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Great Chapters of the Bible  
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GREAT CHAPTERS OF THE BIBLE.  
I. CORINTHIANS.

INTRODUCTION.

This chapter, while complete in itself, yet stands related to a larger whole.

The two parts of the Letter:-

- (i). Corrective. i-xi.
- (ii). Constructive. xii-xvi.

In the first, Paul dealt with the Carnalities paralyzing the Church--ending,  
"The rest will I set in order.."  
*Divisions. Deductions. Difficulties ~ ~ ~*

In the second, he turned to the Spiritualities which would empower the Church--beginning--"And now concerning the Spiritualities."

Having dealt with the Unifying Spirit; and the Unfailing Law of Love; he turned to the Ultimate Triumph of Resurrection,

That is the theme of this chapter;

The Outlook is historic.


The Resurrection of Christ.

It is also Prophetic.

The Resurrection of the Saints.

It is one of the greatest things in Literature in Diction, Dialectic, and Dynamic.

It is characterized by Logical Acumen; and yet in the chapter with which we are familiar in the darkest hours of our sorrow, when our loved ones pass out of our sight.



In one meditation we can only gain an idea of its sweep.

The subject from first to last is RESURRECTION

Its teaching on that subject may be gathered by four words, occurring incidentally, but revealing the foci of the whole.

They are found in verses 1. 24. 35. and 53.

They are GOSPEL. KINGDOM. HOW? IMMORTALITY.

Its arguments gathers around these, and may thus be stated.

- A. The Resurrection. Ratifies the Gospel. 1-19.
- B. The Resurrection. Assures the Kingdom. 20-34.
- C. The Resurrection. Harmonizes with Natural Law. 35-49.
- D. The Resurrection. Pledges Immortality. 50-57.

A. THE RESURRECTION AND THE GOSPEL. 1-19.

I. The Gospel.

Christ died for our sins, according to the Scriptures.

He hath been raised on the third day, according to the Scriptures.

II. The Relationship.

If Christ hath not been raised, ye are yet in your sins.

The Resurrection demonstrates the saving Value of the Death.

III. The Results.

i. To the Living.

No Resurrection means vain faith-  
mere superstitious Credulity.

ii. To the Dead.

No Resurrection means they have  
perished.

{ *Apöllumi.*  
*Completely Satisfy ed.*

B. THE RESURRECTION AND THE KINGDOM. 20-34.

I. The Affirmation.

"But now Christ hath been raised."

II. The Consequence.

i. The End.

The Kingdom delivered to God.

All Rule, Authority, Power,  
abolished.

ii. The Process.

"He must reign till..."

"The last Enemy Death."

In His personal Work.

In His Mediatorial Reign.

C. THE RATIONALITY OF THE RESURRECTION. 35-49.

I. The Challenge.

"Some one will say How?"

"With what manner of body?"

II. The Answer.

i. In Completeness. 38.

"God giveth it a body."

a. The Life. "It".

b. The Power. God.

c. The Expression. A Body.

ii. By Analogy.

The bare Grain.

Death part of a Life Process.

The new Body for the same Life Principle.

Diversities of Bodies.

Flesh. Men, Beasts, Birds, Fishes.

Celestial- for Life beyond.

Terrestrial- Life here.

Sun, Moon, Stars.

iii. Application.

a. So is the Resurrection.

b. Continuity of Personality.

c. Change of Body-CHRIST and The Saints.

D. THE RESURRECTION AND IMMORTALITY. 50-57.

I. The Bodies of Earth unfitted for the Kingdom of God.

Flesh and blood...

II. The Mystery, The Change of Resurrection

Some will sleep--not all.

All will be changed.

Then--Death swallowed up in Victory.

*Immortality. { Athanasia ~ Deathlessness.  
Some as 1. Tim vi. 16.*

III. The consequent Triumph.

O Death, where is thy Victory?

O Death, where is thy Sting?

*NOTE. The final appeal ~ Year 58.*

CONCLUSION.

"Death, the old serpent's son,  
Thou hadst a sting once, like thy sire,  
That carried hell and ever burning fire;  
But those black days are done;  
Thy foolish spite buried thy sting  
In the profound and wide  
Wound of our Saviour's side;  
And now thou art become a tame and harmless  
thing;  
A thing we dare not fear,  
Since we hear  
That our triumphant God, to punish thee  
For the affront thou didst Him on the tree,  
Hast snatched the keys of hell out of thy  
hand,  
And made thee stand  
A porter at the gate of life, thy mortal  
enemy."

Bishop Taylor.