

TTB2022-409 – Week 48 – November 27 to December 3

| | |
|---|---|
| TTB2022-401, Week 40, October 2 to 8 | TTB2022-408, Week 47, November 20 to 26 |
| TTB2022-402, Week 41, October 9 to 15 | TTB2022-409, Week 48, November 27 to Dec 3 |
| TTB2022-403, Week 42, October 16 to 22 | TTB2022-410, Week 49, December 4 to 10 |
| TTB2022-404, Week 43, October 23 to 29 | TTB2022-411, Week 50, December 11 to 17 |
| TTB2022-405, Week 44, October 30 to Nov 5 | TTB2022-412, Week 51. December 18 to 24 |
| TTB2022-406, Week 45, November 6 to 12 | TTB2022-413, Week 52, December 25 to 31 |
| TTB2022-407, Week 46, November 13 to 19 | |

| | |
|---|----------|
| TTB2022-409 – Week 48 – November 27 to December 3..... | 1 |
| Day 331 – November 27 - The Day of the Lord 2 nd Thess. 1-3..... | 1 |
| Day 332 – November 28 - Avoid Divisions Acts 18:12-19:22; 1 st Cor. 1-4 | 3 |
| Day 333 – November 29 - Christian Ethics 1 st Cor. 5-7 | 5 |
| Day 334 – November 30 - Avoiding Offense 1 st Cor. 8-10 | 6 |
| Day 335 – December 1 - The Lord’s Supper, Spiritual Gifts, and Resurrection 1 st Cor. 11-16..... | 7 |
| Day 336 – December 2 - Comfort and Forgiveness Acts 19:23-20:1; 2 nd Cor. 1:1-2:13..... | 10 |
| Day 337 – December 3 - Minister of the New Covenant 2 nd Cor. 2:14-7:16 | 12 |
| Answers to TTB2022-408 Exercises | 14 |
| TTB2022-409 Exercises | 14 |

Day 331 – November 27 - The Day of the Lord 2nd Thess. 1-3

Second Thessalonians Chapter One

1. Paul continues to be thankful for the Thessalonians’ faith & love, but must address the issue that has destroyed their hope (2nd Thess. 1:3 cf. 1st Thess. 1:3).
2. A tested and enduring local church will be an encouragement to other local churches (2nd Thess. 1:4).
3. Believers in the Dispensation of the Church have the privilege of glorifying Christ as we endure the afflictions of this present evil age (2nd Thess. 1:5-12).
 - a. The sufferings of this life prepare us for our co-reigning duties with Christ in the eschatological theocratic Kingdom (v.5).
 - b. God is the fair one, who will deal out retribution appropriately (vv.6-8).
 - c. This retribution awaits the 2nd Advent of Jesus Christ (vv.9,10).
 - d. While awaiting that judgment, Believers are to be focused upon the work of faith (vv.11,12).

Second Thessalonians Chapter Two

1. A false message circulated among the Thessalonians that the Day of the Lord had come (2nd Thess. 2:1,2).
2. Paul provided an accurate development of the Rapture, Tribulation, and 2nd Advent of Jesus Christ (2nd Thess. 2:3-12).
 - a. False teaching shakes a believer quickly—before he has time to think things through.

- b. False teaching produces an emotional reaction that neutralizes spiritual knowledge.
3. With regard to The Coming of our Lord Jesus Christ and our Gathering Together to Him (2nd Thess. 2:1). This is the fullest and most explicit terminology for the Rapture of the Church.
- “I will come again and receive you to Myself, that where I am, you may be also” (Jn. 14:1-3).
 - The dead in Christ will rise first, then we who are alive who remain will be caught up together with them in the clouds to meet the Lord in the air, and so we shall always be with the Lord (1st Thess. 4:13-17).
 - I tell you a mystery; we will not all sleep, but we will all be changed, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trumpet; for the trumpet will sound, and the dead will be raised imperishable, and we will be changed (1st Cor. 15:51-52).
 - The Coming of our Lord Jesus Christ and our Episuḡōgē to Him (2nd Thess. 2:2).
 - The Departure (2nd Thess. 2:2).
 - The Happy Hope (Tit. 2:13).
4. The Day of the Lord cannot come until The Departure comes first (2nd Thess. 2:2).
- ἀποστασία *apostasia* ^{#646}_{2x}: apostasy, departure. Fr. ἀφίστημι *aphistēmi* ^{#868}_{14x}: *depart, fall away*.
 - Used of a theological departure: apostasy (Lk. 8:13; 1st Tim. 4:1; Heb. 3:12).
 - Used of a spatial departure: departure (Lk. 2:37; 4:13; 13:27; Acts 12:10; 15:38; 19:9; 2nd Cor. 12:8).
 - In that departure (of the Church) the restraining ministry of the Holy Spirit will be taken out of the way.
 - The man of lawlessness, son of destruction (Antichrist) will be revealed and enabled to work his program of Satanic miracles.
 - God allows for a world-wide delusion enabling the man of sin’s lies to be effective. Those who rejected the Gospel in the Dispensation of the Church are given over to the lie in the Age of Tribulation.
 - The Lord puts an end to the man of lawlessness when He arrives at the 2nd Advent.
5. Paul rejoices and gives thanks to God that the Thessalonians are born-again believers in the Dispensation of the Church, and are not subject to the coming Day of the Lord (2nd Thess. 2:13-17).

