- 2. Intro: 1:1-9
- 3. The problem 1:10-16
- 4. Text: 1:17-2:2
- 5. 1 13; 2 12; 3 11
- 6. 4-5 9-10; 6-7-8
- 7 1:17-2:2 (the counterpoint)
- 8. Pericles

Introduction and Thanksgiving (I Cor 1:1-9)

Paul, called by the will of God 1. GOD to be an apostle of Christ Jesus, **CHRIST** and our brother Sosthenes, APOSTLES (senders) 2. To the *church* of God which is at *Corinth*, to those *made holy* in *Christ Jesus*, TO CORINTHIANS to those called out as saints (Christ, you) 3. together with all, on whom is called TO ALL CHRISTIANS the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, in every meeting place of them and of us. (Christ, they) 4. Grace to you and peace **GOD** from God our Father **CHRIST** and the Lord Jesus Christ. YOU (the greetings) GOD (gives grace) 5. I give *thanks to God* always for you because of the grace of God TO YOU which was given to you in Christ Jesus, THROUGH CHRIST that in every way you were enriched in him 6. in all speech and all knowledge CHRIST CONFIRMED as the *testimony to Christ* was *sustained* among you AMONG YOU (now) so you are not lacking in any spiritual gift, 7. as you wait for the revealing of our Lord Jesus Christ; who will sustain you to the end, **CHRIST WILL SUSTAIN** guiltless in the day of our Lord Jesus Christ. YOU (then) God is faithful, 8. GOD (is faithful) by whom you were called TO YOU into the fellowship of his Son, Jesus Christ our Lord. THROUGH CHRIST

The Problem (1: 10-16)

9.	I appeal to you, brethren,	JESUS IS OUR LORD			
	by the name of our Lord Jesus Christ,	NAME - JESUS			
10.	that all of you agree	DIVISIONS			
	and that there be no divisions among you	,			
11.	but that you be <i>united</i> in the <i>same mind</i>				
	and of the same judgment.	MUST UNITE			
12.	For there has been reported to me, my brethren,				
	by Cloe's people, that there is <i>quarreling</i> among you. NOT FIGHT				
	What I mean is that each one of you says,	,			
13.	"I am of Paul," or "of Apollos," or "I am of Cephas,"				
	or "I am of Christ." Is Christ divided?	DIVISIONS			
14.	Was Paul crucified for you?	JESUS DIED FOR YOU			
	Or were you baptized in the name of Paul?	NAME - JESUS (not Paul)			
	(a non-rhetorical aside)				

15. I am thankful that I baptized none of you except Crispus and Gaius; lest any one should say that you were baptized in my name. I did baptize also the household of Stephanas. Beyond that, I do not know whether I baptized anyone else.

but to *preach* the **gospel**, PREACH - GOSPEL not with wise words, NOT WISE WORDS lest it be emptied of its power, the cross of Christ. THE CROSS 2. For the word of the cross, to those being destroyed, is folly, but to us who are being saved it is the *power of God*. For it is written, "I will *destroy* the wisdom of the wise men, (Scripture) and the cleverness of the clever I will thwart." 3. Where is the *one who is wise*? Where is the *scribe*? Where is the *scholar* of this age? Has not God made foolish the wisdom of the world? 4. For since, in the wisdom of God, WISDOM OF GOD the world did not know God through wisdom, WORLD NOT KNOW it pleased God through the folly of the kerygma 5. KERYGMA to save *those* who *believe*. **BELIEVERS** For Jews demand signs **JEWS** 6. and Greeks seek wisdom, **GREEKS CROSS** 7. but we preach Christ crucified, 8. a stumbling block to Jews **JEWS** and folly to Gentiles, **GREEKS** 9. but to those who are called, both Jews and Greeks, CALLED Christ the *power of God* and *wisdom of God*. POWER/WISDOM 10. For the *foolishness of God* is *wiser* than *men*, GOD WISE/STRONG and the *weakness of God* is *stronger* than *men* MEN WEAK/FOOLISH (for example, consider your call brethren). 11. For (there are) not many wise(m.pl.) according to the flesh, not many (are) powerful, not many of *noble birth*; But, the *foolish things* (n.pl.) of the world God chose to *shame* the *wise* (m.pl.), the weak things (n.pl) in the world, God chose to shame the strong things (n.pl.). the low/base, and contemptible things in the world, God chose even the things (n.pl.) that are not, to make powerless the things (n.pl.) that are, so that *all flesh* might *not boast* in the presence of God. From him you are in Christ Jesus, who became wisdom for us from God (that is, righteousness, sanctification and redemption) + therefore, it is written, "Let *him who boasts*, boast in the *Lord*." - (Scripture) 13. And *I came* to you brethren, I CAME not in lofty words or wisdom, NOT WISE WORDS proclaiming to you the testimony of God. **PROCLAIMING** For I decided to know nothing among you except Jesus Christ and him crucified. CROSS

The Wisdom and Power of God: The Cross (I Cor. 1:17-2:2)

