

I & II CORINTHIANS FOR BEGINNERS

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STUDENT WORKBOOK

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I Corinthians for Beginners

Mike Mazzalongo

Paul's first letter to the Corinthian church deals with issues that continue to affect Christians to this day. In this epistle, the apostle addresses problems such as division in the church, sexual immorality, the proper use of spiritual gifts, the role of women in ministry and the importance of maintaining the authentic gospel message.



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1. The Foolishness of God

Paul demonstrates how tempting it is to use human methods to bring people to God instead of God's method which is the preaching of the gospel.
(I Corinthians 1:18-31)

Introduction

Corinth - Background

Main Corinthian problem

I. The Foolishness of the Cross

1. The _____ is foolish - vs. 18-25

- vs. 18-20

- vs. 21-25

2. The _____ were foolish - vs. 26-29

Go has deliberately chosen the weak _____

3. The _____ were foolish - vs. 30-31

God's method is not man's method

"Imputation"

Jesus becomes all these things for us because we cannot achieve them _____

Summary / Invitation

Christians are seen as being _____ in this society.

We are foolish because:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

And yet for those who believe:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Are you foolish enough to believe and obey _____?

2. The Power of the Cross

In this lesson, Paul reveals the true source of spiritual power for the growth of the church- the cross of Christ. (I Corinthians 2:1-5)

There was division at Corinth caused by various “teachers” trying to build up their own following of disciples. _____

In chapter 2 Paul compares himself and his teaching with their men and their methods.

I. The Power of the Cross - I Corinthians 2:1-5

vs. 1 _____

vs. 2 - His original intent was to bring them the single message of the gospel.

vs. 3 - He reminds them of the original circumstances of his preaching to them.

vs. 4 - Paul compares their preaching to his.

Their preaching had:

- ---

- ---

His preaching had:

- ---

- ---

vs. 5 - His preaching was superior because it revealed the power of the cross which has the ability to do several important things.

1. The cross had the power to _____

- Hebrews 2:14-15 _____

2. The cross had the power to _____

- Colossians 1:5 _____

3. The cross had the power to _____

- John 12:32 _____

Summary / Invitation

The power of salvation is the gospel (Romans 1:16) not gospel preachers; and the power of the gospel is the power of the cross. _____

3. Flee Fornication

A lesson reviewing key Bible ideas about sexual immorality and Paul's warning about this subject to the Corinthians and by extension, to us today. (I Corinthians 6:18)

Intro - There are many programs that promote immoral sexual values today.

- All of these have one common denominator _____

- Porneia = Fornicare = Fornication _____

- This word includes a number of sexual practices _____

- Christians are beginning to accommodate certain immoral behavior they once condemned.

Today's lesson is a reminder and a caution concerning fornication.

I. Bible Teaching on Fornication

Teaching #1- Fornication _____

Matthew 15:19-20 _____

Christians do not hesitate to condemn murder, stealing and lying but are becoming complacent about this other sin mentioned by Jesus.

Teaching #2 – Fornication _____

Many Christians are beginning to make distinctions when it comes to “Fornication.” _____

But the Bible makes no such distinction. _____

Teaching #3 – Fornication _____

The problem is that we see the destructive nature of one sin but not the other. _____

There are many destructive results that come from this type of fornication. _____

Fornication is destructive because it goes beyond the boundaries God established for sexual activity. _____

God also placed severe penalties for those who violated His boundaries: _____

I Corinthians 6:18 _____

I Corinthians 6:9-10 _____

Satan has convinced the world that fornication is normal, healthy, even something better than purity, self-control and obedience. _____

Teaching #4 - _____ Fornication.

Paul summarizes our defense against this sin in **I Corinthians 6:18**.

How can we learn to flee?

A. Remember _____

II Corinthians 5:9-10 _____

B. Remember _____

I Corinthians 6:13 _____

C. Remember _____

I Corinthians 6:18 _____

D. Remember _____

Summary/Invitation

Today you have heard what the “Spirit” says about sex, not Hollywood.

1. Fornication is _____
2. Fornication is _____
3. We must _____ fornication.
4. Fornication can be _____

God’s forgiveness can purify and heal us from sexual sin.