Second Thessalonians Chapter Three

- Paul urges the Thessalonians to pray for him and his companions, even as he prays for their perseverance (2nd Thess. 3:1-5).
- Paul also commands the Thessalonians to take action among themselves with respect to the unruly busybodies in their flock (2nd Thess. 3:6-15).
- Paul closed the letter with his hand-written greeting—a mark of authenticity for all Pauline epistles (2nd Thess. 3:16-18).

Day 332 – November 28 - Avoid Divisions Acts 18:12-19:22; 1st Cor. 1-4
Acts Chapter Eighteen

(Outline continues from Day 329)

5. During Paul's stay in Corinth, the Jews from the synagogue delivered Paul over to the Proconsul Gallio (Acts 18:12-17).
 - a. Gallio refused to hear the case, having judged it to be an internal squabble among the Jews he had to put up with.
 - b. Gallio was indifferent to the subsequent beating of Sosthenes (Acts 18:17; 1st Cor. 1:1).
6. Paul departed from Corinth, taking Priscilla and Aquilla with him (Acts 18:18-22).
 - a. During his Corinthian stay, Paul had taken a vow (Num. 6). This time being completed, he got a haircut and departed for Antioch (v.18).
 - b. At Ephesus, Paul left Priscilla and Aquilla to minister to the positive volition, but he pressed on to Antioch (vv.19-22).
7. Paul's "Third Missionary Journey" then begins (Acts 18:23ff.).
 - a. Before Paul arrives in Ephesus, an Alexandrian Jew named Apollos was teaching the Scriptures (Acts 18:24-28).
 - 1) He was familiar with the baptism of John the Baptist, but not the baptism of Christ. He is a vivid example of an OT believer in need of a crossover into the Body of Christ.
 - 2) Priscilla & Aquila privately corrected his inaccurate message, providing him the information necessary to become a NT believer.
 - 3) Priscilla & Aquila then encouraged Apollos to go to Corinth, and help the believers there.

Acts Chapter Nineteen

1. Paul arrived at Ephesus, and finds twelve confused disciples (Acts 19:1-7). Paul corrected their dispensational error, and ushered them into the Church.
2. Paul ministered for three months within the Ephesian synagogue, then relocated his ministry to the School of Tyrannus for two years out of an overall three year ministry (Acts 19:8-10 cf. 20:31). During this time, 1st Corinthians is written and (while not the traditional view) also the prison epistles from this setting (Philippians, Colossians, Philemon, Ephesians).
3. Paul's Ephesian ministry was a high-point for him (Acts 19:11-20).
 - a. It featured tremendous miracles.
 - b. It served to train many pastor-teachers, evangelists, and exhorter/comforters.
 - c. Paul's Ephesian ministry was also a period of intensified angelic conflict (Acts 20:19,20; 1st Cor. 4:8-13; 15:30-32; 16:8,9; 2nd Cor. 1:8-11; Rom. 16:3-5).
4. Guided by the Holy Spirit, Paul understood the geographic will of God to be a journey from Asia to Macedonia, Achaia, Jerusalem, and Rome (Acts 19:21,22).

