

# 1<sup>ST</sup> LETTER OF SAINT PAUL TO THE CORINTHIANS

## Chapter 10

### Warnings from Israel's History

I want you to know, brethren, that our fathers were all under the cloud, and all passed through the sea, and all were baptized into Moses in the cloud and in the sea, and all ate the same supernatural food and all drank the same supernatural drink. For they drank from the supernatural Rock which followed them, and the Rock was Christ. Nevertheless with most of them God was not pleased; for they were overthrown in the wilderness.

Now these things are warnings for us, not to desire evil as they did. Do not be idolaters as some of them were; as it is written, "The people sat down to eat and drink and rose up to dance." We must not indulge in immorality as some of them did, and twenty-three thousand fell in a single day.

What is St. Paul trying to communicate in the following passages:

- baptized into Moses
- supernatural food

- supernatural Rock
- most ... were overthrown
- warnings

What do the transgressions of Israel with the Golden Calf and at Beth Peor have in common?

Do the Old Testament and New Testament share a unified plan of salvation?

What is the cup of blessing?

Is the Eucharistic offering of the Church a sacrifice?  
What is the meaning of the phrase; “You cannot drink the cup of the Lord and the cup of demons. You cannot partake of the table of the Lord and the table of demons.”

## **Chapter 11**

### **Head Coverings**

What is the meaning of “the traditions” in the following phrase “I commend you because you remember me in everything and maintain the traditions even as I have delivered them to you.”

Did the Corinthians need some instruction for proper dress code when attending the Eucharistic liturgy? What is the difference between the order of redemption and the order of creation?

What is the symbolism on the veiling of women?  
What is the Church’s position on this custom?

Are angels present in the sacramental worship of the Church?

### Abuses at the Lord's Supper

What were some of the liturgical abuses concerning the Lord's Supper that St. Paul had to address?

How, where and when did the early Church celebrate liturgy?

### The Institution of the Eucharist

What is the meaning of this passage: "For I received from the Lord what I also delivered to you.."

What does “Do this in remembrance of me” mean as it relates to the original Passover deliverance from Egypt?

What is the meaning of the separate consecration of bread and wine in the liturgy? Does Jesus make an invisible appearance as a Judge in the Eucharistic meal? Explain the phrase “until he comes.”

### Partaking of the Eucharistic Unworthily

What does the Church teach concerning communion under one species?

How did the Corinthians sin against the body and blood of the Lord?

## **Chapter 12**

### **Spiritual Gifts**

What are Spiritual Gifts and what is there hierarchical structure?

What are Charismatic gifts and why are they given?

### **One Body with Many Members**

What is meant by the passage “For by one Spirit we were all baptized into one body—Jews or Greeks, slaves or free—and all were made to drink of one Spirit.”

## **Chapter 13**

### **The Way of Love**

How does St. Thomas Aquinas interpret the following passage: “If I speak in the tongues of men and of angels, but have not love, I am a noisy gong or a clanging cymbal. And if I have prophetic powers, and understand all mysteries and all knowledge, and if I have all faith, so as to remove mountains, but have not love, I am nothing.”

What are the three theological virtues? How do they relate to each other? Which virtue is the greatest and why?

## **Chapter 14**

### **Gifts of Prophecy and Tongues**

What is the gift of prophecy? Why is the gift of prophecy greater than the gift of tongues?

What does “Amen” mean?

What three Pastoral guidelines does St. Paul give for speaking in tongues?

## **Chapter 15**

### **The Resurrection of Christ**

How important is the fact of the Resurrection of Christ to the essence of the Gospel message?

How many different appearances of the Resurrection did St. Paul catalogue?

What is the significance of the public appearance of “more than five hundred” as veracity for the Resurrection?

How did the Sadducees and Greeks view “the resurrection of the dead”?

What does St. Paul mean when he says “Now if Christ is preached as raised from the dead, how can some of you say that there is no resurrection of the dead? But if there is no resurrection of the dead, then Christ has not been raised; if Christ has not been raised, then our preaching is in vain and your faith is in vain. We are even found to be misrepresenting God, because we testified of God that he raised Christ, whom he did not raise if it is true that the dead are not raised. For if the dead are not raised, then Christ has not been raised. If Christ has not been raised, your faith is futile and you are still in your sins. Then those also who have fallen asleep in Christ have perished. If for this life only we have hoped in Christ, we are of all men most to be pitied.