4. Keeping the Lock in Wedlock

Paul addresses the problems connected with marriage, divorce, and remarriage. (I Corinthians 7:1-40)

Intro - Marriage and divorce has always been a difficult subject to discuss.

We will review the various models throughout the Bible.

I. The Genesis Model - Genesis 2:22-25

There are 5 elements to the base model of teaching on marriage.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

There were no restrictions or exceptions here because _____

II. The Mosaic Model - Deuteronomy 24:1-4

Once sin entered the world, new additions were made to the basic teaching. _____

III. The Gospel Model - Matthew 19:9

Jesus clarifies the Mosaic model. _____

IV. The Apostolic Model

Not all of Jesus' teaching on every subject is contained in the gospels. For example, _____

This is consistent with what Jesus taught the Apostles - John 16:12-14

In I Corinthians 7, Paul clarifies and adds to the body of information given by Jesus concerning marriage.

1. About sexual purity - vs. 1-9

2. About Married Christians - vs. 10-11

3. About Marriage between Christians and non-believers - vs. 12-24

4. About remaining single - vs. 25-40

Summary / Invitation

We have to carefully look at all the passages to understand the difficult issues in marriage.

For example, remarriage _____

Do you need prayer to stay pure, married, single? _____

5. License to Love

In this lesson, Paul deals with the delicate issue of Christian liberty and how to deal with situations that required discretion. (I Corinthians 8:1-13)

Intro - The Bible is the guide for our conduct _____

Some decisions require us to use:

A. Judgment _____

B. Discretion _____

In I Corinthians 8, Paul gives instruction in the use of discretion when making decisions. _____

I. License to Love - I Corinthians 8:1-13

Background _____

In teaching these brethren, Paul deals with two issues:

1. The Specific Issue _____

Is eating meat _____?

Concerning this question, he says three things:

A. Only those _____ vs. 4-6

B. Not everyone _____ vs. 7

C. Paul repeats _____ vs. 8

2. The Broad Principle _____

What to do when something isn't a sin but your conscience feels like it is? _____

A. Love is higher _____ vs. 1-3

B. Christians have _____ vs. 9-12

C. How far do _____ vs. 13

Summary

Not everything in Christianity is black & white. Sometimes we have to use:

- Judgement _____

- Discretion _____

When God chose to save us, He didn't do it based on _____ or
_____, He based His decision on _____.

6. Freedom Through Slavery

Paul reminds the Corinthians of 4 areas where he has given up his freedom in order to guarantee the salvation of others. (I Corinthians 9:10-33)

Intro - Personal freedom is a precious benefit all Americans hold dearly. _____

Paul proposes that we achieve freedom through slavery. _____

I. Freedom Through Slavery - I Corinthians 9-10

1. Freedom from compensated _____ I Corinthians 9:1-18

Paul has given up this right in order to achieve a higher principle

Verse 14 _____

Verse 15 _____

Verse 16-18- He preaches for free in order to achieve 2 things:

A. _____

B. _____

2. Freedom from _____ I Corinthians 9:19-23

Paul had only one Lord, he was free from religion, culture, tradition, and other people's opinions.

As he traveled, however, he gave up this freedom and subjected himself to:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

He did this so he could _____

We're not always comfortable _____

3. Freedom from the _____ 9:24-10:22

Paul explains that he is free from the _____

You can be saved by the Law - if _____

God designed a plan to save us despite our weakness before the Law. _____

You'd think that a person not under Law would let things slide but _____

4. Freedom to do _____ 10:23-33

Paul could discern right and wrong as well as the gray areas _____

The boundary that he sets for himself had 4 sides:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

He was free but _____

This was not fair, this was not easy, but this was definitely _____

Summary

Paul explains that he had given up four freedoms:

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____

He did so for 2 reasons

A. _____

B. _____

There are two important lessons for us here:

1. Everybody's _____ is _____.

2. The boundary of our freedom is _____.

Consider what this means in your life. _____

7. Veils: Custom or Command?

A lesson designed to help the church discern God's will in the face of changing cultural norms. (I Corinthians 11:1-16)

Intro - The issue of veils on Corinthian women was more than an issue of dress code.