(Chapter Nineteen continues on Day 236)

First Corinthians Chapter One

1. Paul addressed the saints in Corinth with a greeting of grace and peace, and gave thanksgiving to God for past blessings He provided in their local church (1st Cor. 1:1-9).
 - a. Corinth Bible Church[†] enjoyed the finest teaching (v.5).
 - b. Corinth Bible Church[†] enjoyed depth of knowledge (v.5).
 - c. Corinth Bible Church[†] possessed every spiritual gift in the Dispensation of the Church (v.7).
2. Paul then got down to business with an exhortation regarding divisions (1st Cor. 1:10-17).
 - a. Church members were dividing over loyalty to particular teachers—Paul, Apollos, Peter, & Christ (v.12).
 - b. Such human divisions confuse the real issue—the Gospel of Jesus Christ (v.17).
3. The Church is entrusted with the Gospel (“the Word of the Cross”) (1st Cor. 1:18-31).
 - a. To the Jews, looking for signs, it is a stumbling block.
 - b. To the Gentiles, in search of wisdom, it is foolishness.
 - c. To the elect Church, it is power and wisdom.
 - d. To the redeemed, it is the ultimate motivation for humility.
 - e. To the redeemed, it is the grace message of humble boasting.

First Corinthians Chapter Two

1. Paul reminded the Corinthians that his ministry was not a shining example of human ability (1st Cor. 2:1-5).
2. New Testament Truth is the mystery doctrine of the Church, hidden from the diabolical opposition, but revealed through the Apostles for our glory (1st Cor. 2:6-9).
3. The Dispensation of the Church is blessed with the Holy Spirit’s ministry of spiritual instruction (1st Cor. 2:10-13).
 - a. Our study of God’s Word is empowered by the Holy Spirit Who indwells each believer.
 - b. The Holy Spirit empowers the transmission of God’s Word—speaking through the teacher.
 - c. The Holy Spirit empowers the reception of God’s Word—hearing in the listener.
4. The contrast between believers and unbelievers is phrased in terms of “natural man” and “spiritual man” (1st Cor. 2:14-16).
 - a. The natural man is the unbeliever who cannot understand spiritual truth.
 - b. The spiritual man is the believer who, by grace, can understand spiritual truth.

First Corinthians Chapter Three

1. Although the Corinthians were saved (spiritual men), because of their carnality, they could not grasp spiritual truth (1st Cor. 3:1-3).

[†] Pastor Bob’s nickname for the local church founded in Corinth. They didn’t really call themselves that.

[†] Pastor Bob’s nickname for the local church founded in Corinth. They didn’t really call themselves that.

[†] Pastor Bob’s nickname for the local church founded in Corinth. They didn’t really call themselves that.

2. Habitual carnality stunts spiritual growth, and delays the rate at which solid food can be consumed (1st Cor. 3:2).
3. Paul returns to the division issue by showing how the Corinthians' various teachers played their individual part in God's overall plan (1st Cor. 3:4-9).
4. The ministry of Bible teachers is the edification ministry of building up believers (1st Cor. 3:10-15).
 - a. Under the filling of the Holy Spirit, a minister's labor is eternally valuable—purified by fire.
 - b. Under the power of the flesh, a minister's labor is eternally worthless—consumed by the fire.
 - c. Every believer will be judged (Rom. 14:19; 15:2; 1st Cor. 10:23,24; Eph. 4:29), with fire testing each man's work (1st Cor. 4:5).
 - d. The issue is not salvation, but rather reward or loss of reward.
5. Our spiritual growth becomes more vital when we come to understand our position as a temple of God (1st Cor. 3:16-23).

First Corinthians Chapter Four

1. Paul addresses the divisive issue in terms of personal humility as faithful stewards (1st Cor. 4:1-8).
2. Paul demonstrates how the Apostles were the greatest example of enforced humility (1st Cor. 4:9-13).
3. Paul urged the Corinthians to remember the teaching they received when they first came to Christ (1st Cor. 4:14-16).
 - a. He dispatched Timothy to review Paul's previous doctrinal teaching (1st Cor. 4:17).
 - b. He warned that his next trip to Corinth may not be a pleasant one for the Corinthians (1st Cor. 4:18-21).

Day 333 – November 29 - Christian Ethics 1st Cor. 5-7

First Corinthians Chapter Five

1. In addition to the divisive issues, Paul's sources in Corinth also notified him of an arrogance in the local church that tolerated the presence of open sin in their midst (1st Cor. 5:1-8).
 - a. A church member was committing incest with his own step-mother (v.1).
 - b. The congregation was "arrogant" (v.2) and "boasting" (v.6) about their toleration for such behavior.
 - c. They should have mourned instead, removing him from their assembly (v.2b).
 - d. Paul surrendered the believer to Satanic affliction (Sin Unto Death) to preserve some blessing for him at the Judgment Seat (v.5).
 - e. Removal was also necessary for the preservation of the local church (vv.6b-8).
2. In a previous (non-Scriptural) letter, Paul had warned the Corinthians not to associate with fornicators, coveters, idolaters, revilers, drunkards & swindlers (1st Cor. 5:9).
 - a. They thought he was talking about the unbelievers outside the church.
 - b. Paul was talking about the professing believers within the church!

