

INTRODUCTION TO FIRST CORINTHIANS

I. THE CITY OF CORINTH

The Corinth of Paul's day was a comparatively new city, with a population of about 400,000. The old Corinth, so famous and powerful in the days of the Peloponnesian war, had been burned by the Roman consul, L. Mummius, B.C. 146, and, having lain in desolation for a century, had been rebuilt by Julius Caesar, A.D. 46, as a token of respect to Venus, its patron goddess; for Caesar claimed a mythical descent from her. He had colonized it largely with Roman freemen, so that its population was very heterogeneous; though the Greeks stamped their character upon the inhabitants generally, and Corinth became the Vanity Fair of the Roman Empire, its citizens being dishonest, voluptuous, litigious, speculative, suspicious, factious, volatile and excessively egotistic. The city was a hotbed of vice, with its richly endowed temple of Venus, supporting a thousand priestesses dedicated to harlotry, so that even in that dark age Corinth had a bad name.

II. THE ORIGIN OF THE CORINTHIAN CHURCH

Discouraging as the field was, Paul entered it alone, and was there for three months before Silas and Timothy joined him. However, he found there Aquila and Priscilla, and their companionship strengthened him greatly. Paul reasoned in the Jewish synagogue until Silas and Timothy came, after which the hostility of the Jews drove him to the house of Justus, and afterwards arraigned him before Gallio. Nevertheless, "many of the Corinthians hearing believed, and were baptized." After a year and a half of labor in Corinth, Paul returned to Antioch by way of Jerusalem. An account of Paul's work in Corinth is found in Acts 18:1-17.

III. PURPOSE OF THE LETTER

About three years after Paul had left Corinth, while he was in Ephesus, a delegation of the leaders of the Corinthian church was sent to Ephesus to consult Paul about some very serious problems and disorders which had arisen. Factions were forming and as a consequence the church was in a state of confusion. In addition to the evil and factious spirit which had permeated the church, the licentiousness, for which the city was noted, appeared in the congregation in a most flagrant form, and the spiritual tone of the church became so sadly lowered that even the Lord's table took the form of a secular banquet, and became a scene of envy and disorder. Hoping to correct these despicable conditions, Paul wrote the letter we now call First Corinthians, probably in the spring of A.D. 57.

IV. CONTENT AND STYLE OF WRITING

First Corinthians affords a better insight into the problems of a pioneer church than almost any other writing in the New Testament. Each problem was met by applying a spiritual principle rather than by recommending a psychological expedient. For schism, the remedy is spiritual maturity (3:1-9); for fornication, church discipline until the offender repents and is restored (5:1-5); for litigation there must be arbitration within the Christian community (6:1-6). The letter is widely varied in its content and style. The topics discussed range from schism to finance and from church decorum to the resurrection. Every literary device known to writing is employed in its pages: logic, sarcasm, entreaty, scolding, poetry, narration, exposition - in short, it is written in the same style as Paul would have carried on a conversation with the elders had he been present with them. It is thoroughly informal in its approach rather than being a set essay on theological subjects. There is, however, a central theme: "The doctrine of the cross in its social application."

The problems discussed in this letter are by no means outdated; in fact, they are closely related to the problems created by our present social structure.

OUTLINE OF FIRST CORINTHIANS

Introduction: (1:19)

- A. Address and salutation (1:1-3).
- B. Thanksgiving (1:4-9).

I. Division in the church - the problem of factions (1:10-4:21).

- A. Nature of the factions (1:10-12).
- B. Danger of such faction (1:13-17).
- C. Reasons for the factions (1:18-4:5).
 - 1. False conception of the message (1:18-2:16).
 - 2. False conception of the ministry (3:1-4:5).
- D. Appeal for reconciliation (4:6-21).

II. Moral laxity in the church (5:1-6:20).

- A. Case of incest (5:1-13).
- B. Lawsuits (6:1-11).
- C. Fornication (6:12-20).

III. Marriage (7:1-40).

- A. Is it all right to marry (7:1-9)?
- B. Is separation permissible (7:10-24)?
 - 1. Where both are believers (7:10-11)?
 - 2. Where one is an unbeliever (7:12-24)?
- C. Advice for the unmarried (7:25-35).
- D. Responsibility of parents toward daughters (7:36-37).

- A. Principle of considerate love (8:1-13).
- B. Illustrations of considerate love (9:1-23).
- C. Paul's example of self-discipline (9:23-27).
- D. Israel's experience (10:1-13).
- E. Principle of loyalty (10:14-22).
- F. Concluding statements on the subject (10:23-11:1).

V. Disorders in public worship (11:2-14:40).

- A. The veiling of women (11:2-16).
- B. The Lord's Supper (11:17-34).
- C. Spiritual gifts (12:1-14:40).
 - 1. The variety of gifts (12:1-11).
 - 2. Diversity illustrated by human body (12:12-31).
 - 3. Love (13:1-13).
 - 4. Prophesying superior to tongues (14:1-25).
 - 5. The practical outcome (14:26-33).
 - 6. Women in church (14:34-36).
 - 7. Conclusion of the matter (14:37-40).

VI. The Resurrection (15:1-58).

Conclusion: (16:1-24).

- A. Contribution for the saints (16:1-4).
- B. Travel plans (16:5-12).
- C. Exhortations, greetings, benediction (16:13-24).

SIMPLE OUTLINE OF FIRST CORINTHIANS
(with memory joggers)

THEME: Correction and Instruction for Corinth.

- I. Response to Report(s): Correction.
 - 1-4 Ministers - and Division.
 - 5 Making church pure (disfellowship).
 - 6 Member going to law against another member.
- II. Response to Letter: Introduction.
 - 7 Marriage Problems - and "distress."
 - 8-10 Meats offered to idols.
 - 11 Meeting problems: Women and "veils," Lords Supper.
 - 12-14 Miraculous gifts (and love).
 - 15 Mystery of bodily resurrection.
 - 16 Material assistance (giving).

I CORINTHIANS: CHAPTER ONE

OUTLINE

- I. Introductory Remarks (1-9).
 - A. Inscription (1).
 - B. Apostolic benediction (2-3).
 - C. Apostolic thanksgiving on their behalf (4-7).
 - 1. Their conversion (4).
 - 2. The abundance of spiritual gifts (5-7).
 - D. Hopes of the Apostle for them in the future (8-9).
- II. Their Division (10-13).
 - A. Exhorts them to unity (10).
 - B. Nature and origin of their division (11-12).
 - C. Inconsistency of such division (13).
- III. Account of Paul's Ministry Among Them (14-17).
 - A. Baptized a few of them (14).
 - B. Had not contributed to the party spirit (15-16).
 - C. Paul's mission was to preach (17).
- IV. True Wisdom in the Gospel (18-31).
 - A. The differing effects of preaching (18).
 - B. The triumph of the cross over human wisdom (19-26).
 - C. True wisdom triumphs over vanity (27-29).
 - D. True wisdom glorifies God (30-31).

QUESTIONS

- I. The Apostolic Greeting (1:1-3).
 - 1. Who is the author of this letter (1)? _____.
 - 2. From what place was the letter written? (I Cor.16:8) _____.
 - 3. By the will of God Paul was called to be what (1)? _____.
 - 4. What other person is mentioned in the salutation (1)? _____.
 - 5. To whom is this letter written (2)? _____.
 - 6. What were the Christians at Corinth called to be (2)? _____.
 - 7. How are we sanctified (Jno. 17:17)? _____.
 - 8. Who else is the letter intended for (2)? _____.
 - 9. What is one thing involved in calling on the name of the Lord (Acts 22:16)? _____.
 - 10. What two blessings did Paul desire for the Corinthians (3)? _____.
- II. Thanksgiving On Account Of Their Spiritual Advantages (1:4-9).

1. For what did Paul thank God (4)?_____.
2. How had the grace of God enriched the Corinthians (5)?_____.
3. What was confirmed in the saints at Corinth (6)?_____.
4. The Corinthians, along with all Christians are waiting for what (7)?_____.
5. For what reason must Christians be confirmed to the end (8)?_____.
6. Into whose fellowship are the sanctified called (9)?_____.

