



4:5, is that a prohibition against all judging by anyone? What application is there in our judging?

4. In 4:6-14, Paul sets forth himself and Apollos as examples to the church. What is the lesson we are to learn from their example? How does Paul drive home the point of these examples?
  
5. In his commentary on 4:15, John Calvin writes:

Let teachers infer from this, that in reproofs they must always use such moderation as not to wound men's minds with excessive severity, and that, agreeably to the common proverb, they must mix honey or oil with vinegar - that they must above all things take care not to appear to triumph over those whom they reprove, or to take delight in their disgrace - nay more, that they must endeavor to make it understood that they seek nothing but that their welfare may be promoted. For what good with the teacher do by mere bawling, if he does not season the sharpness of his reproof by that moderation of which I have spoken? Hence if we are desirous to do any good by correcting men's faults, we must distinctly give them to know, that our reproofs proceed from a friendly disposition. Are there any applications we can make of this to our own teaching as parents, friends, officebearers, etc?
  
6. Paul counsels the Corinthians to follow him, since he is their spiritual father in Christ (4:15-17). At first glance, it may seem as if this would make the schism worse, causing more people to say, "I am of Paul." What is Paul's instruction and how would it be of spiritual benefit to the Corinthians?
  
7. At the end of the chapter, Paul contrasts the true power of the kingdom of God with the false teachers' claims about what was important (4:18-21). What is the contrast, and how does this apply to us?