



Look and Live
A Series on the Cross
July 29, 2012

8C

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

A Warning from the Past

1 Corinthians 10:1-13

Refer to previous study guides for complete notes. www.calvaryofliberty.org

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.

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

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. *eidōlōlatrēs*. 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)

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 – *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 (1 Cor. 7:2; 5:1; 6:13,18)

3. Interpretation

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

b. Pattern (Israel and Corinth are serve as negative examples)

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

4. Application

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)

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

6) Lust (Mt. 5:28)

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

b. 10 Ways that God Views Sexual Sin

1) It is a sign of an **evil** heart. (Mt. 15:19)

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, 13; 2 Cor. 12:21)

5) God did not create our **body** to be used in sexual sin. (1 Cor. 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)

QUOTE: [The Corinthians], thinking they could live **carelessly** around corruption without being corrupted, they first were tempted and then gave in to temptation. As the apostle had already told them in this letter (6:18), and probably had told them many times when he was with them in person, immorality is to be fled, not **flirted** with. Christ gives us freedom so that we may serve him more effectively in righteousness, not so we can see how **close** we can come to unrighteousness.

Many Christians fall into moral problems simply because they are overconfident in themselves. They enter into and continue relationships that may not be wrong in themselves but which offer strong temptations. And when temptations come they think they can **handle** it, often finding out too late that they could not. Or they go places and do things that are closely associated with immorality, stopping short of doing anything immoral themselves. But even if a person never commits an immoral act in such situations, his mind is filled with **vulgar** ideas and images, and his spiritual life and testimony are seriously weakened. *MacArthur, 1 Corinthians.*

CONCLUDING APPLICATION (1 Cor. 6:9-13; Jude 1:4,7; Mt. 5:29; 1 Thess. 4:4-5 AMP)

- God has a wonderful kingdom, but it is for **genuine** believers.
- Paul says that those guilty of a **habitual** lifestyle of the above sins do not qualify for the kingdom.
- They are pretender citizens.
- There is a new wave of antinomian thinking today.
- Paul says that such men are **deceived**, and then warns us not to be deceived.
- Always remember that seeing the kingdom of God is equated with having experienced the new **birth**. (John 3)
- Paul clearly says that those who **practice** these sins are not saved.
- Thankfully, God's grace is effective on such sinners, even sinners like you and like me.

In 1 Cor. 6:9-11 notice ...

- 1) A **Confession** (1 Cor. 6:11)
- 2) A **Change** ("but ye are ...")
 - The contrasting word "**but**" is used three times implying that there had been a real change in the Corinthians.
- 3) A **Cleansing** (1 Cor. 6:11B)
- 4) A **Consecration** (1 Cor. 6:11C)
- 5) A **Conversion** (1 Cor. 6:11D)

NOTES:
