

NEW TESTAMENT

PAUL'S EPISTLES

Romans — 2 Corinthians



A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver — Proverbs 25:11

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Preface

GOALS

We are a non-discriminating school and seek, through much **prayer**, study, and meditation, to provide the following goals to those who desire an opportunity to learn more of God’s Word (Bible):

To Provide at No Cost: We believe there are hungry people who are looking for knowledge of Biblical scriptures. We supply correspondence study at no cost to the student, although we will accept tax-deductible love offerings.

To Know Jesus: We pray that people will see their need of Jesus. To know God’s Word (Bible) is to know Jesus.

“And the Word [Jesus] was made flesh, and dwelt among us, (and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father,) full of grace and truth.”

Joh.1:14

To Gain Knowledge of the Bible: knowledge of Biblical scripture is progressive, bringing you into spiritual maturity.

“But grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.”

2Pe.3:18

To Build Faith: Knowledge of God’s Word (Bible) builds up our faith that directs our spiritual walk [Rom.10:17]. Three times in the Bible we read, “*the just shall live by faith*” [Rom.1:17, Gal.3:11, Heb.10:38]. Faith provides direction to our lives [Psa.119:105]. When we need help, we are able to go to the Bible because we have learned to rightly divide the truth [2Ti.2:15].

To Become Established in God’s Word (Bible): God wants us to become so established that we are not tossed around with every wind (spirit) of doctrine [Eph.4:14]. Being rooted in Biblical scripture, we are able to apprehend (grasp with the understanding) the fullness of God’s truth. Through God’s Word (Bible), Jesus sanctifies and cleanses us with a washing process [Eph.5:26].

To Run a Race of Faith: Oh that we might have a desire to know Jesus [Phi.3:10-14] and run the race of faith!

BIBLE SCRIPTURE REFERENCE

All Biblical scripture references in this study book are taken from the King James Version. If any other translation is used, it will be shown following the Biblical scripture reference.

The Bible contains · the mind of God, · the state of man, · the way of salvation, and · the happiness of believers. The Bible’s doctrines are holy, its precepts binding, and its histories true. The Bible contains light to direct you, spiritual food to support you, and comfort to cheer you. Jesus is the grand subject of the Bible. God’s Word (Bible) was designed for our good and the results are to the glory of God. Biblical scriptures should fill your memory, rule your heart, and guide your feet. Read the Bible slowly, frequently, and prayerfully. Biblical knowledge involves the highest responsibility. It rewards the greatest labor and condemns all who trifle with the Bible’s sacred contents.

SUGGESTIONS TO STUDENTS

Do not try to master the Bible all at once or become upset if you do not understand what you have read. Biblical scriptures are revealed “*precept upon precept: line upon line; here a little, and there a little*” [Isa.28:10].

Read the lesson through at one sitting if possible, but do not hurry over it. Read it slowly and give it a chance to grip your heart and mind. As you read, ask God to give you something special from His Word. Stay in the lesson; do not skip around in the Bible. You are spending your time to gain knowledge of God's Word (Bible); learn to spend this time wisely.

There is no shortcut to getting Biblical knowledge; it is obtained through prayer, study, and meditation. We suggest that you get all you can directly from the Bible before consulting notes written by someone else. The Holy Spirit (God’s gift) inspired the Word of God (Bible) and was given for the specific purpose of guiding us into all truth [Eph.1:17-18].

“Howbeit when he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth: for he shall not speak of himself; but whatsoever he shall hear, that shall he speak: and he will shew you things to come.” Joh.16:13

Always read the lesson through at least once, more if possible. Observe the instructions given in the Bible concerning reading God’s Word [1Ti.4:13, Eph.3:4].

PREPARING TO STUDY

When we study, our attitude is very important, “*And if any man think that he knoweth any thing, he knoweth nothing yet as he ought to know*” [1Co.8:2].

Meditate on God’s Word (Bible). Note the promise given to the man who meditates on Biblical scriptures day and night, “*He is like a tree planted by streams of water, which yields its fruit in season and whose leaf does not wither. Whatever he does prospers*” [Psa.1:1-3].

Take Biblical scripture at face value. Do not try to make it prove a point. Keep in mind that the Bible is the “*inspired word of God*.” There is a promise to those who read, hear, and keep Biblical scriptures, but a curse is pronounced on those who add to them.

“Blessed is he that readeth, and they that hear the words of this prophecy, and keep those things which are written therein: for the time is at hand.” Rev.1:3

“For I testify unto every man that heareth the words of the prophecy of this book, if any man shall add unto these things, God shall add unto him the plagues that are written in this book.” Rev.22:18

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES

Romans—2 Corinthians

To keep “private interpretation” from happening [2Pe.1:20], read the whole chapter; then ask yourself the following questions:

- To **whom** is it speaking?
- To what **time** or **age** does it refer?
- What is the **subject**?
- Do **other Biblical scriptures** bear out the same thought? [1Co.2:13]
- To what “**family**” does it belong; historic, prophetic, poetic, or doctrinal?

Other references, besides the Bible, that will help you study are:

- A good Collegiate Dictionary.
- Strong's or Young's Concordance.
- Vine's or Unger's Bible Dictionary.
- J. B. Jackson Dictionary of OT & NT Proper Names (available, at no cost, upon request)

NOTE

The above-listed references are only suggestions; there are many other good ones available to a student of the Bible.

TERMINOLOGY

The following is an explanation of terminology and/or capitalization used herein:

He	Capitalized “He” within a sentence refers to a previous mention of God, Jesus, or the Holy Spirit.	NT	New Testament abbreviation.
OT	Old Testament abbreviation.	Practical Teaching	Webster’s: Practical — Capable of applying knowledge to some useful end. Biblical Teaching: Scriptural teachings the believer applies and practices (does) in their daily walk with Jesus Christ.
Provisional Teaching	Webster’s: Provisional — serving for the time being. Biblical Teaching: That which has been provided through the completed work of Jesus Christ at Calvary.	The Bride	The body of born-again believers who attain to the 1 st Rank that will be taken out of The Church.
The Church	The “mystical” body of Jesus made up of born-again believers [Eph.1:22-23].	The Law	Refers specifically to the Mosaic Law.
The Tribulation	The prophetic 7 years of tribulation that is yet to come upon the world.	The “Great” Tribulation	The last 3½ years of The Tribulation [Mat. 24:21].

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

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Table of Contents

PREFACE.....	I
<i>Goals</i>	<i>i</i>
<i>Bible Scripture Reference</i>	<i>i</i>
<i>Suggestions to Students</i>	<i>ii</i>
<i>Preparing to Study</i>	<i>ii</i>
<i>Terminology</i>	<i>iii</i>
<i>Publication Use</i>	<i>iv</i>
<i>Workbooks</i>	<i>iv</i>
<i>Disclaimer</i>	<i>iv</i>
<i>Contact Information</i>	<i>iv</i>
LESSON 1.....	1
ROMANS, INTRODUCTION	1
<i>Old Testament Correlation</i>	1
<i>Romans’ 2 Main “Themes”</i>	1
LESSON 1, QUESTIONS — ROM. INTRO.....	4
LESSON 2.....	6
ROMANS 1	6
<i>The Gospel Declared</i>	6
<i>God’s Retributive Judgment/Historical</i>	7
LESSON 2, QUESTIONS — ROM. 1.....	8
<i>History of the Apostle Paul</i>	8
<i>Romans 1</i>	9
LESSON 3.....	12
ROMANS 2	12
LESSON 3, QUESTIONS — ROM. 2.....	13
LESSON 4.....	17
ROMANS 3	17
LESSON 4, QUESTIONS — ROM. 3.....	18
LESSON 5.....	22
ROMANS 4	22
<i>Historical Synopsis of the Early Lives of Abraham and David</i>	22
LESSON 5, QUESTIONS — ROM. 4.....	24
LESSON 6.....	27
ROMANS 5	27
LESSON 6, QUESTIONS — ROM. 5.....	28

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

LESSON 7.....	32
ROMANS 6, DELIVERANCE FROM THE POWER OF SIN.....	32
LESSON 7, QUESTIONS — ROM. 6.....	33
LESSON 8.....	36
ROMANS 7, OUR FREEDOM FROM THE LAW.....	36
LESSON 8, QUESTIONS — ROM. 7.....	37
LESSON 9.....	40
ROMANS 8.....	40
LESSON 9, QUESTIONS — ROM. 8.....	42
LESSON 10.....	47
ROMANS 9, YIELD OR REJECT.....	47
LESSON 10, QUESTIONS — ROM. 9.....	48
LESSON 11.....	53
ROMANS 10, ISRAEL TODAY.....	53
LESSON 11, QUESTIONS — ROM. 10.....	54
LESSON 12.....	57
ROMANS 11, ISRAEL’S FUTURE.....	57
Notes:.....	57
LESSON 12, QUESTIONS — ROM. 11.....	58
LESSON 13.....	62
ROMANS 12, PROVISIONAL INTO PRACTICE.....	62
LESSON 13, QUESTIONS — ROM. 12.....	63
LESSON 14.....	67
ROMANS 13.....	67
Joshua, Type of Christ.....	67
The 5 Kings (Old Creation).....	67
Victory Over the 5 “Kings”.....	68
LESSON 14, QUESTIONS — ROM. 13.....	69
LESSON 15.....	73
ROMANS 14.....	73
The Next 4 Kings (Old Creation).....	73
LESSON 15, QUESTIONS — ROM. 14.....	74
Meat Vs. Herbs.....	74
Keeping of Days.....	76
LESSON 16.....	78
ROMANS 15.....	78
Notes:.....	78
LESSON 16, QUESTIONS — ROM. 15.....	79

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

LESSON 17.....	82
ROMANS 16	82
<i>Why Romans 16:1-20 Belongs to Ephesians.....</i>	82
LESSON 17, QUESTIONS — ROM. 16.....	83
LESSON 18.....	87
1 CORINTHIANS	87
<i>Introduction.....</i>	87
<i>The Relation Of The Epistles</i>	87
<i>General Outline</i>	87
<i>Division 1, The Divine Scheme</i>	88
<i>Introduction.....</i>	88
1 Corinthians 1 — <i>The Gathering Center, The Name of the Lord Jesus Christ.....</i>	89
1 Corinthians 2 — <i>The Gathering Power, The Holy Spirit.....</i>	89
1 Corinthians 3 — <i>The Gathering Purpose, A Dwelling Place for God.....</i>	89
<i>Fundamental “Ones”.....</i>	90
LESSON 18, QUESTIONS — 1Co. INTRO.....	91
<i>Outline.....</i>	91
<i>Divisions</i>	92
<i>Introduction.....</i>	93
1 Corinthians 1 through 3.....	94
LESSON 19.....	96
1 CORINTHIANS 1, “ONE’S”.....	96
<i>Oneness of Christ.....</i>	96
LESSON 19, QUESTIONS — 1Co. 1.....	97
LESSON 20.....	101
1 CORINTHIANS 2, THE GATHERING POWER.....	101
<i>Notes:</i>	101
LESSON 20, QUESTIONS — 1Co. 2.....	102
LESSON 21.....	106
1 CORINTHIANS 3, THE GATHERING PURPOSE.....	106
<i>Notes:</i>	106
LESSON 21, QUESTIONS — 1Co. 3.....	107
LESSON 22.....	111
1 CORINTHIANS 4-6, DIVINE STEWARDSHIP GIVEN TO THE APOSTLE PAUL	111
1 Corinthians 4	111
1 Corinthians 5 and 6	111
LESSON 22 (CHP.4-6), QUESTIONS — 1Co. 4	112
LESSON 22 (CHP.4-6), QUESTIONS — 1Co. 5	115
LESSON 22 (CHP.4-6), QUESTIONS — 1Co. 6	118
LESSON 23.....	121
1 CORINTHIANS 7, RANKS FORESHADOWED	121
<i>Manner of the Apostle Paul’s Address.....</i>	121
<i>The Apostle’s Motive for Writing.....</i>	121

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

<i>Pressing Argument</i>	121
<i>Chief Verse with Supreme Thought</i>	121
<i>Typical Turn to the Chapter</i>	122
<i>Virgins</i>	122
<i>The Bride</i>	122
LESSON 23, QUESTIONS — 1Co. 7.....	123
LESSON 24	127
1 CORINTHIANS 8, ONE GOD—THE FATHER.....	127
<i>The 4-Fold Foundation</i>	127
LESSON 24, QUESTIONS — 1Co. 8.....	128
LESSON 25	132
1 CORINTHIANS 9, ONE AIM—THE PRIZE.....	132
LESSON 25, QUESTIONS — 1Co. 9.....	133
LESSON 26	137
1 CORINTHIANS 10, ONE BODY—THE CHURCH.....	137
LESSON 26, QUESTIONS — 1Co. 10.....	138
LESSON 27	143
1 CORINTHIANS 11, ONE 3-FOLD UNION.....	143
LESSON 27, QUESTIONS — 1Co. 11.....	144
LESSON 28	148
1 CORINTHIANS 12, THE ASSEMBLY’S EQUIPMENT.....	148
<i>Notes:</i>	148
LESSON 28, QUESTIONS — 1Co. 12.....	149
LESSON 29	153
1 CORINTHIANS 13, LOVE—THE GUIDING HAND.....	153
<i>Notes:</i>	153
LESSON 29, QUESTIONS — 1Co. 13.....	154
LESSON 30	157
1 CORINTHIANS 14, TONGUES AND PROPHECY CONTRASTED.....	157
<i>Key Section, Verses 33-40</i>	157
LESSON 30, QUESTIONS — 1Co. 14.....	159
LESSON 31	163
1 CORINTHIANS 15, THE RESURRECTION.....	163
<i>Notes:</i>	163
LESSON 31, QUESTIONS — 1Co. 15.....	164
LESSON 32	168
1 CORINTHIANS 16, GOD’S ORDER FOR THE CHURCH.....	168
<i>Outline</i>	168
LESSON 32, QUESTIONS — 1Co. 16.....	169

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

LESSON 33.....	172
2 CORINTHIANS 1, THE ANOINTED PRIEST OFFERING HIMSELF.....	172
<i>General Outline</i>	172
LESSON 33, QUESTIONS — 2Co. 1.....	174
LESSON 34.....	177
2 CORINTHIANS 2, PRIESTLY MINISTRY—A SWEET SAVOR UNTO GOD	177
<i>Notes:</i>	177
LESSON 34, QUESTIONS — 2Co. 2.....	178
LESSON 35.....	181
2 CORINTHIANS 3, THE PRIEST MINISTERING WITHIN THE VEIL UNTO GOD.....	181
<i>Notes:</i>	181
LESSON 35, QUESTIONS — 2Co. 3.....	182
LESSON 36.....	185
2 CORINTHIANS 4, THE PRIEST MINISTERING UNTO MEN.....	185
<i>Notes:</i>	185
LESSON 36, QUESTIONS — 2Co. 4.....	186
LESSON 37.....	189
2 CORINTHIANS 5, A NEW HEAVENLY TABERNACLE.....	189
LESSON 37, QUESTIONS — 2Co. 5.....	190
LESSON 38.....	194
2 CORINTHIANS 6, OUTWARD SEPARATION OF PRIESTS.....	194
<i>Notes:</i>	194
LESSON 38, QUESTIONS — 2Co. 6.....	195
LESSON 39.....	198
2 CORINTHIANS 7, SEPARATION UNTO GOD.....	198
<i>Notes:</i>	198
LESSON 39, QUESTIONS — 2Co. 7.....	199
LESSON 40.....	202
2 CORINTHIANS 8, FELLOWSHIP IN DISTRIBUTION	202
<i>Key Verse</i>	202
LESSON 40, QUESTIONS — 2Co. 8.....	203
LESSON 41.....	206
2 CORINTHIANS 9, FELLOWSHIP IN DISTRIBUTION (CONTINUED).....	206
<i>Tithing</i>	206
<i>Giving — Under The Law (God Driven)</i>	206
<i>Giving — Under Grace (Heart-Driven)</i>	206
LESSON 41, QUESTIONS — 2Co. 9.....	207
<i>Giving — Under The Law (God Driven)</i>	208
<i>Giving — Under Grace (Heart-Driven)</i>	208

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

LESSON 42.....	210
2 CORINTHIANS 10, OBEDIENCE OF THE PRIESTS	210
<i>Notes:</i>	210
LESSON 42, QUESTIONS — 2Co. 10.....	211
LESSON 43.....	214
2 CORINTHIANS 11, THE SUFFERING OF THE PRIESTS	214
<i>Notes:</i>	214
LESSON 43, QUESTIONS — 2Co. 11.....	215
LESSON 44.....	219
2 CORINTHIANS 12, THE GLORY OF THE PRIESTS.....	219
<i>Notes:</i>	219
LESSON 44, QUESTIONS — 2Co. 12.....	220
LESSON 45.....	223
2 CORINTHIANS 13, THE PRIESTS SOURCE OF POWER.....	223
<i>Notes:</i>	223
LESSON 45, QUESTIONS — 2Co. 13.....	224
REF. MATERIAL.....	226
GSB201 STUDY DOCUMENTS	226
PROPER NAMES & THEIR MEANINGS	227
INDEX.....	I-1

LESSON 1

Romans, Introduction

OLD TESTAMENT CORRELATION

The first 5 books in the Old Testament (plus Joshua) are taken from the Greek text; therefore, we can see a correlation in the New Testament with the following:

Old Testament	New Testament
Genesis [a new beginning]	Acts tells about the new beginning of The Church
Exodus [a way out]	Romans addresses coming out of the world through provisional and practical teachings
Leviticus [to attach or twist together as a wreath, to unite]	1 Corinthians was written to unite The Church in harmony
Numbers [to count or take census]	2 Corinthians is God’s priestly handbook for The Church
Deuteronomy [the giving of the second law]	Galatians teaches about the second law of love
Joshua [going into Canaan]	Ephesians declares the believer’s inheritance in heavenly places

ROMANS’ 2 MAIN “THEMES”

There are 2 main themes (division) in Romans:

- The “provisional” side of Jesus Christ’s work [Rom.1-11] and
- the “practical” side of the gospel [Rom.12-16].

NOTE

The record of Paul’s conversion and life is found in the book of Acts.

It would be profitable to read the scriptures shown at the end of each question before attempting to answer the question.

Description	Romans
1st Main Theme: Provisional Work of Jesus Christ	
Introduction	1:1-12

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

Description	Romans
The Apostle Paul’s personal testimony	1:13-16
Sin exposed with no excuse	1:17-20
The immoral man is pronounced “guilty”	1:21-32
God’s judgment on the self-righteous person who judges others (Note: Sin exposed in the moral man.)	2:1-6
Justice of God upon the person who judges	2:7-16
The self-righteous Jew is judged	2:17-29
The impartial God (Note: Rom.3 is a continuation of Romans 2.)	3:1-8
The indictment against humanity and the conclusion of “Guilty!”	3:9-20
God’s righteousness shown in Jesus Christ	3:21-31
Abraham’s testimony about grace	4:1-5
David’s testimony about righteousness	4:6-8
Justification provided for the Gentiles	4:9-14
All is by faith and not by The Law	4:15-25
Results of justification	5:1-5
The unjust being made justified by Christ	5:6-11
Two Adams: Contrasting Adam’s headship with that of Jesus Christ	5:12-21
Death is the answer to sin	6:1-3
Our death with Christ	6:4-17
The practical side of our death	6:18-23
Deliverance from our first husband (Adam) by death	7:1-6
Struggle of giving up our first husband (Adam), the flesh loved	7:7-20
Law of condemnation or law of love...Who is the winner?	7:21-25
Holy Spirit unfolds the truth concerning The Law	8:1-4
Work of the fleshly mind	8:5-8
Work of the spiritual mind	8:9-13
Benefits of being led by the Holy Spirit	8:14-18
The work of the Holy Spirit in the believer	8:19-27
Assurance in the love of Christ	8:28-39
Israel’s past (in the flesh) (Note: Romans 9 through 11 is continuation of Israel’s justification.)	9:1-5
Israel’s present (God’s judgment—a transition)	9:6-13
Israel’s future (in the new creation)	9:14-22
Israel’s future (during the Kingdom Age) and blessing all nations in Christ	9:23-33

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

Description	Romans
God’s attitude toward Israel today	10:1-3
Righteousness described that is not of The Law	10:4-13
The need of the truth is preached	10:14-21
God’s care for Israel even when they are in rebellion	11:1-4
The election of grace	11:5-7
The spirit of unbelief	11:8-12
God’s future plan	11:13-32
The Apostle Paul’s conclusion	11:33-36
2nd Main Theme: Practical Side of the Gospel	
Laying ourselves on God’s altar changes our life	12:1-2
All believers are of one body	12:3-5
List of what is expected from believer	12:6-21
A good attitude toward rulers of the world	13:1-7
Our walk while in the world	13:8-14
Our attitude toward others concerning eating	14:1-5
Our attitude regarding days	14:6-9
Our attitude regarding judging a brother	14:10-18
The consummation	14:19-23
The gospel given to the Gentiles	15:8-13
The Apostle Paul’s ministry to the Gentiles	15:14-21
The Apostle Paul’s desire to go to Rome	15:22-29
Benediction; ending with “Amen”	15:30-33
The Apostle Paul commends his helpers	16: 1-16
Paul’s warning and blessing to those who obey	16: 17-20
Paul’s second benediction and doxology	16: 21-27

Lesson 1, Questions — Rom. Intro.

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. What is the first statement, in scripture, concerning the person who would become the writer of the epistles to The Church? [Act.7:57-58]

2. What reputation did Saul of Tarsus have among the Jews? [Act.26:4-5, Gal.1:13-14]

In 1 Timothy 1:13, what does Saul say about himself before his conversion?

3.

4.

5.

6.

7. What induced Saul to persecute the Christians so cruelly? [Act.26:11]

8. How do we know that Stephen's testimony had not brought conviction in Saul's heart? [Act.8:3, Act.9:1-2]

9. Who took up the battle in behalf of the persecuted believers? [Act.9:4-5]

10. When will God's Word always accomplish the purpose to which He sent it? [Isa.55:6]

11. What great change took place in Saul's life when he met Jesus? [Act.9:6]

12. What was the subject of the Apostle Paul's first sermon? [Act.9:20]

13. In what city did the Apostle Paul begin his teaching ministry? [Act.11:26]

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

14. How was the Apostle Paul sent out on his first missionary journey? [Act.13:1-3]

15. How many tours did the Apostle Paul make before going to Rome? [Act.13:4, Act.15:36, Act.18:23]

16. By what statement in Acts. 20:24 do we know that the Apostle Paul was willing to do anything to “*testify the gospel of grace of God*”?

17. What was the Apostle Paul's spiritual gain from teaching? [Act.20:24]

18. Before the Apostle Paul started on this voyage, what letter had he written? [Rom.1:7]

19. To what people was the Apostle Paul sent as an apostle? [Rom.11:13, Gal.2:7-8]

20. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

21. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

LESSON 2

Romans 1

DEFINITION —	practical	capable of applying knowledge to some useful end.
	provisional	Webster’s : serving for the time being Biblical Teaching : That which has been provided through the completed work of Jesus Christ at Calvary.

THE GOSPEL DECLARED

We begin with the **provisional work of Jesus Christ**.

The Gospel is declared through the use of 3 main “things”:

- The **Sower**: Apostle Paul and,
- The **Seed**: The Word of God and,
- The **Ground**: The Heart of Man.

Romans	Subject
1:1-12	Introduction
1:13-16	The Apostle Paul’s personal testimony
1:17-20	Sin exposed with no excuse
1:21-32	The immoral man is pronounced “guilty”

The sower, seed, and ground are also seen in 1 Corinthians 3:

⁶ I have planted, Apollos watered; but God gave the increase. ⁷ So then neither is he that planteth any thing, neither he that watereth; but God that giveth the increase. ⁸ Now he that planteth and he that watereth are one: and every man shall receive his own reward according to his own labour.

1Co.3:6-8

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

GOD’S RETRIBUTIVE JUDGMENT/HISTORICAL

God gave them up to uncleanness (body) — Romans 1:24	
God gave them up to vile affections (soul) — Romans 1:26	
God gave them up to a reprobate mind (spirit) — Romans 1:28	
Fall of Man	
Left the glory of God for an image (body) — Romans 1:23	
Changed truth (Christ) of God into a lie (soul) — Romans 1:25	
Forgot God (spirit) — Romans 1:28	

Lesson 2, Questions — Rom. 1

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

HISTORY OF THE APOSTLE PAUL

According to the following Scriptures, how is Apostle Paul described before his conversion?

1.	Act.7:58	
2.	Acts 8:1	
3.	Acts 9:1	

In 1 Timothy 1:13, what 3 words best describe Saul?

4.		5.	
6.			

7. What was Saul’s purpose for being on the road to Damascus? [Act.9:1-2]

--

8. To what special ministry was the Apostle Paul called? [Gal.2:7-8]

--

How is the Apostle Paul an example to ministers as to his calling, training, and commission? [1Co.2-5]

9.	Calling [Rom.1:1]	
10.	Training [Gal.1:12,16]	
11.	Commission [Act.9:15]	

12. What is this message to the Gentiles? [Rom.15:16]

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NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

ROMANS 1

13. What is the theme of Romans? [Rom.1:7]

--

14. Was this a new theme at the time the Apostle Paul was called? [Rom.16:25, Eph.3:3-7]

Yes ☐ No ☐ Give an explanation for your answer.	
---	--

15. Whom does The Gospel concern? [Rom.1:3]

--

16. How was Christ's humanity manifested? [Rom.1:3-4, Heb.2:9]

--

17. How was Jesus Christ's deity proven? [Rom.1:4]

--

18. By whose authority did the Apostle Paul receive his apostleship? [Rom.1:4-5]

--

19. According to Romans 1:5, what was the extent of the Apostle Paul’s field of ministry?

--

20. To whom was the book of Romans addressed? [Rom.1:7]

--

21. What was the excellent testimony of saints at Rome? [Rom.1:8]

--

22. Though the Apostle Paul did not establish this assembly, what was his earnest prayer and desire concerning them? [Rom.1:11]

--

23. Can believers be established in the Lord without the Apostle Paul's teaching?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Give an explanation for your answer.	
---	--

24. In what area did the Apostle Paul minister before going to Rome? [Rom.15:19]

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL'S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

25. In what way was the Apostle Paul a debtor to all men? [Rom.1:14]

Athens was the cultural center; Jerusalem, the religious center; and Rome the national center. What simple message (which is greater than man's wisdom, works, or power) did the Apostle Paul preach in each of these capitals?

