

Chapter 1 : Second Epistle to the Corinthians - Wikipedia

The Second Epistle to the Corinthians, often written as 2 Corinthians, is a Pauline epistle and the eighth book of the New Testament of the Bible. Paul the Apostle and "Timothy our brother" wrote this epistle to "the church of God which is at Corinth, with all the saints which are in all Achaia".

Donate Book of 2 Corinthians Author: The Book of 2 Corinthians was very likely written approximately A. The church in Corinth began in A. It was then that he stayed one and a half years, the first time he was allowed to stay in one place as long as he wished. A record of this visit and the establishment of the church is found in Acts That letter addressed issues that were tearing the church apart, primarily the arrival of self-styled false apostles 2 Corinthians They appear to have questioned his veracity 2 Corinthians 1: There were also some people who had not repented of their licentious behavior 2 Corinthians Paul was overjoyed to learn from Titus that the majority of Corinthians repented of their rebellion against Paul 2 Corinthians 2: The apostle encourages them for this in an expression of his genuine love 2 Corinthians 7: Paul also sought to vindicate his apostleship, as some in the church had likely questioned his authority 2 Corinthians After greeting the believers in the church at Corinth and explaining why he had not visited them as originally planned vv. Triumph through Christ and sincerity in the sight of God were the hallmarks of his ministry to the churches 2: Chapter 5 outlines the basis of the Christian faith—the new nature v. Chapters 6 and 7 find Paul defending himself and his ministry, assuring the Corinthians yet again of his sincere love for them and exhorting them to repentance and holy living. In chapters 8 and 9, Paul exhorts the believers at Corinth to follow the examples of the brothers in Macedonia and extend generosity to the saints in need. He teaches them the principles and rewards of gracious giving. Paul ends his letter by reiterating his authority among them chapter 10 and concern for their faithfulness to him in the face of fierce opposition from false apostles. The last chapter contains his exhortation to the Corinthians to examine themselves to see whether what they profess is reality, and ends with a benediction of love and peace. Throughout his epistles, Paul frequently refers to the Mosaic law, comparing it with the surpassing greatness of the gospel of Jesus Christ and salvation by grace. In 2 Corinthians 3: The glory of the law is that it reflects the glory of God, but the ministry of the Spirit is much more glorious than the ministry of the law, because it reflects His mercy, grace and love in providing Christ as the fulfillment of the law. It tells us more about Paul as a person and as a minister than any of the others. That being said, there are a few things we can take from this letter and apply to our lives today. One thing is stewardship, not only of money, but of time as well. In the same way, we should dedicate not only all we have to the Lord, but all that we are. He wants the heart, one that longs to serve and please and love. Stewardship and giving to God is more than just money. Yes, God does want us to tithe part of our income, and He promises to bless us when we give to Him. There is more though. He wants us to give Him our all. We should spend our lives living to serve our Father. We should not only give to God from our paycheck, but our very lives should be a reflection of Him. We should give ourselves first to the Lord, then to the church and the work of the ministry of Jesus Christ.

Chapter 2 : Book Of 2 Corinthians - Christian Inconnect

Summary of the Book of 2 Corinthians This summary of the book of 2 Corinthians provides information about the title, author(s), date of writing, chronology, theme, theology, outline, a brief overview, and the chapters of the Book of 2 Corinthians.

