

DOWNLOAD PDF COMMENTARY ON THE FIRST EPISTLE TO THE CORINTHIANS

Chapter 1 : A Commentary on the First Epistle to the Corinthians

*The First Epistle to the Corinthians (The New International Commentary on the New Testament) [Gordon D. Fee] on blog.quintoapp.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Gordon Fee's work on I Corinthians is a contribution to The New International Commentary on the New Testament.*

It immediately became one of the most important commentaries on this New Testament book. Its appeal and usefulness were far reaching as it met the needs of scholars, pastors, and laypeople. Despite its age, it was still an important commentary well into the twenty-first century. Thus, the publication of a revised edition is welcomed with enthusiasm by all those interested in 1 Corinthians. Fee also desired to format the commentary to minimize the influence of chapter and verse breaks foreign to Paul p. There seem not to be substantial changes in conclusions. The introduction begins with a description of the city pp. This was written over four hundred years before Paul, and Aristophanes was from a city Athens that was an enemy of Corinth. Though some such strife existed, the main problem was between the church and Paul, its founder pp. After an initial now lost letter to the church mentioned in 1 Corinthians 5: First Corinthians reflects a relationship between the church and Paul that was deteriorating but had not yet come to open hostility p. Their theological error was primarily rooted in their former Greco-Roman paganism, not in Hellenistic Judaism pp. Also, Fee notes that there was social rivalry that contributed to the problems within the community and with Paul p. The final section of the introduction discusses theological contributions of the book to eschatology, ethics, and the church pp. The commentary is well written and the argument is easy to follow. Each section begins with the NIV translation, a passage-specific introduction, and verse-by-verse exposition. Much is worth commenting on here. First, in 1 Corinthians 3: As is the custom, the man is being addressed, thus in 1 Corinthians 7: Though it is unknown why it was done, this description likely refers to believers being baptized on behalf of those believers or not who died before baptism and in some cases, before becoming Christians p. The commentary moves straight from In addition to his defense, Fee also includes commentary on the two verses here. One reason Fee discusses this passage after However, although no extant manuscript omits these verses, the unprecedented displacement the reversal of the verses in Matthew 5: Fee suggests these verses were most likely a marginal gloss that was later copied into the text pp. This is a difficult passage in its context, and Fee is trying to solve the issue to his own satisfaction. To the reader who may accuse Fee of tampering with the Bible, it should be remembered that there are a number of passages in the King James Version that most evangelicals today do not consider authentic e. The volume has a thirty-page bibliography pp. This commentary is helpful for all. It deals with problems thoroughly and provides a clear discussion of differing views. It is also easy to see what position Fee holds and why. If one wishes to work in 1 Corinthians, either academically or in a church setting, this volume is strongly recommended. However, the decision to purchase the revised edition if one already owns the original is more difficult. For one who needs the latest scholarship for various reasons, it is worth the upgrade. The main text is just under ninety pages longer than the earlier edition; however, there is significant overlap. Book reviews are published online and in print every quarter in Bibliotheca Sacra.

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Chapter 2 : First Epistle to the Corinthians - Wikipedia

*A Commentary on the First Epistle to the Corinthians [C. K. Barrett] on blog.quintoapp.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This book has hardback blog.quintoapp.com-library, With usual stamps and markings, In fair condition, suitable as a study blog.quintoapp.com dust jacket.*

Doctrine of Resurrection He would first conclude with his paraenesis and wish them peace by including a prayer request, greet them with his name and his friends with a holy kiss, and offer final grace and benediction: Now concerning the contribution for the saints: Greet one another with a holy kiss I, Paul, write this greeting with my own hand. The grace of the Lord Jesus be with you. My love be with you all in Christ Jesus. Illumination from Beatus de Facundus , Some time before 2 Corinthians was written, Paul paid them a second visit 2 Cor. They had also been visited by Apollos Acts Paul wrote this letter to correct what he saw as erroneous views in the Corinthian church. Several sources informed Paul of conflicts within the church at Corinth: Paul then wrote this letter to the Corinthians, urging uniformity of belief "that ye all speak the same thing and that there be no divisions among you", 1: Titus and a brother whose name is not given were probably the bearers of the letter to the church at Corinth 2 Corinthians 2: In general, divisions within the church at Corinth seem to be a problem, and Paul makes it a point to mention these conflicts in the beginning. Specifically, pagan roots still hold sway within their community. Paul wants to bring them back to what he sees as correct doctrine, stating that God has given him the opportunity to be a "skilled master builder" to lay the foundation and let others build upon it 1 Cor 3: Later, Paul wrote about immorality in Corinth by discussing an immoral brother, how to resolve personal disputes, and sexual purity. However, the Greek word for "wife" is the same word for "woman". The letter is also notable for mentioning the role of women in churches , that for instance they must remain silent 1 Cor. Their silence was unique to the particular situation in the Corinthian gatherings at that time, and on this reading, Paul did not intend his words to be universalized for all women of all churches of all eras. He states that Christ died for our sins, and was buried, and rose on the third day according to the scriptures 1 Cor. Throughout the letter, Paul presents issues that are troubling the community in Corinth and offers ways to fix them. Paul states that this letter is to "admonish" them as beloved children. They are expected to become imitators of Jesus and follow the ways in Christ as he, Paul, teaches in all his churches 1 Cor.

