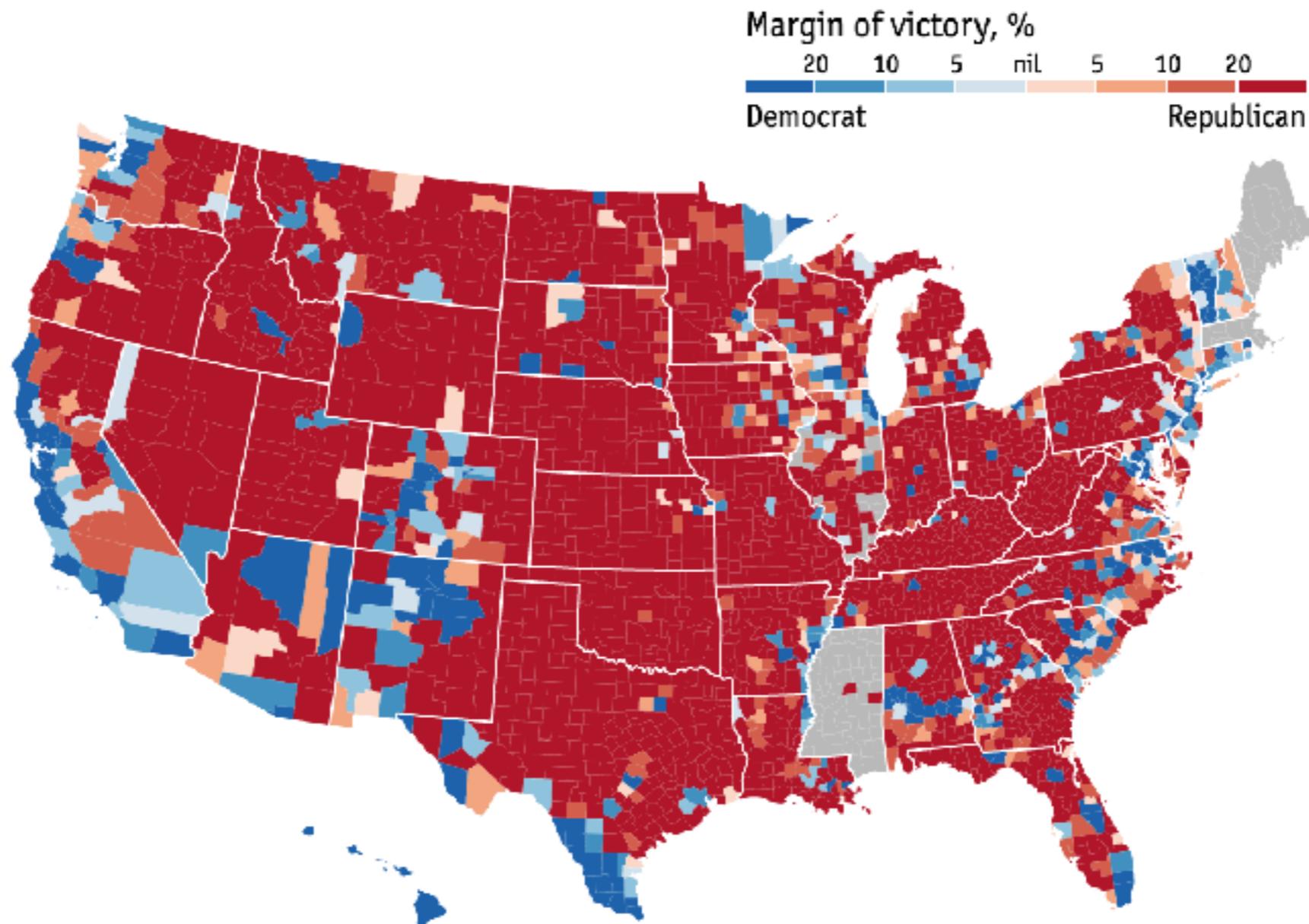


# EXAMINE CLASS

**A FEW COMMENTS  
ABOUT THE ELECTION**

# 2016 ELECTION



Sources: Atlas of US Presidential Elections;  
CQ Press; *The Economist*

\*2016 data for Maine, Massachusetts and  
Mississippi not yet available. No data for Alaska.

