

2 CORINTHIANS -- Chapter 1

Paul, before leaving Ephesus (from where he had sent 1 Corinthians), he sent Titus to Corinth, to learn of the state of the church there. Titus was to meet Paul at Troas and bring him a report (1 Cor. 16:5-8; Cor. 2:12,13). Paul arrived at Troas, but Titus was not there, which thing saddened Paul. Neither when he arrived in Macedonia did Paul find Titus waiting, and the grief continued (7:5), but finally Titus arrived (7:6). From Macedonia Paul sent this letter, 2 Corinthians, by Titus to the church in Corinth (8:16-24).

1. To whom did Paul and _____ direct this letter?
2. God is the God of all _____, comforting those in affliction in order that these may in turn _____ others in affliction.
3. What two things abounded in Paul?
4. The Corinthian Christians were partakers not only of the _____, but also of the _____.
5. The sufferings in particular, mentioned by Paul in ver. 8, likely were those that came as a result of the disturbance that _____ and the silversmiths caused (Acts 19:____-____).
6. According to ver. 8, to what extent was Paul weighed down with the affliction that he suffered in Asia?
7. Paul's reaction to that situation was that we should not trust in ourselves, but in _____, because he is the one who _____ the dead.
8. What other things contributed to the salvation of Paul from that situation?
9. To what does the word "gift" in ver. 11 refer?
10. The testimony of Paul's conscience was that his behavior in the world was one of _____ and sincerity of God, and not that of _____.
11. Paul had detractors in Corinth (the Judaizers) who questioned Paul's sincerity in what he said and wrote. But Paul, in ver. ____, tells the Corinthians that what he wrote was exactly what he meant. He was not insincere, his enemies to the contrary!
12. The majority of the Corinthians had gloried in Paul, recognizing his apostleship, and Paul gloried in them as true converts to Christ. This is his point in ver. ____.
13. Paul's original travel plan, as respects the Corinthians, was to go first to _____, then to _____, and from _____ come again to _____.
14. Paul's enemies insinuated that he could not be trusted; rather, that he said _____ and _____ at the same time, as one motivated by the flesh.
15. Just as God is faithful, not being yes and no at the same time, neither was _____ word duplicitous (yes and no at the same time).
16. In ver. 19 Paul associates himself, as respects sincerity of word, with _____.
17. God's promises have to do with the gospel of Christ, and when man obeys that gospel, it brings _____ to God.
18. God established the _____ with Paul, and _____ Paul as a chosen apostle and sealed him (showing authenticity and ownership) and gave him (and the other apostles) the _____ of the Spirit (their baptism in the Holy Spirit) so as to be able to speak with inspiration.
19. The true reason why Paul changed his original plan to come directly to Corinth was not because of fickleness, but simply to _____ them, giving them time to correct their errors.
20. Paul was not the _____ of their faith, but the helper of their _____.
21. One's steadfastness is determined by his _____.

2 CORINTHIANS -- Chapter 2

1. If Paul had gone to Corinth, before the problem had been corrected, he would have had to go with _____. This he did not want to do.
2. Paul's first letter had caused sorrow to the _____; now, if they would repent it would bring _____ to Paul.
3. He did not go in person, rather he _____ them in order not to have sadness upon seeing some in sin. He should have received joy of the Corinthians, which thing he would receive of them if they repented.
4. When Paul wrote them about their sin, it was not with the purpose of _____, but with the purpose of making them know of his _____ for them.
5. The fornicator brother (1 Corinthians, chap. ___) had caused sorrow, not only to _____, but to the _____.
6. In ver. 6, the word _____ indicates that the discipline here referred to was not individual, but rather _____.
7. In reference to the disciplined one, what two steps was the church now to take?
8. It was now up to the church to _____ their love to him.
9. Paul had written the other letter (1 Corinthians), not only to correct the fornicator, but also to know if the Corinthian brethren were _____ in all things.
10. When the church pardoned, _____ pardoned.
11. How could Satan have gained advantage over the Corinthians?
12. Name a couple of the "devices" that Satan employs.
13. What does ver. 12 say that indicates that Paul had a good opportunity in Troas to convert people to Christ?
14. For whom was Paul waiting in Troas?
15. How long did Paul remain in Troas?
16. From Troas, where did he go?
17. Paul met _____ (7:6) in Troas, and the good report that he brought to Paul caused Paul here in 2:14-16 to break forth in _____ to God for leading Christians always in _____ in Christ.
18. God manifested in the apostles the _____ of his knowledge in every place. To the saved, it is a savor of _____ unto _____, and to the lost a savor of _____ unto _____.
19. For the things of salvation man in himself is not _____, but an inspired apostle is (3:5).
20. Of what did Paul accuse the false teachers in Corinth in reference to the word of God?
21. But on the other hand, Paul used _____ in speaking in Christ.
22. He spoke as _____ and in God's _____.