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Chapter 3 : 1 Corinthians Overview - Peter Pett's Commentary on the Bible

The First Epistle to the Corinthians by New Testament scholar Gordon D. Fee brings his years of exegetical skill and expertise in textual criticism to bear on the first letter of Paul to the church at Corinth.

Fee is an acknowledged master of commentary writing. In other words, he knows how to argue his points and be interesting in every passage. Though the bibliography is greatly expanded, the Introduction has not changed much since the original edition. He begins by describing the city and its people and transitions beautifully into the problem the Corinthian church faced. He covered critical questions in two paragraphs. In one power-packed paragraph, he completely dismantles many of the critical theories floating around about the Corinthian letters today. From there, he dives into theological issues and begins with eschatology. He discusses the gospel and ethical life, and ends with the church itself. I found more editing and updating in the commentary proper. The overall conclusions are unchanged, but it is spiced up a bit. Even with those caveats, this is a top-flight commentary. At minimum, this is a top-three commentary among all commentaries on the Book of First Corinthians. In any event, every pastor needs it at hand. I received this book free from the publisher. I was not required to write a positive review. The opinions I have expressed are my own. This is everything a good commentary should be- academically intense, but not dry or inaccessible for pastors and students. This is the yardstick by which commentaries should be evaluated. The updates and responses to his critics are incisive and direct without being calloused. He provides plenty without getting bogged down. His analysis of the text itself is phenomenal, and the sourcing in the footnotes covers the details of debate without the body being overwhelmed with every argument over each detail.

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Chapter 4 : The First Epistle to the Corinthians - Logos Bible Software

The First Epistle to the Corinthians (Ancient Greek: Ἡ Πρῶτη ἐπιστολὴ πρὸς Κορινθίους, usually referred to simply as First Corinthians and often written 1 Corinthians, is one of the Pauline epistles of the New Testament of the Christian Bible.

Since its appearance a full generation has elapsed. Gordon Fee is fully abreast of these issues and is well qualified to give the required help. He is best known in the world of New Testament scholarship for his expertise in textual criticism, but his exegetical gifts have been continuously exercised during his years of teaching at Wheaton College, Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary, and now Regent College, Vancouver, as well as in his commentary on the Pastoral Epistles. He treats the successive sections of 1 Corinthians with an eye to the place of each in the overall development of the letter and its argument; he treats the letter itself in the context of the epistolary exchanges between Paul and the Corinthian church as well as in its historical, cultural, and social setting. This is a real letter not a literary composition disguised as a letter: Readers who try to use it as a manual of church order, a directory of public worship, or a digest of canon law for today will miss its point; but under Dr. It began with my teaching a course in 1 Corinthians at Wheaton College in , something I have done almost every year since, first at Wheaton and then at Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary. Close work with the text and the literature over the years made me think that there might be a place for yet another commentaryâ€”of a slightly different kind and from a slightly different point of view from others. As I wrote the Study Guide for the college level course through the International Correspondence Institute Brussels during the summer of the dream became more real, and I hinted at my desire to write such a commentary in the preface of that work. But it was at the annual meeting of the Studiorum Novi Testamenti Societas in Toronto in August that the dream began to move toward reality. Since the publisher of the present series was in the process of replacing some of its earlier volumes, I approached Professor Bruce at that meeting with the suggestion of replacing the second volume in the series, Professor F. That conversation resulted in an offer from Wm. A word about the commentary itself. My basic assumption is that it is primarily for pastors, teachers, and students. Commentaries that are more difficult to understand than the English translation on which they are based are anathema. At the same time, however, I am well aware of the scholarly community, to whom I am greatly indebted and who hopefully will also find it worthwhile to consult this work. Since I have been engaged in this enterprise for so many years, I have interacted considerably with much of the literature; that dimension of the enterprise is found in the footnotes. I have consciously tried to incorporate the best elements of both of these works. The present commentary displays several unique features. Since my own exegetical urgencies lie here, and since the lack of such contextual exegesis has been my complaint with commentaries in general, one will find here a tendency to err on the other side. Second, and related to the first, is a concern to exegete the whole book from a consistent perspective as to the historical situation. This perspective is the key to much of my understanding of the letter and will be found in the Introduction under the section "The Church and Its Apostle. Finally, in addition to dropping hints from time to time within the exposition itself, I have concluded almost every paragraph with some observations about application. My own deep concern that the Word of God be a living word for today is reflected in these notes. I have based the entire exposition on my own exegesis and my class notes which were often full of notations of what others had said. But only a fool would not regularly consult the work of others. What I thought at times were new insights were usually found somewhere in the literature before me; and frequently, of course, I had to rewrite sections in light of that work. A complete bibliography would include over 2, items. I have tried to call attention to the most significant of these works by way of the footnotes. Since the commentary is intended for an English-speaking readership, the bibliography, which includes items up to June , is heavily weighted in that direction. One will need to consult the "Index of Authors" for this material, since a volume of this size could not sustain a more complete bibliography as well. The items found in the "Select Bibliography"

