

SIGNS, WONDERS & THE CHARISMATIC MOVEMENT

INTRODUCTION

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4B. Concerning ecumenism

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SIGNS AND WONDERS IN THE OLD TESTAMENT

1A. The key word: אֹת ('ôṭ)

1B. Meaning:

1C. "Sign, mark, token, ensign, standard, miracle, miraculous sign, proof, warning" (TWOT I.39)

2C. Therefore: "A *visual* sign, that points to something"

2B. General usage:

1C. Outside the OT: "He has commanded that we at the *signal* station at Lachish pay heed to all the *signals* which my lord has given, for a *signal* was not seen from Azekah." (Lachish Osztrakon 4.)

2C. The rainbow (Gen. 9:12-16)

3C. Circumcision (Gen. 17:11)

4C. A military standard (Num 2:2)

5C. A red rope (Josh. 2:12-13, cf. 21)

3B. Usage in connection with "signs and wonders"

2A. Old Testament examples

1B. Ex. 4:1-9, cf. 29-30

2B. Ex. 7:3-5

3B. Ex. 10:1-2

4B. 1 Ki. 13:1-5

5B. 1 Ki. 17:23-24

6B. 1Ki. 17:1, cf. 18:21-24, 37, 38-39

- 3A. The limitations of signs and wonders in the Old Testament
 - 1B. Signs and wonders were rare

 - 2B. The ministry of Moses was unique (Deut. 34:10-12)

 - 3B. False prophets also performed signs and wonders!
 - 1C. Relevant texts
 - 1D. Ex. 7:22; 8:7
 - 2D. Deut. 13:1-6

 - 2C. What were the three “tests” by which Israel could know whether a person was a true prophet or not?
 - 1D. Fulfilled prophecy (Deut. 18:21-22)

 - 2D. Biblical message (Deut. 13:1-6)

 - 3D. Signs and wonders, but of the three this was the least important!(Deut.13:1-6)

 - 4B. Signs and wonders were directed at unbelief or false gods.

Signs and wonders in the New Testament

1A. In the ministry of Jesus

1B. The word "sign" in the New Testament:

Greek: σημεῖον (σημειον) "sign, symptom, miracle." Therefore, "something that points to something else." Jesus' miracles were "roadsigns" that pointed to His messiahship and that His message was from God.

2B. New Testament examples:

- 1C. Matthew 9:4-6
- 2C. Matthew 11:1-6
- 3C. Matthew 12:22-23
- 4C. John 2:11
- 5C. John 3:2
- 6C. John 6:14
- 7C. John 10:25, 38
- 8C. John 12:17-19, cf. 12-13
- 9C. John 20:30-31
- 10C. Acts 2:22

2A. In the ministry of the Apostles

1B. The word *apostle*:

1C. Meaning: Someone sends someone forth who . . .

1D. The old proverb: *The apostle of the man is as the man himself.*

2D. Important: In the Bible, *only the 12 apostles and Paul* were called "Apostle of Jesus Christ." They were therefore unique!

2C. Examples:

- 1D. Mt. 10:1-15, 40
- 2D. 1 Corinthians 14:37

- 3D. Galatians 1:1
- 4D. 1 Thessalonians 2:13
- 5D. 2 Thessalonians 3:6, 12-14

2B. The requirements for apostleship:

1C. He had to be an eyewitness of the resurrected Christ.

- 1D. Acts 1:21-22
- 2D. 1 Cor. 9:1

2C. It was necessary that he be personally chosen by Christ as an apostle.

- 1D. Mark 3:15, cf. Matthew 10:1-4
- 2D. Acts 9:1-6, 15-16, cf. Galatians 1:1

3C. It was necessary for him to perform signs and wonders

- 1D. Mt. 10:1-4
- 2D. 2 Cor. 12:11-12
- 3D. Hebrews 2:3-4, cf. Mark 16:14, 19-20

3B. The implication: *There were just 12 apostles. There are not now, nor will there ever be more apostles* (Eph. 2:19-22; Rev. 21:14).

