

Lesson One: First Corinthians 1:1-17

1. What did Paul say about himself? Who else is mentioned? 1:1
2. How did Paul address the Church? 1:2, 3
3. For what did Paul thank God? 1:4
4. In what were they enriched? 1:5. What was confirmed in them? 1:6
5. They were not behind in what? For what were they waiting? 1:7
6. What would Jesus do to the end? Why? 1:8. What is said about God? 1:9
7. What did Paul command them to do? Why? 1:10
8. What had been reported by the house of Chloe? 1:11
9. How did Paul describe the condition? Then, What did he ask? 1:12, 13
10. For what did Paul thank God? Why? 1:14-16
11. Why had Paul been sent by Christ? 1:17

12. Thought Questions

- A. Note: The Church at Corinth possessed spiritual gifts (miraculous powers). Keep that in mind as you study First Corinthians.
- B. What did Paul call the Church in Corinth?
- C. List references to the miraculous in 1:1-17.
- D. Could the "end" (1:18) be the destruction of Jerusalem and the end of the miraculous age? Why do you answer as you do?
- E. What problem is discussed in this lesson?
- F. What was Paul's solution to the problem?
- G. For one to have been "of Paul," what two things must have happened?
- H. Is Christ divided? What does that mean?
- I. What is the meaning of 1:17?

Lesson Two: First Corinthians 1:18-31

1. Review: First Corinthians 1:1-17.
2. What is the preaching of the cross to the perishing? To the saved? 1:16
3. What was written? Where was it written? 1:18
4. What has God done to the wisdom of the world? 1:20
5. Can worldly wisdom know God? What pleased God? 1:21
6. What do Jews and Greeks want? What did Paul preach? What resulted? 1:22-24
7. What is wiser than men? What is stronger than men? 1:25
8. Who are not called? 1:26
9. What did God do to show his wisdom and expose the folly of men? 1:27, 28
10. Why did he do those things? 1:29
11. What was Christ made to them? Why? 1:30, 31

12. Thought Questions

- A. Note: In 1:18 - 2:16, Paul identifies the natural man of 2:14.
- B. How can the cross be foolishness to some and power to save to others?
- C. What were the wise, the scribe, and the disputer of this world?
- D. Why are not many "wise men after the flesh," mighty, or noble called?
- E. Find some Bible examples of God using "foolish things."
- F. Why can it be said that the world "by wisdom knew not God"?
- G. From 1:18-31, list the things that Christ is said to be to the saved.
- H. From 1:18-31, what is said about "how" men are saved?
- I. Why did the Jews stumble at the death of Christ?
- J. What is the main thought in 1:18-31

Lesson Three: First Corinthians 2:1-16

1. What did Paul not use in declaring the testimony of God? Why? 2:1-16
2. Describe Paul. 2:3. (CF. Acts 18: 9, 10)
3. What did he say about his speech? Why? 2: 4, 5
4. Paul spoke wisdom among whom? 2:6 Describe this wisdom. 2: 6, 7
5. Who knew not this wisdom? What would have happened had they known it? 2:8
6. What has eye not seen nor ear heard, neither entered the heart of man? 2:9
7. What did God do? Why did He use the Spirit? 2:10
8. Who knows the things of a man? Who knows the things of God? 2:11
9. What had they not received? What had they received? Why? 2:12
10. What words were not used? Whose words were used? With what result? 2:13
11. What does the natural man not do? Why? 2:14
12. What is said about the spiritual man? Who had the mind of Christ? 2:15,16

13. Thought Questions

- A. List references to the miraculous in 2: 1-16
- B. Why did the princes of this world crucify Christ?
- C. Can man (unaided) know the mind of God? Why?
- D. How can any man know anything about the mind of God?
- E. Who is Paul's "natural man"? Who is "he that is spiritual"?
- F. What does Calvinism teach about Paul's "natural man"
- G. What does this chapter teach about the work of the Holy Spirit?
- H. For whom are the things of God prepared?

Lesson Four: First Corinthians 3:1-11

1. Review: First Corinthians 1:18 - 2:16.
2. Paul Addressed the Corinthians as what? 3:1
3. With what had Paul fed them? Why? 3:2,3
4. How did Paul show them they were carnal? 3:4
5. What did he ask them? 3:5
6. What had Paul done? What had Apollos done? What had God done? 3:6
7. What were Paul and Apollos? What was God? 3:7
8. What is said about "he that planteth and he that watereth"? 3:8
9. What were Paul and Apollos? What were the Corinthians? 3:8
10. What had been given to Paul? What had he done? What did another do? 3:10
11. What warning did Paul give in 3:10? Why? 3:10,11

12. Thought Questions

- A. What is the meaning of Spiritual? Carnal? Milk? Meat?
- B. How did their carnality show itself?
- C. What can we learn about the scriptural attitude toward preachers?
- D. Do we plant and water today? Explain
- E. How were "he that planteth and he that watereth" one?
- F. How were the planter and waterer labourers together with God?
- G. What is meant by their being God's husbandry and God's building?
- H. Who is the true foundation? What does that mean?
- I. What other lessons do you see in 3:1-11?

Lesson Five: First Corinthians 3:12-23

1. List the building materials mentioned in 3:12
2. What will happen to every man's work? 3:13
3. What will happen if a man's work abides? 3:14
4. What will happen if a man's work is burned? 3:15
5. What were they? Who dwelt in them? 3:16
6. What will happen if a man defiles the temple of God? Why? 3:17
7. What warning is given? 3:18 How can a man prevent being deceived? 3:18
8. How does God view the wisdom of the world? What is written? 3:18,20
9. What are men not to glory in? 3:21
10. What belonged to them? 3:21,22
11. To whom did they belong? To whom does Christ belong? 3:23

12. Thought Questions

- A. What is the true foundation? What is the meaning of gold, silver, etc.?
- B. How is every man's work to be tested? What does 3:14, 15 mean?
- C. The Corinthians were the temple of God. What does that mean?
- D. What is the meaning of "the Spirit of God dwelleth in you"?
- E. How could a Corinthian defile the temple of God? Find an example.
- F. What is meant by becoming a fool to be wise? Find a Bible example.
- G. Were the Corinthians glorying in men? Explain?
- H. Does Paul refer to the miraculous in 3:12-23? If so, where?
- I. What lessons may we learn from 3:12-23?

