

*A Year's Spiritual Journey through a Study of
New Testament Books*

Part #2

**Important Lessons to be learned from
NEW TESTAMENT
BOOKS OF THE
APOSTLE PAUL (#1)**

13 Lessons

**Prepared by:
PAUL E. CANTRELL**

2005

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THE APOSTLE PAUL (#1)**

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Lesson One

***“Introduction and Background
to the Books of the Apostle Paul”***

The Apostle Paul is believed to have written 13, or a possible 14, of the Letters of the New Testament. Hebrews is questionable as to who God used to write it. It will be covered in the 4th section of our year-long-study. These letters’ contents were not Paul’s ideas or thinking, but were inspired by God through His Holy Spirit (Ephesians 3:3, etc.). Since some of his letters are long, we have decided to divide them into two sections so that we will have time to at least get a good overview of each book. The layout below will give an approximate time of the writing of each book and a theme passage and topic for each book.

PAUL’S LETTERS	
*1 Thessalonians (AD52)-----	A Great Example (1:7)
*2 Thessalonians (AD52-53)-----	The Great Apostasy (2:1-4)
*Galatians (AD 53)-----	From Bondage to Freedom (5:1)
*1 Corinthians (AD56)-----	From Carnality to Spirituality (3:1-3)
*2 Corinthians (AD 56-57)-----	Seeking Everlasting Clothing (5:1-5)
Romans (AD 58)-----	Justification by Grace Through Faith (3:21-26)
Ephesians (AD 62-63)-----	Maintaining Oneness (4:1-3)
Philippians (AD 62-63)-----	Thinking Like Jesus (2:5-8)
Colossians (AD 62-63)-----	In whom are Wisdom and Knowledge (2:3)
Philemon (AD 62-63)-----	When Duty Becomes Desire (v. 14)
1 Timothy (AD 65)-----	Spiritual Leadership (3:1)
Titus (AD 65)-----	Living Righteously and Godly (2:12)
2 Timothy (AD 67)-----	Assurance of a Crown (4:6-8)

During this quarter, we will only be looking at the first five (*) Books above. Each lesson will deal briefly with **introductory material, background, an outline, key persons, and a reading assignment**. There will be an emphasis on one of the **main themes** of the Book and **questions** to be answer that helps to get to the heart of the messages of the Book. Please remember that these four studies are trying to briefly survey the entire New Testament—they will not be detailed studies.

BACKGROUND TO PAUL’S LETTERS

In our first study in this Year-Long-Study, we gave a brief historical overview of the New Testament—starting with the Gospels and going through Acts. After Jesus’ death, burial, resurrection, and appearance, He ascended back to the Father. Before leaving, He gave to the Apostles the commission to go preach the gospel message to all mankind (Matthew 28:18-20).

When the Holy Spirit came upon the Apostles to “*guide them into all truth*” (John 16:13), they began preaching in Jerusalem—and approximately thirty years later Paul could write by inspiration that the commission had been carried out (Colossians 1:23).

Paul’s early life had been in the city of Tarsus that gave him Roman citizenship. He grew up as a devoted believer in God and was educated and trained at the feet of Gamaliel. We are not sure how long he had lived in Jerusalem, but he was there when Stephen was being stoned to death, for he kept watch over the clothes of those who were doing the stoning (Acts 7:58). Shortly after this, Saul (later Paul) desired to stamp out this “new sect” springing up among the Jews and persecuted the Christians all over the area. Saul later asked the high priest to write a letter that he could use at Damascus to arrest Christians and bring them bound back to Jerusalem. Saul’s conversion was brought about by the Lord appearing to him on the way to Damascus and telling him to go into the city and there he would be told what he must do. Upon Ananias’ arrival, Saul was told to arise and be baptized to wash away his sins—calling on the Lord’s name (Acts 22:16). His conversion is dated about AD 33. His attempt to preach in Damascus was quickly thwarted. He made his first visit to Jerusalem about AD 36, where he was again quickly rushed out of the city and sent to Tarsus for a period of several years. It is supposed that he taught in that area to as many persons as would listen. When the church was established in Antioch of Syria, Barnabas requested that Saul come and help him with the new church (AD 44). During this time the Apostle James was killed by Herod Agrippa I and he desired also to kill Peter, but his efforts were thwarted by an Angel. Also, about this time, the conversion of the first Gentiles occurred at Caesarea.

About two years later, Paul, Barnabas, and John Mark were sent out by the church at Antioch on a mission trip into Asia Minor (46-49 AD) where several churches were established and elders appointed to be overseers with the churches. They returned to Antioch and later decided to go on a second trip (50-53 AD). Paul and Barnabas split up and each took another with them to go back to these new churches to strengthen them. It was while Paul was on this second trip that he began to write his letters to the churches. (See Chart on the previous page). Two were written on his second mission trip (and possibly a 3rd). On his third mission trip he wrote possibly three or four letters (53-58 AD). During his imprisonments (58-63 AD), it is believed that he wrote four more letters. It is generally believed that Paul was released from his Roman imprisonment and went on a fourth mission trip (63-67 AD), during which time he wrote two more letters. Paul was arrested and taken to Rome where he was tried and executed in AD 67. Before his death, he wrote his last letter.

As we study the letters that Paul wrote, we will point out the historical background of each of the letters from what information we have from the book of Acts and the letters themselves. Each letter will be surveyed briefly and important lessons pointed out. We would like to encourage you to read each of these letters and answer the questions at the end of each lesson. By the time that you finish the fourth study book in this year-long-study, you should have a good over-all grasp of the New Testament.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

True or False

1. Paul is believed to be the writer of 15 books of the New Testament.
2. Paul only made two mission trips that we know of for sure.
3. Paul wrote as many as six of his letters while in prison at Rome.
4. It is believed that Paul's conversion occurred at least three years after the church began.
5. Paul did not go back to Jerusalem after his conversion, as far as the record goes, for at least five years.
6. The Apostle James was killed by Herod Agrippa I in AD 44.
7. Paul was a Roman citizen, but was educated by a Jewish Rabbi named Gamaliel.
8. Saul (Paul) gave consent to the stoning of Stephen.
9. Paul persecuted the church because he felt it was a new sect among the Jewish people.
10. I plan to read the Letters of Paul as I go through this study.