2 CORINTHIANS -- Chapter 3

1. The Judaizing brethren, who had come from Judaea, had brought letters or epistles of _____, commending themselves. Paul did not need such letters because he was an _____.
2. The "epistle" that Paul had was the very _____ themselves. That "epistle" had been written in Paul's _____, because there Paul kept the remembrances of his work among them and his appreciation for them.
3. _____, knowing about the church in Corinth, knew about and read that "epistle."
4. The Corinthian Christians were an epistle of _____, ministered by _____, because he had preached the holy gospel among them.
5. Paul now begins, in order to expose the falsity of the judaizers, a contrast between the Law of Moses (the Old Testament) and the Law of Christ (the New Testament). The Ten Commandments were written on _____ of _____; but the work of Christ, through the apostle Paul, was made on _____ that are _____ of _____. Paul did not use ink but the _____ of the living God.
6. Paul had _____ through Christ that God would accept the Corinthians as an "epistle" of Christ.
7. The _____ of Paul, in his work as an apostle, did not proceed from himself, but from _____.
8. The phrase, "sufficient as ministers," (v.6), does not refer to capable preachers today, but to the _____.
9. The old covenant (the Law of Moses, with its circumcision) is described as being "of _____," and that _____, while the new covenant (the Law of Christ) is described as being "of _____" that giveth _____.
10. The old covenant is called "the _____ of _____ (v. 7) and of _____" (v. 9), while the new covenant is called "the _____ of the _____ and of _____" (v. 8,9).
11. It follows that, if the old covenant had glory, then the new covenant would _____ in glory.
12. Give the two verbs in v. 11 that form a contrast.
13. In v. 13, what thing was passing away, or being done away?
14. Who takes away the veil of the old covenant? (Consider Rom. 10:4).
15. Today what keeps that "veil" from being taken away from the Jew?
16. The Lord Jesus Christ is the author of the new covenant, the "ministration of the Spirit." (v. 8). Therefore, where he is there is _____, just as where Moses is there is _____ (Gal. 4:24,25).
17. The Christian sees the glory of Christ with _____ face, as one would look into a mirror.

2 CORINTHIANS -- Chapter 4

1. Using the "editorial WE" (referring to himself, Paul, as an apostle that refuses to spiritually faint, in ver. 1 to what "ministry" does he refer? (See 3:6).
2. With reference to the false teachers in Corinth, in ver. 2 of what three things does Paul indirectly accuse them?
3. The Gospel is very clear, but to them that are _____ it is "veiled" because Satan _____ their understanding.
4. The object of Paul's preaching was not himself, but rather _____. As for himself, he presented himself simply as a _____ of the Corinthians. He was seeking their spiritual good.
5. According to ver. 6, Paul always put _____ first, and never any man, because it was _____ who made light to shine (Gen. 1:2,3), but it is Satan (ver. 4), through the false teacher, who advocates darkness.
6. In ver. 7, to what does the phrase "earthen vessels" refer, and to what does the word "treasure" refer?
7. The excellent power of the gospel obviously was from _____ and not from _____.
8. The apostles, instead of being powerful persons, were often pressed, perplexed, pursued and smitten down, but were not _____, _____, _____, nor _____.
9. What did Paul always carry about in his body?
10. The apostles, being always delivered to death because they preached the gospel faithfully, manifested in their mortal flesh the _____.
11. What benefit did the Corinthian brethren have from these sufferings of the apostles?
12. The speaking of the apostles was based on their _____. (Consider Psalm 110). Paul uses the word "spirit" in this context in the sense of "disposition."
13. Paul trusted in that _____ would raise him up in the resurrection day.
14. Paul's sufferings, in preaching the gospel, were for the sake or cause of the brethren in _____.
15. What abounded to the glory of God as a consequence of the grace extended to the Corinthians as Paul suffered for them?
16. The outward man (the physical body) _____, but in the case of the faithful Christian (as Paul was), the _____ man (the soul) is renewed _____.
17. Compared with the eternal weight glory to come, the _____ that Paul suffered was _____ and just for a _____.
18. In ver. 18 the phrase "look not" means "not appreciate" or "not consider (afflictions) as an end in themselves." Paul says that the things that _____ are the things that we should "look at, or consider" as of greatest importance.
19. The reason for all this is simple: the things that are seen are _____ (pertaining to time), while the things that _____ are eternal (pertaining to everlasting life with God).

