

Study Guide to **Galatians**

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Bible Land Photographs, David Padfield

Study Guide to Galatians To the Teacher

Study Guide to Galatians is a Bible study guide for teenagers and adults to be used in Bible classes in local congregations. This workbook is not intended to replace the word of God as the class text. Nor is it a commentary. Rather, it consists of questions within the framework of an analytical outline designed to help the class study properly, so each can discover for himself what the Bible teaches.

My experience is that adult and teenage classes generally do not like graded lessons. Thus, this book has no grading system.

However, these same classes have a tendency to “bog down” or stray from the lesson unless some time goals are established and followed. Thus, this study guide is designed to lead the student through the book of Galatians in seven lessons.

Each lesson starts with a memory verse. I believe committing the word of God to memory is an important, often neglected aspect of the lives of Christians.

The goals of this course are to lead the student to demonstrate a knowledge of (1) the background of the book of Galatians, (2) the theme of the book, (3) a simple outline of its contents, (4) places mentioned, and (5) people mentioned, to show understanding of (1) key words, (2) passages studied, and (3) great themes of Galatians, and to demonstrate the ability to apply the passages to their own lives and to refute false doctrines based on misunderstandings of passages.

To accomplish these goals, the workbook contains several types of questions: terms to define, places to locate, people to identify, discussion questions, special reports, panel discussion, and personal evaluation as well as reviews. Each question has a purpose. There are no pointless, filler questions, trick questions, or true-false questions.

Although a particular word may appear several times in the book of Galatians it will be given as a term to define only once, unless it is later translated from a different Greek word, used in a different sense, or has a special importance in a later context. The same principle is true of places to locate and people to identify. These questions are designed to help the student understand the language of the text and to place the events in their historical and geographical settings.

There is a glossary in the back of the book which defines the terms and identifies the people and a map on which places may be located.

Each class should end with a review orally in class of the theme of each chapter studied to that point. Beginning with lesson two, each class should start with quotation together of the

memory verse and the oral review.

Because the lessons call for a fast overview of Galatians, it is crucial that each student study his lesson and complete the questions outside class. It is best in class to concentrate on the discussion questions and to only spend time on definition, identification, and location questions with which some student might have trouble.

The student should first read the entire chapter or chapters covered by each lesson and then read each passage again separately as he comes to it in the analytical outline. Finally, in order to answer the discussion questions, every student must read the passage that answers each question. If the student will follow the suggested steps in the lesson, he will read each verse of the lesson three times: beginning with the longest for overall grasp, then shorter reading for outline, and finally shortest reading for analysis.

The questions are based on the **New King James Version** of the Bible.

No work book can even begin to replace a competent teacher, with a good working knowledge of the Scriptures, an unswerving love of and loyalty to truth, a deep faith in God and His word, a pure life, an humble opinion of himself, an understanding of and love for his students, and the ability to communicate.

I hope and pray this volume is useful to you in learning and teaching more about the will of God and its application to us. May it deepen your faith and enliven your interest for deeper study and more diligent service to the Lord. - The Author

Course Plan

We will study the book of Galatians in seven lessons.

Lesson One - Introduction to Galatians

Lesson Two - Galatians chapter 1

Lesson Three - Galatians chapter 2

Lesson Four - Galatians chapter 3

Lesson Five - Galatians chapter 4

Lesson Six - Galatians chapter 5

Lesson Seven - Galatians chapter 6

Study Guide to Galatians

Lesson One

Introduction to Galatians

I. Author

The inspired apostle Paul is the writer (1:1,13-14; 5:2).

II. To Whom Written

The author addresses his book to “the churches of Galatia” (1:2). The name “Galatia” was used in two senses in the first century: to denote a geographical region in North-Central Asia Minor where ethnic Gauls had settled and to designate the Roman Province of Galatia, which encompassed a much larger area, including cities where the apostle Paul preached on each of his three evangelistic journeys.

*Luke uses the name in both senses in the record of Acts of the Apostles. Paul preached in south Galatia on his first tour. South Galatia included the churches in Pisidia, Lycaonia and Phrygia, but the second visit recorded in Acts 16:6 evidently refers to his going into north Galatia. The natural conclusion would be that Paul addressed the letter to all of the churches in the entire Roman Province of Galatia (Roy E. Cogdill, **The New Testament: Book By Book.** 68-69)*

III. Background for Letter

Paul and Barnabus established the churches in south Galatia on their first preaching journey to the Gentiles (Acts 13:14 - 14:23). Paul visited here again with Silas on his second journey, strengthening the churches (Acts 16:1-5). On the second journey, Paul and Silas also preached in north Galatia (Acts 16:6). On his third journey, Paul again preached in Galatia (Acts 18:23; 19:1). After Paul had left, judaizing teachers, came in, trying to get the Galatians to be circumcised and to keep the law (Galatians 1:6,7; 3:1; 4:9-11; 5:7). Paul desired to come to Galatia personally to combat this heresy but was unable (Galatians 4:19-20).

IV. When Written

The apostle wrote to the Galatians after the apostles and elders met to consider circumcision and the law (2:1-5; cf. Acts 15) and after Paul's second visit to Galatia (4:13; cf. Acts 16:6).