26.	Athens [Act.17:27]	
27.	Jerusalem [Act.9:22]	
28.	Rome [Act.28:31]	

29. What marvelous revelation comes through the Gospel to those who believe? [Rom.1:16]

30. According to Romans 1:18, how does God manifest His displeasure against sin and evil?

31. In what way may the natural man know of the existence of God? [Psa.19:1, Rom.1:20]

32. How did man lose his righteous standing? [Rom.1:21]

Name the 3 downward steps humanity took when Adam fell.

33.	Step 1 [Rom.1:23]	
34.	Step 2 [Rom.1:25]	
35.	Step 3 [Rom.1:28]	

What 3 phases of God's retributive judgment followed Adam's fall?

36.	Phase 1 [Rom.1:24]	
37.	Phase 2 [Rom.1:26]	
38.	Phase 3 [Rom.1:28]	

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

Name the 23 items in Romans 1:29-31 that show the attitude and actions of everyone’s flesh (the old creation).

Attitude

39.		40.	
41.		42.	
43.		44.	
45.		46.	
47.		48.	
49.			

Action

50.		51.	
52.		53.	
54.		55.	
56.		57.	
58.		59.	
60.		61.	

62. How is man aware of God's judgment of sin? [Rom.1:32]

--

63. Through what process did God make a way for humanity to escape judgment? [Joh.3:7]

--

64. Why is there a need of the Gospel in the world today? [Rom.3:23]

--

65. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

--

66. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

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LESSON 3

Romans 2

N Sin exposed in the “moral” man.

Romans	Subject
2:1–6	God’s judgment on the self-righteous person who judges others
2:7-16	Justice of God upon the person who judges
2:17-29	The self-righteous Jew is judged

Lesson 3, Questions — Rom. 2

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. In Romans 1, we see moral (natural) side of man uncovered by the searching light of God's Word. Who is uncovered in Romans 2?

--

2. Although the moral (natural) man covers himself with a profession of righteousness, what does God say about this profession? [Rom.2:1]

--

3. How does God judge? [Rom.2:2]

--

4. Because the moral (natural) man claims to be good, what do they think about the piercing eye of God? [Rom.2:3]

--

5. Why does God show forbearance and long-suffering toward such sinful and ungodly creatures? [Rom.2:4]

--

6. What finally befalls the person who scorns God's goodness? [Rom.2:5]

--

7. Upon what basis does God judge humanity? [Rom.2:6]

--

8. If God could find one righteous person, would they escape His judgment?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

--

9. Are God's scales so finely balanced that there is no escape for those that do evil? [Rom.2:8-9, 1Pe.3:12]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

--

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL'S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

10. If one unrighteous act could pass by unnoticed, would God's justice be questioned? [Rom.2:3-6]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

11. What splendid reward does God offer to the one whose works are good? [Rom.2:10]

--

12. Upon what is God's eternal throne based? [Psa.89:14]

--

13. The Law stated God's righteous standard to humanity; what then is the only way a person can be justified by The Law? [Rom.2:13, Gal.3:10]

--

14. How does the conscience of the Gentile witness to their deeds (right or wrong) without any knowledge of God's Law? [Rom.2:15]

--

15. How did The Law stir up the rebellious, sinful nature that is in everyone? [Rom.7:5]

--

16. Who is God's standard by which everyone will be judged? [Rom.2:16]

--

17. Who were the self-righteous people of the Apostle Paul's day? [Mat.23:27, Luk.11:44]

--

The self-righteous person can easily be defined by 3 things, name them? [Rom.10:3]

18.	
20.	

19.	
-----	--

21. Did the Jew measure himself by The Law or did he judge the other person instead? [Rom.2:15]

--

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

In Romans 2:19-20, list the 4 statements that show the Jew’s confident position.

22.		23.	
24.		25.	

26. By what statement would the Jews know their claims were not true? [Rom.2:23]

--

27. What did the Jews’ unfaithfulness cause the Gentiles to do? [Rom.2:24]

--

In Romans 2:25-26, what is said about circumcision as compared with uncircumcision?

28.	Circumcision? [Rom.2:25]	
29.	Uncircumcision? [Rom.2:26]	

30. The Church was chosen to be the light in the absence of Christ. Why is its light dimmed today? [Eph.5:8, 1Th.5:5-7]

--

31. Christendom boasts in their profession; how then do they deny Christ? [2Ti.3:5]

--

32. What does God demand of someone who professes Jesus Christ? [Rom.10:9-10]

--

33. Did God ever find one righteous person who didn’t sin? [2Co.5:21, 1Pe.2:21-23]

Yes ☐ No ☐ Give an explanation for your answer.	
---	--

34. Where did God cut down the completely corrupt old creation? [Luk.23:33, Rom.6:6]

--

35. What does circumcision represent? [Col.2:11]

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL'S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

36. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

37. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

LESSON 4

Romans 3

Romans 3 is a continuation of Romans 2.

Romans	Subject
3:1-8	The impartial God
3:9-20	The indictment against humanity and the conclusion of “Guilty!”
3:21-31	God’s righteousness shown in Jesus Christ

Lesson 4, Questions — Rom. 3

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. In what way were the Jews favored of God more than any other nation? [Rom.3:1-2]

--

2. Is God's Word made of no effect when it is not believed? [Num.23:19, Rom.3:4]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

--

3. Can we dispose of the Apostle Paul's writings by saying, “*I do not believe they are the words of God but of man?*” [2Ti.3:16, 2Pe.3:15]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

--

4. If God's righteousness is magnified by our sinfulness, is He unjust to punish the sinner? [Rom.3:9-10]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

--

5. Does anyone have the right to question God's authority? [Rom.9:20]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

--

6. The Apostle Paul taught that the Jews should justify God and acknowledge their sinful nature, but what was he falsely accused of teaching? [Rom.3:8]

--

7. What is the outcome when we presume good can come out of evil? [Rom.3:8]

--

8. How does the Apostle Paul confirm the charge that Jews are no better than Gentiles? [Rom.3:9]

--

9. Who wrote the indictment of Psalm 14:1-3 that is quoted in Romans 3:10?

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

-
-
10. What had been David's experience with his brethren (Jews) who claimed to be righteous?
[Psa.14:1, Psa.53:1]

-
11. Who is it that makes a thorough examination of humanity’s morals? [Jer.17:10]

In Romans 3:3-16 we see the inward condition, words, and deeds of humanity; what are they?

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|--|
| 12. | Inward condition. [Rom.3:13] | |
| 13. | Words. [Rom.3:14] | |
| 14. | Deeds. [Rom.3:15-16] | |

15. Were these things actually true of Israel? [Isa.59:7-8]

Yes ☐ No ☐

16. In Acts 7:54, 57, what kind of a record do we find regarding Israel's spiritual condition?

-
17. Under the covenant of The Law, who was on trial? [Rom.3:19]

-
18. How did The Law end every claim that anyone could make concerning their own righteousness?
[Rom.3:19]

-
19. Why can’t a person be justified on the basis of their own works? [Rom.3:20, Rom.11:32, Gal.3:22]

-
20. What unchangeable verdict does God give concerning humanity’s efforts toward goodness?
[Rom.3:23]

-
21. On what basis does God justify anyone? [Rom.3:24]
-

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

22. By what act has God provided a covering for sinful humanity? [Gal.3:6]

--

23. Why could God not be just and the justifier of ungodly humanity without punishing sin? [Rom.3:30]

--

The righteousness of The Law and the righteousness of God are displayed by the believer in different ways, identify each.

24.	Righteousness of The Law is	outward ☐ or an inward ☐
25.	Righteousness of God is	outward ☐ or an inward ☐

26. How is God's righteous Law established through the grace of salvation? [Rom.3:24]

--

Contrast the righteousness of The Law with the righteousness of God.

27.	Righteousness of The Law.	
28.	Righteousness of God. [Gal.6:14]	

29. In God's sight, who is the only human ever considered to be completely sinless and therefore righteous? [Rom.3:25]

Yes ☐ No ☐ Give an explanation for your answer.	
---	--

30. In Romans 3:25, what does the word “*propitiation*” mean?

--

31. As seen in the tabernacle in the wilderness, what was the mercy seat?

--

32. How does blood put on the mercy seat declare God's righteousness? [Exo.12:13, 2Co.5:21]

--

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

33. Christ redeemed all humanity for all time by one sacrifice; how? [1Pe.3:18, Gal.3:13]

--

What is your understanding of the following words?

34.	Righteousness of God	
35.	Justified	
36.	Grace	
37.	Redemption	
38.	Propitiation	
39.	Faith	

40. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

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41. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

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LESSON 5

Romans 4

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS OF THE EARLY LIVES OF ABRAHAM AND DAVID

Abraham

Abraham (*father of a multitude*, 1996-1822 BC) — was the son of Terah and his family, a branch of the descendants of Shem, settled in Ur of the Chaldees, beyond the Euphrates, where Abraham was born. At the first call of God [Act.7:2-4], he left his idolatrous kindred, and went to Haran (about 300 miles north), in Mesopotamia.

Romans	Subject
4:1-5	Abraham’s testimony about grace
4:6-8	David’s testimony about righteousness
4:9-14	Justification provided for the Gentiles
4:15-25	All is by faith and not by The Law

NOTE

Ur was consecrated to the worship of Sin, the Babylonian moon god. It shared this honor, however, with another city, the city of Haran, or Harran. [Easton’s Bible Dictionary]

On the death of his father (Terah died at 205 years of age), being directed by a second call, accompanied by a covenant promise from God [Gen.12:1-2], Abram, with Sarai and his nephew Lot, pursued a course to the land of Canaan [Heb.11:8]—trusting implicitly {**had complete faith**} in the guidance of God who had called him. His name was changed (when Ishmael was 13 years old) from Abram to Abraham [Gen.17:5].

David

David (beloved) youngest son of Jesse (born in Bethlehem in 1085 B.C. of the tribe of Judah); his mother’s name is not recorded. As to his personal appearance, he may have been red-haired, with beautiful eyes and a fair face [1Sa.16:12; 1Sa.17:42]. David’s early occupation was that of tending his father’s sheep in Judah. We first read of him in 1 Samuel 17:34-35 regarding his encounters with wild beasts of the field. During this time, the prophet Samuel was directed by God [1Sa.16:1] that “*I will send thee to Jesse the Bethlehemite: for I have provided me a king among his sons*”. Out of Jesse’s 8 sons, only David (the youngest) was recognized by Samuel as the one who was chosen by God to succeed Saul. Even after being anointed as the King of Israel, David returned to the life of a shepherd boy [1Sa.16:13-14].

Next, we see David being sent for to play for King Saul to soothe his “*evil spirit from the LORD*” [1Sa.16:15] that troubled him. Several years later, David victoriously stands over the dead body of Goliath, felled with a single smooth stone from a shepherd’s sling.

DEFINITION —	reckon	to charge, attribute, or adjudge to one, as having a certain quality or value.
	impute	to attribute or credit to the account of, as if something of another is one's own (sin or righteousness); e.g., the righteousness of Christ is imputed to a believer.
	propitiation	becoming a substitute (assuming obligations of) by suffering the penalty or some equivalent; to make complete satisfaction for guilt.

Lesson 5, Questions — Rom. 4

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

In Romans 4:1-7, what 2 Old Testament people witness the righteousness of God, which is by faith "*unto all and upon all them that believe*" [Rom.3:22]?

42.

43.

44. Before God called Abram, what was his standing before God? [Jos.24:2, 14]

45. What promise did God give to Abraham, which by believing was counted to him as righteousness? [Gen.15:5-6; Gen. 22:17-18]

46. What gracious promise is given to "*him that worketh not, but believeth*"? [Rom.4:5]

47. Upon whom did David pronounce blessing? [Rom.4:6-7]

48. How could David claim this blessing when he broke The Law regarding Uriah and Bathsheba? [2Sa.12:13-14, Psa.32:5]

49. Of what was the covenant of circumcision a seal (witness)? [Rom.4:11]

50. The Gentiles are not the seed of Abraham after the flesh; how then does God reckon Abraham to be the father of both Jew and Gentile? [Gal.3:6-7]

If only through The Law could the promise be obtained, what would become of faith and the promise? [Rom.4:14]

51.

Faith?

52.

The promise?

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

53. How long before The Law was given was this promise made to Abraham? [Gal.3:17]

--

54. Was God sure that the promise would come to all of Abraham’s seed? [Rom.4:16]

Yes ☐ No ☐ Give an explanation for your answer.	
---	--

Though both are of faith, in Romans 4:16 what 2 lines of heirs are mentioned?

55.	1 st line of heirs.	
56.	2 nd line of heirs.	

57. What prophecy to Abraham is fulfilled through this faith line? [Gen.15:5, Rom.4:18]

--

58. Why did God wait until Abraham was 100 years old to give him an heir? [Rom.4:19-20; compare with Gen.17:17, Psa.46:1, 2Co.12:9]

--

59. What personal lesson can we learn from the fact that Abraham’s body was as good as dead, yet he staggered not at the promises of God? [2Co.12:9-10]

--

60. What wonderful truth is shown by the fact that Sarah was barren? [Gal.4:27, Heb.11:11]

--

61. Spiritually, which is better: Still have a little hope in ourselves or be utterly cast upon God?

--

62. Is God honored by simple, childlike faith? [Heb.11:6]

Yes ☐ No ☐

63. Upon what condition is righteousness imputed to us? [Rom.4:24]

--

64. How did God demonstrate that Jesus' death fully atoned for our sins? [Rom.4:24-25]

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

65. According to Romans 4:25, has Jesus fully settled our debt to God?

Yes ☐ No ☐

66. What is the believer’s new, perfect standing before God? [Eph.1:6]

67. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

68. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

LESSON 6

Romans 5

Romans	Subject
5:1-5	Results of justification
5:6-11	The unjust being made justified by Christ
5:12-21	Two Adams: Contrasting Adam’s headship with that of Jesus Christ

Lesson 6, Questions — Rom. 5

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

Answer the following based on Romans 5:1-2:

1.	How does the believer receive and enjoy this justification?	
2.	What is the immediate result?	
3.	Through what door is access to this grace given?	
4.	In what is the believer’s future expectation?	

5. In the meantime, what is the believer’s profitable training ground? [Rom.5:3]

--

List the 4 “workings” that always come from a believer’s training (trial/test)? [Rom.5:3-5a, 2Co.4:17]

6.		7.	
8.		9.	

Why does the believer endure these 4 workings?

10.	Rom.5:5b	
11.	2Co.4:17	

12. Although the enemy sorely tempts the believer, why is there a confidence that God will not fail? [Rom.5:6]

--

According to Romans 5:8-9, what are the past, present (today), and future gains to us?

13.	Past	
14.	Present (today)	
15.	Future	

Give the meaning of the following expressions:

16.	Justified by His blood (the power). [Rom.5:9]	
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NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL'S EPISTLES

Romans—2 Corinthians

17.	Justified by His grace (the source). [Rom.3:24]	
18.	Justified by faith (the application). [Rom.5:1]	

What are the results of being reconciled to God by the death of His Son?

19.	Rom.5:10	
20.	Rom.5:11	

21. When a believer receives this reconciliation, what becomes of any fear they may have? [1Jo.4:18]

22. Who was responsible for bringing the universal reign of sin and death to the world? [Rom.5:12]

23. How did the sentence of death come upon all humanity? [Gen.3:6]

24. Was there any sin in the world before The Law was given? [Rom.5:13]

Yes ☐ No ☐ Give an explanation for your answer.	
--	--

According to Romans 5:14-15, what is the result of sin, even without The Law?

25.	Rom.5:14	
26.	Rom.5:15	

27. Explain how Adam's headship is a figure of Jesus Christ? [Rom.5:15, 1Co.15:45-47]

Contrast Adam with Jesus as to the result of their actions each upon humanity. [Rom.5:12-18; 1Co.15:45-49]

		Adam (First Adam)	Jesus Christ (Last Adam)
28.	Rom.5:12, 17		

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

		Adam (First Adam)	Jesus Christ (Last Adam)
29.	Rom.5:14		
30.	Rom.5:15		
31.	Rom.5:18		
32.	1 Cor.15:45		
33.	1 Cor.15:46		
34.	1 Cor.15:47		
35.	1 Cor.15:49		

36. What result does justification produce in the believer? [2Co.5:17]

37. To stay in Adam’s state before the fall, being tested again and again.

Yes ☐ No ☐

38. To become a new creature, as a son of God.

Yes ☐ No ☐

39. Through what process were we actually made righteous? [Rom.5:19]

40. Adam's sin made everyone sinners; however, they didn't know what sin was. Therefore, what did God use to bring forth knowledge of guilt? [Rom.3:20, Rom.5:20]

41. Where did sin abound greatly? [Colossians 2:14-15]

42. How did grace triumph over death which was the result of sin? [Rom.5:21]

43. Through what does grace reign unto eternal life in Christ Jesus?

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

The phrase "*much more*" is found 5 times in Romans 5. List the verse and what each "*much more*" provides.

	Rom.5:___	What the "Much More" Provides
44.	1 st Much More	
45.	2 nd Much More	
46.	3 rd Much More	
47.	4 th Much More	
48.	5 th Much More	

49. Can The Law bring any accusation against the new creation life? [Rom.5:21, 2Co.5:21]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

50. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

--

51. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

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LESSON 7

Romans 6, Deliverance from the Power of Sin

N Identification

The main thought of Romans 6 is “identification” of the old creation vs. new creation, sin vs. grace, and no fruit vs. new fruit.

Rom. 6 — We are taught the true way of sanctification.

We are not under commandments and laws saying: “*touch not; taste not; handle not,*” “*don't do this,*” or “*don't do that.*” Prohibitions or laws cannot change human nature. We cannot keep the old tree from bearing fruit by restrictions. The Word of God goes deeper than that. It goes even to the root and cuts down the tree.

Christ identified Himself with us in our sin and died in our place. In God's provision of grace, He reckons that we also died with Christ. We were cut off with Him as the old creation but were raised up together with Him in the new creation.

Rom.6-7 — There are 3 arguments against the question, “*shall we continue in sin, that grace may abound?*”

1. We died in the old Adam (**old creation**) yet arose in Christ, a new life (**new creation**).
2. We left the employ of our old boss (**sin**); we now have a new master (**new work**).
3. Our old husband died (**no fruit**); we now have a new husband (**new fruit**).

Romans	Subject
6:1-3	Death is the answer to sin
6:4-17	Our death with Christ
6:18-23	The practical side of our death

Lesson 7, Questions — Rom. 6

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. If God's grace was manifested through the sin of humanity, are we to continue in sin that His grace may continue to abound? [Rom.6:1-2,15]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

2. What is the dividing point between a saint and a sinner? [Rom.6:3-4]

--

3. To the believer, what does the cross stand for? [Gal.3:25-27]

--

What does the going down and coming up out of water baptism symbolize? [Rom.6:3-4]

4. Going down into
the water?

5. Coming up out of
the water?

6. Who is our “old man” that died at Calvary? [1Co.15:45-47, compare Eph.4:17-23]

--

Where, when, how, and for what purpose did our “old man” die? [Rom.6:6]

7. Where?

8. When?

9. How?

10. For what purpose?

Who died literally and provisionally?

11. Literally? [Phi.2:8]

12. Provisionally?
[Gal.2:20,
Gal.6:14]

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

Jesus dies and arose as 2 different “Adams”; identify each. [1Co.15:47]

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|--|
| 13. | Jesus died as the ____ Adam? | |
| 14. | Jesus arose as the ____ Adam? | |

15. According to Romans 6:9-10, Can sin ever be laid upon Jesus again?

Yes ☐ No ☐

16. Why isn’t the death of Jesus necessary more than once? [Rom.6:10]

--

17. How much sin did Jesus die for? [1Tim.2:6, 1 Joh.2:2]

--

With God's provision (Jesus) set before the believer, what 3 actions must they do?
[Rom.6:11-13]

18.

19.

--

20.

21. How does the Apostle Paul synchronize the truth of our death with Christ, with the fact that we are still living in the world? [Gal.2:20]

--

22. Will it bring joy and victory into our lives if we only reckon ourselves to be “*dead indeed unto sin*”? [Rom.6:11]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

--

Answer the following based on Romans 6:13:

23.

What do we become in
the hand of God?

--

24.

Who becomes our new
master instead of sin?

--

25. As we obey this new master, what results are manifested? [Rom.6:16]

--

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL'S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

26. If we, as children of God, serve sin, what will happen to the fruit of our labors? [Rom.6:21, 1Co.3:14-15]

27. How are we able to bear fruit unto God? [Rom.6:22]

28. What generous wages does sin pay to all who serve that sin? [Rom.6:23]

29. What greater generosity does God give the believer? [Rom.6:23]

30. Regarding the question, "*shall we continue in sin, that grace may abound?*", give your Scripturally-based answer(s).

31. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

32. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

LESSON 8

Romans 7, Our Freedom from The Law

N The Law vs. New Law

Rom.7 — Words that apply to “law” are mentioned several times in this chapter and 4 times in Romans 8:

Romans	Subject
7:1-6	Deliverance from our first husband (Adam) by death
7:7-20	Struggle of giving up our first husband (Adam); who the flesh loves
7:21-25	Law of condemnation or law of love...Who is the winner?

law	23 times in 16 verses	Rom.7:1-3 — Natural or civil law Rom.7:4-16 — The Law of Moses Rom.7:21-23, 25 — The Law of sin which is in the flesh
commandment	6 times in 6 verses	Rom.7:8-9 — Revised sin and flesh dies Rom.7:10 — Brings death Rom.7:11 — Deceived and slew flesh Rom.7:12 — The Law is holy Rom.7:13 — Sin exceeding sinful
letter	1 time in 1 verse	Rom.7:6 — “Oldness” of the letter (The Law)

DEFINITION — **Law of God** the will of God.

Rom.1-7 — The Holy Spirit is mentioned only once in Romans 1-7. However, in Romans 8 the Holy Spirit is mentioned many times.

Lesson 8, Questions — Rom. 7

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. What natural illustration does the Apostle Paul employ here to symbolize spiritual truth?

--

What does The Law say concerning woman in marriage? [Rom.7:2]

2.	How long is the woman bound to her husband?	
3.	How can a woman become free from her husband's claim?	

4. Of whom is the woman mentioned in Romans 7:1-3 a type?

--

5. Who was our old husband? [Rom.7:4, Rom.8:3]

--

6. How have we been freed from our old husband? [Rom.6:2]

--

7. What was God's purpose in freeing us from our old husband by death? [Rom.7:3-4]

--

8. According to Romans 7:4, what outcome does God expect from this new union?

--

9. By whose love and ultimate sacrifice was this union made possible? [2Co.5:14-15]

--

10. When a woman is living with 2 men, what is the result as to affection and harmony? [Mat.6:24]

--

11. In Romans 7:6, what does the word "were" imply?

--

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

12. Now that we are dead to the claim of The Law, what purpose does The Law serve? [Rom.3:20, Rom.7:7]

--

13. Was there any penalty for sin before The Law was given? [Rom.5:13-14, Rom.7:9]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

--

14. However, what “reigned” from the time of Adam to Moses? [Rom.5:14]

--

15. What is necessary for The Law to give a promise of life? [Eze.20:11, Rom.7:10, Gal.3:10, Jam.2:10]

--

16. The Law or commandment did what to become a means of death? [Rom.7:11]

--

17. Although The Law was holy, just, and good, could it be blamed because it brought death instead of life? [Rom.7:12-13, Rom.8:3]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

--

18. How did the Apostle Paul discover his own carnal nature? [Rom.7:14-15]

--

19. Upon what did the Apostle Paul fix the guilt? [Rom.7:17]

--

20. Where did the Apostle Paul find to be the dwelling place of sin? [Rom.7:18]

--

21. Through these 2 opposing principles, what did The Apostle Paul discover present with him? [Rom.7:21]

--

22. Who is the “inward man” of Romans 7:22 that delights in the law of God (His will)?

--

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL'S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

23. What despairing cry goes up from the person who is having this conflict?

24. How have we found deliverance from the "*body of this death*"? [2Ti.1:10, Heb.2:14]

25. The truth of Romans 6 is judicial while Romans 7 is experimental. What is the only way of deliverance from the power of sin and The Law? [Rom.8:2]

26. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

27. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

LESSON 9

Romans 8

N Walk not after the flesh but the Spirit.

Meditate on the wonderful terms found in Romans 8:

- righteousness of God
- justified
- grace
- redemption
- propitiation
- faith

Rom.8:1 — The words, "*Who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit*" were added by

the translators in this verse; though it is correctly given in Romans 8:4:

"There is therefore now no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus, ~~who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit.~~"

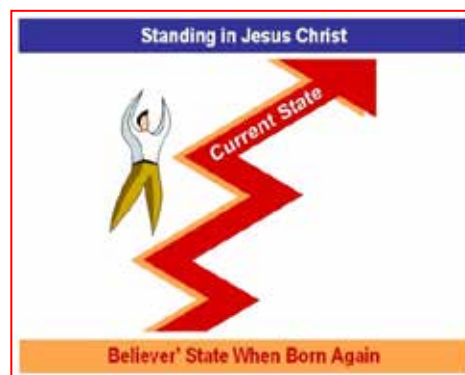
Rom. 8:1

"That the righteousness of the law might be fulfilled in us, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit."

Rom.8:4

DEFINITION — **quicken**

comes from the Greek word **ZOOPŌIEO** (Strong's 2227) meaning to revitalize (literally or figuratively); to make alive, give life, quicken.



Lesson 9, Questions — Rom. 8

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. What perfect standing does the new creation have before God? [Rom.8:1]

2. A new law operates in the believer, which opposes and triumphs over "*the law of sin and death*" in our members; what is it? [Rom.8:2]

3. Why could not The Law give us a statement of commendation? [Rom.8:3]

4. Sin in the flesh was dethroned, and made a usurper, where it once held undisputed sway; how did this happen? [Rom.8:3]

5. In whom is the righteousness of The Law fulfilled? [Rom.8:4]

What are the identifying factors of the old and new creations?