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Afflictions did not deter Paul from his spiritual goals. What one suffers for Christ prepares him for eternal glories. It is part of the discipline that God has for his children.

2 CORINTHIANS -- Chapter 5

1. In ver. 1, with what word does Paul refer to the "earthly house," or physical body of man, and with what two words to the glorified body that awaits the Christian in the resurrection?
2. In ver. 2, the glorified body to be received by the Christian is called his _____ which is from _____.
3. Whether or not the soul has a body in which to dwell is presented under the figure of being either _____ or _____.
4. Paul did not desire to die and be without a body, but to be _____ upon (or, further _____), and thus _____ will be swallowed up of _____.
5. The one who has made possible to have a glorified body in eternity is _____. The earnest, or guarantee, of the Spirit, is the inspired message to the apostles, confirmed by miracles.
6. A Christian in this life is considered _____, but as to Christ, he is considered to be _____.
7. A Christian does not walk by _____, but by _____. (Remember this passage: it is _____:_____.
8. Which was Paul's preference: to be alive in the flesh or to be dead as to this life and to be present with Christ? (What is *our* preference?)
9. In ver. 9, what does Paul mean by the terms "home" (or "present") and "absent?"
10. Why is it necessary for each person to appear before the judgment seat of Christ?
11. What motivated Paul to persuade men with the gospel truth, in spite of all opposition from his detractors (mainly, the Judaizers)? (Paul here begins to speak of his ministry as an apostle to the Gentiles).
12. God knew who Paul was. Paul hoped that also to the Corinthians he was _____.
13. What Paul was writing to the Corinthians was not to _____ himself anew to them, but rather to give them the occasion to _____ on behalf of Paul as they replied to the Judaizers who gloried only in _____.
14. Paul was accused of being crazy, but _____ knew that it wasn't so, and certainly the Corinthians should have known that he spoke with a _____ mind.
15. In ver. 14, to whom does the word "one" refer? Rom. 6:23 is a good commentary on the phrase, "therefore (or, then) all died."
16. Christians should not live unto (or, for) _____ but unto _____.
17. Whereas the Judaizers based their contentions on fleshly considerations, Paul based his on the claims of Jesus of deity. Paul, before his conversion, and while persecuting Christians, based his actions upon a (fleshly, spiritual) Jesus.
18. Cite ver. 17 by memory.
19. In ver. 18, to whom does the second word "us" refer?
20. In ver. 19, what phrase refers to the gospel?
21. According to ver. 20, what are the apostles in their work of reconciliation?
22. To whom is reference made in ver. 21?