V. Purpose

Paul purposed to defeat the false teachers and their corrupted gospel, which demanded that Gentiles Christians be circumcised and keep the law of Moses (1:6-7; 2:3-5,11-14; 3:1-2; 4:9-11; 5:1-6; 6:12-13; cf. Acts 15:1-5,22-29)

VI. Theme

The theme of Galatians is **justification by faith apart from the law**. This theme is stated in Galatians 2:16 (cf. Romans 3:21-31, especially verse 28). Galatians is the inspired declaration of freedom in Christ - freedom from the law, i.e., the Old Testament, and freedom from man made religious laws. Galatians and Romans are closely parallel in theme.

VII. Outline

- A. Paul introduces the letter. - 1:1-5
 - 1. Paul salutes the Galatians and asserts his apostolic authority. - 1:1-2
 - 2. He blesses the Galatians. - 1:3
 - 3. He praises God. - 1:4-5
- B. The Galatians were accepting a perverted gospel. - 1:6-9
- C. Paul defends his apostleship (Paul's gospel was from Christ, not from man.). - 1:10 - 2:14
 - 1. Paul was called to the apostleship by Christ, not by man. - 1:10-24
 - 2. Paul's apostleship was endorsed by Peter, James, and John. - 2:1-10
 - 3. Paul confronted Peter with the truth about the law. - 2:11-14
- C. Justification is by faith apart from the law. - 2:15 - 5:12
 - 1. Paul states his proposition: Justification is by faith apart from the law. - 2:15-16
 - 2. Paul proves his proposition. - 2:17 - 5:12
 - a. If righteousness is by the law, Christ died in vain. - 2:17-21
 - b. The Spirit came by faith, not by the law. - 3:1-5
 - c. Abraham was justified by faith apart from the law. - 3:6-9
 - d. Christ redeemed us from the curse of the law. - 3:10-14
 - e. The promise is by faith, not by the law. - 3:15-18
 - f. The law was a tutor. - 3:19-25
 - g. You are the sons of God by faith. - 3:26-29
 - h. Under the law you were in bondage, but by faith you are sons. - 4:1-11
 - i. Paul appeals to their personal relationship to him. - 4:12-20
 - j. Paul compares the two covenants to Hagar and Sarah. - 4:21-31
 - k. To attempt to be justified by the law is to fall from grace. - 5:1-6
 - 1. Cut off the false teachers. - 5:7-12
- D. Liberty from the law is not lawlessness. - 5:13 - 6:10
 - 1. Love fulfills the law. - 5:13-15
 - 2. If we walk by the Spirit, we will not fulfill the lust of the flesh. - 5:16-26
 - 3. Let us do good to all. - 6:1-10
- E. Paul concludes the letter. - 6:11-18
 - 1. Paul wrote to them with his own hand. - 6:11
 - 2. Judaizers glory in the flesh. - 6:12-13
 - 3. Paul glories in the cross of Christ. - 6:14-16
 - 4. The "marks of the Lord Jesus" are Paul's only fleshly glory. - 6:17
 - 5. Paul blesses the Galatians. - 6:18

Questions

1. Who wrote the book of Galatians?
2. To whom was it written?
3. When was it penned?
4. Describe Galatia.

5. Give a brief history of the churches in this region.

6. What was the author's purpose in writing Galatians?
7. What is the theme of the book?
8. Where is this theme stated?
9. Quote the verse.
10. Make a brief outline of Galatians.

Lesson Two Chapter One

Memory Verse: Galatians 1:11-12

I. Review

1. Who wrote the book of Galatians?
2. To whom was it written?
3. What is the theme of the book?
4. Where is this theme stated?
5. Quote this passage.
6. Name the three major sections of Galatians.

II. Reading assignment - Galatians chapter one

III. Paul introduces the letter.

Please read Galatians 1:1-5.

A. Terms to Define

1. apostle
2. churches
3. Grace
4. peace
5. sins
6. evil
7. Amen

B. Discussion Questions

1. By what authority was Paul and apostle? (Verses 1-2)
2. What blessings did he invoke upon the Galatians? (Verse 3)
3. How did he praise Christ and God the Father? (Verses 4-5)

IV. The Galatians were accepting a perverted gospel.

Please read Galatians 1:6-9.

A. Terms to Define

1. gospel
2. pervert
3. angel
4. accursed

B. Discussion Questions

1. Why did Paul marvel about the Galatians? (Verse 6)
2. What was the nature of this defection? (Verse 7)

3. What should their attitude have been toward one who would preach another gospel?
(Verses 8-9)

C. Panel Discussion

1. Does Paul use the term “gospel” to denote:
- just the facts about Jesus, i.e., that he is the Son of God, etc,
 - just the principles necessary for one to become a Christian,
 - the entire New Testament, or
 - something else?
- Be able to defend your answer.
2. Does it make any difference what a man preaches?
3. If an angel from heaven brought a revelation in addition to the gospel, should we receive it?
4. Should we fellowship those who preach plans of salvation different from the gospel?
5. Should we fellowship those who teach doctrines contradictory to the New Testament?

