

**BELIEVERS SHOULD BE
CHARACTERIZED BY
GENEROSITY, MISSIONS,
LOVE, AND GLOBAL
COOPERATION**

1 CORINTHIANS 16

INTRODUCTION

- This chapter show us how believers should now behave in response to the resurrection.
- Paul focuses on generosity, mission networks, genuine love, and multi-church cooperation.
- This was the pattern in Corinth and should be our model for the church in the 21 century.

**MONEY MUST BE
STEWARDED WISELY AND
WITH PURPOSE**

1 CORINTHIANS 16:1-4

MONEY

- In this chapter, Paul moves from the theological to the practical.
- He is answering a question regarding giving: the offering to those in Jerusalem.
- The church at Corinth heard of the collection from the Galatian churches for believers in Jerusalem.

MONEY

- The need in Jerusalem was great. The church was poverty-stricken, and Paul reveals in this section that all churches should not only feel compassionate concern for their struggling brothers and sisters, but also take action in their relief.
- Though the Jerusalem church was totally different than the church at Corinth, Paul still expected them to consider themselves united under the same Gospel and bound to one another's well-being.

MONEY

- Giving should be systematic (v. 2).
- Paul desires the believers to give weekly on the “first day of every week,” a phrase also used to denote the day Christ rose from the dead.
- In contrast to Judaism, the Christians would have gathered on Sunday.

MONEY

- Every believer should be giving (v. 2).
- Christians are called to give in proportion to their income (Acts 11:29).
- Some would be limited by their finances and others were equipped to give more due to their wealth.
- Whatever one's financial standing, the message was clear: God's people are to be giving people.

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MONEY

- In verses 3 and 4, Paul instructs the church of Corinth to choose representatives to take their offering to Jerusalem.
- Although Paul might accompany them, his desire is to invite accountability and remove himself from the handling of money.
- The apostle intends to be above reproach.

**CHRIST IS MOVING
THROUGHOUT THE
WORLD**

1 CORINTHIANS 16:5-24

TRAVEL

- By revealing his travel plans, Paul is revealing his effective use of time management among the churches.
- He alludes to his thought on generosity in verses 6 and 11, only this time he does not desire the church to give for the purpose of poverty relief, but for the purpose of helping missionaries and pastors in their missional work among lost cities and fledgling churches.

FINAL INSTRUCTIONS

- Verses 10–20 reveal an emphasis on multi-church and multi-leader cooperation.
- In the span of just 11 verses, Paul mentions the names of seven people who come from different churches, with different roles, in different geographical areas, all who are willing to be shuffled around for whatever need has arisen in the spread of Christianity.

FINAL INSTRUCTIONS

- Verses 21–22 wrap up the entire book of 1 Corinthians, as Paul asserts that he wrote the letter with his own hand.
- Letters in the time of Corinth—especially lengthy ones like this—would have been written by a scribe.
- Paul takes the time to assure the Corinthians that he wrote the letter himself, not to merely prove its authenticity, but more importantly to reveal his heartfelt affection for this church.

