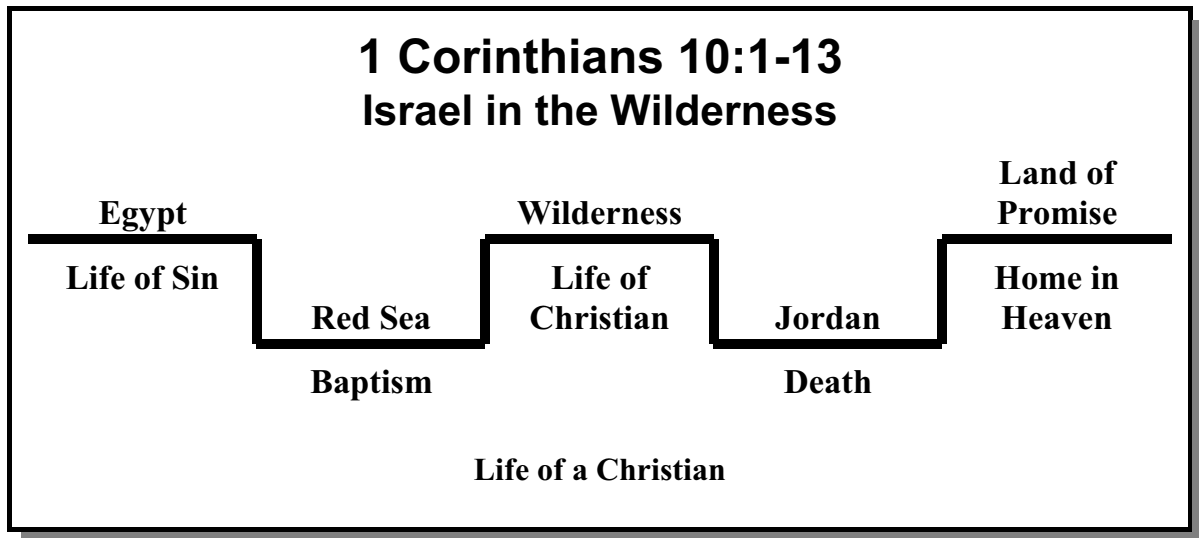
- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| 1. lust | 4. admonition |
| 2. tempt | 5. temptation |
| 3. murmur | 6. bear |

B. Discussion Questions

1. Of what did Paul want the Corinthian saints to be aware? (Verse 1)
2. What spiritual advantages did the ancient Israelites enjoy? (Verses 1-4, Note how many times the word “all” is used.)
3. What happened to many of them? (Verse 5)
4. In what ways did they sin? (Verses 6-10; Note how many sins he lists.)

C. Panel Discussion

1. Of what use are these events to us? (Verse 6)
2. Why should we study about Israel’s fall? (Verse 11)
3. What lesson did the apostle draw? (Verse 12)
4. What comfort did he give? (Verse 13)
5. Does this passage teach that a child of God can so sin as to be lost in hell?



III. Eating in the Idol's Temple

Please read 1 Corinthians 10:14-22.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. flee | 4. demons |
| 2. blessing | 5. jealousy |
| 3. communion | |

B. Discussion Questions

1. What is the apostle's admonition? (Verse 14)
2. To whom does he appeal? (Verse 15)
3. What should they do? (Verse 15)
4. What is the nature of our communion supper? (Verses 16-17)
5. With what did Israel commune in their sacrifices? (Verse 18)
6. Was Paul attributing power to idols or significance to meat offered to idols? (Verse 19)
7. What communion took place in idolatrous feasts? (Verse 20)
8. Should Christians share in idolatrous feasts? (Verse 20)
9. Why or why not? (Verses 21-22)

D. Special Report

1. Does this passage contradict what Paul taught in chapter eight?
2. How can they be harmonized?
3. What principle is taught in this passage?

Partaking of the Table of Demons
1 Corinthians 10:14-22

Background	Usage	Verdict
Known False Religious - verse 14	Religious verses 14,21	Flee verses 14,20-21

IV. Eating Meat

Please read 1 Corinthians 10:23 - 11:1.

A. Terms to Define

1. offense
2. church of God

B. Discussion Questions

1. Is nothing unlawful? (Verse 23)
2. How can we determine when a liberty is helpful? (Verse 23)
3. What attitude should direct all our actions which affect others? (Verse 24)
4. How does this principle apply to eating meat? (Verses 25-29)
5. How might some object to these applications? (Verses 29-30)
6. What principles uphold these applications? (Verses 31-32)
7. How did Paul exemplify these truths? (10:33 - 11:1)

Eating Meat
1 Corinthians 10:23 - 11:1
**For a Liberty to be Helpful,
It Must Edify.**

The Principle

- ☛ **Stated - verses 23-24**
- ☛ **Applied - verses 25-29**
- ☛ **Defended - verses 29-32**

C. Special Report

Are New Testament examples binding as authority?

Eating Meat Sold in the Market
1 Corinthians 10:23 - 11:1

Background	Usage	Verdict
Unknown verse 25	Social verse 27	Liberty verses 23,25,27

V. Summary

The themes of chapter ten are

- A. The Danger of Falling
- B. The Problem of Having Fellowship with Idolatry, and
- C. The Problem of Eating Meat.

Three Situations

Passage	Background	Usage	Verdict
1 Corinthians chapter 8	Known False Religious	Social	Liberty
1 Corinthians 10:14-22	Known False Religious	Religious	Flee
1 Corinthians 10:14-22	Unknown	Social	Liberty

Lesson Nine
Abuses of Liberty (3)
Memory Verse: 1 Corinthians 11:26

Reading Assignment

1 Corinthians 11:2-34

I. Review

II. Woman's Headcovering

Please read 1 Corinthians 11:2-16.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. praise | 6. nature |
| 2. traditions | 7. covering |
| 3. prophesying | 8. contentious |
| 4. covered | 9. custom |
| 5. shorn | |

B. Discussion Questions

1. On what grounds did Paul praise the brethren at Corinth? (Verse 2)
2. What relationships did the apostle teach? (Verse 3)
3. How did Paul apply these principles? (Verses 4-5)

C. Panel Discussion

1. Were the relationships Paul taught in verse three permanent or temporary?
2. Were the applications he made in verses four and five temporary and local or permanent and universal?
3. Explain the reasons the inspired writer gives for these applications. (Verses 6-16)

III. Abuse of the Lord's Supper

Please read 1 Corinthians 11:17-34.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. church | 6. shame |
| 2. factions | 7. new covenant |
| 3. approved | 8. judgment |
| 4. Lord's Supper | 9. chastened |
| 5. despise | 10. set in order |

B. Discussion Questions

1. Did Paul now praise or rebuke the brethren at Corinth? (Verse 17)
2. How serious was their defect? (Verse 17)
3. What was the first reason for their rebuke? (Verse 18)
4. Why was Paul prone to believe this report? (Verses 18-19)
5. What value, if any, do factions have in the church? (Verse 19)
6. What was the second basis for rebuke? (Verses 20-21)
7. Why was their eating wrong? (Verse 22)
8. What is the authority for eating the Lord's Supper? (Verse 23)
9. What is the significance of the bread in the Lord's Supper? (Verses 23-24)
10. What is the significance of the cup? (Verse 25)
11. What is the purpose of the Lord's Supper? (Verse 26)
12. How can one partake of it in an unworthy manner? (Verses 27-29)
13. Why should we be careful to partake of the Lord's Supper in a worthy manner? (Verses 27-30)
14. How can we be sure to partake in a worthy manner? (Verse 31)

15. What does the Lord do if we fail to judge ourselves? (Verse 32)
16. Why does He do this? (Verse 32)
17. What principles does the apostle establish in his conclusion about the Lord's Supper? (Verses 33-34)

D. Panel Discussion

1. Is the "cup" of the Lord's Supper a literal container or the fruit of the vine?
2. Why is this significant?
3. Does the apostle condemn the church coming together to eat a common meal, or does he just condemn abuses of the Lord's Supper?

The Lord's Supper

*For as often as you eat this bread and
drink this cup*

Look Backward

Do this in Remembrance of me

Look Outward

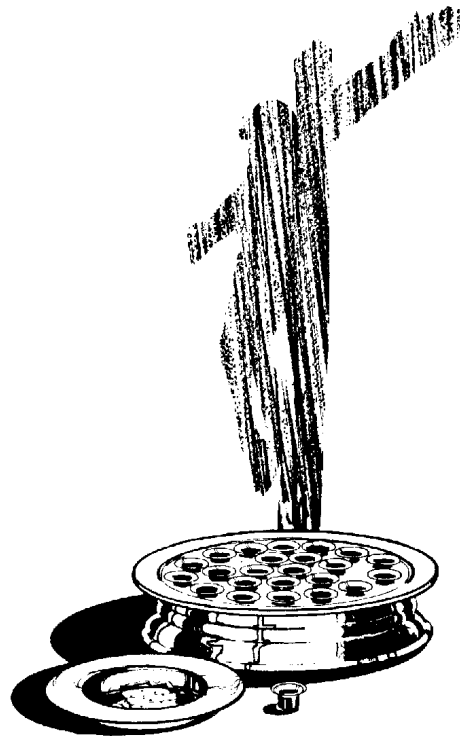
You Proclaim the Lord's Death

Look Forward

Till He Comes

Look Inward

Let a Man Examine Himself



- IV. The themes of chapter eleven are:
- A. **Woman's Head Covering** and
 - B. **Abuse of the Lord's Supper.**

Lesson Ten
Abuses of the Worship Assembly
(Spiritual Gifts)

Part 1

Memory Verse: 1 Corinthians 13:13

Reading Assignment

1 Corinthians chapters twelve and thirteen

I. Review

II. The Source of Spiritual Gifts

Please read 1 Corinthians 12:1-6.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. spiritual gifts | 3. accursed |
| 2. dumb | 4. ministries |

B. Discussion Questions

1. What general subject does the apostle begin at this point in the book? (Verse 1)
2. How could they tell if they were really spiritually gifted? (Verses 2-3)
3. What are the sources of all the spiritual gifts? (Verses 4-6)

C. Special Report (Please read 1 Corinthians 14:38)

1. How far through First Corinthians does this subject go?
2. What is Paul's overall purpose in this section?

III. The Gifts Enumerated

Please read 1 Corinthians 12:7-11.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. manifestation | 6. the working of miracles |
| 2. the word of wisdom | 7. prophecy |
| 3. the word of knowledge | 8. discerning of spirits |
| 4. faith | 9. different kinds of tongues |
| 5. gifts of healing | 10. the interpretation of tongues |

B. Discussion Questions

1. Who determined which persons should receive which gifts? (Verse 11)
2. Why were spiritual gifts given to various individuals? (Verse 7)
3. Enumerate and explain the various spiritual gifts

IV. The Purpose of the Gifts: Unity

Please read 1 Corinthians 12:12-27.