He deals with the weaknesses of: Physical Suffering or Trials Poverty Painful Attacks Against His Authority The Apostle Paul pours out his heart to the Corinthians in an open dialogue to get them to freely submit to his legitimate apostolic authority regarding some reconciliation issues in the church. He warns them not to force his hand and cause him to swing the big stick of severe discipline. Paul demonstrates his pastoral heart and loving commitment to the Corinthians as he defends the integrity of his ministry and the legitimacy of his authority. He does not like to be put in the position of commending himself since it should be obvious to the believers that he has ministered sacrificially and with their best interests in mind. It is difficult to imagine how the counterfeit leaders had been able to drive a wedge between the Corinthians and Paul, but the Apostle to the Gentiles turns his sarcastic wit on his opponents and aggressively refutes all of their trumped up charges. He emphasizes the glorious nature of the New Covenant ministry as it focuses on the grace of God. He seeks for reconciliation as the basis for intimate partnership in the gospel ministry. He challenges them with their responsibility to carry through on their professed good intentions to take up a collection for the poor saints in Judea. This offering must be carefully prepared, must be offered freely from the heart, and must be administered with the highest level of integrity and accountability. He closes with further defense of his apostleship and an appeal that they respond properly to avoid the unpleasantness of disciplinary action. Most gladly, therefore, I will rather boast about my weaknesses, that the power of Christ may dwell in me. There are three main sections to this epistle: There are further differences: In many ways this letter heats up toward the end, with the second section dealing with the collection functioning as a calm before the final storm! How full of affections! He joys and he is sorry, he grieves and he glories; never was there such care of a flock expressed, save in the great Shepherd of the fold, who first shed tears over Jerusalem and afterwards blood. It is different than any other kind of power we know about. Therefore, it is wrong to expect it to be dramatically visible. It is a quiet power that is released in quiet ways, and yet what it accomplished is fabulous. Here is the weakness of the pot: The remarkable thing, and the place where we struggle is, it takes both of those. It takes the weakness in order to have the strength. That is what we do not like. We all want to see the power of God in our lives, but we want it to come out of untroubled, peaceful, calm, circumstances. We want to move through life protected from all the dangers and all the difficulties. He was being criticized within the Corinthian church as a spiritually overrated man. That seems absurd to us today. Christianity does not produce supermen a cut above everyone else. This principle of power being most perfectly and fully expressed in weakness applies across the whole of our lives.

Chapter 3 : Ken Raggio teaches the Book of 2 Corinthians

2 Corinthians. Bible; Bible Search; Books of the Bible; 2 Corinthians ; These are all of the chapters of the book of 2 Corinthians. Clicking on a chapter will show you the text of that chapter of 2 Corinthians in the Bible (King James Version).

