

WALK THE TALK //////////////////////////////////////

This page is designed for you to apply what you have learned from the Scriptures. Our goal is not just “to know” but to “act upon what we know.” (His Word, Our Walk!) We encourage you to discuss the following questions with family, friends and your group.



FOR DISCUSSION:

1. Of the three topics in this series (Church discipline, lawsuits, sexual immorality), which do you think is the biggest problem in modern society and why?
2. Which of the three topics was most helpful to you?
3. Why would Paul even have to talk about sexual immorality to this group of people? How is the culture different (or the same) today?
4. Why weren't these wise people actually wise?
5. What did you learn about your body that was helpful?
6. What was your takeaway today?

MEMORY VERSE FOR THIS SERIES

1Cor. 5:7 Get rid of the old yeast, so that you may be a new unleavened batch—as you really are. For Christ, our Passover lamb, has been sacrificed.



May 5 & 6, 2018 | Think Differently #3 | 1Cor. 6:12-20 | Dennis Miller, pastor

ONE THOUGHT AS A BACKDROP

The church has been so influenced by the _____ that sometimes we don't know if we are being faithful to His _____ or if we are just following the world's system. In these situations, it is so important to get back to the Scriptures and find His _____ and desire for us.

SOME CONTEXT

1. The church in Corinth was influenced by the _____, _____, and various groups that had come to this area. Many people were not _____ the church God had intended.
2. Paul wanted the Corinthian believers to _____ from the world and encouraged them to set standards in the church (discipline) and to stop the _____ that were taking place among church members.
3. In today's text, Paul comes to the _____ issue which was a poor view of sexuality (or, from a positive perspective, God's view of purity). The Roman culture at this point in history was one where men could _____ in sexual immorality (and temple prostitutes) freely without concern for social repercussions. Now that they were followers of Christ, their thinking and action needed to _____!

THE INSTRUCTION

1Cor. 6:12 “I have the right to do anything,” you say—but not everything is beneficial. “I have the right to do anything”—but I will not be mastered by anything. 13 You say, “Food for the stomach and the stomach for food, and God will destroy them both.” The body, however, is not meant for sexual immorality but for the Lord, and the Lord for the body. 14 By his power God raised the Lord from the dead, and he will raise us also. 15 Do you not know that your bodies are members of Christ himself? Shall I then take the members of Christ and unite them with a prostitute? Never! 16 Do you not know that he who unites himself with a prostitute is one with her in body? For it is said, “The two will become one flesh.” 17 But whoever is united with the Lord is one with him in spirit.

1. Paul began by _____ with the Corinthian mentality so as to eliminate their _____. He used their well-known phrases.

You Say	I Say
I have the right to do _____	but not everything is _____
I have the right to do _____	but I will not be _____ by anything
Food for the stomach and the stomach for food, and God will _____ them both.	The body, however, is not meant for sexual immorality but for the _____, and the Lord for the _____.

a. In the first response, Paul used a philosophical word (συμφέρω, sympherō) to explain their _____ reasoning. In other words, even a free, _____ person would only do _____ things.

b. In the second response, he showed the _____ of their argument by comparing their “freedom” with their willful “_____” (ἐξουσιάζω, exousiazō; or being mastered).

c. In the third argument, Paul explained that the Corinthians see the body as only for _____, but in reality, it is designed for the Lord in this life and the _____. (v. 14)

2. The next approach was to remind these “wise” people that they _____ so wise. This phrase, “Do you not know?” will be used _____ times in the next five verses. This would be the equivalent today of saying, “I can’t believe that you don’t know this!”

3. You know that your _____ belongs to Christ, but so does your _____. Do you want to take Jesus with you to meet a

prostitute? _____! (God forbid, mē ginomai) A sexual relationship unites people in a _____ way that makes them “one”.

4. With how _____ people can you be _____? (You smart people aren’t so smart!)

THE INJUNCTION

1Cor. 6:18 Flee from sexual immorality. All other sins a person commits are outside the body, but whoever sins sexually, sins against their own body. 19 Do you not know that your bodies are temples of the Holy Spirit, who is in you, whom you have received from God? You are not your own; 20 you were bought at a price. Therefore honor God with your bodies.

1. _____ (φεύγω, pheugō) from _____ immorality (πορνεία, porneia).

Gen. 39:6 . . . Now Joseph was well-built and handsome, 7 and after a while his master’s wife took notice of Joseph and said, “Come to bed with me!” 8 But he refused. . . . “ 11 One day he went into the house to attend to his duties, and none of the household servants was inside. 12 She caught him by his cloak and said, “Come to bed with me!” But he left his cloak in her hand and ran out of the house.

2. All sins a person commits are _____ the body. (The word “_____” is not in the text but has been added by many translators.)

The reasons to avoid sexual immorality are the following:

1. You sin against your _____.
2. Your body is God’s _____ and the Holy Spirit’s dwelling.
1Cor. 3:16 Don’t you know that you yourselves are God’s temple and that God’s Spirit dwells in your midst?
3. The Holy Spirit was God’s _____ to you.
4. You don’t _____ your body; _____ does.
5. The Lord _____ you at a great _____.
6. _____ the Lord with your body.

THE INVOCATION

1. Jesus bought me at a great _____ to Himself. How could I live like that doesn’t _____ to me?
2. The reminder of our body as God’s _____ is powerful and, when understood, can help us avoid _____ sin.