Lesson Six: First Corinthians 4:1-10

1. How did Paul want men to view "us"? 4:1
2. What is required of a steward? 4:2
3. How did Paul feel about others judging him? Did Paul judge himself? 4:3
4. What did Paul say about himself? Who judged Paul? 4:4
5. What were they not to do? Why? 4:5
6. What had Paul done? Why? 4:6
7. Why should they not be puffed one against another? 4:6,7
8. What did Paul say about them? Then, what wish did he express? 4:8
9. What did Paul say God had done in regard to the apostles? Why? 4:9
10. What contrast did Paul make in 4:10?

11. Thought Questions

- A. Who were the "us" in 4:1? What were the "mysteries of God"? 4:1
- B. Define: steward. Why is faithfulness an important quality in a steward?
- C. Is every Christian a steward? If so, with what has God entrusted us?
- D. Who was not Paul's judge? Who was his judge?
- E. List some judgments the Corinthians had made.
- F. Were the Corinthians thinking too highly of men? If so, how do we know?
- G. Can we think too highly of men? Explain.
- H. What attitude seems to have characterized the Corinthians?
- I. In 4:8-10 was Paul using irony, satire, sarcasm, or wit? Why use that?
- J. Now does chapter 4 relate to the problem of division?

Lesson Seven: First Corinthians 4:11-21

1. Review: First Corinthians Chapter Three
2. Describe Paul's living conditions. 4:11
3. With what did Paul labor? 4:12
4. What treatment did he receive and how did he react? 4:12, 13
5. Why did Paul write? 4:14
6. Of what did Paul warn the Corinthians? 4:15
7. What did Paul want them to be? 4:16
8. Whom did Paul send? Why? 4:17
9. How had some reacted? 4:18
10. What did Paul say he would do? Why? 4:19, 20
11. Why did Paul ask them? 4:21
12. **Thought Questions**
 - A. Why did Paul mention his problems and sufferings?
 - B. What was Paul's attitude toward material things? Phil. 4:10-13
 - C. What is the difference between an instructor and a father?
 - D. How had Paul begotten them through the Gospel?
 - E. Why did Paul want them to follow him?
 - F. Who was Timothy? How did Paul use him?
 - G. What is the meaning of "speech" and "power"? 4:19
 - H. What does "the Kingdom of God is not in word, but in power" mean?
 - I. From chapters one through four, list Paul's solutions to the problem of division in the Church at Corinth.

Lesson Eight: First Corinthians 5:1-13

1. What was commonly reported among them? 5:1
2. How had the Church reacted to this situation? 5:2
3. Though he was absent, what had Paul decided about this man? 5:3-5
4. Why was the man to be delivered to Satan? 5:5
5. What was not good? Why? 5:6
6. What were they to do? Why? 5:7
7. What is Christ called? Why? 5:7
8. What were they to do? 5:8
9. With whom were they not to keep company 5:9-11
10. Whom were they to judge? 5:12
11. Who judges those without? What were they to do? 5:13

12. Thought Questions

- A. Define: Fornication
- B. Had the man "married" his father's wife?
- C. What is meant by "puffed up"?
- D. What is meant by "deliver such an one unto Satan"?
- E. Why was he to be delivered unto Satan?
- F. How was he to be treated after he was delivered unto Satan?
- G. Why would Paul not want them to "eat" with such people?
- H. What is meant by "companying with"?
- I. How could the man benefit from the action of the Church?

Lesson Nine: First Corinthians 6:1-11

1. Review: I Corinthians Chapters four and five.
2. What problem did Paul discuss next? 6:1
3. Why should they judge their own matters? 6:2,3
4. Why should they be ashamed? 6: 4,5
5. What were they doing? 6:6
6. What was among them? Why? 6:7
7. What were they doing to their brethren? 6:8
8. Who will not inherit the Kingdom of God? 6:9,10
9. What had some of them been? 6:11
10. What were they now? 6:11
11. By whom had this change taken place? 6:11
12. **Thought Questions**
 - A. Do the lawsuits discussed in 6:1-8 involve civil and spiritual matters?
 - B. Who should be able to judge between brother and brother?
 - C. What kind of judgments are Christians to make? John 7:24
 - D. To what extent should they go in order to obey Paul's instructions?
 - E. Is it ever scriptural for a Christian to take another Christian to court before unbelievers? Explain.
 - F. In what sense do Christians judge the world? (Consider Heb. 11:7)
 - G. What had some of the Corinthians been?
 - H. How did Paul describe their present condition?
 - I. How had the change been brought about?

Lesson Ten: First Corinthians 6:12-20

1. What is said about all things? 6:12
2. Even though all things are lawful, what would Paul not allow? 6:12
3. What will God destroy? What is the body not for? What is it for? 6:13
4. Whom has God raised up? Whom will he raise up? 6:14
5. What are our bodies members of? 6:15
6. What is said about one who is joined to an harlot? 6:16
7. What is said about one who is joined to the Lord? 6:17
8. What were they to flee? Why? 6:18
9. What is their body said to be? What was in them? 6:19
10. Did they belong to themselves? Why? 6:19, 20
11. In what were they to glorify God? Why? 6:20

12. Thought Questions

- A. Are there any references to the miraculous in 6:12-20?
- B. What is included in "all things are lawful"? What is excluded?
- C. What is meant by expedient?
- D. Before a thing can be expedient, it must first be what?
- E. What would Paul not let have power over him?
- F. Define: Fornication
- G. Define: Flee. How does one flee fornication?
- H. Who has power over the body?
- I. For what is the body to be used? Why?