Corinth was the capital of the district of Achaia. Achaia referred to most of Greece in general, but specifically the territory between Thessaly Eastern Greece and the Peloponnesus Western Greece. Almost certainly, there were Christians scattered throughout Greece, and Paul intended this Second Epistle from him and his associate, Timothy, to be circulated among them all. God is an eternal Spirit. God is in Christ. So the statement refers to ONE and the same. Two natures - diety and human; one person. Previous to his conversion, Paul prayed to God, but since Jesus appeared to him in the way, he knew that the crucified Christ is now standing at the right hand of the Majesty making intercession for us. God is only ONE Spirit, not two or three. Who delivered us from so great a death, and doth deliver. He knew that many saints would be thankful that he had survived his afflictions. Paul said, "our rejoicing is this, the testimony of our conscience, He wanted to visit them frequently. But he carefully weighed the will of God first. We should resist ambiguous "yes or no" actions. Wait until God gives a definite "yes. The earnest is a small percentage of the total purchase price given to "seal the deal. Paul called it, "the earnest of our inheritance," Ephesians 1: The Holy Ghost is our first taste of the world to come. I pray that ministers around the world will experience a sobering realization that every move they make has an eternal effect, good or bad, on those they serve. Paul felt keenly self-conscious about when and how he should visit Corinth. Despite his zeal, Paul refrained from visiting the Church in an untimely fashion. Remember that God is a witness to every move you make. In his second epistle, he attempted to restore the man. Sufficient to such a man is this punishment. To whom ye forgive any thing, I forgive also. Paul urged the saints to forgive one who had sinned, "lest Satan should get an advantage of us: He will turn unforgiveness into hurt, hurt into bitterness, bitterness into rebellion, and finally rebellion into deception. Unforgiveness leads to deception. Once deceived, we reject God. Paul said that when we have the true knowledge of the Lord Jesus Christ, we have a savour, an odour, a fragrance. Our knowledge of Jesus is a sweet fragrance to God. But our fragrance affects people variously. Those who love God also think we have a sweet smell of life. But those who hate God hate our smell. We smell like death to them. The pure, unadulterated Word of God is the building-block of life. The Word is the superstructure of all things existing. Anyone who corrupts the Word of God is a malignant agent of death. Paul juxtaposed himself against such kind. Paul did not think he needed letters of commendation to present himself to the Ephesians, because "Ye are our epistle written in our hearts, known and read of all men. But we who serve the New Covenant administer grace via the Gospel plan of salvation John 3: When we preach the baptism of the Holy Ghost, we administer life to those who will have it. The Law Moses received was a glorious platform on which the nation of Israel and most of western civilization was built. The Law was glorious. But it never saved one soul. It only rendered every man a sinner. But Jesus Christ paid the debt of sin, opening the door for every man to enter into the presence of God. The Holy of Holies was opened for all to go in. Unfortunately, however, the unbelieving Jews were blinded to that great revelation. Nevertheless, this prophecy stands: When Jesus returns, the veil will be taken away from the Jews, too. Without being filled with the Holy Ghost, you are an outsider looking in. Without the Holy Ghost, the veil remains between you and God. The Holy Ghost removes the veil. Nevertheless when it shall turn to the Lord, the vail shall be taken away. Now the Lord is that Spirit: The Church is molded and made by the supernatural workings of the Holy Ghost. Divine change must be divinely choreographed. Nothing but His Spirit can change me. Not by might, nor by power, but by His Spirit. You must be filled with the Holy Ghost. God will not tolerate a hypocrite or a double-agent. If you are phony, rest assured that God knows it right now. You can deceive a lot of people, but you will never deceive God. Renounce your deceptive ways and never go back. God called you to be a manifestation of Truth. In whom the god of this world hath blinded the minds of them which believe not, lest the light of the glorious gospel of Christ, who is the image of God, should shine unto them. Many religions teach it, but none other than Jesus

Christ demonstrated that life after death is really possible. Jesus rose from the dead. No other religious teacher did. The power of our Creator was manifest and proven in Christ, giving us more than enough reason to believe that we, too, may live again - and forever! Because Jesus lives, we can be assured that God is also able to raise us from the dead. After all, God is always working for our good. In the end he prospered above and beyond everything he lost. But those were only the temporal rewards. In eternity, the saints of God will be rewarded infinitely. But we will have far more than one hour -- all eternity! For our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory. Our world is material. It is temporal, and will someday end. There is a parallel universe, eternal, where God and angels dwell. It is not a million miles away, but right next door, instantly through a threshold of faith in Jesus Christ - the Door. Someday that invisible world will become clearly visible, and all saints will dwell there forever. Pain, sickness and suffering eventually infect our mortal bodies. But saints of God have hope that when this body expires, we will have a heavenly body in paradise with Christ. For in this we groan, earnestly desiring to be clothed upon with our house which is from heaven: For we that are in this tabernacle do groan, Your eyes see the material world around you. Your nose discerns its smells. Your ears discern its sounds. Your tongue discerns its tastes. But the things of God can only be discerned by your spirit. Your natural man cannot discern the things of God. Physical senses do not detect spirit. Your spirit must reach out in faith to His Spirit. Have faith in God. Only the body sleeps. Jesus told the thief at Calvary, "today, thou shalt be with me in paradise.

Chapter 4 : First Epistle to the Corinthians - Study the Bible Online

Who wrote the book? Paul wrote 2 Corinthians at a vulnerable time in his life. He had learned that the church at Corinth was struggling, and he sought to take action to preserve the unity of that local body of believers.