Paul proposes that we achieve freedom through slavery. _____

I. Background - Customs

During these times there were a variety of customs regarding head coverings for both men and women.

II. Divine Order - I Corinthians 11:1-6

Vs. 1 _____

Vs. 2-3 _____

Paul's teaching deals with relationships. _____

Vs. 4 - The veil was a sign of submission. _____

Vs. 5-6 _____

Paul says three things about veils:

1. There exists _____
2. What we do in worship ought to _____
3. Men should pray _____

Women should pray _____

with regards to women praying and prophesying.

The point was not about veils, it was how one did things in order to convey an attitude of respect and submission to God. _____

III. Divine Reasoning – vs. 7-16

Vs. 7-10 - Man's glory _____

Vs. 11-12 - Man's authority doesn't equal independence from woman. _____

Vs. 13-15 - Paul uses an example from nature to underscore his point. _____

Vs. 16 - _____

IV. Modern Applications

Paul says that the church must respect customs that reflect divine truth and order _____

How to discern between custom and command.

1. Customs change _____

2. Customs change _____

Summary

So, Paul encourages the Corinthians to submit to those customs which reflect God’s eternal truth as a way of honoring God and maintaining order in the church. _____

What “command” do you need to be responding to? _____

8. Unworthy Communion

Paul outlines proper conduct in public worship with regard to the Lord's Supper. (I Corinthians 11:17-34)

Intro - Sometimes communion can be an occasion for sin rather than a reminder of our salvation from sin. _____

I. Unworthy Communion in Corinth

Paul was reacting to news that he had received about the conduct of the Corinthians.

In this passage we read of the problems they were having in the area of public worship, especially the Lord's Supper.

Vs. 17 _____

Vs. 18a - Paul makes a distinction about "coming together" as a church. _____

What transforms fellowships of Christians into a gathering of “a church” are the rules governing their purpose and conduct during their meeting. _____

Vs. 18b-21 - He mentions four things that are improper, not just in the church but outside of it as well.

1. Division _____

2. Competition _____

3. Unkindness _____

4. Revelry _____

Vs. 22 - This verse is used by many to say that we’re not allowed to eat in the building. _____

Vs. 23-26 - Paul reviews with them the purpose of the meeting and the meal _____

Vs. 27 - Paul warns them of the dangers of taking communion in an unworthy manner. _____

Vs. 28-29 - Judging the body can mean: _____

1. Discerning _____

2. Discerning _____

Vs. 30 - _____

Vs. 31-32 - _____

Vs. 33-34 - _____

Lessons

1. In order to be a “church” _____

2. It’s possible to take communion in an unworthy manner.
A. _____

B. _____

3. Communion is the true _____

Examine yourself _____

9. Many Members - One Body

Paul demonstrates why the human body is the perfect figure to represent how the church functions and grows. (I Corinthians 12:12)

Intro - Paul uses the figure of the human body to describe the church.

- There are reasons why this is the best image to portray the church.

I. Why “Body” for the Church?

Over 50 figures used to refer to the church. _____

Holy Spirit used “body” to convey concepts not possible with other images: _____

1. The Glory of the Church

Genesis example _____

The human body is an apex of God’s creation; therefore _____

2. The Unity of the Church

A. Unity vs. Conformity _____

B. Paul's use of the body figure:

- Romans 12:4-5 _____

- I Corinthians 12:12-18 _____

- Ephesians 4:16 _____

The "unity" of the church is demonstrated:

A. Interconnectedness _____

B. Diversity _____

C. Function _____

Unity is produced when we:

I Corinthians 10:16-17 _____

Romans 14:3-4 _____

I Thessalonians 5:11 _____

3. The Position of Christ

Only the “body” image conveys the proper position of Christ in regard to the church.

A. Head of the church - Colossians 1:18 _____

B. Nourisher of the church - Colossians 1:19 _____

C. United to the church - Ephesians 4:15-16 _____

Summary

The Bible has no wasted words or images _____

Through His use of figures God is able to reveal to human eyes and minds:

- A. The _____ of the church.
- B. The _____ of the church.
- C. The _____ of the church to Himself.