2 CORINTHIANS -- Chapter 6

1. With whom were the apostles working together?
2. How can one receive the grace of God in vain?
3. Ver. 2 is cited from Isa. 49:_____.
4. As God in the time of Isaiah had succored his people, _____ was the day of _____ for the Corinthians.
5. Paul greatly appreciated his work as an apostle, being careful always not to give an occasion of _____.
6. In vv. 4-10 Paul speaks of his conduct and his experiences as a _____ of his work as a minister of God.
7. Which word in ver. 4 signifies perseverance?
8. According to 12:10, why did Paul take pleasure in necessities and persecutions?
9. Which two words in ver. 5 are represented by what happened in Acts 16:19-40?
10. Ver. 6 has to do more with the personal life of _____, than his experiences in the life of an apostle.
11. According to ver. 8, Paul had to suffer _____ as if he were a _____.
12. In ver. 9, which two words correspond to what Paul had already written in 4:10?
13. Paul was poor in the goods of this life, but at the same time he made the Corinthians _____.
14. Toward the _____ Paul opened his _____ and _____ his heart.
15. The Corinthians were not straitened in Paul, but yes they were straitened in their own _____.
16. Upon writing the words of ver. 13, Paul directed himself to the Corinthians as a _____.
17. Verses 14-18 in context treat of errors, such as those propagated by the Judaizers, and those of idolatry. They do not treat of matrimony per se. To join one's self to unbelievers in fellowship and companionship, is to form an _____.
18. In vv. 14-16, what things does Paul list with which a Christian should not have fellowship?
19. In these verses, what other words does Paul employ to say "fellowship"?
20. Because the church is the _____ of the living God, it should always _____ from among the worldly and _____ no unclean thing.

2 CORINTHIANS -- Chapter 7

1. Where are the promises recorded that are mentioned in ver. 1?
2. According to ver. 1, these promises oblige the Christian to _____
_____.
3. Holiness is a quality in the Christian that ought to be _____.
4. What does the phrase "in the fear of God" mean?
5. What phrase in ver. 2 connects directly with 6:11-13?
6. What Paul said in ver. 2 was not said in order to _____ the Corinthians, but rather to show his love for them.
7. As respected the Corinthians, Paul already was filled with _____ and _____ in spite of his afflictions which he suffered as an apostle of Christ.
8. Where was Paul when he suffered the afflictions mentioned in ver. 5?
9. What was it that consoled him in that place?
10. Not only that brought consolation to Paul, but also the _____ with which Titus was _____, and this caused Paul to _____ even more.
11. The previous letter that Paul had written to the Corinthians had made them sorry, but it was to cause _____ on their part, and this now caused Paul to _____.
12. Name the two kinds of sorrow. Which of the two produces repentance unto salvation?
13. Many have the idea that repentance is simply sorrow, but verse ____ proves that it is not; it is _____ by it.
14. In ver. 11, to what "selfsame thing, or very thing," does Paul refer.
15. Name the seven things that were produced in the Corinthians as a result of their having been made sorry after a godly sort.
16. The fornicator (1 Cor. 5) was the one who did the wrong, and he that suffered the wrong was his _____.
17. The Corinthians had comforted Paul, but the _____ of Titus brought to Paul much more _____.
18. What had caused Titus' joy?
19. Paul had boasted or gloried to _____ about the Corinthians. That boasting turned out to be the _____.
20. Titus had abundant _____ toward the Corinthians because they had received him with _____ and _____.
21. Which word in ver. 15 describes the reaction of the Corinthian brethren in reference to the case of the fornicating brother?
22. Paul in _____ was of good courage concerning the Corinthians.