3A. Other examples:

1B. The "Seventy" (Luke 10:1-20)

2B. Stephen (Acts 6:8) and Philip (Acts 8:5-7)

1C. But this happened *after* the Apostles laid their hands upon them (Acts 6:5-6).

2C. Philip was unable to confer this gift upon others, but the Apostles did so! (Acts 8:13-20)

3B. At the judgment (Mt. 7:21-23)

Speaking in tongues: A special sign / gift

1A. Mark 16:17-20 (c. AD 30)

1B. What was it like?

1C. The Greek word: γλώσσα (glossa)

2C. The adjective: “new”

Greek: καινὰς = “having just been created, brought into being; fresh, not yet used; unknown, unusual; special, unexpected; new” (ÚGMSz 493)

3C. Meaning: “a kind of tongues speaking that has not been seen or experienced.”

2B. What was its purpose?

1C. It was a sign! (v. 17)

2C. It confirmed (authenticated) the apostolic preaching (v. 20)

3C. Therefore this sign would take place in connection with the apostolic ministry.

3B. A question: what does “these signs will accompany those who believe” mean? (v. 17)

1C. Not that” if someone believes that he will speak in tongues, it will happen.”

2C. “These signs will appear in connection with the apostolic preaching and ministry”

4B. Summary:

1C. Tongues were a sign.

2C. The form of this tongues speaking would be completely new; not like the ecstatic utterances they were used to seeing.

3C. This speaking in tongues would confirm the apostolic preaching and ministry.

2A. Acts 2:1-24 (c. 30 AD, some weeks later)

1B. What was it like?

Without question, these were known languages! (2:5-13)

2B. What was the purpose?

1C. It was a sign to the Jews who were in Jerusalem that day (2:5).

2C. Its meaning:

1D. The fulfillment of Joel's prophecy is beginning (2:16)

2D. Therefore Jesus is the Messiah and Peter's preaching is from God (2:36)

3B. A question: Is speaking in tongues a permanent sign of Spirit baptism?

1C. The meaning of Spirit baptism: When someone receives Jesus Christ through faith, the Holy Spirit places him into the body of Christ.

1D. This began at Pentecost (Acts 1:5, 7. 2:15-21; 11:15-16)

2D. This is not the same as water baptism (Matt 3:11)

3D. Since Pentecost every believer takes part in this baptism (1 Cor 12:13, Eph 4:4-5).

4D. With this baptism the Holy Spirit places the believer into union with Christ (Rom 6:3-4).

5D. With this baptism the Holy Spirit places the believer into union with the body of Christ (1 Cor 12:13).

6D. This baptism happens only once: when the believer receives Christ through faith (Gal. 3:26-29).

- 7D. Therefore every believer once and for all is baptized into the body of Christ when he believes.

- 2C. Therefore if speaking in tongues would be a sign of Spirit baptism, this would mean every believer would speak in tongues at the time they are saved!

- 3C. Paul clearly states that not everyone should speak in tongues (1 Cor. 12:31)

- 4C. In Acts the tongues experience was not uniform. Therefore there is no example that we are to follow!

SPIRIT BAPTISM IN ACTS

	Acts 2	Acts 8	Acts 10	Acts 19
Time	Pentecost (ca. AD 30)	2 years later (ca. AD 32)	4 years later (ca. AD 36)	18 years later (ca. AD 54)
Group	Jews	Samarians	Gentiles	disciples of John the Baptist
Circumstances	together in one place (2:1)	when apostles prayed, laid hands on them	while Peter was preaching	when Paul put his hands on them
Signs	tongues of fire, violent wind, speaking in tongues	signs and wonders? (8:13)	tongues	tongues
Time of belief	already believed	already believed	when they believed	already believed
Water baptism	not stated	before	afterwards	twice!!