		Old Creation	New Creation
6.	What does each creation think about (mind)? [Rom.8:5]		
7.	The result of the mind of each creation. [Rom.8:6]		
8.	Principle that rules each creation. [Rom.8:7. 9]		
9.	God’s attitude toward each creation. [Rom.8:8-9a]		
10.	The “state” of each creation. [Rom.8:10]		

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

	Old Creation	New Creation
11.	What rules each creation’s “state”? [Rom.8:10]	
12.	Into what realm does God “reckon” the person to be the moment they believe on Jesus as their Savior? [Joh.3:6, 1Co.15:45]	
Explain your understanding of a believer’s “state” and their “standing.”		
13.	The believer’s state.	
14.	The believer’s standing.	
15.	How does the body partake of this new life and power? [Rom.8:11]	
16.	What do we who are alive from the dead owe the flesh? [Rom.6:7, Rom.8:12]	
17.	If we refuse to reckon the flesh dead and instead continue to pamper it, what may we expect? [Job 4:8-9, Rom.8:13, Gal.6:8]	
18.	How also may we overcome the sin that lurks in these mortal bodies? [Col.3:10, Eph.4:24]	
19.	In Rom.8:14, what does the phrase “led by the Spirit of God” indicate as to our “standing” before God?	
20.	Does it show the spirit of sonship to let the flesh rule the believer?	Yes ☐ No ☐
Contrast the results of being under The Law with the privilege of being under grace. [Rom.8:15-16]		
	The Spirit	The Outcome
21.	Under The Law.	
22.	Under Grace.	

23. What special reward will God's “*heirs*” have? [Rom.8:17a]

24. Through what training does this special reward come? [Rom.8:17b, 2Ti.2:12]

25. What hope outweighs the present sufferings? [Rom.8:18]

26. What is God’s ultimate goal for “*the creature*”? [Rom.8:21]

27. When this goal is reached, what change takes place? [Rom.8:21]

What 3 groans express the unutterable longing for the perfect state? [Rom.8:22-23,26]

28.

29.

30.

31. What is meant by the phrase “*the firstfruits of the Spirit*”? [Eph.1:13-14]

Hebrews 9:12 says that Jesus has “*obtained eternal redemption for us*”; what key phrase do you see in the following verses that tells why our natural bodies will not be redeemed?

32.	1Co.2:14	
33.	1Co.15:44	
34.	1Co.15:45	

35. What is the profit to the believer during this waiting period of bodily redemption? [Rom.8:25; 2Co.3:18, Jam.1:4]

36. While waiting, how does the Holy Spirit help the believer today? [Rom.8:26-27]

37. What unconditional guarantee does the believer have that all providences that come to us are of God? [Rom.8:28]

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL'S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

38. What was God's purpose in the creation of man? [Pro.8:22, 31-36]

39. How do we know that natural man (old creation) was not God's first choice? [Rom.8:29, Eph.1:5, 1Pe.1:19-20]

40. In what person did God purpose the new creation? [Rom.8:29]

What are the 4 links in God's divine purpose and provision? [Rom.8:30]

41.

42.

43.

44.

45. Who may enter into this grace and be transformed into the image of Christ? [Joh.3:15-16]

46. How is Romans 8:32 a basis of our faith that God will finish this work in us? [See Phi.1:6]

47. Does anyone have the right to bring any charge against anyone whom God has justified? [Rom.8:33]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

48. Today, what is Christ doing for us that ensures our victory? [Rom.8:34]

49. How long is Jesus' priesthood to last? [Heb.5:5-6]

50. If His death on our behalf was not sufficient to save us forever from God's wrath, is there any other way?

Yes ☐ No ☐

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

51. According to Romans 8:35-37, is there anything that can separate the believer from the love of Jesus?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Give an explanation for your answer.	
---	--

52. By what process is this glad, triumphant, and glorious victory? [Rom.8:36]

--

53. Even though everything small or great in this world, or in the world to come, is arrayed against us, what is the super abounding result? [Rom.8:37]

--

54. In Romans 8:38-39 are listed 10 items that are not able to separate the believer from the love of God. What 3 words state the writer’s emphatic belief that these things are so?

--

55. Are you persuaded that you are eternally saved in Jesus Christ?

Yes ☐ No ☐
--

56. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

--

57. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

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LESSON 10

Romans 9, Yield or Reject

N Israel’s

Rom.9-11 — A continuation of Israel’s justification.

Romans	Subject
9:1-5	Israel’s past (in the flesh)
9:6-13	Israel’s present (God’s judgment—a transition)
9:14-22	Israel’s future (in the new creation)
9:23-33	Israel’s future (during the Kingdom Age) and blessing all nations in Christ

We notice 4 distinct representations of the old creation and of the new creation in this chapter:

Old Creation Types
Children of the flesh
Ishmael
Esau
Pharaoh

New Creation Types
Children of promise
Isaac
Jacob
Israel

God has set 2 ways before man, to...

- yield and obey, or
- reject and be cursed.

Lesson 10, Questions — Rom. 9

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. What is the subject of Romans 9 through Romans 11?

--

2. Does The Church inherit Israel's promises?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

--

3. Does the fact that The Church has a greater place on God's program rob Israel of any promised blessing? [Rom.9:4; Rom.11:2 12 ,15 ,23 ,26]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

--

4. The nation of Israel has been chosen for what special place? [Exo.19:5, Deu.14:2]

--

5. The nation of Israel has been temporarily set aside because of their unbelief; does this mean God’s promises to the seed of Abraham failed? [1Ki.8:56, 59; Rom.11:1-2, 5, 15; 2Co.1:20]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

--

Using Philippians 3:4-9, contrast Saul the Pharisee with the Apostle Paul the believer.

6. Saul, the Pharisee.
[Phi.3:4-6]

--

7. Apostle Paul, the
believer. [Phi.3:7-9]

--

Name 8 points of favor that Israel had over all other nations and whether they are “past” or “present.” [Rom.9:4-5]

8.

	Past ☐ Present ☐
--	--

9.

	Past ☐ Present ☐
--	--

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL'S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

10.		Past ☐	Present ☐
11.		Past ☐	Present ☐
12.		Past ☐	Present ☐
13.		Past ☐	Present ☐
14.		Past ☐	Present ☐
15.		Past ☐	Present ☐

16. A change must be worked in nation of Israel before they receive their inheritance; what is it? [2Co.3:14-16]

As a nation, what 5 things did God call Israel to do? [Deu.10:20-21]

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| 19. | <input type="text"/> | 20. | <input type="text"/> |
| 21. | <input type="text"/> | | |

22. Why was Ishmael rejected?

23. What great truth is seen in the twins Jacob and Esau?

24. When was Rebekah told, "*the elder shall serve the younger*"? [Rom.9:11-12]

25. What purpose of God was established by the elder serving the younger? [Rom.9:11]

26. What caused God to love Jacob and hate Esau? [Oba.1:9-10]

27. Although they were the children of Jacob, what was Israel's greatest need? [Rom.9:15]

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

28. Upon which son did Isaac pronounce blessing? [Gen.27]

--

29. On what basis alone can God show mercy? [Rom.9:18, 23; Eph.2:8-9]

--

30. How do believers find grace in the eyes of the Lord? [Rom.4:16, Rom.10:17, Eph.2:4-5, Eph.2:8]

--

31. Could God spare the old creation? [Rom.7:18, Rom.8:3, Rom.9:22]

Yes ☐ No ☐ Give an explanation for your answer.	
---	--

32. God's judgment cut off the old creation at Calvary, thus making provision for a new life. How did God make a superlative (exaggerated) display of His grace? [2Co.5:15, Gal.2:20]

--

33. Can the believer by their “works” of self-will merit any mercy from God? [Rom.9:16]

Yes ☐ No ☐ Give an explanation for your answer.	
---	--

We see that pharaoh did not acknowledge God's authority when he said, “*Who is the LORD, that I should obey his voice to let Israel go? I know not the LORD*” [Exo.5:2]. How then did God show that He had sovereign power over Pharaoh?

34.	Exo.12:29	
35.	Exo.14:28	

36. What caused Pharaoh's ultimate destruction? [Exo.8:19]

--

37. With his hardened heart, of whom is Pharaoh a type?

--

38. For whom did God make all things, giving Him the right to do as He will with His creatures? [Pro.16:4, Col.1:16-17, Rev.4:11]

--

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

Of what are the vessels of wrath and mercy a type?

39.	Vessels of wrath?	
40.	Vessels of mercy?	

41. To whom does the Apostle Paul say the vessels of mercy apply? [Rom.9:24]

--

42. During the last days, what did Hosea say the “believing” of Israel will be called? [Hos.1:10, Rom.9:25-26]

--

43. In Romans 9:27, by what name will believing Israel be called?

--

44. Israel will come to a time of sifting in order to separate the true believers from the false; how long will this sifting process be? [Rev.11:2, Rev.13:5]

--

45. How many will be saved? [Zec.13:9, Rom.9:27]

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In summary...

46.	Why has Israel been set aside and favor shown to the Gentiles? [Rom.9:20]	
47.	Who is the “ <i>stone of stumbling</i> ” over which Israel has tripped? [1Co.1:23]	
48.	To whom among the Gentiles has God made known the riches of His glory? [Rom.9:24, Rom.10:12-13]	

49. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

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50. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

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LESSON 11

Romans 10, Israel Today

Romans	Subject
10:1-3	God’s attitude toward Israel today
10:4-13	Righteousness described that is not of The Law
10:14-21	The need of the truth is preached

Lesson 11, Questions — Rom. 10

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. To whom was the gospel of the Gentiles given? [Gal.2:8]

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2. Why then did the Apostle Paul also go to those of Israel? [Act.9:15]

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3. Why did the Apostle Paul usually go first to the synagogue of the Jews in each new place where he preached? [Rom.1:16]

--

List the 7 items contained in the Apostle Paul’s “resume” of Philippians 3:5-6?

4.

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5.

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6.

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7.

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8.

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9.

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10.

--

11. What is the profit of being zealous for God without knowledge? [Rom.10:3]

--

12. What puts an end to all fleshly zeal? [Rom.10:4]

--

13. What demand did The Law make? [Jam.2:10]

--

14. What promise was offered upon condition of obedience to The Law? [Lev.18:5, Luk.10:25-28]

--

When the Apostle Paul wrote Romans 10, what 2 religious sects were in Israel and what does each sect believe? [Luk.20:27; Act.23:6, 8]

	Sect Name	Belief(s) of Sect
15.		
16.		

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL'S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

How did the Apostle Paul's gospel answer each of these religious opinions?

- | | | |
|-----|------------|--|
| 17. | Sadducees. | |
| 18. | Pharisees. | |

According to Romans 10:9, what are the requirements to be saved?

- | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|--|
| 19. | | 20. | |
|-----|--|-----|--|

21. Why is confession emphasized in Romans 10:10?

--

22. In Romans 10:11, what comforting assurance does grace make?

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23. Does the Apostle Paul's gospel reach to Jew and Gentile alike? [[Rom.1:16](#), [Rom.10:12](#)]

Yes ☐ No ☐ Give an explanation for your answer.	
---	--

24. Today, since God has committed this Gospel to humanity, what is the great need? [[Rom.10:13-15](#)]

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25. In today's world, who does God consider to be the evangelists? [[Eph.4:11-12](#), compare with [Act.1:8](#)]

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26. Who will be the evangelists during the Kingdom Age? [[Isa.37:31](#), [Jer.31:7](#), [Mic.4:1-2](#)]

--

27. In what way are we to view the messengers (ministers) who bring us the Gospel? [[Rom.10:15](#)]

--

28. From what chapters in Isaiah and Nahum is Romans 10:16 quoted?

--

29. How did Israel treat the "report" of the promised Redeemer? [[Rom.10:16](#), [Heb.4:2](#)]

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NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

30. Although Israel heard it with their ears, did their hearts hear it?

Yes ☐ No ☐

31. Upon whom then is the responsibility for Israel’s present condition?

32. What prophecy did Isaiah (Esaías) boldly speak concerning the Gentiles? [Rom.9:30, Rom.10:20]

33. How long has God stretched forth His hands to Israel? [Rom.10:21]

34. Why does the Apostle Paul make use of the Old Testament scriptures in writing to Israel? [Rom.9:4-5]

35. If a Jew believes Romans 10, what change would take place in his relationship with God?

36. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

37. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

LESSON 12

Romans 11, Israel’s Future

Romans	Subject
11:1-4	God’s care for Israel even when they are in rebellion
11:5-7	The election of grace
11:8-12	The spirit of unbelief
11:13-32	God’s future plan
11:33-36	The Apostle Paul’s conclusion

NOTES:

Lesson 12, Questions — Rom. 11

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. What prompted the question of Romans 11:1? [Rom.10:21]

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2. What evidence does the Apostle Paul offer, proving that God has not cast off His people?

--

3. Who are the “*people which he foreknew*” in Romans 11:2?

--

4. In Elijah's time, what was the proof that a faithful remnant remained? [Rom.11:4]

--

5. Whom do the 7,000 men represent? [Rom.11:5]

--

6. According to Romans 11:6, does God always bless humanity based wholly upon grace?

Yes ☐ No ☐

7. For what reason did Israel not attain to the Law of Righteousness? [Rom.9:31-32]

--

8. Who, out of Israel, obtained salvation? [Joh.1:12, Rom.11:7]

--

9. Did this separate them from national Israel? [Rom.11:7]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

10. Who were the rest that were blinded? [Rom.11:7]

--

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL'S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

11. Why did God give the nation of Israel a spirit of slumber? [Isa.29:13, Eze.33:31, Rom.11:8]

--

12. Was it God's purpose to save all of Israel, regardless of faith on their part? [Gal.5:6, Heb.11:6]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

--

13. Could God have any fellowship with such rebellious people? [Acts 7:51]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

--

David compares rejecting God's grace with what 4 things? [Rom.11:9]

14.

15.

16.

17.

18. Even as Pharaoh had done, what action proved that Israel was of the old creation? [Exo.8:15, Mar.3:5]

--

19. Although God did not wish the nation of Israel to stumble and fall, what blessing came because of their fall? [Rom.11:11]

--

In Acts 15:14-16, what is God's 2-fold purpose?

20.

Act.15:14

--

21.

Act.15:15-16

--

22. What was the Apostle Paul's official God-given place? [Rom.11:13]

--

23. Why did the Apostle Paul magnify his office? [Rom.11:14]

--

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

24. How has the world been reconciled to God? [2Co.5:21]

--

25. What kind of ministry did the Apostle Paul have? [2Co.5:18-19]

--

26. What will it be like when Israel turns to the Lord? [Rom.11:15]

--

In Romans 11:16-17, who do the following represent:

27.	The "first fruits"? [Isa.11:10]	
28.	The "root"? [Rev.22:16]	
29.	"The branches" that were broken off?	
30.	A "wild olive tree" that was grafted in?	

31. By what "process" does God's do this grafting? [Eph.2:8]

--

What warnings does God give the Gentiles in Romans 11:18-20?

32.	Rom.11:18-9	
33.	Rom.11:20	

In Romans 11:25-6, to what do the following phrases refer:

34.	"...the fullness of the Gentiles..."	
35.	"...all Israel..."	

36. In Romans 11:26, who is "the deliver"?

--

37. At the ending of the Grace Age, God makes a "new covenant with the house of Israel." Where will Israel carry this new covenant? [Jer.31:31-33]

--

38. Today, how are the Gentile nations proving their blindness to God's purpose?

--

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL'S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

39. Although Israel rejects the Gospel now, why does God preserve them and punish the nation who hurts them? [Deu.7:6]

--

40. Does God ever change His sovereign purposes? [Mal.3:6, Rom.11:29, Jam.1:17]

Yes ☐ No ☐

By what 3 statements is there a hint of the trinity in Romans 11:33-34?

41.	Rom.11:33	
42.	Rom.11:34a	
43.	Rom.11:34b	

Can you truly say, "*For Thy pleasure they (you) are and were created*"?
[Rom.11:36, Rev.4:11]

Yes ☐ No ☐

44. If we expect to sing in God's chorus in glory what must we learn to do here? [Eph.5:19-20]

--

45. Why were chapters 9-11 inserted into the book of Romans? [Rom.11:28]

--

46. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

--

47. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

--

LESSON 13

Romans 12, Provisional Into Practice

DEFINITION —	practical	capable of applying knowledge to some useful end.
	provisional	Webster’s: serving for the time being Biblical Teaching: That which has been provided through the completed work of Jesus Christ at Calvary.

N

Practical Side of the Gospel

Rom.12 begins to present the practical side of the Gospel; whereas, Rom.1-11 presented the provisional work of Jesus Christ.

Romans	Subject
12:1-2	Laying ourselves on God’s altar changes our life
12:3-5	We are of one body; this is for every believer
12:6-21	List of what is expected from believer

NOTE

Jos.9 — the **Gibeonites**, who were under sentence of death, escaped this sentence by offering themselves as servants of Israel. The Gibeonites figure our bodies that are under the sentence of death.

Joshua (type of Christ) made the Gibeonites become drawers of water and hewers of wood for Israel (new creation) and for the congregation (type of The Church),

Lesson 13, Questions — Rom. 12

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. Which side of the Gospel is seen in Romans 12?

2. Upon what basis does the Apostle Paul urge the “*living sacrifice*” of Romans 12:1?

3. A change takes place within us as we yield our bodies completely to God, what is it? [Rom.12:2]

Name the 3 stages of the will of God, which we prove as we yield and grow? [Rom.12:2]

4.

5.

6.

7. In Leviticus 23:16-17, what do the 2 wave loaves typify?

By what 2-fold process is the leaven of sin in our flesh kept from rising? [Rom.12:3]

8.

9.

10. According to Romans 12:4, does God give each one of us the same office (place of responsibility)?

Yes ☐ No ☐

11. What natural symbol is used to show the unity and service of The Church? [Rom.12:4]

12. Why isn’t organized religion needed to bring about the spiritual unity and service of The Church? [Rom.12:5, 1Co.14:33, Eph.4:4-6]

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

Name the 7 gifts (of ministry), and how each is to be exercised, as set forth in Romans 12:6-8.

	The Gift of Ministry	How the Gift is to be Used
13.		
14.		
15.		
16.		
17.		
18.		
19.		

Name the 9 items listed as “*the fruit of the Spirit*” in Galatians 5:22-23?

20.		21.	
22.		23.	
24.		25.	
26.		27.	
28.			

29. In Romans 12, how is the fruit of the Spirit manifested by the believer to others?

30. From what root does the fruit come? [Eph.3:17]

31. How many admonitions about the human conduct of the believer are contained in Romans 12:9-21?

(**Note:** Do not separate statements that contain “**but**” or “**and**”; look for ending punctuation.)

According to Rom.12:9, what are the first 3 admonitions for the believer?

32.		33.	
34.			

35. According to Romans 12:10, what evidence of love is God looking for in the believer? [1Jo.4:7-8, 1Jo.5:1]

36. In the business world, does serving the Lord require “loafers” or “workers”? [Rom.12:11]

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

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37. And, what is our “attitude” to be as we serve the Lord at our jobs? [Rom.12:11]

--

38. How do hope, patience, and prayer go hand-in-hand? [Rom.12:12]

--

39. What can the believer do to show love to the saints? [Rom.12:13]

--

Apply the appropriate actions of the believer based on Romans 12:14-18:

40.	How is the believer to repay those who persecute them? [Rom.12:14]	
41.	What can the believer do to share the blessings and sorrows of others? [Rom.12:15]	
42.	In order to show impartiality, what 3 things must the believer practice every day? [Rom.12:16]	
43.	What must the believer do to combat the “give what you get” attitude? [Rom.12:17]	
44.	To what length is the believer to go in order to “live peaceably with all men”? [Rom.12:18]	

45. With what kind of weapons does a believer fight? [2Co.10:3-4, Eph.6:12]

--

46. Why should we not seek to "get even" with those who hurt us? [Pro.20:22, Rom.12:19, 1Pe.2:23]

--

47. How are we to treat our enemy? [Romans 12:20]

--

48. In Romans 12, in what verse is found a summary that relates to all of these admonitions?

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL'S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

49. According to Romans 8:13, how do our bodies escape the sentence of death?

50. How then, do our bodies serve the new man within? [Rom.6:13, 19; Rom.12:1]

51. What prophecy about the 2 creations did God give to Rebekah? [Rom.9:10-12]

52. What reward is offered to the one who keeps his body under? [1Co.9:24-25, Phi.3:14]

53. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

54. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

LESSON 14

Romans 13

N Theme: Our Attitude to the World

Romans	Subject
13:1-7	A good attitude toward rulers of the world
13:8-14	Our walk while in the world

JOSHUA, TYPE OF CHRIST

Jos.10 — Joshua (represents Christ) must stand up to the defense of the Gibeonite (represents the body) who has offered himself a "*living sacrifice*" unto God.

THE 5 KINGS (OLD CREATION)

The 5 kings represent certain principles within us. These principles must be judged before we can have complete victory over our **old creation** (old man, soulish nature).

- Our soulish nature seeks to obey The Law from the source of self-goodness.
- Our **new creation** (new man) obeys for the glory of God and seeks the welfare of our neighbor.

Name	Meaning of the King's Name	King of...
Adonizedec	lord of righteousness (self-righteousness)	Jerusalem (foundation of peace)
Hoham	insatiable desires	Hebron (communion)
Piram	wild ass (carnal mind)	Jarmuth (elevation)
Japhia	resplendent	Lachish (walk as men)
Jebir	speaker, oracle (words of man)	Eglon (wheel of destiny)

These 5 kings (self-righteousness, insatiable desires, wild ass [**Rom.8:7**], resplendent [**1Jo.2:16**], and speaker) come up against us to hinder our wholehearted yielding to the complete will of God. However, the Lord will fight and deliver the enemy into the hand of Joshua (represents Christ).

VICTORY OVER THE 5 “KINGS”

The 5 kings represent the root of sin in the flesh. The “root” hides for a time. Yet, we see how Joshua searches each one of them out and puts them to death with the sword (represents God’s Word [Bible]).

The only way we come into the possession of Jerusalem (represents the **peace** of God) and learn that Christ satisfies every desire of our heart is to also put to “death” the 5 “kings” in our own life.

We dwell in **communion** with God, having been raised up with Christ and seated with Him in the heavenlies (**elevation**).

The Word of God becomes the man of our **counsel**.

The monotonous "**wheel of destiny**" which formerly went round and round [**Ecc.1:4-7**], now becomes geared to the perfect will of God. The perfect will of God rolls on and on into new and greater victories for us, where we find that all things are working together for our good [**Rom.8:28**].

Lesson 14, Questions — Rom. 13

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. What is the theme of Romans 13?

--

2. Who are the higher powers mentioned in Romans 13:1?

--

3. Does this include such rulers as dictators who usurp authority over the people? [Dan.4:17, Rom.13:1-2]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

--

4. Does the fact that believers are the children of God, the Creator of all things, excuse them from being subject to the rulers on earth? [Mat.22:21, Rom.13:7]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

--

5. Even though David had already been anointed king, what was his attitude toward King Saul? [1Sa. 24:6]

--

In Romans 13:5, what 2 reasons are given for the believer's subjection?

6.

--

7.

--

8. Why are we told to pay tribute? [Rom.13:6]

--

In order pay our debt of love to all humanity and thus "*owe no man anything*" what 3 things is the believer told to do in 1 Timothy 1:5?

9.

--

10.

--

11.

--

12. Who is the only source of this charity (love)?

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

13. Is charity (love) a taker or a giver?

14. How does the believer “*fulfill the law*”? [Rom.13:8]

Romans 13:9a lists 5 “*thou shalt not*” actions, what are they?

15.

16.

17.

18.

19.

20. What one positive “*saying*” in Romans 13:9b embraces all other commandments? [Lev.19:18, Mat.22:39]

21. What characteristic of love brings the conclusion that “*love is the fulfilling of the law*”? [Rom.13:10]

22. 1 Timothy 1:9, states very clearly for whom The Law was not made, who is it?

23. Also seen in 1 Timothy 1:9-10, is a list of those for whom The Law was made; however, a key phrase identifies the “*bottom line*,” what is it?

24. Why are the exhortations of Romans 13:11-12 given to believers? [Rom.13:11-12]

25. Faith may lead the believer into a test; how then do they get through these difficult times? [1Co.10:13, 2Co.9:8]

26. What comes from religious zeal without the new birth? [Luk.18:11]

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

27. The 5 kings of Joshua 10 represent the soulish nature of man; how did the Apostle Paul put these kings to death within himself? [Phi.3:7-9]

--

1 Samuel 15 provides an example of failing to judge the flesh. What were the results of King Saul's failure to judge Agag the king of Amalek (type of the flesh)?

28.	1Sa.15:23	
29.	1Sa.13:14	
30.	1Sa.31:4	

31. What “*day is at hand*” that inspires the believer to diligently cast off the works of darkness (judge their own flesh)? [Rom.13:12, Jam.5:8, Heb.10:37]

--

Identify the actions from the following verses whereby the “new man” within the believer can “*put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ.*”

32.	Rom.6:4	
33.	Rom.13:12	
34.	Rom.13:13	
35.	Rom.13:14	
36.	2Co.5:17	
37.	Eph.4:24	
38.	Col.3:10	
39.	Tiu.2:14	

40. In Christ, is there any provision (excuse) for either self-righteousness or liberty of the flesh? [1Co.8:9, Gal.5:13, 1Pe.2:16]

Yes ☐ No ☐ Give an explanation for your answer.	
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41. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

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NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL'S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

42. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

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LESSON 15

Romans 14

Romans	Subject
14:1-5	Our attitude toward others concerning eating
14:6-9	Our attitude regarding days
14:10-18	Our attitude regarding judging a brother
14:19-23	The consummation

THE NEXT 4 KINGS (OLD CREATION)

Jos.11 — Shows the opposition of the old creation’s reason against faith in God. This opposition must be put down in order that we may be perfectly yielded to God.

