"The Grace of God in Vain?" 2 Corinthians 6:1-10

(Parentheses () are verses in 2 Corinthians 6)

1. The Grace of God in vain (1-3)

- 1. Salvation. Isa. 49:1-8
- 2. Laboring once saved. 1 Cor. 15:10; Romans 2:4, 6:1.
- 3. Our labor can be in vain if not based on the gospel. 1 Cor. 15:14.
- 4. Our labor is not in vain. 1 Cor. 15:58.
- 5. Our labor can be in vain if opposed. Gal. 2:2.
- 6. Our labor can be in vain if rejected. 1 Thess. 3:5.
- 7. An offense can discredit. Here, in vs. 3.

 Paul knew the message of the cross would offend 2 Cor. 2:16,
 1 Cor 1:18, he would be considered a fool 11:16, but he didn't
 want to be a "stumbling block" (offense) because of his sin or
 self-serving conduct.

2. Commendations (4-7)

Commendations the Corinthians looked for in ministers: external letters (3:1), self-recommendations (5:12), or religious credentials (11:22) were not real compared to the Spirit (Rom. 2:28-29).

List of accusations against Paul from Corinthian false teachers: 2 Cor. 1:12-1:13; 1:17-19, 23, 2:1; 4:2; 4:5, 7, 15; 10:10; (1 Cor. 1:17, 2:1, 2 Cor. 11:6); 2 Cor. 11:5, 12:11.

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2. Commendations (continued)

9 Endurances (4-5)

afflictions

hardships

distresses

beatings

imprisonments

tumults (Acts 16:19-23)

labors

sleeplessness (Ps. 16:7, 63:6, 119:148, Lam. 2:19)

hunger (2 Cor. 11:27)

9 Weapons (6-7)

purity (Phil 4:8, 1 Tim. 5:22, James 3:17, 1 John 3:3)

knowledge

patience

kindness

Holy Spirit

genuine love (Rom. 12:9)

word of truth (2 Cor. 2:17, 4:2)

power of God (1 Cor. 2:5)

we apons of righteousness for the right hand and the left $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(1\right) \left($

(Rom. 13:12, 2 Cor. 10:3-5, Eph. 6:11-17)

3. 9 Dichotomies (8-10)

dishonor (1 Cor. 4:10) and glory

evil report (Rom 3:8) and good report

regarded as deceivers and yet true

as unknown and yet well-known (by God most importantly

1 Cor. 8:2-3, 2 Tim. 2:19)

as dying yet behold, we live

as punished, yet not put to death

as sorrowful, yet always rejoicing

as poor, yet making many rich (Eph. 3:8)

as having nothing, yet possessing all things

(1 Cor. 3:21-23, Eph. 1:3)