

"TO THE CHURCH OF GOD WHICH IS AT CORINTH"

PAUL'S LETTERS TO THE CORINTHIAN CHURCH

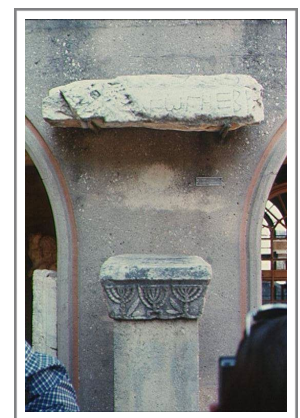


GENERAL BASICS ABOUT CORINTH

- Part of the region of _____
- Located on the _____ of Corinth
- Location made it a major _____
- Like many major ports it was a city full of ...
- ... _____
- In some quarters it was considered to be an insult to one's morality to be called a "_____".
- Temple of _____
- ... _____
- Some brethren had homes large enough to have the whole _____ meet together in it
- Paul made a special appeal to these brethren regarding his special _____ for the poor in 1 Corinthians 16:1,2 and 2 Corinthians 8,9
- ... _____ diversity

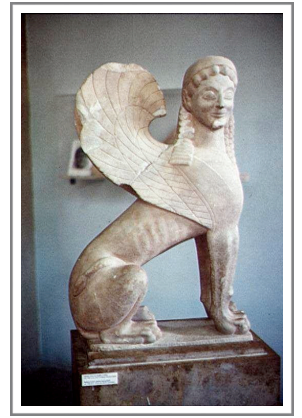


Map of the central Mediterranean



Corinthian synagogue lintel

- Corinth became a great place from which the _____ could spread
- Need for “_____”?



A Corinthian Sphinx

BIBLICAL BASICS ABOUT CORINTH

I. Foundational story — Acts 18

- A. Paul came to Corinth from _____
- B. Met _____ and _____
- C. Paul preached in the _____ until kicked out
 1. Opened up next door in _____ home
 2. _____ (synagogue leader) converted with his whole household
 3. Paul has a vision that he wouldn't be _____; and God many people in Corinth
 4. Jews brought Paul to proconsul _____ to accuse him of persuading men to worship God contrary to the Law
 - a) Gallio refused to _____
 - b) _____ was taken by the crowd and beaten, which Gallio ignored
 - c) There is a Sosthenes who is listed as a Corinthian



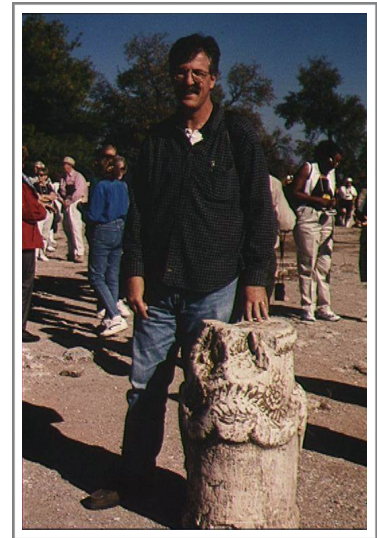
Gallio's judgment seat

_____ later (1 Cor. 1:1)

D. Paul stayed a minimum of _____ months in Corinth (possibly _____ years), knew the church well

II. Afterward went to _____ briefly on the way to Antioch

III. After Antioch, Paul came back through _____ and _____ (possibly advertising the “_____”) and arrived in Ephesus again.



Paul's prisoner's post

A. Stayed _____ years and did significant missionary work and letter writing.

B. In Paul's absence the church in Corinth developed _____, which are reported to Paul in Ephesus

C. From Ephesus Paul writes as many as _____ letters (2 of which we have)

1. one written before 1 Cor. (see 1 Cor. 5:9)

2. one we know as 1 Corinthians

3. one Paul calls a letter that caused _____ (2 Cor. 7:8)

4. one we know as 2 Corinthians

D. Paul ultimately returns to Corinth, his last stop on his “_____” trip before he actually left for Judea with the money.

E. Just before leaving for Judea Paul wrote the book we know as Romans and makes mention of a brother named _____ (Romans 16:23), a local official. In Corinth a paving stone was discovered with



Erastus paving memorial

Erastus' name engraved commemorating his paving of a Corinthian street.

OUTLINE OF 1 CORINTHIANS

IV. Encouragement to Christian unity and godly wisdom (chapters 1-4)

- A. Need for unity
- B. The superiority of the wisdom of God over the wisdom of men
- C. Paul answers some of his detractors

V. Critical moral issues (chapter 5,6)

- A. A special sexual morality case
- B. Suits against brethren
- C. General sexual immorality

VI. "Now concerning the things about which you wrote" (chapters 7-16:9)

- A. Marriage and singleness (ch. 7)
- B. Things sacrificed to idols and the use of Christian liberty (chs. 8-10)
- C. Christian order (ch. 11:1-16)
- D. The weekly communion (11:17-34)
- E. The use of spiritual gifts
 - 1. The body concept (ch. 12)
 - 2. The superiority of love over the gifts (ch. 13)
 - 3. Orderliness in worship, especially as it touches on gifts and women (ch. 14)
- F. The resurrection of the dead (ch. 15)
- G. The collection for the saints (ch. 16:1-9)

VII. Closing remarks (1 Cor. 16:10ff)