Name	Meaning of King’s Name	King of...
Jabin	reason	Hazor (enclosure)
Jobab	shouter	Hadon (contention)
No Name Given		Shimron (law keeping)
No Name Given		Achshaph (sorcery)

At first, these kings seem to be strangers to us. However, when we know the meanings of their names, we see we are well-acquainted with them, or the principles for which they stand:

- When ruled by “*reason*” (Jabin) and “*shouter*” (Jobab) his famous ally, we say aloud what we secretly think.
- The “*enclosure*” (Hazor, represent man's wisdom) shuts out Joshua (represents Christ).

NOTE

Galatians 3 — the Apostle Paul warns us against these 2 fellows, and shows how to put them down simply by learning the Truth and walking thereby.

DEFINITION — **hough their horses** (pronounced hock) to hamstring, i.e. to render useless by cutting the hock thus disabling them (severing the Achilles tendon of an animal's hind legs).

Lesson 15, Questions — Rom. 14

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. Romans 14 contains **a word** that is key to the message of this chapter; what is it? [Rom.14:1, 3-4, 10, 13]

--

Name the 3 “*natural*” examples used as comparisons in this discussion about “*judging your brother*.”

2.	Rom.14:1-3	
3.	Rom.14:4	
4.	Rom.14:5	

MEAT VS. HERBS

Romans 14 starts with judging based on what a person eats. Turn to Genesis 1:29 and write the 2 food groups God provided in the garden of Eden?

5.

--

 6.

--

7. When was flesh (meat) added to mankind’s menu? [Gen.8:1-3 with Gen.9:3]

--

8. Later, under The Law, what was Israel’s food restriction as applied to “beasts”? [Lev.11:47]

--

When and for what reason were these restrictions removed?

9.	When were the restrictions removed? [Rom.10:4, Col.1:20]	
10.	Why were the restrictions removed? [Eph.2:14, Col.2:13-14, Heb.10:1]	

11. How was this removal revealed to Peter by God? [Act.10:9-16]

--

12. Is it strong faith or weak faith to restrict ourselves to a diet of herbs? [Rom.14:1-2, 1Co.6:19, 1Co.10:31]

--

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

What should the believer’s attitude be towards people who “*eateth*” or “*eateth not*”?

13.	Attitude towards a person who “ <i>eateth</i> ” (has the liberty to eat anything)? [Rom.14:3a]	
14.	Attitude towards a person who “ <i>eateth not</i> ” (does not have liberty to eat anything)? [Rom.14:3b]	
15.	To whom is thanks to be given by both? [Rom.14:6]	
16.	Before what “ <i>seat</i> ” will everyone be judged? [Rom.14:10-11]	
17.	About whom are we to be most concerned? [Rom.14:12]	
18.	What can happen when we “ <i>judge one another</i> ”? [Rom.14:13]	

19. Are we any better or worse for eating or not eating meat? [1Co.8:8]

Yes ☐ No ☐

20. Is anything unclean of itself? [Rom.14:14]

Yes ☐ No ☐

21. Romans 14:15 contains a very important “love” restriction, what is it?

22. What is God not concerned about? [Rom.14:17a]

What 3 principles are important to God? [Rom.14:17b]

23.	
25.	

24.

If the believer “*in these things serveth Christ*,” what are the outcomes? [Rom.14:18]

26.

27.

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

28. What then makes the believer pleasing to God? [1Th.4:1, Heb.11:6]

--

KEEPING OF DAYS

29. During creation, which day did God set aside as a day of rest? [Gen.2:3]

--

30. What does the “day of rest” foreshadow? [Col.2:16-17]

--

31. Explain what purpose the “day of rest” served?

--

32. What word in Exodus 20:8 lets us know that keeping the Sabbath was included in the 10 Commandments?

--

33. At what event did the typical significance of the Sabbath end?

--

34. Is any day holier than another? [Rom.14:5-6]

Yes ☐ No ☐ Give an explanation for your answer.	
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Name the reasons why Christians meet to worship on the 1st day of the week?

35.	Mar.16:9	
36.	Mar.16:1-2, Luk.24:1	
37.	Joh.20:19	
38.	Act.20:7, 1Co.16:2	

39. How is Leviticus 23:10-11 typical of the observance of the 1st day of the week?

--

40. Who is the real Sabbath? [Luke 6:5]

--

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

41. How did the Apostle Paul approach what food to eat as it pertained to “my brother”? [1Co.8:13]

--

42. Which is more important, to show off our liberty or cherish and edify the saints?

--

43. When we do not consider the effect our liberty has on our “brother” what could be the result? [Rom.14:21]

--

44. Romans 14:22 gives a rule by which each believer must walk, what is it?

--

45. How only may we defeat the flesh (Kings of Canaan) and leave Jesus (Joshua) in undisputed possession of our lives? [Rom.6:13, see examples in Heb.11]

--

Do you see the 3-fold victory (spirit, soul, and body) that we have in Christ?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

--

46. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

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47. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

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LESSON 16

Romans 15

Romans	Subject
15:8-13	The gospel given to the Gentiles
15:14-21	The Apostle Paul’s ministry to the Gentiles
15:22-29	The Apostle Paul’s desire to go to Rome
15:30-33	Benediction; ending with “Amen”

NOTES:

Lesson 16, Questions — Rom. 15

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. What responsibility is laid upon the strong in faith? [Rom.15:1]

2. To what extent are we to please our neighbor? [Rom.15:2]

3. What perfect example of self-denial is set before us? [Rom.15:3]

4. As we suffer the reproach of Christ, where does our hope come from? [Rom.15:4]

What 3 beautiful titles does the Apostle Paul give to God in Romans 15?

5.	Rom.15:5	
6.	Rom.15:13	
7.	Rom.15:33	

8. To which person of the Trinity is the first title applied? [2Co.1:3]

9. What fullest expression of unity does God desire to see in His saints? [Rom.15:6]

10. Perfect fellowship between the weak and the strong is based on what? [1Jo.1:3]

11. Chiefly, to whom did Jesus' earthly ministry pertain? [Joh.1:11, Rom.15:8]

12. On what grounds do the Gentiles hope for blessing? [Rom.15:9]

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL'S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

13. To what period of time do the Old Testament prophecies of blessing for the Gentiles look toward? [Luk.16:16]

--

Name the 3 great hidden purposes of God for the Grace Age? [Eph.3:6]

14.

--

15.

--

16.

--

17. Who is the God of hope? [Tiu.2:13]

--

18. Israel failed in their stewardship and priestly ministry in behalf of the Gentiles, who then fulfilled this ministry? [Rom.15:16]

--

19. Where was the location of the Apostle Paul's ministry? [Rom.15:19]

--

20. What Old Testament prophecy, mentioned in Romans 15:21, was fulfilled through the Apostle Paul's ministry?

--

21. Where did the Apostle Paul hope to go after visiting Rome? [Rom.15:24]

--

22. Why didn't the Apostle Paul continue toward Rome instead of going back to Jerusalem? [Rom.15:26]

--

23. For what are the Gentiles indebted to the Jews? [Rom.15:27-28]

--

In Romans 15:30, the Apostle Paul asked the saints at Rome to earnestly pray about 3 requests, what were they? [Rom.15:31-32]

24.

Rom.15:31a

--

25.

Rom.15:31b

--

26.

Rom.15:32

--

27. With what words of sweet benediction did the Apostle Paul close this letter? [Rom.15:33]

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

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What does the God of peace bring to the believer? [[Phi.4:9](#), [1Th.5:23](#), [2Th.3:16](#), [Heb.13:20](#)]

28.	Phil.4:9	
29.	1Th.5:23	
30.	2Th.3:16	
31.	Heb.13:20-21	

32. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

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33. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

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LESSON 17

Romans 16

Romans	Subject
16: 1-16	The Apostle Paul commends his helpers
16: 17-20	Paul’s warning and blessing to those who obey
16: 21-27	Paul’s second benediction and doxology

WHY ROMANS 16:1-20 BELONGS TO EPHESIANS.

The reasons why we believe that **Romans 16:1—20** rightly belongs to the book of Ephesians are:

- The saints named in **Romans 16** lived in Ephesus (or in that vicinity) not in Rome.
- Aquila and Priscilla lived in Ephesus and had a church in their home.
- Epaenetus [**Rom.15:5**], is the first fruits of Asia (not Achaia and is written in the Revised Version).
- **Rom.16:20** — Seems to be the culmination of the Ephesian warfare mentioned in Eph.6.
- **Rom.14:21-23** — Evidently belongs to the letter to Rome, because some of those men mentioned lived in Corinth.
- Phoebe lived in Cenchrea and no doubt was recommended to the church at Ephesus.
- The Apostle Paul held all these people, whom he sends greetings to, in the highest spiritual regard. They were choice saints...true to his teaching. The Apostle Paul knew no man after the flesh; but he loved these saints dearly in Christ. The phrase “*in Christ*” is written 4 times, the phrase “*in the Lord*” 6 times, and “*unto Christ*” 1 time. He speaks of these 3 men not merely as helpers, but as “*coworkers with him*” [**Rom.15:8-9**]. He calls 4 of them “*my beloved*.” The saints at Ephesus were already established. The saints at Rome had not yet heard the Apostle Paul’s gospel...they were strangers to him.

Rom.16:7-12 — Notice how the Apostle Paul gave credit to those (he listed them) to whom it is due. See how the Lord takes notice of those...

- who “*labor in the Lord*” and also of those
- who “*labor **much** in the Lord*.”

Lesson 17, Questions — Rom. 16

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. What is the evidence that Romans 16:1—20 rightly belong with the book of Ephesians?

--

Then, what do we learn in Romans 16:1—20?

2.

--

3.

--

4.

--

5.

--

Where in the Scripture do we find 2 similar lists of mighty men (worthies of faith) whose names and exploits are recorded?

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 6. David’s mighty men. | |
| 7. Worthies of faith. | |

8. Is the Lord keeping a record of our deeds of valor? [Mal.3:16, Rev.20:12]

Yes ☐ No ☐

9. Of whom is Phoebe (“*the radiant one*”) a type?

--

What exhortations does the Apostle Paul give to the saints on behalf of such a faithful handmaiden of the Lord? [Rom.16:1-2]

10.

--

11.

--

12. What exceptional commendation is given Priscilla and Aquila? [Rom.16:3-4]

--

In Romans 16:5, what 2 words are employed to set forth the exact status of Epaphroditus?

13.

--

14.

--

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES

Romans—2 Corinthians

The Apostle Paul sends his greeting to many in this assembly, none of which seem to be excluded; how many are listed? [Rom.16:6-16]

15.	How many individuals?	
16.	How many groups?	

It is interesting to note the descriptions the Apostle Paul writes about some of these individuals or groups; list each one. [Rom.16:6-16]

17.		18.	
19.		20.	
21.		22.	
23.		24.	
25.		26.	
27.			

What admonition (warning) does the Apostle Paul give, that if neglected always brings trouble into any meeting?

28.	What is the admonition and the correct action to take? [Rom.16:17]	
29.	What action is to be taken? [Rom.16:17]	
30.	How do we recognize these troublemakers? [Rom.16:18]	

31. Little did the Ephesian saints think that their obedience to this truth would "*come abroad unto all men*" some 2,000 years later. How will the Lord advertise our obedience to the Apostle Paul's gospel? [Eph.2:7]

--

32. Matthew 10:16 states that we can be "*wise as serpents and harmless as doves*"; how does take place in the believer's life? [Rom.16:19, Col.1:10]

--

33. In Romans 16:20, what does the phrase "*the God of Peace shall bruise {tread} Satan under your feet shortly*" mean? [Gen.3:15, Heb.2:14]

--

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

What men, associated with the Apostle Paul in his ministry at Corinth, sent greetings to the brethren in Rome? [Rom.16:21]

34.

35.

36.

37.

38. What service did Tertius render to the Apostle Paul? [Rom.16:22]

39. In whose house was the church in Corinth held (the Apostle Paul also stayed here)? [Rom.16:23]

40. When comparing the closing of Romans with the closing of the Apostle Paul's other epistles, what recurring “*theme*” is seen? [Endings of Romans through Philemon]

41. Romans 16:25, what is “*the mystery, which was kept secret since the world began*”? [Eph.3:6]

42. How alone does God establish the saints? [Rom.16:25]

Answer the following based on Romans 16:26:

43.

When is this gospel made manifest?

44.

By what process?

45.

To whom is this gospel given?

46.

Why was this gospel given?

47. Shall we join the Apostle Paul in this exclamation of praise and adoration for God's matchless wisdom and grace through Jesus Christ?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Have you laid hold of the Apostle Paul's gospel as your own?

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL'S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

48. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

49. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

LESSON 18

1 Corinthians

INTRODUCTION

The Apostle Paul wrote 14 of the 21 letters (epistles or books) in the New Testament. This lends weight to the Apostle Paul's letters and that his writings alone contain the message to The Church.

NOTE

The letters written by the Apostle Paul take up 5 times as much space as do the other 7 New Testament books written by Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, James the Less (the Lord's brother), Apostle Peter, and Judas (the brother of James the Less).

The Apostle Paul's letters, beginning with Romans and ending with Hebrews, comprise the commencement, development, and culmination of the **Gospel of God** for this parenthetical age (the sphere of truth which is transcendent, wonderful, deep, and glorious because it is the fullest expression of Divine Grace).

THE RELATION OF THE EPISTLES

- Romans answers to Exodus (in the Old Testament) and is the foundation of all doctrine contained in the other epistles.
- 1 Corinthians answers to Numbers; setting The Church in order, even as Moses set up the Tabernacle in the wilderness.
- 2 Corinthians to Leviticus; the priestly ministry in The Church, even as Aaron and his sons ministered in the Tabernacle.

GENERAL OUTLINE

The general outline of 1 Corinthians contains 7 divisions:

Division	1Co.	Title
1	1-3	Divine Scheme — Gathering
2	4-6	Divine Stewardship Given to the Apostle Paul
3	7	Divine Callings — Ranks Foreshadowed
4	8-11	Divine Foundations — 4Fold
5	12-14	Divine Equipment for the Assembly
6	15	Divine Goal — The Resurrection
7	16	Divine Revelation — Eternal Salutation

NOTE

This outline is from the *1 Corinthians Grace & Glory* study book by [A. S. Copley](#). The revelation to John is not included in this contrast, because it stands alone as a different last-day message.

N It is exceedingly essential to understand the point of Division 2, and to see the place God gave the Apostle Paul.

DIVISION 1, THE DIVINE SCHEME

As materials for the Tabernacle were gathered, so must the material for the assembly of God be gathered. The primary thought in the first division is "**gathering**." Hence, the following 3 subdivisions in this first main division:

1. **The Gathering Center**, One Name, the Lord Jesus Christ [[1Co.1](#)].
2. **The Gathering Power**, One Spirit, the Holy Spirit [[1Co.2](#)].
3. **The Gathering Purpose**, One Temple, the Dwelling Place of God [[1Co.3](#)].

Without acknowledgement of the 3 personalities of the Godhead, there can be no order in The Church. The Man Christ Jesus, not God, is the Head of His body. The Holy Spirit is the Executor of the Divine Will among men. The eternal purpose of God in the union of Christ and His people, was to provide a dwelling place for God [[Rev.21:3](#)]. Christ and His people will constitute that Tabernacle [[Eph.2:22](#)].

All the troubles of Christendom are outlined in this epistle, even as the cause of all her troubles is announced in 1 Corinthians 1:10-13. Departure from the divine truth of one authoritative name, **Lord Jesus Christ**, and one body, has brought about the divisions in Christendom; therefore, the only remedy is to return to these basic truths.

INTRODUCTION

Romans finds us down in Egypt (sin, bondage, the world). Romans delivers us from the sentence of death through the Passover (Jesus' blood). Romans delivers us from Egypt through the Red Sea (death and resurrection). Romans brings us through the wilderness (warfare within) and into the land of Canaan (heavenlies in Christ).

1 Corinthians was written for babes who have not learned to walk in the truth of Romans.

2 Corinthians was written to those who walk in the light, bringing them into a closer fellowship with God (worship-priestly ministry).

Galatians was written for those who left the doctrine of Romans, and became ensnared with the Jews religion (works of The Law).

Ephesians shows our inheritance in Canaan (in Christ) and our warfare with the principalities of Satan.

Philippians encourages saints to lay hold of Ephesian truth and to run in the race to win Christ as our Prize (Bridegroom).

Colossians was written to correct those who left Ephesian truth and taught philosophies of men.

1 Thessalonians declares the culmination of the mystery of godliness, the translation of The Church.

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL'S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

2 Thessalonians is for the comfort of those who do not qualify for the 1st translation, but will be left on earth awaiting Christ's revelation.

**1 CORINTHIANS 1 — THE GATHERING CENTER,
THE NAME OF THE LORD JESUS CHRIST**

No.	Title	Reference
1	Introduction	1Co.1:1-3
2	Full provision that God has made in Christ for all The Church.	1Co.1:4-8
3	God's faithfulness our guarantee	1Co.1:9
4	Cause of all troubles in Christendom	1Co.1:10-13
5	The Apostle Paul's mission, manner, and purpose	1Co.1:17
6	Oneness of Christ set forth	1Co.1:10-17
7	Christ crucified, the necessary basis for Church truth	1Co.1:18-29
8	God's wisdom unto man	1Co.1:30-31

**1 CORINTHIANS 2 — THE GATHERING POWER,
THE HOLY SPIRIT**

The following 6 statements concern the office and work of the Holy Spirit:

No.	Title	Reference
1	Source of the Apostle Paul's wisdom and power	1Co.2:4
2	Reveals the things prepared for us of God	1Co.2:10
3	Searches the deep things of God	1Co.2:10
4	Knows the things of God	1Co.2:11
5	The Spirit that we have is from God not from the world	1Co.2:12
6	Teaches words of wisdom, not man's wisdom	1Co.2:13

**1 CORINTHIANS 3 — THE GATHERING PURPOSE,
A DWELLING PLACE FOR GOD**

No.	Title	Reference
1	Classes of people : Natural — Spiritual — Carnal	1Co.3
2	God's husbandry (farm)	1Co.3
3	God's building, kinds of materials: Fireproof — gold, silver, precious stones Flammable — wood, hay, stubble	1Co.3

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

FUNDAMENTAL “ONES”

There are 5 fundamental **ones** in 1 Corinthians 1:10; they are:

- **One Name** — Lord Jesus Christ
- **One Word** — speak the same thing
- **One Body** — no divisions among you
- **One Mind** — the mind of Christ
- **One Judgment** — judgment of the flesh

Lesson 18, Questions — 1Co. Intro.

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

OUTLINE

1.	How many epistles are in the New Testament?	
2.	How many of these were written by the Apostle Paul?	

Name the New Testament writers and the books they wrote?

	Writer	Books They Wrote
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		

11. We know that the Apostle Paul wrote to and for The Church establishing the foundation of Church doctrine; what epistle is the exception?

--

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL'S EPISTLES

Romans—2 Corinthians

Romans and 1 & 2 Corinthians correspond with a specific Old Testament book, list them and give reason they correspond:

		Corresponds to What Old Testament Book?	How Does It Correspond?
12.	Rom.		
13.	1Co.		
14.	2Co.		

DIVISIONS

Identify the main divisions of 1 Corinthians?

		Chapters	Title
15.	Division 1		
16.	Division 2		
17.	Division 3		
18.	Division 4		
19.	Division 5		
20.	Division 6		
21.	Division 7		

Questions about the subdivisions in Division 1:

22.	Title of 1Co.1?	
23.	What is to be gathered?	
24.	Central thought of 1Co.1?	
25.	Who is the apostle to The Church?	
26.	Title of 1Co.2?	
27.	What is Holy Spirit's part in building The Church?	

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

28.	Title of 1Co.3?	
29.	Theme of 1Co.3?	

30. What must be acknowledged before there can be order in The Church?

--

31. Does each person of the triune Godhead have a distinct office?

Yes ☐ No ☐

32. What is the eternal purpose of God regarding the union of Jesus Christ and His people?
[Eph.2:22, Eph.4:13, Rev.21:3]

--

33. What has caused all the troubles in Christendom?

--

34. What is the only remedy for these troubles?

--

INTRODUCTION

35. What is the first deliverance the Gospel brings?

--

36. To what does this correspond in the history of Israel?

--

37. What further deliverance do we receive through Romans, figured by the life of Israel?

--

38. To whom was 1 Corinthians written as pertaining to believers?

--

39. How may a 1 Corinthian babe in Christ become a 2 Corinthian saint?

--

40. To whom was the book of Galatians written?

--

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL'S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

41. What glorious truth does the book of Ephesians bring out?

42. Why was the book of Philippians written? [Phi.3:14]

43. For what purpose was the book of Colossians written?

44. What great culmination for The Church is set forth in 1 Thessalonians?

45. Will all The Church lay hold of this hope?

Yes ☐ No ☐

46. For whom then is the comfort of 2 Thessalonians?

1 CORINTHIANS 1 THROUGH 3

47. Why is the book of 1 Corinthians called a universal epistle?

48. Are the words of 1 Corinthians as much for the believer's instruction and correction today as they were for the Corinthian saints?

Yes ☐ No ☐

49. What is the result from neglect or ignorance about the Mystical Body of Christ?

50. Are we to go out and try to make all saints one body?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

51. What is the result, if the believer sets forth the truth that there is one head?

52. Can the believer depend upon the Holy Spirit to guard them from error?

53. Who does the Holy Spirit always exalt?

--

What is the distinctive difference between the building materials a believer chooses to use as they labor with God in the furtherance of the Gospel of Christ.?

54.	Gold, silver, precious stones. [1Co.3:12-15]	
55.	Wood, hay, and stubble. [Jud.1:22-23]	

56. What is the outcome of a wood, hay, and stubble gospel? [Gal.1:6]

--

57. A minister of wood, hay, and stubble gospel can expect what outcome? [Gal.1:8]

--

58. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

--

59. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

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LESSON 19

1 Corinthians 1, “One’s”

ONENESS OF CHRIST

1Co.1	One Head	Christ
1Co.2	One Power	The Holy Spirit
1Co.3	One Temple	The Church
1Co.4	One Way	Humility
1Co.5	One Judgment	Fleshly Fellowship Judged
1Co.6	One Judgment	Religious Fellowship Judged
1Co.7	One True Fellowship Typified	
1Co.8	One God	The Father; One Lord Jesus Christ
1Co.9	One Aim	The Prize
1Co.10	One Body	The Church
1Co.11	One Subjection	Unto Christ
1Co.12	One Body in Service	
1Co.13	One Motive	Divine Love
1Co.14	One Order	By The Word
1Co.15	One Hope	Resurrection
1Co.16	One End	Coming of Jesus

For by **one** Spirit are we all baptized into **one** body, whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be bond or free; and have been all made to drink into **one** Spirit.

1Co.12:13

Lesson 19, Questions — 1Co. 1

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. Who was associated with the Apostle Paul in writing this epistle? [1Co.1:1]

--

2. To whom was it written? [1Co.1:2]

--

3. Under whose ministry were these people saved? [Act.18]

--

4. Of what was this church in Corinth a small sample?

--

5. In what do the riches of God's grace to The Church consist? [1Co.1:5]

--

6. How long were these gifts to be displayed in The Church? [1Co.1:6-7]

--

7. Is Jesus Christ as powerful in us as He was in the beginning of the age? [Heb.13:8]

--

Answer the following based on 1 Corinthians 1:9:

8. Upon whom is our steadfastness and faithfulness dependent?

--

9. Into whose fellowship have we all been called?

--

What 4-fold unity is expressed in 1 Corinthians 1:10, that we are admonished to keep?

10.

12.

--

11.

13.

--

14. What had happened to trigger this letter of correction from the Apostle Paul? [1Co.1:11]

--

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

15. What were these contentions? [1Co.1:12]

--

16. Are these same conditions active throughout Christendom today?

Yes ☐ No ☐

17. Into what one name have all believers been baptized? [Act.2:38, Act.19:5]

--

18. What does this signify?

--

What were the Apostle Paul's mission, manner, and purpose? [1Co.1:17]

19. Mission.

--

20. Manner.

--

21. Purpose.

--

22. What does the phrase “*preaching of the cross*” mean?

--

23. Though the preaching of the cross is foolishness to the world, what is it to the believer? [1Co.1:18]

--

24. Have men ever discovered God by their own “*works of righteousness*”? [Tiu.3:5]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

--

25. Where does man's wisdom lead us? [1Co.1:19-20]

--

26. In 1 Corinthians 1:22, why do “*the Jews require a sign*”? [Mat.13:58]

--

27. What do the Greeks seek? [1Co.1:22]

--

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

How does the preaching of "*Christ crucified*" appear to the following groups of people:
[1Co.1:23-24]

28.	Unto the Jews?	
29.	Unto the Greeks?	
30.	Unto the called?	

31. Why does natural man hate the preaching of The Cross?

--

32. Why are “*not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble*” called?
[1Co.1:26-27]

--

33. For what purpose has God chosen the foolish, weak, and base things of the world? [1Co.1:28-29]

--

34. Though this Gospel appears weak and foolish, yet in believing it, what wisdom do we find?
[Col.2:2-3, Jam.1:5, Jam.3:17]

--

35. Who is “*made unto us wisdom*”? [1Co.1:30]

--

What is the 4-fold manifestation of God's working through Jesus Christ? [1Co.1:30]

36.		37.	
38.		39.	

Explain each of these terms:

40.	Righteousness.	
41.	Sanctification.	
42.	Redemption.	

43. Although we cannot glory in our own wisdom, strength, or riches, yet in whom can we glory with great confidence? [1Co.1:31]

--

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL'S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

44. In 1 Corinthians 1:31, what statement from Jeremiah 9:24 was the Apostle Paul quoting?

45. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

46. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

One With Christ

Made one with Christ, O what a blissful union,
Made one with Him, what blessed, sweet communion
One thru the blood, that poured from Calv'ry's mountain
Praise Him forever, for the cleansing fountain.
Grace & Glory Hymns

LESSON 20

1 Corinthians 2, The Gathering Power

NOTES:

Lesson 20, Questions — 1Co. 2

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. Which of the 3 persons of the Trinity is shown in 1 Corinthians 2?

Compare the offices of the Godhead with the 3 departments of the U.S. government.

	Offices of the Godhead	U. S. Governmental Dept.
2.		Legislative
3.		Judicial
4.		Executive

The Holy Spirit is mentioned 7 times in 1 Corinthians 2; list the various titles used for the 3rd person of the Godhead, in this chapter.