Lesson Eleven: First Corinthians 7:1-11

1. Review: First Corinthians Chapters one through five
2. What was Good? What was to be avoided? How? 7:1,2
3. What are husband and wife to render to each other? 7:3
4. What do the wife and husband not have? 7:4
5. What were they not to do? Why? 7:5
6. What did Paul wish for all men? What does every man have? 7:6,7
7. To whom did Paul speak? What did he say? 7:8
8. Under what circumstances were they to marry? Why? 7:9
9. To whom did Paul next speak? What did he say? 7:10
10. If the wife departs, what is she to do? 7:11
11. What did Paul say concerning husbands? 7:11

12. Thought Questions

- A. List "desires of the body" and tell how each is to be fulfilled.
- B. Define: Fornication
- C. How is fornication to be avoided?
- D. What are the benefits of moral purity?
- E. From 7:1-11, list the obligations of married partners.
- F. Does 7:1-11 authorize a person to divorce his mate?
- G. Define: depart; put away. 7:10,11
- H. What is the wife to do if she "departs"?
- I. What questions do you have about 7:1-11?

Lesson Twelve: First Corinthians 7:12-24

1. Who spoke? What instructions were given to a brother? 7:12
2. What instructions were given to the wife? 7:13
3. What reason is given for the instructions in 7:13? 7:14?
4. What if the unbeliever departs? 7:15
5. What is the next reason given for their staying together? 7:16
6. What did Paul ordain in all the churches? 7:17
7. What was most important to the Corinthians? 7:18-19
8. What was each man to abide in? 7:20
9. What should a man do if he is called being a servant? Why? 7:21, 22
10. What were they not to be? Why? 7:23
11. What was Paul's conclusion in 7:24?
12. **Thought Questions**
 - A. What reasons are given for a believer to remain with an unbeliever?
 - B. Define: Depart (7:15)
 - C. What is meant by "not under bondage"? 7:15 (contrast with 7:27)
 - D. If an unbeliever departs, is the believer free to marry? Why?
 - E. Does 7:20 teach that one can remain in adultery if he obeys the Gospel?
 - F. What is the meaning of 7:20?
 - G. Who bought them? What was the price?
 - H. In what sense is a child of God free? In what sense a servant?
 - I. What other lessons, comments, or questions do you have?

Lesson Thirteen: First Corinthians 7:25-40

1. About whom did Paul write? What did he not have? What did he give? 7:25
2. What did Paul think best? Why? 7:26, 27
3. Was it a sin to marry? Why should they consider not marrying? 7:28
4. What was short? What did Paul then describe? 7:29-31
5. What concerns do the unmarried and the married have? 7:32, 33
6. What difference exists between a wife and a virgin? 7:34
7. Why did Paul speak to them? 7:35
8. What obligations did a man have to his virgin? 7:36, 37
9. What conclusion did Paul give in this matter? 7:38
10. What is said about the wife? 7:39
11. She would be happier if she did what? What did Paul have? 7:40

12. Thought Questions

- A. Was Paul's judgment inspired or uninspired? Why is that important? 7:25
- B. How did Paul describe the conditions to be faced by the Corinthians?
- C. How would being unmarried be a help in the present distress?
- D. What is the bond spoken of in 7:27, 39? (CF. Rom. 7:1-4)
- E. Does 7:27 justify remaining in an adulterous marriage?
- F. Why did Paul give these instructions?
- G. What is meant by "only in the Lord"?
- H. What did Paul mean when he said he had the Spirit of God?
- I. What other lessons or questions do you see in 7:25-40

Lesson Fourteen: First Corinthians 8:1-13

1. Review: I Corinthians chapters Six and Seven
2. What did Paul say they had? What do knowledge and charity do? 8:1
3. What about the man that thinks he knows something? 8:2 What about the man that loves God? 8:3
4. Concerning eating things offered to idols, what is known? 8:4
5. To many there were many gods, but how many did Paul view the Godhood? 8:5,6
6. What do some not have? Why? 8:7
7. What does meat not do? Why? 8:8
8. What warning is given? 8:9
9. Tell why Paul gave the warning in 8:9. 8:10,11
10. When they sinned against a weak brother, they sinned against whom? 8:12
11. What did Paul say he would not do? Why? 8:13
12. **Thought Questions**
 - A. Note: We now begin a new study regarding eating of meats offered in sacrifice to idols. This discussion covers chapters 8-10.
 - B. How does this question differ from the question in Romans 14?
 - C. In 8:1-3, what is implied concerning the attitude of the Corinthians?
 - D. Find a scripture that describes idols then find one that describes God.
 - E. When meat was offered to an idol, did the meat become polluted? Why?
 - F. Was the eating of meats a matter of faith or a matter of liberty?
 - G. What did a brother with "knowledge" know?
 - H. In what did the weakness of the weak brother consist?
 - I. What obligations did these brethren have to one another? Why?

Lesson Fifteen: First Corinthians 9:1-14

1. List the four things Paul brought to the attention of the Corinthians. 9:1
2. If Paul was not an apostle to others he was to whom? Why? 9:2
3. Give Paul's answer to those who questioned him. 9:3-5
4. What power did Paul and Barnabas have? 9:6
5. List Paul's examples to illustrate the power. 9:7
6. Where did those proofs come from? 9:8
7. What was written in the Law? 9:9
8. Why were these things written? 9:10
9. What questions did Paul then ask? 9:11,12
10. Why had Paul not used the power? 9:12
11. What did Paul ask them? 9:13 What did the Lord ordain? 9:14

12. Thought Questions

- A. Note: In 9:1-27, Paul set forth his right to be supported, then told the Corinthians he did not use that right lest he hinder the Gospel. They had the right to eat meats, but not to the hurt of weak brethren.
- B. From 9:1-5, What view did some Corinthians have of Paul?
- C. What proof was there that Paul was indeed an apostle of Jesus Christ?
- D. What powers (rights) did Paul have?
- E. How many of these powers did Paul use?
- F. Why did Paul not use the power to be supported in preaching the Gospel?
- G. What was the lesson for the Corinthians?
- H. Did Paul want the Corinthians to imitate him? 11:1
- I. What other lessons do you see in 9:1-14?