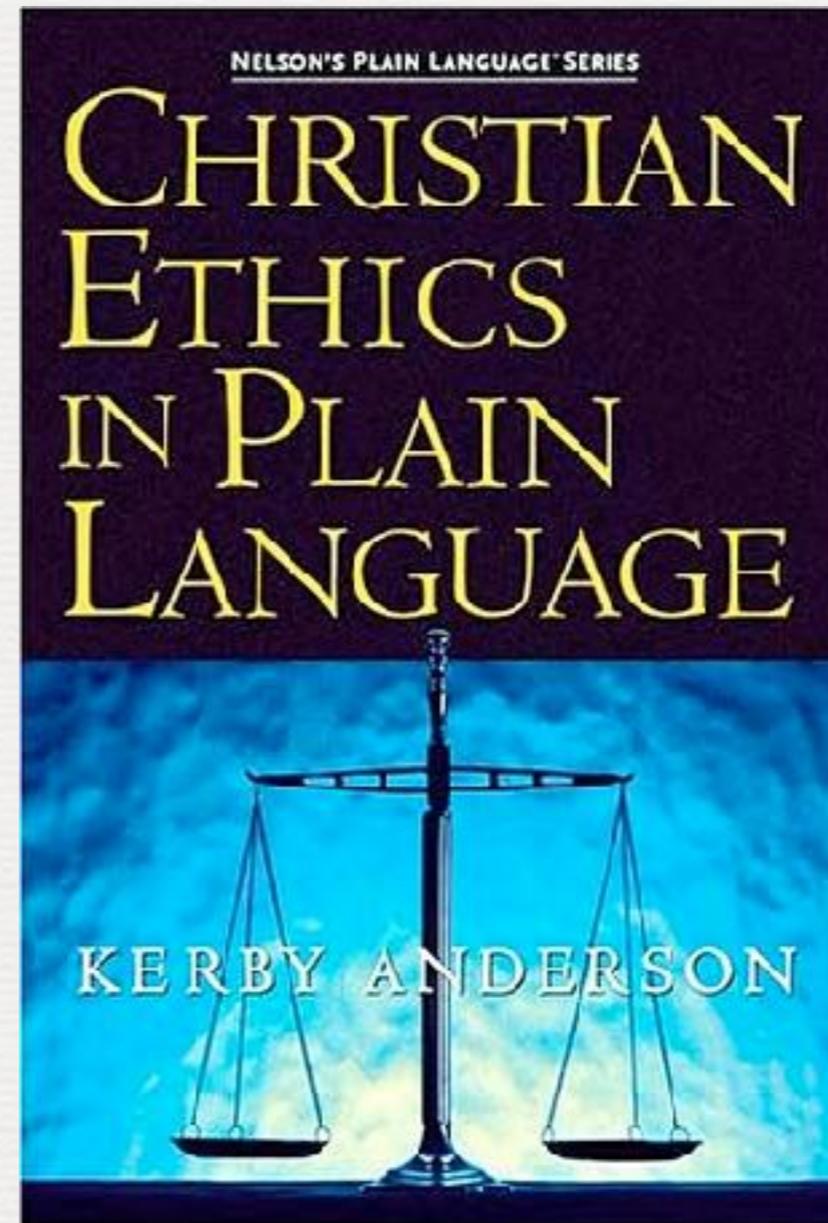
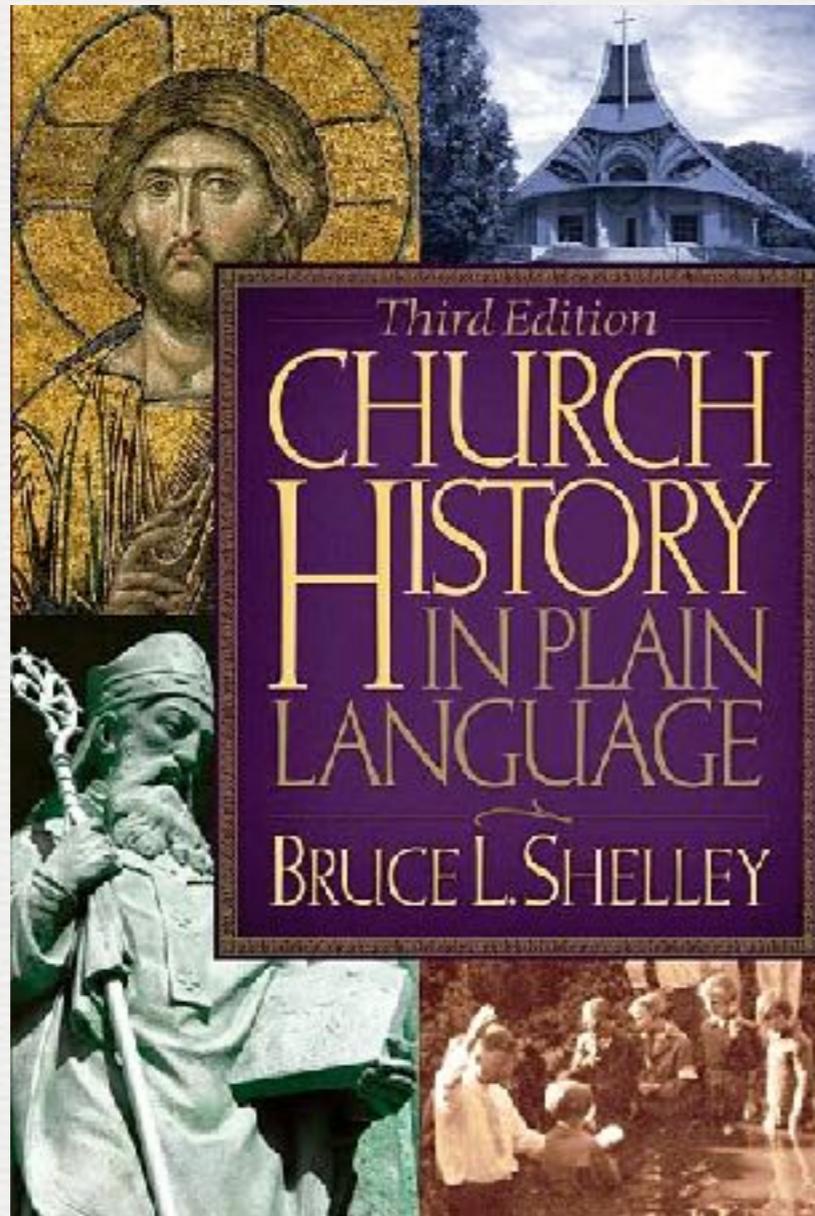
GREETINGS

- Paul ends the letter with the use of covenantal language that reveals again his emphasis on genuine love.
- His final greeting is signed with his customary concluding benediction, “the grace of the Lord Jesus,” and assures the Corinthians a last time of his unwavering love to all of them.

