

The Gifts of the Spirit

Student Workbook

Second Revised Edition

by
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THE GIFTS OF THE SPIRIT: STUDENT WORKBOOK, bsecond revised edition

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THE NEW TESTAMENT HAS VARIOUS LISTS of gifts and roles in the church. The shortest is Peter's twofold summary (1 Pet 4:11). Paul expands with his own lists (Eph 4:11; Rom 12:6–8; 1 Cor 12:8–10, 28). Peter's language implies a regulative principle, and Paul expands on the twofold principle of doing it with God's power and for God's glory (1 Cor 13–14).

- What is Peter's twofold summary of spiritual gifts (1 Pet 4:11)?

1. _____ 2. _____

How do the gifts of the Spirit work? (1 Cor 12:1–7)

Even as a liturgical tongue chants, "Jesus is Lord," disobedience can mumble, "Not mine!"

The Spirit proclaims, "Jesus is Lord" (1 Cor 12:1–3)

- Why would have some around the early church have wondered if maybe they should call Jesus "accursed" (Gal 3:13; Deut 21:23)?

- What were the two sources of pressure for the earliest Christians to curse Jesus?

1. _____
2. _____

- Every loyal confession of Jesus as Lord is from the _____?
- When you say, "Jesus is Lord," what must it indicate (Matt 7:21; Luke 6:46)?

The Spirit works for the common good (1 Cor 12:4–7)

- On both the human and divine sides, the work of the Holy Spirit reflects _____.
- There are indeed varieties of gifts by the same _____, varieties of service by the same _____, and varieties of activities by the same _____ (1 Cor 12:5, 8–9, 11).

It's not so much a matter of having a gift, as being a gift.

The Spirit brings about unity in diversity (1 Cor 12:12–13)

- What is Paul's favorite analogy for teaching the unity and diversity of the Church under Christ's leadership (Rom 12:4–5; 1 Cor 12:12–13; Eph 4:16; 5:30; Col 2:10)?

- We are one body because we share the life of _____ (1 Cor 12:13; Gal 2:20; 3:28; Col 3:11) and drink of one _____ (1 Cor 12:13; Heb 6:5).

What are the gifts of the Spirit?

1 PET 4:11	1 COR 12:28	EPH 4:11	1 COR 12:8-10	ROM 12:6-8
W H O E V E R S P E A K S	1. Apostle	Apostle		
	2. Prophet	Prophet	Prophecy	Prophecy
		4. Evangelist		
	3. Teacher then...	5. Pastor-Teacher		Teaching
			6. Word of wisdom	
			7. Word of knowledge	
			8. Distinguishing between spirits	
	9. Tongues		Tongues	
			10. Interpretation of tongues	
	W H O E V E R S E R V E S	11. Helps		
				13. Mercy
				14. Encouragement
				15. Contributing
16. Administration				17. Leadership
19. Healings			18. Faith	
20. Miracles			Healing Miracles	

Speaking

- List the ten speaking gifts.

1.	6.
2.	7.
3.	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

- How should you exercise any of the speaking gifts that God gives you?

- What are the four roles, or offices, that Paul lists in Ephesians 4:11?

1. _____ 3. _____

2. _____ 4. _____

Apostles (Eph 4:11; 1 Cor 12:28)

- Why is the probable reason that Paul says, “**first** apostles” (1 Cor 12:28; Eph 2:20; Matt 16:18; Acts 12:21–22)?

.....
The apostles confront the church with a word which it did not originate, and by which it is both created and judged.

- If there’s a more general sense to the role of “apostle,” who would be functioning that way in today’s church (Acts 14:23; Titus 1:5)?

Prophets (Eph 4:11; 1 Cor 12:6, 10, 28)

- Why are some evangelicals slow to admit that the gift of prophecy continues today (Num 11:25–29; Joel 2:28–32; Acts 2:17–21)?

- How should we react to the guidance of a prophecy, whether it’s given to the whole church or to an individual (Deut 13:1–5; 18:9–20; Acts 21:12–14; 1 Cor 14:29)?

- List some Old Testament examples of “prophecy” that didn’t necessarily even involve a “thus saith the Lord,” let alone an implied canonical authority (Num 11:25–29; 1 Sam 9:6–9; 19:9–13; 19:20–24).

Teacher and Pastor-Teacher (Eph 4:11; Rom 12:7)

.....
...to equip God’s people to do his work and build up the church

- All pastors must be _____ (Eph 4:11), but not all teachers are _____ (1 Cor 12:28).
- What is the purpose of pastoral teaching (Eph 4:2).