Lesson Sixteen: First Corinthians 9:15-27

1. Did Paul write there things in order to get them to support him? 9:15
2. In preaching did Paul have anything to glory about? Why? 9:16
3. What was Paul's reward for preaching? 9:17,18
4. What had Paul made himself? Why? 9:19
5. To what groups of people did Paul adapt himself? Why? 9:20-22
6. Why did Paul do this ? 9:23
7. How many win a race? What did Paul admonish them to do? 9:24
8. What characterizes the runner that wins? 9:25. Describe the crown. 9:25
9. How did Paul run? How did he fight? 9:26
10. What did Paul do? Why? 9:27

11. Thought Questions

- A. Note: Paul now shows that through he had the right to be supported, he did not exercise that right lest he hinder the gospel.
- B. What lesson did Paul want the Corinthians to learn from his example?
- C. Why was Paul obligated to preach the gospel?
- D. What did Paul do in order to be a more effective in converting the lost?
- E. What is meant by making the gospel "without charge"?
- F. Define: Temperate
- G. What does temperance do for a child of God?
- H. Does 9:15-27 teach that a child of God may be lost?
- I. What word did Paul use to describe the crown for which he was striving? See also I Peter 1:4,5.

Lesson Seventeen: First Corinthians 10:1-15

1. Concerning what did Paul want the Corinthians ignorant? 10:1-4
2. What was said concerning many of the fathers? Why? 10:5
3. Why were these things written? 10:6
4. What were the Corinthians not to be? What was written? 10: 7
5. What else were the Corinthians not to be? How many died in one day? 10:8
6. Name something else they were not to do? What happened among the Jews? 10:9
7. Name the last thing they were not to do? What did the destroyer do? 10:10
8. Why had those things happened and why were they written? 10:11
9. What warning did Paul give the Corinthians? 10:12
10. Did they have unusual temptations? What did Paul tell them about God? 10:13
11. What were they to do? 10:14,15

12. Thought Questions

- A. Note: In 10:1-15, Paul used the Jews as an example of those whom God blessed, but who did not obey God and suffered as a result. This was a warning to the Corinthians to not be high minded and mistreated their brethren through misuse of their liberty to eat meats.
- B. To what does 10:1-4 refer?
- C. Why did the Israelites suffer even though God had richly blessed them?
- D. What blessing had been given to the Corinthians?
- E. Could the Corinthians also suffer after being greatly blessed? Explain.
- F. Why is it dangerous for one to think "he standeth"?
- G. What lessons could the Corinthians learn from 10:13?
- H. How does 10:14 relate to 10:13 and the question of eating meat?

Lesson Eighteen: First Corinthians 10:16-33

1. How many bodies were they? How did they commune with Christ? 10:16,17
2. In fleshly Israel, who partook of the altar? 10:18
3. What could they not do? 10:21,22
4. What did Paul say about "all things" ? 10:23. What were they to seek? 10:24
5. What meat was under consideration? What were they not to do? Why? 10:25,26
6. If an unbeliever invited them to a feast, what were they to do? 10:27,28
7. Whose conscience was the Christian to consider? 10:29,30
8. Whom were they to glorify? 10:31. Whom were they not to offend? 10:32
9. Whom did Paul seek to please? Why? 10:33

10. Thought Questions

- A. Note: After showing proper use of liberties (9:1-27) and warning about pride (10:1-13) Paul returned to his discussion of eating of meats.
- B. With what did an Israelite have fellowship when he ate of his sacrifice?"
- C. With what did the Corinthians have fellowship in the cup and the bread?
- D. To what did the Gentiles sacrifice? With what did they have fellowship?
- E. What choice did the Corinthians have?
- F. Under what circumstances could a Corinthian eat with an unbeliever?
- G. When was God glorified by what they did?
- H. To whom were they not to give any offense? Why?
- I. From 10:16-33, What may we learn about expedients?

Lesson Nineteen: First Corinthians 11:1-16

1. What did Paul want the Corinthians to be? 11:1 (11:1 goes with 10:33)
2. What were they to keep? What did Paul want them to know? 11:2,3
3. How did man dishonor his head? How did woman dishonor her head? Why? 11:4,5
4. What if the woman is uncovered? Why was she to be covered? 11:6
5. Why was man not to cover his head? Why was woman to cover her head? 11:7
6. What was man not? What was woman? Who was created for whom? 11:8,9
7. What was woman to have on her head? Why? 11:10
8. Are man and woman dependent on each other? All things are for whom? 11:11,12
9. What question should they be able to decide? 11:13
10. What should nature have taught them? 11:14,15
11. What if a man seem to be contentious? 11:2-16

12. Thought Questions

- A. What problem did Paul deal with in 11:2-16 ?
- B. Are there two coverings in 11:2-16? - - artificial and natural?
- C. What seems to have been happening in Corinth?
- D. Does 11:2-16 have to do with customs which prevailed in Corinth? Explain
- E. List the reasons why a man ought not to cover his head.
- F. List the reasons why a woman ought to cover her head?
- G. Define: shave and shorn.
- H. What is meant by praying and prophesying?
- I. Does any of 11:2-16 apply to men and women today? Explain.