5.		6.	
7.		8.	
9.			

10. The word **Corinth** means “satiated”; with what were these Corinthian saints so full?

11. What did the Apostle Paul leave behind when he came to this Corinthian city (noted for its learning, culture, and wealth)? [1Co.2:1]

12. What did it mean that the Apostle Paul wrote to the Corinthians that he only wanted to “*know Jesus Christ and Him crucified*”? [Gal.6:14]

13. The Apostle Paul appears as strong and bold; but when stripped of all his natural and acquired skills, how did he come to these Corinthian saints? [1Co.2:3-4]

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

14. In such a condition, how could the Apostle Paul expect to "*put over*" this superlative message among people who gloried in their wisdom? [1Co.2:4]

15. Why did the Apostle Paul do this? [1Co.2:5]

16. In 1 Corinthians 2:6, who is meant by "*them that are perfect*"?

17. Who is the "*wisdom of God*" in 1 Corinthians 2:7? [Pro.8:22-23, 27; Joh.1:1, 14; Eph.3:3-7]

18. If the wise of this world had known this mystery, what would they have not done? [1Co.2:8]

19. Why were the wise of this world ignorant? [1Co.2:9]

20. For what purpose was Jesus disguised in a body of weakness while He walked this earth? [Phi.2:7-8, Heb.2:14-17]

21. If man's wisdom cannot understand the mysteries of God, how are they made known? [1Co.2:10]

22. If the Holy Spirit has the key to God's treasure house, how does the believer receive them? [1Co.2:12]

In John 16:13, what 3 things did Jesus say concerning the Holy Spirit's duties?

23.

24.

25.

26. Although a person (like Saul was) may be deeply religious, what is needed in order to understand spiritual things?

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

27. What change must take place before a person is able to receive spiritual things?

28. Even though the Apostle Paul was a man of learning, yet did he need a greater power to reach the hearts of his hearers?

Yes ☐ No ☐

29. Does the Holy Spirit seek to convince man's intellect or to convict his heart?

30. How does the Holy Spirit teach the believer spiritual things? [1Co.2:13]

Compare the “*learning*” capabilities of the natural and spiritual man.

		Natural Man	Spiritual Man
31.	1Co.2:14-15		
32.	2Pe.2:1 versus 1Jo.4:1		

33. Is anyone able to instruct God? [Job 40:2, 1Co.2:16]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

34. What does the “*mind of Christ*” bring to the believer? [1Co.1:24, 1Co.2:6-7]

What is the limitless wisdom and knowledge God has given to the believer?

35.	Col.1:27	
36.	Col.2:3	
37.	Col.2:9-10	

38. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL'S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

39. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

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LESSON 21

1 Corinthians 3, The Gathering Purpose

NOTES:

Lesson 21, Questions — 1Co. 3

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. What is the theme of 1 Corinthians 3?

--

2. In 1 Corinthians 2 the spiritual and the natural man are contrasted. What group is mentioned in 1 Corinthians 3:1?

--

Give 4 proofs of their babyhood. [1Co.3:1-3]

3.	1Co.3:1	
4.	1Co.3:2	
5.	1Co.3:3a	
6.	1Co.3:3b-4	

7. Who “*gave to every man*” (minister) their place? [1Co.3:5]

--

8. What does the Apostle Paul mean by “*I have planted, Apollos watered?*”

--

9. Though the laborers may sow the seed and tend the farm, upon whom alone does the increase depend? [1Co.3:6]

--

10. Which is greater, the one who plants or the one who waters? [1Co.3:7-8]

--

11. Who is God’s husbandry and building? [1Co.3:9]

--

12. What high honor is accorded the laborers, although they are nothing? [1Co.3:9]

--

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

First, we saw the farming illustration (planting, watering); answer the following based on this next illustration. [1Co.3:9-15]

13.	What illustration shows the unity of God's people?	
14.	Who is the wise master builder?	
15.	What warning is given to the one who “ <i>buildeth thereupon</i> ”?	
16.	Who is the foundation?	

What materials can be used to build upon this foundation and what does each signify?

	Building Material	What It Signifies
17.		
18.		
19.		
20.		

As a “*laborer with God*,” how do we build with gold, silver, and precious stones?

21.	Eph.2:20-22	
22.	2Ti.4:2	

23. What supreme test determines a person’s reward for their labor? [1Co.3:13-14]

24. The laborer may suffer the loss of their work because it is not "fireproof," yet how will the judgment of “fire” affect them? [1Co.3:15]

25. Is a great building (organization), which men make, defiled by poor building materials?

Yes ☐ No ☐

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

26. Today, where does the Spirit of God dwell? [1Co.3:16]

--

Explain 1 Corinthians 3:17, comparing with Galatians 6:7-8.

27. 1Co.3:17

28. Gal.6:7-8

29. Why would a laborer leave God's "specifications" and build according to man's wisdom? [1Co.3:18]

--

30. When Eve partook of the tree of knowledge did she find real wisdom? [Pro.3:7]

Yes ☐ No ☐

31. Which tree (person) would have proved to be the tree of wisdom to Eve? [1Co.1:30; compare with Pro.3:13, 18, ,21-22]

--

32. The Church is the anti-type of Eve and has the choice to heed God's Word or listen to man's wisdom. Today, which has Christendom chosen?

--

33. What has been the result? [2Co.11:3]

--

Name the 4 admonitions, beginning with “Let,” which all believers would do well to heed.

34. 1Co.3:10

35. 1Co.3:18a

36. 1Co.3:18b

37. 1Co.3:21

38. What does the Lord call mankind’s wise thoughts? [1Co.3:20]

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL'S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

--

39. Why is the believer not to glory in men or be concerned with the world, life/death, or things present/to come? [1Co.3:21-22]

--

40. To whom does the believer belong (our spiritual head)? [1Co.3:23]

--

41. Who is the revealer of God's wisdom to the believer? [Joh.14:26, Joh.16:13-14]

--

Through what does the believer grow and increase?

42.	1Pe.2:2	
43.	2Pe.3:18	

44. Does the believer need other heads, power, or purpose other than what we have through God's salvation? [2Co.3:5]

Yes ☐ No ☐

45. All things are for our good, yet for whose pleasure were all things made? [Rev.4:11]

--

46. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

--

47. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

--

LESSON 22

1 Corinthians 4-6, Divine Stewardship Given to the Apostle Paul

1 CORINTHIANS 4

In 1 Corinthians 4, the Apostle Paul's stewardship was established by 7, invincible, practical proofs:

1. His faithfulness to God and the truth before his stewardship began [1Co.4:1-2].
2. Blamelessness of his labor [1Co.4:3-5].
3. His example of humility [1Co.4:6].
4. His example of suffering [1Co.4:7-13].
5. His plea as their spiritual father [1Co.4:14-16].
6. His persistent concern for his people [1Co.4:17].
7. His final visit (to Christendom) [1Co.4:18-21].

1 CORINTHIANS 5 AND 6

In 1 Corinthians 5 and 6, we see the Apostle Paul's authority is effectual when incorrect headship and false subjection are both judged.

Lesson 22 (Chp.4-6), Questions — 1Co. 4

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. What special place did God give to the Apostle Paul of the “*mysteries of God*”?

--

Who was associated with the Apostle Paul in this stewardship?

2.	1Co.4:1	
3.	1Co.4:6	
4.	1Co.4:17	

5. What is the first required qualification in a steward? [1Co.4:2]

--

6. To whom then was the Apostle Paul responsible for his labors? [1Co.4:4]

--

Give 3 reasons why the Apostle Paul would not be swayed by man's judgment. [1Co.4:4-5a]

7.		8.	
9.			

10. When will the Apostle Paul's ministry, whether it was of God or the flesh, be fully manifested? [1Co.4:5b]

--

11. In what was the Apostle Paul an example of humility to other ministers? [1Co.4:6]

--

Answer the 3 questions of 1 Corinthians 4:7 concerning these saints.

12.	For who maketh thee to differ from another?	
13.	What hast thou that thou didst not receive?	
14.	Now if thou didst receive it, why dost thou glory, as if thou hadst not received it?	

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

What 3 charges did the Apostle Paul bring against these Corinthians? [1Co.4:8]

15.

16.

--

17.

18. Can any man reign in the spiritual realm, independent of the Apostle Paul’s gospel?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Answer the following based on 1 Corinthians 4:9:

19.

Who was made a “spectacle”?

--

20.

Why is it that believers become “spectators” instead of participating in the sufferings of the Apostle Paul?

--

In 1 Corinthians 4:12-13, what 3 actions show forth the Apostle Paul's example of what to do when being reviled, persecuted, or defamed?

21.

22.

--

23.

24. Do self-sufficient, full, rich, and powerful saints ever know such suffering with Christ as the Apostle Paul writes about here?

Yes ☐ No ☐

25. To what does the Apostle Paul compare the suffering and sacrifice of himself and his co-laborers? [1Co.4:14-15]

--

26. By what authority does the Apostle Paul say, “Be ye followers of me”? [1Co.11:1]

--

27. Whom does Timothy represent?

--

What does the Apostle Paul instruct faithful ministers to do?

28.

1Co. 4:17

--

29.

2Co.4:5

--

30.

1Th.1:5

--

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

31. Did the Apostle Paul rework his message or change his manner of life in order to please his congregation? [Act.20:27, 2Ti.3:10-11]

Yes ☐ No ☐

32. What is the cause when saints are puffed up? [1Co.8:1]

--

Answer the following according to 1 Corinthians 4:19:

33. What sent the Apostle Paul to these saints?

34. What didn't he want to know?

35. He was seeking to know what?

36. If the kingdom of God is not in words, what is it in?

--

37. In Romans 14:17 the Apostle Paul writes, “*The kingdom of God is not meat and drink.*” What opposite to meat and drink does he add?

--

The Apostle Paul compares coming to these saints with a rod to what 2 attributes every believer should practice? [1Co.4:21]

- 38.

--

- 39.

--

40. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

--

41. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

--

Lesson 22 (Chp.4-6), Questions — 1Co. 5

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. Of what is the man in 1 Corinthians 5:1 a type?

--

As reflected in the open sin of 1 Corinthians 5:1, of what natural and spiritual failure was the Corinthian assembly guilty?

2.	Natural failure.	
3.	Spiritual type of this failure. [1Co.1:10]	

What key word is seen in the following as the root of all natural and spiritual failure?

4.	Exo.20:17	
5.	Luk.12:15	
6.	Rom.7:7	

7. What attitude had this Corinthian church taken concerning this deed? [1Co.5:2]

--

How were they instructed to deal with the offender? [1Co.5:2]

8.	1Co.5:2	
9.	1Co.5:5	

10. How do we know this correction worked? [2Co.2:5-8]

--

11. Does the Apostle Paul's authority reach down to the present time?

Yes ☐ No ☐

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

Answer the following based on 1 Corinthians 5:6-8.

12.	When sin is not judged or the practice of an evil doctrine is not discontinued, what is the result? [Jam.1:15]	
13.	How may individual meetings be kept free from "leaven"?	
14.	To what feast does 1 Corinthians 5:8 refer? [Exo.23:15]	
15.	"Old leaven" is a type of what?	
16.	What is meant by the phrase "leaven of malice and wickedness"?	
17.	How then, is the believer to keep the feast of 1 Corinthians 5:8?	

How can the believer be free from the defilement of spiritual fornication?

18.	1Co.6:14	
19.	1Co.6:17	

20. What can the believer do to deal with saints who walk in the flesh? [1Co.5:11]

21. Whose business is it to judge sinners? [1Co.5:13]

22. Because The Church has failed to hold only Jesus Christ its head, what condition do we find around us today?

23. With what judgment does the Grace Age end? [Rev.17]

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL'S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

24. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

25. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

Lesson 22 (Chp.4-6), Questions — 1Co. 6

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. What shameful charge is brought against this church that gloried in man's wisdom? [1Co.6:1, 6]

2. Over whom has God given The Church power of judgment? [1Co.6:2-3]

3. Unless the believer learns to first judge themselves, can they ever expect to occupy this honored place?

Yes ☐ No ☐

4. 1 Corinthians 6:5 speaks of a “*shame*,” what was it?

5. What is the Apostle Paul's decision as judge in such matters? [1Co.6:7-8]

6. On the part of saints, does defrauding their own brethren show love for their neighbor?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Although we have a fleshly nature, what changes come about through faith in Jesus Christ? [1Co.6:11]

7.

8.

9.

10. In 1 Corinthian 6:12a, the Apostle Paul says, “*All things are lawful unto me*,” why can he make such a statement?

11. Why did the Apostle Paul not run wild and live an immoral (loose) and sinful life? [1Co.6:12b, also Rom.6:14-15]

12. If a believer really desires to please God, what kind of life should they live? [Gal.5:16, 2Ti.3:12, 1Pe.2:11]

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

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13. After being born again, how does God view the believer? [1Co.6:17]

--

14. Our body is the temple of whom? [1Co.6:19]

--

Upon what basis does the Lord lay claim to our bodies and what then should we be doing with these bodies? [1Co.6:20]

- | | | |
|-----|--|--|
| 15. | Basis of God’s claim to the believer’s body and spirit is? | |
| 16. | What should the believer’s body and spirit be used for? | |

17. If the believer participates in the sin of fornication what are they doing? [1Co.6:18]

--

How does one “*flee fornication*”?

- | | | |
|-----|--------------|--|
| 18. | Rom.6:12-13a | |
| 19. | Rom.6:13b | |

20. Does the carnal saint inherit equally with the spiritual saint? [1Co.6:9]

Yes ☐ No ☐ Give an explanation for your answer.	
---	--

In your own words, what is your understanding about God’s acceptance of the works of the flesh?

--

21. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

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NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL'S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

22. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

LESSON 23

1 Corinthians 7, Ranks Foreshadowed

NOTE

This outline is from the *1 Corinthians Grace & Glory* study book by [A. S. Copley](#).

MANNER OF THE APOSTLE PAUL'S ADDRESS

1. Partly "by permission" [1Co.7:6].
2. He gives his "judgment" [1Co.7:40] "*As one that hath obtained mercy of the Lord to be faithful*" [1Co.7:25].
3. "*I think also that I have the Spirit of God*" [1Co.7:40].
4. "*But to the rest speak I, not the Lord*" [1Co.7:12].

THE APOSTLE'S MOTIVE FOR WRITING

1. He seeks our good [1Co.7:1, 26].
2. He would save us from "*trouble in the flesh*" [1Co.7:28].
3. He declares, "*I would have you without carefulness*" [1Co.7:32].
4. "*I speak for your own profit; ... that ye may attend upon the Lord without distraction*" [1Co.7:35].

PRESSING ARGUMENT

Note the pressing argument: "*But this I said, brethren, the time is short*" [1Co.7:29].

All the apostles emphasized the imminence of the coming of Jesus. 1 Corinthians 7:29-31 shows the attitude believers should hold towards all earthly relationships and affairs.

CHIEF VERSE WITH SUPREME THOUGHT

Consider the chief verse, which holds in it the supreme thought of the chapter:

"Brethren, let every man, wherein he is called, therein abide with God..."

Not only in the marriage relation, but also in every relation. "*Ye are bought with a price,*" alluding to slaves who are bought by their masters. God has purchased us through the death of His Son. We are His. Therefore, we are seeking His glory alone, while waiting for the coming of Jesus. "*Be not ye the servants of men*" in your service, or in marrying, or in buying or selling.

TYPICAL TURN TO THE CHAPTER

There is also a typical turn to the chapter that we do well to consider; for the teaching relative to Christ in mystery is the ultimate of all of the Apostle Paul's writings. Hence, we have 3 ranks of believers foreshadowed: ÆBridal believers, • Servant believers, and Ž Virgin believers.

SERVANTS

Some saints serve God, and have no higher aspiration. Indeed, they think it the highest, most noble relationship to God. Like Martha, they grumble if others are not on the job continually. Although a closer place is offered to them, they reuse it. They are willing to suffer for Christ, but they shun "*the reproach of Christ*," the stigma of walking alone with Him [Heb.13:13]. They are content to wave palms of victory here before the Crowned One; and they will do the same in glory [Rev.7:9-10].

VIRGINS

Compare 1 Corinthians 7:36, 39 with 2 Corinthians 11:2. Virgin believers are concealed to the world, but separated unto God. Although all bridal believers are of virgin character, that is, pure, separated, concealed, yet not all of the virgin believers will be in The Bride. The 5 wise virgins of Matthew 25 are not The Bride of the Lamb. They are "*her companions that follow her*" [Psa.45:14]. In Revelation 14 we read, "*they follow the Lamb*."

DEFINITION — **Alma**

The Hebrew word **ALMA** means not only "one unmarried," but also "one concealed."

THE BRIDE

Note how 1 Corinthians 7:7, "*Every man hath his proper gift of God*," gives 1 Corinthians 7:1-5 depth and sacredness. God ordained the marriage relation before sin entered and brought a false shame upon the human family.

NOTE

Heb.13:4 — "*Marriage is honorable in all, and the bed undefiled: but whoremongers and adulterers God will judge*."

However, his is only figurative of the greater, more profound union of Christ and The Church. Genesis 2:18 looks forward to God's purpose to build a Bride for His Son [Eph.5:32-33]. The proper gift of God to some saints is the burning bridal love for Him who first loved us. No marvel that Mary forgot service in her adoration of her wonderful Lord [Psa.45:10-11].

Lesson 23, Questions — 1Co. 7

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. When did the purpose for marriage begin? [Eph.3:11]

2. In what place was marriage first established? [Gen.2:8]

3. Why was marriage established? [Gen.2:18]

4. Of what was Adam and his “*help meet*” a type? [Eph.5:31-32]

In 1 Corinthians 7:10-11, what 3 statements does the Apostle Paul’s make concerning divorce?

5.

6.

7.

8. In all of the Apostle Paul’s ministry to The Church, what was his ultimate purpose?
[2 Corinthians 11:2]

9. The Apostle Paul writes of “*a great mystery*” in Ephesians 5:32; what is this mystery?

10. In his choice of a wife, how was the high priest a type of Christ? [Lev.21:13-14]

11. Satan has beguiled The Church from the simplicity of Christ; how then do we know Christ will yet have a chaste virgin for a Bride? [Eph.5:26-27, Col.1:22]

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

What is the Holy Spirit's part in the wedding preparation of Jesus Christ's Bride?

12.	Joh.16:13	
13.	1Co.2:10	
14.	Eph.3:16-19	

15. What was the Apostle Paul's purpose for the instructions of 1 Corinthians 7:2, 26, 28?

--

16. Why does the Apostle Paul make a distinction between his own words and those from the Lord?
[Rom.8:26-27, 1Co.7:6]

--

Answer the following based on what 1 Corinthians 7:10-11 is saying to those who are married:

17.	1Co.7:10	
18.	1Co.7:11a	
19.	1Co.7:11b	
20.	Eph.5:33a	
21.	Eph.5:33b	

In 1 Corinthians 7:12-15, what instructions are given to a believer married to an unbeliever?

22.	If the unbeliever wants to stay married?	
23.	If the unbeliever wants to leave the marriage?	

24. What does 1 Corinthians 7:17 guarantee to “every one”?

--

25. In any human relationship, whom should we serve? [Rom.12:11]

--

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

26. Is God's grace able to give victory in every situation? [1Co.15:57]

Yes ☐ No ☐

What effect does the coming of the Lord have upon the everyday life of a believer?

27.	Mat.24:41-42	
28.	Luk.21:34	
29.	Rom.13:12	
30.	Heb.10:25	
31.	Jam.5:8	
32.	1Pe.1:13	
33.	1Jo.2:18	

34. If your relationship with Jesus is no closer than that of a friend, what place will you have at the wedding of Jesus and His Bride?

35. In the “*typical*” picture of the marriage supper, what place will a Christian such as Martha have? [Joh.12:2]

36. What will be the Bride's chief occupation in glory? [2Ti.2:12]

37. Where does the Bride learn to worship Jesus? [Luk.10:39]

38. What is implied by the phrase, “*the Lamb's wife*”? [1Pe.1:18-19, Rev.19:7]

39. According to Galatians 2:4, who are the Bride’s chief persecutors?

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL'S EPISTLES

Romans—2 Corinthians

40. The Bride's clothing is fine linen, clean and white. According to Revelation 19:8 what does the fine linen represent?

41. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

42. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

LESSON 24

1 Corinthians 8, One God—The Father

THE 4-FOLD FOUNDATION

One God	The Father	1Co.8:4-6
One Aim	The Prize	1Co.9:24
One Body	The Church	1Co.10:16-17
One 3-Fold Union	Headship of Jesus Christ	1Co.11:3

NOTE

Historically, the church in Corinth consisted principally of non-Jews whose beliefs were based on Phoenician religion and mythology. It was not uncommon to eat meat offered to idols...and there were several of them!

“Ye know that ye were Gentiles, carried away unto these dumb idols, even as ye were led.” [1Co.12:2]

The Phoenicians, who settled here very early, left many traces of their civilization in the industrial arts, such as dyeing and weaving, as well as in their religion and mythology. The Corinthian cults of Aphrodite, of Melikertes (Melkart) and of Athene Phoenike are of Phoenician origin. Poseidon, too, and other sea deities were held in high esteem.

[[INTERNATIONAL STANDARD BIBLE ENCYCLOPEDIA](#)]

Lesson 24, Questions — 1Co. 8

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

Read the following ([Act.15](#) compared to [1Co.8](#)) and define what seems to be the underlying theme.

1.	Act. 15:18-20	
2.	1Co.8:4-6	

Psalm 115:4 lists 3 things that are idols, even in today’s world; what are they?

3.		4.	
5.			

6. Why would Gentile believers need to be schooled in the fact of “*one God*”? [[1Co.12:2](#)]

--

According to 1 Corinthians 8:1, what is the result of head knowledge versus heart knowledge?

7.	Head knowledge.	
8.	Heart knowledge.	

9. A person who has only head knowledge knows ____? [[1Co.8:2](#)]

--

It is said that deep thinking causes the grooves in the brain to become deeper. Where is God’s truth engraved and what is the outcome?

10.	Where engraved? [2Co.3:3]	
11.	What is the outcome? [1Co.8:3]	

12. The believer is made free by taking what action? [[Joh.8:31-32](#)]

--

13. Can we really know God, apart from knowledge that comes through love? [[1Jo.4:7-8](#)]

Yes ☐ No ☐ Give an explanation for your answer.	
---	--

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

In 1 Corinthians 8:4, what “*knowledge*” is being given to the Gentile believers at Antioch?

14.

15.

16. Today, how does Christendom worship other gods/lords? [Mat.15:8-9]

What do the following scriptures tell us about worship of the one God?

17.

Isa.45:23

18.

Rom.14:11

19. According to 1 Corinthians 8:5, what is the number of gods/lords?

Who are the “*gods*” in heaven and the world?

20.

2Co.4:4

21.

Eph.2:2

22.

Eph.6:12

23. 1 Corinthians 8:6, states there is ___ God and ___ Lord Jesus Christ.

By what statements do we know that all things are of God?

24.

Rom.11:36

25.

1Co.8:6

26.

2Co.5:18

27.

Col.1:16-17

28.

Eph.4:6

29. What is the significance that God's son, Jesus Christ, is Lord? [Eph.1:19-23]

30. In today's world, who are called gods/lords? [Read Isa.42:8 and Luk.20:46-47]

31. What is the result when people eat those things that they think are made holy by some religious ceremony? [1Co.8:7]

32. Does the value of food change after it has been offered to idols?

Yes ☐ No ☐

33. What comparison is made about meat not commending us to God? [1Co.8:8]

Why and for what purpose was the subject of eating meat from idols given to the Corinthian saints?

34. Why the subject of eating meat from idols? [1Co.8:9]

35. What was the purpose of this subject? [Act.15:29]

36. How had these Corinthians been separated from idol worship?

37. Today, why would false worship be considered to be idol worship? [Isa.48:11b]

38. Why should we refuse to sit in such temples and eat of their "meat"? [1Co.8:10-11, Eph.5:9-11]

39. Against whom do we sin when we wound the conscience of weak brethren? [1Co.8:12]

40. What heals the wounds of weak? [1Co.13:4]

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL'S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

How might our liberty in eating prove to be a hindrance to another person?

41.	To the sinner? [1Co.8:10, Gal.5:13]	
42.	To the believer? [Rom.14:20, 1Co.8:11]	

43. What declaration did the Apostle Paul's deep love for Christ lead him to make concerning his brother? [1Co.8:13]

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44. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

--

45. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

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LESSON 25

1 Corinthians 9, One Aim—The Prize

One Aim	The Prize	1Co.9:24
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DEFINITION — **Apostle**

(one sent forth), a person sent by another; a messenger; envoy.

STRONG’S 652 — APOSTOLOS

(ap-os'-tol-os), from 649; a delegate; specially, an ambassador of the Gospel; officially a commissioner of Christ ("apostle") (with miraculous powers)...e.g., messenger, he that is sent.

STRONG’S 649 — APOSTELLO

(ap-os-tel'-lo) from 575 and 4724; set apart, i.e. (by implication) to send out (properly, on a mission) literally or figuratively.

Lesson 25, Questions — 1Co. 9

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. In Corinth, what question had arisen that led the Apostle Paul to ask the 4 questions of 1 Corinthians 9:1? [Consider [1Co.9:2-3](#)]

☞ Am I not an apostle? • am I not free? Ž have I not seen Jesus Christ our Lord? • are not ye my work in the Lord?	
--	--

2. What does the word "*apostle*" mean?

--

3. What stamp of approval had God placed upon the Apostle Paul's ministry? [[1Co.9:2](#)]

--

4. How far does the Apostle Paul's authority extend? [[Acts 9:15](#), [Ephesians 3:8](#)]

--

5. In 1 Corinthians 9:5-6, with whom does the Apostle Paul compare himself and Barnabas?

--

What illustrations does the Apostle Paul use in 1 Corinthians 9:7 and from the Old Testament to show God's will for the support of ministers?

