

“A Little Folly, Part 2”

Sermon Notes

➤ **Mound Free Church, there’s no such thing as a little folly**

Last Week:

- 1. Folly is a massive personal liability (vv.1-3)**
- 2. Societies are imperiled when folly’s in authority (vv.4-7)**
- 3. Do not be deceived...our folly finds us out eventually (vv.8-11)**

4. Our mouths provide us with a stunningly accurate gauge for our folly (vv.12-15; Proverbs 10:14; 14:1; 15:14; 18:2, 13; 26:4-5; Proverbs 29:11; Luke 6:45)

5. Our public officials provide us with a public and private stage for our folly (vv.16-20; 1 Peter 2:13-17)

Proverbs 69:5; James 1:5; Titus 3:3-8; Ephesians 5:17

Good Friday: Genesis 22:1-19 - “Abraham, Isaac, & Good Friday”

Community Group Study Questions

For the Week of March 28th-April 3rd

Getting Started

1. In what ways are professing evangelical Christians regarded as fools by our broader culture? Are there any ways in which you believe the criticism might be warranted? If so, how? If not, why not?

Digging Deeper

2. Philip Ryken says that (in the Bible) folly "...is characterized by impulsive disobedience, self-centered arrogance, and rash disregard for the holiness of God."¹ Compare this definition with Paul's description of unbelief in Romans 1:18-32. How many times is "foolishness" or "fools" referenced? In what specific ways is Ryken's definition above apt when compared with Paul's references to folly in Romans 1?

Open Your Bible to 1 Corinthians 1:18...

3. 1 Corinthians 1:18-31 is dominated by the words "folly", "foolish", and "foolishness". As you did with Romans 1, read through these 14 verses, noting how many times and in what ways these words are used. What do you observe?
4. According to 1 Corinthians 1:18, there are only two sorts of people in this world. Who are they? As you go about an average day, how often do you think in these categories? If your answer is something like "not much" or "very little", why do you suppose that to be the case?
5. Verse 21 makes clear that the message of the crucifixion of Christ is regarded as a "stumbling block" to Jews and "folly" to Gentiles. How come? On the other hand, for believing Jews and Gentiles this message is "the power of God and the wisdom of God" (v.24). Why? According to verse 24, what is the explanation for why one becomes a believer? We see this same language in Romans 1:1, 6, 7, and 8:28. What does it mean?
6. In 1 Corinthians 1:26-31, Paul continues his explanation of "calling" (begun in verse 24). Three different times in verses 27 and 28, Paul describes the 'called' of God as those whom "God chose". Take a look. According to verses 27 and 28, who does God select? According to the same verses, who does God reject? Why? (if you get stuck, verse 29 has the answer)
7. Verse 30 says that for those of us who are "in Christ Jesus", Jesus "became to us wisdom from God". What does that mean? In the words of verse 30, what three other realities has Jesus become for us? What does each one mean in context? Why are these such good news for a believer?
8. If the decisive reason that a person becomes a Christian is due to God's "calling" (v.26) or

¹ Philip Graham Ryken, *Ecclesiastes: Why Everything Matters*. Preaching the Word Series. Crossway: Wheaton, IL. 2010. p.232.

“choosing” (vv.27-28), why evangelize unbelievers at all? How does the New Testament teach the doctrine of election far from an impediment to evangelism, but actually as an encouragement to evangelism (see Romans 9-10, Acts 18:9-10, and 2 Timothy 2:8-10)? In light of these truths, do you find yourself more motivated to share the good news of the gospel with those on your ‘List of 5’? Why?