Doctrine of Resurrection He would first conclude with his paraenesis and wish them peace by including a prayer request, greet them with his name and his friends with a holy kiss, and offer final grace and benediction: Now concerning the contribution for the saints: Greet one another with a holy kiss I, Paul, write this greeting with my own hand. The grace of the Lord Jesus be with you. My love be with you all in Christ Jesus. Illumination from Beatus de Facundus , Some time before 2 Corinthians was written, Paul paid them a second visit 2 Cor. They had also been visited by Apollos Acts Paul wrote this letter to correct what he saw as erroneous views in the Corinthian church. Several sources informed Paul of conflicts within the church at Corinth: Paul then wrote this letter to the Corinthians, urging uniformity of belief "that ye all speak the same thing and that there be no divisions among you", 1: Titus and a brother whose name is not given were probably the bearers of the letter to the church at Corinth 2 Corinthians 2: In general, divisions within the church at Corinth seem to be a problem, and Paul makes it a point to mention these conflicts in the beginning. Specifically, pagan roots still hold sway within their community. Paul wants to bring them back to what he sees as correct doctrine, stating that God has given him the opportunity to be a "skilled master builder" to lay the foundation and let others build upon it 1 Cor 3: Later, Paul wrote about immorality in Corinth by discussing an immoral brother, how to resolve personal disputes, and sexual purity. However, the Greek word for "wife" is the same word for "woman". The letter is also notable for mentioning the role of women in churches , that for instance they must remain silent 1 Cor. Their silence was unique to the particular situation in the Corinthian gatherings at that time, and on this reading, Paul did not intend his words to be universalized for all women of all churches of all eras. He states that Christ died for our sins, and was buried, and rose on the third day according to the scriptures 1 Cor. Throughout the letter, Paul presents issues that are troubling the community in Corinth and offers ways to fix them. Paul states that this letter is to "admonish" them as beloved children. They are expected to become imitators of Jesus and follow the ways in Christ as he, Paul, teaches in all his churches 1 Cor.

Chapter 5 : 2 Corinthians Summary

The book of 2nd Corinthians is a deeply personal letter – a response to the complex history of the Apostle Paul and the church he established in Corinth. The circumstances behind this letter reveal the difficult, often painful realities of ministry life. More than any of his other letters, 2.

The author is the apostle Paul. To express affection and gratitude for past repentance in Corinth and to encourage further loyalty to Paul as an apostle of Christ. That the apostle Paul was the author of this letter 2 Cor. See "Introduction to 1 Corinthians: The most likely date for the writing of 2 Corinthians is A. After founding the Church in Corinth in A. During his stay in Ephesus, messengers came from Corinth with questions, which Paul answered in 1 Corinthians 1Cor. Sometime later Paul apparently heard of continuing difficulties at Corinth and made a quick voyage from Ephesus to Corinth and back. This first visit in Corinth after his initial month stay did not go well, and Paul later referred to it as a "painful visit" 2 Cor. Although a later visit is not recorded in Acts, Paul wrote in 2 Corinthians that he intended to travel to Corinth a "third time" 2 Cor. We do not know many details about what made the first visit painful, but apparently one or more of the believers at Corinth opposed or seriously offended Paul 2 Cor. Most commentators believe that after his "painful visit" Paul wrote the Corinthians what is generally referred to as a "severe letter," which has not been preserved 2 Cor. Other interpreters hold that the letter referred to in these verses is in fact the one now called 1 Corinthians. While planning a second short trip to Corinth which would be his third stay there, Paul sent Titus by sea to deliver his "severe letter," while Paul himself took the longer land route through Troas and Macedonia 2 Cor. Paul did not know how the Corinthians would receive Titus and the letter he bore. So when he left Ephesus and traveled toward Troas, he experienced considerable anxiety regarding the Corinthian Church 2 Cor. Although there was an opportunity for effective ministry when he reached Troas 2 Cor. He left Troas and went on to Macedonia 2 Cor. Paul wrote 2 Corinthians from Macedonia to express thanksgiving for the repentance and renewed obedience of the Corinthian believers 2 Cor. He also wrote to encourage them to complete their collection to aid the poor Christians in Jerusalem 2 Cor. Paul defended his ministry against the accusations of "false apostles" 2 Cor. Second Corinthians is a very personal letter filled with expressions of deep emotion. Two chief themes appear in connection with this: Other distinctive emphases include the glory of the New re-newed Covenant ministry 2 Cor. As indicated above, some scholars have suggested that 2 Corinthians was not originally a single letter. Could both sections have been written on the same occasion, and could the two be addressing the same circumstances in the same Church? In the earlier part of the epistle, Paul was primarily concerned with sharing his joy and thanksgiving at the repentance of the Corinthians. He also wanted to give an extensive and positive description of his own ministry of the gospel. Having accomplished that, he appealed to the Corinthians to complete the collection for the Jerusalem Christians 2 Cor. Finally, leaving the most distasteful task until the end, he attacked the problem of the false apostles and their accusations against him 2 Cor. In light of the circumstances, such a change in tone is understandable. Moreover, it is significant that from the earliest times in the history of the church there has been no indication of division in this epistle, either in the manuscript tradition or in the earliest historical writings of the church. It has been read and understood as a unified epistle, and this still seems to be the best explanation.