Final symbolism of the "body" image: _____

10. The Character of Love

One of the most famous and quoted passages in the Bible describes the character of Christ's love. (I Corinthians 13:1-13)

Intro - In our study of I Corinthians we've seen how many problems this church faces:

Paul deals with all of these by summarizing the solution in just a few verses in chapter 13.

The remedy, he says, is _____

I. The Character of Love

Paul explains that love has a certain character and in his description we see three very important elements about love:

1. Love is _____ vs. 1-3

A. Verse 1 _____

B. Verse 2 _____

C. Verse 3 _____

2. Love is _____ vs. 4-7

Love has visible attributes that are unmistakable.

- Patience _____
- Kindness _____
- Not Jealous _____
- Not Arrogant _____
- Not Unbecomely _____
- Not Seek Its Own _____
- Not Provoked _____
- Not Count Wrongs _____
- Rejoices in Right _____
- Bears All _____
- Believes All _____
- Hopes All _____
- Endures All _____

Paul says that love is based on a _____ not a _____

3. Love is _____ vs. 8-11

- A complicated passage to point to a simple truth- Love is eternal - vs. 8

Vs. 8 _____

Vs. 9-10 This is the “complicated” part.

- _____

- _____

I believe Paul is referring to the second coming of Christ. Here’s why:

- A. Paul says tongues and prophecy will cease. _____
-
-
-

B. When the “perfect” comes the partial will be done away with. _____

Vs. 11-12 Paul uses two analogies to drive home his point:

A. Growing up _____

B. The Mirror _____

Vs. 13 _____

Summary

Love is the confirmation of faith. _____

Jesus is God, God is love, Jesus is love. _____

Does love describe your character? _____

What needs to change for you to become more loving? _____

11. The Purpose of Preaching

In this lesson, Paul explains what is the proper use and purpose for the spiritual gifts they have received including the gift of preaching (prophecy).
(I Corinthians 14:1-4)

Intro - I Corinthians is a letter of instruction to a dynamic church with dynamic problems.

I. Terms

The passage makes more sense if we understand the meaning of the words.

1. Prophecy _____

2. Tongues _____

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

3. Revelation _____

4. Interpretation _____

II. The Purpose of Preaching- 14:1-4

Paul explains his case in the first four verses and uses the rest of the chapter for details explaining his point. _____

Vs. 1- He doesn't want to damage their enthusiasm, however _____

Vs. 2 _____

Vs. 3 - The one who prophesies so all can understand accomplishes God's purpose for His Word:

A. Edification _____

B. Exhortation _____

C. Consolation _____

The purpose of preaching is well summarized in this verse:

A. To build the church _____

B. To exhort the church _____

C. To comfort and encourage the church _____

- Today, we don't prophesy from "direct revelation" _____

Summary

Some basic lessons from our study.

1. Pursue _____

2. Desire _____

In Romans 12:6-8 Paul mentions "gifts" available to this day.

A. Prophecy _____

B. Service _____

C. Teaching _____

D. Exhortation _____

E. Giving _____

F. Leadership _____

G. Mercy _____

3. The Purpose of Preaching is to _____

12. Order in Worship

A lesson teaching how the various spiritual gifts are to be used in a public worship setting. (I Corinthians 14:5-40)

Intro - Last week we studied the first 4 verses of chapter 14 that establishes the theme for the entire passage. _____

Paul begins by explaining the primary role of preaching and then moves on to explain the purpose and usage of the other gifts.

I. Order in Worship

The secondary “theme” of this passage is found in verse 40.

The guiding principles for conduct in public worship are:

1. _____

2. _____

II. The Purpose of Tongues - vs. 6-25

He begins by noting the two purposes for which this gift was given:

1. For _____

Vs. 6 - What good is a foreign language if it doesn't instruct you in some way?

A. Revelation _____

B. Knowledge _____

C. Prophecy _____

D. Teaching _____

Vs. 7-8 _____

Vs. 9-11 _____

Vs. 12-17 _____

Vs. 18-19 _____

2. For _____

Vs. 20-22 _____

Vs. 23-25 _____

III. Instructions for Orderly Worship

Vs. 26 _____

Vs. 27-35 - Some basic rules of order.