- c. Each local church must keep its house in order.

First Corinthians Chapter Six

1. Just as we are not charged with judging outsiders, neither should we turn to outsiders to judge between us (1st Cor. 6:1-8).
2. The dividing line between believers and unbelievers should be clear (1st Cor. 6:9-11).
3. Since “we” are no longer like “them,” “we” should live appropriately—as His possession for His glory (1st Cor. 6:12-20).
 - a. Our liberty must be tempered by profitability (v.12a).
 - 1) Does it profit us?
 - 2) Does it profit others?
 - 3) Does it profit Christ?
 - b. Our liberty must be tempered by mastery (v.12b).
 - 1) Does it master us?
 - 2) Do we master it?
 - c. Perhaps the most difficult mastery issue is the mastery of our own bodies. Our redemption should be a motivation for personal holiness (vv.15-20).

First Corinthians Chapter Seven

1. Beginning with Chapter 7, Paul addresses a number of questions that the Corinthians had written to him about (1st Cor. 7:1).
2. Paul confirmed the Corinthians’ view that celibacy was good—for unmarried people (1st Cor. 7:1).
 - a. Married people were not expected to be celibate except for specific periods of time for spiritual purposes (1st Cor. 7:3-6).
 - b. Unmarried people are generally not gifted with a capacity for celibacy (1st Cor. 7:7-9; Matt. 19:12), and marriage is provided for the normal human sexual needs (1st Cor. 7:2).
 - c. Unmarried people are blessed with the opportunity to have undistracted devotion to the Lord (1st Cor. 7:32-35), but it is not a sin to get married (1st Cor. 7:36-40).
3. Paul offered some specific marriage instructions (1st Cor. 7:10-16), building on the Lord’s teaching concerning marriage & divorce (Matt. 19:1-12).
4. Ultimately, our earthly circumstances (race, freedom, marital status, emotional states, business dealings) are secondary issues to our walk with the Lord (1st Cor. 7:17-31).

Day 334 – November 30 - Avoiding Offense 1st Cor. 8-10

First Corinthians Chapter Eight

1. Another matter that the Corinthians inquired about was the controversy concerning meat sacrificed to idols (1st Cor. 8:1a). Paul gave his answer to them in terms of knowledge and love (8:1b).
2. In terms of knowledge, since no other gods exist, meat sacrificed to idols is not a concern to those who exist from, for, and through Jesus Christ (1st Cor. 8:4-6).

3. In terms of love, some believers don't have that perspective, and their weak conscience can be ruined (1st Cor. 8:7-12).
4. The Law of Liberty underlies our freedom in the Discretionary Will of God, rendering all such matters as immaterial to the Judgment Seat of Christ (1st Cor. 8:8).
5. The Law of Love motivates a believer to waive any liberty he has for the sake of not being a stumbling block (1st Cor. 8:13).

First Corinthians Chapter Nine

1. Paul illustrates the principles of liberty and love through the personal examples of himself and Barnabas (1st Cor. 9:1-6).
2. Paul functioned under the Law of Love when he ministered to the Corinthians without any mention of their financial obligations towards him (1st Cor. 9:7-18).
 - a. Those who provide spiritual blessings to others through their teaching of the Word should receive temporal blessings from them in gratitude.
 - b. Those who are set apart for full-time service ought to be compensated by that service.
 - c. Paul voluntarily gave up any such compensation from the Corinthians as a freewill offering to the Lord.
3. Paul's attitude was one of bond-service to all whom he ministered (1st Cor. 9:19-23).
4. Paul's attention was focused on the things above—the eternal reward he anticipated from the Lord (1st Cor. 9:24-27).

First Corinthians Chapter Ten

1. The believer who is focused on eternal reward will diligently study and apply the Word of God (1st Cor. 10:1-11).
2. The believer who is focused on eternal reward will humbly endure all the testing that God faithfully places upon us (1st Cor. 10:12,13).
3. The believer who is focused on eternal reward will take very seriously the issue of idolatry (demonism) (1st Cor. 10:14-22).
4. The believer who is focused on eternal reward will be totally oriented to the edification of others (once again emphasizing the Law of Love) (1st Cor. 10:23-33).