III. Exhortation To Unity And Reproof For Party Spirit (1:10-17).

1. In regard to what did Paul beseech the brethren at Corinth (10)?_____.
2. How did Paul find out about these contentions (11)?_____.
3. Describe the party spirit that had developed at Corinth (12)._____.
4. What three questions did Paul ask them to consider (13)?_____.
5. What reason did Paul give for being glad that he had not baptized many of the Corinthians (14-16)?_____.
6. What is the danger in preaching the gospel with "wisdom of words" (17)?_____.
7. Explain Paul's statement "For Christ sent me not to baptize, but to preach the gospel" (17)._____.

IV. The Doctrine Of The Cross And Its Mode Of Presentation (1:18-31)

1. How do people in the world view the preaching of the Gospel (18)?_____.
2. What attitude does the Christian hold toward gospel preaching (18)?_____.
3. What has God done to the wisdom of the world (19-20)?_____.
4. How has God proposed to save them that believe (21)?_____.
5. What do the Jews require in regard to salvation (22)?_____.
6. What are the Greeks seeking after (22)?_____.
7. Preaching "Christ crucified" is what to the Jew? To the Greeks(23)?_____.
8. What does "Christ crucified" mean to those who are called (24)?_____.
9. How is the wisdom and strength of men compared to the foolishness and weakness of God (25)?_____.
10. What kind of people rarely accept the Gospel (26)?_____.

11. What has God chosen to confound the wise and mighty (27)?
12. Why must God confound the wisdom of men(29)?
13. What was Christ to the Corinthians (30)?
14. Where should all our glorying be (31)?

I CORINTHIANS: CHAPTER TWO

OUTLINE

- I. Paul Reminds Corinthians Of His Preaching (1-5).
 - A. Subject matter - Jesus Christ and Him crucified (2).
 - B. Manner.
 - 1. Negative:
 - a. Not excellency of speech.
 - b. Not excellency of wisdom.
 - c. Not enticing words of man's wisdom.
 - 2. Positive:
 - a. Testimony of God.
 - b. Weakness, fear, trembling.
 - c. Demonstration of the Spirit and power.
 - C. Reason for such preaching.
 - 1. Not stand on "sand" - wisdom of men.
 - 2. Stand on the power of God.
- II. The Treasure Of True Wisdom (6-7).
 - A. Rise in origin of wisdom (6-7).
 - B. Ignorance of the world about such wisdom (8).
 - C. Such as could only come by revelation (9).
 - D. One who brought it to us (10-12).
 - E. Manner in which it was brought (13).
 - F. Manner in which it was received (14-16).
 - 1. Natural man did not receive (1:19-20; John 1:5).
 - 2. Spiritual judgeth all things (Colossians 3:1-3; Romans 8:5-9).

QUESTIONS

- I. Foregoing Principles Demonstrated In Paul's Preaching (2:1-5).
 - 1. Describe Paul's physical appearance before the Corinthians (3): _____.
 - 2. What did Paul's opponents say about his letters and his physical appearance (II Cor. 10:10)? _____.
 - 3. What mannerisms did Paul avoid in an effort not to create the wrong impression among the Corinthians (1)? _____.
 - 4. What was the subject matter of all of Paul's speeches (2)? _____.
 - 5. Paul's preaching was not in lofty words of man's wisdom but was rather a demonstration of what (4)? _____.
 - 6. Our faith must not depend upon what (5)? _____.
 - 7. What is the basis of our faith (5)? _____.

8. What is the power of God that produces and establishes our faith (Romans 1:16; 10:17)? _____.

II. God's Wisdom And The Method Of Its Impartation (2:6-16).

1. What kind of wisdom did Paul speak to the fullgrown in Christ (6,7)? _____.
2. What is meant by the expression "them that are perfect" (fullgrown in ASV) (Heb. 5:12-14; I Cor. 3:1, 2)? _____.
3. How long had the mystery of the Gospel been planned (7)? _____.
4. To whom is the mystery of the Gospel revealed (Eph. 3:4,5; Col. 1:26)? _____.
5. How is the mystery of the Gospel made known now (Rom. 16:25, 26)? _____.
6. If the rulers of the world had known the mystery of the Gospel, how would their behavior have been different(8)? _____.
7. What has the Gospel revealed about God's plans for those who love Him (9)? _____.
8. How did God reveal the mystery of the Gospel to the apostles (10)? _____.
9. During the ministry of Christ, Whom had He promised to send to the apostles (Jno. 16:7-13)? _____.
10. Why is it impossible for man to know the things of God without guidance (11)? _____.
11. Why were the apostles given the Spirit of God (12; Jno. 16:13)? _____.
12. How did the inspired teachers transmit the knowledge which they were given by God through the Spirit (4,13; Acts 3:1-4)? _____.
13. What kind of man can not receive the words of the Spirit (14)? _____.
14. Why is it difficult for a man of the world to understand the word of the Spirit, which is the Gospel (14)? _____.
15. If a person does not desire to know the word of God, how does he usually look upon it (14; I Cor. 1:18)? _____.
16. What advantage does one have who allows himself to be guided by the Spirit (15)? _____.
17. What do Christians have (16)? _____.

I CORINTHIANS: CHAPTER THREE

OUTLINE

I. Why Paul Preached The Rudiments (3:1-11).

- A. The reason - they were not prepared to receive higher instruction (1-2).
- B. The proof - that they had been distracted by their disputes and strifes (3).
- C. The reproof - because of their contentions they evidently were not following the foundation laid (4).
- D. All success was to be traced to God (5-9).
- E. The foundation laid by Paul upon which others built (10-11).

II. Builders On A Foundation Should Be Careful (12-23).

- A. Because of the holy foundation, the superstructure must be holy (12-15).
- B. They should be holy as a temple of God (16-17).
- C. No man should deceive himself where there is so much danger (18-20).
- D. No Christian should glory in men (21).
- E. They should rise above petty rivalry and rejoice in God (21-23).

QUESTIONS

I. Lack of Growth Caused By Carnal Divisions (3:1-4).

- 1. Paul was forced to speak to the Corinthians as what (1)? _____.
- 2. Why had he fed them with the simple milk of the word rather than the more complex meat of the word (2; Heb. 5:12-14)? _____.
- 3. What is a sure sign of being carnal (3)? _____.
- 4. What false attitude and practice among the Corinthians caused them to become carnal and weak and divided (4)? _____.

II. True Evaluation Of Ministers Determined By Their Work (3:5-15).

- 1. What was the extent of the work and position of Paul and Apollos (5)? _____.
- 2. What is the word of God (Lk. 8:11)? _____.
- 3. Name the three separate areas of growth in the development of the kingdom and the parties responsible for each (6)? _____.
- 4. In this process of growth, which party is more important (7)? _____.

5. The one who plants and the one who waters must be what (8)? _____.
6. Every man's reward will be based upon what (8)? _____.
7. Explain the imagery suggested in the expressions "ye are God's husbandry, ye are God's building" (9): _____.
8. What part had Paul played in establishing the church at Corinth (10)? _____.
9. What warning does Paul project (10)? _____.
10. Name the only foundation which any man has a right to lay (11)? _____.
11. Christians are compared to what two classes of building materials (12)? _____.
12. How shall Christians be tested to determine their quality (13)? _____.
13. If a teacher's work survives, he will receive what (14)? _____.
14. How can a teacher suffer loss, yet at the same time be saved himself (15)? _____.

III. Source Of Division Traced To The Glory And Wisdom Of Men (3:16-23).

1. What is the church and Who dwells there (16)? _____.
2. What is the penalty for destroying the church (17)? _____.
3. How was the church at Corinth on the threshold of being destroyed (I Cor. 3:3)? _____.
4. How may a man deceive himself (18)? _____.
5. What does God think of the wisdom of the world (19, 20)? _____.
6. With what words does Paul caution the Corinthians (21)? _____.
7. The wisdom of man is irrelevant because we belong to Whom (22,23)? _____.