- Why should few desire to be teachers in the church (Jas 3:1)?

- Describe some of the imagery defining the pastor’s relation to the congregation (John 21:15–17; Acts 20:28–29; 1 Pet 5:2–3)?

- _____ was a gifted teacher in the New Testament, but he still needed to be taught himself because he only knew about John’s baptism (Acts 18:24–26)?

- List several biblical examples of teachers, drawn from both the Old and New Testament (Prov 1:1; 10:1; 25:1; Eccl 1:1–2, 12; 7:27; 12:8–10; Ezra 7:10; Mark 1:22; Acts 13:1; 1 Tim 2:7; 2 Tim 1:11).

Evangelists (Eph 4:11; Acts 8:4; 21:8; 2 Tim 4:15; Rom 1:15; Gal 18:18)

.....
God is the first evangelist.

- The Greek term *evangel* refers to what?

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- List some examples of evangelists from Scripture (Matt 9:35; Mark 1:1, 4; 10:29; Luke 4:18; Acts 21:1, 8; 8:4; Rom 1:15; Gal 3:8; 2 Tim 4:5).
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Word of wisdom (1 Cor 12:8)

.....
This gift doesn't qualify anyone as resident answer man.

- What does it indicate that Paul speaks of this as a **“word”** of wisdom?
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-

- List some examples from Scripture of people giving a word of wisdom (1 Kgs 3; Matt 9:4; 12:25; Mark 8:16–17; 12:15; 22:15–22; Luke 5:22; 9:47; 11:17; John 6:61, 64; 16:19; 18:4; 23:6).
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- Characterize real spiritual wisdom (Jas 1:5; 3:13–18)
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Word of knowledge (1 Cor 12:28; 13:9; Rom 11:33; 1 Tim 6:20)

It doesn't make you a genius—to say nothing of a fortune teller.

- What does it indicate that Paul spoke of a “word” of knowledge?

- Characterize the gift labeled “word of knowledge.”

- List some biblical examples of someone using a word of knowledge (Josh 7:10–11; 1 Sam 9–10; 2 Kgs 5:20–27; 6:9–10; Matt 9:4; 12:24; 16:7–8; Mark 12:15; Luke 5:22; 6:8; 7:39–40; John 4:17–18; 6:61, 64; Acts 5).

Distinguishing between spirits (1 Cor 12:10)

- List some biblical examples of people discerning spirits (Acts 16:16–18).

- In the context of Paul’s gift list of 1 Corinthians 12:8–10, what is the main function of the gift of distinguishing between spirits (see also 1 Tim 4:1; Rev 16:14)?

Tongues (1 Cor 12:10)

- Glossolalia refers to the ability to speak in _____ languages.
- List the various understandings that Thistelton suggests for what might be happening when someone speaks in tongues (1 Sam 10:5–7; 19:20–22; 1 Kgs 18:29–30; 2 Kgs 9:11; Acts 2:4–11; Rom 8:26; 1 Cor 13:1).

- What other gift must also operate if tongues is to be any value for the congregation?

Interpretation of tongues (1 Cor 12:10; see Neh 8:8)

- This gift is probably not the ability to _____, but rather the ability to _____ what was said.

Helping Others

- List the ten gifts that can be classified as helping gifts (1 Pet 4:11; Rom 12:7; 1 Cor 12:8–10, 28).

1. _____	6. _____
2. _____	7. _____
3. _____	8. _____
4. _____	9. _____
5. _____	10. _____

Serving and Helps (Rom 12:7; 1 Cor 12:28)

- Name two from the Old Testament who were called mankind’s “helper,” but were definitely not his servant or slave (Gen 2:18; Exod 18:3; Pss 54:4; 70:5; 146:5; Isa 41:10, 13).

1. _____	2. _____
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Having this gift doesn't put you in a servile position.

- The New Testament makes a close connection between our _____ and our ability to comfort (2 Cor 1:5–7).

Contributing (Rom 12:8)

- When Paul uses the term *metadidomi* for giving, he is using a term for _____ (e.g., Luke 3:11).
- What are the two options for how to translate the Greek term *haplotēs*, and what would each imply for how we should give?

|||||
You can give without stripping yourself.

1. _____

2. _____

- Describe the proper approach to giving and its expected outcome (2 Cor 9:5–13).

Leadership and Administration (Rom 12:8; 1 Cor 12:28)

- Paul tells his congregations to look where for evidence of this gift in a anyone whom they're going to appoint as a leader in the church (1 Tim 3:4–5, 12; 5:17; Titus 3:8, 14)?

