

Second Corinthians

Lesson #3 – into the text itself

1:1-2 – Paul is an apostle by the will of _____
This letter is written to the _____ of _____ in Corinth as
well as the _____ throughout Achaia (the part of Greece
that looks like a hand)

1:3-11 – God is said to be the Father of _____ and the God of all
_____ - Why is this important?

To properly understand a text from the Bible, we must see it in its
_____. We have the context of the letter itself, but also an
_____ context from the book of Acts in chapter 18 regarding the
work in Corinth but now also Acts 19 likely comes into view when Paul
writes about being _____ excessively as we read about the
trouble he had in _____ after he left Corinth. For this, we can
also glean from 1st Corinthians 15:32 where he writes that he
_____ with _____ at Ephesus.

1:12-22 – Why does Paul write that “they” are the Corinthians’ reason to be
proud just as the Corinthians are theirs?

What does it seem Paul is getting at in verses 17-24?

1:23-2:4 – What do you make of all this talk of “*sparing*” the Corinthians,
“*sorrowing*” and “*anguish of heart*”?

2:5-11 – Whomever is in view here, they made Paul _____ to a degree,
but also to the _____. He says what he wrote to them about the
situation was to put them to the _____ to see if they would be
_____. The punishment that was inflicted by the _____
apparently worked so they are not to _____ the one who sinned.
Mirroring Jesus’ statement in Matthew 16:19, 18:18 & John 20:23 Paul wrote
that whatever they _____, he also will.

2:12-17 – To understand this section, we can refer to Acts 16:6-40 where Luke
describes the “_____ - call” and the establishment of the church in
the city of _____.