4B. Summary:

- 1C. These were known languages

- 2C. This was a sign that showed the Holy Spirit had come and it confirmed the preaching of Peter on that day.

- 3C. This was a unique miracle
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- 3A. Acts 8:13-19 (AD 32, approx. 2 years later)
 - 1B. What was it like?
 - 1C. We do not know precisely what happened.

 - 2C. It happened when the apostles prayed and laid their hands on the heads of these people (8:15, 17)

 - 2B. What was its purpose?
 - 1C. A sign that showed the Samaritans received the Holy Spirit (8:15-17)

 - 2C. Identified the Samaritan believers with the Jewish believers in Jerusalem.

 - 3C. A sign that confirmed the apostolic ministry
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- 4A. Acts 10:34-48 (AD 36, approx. 6 years after Pentecost)
 - 1B. What was it like?
 - 1C. These were known languages.
 - 1D. It was the same as what happened at Pentecost (10:44-47; 11:15-18)

 - 2D. They knew these people were “praising God” (10:46)

 - 2C. It was unexpected (10:44)

 - 2B. What was the purpose?

A sign that showed that the Gospel is “also to the Greek”! Therefore they are on the same level as their Jewish brothers.
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- 5A. Acts 19:1-6 (AD 54, approx. 24 years after Pentecost)
 - 1B. What was it like?

- 1C. "They spoke in tongues and prophesied" (v. 6)
 - 1D. Luke uses the same term (γλώσσα)
 - 2D. They spoke in tongues-plural?
 - 3D. They prophesied (?)
- 2C. "When *Paul* placed his hands on them . . ." (v. 6)
- 2B. It was a sign to John the Baptist's remaining disciples, that they needed to believe in Jesus. It was not enough to believe in the "coming one."
- 3B. It was a sign to all that Paul was God's apostle
- 6A. 1 Corinthians 14 (ca. AD 55-56, *from Ephesus*, approx. 24 years after Pentecost)
 - 1B. An introductory warning:
 - 1C. Whatever our theological viewpoint, there are some things that are "obscure."
 - 2C. When we encounter a difficult passage, we need to interpret it in the light of clearer passages and the context.
 - 3C. Whatever our viewpoint, it is obvious that the Corinthian practice was not a good example!
 - 2B. What was it like? *known languages*
 - 1C. Paul uses the same work Luke later uses in Acts (γλώσσα)
 - 2C. The historical situation
 - 3C. The context of 1 Corinthians 14 clearly shows tongues should be understandable speech.
 - 1D. There was "a distinction in the sounds" (v. 7-8)

- 2D. These must be “intelligible words” so others will “know what you are saying” (v. 9)
- 3D. “There are all sorts of languages in the world, yet none of them is without meaning”
- 4D. In the Old Testament quote, a known language was clearly involved (v. 21)
- 4C. The tongues speaker has control of the exercise of this gift (v. 27, cf. v. 32-33)
- 5C. This was not an “angelic language” (13:1)
- 3B. What was its purpose?
 - 1C. The main purpose is clear— *It was a sign to unbelievers* (v. 22)
 - 2C. Another, lesser purpose—*church edification* (v. 12-17)
- 4B. Can speaking in tongues be a personal “worship method”?
 - 1C. 14:2-4 “He speaks to God”
 - 2C. 14:14-17 “One can pray through speaking in tongues”
 - 3C. 14:28 “He should speak to himself and to God.”

Signs and wonders: permanent or temporary?

- 1A. The logical reason: the apostles have died off.
 - 1B. We have already seen that signs and wonders were apostolic signs (2 Cor 12:12)
 - 2B. We have already seen that there were just twelve apostles
 - 3B. The office of apostle was a foundational gift (Eph 2:20)
 - 4B. Since there are no longer apostles, there are no longer apostolic sign-gifts.

TIME	QUESTIONS	REASON	RESULT
Ministry of Moses	Who is God? Who is God's true spokesman?	Israel's unbelief The Egyptians' unbelief Pharaoh's unbelief	The Law Israel's redemption from Egypt
Ministries of Elijah/Elisha	Who is God?	Israel's unbelief—the worship of Baal	"The LORD is God!"
The ministries of Jesus and the apostles	Is Jesus the Messiah? Is the apostolic message true?	General unbelief	The Church begins God's temporary setting aside of national Israel The New Testament
The two witnesses/prophets	What is happening?	The unbelief of Israel and the entire world	The return of Christ

- 2A. The exegetical reason—the Bible claims that these things have ceased
 - 1B. Heb. 2:2-4

"For if the word spoken through angels proved steadfast, and every transgression and disobedience received a just reward, ³ how shall we escape if we neglect so great a salvation, which at the first began to be spoken by the Lord, and was confirmed to us by those who heard Him, ⁴ God also bearing witness both with signs and wonders, with various miracles, and gifts of the Holy Spirit, according to His own will? (NKJV)

- 2B. Mark 16:20

“So then, after the Lord had spoken to them, He was received up into heaven, and sat down at the right hand of God.²⁰ And they went out and preached everywhere, the Lord working with them and confirming the word through the accompanying signs.” (NKJV)

3A. The historical reason—there is proof that shows they ceased

YEAR	REFERENCE	EVENT
58	Acts 28:3-9	The last recorded miracle in the New Testament
60	Phil 2:25-30	Epaphroditus is with Paul and almost dies due to serious illness—Paul does not heal him.
65	1 Tim. 5:23	Timothy is sick—Paul does not heal him.
67	2 Tim 4:20	Paul must leave a co-worker behind because he has become seriously ill.
67	2 Tim 4:6	Paul and Peter are executed during Nero’s reign
68-69 (?)	Mark 16:20	Mark (?) writes that sign/miracles have ceased
68-69	Heb. 2:3-4	The writer writes that sign/miracles have ceased

4A. What was the situation in the Pastoral Epistles?

THE CHURCH IN ACTS	THE CHURCH IN THE PASTORAL EPISTLES
The acts of the apostles	the words of the apostles (1Tim 4:6; 2 Tim 2:2; Tit 1:9)
leaders serve through the direct call of God (13:1-2; 22:21)	the church chooses qualified leaders (1Tim 3:1-13; Titus 1:5-9)
signs and wonders	God working through providence
spontaneity	organization

5A. Signs and wonders in the future

1B. The two witnesses: Prophets of God (Rev. 11:3-6)

1C. Who are they?

2C. What will their message be?

3C. What will these signs be like?

2B. False prophets

1C. The general warning

1D. Matt 24:23-24

2D. 2Thess 2:9-12

2C. The precise picture

1D. Rev 13:11-18

2D. Rev 19:19-20

3B. A final warning:

Signs and wonders are not enough in and of themselves!

