Introduction Lesson 1 II Corinthians 1:1-11

Background -Corinth

- A. A major harbor and commercial center at the tip of the Greek mainland.
- B. Religion consisted of worship to various gods, with the sea-deities (i.e. Poseidon) and Aphrodite being the major influences.
- C. Julius Caesar made it a Roman colony in 46 B.C. and it came to be one of the prominent centers of Greece.
- D. Jews were abundant in this trade center (Acts 18:1-18).
- E. The population in the first century was approximately 600,000 700,000, most of whom were slaves.

Paul's First Trip to Corinth

- A. Paul came alone directly from Athens on his second missionary journey (Acts 18:1), around 50 A.D., with the intent of preaching Christ (I Cor. 2:1-3).
- B. Paul immediately went to work and converted his co-workers Aquilla and Priscilla (Acts 18:2-3).
- C. Paul, as was his custom upon entering a city, reasoned in the synagogue, persuading Jews and Greeks (Acts 18:4-5). He was eventually rejected and lived next door to the synagogue with Justus (Acts 18:6-7).
- D. Crispus, the ruler of the synagogue, and many of the Corinthians were converted, most likely forming the nucleus of the church established at Corinth (Acts 18:8, I Cor. 1:14-16).
- E. Paul was brought up on charges before Gallio, the proconsul of Achaia, by the Jews (Acts 18:12-16). Gallio refused to judge accusations based on Jewish law, with the result that Sosthenes, the ruler of the synagogue, was beaten.
- F. Paul was in Corinth for a year and a half (Acts 18:11, 18). When he departed (around 52 A.D.), he sailed for Syria, taking Aquilla and Priscilla.
- G. It appears that the church was primarily made up of people from the lower class (I Cor. 1:26, 7:21).
- H. Because he had brought the gospel to them, Paul looked upon the Corinthians as his beloved children (I Cor. 4:14-15).

The First Epistle to Corinth

- A. The epistle was written around 55 A.D., from Ephesus while Paul was on his third missionary journey (Acts 19:1, I Cor. 16:8).
- B. Motivations for writing the first letter:

- Reports from the household of Chloe (I Cor. 1:11).
- Reports from Apollos (I Cor. 3:5-6, 16:12).
- Reports from Corinthians (I Cor. 16:17-18).
- Great concern over immorality (I Cor. 5:9).
- Their letters to Paul (I Cor. 7:1).

The Second Epistle to Corinth

- A. The epistle was written around 56 A.D., from Macedonia as Paul was traveling to Corinth (Acts 20:1-2, I Cor. 16:5-6).
- B. Primary reasons for writing the second letter:
 - Joy at the news of Titus of how they had responded to the first letter
 - Further encouragement to be ready with a gift for needy saints
 - Defense of his apostleship

1. How does Paul describe God (vs. 3)?

Questions (II Cor. 1:1-11)

- 2. What did Paul hope to be able to do for others (vs. 4)?
- 3. What should the Corinthians gain whether Paul was afflicted or was comforted (vs. 6)?
- 4. What was the affliction Paul had experienced in Asia (look at Acts 19:23-41)?
- 5. What lesson was Paul expected to have learn from his affliction (vs. 9)?
- 6. What does Paul ask of the Corinthians (vs. 11)?

Write down one topic or fact that you know about any of the following chapters of I Corinthians:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.
- 14.
- 15.
- 16.

Write down one topic or fact that you know about any of the following chapters of II Corinthians:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11. 12.
- 13.

The Triumph of Sincerity

Lesson 2

II Corinthians 1:12 - 2:17

Introduction

In this section, Paul explains his actions and defends his character, both of which seem to have been questioned by the Corinthians as they were apparently called into question by false teachers in their midst. This fact must have been disheartening for Paul, yet his love for the Corinthians shines through even in this section which may at first glance seem self-centered with a focus on personal vindication. Paul refers to his previous letter and his anxiety over the Corinthians' reaction to it. He mentions again the individual from whom they have withdrawn their fellowship, now urging them to forgive and comfort him.

Paul's Change of Plans - 1:12 - 2:2

- 1. How does Paul explain his character and attitude, especially in relation to the Corinthians?
- 2. Explain Paul's intentions in writing to the Corinthians.
- 3. Had Paul planned to come to Corinth? Why had his plans changed? What did his change of mind not reveal about his character?
- 4. What promises can always be counted on as being true?
- 5. In this section, who does Paul talk about the most in terms of his source of strength, confidence, identity? Who makes him confident? How does he demonstrate this confidence?