Lesson Twenty: First Corinthians 11:17-34

1. Why did Paul not praise the Corinthians? 11:17
2. What had Paul heard? Why must there be heresies? 11:18,19
3. What was happening when they came together? 11:20,21
4. Where should they have been eating their meals? 11:22
5. What had Paul received from the Lord and delivered to them? 11:23,24
6. What else did Paul say Jesus did? 11:25 What were they showing? 11:26
7. What happened if one ate the bread and drank the cup unworthily? 11:27
8. What was each one to do? Why? 11:28,29
9. What condition existed among the Corinthians? 11:30
10. What resulted from judging themselves? 11:31,32
11. What were they to do for one another? What if one was hungry? 11:33,34

12. Thought Questions

- A. When was the Lord's Supper instituted? By whom?
- B. What elements did Jesus use? What did each signify?
- C. Where did Jesus put the Lord's Supper? When is it to be observed?
- D. What resulted from proper observance of the Lord's Supper?
- E. What was happening in Corinth in regard to the Lord's Supper?
- F. Define: Unworthily, Despise, discern.
- G. What resulted from their improper observance of the Lord's Supper?
- H. What were they required to do to solve the problem?
- I. What other lessons do you see in 11:17-34?

Lesson Twenty One: First Corinthians 12:1-11

1. Review: Overview of First Corinthians chapters one through eleven.
2. Of what did Paul not want them to be ignorant? What did they know? 12:1,2
3. What did they know about a man that said Jesus was accursed? What did they know about a man that said Jesus was Lord? 12:3
4. What was said about gifts? What was said about the spirit? 12:4
5. What was said about administrations? What was said about the Lord? 12:5
6. What was said about operations? What was said about God? 12:6
7. What was given to every man? Why? 12:7
8. What gifts were given to one? Who gave the gifts? 12:8
9. What gifts were given to others? Who gave the gifts? 12:9
10. List gifts that were given to others? 12:10
11. Who worked all these gifts? What else did he do? 12:11

12. Thought Questions

- A. Note: In 12:1-14:40 Paul wrote concerning spiritual gifts. In 12:1-11 he identified nine different gifts given by the Holy Spirit.
- B. Why did Paul call idols "dumb"?
- C. What is the meaning of 12:3?
- D. What is the importance of the three statements in 12:4-6?
- E. To what does "manifestation of the spirit" refer? Why was it given?
- F. Be able to explain each of the nine gifts.
- G. Were all the gifts given to one person? Did every Christian have a gift?
- H. How did those who had gifts get their gifts?
- I. Why did each person receive the particular gift, or gifts, he received?

Lesson Twenty Two: First Corinthians 12:12-31

1. What is said about the body? What had happened to the Corinthians? 12:12,13
2. How did Paul illustrate the need members have for one another? 12:14-17
3. What had God done? 12:18 What if there had been only one member? 12:19
4. Even though there were many members, how many bodies were there? 12:20
5. What can the eye not say? What can the head not say? 12:21
6. What was said about other parts of the body? 12:22,23
7. How did God keep the body from being divided? 12:24,25
8. What happens when one member suffers or is honored? 12:26
9. Who is said to be the body of Christ? 12:27
10. What had God set in the church ? Do all have the same function? 12:28-30
11. What admonition did Paul give them? What would he show them? 12:31

12. Thought Questions

- A. What was Paul trying to get the Corinthians to see in 12:12-31?
- B. What did Paul mean by "so also is Christ"?
- C. In 12:13, what is the importance of "one spirit"?
- D. How did the Corinthians get into the body of Christ? What is the body?
- E. Who makes up the body of Christ?
- F. How did Paul show that every member is necessary and must cooperate?
- G. Who designed the human body? Who designed the body of Christ?
- H. Why did the church at Corinth need miraculous powers?
- I. Was there something better for the Corinthians than moraculous powers?

Lesson Twenty Three: First Corinthians 13:1-13

1. Describe the man who speaks well, but does not have charity? 13:1
2. When is a person said to be nothing? 13:2
3. List the things which do not profit if a person does not have charity? 13:3
4. What does charity do? What does charity not do? 13:4
5. List some more things which charity does not do. 13:5
6. What is the contrast in 13:6?
7. List the four things charity is said to do in 13:7.
8. What will charity never do? List the three things which will cease. 13:8
9. What things are "in part"? When will things in part be done away? 13:9, 10
10. As a child, Paul did what? What did he do when he became a man? 13:11
11. How did they see? But then? How did he know ? But then? 13:12
12. What abides? Which is greatest? 13:13

13. Thought Questions

- A. In 12:31 Paul mentioned a "more excellent way", what is that way?
- B. When ask about the greatest commandment, what did Jesus say?
- C. What is the lesson to be learned from 13:1-3?
- D. List the things love does (13:4-8). Look up ones you do not know.
- E. List the things love does not do (13:4-8). Look up ones you do not know.
- F. What was "in part"? What was "that which is perfect"?
- G. What is the contrast in 13:9-13?
- H. How does 13:1-13 fit into Paul's discussion of Spiritual gifts?

Lesson Twenty Four: First Corinthians 14:1-12

1. What were they to follow? What were they to desire? 14:1
2. What did a man that spoke in tongues do? Why? 14:2
3. What did the man that prophesied do? 14:3
4. Who was edified by tongues? Who was edified by prophesying? 14:4
5. Why was prophesying more useful in the church than tongues? 14:5
6. When would tongues benefit the church? 14:6
7. What was Paul's first illustration? 14:7,9
8. When could what a person said be known? 14:9
9. What do all voices have? 14:10
10. What was Paul's conclusion? 14:11
11. Of what were they zealous ? What were they to seek? 14:12
12. **Thought Questions**
 - A. "Unknown" is italicized. Why?
 - B. In 14:1-12, what contrast was Paul making?
 - C. When were tongues useful to a church?
 - D. Why was prophesying more useful to a church than tongues?
 - E. From 14:1-12, List things mentioned by Paul that would edify the church.
 - F. What illustrations were used to show that tongues must be understood?
 - G. Was anyone edified by a tongue which was not interpreted?
 - H. What obligations did a possessor of a spiritual gift have?
 - I. What questions, comments , or lessons do you see in 14:1-12?