QUESTION:

CHURCH HISTORY

CHURCH HISTORY



ANCIENT CHURCH

- Beginning of Christianity until Constantine put an end to persecution (Edict of Milan, 313).
- The church begins on Pentecost (33), and membership is mostly Jewish for several years.
- Jewish believers bring the gospel to Gentiles in Antioch which sends Paul and Barnabas on their first missionary journey.

ANCIENT CHURCH

- Christianity was born in a world that already had its own religions, cultures, and social and political structures.
- First task was to define its own nature and theology.
- They faced heresies of legalism, Gnosticism, Manicheanism, Neo-Platonism.
- They needed apologists to defend the Christian faith.

CHRISTIAN EMPIRE

- From the Edict of Milan (313) to the Fall of the Last Roman Emperor of the West (476).
- With the conversion of Emperor Constantine, the status of the church changed:
 - Tolerated church (313)
 - Official religion of Roman Empire (324)
 - The sole religion of Roman Empire (380)

CHRISTIAN EMPIRE

- During this period is the rise of Roman Catholicism, claim that church was founded by Peter and Paul.
- The union of church and state makes the organized church rich.
- It begins to adopt the world's standards and becomes polluted with pagans.

CHURCH COUNCILS

Statement	Council
<i>Christ fully divine</i>	Nicea (325)
<i>Christ fully human</i>	Constantinople (381)
<i>Christ unified human</i>	Ephesus (431)
<i>Human and Divine</i>	Chalcedon (451)

CHRISTIAN EMPIRE

- This was also a time when great theological treatises were produced.
- And it was a time of bitter theological controversies (Arianism, Trinitarianism).
- The period came to an end with the invasion of the barbarians (Germanic peoples who broke into the Roman Empire).

AUGUSTINE

- Wrote *Confessions* and later *City of God*.
- Developed doctrine of church and just war.
- Also developed doctrines of grace and predestination.



MIDDLE AGES

- From the Fall of Romulus Augustus (476) to the Schism between East and West (1054).
- The Roman Empire was divided into the Western Empire (Latin) and Eastern (Greek).
- Invasion of the barbarians affected Christendom in different ways.
- The Latin West went through chaos.

MIDDLE AGES

- In the middle of this period, Islam arose and soon conquered vast territories and cities: Jerusalem, Antioch, Alexandria, Carthage
- Kingdom of the Franks was also growing, most powerful ruler was Charlemagne.



MIDDLE AGES

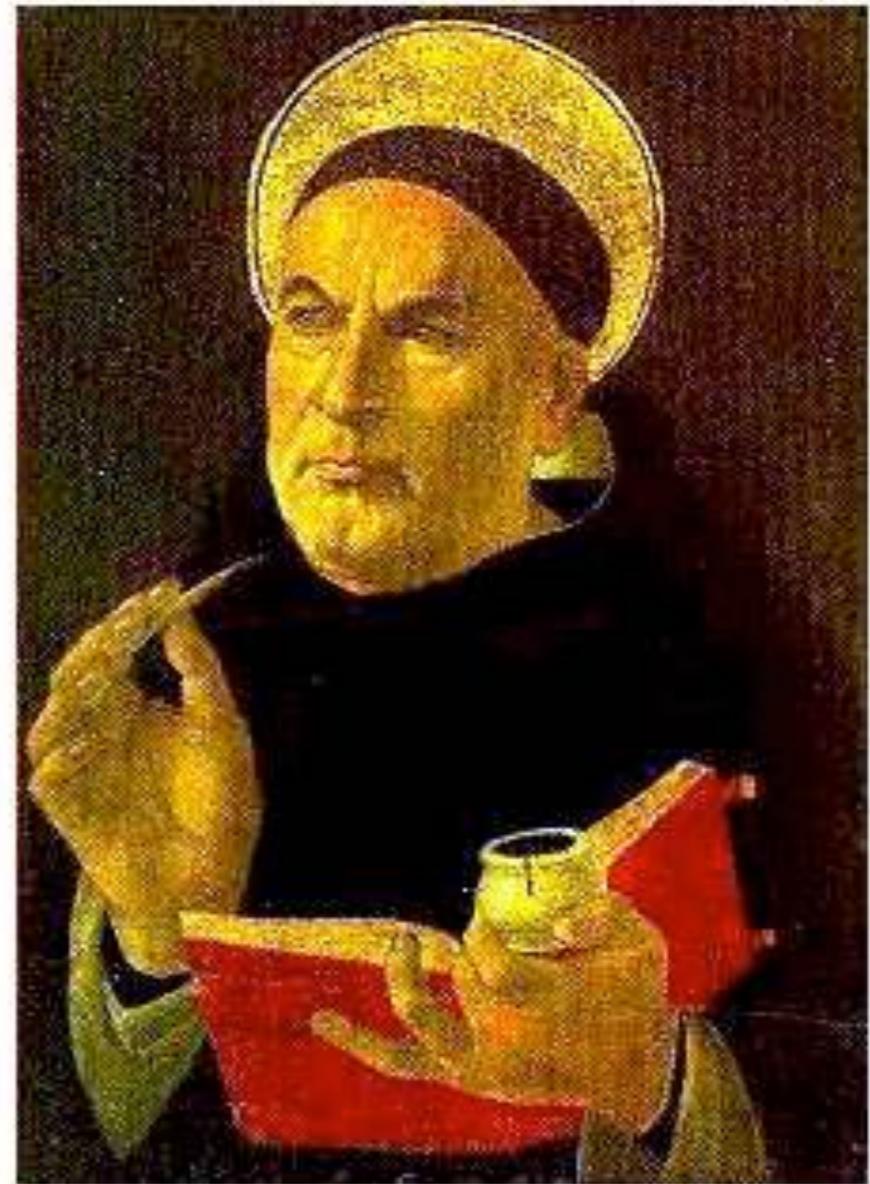
- From the Schism between East and West (1054) to Beginning of Decline of the Papacy (1303).
- There are disagreements about the Holy Spirit, whether clergy can marry, what type of bread should be used at communion, when should Easter be observed.
- The Pope and the patriarch excommunicate each other from the church.