Pai

Pain, F	orgiveness & Comfort - 2:3-11
-	Why had Paul previously written a letter to the Corinthians? (NOTE: There are multiple reasons mentioned in this section.) How did he feel about the letter?
2.	What had they done toward the offender mentioned here? What situation mentioned in 1 Corinthians is this possibly referring to? (HINT: Look for a passage in 1 Corinthians that refers to dealing with a sinful brother.)
3.	How were they to treat the man now? Why was their treatment of him important?
4.	APPLICATION: How do the principles in this section help us in our relationships with each other?
-	The state of the s
2.	What was his reaction to the news from Corinth? (see 7:5-9)
3.	Though he was concerned about the state of the church in Corinth and his ministry fo them, what attitude does Paul demonstrate at the end of ch. 2?
4.	How does he identify himself and the impact of his ministry?

5. What was the work that he was seeking to accomplish?

A Ministry for God's Glory Lesson 3 Il Corinthians 3:1-4:6

Here we begin a long section in which Paul defends and defines his ministry and his general perspective on life as a reconciled ambassador for Christ. One evidence of the divine approval of Paul's ministry's was the conversion of the Corinthians who are described as a letter of commendation read and understood by all. Chapter 3 mainly deals with comparison and contrast of the ministry of the Spirit and the ministry of the Letter. Despite the greater glory of the Spirit, many fail to see it because a veil remains lying on their hearts. While this may seem like it would be a source of great discouragment, Paul demonstrates a confidence that finds its source outside of any human influence.

Using the attached worksheet, read and make notes on the text. What do you see?

The Corinthians and Paul - 3.1-6

- 1. Why did Paul say that the Corinthians should trust him? What does he say about what the Corinthians meant to him?
- 2. In your own words, explain the confidence Paul had (3:4-6).
- 3. How are we made "sufficient" through the Spirit?

Spirit vs. Letter – 3.7-18

1. Paul talks a lot about "glory" in this section (10 times -- 3:7, 8, 9, 10, 11). What do you think the word "glory" means in this conversation? (Use an English dictionary, Greek lexicon, etc. to learn what the technical definitions are, then think about what the word could mean in this particular context.)

2. Complete the table below contrasting the ministries of the Spirit and of the Letter (3.3-18):

MINISTRY OF THE SPIRIT	MINISTRY OF THE LETTER
ON HUMAN HEARTS (V. 3)	
NEW COVENANT (V. 6)	
	KILLS (V. 6)
OF LIFE (V. 7)	
	GLORY ENDS (V. 7, 10, 11)
	GLORIOUS (V. 8)
RIGHTEOUSNESS (V. 9)	
	FROM MOSES (V. 15)

- 3. What does this more glorious ministry provide those who proclaimed it (3.12)?
- 4. Be prepared to explain the symbol of "the veil" used in 3.13-16--both the original Bible story it refers to as well as how it explains the spiritual condition of many people in Paul's day (and ours for that matter).
- 5. When is "the veil" taken away?
- 6. What happens as a result of "the veil" being removed?
- 7. Into what are we being transformed?

The Light of the Gospel – 4.1-6

- 1. What made Paul not lose heart? How did he live and minister in such a way that demonstrated courage?
- 2. What was Paul's attitude toward those who reject the Gospel? Why do people reject the Gospel?
- 3. What is the Gospel really about? What does it reveal? What does it do for those who "unveil" their hearts to receive it?

The Glory of God in Jars of Clay

Lesson 4

II Corinthians 4:7 - 5:10

Paul previously stressed the differences in the hearts of Christians and of those whose hearts were veiled (3:15). By being able to know the glory of God, Paul was able to be courageous (4:1) and to denounce the things of the world. This section explains the strength and motivation for those who are servants of Christ. How can we overcome a world full of hardships and stay focused on sharing the gospel of Christ? Here Paul explains what it was that strengthened him to live dangerously for the sake of Christ. It was also certainly meant to be a paasage of motivation to the Corinthians, renewing their fervor in serving God and reminding them of their (and our) purpose and promise in Christ.

Using the attached worksheet, read and make notes on the text. What do you see?

