1. **Read 1 Corinthians 6:9-11.**
2. List all the unholy behaviors Paul describes in verses 9-10:
3. What does Paul say about their future? (verses 9a, 10b)
4. What had the Corinthians been prior to becoming Christians? (verse 11a)
5. What does Paul’s use of the past tense “were” imply? (verse 11a)
6. What three action words does Paul use in verse 11 to describe what happened to the Corinthians?
7. What did the Corinthians need to be “washed” clean of? (verse 11)
8. What does “sanctified” in this context mean? (verse 11)
9. What does “justified” mean? (verse 11)
10. Is the sanctification Paul refers to here positional, progressive, or permanent?
11. Explain how a person can be a “fornicator” (verse 9) one minute and be sanctified (holy; verse 11) the next minute:
12. Were you sanctified when you became a Christian? In what sense? (positionally, experientially, or forever)
13. What simple definition of holiness can you glean from 1 Corinthians 7:34?
14. **Read 1 Peter 1:13-16.**
15. What three things does Peter exhort believers to do in verse 13?
16. What is the goal of such actions? (verse 14)
17. What does “obedience” suggest about the believer’s responsibility in these actions? (verse 14)
18. What is the fundamental reason Christians are to be holy? (verse 16)
19. 1 Peter 1:16 is a quote from Leviticus 11:44-45. What was the original setting of this statement? (Leviticus 11:1-47, esp. verses 46-47).
20. Why was holiness the issue in a discussion of clean and unclean animals?
21. What does that tell you about the original meaning of “holiness?”
22. How does this passage help you understand the requirements for holiness (set-apartness) in II Corinthians 6:14-18?