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include commentaries and specialized works that deal in whole or in part with 1 Corinthians. Besides the two commentaries already mentioned, I found the older works by Godet, Findlay, Parry, and Weiss full of insight. I apologize in advance to those whom I have overlooked—a problem that will undoubtedly lead to some embarrassment on my part. Perhaps I should also apologize to those with whom I have disagreed. I do not apologize for disagreeing, but some trial runs with the material have given me a great concern lest at times I have not represented opposing views as adequately as I should have. At this point I should make two further remarks about assumptions. First, I have believed for many years that a former generation of scholars had a more plausible understanding of the order of Pauline letters than many—especially evangelical—scholars do today. This is particularly true with regard to Galatians. After writing the commentary, this has become a settled conviction. As I argued in my commentary on the Pastoral Epistles, despite the acknowledged difficulties involved, I think those letters also come ultimately from Paul himself. That position, too, is reflected in the notes. Second, since exegesis cannot be done in a vacuum, I note without apology that I am a believer whose theological tradition is both pentecostal and evangelical. Like many others before me I have written out of my own tradition. Each of these traditions has insights to offer that are sometimes neglected by others. Nonetheless, I have done my best to keep those viewpoints from intruding on the exegesis itself. In particular these traditions have in common the deep conviction that this Epistle is the Word of God written. I have brought that conviction to this work with great passion. Why else write such a commentary, unless it is to help the church better to hear the word of the living God and thereby to be better equipped for obedience in the present age? It is impossible to thank the many others, besides the scholarly community, who have helped to make this work become a reality. Above all I must mention my dear friend Wayne Kraiss, president of Southern California College, who overheard my moaning a couple of years ago that I had the contract to write but no time in which to do it. Through the generous auspices of a special fund from the college, I was enabled to take a leave of absence from Gordon-Conwell for the academic year. Thanks also go to the seminary for granting the leave, and for the generous use of its facilities throughout the year, even though, as it turned out, this was to be my final year there. Yet she was a constant source of encouragement and frequently engaged in helpful discussions on the meaning of some of the truly difficult texts. Two other groups of people deserve special mention. First, several members of my local church community, Church of the Redeemer in Hamilton, Massachusetts, took it upon themselves to pray for me and this work on a daily basis. To them, and especially to Bob McManus, who headed this project, I am eternally grateful. Second, several friends and colleagues read sections of the commentary to make sure it was heading in the directions outlined above. The indexes were prepared by my teaching assistants at Regent College, Gary Thomas, who carried the bulk of the task, and Steve Tompkins. I express my appreciation here to the Zondervan Corporation for allowing me to use the NIV and to make my own "corrections" at several places where I personally found the NIV not fully adequate. Finally, a word of thanks to the series editor, F. Bruce, for inviting this commentary into the series, and to my editor at Eerdmans, Milton Essenburg, whose encouragement both early on and toward the end were of inestimable help—and to both of them for allowing changes in the format of the series so that I could fit in my own deep concerns. Apocalypse of Abraham Apoc. Apocalypse of Moses Apoc. Appian Maced. Macedonian Affairs History of Rome Aristot. Babylonian Talmud, tractate Aboda Zara Abot. Biblical Archaeology Review F. Most of these will be discovered through use of the Index of Authors. Section III is a list of "short titles" for two authors R. Der erste Brief des Paulus an die Korinther 3d Aufl. A Commentary on the First Epistle to the Corinthians 3d ed. Commentary on the First Epistle to the Corinthians, 2 vols. ET, Edinburgh, ; repr. The Interpretation of St. Notes on the Epistles of St Paul from unpublished commentaries London, ; repr. Die Korintherbriefe Stuttgart, First-Century Slavery and the Interpretation of 1 Corinthians 7: Wisdom and Spirit, An Investigation of 1 Corinthians 1. Prophecy and Hermeneutic in Early Christianity: New Testament Essays Grand Rapids, The Gift of Prophecy in 1 Corinthians Washington, The Origin of I Corinthians 2d ed. Paradise Now and Not Yet: The Spirit and the Congregation: Studies in 1 Corinthians Grand Rapids, Introductory Thanksgivings in the Letters of Paul Leiden, The Social Setting of Pauline Christianity: Essays