# VALUES VOTE

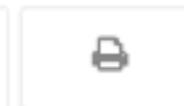
## It turns out Values Trump Everything



Todd Starnes | Posted: Nov 11, 2016 10:34 AM

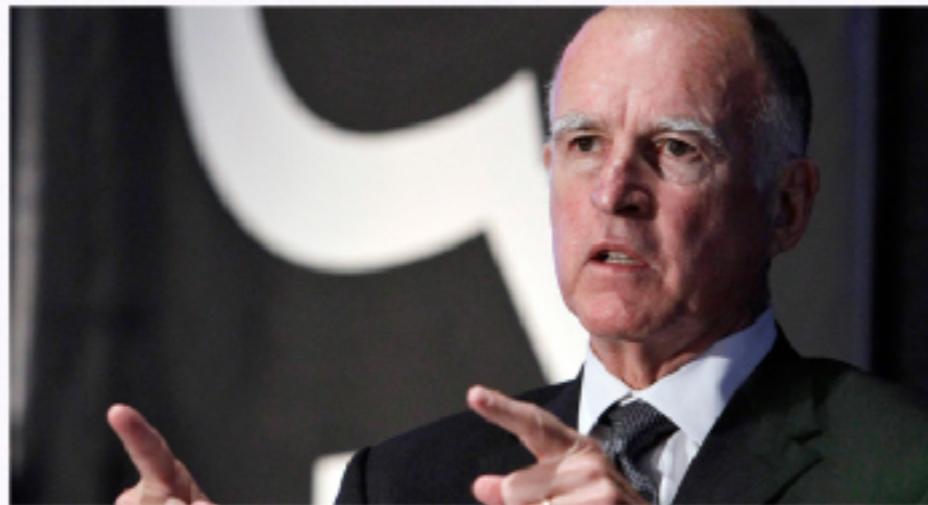
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# VOTE TOTALS

- Popular vote vs. Electoral College vote
- Will any electors change the vote?
- Future change in Electoral College?



The bill Jerry Brown signed last week is a step toward a national popular vote, the author writes.

## California moves popular vote closer

By ROB RICHIE, JOE SROKA and NEAL SUIDAN | 08/18/11 04:30 AM EDT

 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR  
COMMITMENT AFFIDAVIT

I \_\_\_\_\_ (print name), of \_\_\_\_\_ County, have been elected by the National Nominations Committee at the 2016 Republican Party of Texas State Convention to the position of Presidential Elector.

I hereby pledge to adhere to Republican Party of Texas Rule 439 "Presidential Electors" and pledge to vote for the Republican Party's nominees for President and Vice-President at the Electoral College meeting on December 19, 2016, in Austin, Texas.

Signed,  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Presidential Elector Signature

**Committee Chairman:** Have the elected individual complete and sign this form. Then, return the completed form to the Public Information Office in Room D100 or to the National Nominations Committee Clerk.

# PROTESTS



# TRANSITION

- Who will be in the cabinet and administration?
- Trump transition team, religious advisors



# SPIRITUAL EVALUATION

1 CORINTHIANS 4

# CORINTH



# CORINTH



**THE CORRECT WAY  
TO EVALUATE OTHERS  
IS BASED ON THE  
GOSPEL**

# EVALUATION

- Paul continues his criticism of the Corinthian church by extending their fallacy not only to their leaders, but to their entire evaluation of authority.
- The Corinthians view not only their leaders the wrong way, they view everyone the wrong way.
- Paul uses both sarcasm and fatherly affection to correct their unbiblical view of leadership, evaluation and authority.

**SUCCESS FOR A  
BELIEVER OFTEN LOOKS  
LIKE FAILURE**

**1 CORINTHIANS 4:1-13**

# DIVIDED

- The Corinthians are divided between the ministries of Paul, Peter, and Apollos.
- They are instructed to view their precious leaders simply as Christ's estate managers, distributing His goods that are not theirs in the first place.
- Caught up in a culture of progress, the Corinthian believers assume that productivity is the marker of a great leader, and they have started to pit their varying leaders against one another.

# BELIEVERS

- Paul begins this chapter by providing the Corinthians with a definition for believers.
- He says, “individuals who are servants (subordinate to) Christ and stewards of the mysteries of God.”
- These “mysteries,” as labeled in verse 1, refer to truths that man cannot grasp without divine assistance.
- Paul is describing the wisdom of God.

# BELIEVERS

- In an effort to snap them out of their cultural captivity, Paul sternly reminds them that:
  - The true marks of a leader are faithfulness and servanthood, not productivity.
  - The only one who can evaluate a person's ministry with complete accuracy is God Himself, not these arrogant Corinthians.

# BELIEVERS

- In verse 5, Paul marks the false patterns in the Corinthians' evaluation model:
  - They evaluate people prematurely.
  - They evaluate people under the assumption that they know all the facts about a person's life, which only God could know and will one day reveal.

# PAUL AND APOLLOS

- Paul uses himself and Apollos as an example to be followed in verse 6.
- Unlike the Corinthians, these two servants of Christ are careful not to go beyond “what is written” (the Scriptures).
- Paul presents himself as one under authority, not someone who made and followed his own rules; Paul was humble, not puffed up and arrogant.

# PAUL AND APOLLOS

- Humility was a challenging concept to embrace for someone with a Corinthian mindset.
- Greek philosophy viewed humility as a trait reserved for a slave, a characteristic of weakness and not something suitable for a great man to display
- Just like Paul and Apollos, the believers at Corinth received their spiritual gifts from the Lord.

# THE CORINTHIANS

- The Corinthians desperately needed a new worldview.
- Paul reinforces his point in verses 8–13 - by using some sarcasm.
- Paul calls them out on their self-important view in verse 8 when he states, “Already you have become rich! Without us, you have become kings!”

# THE CORINTHIANS

- Paul is exposing that these believers have applied their Corinthian philosophy to their Christian experience and assume that they already now have the rights of patrons and kings in the church.
- In verses 9–13, Paul offers the humble and traumatic experience of the destitute apostles—a purposeful and stinging contrast to these haughty and affluent Corinthians.

# THE CORINTHIANS

- Paul drives his point home: the Corinthian believers are the Greek epitome of pride, crowning themselves as indulgent and independent kings instead of faithful and dependent servants of the true King.
- They have no idea what true spirituality looks like in themselves or another person.

# THE CORINTHIANS

- They believe that true religious success looks like being popular and being served, instead of being humble and serving others.
- In short, they have evaluated the success of themselves and others all wrong.
- This Corinthian pattern of evaluation should seem familiar to the American believer; today's culture often evaluates people along the very same lines.

**SPIRITUAL AUTHORITY  
IS BOTH FATHERLY  
AND SACRIFICIAL**

**1 CORINTHIANS 4:14-21**

# GUIDES AND TUTORS

- In verse 14, Paul makes clear that his goal is not to leave the Corinthians in shame, but instead to warn them for their good, as a father would.
- In Corinth, people had many personal “guides” that served as tutors (pedagogues in the Greek).
- They were usually slaves who followed children to school and kept watch on the child’s conduct by means of strict discipline.

# GUIDES AND TUTORS

- A child could have many guides, but these guardians were not to be confused with the true teacher, the father of the child (of whom a child only had one).
- The true father of the child had the real authority.
- In short, Paul is telling the Corinthians exactly where he sits with them: he's not their guardian or their tutor; he's their spiritual father who has the right to speak to them authoritatively.

# AUTHORITY

- While Paul asserts his authoritative role, he does not do so in a worldly way.
- Instead, he asserts his authority using the language of family: he calls them children (v. 14) and considers himself a father (v. 15).
- Paul wants to make sure the Corinthians understand that the church is still a place where authority exists, but it's a totally different type of authority.

# AUTHORITY

- The kind of authority that exists in the kingdom of God is not about brute force, status or dropping the hammer.
- Instead, true authority is about fatherly affection that longs to see a child grow and flourish.
- In Paul's mind, it is loving and fatherly to snatch these spiritually oblivious children out of the worldly oncoming traffic that they've been playing in.

# AUTHORITY

- Spiritual authority should be a parenting type of authority modeled after the fatherly love of God.
- The Corinthians are to relate to this authoritative love, not as if it were coming from a boss or a dictator, but from a parent, a cultivator, or a gardener responsible for their maturity.

# SACRIFICIAL

- Not only is Paul's authority fatherly, but he also patterns it after the sacrificial and atoning work of Christ in verses 15–17.
- An authoritative figure does not dominate those under him, but instead serves them.
- Paul's leadership is patterned after Christ's atoning model of laying down His life for others, so he urges the Corinthians to imitate this in verse 16.

# FINAL QUESTION

- Paul offers a final question in verses 18–20 to the believers in Corinth.
- While some assume he will not come to Corinth himself to snuff out their divisive habits, Paul reminds them that he definitely plans to visit.
- He expects a confrontation (v. 19) and would rely on the power of the Holy Spirit for discipline.

# FINAL QUESTION

- The atmosphere of the upcoming meeting is in the hands of the Corinthians.
- By deciding to repent or not, they can choose whether they prefer the meeting to be brutal or gentle.
- Regardless of their decision, he will come as a father seeking to properly evaluate the spiritual behavior of his children.

# APPLICATION

# PAUL TEACHES US TO BE IMITATORS

- 1 Cor. 4:16 - "I urge you, then, be imitators of me."
- 1 Cor. 11:1 - "Be imitators of me, as I am of Christ."
- Phil. 3:17 - "Brothers, join in imitating me, and keep your eyes on those who walk according to the example you have in us."
- 2 Thess. 3:7 - "For you yourselves know how you ought to imitate us, because we were not idle when we were with you."

# BIBLE TEACHES US TO BE IMITATORS

- 3 John 1:11 - “Beloved, do not imitate evil but imitate good.”
- Hebrews 6:12 - “so that you may not be sluggish, but imitators of those who through faith and patience inherit the promises.”
- Hebrews 13:7 - “Remember your leaders, those who spoke to you the word of God. Consider the outcome of their way of life, and imitate their faith.”

# BIBLE WARNS US ABOUT PRIDE

- 1 Corinthians 4:7 - "If then you received it, why do you boast as if you did not receive it?"
- James 4:6-8, 13-16
- 1 Peter 5:5-7 - "Clothe yourselves, all of you, with humility toward one another . . . Humble yourselves, therefore, under the mighty hand of God so that at the proper time he may exalt you."
- Jeremiah 13:15-16, 23-24