Day 335 – December 1 - The Lord's Supper, Spiritual Gifts, and Resurrection 1st Cor. 11-16

First Corinthians Chapter Eleven

1. Chapter 11 begins a section of the Book where Paul addresses a number of local church practices designed to promote order with the congregation (1st Cor. 11-14).
 2. One such local church practice ("traditions" v.2, "practice" v.16) was head covering (1st Cor. 11:2-16).
 - a. Local churches must examine whether their traditions & practices are consistent with the teachings of God's Word—regardless of what other congregations are doing (vv.13,16).
 - b. Husbands and wives in the Dispensation of the Church have the privilege of portraying the marriage of Christ and the Church.
 - c. The Biblical roles of men and women are not just a feature for bios life, but for zoe life as well in the activities of a local church.
-

- d. Male apostles, prophets, evangelists, and pastor-teachers were forbidden any head covering in the course of their portrayal of Godly leadership.
 - e. Prophetesses, however, were required to use a head covering in the course of their portrayal of Godly submission.
- Note: Prophetesses prayed and prophesied in settings outside the local church. Within the local church, prophetesses were to remain silent in the presence of the prophets (1st Cor. 14:34,35).
3. In addition to the contentiousness over head coverings, the Communion services at Corinth Bible Church[†] were another divisive matter (1st Cor. 11:17-34).
- a. Such divisions are not always bad, as the Lord uses them to demonstrate “those who are approved” (v.19).
 - b. The Corinthians had turned a solemn, reverent occasion into a drunken party (vv.20-22,33,34).
 - c. The Lord’s table must be observed in a worthy manner, or Divine discipline will be administered (vv.23-32).

First Corinthians Chapter Twelve

1. Paul answered another of the Corinthians’ inquiries, and continued his discourse on practices for orderliness within the local church, by teaching them about spiritual gifts (1st Cor. 12:1ff).
2. Unbelievers function according to the evil spirits behind all idolatry, but believers in the Dispensation of the Church function according to the ministry of God the Holy Spirit working in and through them (1st Cor. 12:2,3).
3. The entire trinity is involved in providing a believer with a gift, a ministry, and their associated activities (1st Cor. 12:4-6).
 - a. Gifts. χάρισμα charisma ^{#5486}: grace bestowments, gifts.
 - b. Ministries. διακονία diakonia ^{#1248}: service, ministry.
 - c. Effects. ἐνέργημα energēma ^{#1755}: activity, experience.
4. The gifts of the Holy Spirit are listed (1st Cor. 12:7-11,28).
 - a. The Word of Wisdom (v.8).
 - b. The Word of Knowledge (v.8).
 - c. Faith (v.9).
 - d. Healing (v.9).
 - e. Miracles (v.10).
 - f. Prophecy (v.10).
 - g. Discerning Spirits (v.10).
 - h. Tongues (v.10).
 - i. Interpretation of Tongues (v.10).
 - j. Apostle (v.28).
 - k. Teacher (v.28).
 - l. Helps (v.28).

[†] Pastor Bob’s nickname for the local church founded in Corinth. They didn’t really call themselves that.

- m. Administrations (v.28).
5. Paul urged the Corinthians to “earnestly desire the greater gifts” (1st Cor. 12:31a).
 6. Paul showed them something more excellent than spiritual gifts (1st Cor. 12:31b).

First Corinthians Chapter Thirteen

1. Paul follows his development on spiritual gifts, ministries and effects by highlighting how useless all of them are without the operational function of love (1st Cor. 13:1-3).
2. ἀγάπη agapē love is described in 16 different dimensions (1st Cor. 13:4-8a).
3. ἀγάπη agapē love is greater than the foundational gifts as they are designed to be temporary, but ἀγάπη agapē love is the operational function for the entire Dispensation of the Church (1st Cor. 13:8b-13).
 - a. The foundational gifts of prophecy, tongues, & knowledge had a limited duration (v.8).
 - 1) Prophecy and knowledge will be done away. καταργέω katargeō ^{#2673}: to make completely inoperative, to put out of use. The age of knowing in part and prophesying in part is temporary (vv.9,10).
 - 2) Tongues will cease. παύω pauō ^{#3973}: to cease, leave off. Explanation for this comes in ch.14.
 - b. The foundational gifts served until the perfect came (v.10), taking the Church from childhood to adulthood (v.11) & giving believers a face-to-face relationship with the Lord (v.12).
 - 1) τὸ τέλειον to teleion (neuter gender) the perfect thing refers to the completed canon of Scripture. τέλειος teleios ^{#5046}: perfect, complete, adult, mature.
 - 2) τὸ τέλειον to teleion cannot grammatically be the perfect man and cannot eschatologically refer to the 2nd Advent of Jesus Christ. When the perfect man comes, prophecy will not be done away with; prophecy will begin anew! (Joel 2:28).

First Corinthians Chapter Fourteen

1. Paul follows the message of gifts (ch.12) and the priority of love (ch.13) by showing how love is applied in the use of the gifts (ch.14).
2. For the Church, prophecy is greater than tongues because prophecy edifies the flock, and tongues do not (without interpretation) (1st Cor. 14:1-12).
3. The gift of tongues provided for the Holy Spirit to communicate through the human spirit without actively engaging the human mind (1st Cor. 14:14,15).
 - a. Foreign human languages could thus be utilized for (Jewish) evangelism (1st Cor. 14:10; Acts 2:6,8). They were, in fact, a sign to the Jews of the coming destruction of Jerusalem (1st Cor. 14:21,22; Isa. 28:11-13).
 - b. Even if the angelic language could be spoken (1st Cor. 13:1), as well as the groaning utterances of the Holy Spirit’s intercession (Rom. 8:26).
 - c. None of this edified the local church and therefore the misuse of tongues produced only disorder (1st Cor. 14:20-25).
4. Paul summarizes the issue with the emphasis of propriety and orderliness (1st Cor. 14:26-40).

First Corinthians Chapter Fifteen

1. In Chapter 15, Paul addresses a Corinthian inquiry concerning the resurrection (v.12).
2. Paul reviewed the core of the Gospel message according to the Scriptures (1st Cor. 15:1-4).
 - a. Christ died for our sins.
 - b. Christ was buried and raised on the third day.
3. Christ appeared to His Apostles, and commissioned them to go into the world and proclaim the Gospel of the Resurrection (1st Cor. 15:5-11).
4. Rejection of the doctrine of resurrection invalidates the entire Gospel, as the work of Jesus Christ serves to provide eternal life (1st Cor. 15:12-19).
5. Paul taught the order of the resurrection (1st Cor. 15:20-24) up to the point when resurrection will no longer be needed because death itself will be abolished (1st Cor. 15:25-28).
6. Rejection of the doctrine of resurrection invalidates the ministry of faithful witnesses for Christ (1st Cor. 15:29-34).
7. Paul taught the nature of the resurrection (1st Cor. 15:35-50).
8. Paul taught the mystery of the rapture as a unique event in the various resurrection experiences (1st Cor. 15:51-57).
9. The doctrine of resurrection is a motivation to godliness and diligence (1st Cor. 15:58).

First Corinthians Chapter Sixteen

1. In Chapter 16, Paul details his pending travel arrangements, and gives instructions for the Corinthians until his arrival.
2. Their Christian benevolence is to be collected weekly as a normal course of their stewardship (1st Cor. 16:1-6).
3. The arrivals of Paul, Timothy, & Apollos will happen according to the Lord's plan (1st Cor. 16:7-12).
4. Until Paul or his messengers arrive, the Christian Way of Life is summarized (1st Cor. 16:13,14).
5. The Book closes with particular greetings (1st Cor. 16:14-24).

Day 336 – December 2 - Comfort and Forgiveness Acts 19:23-20:1; 2nd Cor. 1:1-2:13**Acts Chapter Nineteen**

(Outline continues from Day 332)

5. Paul's last day in Ephesus was a riot (Acts 19:23-41).
 - a. Demetrius the silversmith instigated a disturbance at the Ephesus Chamber of Commerce (vv.23-27).
 - b. The Temple of Artemis (Roman Diana) at Ephesus was the largest Greek temple ever built, and one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. Pilgrims came from all over the inhabited earth (v.27) in order to worship there, and return home with their own silver shrine (v.24).
 - c. The idol-makers demonstration through the entire city of Ephesus into an uproar, and prompted an emergency municipal assembly in the city theater, which seated 25,000 people (v.29).

- d. Paul, the lawyer, was ready to defend Gaius and Aristarchus, but the Asiarchs (native rulers under delegated Roman authority) kept him from doing so (vv.29-31).
 - e. Another Jewish lawyer (Alexander) attempted to quiet the riot, but was shouted down (vv.32-34).
 - f. The town clerk succeeded in silencing the mob, and ordered for Demetrius' delegation to file formal charges in the Roman courts (vv.35-41).
6. Acts 20:1 is a key moment in the chronology of Paul. The Macedonian ministry mentioned here (and 2nd Cor. 2:13; 7:5) is the setting for Paul's writing of 2nd Corinthians and places the Asian hardships mentioned in that book (2nd Cor. 1:8-10; 4:8-11; 6:4-10; 11:23-27) into an Ephesian context (also 1st Cor. 15:12; 16:9).

