“That I Might By All Means Save Some”

## 1 Corinthians 8-10

1. These three chapters form a unit and, while there are some side points to be made, don’t lose the common thread of thought. A problem had arisen over meats offered to idols. Therefore…
2. In ch. 8 the brethren were urged to be guided by love in protecting the conscience of the weak.
3. In ch. 9 Paul offered his own willingness to forego his liberties as an example worthy of imitation.
4. In ch. 10 the emphasis is not being drawn into sin, and the strong are warned that they too are in danger of falling.
5. What “knowledge” do you think Paul had reference to in 8:1? Cf. 8:4-7.
6. Love was more important than knowledge, because knowledge sometimes caused men to be

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, while love sought to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ others.

1. What “knowledge” did some lack?

1. The Corinthians were urged not to allow their liberty to become a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. To be guilty of sin against the brethren is to also be guilty of sin against \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Under what circumstances would Paul avoid all meat?
4. In what way were the Corinthians the seal of Paul’s apostleship?

1. In 9:5, was Paul defending his right to be married or his right to receive enough money from the churches to support both him and a wife?

1. By what name is Cephas more commonly known?
2. What “proofs” did Paul use to establish the right of those who preach to receive wages? 9:7-13

1. What kind of things had Paul sown for (unto, in, among) the Corinthians?

1. Why had Paul chosen not to use his right to be supported by the Corinthians?

1. How was the necessity of preaching laid upon Paul?

1. What did Paul claim as his reward in preaching?
2. Did Paul ever accept wages or financial support for preaching?

1. Why had Paul made himself a servant to all men?

1. Note the parenthetical caution in 9:21. Paul made great sacrifices in preaching the gospel, but he never lost sight of the fact that he could not compromise the laws of God.
2. 9:24 marks a transition from the subject of foregoing one’s liberties for the benefit of others to the warning not to become involved in idolatry.
3. What was required of one who wished to compete for the perishable crown in athletic competition?

1. Why was it so important for Paul to keep his own body disciplined?

1. How many men were “baptized into Moses” in the cloud and in the sea?

1. List the different sins of which Israel was guilty. (The ones named in 1 Cor. 10).

1. “Therefore let him who thinks he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ take heed lest he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”
2. What promises does God make regarding temptation?
3. In light of what happened to Israel of old, the Corinthians were urged to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ idolatry.
4. Note that the word communion in 10:16 is from the Gr. *koinonia* and is often translated fellowship or sharing.
5. To whom did the Gentiles offer their sacrifices?
6. “You cannot drink the cup of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the cup of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”
7. For Paul, it was not enough that a thing be lawful, it also had to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ others.

1. How were the Christians to treat meat sold in the meat markets?
2. What were the saints to do if an unbeliever asked them to dinner?
3. What was to be the overriding motive in all one did regarding eating and drinking?

1. Whom had Paul set as his model? 11:1

Covered and Uncovered Heads

## 1 Corinthians 11:2-16

1. Paul praises the Corinthians for doing what?
2. What does the word head mean in 11:3?
3. When would a man dishonor his head by having it covered?
4. In 11:5 Paul compared the woman whose head was uncovered (at certain times) with a woman

whose head was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. If it is shameful for a woman to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, let her be covered.
2. Is there a difference between the words shorn (hair cut off—NASB) and shaved?
3. What reason is given in v. 7 for men being uncovered and women covered?
4. From what was man formed? From what was the woman formed? 11:8; Gen. 2:7-24
5. What is meant by the woman was created for the man?
6. Thought question. What do the angels have to do with women being covered or uncovered?
7. Vv. 11, 12 should probably be seen as a caution against men becoming haughty and/or the women feeling degraded by the teachings of vv. 3-10.
8. What is meant by man coming through woman in v. 12?
9. Does the use of the word judge mean that Paul is leaving the decision up to his readers? Cf. 1 Cor. 10:15; Acts 4:19.
10. What does nature teach about the heads of men and women?
11. What does the word contentious mean?

1. What does the word custom mean?
2. Things to study about: a) Was Paul’s instruction here regarding things in the assembly or at all times?

b) Is “praying and prophesying inspired or uninspired utterings?

c) What does the phrase, “we have no such custom” modify?

d) What does Paul mean in verse 13 when he writes “Judge among yourselves…?”

The Lord’s Supper

## 1 Corinthians 11:17-34

1. Matthew 26:26-30; Mark 14:22-26; Luke 22:14-23; Exodus 24:1-11 should also be read in conjunction with 1 Corinthians 11.
2. What does Paul describe the result of their coming together? What do you think is the root of the problem that causes him not to praise them?

1. Did Paul believe the things he had heard about divisions within the church at Corinth?
2. What “good” purpose could be served by having factions within the church?
3. What problems does Paul address that you can identify in these verses with their partaking of the Lord’s Supper?
4. Instead of eating the Lord’s Supper, some were eating \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ supper.
5. “Do you not have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to eat and drink in?”
6. From whom had Paul learned the proper way to eat the Lord’s Supper?

1. What does the bread represent in the Lord’s Supper? The cup?

1. What does it mean to proclaim (shew) the Lord’s death?

1. Read 11:27 carefully. Through the years some have hesitated to eat the Lord’s Supper when they thought they were unworthy to partake. Is that what the passage instructs?

1. What are the consequences of partaking of the Supper in an unworthy manner?
2. Define weak, sick, and asleep as used in 11:30.