I CORINTHIANS: CHAPTER FOUR

OUTLINE

- I. Paul Directs Corinthians How To Account The Apostles (1-6).
 - A. Apostle challenges them to respect the office and work (1).
 1. As ministers of Christ.
 2. As stewards of the mysteries of God
 3. Not to be undervalued or overvalued.
 - B. Stewards must be faithful (2).
 1. The judgment of men must be a little thing.
 2. The judgment of God must be the greatest thing.
 3. It's better to fall in the hands of God than into the hands of men.
 - C. Caution against underjudgment (3-5).
 1. A judgment time coming.
 2. Hidden things brought to light.
 3. The counsels of the heart manifest.
 4. Each man shall have his own praise.
 - D. Why Paul used his name and that of Apollos (6).
 1. He had done it for their sake.
 2. That they learn not to think of men above what is written.
 3. That they learn not to go beyond what is written.
 4. Not to be puffed up one against the other.
- II. A Caution Against Pride And Self-Conceit (7-13).
 - A. Distinctions made among them came only from God (7).
 - B. Each has the duty of humility (8).
 1. You are full and rich and reigning.
 2. This may refer to imaginary royalty present only in their pride.
 - C. The circumstances of the Apostles.
 1. The case of the apostles (9).
 - a. Appointed to die.
 - b. Spectacle to the world.
 - c. A spectacle to angels.
 2. Comparison to Paul's case with the Corinthians (10).
 - a. Fools for Christ sake.
 - b. Weak.
 - c. Dishonor.
 - D. The particulars of the sufferings of the apostles (11).
 - E. The apostles' behavior in such conditions (12-13).
- III. Paul Challenges Them As Their "Father" (14-16).
 - A. His rebuke was that of a father (14).
 - B. The ground by which he claimed this relation (15).
 - C. The special advice he urges on them (16).
- IV. The Sending Of Timothy And Paul's Own Purpose (17-21).

- A. To bring them into remembrance (17).
- B. I will come to you shortly (18-19).
- C. Results of his coming (21).
- D. Their choice as to results from his coming (20-21).

QUESTIONS

I. Apostolic Stewardship And Authority (4:1-21).

1. How were Paul and his associates to be regarded (1)? _____.
2. What is always required of a steward (2)? _____.
3. What did Paul think of man's judgment in regard to himself (3)? _____.
4. Who is our only judge (4)? _____.
5. What advantage does God have over men in matters of judgment (5)? _____.
6. What lesson did Paul want the Corinthians to learn (6)? _____.
7. What is the design and purpose of the three questions asked by Paul (7)? _____.
8. Read the following verses and contrast the attitude of the Apostles with that of the self satisfied, intellectually proud Corinthians (8-13). _____.
9. Why did Paul write these things (14)? _____.
10. In whom and through what had Paul begotten the Corinthians (15)? _____.
11. Who did Paul beseech these Christians to follow (16)? _____.
12. Why was Paul sending Timothy to Corinth (17)? _____.
13. Some of the Corinthians were in what condition (18)? _____.
14. What test was Paul planning for these arrogant teachers at Corinth (19)? _____.
15. What is meant by the expression "the kingdom of God is not in word, but in power" (20)? _____.
16. What two attitudes could Paul assume in coming to Corinth (21)? _____.
17. What do you think determined the attitude he would take? _____.

I CORINTHIANS: CHAPTER FIVE

OUTLINE

- I. Indulging Immorality (1-6).
 - A. It was a common report (1).
 - 1. The sins of Christians are quickly noised abroad.
 - 2. This was an incredible case - such as was not even among the Gentiles!
 - B. Ye are puffed up and glorying (2).
 - 1. Perhaps this guilty couple had influence, money, and education.
 - 2. Perhaps the church was proud of their tolerance.
 - C. Proceed to discipline the guilty ones (3-5).
 - 1. In the name of Jesus Christ.
 - 2. When ye are gathered together.
 - 3. Deliver such a one to Satan:
 - a. For the destruction of the flesh.
 - b. That the spirit may be saved.
 - D. The contagion of their example (6).
- II. Pursuing Purity (7-8).
 - A. Applies to both church and individual.
 - B. The grounds of this command - our Passover has been sacrificed (7).
 - 1. The Jews killed the Passover lamb; then followed seven days of unleavened bread.
 - 2. Jesus died for us; then we live an entire life of purity.
 - C. The sacrifice of the Redeemer is the greatest argument of purity among Christians (Rom. 6:3-6).
- III. Shun Sinful Scorners (9-13).
 - A. Do not keep company with fornicators among brethren (9).
 - B. Limitations (10).
 - 1. Does not mean fornicators of this world.
 - 2. Else we would have to go out of the world.
 - C. The reason (12-13):
 - 1. The heathen without, God will judge.
 - 2. The Christians within, we will judge.
 - D. Put him away (13).
 - 1. Not even to eat (common meal).
 - 2. Ordinary commerce and conversation.
 - 3. Does this refer to Lord's Supper?
 - a. How could such regulation concerning eating the Lord's Supper be enforced?
 - b. This situation is such as would be impossible to do to a fornicator in this world, yet we already do not eat the Lord's Supper with the world!

QUESTIONS

I. Censure Of The Deliberate Toleration Of A Case Of Incest (5:1-8).

1. What was commonly reported about the church at Corinth (1)? _____.
2. Describe this case of fornication (1)? _____.
3. Such moral behavior was not even tolerated among whom (1)? _____.
4. What action should the church have taken toward the guilty party (2)? _____.
5. What reaction should this case of immorality have caused in the hearts of the Christians at Corinth (2)? _____.
6. Instead of being remorseful, Paul accused the church of being what (2)? _____.
7. Why had the church tolerated such incredible wickedness (I Cor. 3:3)? _____.
8. What had Paul already done in regard to this case (3)? _____.
9. By whose authority had Paul instructed the church (4)? _____.
10. What instructions were given (5)? _____.
11. When was this action to take place (4)? _____.
12. Explain Paul's terminology in regard to the action prescribed (5)? _____.
13. Why was it not good for the church to glory (6)? _____.
14. What were they told to do with the old leaven(7)? _____.
15. What does the "old leaven" have reference to(8)? _____.
16. What was required of the Israelites during the passover (Ex. 12:15, 20; 13-7)? _____.
17. Who is the Christian's passover (7)? _____.
18. Since Christ is our passover we must observe the spiritual feast with the unleavened bread of what (8)? _____.

II. Correction Of A Misconception Concerning Association With Fornicators (5:9-13).

1. What command had Paul previously written to Corinth (9)? _____.
2. What had Paul not intended by this command (10)? _____.
3. What did Paul have reference to when he commanded "not to keep company with fornicators" (11)? _____.
4. What other sins are grounds for disfellowship action by the church (11)? _____.
5. Christians are subject to the judgment of the church, whereas outsiders are subject to whose judgment (12, 13)? _____.

I CORINTHIANS: CHAPTER SIX

OUTLINE

- I. Reproof For Going To Law (1-8).
 - A. The fault - suing a brother at law.
 - 1. Brother against brother.
 - 2. Before the heathen.
 - B. The aggravations of such fault (2-5).
 - 1. Saints are to judge the world and angels (I Thessalonians 3:13; Jude 14, 15).
 - 2. The least esteemed in the church should be better than the heathen.
 - C. The remedy of such fault (6-8).
 - 1. Use a wise man among you.
 - 2. Better to suffer wrong and be defrauded.
 - 3. Which is worse - one man to suffer or the entire church to suffer?
- II. Warnings Against The Gross Sins Of Their Former Life (9-11).
 - A. Kingdom inheritors are not such sinners.
 - B. The deception of sin.
 - C. The glorious changes of the gospel of grace.
 - 1. Such were some of you.
 - 2. The order of their change.
 - a. Washed - in the blood.
 - b. Sanctified - thus set apart.
 - c. Justified - by meritorious death of Christ.
- III. Christian Liberty Not To Be Abused (12-13).
 - A. Two limitations.
 - 1. Expedient.
 - 2. Not be brought under the power.
 - B. Food and drink are God-given.
 - 1. Not to be used in gluttony and drunkenness.
 - 2. All such things are physical and temporary.
- IV. Arguments Against Fornication (14-20).
 - A. The body is not for fornication, but rather it belongs to the Lord's service.
 - B. Body is to be raised in glory.
 - C. The body is a member of Christ:
 - 1. Being "one flesh" with a harlot makes one a member of a harlot.
 - 2. Being a member of Christ is being "one spirit" with Christ.
 - 3. "Other vices may be conquered in fight, this one only by flight."
 - D. The body is sinned against in fornication:
 - 1. Gluttony and drunkenness are an abuse of food and drink.