Second Corinthians Chapter One

1. Paul opens the letter with a prayer for grace and peace from the Father and the Son (2nd Cor. 1:1,2).
2. Paul gives the praise to the Father for His faithful provision of comfort (2nd Cor. 1:3-7).
 - a. He comforts us in every affliction (v.4a).
 - b. He intends for believers who receive His comfort to extend that comfort to others (v.4b).
 - c. He increases the comfort when the sufferings are increased (v.5).
 - d. He designs the affliction of spiritual leaders to minister to the affliction of the flock (v.6).
 - e. He designs prayer to be the means by which believers can share in the mutual affliction and comfort (vv.7,11).
3. Paul's Ephesian afflictions were a matter of life & death from his perspective, and an opportunity for the Corinthians to join with him in them through prayer (2nd Cor. 1:8-11).
4. Paul hopes that the Corinthians will understand his letter, but knows that they already have a number of problems with his previous letters & visits (2nd Cor. 1:12-14).
5. Paul explains that his previous intention to make two more visits to Corinth has been changed (2nd Cor. 1:15-2:1).
 - a. Paul affirmed that his ministry is as faithful as the Father and Son Who works through him what is pleasing in Their sight (vv.18-22).
 - b. Paul stated that he was led to forestall his visit to Corinth so as to not cause extensive sorrow (vv.23,24 & 2:1).

Second Corinthians Chapter Two

1. Paul's sorrowful letter was designed to show his love, and to inoculate them from Satanic exploitation (2nd Cor. 2:1-11).
 - a. The man of incest responded to the sorrow by true repentance. This was a source of gladness for Paul (v.2).
 - b. The Corinthian believers failed to revoke the punishment when the repentance occurred, and therefore caused excessive sorrow (vv.6-8).
 - c. Lack of forgiveness gives Satan a fertile ground in which to sow his seeds of division (v.11).

2. Paul describes his spiritual unrest over the Corinthians' treatment of Titus—especially when Titus did not meet him in Troas as expected (2nd Cor. 2:12,13).

(Chapter Two continues tomorrow)

Day 337 – December 3 - Minister of the New Covenant 2nd Cor. 2:14-7:16

Second Corinthians Chapter Two

(Outline continues from yesterday)

3. Paul found spiritual rest in that test by focusing on the work of God the Father within his life (2nd Cor. 2:14-17).
 - a. The Father leads us in His triumph in Christ.
 - b. The Father manifests the sweet aroma of Christ through us to this lost and dying world.
 - c. The Father's work is one of total grace—who is adequate for these things?

Note: Paul's description of the Father's ministry through him will continue through 2nd Cor. 7:4. Some have speculated that 2nd Cor. 2:14-7:4 is a scribal insertion in between 2nd Cor. 2:12,13 & 7:5ff., but there is no manuscript support for such a hypothesis. Rather, it is best to view 2nd Cor. 2:14-7:4 as one great digression in which Paul occupies with Christ and assures himself that he is in the will of God.

Second Corinthians Chapter Three

1. In describing the Father's triumphant ministry through him (2nd Cor. 2:14-17), Paul asserted that he was not commending himself in any way (2nd Cor. 3:1-6).
 - a. The Father's fragrance is all the adequacy we could ever need (2nd Cor. 2:16).
 - b. The Corinthians themselves, written on Paul's heart, were the only letters of commendation he needed.
 - c. Christian adequacy is a present blessing (v.5) anticipating additional adequacy in the future as ministers (διάκονος diakonos ^{#1249}) of a new covenant (v6).
2. Paul reflects on his ministry (δικονία diakonia ^{#1248}) of the spirit, the ministry of righteousness as an Apostle in the Dispensation of the Church (2nd Cor. 3:7-18).
 - a. It is a ministry of abounding glory, vastly superior to the Old Testament ministry of death & condemnation (vv.7-11).
 - b. It is a ministry of unveiled observation and transformation (vv.12-18 cf. 1st Cor. 13:12).