Lesson Two

“A Great Example to Other Churches”

(1 Thessalonians 1:7)

We will be studying the Letters (Books) of the Apostle Paul in what is considered their historical sequence—1 Thessalonians being the first in a series of 13 letters. Paul and Barnabas had already finished one successful missionary journey (AD 47-49). They had preached and made disciples on the Isle of Cyprus. Then they went to the mainland of Asia Minor (Turkey today) and established churches in the Province of Galatia (Antioch of Pisidia, Iconium, Lystra, and Derbe). They went back through confirming the disciples and appointing elders in each church to serve as shepherds of the flock (Acts 14:22-23). It was on Paul’s second mission trip that the church at Thessalonica was established. He and Silas left from Antioch of Syria to go back to the churches in Galatia to be sure they were staying with the Faith. Timothy was asked to join the group as they traveled westward through Asia Minor. Paul had a vision at Troas (west coast of Asia Minor) of a man calling for them to come into Macedonia (Greece). They went into Macedonia and were able to establish churches at Philippi, Thessalonica, Berea, Athens, and Corinth. The first Thessalonian letter was written about six months after the church was established from the city of Corinth (AD 52).

**ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHURCH AT
THESSALONICA (Acts 17:1-10)**

Paul and company had established the church at Philippi, been imprisoned and released, and were encouraged to leave the city. They journeyed south to Thessalonica where Paul was able to reason with the Jews for three Sabbath Days. He proved from the Old Testament Scriptures that the Messiah must suffer and rise from the dead, and that Jesus was that Messiah, the Christ (anointed one) of God. The response was positive from those who believed: both Jews, devout Greeks, and some Chief women. However, the unbelieving Jews forced Paul and the believers to leave the Synagogue and eventually for Paul to have to leave the city.

REASON FOR THIS LETTER (AD 52)

Paul had to leave the church at Thessalonica too soon. It needed a lot of help and encouragement. Paul and those with him went next to Berea where a good church was established also. Jews from Thessalonica followed Paul up and stirred up trouble for him which forced him to leave Berea also. The group traveled to Athens next. However, Paul was afraid that the Christians at Thessalonica might not hold up under persecution (1:6; 2:14-18; 3:3-4), so he sent Timothy back to check on them (3:1-5). Paul’s preaching at Athens did not produce much fruit, so he went on to Corinth to establish a church there. While at Corinth, Timothy brings very encouraging news of the steadfastness of the church in the midst of persecution (3:6-13). So, Paul writes his first letter to the church at Thessalonica expressing his relief, his thankfulness to God for their steadfastness, and that he had been continually praying for them. One thing that stood out in his evaluation of them—***“You became examples to all in Macedonia and Achaia***

who believe.” (1:7). The rest of the letter deals with exhortations, instructions, and admonitions to faithfulness and to keep on growing.

OUTLINE OF 1 THESSALONIANS

CHAPTER ONE * PAUL’S PRAISE OF THE CHURCH

1. Greetings (1)
2. Praises their work of faith, labor of love, patience of Hope (2-4)
3. Conditions under which they received the Gospel (5-10)

CHAPTER TWO * PAUL’S BEHAVIOR AMONG THEM

1. Bold to speak Gospel (1-2)
2. he had no deceptive motive in preaching (3-12)
3. He reminds them how they received his preaching (13)
4. Word about opposing Jews (14-16)
5. His desire to come to them (17-20)

CHAPTER THREE * TIMOTHY’S REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CHURCH

1. Timothy sent to comfort them (1-5)
2. His report (6-10)
3. Paul’s prayer for them (11-13)

CHAPTER FOUR * THE LORD’S COMING

1. Exhortation to life of purity (1-8)
2. Exhortation to brotherly love (9-10)
3. Exhortation to work and be quiet (11-12)
4. Comfort concerning those already dead (13-18)

CHAPTER FIVE * EXHORTATION TO WATCHFULNESS

1. Be watchful (1-11)
2. Duty to those over you in the Lord (12-13)
3. General exhortations (14-22)
4. Conclusion (23-28)

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. Who were included in the salutations of Paul's first letter to Thessalonica?**
- 2. What three things did Paul remember without ceasing about the Thessalonians?**
- 3. Where had Paul been shamefully treated?**
- 4. Why did Paul say he labored night and day?**
- 5. How had the Thessalonians received Paul's preaching?**
- 6. Who else does Paul mentioned that had suffered like the Thessalonians?**
- 7. Who had hindered Paul from visiting the Thessalonians time and again?**
- 8. Why was Paul left alone at Athens?**
- 9. What three terms are used to describe Timothy?**
- 10. About what did Paul pray that the Lord would make them abound and increase in?**
- 11. Define sanctification as used in 4:3.**
- 12. Unto to what had God called them?**
- 13. About what did Paul need NOT to write them?**
- 14. Had Paul preached to them about working with their own hands?**
- 15. What will happen to the righteous dead and living at Jesus' return?**
- 16. How will Christ return?**
- 17. With what attitude were they to show towards those over them in the Lord?**
- 18. How can a person quench the Spirit?**
- 19. What indication to we have about the make-up of man?**
- 20. How were the Thessalonians to know the contents of this letter?**

Lesson Three

“The Great Apostasy”

(2 Thessalonians 2:1-4)

As pointed out in the previous lesson, the Apostle Paul, Silas, and Timothy had to leave Thessalonica under trying circumstances before the church was firmly established—especially with them having to deal so quickly with continual persecution. The Apostle sends Timothy back from Athens to check on the Thessalonica church. Timothy finally catches up with Paul in the city of Corinth where an aggressive preaching work was just getting underway good. His report of the church was of much encouragement to Paul and resulted in his writing the first letter to them.

REASON FOR THE 2ND LETTER TO THESSALONICA (AD 53)

It took some time for the messenger to take the letter back to Thessalonica, work a while among them, and then return later with an up-to-date evaluation of the church. Some things had arisen among them that needed to be dealt with and only an Apostle could settle their minds on such issues. This caused a second letter to be written within possibly six months of the first letter. From a misunderstanding of Paul’s first letter and/or possibly someone in their midst teaching incorrectly, they were having trouble still about the second coming of Christ. While the first letter may have settled their minds about their dead loved ones and what will happen to them, for some reason they were thinking that Jesus’ coming was imminent! (2:1-2). Some Bible students have concluded that this may have been the reason for some not working among them since Jesus’ coming was just “around the corner.” This doesn’t seem to fit the picture that is painted about such people. Paul saw that some were lazy when he was first there and warned them to mind their own business and work with their own hands. He reminded them that he said this to them when he wrote his first letter to them (4:10-11). There was still a need for these people to straighten up and go to work. And if they would not listen, they should be withdrawn from (3:6). And because there was still doubt about the Lord’s return, he took occasion to stress that it was not imminent. He would not return until after a great apostasy takes place in the church in the future.

