

## THE JUDGMENTS OF CORINTH

### Part 4

#### “The Importance of Self-Judgment”

1st Co. 11:28-31

### INTRODUCTION

It was the Greek philosopher Socrates who stated: “The unexamined life is not worth living”

Examination of life is filled with peril for the unsaved man. A deep examination of life for the unsaved can be troubling. It provides a mirror to view behavior, but no means to rectify the problems. Today, we will find, that grace believers are the only people upon the face of this earth who can honestly examine selves. And because of the grace provided by God, grace believers can make proper judgments to correct behavior in a way that is pleasing to God.

- I. THE APOSTLE PAUL ADMONISHED THE CORINTHIANS THAT JUDGMENT OF THE BELIEVER’S BEHAVIOR LIES FIRST WITH THE BELIEVER. 1st Co. 11:31
  - A. Paul uses a second class condition to emphasize the contradiction between what would have happened if the Corinthians had judged themselves versus what was happening. 1st Co. 11:31
    1. A second class condition is a tool used in language to point out that which is contrary to fact. Cf. John 14:7 (knowing the Son made it possible to know the Father); John 11:32 (Mary stated that Lazarus would not have died had the Lord been there)
    2. There are two parts to a second class condition.
      - a) The word “if” is the protasis (the first part of the statement) of the second class condition and can be translated “assuming for the sake of argument” (If we would judge ourselves -- reflexive pronoun)
      - b) The second part of the sentence notes the results of the premis of judging self -- “We should not be judged”.
  - B. The krino term used for “judge” is diekrinomen (imper. Act. ind. -- “If we were judging ourselves”) which is used in Scripture of ***a thorough weighing and processing of information; of making distinctions; drawing conclusions based upon facts.***
    1. Diakrino is used in a negative sense in Scripture of doubting. Cf. Acts 11: 12 (of following the Spirit’s leading without a critical weighing of things); Matt. 21:21 (of lacking faith); Rom. 14:21; Ja. 1:6 (of doing something in doubt)
    2. It is used in Scripture of distinguishing one thing from another. 1st Co. 6:5 (of judging matters); 1st Co. 14:29 (of judging prophets)
    3. “Ourselves” is a reflexive pronoun that note someone doing something to themselves. Matt. 19:12 (some who made themselves eunuchs); Acts 13:46 (of the Jews seen as judging themselves unworthy of eternal life)

- C. “We would not be judged” -- krino (imper. Pass. ind. -- “We would not have been judged”)

II. SELF-JUDGMENT RESULTS FROM EXAMINATION. 1st Co. 11:28

- A. The word for “examine” is from dokimazo (pres. imper.) is **to weigh a thing for the purpose of proving that it is what it’s considered to be**. Cf. 1st Co. 3:13 (of works at Bema Seat)
1. The ones at the Tower of Babel were unable to put things to the test, leading to unbecoming behavior. Rom. 1:28
  2. The believer is able to examine (purpose infinitive) what God’s will is. Rom. 12:2
  3. Examining the things that differ is a hallmark of a maturing believer. Phil. 1:10
  4. The Corinthians were encouraged to examine selves regarding “the faith”. 2 Co. 13:5
  5. The Thessalonians were encouraged to examine all things. 1st Thess. 5:21
- B. The fact that examination proceeds judgment is seen in other places in Scripture. Rom. 14:22 (Paul asserts that after putting behavior under examination one can have clarity about behavior)

III. THE FAILURE OF THE BELIEVER TO JUDGE SELF PROMPTS JUDGMENT FROM GOD.

- A. “When we are judged” is the use of krino pres. Pass. part.-- “being judged”) noting that the result of a lack of self-judgment.
1. The result of judgment is chastening -- paideuo -- which is used in Scripture of **teaching someone a thing, often through means of corporal punishment**. Tit. 2:12 (seen with Grace); Lk. 23:16 (the Romans used it as a means of extracting information); Heb. 12:6 (God uses with believers); 1st Tim. 1:20 (Satan is often the trainer)
  2. “Of the Lord” is the use of hupo win the ablative which notes the Lord is the agent of the Chastening
- B. Paul explains to the Corinthians the goal of chastening to an unrepentant believer. Vs. 32
1. “That” is a clause used in Greek to denote purpose/result.
  2. “We should not be condemned with the world”.
    - a) Paul uses another krino word to express judgment -- katakrino which is used in Scripture of **one who is sentenced to a certain fate due to sin**. John 8:10-11; Rom. 8:1; Heb. 11:7
    - b) “With the world” is the use of the sun preposition which is used in Scripture to note an intimate association with someone -- in this instance those in the world.

CONCLUSION