

"TO THE CHURCH OF GOD WHICH IS AT CORINTH"

PAUL'S LETTERS TO THE CORINTHIAN CHURCH



1 CORINTHIANS 6

¹ Does any one of you, when he has a case against his neighbor, dare to go to law before the unrighteous and not before the saints? ² Or do you not know that the saints will judge the world? If the world is judged by you, are you not competent to constitute the smallest law courts? ³ Do you not know that we will judge angels? How much more matters of this life? ⁴ So if you have law courts dealing with matters of this life, do you appoint them as judges who are of no account in the church? ⁵ I say this to your shame. Is it so, that there is not among you one wise man who will be able to decide between his brethren, ⁶ but brother goes to law with brother, and that before unbelievers?

⁷ Actually, then, it is already a defeat for you, that you have lawsuits with one another. Why not rather be wronged? Why not rather be

LAWSUITS BETWEEN BROTHERS — CHAPTER 6:1-11

- 1 Corinthians 6:1 "Does any one of you, when he has a _____ against his neighbor, dare to go to law before the _____ and not before the _____?"
 - This verse commands us to do what?
 - What might be necessary in order to carry out this command?
- 1 Corinthians 6:2, 3 "Or do you not know that the saints will judge _____? If the _____ is judged by you, are you not competent to constitute the smallest _____? Do you not know that we will judge _____? How much more matters of this life?"
 - Explain judgment of the world
 - Explain judgment of the angels
 - Paul's point:

defrauded? ⁸ On the contrary, you yourselves wrong and defraud. You do this even to your brethren.

⁹ Or do you not know that the unrighteous will not inherit the kingdom of God? Do not be deceived; neither fornicators, nor idolaters, nor adulterers, nor effeminate, nor homosexuals, ¹⁰ nor thieves, nor the covetous, nor drunkards, nor revilers, nor swindlers, will inherit the kingdom of God. ¹¹ Such were some of you; but you were washed, but you were sanctified, but you were justified in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ and in the Spirit of our God.

¹² All things are lawful for me, but not all things are profitable. All things are lawful for me, but I will not be mastered by anything. ¹³ Food is for the stomach

- Without an “in house court”, what was Paul’s preference to taking a brother to secular courts?

- Why does Paul throw in 1 Cor. 6:9-11 here at this point?

SLOGANS AND IMMORALITY

- *Corinthian, libertine slogans*

- All things are _____ for me

- Paul’s answer #1

- Paul’s answer #2

- Food for the _____ and the stomach is for _____

- What seems to be the meaning of this slogan?

- What is the point of what Paul says, (1 Corinthians 6:13, 14) “... Yet the body is not for immorality, but for the Lord, and the Lord is for the body. Now God has not only raised the Lord, but will also raise us

and the stomach is for food, but God will do away with both of them. Yet the body is not for immorality, but for the Lord, and the Lord is for the body. ¹⁴

Now God has not only raised the Lord, but will also raise us up through His power. ¹⁵ Do you not know that your bodies are members of Christ? Shall I then take away the members of Christ and make them members of a prostitute? May it never be! ¹⁶ Or do you not know that the one who joins himself to a prostitute is one body with her? For He says, "THE TWO SHALL BECOME ONE FLESH." ¹⁷ But the one who joins himself to the Lord is one spirit with Him. ¹⁸ Flee

up through His power."?

- *Spiritual reasons to be pure*

- Now that we are Christians, our bodies are members of _____ (vv. 15,17)

- Sexual union, of any sort, does something special; what is it? (v.16)

- Sexual union with a sexually immoral person, unites **Christ** with the sexually immoral person (vv.15,16)

- The word for "take" (NIV) or "take away" (NASB) is a word (αἰρω) which could mean
 " _____ ",
 " _____ ", or
 " _____ ".

- Paul's word choice could be emphasizing the taking of something that is not ours without _____.

immorality. Every other sin that a man commits is outside the body, but the immoral man sins against his own body.

¹⁹ Or do you not know that your body is a temple of the Holy Spirit who is in you, whom you have from God, and that you are not your own? ²⁰ For you have been bought with a price: therefore glorify God in your body.

- How is gluttony or drunkenness or lying fundamentally different from sexual immorality? (v.18) And how so?

- Additionally, Who indwells us? (v.18)

- What is the incentive or motivation for purity in this verse?

- Lastly, we've been bought with a

_____ and are not

(v.20)