CONDITION OF THE CHURCH

While the church had some problems that had to be dealt with, it seems that it was doing fine otherwise. Their faith was growing rapidly (1:3-4) even in the midst of persecution and tribulations. Their love for one another was also growing. Trials seem to have drawn them even closer to be of help to one another. Paul was very free in expressing his feelings about them. He reminded them that he was constantly praying for them and that he was sure they would continue faithful to the Lord. When the Lord does return and all men are brought before Him in judgment, God’s faithful people will find comfort, while the unbeliever and disobedient will find terrible punishment (1:7-9). This punishment will not be annihilation, but unending punishment from the presence of the Lord and the glory of his power.

THE APOSTASY AND THE “MAN OF SIN”

For some reason the Holy Spirit guided Paul in discussing about the great apostasy that was to come sometime in the future of the writing of this letter. He also gave a vivid description of the “man of sin,” and the “son of perdition.” The apostasy and the rise of the man of sin seem to be tied together, but it is not definite if one was the cause of the other. It is possible that the man of sin was able to arise because of the apostasy and would help to perpetuate the apostasy—take it to its ultimate end. The description give of him is very alarming:

- 1) He will oppose and exalt himself above all that is called God, or that is worshipped.
- 2) He will, as God, sit in the temple of God, showing himself that he is God.

The following thoughts may be appropriate understanding of these expressions:

- 1) He would oppose the simple Gospel of Christ and God’s system of justification.
- 2) He would set aside God’s Laws and commands and put his own ideas in their place.
- 3) He would thus set himself above God and receive the worship that belongs to God.
- 4) He would claim the honors and prerogatives of God.
- 5) He would supplant God...take His place in the church.
- 6) He would assume God’s place as Law-Giver and the one to be worshipped and listened to.
- 7) His word will be above the Word of God!
- 8) He will be able to get a following because of the following things:
 - a) He will show power, signs, and lying wonders to deceive people into following him.
 - b) He allows all kinds of unrighteousness to go on in order to make people happy who love unrighteousness.
 - c) Because people will not love the Truth, but prefer a lie, and love the pleasure that comes from unrighteousness.

CONCLUDING THOUGHTS

God’s people are warned to expect trials and tribulations because they have accepted the Gospel and are expected to bear up under such to show they are worthy of their calling. It is important that God’s people understand that wickedness in and out of the church will be called into account at the Day of Judgment. And that punishment for such unbelief and disobedience will be everlasting. But those who faithfully follow the Lord will not only be accepted, but glorified in that great Day. In which group will we be?

OUTLINE OF 2 THESSALONIANS

CONDITION OF THE CHURCH

1. Their faith was growing rapidly (1:3)
2. Their love for one another was also growing (1:3)
3. They had still a couple of problems to be worked out (2:1-3; 3:6-15).

PAUL FREELY EXPRESSES HIS FEELINGS ABOUT THEM

1. He expressed his thankfulness for them (1:3, 4; 3:4)
2. He expressed his prayer for them (1:11, 12; 2:17; 3:3, 5, 16)
3. He gave them some strong exhortations (2:15; 3:1, 2, 13)

PROBLEMS HE DEALT WITH IN THE LETTER

1. Misunderstanding about the immediate coming of the Lord (2:2)
2. The Purpose of the Lord's return is two-fold (1:7, 10)
3. The description of the "man of sin." (2:3-12)
4. Dealing with disorderly members (3:6-15)

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Who sent their greetings along with Paul in this letter?
2. Were the Thessalonians being persecuted?
3. What is a manifest token of the righteous judgment of God?
4. When the Lord returns, who will be with Him and who will He punish?
5. What is specified as the punishment of these people?
6. What must happen before Christ would return again?
7. Who is this man of sin?
8. When was this falling away to begin?
9. Who is this man of sin identified with in his actions?
10. Why will the people be deceived?
11. How were the Thessalonians called?

12. From whom did Paul desire to be delivered?

13. From whom were they to withdraw?

14. What did Paul command them when he was with them about such people?

15. What is to be done to the man that will not obey the word of this “epistle” (Letter)?

Lessons Four & Five

“The Gospel of Liberty”
(Galatians)

In our last lesson Paul was in the city of Corinth preaching the Gospel. The Lord spoke to Paul in a vision and encouraged him to stay on in the city for He “had many people in this city.” (Acts 18:9-10). He stayed for about 18 months before leaving for Ephesus, Caesarea, Jerusalem, and finally returned to Antioch (AD 53). Upon reporting of their great successes in preaching to both Jews and Gentiles, Paul remained for a period of time.

REASON FOR THE GALATIAN LETTER (AD 53?)

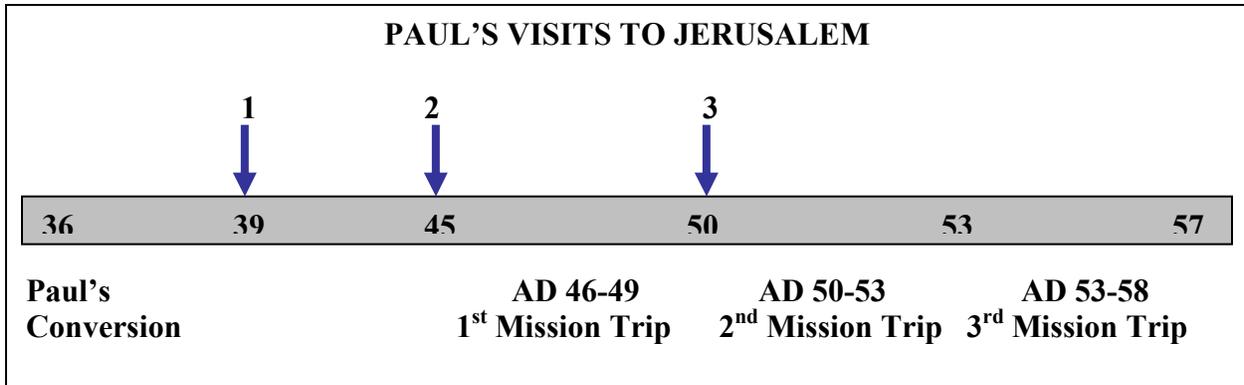
There is a difference of opinion as to when this letter was written. Some believe that the letter could have been written as late as AD 57 and as early as AD 53. We will be looking at the possibility of the earlier date (53).

