



Look and Live
A Series on the Cross
July 15, 2012



PART III: THE N. T. APPLICATION OF THE TYPE (PAUL IN 1 Cor. 10)

A Warning from the Past

1 Corinthians 10:1-13

INTRODUCTION:

- I. **The Privileges [Of the Children of Israel] (1 Cor. 10:1-4)**
 - A. **The Direction That Was Presented (1 Cor. 10:1; Ex. 13:21-22; Ps. 119:105, 130; 2 Pet. 1:19)**
 - B. **The Deliverance That Was Produced (cf., Ex. 14; Lam. 3:22)**
 - C. **The Declaration That Was Pictured (1 Cor. 10:2)**
 - D. **The Diet That Was Provided (1 Cor. 10:3-4a; cf., Ex. 16 & 17; Num. 20)**
 - E. **The Deity That Was Present (1 Cor. 10:4)**
- II. **The Perception (1 Cor. 10:5a; Zech. 1:2; Ps. 19:14; Heb. 11:5; 13:16)**
 - With all of the benefits that they enjoyed from God ...
 - Yet they did not please God!
- III. **The Punishment (1 Cor. 10:5b; Num. 14:28-35)**
 - There is a warning here for us.

THE APPLICATION FOR POINTS I, II AND III.

Please refer to study guide 6 for this section. www.calvaryofliberty.org

QUOTE: Any decision for Christ that does not result in a disciple of Christ is not a conversion to Christ but is a delusion about Christ! (Luther Price)

IV. The Problems (10:6B-10)

BRIEF REVIEW (Please refer to study guide 6)

A. The Problem of Their Desires (10:6)

1. DEFINITIONS

“Examples” – Greek, *tupos*, types.

“Lust” – *epithumeo*. In classical literature *epithumeō* means

“desire for, long for”; it is neither a negative nor positive impulse.

B. The Problem of Their Devotion (10:7; Ex. 32:1-14)

1. DEFINITIONS (Cf., Is. 44:19; Col. 3:5; Eph. 5:5)

IDOLATERS – GK. *eidōlatrēs*. Lit., an image servant, or image worshipper. But as we will see, one may commit idolatry which does not involve any image or idol. (Cf., 1 Cor. 6:9)

Please refer to study guide 7 for more on this section.

Two dangers for the Corinthians:

- a. **Contact with Idolaters**
- b. **Frivolity in Worship (Ex. 32:6; 1 Cor. 11:29)**

C. The Problem of Their Decadence (10:8)

Decadence – Corruption, self-indulgence, excess. We could have used

1. Definitions

Commit Fornication – Two words in English, one verb in Greek, *porneuo*, literally meaning to act the harlot, used in the N.T. to mean indulging in unlawful lust of either sex.

2. Historical Setting

a. The Old Testament Story (Numbers 25:1-15)

b. The New Testament Situation

- One of the problems in Corinth was sexual sin *porneia*, meaning “sexual immorality” ([1 Corinthians 7:2](#); cf. [5:1](#); [6:13,18](#)).

See study guide 8A for more information.

3. Interpretation

a. Prohibition (cf., 5:1 ff.)

b. Pattern

- And we look back at both Israel and Corinth as negative examples for us.

c. Punishment (2 Tim. 2:19; Ps. 135:14)

4. Application

In light of all that we have learned, especially in light of the anger and judgment of God against this sin, and knowing that God loved us enough to give us these Old and New Testament examples, we should use every biblical means to eradicate sexual sin from our lives!

a. **CATALOG OF SEXUAL SINS**

1) **Homosexuality (Rom. 1:27; 1 Cor. 6:9)**

2) **Adultery (Gal. 5:19)**

3) **Marriage to One Divorced (Mt. 5:32; 19:9)**

4) **Impurity (Uncleanness) (Eph. 5:3)**

Things which make dirty, pollute and soil our relationships and life.

5) **Open Sexual Sin (Eph. 4:19)**

Lasciviousness – Open, shameless indecency in sexual matters.

6) **Lust (Mt. 5:28)**

Lust – Illicit desire for someone in a sexual way.

7) **A Party Lifestyle (Revellings) (Gal. 5:21)**

Revellings – Gk., *kōmos*. Revelry, carousal, feast. *CBL Greek-English Dictionary*

QUOTE: The noun *kōmos* is used in classical Greek to refer to the riotous processions and feasts connected with the worship of Bacchus [NOTE: God of Wine, theater and ecstasy] and other pagan deities. Such reveling or rioting was often the consequence of drunkenness, and this explains why the New Testament writers always connect *kōmos* with drunkenness. Paul exhorted believers to “walk honestly, as in the day; not in rioting and drunkenness” ([Romans 13:13](#)). He warned them that drunkenness and *reveling* were works of the flesh ([Galatians 5:21](#)). Peter encouraged Christians to live according to God’s will, in contrast to their past life when they “walked in lasciviousness, lusts, excess of wine, *revelings*, banquetings, and abominable idolatries” ([1 Peter 4:3](#)). *The Complete Biblical Library Greek-English Dictionary*

b. 10 Ways that God Views Sexual Sin

- 1) It is a sign of an evil heart. (Mt. 5:19)
- 2) It was one of the four prohibitions for Gentile believers. (Acts 15:20)
- 3) Sexual sin is a mark of the wickedness of those without Christ. (Rom. 1:29)
- 4) God expects churches to deal with sexual sin. (1 Cor. 5:1,5; 2 Cor. 12:21)
- 5) God did not create our body to be used in sexual sin. (1 Cor. 5:19; 6:18-20)
- 6) God ordained marriage to channel the desires of our flesh in a godly direction. (1 Cor. 7:2)
- 7) Participating in sexual sin is a work of the flesh, not a fruit of the Spirit. (Gal. 5:19)
- 8) God wants us to know that sexual sin is unbecoming of saints. (Eph. 5:3)
- 9) God demands that we put to death the sexual sins of our lives. (Col. 3:5)
- 10) God's will for our lives is that we avoid sexual sin. (1 Thess. 4:3)

NOTES:
