What warning does Paul give?

Paul calls the body "a temple of the Holy Spirit". How does the biblical view of the body presented here contrast with our modern view?

How can understanding your body as the temple of the Holy Spirit lead you to a healthy balance of bodily control and bodily celebration?

Imagine you are writing a manual about discipline for your church leadership. What would the main principles and procedures be?

Week beginning 19th August 2024 Sermon: Sunday 25th August 2024

Study 6: The Danger of ignored immorality

Readings: 1Corinthians 5:1 - 6:20

Do you think there is a place for the church to discipline members of the church?

Read 1Corinthians 5.1 - 13:

In what ways has the character of the Corinthian society been reflected in the lives of the Corinthian Christians? Does our society influence what we think in a way contrary to God's teaching?

At the beginning Paul says they have gone even beyond the norms of the society. What was the Corinthian church's attitude to this? How is Paul's strategy of discipline designed to bring health to both the church and the individual (vv2 - 5)?

Read 1Corinthians 6.1 - 11:

What commands and guidelines does Paul give for settling disputes between Christians (6:1 - 8)?

Why is tolerating and associating with immoral people in the church more dangerous than keeping company with immoral people in a secular society?

Apart from apparently being another current problem in Corinth, how does this topic fit with the previous section on sexual immorality?

How should the fact that Jesus died for our sins affect our attitude to sin?

Why does Paul give the list in v9 -10? What does Paul remind them of in v11? Why is this important?

Paul is not proposing a 'holy huddle' where we have no contact with the world. How should we interact with the society around us? Read 1Corinthians 6.12 - 20:

In saying "Everything is permissible for me" Paul appears to be quoting from the Corinthians. How does this reveal a misunderstanding of Christian freedom?