

THE TALE OF TWO CHURCHES
Part IIIa
“Things With Which The Corinthians Were Ignorant”
1st Co. 3:16

INTRODUCTION

When our grandson Braylon was younger, he made a statement about some obscure thing to which I was unaware. His responses to my ignorance on the matter was: “Don’t you know that grandpa? Don’t you know that? The apostle Paul made similar statements to the church at Corinth concerning subjects in which they were ignorant.

The Corinthians were ignorant of several crucial topics with which we will cover in the next several messages. They were absent of factual knowledge about several topics that severely affected their behavior. Among the things the Corinthians were ignorant of was:

1. The proper use of the believer’s bodies.
2. The deadliness of leaven to the local church.
3. That the unrighteous will not inherit the Kingdom of God.
4. That the saints will judge the world.
5. The right of those ministering to benefit from the ministry.
6. The proper way to run the believer’s course.

Proper knowledge is necessary to proper behavior. Today, we will consider the use of the word oida and what it reveals about the things going on at Corinth.

- I. PAUL USES THE PHRASE “KNOW YE NOT” TO INDICATE THAT THE CORINTHIANS DID NOT KNOW THE FACTS ABOUT CRUCIAL SUBJECT MATTERS.
 - A. The phrase “know ye not” is used 13 times in the New Testament, only once by a writer outside of the apostle Paul.
 1. The term is used by Paul three times in the book of Romans.
 - a) Two times the word agnoeite is used
 - (1) To note the ignorance of the co baptism with Christ into His death. Rom. 6:3
 - (2) It is used concerning the effect of the law. Rom. 7:1
 - b) The phrase is used to note that one is a servant to whom he presents himself to. Rom. 6:16
 2. The only other use of the phrase outside of 1st or 2nd Corinthians is the book of James concerning friendship with the world. Ja. 4:4
 - B. The term for “know” in 1st and 2nd Corinthians is the perfect active form of oida.
 1. “Oida” is the obtaining of factual knowledge that is necessary to growth and maturity.

- a) Oida knowledge “expresses the fact that the object has simply come within the scope of the knower’s perception; fullness of knowledge.” cf. John 4:22 (concerning the facts about worship)
 - b) Oida knowledge occurs prior to *ginosko* knowledge which implies an active relation between the one who knows and the person known. Cf. Phil. 3:10 (of the Lord); 1st Thess. 3:5 (of circumstances); 1st Co. 2:14 (of the things pertaining to the Spirit from God)
2. The effectiveness of “oida” knowledge is based upon the truth of the things known. Cf. 1st John 2:21 cf. 1st Co. 6:9 (the Corinthians were deceived about sexual behavior)

II. OIDA IS USED WITH THE NEGATIVE PARTICLE “OUK” TO INDICATE THE CERTAINTY OF THE ABSENCE OF FACTS.

- A. The negative particle “ouk” is used in Scripture to “**deny the reality of an alleged fact. It is clear-cut, point-blank negative, objective, final.**” -- Dana & Mantey Grammar cf. John 1:21 (of Johns denial of being the Messiah)
- B. “Ouk” is used with oida to denote denial of one possessing facts about a situation. Cf. John 11:49 (of the high priest telling the chief priest that they were without facts); John 8;14 (of the Jews not knowing the fact from where Jesus came)

III. OIDA IS USED WITH THE “HOTI” CONJUNCTION TO INDICATE THE OBJECT OF IGNORANCE.

- A. “Hoti” is translated “that” in relationship to the word “know” to explain just what one knew or didn’t know. Cf. 1st Cor. 9:13 (that the minister of the holy things live from the things of the temple)
- B. The Corinthians were ignorant of things which absence affected the way they lived.
 1. They were without knowledge concerning proper use of the body. 1st Co. 3:16
 2. They were without knowledge concerning proper judgment. 1st Co. 6:2-3
 3. They were without knowledge concerning proper way to run. Cf. 1st Co. 9:25

CONCLUSION