



**151<sup>st</sup> Church of Christ**  
**Small Group Study Guide – 1 CORINTHIANS**  
by Richard Wolfe

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**AN IMPERFECT LOCAL CHURCH**  
*A Study in 1 Corinthians*

**LESSON 4: 1 Corinthians 2:1-16**  
**CLASS**

In verse 18 of chapter 1, Paul opened his discussion of the powerful wisdom of God as compared to what the secular world considers powerful and wise. It could be that the evangelists mentioned earlier (Apollos, Cephas and himself) each had a particular style of speaking, as would be expected. And different listeners may have preferred one style or the other. Paul doesn't deny individuality but calls for discernment. The style might be nice, but the content of the message was what mattered. He now admits that by certain standards, his own method was not stylish, and intentionally so. He wanted converts to know the gospel and be convicted by the content rather than the manner of presentation.

**OUTLINE**

**1 Corinthians 1:18-4:21, Human vs. divine wisdom**

**Lesson Outline**

**1 Cor 2: 1-5, Preaching the cross**  
**6-16, Spiritual versus natural perception**

**DISCUSSION**

**1 Cor 2:1-5, Preaching the cross**

- 1. Remembering the work of Paul in Acts (e.g., in Athens, 17:22ff; in Ephesus, 19:8; in Jerusalem, 22:1ff), do you think that Paul was a good speaker/preacher? Did he deliberately do less than his best?**
- 2. By what criteria do you think the Corinthians divided into preacher "groups" (1:12)? What do we know of the abilities and preaching styles of the men mentioned in that verse?**

**Note that Paul doesn't criticize the various preachers, but rather the listeners who applied worldly standards as they listened.**

3. **What do we admire in preaching or in worship that may obscure or replace the content of the message? Should preachers try to be intentionally dull?**
  
4. **If Paul had written 1:17 followed immediately by 2:1, it would have been an accurate description of HOW he preached. What does the passage 1:18-31 (our previous lesson) add to his message by explaining WHY he preached?**
  
5. **The chapter division after 1:31 may seem unfortunate, but in another way it makes sense. What key pronoun in reference to Paul shows up in 2:1-5, but was totally absent in 1:18-31? What does this tell us about the progression of thought?**

### **1 Cor 2:6-16, Spiritual versus natural perception**

#### **2:6-16, The spiritual versus the natural**

It is extremely important to look within the context. Is Paul saying something here that remains more mysterious than the mystery he says has been revealed? Is he introducing some “spiritual” topic out of the blue, and for which our best understanding will be little more than a guess? OR, is he building on things already stated and central to the message? How does this passage fit the context of the preceding and following sections?

Paul has emphasized the mystery revealed as being the gospel, and asserted that Jews & Gentiles followed worldly wisdom, which caused them to reject the gospel as a foolish and weak message. This should guide us in unraveling Paul’s message to the Corinthian Christians who had taken the first step of believing and accepting the gospel.

6. **What key opposing words and thoughts were repeated throughout 1:18-2:5? What new opposing words are now repeatedly added to them?**
  
7. **What kind of Messiah did Jews of the 1<sup>st</sup> century expect? Why? What kind of Christ did God send? How does that idea reflect the statement of verse 9? (Verse 9 is thought to be based on Isaiah 64:3, 4, but it is not an exact quotation. See also Isaiah 55:8.)**
  
8. **If man’s wisdom rejected the kind of Messiah God provided (i.e., a crucified one), what should be expected when our approach to Christian living is also drawn from the “natural” wisdom of the world?**

**9. Does one need to be miraculously inspired to “spiritually discern” God’s will for His people? How were uninspired Jews and Gentiles supposed to believe in the crucified Christ? How were Christians, as in Corinth, supposed to understand how to live and mature as Christians? (Consult Acts 2:22-24 & 3:12-15; John 14:26; Hebrews 2:2-4)**

**10. Paul concedes that in times past (that is, under the Old Testament), much of God’s plan for man was still a mystery (v. 7). But by the time of this writing, he maintains that what we need to know had been revealed. To what cause, then, does he attribute the failure to receive and obey the things taught by the Spirit?**

**Note:** Chapter 2 serves as an important transition into the main message of the book. The second half of chapter 1 affirmed that Jews and Gentiles had rejected the message of the crucified Christ because they evaluated the gospel by human wisdom and standards. The current chapter elaborates on this teaching about trusting God’s wisdom rather than our own, or that of the world around us.

In chapter 3, he will bring this basic message to bear on the problems in the Corinthian church. He will affirm that they were carnally minded, which was the same reason Jews and Gentiles had rejected the gospel in chapter 1. In the same way Christians, when we revert to natural, worldly wisdom, will live contrary to God’s will. The Corinthian church was an early example of this principle.

In short, Christians failed to grow up in Christ for the same reason many people never became Christians – they followed man’s wisdom instead of God’s. Only as they learned to see things from God’s spiritual perspective would the Corinthian saints become the mature, godly people God wanted them to be.