Jars of Clay - 4:7-15

- 1. Why was the treasure ("knowledge of the glory of God," see 4.6) in "jars of clay"?
- 2. Which of the description(s) of Paul's sufferings impress you the most?
- 3. What does Paul say was the purpose of his suffering? What does he say life is all about for the servant of Christ?
- 4. What caused Paul to continue to speak? What was the result of him speaking?

The Weight of Glory - 4:16 - 5:5

1. Use the table below to list the contrasts (there are at least 3 or 4 depending on how you see the passage) listed in 4.16-18:

2.	Be prepared to explain the meaning of the following concepts in this context: a. "So we do not lose heart." (4.16) b. "an eternal weight of glory" (4.17)
3.	What metaphor(s) does Paul use to describe our lives in 5.1-5? How does this section help you to get a better perspective on your life?
4.	RESEARCH: Find another passage in the NT that uses similar language and further explains 5.4.
-	With all of this discussion on his ministry, eternity, temporal suffering, etc., Paul lists some things that define his life in Christ. List as many as you can find in 5.6-10.
2.	What does it mean to be at home or absent in the body? At home or absent from the Lord?
3.	What does this passage teach should be "our aim"? What makes this "aim" challenging for us?
4.	According to 5.10, on what basis will God judge us?

Reconciliation Lesson 5

II Corinthians 5:11 – 6:10

Introduction

It is difficult to find a breaking point between this section and the previous one because Paul's discussion is so interrelated. Having described our future home in heaven, he stresses the need to serve God in all situations, for a day of judgment will come. Briefly, he again insists that he is not commending himself, but rather attempting to please God. His role, he explains, is that of an ambassador bringing a message of reconciliation from God; reconciliation provided through the sacrifice and death of Christ.

Reconciliation of God - 5:11-21

- 1. What was a motivation to persuade men?
- 2. Paul desired to be commended in their hearts and conscience (vs. 11, 12), but this commendation should occur through Paul's service to God, not by any special efforts directed toward them.
- 3. Read Romans 5:15-19. In what sense did one die for all?
- 4. Where is a person a new creature?
- 5. Define reconciliation. Read Romans 5:6-11. Who desired reconciliation.
- 6. How does God bring about reconciliation in the life of an individual?

To whom has God committed the word of reconciliation?
Read Romans 8:3 and explain vs. 21.
and Conditions of Paul's Ministry - 6:1-10 How can we receive the grace of God in vain?
Divide vs. 4-7 into two lists: one of the blessings of Paul's ministry, and the other of the difficulties of his work.
Explain how the contrasts listed in vs. 8-10 can all be true. Try to use specific examples from the life of Paul.
Read Philippians 4:11, 12.

Wisdom of God Lesson 6

II Corinthians 6:11 - 7:16

Introduction

This section is perhaps the most personal of the epistle. Finishing his discussion of reconciliation in 5:20, 21, Paul urges them to avoid receiving the grace of god in vain. He then describes the condition of his ministry, listing both sufferings at the hands of men and blessings given by God. In his personal appeal to them, Paul explains that his heart is open to them, and he desires the same feeling on their part, seeing that he took advantage of no one. Finally, in this section Paul describes the great joy he felt in learning of their reponse to his previous epistle. Not only Paul, but Titus as well had been refreshed by the penitent, obedient spirit of the Corinthians.

Personal Appeal for Their Affection - 6:11 - 7:4

- 1. According to Paul, whose fault was it if there was a strain in their relationship?
- 2. What did Paul desire from them?
- 3. Read I Corinthians 3:16-17 and 6:19-20.
- 4. What does God offer to those who will separate themselves from the world's defilement?
- 5. What should the promises of God prompt us to do?

Response to Paul's Epistle - 7:5-16

- 1. Read 2:13. Why was Paul without relief in Macedonia?
- 2. What news did Titus bring that comforted Paul? Why was he so anxious about this news?

3.	Why was Paul glad he had made the Corinthians sorrowful?
4.	Describe the two kinds of sorrow and their fruit.
5.	What had refreshed Titus? How had he been received by the Corinthians?

Attitude in Offering Lesson 7

II Corinthians 8:1 - 24

Introduction

Titus had traveled through Macedonia, annd Paul now knew of the Macedonian's generosity in making an offering for the needy saints. The Corinthians had previously been urged to make a collection on the first day of the week (I Corinthians 16:1-3) for the saints, and now Paul tells them of the efforts of the Macedonians, encouraging them to act in a similar manner. Paul also commends to them Titus and another brother whom he does not name (vs. 18). He ends this chapter with a challenge for them to show the proof of their love.

