

## Questions on 1 Corinthians chapter 6

1. What does the word “dare” imply about Christians going to civil courts to settle disputes with other Christians? How does the context explain what is meant by the term “neighbors”? Verse 1.

2. Since saints are to “judge the world,” what should the saints be able to do? Verse 2.

3. Why should saints be able to judge “things pertaining to this life”? Will the angels undergo judgment the same as men? Verse 3. (See Jude 1:6 and 2 Peter 2:4)

4. Some Greek scholars say that instead of viewing this as a command (as in the King James Version), it is better to view it as a question: “If then you have to judge things pertaining to this life, do you set them to judge who are accounted as nothing in the church?” That would, of course, be pagans. What do you think about this passage?

5. What were the Corinthian brethren saying, in effect, by going before civil courts? Verse 5.

6. What three things were humiliating and sinful about the Corinthians’ conduct? Verse 6.

7. What would the law of Christ say about Christians going to law with Christians? Verse 7.

8. Although injuring and defrauding any person is wrong, what is worse in this case? Verse 8.

9. What can we say about those who act in an unrighteous manner in doing his brother wrong, or in going before the unbelievers in court? Verse 9.

10. In what way could the Corinthian Christians have been deceived? Verse 9.

11. Why was there a need for such a warning in Corinth? Verses 9-10.

12. Many of these Christians had been guilty of the wild crimes and sins of the Corinthians but what was their present condition and what made the difference? Verse 11.

13. In God's revelation, (1) some things are commanded, (2) some things are prohibited, and, (3) some things are permitted but not commanded. Under which area above must the statement, "All things are lawful unto me" apply? Verse 12.

14. What is the meaning of the word "expedient"? Verse 12.

15. Can you think of something that all will agree is lawful but causes the person to be dominated by it? Verse 12.

16. How would Paul have answered the argument that "God gave me this or that ability or this or that appetite and so I believe he expects me to use it"? Verse 13.

17. How does the fate of the "belly" and "meats" (verse 13) differ from that of "the body"? Verse 14.

18. What is that which causes Paul to say, "Let it never be," or as incorrectly rendered in the King James Version, "God forbid"? Verse 15.

19. What is the condition of a Christian, or actually anyone, who is joined to a harlot, that is, who commits fornication? Verse 16.

20. What does it mean to be “one spirit” with the Lord? Verse 17.

21. What advice does Paul give as the way to avoid the sin of fornication? Verse 18.

22. How is the sin of fornication different from other sins? Verse 18.

23. Why did the Corinthian Christians not have the liberty to do what they wanted with their bodies? Verse 19-20.