SIGNS AND WONDERS AFTER PENTECOST

1A. Places of Ministry in the Book of Acts

1B. Overview

	Place	Passage	Date	✓Signs and Wonders	*Tongues	✗No signs or wonders mentioned
1	Jerusalem	Acts 2 Acts 2 Acts 2 Acts 3 Acts 4 Acts 5 Acts 6 Acts 15	30 - 33 49-50	* ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓		The Holy Spirit comes and some (perhaps only <i>the apostles</i>) speak in tongues so that all hear God's message in their own language. <i>Peter</i> preaches and about 3000 are saved. <i>The apostles</i> teach and perform many wonders and miraculous signs. People are saved daily. <i>Peter</i> heals a lame man and then preaches to the crowd. With great power <i>the apostles</i> continue to testify to the resurrection of the Lord Jesus <i>The apostles</i> perform many miraculous signs and wonders. More and more people believe in the Lord. <i>Stephen</i> (personally chosen by the apostles) does great wonders and signs among the people. He preaches before the Sanhedrin. <i>Paul and Barnabas</i> tell the Jerusalem council of the signs and wonders God did among the Gentiles through them.
2	Unnamed city in Samaria	Acts 8		✓ ✓		<i>Philip</i> (personally chosen by the apostles) preaches and many listen and are saved because of the miraculous signs <i>Peter and John</i> come from Jerusalem to lay on hands so that the believers might receive the Holy Spirit
3	On the road to Gaza	Acts 8		✗		<i>Philip</i> leads the Ethiopian eunuch to the Lord.
4	Damascus	Acts 9	32 - 35	✓ ✗		<i>Ananias</i> receives a vision from the Lord, and lays hands on Saul to restore his sight <i>Paul</i> preaches and all who hear are astonished. Some believe.
5	Lydda and Sharon	Acts 9		✓		<i>Peter</i> heals a paralytic and as a result all in these towns turn to the Lord.
6	Joppa	Acts 9		✓		Disciples send for <i>Peter</i> to raise Tabitha from the dead. Many believe as a result.
7	Caesarea	Acts 10		*		<i>Peter</i> speaks to Cornelius and his family. They all receive the Holy Spirit and speak in tongues.
8	Antioch (Syria)	Acts 11	43	✗ ✗ ✓		Men from Cyprus and Cyrene speak to the Greeks and a great number of people believe <i>Saul and Barnabas</i> teach and preach; many believe Prophets come from Jerusalem and predict a famine
9	Salamis	Acts 13	47	✗		<i>Saul and Barnabas</i> proclaim the word of God in the Jewish synagogues
10	Paphos	Acts 13	47	✓		<i>Paul</i> confronts Elymas the sorcerer who is then blinded. The proconsul believes as a result.
11	Antioch (Pisidia)	Acts 13	47	✗		<i>Paul and Barnabas</i> preach to the Jews and Gentiles. Many believe.
12	Iconium	Acts 14	48	✓		<i>Paul and Barnabas</i> (personally chosen by the apostles) preach and God enables them to do signs and wonders to confirm their message. Many Jews and Gentiles believe.

	Place	Passage	Date	✓Signs and Wonders	*Tongues	✗No signs or wonders mentioned
13	Lystra	Acts 14	48	✓		<i>Paul</i> heals a man lame from birth after preaching to a crowd.
14	Derbe	Acts 14	48-49	✗		<i>Paul and Barnabas</i> preach the good news.
15	Perga	Acts 14	49	✗		<i>Paul and Barnabas</i> preach the word.
16	Phrygia and Galatia	Acts 16	50	✗		<i>Paul and his companions</i> travel and apparently preaching
17	Philippi	Acts 16	50	✓		<i>Paul</i> drives a spirit from the girl fortune teller.
18	Thessalonica	Acts 17	50-51	✗		<i>Paul</i> preaches in the synagogue and many believe.
19	Berea	Acts 17	51	✗		<i>Paul</i> preaches in the synagogue and many believe, including Greeks.
20	Athens	Acts 17	51	✗		<i>Paul</i> preaches in the synagogue, the marketplace and on Mars Hill. Some believe.
21	Corinth	Acts 18 Acts 18	51-53	✓ ✗		<i>Paul</i> preaches and teaches for 1½ years. Many believed. (Signs and wonders only mentioned in 1 Corinthians) <i>Apollos</i> debates with the Jews, proving the Jesus is the Messiah.
22	Ephesus	Acts 18 Acts 18 Acts 19 Acts 19	53-56	✗ ✗ * ✓		<i>Paul</i> reasons with the Jews in the synagogue. <i>Apollos</i> preached about Jesus, but knew only of John's baptism. <i>Aquila and Priscilla</i> to him explain the way of God more fully. <i>Paul</i> tells the people to believe in the one coming after John, that is, in Jesus, he lays hands on them and they receive the Holy Spirit. They speak in tongues and prophesy. <i>Paul</i> stays in Ephesus for two years. God does many extraordinary miracles through <i>Paul</i> .
23	Troas	Acts 20	56	✓		<i>Paul</i> teaches. Eutychus dies from a fall from a window. <i>Paul</i> raises him back to life.
24	Malta	Acts 28	59-60	✓		<i>Paul</i> not harmed by a poisonous snake. <i>Paul</i> heals inhabitants of the island
25	Rome	Acts 28 Acts 28	60-61	✗ ✗		<i>Paul</i> speaks to the Jews. Some believe. Under house arrest, for two years, <i>Paul</i> preaches about the Kingdom of God and Jesus Christ