A. Term to Define

Schism

B. Discussion Questions

1. How is the human body like the church of God? (Verse 12)
2. How did the Holy Spirit establish the unity of the body? (Verse 13)
3. Should any member of the body feel that he is useless? (Verses 14-19)
4. Should any member of the body look down on another member because he has less ability or is weaker? (Verses 20-24)
5. What attitude should each member of the body have toward every other member? (Verses 25-27)

V. The Importance of the Gifts

Please read 1 Corinthians 12:28-31.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 1. prophets | 3. helps |
| 2. miracles | 4. administrations |

B. Discussion Questions

1. List in order of importance the functions that members of the body could perform by use of the spiritual gifts.
2. Should all expect to have the same gifts as others? (Verses 29-30)
3. Does this mean one should not desire the greater gifts to serve the body? (Verse 31)

C. Panel Discussion

1. How can these principles about the use of spiritual gifts apply to natural abilities?
2. What is “the more excellent way”? (verse 31)

VI. Love: That Which Controlled the Use of Spiritual Gifts

Please read 1 Corinthians 13:1-7.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| 1. suffers long | 5. iniquity |
| 2. kind | 6. believes |
| 3. parade itself | 7. hopes |
| 4. provoked | |

B. Discussion Questions

1. How important is love? (Verses 1-3)
2. List and explain the characteristics of love. (verses 4-7)

C. Personal Evaluation

1. Evaluate your own attitudes and actions in the light of the attributes of love.
2. Decide on ways you can improve in each of these areas.

VII. The Duration of Spiritual Gifts

Please read 1 Corinthians 13:8-13.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 1. fails | 3. faith |
| 2. perfect | |

C. Discussion Questions

1. How do love and spiritual gifts compare as far as their permanence or impermanence? (Verse 8)
2. Why were spiritual gifts to cease? (Verses 9-10)
3. How did Paul illustrate these truths? (Verses 11-12)

- 4. What qualities abide? (Verse 13)
- 5. Which is the greatest quality? (Verse 13)
- 6. Why is love the greatest trait of character?

C. Special Report

When were spiritual gifts to cease?

Spiritual Gifts to Cease When? 1 Corinthians 13:8-13		
Charismatic Error		
Revelation Complete		Christ Returns
Spiritual Gifts	Spiritual Gifts	
Faith, Hope, Love	Faith, Hope, Love	Faith - Hebrews 11:1 Hope - Romans 8:24-25 Love
Truth		
Revelation Complete		Christ Returns
Spiritual Gifts		
Faith, Hope, Love	Faith, Hope, Love	Love

VIII. Summary

- A. The theme of chapter twelve is **Spiritual Gifts**.
- B. The themes of chapter thirteen are
 - 1. **Love**, and
 - 2. The **Duration of Spiritual Gifts**.

Lesson Eleven
Abuses of the Worship Assembly
(Spiritual Gifts)
Part 2

Memory Verse: 1 Corinthians 14:20

Reading Assignment

1 Corinthians chapter fourteen

I. Review

II. Superiority of Prophecy to Tongues

Please read 1 Corinthians 14:1-5.

A. Terms to Define

Pursue

exhortation

B. Discussion Questions

1. What did Paul admonish the Corinthians to seek first? (Verse 1)
2. Did this mean they should not use spiritual gifts? (Verse 1)
3. What spiritual gifts should they have sought over others? (Verse 1)
4. Why was prophecy superior to tongues? (Verses 2-5)

III. Tongues Must Be to Interpreted to Be Beneficial

Please read 1 Corinthians 14:6-19.

A. Terms to Define

1. revelation

3. bless

2. zealous

4. Amen

B. Discussion Questions

1. What principle does the apostle establish concerning speaking in a tongue? (Verse 6)
2. How does he illustrate the principle? (Verses 7-8)
3. What explanation does the inspired writer give of this principle? (Verses 9-12)
4. How did Paul apply the principle? (Verse 13)
5. What defense did he make of this application? (Verses 14-19)

IV. Different Purposes for Tongues and Prophecy

Please read 1 Corinthians 14:20-25.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. malice | 3. convinced |
| 2. sign | 4. worship |

B. Discussion Questions

1. What did Paul exhort them to be like? (Verse 20)
2. What was the purpose of tongues? (Verses 21-22)
3. What was the purpose of prophesying? (Verse 22)
4. What would be the result of their misuse of tongues? (Verse 23)
5. What would be the results if all prophesied? (Verses 24-25)

D. Special Report

What bearing does verse 20 have on the issue of inherited depravity?

