

I Cor 15:35-16:24

Corinthians, Session Ten

The Resurrection Life (15:35-58)

“The Creator has written into nature the principle of resurrection: without death and burial there is no new life...There has to be death before life, even in nature” (p. 272). Like Jesus mentions in John 12:24, the body is like a seed that is planted in the ground. Our God turns graves into _____!

Whales for water and stars for the sky...Our Creator God has created different kinds of bodies that are “perfectly suited to its own location. In the same way, our physical bodies, ideal for this earthly existence in spite of their mortality, will be useless in the perfection of God’s kingdom. They need, therefore, to be buried when their work is done, so that from such raw material God can produce a spiritual body (v. 44), perfectly suited for inheriting the kingdom of God” (p. 272).

Sown

perishable
dishonor
weakness
natural body

Raised

imperishable
glory
power
spiritual body

“Adam” means “man” in Hebrew. Adam is made from the “adamah” which means _____.

Man of Dust

Adam
from earth
living being

Man of Heaven

Christ (Last Adam)
from heaven
life-giving spirit

How would v. 46 address the LDS concept of spiritual pre-existence?

Three things to notice about v. 52:

- “in a moment” (atomos) = the smallest possible amount of time
- “in the twinkling of an eye” = the time it takes to _____
- “at the last trumpet” = Feast of Trumpets, 5th of 7 Feasts

Paul quotes Is. 25:8 and Hos. 13:14. When do these verses come true?

“Death, sin and the law have all been broken wide open in the death and resurrection of Jesus. Even now we can experience victory over this trip, but the full fruits of victory of God through our Lord Jesus Christ are only for the last day” (p. 276).

Keep on keeping on (v. 58). What keeps you “abounding in the work of the Lord”?

A Final Word (16:1-24)

Memory check! Paul writes I Cor from _____ in _____ AD; sends it w/ Timothy.

We shift from doctrinal to practical concerns and discover a church that is international and interdependent. The church in Jerusalem was in the midst of a famine (as predicted by Agabus in Acts 11:27-30).

“The reference to the first day of the week indicates this giving is part of worship...Paul seems to see such giving as combining the systematic with the spontaneous: the spontaneity controlling the amount given, the system ensuring regularity” (p. 280).



Paul stays in Ephesus for 2.5 years—longer than anywhere else (see Acts 19). How does Paul gauge and describe ministry opportunity (v. 9)?

“The presence of opposition does not mean that we have moved out of the will of God. There were many in Corinth then, as indeed there are many today, who at least intimated that everything goes smoothly when we are properly in touch with the Lord. The New Testament teaches differently” (p. 282).

In v. 21, Paul takes the pen (from his amanuensis who was writing down his words).

“Our Lord, come!” = Maranatha! (Aramaic)

The “Amen” (v. 24) is probably not original.