2B. Summary

Number of places of ministry mentioned in any detail	25
Number of times of speaking in tongues occurs	
Number of times signs and wonders are performed	
An apostle performs signs / wonders	
An apostolic appointee performs signs / wonders	
Anyone else performs signs / wonders	
Date and location of last recorded miracle in the church age	

2A. Letters to Churches / Believers in the New Testament (by date of writing)

1B. Overview

	Recipient	Letter/Passage	Date	✓Signs/ Wonders	*Tongues	◆Spiritual Gifts	✗No signs/wonders
1	The twelve tribes	James	45-48	✗			
2	Churches of Galatia	Galatians 3:5	48	✓			Paul asks, "Does God give you his Spirit and work miracles among you because you observe the law, or because you believe what you heard?"
3	Church in Thessalonica	1 Thessalonians	50-54	✗			
4	Church in Thessalonica	2 Thess. 2:9	50-54	✓			"The coming of the lawless one will be in accordance with the work of Satan displayed in all kinds of counterfeit miracles, signs and wonders, and in every sort of evil that deceives those who are perishing."
5	Church in Corinth	1 Cor. 1:7 1 Cor. 1:22 1 Cor. 7:7 1 Cor. 12-14	54-55	◆ ✓ ◆ ◆*			"You do not lack any spiritual gift" "Jews demand signs" - a negative reference "Each one has his own gift from God, one has this, another has that" Teaching concerning the misuse and abuse of sign gifts - especially tongues
6	Church in Corinth	2 Cor. 12:12	56-57	✓			In defending his apostleship, Paul discusses the things that mark an apostle - signs, wonders and miracles
7	Church in Rome	Romans 1:11 Romans 12:4-8 Romans 15:19	57-58	◆ ◆ ✓			Paul wants to impart some spiritual gift Except for prophecy, only "service" gifts are mentioned Paul mentions that signs and wonders accompanied his preaching
8	Church in Ephesus	Ephesians	61-62	✗			Spiritual warfare discussed (ch. 6) - no mention of signs/wonders/gifts
9	Church in Philippi	Philippians	61-62	✗			
10	Church in Colosse	Colossians	61-62	✗			