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on Corinth ET, Philadelphia, The Text of the Epistles London, Its strategic location as sentry of the four-and-one-half-mile 5, meter Isthmus that bridged the Peloponnese and the mainland and separated the Saronic and Corinthian gulfs insured for it a long and illustrious history. It controlled both the overland commercial traffic and that between Italy and Asia, which for the most part found it safer and more convenient to take this "inland" route than to go around the Peloponnese. As a Greek city-state it flourished both before and after the golden years of Athens 5th c. But as leader of the Achaean League in the mid-second century B. The site lay dormant for one hundred years, until it was refounded in 44 B. The reason for its 1 2 3 1 It is located on a terrace at the southern gate of the Isthmus, about two miles from the Gulf of Corinth and at the foot of the 1, foot meter -high Acrocorinth. For descriptions of the city, see esp. For the history of Corinth during the Roman period one should consult J. Wiseman, "Corinth and Rome I: And also the duties on what by land was exported from the Peloponnesus and what was imported to it fell to those who held the keys" Loeb, IV,

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Chapter 5 : The First Epistle to the Corinthians by Gordon D. Fee

COMMENTARY ON THE First Epistle to the Corinthians Frederic Godet Two Volume Set - \$ Good to very good. Light soiling and rubbing to cloth. Corners bumped.

There he remained for 18 months for the Lord "had much people in this city" Acts As usual Paul began his ministry of preaching the gospel in the synagogues of the Jews. Quite a few came to believe in the Lord Jesus. But when other Jews refused the message Paul withdrew from them and spoke to Greeks also. Corinth was a large seaport and commercial city on the Isthmus of Northern Greece and the Peloponnese with two well-known seaports Cenchrea and Lech-ion. Its central location made Corinth to a centre of trade, culture and philosophy but also of entertainment, immorality and idolatry. The immorality of the Corinthians was proverbial. The assembly in Corinth which consisted of Jews and Greeks was exposed to the influences of the surrounding world, in two ways: We learn by the epistle that the sexual immorality of the city of Corinth had influenced some of the assembly 1 Corinthians 5: Some believers saw nothing evil in eating meat that had been offered to idols 1 Corinthians 8; 1 Corinthians Others had no problem even to enter an idol temple 1 Corinthians There were problems among the Christians, too: During this journey he remained in Ephesus for three years. This is probably when he came to know more details than the ones mentioned earlier on. From the First Epistle to the Corinthians we learn that his information was based on two sources. Firstly he had heard of the contentions among the Corinthians by them which were of the house of Chloe 1 Corinthians 1: Secondly, the Corinthians had written a letter to Paul asking various questions which had been in their minds 1 Corinthians 7: Based on 1 Corinthians 5: Earlier expositors had not thought so. It is very possible the Apostle referred to the Epistle to the Romans when saying "I wrote to you in an epistle" see Romans According to teaching and style this epistle is typical of "Paul". He mentions himself as author at the beginning and end of the epistle 1 Corinthians 1: By this he means that he has led the Corinthians to a living faith in God and this agrees fully with the facts in Acts, as we have already seen. By the end of his three-year-stay in Ephesus while on his third missionary journey - 1 Corinthians First and Second Corinthians are the only two epistles in the NT directed to "the assembly of God" as such. Not only is the assembly addressed but also "all that in every place call upon the name of Jesus Christ our Lord, both theirs and ours" 1 Corinthians 1: This would stress the overall importance of this epistle for all Christians professing to belong to the Lord Jesus. This is probably why the title "Lord" appears much more in First Corinthians than in any other epistle of the NT nearly 70 times. First Corinthians contains the most precise instructions for the inward order and corporate comportment of the church of God under the guidance and in the power of the Holy Spirit. Accordingly the responsibility of the believers is spoken to over and over again for example by the words "know you not" The first part of the epistle chap. In this house of God godly order must rule. With the body of Christ the main thought is unity. This unity is not contrary to the diversity of members and their functions but rather shows a living polarity. At his table the members of his body express communion with Him and with each other. Both passages stress the responsibility of the ones partaking. Chapter 10 stresses the collective and chapter 11 the personal responsibility of the believer. Two more paragraphs need special mention: Chapter 14 mentions the gift of prophecy and the gift of speaking in tongues. This last gift was over-estimated by the Corinthians. The second paragraph is the detailed essay on resurrection in chapter This ends with the revelation of the mystery of the transformation of the living saints at the rapture of the church. Peculiarities Relation between Paul and the Assembly at Corinth Out of both Epistles to the Corinthians modern science has reconstructed a complicated but in no way uniform picture of the relation between the Apostle Paul and the assembly at Corinth. Reading 1 Corinthians 5: The epistle however has been lost and part of this epistle against fornication would be contained in 2 Corinthians 6: Yet this very epistle was not understood and resulted in the epistle mentioned in 1 Corinthians 7: Upon this, one says, Paul wrote the First Epistle to the Corinthians and then made the "visit in heaviness" 2 Corinthians 2: Nowhere in the NT do we find another mention of this visit.