SENT

1. For Christ did not send me to baptize

b. l c. <i>1</i>	For Christ did not <i>send</i> me to baptize but to <i>preach</i> the gospel , <i>not</i> with <i>wise words</i> , lest it be emptied of its power, the <i>cross of Christ</i> .	SENT PREACH - GOSPEL NOT WISE WORDS THE CROSS		
c. b.	And <i>I came</i> to you brethren, <i>not</i> in <i>lofty words</i> or wisdom, <i>proclaiming</i> to you the <i>testimony of God</i> . For I decided to know nothing among you except <i>J</i>	I CAME NOT WISE WORDS PROCLAIMING Jesus Christ and him cr CROSS		
t it "I w	r the word of the cross, to <i>those being destroyed</i> , is but to <i>us</i> who are <i>being saved</i> t is the <i>power of God</i> . For it is written, will <i>destroy</i> the wisdom of the <i>wise men</i> , d the cleverness of the clever I will thwart."	folly,	- + + - (Scripture)	
F w	that <i>all flesh</i> might <i>not boast</i> in the presence of Go From him <i>you</i> are <i>in Christ Jesus</i> , tho became <i>wisdom for us</i> from God (that is, righte erefore, it is written, "Let <i>him who boasts</i> , boast in	ousness, sanctification	- + and redemption) + - (Scripture)	
3.	Where is the <i>one who is wise</i> ? Where is the <i>scribe</i> ? Where is the <i>scholar</i> of this age? Has not <i>God made foolish</i> the wisdom of the wisdom of the wisd	vorld?		
11.	For (there are) <i>not many wise (m.pl.)</i> according to the flesh, not many (are) <i>powerful</i> , not many of <i>noble birth</i> ; But, the <i>foolish things</i> (n.pl.)of the world God chose to <i>shame</i> the <i>wise</i> (m.pl.), the weak things (n.pl) in the world, God chose to shame the strong things (n.pl.). the low/base, and contemptible things (n.pl) in the world, God chose even the things (n.pl.) that are not, to make powerless the things (n.pl.) that are,			

4.	For since, in the wisdom of God,	THE WORLD CANNOT
	the world did not know God through wisdom,	UNDERSTAND GOD
5.	a. it pleased <i>God</i> through the <i>folly of the kerys</i>b. to save <i>those</i> who <i>believe</i>.	gma KERYGMA BELIEVE
9.	b. but to <i>those</i> who are <i>called</i> , both <i>Jews and</i>	Greeks. CALLED
	a. Christ the <i>power of God</i> and <i>wisdom of God</i>	,
10.	For the <i>foolishness of God</i> is <i>wiser</i> than <i>men</i> , and the <i>weakness of God</i> is <i>stronger</i> than <i>men</i> (for example, consider <i>your call</i> brethren).	GOD IS BEYOND THE WORLD
6.	a. For <i>Jews</i> demand <i>signs</i>b. and <i>Greeks</i> seek <i>wisdom</i>,	JEWS GREEKS
7.	but we preach Christ crucified,	CROSS
8.	a. a stumbling block to Jewsb. and folly to Gentiles,	JEWS GREEKS

I Cor. 1:17-2:2 (The "counterpoint")

I THE CROSS	II CONTRASTS AND CONFIRMATION (the message + acceptance & +rejection)			OPPONENTS FAIL
A. I preach the <i>cross</i> of Christ	Thos but (word of the cross e being destroyed) who are being saved	C.	God made <i>foolish</i> (the wise) the <i>scribe</i> the <i>scholar</i>
A . XV 1	Thos since	folly of the kerygma se who believe () and Greeks who reject		The world does not know
A. We preach Christ crucified	but (Thos	and Gentiles who reject) te who are called st, the wisdom and power of God	C.	Men are weak and <i>foolish</i>
	but (ters in God's presence) are in Christ Jesus		God <i>shamed</i> (the wise) the <i>powerful</i> the <i>nobility</i>

Christ who became wisdom for us from God

A. I proclaim Christ crucified

St. Paul's Hymn to the Cross and Pericles' Epitaphios Oration

A. Comparisons and Contrasts

- 1. Both speeches reflect on and remember the **saving significance** of the **death of a revered champion or champions**.
- 2. **Compression** is a characteristic of each.
- 3. A long list of **polarities** appears in both.
- 4. Each has some **advice for the living**.
- 5. The question of **language**. Pericles affirms that he has deliberately used polished language. Paul, in contrast, affirms that he has no "**eloquent words**."
- 6. **The interplay of "I" and "We.**" Each speech employs the first person singular at the beginning and conclusion and shifts to "We" in the center.
- 7. The question of **power**. For Pericles it is the power of Athens. Paul dismisses the power of this world and affirms the power of God seen in the cross.

B. What Paul does not Mean

- a. No anti-intellectualism is intended.
- b. He is not rejecting the method of relating to classical Greek sources.
- c. He does **not think he failed in Athens** and, therefore, is **not changing his evangelistic methodology** as he approaches Corinth.
- d. He is not rejecting rhetoric and poetry.
- e. He is not offering an excuse for sloppy sermon preparation.
- f. He rejects Pericles' frame of reference as a lens through which to view the cross.

C. Conclusions regarding St. Paul's Method and Accomplishments

- 1. **Pericles'** *Epitaphios* and probably **Plato's** *Menexenus* were known to Paul.
- 2. Paul began with **Isaiah 50** and composed a hymn to Christ crucified.
- 3. That **hymn was then reshaped** in the light of Pericles' oration. Paul accomplished this without sacrificing content.
- 4. Paul thus offers a **new** *epitaphios logou* in praise of a new hero who died in a new way to save a new people. It was God who took a death on the cross that was demeaning, shameful, weak and stupid and transformed it into wisdom and power.