V. Regulations for Tongues and Prophecy in the Public Worship Assembly

Please read 1 Corinthians 14:26-33.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| 1. psalm | 2. confusion |
|----------|--------------|

B. Discussion Questions

1. What principle governed the use of spiritual gifts in the assembly? (Verse 26)
2. How did this principle apply to tongues? (Verses 27-28)
3. How did it apply to prophecy? (Verses 29-30)
4. What defenses did Paul make of this application? (Verses 31-33)

VI. Regulations for Women

Please read 1 Corinthians 14:34-35

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. churches | 2. submissive |
|-------------|---------------|

B. Discussion Questions

1. To what women does the apostle refer?
2. What did he forbid them to do?
3. Why?

VII. Summary and Conclusion

Please read 1 Corinthians 14:36-40

A. Terms to Define

1. decently _____ in order

B. Discussion Questions

1. What is the point of the apostle's questions? (Verse 36)
2. By what authority did Paul write? (Verse 37)
3. What of those who were still ignorant of spiritual gifts? (Verse 38)
4. Did Paul intend to discourage the use of spiritual gifts? (Verse 39)
5. What principle summarizes the proper use of spiritual gifts in the assembly? (Verse 40)

D. Special Report

Chapter fourteen regulates the use of spiritual gifts in the public worship assembly. Thus, the particulars do not directly apply to us today. But, the apostle Paul states and identifies principles that applied to the use of miraculous gifts. These principles are always binding. Please read through chapter fourteen once more and identify these principles. Be ready to defend why you believe they always apply. (Key: Look for universal language.)

VII. Summary

The theme of chapter fourteen is **Regulations of Spiritual Gifts in the Public Worship Assembly.**

Lesson Twelve
The Resurrection
Memory Verse: 1 Corinthians 15:20

Reading Assignment

1 Corinthians chapter fifteen

I. Review

II. The Resurrection of Christ Central to the Gospel

Please read 1 Corinthians 15:1-11.

A. Terms to Define

1. declare

3. Scriptures

2. in vain

B. Person to Identify

James

C. Discussion Questions

1. How important is the Gospel? (Verses 1-2)

2. What are the basic facts of the Gospel? (Verses 3-4)

3. What testimony is there to uphold these facts? (Verses 5-8)

4. What did Paul think of his own apostleship? (Verses 9-10)

If Christ Is Not Risen
1 Corinthians 15:12-19

Our Faith Is Vain

verses 12-15

- ❖ Our Preaching Is Vain -
verses 12-14
- ❖ Your Faith Is Vain - verses
14
- ❖ We Are Found False
Witnesses of God - verse
15

Our Hope Is Vain

verses 16-19

- ❖ You Are Still in Your Sins -
verses 16-17
- ❖ Those Who Have Fallen
Asleep in Christ Have
Perished - verse 18
- ❖ We Are of All Men the Most
Pitiable - verse 19

5. How did the Corinthians stand relative to these facts? (Verse 11)

III. If Christ Is Not Risen

Please read 1 Corinthians 15:12-19

Discussion Questions

1. If there is no resurrection, what does that say about the resurrection of Christ? (Verses 12-13)
2. What does a denial of the resurrection do to the preaching of the gospel? (Verse 14)
3. What about our faith? (Verse 14)
4. What does it make of the testimony of the apostles? (Verse 15)
5. If Christ has not been raised, are our sins forgiven? (Verses 16-17)
6. What about the dead in Christ? (Verse 18)
7. How well off are Christians if there is no resurrection? (Verse 19)

IV. The Glorious Results of the Resurrection of Christ

Please read 1 Corinthians 15:20-28.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. firstfruits | 3. authority |
| 2. rule | 4. power |

The Witnesses to the Resurrection

- † **Mary Magdalene - Mark 16:9-11; John 20:11-18**
- † **Certain Women - Matthew 28:9-10; Luke 24:10-11**
- † **Peter - Luke 24:34; 1 Corinthians 15:5**
- † **Two Disciples - Luke 24:13-35; Mark 16:12-13**
- † **Ten Apostles - Mark 16:14; Luke 24:36-43; John 20:19-25**
- † **Thomas and the Ten - John 20:26-29**
- † **Several at Sea of Galilee - John 21:1-14**
- † **Apostles and Above 500 - Matthew 26:32; 28:7-17; 1 Corinthians 15:6**
- † **James - 1 Corinthians 15:7**
- † **Apostles at Ascension - Acts 1:3-12; 1 Corinthians 15:7**
- † **Paul - 1 Corinthians 15:8; Acts 9:3-6; 22:6-10; 26:13-18**

B. Discussion Questions

1. How is the resurrection of Christ related to the resurrection of all the dead? (Verse 20)
2. Why is this so? (Verses 21-22)
3. What is the order of the resurrection? (Verse 23)
4. What is the relationship of the final resurrection to the reign of Christ? (Verses 24-26)
5. How is the rule of Christ related to that of the Father? (Verses 27-28)

V. Doctrine and Practice Inconsistent

Please read 1 Corinthians 15:29-34.

A. Terms to Define

1. Awake
2. shame

B. Discussion Questions

1. The apostle Paul raised three questions to prove living for Christ is inconsistent with the denial of the resurrection. Explain each.
 - a. If the dead will not be raised, why be baptized for the dead? (Verse 29)
 - b. If the dead will not be raised, why stand in jeopardy every hour? (Verses 30-32)
 - c. If the dead will not be raised, why not just live for the pleasure of the moment? (Verse 32)
2. Since the dead will be raised, how should we live? (Verses 33-34)

VI. Objections Answered

Please read 1 Corinthians 15:35-49.

A. Terms to Define

1. celestial
2. terrestrial
3. natural
4. spiritual

B. Discussion Questions

1. What objections did Paul mention that some might raise? (Verse 35)
2. Explain Paul's answer to their first objection. (Verse 36)
3. Discuss the apostle's answer to the second objection by explaining his following parallels.
 - a. the grain seed and the human body (verses 37-38),
 - b. different kinds of flesh (verse 39), and

c. celestial and terrestrial bodies (verses 40-41).

4. How did Paul apply these comparisons to the resurrection? (Verses 42-44)

5. How did he explain the reason for the difference in the bodies? (Verses 45-49)

VII. Death Swallowed Up in Victory

Please read 1 Corinthians 15:50-58.

A. Terms to Define

1. moment

4. immortality

2. twinkling

5. immovable

3. mortal

6. labor

B. Discussion Questions

1. Why must our bodies be changed in the resurrection? (Verse 50)

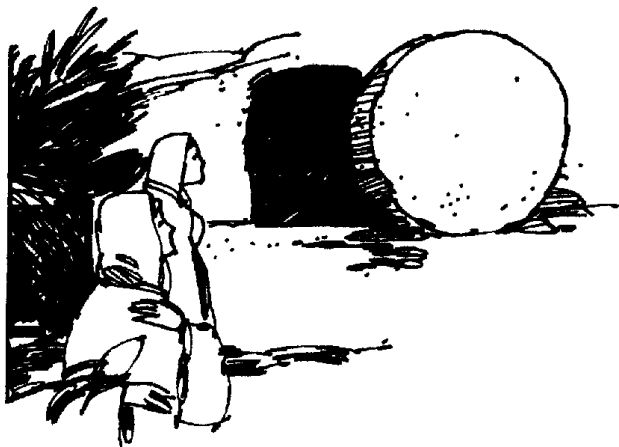
2. What shall this change be like? (Verses 51-53)

3. What will the resurrection mean to us? (Verses 54-57)

4. How should we live in view of this hope? (Verse 58)

VIII. Summary: The theme of chapter fifteen is

The Resurrection.



Lesson Thirteen
Conclusion and Review
Memory Passage: 1 Corinthians 16:13-14

Reading Assignment

1 Corinthians chapter sixteen

I. Review

II. The Collection for the Needy Saints at Jerusalem

Please read 1 Corinthians 16:1-4.

A. Places to Locate (See Page 47.)

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. Galatia | 2. Jerusalem |
|------------|--------------|

B. Terms to Define

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------|
| 1. collection | 2. lay something aside |
|---------------|------------------------|

C. Discussion Questions

1. What is the subject of Paul's command? (Verse 1)

2. From verse two, give the following information about this collection:
 - a. When was it to be taken?

 - b. Who was to give?

 - c. What were they to do?

 - d. How were they to give?

 - e. Why were they to do this?

3. What were Paul's plans for transporting this gift? (Verses 3-4)

4. How does this command apply to churches today?

E. Special Report

1. Does this passage authorize a general collection by the congregation to meet all its financial needs, or does it only authorize a collection for needy saints?

2. How is the church to raise its money?

III. Paul's Planned Visit to Corinth

Please read 1 Corinthians 16:5-9.

A. Places to Locate

1. Macedonia

2. Ephesus

B. Term to Define

Pentecost

C. Discussion Questions

1. What were Paul's plans concerning seeing the brethren in Corinth? (Verses 5-6)

2. Why did he delay coming to them? (Verses 7-9)

IV. Advice Concerning Timothy and Apollos

Please read 1 Corinthians 16:10-12.

A. Term to Define

Despise

B. Discussion Questions

1. How were they to treat Timothy? (Verses 10-11)

2. Why? (Verses 10-11)

3. What was Paul's desire for Apollos? (Verse 12)

4. Why had this not come to pass? (Verse 12)

V. Final Exhortation to Steadfastness

A. Terms to Define

1. Watch

3. the faith

2. stand fast

B. Discussion Questions

Explain the apostle's exhortation.

VI. Concerning Messengers

A. Place to Locate

Achaia



B. Terms to Define

1. ministry
2. submit
3. acknowledge

C. Discussion Questions

1. What was the responsibility of the brethren to the household of Stephanas? (Verses 15-16)
2. Why? (Verses 15-16)
3. Why should they give recognition to Stephanas, Fortunatas, and Achaicus? (Verses 17-18)

VII. Conclusion to the Book of First Corinthians

Please read 1 Corinthians 16:19-24.

A. People to Identify

1. Aquila
2. Priscilla

B. Place to Locate

Asia

C. Terms to Define

1. salutation
2. love (verse 22)

D. Discussion Questions

1. Explain the warning to those who do not love the Lord. (Verse 22)
2. With what blessings does Paul conclude First Corinthians? (Verses 23-24)

F. Special Report

How should Christians greet one another? (Verses 19-21)

VIII. Summary: The themes of chapter sixteen are:

- A. **The Collection for the Needy Saints at Jerusalem**
- B. **Conclusion**

IX. Review of First Corinthians

1. Who wrote First Corinthians?
2. To whom was it written?
3. From where was the letter penned?
4. When was it written?
5. What is the theme of First Corinthians?
6. Where is this theme stated?
7. Quote this passage
8. What is the theme of each chapter of First Corinthians?



Glossary

A

accursed - anathema, devoted to destruction, utterly cut off from God
Achaia - originally, a state of Greece In N. Peloponnesus; under Romans Included all continental Greece S. of Illyricum, Epirus, and Thessaly; Corinth was the capital
acknowledge - give recognition
administrations - steering, piloting, directing, perhaps reference to work of elders
admonition - a putting in mind, exhortation; training in word; that instruction which corrects wrong ideas and urges one to follow the right pattern of conduct
adulterers - those who have unlawful sexual intercourse when at least one is married
altar - place on which sacrifices were offered to the true God
Amen - so it is, so be it, may it be fulfilled
angels - literally, messengers; spirit beings who carry out God's will
Apollos - an eloquent Jew from Alexandria who knew only the baptism of John, came to Ephesus during Paul's absence, taught more fully buy Priscilla and Aquila
apostle - literally, one sent with orders; specifically, one of Christ's official ambassadors under the great commission, inspired of God, conferred with full authority to speak for Christ, bore witness to His resurrection
approved - accepted, having been tried or proven; tried and true; genuine
Aquila - a Jew with whom Paul stayed in Corinth; tentmaker by trade; churches in both Rome and Corinth met in his house
Asia - Roman province in Asia Minor S. of Bithynia, N. of Lycia, W. of Galatia, and E. of the Aegean Sea
authority - the right to exercise power
Awake - become sober, come to your senses

B

baptized - dipped, washed, immersed, submerged
Barnabas - name means "son of exhortation," Levite of Jerusalem, prophet, Paul's companion on his first journey, as well as one who introduced Paul to church in Jerusalem and brought him to Antioch
base - of no account in the world's estimation, low, insignificant
bear - endure
believes - is persuaded, places confidence in, trusts
bless - consecrate a thing with solemn prayers
blessing - giving of thanks, consecration
brought under the power of - be ruled by, be mastered by

C

called - appointed (adjective)

calling - vocation, station in life, position

carnal - fleshly, weak, sinful

Cephas - surname the Lord gave Peter, means "rock"

chastened - trained by the infliction of evils and calamities, disciplined

Christ - literally, anointed, Greek synonym of Hebrew term "Messiah," the promised Savior
church

1:2 - a local group of Christians who agree to meet together regularly to worship and to do God's work collectively

1:18 - public worship assembly

church of God - the spiritual assembly of all the saved in all the world, living and dead, who have been called out of sin into fellowship with God and who belong to God

churches

7:17 - local groups of Christians who agree to meet together regularly to worship and to do God's work collectively

14:34 - public worship assemblies

collection - gathering, contribution

commend - literally, stands beside; thus, brings into fellowship

communion - fellowship, joint participation, sharing

confirmed - made firm, established, made secure, guaranteed

confusion - disorder, tumult, disturbance, unruliness

conscience - a knowing with oneself, consciousness, sense of guilt or innocence

contentions - strife, wrangling, quarrels, discord, the expression of enmity

contentious - loving strife, quarrelsome

convinced - convicted, reprovved, set right

counsels - motives

covered - veiled, covered up

covering - literally, something thrown around, veil

covetous - greedy of gain

craftiness - unscrupulous conduct, cunning, false wisdom

custom - habit, regular or common practice

D

decently - seemly manner, properly, becomingly

declare - make known, reveal

defamed - to be evil spoken of, reviled, railed at

defiled - polluted, contaminated, stained

defiles - destroys by means of corrupting

demons - evil spirits

depart - separate, put asunder; of divorce

despise

11:22 - think down upon or against, think slightly of, disdain, scorn, treat with contempt

16:11 - make of no account, regard as nothing, treat with contempt, disdain (different Greek word than 11:22 but synonymous)

despised - regarded as nothing, treated with contempt, made of no account, disdained
destroy - same as “defile”
different kinds of tongues - miraculous ability to speak various languages
discerned - distinguished, determined, investigated
discerning of spirits - miraculous ability to distinguish error and truth in speaker
disputer - learned disputant, debater
distinguished - held in good or in great esteem, of high repute
distress - necessity, constraint, calamity
distributed - divided, imparted, apportioned
divisions - dissensions in the local church, differences of opinion which threaten unity
dumb - voiceless, mute, unable to speak

E

edifies - builds up spiritually, strengthens, causes to grow
entreat - literally, to call to one’s side, beg, beseech
envy - a jealous and contentious rivalry
Ephesus - city in Lydia, W. Asia Minor, at mouth of Cayster River, on important trade route,
capital of province of Asia, one of great cities of Roman world, devoted to goddess Diana
epistle - formal letter intended for public reading
excellence - superiority, preeminence, distinguished eloquence or wisdom
exhortation - appeal, admonition, encouragement
extortioners - rapacious, ravenous, robbers, swindlers

F

factions - parties, sects which separate from the church
fails - ceases
faith
 12:9 - power to work miracles conditioned upon worker’s faith in Christ
 13:13 - belief, firm persuasion, trust, confidence, conviction
the faith - what is believed, the doctrine of Christ
faithful - trustworthy, reliable
fasting - voluntary abstinence from food
fellowship - association, joint participation, partnership, sharing
filth - off scouring, refuse, metaphorically, the most abject and despicable men
firstfruits - the first of the harvest, a pledge of the general harvest to come
flee - from the Greek word for “fugitive,” take to flight, escape; seek safety in flight, avoid, shun
flesh
 1:26 - natural attainments, human standards
 5:5 - by metonymy, lusts of the flesh
fool - one without learning, ignorant of philosophy
free - unrestrained, not bound by obligation

G

Galatia - district in central Asia Minor where Gauls from Europe had settled
Gentiles - nations other than Israel; specifically, pagan Greeks in this context
gift

1:7 - favor bestowed on one who does not deserve it, miraculous power from Holy Spirit

7:7 - a natural ability bestowed by grace

gifts of healing - miraculous ability to heal sick and infirm and to raise the dead

glorify - magnify, do honor to

glory - boast, take pride in one's own accomplishments

gospel - the good news of salvation in Christ

Grace - unmerited favor

Greeks - those of Greek language and culture

H

hearts - minds

heaven - the sky, space, the realm where the heavenly bodies are located

helps - aid, perhaps reference to work of deacons

holy - set apart from sin and to God

Holy Spirit - a Person in the Godhead other than the Father and the Word

homosexuals - literally, soft; men and boys who allow themselves to be misused homosexually;
the homosexual partner who plays the female role

hopes - expects and desires

I

idols - images to represent false gods; the entire phrase "things offered to idols" from one word,
meaning "idolatrous sacrifices"

immortality - deathlessness ("*athanasia*")

immovable - firmly persistent

inherit - receive by lot, receive as one's own possession

iniquity - unrighteousness, wrongdoing, wickedness

in order - orderly condition or manner

instructors - a guide, guardian or trainer of boys, a tutor

interpretation of tongues - miraculous ability to translate foreign languages

in the name of - in recognition of the authority of

in vain - without effect, to no avail, without due consideration, thoughtlessly

J

James - a brother in the flesh of the Lord, an unbeliever before the resurrection, but later became
a pillar in the church in Jerusalem, probably author of book of James

jealousy - angry rivalry

Jerusalem - city in the hill country between Judah and Benjamin, capital of Israel from David's time, center of Judaism

Jews - those of the race of people descended from Jacob (Israel), Israelites

judged - distinguished, determined, investigated

judges - same as "discerned"

judgment

1:10 - understanding, view

7:25- the inspired understanding of an apostle

11:29 - verdict of condemnation resulting from an investigation

justified - declared righteous, not guilty

K

kind - considerate of the feelings of others

kingdom - the church from the standpoint of its rule

kingdom of God - heaven

knowledge - superior understanding of truth not guided by love or humility

L

labor - intense toil united with trouble

law

7:39 - rule of action, the standard for the administration of justice

9:8 - the Old Testament

lay something aside - each individually put into common deposit

liberty

7:39 - freedom from restraint and obligation

8:9 - power, authority, right

Lord - he to whom a person or thing belongs, about which he has power of deciding; master

lords - owners, masters

Lord's supper - the meal that Christians eat on the first day of the week as a memorial of Christ's death for us

love

4:21 - active good will

16:22 - have tender affection for

lust - long after, strongly desire, setting one's heart on

M

Macedonia - country of SE Europe, bounded on S by Thessaly & Aegean Sea, on E by Thrace, and on W. by Illyria

malice - evil disposition of mind, depravity, malignity

manifestation - disclosure, making known, revelation

master builder - superintendent in the erection of buildings

mercy - help of the needy

mighty - powerful, strong in wealth and influence
minister - work, are employed
ministers - servants, attendants, those who execute the commands of another
ministries - services
ministry - service
miracles - powers, works of supernatural origin and character, such as could not be produced by natural means or agents
moment - literally, indivisible (English, “atom”); the smallest instant of time
mortal - subject or liable to death
murmur - mutter; grumble; discontented, secretive complaining
mystery - a hidden purpose or counsel, secret will

N

natural - guided by human wisdom rather than divine revelation
nature - long custom or habit
new covenant - the gospel plan of salvation as the will of Christ by which He dispenses His blessings and the standard of agreement between God and man
noble - well born, high birth, of aristocratic family

O

offense - stumbling block, occasion for sinning
offscouring - what is wiped off, dirt rubbed off
ordain - appoint, give order, direct, command
ordained - determined before, decided beforehand

