

Bible Teaching Resources

by Don Anderson Ministries

PO Box 6611 • Tyler, TX 75711-6611

903.939.1201 Phone • 903.939.1204 Fax

1.877.326.7729 Toll Free

www.BibleTeachingResources.org

SPIRITUAL GIFTS and the Charismatic Phenomenon

1 Corinthians 12-14

**“But now God has placed the members, each one of them,
in the body, just as He desired” (1 Cor. 12:18)**

STUDY NUMBER ONE – INTRODUCTION TO SPIRITUAL GIFTS – 1 CORINTHIANS 12:1-3

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v. 1 Now concerning the spiritual gifts, brethren, I am not wanting you to be unaware.

v. 2 You are knowing that when you were pagans, you were led astray to the dumb idols, as often as you were led.

v. 3 Therefore, I am making known to you, that no one speaking by the Spirit of God is saying, “Jesus is accursed”; and no one is able to say, “Jesus is Lord,” except by the Holy Spirit.

QUESTIONS:

1. Read 1 Corinthians 12:1-3 and in your own words pull out the main thought of this passage.

2. Read through 1 and 2 Corinthians so that you can get a feel for the spiritual condition in this city.

3. What is meant by the term “spiritual gifts”?

4. Compile a list of spiritual gifts by reading Romans 12, this passage and Ephesians 4.

5. What happened to the Corinthians when they were pagans, according to verse 2?

6. What does Paul tell them in verse 3?

7. Read Galatians 1:6-9 and tell how it would be possible to say, “Jesus is accursed.”

8. What is the significance of saying, “Jesus is Lord”?

9. What verse in the study has meant the most to you?

10. What lesson have you learned from this study?

LESSONS FROM THE PASSAGE:

What are some of the lessons we can learn from this particular study?

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

STUDY NUMBER TWO – ONE SPIRIT, MANY GIFTS – 1 CORINTHIANS 12:4-11**NOTES**

v. 4 Now there are varieties of spiritual gifts, but the same Spirit.

v. 5 And there are varieties of ministries, and the same Lord.

v. 6 And there are varieties of activities, but the same God who is working all things in all persons.

v. 7 But to each one is being given the manifestation of the Spirit for the common good.

v. 8 For to one is being given the word of wisdom through the Spirit, and to another the word of knowledge according to the same Spirit;

v. 9 to another faith by the same Spirit, and to another gifts of healings by the one Spirit,

v.10 and to another the working of miracles, and to another prophecy, and to another the distinguishing between spirits, to another various kinds of languages, and to another the translation of languages.

v.11 But one and the same Spirit is operating all these things, distributing to each individually as He is desiring.

QUESTIONS:

1. Read 1 Corinthians 12:4-11 and in your own words pull out the main thought of this passage.

2. What is Paul emphasizing in verse 4?

3. Note the function of the Trinity in verses 4-6.

4. Why are spiritual gifts given, according to verse 7?

5. Make a list of the nine gifts outlined in verses 8-10.

6. What is the significance of “one and the same Spirit” in verse 11?

7. What is the significance of “distributing to each individually” in verse 11?

8. What is the significance of the last phrase in verse 11, “As He (Holy Spirit) is desiring”?

9. What verse in the study has meant the most to you?

10. What lesson have you learned from this study?

LESSONS FROM THE PASSAGE:

What are some of the lessons we can learn from this particular study?

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

STUDY NUMBER THREE – THE BODY ILLUSTRATION – 1 CORINTHIANS 12:12-30**NOTES**

v.12 For even as the body is one and is having many members, and all the members of the body, being many, are one body, so also is Christ.

v.13 For indeed by means of one Spirit, we were all baptized into one body, whether Jews or Gentiles, whether slaves or free, and we were all made to drink of one Spirit.

v.14 For indeed the body is not one member, but many.

v.15 If the foot should say, "Because I am not a hand, I am not a part of the body," it is not for this reason any the less a part of the body.

v.16 And if the ear should say, "Because I am not an eye, I am not a part of the body," it is not for this reason any the less a part of the body.

v.17 If the whole body were an eye, where would the hearing be? If the whole were hearing, where would the sense of smell be?