This is the holy book of 2 Corinthians, known as "The Second Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Corinthians". The recording is dramatized, from the King James Bible.

Book of 1 Corinthians Author: The Book of 1 Corinthians was written in approximately A. The apostle Paul founded the church in Corinth. A few years after leaving the church, the apostle Paul heard some disturbing reports about the Corinthian church. They were full of pride and were excusing sexual immorality. Spiritual gifts were being used improperly, and there was rampant misunderstanding of key Christian doctrines. The apostle Paul wrote his first letter to the Corinthians in an attempt to restore the Corinthian church to its foundation—Jesus Christ. For since there is jealousy and quarreling among you, are you not worldly? Are you not acting like mere men? You are not your own; you were bought at a price. Therefore honor God with your body. It does not envy, it does not boast, it is not proud. It is not rude, it is not self-seeking, it is not easily angered, it keeps no record of wrongs. Love does not delight in evil but rejoices with the truth. It always protects, always trusts, always hopes, always perseveres. The Corinthian church was plagued by divisions. The believers in Corinth were dividing into groups loyal to certain spiritual leaders 1 Corinthians 1: Paul exhorted the Corinthian believers to be united because of devotion to Christ 1 Corinthians 3: Many in the church were essentially approving of an immoral relationship 1 Corinthians 5: Paul commanded them to expel the wicked man from the church 1 Corinthians 5: The Corinthian believers were taking each other to court 1 Corinthians 6: Paul taught the Corinthians that it would be better to be taken advantage of than to damage their Christian testimony 1 Corinthians 6: Paul gave the Corinthian church instructions on marriage and celibacy chapter 7 , food sacrificed to idols chapters 8 and 10 , Christian freedom chapter 9 , the veiling of women 1 Corinthians Paul organized the book of 1 Corinthians by answering questions the Corinthian believers had asked him and by responding to improper conduct and erroneous beliefs they had accepted. In chapter 10 of the Book of 1 Corinthians, Paul uses the story of the Israelites wandering in the wilderness to illustrate to the Corinthian believers the folly of the misuse of freedom and the danger of overconfidence. Paul has just warned the Corinthians about their lack of self-discipline 1 Corinthians 9: Paul exhorts the Corinthian church to note the example of the Israelites and avoid lusts and sexual immorality vv. Many of the problems and questions the Corinthian church was dealing with are still present in the church today. Churches today still struggle with divisions, with immorality, and with the use of spiritual gifts. Despite all the rebukes and corrections, 1 Corinthians brings our focus back to where it should be—on Christ. Genuine Christian love is the answer to many problems chapter A proper understanding of the resurrection of Christ, as revealed in chapter 15, and thereby a proper understanding of our own resurrection, is the cure for what divides and defeats us.

