I CORINTHIANS

The Church at Corinth

A. Notable Events

- 1. The church was established by Paul during his second missionary journey (Acts 18:1-18).
 - a. Paul arrived in Corinth alone, but was later joined by Silas and Timothy.
 - b. Paul stayed a total of 1 ½ years in Corinth.
- 2. Paul preached to the Jews in the synagogue, but was rejected.
 - a. The Bible calls this denial of the gospel *blasphemy* (Acts 18:6).
 - b. Paul announced his departure from the Jews to the Gentiles.
- 3. God appeared to Paul in a vision to encourage him to continue preaching.
 - a. God promised that He would be with Paul, and based His promise in the truth of election.
 - b. Election does not *prevent* mission work, but is the *reason* for mission work!
- 4. The Jews brought Paul before the Roman deputy, Gallio.
 - a. They accused Paul of teaching things contrary to Jewish law.
 - b. Gallio drove them out of the judgment seat, paying no heed to their accusation.
 - c. God uses even lax, godless rulers to protect His people.

B. Notable People

- 1. Aquila and Priscilla
 - a. Jewish tentmakers from Pontus. Pontus-Rome-Corinth-Ephesus.
 - b. Paul lived with Aquila and Priscilla in Corinth, making tents with them.
- 2. Justus
 - a. A Greek or Roman Corinthian, who had converted to the Jewish religion.
 - b. His house joined hard to the synagogue, giving him and Paul access to the members.
 - c. After leaving the Jewish synagogue, Paul used Justus' house as his own synagogue.
- 3. Crispus
 - a. Chief ruler of the synagogue who was converted, along with his household.
 - b. Being a Christian, Crispus left his position as chief ruler of the synagogue.
- 4. Gallio
 - a. Roman deputy of Achaia, who would not be bothered with Jewish grievances.
 - b. The Jews of Corinth suffered mistreatment by the Greeks under Gallio's rule.
- 5. Sosthenes
 - a. New chief ruler of the synagogue after Crispus' conversion.
 - b. Beaten by the Greeks before the judgment seat in retaliation for the Jews going to Gallio.
 - c. Sosthenes was later converted and was called a brother by Paul (I Corinthians 1:1).

C. Notable Characteristics

- 1. The Corinthian church was spiritually immature (I Cor. 3:1-3).
 - a. Made up of many Greek converts, with no grounding in OT history and law (Acts 18:8).
 - b. This immaturity showed up in many errors that had to be corrected by Paul.
 - c. This makes I Corinthians valuable for our mission work and for young churches.
- 2. The church was situated in the midst of a vile culture.
 - a. Corinth was renowned for its idolatry, with all of the accompanying vices (I Cor. 5:10).
 - b. Especially prominent was the Greek goddess Aphrodite and temple prostitution.
 - c. This makes I Cor valuable for us, situated in the midst of the same basic Western culture.
- 3. Paul corresponded with the Corinthian three times, though only two were inspired (I Cor. 5:9).

The Purpose and Content of I Corinthians

A. The Purpose of the Book

- 1. Paul was at Ephesus during his 3rd missionary journey (I Cor. 16:19).
- 2. Paul heard reports of evils in Corinth (I Cor. 1:11; 11:18). These evils needed *correction*.
- 3. Paul also received a letter from Corinth with questions (I Cor 7). These needed *instruction*.

B. The Content of the Book

1.	Salutation	1:1-9
2.	Reply to the report from the "House of Chloe" a. Party Strife b. Defense of Paul's Ministry c. Call to Discipline Immorality d. Criticism of Lawsuits e. Prohibition of Libertinism	1:10-6:20 1:10-3:23 4:1-21 5:1-13 6:1-11 6:12-20
3.	Reply to questions in letter a. Marriage b. Virgins c. Things Sacrificed to Idols (1) Evaluated by the Idol (2) Evaluated by Freedom (3) Evaluated by Relation to God (4) Evaluated by Relation to Others d. Problems of Worship (1) The Covering of the Head (2) The Lord's Table e. Spiritual Gifts f. The Resurrection of the Body g. The Collection	7:1-16:9 7:1-24 7:25-40 8:1-11:1 8:1-13 9:1-27 10:1-22 10:23-11:1 11:2-34 11:2-16 11:17-34 12:1-14:40 15:1-58 16:1-8
4.	Concluding Salutations	16:9-24