2. Gluttony and drunkenness do not give power over the body to another person.
3. Fornication abuses the body itself and gives power over itself into the hands of a harlot.
- E. The body is the temple of the Holy Spirit.
- F. The body is owned by God.
 1. Christians no longer belong to themselves but God - bought with a price.
 2. It is "robbery" to thus abuse our bodies.
 3. We use our body therefore to glorify God, to whom it belongs.

QUESTIONS

I. Litigation Before Civil Courts Forbidden (6:1-11).

1. What are Christians restricted from doing (1)? _____.
2. Where are problems among Christians to be settled (Matt. 18: 15-17)? _____.
3. What argument does Paul make concerning the judicial ability of Christians (2,3)? _____.
4. Why did Paul shame the Corinthians (4,5)? _____.
5. What deplorable practice had developed in this church (6)? _____.
6. What would be better than going before the civil courts with a brother to be judged by an unbeliever(7)? _____.
7. What did Paul say about this abominable practice (8)? _____.
8. Those who behave in an unrighteous manner cannot do what (9)? _____.
9. Describe those who cannot inherit the kingdom of God (9,10)? _____.
10. In what way did the above mentioned evils apply to the Corinthians (11)? _____.
11. What had happened to absolve these sins and to change their relationship to God (11)? _____.

II. Protest Against Confusing Civil Liberty With Christian Liberty (6:12-20).

1. What rule does Paul lay down concerning things which are lawful (12; I Cor. 10:23)? _____.
2. What application does Paul make concerning meats (13)? _____.
3. The body is not designed for what (13)? _____.
4. What is the true function of the body (13)? _____.
5. What did God do for Christ that He will also do for us (14)? _____.
6. Our bodies are what (15)? _____.
7. What does God strictly forbid (15)? _____.
8. What two relationships are completely incompatible (15-17)? _____.
9. Paul concludes his remonstrance with what injunction (18)? _____.

10. How does the sin of fornication differ from other sins (18)? _____.
11. How does Paul describe the body (19)? _____.
12. Why does God claim ownership of Christians (20)? _____.
13. What price was paid to redeem sinful men (Jno. 3:16)? _____.
14. How should we glorify God (20)? _____.

I CORINTHIANS: CHAPTER SEVEN

OUTLINE

I. Is It Lawful To Marry (1-9)?

- A. It is good at the present time not to marry.
- B. Marriage is by divine wisdom and prevents fornication.
 - 1. Every man his wife and every woman her own husband.
 - 2. Render to each other due benevolence.
 - 3. Married person does not have power over own body.
 - 4. Mutual consent for continency.
- C. The Limitations on the State of Marriage.
 - 1. Spoken by permission, not of command.
 - 2. No man has to marry.
 - 3. Any man might marry.
 - 4. Paul wished that all men were as himself.
- D. Conclusion of the argument.
 - 1. The unmarried to abide as Paul.
 - 2. Better to marry than to burn.

II. Should A Mixed Marriage Continue (10-24)?

- A. Marriage by Christ's command is for life and they must not think of separation.
- B. General advice in the case of an unbelieving mate.
 - 1. "To the rest speak I, not the Lord" - the Lord had not so expressly spoken.
 - 2. Paul is not speaking by his own wisdom, but under inspiration of the Holy Spirit.
 - 3. If the believer and unbeliever are pleased to dwell, they should not separate.
 - 4. If they are not pleased to dwell, the believer is not in bondage.
 - a. The word bondage means slavery.
 - b. They are not bound to live in such slavery as to have to leave the Lord and His service.
 - 5. If believer departs, must remain unmarried or else be reconciled.
 - 6. The marriage is blessed by the holiness of either party.
 - a. Else for your children unclean (illegitimate).
 - b. God has called Christians to peace.
 - c. The believer may be the instrument of the unbeliever's salvation.
- C. Believers to continue in the state in which Christ found them.
 - 1. The general rule is God has distributed to every man.
 - 2. The specific cases.
 - a. Circumcision.
 - b. Slavery.
 - 3. A summation of advice: Let every man abide wherein he was called.

III. May Virgins Marry (25-38)?

- A. I have no command of the Lord.
 - 1. No expressed word from the Lord himself while on earth.
 - 2. Yet Paul gives judgment inspired by the Holy Spirit.
- B. A state of celibacy is preferable.
- C. Marriage however, is not condemned or unlawful.
- D. Christians should have a holy indifference to the world.
 - 1. As to the relation in marriage.
 - 2. As to afflictions.
 - 3. As to enjoyments.
 - 4. As to employment and worldly trade.
 - 5. As to worldly concerns.
- E. To reasons for such advice.
 - 1. The time is short.
 - 2. Till this world passes away.
- F. The warnings against worldly cares.
- G. Behavior toward virgin.
 - 1. Might refer to father giving away virgin daughter.
 - 2. More likely to refer to man speaking of his own virginity.

IV. May Widows Remarry (39-40)?

- A. The wife is bound by law as long as husband lives.
- B. If the husband is dead she is at liberty to marry.
- C. Marriage to be "in the Lord."
 - 1. This refers to the person whom she marries.
 - 2. This does not refer to manner in which she marries.

QUESTION

I. Marital Rights And Obligations - Counsel For The Unmarried (7:1-16).

- 1. Why does Paul bring up the subject of marriage in this epistle (1)? _____.
- 2. Under certain circumstances, what is not good for man (1)? _____.
- 3. What solution is recommended to prevent illicit relations between unmarried people (2)? _____.
- 4. To what degree are the husband and wife obligated to one another (4,5)? _____.
- 5. As long as there is mutual consent, a husband and wife may refuse one another for what reason (5)? _____.
- 6. Why should they not remain separated too long (5)? _____.
- 7. What did Paul make clear about this teaching concerning the husband and wife (6)? _____.
- 8. What did Paul wish (7)? _____.
- 9. What is there about the created nature of man that would make Paul's wish both impractical and impossible (7)? _____.

10. What was the apostle's advice to the unmarried and widows (8)? _____.
11. Upon what condition should these marry (9)? _____.
12. What command is given to the married (10)? _____.
13. What alternatives are given to a husband and wife who are separated (11)? _____.
14. The foregoing lessons concerning marriage were taught personally by Jesus and now repeated by Paul; however as an inspired Apostle he now has additional revelation on the subject which tells us what (12, 13)? _____.
15. What is said about the influence a Christian husband or wife may have over an unbelieving mate (14)? _____.
16. What if the unbeliever in the marriage union wants to depart (15)? _____.
17. What can be gained by a peaceful marriage between the believer and the unbeliever (16)? _____.

II. Principles Already Considered As Applied To Other Civil Relations (7:17-24).

1. In what state does Paul ordain that every man walk (17)? _____.
2. How is this rule applied to circumcision (17, 18)? _____.
3. Since circumcision and uncircumcision have no spiritual significance, what is considered important (19; Gal. 5:6)? _____.
4. How was every man advised to abide (20)? _____.
5. How is the above principle illustrated (21, 22)? _____.
6. We are not to be servants of whom (23)? _____.
7. Regardless of our position in life, where must we abide (24)? _____.

III. Advice To The Unmarried, Both Virgins And Widows (7:25-40).

1. What had Jesus taught about virgins (25)? _____.
2. What political condition made single life seem more advantageous (26)? _____.
3. Concerning marital relations, what action is next advised (27)? _____.
4. What action is permitted (28)? _____.
5. Why is it so meaningless to become so heavily involved in this present world (29-31)? _____.
6. What are the differences in the motives of the married and the unmarried (32-34)? _____.
7. What was Paul's aim in presenting these lessons on marriage (35)? _____.

8. What further instructions are given (36-38)? _____.
9. To what law is the wife bound (39; Rom. 7:1-4)? _____.
10. When is a widow at liberty to marry (39)? _____.