Chapter 7 : The Book of 2 Corinthians, Chapter 2

Book of 2 Corinthians Author: 2 Corinthians identifies the author of the Book of 2 Corinthians as the apostle Paul, possibly along with Timothy. Date of Writing: The Book of 2 Corinthians was very likely written approximately A.D.

A previous epistle was written prior to First and Second Corinthians. Several features distinguish the second canonical letter. The first epistle is both practical and instructional, but this one is intensely personal and autobiographical. Since his departure and subsequent ministry in Ephesus, the apostle has learned a great deal about the serious problems fermenting in this assembly. In this letter to the church at Corinth, we will see Paul trying to prove to these people his right of apostleship. There were some in this church at Corinth who believed Paul did not have this right. Paul says more about himself and his ministry in this letter, than he does in all of the others. The main lesson that we can find in this for ourselves, is that ministering carries with it a great deal of suffering. This suffering takes many forms, the greatest of which is not being believed by fellow ministers. In this book, we will see a list of many of the things that Paul suffered to be able to minister. His afflictions were many and not just from the world, but from within the church as well. In this book, we can see that there were times of joy with Paul, but there were also times of great sorrow. They were mingled together like seasoning on a food dish, some salt, some pepper. The leader of this group seems to have been especially hostile to the apostle. The charges leveled against the apostle by this group are indicated in a number of passages. For example, he was accused of fickleness 1: Likewise, the apostle has a few things to say about his accusers. For example, they corrupted the Word 2: Thus it was no small wonder that the apostle was seriously concerned about the spiritual well-being of the church at Corinth. That the Apostle Paul wrote 2 Corinthians is uncontested; the lack of any motive for a forger to write this highly personal, biographical epistle has led even the most critical scholars to affirm Paul as its author. Several considerations establish a feasible date for the writing of this letter. Extrabiblical sources indicated that July, A. Leaving Corinth probably in A. Returning to Ephesus on his third missionary journey probably in A. The apostle wrote 1 Corinthians from Ephesus toward the close of that period 1 Cor. Since Paul planned to stay in Ephesus until the following spring compare the reference to Pentecost in 1 Cor. Each of the chapters are done individually. Some due to length, have been shortened into "continued" sections. Each section contains a questionnaire which follows the section which has been done to aid in the learning process. Each section can be accessed by the simple menu found at the bottom of the file.

Chapter 8 : Book of 2 Corinthians - Matthew Henry's Bible Commentary (concise)

The book of 2 nd Corinthians is a Pauline Epistle (letter from Paul). The Apostle Paul wrote it about 56 A.D. The Apostle Paul wrote it about 56 A.D. The key personalities of this book are the Apostle Paul, Timothy, and Titus.