1. Those who speak in "tongues" _____

2. If one can interpret _____

3. Taking turns _____

4. Giving one another a chance _____

5. Women, regardless of their gifts _____

Vs. 36-38 _____

Vs. 39-40 _____

1. Tongues _____

2. Proper Order _____

Summary

We don't possess miraculous gifts today, but we can still accomplish the same goals as the early Christians who did. _____

Today we have the same responsibilities as then- to conduct our worship assemblies in an orderly and decent manner. _____

13. Concerning the Collection

One of the few Biblical teachings on the manner and purpose of financial giving as part of the worship service. (I Corinthians 16:1-24)

Intro - In chapter 16 Paul reviews several matters and offers a word of encouragement to his readers. _____

I. The Collection for the Saints - 16:1-9

Vs. 1 _____

Vs. 2 - He gives details concerning this collection. _____

There is a “pattern” here of how things were done.

1. They met _____

2. They contributed _____

3. They were concerned _____

The Bible teaches us in various ways:

Command _____

Example _____

Conclusions _____

When it comes to the “collection” we have a Biblical pattern to guide us.

Command _____

Examples _____

Inferences _____

Historical Confirmation _____

Summary

The same pattern approach helps us to know God’s will for many issues, especially salvation.

Command - Mark 16:16; Acts 2:38 _____

Examples - Acts 2:40-42; 47 _____

Conclusions - Acts 16:30-34 _____

14. Victory in Jesus – Part 1

Paul describes the manner and result of the resurrection of the body.
(I Corinthians 15:1-58)

Intro – In Chapter 15, Paul leaves the “instructions about conduct” mode and provides teaching about a key doctrine – resurrection. _____

I. Death and the Unbeliever

- People have tried to deal with death in many different ways. _____

- Paul sums up most non-believers’ feelings in I Thessalonians 4:13. _____

II. Jesus Christ and Death

Jesus dealt with death differently:

1. Matthew 28:18 _____

2. John 2:18-22 _____

3. John 6:39-40 _____

Jesus accomplished the possibility of our resurrection
and this is what Paul describes in I Corinthians 15:1-58.

III. Paul and the Resurrection – I Corinthians 15:1-58

Paul was responding to Greek ideas about the immorality of the soul. _____

The Greeks doubted the possibility of physical resurrection and Paul reviews his teaching
concerning Jesus' resurrection.

A. Christ's Resurrection – vs. 1-11 _____

B. The Resurrection of the Saints – vs. 12-58 _____

1. Dealing with doubt – vs. 12-19 _____

Vs. 12-13 _____

Vs. 14a _____

Vs. 14b _____

Vs. 15 _____

Vs. 16-17 _____

Vs. 18 _____

Vs. 19 _____

2. What to expect – vs. 20-28 _____

Vs. – Christ has been raised. _____

Vs. 21-28 – The process of **our** resurrection.

a. Death and Life – vs. 21-22 _____

b. Resurrection – vs. 23-28 _____

Summary

1. Jesus **has** risen from the dead _____

2. Resurrection is central to the gospel _____

3. The resurrection has order _____

A. Death through sin _____

B. Resurrection of Jesus _____

C. Resurrection of believers _____

• No resurrection, no gospel _____

• No resurrection, no hope _____

• No baptism, no resurrection _____

15. Victory in Jesus – Part 2

Paul describes the manner and result of the resurrection of the body.
(I Corinthians 15:1-58)

Intro – Paul has begun teaching the Corinthians about the important subject of resurrection.

1.

2.

3.

I. Speaks to Doubters – vs. 29-34

Vs. 29 - 1. Why are people preparing for resurrection by being baptized?

Two interpretations of this verse:

A. _____

B. _____

Vs. 30-32 - 2. If there is no resurrection, why am I suffering?

II. Details concerning the Resurrection - vs. 35-58

The Nature of the Resurrection - vs. 35-44

Vs. 35-38 _____

Vs. 39-44 _____

Why this is so - vs. 45-49

How and when will this take place? - vs. 50-57

- 1. _____

- 2. _____

Why there will be no more death:

- _____

- _____

- _____

III. Summary - vs. 58

Complicated passage with three main ideas:

- _____
- _____
- _____

Vs. 58 - If these be so, the church must _____

In our Christian life we have two choices:

A. _____

B. _____

Which will it be?

