

Orlando Bible Students—Monday Evening Study Outline



1 Corinthians 15:58, 1 Corinthians 16:1-9

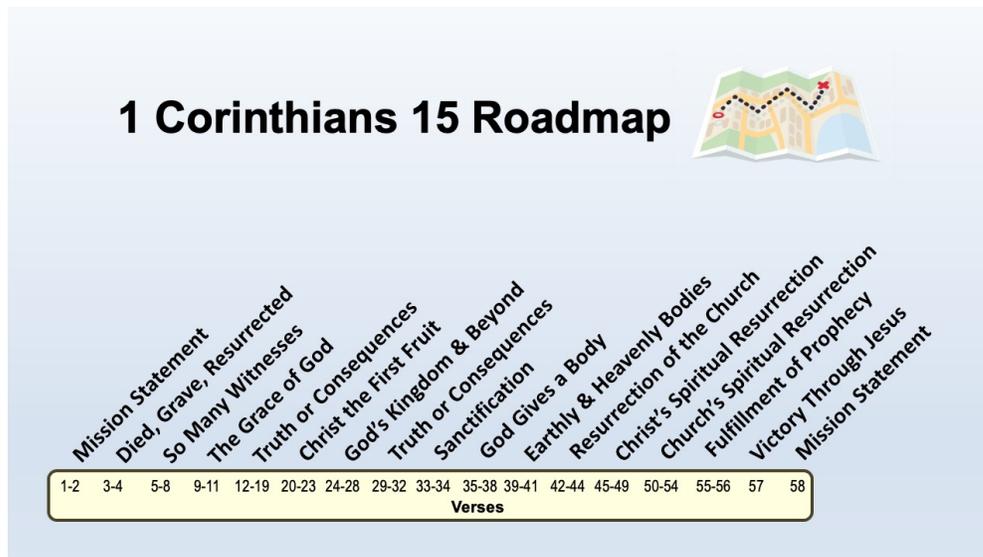
June, 2021

1. What are the footstep followers of the Lord being reminded to do in 1 Cor 15:58?

1 Cor. 16:13; Col. 1:24-29; Phil. 2:12; Heb. 3:14; 1 Pet. 5:9; II Tim. 2:15

2. Summarize the logic the Apostle Paul uses to expand our understanding of the resurrection.

1 Cor 15:1-58



3. Which missionary journey was this? When and where was it likely written?

4. What were the circumstances of the brethren in Jerusalem in 1 Cor 16:1?

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5. What was the purpose of the "order" Paul gave in 1 Cor 16:1-4?

1 Pet 5:2-3; 3 John 1:-56; 2 Thess. 1:3; Acts 20:28,35; 1 John 3:14-19; Rev. 2:19

6. What plans did the Apostle Paul describe to the brethren in 1 Cor 16:5-9?

See map on the back of the page



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From Paul’s perspective, Ephesus was near the geographic center of all the places he had previously evangelized. It was one of the largest and clearly the most important political and commercial city in all of Asia, the leading seaport of Asia Minor, and the greatest emporium in Asia. The city boasted of the great temple of Artemis/Diana (one of the seven wonders of the ancient world), at least three other temples, an immense hippodrome, a huge theater, a basilica, both a civic and a commercial marketplace, two sizeable gymnasia, a wide array of fountains and public baths, and numerous pieces of art and inscriptions. In the second century, the library of Celsus was constructed and Trajan further enriched the city architecturally.

Paul proclaimed the gospel at Ephesus during his two-to-three-year stay (Acts 19:10, 22; 20:31). Numerous believers were baptized and many miracles were wrought. During this period his ministry spanned the Aegean from Ephesus because he sent Timothy to Macedonia and Corinth (Acts 19:22; 1 Cor. 4:17; 16:10–11), and on one occasion Paul appears to have visited Corinth himself to deal with

problems there (2 Cor. 12:14; 13:1). A mark of Paul’s influence at Ephesus may be seen in the reaction of Demetrius, a silversmith. Believing that Paul’s message threatened the livelihood of the city’s artisans, if not the fabric of the whole Artemis cult itself, Demetrius summoned other craftsmen and incited them to riot. In the ensuing fray, two of Paul’s traveling companions, Gaius and Aristarchus, were seized and dragged into the Ephesian theater. Although Paul himself was unharmed, the incident helped solidify his decision to move on to Macedonia and Greece (Acts 19:23–20:2).

It seems reasonable to infer that Paul, after departing Ephesus, revisited the Macedonian brothers and sisters in Philippi, Thessalonica, and Berea before passing on to Corinth, probably bypassing Athens (Acts 20:2). It was during his three-month stay in Corinth (Acts 20:3a) that he penned the Romans epistle in which he expressed his fond hope that he might some day visit Spain (Rom. 15:22–33). However, he first had plans to go to Jerusalem (Rom. 15:25).