v.18 But now God placed the members each one of them, in the body, even as He desired.

v.19 And if they were all one member, where would the body be?

v.20 But now indeed there are many members, but one body.

v.21 And the eye is not able to say to the hand, "I am not having need of you"; or again the head to the feet, "I am not having need of you."

v.22 On the contrary, it is much truer that those members of the body which seem to be weaker are necessary.

v.23 And those members of the body which we are considering to be insignificant, on these we are bestowing more abundant honor, and our unrepresentable members are having greater presentability,

v.24 whereas our representable members are not having need. But God blended the body, having given more abundant honor to the member which lacked.

v.25 In order that there may not be division in the body, but that the members may have the same concern for one another.

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v.26 And if one member is suffering, all the members are suffering with it. If a member is honored, all the members are rejoicing with it.

v.27 Now you are Christ's body and members of it individually.

v.28 And God indeed placed some in the church, first apostles, second prophets, third teachers, then miracles, then gifts of healings, helps, administrations, various kinds of languages.

v.29 All are not apostles, are they? All are not prophets, are they? All are not teachers, are they? All are not workers of miracles, are they?

v.30 All are not having gifts of healings, are they? All are not speaking in languages, are they? All are not interpreting, are they?

QUESTIONS:

1. Read 1 Corinthians 12:12-30 and in your own words pull out the main thought of this passage.

2. What illustration is Paul using in this section to illustrate the truth of his previous teaching?

3. How does the body illustrate the truth being taught, according to verse 12?

4. What is the significance of verse 13?

5. Apply the truth of verse 14 to the previous section.

6. What is the significance of verse 18 and its application to Paul's teaching to this point?

7. Who is responsible for blending the body together, according to verse 24, and placing the gifted individuals in the body, according to verse 28?

8. What is the answer to the questions asked in verses 29 & 30?

9. What verse in the study has meant the most to you?

10. What lesson have you learned from this study?

LESSONS FROM THE PASSAGE:

What are some of the lessons we can learn from this particular study?

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

STUDY NUMBER FOUR – GIFTS OF THE SPIRIT, WITHOUT THE FRUIT OF THE SPIRIT
– 1 CORINTHIANS 12:31-13:3

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v.31 But you are constantly striving after the more important spiritual gifts. And yet I am pointing out to you a still better way.

13:v.1 If I am speaking with the languages of men and of angels, but I am not having love, I have become a noisy gong or a clanging cymbal.

v. 2 And if I am having the gift of prophecy, and I am knowing all the mysteries and all the knowledge; and if I am having all the faith so that I am able to remove mountains, but I am not having love, I am nothing.

v. 3 And if I give away all my possessions to feed the poor, and if I give up my body to be burned, in order that I may glory, but I am not having love, it is profiting me nothing.

QUESTIONS:

1. Read 1 Corinthians 12:31-13:3 and in your own words pull out the main thought of this passage.

2. What does Paul accuse them of doing, according to verse 31?

3. What is the still better way, according to chapter 13?

4. What five gifts does Paul talk about in these first three verses?

5. Read Galatians 5:22-23 and tell us what Paul is referring to in these verses.

6. What value is there in exercising the gifts of the Spirit without the fruit of the Spirit?

7. Read Matthew 7:22-23 and state the parallel to this section in 1 Corinthians 13.

8. How does chapter 13 tie into chapter 12?

9. What verse in the study has meant the most to you?

10. What lesson have you learned from this study?

LESSONS FROM THE PASSAGE:

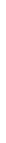
What are some of the lessons we can learn from this particular study?

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

STUDY NUMBER FIVE – THE FRUIT OF THE SPIRIT DEFINED – 1 CORINTHIANS 13:4-7

v. 4 Love is patient, love is kind, is not filled with jealousy; love is not bragging, is not showing itself off (puffed up),
v. 5 is not behaving disgracefully (indecently), it is not seeking its own advantage, is not becoming irritated (angry), is not taking evil into account,

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v. 6 is not rejoicing in unrighteousness, but is rejoicing with the truth;
v. 7 is keeping confidential (covering) all things, is believing all things, is hoping all things, is enduring all things.