**Results of Turning from the Gospel to the Law
Galatians 1:6-7**

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Bondage - 2:4 | 4. Curse - 3:10 | 7. Fall From Grace - |
| 2. Not Justified - 2:16 | 5. Yoke of Bondage - 5:1 | 5:4 |
| 3. Christ's Death Vain - 2:21 | 6. Christ Profits Nothing - 5:2 | |

V. Paul was called to the apostleship by Christ, not by man.

Please read Galatians 1:10-24.

A. Terms to Define

- persuade
- revelation
- the faith

B. Places to Locate

- Jerusalem
- Arabia
- Damascus
- Syria
- Cilicia
- Judea

C. People to Identify

1. Peter
2. James

D. Discussion Questions

1. Whom did Paul seek to please? (Verse 10)
2. How authoritative is the gospel he preached? (Verses 11-12)
3. What was Paul's life like before he was called to be an apostle? (Verses 13-14; cf. Acts 7:57 - 8:4; 9:1-2,13-14; 22:3-5; 26:4-5,9-11; 1 Timothy 1:13)
4. How was he called to be an apostle? (Verse 15; cf. Acts 9:3-18; 22:6-16; 26:12-18)
5. Was Paul's apostleship dependent on the other apostles? (Verses 15-20; cf. Acts 9:19-30; 22:17-21; 26:19-21)
6. Did Paul depend on the brethren in Judea for his knowledge? (Verses 21-24; cf. Acts 9:30; 11:25-26; 13:1-4; 14:26)

E. Thought Questions

1. How does each of Paul's points help establish his full authority as an apostle of Christ?
2. Why did Paul have to defend his authority to the churches in Galatia?
3. What does this show about how false teachers operate?

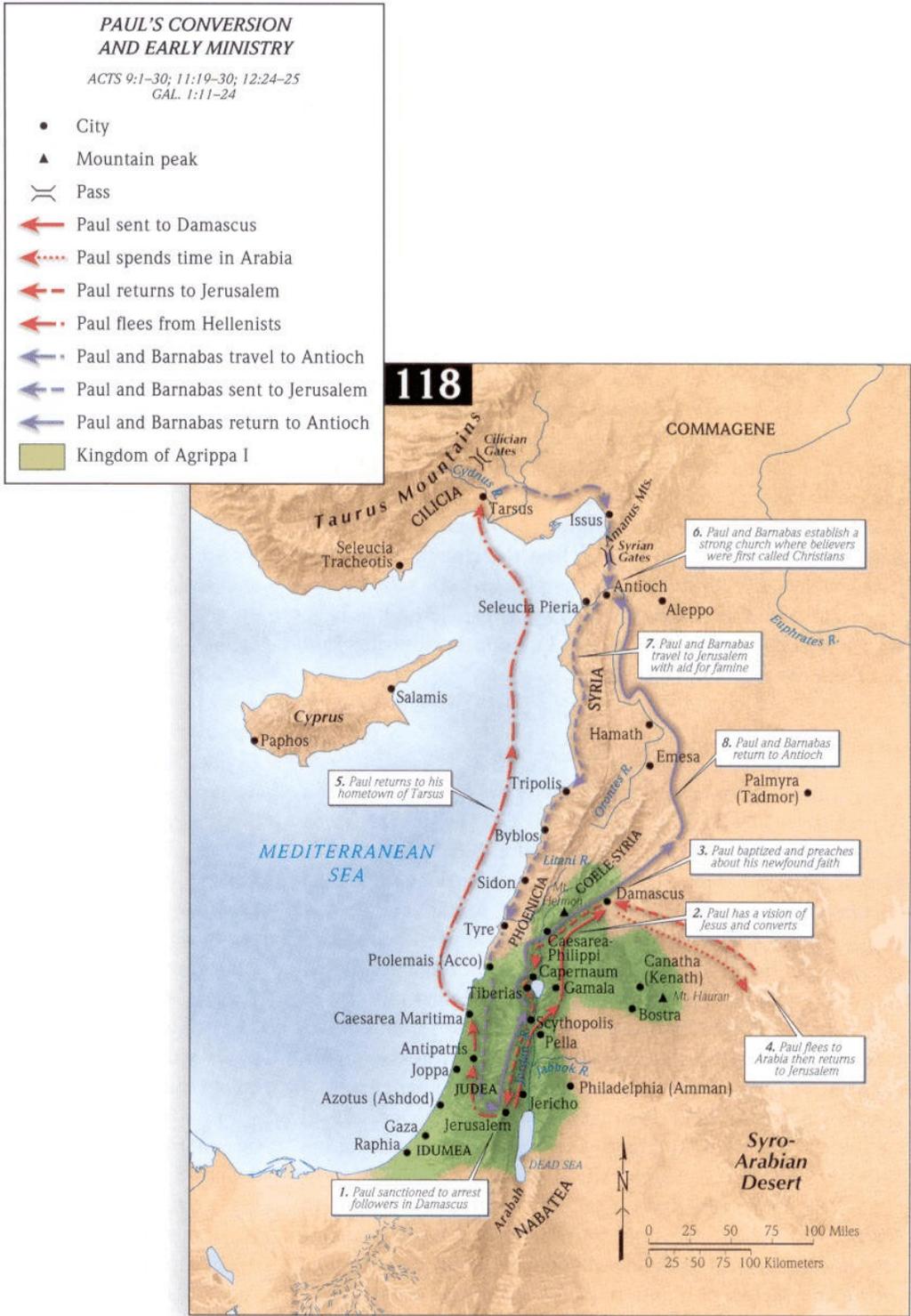
VI. Summary: Chapter One

1. Perverting the Gospel
2. Defense of Apostleship

Judaizers' Charges Against Paul (As Deduced from His Defense)

