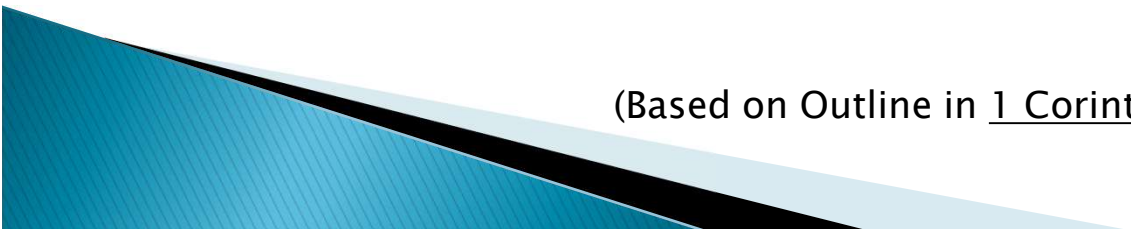


Outline of 1 Corinthians

- I. Greetings (1:1–3)
- II. Thanksgiving (1:4–9)
- III. Addressing the problem of factions (1:10–4:21)
- IV. Addressing problems of morality (5:1–6:20)
- V. Answers to questions concerning marriage (7:1–40)
- VI. The proper use of liberties (8:1–11:1)
- VII. Addressing problems relating to worship (11:2–14:40)
- VIII. The resurrection (15:1–58)
- IX. Instruction regarding the collection for the poor saints in Jerusalem, including Paul's planned visit (16:1–9)
- X. Concluding remarks (16:10–24)

(Based on Outline in 1 Corinthians, a Study by Mike Willis, 1996, p.vii)



Memory Trip

- Chapter 1
 - DIVISION
- Chapter 2
 - FAITH IN THE WISDOM OF GOD
- Chapter 3
 - WORKING TOGETHER ON ONE FOUNDATION
- Chapter 4
 - AUTHORITY OF THE APOSTLES
- Chapter 5
 - THE RIGHT ACTION TOWARD AN IMPENITENT BROTHER



Memory Trip

- Chapter 6
 - ADDRESSING LAWSUITS AND THE SIN OF FORNICATION
- Chapter 7
 - MARRIAGE & DIVORCE
- Chapter 8
 - LIBERTIES
- Chapter 9
 - ALL THINGS TO ALL MEN



Memory Trip

- Chapter 10
 - FLEE IDOLATRY
- Chapter 11
 - HEAD COVERING and THE LORD'S SUPPER
- Chapter 12
 - SPIRITUAL GIFTS
- Chapter 13
 - LOVE



- Chapter 13 shows us the superiority of love by showing
 - A) the worthlessness of spiritual gifts in love's absence
 - B) the value of love by its qualities or attributes
 - C) the duration of love in contrast to the duration of spiritual gifts
 - D) all of the above
- **All of the above**




- True or False: The miraculous spiritual gifts would cease and vanish away.
 - True, v.8
- True or False: Prophecy and knowledge were in parts.
 - True, v.9. They were delivered piecemeal.
- True or False: When the perfect or complete has come, then what is in part will be done away.
 - True, v.10
- All the parts of something make up the whole. If the parts are the parts of the revelation of God delivered through miraculous spiritual gifts, then what is the whole?
 - The completed revelation of God



1 Corinthians 14:1–5

The preference of prophecy over tongue speaking because it edifies the church.


“Pursue love, and desire spiritual gifts, but especially that you may prophesy. {2} For he who speaks in a tongue does not speak to men but to God, for no one understands him; however, in the spirit he speaks mysteries. {3} But he who prophesies speaks edification and exhortation and comfort to men. {4} He who speaks in a tongue edifies himself, but he who prophesies edifies the church. {5} I wish you all spoke with tongues, but even more that you prophesied; for he who prophesies is greater than he who speaks with tongues, unless indeed he interprets, that the church may receive edification.”