QUESTIONS:

1. Read 1 Corinthians 13:4-7 and in your own words pull out the main thought of this passage.

2. Make a list of the fifteen definitions of love in these verses.

3. Why do you suppose Paul describes love so specifically in these verses?

4. Make a list of the opposites of these characteristics, and then you will have a picture of what it is like in Corinth.

5. What does it mean in verse 5 when it says, "Love is not behaving disgracefully"?

6. How does love act when the truth prevails, according to verse 6?

7. What does love do with confidential information, according to verse 7?

8. Test yourself by putting your own name in the place of "love" throughout the verses.

9. What verse in the study has meant the most to you?

10. What lesson have you learned from this study?

LESSONS FROM THE PASSAGE:

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ADDITIONAL NOTES:

STUDY NUMBER SIX – GIFTS ARE TEMPORARY AND FRUIT LASTS
– 1 CORINTHIANS 13:8-13

v. 8 Love is never coming to an end; but if there are gifts of prophecy, they will be done away; if there are languages, they will come to an end (stop); if there is knowledge, it will be done away.
v. 9 For we are knowing in part, and we are prophesying in part;
v.10 but when that which is perfect comes, that which is partial will be done away.
v.11 When I was a child, I was speaking as a child, I was thinking as a child, I was reasoning as a child; when I have become a man, I have put away the things of a child.

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v.12 For now we are seeing by means of a mirror dimly, but then face to face; now I am knowing in part, but then I shall fully know even as also I was fully known.

v.13 But now there is remaining faith, hope, love, these three; but the greatest of these is love.

QUESTIONS:

1. Read 1 Corinthians 13:8-13 and in your own words pull out the main thought of this passage.

2. How does love compare with the gifts, according to verse 8?

3. What three gifts are mentioned in verse 8?

4. What two gifts is he speaking about in verse 10?

5. What gift is he speaking about in verse 11?

6. What two gifts does he speak of in verse 12?

7. What three things are remaining, according to verse 13?

8. What is the greatest of these?

9. What verse in the study has meant the most to you?

10. What lesson have you learned from this study?

LESSONS FROM THE PASSAGE:

What are some of the lessons we can learn from this particular study?

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

STUDY NUMBER SEVEN – PROPHECY IS NUMBER ONE – 1 CORINTHIANS 14:1-25

v. 1 Be constantly pursuing this love, yet be desiring earnestly the spiritual gifts, but especially that you may prophesy.
v. 2 For the one who is speaking in a language is not speaking to men, but to God; for no one is understanding, but in his spirit he is speaking mysteries.
v. 3 But the one who is prophesying is speaking to men for edification and exhortation and encouragement.
v. 4 The one who is speaking in a language is edifying himself; but the one who is prophesying is edifying the church.

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v. 5 Now I am wishing you all were speaking in languages, but even more that you would be prophesying; and greater is the one who is prophesying than the one who is speaking in languages, unless he is translating, in order that the church may receive edifying.

v. 6 But now, brethren, if I come to you speaking in languages, what shall I profit you, unless I speak to you either by way of revelation or of knowledge or of prophecy or of teaching?

v. 7 Yet even lifeless things, which are giving out a sound either flute or harp, if they make no clear distinction in their tones, how will it be known what is played on the flute or on the harp?

v. 8 For if the bugle (trumpet) produces an indistinct sound, who will prepare himself for battle?

v. 9 So also you, unless by means of the tongue you do not give a word which is clear, how will it be known that which is spoken? For you will be speaking into the air.

v.10 There are, probably, ever so many different languages in the world, and not one is without meaning.

v.11 Therefore, if I do not know the meaning of the voice, I shall be to the one who is speaking a foreigner, and the one who is speaking will be a foreigner to me.

v.12 So also you, since you are eagerly desirous of spiritual gifts, be desiring them in order that you may abound in them for the edification of the church.

v.13 Therefore, let the one who is speaking in a language be praying that he may interpret.

v.14 For if I am praying in a language, my spirit is praying, but my mind is unfruitful.

v.15 What is the outcome then? I shall pray with the spirit but I shall pray with the mind also; I shall sing with the spirit but I shall sing with the mind also.