P

Passover - the passover lamb, a figure of Christ as our sacrifice
parade itself - boast, display, brag
peace - harmony, concord
Pentecost - means “fiftieth,” the fiftieth day after the Sabbath of the Passover, a first day of the week; one of the great feasts of the law of Moses
perfect - finished, complete
persecuted - literally, made to run or flee, be put to flight, driven away; harassed, troubled, molested, mistreated
plead - to call to one’s side, admonish, exhort, appeal to, urge
power - strength, ability, might, force
praise - approve, commend
prayer - a speaking to God
preach - announce
preaching - that which is proclaimed by a herald, the substance of what is preached
Priscilla - wife of Aquila
profit - expediency, helpfulness, advantage, usefulness

prophecy - ability to speak for God by inspiration
prophesying - speaking forth the mind and counsel of God by inspiration
prophets - those who speak for God by inspiration
provoked - roused to anger, irritated
prudent - intelligent
psalm - a pious song, a sacred song, a song of praise
puffs up - inflates with pride, makes arrogant
Pursue - seek as a goal, seek eagerly, earnestly endeavor to acquire

Q-R

reconciled - be changed from enmity to friendliness, return to harmony with
redemption - a releasing on payment of ransom, freeing a slave by payment of a manumission price, liberation
revealed - uncovered, unveiled, made known
revelation - an uncovering, disclosure, a disclosure of truth concerning divine things hitherto unknown
reviled - reproached, railed at, abuse heaped upon
reviler - foul-mouthed abuser of others
righteousness - the character or quality of being right or just, the condition acceptable to God
rule - principality, magistracy
rulers - leaders; those who, in the present age, by reason of nobility of birth, learning, and wisdom, power and authority, wield the greatest influence

S

saints - those who are sanctified, set apart
salutation - greeting
sanctified - set apart from things profane and dedicated to God, consecrated
Satan - Accuser, the devil, the created being who is the ruler of the forces of evil, man's chief adversary and tempter
schism - same as "divisions"
scribe - teacher of the law of Moses
Scriptures - the writings which comprise the Old Testament
seal - literally, the impression of a signet; that by which anything is confirmed, proved, authenticated; certification
servants - subordinates acting under another's direction, helpers, assistants
set in order - arrange, prescribe, appoint, direct
sexual immorality - fornication, all unlawful sexual intercourse
shame
 11:22 - disgrace, dishonor
 15:34 - literally, a turning in upon oneself, producing a recoil from what is unseemly or vile; humiliation
shorn - have the hair cut short
sign - miraculous act as token or distinguishing mark of divine authority

sin - miss the mark, violate the law of God

sodomites - men who lie with a man as with a woman

spectacle - a public show, metaphorically, a man who is exhibited to be gazed at and made sport of

Spirit-the Holy Spirit

spirit

2:11 - the invisible, immortal, inward part of man

4:21 - attitude

spiritual

2:13 - things of or by the Holy Spirit, inspired

2:15 - the man led by the revelation of the Holy Spirit

9:11 - pertaining to the spirit of man

spiritual gifts - abilities imparted to Christians directly by the Holy Spirit to do supernatural or miraculous deeds

spiritually - guided by the Holy Spirit

stand fast - be firm, persist, persevere, be steadfast

steadfast - settled, fixed, firm, immovable

stewards - servants who manage the property of another

strife - contention, wrangling, quarrels, discord, the expression of enmity

stumbling block

1:23 - trap, snare; impediment; that by which one falls; that which arouses opposition, anger, or disapproval

8:9 - obstacle, hindrance, cause of sin

submissive - voluntarily subject oneself, be in subjection

submit - subject oneself, obey, be subject to

suffers long - literally, long-tempered; protracted endurance of wrong such as is fitted to provoke resentment; patient with others' faults

T

temple

3:16 - (naos) shrine, sanctuary, the inner sanctuary where God dwelt

9:13 - (hieron) the entire sacred building with its precincts where the priests made offering to God in Jerusalem

tempt - try, provoke severely, prove thoroughly

temptation - enticement to sin, trial of faith

testimony - witness, proof

Timothy - a young evangelist from Lystra, having a Jewish mother, Eunice, and a Greek father;

taught the Scriptures as a child by his mother and his grandmother, Lois; baptized by

Paul; Paul's trusted and loyal companion from his second journey on; cosigner of six of

Paul's letters; recipient of two; partook of both Paul's knowledge and spirit

traditions - things handed down by the apostles, apostolic teaching

twinkling - winking, blinking

U

under bondage - enslaved, reduced to slavery

understanding - intelligence (“intelligence of the intelligent”)

unrighteous - those not in conformity with right, who break God’s laws, sinners of the world,
unbelievers

W

Watch - be alert, give strict attention, be cautious

wisdom - broad and full intelligence of human knowledge, eloquence, philosophy

word of knowledge - miraculous knowledge of the facts of the divine plan of salvation and
ability to teach them

word of wisdom - miraculous understanding of the divine plan of salvation and ability to teach it

working of miracles - ability to impart miracle-working power to others

worship - make obeisance, do reverence to, render acts of homage

X-Y-Z

zealous - most eagerly desirous of