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After this visit Paul is supposed to have written another epistle with tears 2 Corinthians 2: And only after that Paul is supposed to have written the Second Epistle to the Corinthians as "epistle of reconciliation". Yet another assumption connected with this theory is that 1 Corinthians 5 does not speak of the same person as 2 Corinthians 2; 2 Corinthians 7. The question as to whether Paul thinks of an earlier yet no longer existent epistle in 1 Corinthians 5: And yet the NT and especially the epistles to the Corinthians furnish a much easier picture. Paul wrote the First Epistle with a very burdened heart for he continuously had in mind the very sad events and conditions in this assembly 1 Corinthians 3: Paul had intended to visit a second time 1 Corinthians 4: But because he knew that such a visit would lead to hardship he refrained from it in order to spare the Corinthians 2 Corinthians 1: He instead sent Titus to Corinth. When Paul wrote in anguish of heart and in much affliction according to 2 Corinthians 2: There he especially thought of chapter 5 regarding the serious case of fornication. It is therefore not necessary to think of another epistle "in between" the two existing ones. The person mentioned in 2 Corinthians 2; 2 Corinthians 7 must be seen as identical with the adulterer of the first epistle. The Holy Spirit does not lead his inspired writer to introduce a new, hitherto unknown person without any explanation. The Holy Spirit rather refers to the facts already known to the reader. In 2 Corinthians According to Acts For during this time Paul wrote the Epistle to the Romans from Corinth. In it he speaks of his forthcoming journey to Jerusalem Romans He also mentions Phebe, a sister from Cencrea who was a servant at the church there Romans Overview of Contents I. Greetings and Thanks II.

Chapter 6 : New International Commentary: The First Epistle to the Corinthians – theWord Books

The landmark commentary The First Epistle to the Corinthians by this generations leading authority on the biblical hermeneutics is now available in paperback. Few, if any, commentaries obtain the scope, the depth, or the sheer penetration of the biblical text as this work by Anthony Thiselton.

Chapter 7 : New Testament Commentary: Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians | BYU Studies

Of all of Paul's epistles, First Corinthians may resonate the most with Latter-day Saints. Many of its doctrinal teachings reappear in the Restoration: baptism for the dead, degrees of glory, charity never faileth, the administration of the sacrament, and others.

Chapter 8 : The First Epistle Of Paul To The Corinthians: An Introduction And Commentary by Leon L. Mor

In his commentary Thiselton indeed addresses virtually every question that thoughtful, serious readers – scholars, students, pastors, teachers – may wish to ask of or about the text of 1 Corinthians. His work truly offers a fresh, comprehensive, and original contribution to our understanding of this major epistle and its contemporary relevance.

Chapter 9 : First Epistle to the Corinthians - Study the Bible Online

A new examination of a classic Christian text begins with the Greek text of the Corinthians and outlines the most important theological, ethical, and socio-historical issues surrounding this seminal book.