I CORINTHIANS: CHAPTER EIGHT

OUTLINE

- I. Knowledge Does Not Necessarily Give The Freedom Of Eating (1-7).
 - A. Knowledge sometimes puffs up (1, 3, 7).
 1. No ignorance more common than the deceit of knowledge (2).
 2. The charitable man is preferred by God.
 - B. An idol is nothing.
 1. The world makes many gods.
 2. To us, there is one God and Father.
 3. There is one Lord, Jesus Christ.
 - C. There is not in every man this knowledge.
 1. Some are used to idolatry.
 2. The eating of meats by the knowledgeable brother might make the ignorant brother regard an idol.
- II. The Eating Of Meats, Though A Matter Of Indifference, Is Not Always Proper.
 - A. Since every man does not have knowledge, a Christian should be careful.
 - B. Eating and drinking neither virtuous nor criminal.
 - C. The abuse of one's liberty.
 1. Ignorant brother lapses back to idolatry.
 2. It is through the knowledge of the strong brother.
 3. When defiling a brother's conscience, we sin against Christ.
 4. Paul's example was to give up anything for the sake of a brother.

QUESTIONS

- I. Christian Liberty As Related To The Eating Of Meats Offered To Idols (8:1-13).
 1. To what subject does Paul now turn (1)? _____.
 2. How are knowledge and charity (love) contrasted (1)? _____.
 3. What is said of the man who glories in his own knowledge (2)? _____.
 4. What is said of the man who loves God (3)? _____.
 5. In what way are the first three verses of this chapter related to the following discourse on eating meats offered in sacrifice to idols? (Think!!) _____.
 6. What do we as Christians know (4, 6)? _____.
 7. Describe the idolatrous condition which had developed in the heathen world (5) _____.

9. What was the attitude of some of the new converts from paganism (7)?_____.
10. What has meat to do with our relationship to God (8)?_____.
11. When does the liberty of a Christian to eat as he pleases no longer remain a liberty (9)?_____.
12. Explain just how a weak Christian may be misled by a brother who through knowledge and understanding eats freely (10)_____.
13. What can the abuse of this liberty cause (11)?_____.
14. What happens when we do what we are at liberty to do without showing concern and consideration for our weak brother (12)?_____.
15. How is this principle applicable to Christians today since we are not faced with this identical problem (Rom. 14:21)?_____.
16. What compromising attitude should the strong, understanding Christian assume in regard to his weak unlearned brother (13)?_____.
17. What condition would absolve this compromise and allow the strong brother to return to his liberty?_____.

I CORINTHIANS: CHAPTER NINE

OUTLINE

- I. The Mission And Authority Of Apostles (1-2).
 - A. Paul's apostolical mission and character.
 - B. The success of his mission.
 - C. He upbraids the Corinthians for their disrespect.
- II. The Claims For Support In His Ministry (3-14).
 - A. The answer to examination.
 - 1. Power to eat and drink.
 - 2. Power to be married.
 - 3. Power to forbear working.
 - B. The arguments to prove this claim.
 - 1. The common practice and expectations of mankind.
 - 2. The experience of the Jewish law.
 - 3. Common equity.
 - 4. The maintenance afforded others.
 - 5. Memory of their life in the Jewish establishment.
- III. Paul Willingly Waived This Privilege (15-18).
 - A. The neglect of these rights in past times.
 - B. The reason for such self-denial.
 - C. For Paul, self-denial more honorable than comforts afford.
 - D. The grace of willing duty.
 - E. The large recompense for such self-denial.
- IV. Other Things Denied (19-23).
 - A. Assertion of liberty.
 - B. Things which were denied.
 - 1. To the Jews he became a Jew.
 - 2. To those without the law as without the law.
 - 3. To the weak he became weak.
 - 4. He became all things to all men.
 - C. The reason for these actions (23).
- V. The Encouragement To Act In This Manner (24-27).
 - A. Exhorts them to their duty (24).
 - B. The allusion of physical games.
 - 1. Those that ran were kept to a strict diet (23).
 - 2. They hardened themselves to hardships.
 - 3. The body made to serve the mind, not suffer under it.
 - C. Reasons for Corinthians to so run.
 - 1. We run for an incorruptible crown.
 - 2. We run certain to receive the prize.
 - 3. The danger of presumptive running (27).

QUESTIONS

I. Rights And Privileges Of All Who Preach The Gospel (9:1-14).

1. Why did Paul find it necessary to make a defense of his apostleship (3)? _____.
2. What four arguments did Paul offer in defense of his apostleship (1)? _____.
3. What was the one undeniable proof or seal of Paul's apostleship (2)? _____.
4. What was the first privilege claimed by Paul (4)? _____.
5. What right did Paul as an apostle have in regard to marriage (5)? _____.
6. Which apostle was identified as having a wife (5)? _____.
7. By what other names was Cephas called (Jno. 1:40-42)? _____.
8. What other right did Paul claim for himself and Barnabas (6)? _____.
9. What examples did Paul use to show that wages for service is the rule in all employment (7)? _____.
10. In addition to calling upon human authority to substantiate the rule of "wages for service," Paul also appeals to what (8)? _____.
11. What was written in the law of Moses concerning the rule of "wages for service" (9)? _____.
12. Since God provides for animals, and since this law was not stated to protect the oxen from starvation, what then is its intended application (9, 10)? _____.
13. How does Paul apply this rule to the relation that existed between the Corinthians and himself (11)? _____.
14. Why had Paul not taken advantage of his right to accept wages from the church at Corinth (12)? _____.
15. How could Paul's receiving wages from Corinth be a possible hinderance to the cause of Christ there? _____.
16. What very familiar principle of the law of Moses is stated by Paul (13)? _____.
17. What New Testament precept runs parallel to the above principle (14)? _____.

II. Rights And Privileges Set Aside In The Interest And Welfare Of Others (9:15-27).

1. Paul did not intend that this letter be considered as what (15)? _____.
2. Why should there be no personal glory in preaching the gospel (16)? _____.

3. How was Paul's personal philosophy an exception to the divinely appointed rule of "they which preach the gospel should live of the gospel" (17, 18)? _____.
4. Was Paul's life of "service without wages" beneficial or harmful to the church at Corinth (II Cor. 12:13)? _____.
5. Did Paul's attitude of "free preaching" apply to all churches where he preached or just to isolated cases such as Corinth (II Cor. 11:8; Phil 4:13-18)? _____.
6. Explain Paul's statement "I am made all things to all men, that I might by all means save some" (19-22). _____.
7. How is racing comparable to Christian living (24-26)? _____.
8. Every person who preaches the gospel is apprehensive of what possibility (27)? _____.
9. To avoid being a castaway, what must we do (27)? _____.

I CORINTHIANS: CHAPTER TEN

OUTLINE

- I. Warnings From History (1-13).
 - A. Israel escapes (1-2).
 - B. Israel sustained (3-4).
 - C. Israel overthrown (5-6).
 - D. Israel in idolatry (7; Exodus 32:1-6cf).
 - E. Israel in fornication (8; Numbers 25:1-9).
 - F. Israel provoking the Lord (9; Numbers 21:5,6cf).
 - G. Israel murmuring (10; Numbers 14:2,29; 16:40-49).
 - H. Caution (11-12).
 - I. Comfort (13).
- II. Flee From Idolatry (14-22).
 - A. Argument from the Lord's Supper (14-17).
 - B. Argument from Jewish worship (18).
 - C. Application (19-21).
 - 1. An idol is nothing.
 - 2. Eating in heathen worship is idolatry.
 - 3. Eating a heathen sacrifice is the renouncing of Christ.
 - D. Warning from nature and power of God (22).
- III. The Use And Abuse Of Christian Liberty (23-33).
 - A. Lawful expediency considers the good of others (23-24).
 - B. Ask no questions (25-27).
 - 1. On what is sold in the shambles.
 - 2. On when you are bidden to a feast.
 - C. Eat not (28-31).
 - 1. When offending another.
 - 2. Because of another's conscience.
 - 3. In order to do all to the glory of God.
 - D. Give none offense (32-33).
 - 1. To three classes of people.
 - a. Jew.
 - b. Greek.
 - c. Church.
 - 2. For the profit, salvation, of many.