II Corinthians for Beginners

Mike Mazzalongo

Unlike I Corinthians, II Corinthians is a subjective book. I Corinthians teaches the church how to do things and how Christians conduct themselves in various situations. II Corinthians reveals what it is like to be an Apostle.



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1. Review of I Corinthians

In order to understand II Corinthians, it is assumed that you have studied I Corinthians, and since there is no guarantee that this is so, I'd like to begin with a brief review of Paul's first letter to the Corinthians.

Background of I & II Corinthians

A. The City of Corinth

B. The Church at Corinth

C. The Members of the Church

Background of the I Corinthian Letter

Outline of I Corinthians

A discussion of 9 concerns:

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| 1. Introduction - 1:1:1-9 | |
| 2. Concerning _____ | 1:10-3:4 |
| 3. Concerning _____ | 3:5-4:21 |
| 4. Concerning _____ | 5:1-6:20 |
| 5. Concerning _____ | 7:1-40 |
| 6. Concerning _____ | 8:1-11:1 |
| 7. Concerning _____ | 11:2-34 |
| 8. Concerning _____ | 12:1-14:40 |
| 9. Concerning _____ | 15:1-58 |
| 10. Concerning _____ | 16:1-24 |

Events Between I & II Corinthians

1. _____

2. _____

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| A. _____ | D. _____ |
| B. _____ | E. _____ |
| C. _____ | F. _____ |

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

Outline for II Corinthians

II Corinthians is a subjective book and centers on the apostle Paul.

1. Introduction – 1:1-2

2. Apostolic _____ 1:3-11

3. Apostolic _____ 1:12-2:11

4. Apostolic _____ 2:12-7:16

5. Apostolic _____ 8:1-9:15

6. Apostolic _____ 10:1-13:14

2. The Experience of Apostleship

In the introductory chapter, Mike provides some basic information about Corinth and its people as well as the church and the background of these letters. (II Corinthians 1:1-11)

Review: Key points to remember about I & II Corinthians

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Introduction - I Corinthians 1:1-2

Paul begins by establishing his credibility:

vs. 1a _____

vs. 1b-c _____

vs. 2 _____

The Experience of Apostleship _____ - vs. 3-12

Describe your experience as a _____ in one word: _____.

vs. 3-4 _____

The comfort he receives from God enables him to do two things:

1. _____

2. _____

vs. 5 _____

vs. 6-7 – Paul explains how his experience as an apostle is related to the Corinthians

vs. 8-11 – Paul gives an example of suffering:

Lessons on Leadership

1. Leadership involves suffering.

2. Leadership draws you closer to God.

3. Apostolic Explanation

In this section of II Corinthians, Paul the Apostle will offer his readers an explanation concerning his conduct which had been questioned by some at Corinth. (II Corinthians 1:12-2:11)

Intro: Review Outline of II Corinthians

- 1. Introduction – 1:1-2 _____
- 2. Apostolic Experience – 1:3-11 _____
- 3. Apostolic Explanation – 1:12-2:11 _____
- 4. Apostolic Ministry – 2:12-7:16 _____
- 5. Apostolic Fellowship – 8:1-9:15 _____
- 6. Apostleship Defended – 10:1-13:14 _____

Apostolic Explanation

Paul is accused of being insincere because of a change in travel plans.

- Background on travel plans:

1. Original plan – I Corinthians 16:8-9

2. Revised plan -

vs. 12

vs. 13-14

vs. 15

vs. 16

vs. 17-18

vs. 19

vs. 20-22

- Paul explains beginning in verse 23 why he changed his plans.

vs. 23

vs. 24 _____

2:1-4 _____

2:5-11 _____

In this final section, he refers to several things about the immoral situation in Corinth and its conclusion.