1. Why does the Lord chasten men?

1. When you come together to eat, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for one another.
2. What instructions did he give those who were hungry?

Concerning Spiritual Gifts

**1 Corinthians 12-14**

1. The discussion of spiritual gifts can be divided into three main sections.
2. Ch. 12 emphasizes the equal importance of all gifts (and every member).
3. Ch. 13 stresses the importance of love. Even the best of the gifts were temporary in nature, but love would always be needed.
4. Ch. 14 regulated the gifts while they endured and emphasized the need to use them for the edification of others.
5. Unto what had the Gentiles formerly been carried (led astray)?
6. The various gifts, ministries (administrations, service), and activities (operations, effects) came from

the same \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. List the various gifts found in 12:8-11, 28-30.
2. The one body is made up of many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. By one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into one body.
4. Why does the body need different parts (members)?
5. Who set (placed) the members in the body?
6. What was God’s desire for the body? 12:24, 25
7. What should other members of the body do when one member suffers? Is honored?

1. What answer should be given to the questions asked in 12:29, 30?

Chapter 13:

1. If he lacked love, the greatest “tongues speaker” was no better than what things?
2. List (and define if necessary) the various things said about love in 13:4-7.
3. Though love would never fail, what three gifts would fail (be done away, pass away), cease, and vanish away (be done away, pass away)?
4. When would that which is in part (the partial) be done away with?
5. What is the greatest of the three things that would abide?

Chapter 14:

1. What spiritual gift did Paul encourage the Corinthians to pursue?
2. Which spiritual gift did the Corinthians seem to especially desire?
3. What three things did prophecy provide for the church?
4. What was necessary before a tongue speaker could edify the church?
5. Paul urged them to speak words easy to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. Why were tongues more useful on Pentecost (Acts 2) than in an assembly at Corinth?
7. The Corinthian saints were urged to seek to excel (abound) in what?
8. Why did Paul prefer not to use his gift of tongues in the church (assembly)?
9. From what passage in “the law” did Paul take the quotation found in 14:21?
10. What would an unbeliever think of an assembly where all were speaking in tongues?
11. What restrictions did Paul place on those who would speak in tongues?
12. “For the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the prophets are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the prophets.”
13. What restrictions were placed on the roles of women in the assemblies?
14. These words of Paul were actually the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Lord.
15. “Let all things be done \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”
16. Make it personal.

a. How do you see your role in the body? Are you doing all you can in that role? Would God have an even greater role for you if you were willing?

b. How do you see the roles of others?

c. Do the words of 13:4-7 describe you?

d. Based on ch. 14, why should preaching be an important part of our assemblies? How does each member have a right to expect from a sermon?

The Resurrection of the Dead and the Collection for the Saints

**1 Corinthians 15, 16**

1. How did Paul summarize the gospel he had preached to the Corinthians?
2. They were (being) saved by that gospel if they did what?
3. How many witnesses to the resurrection did Paul mention in this chapter?
4. When did Paul see the resurrected Christ?
5. Why did Paul consider himself to be unworthy of the name apostle?
6. To what did Paul attribute his abundant labors?
7. Vv. 12-19 develop the consequences of a doctrine some of the Corinthians saints had fallen for.
8. If there is no resurrection, then \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is not risen.
9. If Christ is not risen, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Paul and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the

Corinthians was empty (vain).

1. If Christ is not risen, Paul and the other apostles were guilty of what? 15:15
2. If Christ is not risen, the Corinthians were still in their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Those who have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Christ have perished if the dead are not raised.
4. What would have made Paul among the most pitiable of all men?
5. Who brought death into the world?
6. What will Christ do in regard to the kingdom when He comes again?
7. What is the last enemy that must be abolished during the reign of Christ?
8. The phrase “baptized for the dead” has been understood in many different ways. While we may have difficulty understanding the passage, at the very least we should be able to learn something about what it can’t mean.
9. Read Luke 16:19-31. Did Jesus hold out hope that surviving relatives could do anything to benefit one that had died in sin?
10. For what things will men be judged? 2 Cor. 5:9, 10
11. What had Paul done at Ephesus that was foolish if the dead were not going to be raised? Why was it foolish?
12. “Evil \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ corrupts good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”
13. What will the resurrected bodies look like?
14. In what sense is Jesus the “last Adam?”
15. Why will a change be necessary for those still alive when the Lord comes?
16. At the final resurrection death will be swallowed up in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
17. God gives us the victory through our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
18. Pay careful attention to 15:58. The instructions of this verse are based upon our confidence of victory, a victory that rests upon our faith that Jesus was raised from the dead.
19. What does the word steadfast mean?

Chapter 16:

1. For more on this collection for the saints see Rom. 15:25-33; 2 Cor. 8, 9.
2. Where do we ever read of a NT church using its collected funds to assist the poor who were not Christians?
3. When were they to “lay something aside?”
4. Does 16:2 have reference to a collection taken up by the group (i.e. put into a common treasury) or does it instruct each member of the church at Corinth to start a “savings account” at home?
5. Who was going to take the collected funds to Jerusalem?
6. In conjunction with 16:5-12 you may want to read Acts 19:21—20:6.
7. How much longer did Paul intend to stay in Ephesus?
8. When was Apollos planning to return to Corinth?
9. List the five exhortations of 16:13, 14.
10. What had Stephanas, Fortunatus, and Achaicus done for Paul?
11. What is the significance of the salutation in v. 21? Cf. 2 Thes. 3:17.