

Introduction: From chapter eight we have learned the principle that a believer must not exert his right if by exerting that right it would be to the spiritual detriment of another believer for whom Christ died. Paul told the “strong” believers in Corinth, who had “knowledge,” that they should be ready to abandon their rights for the spiritual benefit of others. This kind of an exhortation was not, and is not easy to accept and Paul seems to anticipate that the Corinthians might want to know if Paul practiced what he preached. The principle that Paul taught in chapter eight he now seeks to show them that, in a matter which affected his whole life, he had himself not exercised his own rights and had done so at the cost of hardship to himself. What was this right that Paul abnegated? Being an apostle, he could, if he had chosen, have claimed, as others had done, a right to be financially supported by the churches to which he ministered. To their shame he will remind them that not only was he an apostle, but that he was their apostle.

I. PAUL’S RIGHTS AS AN APOSTLE _____

A. Paul’s Rights CLAIMED Through Questions - 1 Corinthians 9:1-2

- ▶ “AM I NOT _____ ?”
- ▶ “AM I NOT AN _____ ?”
- ▶ “HAVE I NOT SEEN _____ OUR _____ ?”
- ▶ “ARE YOU NOT MY _____ IN THE LORD?”

B. Paul’s Rights _____ Through Logic - 1 Corinthians 9:3-6

1. The right to physical _____

2. The right to minister with a believing _____

3. The right to refrain from physical _____

C. Paul's Rights _____ Through Appeal - 1 Corinthians 9:7-14

1. An appeal from _____

▶ THE DAILY MAINTENANCE OF A _____

▶ THE DAILY MAINTENANCE OF A _____

▶ THE DAILY MAINTENANCE OF A _____

2. An appeal from _____

3. An appeal from _____

4. An appeal from _____

5. An appeal from _____

6. An appeal from _____

1ST PRINCIPLE: The Christian worker has the right to be _____ and
_____ supported by the Christian Church.

2ND PRINCIPLE: The Christian Church has the _____ to
support God ordained workers.