1 Corinthians 14:6-12

There must be understanding in order for there to be edification.


“But now, brethren, if I come to you speaking with tongues, what shall I profit you unless I speak to you either by revelation, by knowledge, by prophesying, or by teaching? {7} Even things without life, whether flute or harp, when they make a sound, unless they make a distinction in the sounds, how will it be known what is piped or played? {8} For if the trumpet makes an uncertain sound, who will prepare for battle? {9} So likewise you, unless you utter by the tongue words easy to understand, how will it be known what is spoken? For you will be speaking into the air. {10} There are, it may be, so many kinds of languages in the world, and none of them is without significance. {11} Therefore, if I do not know the meaning of the language, I shall be a foreigner to him who speaks, and he who speaks will be a foreigner to me. {12} Even so you, since you are zealous for spiritual gifts, let it be for the edification of the church that you seek to excel.”



1 Corinthians 14:13-20

There must be understanding in order for there to be edification.

“Therefore let him who speaks in a tongue pray that he may interpret. {14} For if I pray in a tongue, my spirit prays, but my understanding is unfruitful. {15} What is the conclusion then? I will pray with the spirit, and I will also pray with the understanding. I will sing with the spirit, and I will also sing with the understanding. {16} Otherwise, if you bless with the spirit, how will he who occupies the place of the uninformed say ‘Amen’ at your giving of thanks, since he does not understand what you say? {17} For you indeed give thanks well, but the other is not edified. {18} I thank my God I speak with tongues more than you all; {19} yet in the church I would rather speak five words with my understanding, that I may teach others also, than ten thousand words in a tongue. {20} Brethren, do not be children in understanding; however, in malice be babes, but in understanding be mature.”



1 Corinthians 14:21–25

What if an unbeliever comes into your assembly when there is tongue-speaking but no interpreter?

“In the law it is written: “With men of other tongues and other lips I will speak to this people; And yet, for all that, they will not hear Me,” says the Lord. {22} Therefore tongues are for a sign, not to those who believe but to unbelievers; but prophesying is not for unbelievers but for those who believe. {23} Therefore if the whole church comes together in one place, and all speak with tongues, and there come in those who are uninformed or unbelievers, will they not say that you are out of your mind? {24} But if all prophesy, and an unbeliever or an uninformed person comes in, he is convinced by all, he is convicted by all. {25} And thus the secrets of his heart are revealed; and so, falling down on his face, he will worship God and report that God is truly among you.”



Take Aways

- ▶ Edification requires understanding. For this reason, speaking in a tongue unknown by the hearer does not edify unless there is an interpreter.
- ▶ Prophecy brought edification, exhortation, comfort, and conviction.
- ▶ The primary goal of speaking in the assembly is teaching and edification.



Take Aways

- ▶ Unintelligible speaking – speaking in a tongue unknown to the hearer without an interpreter – would cause a visitor in the assembly to say that they were out of their mind.
- ▶ The things done in the assembly should be for the edification of the church, but that cannot happen when there is no understanding or when there is not order



Take Aways

- ▶ Without an interpreter present, the tongue-speaker was not to speak in tongues.
- ▶ The things done in the assembly should be for the edification of the church, but that cannot happen when there is no understanding or when there is not order.



Take Aways

- ▶ Just as a tongue-speaker without an interpreter was not permitted to address the assembly, so women are commanded to keep silent – to not address the assembly
 - They are not permitted to speak to the assembly because they are to be submissive
 - It is shameful for women to speak to the assembly.
- ▶ Rather than disrupting the assembly with questions, they should ask their husbands at home.



Take Aways

- ▶ The fact that the Corinthians were not the originators of the gospel should remind them that they need to receive the instruction of Paul as authoritative.
- ▶ The commandments of the apostles are authoritative, as they are the commandments of the Lord.
- ▶ When the church comes together in one place, the conduct of worship should be decently and in order.