6. 1Co.9:7

--

7. 1Co.9:8-9; also,
Deu.25:4, 1Ti.5:18

--

8. Was God concerned for the ox or His servants? [[1Co.9:9-10](#)]

--

Based on Numbers 18:21 and Numbers 35:2 answer the following questions:

9. Under the old covenant of law, how were the priests and Levites supported? [[Num.18:21](#)]

--

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL'S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

- | | | |
|-----|--|--|
| 10. | Was this plan dependent upon man's will or man's obedience to God's will? [Num.35:2] | |
|-----|--|--|
11. What teaching concerning God-ordained support for ministers does the Apostle Paul bring in which tests the faith of God's ministers even today? [1Co.9:13-14]
-
12. Who chose the Apostle Paul for the ministry? [Act.9:15-16]
-
13. In 1 Corinthians 9:16, what does the Apostle Paul mean by, "*necessity is laid upon me*"? [Rom.1:14]
-
14. Why did the Apostle Paul choose to serve at his own expense? [1Co.9:18-19]
-
15. If we can only be paid once for our labors, do we want our wages in heaven or earth? [Mat.6:1-2, Col.3:2]
-
16. Can we be true Pauline ministers if we take what men give in support of our service in the ministry of the Gospel? [Rom.15:27, 1Co.9:11]
- | | |
|--|--|
| Yes ☐ No ☐
Give an explanation for your answer. | |
|--|--|
17. What is meant by "*a dispensation of the Gospel*"?
-
18. What was the Apostle Paul's present reward? [1Co.9:19]
-
- In what 5 ways did the Apostle Paul make himself a servant? [1Co.9:20-22]
- | | What Did he Become? | Why? |
|-----|---------------------|------|
| 19. | 1Co.9:20a | |

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

		What Did he Become?	Why?
20.	1Co.9:20b		
21.	1Co.9:21		
22.	1Co.9:22a		
23.	1Co.9:22b		

On what occasion did the Apostle Paul become as...

24.	a Jew? [Act.16:1-3]	
25.	under The Law? [Act.21:17-26]	
26.	without The Law? [Gal.2:11-12]	

What change takes place when...

27.	a person under “traditions” and The Law sees the truth of God’s great grace? [Rom.8:15, 2Co.4:6, Gal.4:6-7]	
28.	the weak in faith see hope in Jesus Christ? [2Co.12:9, Eph.6:13-16]	

29. Under what law did the Apostle Paul live? [Rom.8:2]

30. What was the Apostle Paul's purpose in serving others? [1Co.9:23]

31. By what example did the Apostle Paul teach sacrifice for the Gospel's sake? [1Co.11:1]

32. In 1 Corinthians 9:24, what natural illustration is used to represent the Christian life?

33. How are we to run this race? [1Co.9:24-25]

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL'S EPISTLES

Romans—2 Corinthians

34. In order to avoid zigzag running and aimless fighting [1Co.9:26], what did the Apostle Paul have to do? [1Co.9:27]

35. The Apostle Paul had no fear of missing heaven, yet he pressed on so arduously. Why? [1Co.9:27]

36. Must the believer do this same thing if they expect to not be a castaway and win the prize?

Yes ☐ No ☐

37. What is the prize? [Phi.3:8]

38. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

39. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

LESSON 26

1 Corinthians 10, One Body— The Church

One Body	The Church	1Co.10:16-17
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DEFINITION — **lust**

a craving, abnormal appetite, not only for physical but for spiritual satisfaction; there are 5 Hebrew and 5 Greek words used for this word:

Old Testament Use:

- 1) **NEPHESH** [desire],
- 2) **SHERIRUTH** [obstinacy],
- 3) **TA'AWAH** [a delight],
- 4) **CHAMADH** [to delight in, covet],
- 5) **'AWAH** [greatly to desire].

New Testament Use:

- 1) **EPITHUMIA** [longing for the unlawful],
- 2) **HEDONE** [delight in sensuality],
- 3) **EPIOTHEO** [crave intensely the wrong possession],
- 4) **OREXIS** [lust in the worst sense],
- 5) **PATHOS** [passion, inordinate affection].

manna

It was a small grain, white like hoarfrost, round, and of the size of coriander-seed [Exo.16:1-36]. It fell every morning, with the dew, about the camp of the Israelites, and in so great quantities during the whole 40 years of their journey in the wilderness, that it was sufficient to serve the entire multitude instead of bread...in the valleys around Sinai a species of manna is still found, dropping from the sprigs of several trees, but principally from the tamarisk, in the month of June. It is collected by the Arabs, who make cakes of it, and call it honey of Betrouk.

[AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY DICTIONARY]

Lesson 26, Questions — 1Co. 10

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

In what 5 ways was the presence of God shown? [1Co.10:1-4]

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

In 1 Corinthians 10:1-2, what do the following represent?

6.

The cloud. [1Co.12:13]

7.

The Red Sea. [Rom.6:3]

8.

They “*were all baptized unto Moses.*” [Gal.3:27]

9. In 1 Corinthians 10:4, who does the phrase “*for they drank of that spiritual Rock that followed them*” refer to? [Isa.28:16]

--

10. How is manna typical of Jesus? [Joh.6:31-33, 48-51]

--

11. Why did Israel tire of the manna? [Num.11:5-6]

--

12. Can Jesus so satisfy us that we will not lust after evil things? [Joh.6:35, 51; 1Ti.6:8]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

--

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

13. What does 1 Corinthians 10:5 say happened to “*many of them*”? [See: [Heb.3:17](#)]

--

14. What caused this failure? [[Heb.4:6](#), [Jud.1:5](#)]

--

By understanding who Aaron was a type of we can also understand why Aaron would commission the making of this abominable idol. [[Exo.32](#)]

15. Of whom is Aaron a type?

16. What does the golden calf represent?

17. Why then would Aaron make this golden calf?

18. What happened when Israel doubted God's presence? [[1Co.10:7-8](#)]

--

19. What must the believer do to ensure they do not doubt the Lord's presence? [[Heb.13:5](#)]

--

20. In 1 Corinthians 10:9, what does the phrase “*neither let us tempt Christ*” mean?

--

21. What happened when the people murmured? [[1Co.10:10](#)]

--

22. Of what is Israel's journey from Egypt to Canaan typical?

--

23. What happened to the brazen serpent? [[2Ki.18:4](#)]

--

24. Where is our inheritance? [[Eph.1:3](#), [Eph.2:6](#), [Eph.3:9-12](#)]

--

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

25. Israel’s wilderness experience represents ____? [Joh.16:33, 2Co.1:4, 1Jo.5:4-5]

--

26. How only are we able to stand and not fall by the wayside, before we reach Canaan? [Lam.3:22-23; Heb.4:7, 14, 16]

--

What words of warning, understanding, and promise is given for life’s journey? [1Co.10:12-13]

27.	Warning?	
28.	What must the believer come to understand about their “trial”?	
29.	Promise?	

1 Corinthians 10:13, says that any temptation the believer endures is “*common to man.*” In 1 John 2:16, what are 3 ways of temptation and what drives each temptation?

	Temptation?	Driving Factors of Temptation?
30.	[1Jo.2:16a]	[Rom.13:14, Jam.1:14]
31.	[1Jo.2:16b]	[Mat.5:28, 1Ti. 6:10]
32.	[1Jo.2:16c]	[Pro.16:18, Eze.28:5, Dan.4:30]

33. What is gained by remaining in each trial instead of running away? [Act.3:7, Rom.8:28, Jam.1:2-4]

--

34. What does God enable us to do as we wait upon Him? [1Co.10:13]

--

35. How is Christendom guilty of idolatry today? [1Co.10:14-15]

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

--

Fellowship among the brethren (Christendom) is clearly defined in 1 Corinthians 10:16-17.

36.	Upon what is this fellowship based? [1Co.10:16]	
37.	How is this fellowship symbolized? [1Co.10:17]	
38.	How was Israel's fellowship with God symbolized? [1Co.10:18]	

39. An idol is nothing, neither the sacrifices offered to them; why then does the Apostle Paul exhort the Corinthians (believers) to abstain from such? [1Co.10:20]

--

40. What does 1 Corinthians 10:21 say about “*partaking*” (having fellowship) with the Lord and devils?

--

41. What does the Apostle Paul mean by the phrase “*all things are lawful unto me*”? [Gal.5:1]

--

42. Does knowing that all things are lawful give the believer license to do anything they want without thought as to offending or causing another person to stumble? [1Co.6:12]

Yes ☐ No ☐

What are the Corinthian saints instructed to do that is something the believer should practice also? [1Co.10:24-29]

43.	1Co.10:24 [Rom.15:1-3]	
44.	1Co.10:25-26	
45.	1Co.10:27	
46.	1Co.10:28	

47. How does 1 Corinthians 10:27 agree with Jesus' words in Matthew 15:11?

--

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

However, what 2 restrictions are placed upon believers? [1Co.10:31-32]

48.	1Co.10:31	
49.	1Co.10:32	

List the 3 classes of people the believer is instructed to “*give none offence.*” [1Co.10:32]

50.		51.	
52.			

53. What is the significance of refusing to eat food offered to idols? [Rom.15:1]

--

How can a believer be an offense to the following people?

54.	The Jews. [Lev.11:4]	
55.	The Gentiles. [Act.10:14]	
56.	The Church of God. [Rom.14:13]	

57. How may we glorify God in all things? [1Co.10:33, Rom.15:2]

--

58. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

--

59. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

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LESSON 27

1 Corinthians 11, One 3-Fold Union

One 3-Fold Union	Headship of Jesus Christ	1Co.11:3
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N 1 Corinthians 11:3 — shows the order of headship:

- God is head of Jesus Christ.
- Jesus Christ is the head of every man.
- The man is the head of the woman.

Lesson 27, Questions — 1Co. 11

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. What is the theme of 1 Corinthians 11?

--

2. By what example could the Apostle Paul emphatically tell these saints to follow him?
[1Co.11:1]

--

In 1 Corinthians 11:2, the Apostle Paul says to “*keep the ordinances*” he had delivered to them; what were they?

3.	Act.19:4-5	
4.	1Co.10:16	

5. Why is verse 3 a key verse in 1 Corinthians 11?

--

6. Can there be perfect unity/harmony in The Church unless the order in 1 Corinthians 11:3 is followed?

Yes ☐ No ☐

7. In the Old Testament, why were men given a more prominent place than women?

--

Name the following Old Testament women who were given authority and their official place.

	Woman’s Name	Official Place
8.	Jdg.4:4	
9.	2Ki.22:14	
10.	Est.2:17	

11. In the Old Testament, what is symbolized by giving women an official place?

--

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

12. How is Jesus Christ’s headship shown in 1 Corinthians 11:4?

--

13. When the woman covers her head when praying or prophesying what does that represent?
[1Co.11:5]

--

What choices did the woman have concerning head covering when she prayed or prophesied?
[1Co.11:6]

14.

--

15.

--

What statements does the Apostle Paul give regarding man uncovering his head during worship?

16.	1Co.11:7	
17.	1Co.11:8	
18.	1Co.11:9	

19. When was man given headship over the woman? [Gen.3:16]

--

20. Where is there mutual equality of man and woman? [Gal.3:28]

--

21. “In the Lord” what is the statement regarding man and woman? [1Co.11:11]

--

22. What natural illustration teaches a woman's place of subjection? [1Co.11:14-15]

--

23. What Bible character had power with God when his hair was long? [Jdg.13]

--

Of what is long hair a symbol?

24.	Spiritually?	
25.	Naturally, for a man? [1Co.11:14]	
26.	Naturally, for a woman? [1Co.11:15]	

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL'S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

27. By what process did the Apostle Paul wear spiritual "*long hair*"? [2Co.12: 9-10]

--

28. How then is Christ well pleased by the believer's strength or weakness? [2Co.13:4]

--

29. How do we know head covering in worship is not an ordinance? [1Co.11:16]

--

A caution concerning authority of women over men is given in 1 Timothy 2:12, what is it and why was it given?

30.	The caution? [1Ti.2:12]	
31.	Why was it given? [1Co.14:34]	

Answer the following based on the Lord's Supper [Mat.26:26-28]:

32.	Why was it called the Lord's Supper?	
33.	What does the bread represent?	
34.	What does the cup represent?	

35. How had the Corinthian saints been misusing the Lord's Supper? [1Co.11:21]

--

Explain the difference between the Lord's Supper and water baptism and why one is ongoing while the other is done only 1 time. [1Co.11:23-25, Rom.6:9-10, Heb. 9:28]

		Explanation of Memorial	Why How Often Done
36.	The Lord's Supper.		
37.	Water Baptism.		

38. The Apostle Paul wrote to the Corinthians, "*Christ sent me not to baptize, but to preach the Gospel.*" What did he say concerning the Lord's Supper? [1Co.11:23]

39. The Corinthian saints were keeping the Lord's Supper; however, what charge was brought against them indicating their lack of discernment? [1Co.11:29]

40. What guilt rests upon the one who partakes of the Lord's Supper without "*discerning the Lord's body*"? [1Co.11:27]

41. Who only then should partake of the Lord's Supper?

42. In what spirit then should we partake of the Lord's Supper? [1Co.11:31]

43. Dare we exclude any believer (member of Christ's Body) from partaking of the Lord's Supper?

Yes ☐ No ☐

44. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

45. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

LESSON 28

1 Corinthians 12, The Assembly’s Equipment

NOTE

In order to fully understand the very important part of new creation teaching, 1Co.12—14 must be studied together.

Read them over several times.

NOTES:

Lesson 28, Questions — 1Co. 12

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. By what power is a man led into idolatry, or false worship? [Psa.115:2, Eph.2:11]

2. By what power may one be led into true worship? [Joh.4:23]

3. By what identification may the Spirit of God be recognized? [1Jo.4:2-3]

In 1 Corinthians 12:4-6, what are the different workings of each person of the Trinity?

4.	Holy Spirit.	
5.	Jesus.	
6.	God.	

7. For what purpose are these gifts distributed? [1Co.12:7]

8. In 1 Corinthians 12:7, what is meant by the phrase "*the manifestation of the Spirit*"?

9. How many manifestations (gifts) of the Spirit are given? [1Co.12:8-10]

Name each gift and how they might be classed: [1Co.12:8-10]

	Gift	Classification		
10.		☐ Revelation	☐ Power	☐ Inspiration (vocal)
11.		☐ Revelation	☐ Power	☐ Inspiration (vocal)
12.		☐ Revelation	☐ Power	☐ Inspiration (vocal)
13.		☐ Revelation	☐ Power	☐ Inspiration (vocal)

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

	Gift	Classification		
14.		☐ Revelation	☐ Power	☐ Inspiration (vocal)
15.		☐ Revelation	☐ Power	☐ Inspiration (vocal)
16.		☐ Revelation	☐ Power	☐ Inspiration (vocal)
17.		☐ Revelation	☐ Power	☐ Inspiration (vocal)
18.		☐ Revelation	☐ Power	☐ Inspiration (vocal)

19. What natural illustration is used to show the unity of God's people? [1Co.12:12]

--

How and when did this unity of God’s people begin? [Act.2:1-4]

20.	When did this unity begin?	
21.	How did it take place?	

22. What offering in the Old Testament is a type of this unity (union)? [Lev.23]

--

23. There are many bodies of believers today; however, who is the power that makes everyone to “drink into one”? [1Co.12:13]

--

List the parts the Apostle Paul uses in his body of Christ analogy. [1Co.12:15-16]

24.		25.	
26.		27.	

Very few would covet being “a foot” or even an “ear” in the body of Christ, yet what necessary service do these parts provide, naturally and spiritually?

28.	The foot provides ____ (naturally)	
29.	The foot provides ____ (spiritually)	
30.	The ear provides ____ (naturally)	

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

31.	The ear provides ____ (spiritually)	
-----	--	--

32. Who is responsible to set the members in the body? [1Co.12:18]

--

33. What statement can be heard between the members of the body when they do not judge themselves? [1Co.12:21-22]

--

By what terms are the “*honorable*” and “*less honorable*” parts of the body defined?

34.	The less honorable parts? [1Co.12:23]	
35.	The honorable parts? [1Co.12:24]	

By what outward actions do we know the Body of Christ is working as it should?

36.		37.	
-----	--	-----	--

What happens when one member is in pain or is praised? [1Co.12:26]

38.	In pain?	
39.	Is praised?	

Name the offices that God has permanently placed in The Church. [1Co.12:28]

40.		41.	
42.		43.	
44.		45.	
46.		47.	

48. What is the relationship between the gift and the actual use of that gift? [Pro.18:16]

--

49. The Holy Spirit divides to every man “*severally as He will,*” what does the Apostle Paul exhort the believer to do? [1Co.12:31]

--

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL'S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

50. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

51. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

LESSON 29

1 Corinthians 13, Love—The Guiding Hand

NOTE

This chapter announces the use of the gifts without love; the superiority of love to the gifts; the brief duration of the gifts; and the perpetual duration of love.

[[A. S. COPLEY](#)]

NOTES:

Lesson 29, Questions — 1Co. 13

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. What is gained when the gifts of prophecy, wisdom, knowledge, and faith are exploited for self-seeking reasons? [1Co.13:1]

--

2. When a person uses their gifts without the motivation of love what happens to their “state”? [1Co.13:2]

--

3. There might be gain to others in manifesting the gifts, as there is in the self-sacrifice of 1 Corinthians 13:3, what do we gain when we do not have love?

--

4. What must be the controlling motive (a defining word used 9 times in 1 Corinthians 13) to ensure the proper use of the gifts in The Church? [Col.3:14]

--

5. From what source comes this charity (love)? [1Jo.4:8]

--

Name the 9-fold fruit of the Spirit that every Christian should produce? [Gal.5:22-23]

6.		7.	
8.		9.	
10.		11.	
12.		13.	
14.			

List the 16 statements made concerning love in 1 Corinthians 13:4-8.

15.		16.	
17.		18.	
19.		20.	
21.		22.	
23.		24.	

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

25.		26.	
27.		28.	
29.		30.	

31. Can any of these 16 statements of love be said about the old creation?

Yes ☐ No ☐

32. Can all of these 16 statements of love be said about the new creation?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Compare the success of the gifts of the Spirit with love’s success. [1Co.13:8]

33.	Success of love?	
34.	Success of the gifts of the Spirit?	

35. When will 1 Corinthians 13:10, “*But when that which is perfect is come, then that which is in part shall be done away*” be fulfilled?

--

36. Why will the gifts not be needed then? [1Co.13:10]

--

In 1 Corinthians 13:10, explain the phrase “*that which is perfect*”? [Compare Jam.1:17 with Joh.3:31]

37.	Joh.3:31	
38.	Jam.1:17	

39. Until that day, how can we make use of the gifts that God has given? [1Co.13:11]

--

40. Naturally, we are all destitute of this divine love, how may we obtain it? [1Ti.4:6-7]

--

41. What 2 other abiding spiritual graces may we now enjoy? [1Co.13:13]

--

42. Why is charity (love) the greatest? [2Co.13:11; Eph.2:4; 1Jo.4:7-8, 12]

--

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

43. Explain the use of the phrase “*now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face to face*” used in 1 Corinthians 13:12.

44. How can the believer actually come to love’s “*perfect standard*” in 1 Corinthians 13? [Heb.12:2]

45. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

46. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

⁷ Beloved, let us love one another, for love is (springs) from God; and he who loves [his fellowmen] is begotten (born) of God and is coming [progressively] to know and understand God [to perceive and recognize and get a better and clearer knowledge of Him]. ⁸ He who does not love has not become acquainted with God [does not and never did know Him], for God is love.

1Jo.4:7-8
[Amplified Version]

LESSON 30

1 Corinthians 14, Tongues and Prophecy Contrasted

KEY SECTION, VERSES 33-40

DEFINITION —	speak	as used in this portion of scripture: Uttering sounds that are incoherent and not understood by others, to prate, to chatter, to babble, to make inarticulate sounds.
	edification	something that builds up
	exhortation	entreaty, implore, to invite

NOTE

Meditate on 1Co.14:33.

N 1Co.14:33-40¹

The question frequently asked concerning this portion of Scripture is “*Does the Apostle Paul forbid women to speak at all or to pray or prophesy in church?*” The main verse that constitutes the foundation of all that Paul says in 1 Corinthians 14:

“For God is not the author of confusion but of peace, as in all the churches of the saints.”

1Co.14:33

The instruction of Paul is found in Vs. 39: “*Therefore, my brethren, desire earnestly to prophesy, meaning “be zealous about giving forth the word of God.”*”

In Vs. 40, Paul states, “*But let all things be done decently and in order.*” This as a principle applies to all the churches (Vs. 34) although it was born out of a practice existing only in Corinth.

When Paul says, “*Your women in the churches, let them be silent*” (Vs. 40), it was not an instruction to all the men in general not to permit any women to speak in church, but to husbands to guide and teach their own wives lest they produce confusion and disturbance in a meeting. This may have resulted from the exercising of a gift that they thought they had and were anxious to externalize. One cannot take Paul's indirect imperative in 1 Corinthians 14:34, “*Let the women keep silent in the churches,*” as absolute. It must be taken in conjunction with what follows: “*for they are not permitted to speak.*” The word **speak** should be taken to mean “*uttering sounds that are incoherent*”

¹ Taken from the Schofield Bible Reference Notes.

and not understood by others.” Paul says that instead it is better to have silence. Paul uses the same words **keep silent** to admonish a man who speaks in an unknown tongue without an interpreter (Vs. 28, 30). What Paul is saying is that only one man must speak at a time, for if two speak at once, there will be confusion. The phrase, “*let him keep silent*” is then qualified to the woman (Vs. 34). Under no circumstances does the injunction of Paul indicate that women should not utter a word at any time during the church service. The issue is not men versus women, but it is confusion versus order. In God's sight, it makes no difference who causes the confusion. It is a shame for any woman to bring confusion into the local church (Vs. 35), even as it is for any man to do so. Furthermore, the word GUNAFKES {1135} should not be translated as “*women*” in its generic sense, but as “*wives*” (Vs. 34). It is wives who should submit (HUPOTASSOMAI, {5293}) to their own husbands (Vs. 35, from ANDRAS {435}). The whole argument is not the subjection of women to men in general, but of wives to their own husbands in the family unit that has been ordained by God (see note on 1Ti.2:9-15). Paul states the principle that the duty of the husbands is to restrain their own wives from outbursts during the worship service. Whenever Paul speaks of submissiveness by a woman, it is always on the part of a wife to her own husband.

Lesson 30, Questions — 1Co. 14

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. The gifts of the Spirit furnish the necessary power in The Church, what is the proper controlling motive to keep a straightforward course? [1Co.14:1]

--

2. What is the chief purpose in the ministry of the gifts? [1Co.14:12]

--

3. In 1 Corinthians 14, what is the meaning of the word "edification"?

--

How many times does the word "*edify*," (in some form) occur in 1 Corinthians 14 and why would it be written so many times?

4. How many times?

5. Why so often?

From 1 Corinthians 14, give 3 invincible proofs that the Apostle Paul approves of speaking in tongues.

6.

--

8.

--

7.

--

List 3 positive and 3 negative facts concerning speaking in tongues without interpretation.

Positive Facts

9. 1Co.14:2a

10. 1Co.14:4

11. 1Co.14:22

Negative Facts

12. 1Co.14:2b

13. 1Co.14:11

14. 1Co.14:23

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

15. Which gift is more profitable to The Church, tongues or prophecy? [1Co.14:4-5]

--

What 3 natural examples are given to show the necessity of speaking with understanding in the church? [1Co.14:7-8, 10]

16.

--

17.

--

18.

--

19. What instruction is given to the one who speaks in an unknown tongue that he may edify the church? [1Co.14:13]

--

20. What profit does the person speaking in tongues derive from giving the interpretation? [1Co.14:15]

--

21. We may glorify God by speaking, singing, praying, or praising in tongues, why is it not profitable to the unlearned? [1Co.14:16]

--

22. The Apostle Paul spoke in tongues more than everyone, yet what emphatic declaration did he make concerning his use of this gift in the church? [1Co.14:19]

--

23. In 1 Corinthians 14:20, what phrase does the Apostle Paul apply to the conduct of which the Corinthian church was guilty?

--

24. Will just speaking in tongues convince the unbeliever? [Luk.16:31, 1Co.14:23]

Yes ☐ No ☐

What results take place when the unbeliever willingly receives a “prophecy”? [1Co.14:24-25]

25.

--

26.

--

27.

--

28.

--

29.

--

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

30. Of what unbecoming conduct was the Corinthian church guilty? [1Co.14:26]

--

1 Corinthians 14:27-30 defines the proper use of the gifts of tongues and prophecy. Based on the following scriptures, what are the proper uses for tongues and prophecy?

31.	Tongues? 1Co.14:27	
32.	1Co.14:28	
33.	Prophecy? 1Co.14:29	
34.	1Co.14:30	

What reasons are given for the need of order in a meeting?

35.	1Co.14:31	
36.	1Co.14:33	

State the rebuke given to the women in this Corinthian church and what happened to have caused it. [1Co.14:34-35]

	The Rebuke		The Reason
37.		38.	

What is seen in the following New Testament Scriptures about women receiving and exercising the gifts by God's ordained will.

39.	Act.21:9	
40.	Rom.16:3	
41.	Rom.16:6	

42. What wrong attitude of the Corinthian church toward the Apostle Paul prompted the questions of 1 Corinthians 14:36?

--

43. What is the proof of a spiritual saint or true prophet? [1Co.14:37]

--

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL'S EPISTLES

Romans—2 Corinthians

What straightforward 3-item course is marked out in 1 Corinthians 14:39-40 that guards against both formality and fanaticism?

44.

45.

46.

47. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

48. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

LESSON 31

1 Corinthians 15, The Resurrection

NOTES:

Lesson 31, Questions — 1Co. 15

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. What incident caused the writing of 1 Corinthians 15? [1Co.15:12]

--

2. What change had already been wrought in these saints when they received Christ? [1Co.15:2]

--

What 4 facts are contained in the Gospels, which are reviewed in 1 Corinthians 15:3-5?

3.

--

4.

--

5.

--

6.

--

As recorded in 1 Corinthians 15:5-8, list the people or groups to whom Jesus appeared after His resurrection?

7.

--

8.

--

9.

--

10.

--

11.

--

12.

--

Give 6 statements that would disprove the Apostle Paul's gospel if the dead were not raised. [1Co.15:13-19]

13.

--

14.

--

15.

--

16.

--

17.

--

18.

