

INTERACTIVE TRAVEL GUIDE

DESTINATION: *II Corinthians*

Between the writing of I Corinthians and II Corinthians, the church at Corinth was influenced by false teachers who spread opposition to Paul because they thought he was unqualified as an apostle of Jesus Christ. Paul sent Titus as his representative to deal with them, and the majority of the church repented of their actions. Paul later wrote II Corinthians to express his joy at the turnaround, and to appeal to the church to accept his authority.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS:

c. 35-67 A.D.
Ministry of Paul

c. 53-57
Paul's third missionary journey

c. 57 A.D.
Writing of II Corinthians

TRIP PLANNER:

Paul speaks more about himself in this letter than in any other. He explains his ministry in the first seven chapters, then talks about the collection for the saints (chapters 8-9), and in the last four chapters he defends his claim to be an apostle. Several times, he refers to the many hardships he has suffered for the Gospel, especially in the argument called the “fool’s speech” in the latter part of the book. He mocks the Corinthians for their preoccupation with showy spiritual gifts by contrasting it with his weaknesses and the hardships he has faced.

PLACES OF INTEREST:

Corinth – A city located in southern Greece about 50 miles from Athens. It was a major seaport and crossroads in the ancient world.

Macedonia – North part of Greece, where Paul wrote II Corinthians during his third missionary journey.

PEOPLE OF INTEREST:

Paul – Paul tells us more about himself in this book than in any other

Corinthians – The believers in the church at Corinth were swayed by false teachers to rebel against Paul’s authority as an apostle.

Titus – Paul’s emissary to the church at Corinth.

Timothy – Paul’s partner on his third missionary journey.

FUN FACTS:

II Corinthians was written 6-18 months after I Corinthians.

Scholars speculate that Paul wrote four letters to the church at Corinth, only two of which survive, as I and II Corinthians.

MAPS:



NOTES:



BOOK OF

DATE

In all cases when a reference is made to any of the contents of the notes, it is to be understood that the reference is to the notes and not to the notes which are the subject of the notes. The notes are to be used in the notes and not in the notes which are the subject of the notes. The notes are to be used in the notes and not in the notes which are the subject of the notes.