PARTIAL SPIRITUAL GIFTS

In our last study we covered the unique Greek grammar of (1 Cor.12:8-11)

This lesson will study five aspects of Partial Spiritual Gifts.

1. **We need to review two important points from our last lesson.**

   • We learned that Paul established three sections of spiritual gifts; and that he put certain spiritual gifts in each section for a reason.

   • We learned that in 1 Cor.13:8-10, Paul removed one spiritual gift from each section and declared that they would **cease or be done away** during the church age (prophecy, tongues, and knowledge).

2. **What Paul called partial gifts are identified in 1 Cor.13:8-10 by the verb (katargeo) [done away].**

   Note that **prophecy and knowledge** represented partial gifts that would be done away with during the church age (1 Cor.13:8).

   Remember also that **partial gifts** represented in sections one and two list seven spiritual gifts.

   1st section (1 Cor.12:8) [2 spiritual gifts]   **2nd section** (1 Cor.12:9-10a) [5 spiritual gifts]

   _____   _____

   _____   _____

   3rd section (1 Cor.12:10b-11) [2 spiritual gifts]   _____

   _____   _____

   _____   _____

3. **In 1 Cor.13:9-10, the Greek words for [part] (ek meros) and [partial] (to ek meros) are the same. (1 Cor.13:10) teaches us that the partial is part of the perfect.**

   (1 Cor.13:10) "But when the perfect (to teleion/ **nsn**) comes, the partial (to) [the] nsn relates **partial to perfect** (ek meros/ gsn) will be done away."

   • Partial gifts and The Perfect do not co-exist.
   • The Perfect will complete The Partial.

   The partial is part of the perfect (teleion) [the complete]. Partial is like a piece of the whole apple pie.

   • Reexamine the seven gifts and understand the importance of this statement (1 Cor.12:8-10).

   1st -   2nd -   3rd -

4. **All partial gifts will be done away with the completion of the canon of Scriptures.**

- "**when** (hotan) [aorist point in the perfect timing in the Plan of God so designed in eternity past)
    o the perfect comes (erchomai/ a.a.subj/ 3ps),
- "**then** the partial will be done away."

Done away was contingent upon completion of the writing of the 26 books of the New Testament (the completion of the Canon of scripture) Our Bible. (James 1:22-**25**); Luke 24:44; Gal.5:1, 13; 3:24-25).

- The prefect (to teleion/ nsn) is **singular** because it incorporates the partial gifts (plural/ 7 listed).

- The perfect is **neuter** because it is the completed canon of Scriptures

   NOTE: three date are important: (30 AD, 70 AD, and 100 AD) to the Church: (Eph.1:20-23; 5:23, 32).

5. **Paul gave three analogies to teach the difference between partial gifts and the completed canon of Scripture in 1 Cor.13:11-12.**

- **First analogy** is comparing the partial gifts to a **child** and the perfect to a man (**adult).**

   (1 Cor.13:11) "When (hote) I was a child (nepios), I used to **speak like** (hos/ comparative particle) a child, **think like** (hos) a child, **reason like** (hos) a child; when (hote) I became a man (aner), **I did away with childish (tou nepios) things (partial gifts**)."

- **Second analogy** compares partial gifts to looking in a **mirror dimly** and the perfect to **face to face clearly**.

   (1 Cor.13:12a) "**For now** (arti/ partial gifts) we see in a mirror dimly, **but then** (de tote/ Bible) face to face." (James 1:23)

- **Third analogy** compares partial to **knowing in part and** the **perfect to knowing fully**.

   (1 Cor.13:12b) "**Now** (arti/ partial gifts) I know (**ginosko**/ p.a.ind.1ps) in part (ek meros), **but then** (de tote) [the Biblical writings completed) I will know fully (**epiginosko**/ f.m.ind/1ps) just as I also have been fully known (epiginosko/ a.p.ind.1ps)."

NOTE: Paul was teaching that the church would not lose any benefit with the completion of the Bible regarding partial gifts.

In our next lesson we will study the spiritual gifts that would cease during the church age and why from (1 Cor.13 :8-12)