This web version of the Book Of 2 Corinthians does not contain the many footnotes. This is made evident in the opening verse, as it is also in 2 Corinthians From Ephesus, where Paul had written his First Letter to the Corinthians, Paul sent Timothy on a mission to the churches that would bring him to the church in Corinth see 1 Corinthians Timothy was then to rejoin Paul in Ephesus. Timothy brought Paul the latest news of the troubled affairs in the Corinthian congregation. Whatever information Timothy brought to Paul was most likely made use of in writing the second letter. Thus Paul included Timothy in the opening greeting and address as his co-worker, who was well known to the Corinthians and who assisted him in preparing the second letter. The problems Paul was addressing in the letter were problems within that congregation. Thus he included in his address the saints throughout Achaia together with the church in Corinth. Problems had arisen within the church in Corinth while Paul was in Ephesus on his third missionary journey. Paul left Ephesus briefly for a short visit to the Corinthian congregation to deal with those problems. His visit, however, failed to resolve them. Paul then wrote a letter, which has not been preserved, to address those problems. Timothy arrived in Corinth after the congregation had received this letter. He then rejoined Paul in Ephesus and reported the latest news on the troubled affairs in Corinth. Paul concluded his work in Ephesus at Pentecost see 1 Corinthians Instead of crossing the Aegean Sea to pass through Corinth on his way to Macedonia, as he had planned to do see 2 Corinthians 1: He went to Troas, instead of to Corinth, to also give the Corinthians more time to resolve their problems before visiting them for the third time. Paul expected Titus to meet him in Troas with a report of what happened in the Corinthian congregation after it had received his letter that we know as First Corinthians. Feeling anxious and fearful about the affairs in Corinth, Paul left Troas and crossed the Aegean Sea into Macedonia see 2 Corinthians 2: There he met Titus, who brought him the good news that the majority of the Corinthians had taken his letter to heart. They had rectified many, though not all, of the problems. Paul then dispatched Titus back to Corinth to assist the congregation in completing its collection for the saints in Jerusalem see 2 Corinthians 8: This would set the date of Second Corinthians around the fall of A. After sending his second letter, Paul himself visited the church in Corinth for the third time. He spent the three winter months in Corinth see 1 Corinthians While there Paul wrote his Letter to the Romans. In that letter he indicated that he saw his work in the regions where he had been ministering as finished. He stated that it was time for him to move westward to Rome and Spain see Romans This information, linked together with the tone in which Paul wrote it see Romans A God-pleasing order and peace had at last been brought to the church in Corinth. The purpose was threefold, as indicated by the three distinct parts of the letter: To urge the Corinthians at the present time to complete their collection for the poor Jewish Christians in Jerusalem. To inform the Corinthians of his future visit, for which his adversaries had better be prepared. The headings are not merely section headings. They are included in the body of the text so the reader can see them as he reads the book without having to page over to a separate outline. And who is sufficient for these things. Now we have been made plainly apparent to God, and I am hoping we have been made plainly apparent in your consciences also. Behold, now is the day of salvation! Or what association does light have with darkness? For we ourselves are the temple of the living God. Just as God said: Indeed defense, indeed indignation, indeed fear, indeed longing, indeed zeal, indeed righting the wrong! In every respect you demonstrated yourselves to be innocent in this case. But indeed you are putting up with me. Because I do not love you? God knows I do! Are they descendants of Abraham? I am speaking as one who is insane – I am even more; in labors much harder, in prisons more frequently, in floggings beyond measure, in danger of death often; 24 five times I received at the hands of the Jews forty lashes minus one, 25 three times I was beaten with rods, once I was stoned, three times I suffered shipwreck, I have spent a night and a day in the open sea; 26 I have been on journeys frequently, in dangers from rivers, in dangers from bandits, in dangers from my countrymen, in dangers from Gentiles, in dangers in the city, in dangers in the wasteland, in dangers on the sea, in dangers in

connection with false brothers; 27 I have been in toil and hardship, without sleep frequently, in hunger and thirst, often in involuntary fastings, in the cold and without sufficient clothing; 28 apart from these secondary matters there is the pressure on me every day, namely, the worry about all the churches! Who is led into sin, and I am not set ablaze? Although it may not help your faith, yet I will go on to visions and revelations of the Lord. For I on my part ought to be commended by you. For I was not inferior to the super-apostles in anything, even if I am nothing; 12 To be sure, the signs of an apostle, not only miraculous signs but also wonders and deeds of power, were performed among you with all perseverance. Forgive me for this injustice! If I love you so much the more, am I being loved less? Did we not walk in the same spirit? Did we not walk in their footsteps? In the presence of God we are speaking in Christ; and everything, beloved, is for the sake of building you up. Let yourselves be restored, let yourselves be admonished, keep setting your minds on the same thing, keep living in peace, and the God of love and peace will be with you. All the saints greet you.

Chapter 9 : Overview of the Book of 2 Corinthians

Who wrote the book? Paul's authorship of this epistle is widely accepted in the scholarly community, though it was not the first letter Paul wrote to the Corinthian people (see 1 Corinthians).