Macedonian Example - 8:1-15

- 1. What had been given to the churches of Macedonia (vs. 1)?
- 2. What was the financial condition of the Macedonian churches?
- 3. Describe how much the Macedonians gave. What had they done first, before they made a financial offering?
- 4. In what did Paul believe the Corinthians already abounded?
- 5. What did Paul say about Jesus Christ?
- 6. What did Paul say the Corinthians already possessed (vs. 11)? Because of this, what does he expect them to do?
- 7. What general principle is taught in vs. 12-15?

Commendation of Individuals - 8:16-24

What was in the heart of Titus? How did he receive it?
 What concerned Paul about the collection (vs. 20)?
 Paul took thought for things honorable in the sight of whom?
 How does Paul describe Titus to them (vs. 23)?

5. What was it that Paul hoped the Corinthians would demonstrate by their actions?

Attitude of a Giver

Lesson 8

II Corinthians 9:1 - 15

Introduction

Paul continues to urge the Corinthians to fufill their commitment to make an offering. He mentions that he has boasted of their preparation to the Macedonians, and now fears that they will not carry through with their promise. To encourage them, he explains the he who gives sparingly will reap sparingly. He points out that God loves a cheerful giver, and the gift should be made voluntarily. The result of the gift would be that God would be glorified by many.

Proper Preparation - 9:1-5

- 1. What had Paul boasted to the Macedonians?
- 2. What did Paul now request of the Corinthians?
- 3. The Corinthians' gift was to be of what and not as what?

A Cheerful Giver - 9:6-15

- 1. What is the rule regarding sowing and reaping?
- 2. How should an individual give? What should not be the motivation?
- 3. What does God love?
- 4. What does God provide us with? What does this allow us to do?

- 5. What was to result from this offering (vs. 11-12)?
- 6. What would be the reaction of those who were to receive the gift (vs. 13-14)?
- 7. What do you think is the gift mentioned in vs. 15?

Defense of Apostleship Lesson 9

II Corinthians 10:1 - 18

Introduction

Prior to this point of the epistle, Paul has spoken in the plural sense, "we", as he has defended himself and others. He shifts the emphasis to himself alone, saying "Now I, Paul, myself...". The reason for this is that he has begun to defend his apostolic authority agianst those who were undermining it at Corinth. Their attacks were evidently personal, and now Paul's defense is also personal. However, he is careful throughout to stress that his might or power is solely derived from God.

Spiritual Warfare - 10:1-6

- 1. What qualities of Christ did Paul claim to possess as he pleaded with them? Read Matthew 11:28-30.
- 2. What did Paul intend to have toward some were at Corinth? Note that the some to whom he refers were the minority at Corinth who were stirring up problems for Paul. What did he say this group thought of him (vs. 2)?
- 3. What did Paul do in the flesh? What did he not do according to the flesh?
- 4. What weapons did Paul use? What were these weapons capable of accomplishing?

Paul's Authority - 10:7-11

- 1. What should a person in Christ conclude about Paul?
- 2. Did Paul have the ability to boast about the authority which the Lord had given him? Why was he cautious about this?
- 3. What accusation had been made against Paul (vs. 10)?

4. What did Paul say in regard to this accusation?

A Proper Measure - 10:12-18

- 1. What insufficient measure were Paul's enemies using to measure themselves?
- 2. God had appointed Paul a sphere or province which included the Corinthians. Read I Corinthians 3:1-10 and Romans 15:20-21 and explain what he meant.
- 3. What mutual benefits did desire from his relationship with the Corinthians (vs. 15)?
- 4. Where should glorying take place?
- 5. Who is truly commended?

Wisdom of God Lesson 10

II Corinthians 11:1 - 33

Introduction

Paul's fear that the Corinthians would be beguiled by false teachers led him to defend himself against those who tried to betray themselves as apostles of Christ. Because of the boasting of the false teachers, Paul attacks them by "boasting" of his accomplishments. By viewing the circumstances of Paul's ministry, the Corinthians could clearly see that he was indeed a true apostle of Christ, self-sacrificing, courageous, and always concerned for their spiritual welfare. While Paul appears uncomfortable making this type of self-defense (referring to it as foolish speaking), it was certainly effective in calling attention to the true nature of Christian service.

Why No Wages? - 11:1-11

- 1. Earlier Paul stated he felt as a father to the Corinthians. How does he feel toward them in this section?
- 2. Be prepared to explain the similarities between Eve's and the Corinthians' beguilement.
- 3. What was Paul's rank among the apostles? among sinners (I Timothy 1:15)?
- 4. Paul took no wages from the Corinthians. Read I Corinthians 9:11-19 to understand why. How had some of the Corinthians interpretated his action? What was Paul's reply to them?

False Teachers - 11:12-21

- 1. What does Paul call his critics?
- 2. How can Satan appear as an angel of light? Why would he choose this approach?

4.	Since boasting was not of the Lord (vs. 17), why did Paul use this method?
	ferings - 11:22-32 What earthly position did Paul possess?

3. What did the ministers of Satan attempt to do?

- 2. List each of Paul's physical sufferings and each of his emotional sufferings. Alongside each list a reference from the book of Acts or other scriptures which elaborate on this suffering:
- 3. In what does Paul say he would glory?

Thorn in the Flesh Lesson 11

II Corinthians 12:1 - 21

Introduction

In this section Paul continues to "boast" in order to show that he was indeed an apostle (and thus a teacher of the true gospel). He explains that his glorying should have been unnecessary, for the signs of an apostle had been performed among them (vs. 11,12). Here his glorying focuses on his weaknesses. He mentions his thorn in the flesh which would prevent him from being overexalted. He concludes the section be stating his readiness to come to them along with his fear that he might have to mourn over many who had not repented.

Thorn in the Flesh - 12:1-10

- 1. Do you believe Paul is speaking of himself in vs. 2-4? Why or why not?
- 2. Be prepared to discuss what is paradise or the third heaven?
- 3. What was the purpose of Paul's thorn in the flesh? Are we told what it was?
- 4. Why was Paul willing to glory in his weaknesses?
- 5. When was Paul strong? Explain.

- 1. Why had Paul become foolish?
- 2. What were the signs of an apostle?
- 3. For what "wrong" does Paul ask forgiveness?

Third Visit - 12:14-21

- 1. What questions does Paul ask the Corinthians? What is his point?
- 2. What did Paul fear he would find if he came?
- 3. How would Paul react if he found what he feared?

Final Words Lesson 12

II Corinthians 13:1 - 14

Introduction

Paul's final words to the Corinthians are a mixture of gentle encouragement and reminders of his warnings. He speaks clearly of those that sin, warning that he would not spare, but would deal sharply with them when he came again. He reminds them of the victory of Christ, the opportunity they had to allow Christ to live in them. Finally, he gives them a series of exhortations in order that the God of love and peace might dwell among them.

Paul's Farewell - 13:1-14

- 1. Paul makes it clear in vs. 1,2 that he will deal with those who sin when he comes to Corinth.
- 2. Read II Corinthians 8:9 and Hebrews 2:14-18. Use these passages to explain what Christ accomplished through weakness.
- 3. How do we try ourselves? Read I John 3:24 and Ephesians 3:17 to explain how Christ lives in us.
- 4. Why did Paul pray for them not to sin?
- 5. Use II Corinthians 4:7-15 to explain vs. 9.
- 6. Note how often Paul brings up the thought of vs. 10 (cf. 1:23; 10:9; 13:2).
- 7. Be prepared to:
 - a. explain how they could accomplish each of Paul's exhortations in vs. 11
 - b. explain which of their problems would be resolved by achieving Paul's exhortation.
- 8. How does vs. 14 teach that a trinity exists?

REVIEW Lesson 13

Read 2 Corinthians at least once more all the way through. As you read, note passages that have particular relevance to our goals, listed below.

1.	Live more faithfully to the commitment we have made to God
2.	Be more aware of the nearness and comfort of God
3.	Be more motivated and prepared to share the Gospel
4.	Be more aware of the needs of others and willing to sacrifice to help them
5.	Think more constantly of the life we have beyond this one
_	t least) 3 life lessons that you have gained from our study of 2 Corinthians and be red to discuss in class.
	was your favorite passage (it can be a single verse or a section of chapters) in 2 hians? Why? How has it helped you?

Match the following quotes with the appropriate verse reference. Be prepared to answer from memory in class. Try to remember how these quotes fit into the context of where Paul writes them.