v.16 Otherwise, if you bless in the spirit only, how will the one who is filling the place of the unlearned say the "Amen" at your giving of thanks, since he is not knowing what you are saying?

v.17 For indeed you are giving thanks well enough, but the other man is not edified.

v.18 I am thanking my God, that I am speaking in languages more than you all.

v.19 But in the church I am desiring to speak five words with my mind in order that I may instruct others also, rather than ten thousand words in a language.

v.20 Brethren, stop becoming little children in your thinking; but be as a child in evil, and be mature in your thinking.

v.21 In the Law it has been written, "I shall speak to this people through men of strange languages and through the lips of strangers, and even so they will not listen to me," says the Lord.

v.22 So then languages are for a sign, not to those who are believing but to unbelievers; but prophecy is not for the unbelievers, but for those who are believing.

v.23 If, therefore, the whole church should come together in one place and all are speaking in languages, and there enter the unlearned or unbelievers, will they not say that you are out of your mind?

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v.24 But if all are prophesying, and an unbeliever or an unlearned man enters, he is brought under conviction by all, he is called to account by all.
v.25 The secrets of his heart are becoming evident; and so having fallen upon his face, he will worship God, declaring that God is certainly among you.

QUESTIONS:

1. Read 1 Corinthians 14:1-25 and in your own words pull out the main thought of this passage.

2. What does Paul command them to do in verse 1?

3. What are the differing results of speaking in tongues and prophesying, according to verse 4?

4. What should be the goal of spiritual gifts, according to verse 12?

5. What is the relationship between verse 20 and chapter 13:11?

6. To whom does “this people” in verse 21 refer?

7. According to verse 22, what is the purpose of tongues?

8. What are the differing results of the exercise of tongues and prophesy, according to verses 23-25?

9. What verse in the study has meant the most to you?

10. What lesson have you learned from this study?

LESSONS FROM THE PASSAGE:

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ADDITIONAL NOTES:

STUDY NUMBER EIGHT – APPLICATION TO THE CHURCH – 1 CORINTHIANS 14:26-40

v.26 What is the outcome then, brethren? When you are coming together, each one is having a psalm, is having a teaching, is having a revelation, is having a language, is having an interpretation. Let all things be done for edification.

v.27 If anyone is speaking in a language, let it be two or at the most three, and each in turn, and let one person be interpreting.

v.28 But if there is no interpreter, let him be keeping silent in the church and let him be speaking to himself and to God.

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v.29 And let two or three prophets be speaking, and let the others be passing judgment.

v.30 But if a revelation is made to another who is seated, let the first be keeping silent.

v.31 For you can all prophesy one by one, in order that all may be learning and all may be encouraged.

v.32 And the spirits of prophets are subject to prophets;

v.33 For God is not a God of disorder but of peace, as in all the churches of the saints.

v.34 Let the women be keeping silent in the churches; for they are not permitted to be speaking, but let them be putting themselves in the place of subjection, even as also the Law is saying.

v.35 And if they are desiring to learn anything, let them be asking their own husbands at home; for it is improper (disgraceful) for a woman to be speaking in church.

v.36 Or was it from you that the word of God went forth? Or has it come to you only?

v.37 If anyone is thinking that he is a prophet or spiritual, let him be recognizing that the things which I am writing to you are the Lord's commandment.

v.38 But if anyone is disregarding [it], he is disregarded [by God].

v.39 Therefore, my brethren, be desiring earnestly to be prophesying, and stop forbidding to be speaking in languages.

v.40 But let all things be done properly and in an orderly manner.

QUESTIONS:

1. Read 1 Corinthians 14:26-40 and in your own words pull out the main thought of this passage.

2. According to verse 26, what should be the result of church activity?

3. How is God described, according to verse 33?

4. What are women commanded to do in verse 34?

5. What authority does Paul claim in verse 37?

6. What is Paul's warning in verse 38?

7. What is his summary, according to verse 39?

8. What does he command in verse 40?

9. What verse in the study has meant the most to you?

10. What lesson have you learned from this study?

LESSONS FROM THE PASSAGE:

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ADDITIONAL NOTES:
