

Bible Course Acts to Revelation Lesson 18

Name:		

Read I Corinthians 2

In Chapter 2 Paul reminds the Corinthians of the core of his message: man's works and "wisdom" do not compare with God's wisdom. Absolute perfection is required, but our best

works are imperfect and defiled with sin. Even among Corinthian believers and believers today, God's perfect wisdom is needed and supplied by the Holy Spirit. Those who reject the message of God and in whom the Holy Spirit does not work, cannot know or understand these things.

1.	Paul was a brilliant scholar and could have overwhelmed his readers with arguments.				
	Instead he gives a simple message, letting the Holy Spirit work so readers would look				
	to Christ, not to Paul. Paul notes that he was not a good speaker. Describe what he says				
	about himself. (1 Cor 2: 1-4)				
2.	Paul determined not to know anything except				
	In every sermon, Paul would direct all things back				
	to His perfect work and sacrifice (2:2).				
3.	Christ was the apostle Paul's heaven - for me to live is Christ (heaven on earth) and to				
	die is gain (heaven eternally) (Philippians 1:21). What does Paul say here about heaven				
	- what will it be like? (1 Cor 2: 9)				
4.	Note what Paul is saying that heaven is not of the senses, heaven is not of the				
	imagination or intellect. Here Paul quotes the prophet, who				
	saw the captivity of the children of Israel coming. Today also, there are storms,				
	troubles, and persecutions. Heaven where peace and love prevail is an inconceivable				
	thing, yet Paul does not end here. He continues, "But God hath				
	them unto us by his ." Paul's focus is				

	on the unbelieving world – they cannot conceive of anything in the spiritual realm
	because the spirit which "searcheth the things of God"
	(v.10) does not dwell in them.
5.	Man's wisdom and teaching here are set aside as folly. Paul then explains how a
	believer, by the Holy Spirit is to look at things. He must compare
	things with This is what good
	commentaries seek to do. They use other scriptures to help explain the scripture at
	hand. The problem of understanding spiritual things lies in fallen man (not God)
	because he counts them as (1 Cor 2: 14) "neither can he know
	them because they are spiritually discerned.
	In chapter 3, Paul finishes explaining the Christian message
Re	and then corrects a wrong conception of Christian ministry
	and ministers. Paul returns to what he started in Chapter 1
and re	bukes them for all the divisions. He reminds them that all of God's ministers are fellow-
labore	
	Paul uses an example that all humans understand. When a baby is young, you feed the
0.	baby not meat (3:2). So Paul says he did among them. He was
	careful among them, but they are not babies any more. They need more than milk, they
	need more substantive food.
7	So Paul starts this chapter by warning them that "ye are yet: for
7.	
	whereas there is among you envying, and and divisions" among
0	them (3:3).
8.	Paul now leaves the analogy of a baby and turns to the analogy of a tree or plant.
	Through the preaching the seed of the word is It may be
	by a different minister, but onlycan make it grow (give
	the increase) (1Cor. 3:7). Paul strikes an interesting balance in how he states that the
	planter and waterer are one in that they are nothing (in themselves), and yet "we are
	together with God. God does not need man. Man is nothing, and yet
	God uses men (ministers).
9.	Paul uses a third type of analogy - that of a building. Before we start building, we need
	aunderneath it which metaphorically is compared to

	(1 Cor. 3:10,11). This is the most important part of the building. If this base					
	is weak or non-existent, the building may teeter (like the leaning tower of Pisa) or					
	worse yet, fall over. But Paul doesn't talk about the building this way. He says that th					
	building (the life and soul of a man) will be tried by (v.13). Will your					
building be able to withstand? Today we speak of "fire-proofing" a building, by s						
materials. Paul notes that we can build good things on this foundation like:						
	, These flow from the work of Christ and make the building					
(person) beautiful. Or we can build with poor things (things that burn						
, but whatever is not the						
Christ in the day of days will burn away.						
10. Paul had to deal with many pagan customs, many of them sexual in nature. If the						
	dwells in believers (which is certainly does) then their bodies house					
	the Holy Spirit (1 Cor. 3:16,17). Therefore, Paul calls the body of a believer a					
	of God. There are many ways tothis temple, but					
	Paul warns that whosoever does this "him will God" Note:					
	Ongoing sin and lack of repentance would show as the Epistle of James teaches, that					
	he/she was not a true believer, but had a dead faith. Try to list some sins that defile the					
	temple of God. Use Paul's list in 1 Cor. 6:9,10					
	What types of things could we add					
	from today's world?					
11.	Paul now comes back to earthly wisdom which he described earlier in chapter 1 and 2					
	and says to us, "If any man among you seemeth to be wise in this world, let him					
	become athat he may be(3:18). In					
	fact, God takes the wise in their own Man's wisdom is wort					
	nothing; it is not worthy of any honor. Paul will give no glory to man (even if they are					
	Christ's ministers) but only to God alone.					
	Chapter 4 – Paul had spoken earlier how he labored with					
	Read I Corinthians 4 others in God's service. Paul is concerned about his (or					
	any minister's) reputation, because it is the first step					

toward usefulness in the church.

12. Ministers are called the	of the mysteries of God. It is
important that ministers are found	or trustworthy.
13. The servants of God are often persecuted.	The apostles were appointed to
and made a	to the world (1 Cor. 4:9).
14. Paul also was reviled, defamed and made as the _	of the world,
and "the offscouring " of all things (4:9-13).	
15. Offscouring means: someone rejected by society,	outcast, refuse (garbage)
16. Paul wrote this book after he had left Corinth, w	here he had been for 18 months. He
hopes to come again to see them if the Lord allo	ws him. At the end of the chapter he
reminds them that the kingdom of God	is not inbut in
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Meditation: "The Spirit searcheth all things, yea, the deep things of God." I Corinthians 2:10

The Spirit of God which dwelleth in a man, making his body his temple, searcheth the deep things of God; for there is in these deep things a most heavenly treasure, which is to be searched into that it may be found. What depths do we sometimes see in a single text of Scripture as opened to the understanding, or applied to the heart; what a depth in the blood of Christ: how it "cleanseth from all sin," and if from all sin it must cleanse away millions of millions of the foulest sins of the foulest sinners. What a depth in His bleeding, dying love that could stoop so low to lift us so high! What a depth in His pity and compassion to extend itself to such guilty, vile transgressors as we are! What depth in the eternal counsels and unspeakable wisdom of God to contrive such a plan as was accomplished and brought to light in the incarnation and death of His dear Son, that thus mercy and justice might meet together without jar or discord, every attribute of God be fully honoured, and yet that those who deserved hell should be lifted up into the enjoyment of heaven. What depths, too, there are in our own heart, not merely of sin but of grace, for true religion has its depths which the Spirit searches and brings to view. Thus if we have any faith, it lies very deep, for it is hidden in the heart, and sometimes so hidden as to be almost, if not altogether, out of sight. The Spirit then searches for it, and brings it out and up. So if we have any love, it strikes its root into the inmost recesses of our affections, and therefore needs to be searched into; or any hope, it lies like the anchor at the bottom of the sea. It therefore has to be searched into that it may be made manifest that it is sure and steadfast and enters within the veil.

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