1.	1.3-4 of	Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of mercies and God all comfort, who comforts us in all our affliction, so that we may be able to comfort
	those	who are in any affliction, with the comfort with which we ourselves are comforted by God.
2.	2.4	For I wrote to you out of much affliction and anguish of heart and with many tears, not
		to cause you pain but to let you know the abundant love that I have for you.
3.	2.14-16	But thanks be to God, who in Christ always leads us in triumphal procession, and
	through	us spreads the fragrance of the knowledge of him everywhere. For we are the aroma of
		Christ to God among those who are being saved and among those who are perishing, to
		one a fragrance from death to death, to the other a fragrance from life to life. Who is
		sufficient for these things? (2.14-16)
4.	3.16-18	But when one turns to the Lord, the veil is removed. Now the Lord is the Spirit, and
		where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is freedom. And we all, with unveiled
		face, beholding the glory of the Lord, are being transformed into the same image from
		one degree of glory to another. For this comes from the Lord who is the Spirit.
5.	4.7	But we have this treasure in jars of clay, to show that the surpassing power belongs to
_	4.46.40	God and not to us.
6.	4.16-18	So we do not lose heart. Though our outer self is wasting away, our inner self is being
		renewed day by day. For this light momentary affliction is preparing for us an eternal
		weight of glory beyond all comparison, as we look not to the things that are seen but to the things that are unseen. For the things that are seen are transient, but the things that
		are unseen are eternal.
7.	5.6-8	So we are always of good courage. We know that while we are at home in the body we
,.	3.0 0	are away from the Lord, for we walk by faith, not by sight. Yes, we are of good courage,
		and we would rather be away from the body and at home with the Lord.
8.	5.9	So whether we are at home or away, we make it our aim to please him.
9.	5.20-21	Therefore, we are ambassadors for Christ, God making his appeal through us. We
	implore	you on behalf of Christ, be reconciled to God. For our sake he made him to be sin who
		knew no sin, so that in him we might becomethe righteousness of God.
10.	6.14	Do not be unequally yoked with unbelievers. For what partnership has righteousness
		with lawlessness? Or what fellowship has light with darkness?
11.	7.9-10	As it is, I rejoice, not because you were grieved, but because you were grieved into
		repenting. For you felt a godly grief, so that you suffered no loss through us. For godly
		grief produces a repentance that leads to salvation without regret, whereas worldly
12	grief	produces death.
12.	8.1-2	We want you to know, brothers, about the grace of God that has been given among the
	and their	churches of Macedonia, for in a severe test of affliction, their abundance of joy extreme poverty have overflowed in a wealth of generosity on their part.
12	9.6-7	The point is this: whoever sows sparingly will also reap sparingly, and whoever sows
13.	3.0-7	bountifully will also reap bountifully. Each one must give as he has decided in his
		heart, not reluctantly or under compulsion, for God loves a cheerful giver.
14	10.4-6	For the weapons of our warfare are not of the flesh but have divine power to destroy
	= 3 •	strongholds. We destroy arguments and every lofty opinion raised against the
		knowledge of God, and take every thought captive to obey Christ, being ready to punish
		every disobedience, when your obedience is complete.
		·

15. 11.1-3	I wish you would bear with me in a little foolishness. Do bear with me! For I feel a divine jealousy for you, since I betrothed you to one husband, to present you as a pure virgin
to	Christ. But I am afraid that as the serpent deceived Eve by his cunning, your
thoughts wi	ll be led astray from asincere and pure devotion to Christ.
16. 12.19	Have you been thinking all along that we have been defending ourselves to you? It is in
	the sight of God that we have been speaking in Christ, and all for your upbuilding, beloved.
17. 13.5	Examine yourselves, to see whether you are in the faith. Test yourselves. Or do you not
	realize this about yourselves, that Jesus Christ is in you?—unless indeed you fail to meet the test!

Place the appropriate title with the corresponding section of 2 Corinthians.

•	Introduction	1.1-11
•	Paul's Changed Plans	1.12-2.17
•	The Ministry of Glory	3.1-4.6
•	Christian Perspective	4.7-5.21
•	Paul & Corinthians' Relationship	6.1-7.16
•	Giving for the Saints	8.1-9.15
•	Paul's Defense	10.1-12.13

Final Instructions & Warnings