QUESTIONS

- I. The Fall Of Israel A Warning To The Church (10:1-13).
 - 1. In what way was the passage of the Israelites through the Red Sea analogous to Christian baptism (1,2)?
-

2. The experience of Israel passing through the Red Sea was called what (2)? _____.
3. Since Israel had an experience comparable to Christian baptism they were thus given the privilege of doing what two things (3,4; Ex. 16:13-22; Josh. 5:12; Ex. 17:5-7; Num. 20:7-13)? _____.
4. What did the manna which Israel ate and the water they drank point to in the Christian dispensation (4; I Cor. 23-26)? _____.
5. Why was God displeased with Israel (5)? _____.
6. Why is the fall of Israel mentioned in this epistle (6)? _____.
7. Name four things which Israel did to envoke the wrath of God (7-10) _____.
8. How many fell as a result of fornication (8)? _____.
9. Why were some Israelites destroyed by serpents (9)? _____.
10. How is this lesson applied to us (9)? _____.
11. What happened to murmuring Israelites (10; Num. 14:2, 29; Num. 16:40-49)? _____.
12. What are God's instructions to Christians (Phil. 2:14)? _____.
13. Why did these things happen to Israel and why are they written (11)? _____.
14. In the matter of chronology the Christian age is considered to be what (11; I Jno. 2:18; Heb. 9:26; I Pet. 4:7)? _____.
15. In view of all that happened to Israel, what warning is given to Christians (12)? _____.
16. What lessons are taught by Paul concerning temptation (13)? _____.

II. Renewal Of Discourse On Eating Meat Offered To Idols (10:14-33).

1. What is Paul's injunction concerning idolatry (14)? _____.
2. The cup and the bread have what significance (16)? _____.
3. What relationship do Christians (spiritual Israel) sustain towards one another as they partake of the one bread (17)? _____.
4. When the Israelites (fleshly Israel) ate the sacrifices what did they become (18)? _____.
5. What conclusion does Paul reach from the foregoing illustrations of participation and communion (19, 20)? _____.
6. What two things are incompatible (21)? _____.

7. What characteristic of the Lord dare we not provoke (22)? _____.
8. Lawful things are not always what (23)? _____.
9. What is the Christian's true purpose and attitude (24)? _____.
10. What is said of meat bought in the market place or shambles (25)? _____.
11. How are Christians instructed to behave when invited out to eat with a non-believer (27)? _____.
12. What should your reaction be if someone were to point out to you that you are eating idolatrous meat (28)? _____.
13. Paul recognized the injustice of one man's conscience interfering with another man's what (29, 30)? _____.
14. Why did Paul surrender his liberty to those who were weak in the faith (31-33)? _____.

I CORINTHIANS: CHAPTER ELEVEN

OUTLINE

- I. Misconduct Of Women (1-16).
 - A. Praise (1-2).
 - B. Description of authority (3).
 - C. Description of fault (4-5).
 - D. Reasons:
 - 1. Man dishonors head, women likewise (4-5).
 - 2. Man image and glory of God, woman of man (7).
 - 3. Woman made for and from man, not man for woman (8-9).
 - 4. Because of the angels (10).
 - E. Caution (11-12).
 - F. Argument from nature (13-15).
 - G. Custom and contention (16).
- II. Warnings, Instructions Concerning Lord's Supper (17-34).
 - A. Rebukes (17-22).
 - 1. Not for better (17).
 - 2. Division (18-19).
 - 3. Disorder (20-22).
 - a. Contempt for supper.
 - b. Contempt for church.
 - c. Contempt for brethren.
 - B. Instructions (23-34).
 - 1. Supper (23-26).
 - a. Author - Christ.
 - b. Time - betrayal night.
 - c. Materials.
 - (1) Bread - body.
 - (2) Fruit of vine - blood.
 - d. Actions (thanks, partake).
 - e. Purposes.
 - (1) Memorial.
 - (2) Show forth death.
 - f. Constancy.
 - (1) Often.
 - (2) Till He comes.
 - C. Dangers of discretion (27-32).
 - 1. Great guilt (27).
 - 2. Great hazard (29).
 - 3. Great chastening.
 - D. General conclusion (33-34).
 - 1. Tarry one for another.
 - 2. Satisfy hunger at home.

QUESTIONS

I. Significance Of A Veil In The Corinthian Society (11:1-16).

1. In what way are Christians to be followers of Paul(1)? _____.
2. For what did Paul praise the Corinthians (2)? _____.
3. List the proper order of rank in the kingdom as pertaining to authority and dominion (3)? _____.
4. A man who prays and teaches with his head covered is guilty of what (4)? _____.
5. The Christian woman of Corinth who worshipped with her head uncovered was guilty of what (5)? _____.
6. For a woman to worship without a veil in the Corinthian society would be comparable to what (5)? _____.
7. Custom gave what alternative to the Corinthian women in regard to public appearance (6)? _____.
8. Why should the man keep his head uncovered in worship(7)? _____.
9. What was the origin of woman and why (7-9; Gen. 2:18-23)? _____.
10. How was the Christian woman of Corinth to show her subjection to her head (10)? _____.
11. What should man remember lest he abuse his authority as head of the woman (11-12)? _____.
12. What would human judgment conclude in this matter (13)? _____.
13. What does nature teach regarding man's hair (14)? _____.
14. What does nature teach regarding woman's hair (15)? _____.
15. What conclusion does Paul make in the matter (16)? _____.
16. Does a woman's hat today have the same significance as the veil of the Corinthian society? Explain _____.
17. What principles did the following early day customs demonstrate ? Washing each others feet (Jno. 13:12-17)? _____.
18. Principle and Custom: Which never changes and which continually changes? _____.
19. What attitude did Paul take toward prevailing customs (Acts 28:17; I Cor. 9:21)? _____.
20. How does the Christian woman show her subjection in any society (I Pet. 3:4)? _____.

II. A Stern Rebuke For Perverting The Lord's Supper (11:16-34).

1. Why was worship at Corinth more harmful than good (17, 18)? _____.
2. How do factions bring to the fore the genuine Christians (19)? _____.
3. How had the Corinthians abused the Lord's Supper (20-22)? _____.
4. Describe the institution of the Lord's Supper (23-25)? _____.
5. The bread and the cup represent what (23-25)? _____.
6. Why do we partake of these emblems (26)? _____.
7. What will result if we partake in any unworthy manner (27, 29)? _____.
8. Whom should we examine as we eat (28, 31)? _____.
9. Improper participation in this spiritual feast causes what condition (30)? _____.
10. In eating the supper what is meant by "tarry one for another" (33)? _____.
11. In order to keep the common meal out of the worship service, what does Paul advise (34)? _____.
12. Did Paul consider this letter sufficient to solve their problems (34)? _____.

I CORINTHIANS: CHAPTER TWELVE

OUTLINE

- I. Gifts Poured Out (1-11).
 - A. Former state of Christians (1-2).
 - B. Discernment of true gifts of Spirit (3).
 - 1. Jesus is anathema - not of Spirit (3).
 - 2. Jesus is Lord - of Spirit.
 - C. Varied gifts, yet same Spirit.
 - Parallel - 1. Varied gifts, same Spirit.
 - 2. Varied ministrations, same Lord.
 - 3. Varied workings, same God.
 - D. Purpose of gifts - profit (7).
 - E. Gifts according to His will (8-11).
 - 1. Word of wisdom.
 - 2. Word of knowledge.
 - 3. Faith.
 - 4. Healing.
 - 5. Miracles.
 - 6. Prophecy.
 - 7. Discerning spirits.
 - 8. Tongues.
 - 9. Interpretation of tongues.
- II. Allusion To Human Body (12-31).
 - A. Many members but one body - "essential unity" (12-14).
 - 1. As Christ is one.
 - 2. As baptized in and drink of one Spirit.
 - B. Each member has place and use - "practical unity" (15-26).
 - 1. Least member yet a member (15-16).
 - 2. Distinction essential (17-19).
 - 3. Disposal by God (18-20).
 - 4. Useful and necessary to each other (21-24).
 - 5. No schism, but same care (25-26).
 - C. Relation to Christ and one another (27).
 - D. Variety of offices (28-30).
 - 1. Apostles.
 - 2. Prophets.
 - 3. Teachers.
 - 4. Miracles.
 - 5. Healings.
 - 6. Helps.
 - 7. Governments.
 - 8. Tongues.
 - E. Hint of great gifts, more excellent way (31).

