

1 Corinthians 6:9-11

AND SUCH WERE SOME OF YOU!

THE GOSPEL CAME TO CORINTH

Acts chapter 18

Spent a year and a half there (vs. 11)
preaching the gospel amid much resistance &
causes for fear (vs. 6, 12).

There was a synagogue there and those who
were already "worshippers of God" (vs. 7)

There was also a lot of worldliness there.

CONTEXT OF 1 COR. 6:9-11

What was the cultural and societal situation in
the city of Corinth?

Yet, in such an environment and culture, a
congregation of the Lord's church was born.

CONTEXT OF 1 COR. 6:9-11

*"Many of the Corinthians when they heard
were believing and being baptized"* (Acts 18:8)

In obedience to the truth, they had been
"washed...sanctified... (and) justified" (1 Cor.
9:11)

What had they been cleansed from? In a word,
"sin" – more specifically...

*fornication, idolatry, adultery, effeminacy,
homosexuality, thievery, covetousness,
drunkenness, reviling, and swindling*

LESSONS TO BE LEARNED

They were subject to, guilty of, and
condemned by the law of Christ, before their
obedience to the gospel.

*"...where there is no law, neither is there
violation."* (Rom. 4:15)

"sin is not imputed where there is no law"
(Rom. 5:13)

Application to false teaching...

LESSONS TO BE LEARNED

The result of their sin is that it left them
eternally...

- Separated from God – (Isaiah 59:1-2)
- Without hope – (Ephesians 2:12)
- Condemned – (Romans 6:23)

WHAT THIS TEXT ESTABLISHES

The gospel preached by Paul had to include preaching about the sinfulness of those things listed in verses 9 & 10.

How does this reconcile with the “positive preaching” mandate so many cling to?

The preaching of the gospel revealed by the Holy Spirit is supposed to convict men of their sin. (see John 16:8)

WHAT THIS TEXT ESTABLISHES

The message of the gospel preached in the city of Corinth was the same message he preached everywhere else.

1 Corinthians 4:17

The message was not Paul's own personal standards but was in fact God's.

1 Corinthians 14:37

WHAT THIS TEXT ESTABLISHES

The washing, sanctification and justification of those in Corinth did not entitle them to return to the sinful practices they once lived in.

Paul said “were” not “are”!

God's word demands repentance - we can no longer continue practicing the sin.

Paul taught that “*vindication*”, “*avenging of wrong*” & the demonstration of innocence must accompany true repentance (2 Cor. 7:10-11; cf., Acts 26:20).

WHAT THIS TEXT TEACHES

This passage also teaches that the gospel is **powerful** enough to change – **transform** – anyone's life. (Rom. 1:16; 12:1-2).

Remember who became obedient to the gospel of Jesus Christ in Corinth?

From Cornelius (Acts 10) to Corinth – the gospel will work – do we believe the gospel can pierce the heart of the adulterer, homosexual, drunkard and thief today? (Acts 2:37)

APPLICATIONS OF THIS TEXT

We are to change in such a way that people notice – do they? 1 Peter 4:1-4

Would they in Corinth? Think there were some conversations had?

APPLICATIONS OF THIS TEXT

Is it still sinful today?

Has God's standards changed? Is sin no longer sin? Is God's word still relevant today?

Jesus claimed the word of God would stand forever. Matt. 24:35; Isaiah 40:8; 1 Peter 1:22-25.

It was “**once for all delivered**” (Jude 3).

Are things really all that different today than they were in Corinth when Paul preached there? (note Eccles. 1:9; 3:14-15)

WHAT THIS TEXT ESTABLISHES

What displeased God when the New Testament was written is what displeases God today.

Just because our society accepts, and actually takes pride in, sin (rather than being ashamed) doesn't mean God's will has changed (cf., [Jeremiah 8:11-12](#)).

WHAT THIS TEXT ESTABLISHES

The need for Godly parents.

Who's responsible for teaching our children about the dangers of sin and "every form of evil" & the "good" we're to "hold fast to" ([1 Thess. 5:21-22](#)).

If we don't, rest assured, someone else will!

"Bring them up in the discipline and instruction of the Lord" ([Eph. 6:4](#)) – does that include discussion of sins such as those listed in [1 Cor. 6:9-10](#)? Will we teach them [Rom. 13:13-14](#)?

WHAT THIS TEXT ESTABLISHES

What is our attitude towards such sin?

Does it really bother us anymore?

Do we try to get as close to sin as we possibly can? Do we understand the need to flee? ([1 Tim. 6:11](#); [2 Tim. 2:22](#)).

Think about [Exodus 19:12](#)

WHAT THIS TEXT DOESN'T ESTABLISH

Not an exhaustive list.

None are (i.e., [Gal. 5:19-21](#)), "and things like these".

[Psalms 119:160](#), "The sum of Thy word is truth".

Do we understand the sins the brethren in Corinth once practiced that we must "lay aside"?

SIN OF FORNICATION

From the Greek word "porneia" which is defined as: "illicit sexual intercourse in general." Includes adultery & all sexual intercourse outside of scriptural marriage.

[1 Cor. 5:11](#); [6:9](#); [Gal. 5:19](#); [Eph. 5:3](#); [Col. 3:5](#). The many warnings illustrates the type of sexually corrupt environment in which early Christians lived.

The social, economic, political, and religious conditions of the first century were severely hostile towards Christianity. Any different today?

SIN OF IDOLATRY

Letter to the Romans written from Corinth ([Rom. 15:26](#); [16:1, 23](#); [2 Tim. 4:20](#))

City of Corinth reflected in what he wrote in [Rom. 1:21-23](#).

Corinth had a well established culture of idolatry that Christians were to "flee" from. [1 Cor. 10:14](#)

SIN OF IDOLATRY

Idolatry (*"eidololatreia"*) is simply defined as "the worship of false gods" (Thayer, 174)

Are we beyond such sin? Consider its' forms:

1. Image worship. [Acts 17:29-30](#)
2. Nature worship. [Deut. 4:19](#)
3. Self worship. [Phil. 3:19](#); [2 Tim. 3:4](#); [Rom. 16:18](#)
4. Possession worship. [Col. 3:5](#)

What's the real point? Submission to God vs. selfish desires.

SIN OF ADULTERY

Always condemned by God. Punished in the OT by death. ([Ex. 20:14](#); [Lev. 20:10](#))

Adultery – unlawful sexual intercourse with another persons husband or wife.

It is a sexual act, not a legal proceeding. [John 8:3-11](#)

It's something you live in. [Col. 3:5-7](#).

Defined by [Matthew 19:9](#) – can 2 people be married and have their sexual relationship be adulterous? Yes – [Mark 6:17](#). [Rom. 7:2-3](#)

How many lives will this sin ruin? ([2 Sam. 11 & 12](#))

HOMOSEXUALS & EFFEMINATE

Nothing new. Genesis chapter 19. Part of Roman culture.

God has always expressed condemnation towards. [Lev. 18:22, 24](#); [Rom. 1:26-27](#); here.

All sexual sins are a choice by man.

Effeminate? "...forms of lewdness...guilty of addiction to sins of the flesh". Living for pleasure.

THIEVES, COVETOUS & SWINDLERS

Stealing is clearly wrong, right?

Both old and new covenants address the sin of stealing or thievery. [Ex. 20:15](#); [Eph. 4:28](#)

Covetousness is that which precedes stealing. Inordinate and unlawful desire.

Desire for what we don't have. Hoarding what we do have.

Swindling: To pillage or plunder, extortion, seize

Be warned: [Luke 12:15](#); [Col. 3:5](#); [Eph. 5:3](#);

DRUNKARDS & REVELING

Clearly condemned & not to be associated with. [1 Cor. 5:11](#).

Is it only wrong to be drunk? What goes with it? Carousing. [Rom. 13:13](#); [Gal. 5:21](#); [1 Peter 4:3](#).

Apples & Oranges – today vs. then

The path to drunkenness is forbidden.

[1 Peter 4:3](#) – Drinking parties, Carousals then drunkenness.

Contrary certainly to sobermindedness.

[1 Cor. 15:34](#); [1 Thess. 5:6-8](#)

SUCH ARE SOME OF YOU?

For those who haven't put on Christ...

A chance to be start anew and be forgiven, if...

For those who are Christians and have once before "tasted of the heavenly gift" ([Heb. 6:4-6](#)) but have allowed such sins to return to dominate your life...

A chance to repent and renew your fellowship with God.