(primarily from **Truth Commentaries: Galatians**, by Mike Willis. 20)

- ☛ **His apostleship was from man not God - 1:1**
 - ☛ **He sought to please men. - 1:10**
 - ☛ **His message was from man. - 1:11-12**
 - ☛ **The other apostles preached a different message. - 2:2,6-9**
 - ☛ **The other apostles did not recognize his apostleship. - 2:9**
 - ☛ **His authority was inferior to the other apostles. - 2:11-14.**
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Lesson Three
Chapter Two
Memory Verse: Galatians 2:20

I. Review

1. Who wrote the book of Galatians?
2. To whom was it written?
3. What is the theme of the book?
4. Where is this theme stated?
5. Quote this passage.
6. Name the three major sections of Galatians.
7. What are the themes of chapter one?

II. Reading Assignment - Galatians chapter two

III. Paul's apostleship was endorsed by Peter, James, and John.

Please read Galatians 2:1-10.

A. Terms to Define

1. liberty
2. fellowship

B. People to Identify

1. Barnabas
2. Titus
3. Cephas
4. John

C. Discussion Questions

1. Why did Paul go to Jerusalem? (Verses 1-2; cf. Acts 15:1-2)
2. Was circumcision bound on the Gentiles? (Verse 3; cf. Acts 15:3-21)
3. Who introduced this issue? Why? (Verse 4; cf. Acts 15:5)
4. What stand did Paul take? Why? (Verse 5)
5. Did the apostles at Jerusalem teach Paul anything? (Verse 6)
6. What did they think of Paul and the gospel he preached? (Verses 7-9; cf. Acts 15:22-31)
7. What request did the other apostles make of Paul? (Verse 10)
8. Did he heed their request? (Verse 10; cf. Romans 15:25-27; 1 Corinthians 16:1-4; 2 Corinthians chapters 8-9; Acts 24:17)

D. Panel Discussion

1. How significant was the controversy over circumcision?

2. What scriptural principles were involved?
3. Should the church give in to those who make human laws and bind them on the church?
4. What are the limits of our deference to the consciences of weak brethren?

IV. Paul confronted Peter with the truth about the law.

Please read Galatians 2:11-14.

A. Term to Define
hypocrite

B. Place to Locate
Antioch



C. Discussion Question

Relate and explain the incident that occurred between Paul and Peter in Antioch.

D. Panel Discussion

1. If people meet the gospel requirements of salvation, should we accept them into the local church regardless of fleshly differences?
2. Should we accept them socially?
3. How can we apply these principles?
4. What should be done when a leader in the church sins publicly? (cf. 1 Timothy 5:19-20)
5. What bearing does Paul's rebuke of Peter have on the question of his apostolic authority?
6. What proof does Paul give in Galatians that his apostleship and gospel have full divine authority?

V. Justification is by faith apart from the law.

Please read Galatians 2:15-16.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. justified | 3. the law |
| 2. works | |

B. Special Report

Justification by Faith Apart from the Law (cf. Romans 3:21-28)

VI. If righteousness is by the law, Christ died in vain.

Please read Galatians 2:17-21.

A. Terms to Define

1. minister
2. transgressor
3. righteousness

B. Discussion Questions

1. What objection to his position did Paul anticipate? (Verse 17)
2. How did he respond? (Verses 17-18)
3. What was his relationship to the law? (Verse 19)
4. How did this affect his relationship to God? (Verse 19)
5. What was the great principle by which Paul lived? (Verse 20)
6. What is the consequence if righteousness comes by keeping the law? (Verse 21)

C. Special Report

What does it mean to be crucified with Christ?

VII. Summary: Chapter Two

1. Defense of Apostleship
2. Justification by Faith Apart from the Law

Lesson Four Chapter Three

(To understand Galatians chapter three is to understand the gospel plan of salvation. - KS)

Memory Verse: Galatians 3:26-27

I. Review

1. Who wrote the book of Galatians?
2. To whom was it written?
3. What is the theme of the book?
4. Where is this theme stated?
5. Quote this passage.
6. Name the three major sections of Galatians.
7. What are the themes of chapter one?
8. What are the themes of chapter two?

II. Reading Assignment - Galatians chapter 3

III. The Spirit came by faith, not by the law.

Please read Galatians 3:1-5.

A. Terms to Define

1. bewitched
2. the Spirit
3. perfect
4. the flesh
5. miracles

B. Discussion Questions

1. Explain the five questions the apostle Paul asked the Galatians.
2. What is his point?

IV. Abraham was justified by faith apart from the law.

Please read Galatians 3:6-9.