Second Corinthians Chapter Four

1. The life of a believer in the Dispensation of the Church is quite simple (2nd Cor. 4:1,2).
 - a. Receive mercy daily, and not lose heart (v.1; Lam. 3:22,23).
 - b. Manifest the Truth with a clear conscience in the sight of God (v.2; 1st Tim. 1:5,19; 3:9; 2nd Tim. 1:3).
2. The believer's manifestation of Truth goes forth into the devil's darkness, as God Himself does the work of evangelism (2nd Cor. 4:3-6; Jn. 1:5,9-13; 3:19-21).
3. The believer's weakness in physical life serves to illustrate our power in spiritual life (2nd Cor. 4:7ff.).

- a. The Christian Way of Life means that the believer will be afflicted, perplexed, persecuted, & struck down (vv.8,9).
- b. Through these circumstances, we exhibit (bear) the death and life of Jesus for others to observe.
- c. The eternal perspective through faith encourages the believer to endure and not lose heart (vv.16-18).

Second Corinthians Chapter Five

1. Our present indwelling of the Holy Spirit is simply a deposit for the eternal blessings we will enjoy in the resurrection (2nd Cor. 5:1-5).
2. This eternal perspective motivates us to greater diligence in preparation for the Judgment Seat of Christ (2nd Cor. 5:6-10).
3. Paul provides the Corinthians with a message of love—so that they may have an answer for Paul’s critics among them (2nd Cor. 5:11,12).
 - a. This is the sacrificial love message of living for Christ controlled by the love of Christ.
 - b. The message is the Gospel message of reconciliation.
 - c. Our function as new creatures is to fulfill our role as ambassadors—communicating that message of reconciliation through our imputed righteousness.

Second Corinthians Chapter Six

1. Believers are fellow workers, and are urged to commend themselves as ministers (διάκονοι diakonoi #1249) of God, so as to not discredit the ministry (διακονία diakonia #1248) (2nd Cor. 6:1-4a).
 - a. Our ministry in the Dispensation of the Church is a ministry of difficulties (vv.4b,5).
 - b. Our ministry in the Dispensation of the Church is a ministry of Divine empowerment (vv.6,7).
 - c. Our ministry in the Dispensation of the Church is a ministry of contradictions (vv.8-10).
2. As Paul pours out his heart to the Corinthians, he is troubled by their self-imposed restraints (2nd Cor. 6:11-13).
3. “Stop becoming unequally yoked with unbelievers” (2nd Cor. 6:14-18).
 - a. A basic principle under the Mosaic Law (Deut. 22:10) finds practical application in personal relationships under Grace—marriage, business partnerships, etc.
 - b. Those in Christ have no partnership, fellowship, harmony, commonality, or agreement with those in Adam.
 - c. Such unequal unions defile the believer, and restrain them from fruitful ministry.
 - 1) Separation from unbelievers is required, but this does not preclude association with unbelievers (1st Cor. 5:9-13).
 - 2) Separation does preclude participation with unbelievers in their unfruitful deeds of darkness (Eph. 5:7,11).

Second Corinthians Chapter Seven

1. Paul brings the issue of holiness back to the Corinthians particular circumstances, as he urges them to prepare for his soon arrival (2nd Cor. 7:1-4).

2. Paul has comfort and joy in anticipation of his third visit to Corinth, because of the good report he received from Titus when they met in Macedonia (2nd Cor. 7:5-16).

Answers to TTB2022-408 Exercises

1. The death of Stephen
2. Acts 8:5-13
3. Saul
4. Peter
5. False
6. Salamis
7. False.
8. Immature believers from Judea (Acts 15:1)
9. Turkey
10. [answers vary]

TTB2022-409 Exercises

1. In what chapter of the Bible can we find the fullest and most explicit terminology for the Rapture of the Church?
Answer:
 2. The word “Rapture” is not found in English language Bibles. How is it that this word came to be used for believers being “caught up together with them in the clouds”?
Answer:
 3. How many disciples in Ephesus did Paul instruct in the doctrines regarding the baptism of the Holy Spirit?
Answer:
 4. What nickname does Pastor Bob give to various churches in Corinth and other places that they did not really call themselves?
Answer:
 5. Paul considered it at least inappropriate to be married. [True/False]
Answer:
 6. On what basis should a believer consider waiving a liberty that he has?
Answer:
 7. What operational function is required in order that one’s ministry may be effective?
Answer:
 8. What spiritual gift was a sign to the Jews of the coming destruction of Jerusalem?
Answer:
 9. The spiritual gift of speaking in tongues was widely used in the ministry of edification in local churches. [True/False]
Answer:
 10. Who instigated the disturbance in Ephesus which resulted in a riot when Paul was there?
Answer:
-