--

19. Why can we emphatically declare that there will be a resurrection of the dead? [1Co.15:20]

--

20. Has redemption reached down to the full depths of sin's ruin? [1Co.15:21]

Yes ☐ No ☐

21. Who is destined to die? [1Co.15:22]

--

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

22. Who are destined to be resurrected? [1Co.15:23]

--

23. What does the phrase "*but every man in his own order*" mean?

--

In the following scriptures, what is stated about the divine program that is dependent on the resurrection of Jesus Christ?

24.	1Co.15:24	
25.	1Co.15:25-27	
26.	1Co.15:28	

27. What 1 word defines all that the Apostle Paul constantly faced in 2 Corinthians 11:26-28 and throughout his ministry? [Gal.5:11]

--

28. As the Apostle Paul daily poured out his life for the Gospel, how was he continually renewed? [Eph.3:16]

--

29. The Apostle Paul was saved from the arena at Ephesus. With what other kind of “*beast*” did he wage a triumphant conflict? [1Co.15:32]

--

30. If there were no resurrection and no reward for the Apostle Paul’s suffering and labor, what gain would he receive for such a self-sacrificing life?

--

In 1 Corinthians 15:33-34, what 2 things do we learn to be the cause of unbelief among the saints?

31.		32.	
-----	--	-----	--

33. By what natural illustration does the Apostle Paul show the manner of the resurrection? [1Co.15:37]

--

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

34. How do we know God’s people differ both in kind and quality? [Mat.7:18-20, 1Co.15:40-41]

--

List the types of flesh, bodies, and heavenly bodies as given in 1 Corinthians 15:39-41.

35.	Types of flesh?	
36.	Types of bodies of universe?	
37.	Types of “glory”?	

38. What do the natural illustrations of 1 Corinthians 15:42-44 teach us concerning the resurrection?

--

Contrast the 2 Adams. [1Co.15:45-49]

	1 st Adam		2 nd /Last Adam
39.		40.	
41.		42.	
43.		44.	
45.		46.	

47. Does redemption restore us to Adam's nature and condition before the fall? [1Co.15:50]

Yes ☐ No ☐ Give an explanation for your answer.	
---	--

48. Some false religions teach that by proper eating and drinking we may expect to be evolved (in the far distant future) into an immortal state. What does the 1 Corinthians 15:50 say about this?

--

49. According to John 3:3-5, can the natural man expect to be raised from the dead into heaven without first receiving a spiritual change in this life?

Yes ☐ No ☐

50. What is the final mystery? [1Co.15:51-52]

--

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

51. When will 1 Corinthians 15:55-56 be completely fulfilled? [Rev.20:11-15]

--

52. When will all sin be actually and forever put away? [Rev.21:1]

--

53. Today, what can the believer have over sin and death? [1Co.15:57]

--

With what comforting admonition and encouragement does the Apostle Paul conclude this wonderful chapter? [1Co.15:58]

54.	Admonition?	
55.	Encouragement?	

56. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

--

57. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

--

LESSON 32

1 Corinthians 16, God’s Order for The Church

OUTLINE

NOTE

The following outline is taken from a sermon by [MARY M. BODIE](#) printed in the June 1930 edition of the *Grace and Glory* publication.

1	Order of meeting	1Co.16:2
2	Order of collections	1Co.16:2
3	Order of sending money	1Co.16:3
4	Order of preachers by the example of the Apostle Paul	1Co.16:4-9
5	Order of other servants like-minded with the Apostle Paul	1Co.16:10-12
6	Order of warring saints	1Co.16:13-14
7	Order of honoring home workers	1Co.16:15-16
8	Order of fellowship in the Gospel	1Co.16:17-18
9	Order of church houses	1Co.16:19
10	Order of blessing	1Co.16:22-23

DEFINITION —

Anathema Maranatha

The word properly means “*accursed, or devoted to destruction;*” and the idea here is, that he who did not believe in the Lord Jesus, and love him, would be, and ought to be, devoted to destruction, or accursed of God. [[ALBERT BARNES’ NT COMMENTARY](#)]

Maranatha

Syriac words, **MORAN ETHO** means “*the Lord comes*”; i.e., will come. It is used to give the greater solemnity to the declaration of the apostle; i.e., to give it an emphatic form. [[ALBERT BARNES’ NT COMMENTARY](#)]

Lesson 32, Questions — 1Co. 16

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. Is it the duty of the minister to instruct the saints to give of their means? [1Co.16:1]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

2. Why did the Apostle Paul ask them to “*lay in store*” their offering on the 1st day of the week?
[1Co.16:2]

3. To avoid confusion and negligence in giving, what order is given in 1 Corinthians 16:2?

4. How do we know that poverty cannot be an excuse not to give? [Mar.12:42-44, 2Co.9:7]

5. If our ability to give is not based on how much a person “*has*,” then “*how much*” is the believer to give? [2Co.16:2]

6. Why did the Apostle Paul refuse to carry the money himself? [2Co.8:20-21]

7. The Apostle Paul could have used his authority to appoint men to handle the money; however, what course did he take? [1Co.16:3]

8. In the natural, was the Apostle Paul’s ministry under the direction of a board of directors?

Yes ☐ No ☐

9. Spiritually, who determined the Apostle Paul’s ministry? [1Co.16:7]

10. In 1 Corinthians 16:12, how did the Apostle Paul deal with the difference between his own desire and that of his coworker Apollos?

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

11. There is but one who has the ministers in His hand, how do we see Him in Revelation 1:13?

What 5-fold admonition and stirring encouragement does the Apostle Paul give in 1 Corinthians 16:13-14?

12.

13.

14.

15.

16.

17. In what spirit alone can believers win any conflict? [1Pe.4:8]

18. In what noble ministry may every believer engage? [1Co.16:15]

19. What gentle reminder do we find in 1 Corinthians 16:16?

20. What did Stephanas, Fortunatus, and Achaicus supply? [1Co.16:17-18]

21. The Apostle Paul told the Corinthian saints to do a very simple, but rewarding act for these 3 men; what was it? [1Co.16:18]

22. Where was the Apostle Paul when he wrote this epistle? [1Co.16:19]

23. In 1 Corinthians 16:22, for what reason would the Apostle Paul write, “*If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be Anathema Maranatha*”?

24. What provides the enabling to overcome the failures of Christendom? [1Co.16:23]

25. After all the rebukes and corrections that have gone before, how does the Apostle Paul express his tender concern for these Corinthian saints? [1Co.16:24]

26. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

27. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

LESSON 33

2 Corinthians 1, The Anointed Priest Offering Himself

In making me a minister of Christ Jesus to the Gentiles. I act in the priestly service of the Gospel (the good news) of God, in order that the sacrificial offering of the Gentiles may be acceptable [to God], consecrated and made holy by the Holy Spirit.

Rom.15:16
(Amplified Version)

As stated at the beginning of the notes on 1 Corinthians, which set The Church in order as God's present-day Tabernacle; so, 2 Corinthians exhibits the true servant of God filling his priestly functions in the Tabernacle. The verse quoted above from Romans is very beautiful and full of meaning with our present study.

GENERAL OUTLINE

1	The anointed priest offering himself	2Co.1
2	Such a priest is a sweet savor unto God	2Co.2
3	The priest ministering within the veil unto God—exceedingly glorious	2Co.3
4	The priest ministering unto men—exceedingly powerful: a. A new, heavenly life, the risen life of Jesus b. A new, heavenly tabernacle; both based upon the fact of Christ having become a trespass and a sin offering for us	2Co.4 2Co.5
5	Such a priestly ministry effects: a. Separation from all things b. Separation unto God, inward and deep c. Fellowship in distribution, or communication	2Co.6 2Co.7 2Co.9-10
6	The suffering and glory of such a priest	2Co.11-12
7	The priest's source of power	2Co.13

NOTE

The outline above was taken from *2 Corinthians Grace & Glory* study book by [A. S. Copley](#).

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL'S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

To derive the greatest benefit, we recommend a careful examination of the outline; then a thoughtful reading through the epistle several times.

Lesson 33, Questions — 2Co. 1

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. What change for the Apostle Paul is expressed in the salutation of 1 Corinthians 1:1, "*Paul, an apostle,*" and 2 Corinthians 1:1, "*Paul, called an apostle*"?

2. To whom was the 2 Corinthians letter addressed? [2Co.1:1]

3. Who was associated with the Apostle Paul in writing 2 Corinthians? [2Co.1:1]

Achaia means "*affliction.*" What titles are ascribed to God that draws the suffering believer close to Him even in the midst of their distress? [2Co.1:2-3]

4.

5.

6.

7. In 2 Corinthians 1:3-7, how many times do we find the words relating to "*comfort*" or "*consolation*"?

8. The Apostle Paul could not, and need not, make atonement for sin; yet in what capacity did he offer himself up to God for the believer? [2Co.1:4, Col.1:24-25]

9. Does such a priestly ministry entail similar tribulations for everyone who offer themselves up to God as the Apostle Paul did?

Yes ☐ No ☐

10. From what source does our comfort in such afflictions come? [2Co.1:5]

11. The Apostle Paul refers to his trouble in Asia, yet where was the sentence of death carried out on the Apostle Paul (and all humanity)?

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

12. Then if we are given over to death ("*killed all the day long*" and "*accounted as sheep for the slaughter*") where does the resuscitating power come from? [2Co.1:9]

--

13. What is the "*second death*" that all believers are delivered from? [Rev.21:8]

--

14. Is the God of yesterday sufficient for the trials of today and tomorrow?
[2Co.1:10]

Yes ☐ No ☐

15. How did the saints help the Apostle Paul in his ministry? [2Co.1:11]

--

16. To what joyful testimony "*of our conscience*" did the Apostle Paul witness? [2Co.1:12]

--

17. What was the Apostle Paul's purpose for coming to see these saints? [2Co.1:15]

--

18. Did the Apostle Paul change his message to the Corinthians in order to please their flesh? [2Co.1:17]

Yes ☐ No ☐

19. Did the Apostle Paul bring a positive message? [2Co.1:18-20]

Yes ☐ No ☐
Give an explanation
for your answer.

--

What 4 fundamental things does God do for His people?

20.

--

22.

--

21.

--

23.

--

24. We who are "*sealed unto the day of redemption*," should never have any fear of going back, letting down, losing out, giving up, or growing cold. How can we do this? [Gal.5:16]

--

25. In 2 Corinthians 1:24, we read, "*for by faith ye stand.*" Who has dominion over the faith of the saints? [2Co.1:21]

--

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL'S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

26. How does God establish us? [Rom.16:25]

27. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

28. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

LESSON 34

2 Corinthians 2, Priestly Ministry—A Sweet Savor Unto God

NOTES:

Lesson 34, Questions — 2Co. 2

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

Reminders about what the Apostle Paul is writing about in 2 Corinthians 2.

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | What had taken place within the Corinthian church that caused the Apostle to write this letter? [1Co.5:1] | |
| 2. | The Corinthians were told to correct this problem by doing 3 main things, what were they? [1Co.5:5 & 11 ²] | |
| | | |
| | | |

3. How did the Apostle Paul determine to come to the Corinthian saints? [2Co.2:1]

--

4. What reason did the Apostle Paul give? [2Co.2:3]

--

5. The Apostle Paul’s priestly service for these Corinthian saints is summarized by what single, loving statement? [2Co.2:4]

--

6. Through the obedience of the Corinthian saints to the Apostle Paul’s correction, what happened? [2Co.7:9]

--

After the “*sufficient...punishment {censure}*,” what actions were the Corinthian saints to take to restore fellowship with the repentant person? [2Co.2:7-8]

7.

--

8.

--

9.

--

10. Is our attitude of forgiveness for the repentant one an expression of Christ’s forgiveness? [2Co.2:10]

Yes ☐ No ☐

² 1Co.5:5 — Scriptural way to deal with fornicating brethren.

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

11. Why is forgiveness necessary? [2Co.2:11; consider 1Co. 7:5 and Gal.6:1]

--

12. For what cause did the Apostle Paul stay in Troas? [2Co.2:12]

--

What victories were gained as a result of obedience to God’s Word? [2Co.2:14]

- 13.

--

- 14.

--

15. According to Romans 5:3-5, what is the overall result of affliction, tribulation, and suffering in the believer’s life?

--

16. Of whom is the believer a “sweet savor” to God when they yield (endure crushing experiences) to God’s direction? [2Co.2:15]

--

17. Sweet incense is made from oils, herbs, and resins. What process is necessary change the olive into oil so it can be used? [Exo.27:20]

--

18. According to 2 Corinthians 2:16 is anyone sufficient in and of themselves when it comes to a priestly ministry?

Yes ☐ No ☐

19. The ability to serve God in sincerity comes from where? [2Co.2:17]

--

How do ministers corrupt God’s Word (Bible)?

20.	Joh.12:43	
21.	1Co.1:17	
22.	2Co.1:12	
23.	1Th.2:5	
24.	2Pe.1:16	

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL'S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

25. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

26. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

LESSON 35

2 Corinthians 3, The Priest Ministering Within the Veil Unto God

NOTES:

Lesson 35, Questions — 2Co. 3

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. In the Corinthian church, what condition forced the Apostle Paul to again commend himself and his co-laborers to them as in 1 Corinthians? [2Co.3:2; compare 1Co.4:15, 1Co.9:1]

2. By what proof do we know that the Corinthian saints profited from the Apostle Paul’s former instructional reproof? [2Co.3:2-3]

By whom and on what is the epistle of Christ written? [2Co.3:3]

3. By whom is it written?

4. In what is it written?

By whom is it written?	
In what is it written?	

5. Where is the trust of the Pauline ministers? [2Co.3:4]

According to 2 Corinthians 3:5, what 2 things are written about our “sufficiency?”

6.

7.

8. To what ministry had the Apostle Paul and his associates been divinely called? [2Co.3:6]

Give 6 points of contrast between the ministry of the New Testament and the “letter” (of the Law)?

		The Letter (the Law)	The New Testament
9.	Point 1 [2Co.3:6]		
10.	Point 2 [2Co.3:6]		
11.	Point 3 [2Co.3:3 & 7]		
12.	Point 4 [2Co.3:7-8]		

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

		The Letter (the Law)	The New Testament		
13.	Point 5 [2Co.3:9]				
14.	Point 6 [2Co.3:10-11]				
15. In 2 Corinthians 3:6, what does the Apostle Paul mean by the statement " <i>ministers of the New Testament, not of the letter</i> "?					
16. Why is The Law called the " <i>ministry of condemnation</i> "? [Rom.7:5-6]					
17. Why is The Law referred to as " <i>glorious</i> "? [Rom.7:12]					
18. In 2 Corinthians 3:9, what is meant by the phrase " <i>ministration of righteousness</i> "? [Rom.5:19-21]					
19. The justice of God is greater than His grace and mercy.					
Yes ☐ No ☐ Give an explanation for your answer.					
20. Israel hoped that The Law would be their light; however, what did it actually turn out to be? [2Co.3:13-14]					
21. What natural item is on Israel’s heart even today? [2Co.3:15]					
22. Of what was the vail between the Holy Place and the Most Holy a type?					
23. Why is the ministry of the Spirit said to be much more glorious? [2Co.3:17]					

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

Where and upon whom did The Law expend its full judgment of sin?

24.	Where?	
25.	Upon whom?	

26. How are we permitted to come in the presence of God? [Heb.10:19]

--

27. Who is "*that Spirit*" which is contrasted with The Law in 2 Corinthians 3:17?

--

28. The Law implies a relationship of servant and master; however, what relationship is signified by the liberty mentioned in 2 Corinthians 3:17? [Rom.8:15]

--

29. Having been unveiled (with open face) what does the believer see (by faith) when gazing steadfastly into the face of Jesus? [2Co.3:18]

--

30. Can we become like Christ by gazing upon The Law?

Yes ☐ No ☐

31. Who is the agent that changes the believer "*from glory to glory*"? [2Co.3:18]

--

32. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

--

33. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

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LESSON 36

2 Corinthians 4, The Priest Ministering Unto Men

NOTES:

Lesson 36, Questions — 2Co. 4

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. Upon what is the Apostle Paul’s ministry based? (See outline, Division 4)

2. What gave the Apostle Paul courage to continue his ministry in the face of the discouragements that confronted him? [2Co.4:1]

3. Does the ministry of The Law produce dishonesty, craftiness, and deceitfulness? [Mat.23]

Yes ☐ No ☐

4. Was the Apostle Paul commending himself before men or God? [2Co.4:2]

5. Through what process does the truth commend itself to the conscience of men? [2Co.4:2]

6. Why can’t everyone see the truth of God’s grace and mercy to a sinful world? [2Co.4:3-4]

7. Who is the “*prince [god] of this world*”? [Luk.4:6, Joh.12:31, Eph.2:2]

8. National ambitions, educational attainments, and religious endeavors blind humanity. What is the only remedy for all human ills? [Joh.1:17]

9. In 2 Corinthians 4:4, to what is the “*glorious gospel of Christ*” compared?

10. What unmistakable evidence identifies the true servant of Jesus Christ? [2Co.4:5]

11. Into what condition had the earth fallen when God resumed his work of creation? [Gen.1:2]

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

12. After receiving this glorious light, what is the believer to do with it? [2Co.4:6]

In 2 Corinthians 4:7, what is this light called and where is it stored?

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|--|
| 13. | What is the light called? | |
| 14. | Where is it stored? | |

List the 4 levels of experiences (and its corresponding limit) that emphasize the weakness of this earthen vessel?

		Experience	Limit of Experience
15.	Level 1 [2Co.4:8]		
16.	Level 2 [2Co.4:8]		
17.	Level 3 [2Co.4:9]		
18.	Level 4 [2Co.4:9]		

19. During tribulations, in what way is God's power seen in the believer? [2Co.4:10]

20. What must happen if the life of Jesus is to “*be made manifest*” in our bodies? [2Co.4:11]

21. As the believer pours out their life in sacrifice and service, what profit does it bring to others? [2Co.4:12]

22. Is this an imitation of Christ, or is it a reproduction of His life in us? [Rom.8:29]

23. Upon what unshakable fact was the Apostle Paul's faith resting? [2Co.4:14]

24. Of what is this present continual reviving an earnest (a foregone conclusion)? [1Co.15:22-23, 49]

25. As he poured out his life for others, what was taking place within the Apostle Paul that also happens in a poured-out believer? [2Co.4:16]

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

--

26. What did the Apostle Paul call his lifelong sacrifice, suffering, and tribulation? [2Co.4:17]

--

27. To what measurement of time is our “*light affliction*” compared? [2Co.4:17]

--

28. Upon what are we (believers) to fix our gaze if we desire these tribulations to work for us? [2Co.4:18]

--

By what measurement are the things seen and not seen identified? [2Co.4:18]

29.	<i>“Things seen...”</i>	
30.	<i>“Things not seen”</i>	

31. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

--

32. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

--

LESSON 37

2 Corinthians 5, A New Heavenly Tabernacle

DEFINITION —	impart	To make known; pass on, of information or anything; give generously; e.g., " <i>That I may impart unto you some spiritual gift</i> " [Rom.1:11] expresses the hope that the believers increase in faith and love through teaching and influence of the Apostle Paul.
	impute	Denotes an attributing of something to a person, or a charging of one with anything, or a setting of something to one's account; takes place sometimes in a judicial manner, so that the thing imputed becomes a ground of reward or punishment; e.g., " <i>The teacher imputed the student's failure to his nervousness</i> "
	reconciliation	Gr: 2643 — KATALLAGE (kat-al-lag-ay'), from 2644 ; to exchange (figuratively, adjustment), to bring into a changed relationship, i.e. restoration to (divine) favor: atonement

Lesson 37, Questions — 2Co. 5

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. In 2 Corinthians 5:1, to what temporary structure is the human body compared?

--

2. What glorious prospect lies before us concerning our future abode? [2Co.5:1]

--

3. Jesus Christ's body went into death; why then didn't it decay? [Acts 2:27, 31]

--

List 4 statements from 2 Corinthians 5 that disprove the mistaken theory of the body's immortality.

4.	2Co.5:1	
5.	2Co.5:4	
6.	2Co.5:6	
7.	2Co.5:9	

Explain the difference between “*eternal life*” and “*immortality*.”

8.	Eternal Life.	
9.	Immortality. [1Ti.6:16]	

10. In 2 Corinthians 5:4, what does the Apostle Paul mean by the phrase “*not that we would be unclothed*”?

--

11. Why did the Apostle Paul desire rather to be “*clothed upon*” than to be “*unclothed*”? [Phi.1:24-26]

--

12. Is our future glorified body a part of God's original plan for us? [Rom.8:22-23, 29]

Yes ☐ No ☐

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

13. What promise has God given to the believer about their eternal state? [2Co.5:5]

--

14. Why does the believer need such a promise as they labor? [2Co.5:8-9]

--

Using 2 Corinthians 5:10 answer the following:

- | | | |
|-----|--|--|
| 15. | At whose judgment seat must we all appear? | |
| 16. | For what purpose? | |

17. Does the phrase “*we must all*” include unbelievers?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Give an explanation for your answer.	
---	--

18. Can any work of the flesh escape the piercing eye of the judge? [Psa.94:11, Job 34:21, Heb.4:12]

Yes ☐ No ☐

19. While the Apostle Paul ministered the gospel to men, by what statement do we know he was conscious of God's keen scrutiny of his labor? [2Co.5:11]

--

20. Even though the Apostle Paul was “*beside himself to God*,” why did he appear sober before men? [2Co.5:12-13]

--

21. Jesus died for all humanity; however, does that mean the believer may continue seeking their own gain or pleasure? [2Co.5:15]

Yes ☐ No ☐ Give an explanation for your answer.	
---	--

22. Has Jesus purchased the right to the believer’s life and service? [1Co.6:20]

Yes ☐ No ☐

23. If we died with Jesus, by whose life do we now live? [Gal.2:20]

--

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

How is the believer viewed by unbelievers (the world)?

24.	Joh.15:19	
25.	Joh.17:14	
26.	1Jo.4:5-6	

27. When a person is “*in Christ*” what has taken place? [2Co.5:17]

--

28. What does it mean “*have known Christ after the flesh*”? [2Co.5:16]

--

29. How do we know Christ? [2Co.5:17, Gal.6:15]

--

30. By what process did Christ become the head of the new man (creation)? [Rom.6:9-10]

--

31. How is a person changed from the old creation into the new creation? [Joh.5:24, Joh.20:31, Rom.6:4]

--

Changes take place in our relationship with God, what are they? [2Co.5:17]

32. <table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table>		33. <table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table>	

34. Just what is this “*ministry of reconciliation*” noted in 2 Corinthians 5:18? [Rom.5:10]

--

35. How did God reconcile the world unto Himself? [2Co.5:18]

--

36. To whom has God committed this ministry of reconciliation? [2Co.5:18]

--

37. Upon what ground alone has reconciliation been made? [2Co.5:19]

--

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

38. What does it mean to be an ambassador for Jesus Christ? [Eph.6:19-20]

--

39. Upon what foundation alone has reconciliation been made between God and man? [Rom.3:24-25, 2Co.5:19]

--

40. What did the Apostle Paul want to see happen here? [2Co.5:20]

--

41. What inconceivable standing has God given the believer in Jesus? [2Co.5:21]

--

Define the following words:

42.	Imparted.	
43.	Imputed.	

44. Is this righteousness an imparted as well as an imputed righteousness?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Give an explanation for your answer.	
---	--

Does this wonderful gospel of reconciliation make you “*beside yourself*”
unto God? [Psa.139:6]

Yes ☐ No ☐
--

45. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

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46. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

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LESSON 38

2 Corinthians 6, Outward Separation of Priests

NOTES:

Lesson 38, Questions — 2Co. 6

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. When speaking to believers, what does the Apostle Paul mean by the words, "*that ye receive not the grace of God in vain*" in 2 Corinthians 6:1? [1Co.3:11-15]

--

2. As applied to Israel, this word of grace is yet future [Isa.49:8]; however as to the individual, when is grace applicable? [2Co.6:2]

--

3. In the Apostle Paul's own life, what was the outward result of receiving the grace of God? [2Co.6:3]

--

Name the 10 "*all things*" that "*approved*" the Apostle Paul and his associates as true ministers of God? [2Co.6:4-5]

4.		5.	
6.		7.	
8.		9.	
10.		11.	
12.		13.	

14. Today, is God trying His ministers through similar testing thus expecting an effectual working of the Word in the minister's life as well as the lives of those they minister to?

Yes ☐ No ☐

2 Corinthians 6:6-8a contains 11 statements are made that show how the Apostle Paul ministered; name them.

15.		16.	
17.		18.	
19.		20.	
21.		22.	

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

23.

24.

--

25.

Then, in 2 Corinthians 6:8b-10 we find 7 statements the Apostle Paul makes regarding the outcomes of his ministry; what are they?

26.

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27.

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28.

--

29.

--

30.

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31.

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32.

--

33. Did the Apostle Paul fulfill all the requirements of a New Testament priest?

Yes ☐ No ☐

34. What does the Apostle Paul mean by the statement, "*our mouth is open unto you*"? [Act.20:27]

--

35. How was the Apostle Paul's "*enlarged heart*" an expression of God's gracious favor unto the Corinthian saints?

--

36. What indicates that the Corinthians were broad-minded toward the world but narrow-minded toward the Apostle Paul? [2Co.6:12]

--

37. A natural example of an unequal yoking is given in Deuteronomy 22:10, what is it?

--

Several examples are given to help us understand why believers should not be "*unequally yoked together with unbelievers*"; name them: [2Co.6:14-16a]

38.

--

39.

--

40.

--

41.

--

42.

--

43. Does God desire any spiritual service from the old creation or permit idols in His temple? [2Co.6:16]

Yes ☐ No ☐

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL'S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

44. What happened when The Ark of the Covenant (symbol of Christ) was taken into a heathen temple? [1Sa.5:1-5]

45. What was God's promise to Israel if they obeyed Him? [Exo.29:45, 2Co.6:16b]

What 2 ongoing actions does God ask of every believer that ensures continued fellowship with Him? [2Co.6:17]

46.

47.

Based upon this separation unto God, what 2-fold promise is given? [2Co.6:17b-18]

48.

49.