A. Term to Define the Scripture

B. Discussion Questions

1. In what way does Abraham exemplify the principle of justification by faith apart from the law? (verse 6; Genesis 15:6)
2. Who are his children? (verse 7)
3. How?
4. How did God preach the gospel to Abraham beforehand? (Verse 8; Genesis 12:3; 22:18)
5. What is the conclusion? (Verse 9)



V. Christ redeemed us from the curse of the law.

Please read Galatians 3:10-14.

A. Terms to Define

1. curse
2. redeemed
3. blessing

B. Discussion Questions

1. What is “the curse of the law”? (Verse 10; Deuteronomy 27:26)
2. Why could none be justified by the law? (Verses 11-12; Habakkuk 2:4; Leviticus 18:5)
3. How did Christ redeem us from this curse? (Verse 13; Deuteronomy 21:23)
4. What is the result? (Verse 14)

C. Special Report

Habakkuk 2:4 is quoted three times in the New Testament (Romans 1:17; Galatians 3:11; Hebrews 10:38). What do we learn from these passages about justification by faith?

VI. The promise is by faith, not by the law.

Please read Galatians 3:15-18.

A. Terms to Define

1. covenant
2. confirmed
3. annuls

B. Discussion Questions

1. What is the principle of a confirmed covenant? (Verse 15)
2. What covenant did God make with Abraham? (Verse 16; Genesis 22:18)
3. Could the law change this covenant? (Verse 17)
4. What is the conclusion? (Verse 18)

C. Thought Question

To what law does the apostle refer in Galatians three?

D. Special Report

The Seed Promise to Abraham

VII. The law was a tutor.

A. Terms to Define

1. transgressions
2. mediator
3. tutor

B. Discussion Questions

1. What was the purpose of the law? (Verse 19)
2. Was the law in opposition to the promise? (Verse 21)
3. Why or why not?
4. What was the relationship of the law to sin? (Verse 22)
5. To what end?

C. Panel Discussion

1. What is the point of verse twenty?
2. What was the place of the law in God's plan? (Verse 23)
3. What was it's purpose? (Verse 24)
4. Are we under it? (Verse 25)
5. Why or why not?
6. To what people was the law a tutor?



VIII. You are the sons of God by faith.

Please read Galatians 3:26-29.

A. Terms to Define

1. baptized
2. heirs

B. Discussion Questions

1. Who may now be sons of God? (Verse 26)
2. How? (Verse 26)
3. When? (Verse 27)
4. Are there any fleshly distinctions in the divine plan of salvation? (Verse 28)

5. How does one become an heir of God's promise to Abraham? (Verse 29)

C. Special Report

The Purpose of Baptism

IX. Summary

A. Chapter One

1. Perverting the Gospel
2. Defense of Apostleship

B. Chapter Two

1. Defense of Apostleship
2. Justification by Faith Apart from the Law

C. Chapter Three: The Seed Promise to Abraham



Lesson Five Chapter Four

Memory Verse: Galatians 5:4

I. Review

1. Who wrote the book of Galatians?
2. To whom was it written?
3. What is the theme of the book?
4. Where is this theme stated?
5. Quote this passage.
6. Name the three major sections of Galatians.
7. What are the themes of chapter one?
8. What are the themes of chapter two?
9. What is the theme of chapter three?

II. Reading assignment - Galatians chapter four

III. Under the law you were in bondage, but by faith you are sons.

Please read Galatians 4:1-11.

A. Terms to Define

1. guardians
2. stewards
3. elements of the world
4. Abba
5. beggarly

B. Discussion Questions

1. What is the condition of an heir before he reaches maturity? (Verses 1-2)
2. How does Paul apply this? (Verse 3)
3. What did God do when "the fullness of the time had come"? (verse 4)
4. Why? (Verse 5)
5. What is the result of being adopted by God? (Verses 6-7)
6. Why was it so ironic the Galatians would turn to the law? (Verses 8-9)
7. What evidence was there they were turning to the law? (Verse 10)
8. What did this cause the apostle to think of them? (Verse 11)

C. Panel Discussion

1. To what people does the apostle Paul refer in verses 1-5 ("we")?
2. What about verses 6-11 ("you")?

3. What are the “elements of the world”? (Galatians 4:3,9; Colossians 2:8,20)
4. What is “the fullness of the time”? (Verse 4)
5. What does it mean to “observe days and months and seasons and years”? (Verse 10)
6. Should we do this? (Verse 11; cf. Romans 14:5-6)

IV. Paul appeals to their personal relationship to him.

Please read Galatians 4:12-20.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|------------|--------------------|
| 1. injured | 4. blessing |
| 2. despise | 5. zealously court |
| 3. reject | |

B. Discussion Questions

1. Whom did the apostle appeal to them to be like? (Verse 12)
2. Upon what grounds did he make this appeal? (Verses 12-15)
3. Why should they not have turned against Paul? (Verse 16)
4. What relationship did the judaizing teachers desire to sustain to the Galatians? (Verse 17)
5. How did Paul behave toward them? (Verse 19)
6. Why? (Verse 19)
7. What was his desire? (Verse 20)
8. What did he think of them? (Verse 20)

C. Panel Discussion

1. Why would a person consider someone his enemy for telling him the truth? (Verse 16)
2. What does this show about that person?
3. When is zeal bad? (Verse 17)
4. When is it good? (Verse 18)

V. Paul compares the two covenants to Hagar and Sarah.

Please read Galatians 4:21-31.