- These administrative/leadership gifts are necessary for what roles in the church?

Faith (1 Cor 12:9)

Faith does not confess things we know to be untrue.

- Contrast this special gift of faith with the faith that is expected of every Christian if they're going to have life in Christ, be spiritual, and please God (Rom 10:8–10; Gal 5:22; Heb 11:6).

Healings (1 Cor 12:9, 28)

Anything that doesn't issue in proclamation of the word with increasing effectiveness should be suspect.

- What may be the implications of the description of this as “gifts of healings”?

- In the New Testament, Jesus generally avoided the _____ that characterized Græco-Roman healers (e.g., Mark 1:44; 3:12; 5:43, etc.).
- In the New Testament, Jesus' healings were _____ of the presence of the kingdom of God (Matt 12:28; Luke 17:21), and of the age of _____ that the prophets had foretold (Matt 11:5; Isa 35:5–6; 61:1).

How are the gifts of the Spirit regulated? (1 Cor 13–14)

The role and nature of regulating love (1 Cor 13:1–12)

Since God is love (John 4:8, 16), we shouldn't be surprised that love serves as the regulating principle for employing the gifts of the Spirit.

Love regulates the gifts of the Spirit (1 Cor 13:1–3)

No matter what spiritual gift you exercise, you must exercise it under the control of love; otherwise, it's not going to edify the church and glorify Jesus Christ.

Love can be defined, not just felt (1 Cor 13:4–12)

- *Love is patient, or long-suffering (v. 4a).*

- *Love is kind (v. 4b).*

- *Love is not jealous (v. 4c).*

- *Love isn't boastful (v. 4d; 1 Kgs 21:11; Obad 12; Ps 75:4; 2 Cor 12:5–6; Eph 2:9).*

Love won't behave disgracefully,
dishonorably, or indecently.

- Love isn't proud (v. 4e).

- Love isn't rude (v. 5a; Prov 10:2; 17:9; Ezek 16:8; 1 Pet 4:8, see Jas 5:20).

- Love does not demand its own way (v. 5; 1 Cor 10:24, 33; 12:25; Gal 5:13; Phil 2:21; 2 Tim 2:10; 1 John 3:16).

- Love is not irritable (v. 5c; Prov 14:7; Matt 5:22; Jas 1:19).

- Love keeps no record of being wronged (v. 5d).

- Love does not rejoice about injustice but rejoices whenever the truth wins out (v. 6).

- Love never gives up (v. 7a).

- Love never loses faith (v. 7b).

Friends may fail us—lovers may fail us—but love never fails.

- Love is always hopeful (v. 7c).

- Love endures through every circumstance (v. 7d).

Imperfect things cease when the perfect realities come into being (1 Cor 13:8–13)

- When will the perfect realities replace the imperfect things?

Prophecy and tongues (1 Cor 14)

The loving way prefers gifts that edify the whole congregation (1 Cor 14:1–25)

Let love be your highest goal.

- The loving way prefers _____ over _____ (1 Cor 14:1–5).
- Uninterpreted tongues edify whom (1 or 14:4)?

-
- Tongues plus _____ equals prophecy in its ability to edify the church.
 - Anyone who speaks in tongues should also pray for what (1 Cor 14:13)?

-
- Uninterpreted tongues are a sign of judgment for _____ (1 Cor 14:21–25; Isa 28:11–12).

Scripture mandates regulating the gifts (1 Cor 14:26–40)

- The gifts should be regulated so that the congregation can maintain godly _____ (1 Cor 14:26–33a).
- What three regulations does Paul set for messages in tongues (1 Cor 14:27–28)?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

- What three regulations does Paul set for prophecies (1 Cor 14:29–32)?

Prophets can and should be orderly.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

- How should we understand Paul's regulations for women and the use of gifts in the church (1 Cor 14:33b–35)?

Summary & conclusions

PETER'S TWOFOLD SUMMARY spoke of the gifts of *speaking* and of *helping others* (1 Pet 4:11). Paul unpacks these elsewhere, listing ten gifts that involve speaking and ten that focus on helping others (Eph 4:11; Rom 12:6–8; 1 Cor 12:8–10, 28).

Neglecting spiritual gifts

Quench not the Spirit.

- What are some of the ways we might quench the Spirit (1 Thess 5:19)?

Coveting and exercising spiritual gifts

- *Self-Reflection:* What gift or gifts do you think God may already have given you, and why do you think this?