MIDDLE AGES

- This was the time of the Crusades which began in 1095 and lasted for several centuries.
- Most attempted to liberate Palestine from the Muslims (Saladin and Richard the Lionheart).
- Several monastic orders arose during this time (Franciscans, and Dominicans).
- Growth of cities - great cathedrals.

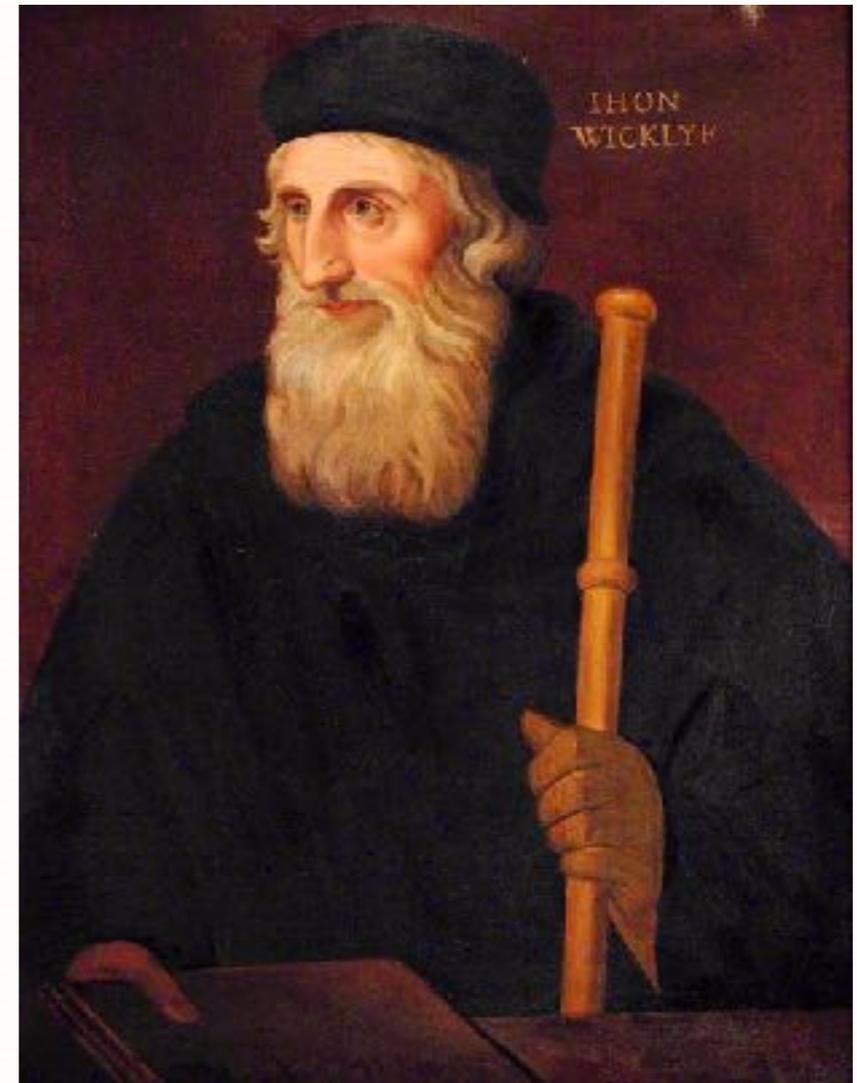
THOMAS AQUINAS

- Wrote the *Summa Theologica*.
- At first his philosophical and theological positions were opposed by the church.
- Later they become widely accepted in the West.



JOHN WYCLIFFE

- Translated Latin Vulgate into English
- Opposed indulgences, idols, priesthood, etc.
- Declared a heretic, and had his bones exhumed and burned.



JOHN HUSS

- Influenced by Wycliffe
- The Bible the only authority
- Burned at the stake, followers wiped out by the Inquisition
- Brethren & Moravian Churches



MARTIN LUTHER



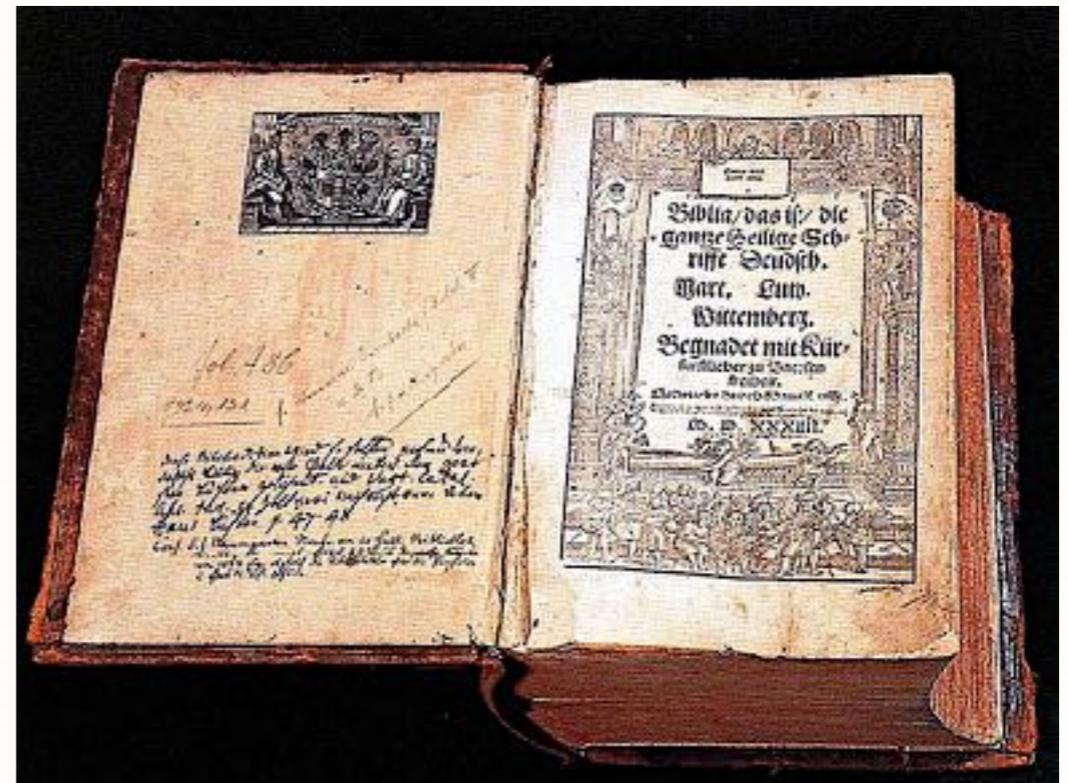
- Posted the 95 Theses in Wittenburg
- Grace through faith only
- Sola Scriptura
- Kept much of Catholic worship practices

WITTENBERG DOOR



MARTIN LUTHER

- After the Diet of Worms (1521) Luther was exiled in Warburg.
- While there, he translated the New Testament into German.
- The Luther Bible (1534)



MARTIN LUTHER

- Luther taught *Sola Scriptura*, which sees the Bible as the only final authority in matters of faith and practice.
- He said, “The true rule is this: God’s Word shall establish articles of faith, and no one else, not even an angel can do so.”