	Recipient	Letter/Passage	Date	✓Signs/ Wonders	*Tongues	◆Spiritual Gifts	✗No signs/wonders
11	Philemon & the church in his home	Philemon	61-62	✗			
12	Timothy	1 Timothy 4:14	63-66	◆			"Do not neglect your gift, which was given you through a prophetic message when the body of elders laid their hands on you."
13	Titus	Titus	63-66	✗			
14	Believers scattered throughout Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Bithynia and Asia	1 Peter 4:9-11	64-65	◆			"Offer hospitality to one another without grumbling. Each one should use whatever gift he has received to serve others, faithfully administering God's grace in its various forms. If anyone speaks, he should do it as one speaking the very words of God. If anyone serves, he should do it with the strength God provides, so that in all things God may be praised through Jesus Christ."
15	Believers in general	1 John	60-65	✗			
16	The chosen lady and her children	2 John	60-65	✗			
17	Gaius	3 John	60-65	✗			
18	Believers in general	2 Peter	65-68	✗			
19	Timothy	2 Timothy	67	◆			"I remind you to fan into flame the gift of God, which is in you through the laying on of my hands."
20	Unknown group of Jewish believers	Hebrews 2:4	68-69	✓			"This salvation, which was first announced by the Lord, was confirmed to us by those who heard him. God also testified to it by signs, wonders and various miracles, and gifts of the Holy Spirit distributed according to his will."
21	Believers in general	Jude	68-80	✗			
22	The seven churches of Asia: Ephesus Smyrna Pergamum Thyatira Sardis Philadelphia Laodicea	Rev. 13:12-14 Rev. 11:1-11 Rev. 16:14 Rev. 19:20	95-96	✓ ✓ ✓			"He exercised all the authority of the first beast on his behalf, and made the earth and its inhabitants worship the first beast, whose fatal wound had been healed. And he performed great and miraculous signs, even causing fire to come down from heaven to earth in full view of men. Because of the signs he was given power to do on behalf of the first beast, he deceived the inhabitants of the earth." The two witnesses from God "They are spirits of demons performing miraculous signs, and they go out to the kings of the whole world, to gather them for the battle on the great day of God Almighty." "But the beast was captured, and with him the false prophet who had performed the miraculous signs on his behalf. With these signs he had deluded those who had received the mark of the beast and worshiped his image. The two of them were thrown alive into the fiery lake of burning sulfur."

2B. Summary: Relative emphasis on signs / wonders / tongues

Total books: Romans - Revelation	22
Books in which speaking in tongues is mentioned	
Books in which signs / wonders are mentioned	
Books in which signs / wonders from God are mentioned	
Books in which signs / wonders of demonic origin are mentioned	

Total chapters related to the church age: Romans - Revelation 3	124
Chapters in which speaking in tongues is mentioned	
Chapters in which signs / wonders are mentioned	
Chapters in which signs / wonders from God are mentioned	
Chapters in which signs / wonders of demonic origin are mentioned	
Chapters in which a specific sign / wonder is mentioned	
Chapters in which on-going signs / wonders indicated	

The Church and the Mystery Religions of Corinth

- 1A. Doctrinal and practical problems in the Corinthian church
 - 1B. Divisions and quarrels (1:10–17)
 - 2B. Worldliness (1:18–3:21)
 - 3B. Judging and Pride (ch. 4)
 - 4B. Immorality (ch. 5; 6:9–20)
 - 5B. Lawsuits against other believers (6:1–8)
 - 6B. Confusion concerning marriage, divorce and singleness (ch. 7)
 - 7B. Abuse of Christian liberty (ch. 8)
 - 8B. Challenges to apostolic authority (ch. 9)
 - 9B. Tendency to return to pagan practices (ch. 10)
 - 10B. Disregard for roles of men and women the worship service (11:1–16)
 - 11B. Disregard for the Lord and for others during the love feast (11:17–34)
 - 12B. Misunderstanding and jealousy concerning spiritual gifts (ch. 12)
 - 13B. Failure to give love priority over spiritual gifts (ch. 13)
 - 14B. Misunderstanding and abuse of tongues in the church (ch. 14)
 - 15B. Rejecting the bodily resurrection of Christ and believers (ch. 15)

- 2A. The faith and practice of the mystery religions
 - 1B. Time-period

 - 2B. The major mystery cults

- 3B. Meaning of the term “mystery”?

- 4B. Major features
 - 1C. Lack of formulated doctrine
 - 2C. Priority of experience
 - 3C. Rituals performed by “holy ones”
 - 4C. Ritual baths
 - 5C. Sacramental meals
 - 6C. Mother & divine son theme
 - 7C. Death-resurrection of the gods
 - 8C. Rebirth and immortality of the initiates

- 5B. Characteristics of worship
 - 1C. Use of instruments
 - 2C. Ecstatic behavior
 - 3C. Ecstatic utterances
 - 4C. Union with the gods
 - 5C. Self-centered worship
 - 6C. The role of women