Upon Paul’s return to Antioch he discovered a problem. Peter had come to Antioch, possibly while Paul was on his second mission trip. He ate with the Gentile Christians because God had told him plainly that there was to be no difference now. But certain Judaisers came up from Jerusalem and put pressure on Peter not to eat with the Gentiles. He buckled under their pressure. And even Barnabas was affected by all of this and acted like Peter. These Judaisers were ignoring the decision that had been made previously as recorded in Acts 15. So, Paul publicly rebuked Peter before the whole church (Galatians 2:11-14). Thus, he set about again to straightened out what he thought had already been straightened out in Jerusalem three years earlier. Christianity offers freedom from the bondage of sin, which the Law could not do.

Meanwhile, the Judaisers had left Antioch and had gone as far as the Galatian churches teaching that Gentile believers had to be circumcised and keep the Law of Moses to be saved. The news was brought to Paul about what was happening and he immediately writes the Galatian letter and sends it on ahead of him (AD 53). He planned to follow it up with a visit as soon as he could get away (Acts 18:23).

PAUL’S VISITS TO JERUSALEM CLARIFIED

Paul’s Conversion (AD 36) It is believed that this occurred about AD 36. He was on his way to Damascus when the Lord appeared to him and called him to be a special Apostle to the Gentiles. He was told to go into the city and it would be told what he must do to be saved (Acts 22:16). After his conversion, he made several trips to Jerusalem. The Galatian Letter talks about the first three that requires combining Scripture references to get them in their proper sequence. The chart that follows will help to visualize when these events occurred and some of the things that are tied in with these visits. Both the book of Acts and the Galatian Letter had to be combined to get the exact sequence.



Paul's 1st Visit to Jerusalem (39 AD). It was three years after his conversion. He tried to join himself to the church at Jerusalem, but they were afraid of him. Barnabas made an appeal for him before the Apostles. Paul stayed for about 15 days with Simon Peter while there. His life was threatened by the Jews and the church sent him away to Caesarea and on to Tarsus.

Paul's 2nd Visit to Jerusalem (45 AD). The church had been established in Antioch of Syria and the Apostles had sent Barnabas up to strengthen and stabilize the church. He later called for Paul to come and help him. They worked together for about a year (44-45 AD). Due to a famine, the brethren determined to send relief to the saints in Jerusalem. Paul and Barnabas were sent with the money. After finishing their work, they returned to Antioch, taking John Mark with them.

Paul's 3rd Visit to Jerusalem (50 AD). Paul and Barnabas had completed their 1st mission trip together (46-49 AD). They had returned to Antioch where they found some Jewish Christian had stirred up trouble trying to bind circumcision and the Law of Moses on the Gentiles. Paul and Barnabas both disputed with them. The church decided to send Paul and Barnabas up to Jerusalem to talk with the Apostles and the Elders. Paul said that he they went up by revelation (God's directions). Titus went up with them also. They brought the matter before the Apostles, the Elders, and the whole church. The Judaisers strongly objected, but were unsuccessful in their efforts to pervert the truth of the matter. A letter was written by the Apostles and Elders that was to be taken back to the church at Antioch and any other churches that had had a problem with this matter.

FREEDOM IN CHRIST JESUS

The above information should be helpful as a background to the first couple of chapters of the Letter to the Galatians. The Jews had been following the Law of Moses for possibly 1500 years and it was a real struggle to help them see that God had replaced that Covenant with a new and better Covenant that would also include the Gentile world as well. It was natural that the question of how a man could be saved, justified, or made right with God had to be settled once and for all if both Jew and Gentile were to compose the church and live in peace. This letter is just a short treatise on the subject of Justification that the Roman letter goes more in detail upon. Christians were exhorted to stand fast in this new freedom found in Christ (5:1).

OUTLINE OF GALATIANS

CHAPTER ONE * PAUL'S GOSPEL WAS REVEALED TO HIM

1. Introduction. (1-5)
2. Reason for Letter (6-7)
3. Dangers of a perverted Gospel (8-10)
4. Paul's Gospel revealed to him (11-12)
5. Paul's first visit to Jerusalem (13-24)

CHAPTER TWO * PAUL'S RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER APOSTLES SHOWN

1. His third visit to Jerusalem (1-10)
2. Paul's rebuke of Peter at Antioch (11-16)
3. Justification is by Christ, not by Law (16-21)

CHAPTER THREE * INHERITANCE THROUGH ABRAHAM IS BY FAITH, NOT LAW

1. Reception of Spirit—hearing of Faith or Works of Law? (1-5)
2. Children of Abraham by faith, not by works of Law (6-20)
3. The Law served as a School Master to bring us to Christ (21-19)

CHAPTER FOUR * DELIVERED FROM BONDAGE AND ADOPTED AS SONS

1. Deliverance and adoption is through Christ (1-7)
2. Paul questions their turning again to this bondage (8-11)
3. Paul's first visit among them (12-15)
4. His appeal to them (16-20)
5. Allegory of the Law and Gospel (21-31)

CHAPTER FIVE * LIBERTY IN CHRIST—WORKS OF FLESH & FRUIT OF SPIRIT

1. He appeals to them to stand fast in this liberty (1)
2. Results of going back under Law (2-6)
3. Paul's remarks about those who caused the trouble (7-12)
4. Love regulates this liberty in Christ (13-15)
5. Works of flesh and fruit of the Spirit (16-26)

CHAPTER SIX * PRACTICAL EXHORTATIONS

1. Restore erring brother (1)
2. Bear one another's burdens (2)
3. Bear own burden (3-5)
4. Support teachers (6)
5. Sowing and reaping (7-8)
6. Not to become weary in well-doing to all (9-10)
7. Reasons why and inconsistencies of those who teach circumcision (11-18)

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. List the churches of Galatia.**
- 2. What does it mean to preach another Gospel?**
- 3. From whom and how did Paul receive his Gospel?**
- 4. What was Paul's position among the Jew's before his conversion to Christ?**
- 5. Where did Paul go after visiting Jerusalem for the first time after his conversion?**
- 6. What was the occasion of Paul's second visit to Jerusalem?**
- 7. What was the occasion of Paul's third visit to Jerusalem?**
- 8. Who went up with Him?**
- 9. Explain the expressions: "the gospel of the circumcision" and "the gospel of the uncircumcision."**
- 10. Who did Paul say seemed to be pillars in the church at Jerusalem?**
- 11. Does Paul say when Peter came to Antioch?**
- 12. What caused Peter to turn from associating with the Gentile Christians?**
- 13. Is justification by works of Law or by faith in Christ?**
- 14. Through what avenue had they received the Spirit?**
- 15. Who are the true children of Abraham?**
- 16. Why are all that are under the law under a curse?**
- 17. How did Christ redeem the Jew out from under the law?**
- 18. Ho long after the promise to Abraham did God give the Law to the Jews?**
- 19. How had the Galatians treated Paul when he first preached to them?**
- 20. Who is debtor to do the whole Law?**