Lesson Twenty Five: First Corinthians 14:13-25

1. What was a person who spoke in a tongue to do? Why? 14:13,14
2. What did Paul say he would do? Why? 14:15,16
3. Did the tongue-speaker give thanks well? What about the other? 14:17
4. For what did Paul thank God? 14:18
5. Then what did the say? 14:19
6. How were they not to be like children? How were they to be like them? 14:20
7. What was written in the law? Where was it written? 14:21
8. Tongues were a sign for whom? Who was served by prophesying? 14:22
9. What situation did Paul describe next 14:23
10. But, what if all prophesied and there came in an unbeliever? 14:24,25

11. Thought Questions

- A. Define "Tongue" and "Interpret" as used in chapter Fourteen.
- B. When a person prayed in a "tongue" did the hearer understand him?
- C. What is meant by praying and singing with the understanding? (cf. 16,17)
- D. What is meant by praying and singing with the spirit?
- E. What does the word "church" mean in 14:19?
- F. Why were five words understood better than ten thousand in a tongue?
- G. Define" sign 14:22
- H. Who were benefited by tongues? By prophesying?
- I. In 14:13-25, what lesson was Paul trying to teach the Corinthians?
- J. What lessons can we learn from 14:13-25?

Lesson Twenty Six: First Corinthians 14:26-40

1. What did they have when they came together? What were they to do? 14:26
2. What instructions were given to a person with a tongue? 14:27, 28
3. What were the prophets to do? 14:29,30
4. What would be the result if they prophesied one by one? 14:31
5. What is said about the spirits of the prophets? 14:32
6. What is God not the author of? What is he the author of ? 14:33
7. Who was to keep silence? Why? 14:34
8. What were the women to do if they wanted to learn anything? Why? 14:35
9. Who was to acknowledge Paul's writings as the Lord's commandments? 14:36,37
10. What if a man continues to be ignorant? 14:38 What were they to do? 14:39
11. How were all things to be done? 14:40

12. Thought Questions

- A. Note: In 14:1-25, Paul discussed the importance of tongues and prophesying, then that tongues needed to be understood. In 14:26-40, He regulated the use of Spiritual Gifts.
- B. What three principles regulated the use of Spiritual gifts? 14:26,33,40
- C. Do these same principles regulate the assemblies of God's people today?
- D. Who were required to keep quiet in the assembly? Why?
- E. What is the meaning of 14:34,35
- F. How could the Corinthians tell if a man was a true prophet or not?
- G. Was the written word of God as authoritative as the spoken word?
- H. What was the purpose of Spiritual gifts?
- I. Is the problem in 12:1-14:40 Related to the one in 1:1-4:21? If so, how?

Lesson Twenty Seven: First Corinthians 15:1-19

1. What did Paul say about the gospel which he was about to declare? 15:1,2
2. What did Paul deliver to them? 15:3,4
3. List ones by whom Jesus was seen after his resurrection. 15:5-7
4. Who was the last one to see Jesus? What did he say about himself? 15:8,9
5. How did Paul become what he was? 15:10
6. What did "we" do? What did "ye" do? 15:11
7. What question did Paul pose the them? 15:12
8. What if there be no resurrection? What if Christ be not raised? 15:13,14
9. What was said about Paul and others? Why? 15:15
10. What if the dead rise not? What if Christ not raised? 15:16,17
11. Then what? 15:18,19

12. Thought Questions

- A. List things Paul preached when he preached the gospel? 15:1-4
- B. Did Jesus actually rise from the dead? How do you know?
- C. How important is the doctrine of the resurrection of Christ? Rm. 1:4
- D. What assures us of our own resurrection?
- E. Find a passage which tells what will happen when Christians are raised/
- F. List the implications of the doctrine that the dead rise not. 15:1-19
- G. What does 15:1-19 teach about how men become believers?
- H. Is it possible to believe in vain? How?
- I. List the false doctrines refuted in 15:1-19.

Lesson Twenty Eight: First Corinthians 15:20-34

1. What has Christ done? What has he become? 15:20
2. What two things came by man? Who were the two men? 15:21,22
3. What is the order? 15:23
4. What will happen at the end? 15:24
5. How long will he reign? 15:25 What is the last enemy? 15:26
6. What was put under Jesus' feet? Who was not put under his feet? 15:27
7. When will God be all in all? 15:28
8. What would one not need to do if the dead rise not? 15:29
9. List two things which characterized Paul's life. 15:30,31
10. What would have made Paul's work in Ephesus vain? 15:32
11. What warning was given? Why? 15:33. What were they to do? Why? 15:34
12. **Thought Questions**
 - A. What is meant by Christ becoming the first fruits of those who sleep?
 - B. How do all die in Adam? How are all made alive in Christ?
 - C. Is Christ reigning today? If so, on whose throne?
 - D. How long will Christ reign? What will happen at the end?
 - E. What is the baptism for the dead?
 - F. What did some of the Corinthians not have? Was that bad? Why?
 - G. To a Christian, how important is the Bible Doctrine of the resurrection?
 - H. What are the three facts of the gospel? 15:1-4
 - I. What gave value, or meaning, to Paul's work as an apostle?

Lesson Twenty Nine: First Corinthians 15:35-49

1. What would some man say? 15:35 Give the answer. 15:36
2. Give Paul's explanation. 15:37, 38
3. Is all flesh the same? List the four types of flesh. 15:39
4. List the types of bodies. Is their glory the same? 15:40
5. How did Paul explain the difference in glory? 15:41
6. What did Paul say concerning the glory of the resurrected body? 15:42-44
7. What is written about the first Adam and the last Adam? 15:45
8. Which came first? Which came last? 15:46
9. What was said of the first man? What was said of the second man? 15:47
10. Then what did Paul say? 15:48
11. What image had they borne? What image would they bear? 15:49

12. Thought Questions

- A. What is the primary question answered in 15:35-49?
- B. How did Paul help them understand the resurrection body?
- C. Who designed the resurrection body?
- D. In 15:35-49, What words describe the physical body?
- E. In 15:35-49, What words describe the resurrection body?
- F. Who was the first Adam? Who was the last Adam?
- G. What did Paul tell the Philippians about our body? Phil. 3:20,21
- H. What did John say in I John 3:2?
- I. How does 15:39 help us understand that organic evolution is false?