A. Terms to Define

- 1. symbolic
- 2. desolate

B. Place to Locate

Mount Sinai

C. Special Report

- 1. Tell the story of Abraham, Sarah, Hagar, Ishmael, and Isaac (Genesis chapter 16; 21:1-21)
- 2. According to the apostle's allegory, what does each character and place represent?
- 3. What applications does Paul make to the story? (cf. Isaiah 54:1)
- 4. What does it teach us about the law and about national Israel?
- 5. Why should this argument have been especially appealing to someone influenced by Judaism?

VI. Summary

A. Chapter One

- 1. Perverting the Gospel
- 2. Defense of Apostleship

B. Chapter Two

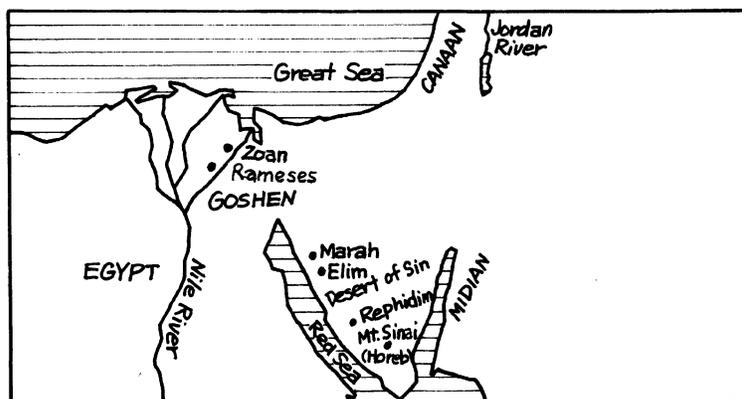
- 1. Defense of Apostleship

2. Justification by Faith Apart from the Law

C. Chapter Three: The Seed Promise to Abraham

D. Chapter Four: Not under the Law

WHERE IT ALL HAPPENED (Exodus)



Lesson Six Chapter Five

Memory Verse: Galatians 5:16

I. Review

1. Who wrote the book of Galatians?
2. To whom was it written?
3. What is the theme of the book?
4. Where is this theme stated?
5. Quote this passage.
6. Name the three major sections of Galatians.
7. What are the themes of chapter one?
8. What are the themes of chapter two?
9. What is the theme of chapter three?
10. What is the theme of chapter four?

II. Reading assignment - Galatians chapter five.

III. To attempt to be justified by the law is to fall from grace.

Please read Galatians 5:1-6. (Verse one is clearer in the **New American Standard Bible**, and **English Standard Version**).

A. Terms to Define

1. Stand fast
2. entangled
3. yoke
4. bondage
5. estranged
6. love

B. Discussion Questions

1. What positive exhortation did Paul make to the Galatians? (Verse 1)
2. What negative? (Verse 1)
3. Why is circumcision wrong? (Verses 2-3)
4. How are we righteous? (Verses 5-6)

C. Panel Discussion

1. Is circumcision ever allowed?
2. Can we choose to keep part of the law without obligating ourselves to keep all of it?
3. Is it possible for a child of God to fall from grace and be lost? (Verse 4)

IV. Cut off the false teachers.

Please read Galatians 5:7-12.

A. Term to Define offense

B. Discussion Questions

1. What was the source of the false teaching? (Verses 7-8)
2. What confidence did Paul have in the Galatians? (Verse 10)
3. What would happen to the false teachers? (Verse 10)

C. Panel Discussion

1. Why is it dangerous to leave false teachers unchecked? (Verse 9)
2. Should we be suspicious of teaching that is not offensive to anyone? (Verse 11)
3. What did Paul wish concerning the false teachers? (Verse 12)

V. Love fulfills the law.

Please read Galatians 5:13-15.

A. Terms to Define

1. flesh
2. fulfilled

B. Discussion Questions

1. What is the nature of our calling? (Verse 13)
2. Does this free us to sin? (Verse 13)

C. Special Report

1. What principle summarizes the demands of the law in our relationships to each other?
(Verse 14; cf. Leviticus 19:18; Matthew 7:12; Mark 12:28-34; Romans 13:8-10; James 2:8)
2. How do many violate this law? (Verse 15)

VI. If we walk by the Spirit, we will not fulfill the lusts of the flesh.

Please read Galatians 5:16-26.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Walk | 15. envy |
| 2. lust of the flesh | 16. revelries |
| 3. fornication | 17. inherit |
| 4. uncleanness | 18. kingdom of God |
| 5. lewdness | 19. joy |
| 6. idolatry | 20. longsuffering |
| 7. sorcery | 21. kindness |
| 8. hatred | 22. goodness |
| 9. contentions | 23. faithfulness |
| 10. jealousies | 24. gentleness |
| 11. outbursts of wrath | 25. self-control |
| 12. selfish ambitions | 26. passions |
| 13. dissensions | 27. conceited |
| 14. heresies | |