- 21. Who did Paul said had fallen from grace?**
- 22. What avails in Christ Jesus?**
- 23. Would Paul have been persecuted by the Jews if he had preached circumcision instead of the cross?**
- 24. What statement sums up the law?**
- 25. How does one walk after the Spirit?**
- 26. How is an overtaken Christians to be treated?**
- 27. When are we to do good to all men?**
- 28. Why do the Judaisers try to get the Gentiles to be circumcised?**
- 29. What avails in Christ Jesus?**
- 30. What were the marks that Paul bore in his body for the Lord Jesus?**

Lessons Six, Seven, Eight, & Nine

“A Challenging Church with Promise”
(1 Corinthians)

Of all the letters that the Apostle Paul wrote, the first letter to the church at Corinth is probably the most revealing of the life and problems facing the primitive church as it spread into all parts of the then known world (Colossians 1:23). While the church would at first be made up of believing Jews and believing devout Greeks, it also would reach out to many who were idol worshippers and immoral people that needed to make drastic changes. This was the condition at Corinth with members coming from varied backgrounds. There was much immaturity on the part of many which required a lot of work. Paul’s stay in the city lasted some eighteen months (Acts 18:11). This church seems to have had more problems than any other church that Paul wrote a letter unto, which gives us a lot of help with our challenging problems today.

THE CITY OF CORINTH

Paul’s travel from the city of Athens would have taken approximately five hours to reach the Achaean Province. It would have been an additional eight mile walk on into the great city of Corinth. Before its destruction in 146 BC, the city was among the wealthiest and most licentious cities of the old world. After lying waste for 100 years, it was again re-populated by Veterans of the Roman army and Freedmen at the command of Julius Caesar. The Isthmian games, the worship of the goddess Aphrodite, and its great commercial interests were revived, and old Corinth was restored again. By the time Paul visited in 52 AD, it was again known as a city of luxury, amusement, and dissipation—the “Paris of Antiquity.” Jews, Romans, Phoenicians, Greeks, and men of all walks of life were drawn to this great city.

THE RELIGION OF CORINTH

The Corinthian people were basically worshippers of idols, the chief of which was Venus or Aphrodite. The beautiful temple that had been destroyed by Mummius in 146 BC had been evidently restored by Julius Caesar. Venus was the goddess of love, licentious passion. One thousand beautiful females officiated as public prostitutes before the goddess of love. Their religious philosophy was “*eat, drink, and be merry; for tomorrow we die.*” There was no resurrection! They became a gay, dissipated, corrupt, and effeminate people (1 Corinthians 6:9-10). But out of this, God called one of the largest churches of that period.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHURCH

It was while Paul was on his second mission tour (50-53 AD) that he traveled down through Macedonia and finally to Corinth. After finding Aquila and Priscilla (who were tent makers), Paul was able to work with them to earn his living. Upon Silas and Timothy arriving he began to speak boldly to the Jews in the Synagogue. He was rejected by the majority of them and he turned to the Gentiles for most of the rest of the time there (Acts 18:6). He preached in the

house of Justus close to the synagogue, and some of the leaders among the Jews were converted (Acts 18:7-8). The Lord appeared to Paul in a vision stating that he had many people in this city that would turn to Him. He stayed for eighteen months. Towards the end of his stay, he was brought before the new pro-consul, Gallio, by the Jews, but were driven from before his judgment seat. Upon leaving the city, Paul took Aquila and Priscilla with him to Ephesus and left them as he continued on to Caesarea with the promise of returning to them. While he was gone, Apollos was taught the truth by Aquila and Priscilla, and went over to Corinth to preach—converting many. Thus, the church had evidently grown rapidly and is estimated by early historians as soon having some 60,000 members.

THE DATE OF THE FIRST LETTER TO CORINTH

It was on the third mission trip (53-57 AD) that Paul went through Syria, the regions of Galatia and Phrygia strengthening the churches and finally arrived at Ephesus around AD 55. In his early months at Ephesus, it may be possible that he wrote a short letter to them about immoral problems (5:9). We also know from this letter that word had come to him from different sources about the troubles they were having at Corinth—The house of Chloe, a letter to Paul by the hands of Stephanas, Fortunatus, and Achaicus. Thus, it seemed imperative that he write a letter unto them until he was able to be there in person. This would date the letter about AD 56.

PURPOSE OF WRITING THE LETTER

Many reasons could be pointed out for the writing of this letter to Corinth: (1) He was unable to go to them at that immediate time—great opportunities were opened to him at Ephesus; (2) Word from several sources had cause much alarm; (3) There was a divisive spirit in the church at Corinth that needed to be checked as soon as possible; (4) Immorality was in the church and would soon destroy the church's influence if left alone; (5) Brethren were dragging each other before Law Courts to settle their disputes; (6) They had quite a problem about marriage and eating of meat offered to idols that needed to be resolved; (7) The worship services were not orderly nor carried out properly that was hindering their spiritual upbuilding; and (8) There were even some who were beginning to believe there was no resurrection as the heathen taught. Thus, such a letter was badly needed since he was not able to go to Corinth immediately.

This letter deals with such subjects as: Unity and Division, Immorality, Settling Disputes, Marriages, Eating of Meats offered to Idols, Apostolic Liberty, Disorders in Worship, the Importance of Love, How to Properly use Miraculous Gifts, Important Information on the Resurrection of the Body, and How to Collect Money for the Use of the Church. The outline below will give a better view of these things that were dealt with in this Letter.

OUTLINE OF 1 CORINTHIANS

CHAPTER ONE * EXHORTATION AGAINST DIVISION

1. Greetings from Paul and Sosthenes (1-3)
2. His thanksgiving for them (4-9)
3. His admonition to unity (10-17)
4. The Gospel versus the wisdom of men (17-31)

CHAPTER TWO * PAUL'S PREACHING AMONG THEM

1. In fear and trembling (1-3)
2. Not with man's wisdom (4-5)
3. He spoke the wisdom of God (6-10)
4. How he received it (11-16)

CHAPTER THREE * PAUL'S RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER WORKERS

1. Evidence of their carnality (1-4)
2. Relationship of workers with God (5-15)
3. You are the Temple of God (16-17)
4. Admonition to the wise (18-23)

CHAPTER FOUR * SHAME AND GLORY OF THE APOSTLES

1. Paul considers himself a steward (1-8)
2. Reproaches of the Apostles (9-13)
3. Their glory though (14-16)
4. Reason for sending Timothy (17)
5. His desire to come shortly (18-21)