QUESTIONS

One Spirit Provided A Variety Of Spiritual Gifts To Accomplish One Aim (12:1-11).

1. To what subject does Paul now turn (1)? _____.
2. From a study of the following scriptures, what purpose did spiritual gifts serve in the early church (Jno. 20:30, 31; Mk. 16:20; Heb. 2:3, 4; Jno. 16:13; Acts 1:4)? _____.
3. Since miracles were performed to confirm the word of God thus causing people to believe, and since they are no longer a function of the church, how do we acquire faith today (Rom. 10:17)? _____.
4. How do we know that miracles should not supplement the word of God today (11 Tim. 3:16, 17)? _____.
5. What was the former religious condition of these Gentiles (2)? _____.
6. No man can say that Jesus is Lord except by what source (3)? _____.
7. There is a variety of Spiritual gifts but only one what (4)? _____.
8. Who is the source of all Spiritual operations (5-6)? _____.
9. List the different Spiritual gifts (7-10): _____.
10. What was the basis of the division of these gifts (11)? _____.

II. Unity Of The Sirit Exemplified By Unity Of The Body (12:12-31).

1. How is the human body like the body of Christ (12)? _____.
2. How does one get into the body of Christ (13; Gal. 3:27)? _____.
3. The body is composed of what (14)? _____.
4. What lesson does Paul teach about the physical body (14-20)? _____.
5. What other principle about the body does Paul emphasize (21-24)? _____.
6. To what extent must the body be a synchronized unit (25, 26)? _____.
7. What application does Paul make of these principles concerning the physical body (27)? _____.
8. List some of the functions of the members of the early church (28): _____.
9. What does Paul's series of questions imply (29, 30)? _____.
10. Was there something better than the possession of a spiritual gift (31)? _____.

I CORINTHIANS: CHAPTER THIRTEEN

OUTLINE

- I. Contrast Of Love With Other Things (1-3).
 - A. The gift of tongues.
 - B. Prophecy.
 - C. Miraculous faith.
 - D. Outward acts of charity.
 - E. Sufferings.
- II. Analysis Of Love (4-7).
 - A. Long suffering.
 - B. Kind and benign.
 - C. Suppresses envy.
 - D. Subdues pride and vain glory.
 - E. Does not pass the bounds of decency.
 - F. An utter enemy to selfishness.
 - G. Tempers and restrains passions.
 - H. Thinks no evil.
 - I. It's joy and pleasure.
 - J. It bears all things and endures all things.
 - K. Believes and hopes well of all others.
- III. Defence Of Love (8-13).
 - A. From its longer continuance and duration.
 - B. From its state of perfection versus imperfection.
 - C. The passing away of imperfection.
 - D. Preference of love even to faith and hope.

QUESTIONS

- I. The Use Of Spiritual Gifts Contrasted To A More Excellent Way (13:1-7).
 - 1. Even though Spiritual gifts were important, Paul reminded the Corinthians that there was a what (12:31)? _____.
 - 2. What is the more excellent way(1)? _____.
 - 3. Even though Paul spoke by the inspiration of God, how could his efforts be for nought (2)? _____.
 - 4. Speaking the truth without love would be the same as what (1)? _____.
 - 5. Of what profit are spiritual gifts without love (2)? _____.
 - 6. How could the giving of all your physical wealth to the poor be done to no avail (3)? _____.
 - 7. How can dying as a Christian martyr be without any profit at all (3)? _____.
 - 8. Name the seven positive qualities of charity (love) lis-

ted by Paul(4-8): _____

9. Name the nine qualities of love which are listed in these verses (4-8): _____

II. Temporary Nature Of These Special Spiritual Gifts (13:8-13).

1. In what way does Paul contrast love with these special spiritual gifts (8)? _____
2. These spiritual gifts were only boosters or starters and considered by Paul to be a temporary _____ of the whole plan of redemption (9).
3. At what appointed time were these temporary aids or spiritual gifts to have fulfilled their purpose (10)? _____
4. What language does James use to refer to the word of God (Jas. 1:25)? _____
5. Explain the analogy drawn between the babyhood state of the church and the nature of a child (11): _____
6. In this analogy the spiritual gifts are referred to as what (11)? _____
7. What other illustration does Paul use to demonstrate the function of these special gifts of the Spirit (12)? _____
8. Even though spiritual gifts were designed to vanish away after they had fulfilled their purpose, what three things were to continue to abide (13)? _____
9. Of all the things mentioned in this chapter, what is considered to be the greatest (13)? _____

I CORINTHIANS: CHAPTER FOURTEEN

OUTLINE

I. The Preferable Gift (1-5).

- A. Exhortation to charity (1).
- B. The preferred spiritual gift.
- C. The reasons for this preference.
 - 1. Speaking in tongues between God and self.
 - 2. Speaking in tongues edifies self (4).
 - 3. No gift despised but best gifts to be preferred (5).

II. The Least Profitable Gift (6-14).

- A. Tongues the least of all profitable.
- B. Illustrations to prove the point:
 - 1. A pipe or harp in one tone.
 - 2. A trumpet with one uncertain sound.
 - 3. The gibberish of barbarians.
- C. The application of this principle:
 - 1. Be chiefly desirous of the most beneficial gifts (12).
 - 2. Tongue speakers would be benefited by having the gift of interpretation (13).
 - 3. Lest the understanding be unfruitful (14).

III. Worship Must Be Understandable (15-20).

- A. Direction how to sing and pray in public (15).
- B. The enforcement of this position.
 - 1. Otherwise the unlearned cannot say "Amen" (16).
 - 2. Paul's own example:
 - a. He was not behind any in this spiritual gift (18).
 - b. He had rather speak five words with understanding than ten-thousand in an unknown tongue.

IV. Contrast Of Prophecy And Tongues (21-25).

- A. Tongues were more of a judgment than mercy (21).
- B. Tongues were a sign to unbelievers (22).
- C. Reputation of assemblies.
 - 1. Possibility to be thought mad (23).
 - 2. Possibility of conversion (24-25).

V. Directions To Avoid Disorder (26-33).

- A. Confusion should not be introduced into assembly (26).
- B. Regulations to correct their faults:
 - 1. No more than two or three speak in unknown tongues, and not even this unless an interpreter (27,28).
 - 2. As to prophesying, only two or three speak in one meeting, successively, not all at once.
 - 3. Other prophets could wait and control their indwelling Spirit (33).

- C. The reasons for these regulations:
 - 1. For the churches to benefit.
 - 2. To show God is not the author of confusion (33).
 - 3. It is already being accomplished in other churches (33).

VI. The Use Of Women (34-36).

- A. The enjoinder of silence on women in public assemblies.
- B. The reason for this injunction.
 - 1. God's law and command (34).
 - 2. Made to be subordinate to man.
 - 3. Shameful for them to leave their place.

VII. Conclusion Concerning Public Worship (37-40).

- A. Stumble not from arrogance as if the gospel originated in Corinth (36).
- B. Reaffirmation that these commands were from God (37).
- C. Two general advisements:
 - 1. Though they should not despise the gift of tongues or misuse it, they should prefer prophesying.
 - 2. Whatever they do, let it be done decently and in order.

QUESTIONS

I. Prophecy More Effective Than Tongues Because Of Wider Utility (14:1-19).

- 1. What three things did Paul encourage the Corinthians to do (1)? _____.
- 2. Of these things which is most important (1)? _____.
- 3. What was wrong with speaking a foreign language in the church at Corinth (2)? _____.
- 4. What advantage did the gift of prophecy (teaching) have over the gift of speaking in a different language (3)? _____.
- 5. Who is edified when a foreign language is spoken when no one in the audience understands the language (3)? _____.
- 6. The whole church can be edified and benefited only in what way (4)? _____.
- 7. Under what condition would tongues be considered profitable in the church at Corinth (5)? _____.
- 8. Speaking in a language which no one understands is compared to what (6-8)? _____.