B. Discussion Questions

1. What is the result of living by the Spirit? (Verse 16)
2. Describe the conflict between the flesh and the spirit. (Verse 17)
3. Does walking by the Spirit mean to keep the law? (Verse 18)
4. What do those who belong to Christ do? (Verse 24)
5. Why should we walk in the Spirit? (Verse 25)
6. What will we therefore avoid? (Verse 26)

- C. Special Report
 - 1. Works of the Flesh

 - 2. Fruit of the Spirit

VII. Summary

- A. Chapter One
 - 1. Perverting the Gospel
 - 2. Defense of Apostleship
- B. Chapter Two
 - 1. Defense of Apostleship

- 2. Justification by Faith Apart from the Law
- C. Chapter Three: The Seed Promise to Abraham
- D. Chapter Four: Not under the Law
- E. Chapter Five: The Law, the Flesh, and the Spirit

Lesson Seven
Chapter Six
Memory Verse: Galatians 6:7-8

I. Review

1. Who wrote the book of Galatians?
2. To whom was it written?
3. What is the theme of the book?
4. Where is this theme stated?
5. Quote this passage.
6. Name the three major sections of Galatians.
7. What are the themes of chapter one?
8. What are the themes of chapter two?
9. What is the theme of chapter three?
10. What is the theme of chapter four?
11. What is the theme of chapter five?

II. Reading assignment - Galatians chapter six.

III. Let us do good to all.

Please read Galatians 6:1-10.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. trespass | 4. tempted |
| 2. spiritual | 5. mocked |
| 3. restore | 6. lose heart |

B. Discussion Questions

1. What should the spiritual do about those who fall? (Verse 1)
2. Why? (Verse 2)
3. Should we exalt ourselves? (Verse 3)
4. Whom should we examine? (Verse 4)
5. Why? (Verses 4-5)
6. What should the student do for the teacher? (Verse 6)
7. What determines each person's destiny? (Verses 7-8)
8. Why should we continue in doing good? (Verse 9)
9. What should we therefore do? (Verse 10)

C. Special Report

1. **The Westminster Confession of Faith** states:

III. By the decree of God, for the manifestation of his glory, some men and angels are predestined unto everlasting life, and others fore-ordained to everlasting death.

IV. These angels and men, thus predestinated and fore-ordained, are particularly and unchangeably designed; and their number is so certain and definite that it cannot be either increased or diminished.

This is Calvinistic predestination. Can this doctrine be harmonized with Galatians 6:7-8?

2. Does human free will violate the sovereignty (rule) of God? (Galatians 6:7-8)

3. Does Galatians 6:10 provide authority for the local church to give benevolent aid to sinners?

IV. Paul concludes his letter.

Please read Galatians 6:11-18.

A. Terms to Define

1. rule

2. mercy

B. Discussion Questions

1. Why did Paul mention his own writing? (Verse 11)

2. Why did the false teachers want the Galatians to be circumcised? (Verses 12-13)

3. Were they sincere? (Verse 13)

4. In what did Paul boast? (Verse 14)

5. Why? (Ibid)

6. What is the basis of our righteousness before God? (Verse 15)

7. Why should those who denied his authority and message quit bothering Paul? (Verse 17)

8. How did the apostle finally bless the Galatians? (Verse 18)

V. Summary

A. Chapter One

1. Perverting the Gospel
2. Defense of Apostleship

B. Chapter Two

1. Defense of Apostleship

2. Justification by Faith Apart from the Law

C. Chapter Three: The Seed Promise to Abraham

D. Chapter Four: Not under the Law

E. Chapter Five: The Law, the Flesh, and the Spirit

F. Doing Good to All

VI. Review

1. Who wrote the book of Galatians?
2. To whom was it written?
3. What is the theme of the book?
4. Where is this theme stated?
5. Quote this passage.
6. Name the three major sections of Galatians.
7. Summarize each chapter of Galatians.

Glossary

A

Abba - Aramaic (Jewish) word for father, term of intimacy and respect
accursed - anathema, devoted to destruction, utterly cut off from God
Amen - so it is, so be it, may it be fulfilled
angel - literally, messenger; spirit being who carries out God's will
annuls - deprives it of its force, does away with, sets aside
apostle - one sent with orders, an ambassador of Christ under the Great Commission

B

baptized - dipped, washed, immersed, submerged
Barnabas - a Levite and early disciple, example of liberality, prophet, early companion of Paul in preaching journeys
beggarly - poor, poverty stricken, powerless to enrich
bewitched - charmed, cast a spell on
blessing
 3:14 - invocation of good
 4:15 - declaration of good
bondage - slavery

C

Cephas - Peter
churches - local groups of Christians who agree to meet together regularly to worship and to do God's work collectively
conceited - boastful, eager for empty glory
confirmed - ratified
contentions - strife, wrangling, discord, the expression of enmity
covenant - agreement, declaration of will
curse - condemnation, doom

D

desolate - deserted or unmarried
despise - treat with contempt and scorn
dissensions - a standing apart, indicating division

E

elements of the world - primary and fundamental principles of religion possessed by mankind before Christ, including paganism and Judaism (cf. Colossians 2:8,20)
entangled - be held ensnared, held fast in
envy - feeling of displeasure at success of others, desire to deprive another of success
estranged - severed, separated
evil - of a bad nature or condition

F

the faith - what is believed, the doctrine of Christ
faithfulness - dependability, fidelity
fellowship - partnership, sharing
flesh - by metonymy, lusts of the flesh
the flesh - the law of Moses as a fleshly covenant
fornication -all unlawful sexual intercourse
fulfilled - performed completely, discharged

G

gentleness - the attitude which accepts divine discipline and control, exercises gentleness toward others, and is not selfish
goodness - benevolence, generosity
gospel - the good news of salvation in Christ, the new covenant, the doctrine of Christ
Grace - undeserved favor
guardians -one to whose care the boys of a family were committed, who trained them up, accompanied them to school, or sometimes instructed them at home

H

hatred - enmity, hostility
heirs - those who receive an allotted possession by right of sonship
heresies - literally, opinions; thus, self-willed opinions substituted for divine truth, leading to division and the formation of sects; sectarianism
hypocrite - actor, pretender

I

idolatry - the worship of false gods
inherit - obtain, acquire, receive possession of
injured - wronged, mistreated

J

James - brother of the Lord, at first an unbeliever, later a leader among disciples in Jerusalem, counted among apostles, probable author of book of James

jealousies - the kind of zeal which does not try to help others but to harm them, the predominant concern being for personal advancement

John - son of Zebedee, brother of James, especially loved by Jesus, apostle of Christ, author of five New Testament books, last apostle to die

joy - gladness, rejoicing

justified - declared righteous, not guilty

K

kindness - gentleness, considerate of others

kingdom of God - home in heaven

L

the law - rule of action, standard for administration of justice, the Old Testament as a system demanding sinless obedience for justification

lewdness - shamelessness, indecency, sensuality, such as filthy words, indecent bodily movements, impure handling of males and females

liberty - freedom

longsuffering - self-restraint in the face of provocation which does not hastily retaliate or punish

lose heart - grow weak or weary, lose courage

love - active good will

lust of the flesh - unlawful desires which spring from our lower nature

M

mercy - help of the needy

minister - servant, attendant, one who executes the commands of another

miracles - works of supernatural origin and power

mocked - treated with contempt, defied

N-O

offense - a stumbling block, occasion of stumbling

outbursts of wrath - anger which quickly boils up then subsides, fits of rage

P-Q

passions - sinful, evil emotions
peace - harmony, concord, the absence of turmoil
perfect - brought through to the end, accomplished, completed
persuade - seek the favor, seek the approval
pervert - twist, corrupt, turn into something else
Peter - impetuous brother of Andrew, fisherman who became disciple and apostle of Christ, leader among apostles

R

redeemed - paid the price to purchase a slave in order to grant him freedom
reject - abominate, loathe
restore - mend, strengthen, perfect, complete, make one what he ought to be
revelation - an uncovering, disclosure, a disclosure of truth concerning divine things hitherto unknown
revelries - riotous, noisy partying which usually includes drinking and lewdness
righteousness - the character or quality of being right or just, the condition of one acceptable to God
rule - standard of conduct and teaching

S

the Scripture - writing inspired of God
self-control - mastery of desires and passions, especially sensual appetites
selfish ambitions - a desire to put one's self forward, a partisan and fractious spirit which does not disdain low arts, partisanship, fractiousness
sins - guilt of failures to hit the mark of God's law
sorcery - magic, enchantments, superstitious appeal to evil powers for supernatural power, includes fortune telling, seances, voodoo, casting spells, and astrology
the Spirit - a Person in the Godhead other than the Father and the Son
spiritual - Spirit-filled people, those who follow the Spirit
Stand fast - be constant, persevere, persist
stewards - the manager of household or of household affairs, especially a manager, superintendent to whom the head of the house or proprietor intrusted the management of his affairs, the care of receipts and expenditures, and the duty of dealing out the proper portion to every servant and even to the children not yet of age
symbolic - figurative (This particular figure is an allegory, the figurative application of a literal, historical event or fact)

T

tempted - enticed to sin

Titus - Paul's son in the faith, Greek evangelist who accompanied Paul in travels, recipient of letter from Paul, sent by Paul to various places

tempted -

transgressions - stepping by the side, deviations, violations of law

transgressor - one who oversteps the prescribed limit, violator of law

trespass - deviation from right and truth, falling away, sin

tutor - a guardian and guide of boys, charged with the duty of supervising the life and morals of boys, attended them at play, led them to and from school, constantly supervised their conduct and safety

U-V

uncleanness - all sexual impurity

W

Walk - live, conduct oneself throughout life

works - deeds commanded by law of Moses

world

X-Y-Z

yoke - cross bar or band by which a load is tied to a draft animal, metaphorically of servile condition

zealously court - eagerly seek