CHAPTER FIVE * FORNICATION IN THE CHURCH

1. Sin among them (1-3)
2. Action to be taken (4-8)
3. Previous exhortation to them (9-13)

CHAPTER SIX * LAWSUITS AGAINST A BROTHER

1. Not to go to Law with Brother (1-8)
2. Warnings against uncleanness (9-20)

CHAPTER SEVEN * MARRIAGE

1. Regulating the marriage relationship (1-5)
2. Paul's advice to the unmarried (6-9)
3. Command to the married (10-11)
4. Paul's advice to Christians with unbelieving mate (12-16)
5. Admonition to abide in situation that they were called in (17-24)
6. Paul's advice concerning virgins (25-40)

(Continued)

CHAPTER EIGHT * EATING MEAT OFFERED TO IDOLS

7. Most know the one God, but some are weak & need help (1-7)
8. Warning not to cause weak brother to perish (8-13)

CHAPTER NINE * PAUL'S RIGHTS AS AN APOSTLE AND HIS USE OF THEM

10. He answers charges against his Apostleship (1-15)
11. Paul's reward for his work (16-23)
12. His efforts to win the crown (24-27)

CHAPTER TEN * OLD TESTAMENT EXAMPLES RECORDED FOR OUR USE

13. Dangers of falling seen by examples of Israel (1-14)
14. Table of the Lord compared to Table of the Devil (15-22)
15. Law of expediency (23-24)
16. Further advice concerning meat offered to idols (25-33)

CHAPTER ELEVEN * WEARING OF VEIL AND THE LORD'S SUPPER

7. Questions concerning veiling of women (1-16)
8. Troubles corrected concerning the Lord's Supper (17-34)

CHAPTER TWELVE * SPIRITUAL GIFTS AS GIVEN BY THE SPIRIT

7. The Spirit divides the gifts as He wills (1-11)
8. The working of the church liken to a human body (12-31)

CHAPTER THIRTEEN * LOVE, THE MORE EXCELLENT WAY

7. Love contrasted & defined (1-7)
8. Superiority of love over gifts (8-13)

CHAPTER FOURTEEN * REGULATIONS OF SPIRITUAL GIFTS

19. Tongues and Prophecy compared (1-11)
20. Purpose of gifts to edify church (12-21)
21. Separate purposes of prophesying and tongues (22-25)
22. Exhortations to use gifts properly & orderly (26-33)
23. Exhortations to women (34-35)
24. Paul requests that gifted men acknowledge his commands (36-40)

CHAPTER FIFTEEN * RESURRECTION

13. Paul's Gospel that he preached (1-11)
14. Reasoning with those who taught no resurrection (12-34)
15. The "HOW" of the resurrection (35-50)
16. What about those still alive? (51-58)

CHAPTER SIXTEEN * COLLECTION & CONCLUSION

19. When & how to give (1-2)
20. Choosing their messengers (3-4)
21. Plans to visit (5-9)
22. Request concerning Timothy and Apollos (10-14)
23. The brethren from Corinth (15-18)
24. Final Greetings (19-24)

THE CHALLENGE OF THE CHURCH AT CORINTH

Its make-up:

1. They had teachers with big egos—even to the dividing of the church.
2. They had a man who was living with his father's wife.
3. They had a problem with showing love towards one another.
4. When they came together in their assemblies, it was a mess!
5. They were suing each other before the Law Courts of the land.
6. They had some who felt they could eat meat offered to idols with no problems.
7. They were greatly mis-using the Spiritual gifts given by the Spirit of God.
8. They even had some who were questioning the Resurrection.
9. They had people in their midst who had formerly been (1 Corinthians 6:9-11):
 - a) Idolators (worshipped the goddess Venus—goddess of licentious pleasure).
 - b) Fornicators (common practice with prostitutes at Temple of Venus).
 - c) Adulterers (breaking up of marriages & remarrying that God did not approve of).
 - d) Effeminate (soft, indolent living—a male who submits his body to lewdness—a male prostitute).
 - e) Abusers of themselves with mankind (homosexual offenders—sodomites).
 - f) Thieves (who stole from others to make their living).
 - g) Covetous (greedy of gain, never satisfied, long after things of others).
 - h) Drunkards (intoxicated, habitually intoxicated).
 - i) Revilers (slanders, abusive language).
 - j) Extortioners (take advantage of someone—swindlers).

NOTE:

- 1) How would you handle such people?
- 2) Could you love them?
- 3) Could you associate with them?
- 4) Could you worship with them?
- 5) Could you have them into your home?
- 6) Would you want to avoid them less you be contaminated?
- 7) Should the men involved be allowed to get up before the congregation and serve in some way?
- 8) Are they 2nd class Christians?

WHAT MAKES LOVE, FELLOWSHIP, & WORSHIP POSSIBLE WITH SUCH PEOPLE?

1. "Such were some of you."
 - a) You used to be like this, but you are not any longer.
 - b) "Some"—not all who made up the church were guilty of these sins.
 - c) Emphasis is on "were"—past tense!
 - d) Repentance had occurred.
 - e) A change, a reformation had taken place.
 - f) A contrite heart before God has brought about a rejuvenation to live righteous.
 - g) They had turned to the Great Physician to be healed!

“Of greatest sinners God has made the great saints.” (Saul of Tarsus).

2. “You were washed”
 - a) You have been cleansed of your moral foulness.
 - b) You have been washed clean (Acts 22:16).
 - c) You have been purified (1 Peter 1:22).
 - d) The blood of Jesus had cleansed them of all unrighteousness (1 John 1:7).

3. “You were sanctified”
 - a) They were made right in their relationship with God.
 - b) They had escaped the just penalty of Law through Christ Jesus.
 - c) Their grievous guilt had been removed—they were new creatures.
 - d) Being defiled, they were cleansed.
 - e) Being profane, they were hallowed.
 - f) Being condemn, they were justified.

IMPORTANT LESSONS TO BE LEARNED:

1. Those who answer the call of God are the saints of God.
2. No sinner’s case is too bad that he cannot be forgiven, cleansed, justified by God.
3. Any sinner can be redeemed from the depths of sin.
4. A Christian is to be known for what he is becoming, not what he had been!
 - a) It does not matter what a person was.
 - b) If they have been cleansed by God upon their obedience to the Gospel.....
 - c) They are a child of God!
 - d) They are to live righteous lives from here on.
5. Old sins should not be kept hanging over the sinner’s head on and on after his turning to Christ for forgiveness.
6. All Christians are made up of sinners.
7. Don’t look at what a person was...look at what he is becoming!

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. How could their divisive problems be solved?**

- 2. What did Paul mean when he said “Christ sent me not to baptized?”**

- 3. What is the wisdom of God?**

- 4. How has God put to shame the wise?**

- 5. In whom are we to glory (boast)?**

- 6. What does it mean to “preach Jesus Christ and Him crucified?”**
- 7. In what should our faith be placed?**
- 8. Through whom as God’s wisdom been revealed?**
- 9. How did Paul know that the Corinthians were “carnal?”**
- 10. What is meant by the expression “God gives the increase?”**
- 11. What is the foundation upon which all preachers are to build?**
- 12. What is the temple of God?**
- 13. Why were they told not to judge anything before the time?**
- 14. How were the Apostles make a spectacle to the world?**
- 15. Who had begotten the Corinthians?**
- 16. Why was Timothy being sent to the church at Corinth?**
- 17. What kind of sexual immorality was being allowed to go on in the church at Corinth?**
- 18. What was the church told to do about it?**
- 19. Why are Christians not to associate with other Christians who live in sin?**
- 20. What was Paul’s written solution to Christians going to Law Courts with their brothers?**
- 21. Who will not inherit the kingdom of God?**
- 22. Why are Christians to glorify God in our bodies and spirits?**

- 23. What specific regulations does Paul give to husbands and wives?**

- 24. Does Paul command that people not get married?**
- 25. What does it mean that the unbelieving mate is sanctified by their believing mate?**

- 26. How does one become a slave of men?**

- 27. What advice does Paul give to virgins?**

- 28. What is the drawback of marriage?**

- 29. Who is at liberty to marry again if they so desire?**
- 30. How does knowledge puff up a person?**

- 31. How can our liberty become a stumbling block to another?**

- 32. How was the church at Corinth a seal of Paul's Apostleship?**

- 33. How do we know that Peter (Cephas) was married?**

- 34. What is the Scriptural basis for supporting the preaching of the Gospel?**

- 35. Why did Paul not want to take support from the churches he was working with?**

- 36. Why did Paul discipline his body?**

37. In what sense were the Israelites baptized unto Moses?
38. How many Israelites died because of engaging in idolatry and immorality?
39. Why are examples recorded in the Old Testament?
40. Who is responsible for sin in my life?
41. What connection is there between sacrificing to idols and to demons?
42. In what sense does Paul say that “all things are lawful for him?”
43. When should you refuse to eat meat offered to idols?
44. Why should all of our actions been done?
45. Why should Paul tell us to imitate him?
46. What is the “headship” order of beings?
47. When does a man dishonor his head?
48. When does a woman dishonor her head?
49. How does nature teach that long hair on a man is a dishonor, but an honor to the woman?
50. Why should the woman have authority over her?
51. Why has long hair been given to the woman?

- 52. How had the Corinthians abused the Lord's Supper?**
- 53. How does a person eat or drink judgment to himself?**
- 54. Why were the miraculous (spiritual) gifts given in the church at Corinth?**
- 55. How did the Corinthians all get into one body?**
- 56. What is the value of the differing parts of the body?**
- 57. What was the more excellent way that miraculous gifts?**
- 58. How is love defined?**
- 59. What was the complete that was to come?**
- 60. Why was the gift of prophesy better than speaking in a tongue?**
- 61. Why are certain men and women told to keep silent in the assembly?**
- 62. How does Paul define the Gospel he preached?**
- 63. Were there some at Corinth saying there was to be no resurrection of the dead?**
- 64. What is the point of saying that Christ's resurrection is the firstfruits of those that sleep?**

65. What will happen at the “end?”

66. What does Paul say will happen to our mortal bodies?

67. What is the point of saying there are different kinds of flesh and heavenly bodies?

68. Will there be some people alive when Jesus comes again?

69. How did Paul regulate their giving?

70. Why did Paul need to stay longer at Ephesus?

71. Where was Apollos at the time of the writing of this letter?

72. Where was Aquila and Priscilla at this time also?

73. What is a holy kiss?

Lessons Ten, Eleven, Twelve, & Thirteen

“Seeking Eternal Clothing”
(2 Corinthians)

This second letter of the Apostle Paul to the church at Corinth is the least systematic of all of his letters and is full of digressions in subject matter. It abounds in emotion, showing mingled joy, grief, and indignation. The letter is very personal and gives more information of the life and character of Paul than from any other source. Be sure to refer back to the introduction on the first letter for information of the city of Corinth as well as its religion and the establishment of the church.

THE DATE OF THE LETTER (AD 57)

Paul first visited and preached at Corinth on his second mission trip (AD 50-53). After staying for eighteen months he returned to Jerusalem and then to Antioch. On his third mission trip (AD 53-58), he went through Galatia and Phrygia into “little Asia” (at Ephesus). He stayed for about three years and all Asia heard the word of the Lord. It was while at Ephesus that the news kept coming from Corinth about the conditions in the church. The first letter was sent by the hand of Titus and he was to report back to Paul on the outcome of the letter. The Apostle told Titus to meet him at Troas and was disappointed that he did not come. After preaching for a brief period at Troas, Paul journeyed on into Macedonia possibly staying with the church at Philippi. He was patiently waiting for the arrival of Titus while he worked with the church (2 Corinthians 7:5-6). At last, Titus came with mostly good news. Paul was much encouraged by the Corinthian Church’s reception of his letter. The Spirit inspired Paul then to write a second letter and this was also sent by the hand of Titus—especially since they had been so receptive of him at the first visit. The date would possibly be AD 57 from the city of Philippi.

PURPOSE OF WRITING THE LETTER

One of the stated reasons for writing this second letter is recorded in 2 Corinthians 9:3-5. The Apostle was evidently collecting money from churches to take back to Jerusalem to help the poor saints in their distress. Corinth had promised to be a party to this collection and Paul wanted to remind them of this and to be sure to have their collection ready for him to pick up and take back with him soon. A more detailed list of reasons could be given as follows:

1. To express his joy at the good news from Corinth because his former letter had been so well received, and on the whole had produced a very desirable effect on the church.
2. To give further instructions as to the treatment of the penitent man who had been guilty of immorality.
3. To meet the numerous charges that had been brought against him by the small party that still held out against him. These charges were:
 - a) That he was a coward and afraid to come to visit them since he had changed his plans of visiting them sooner.

- b) That he wasn't an Apostle, since he worked among the Corinthians without any maintenance from them.
- c) That he was weak in bodily presence and his speech of no account.
- d) He had no letters of commendations from Jerusalem.
- e) His dubious position as regards the Law.
- f) They even insinuated doubts about his perfect honesty in the use of God's Word.
- g) Charged him with underhand guile, and fraudulent or self-interested designs with reference to the collection for the poor saints.
- h) Some had gone so far it seems as to cast a doubt as to his perfect sanity.

