

Sermon Study Questions

Sunday, November 5, 2023

1. Read 1 Corinthians 4:8-21
2. In our passage Paul is speaking about kingdom authority as there were those in the church in Corinth who didn't recognize his authority. Why didn't they recognize it?
3. In describing kingdom authority Paul first identifies it as being inconspicuous. What does this mean, and where does he speak of this in our text?
4. We can describe kingdom authority as being an authority that refuses its prerogative. Why? How is this different from worldly authority?
5. Kingdom authority is also fatherly. In what way is it fatherly?
6. Another characteristic of kingdom authority is that it is exemplary, meaning those in authority are to model the way one in authority conducts himself or herself. Why is this important?
7. Lastly, we also see in our passage that kingdom authority is powerful. What does Paul mean by this (v.19-20)? In what way is it powerful?
8. Think about the authority you possess, whether at home as a parent, in your workplace, in the community, in the church, or anywhere else. In what ways can you apply these principles to how you exercise that authority?
9. How does this passage point you to Christ?
10. Pray!

WLC: 99

Q. 99. What rules are to be observed for the right understanding of the ten commandments?

A. For the right understanding of the ten commandments, these rules are to be observed:

1. That the law is perfect, and binds everyone to full conformity in the whole man unto the righteousness thereof, and unto entire obedience forever; so as to require the utmost perfection of every duty, and to forbid the least degree of every sin.
2. That it is spiritual, and so reaches the understanding, will, affections, and all other powers of the soul; as well as words, works, and gestures.
3. That one and the same thing, in diverse respects, is required or forbidden in several commandments.

4. That as where a duty is commanded, the contrary sin is forbidden; and, where a sin is forbidden the contrary duty is commanded: so, where a promise is annexed, the contrary threatening is included; and, where a threatening is annexed, the contrary promise is included.

5. That what God forbids, is at no time to be done; what he commands, is always our duty; and yet every particular duty is not to be done at all times.

6. That under one sin or duty, all of the same kind are forbidden or commanded; together with all the causes, means, occasions, and appearances thereof, and provocations thereunto.

7. That what is forbidden or commanded to ourselves, we are bound, according to our places, to endeavor that it may be avoided or performed by others, according to the duty of their places.

8. That in what is commanded to others, we are bound, according to our places and callings, to be helpful to them; and to take heed of partaking with others in what is forbidden them.

Ps. 19:7; Jas. 2:10; Matt. 5:21-22; Rom. 7:14; Deut. 6:5; Matt. 22:37-39; Matt. 5: 27-28, 33-34, 37-39, 43-44; Col. 3:5; Amos 8:5; Prov. 1:19; 1 Tim. 6:10; Isa. 58:13; Deut. 6:13; Matt. 4:9-10; Matt. 15:4-6; Matt. 5:21-24; Eph. 4:28; Ex. 20:12; Prov. 30:17; Jer. 18:7-8; Ex. 20:7; Ps. 15:1, 4-5; Ps. 24:4-5; Job 13:7-8; Rom. 3:8; Job 36:21; Heb. 11:25; Deut. 4:8-9; Matt. 12:7, Matt. 5:21-22, 27-28; Matt. 15:4-6; Heb. 10:24-25; 1 Thess. 5:22; Jude 1:23; Gal. 5:26; Col. 3:21; Ex. 20:10; Lev. 19:17; Gen. 18:19; Josh. 24:15; Deut. 6:6-7; 2 Cor. 1:24; 1 Tim. 5:22; Eph. 5:11.