9. In teaching if words are used which cannot be understood what is the result (9-11)? _____.
10. To what end were spiritual gifts to be used (12)? _____.
11. What is said about praying in a language which no one understands (14-17)? _____.
12. What conclusion does Paul reach in regard to the use of tongues in the church (19)? _____.
13. Since tongues had such little value in the church at Corinth, what was their purpose (Acts 2:1-12)? _____.
14. After the gospel had penetrated into the ranks of every nation through the use of tongues, what disposition was then to be made of this spiritual gift (I Cor. 13:8-10)? _____.

II. Tongues And Prophecy Compared In View Of Their Specific Function (14:20-25).

1. Apparently the Corinthians had displayed their gifts like a child with a new toy, thus compelling Paul to say what (20)? _____.
2. Paul reminds them that if they are going to act like children to do so in what respect (20)? _____.
3. What prophecy of Isaiah does Paul now repeat (21; Isa. 28:11-12)? _____.
4. In addition to expediting the word of God and edifying the church, what other purpose did tongues serve (22)? _____.
5. If a visitor were to come to the worship service and all who took part in the service spoke in a foreign language what would the reaction be (23)? _____.
6. On the other hand, how will a visitor or an unbeliever be affected by good plain teaching (24, 25)? _____.

III. Regulations Concerning The Use Of Spiritual Gifts In Worship Services (14:26-40).

1. How had the Corinthians misused their spiritual gifts (26)? _____.
2. In order for a brother at Corinth to use his gift of speaking in tongues, it had to be under what conditions (27)? _____.
3. What if there was no interpreter (28)? _____.
4. How were the prophets as well as the other participants to conduct themselves during worship (29-33)? _____.

5. What instructions were given to the women in regard to the worship service of the whole church (34, 35; I Tim. 2:11-14)? _____.
6. The writings of Paul are what (37)? _____.
7. What if one refuses these admonitions (38)? _____.
8. How were spiritual gifts to be used in the early church (39-40)? _____.

I CORINTHIANS: CHAPTER FIFTEEN

OUTLINE

I. Truth Of Resurrection

- A. Reasons to believe that Christ arose from dead.
 - 1. From scripture (1-4).
 - 2. Testimony of eyewitnesses (5-11).
- B. Absurdity of contrary doctrine (12-34).
 - 1. If dead do not arise, Christ has not risen (13).
 - 2. If Christ not risen, preaching Him is vain and faith in Him vain (14).
 - 3. It follows then, the apostles are false witnesses and wicked men (15).
 - 4. Faith of Corinthians therefore vain and they must still be unpardoned sinners.
 - 5. All their pious friends in Christ also lost (18).
 - 6. Christians are the most miserable (19).
 - 7. Interjected illustration (20-28).
 - a. Joyful assurance of Christ's resurrection (19-20).
 - b. Analogy - man raised in manner somewhat like he was subjected to death (21-22).
 - c. Order in which all things to be done (23-28).
 - 8. Baptism vain (29).
 - 9. Sufferings of apostles and others also vain (30-32).

II. Nature Of Resurrection Bodies (35-51).

- A. Illustrations (36-41).
 - 1. Grain (36-38).
 - 2. Flesh (39).
 - 3. Bodies (40).
 - 4. Sun, moon and stars (41).
- B. Direct statement (42-50).
 - 1. Incorruptible (42).
 - 2. Glorious (43).
 - 3. Powerful (43).
 - 4. Spiritual (44).
 - 5. Like body of Jesus, second man, last Adam (45-50).

III. Fate Of Those Alive At Christ's Return (51-54).

- A. Flesh and blood must change (51).
- B. Those dead and those alive both change (52).
- C. Incorruptible and immortal (53-54).

IV. Practical Consequences Of Resurrection (55-58).

- A. Triumph and victory should bring thanks (55-57).
- B. Christians should be led to diligence, firmness of faith, since labor not vain (58).

QUESTIONS

I. The Gospel Defined (15:1-11).

1. What did Paul preach to the Corinthians (1)?_____.
2. Upon what condition could the Corinthians keep the salvation which they had received through the gospel (2)?_____.
3. Failing to hold fast to the teachings of the gospel will cause men to have believed in what (2)?_____.
4. What are the three facts of the gospel which Paul delivered first (3, 4)?_____.
5. What proof do we have of Christ's resurrection (5-8)?_____.
6. How does Paul describe his appointment as an Apostle (8)?_____.
7. Why did Paul think himself unworthy to be called an Apostle (9)?_____.
8. What attribute of God overshadowed Paul's self imposed unworthiness (10)?_____.
9. Regardless of who preached the facts of the gospel, the end result was what (11)?_____.

II. Concerning The Resurrection (15:12-58).

1. What were some of the Corinthians saying (12)?_____.
2. If there is no resurrection then what several things must be concluded (13-18)?_____.
3. If the Christian's hope of resurrection is unfounded, he is considered what among all men (19)?_____.
4. By His resurrection Christ became what (20)?_____.
5. Who instituted death and who abolished death (21, 22)?_____.
6. When will those in Christ be resurrected (23)?_____.
7. At the end what will Christ do with His kingdom (24)?_____.
8. What will mark the end of Christ's reign (25)?_____.
9. What is the last enemy to be destroyed (26)?_____.
10. Jesus has been given authority over all things with what exception (27, 28)?_____.
11. What is meant by the expression "baptized for the dead" (29)?_____.
12. In what other way do Christians demonstrate their hope of resurrection (30-32)?_____.
13. If there is no resurrection, we might as well adopt what popular philosophy (32)?_____.

14. We will be deceived if we forget what (33)? _____.
15. It is shameful not to have what (34)? _____.
16. What foolish questions might some ask (35)? _____.
17. In response to these questions what principle does Paul state (36)? _____.
18. How does Paul illustrate this principle (37-41)? _____.
19. Name the two kinds of bodies (44): _____.
20. The natural body is sown or buried in what three states (42, 43)? _____.
21. What four terms are used to describe the resurrected body (42-44)? _____.
22. How does Paul contrast these two bodies (45-49)? _____.
23. What cannot enter the kingdom of heaven (50)? _____.
24. Describe the transformation that will occur to both the living and the dead when Jesus comes (51-54)? _____.
25. This transformation fulfills what prophecy (54, 55; Hosea 13:14)? _____.
26. What is the sting of death (56)? _____.
27. What is the power or the strength of sin (56)? _____.
28. How is victory over death achieved (57)? _____.
29. Because of the certainty of the resurrection, how should we conduct our lives (58)? _____.

I CORINTHIANS: CHAPTER SIXTEEN

OUTLINE

I. Directions For Charitable Collection (1-4).

- A. The manner of the collection - lay by in store.
- B. The measure of collection - as God has prospered them.
- C. The time of this collection - the first day of the week.
- D. The disposal of this collection - no gatherings when I come - whomsoever ye shall prove.

II. A Purposed Visit To Them (5-9).

- A. His purpose to see them and accomplish some good; to be set forward on the journey (III John 6).
- B. His excuse for not seeing them now - it would only be a transit visit - "by the way": the opposite of "tarry awhile with you."
- C. The limitation of this purpose - I want to stay with you awhile if the Lord will permit.
- D. Purpose at Ephesus.
- E. The reason for staying at Ephesus.

III. Accomodation Of Fellow-Workers (10-12).

- A. Timothy.
- B. Apollos.

IV. Watchfulness In Due Regard To Helpers (13-19).

- A. General advice
 - 1. They should watch.
 - 2. Stand fast.
 - 3. Act like men.
 - 4. Do everything in charity.
- B. Behavior toward fellow-servants.
 - 1. Acknowledge them.
 - 2. Submit to them.

V. Closing Admonitions (20-24).

- A. Salutations to the church from those in Asia.
- B. A solemn warning to the church.
- C. Good wishes and good will to them.

QUESTIONS

1. Who was this collection for (1, 3; Rom. 15:26)? _____.
2. What rules governed this collection (2)? _____.
3. Why did Paul delay his trip to Corinth (8, 9)? _____.

4. What instruction does Paul give concerning Timothy (10, 11)?
5. What explanation does Paul make about Apollos (12)?
6. What concluding instructions did Paul deliver (13)?
7. How should all things be done (14)?
8. What is said about the house of Stephanas (15)?
9. What did Aquila and Priscilla have in their house (19)?
10. If a man does not love the Lord Jesus, he is what (22)?