2 CORINTHIANS -- Chapter 8

1. Name some churches of Macedonia of which we have knowledge.
2. In ver. 2, Paul contrasts the abundance of their _____ with their _____ poverty. (Paul was *not* contrasting their material state with that of the poor among the saints at Jerusalem, Rom. 15:26, per the argument of the institutional brethren).
3. According to ver. 3, a congregation should always do works in conformity with their _____.
4. To participate in benevolence is a (burden, privilege, indifferent matter).
5. According to ver. 4, who are the rightful objects of church benevolence?
6. When a church sends benevolence to needy saints elsewhere, it is expressing f_____.
7. Whom did Paul occupy in the work of seeing that the Corinthians completed their work in this matter?
8. Which word is repeated by Paul in these verses to refer to this work of benevolence from congregations to needy saints elsewhere? G_____. This is how we should look upon such a good work! It is something in which to a_____ (ver. 7).
9. The earnestness of the _____ proved the _____ of the _____.
10. Christ, although he was _____, he made himself _____ that through his _____ Christians might be made _____.
11. As to the work of God, the congregation should not only be ready to _____ to do it, but also to _____ it according to its ability to do so.
12. If there is a willing mind, or readiness, God accepts the grace (gift) according to what one _____, and not according to what he _____ not.
13. According to ver. 14, Paul contrasts the abundance of the _____ with the _____ of the _____ in Jerusalem.
14. In reference to local churches being free from great necessities, God wants that there be _____. This comports with which O.T. passage, as quoted in ver. 15?
15. Paul had sent to Corinth, to work in this matter of benevolence, _____ and another _____.
16. Paul's purpose in being accompanied to Jerusalem to deliver the funds was to avoid any _____.
17. Christians should always take thought for things _____, not only in the sight of _____ but also in the sight of _____.
18. Which word in ver. 23 do you think translates the Greek word, APOSTOLOS?
19. On behalf of whom did Paul say that he gloried?
20. According to ver. _____, the collection under consideration was for the poor saints, and not for the world in general.
21. How does the "Sponsoring Church" violate what ver. 12 says?
22. The matter treated in this, and the following chapter, is treated in 1 Corinthians, chapter _____.

2 CORINTHIANS -- Chapter 9

1. Which verses of this chapter specify that saints are the proper objects of congregational benevolence?
2. As in chapter 8 Paul used the example of the _____ to encourage the _____, now in chapter 9 he says that the zeal of the _____ had influenced the _____.
3. For how long had the Corinthians been preparing themselves for this particular ministration, or service?
4. Paul gloried on behalf of the _____ to the _____.
5. The coming of some _____ to _____ with Paul would have caused shame if the Corinthians had not been prepared in the matter.
6. According to ver. 5, of what should benevolence not be?
7. In the physical world, what determines a bountiful harvest?
8. In order to properly give, or contribute, on the first day of the week, one must _____ in his heart ahead of time how much he is going to give.
9. In ver. 7, which two words are contrasted with "cheerful"?
10. In order to abound unto every good work. God sees to it that one has what? (Give the answer in two words).
11. Which passage does Paul cite to prove it?
12. Name the verbs of action in ver. 10 that are attributed to God.
13. Liberality towards others produces _____ to _____.
14. Was this collection for the saints in Jerusalem (Rom. 15:26) sufficient to supply their needs? Are the monthly donations from many churches to the Sponsoring Church sufficient to supply the "needs" of the project that has been programmed on a brotherhood level?
15. According to ver. 13, for what thing would the Jerusalem saints glorify God upon receiving the benevolence being sent?
16. Ver. 13 says that the offering was unto _____ and unto _____. (Note that the word "men" is italicized, indicating that the word is added, and is not in the original Greek text).
17. Does the word "all" (ver. 13) refer to saints or to non-saints? How do you know?
18. The same "grace" given to the _____ (8:1) was found also among the _____ (9:14).
19. The _____ gift of God motivates one to be generous toward others.
20. Answer yes, or no: The collection in this chapter was gathered from individuals and not from churches (). It was for needy saints (). It was raised but one time only (). It is biblical that churches raise money for non-saints ().

2 CORINTHIANS -- Chapter 10

1. According to Paul's detractors in Corinth, he was _____ among the Corinthians but being absent from them he was _____.
2. He beseeched the Corinthians that when he got to Corinth they would not obligate him to _____.
3. Which of the following phrases characterized Paul? (walk according to the flesh -- be bold against some).
4. There is a big difference between walking _____ the flesh and walking _____ the flesh.
5. The phrase "according to the flesh" indeed had a negative application to Paul as respected (warring, traveling, living).
6. Although a Christian's weapons of warfare are not _____, they are _____.
7. The arguments and every high thing that are of men oppose, or exalt themselves against, the _____ of _____.
8. Every thought of the one who professes to be a Christian must be brought into captivity unto the _____.
9. All _____ must be avenged or punished.
10. Paul accuses his enemies in Corinth of _____ at the things that are before their face, or according to the outward appearance. (What a shame that such occurs among Christians!). John 7:___ speaks of this evil.
11. Those in Corinth, who were claiming to be of Christ, had to admit that Paul also was _____.
12. As an apostle of Christ, Paul had _____. The Lord had given it him for _____ and not for _____.
13. Paul's enemies in the Corinthian church accused him of using his letters to _____ the brethren.
14. They insinuated that his _____ were _____ and _____, but that his physical presence was weak and his _____ of no account.
15. Paul assured this critic that he, Paul, would be the same in _____ with deeds as he was in absence with letters.
16. It is not wise to _____ oneself with those who commend themselves.
17. Paul gloried in conformance with the sphere or measure that _____ had appointed him, to reach even unto the Corinthians.
18. Who arrived first at Corinth with the gospel?
19. The enemies of Paul, by having arrived in Corinth after Paul, were in reality laboring in _____.
20. Paul's enemies were laboring in fields already prepared by Paul. If one is going to _____, he should do it in his own province of work.
21. Instead of glorying in the fields already worked by others, one should glory in _____.
22. Who is the one who in reality is approved?

2 CORINTHIANS -- Chapter 11

1. It was not necessary for Paul to defend his apostleship. So, upon doing it now, in reality he was engaging in a _____.
2. Under the figure of marriage, Paul speaks of how he had converted the _____, presenting them as a _____ to Christ. (So obviously he was jealous over them with a "jealousy of God" -- as the Greek expresses it).
3. In the figure employed in ver. 3, whom did Eve represent?
4. The Judaizers, upon preaching that circumcision was necessary to salvation, in reality were preaching another _____, and another _____ (Gal. 1:6). Which word in ver. 4 is used in the sense of disposition or attitude?
5. Irony is sarcasm, giving to understand the very opposite of what is being said. In ver. 5 Paul uses irony upon referring to the Judaizers as _____.
6. While Paul was in Corinth, did he receive salary from the church there? Is it biblical that a preacher receive a salary?
7. In what sense could Paul say that he "robbed other churches"? (ver. 8)
8. While in Corinth, and having necessities, Paul was not a _____ on anyone. His needs were supplied by _____.
9. In ver. 10, to what does Paul refer upon saying, "this glorying"?
10. Paul's detractors in Corinth in reality were _____, _____, and ministers (servants) of _____.
11. The false teachers in Corinth gloried after the flesh (ver. 18). Paul could do it also, but the doing of it Paul calls _____.
12. Using irony, Paul says that the Corinthians were _____ in tolerating the foolish Judaizers in their carnal ways.
13. Given the way that the Judaizers treated the Corinthian brethren, did they do well to tolerate them?
14. If they were ministers of Christ, Paul was _____ so! In what Paul suffered for Christ and for the gospel, the Judaizers could not begin to (glory, praise Paul, advocate for others).
15. In addition to all kinds of physical suffering, daily there pressed on Paul the _____ for all the churches.
16. While others gloried in the _____, Paul gloried in those things that concerned his (strength, innate ability, weakness).
17. Upon recounting many of his difficult experiences as an apostle of Christ, Paul was not _____. The God and Father of the Lord Jesus was _____ to that.
18. Who were the Damascenes? Who was Aretas?
19. From whose hands did Paul escape?
20. The things of verses 23 to 27 wouldn't make a good "resume" for a preacher today who is seeking "employment." How many churches today would be proud to have such a one as its "Minister"? Why?

2 CORINTHIANS -- Chapter 12

1. It was not expedient for Paul to glory, but now he does it in regards to two things. Name them.
2. Paul states that _____ years before a man was caught up to the _____ heaven (an expression indicating heaven, the abode of God). Who was that man?
3. _____ knew, but not Paul, if that man was in the _____, or out of it, when this event occurred.
4. What in ver. 2 is called the _____ heaven, in ver. 4 is called _____. (Compare Lk. 16:23; 23:43; Rev. 2:7; Gen. 2:8, Septuagint, "paradise" or "garden").
5. Where in chapter 11 are mentioned the weaknesses here referred to in ver. 5?
6. In order to avoid that the _____ exalt Paul overmuch, God permitted _____ to afflict Paul physically with some unspecified ailment. _____ Paul besought the Lord to remove this ailment from him.
7. Who said, "My grace is sufficient for thee"? With what attitude did Paul choose to rather glory in his weaknesses?
8. Paul took pleasure in his weaknesses, injuries, necessities, persecutions and distresses for Christ's sake because when he so walked he was _____, and the _____ rested upon him.
9. The circumstances (of the glorying of the Judaizers in Corinth) obligated Paul to also glory. But in reality the Corinthians should have _____ Paul, making his glorying totally unnecessary.
10. What in ver. 11 is used by Paul in irony or sarcasm?
11. What are we to understand by the phrase in ver. 12, "the signs of an apostle"?
12. The phrase, "forgive me this wrong" (ver. 13), is as in ver. 11, a case of _____. Paul, in not charging the Corinthians for his preaching work among them, certainly did them no _____. In reality, instead of Paul's having to ask their pardon, the _____ should have asked _____ to pardon them!
13. The true servant of the Lord does not seek the goods of the brethren, but rather seeks _____. In ver. 14, to whom does the phrase "the children" refer, and to whom the phrase "the parents"?
14. Although it was not correct, in reality _____ loved the Corinthians more abundantly and they loved Paul _____.
15. Paul was not a deceitful man. He speaks figuratively in ver. 16, giving to understand that he acted very cautiously and with anticipation upon not being a _____ to the _____ in the matter of salary.
16. Also _____ and the _____ had proceeded with the same spirit that Paul exercised in the matter of salary taken from the Corinthians.
17. For Paul, to arrive in Corinth and find the brethren in sin, and not in penitence, would be to be _____ by God before them, and to have to _____ for them.

2 CORINTHIANS -- Chapter 13

1. In ver. 1, Paul cites Deut. 17:____ and 19:_____.
2. Paul for the _____ time warns those that before had sinned, and the rest, that if he goes to _____ again, he will not _____.
3. To discipline sinners in Corinth would _____ that Christ was _____ in Paul.
4. The reference in ver. 3 to “powerful” applies to _____.
5. The _____ of Christ in the sight of men was weakness, but his _____ manifested the power of God.
6. The same _____ in seen in the Christian that suffers for Christ, but because he will live with Christ forever this also shows the _____ of God.
7. The false brethren in Corinth were examining and trying or testing Paul; so Paul now tells them to _____ their own selves and _____ their own selves.
8. If Jesus Christ is not in the person, the person is _____.
9. Paul hoped or trusted that the _____ would know that he was not that kind of person.
10. Paul was _____ that the Corinthians would do no evil. The purpose of not doing evil is to do that which is _____. The purpose is not merely to appear _____ to others.
11. Some in Corinth very likely would consider Paul as _____.
12. Paul could do nothing against the truth of the gospel to which he was committed as an apostle, because his actions toward the Corinthians were not for his own personal gain or reputation, but for their (approval, spiritual good, harm, apostasy). Paul was (indifferent to, against, for, neutral to) the truth of the gospel.
13. Although Paul was rejoicing in his _____, he was rejoicing that his children in the gospel were _____ in the truth, according as they would be living in conformity with the truth.
14. Which word in ver. 9 means spiritual maturity?
15. Although Paul had _____ (as an apostle) to come to Corinth and _____ if necessary, he preferred rather to build up than to have to tear down.
16. Which ver. in Romans chapter 11 speaks of the severity of God, as a complement to goodness, in reference to God’s character?
17. How many commandments are found in ver. 11?
18. It is obvious, then, that the promise of ver. 11 is (absolute, faulty, difficult, conditional).
19. The customary, brotherly greeting at that time was the _____ _____.
20. That of ver. 14 implies that there are _____ Persons in the Godhead.
21. Some versions have Paul, at the close of his letter, saying “Amen.” Why did he say this if he wasn’t finishing a prayer?
22. What word is always in the closing sentence of Paul’s letters per the KJV? (Per the ASV the word grace nearly always appears).