50. Does this separation from defilement include man's triune nature (spirit, soul, and body)?

Yes ☐ No ☐

51. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

52. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

LESSON 39

2 Corinthians 7, Separation Unto God

NOTES:

Lesson 39, Questions — 2Co. 7

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. In 2 Corinthians 7:1, what does the phrase “*these promises*” refer to?

2. Which is of greater value, the fellowship of the world or the fellowship of God? [2Co.7:1]

3. Can we have both the fellowship of the world and the things of God?
[Amos 3:3]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Under The Law, besides the blood offering, what 2 requirements were ordained for complete cleansing from defilement? [Lev.15:13-14]

4.

5.

6. A man should wash his garments (change his habits); however, if he goes back to a filthy environment how can he keep them clean? [Rom.6:11]

7. By what means can the believer be cleansed from pollution of spirit (unbelief or false beliefs)?
[Eph.5:26]

8. Had the Apostle Paul ever injured, contaminated, or cheated these saints?
[2Co.7:2]

Yes ☐ No ☐

9. By what statement in 2 Corinthians 7:3 do we know that the Apostle Paul's correction was given in the spirit of love?

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL'S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

10. Upon what did the Apostle Paul base his hope that the Corinthian saints would receive this correction? [1Co.1:4]

--

11. How had God comforted the Apostle Paul in his deep distress? [2Co.7:6]

--

12. What happened to cause a change from fear to rejoicing? [2Co.7:7-8]

--

13. Had the Apostle Paul's 1 Corinthian epistle accomplished all he'd hoped it would? [2Co.7:9]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

--

Compare the result of Godly sorrow to the sorrow of the world? [2Co.7:10]

14. Godly sorrow.

--

15. Worldly sorrow.

--

What 7 items show the heart attitude produced *through* the Apostle Paul's letter to the Corinthian saints? [2Co.7:11]

- 16.

--

- 18.

--

- 20.

--

- 22.

--

- 17.

--

- 19.

--

- 21.

--

23. What was the Apostle Paul's chief motive in writing the letter? [2Co.7:12]

--

24. What encouragement did Titus also receive when he saw the change in these Corinthian saints? [2Co.7:13]

--

25. Had the Apostle Paul's boasting of them been in vain? [2Co.7:14]

Yes ☐ No ☐

26. If the believer reads and heeds Apostle Paul's epistle to the Corinthian saints [1Co.], does correction take place?

Yes ☐ No ☐

27. What critical action did the Corinthian saints take after receiving this correction that every believer must also do on a daily basis? [2Co.7:15]

28. After seeing their acceptance of his correction, to what glorious state was the Apostle Paul brought? [2Co.7:16]

29. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

30. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

LESSON 40

2 Corinthians 8, Fellowship in Distribution

KEY VERSE

N 2 Corinthians 8:9

“For ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that, though he was rich, yet for your sakes he became poor, that ye through his poverty might be rich.”

DEFINITION — **grace**

Gr: 5485 — CHARIS (khar'-ece), from **5463**; graciousness (as gratifying), of manner or act (abstract or concrete; literal, figurative or spiritual; especially the divine influence upon the heart, and its reflection in the life; including gratitude).

Lesson 40, Questions — 2Co. 8

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. What is the key verse in 2 Corinthians 8?

2. What is the exact meaning of the word "*grace*" in this key verse?

3. What was Christ's status before He took on the human form? [[Phi.2:6](#)]

4. How was Jesus' lowest status manifested? [[Phi.2:8](#)]

5. In 2 Corinthians 8:2, what is the commendation concerning the churches of Macedonia?

6. What was the secret of the Macedonian saints wholehearted giving? [[2Co.8:5](#)]

7. Jesus placed a value on the widow's gift (given out of extreme poverty), what was it? [[Mar.12:43-44](#)]

8. Previously, how had the Corinthian saints handled giving? [[2Co.11:7-9](#)]

9. The Macedonian saints gave freely; what was their reward? [[2Co.8:7](#)]

10. For what purpose did the Apostle Paul now send Titus to Corinth? [[2Co.8:6](#)]

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

11. Was this letter written as a commandment? [2Co.8:8]

Yes ☐ No ☐

12. What was the incentive to move the Corinthian saints to give? [2Co.8:9]

13. What advice is given to those who had already promised to give? [2Co.8:11]

14. To what extent does God expect the believer to give? [2Co.8:12-13]

15. If God never intended giving to be a “burden”; how was the need to be met? [2Co.8:14-15]

16. The Apostle Paul based his statements about “equality” on Exodus 16:18; what is the key phrase from the verse in Exodus 16?

17. Who has the responsibility of placing the “earnest care” for the needs of the saints, God or the pastor? [2Co.8:16]

18. Why were “Titus and the brother” sent to Corinth? [2Co.8:20-21]

19. What hearty commendation does the Apostle Paul give in 2Co.8:22?

20. Why are these messengers called “the glory of Christ”? [2Co.8:23]

21. What were the Corinthian saints to show to these messengers? [2Co.8:24]

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL'S EPISTLES

Romans—2 Corinthians

Name the 8 Church leaders who are different from the 12 Kingdom apostles.

22.	Act.13:2	
23.	Act.19:22	
24.	1Co.4:6	
25.	2Co.8:23	
26.	Phi.2:25	
27.	1Pe.5:12	

28. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

--

29. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

--

LESSON 41

2 Corinthians 9, Fellowship in Distribution (continued)

TITHING

NOTE

In the Pentateuch, tithing is written about in 3 places:

1. ⚔ **Lev.27:30-33** says a tithe had to be given of the seed of the land, i.e. of the crops, of the fruit of the tree (oil and wine) and of the herd or the flock. As the herds and flocks went out to pasture they were counted, and every 10th animal was reckoned holy to the Lord. The owner was not allowed to choose whether the animal was bad or good, nor could he change any of them.
2. • **Num.18:21-32** says that a 10% tithe must be paid to the Levites by Israel as the Levite's inheritance and for their service of the tabernacle. The Levites were to offer from a heave offering, a tithe of a tithe, to the priests [**Neh.10:39**].
3. Ž **Deut.12:5-6, 11, 18** states that the tithe is to be brought "unto the place which Yahweh your God shall choose out of all your tribes, to put his name there," i.e. to Jerusalem. **Deu.26:12-15** says that in the 3rd year, after a feast, the landowner should go up himself before the Lord his God, i.e. to Jerusalem, and ask God's blessing on his deed. In this passage this 3rd year is called "*the year of tithing*."

[[INTERNATIONAL STANDARD BIBLE ENCYCLOPEDIA](#)]

GIVING — UNDER THE LAW (GOD DRIVEN)

Israel was **required** to give a 10% tithe to the Levites [**Gen.14:20**; **Lev.27:30,32**; **Deu.14:22**; **Heb.7:4**]. This tithe was to cover the service of the Levites in the Tabernacle in the wilderness (later in the Temple) [**Num.18:21**].

GIVING — UNDER GRACE (HEART-DRIVEN)

In the New Testament, no amount is set. The believer is to purpose in their own heart how much to give and then to do so with an attitude of joy [**2Co.9:7**].

Lesson 41, Questions — 2Co. 9

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. Why did the Apostle Paul desire the Corinthian’s offering be ready when he came? [2Co.9:3-4]

2. Previously, the Apostle Paul had instructed the Corinthian saints in the matter of giving, why did he find it advisable to say more? [2Co.9:5]

3. How is our giving measured? [2Co.9:6]

4. With what attitude were the Corinthian saints to give? [2Co.9:7]

5. Who is the enabling factor in the believer’s cheerful giving? [2Co.9:8a]

Name the 2 wonderful promises for the cheerful giver. [2Co.9:8b]

6.

7.

8. According to 2 Corinthians 9:9, who directs the disbursements?

List the 3 blessings that come to the one who gives liberally. [2Co.9:10-11a]

9.

10.

11.

12. Who receives the thanks for such unselfish acts of giving? [2Co.9:11b]

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

GIVING — UNDER THE LAW (GOD DRIVEN)

What standard of tithe did God require for those under The Law?

13.	Gen.14:20	
14.	Lev.27:30	
15.	Lev.27:32	
16.	Deu.14:22	
17.	Heb.7:4	

18. To what group was the Israel’s tithe given? [Num.18:21]

--

19. An amount for this Levitical tithe was specified, how much was it? [Num.18:21]

--

20. To whom did this tithe belong? [Lev.27:30, 32]

--

21. Were the Levites required to pay tithe on the tithe they received from the people? [Neh.10:38]

Yes ☐ No ☐

22. What person introduced tithing? [Heb.7:4]

--

23. In Malachi 3:10, what blessing did God pronounce upon the one who obeyed His command to tithe?

--

GIVING — UNDER GRACE (HEART-DRIVEN)

24. Is the believer **required** to give a tithe?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

--

25. If we give a tithe, to whom should we give it? [1Co.9:14]

--

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

26. To whom should the ministers pay their tithes? [Neh.10:38]

27. What does Malachi 3:8 say about the one who keeps the Lord's portion of their income? [Mal.3:8]

28. Was Abraham’s tithe given under grace or law?

29. Immediately following Abraham’s tithe, what reward did God give him? [Gen.15:4]

30. In Jesus’ time, the scribes and Pharisees religiously gave their tithe; however, what “title” did Jesus apply to them that shows their heart attitude? [Mat.23:23]

31. What was the Apostle Paul’s teaching about giving (tithing)? [2Co.9:7]

32. In what way is giving a witness of the resurrection of Jesus? [Lev.23:10-11, 1Co.15:20]

33. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

34. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

LESSON 42

2 Corinthians 10, Obedience of the Priests

NOTES:

Lesson 42, Questions — 2Co. 10

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

In the Old Testament, what 2 chief qualifications are required of those who would minister unto God? [1Sa.15:22]

1.

2.

3. What correction was given when the priests disregarded God's direction? [Lev.10:1-2; 1Sa.2:25, Pro.15:10]

4. Do these same qualifications and correction still stand for today’s ministers?

Yes ☐ No ☐

5. With what heart attitude did the Apostle Paul implore these saints? [2Co.10:1]

6. How had the carnal workers misjudged the Apostle Paul's labors? [2Co.10:2-3]

Using Ephesians 6:13-17, list the believer’s “*whole armor of God*” that they must wield if they expect to win this “*warfare*.”

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13. Through what power alone are our spiritual weapons effectual? [2Co.10:4]

14. In Romans 12:1, we are admonished to present our bodies a living sacrifice; however, what does 2 Corinthians 10:5 say we need to do with our thoughts?

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

Name the 3 strongholds of Satan that the believer must continually guard against? [2Co.10:5]

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 15. | |
| 16. | |
| 17. | |

18. What must we do first before revenging any perceived disobedience in others? [2Co.10:6]

--

19. Why can’t we depend on our own wisdom and power? [Luk.10:21, 1Co.1:27]

--

20. According to the Bible’s **faith** chapter [Heb.11], by what did the people in the Old Testament triumph?

--

In today’s world, what is the believer’s chief weapon and why?

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|--|
| 21. | Chief weapon?
[Eph.6:16] | |
| 22. | Why? [Heb.11:6] | |

23. What warning was given about “*the outward appearance*”? [2Co.10:7]

--

24. Who gave authority to the Apostle Paul? [2Co.10:8]

--

25. What phrase describes the power of the Apostle Paul’s letters? [2Co.10:9]

--

How did the Corinthians describe the Apostle Paul’s letters, bodily presence, and speech? [2Co.10:10]

- | | | |
|-----|----------|--|
| 26. | Letters? | |
| 27. | Body? | |
| 28. | Speech? | |

29. How does God view us when we compare ourselves with others? [2Co.10:12]

--

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

30. What alone is the believer’s measuring rod? [2Co.10:13]

--

31. According to Galatians 6:15, what is “the rule”?

--

32. What hope did the Apostle Paul have concerning the Corinthian saints? [2Co.10:15-16]

--

33. The Apostle Paul insisted that he was God's chosen apostle to The Church, yet to whom did he give the glory? [2Co.10:17]

--

34. Is self-commendation proof of God's commendation? [2Co.10:18]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

--

35. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

--

36. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

--

LESSON 43

2 Corinthians 11, The Suffering of the Priests

NOTES:

Lesson 43, Questions — 2Co. 11

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. The Apostle Paul gloried only in the Lord; how could his boasting have appeared to carnal saints? [2Co.11:1]

--

2. To what does the Apostle Paul liken The Church? [2Co.11:2]

--

3. If as some teach, the whole Church constitutes the Bride regardless of their state, then why was the Apostle Paul so jealously guarding them from error? [2Co.11:2]

--

4. Why was the Apostle Paul so deeply concerned about the welfare of The Church? [2Co.11:3]

--

5. What was the Apostle Paul’s reason to fear for them? [2Co.11:3]

--

Satan deceived Eve in the Garden. Compare the process was used to deceive her from the “simplicity” of God’s Word as given in Genesis 3:1, 4-5 versus Genesis 2:16-17.

6.	Gen.3:1, 4-5	
7.	Gen.2:16-17	

8. What is meant by the phrase "*the simplicity* [single-minded devotion] *that is in* {Gr: towards} Christ"?

--

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

9. In 1 Corinthians 11:3, what doctrine concerning Jesus is set forth which if deviated from would set forth another Jesus?

--

What 3-fold warning does the Apostle Paul give lest this group of believers (and The Church as a whole) be led astray? [2Co.11:4]

10.

--

11.

--

12.

--

Name 7 things that prove the Apostle Paul to be “*not a whit at all behind the chiefest apostles*”? [2Co.11:6-9]

13.

--

14.

--

15.

--

16.

--

17.

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18.

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19.

--

20.

21. Why was the Apostle Paul so determined to preach the gospel without charge, especially in Achaia? [2Co.11:12]

--

What 3 charges does the Apostle Paul lay against religious leaders who usurp authority over the saints? [2Co.11:13]

22.

--

23.

--

24.

--

25.

26. Who is the author of such a system of religious deception? [2Co.11:14]

--

27. How are Satan’s ministers masquerading today? [2Co.11:15]

--

Answer the following based on 2 Corinthians 11:19-20

28.

What trick brings The Church under the leadership of fools (false ministers)? [2Co.11:19]

--

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES

Romans—2 Corinthians

29.	Ultimately, what is the first thing that happens? [2Co.11:20a]	
30.	What 4 other ways are used to deceive The Church? [2Co.11:20b]	

If others gloried in their “*natural*” pedigree, in what “*natural things*” could the Apostle Paul also glory if he chose to?

31.	2Co.11:22	
32.	Gal.1:14	
33.	Phi.3:5	

List 23 things (situations and perils) the Apostle Paul suffered for the gospel's sake. [2Co.11:23-27]

Situations

34.		35.	
36.		37.	
38.		39.	
40.		41.	
42.		43.	

Perils

44.		45.	
46.		47.	
48.		49.	
50.		51.	

Personal Suffering

52.		53.	
54.		55.	
56.		57.	

58. Beside all this, what “*daily*” spiritual burden did the Apostle Paul carry? [2Co.11:28]

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL'S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

59. How did the Apostle Paul show his fatherly love? [2Co.11:29]

60. Did the Apostle Paul glory in his infirmities? [2Co.11:30]

Yes ☐ No ☐

61. What incident does the Apostle Paul cite that shows his utter helplessness? [2Co.11:32-33]

62. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

63. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

LESSON 44

2 Corinthians 12, The Glory of the Priests

NOTES:

Lesson 44, Questions — 2Co. 12

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. What does the Apostle Paul say regarding his glorying? [2Co.12:1a]
2. Instead, to what conclusion does Apostle Paul come? [2Co.12:1b]
3. Who is the person referred to as the "*man in Christ*" in 2 Corinthians 12:2? [Compare with Act.13:45, 2Co.11:25, 2Ti.3:11]
4. From this vision what do we learn about the present location of paradise? [2Co.12:2]
5. When was paradise taken from below put into its present location? [Luk.23:43, Eph.4:8-10]
6. Where do the spirits of believers go when they die? [2Co.5:8]
7. What is the Apostle Paul's explanation of why he wrote as if there were 2 people concerned? [2Co.12:5]
8. In the natural, in what did the Apostle Paul glory? [2Co.12:5]
9. Earlier in this chapter, the Apostle Paul mentioned "*visions and revelations*," why did he refrain ("*forbear*") from telling more? [2Co.12:6]
10. Why did God permit a thorn in the flesh be given to the Apostle Paul? [2Co.12:7]

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

God answered the Apostle Paul when he prayed for deliverance 3 times (“*thrice*”), what was the 2-part answer? [2Co.12:9a]

11.

12.

13. What other man prayed 3 times and received no deliverance from a bitter cup? [Mar.14:33-41]

14. What compensation comes when we glory in our infirmities? [2Co.12:9b]

15. What paradoxical outcome did the Apostle Paul learn through his infirmities, reproaches, necessities, persecutions, and distresses? [2Co.12:10]

16. The Apostle Paul said, “*I am become a fool in glorying*” (advertising himself). What necessitated such action? [2Co.12:11]

In 2 Corinthians 12:12, what 4 things did the Apostle Paul give as proof of his apostleship?

17.

18.

19.

20.

21. Contrast 2 Corinthians 12:14, “*I seek not yours, but you*” (the Corinthians) with 2 Corinthians 8:5 (the Macedonians).

The Corinthians	The Macedonians

22. What statement shows the Apostle Paul’s love for these believers? [2Co.12:15a]

23. How did they show their appreciation? [2Co.12:15b]

24. Could these saints complain against the Apostle Paul or Titus for seeking personal gain? [2Co.12:17-18a]

Yes ☐ No ☐

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

What 2 examples did the Apostle Paul give to help the Corinthian believers understand?
[2Co.12:18b]

25.

26.

27. What was the Apostle Paul's chief concern for these saints? [2Co.12:19]

Not all of these saints heeded the Apostle Paul's tender admonitions; therefore, what “carnal” conditions did he fear that he would find when he came to them? [2Co.12:20]

28.

29.

30.

31.

32.

33.

34.

35.

36. Can this sort of carnal behavior be excused in believers?

Yes ☐ No ☐

37. If this carnal behavior is permitted, what is the result? [2Co.12:21]

38. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

39. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

LESSON 45

2 Corinthians 13, The Priests Source of Power

NOTES:

Lesson 45, Questions — 2Co. 13

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. How many times prior to this time had the Apostle Paul come to them in person? [2Co.13:1]

--

2. What Old Testament principle is the Apostle Paul bringing out in 1Co.13:1? [Num.35:30, Deu.17:6]

--

3. How do we know the Corinthians had questioned the Apostle Paul's authority to stand as Christ's apostle? [2Co.13:3]

--

4. “For though he (Jesus) was crucified through weakness” by whose power did He triumph over all His foes? [2Co.13:4a]

--

5. After the believer rejects all natural strength and wisdom, how can they, as the Apostle Paul, walk in victory? [2Co.13:4b]

--

Whom does the believer need to examine and for what reason? [2Co.13:5]

6. Who needs to be examined?

7. For what reason?

The Apostle Paul’s concern was 2-fold; what were they? [2Co.13:7]

- 8.

--

- 9.

--

10. What is the outcome for the person who does not judge their flesh? [2Co.13:10]

--

What 4-fold admonition did the Apostle Paul give as a final exhortation? [2Co.13:11a]

- 11.

--

- 12.

--

- 13.

--

- 14.

--

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

Upon whom could the Corinthian saints, and believers today, count on and why? [2Co.13:11b]

15.	Who can we count on?	
16.	Why?	

Name the presence and care of the triune Godhead shown in this epistle’s closing? [2Co.13:14]

17.	Jesus.	
18.	God.	
19.	Holy Spirit.	

20. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

--

21. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

--

REF. MATERIAL

GSB201 Study Documents

Additional reference documents [[GSB201-RM](#)] have been compiled and published for the student’s personal use during the study of this course. The student is encouraged to use these documents as visual aids and/or to provide historical information; however, commentaries or these study documents should never be used as a substitute for God’s Word (the Bible).

Unless the specific author is known, no cross-reference is made as to authorship; however, when data is pulled from specific websites, books, etc., a footnote is added where appropriate.

Grace in the Pauline Epistles	Romans Outline by Arthur Eggers
“Order” in 1 Corinthians 15:23	Story of the 2 Adams
Proper Names, Romans—2 Corinthians	Types, Romans—2 Corinthians
Reckoning the Old Man Dead Unto Sin	

Proper Names & Their Meanings

This page is provided as a place to record proper names and their meanings gleaned during the study of this course.

Name	Meaning(s)
Achaia	affliction
Adonizedec	lord of righteousness (self-righteousness)
Achshaph	sorcery
Eglon	wheel of destiny
Hadon	contention
Hazor	enclosure
Hebron	communion
Hoham	insatiable desires
Jabin	reason
Japhia	resplendent
Jarmuth	elevation
Jebir	speaker, oracle (words of man)
Jerusalem	foundation of peace
Jobab	shouter
Lachish	walk as men
Phoebe	the radiant one
Piram	wild ass (carnal mind)
Shimron	law keeping

INDEX

1

1st Rankiii

3

3 ranks of Believers

Bridal believers 124

Servant believers..... 124

Virgin believers..... 124

5

5 fundamental ones

See fundamental 1’s92

5 kings.....67

A

A. S. Copley.....90, 123, 155, 175

Abraham.....22

Achshaph73

Additional reference documents229

Adonizedec67

Apostle Paul's stewardship

7 invincible proofs 113

Aquila.....83

Asia83

B

bridal believers..... 124

Bride..... See The Bride

C

choice saints83

civil law.....36

commandment.....36

confusion.....160

co-workers.....83

D

David 22

Definition

Alma 124

Anathema Maranatha..... 170

Apostle..... 134

edification 159

exhortation..... 159

grace 205

hough their horses..... 74

impart..... 192

impute 23, 192

Law of God..... 36

lust 139

practical 6, 62

propitiation 23

provisional 6, 62

quicken 40

reckon 23

reconciliation 192

speak 159

Dictionary iii

Disclaimer iv

discrepancies iv

Divisions

1 Corinthians, 3 subdivisions 90

1Co., 1-Divine Scheme..... 89

1Co., 2-Divine Stewardship 89

1Co., 3-Divine Callings..... 89

1Co., 4-Divine Foundations 90

1Co., 5-Divine Equipment..... 90

1Co., 6-Divine Goal 90

1Co., 7-Divine Revelation..... 90

E

Eglon 67

Epaenetus..... 83

Ephesian warfare 83

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES

Romans—2 Corinthians

Ephesians	83
Euphrates	22

F

Fall of Man	7
fundamental 1’s	
One Body	92
One Judgment	92
One Mind	92
One Name	92
One Word.....	92

G

God’s Retributive Judgment/Historical	7
Godhead	90
God’s Order for The Church	170
God’s provision of grace	32
Goliath	23
<i>Grace & Glory</i>	
1 Corinthians study book.....	90, 123
2 Corinthians study book.....	175
Grace and Glory publication	170
Grace School of the Bible Contact Info.	iv

H

Hadon.....	73
Haran.....	22
Hazor.....	73
headship-incorrect.....	113
Hebron	67
highest spiritual regard.....	83
historical information.....	229
Hoham.....	67
Holy Spirit.....	36

I

Identification	32
insatiable desires	67
Ishmael	22

J

J. B. Jackson Dictionary of Proper Names.....	iii
Jabin	73
Japhia	67

Jarmuth	67
Jebir	67
Jerusalem	67
Jesse.....	22
Jobab.....	73
Joshua	68, 73
Joshua (represents Christ).....	67

K

Key Verse	
1 Corinthians 11:3	145
2 Corinthians 8:9	205
King James Version.....	i
King Saul.....	23

L

labor in the Lord.....	83
labor much in the Lord	83
Lachish	67
law	36
letter of The Law	36

M

manna	139
Mary M. Bodie	170
Mesopotamia	22
Mosaic Law	iv

N

name changed	22
new creation	32, 67
new life	32
new man	67

O

old creation	32, 67
Old Testament Correlation	1
Oneness of Christ	98
opposition	73
Order	
blessing.....	170
church houses	170
fellowship in the Gospel	170
honoring home workers.....	170

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES
Romans—2 Corinthians

of collections	170
of meeting	170
other servants like-minded with Paul	170
preachers by example of the Paul	170
sending money	170
warring saints	170
Order for The Church.....	170

Outline

1Co.....	89
1Co.1, Gathering Center	91
1Co.16.....	170
1Co.2, Gathering Power.....	91
1Co.3, Gathering Purpose	92
2Co.....	175
Romans	2

P

Phoebe.....	83
Piram.....	67
place God gave the Apostle Paul	90
practical side of the Gospel.....	62
Practical Teaching.....	iii
Priscilla	83
Prohibitions	32
Proper Names & Meanings.....	230
Provisional Teaching	iii
provisional work of Jesus Christ.....	6

R

reason	73
references	iii
Relation Of The Epistles.....	89
reprobate mind	7

S

saints at Ephesus	83
saints at Rome.....	83
Samuel	22
sanctification.....	32
self-righteousness.....	67
Shimron.....	73
soulsh nature	67
Strong's Concordance.....	iii
Subdivision	

Gathering Center	90
Gathering Power.....	90
Gathering Purpose	90
subjection-false.....	113
submissiveness	160
Suggestions to Students.....	ii

T

Terah.....	22
terminology	iii
The Bible Contains	
the happiness of believers.....	i
the mind of God.....	i
the state of man.....	i
the way of salvation.....	i
The Bride.....	iii, 124
The Church	iv
The Great Tribulation.....	iv
The Law.....	iv
The Tribulation.....	iv
Theme	
Romans, practical	1
Romans, provisional	1
Tithe	
10%.....	209
attitude of joy.....	209
Land and flocks	209
no specific amount.....	209
purpose of heart	209
Required of Israel	209
service of Levites.....	209
tithing.....	See Tithe
Tribulation.....	See The Tribulation
true servant	175

U

uncleanness.....	7
Unger's Bible Dictionary	iii
Ur of the Chaldees.....	22

V

Version	
King James	i
vile affections	7
Vine's Bible Dictionary.....	iii

NEW TESTAMENT—PAUL’S EPISTLES

Romans—2 Corinthians

Virgin believers..... 124
visual aids 229

W

wholehearted yielding..... 68

women speak, pray, prophesy..... 159
workbook number..... iv

Y

Young's Concordance..... iii