

## 1 Corinthians 14:36-15:19

### 1. Review

#### 14:36-40

1. We see once again how puffed up the Corinthians were. Paul is reminding them they are not the center of Christianity nor are they the only Christians.
2. Paul has a dire warning at the end of this chapter that if someone does not recognize this from God then he himself is not recognized by God.
3. At the end of the chapter, we are reminded that Paul is not against the speaking of tongues, but it must be for the building up of the body and in decent order.

#### 15:1-7

1. We see here that the Corinthians have a faulty view of the resurrection and as we will see later (v.12) that they do not believe in a bodily resurrection.
2. Paul lays out 4 main parts of the Gospel and each one begins with “that”.
  - a. That Christ died for our sins
  - b. That he was buried
  - c. That he was raised on the third day
  - d. That he appeared to Cephas, then to the twelve
3. According to OT law how many witnesses were needed to collaborate a claim?
4. How many people saw the resurrected Jesus?
5. How does Paul describe death for the Christian?
6. James here would be the half brother of Jesus. He also became the leader of the early church, especially in Jerusalem, and the author of the book of James.

#### 8-11

1. “Untimely born” can mean premature birth, stillbirth, miscarriage, abortion. I think what Paul is getting at here is that unlike the other apostles he was not with Jesus for the three years of his earthly ministry.

2. Why does Paul say he is unworthy to be called an apostle?
3. Yet, why is Paul an apostle?
4. Who does Paul give the credit/glory to for working so hard?
  - a. 1 Cor 3:6-7

## 12-19

1. Paul starts with their assumption/belief and then just unravels it to its logical conclusion.

No resurrection from the dead → Christ has not been raised → preaching and faith are in vain → false witness against God → we are still sinful → those who died are not saved → we should be miserable

Thus, if you believed in no resurrection of the dead then the message of Christianity would be untenable.

2. Skepticism about the resurrection was common in Greek culture.
  - a. Acts 17:32
  - b. In the tragedy Aeschylus, “When the dust hath drained the blood of a man, once he is slain, there is no resurrection”.
  - c. Plutarch, “that only the soul could attain to the realm of the gods, through freeing itself of attachment to the senses and becoming ‘pure, fleshless, and undefiled.’”
3. The Corinthians believed they were already experiencing the resurrection in its fullness (1 Cor 4:8).
4. 1 Thessalonians 4:13-18  
1 Corinthians 15:51-57