**In the first part of his letter (Chapters 1-4), Paul completed his teachings about one of a number of serious problems in the Corinthian church: internal divisions, based on their “favorite” teachers. In Chapter 5, he takes up another problem reported to him by a number of reliable sources: a shocking (even for worldly Corinth) case of immoral, adulterous conduct by one of their own members. Paul uses an example from the bakery (also used by Jesus) and Old Testament history to show why such conduct in the church should not be tolerated; on the contrary, quick and decisive action must be taken. This chapter deals with a topic seldom discussed today: church discipline.**

1. **Read verse 1. What scandalous conduct was “commonly reported” to Paul concerning one of their church members?**
2. **How serious was this problem? (v. 1; Note: the term “Gentiles” was used to describe non-Jewish people; in this case, unsaved ones)**
3. **Read verse 2. What was the reaction of the Corinthian believers? Answer: Paul observed that they were “ “.**
4. **How SHOULD they have reacted to this matter? (v. 2) Answer: Paul states that they rather should have , that the man who did this evil deed would be**

**from among them.**

1. **Read verses 3-5. What was Paul’s decision concerning this matter? In whose Name and by whose Power was this to be carried out? Answer: the guilty man was to be delivered to for the of his ; his would be in the day of the .**
2. **What do you think might happen to this man? (v. 5; see also Acts 5:1-11; I John 5:16-17; Revelation 2:18-23)**
3. **What, if anything, does this account teach us about what kind of conduct Jesus expects from His people? (see also Ephesians 5:1-7; Colossians 3:1-10; I Peter 1:13-16)**
4. **Read verses 6-8. What was the Corinthians’ attitude about the matter of this man and his relationship with his father’s wife? (v. 6) Answer: They were “ “ (!)**
5. **What did Paul say about their attitude? (v. 6) Answer: He said that their attitude was “ “.**
6. **Verse 6 contains the second of SEVEN “know ye nots” of this letter. What did the Corinthian believers not know this time? Answer: “A little the whole .” State in your own words what you believe Paul was warning the Corinthian church about. (see also Matthew 16:6-12)**
7. **In order to more fully appreciate what Paul said in verses 7 and 8, we must look back at the first Passover as described in Exodus 12, especially verses 3-8 and 14-20. What did Paul tell the Corinthian believers to do with “the old leaven”, and for what purpose? (v.7) (see also II Corinthians 5:17 and Ephesians 4:17-24)**
8. **What does the “old leaven” represent? (v. 8) Answer: Paul calls it the leaven of**

**“ and “.**

1. **In contrast, what does the “unleavened bread” represent? (v.8) Answer: it represents “ and .”**
2. **Read verses 9-13. In verse 9, Paul mentions what Bible scholars call his earlier “lost letter” to the Corinthian church. What did he tell them?**
3. **In verse 10, Paul now refines his instruction from his “lost letter”. What exceptions does he make, and why? (See also Matthew 9:10-13)**
4. **With what kind of persons did Paul instruct the Corinthians not to associate, or even to eat? (v. 11) Answer: “any man that is called a “, who also is identified as a , or , or an , or a , or a or an .**
5. **Who, then, does Paul say should Christians NOT judge? (v.12; “without” means “outside”)**
6. **Who does the Apostle Paul say SHOULD be judged by the church? (v. 12)**
7. **Who judges those who are outside the church? (v.13; see Revelation 20:11-15)**
8. **In conclusion (“Therefore”), what should the church do to the “wicked” (unrepentant) person? (v. 13)**