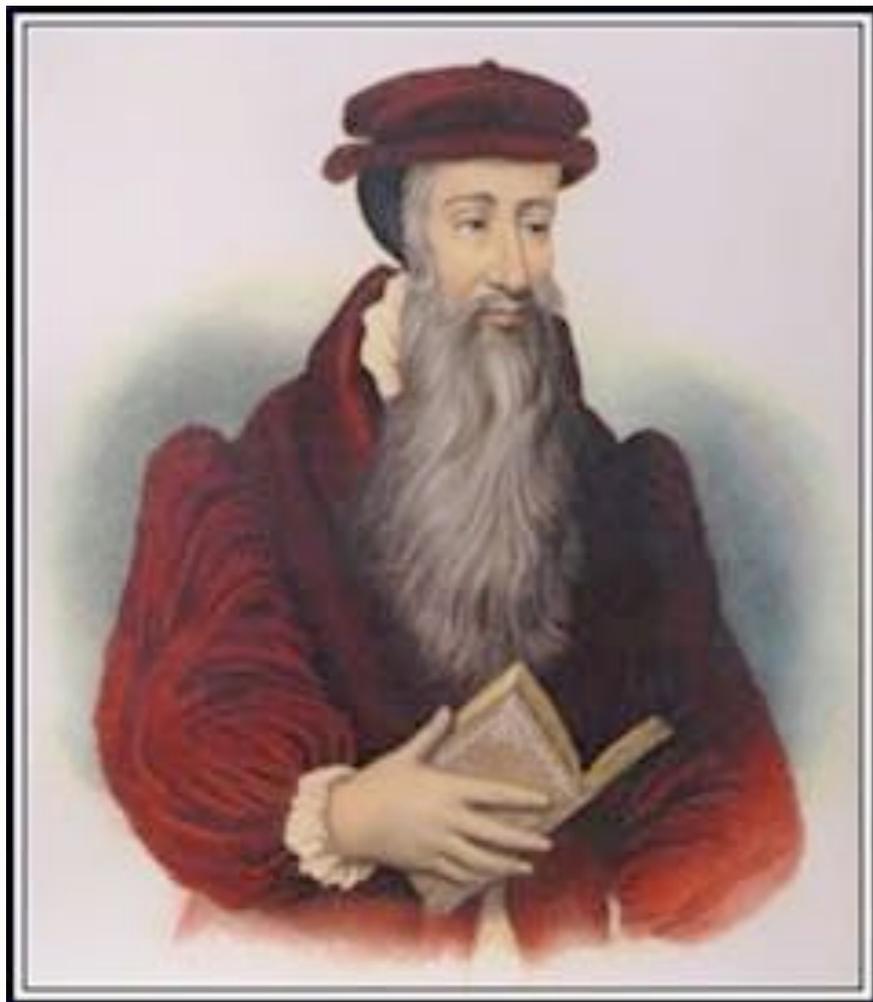


ULRICH ZWINGLI

- Led Reformation in Zurich.
- Interested in returning to the original sources of Christianity.
- Rejected what was not found in the New Testament.



JOHN KNOX



- Leader of the Protestant Reformation in Scotland.
- The founder of the Presbyterian denomination which replaced Roman Catholicism rather than replacing it with Anglicanism.

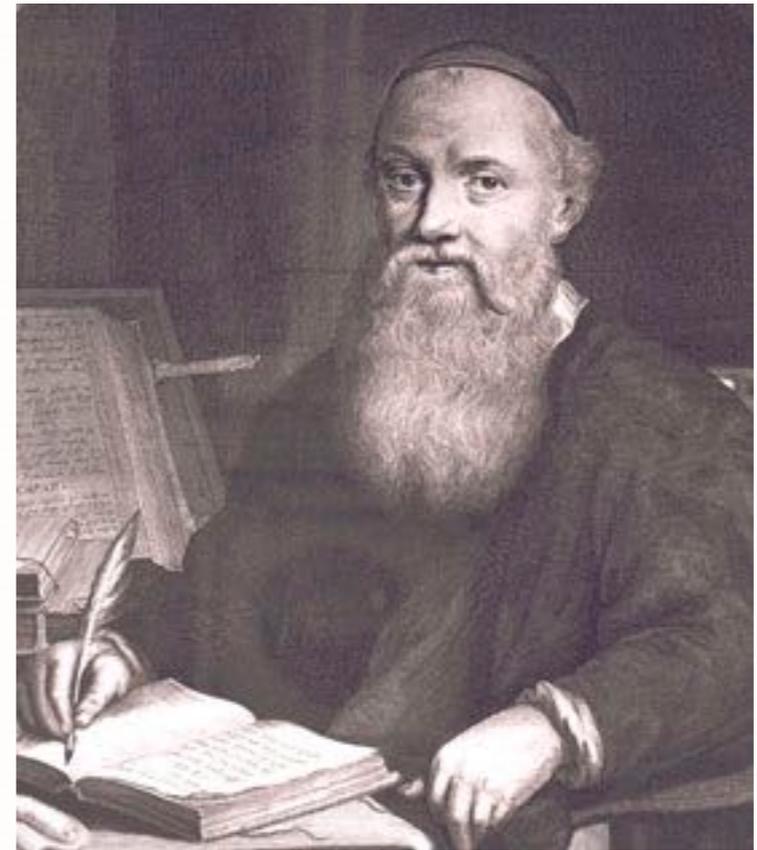
JOHN CALVIN

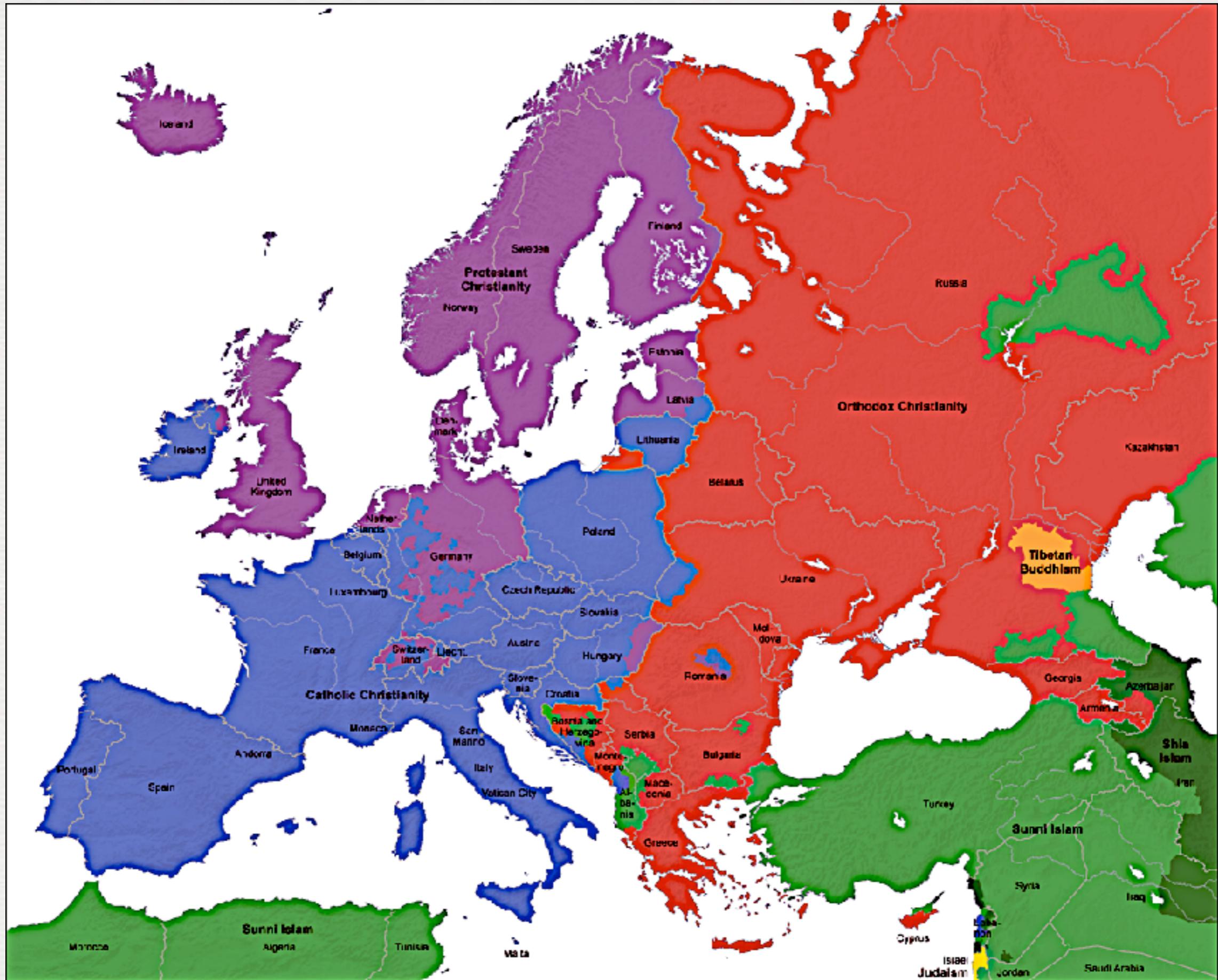
- Head of Reformation in Geneva.
- Wrote *Institutes of the Christian Religion*
- Called for a reformation of social and political life.



MENNO SIMONS

- He became an influential leader of the Anabaptists.
- He insisted on adult baptism and rejected infant baptism.
- His followers became known as Mennonites.





SEVENTEENTH- EIGHTEENTH

- This conflict between Catholics and Protestants led to bloody wars (Thirty Years War).
- There was also major conflict within the various orthodoxies (Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Reformed).
- Some emphasized experience over orthodoxy (Moravians, Methodists).

CHRISTIANITY - AMERICA

- Puritans - Massachusetts, Connecticut, R.I.
- Anglican - Virginia, New York, Maryland, etc.
- Quakers, Mennonites - Pennsylvania
- Catholic - dominant until French leave
- Baptist - Rhode Island, New Hampshire
- Methodist - arrives later, spreads west

REVIVALS

- Wesleyan Revivals (1700s) transformed England from moral and drunken debauchery to a leader of nations and keeper of world peace.
- The Great Awakening (1700s) turns American colonies away from moral decline.
- Thousands become believers, build churches and colleges, missionary endeavors.

JOHN WESLEY

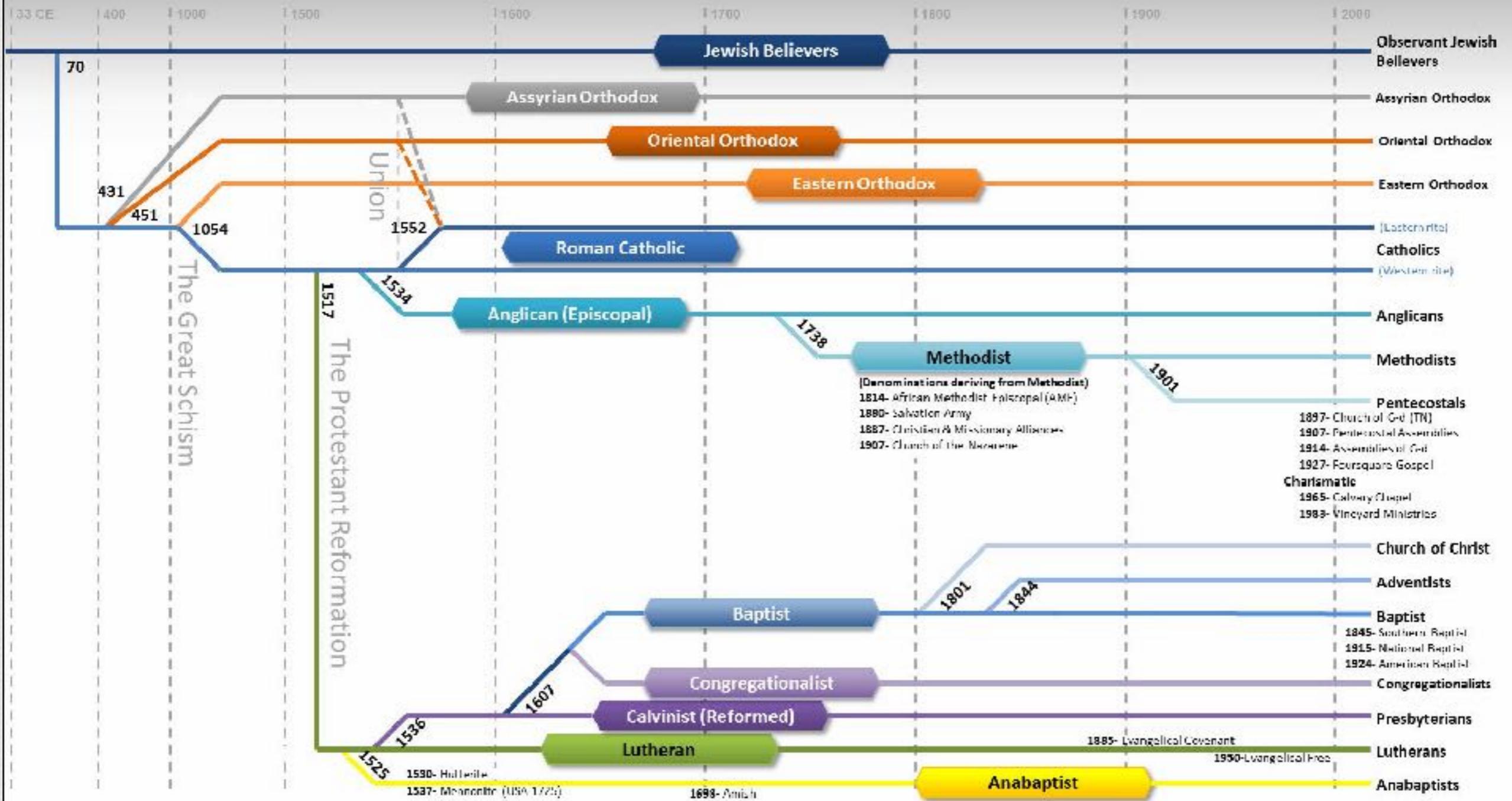


- Wesley was an Anglican cleric and theologian.
- He, his brother Charles, and fellow cleric George Whitefield founded Methodism.
- He was also an abolitionist who spoke out against the slave trade.

REVIVALS

- A Second Great Awakening comes first to American colleges and spreads to the frontier in the form of camp meetings.
- During this time, many church colleges and seminaries are founded.
- A national Sunday School movement is founded and spreads throughout the nation.

Family Tree of Christian Denominations



CHRISTIANITY - AMERICA

- The Fundamentalist-Modernist Controversy develops, The Fundamentals (1909) sets forth these biblical principles.
- Fundamentalists separate from many of the modernist denominations and form their own schools, publishing houses, etc.
- Ecumenical movement becomes the major influence in many denominations.

CHRISTIANITY - AMERICA

- After World War II, the evangelical movement develops in conservative theological circles.
- During this time is the rise of the Pentecostal movement (creating new denominations) and then the Charismatic movement.
- This is also the rise of the mega-church movement and the use of media in church.

CHURCH HISTORY