A - He wasn't offended, they were. _____

B - All cooperated in discipline. _____

C - They needed to re-integrate the fallen brother. _____

D - Paul was testing them. _____

E - He forgives if they do. _____

Summary

Paul answers his accusers:

1. _____

2. _____

4. Apostolic Ministry

Paul the Apostle describes his ministry and gives a comparison of his work to that of the false teachers. (II Corinthians 2:12-7:16)

Intro: Review Apostolic Explanation

Apostolic Ministry – 2:12-6:10

A. Travel details – 2:12-13

B. Bridge to compare ministries – 2:14-17

Paul accomplished four things with this passage:

1. Describes in “Greek” terms

2. Describes the kind of life and influence

3. Encourages the brethren _____

4. Sets the stage for a comparison _____

Comparison of Ministries

1. Ministry of Law vs. Ministry of Spirit – 3:18

2. His ministry is out in the open – 4:1-6

3. His ministry causes persecution – 4:7-18

4. All ministries will be judged – 5:1-10

5. His ministry is one of reconciliation with God – 5:11-21

6. His ministry is sincere – 6:1-10

Exhortation – 6:11-7:16

#1 – Open your hearts – 6:11-13

#2 – Don't be bound with unbelievers – 6:14-18

#3 – Unity and holiness – 7:1-16

Summary

Judge me by my _____ not my _____

We are saved by _____ but _____ is eager to _____

5. Apostolic Fellowship

Our general idea of fellowship is usually the socializing we participate in while at church. These are common types of fellowship but not the only kinds described in the Bible. (II Corinthians 8:1-9:15)

Paul ends the last section with a plea for fellowship which serves as a bridge for this next issue of “sharing.”

Meaning of Fellowship

- General idea of fellowship _____

- Greek idea of fellowship _____

* In II Corinthians 8-9, Paul will concentrate on the _____ meaning of fellowship.

Background

Paul was organizing a _____ while writing to the Corinthians.

Macedonian Fellowship (Sharing) – 8:1-6

- I Corinthians 16:5 _____

- Romans 15:26 _____

- II Corinthians 8:1 _____

- II Corinthians 8:2-6 _____

Corinthian Fellowship (Sharing) – 8:7-15

- II Corinthians 8:7 _____

- II Corinthians 8:8 _____

- II Corinthians 8:9 _____

- II Corinthians 8:10-11 _____

- II Corinthians 8:12 _____

- II Corinthians 8:13-15 _____

Details About the Collection – 8:16-9:5

- II Corinthians 8:16-17

- II Corinthians 8:18-21

- II Corinthians 8:22

- II Corinthians 8:23-24

Paul now explains why he is making special arrangements for the collection – 9:1-5

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Christian Fellowship – 9:6-15

- II Corinthians 9:6 – The Basic Principle

- II Corinthians 9:7-11 – Explains the way God blesses the abundant giver. _____

vs. 7 _____

vs. 8-11 _____

vs. 12-14 _____

Paul describes a win-win-win-win situation:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

6. Apostolic Defense

In this section, Paul explains why he is a true Apostle and then shows us how he exercises his Apostolic authority over this church.

(II Corinthians 10:1-13:14)

Intro - Final section where Paul will drive home two main ideas:

1. _____
2. _____

Paul Defends His Apostleship – 10:1-12:13

1. How to measure an apostle – 10:1-18

A. Spiritual Power - vs. 1-6 _____

B. Relationship to Christ – vs. 7-9 _____

C. Deeds through Christ – vs. 10-11 _____

D. Ministry for Christ – vs. 12-16 _____

Summary – vs. 17-18 _____

2. Condemnation of false apostles – 11:1-15

A. Seduced by false teachers – vs. 1-4 _____

B. Accusations were false – vs. 5-6 _____

Summary – vs. 13-15 _____

3. Marks of true apostleship – 11:16-12:13

A. Suffering – 11:16-33 _____

B. Communion with Christ – 12:1-10 _____

C. Miraculous Power – 12:11-13 _____

Paul Exercises His Apostleship - 12:14-13:10

- 12:14-18

- 12:19-21

- 13:1-2

- 13:3-4

- 13:5-6

- 13:7-10

Salutations - 13:11-14

Key Lessons

1. Apostleship is real _____

2. Apostles were _____

3. Apostles _____

4. Apostles acted like _____

5. Apostolic ministry is _____

6. Apostles love the _____

7. Apostles have _____

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