Lesson Thirty: First Corinthians 15:50-58

1. What can flesh and blood not inherit? 15:50
2. What does corruption not inherit? 15:50
3. What mystery did Paul show them? 15:51
4. Will the change be quick? What will happen at the last trump? 15:52
5. What must this corruptible put on? What must this mortal put on? 15:53
6. When will death be swallowed up in victory? 15:54
7. What two questions were asked? 15:55
8. What is the sting of death? What is the strength of sin? 15:56
9. Why should thanks be given to God? 15:57
10. List the three things Paul commanded them to do. 15:58
11. Tell why they were to do those three things. 15:58

12. Thought Questions

- A. What is the primary subject discussed in chapter 15?
- B. What did they have that was "flesh and blood" and "corruptible"?
- C. What is the meaning of "incorruption" and "immortality"?
- D. What part of man "sleeps" in death?
- E. What is meant by "the sting of death is sin"?
- F. Over what did God give them victory? How?
- G. What relationship does 15:58 have to the rest of the chapter?
- H. Whose labor will be in vain?
- I. List the things that will take place in the end of time.

Lesson Thirty One: First Corinthians 16:1-12

1. What did Paul write about next? 16:1
2. What were they to do? When? How much? Why? 16:2
3. Who would be sent to take their liberality? To whom? When? 16:3
4. Would Paul go also? When would Paul come to them? 16:4,5
5. What did Paul say about his stay in Corinth? 16:6
6. What would Paul not do right then? What did Paul hope to do? 16:7
7. How long would Paul be in Ephesus? Why? 16:8,9
8. What were they to do for Timotheus? Why? 16:10
9. What was no man to do? Timotheus was to be conducted how? Why? 16:11
10. What did Paul wish concerning Apollos? Did Apollos want to go there? 16:12
11. When would Apollos go to Corinth? 16:12

12. Thought Questions

- A. Find three other places where this collection is discussed or mentioned.
- B. What was the purpose of this collection?
- C. May a church use its money to relieve the benevolent needs of non-saints?
- D. For what may a church spend its money?
- E. List the things which must characterize a person's laying by in store.
- F. Where was Paul when he wrote this letter? What was happening there?
- G. Had Timothy been sent to Corinth? If so, why?
- H. Who was Apollos? Who converted him? What do you know about him?
- I. In 16:3, Paul mentioned going to Corinth, where in Acts is it recorded?

Lesson Thirty Two: First Corinthians 16:13-24

1. What four admonitions did Paul give in 16:13?
2. With what were they to do all things? 16:14
3. What was said about the house of Stephanas? 16:15
4. What did Paul beseech the Corinthians to do? 16:15,16
5. Who came? Why was Paul glad? 16:17,18
6. Who sent salutations to the Corinthians? 16:19
7. Who sent greeting? How were they to greet one another? 16:20
8. Whose salutation is next? 16:21
9. How were they to treat those who loved not the Lord? 16:22
10. What was to be with them? 16:23
11. What did Paul send to them? 16:24
12. **Thought Questions**
 - A. To what does the word "faith" refer in 16:13?
 - B. What is the meaning of "...quit you like men..."?
 - C. How important is it that all things be done with love? I Cor. 13:1-3
 - D. How does one Christian submit himself to another Christian?
 - E. What is meant by Staphanas and Fortunatus refreshing the spirits of men?
 - F. Where was Paul when he wrote I Corinthians? Name some churches in Asia.
 - G. What were the Corinthians to learn from the command in 16:20?
 - H. Who does not love the Lord? What do Anathema and Maranatha mean?
 - I. List the problems Paul has dealt with in First Corinthians.

Summary of First Corinthians Chapters One through Four

In Chapter One, Paul addressed the Church as the Church of God, even though it had many, many problems. He reminds them of their spiritual gifts and the confirmation of Christ, then admonishes them to be of one mind. The House of Chloe had informed Paul of the divided condition at Corinth. Some were following men while others were following Christ. Beginning in verse eighteen, Paul sets forth the wisdom of God and the wisdom of men, showing that even the foolish things of God are wiser than the wisdom of men.

In chapter two, Paul reminds them that his preaching was not in enticing words of man's wisdom, but in demonstration of the spirit and power of God. Further, he shows that no man can know the mind of God except God reveal it. Then he points out how the Holy Spirit selected both the thought and the words to express the knowledge and wisdom of God. Paul's "natural man" is the man possessed with the word-wisdom of the age. The "spiritual man" is the man who is inspired by the Holy Spirit.

In chapter three, Paul exposes their carnality and need of milk. They were guilty of envy, strife, and kindred sins. The relative unimportance of men and the importance of God in the work of salvation is then discussed. He warns them to be careful about how they build because a testing day is coming. A warning is given lest they defile the temple of God. They are reminded that they were the temple of God and that the Holy Spirit dwelt in them (miraculously). They are then admonished to become a fool in the eyes of the world that they might be wise. They should serve God because He has the power to take the worldly wise in their own craftiness.

In chapter four, Paul admits that he had named himself and Apollos in order that they might learn not to think of men above that which is written. Then through irony he tries to stimulate them to do better. Then, he listed many things he had suffered for them because of his fatherly love. Rather than going to Corinth himself, he sent Timothy.

The problem in Corinth was one of carnality, which showed itself in their following men rather than Christ. The solution was to know that Christ had died for them and they had been baptized in His name. They should speak the same thing and build on the one foundation which is Christ Jesus.

Summary of First Corinthians Chapters One through Ten

In chapter one, Paul addresses the church as the church of God, even though it had many, many problems. He admonished them to be as one mind. The house of Chloe had informed Paul of the divided condition at Corinth. Beginning in verse eighteen Paul sets forth the wisdom of God and the wisdom of men, showing that even the foolish things of God are wiser than the wisdom of men.

In chapter two, Paul reminds them that his preaching was in demonstration of the spirit and power: that their faith should not stand in the wisdom of men, but in the power of God. Further, he shows that no man can know the mind of God except God reveal it. Then he points out how the Holy Spirit selected both the thought and the words to express the mind of God. Paul's "natural man" is the man possessed with the word-wisdom of the age. The "spiritual man" is the man who was inspired by the Holy Spirit.

In chapter Three, Paul exposes their carnality. The relative unimportance of men and the importance of God in the work of salvation is then discussed. He warns them to be careful about how they build because of testing day is coming. A warning is given lest they defile the temple of God. They are then reminded that they were the temple of God and that the Holy Spirit dwelt in them (miraculously).

In chapter four, Paul admits that he had named himself and Apollos in order that they might learn not to think of men above that which is written. Then through irony he tries to stimulate them to do better. Then, he listed many things he has suffered for them because of his fatherly love.

In chapter five, Paul told the church how to deal with a man that has his father's wife. When they were gathered together, they were to deliver him to Satan for the destruction of the flesh and to save his soul in the day of the Lord Jesus.

In chapter six, Paul instructed the church about going to law with one another and that before unbelievers. He then lists a number of sins of which they were once guilty then tells them they have been washed, sanctified and justified by the Holy Spirit. There is further instruction about fleeing fornication and the proper use of the body.

In chapter seven, Paul taught concerning marriage, divorce, and remarriage. This instruction was in consideration of the present distress (v. 6). Paul said it would be better to be unmarried. However, to be married was certainly permissible in order to avoid fornication.

In chapter eight, Paul began a discussion of eating of meats which continued to the end of chapter ten. In Romans fourteen the question of eating of meats concerned concepts of clean and unclean meats. In the present discussion the concern relates to meats offered in sacrifice to idols.

In chapter nine, Paul illustrated the proper use of liberties by showing he had the liberty to be supported in preaching the gospel. Then, he pointed out that he had not used his liberty.

In chapter ten, using Israel as an example of those who had been abundantly blessed by God but who sinned repeatedly, Paul warned them against pride. Humility would cause them to be more concerned about each other's welfare. Paul instructed them concerning fellowship with God and warned them that idol worshipers had fellowship with devils. They could not fellowship both God and devils. With proper understanding they could eat meats offered to idols when it did not offend the conscience of a brother. He closed by showing them that they should not offend anyone, but do all things to the glory of God.

Summary of First Corinthians Chapters Five through Seven

In chapter five, Paul told the Church how to deal with a man that had his father's wife. When they were gathered together, they were to deliver him to Satan for the destruction of the flesh and to save his soul in the day of the Lord Jesus. They were instructed to do this that the Church might be a new lump - unleavened. Then, they were told not to eat or company with brethren who were guilty of fornication, covetousness, idolatry, railing, drunkenness, or extortion.

In chapter six, Paul instructed the Church about going to law with one another and that before unbelievers. He then lists a number of sins of which they were once guilty then tells them they have been washed, sanctified and justified by the Holy Spirit. Then there is further instruction about fleeing fornication and proper use of the body.

In chapter seven, Paul taught concerning marriage, divorce, and remarriage. This instruction was in consideration of the present distress (vs 26). Paul said it would be better to be unmarried. However, to be married was certainly permissible in order to avoid fornication. Married people are not to divorce, but if they do they are to remain unmarried or be reconciled to their mate. Unbelieving mates are sanctified by believing mates, and believing mates are not to leave unbelieving mates. However, if the unbeliever departs the believer is not under servitude. Then, Paul instructs concerning virgins and widows.

Summary of First Corinthians Chapters Eleven through Sixteen

In chapter Eleven, Paul set forth the proper way to show subjection. Men were to have their head covered and women to cover their head in the exercise of spiritual gifts. Paul was not telling the women to "put on" a veil, but "keep" one on. Then he instructed them about the proper observance of the Lord's supper and the results of taking the bread and fruit of the vine unworthily. The Corinthians were then instructed to eat their meals at home.

In chapter Twelve, Paul began a discussion of spiritual gifts. He listed the nine gifts and then discussed how important every member of the body was and how that God had placed every member in the body as it had pleased him.

In chapter Thirteen, Paul set forth the importance and function of love. Then discussed the duration of spiritual gifts -- till that which is perfect is come.

In chapter Fourteen, Paul first taught the relative importance of tongues and prophesying (14:1-6), then showed how that tongues must be understood if they were to profit the hearers. Beginning at 14:26, he regulated the exercise of spiritual gifts. The three principles which he used are in 14:26, 33, 40.

In Chapter Fifteen, Paul made reference of the gospel in which they stood. He identified the basic facts of the gospel--The death of Christ for the remission of sins, his burial, and resurrection. Then spoke of many who had seen the risen Lord. A discussion of the importance of the resurrection of the Christ -- his resurrection guarantees our resurrection. After which, he answered the question about the resurrection body. Finally, based upon the fact that men are going to be raised from the dead he admonished them to be steadfast, unmovable and always abounding in the work of the Lord for their labor would not be in vain in the Lord.

In Chapter Sixteen, Paul gave instruction to the Corinthians concerning the collection for the poor saints, their reception of Timotheus and Apollos. Then admonished them concerning the need for watchfulness and doing things in love. There is a commendation of the work of the house of Stephanas and others as he closes the book. Greetings were sent from others as well as himself.

First Corinthians is an epistle of problems, but contains words of encouragement from Paul, who loved them very much.