Since the Apostle had no desire for personal defense, it yet seemed necessary that it be done in view of his being further able to work with the church at Corinth as well as other places. As much as he detested egotism or boasting, he was driven by the unscrupulosity of his opponents to turn to such. Thus, the word "boasting" occurs some 29 times in this one letter—more than in all his other letters put together.

- 4. He urges the Corinthians to bring the collection to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.
- 5. While pointing out the errors of the faction and its leaders, he also bestows upon the sincere part of the church just commendations for their persevering in the doctrine taught by him, and for their ready obedience to the things in his first letter.
- 6. One of the things that stands out as a whole about the letter is that he is constantly vindicating himself as an Apostle of Christ, and to remind them that he had founded the church in Corinth, and that he did have a right to have a say in its management.

It is evident that Titus stayed long enough at Corinth to learn of the teachings and arguments of the faction, and the objections that were being brought against the Apostle. Thus, Paul was able to artfully introduce the arguments, objections, and scoffing speeches, by which the faction were endeavoring to bring him into contempt; and not only confute them by the most solid reasoning, but even turn them against the false teacher himself, and against the faction, in such a manner as to render them ridiculous. By the same manner, he was thus enabled to give commendations to the sincere part of the church.

Later history of the church at Corinth reveals that it was remaining true to its improved state for many years after the death of the Apostle. Towards the turn of the century, however, a factious spirit was seemingly arising again to curse the church.

MAIN THRUST OF THE LETTER

- 1. Paul's sincerity, love, and Apostolic Authority (Chapters 1-7)
- 2. Contributions for the poor saints in Jerusalem (Chapters 8-9)
- 3. The additional defense of his Apostleship (Chapters 10-13)

A key factor is how the Holy Spirit was able to make use of Paul's personality, temperament, weaknesses, and strengths and show us the very heart of this great man of God.

OUTLINE OF 2 CORINTHIANS

CHAPTER ONE

* **PAUL'S EXPLANATION OF PLANS**

1. Greetings from Paul and Timothy (1-2)
2. Paul's thanksgiving for them and his comfort (3-7)
3. Paul's problems at Ephesus (8-10)
4. Paul's request of their prayers (11)
5. His change of plans explained (12-24)

CHAPTER TWO

* **REASONS FOR NOT COMING**

1. Gives reasons for writing and not coming (1-5)
2. Forgiveness is requested (6-11)
3. His concern over them (12-17)

CHAPTER THREE

* **LAW AND GOSPEL COMPARED**

1. The Corinthians are Paul's proof of Apostleship (1-4)
2. Comparison of Law and Gospel (5-18)

CHAPTER FOUR

* **PAUL'S SINCERITY, PERSECUTIONS, AND HOPE**

1. Paul's sincerity in his preaching (1-6)
2. His sufferings (7-12)
3. His confidence of reward (13-18)

CHAPTER FIVE

* **PAUL'S HOPE AND INSPIRATION**

1. The assurance of life eternal (1-11)
2. Paul's reasons for his actions (12-17)
3. He is an Ambassador of Christ (18-21)

CHAPTER SIX

* **PAUL'S SUFFERING AND PATIENCE**

1. He exhorts not to receive God's grace in vain (1-2)
2. Paul's blamelessness shown (3-13)
3. His exhortation to withdraw from evil (14-18)

CHAPTER SEVEN

* **RESULTS OF THE FIRST LETTER**

1. His appeal to them and his fears for them (1-5)
2. His comforting over Titus' report (6-7)
3. Remarks concerning his first letter (8-16)

CHAPTER EIGHT

* **COLLECTION URGED AS PROOF OF THEIR LOVE**

1. Example of Macedonians' giving told (1-5)
2. Paul's desire for Titus to continue his work among them (6)
3. Paul's appeal to them (7-15)
4. Concerning Titus' return (16-24)

(Continued)

CHAPTER NINE	* <u>REASONS FOR MEN SENT AHEAD</u> 1. Reasons for sending brethren ahead (1-5) 2. Reasons for giving (6-15)
CHAPTER TEN	* <u>PAUL'S AUTHORITY UPHELD</u> 1. Not to judge man by outward appearance (1-7) 2. Paul's authority again discussed (8-17)
CHAPTER ELEVEN	* <u>PAUL'S GLORYING</u> 1. His concern for them (1-3) 2. Paul's rights as an Apostle (4-15) 3. His boastings (16-33)
CHAPTER TWELVE	* <u>PAUL DEFENDS HIS ACTIONS</u> 1. Paul's visions and results (1-11) 2. Sign of Apostles wrought among them (12-13) 3. His plans of coming (14) 4. His love for them (15-21)
CHAPTER THIRTEEN	* <u>PAUL'S WARNING AND FAREWELL</u> 1. His warning to them (1-10) 2. Final Greetings (11-14)

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. Why was Paul able to offer comfort to others?**
- 2. What had Paul faced in Asia (Ephesus)?**
- 3. How had Paul conducted himself in the world?**
- 4. Why had Paul originally planned to go to Corinth?**
- 5. Who had preached the word among them at first?**
- 6. Why did Paul say that he did not come to visit with them?**
- 7. What was the church to do about the penitent man that had repented?**
- 8. Why was Paul disappointed at Troas?**

9. What did Paul have to say about letters of commendation?

10. What does the letter do and the Spirit do?

11. How is the Old Covenant described?

12. What was “passing away?”

13. What was the veil over Israel’s eyes?

14. To whom is the Gospel veiled?

15. What treasure do we have in “earthen vessels?”

16. What works to bring a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory?

17. What is meant by being unclothed and clothed upon?

18. Why should we desire to be well pleasing to God?

19. What is said about the person that is “in Christ?”

20. How did God make Christ to be sin for us?

21. Is it possible to receive the grace of God in vain?

22. How did Paul commend himself as a minister of God?

23. How can a person be unequally yoked to someone?

40. What did Paul mean when he said that he had robbed other churches?
41. Who did Paul call false Apostles and deceitful workers?
42. How does Satan disguise himself?
43. What were Paul's credentials as an Apostle and a Minister of Christ?
44. Why did Paul mention about his narrow escape shortly after his conversion at Damascus?
45. Where was Paul caught up into that he could not reveal what he saw or heard?
46. Why was Paul given a thorn in the flesh?
47. What did Paul say he too pleasure in?
48. What were signs of Paul's Apostleship?
49. What was Paul afraid that he might find among them when he came?
50. Why did Paul say he wrong these things?

