

GALATIANS

LESSON ONE: INTRODUCTION AND 1:1-10

INTRODUCTION

Please use the back of this page or a separate page to complete the following assignments:

- Read/ and or listen to a tape of Paul's letter to the Galatians. Write a paragraph telling briefly your first impressions of what the letter is about.
- Read/ and or listen to Galatians again, looking or listening for words which are repeated many times in the letter. Write these words down. This will give you a good idea of what Paul is emphasizing in the letter.
- Make a chapter outline of Galatians by summarizing each chapter in a few words.

1:1-10

1.How did Paul become an apostle?

2.Where is "Galatia"? (look in a Bible dictionary and atlas for information)

3.Why did Jesus give Himself?

4.What happens to a believer's relationship with God when they turn to a different gospel?

5.Why is a "different gospel" really not "another" gospel?

6.What warning does Paul repeat twice?

7.Those who teach/preach the gospel of Christ must ask themselves what important question?

8. What results when we try to please men?

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LESSON TWO: 1:11-2:10

1. This section of the letter begins with Paul's main point which he then seeks to prove in the verses which follow. What is his main point?
2. Describe Paul's life as he practiced Judaism and tell why he converted to Christianity. How does Paul's conversion provide us with evidence that we also should believe in Jesus and follow Him?
3. Write down the timeline Paul gives from his conversion until he had a discussion of the gospel which he preached and his work among the Gentiles with Jewish brethren of reputation.
4. Compare Paul's timeline in Galatians with Luke's timeline of Paul's travels after his conversion in Acts (9:22-30; 11:25-30; 12:25-13:3; 14:26-15:2). Make your own timeline which includes and harmonizes the information found in Acts and Galatians.
5. Why was Titus not compelled to be circumcised? What liberty did some brethren want to take away? What bondage were they seeking to bring brethren under?
6. What did James, Cephas, and John give to Paul? Why did they give him this? Did they give Paul anything that he did not already have as an apostle and a preacher of the gospel?

FOURTEEN YEARS WITH PAUL

✧ **CONVERSION IN DAMASCUS**

✧ **TO ARABIA, BACK TO DAMASCUS**

✧ **DAMASCUS - JERUSALEM (AFTER 3 YRS)**

✧ **JERUSALEM - CAESAREA -TARSUS**

✧ **TARSUS - ANTIOCH**

✧ **ANTIOCH - JERUSALEM - ANTIOCH**

✧ **ANTIOCH- PREACHING TRIP- ANTIOCH**

✧ **ANTIOCH-JERUSALEM (AFTER 14 YRS)**

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LESSON THREE: 2:11-21

1. Why was it necessary for Paul to condemn Peter "to his face", "in the presence of all"? When should we rebuke immediately and publicly and when should we wait and rebuke privately?
2. Who was James? Who were "the party of the circumcision" ("them which were of the circumcision", KJV)
3. Why did Peter stop eating with the Gentiles? Discuss how we can be motivated to sin for the same reason.
4. What happened after Peter withdrew from the Gentiles? What lesson does this teach us about our influence?
5. Why did Paul call the action of Peter and the rest of the Jews "hypocrisy"?
6. Put Paul's argument to Peter in vs. 14 in your own words.
7. What did "Jews by nature" and "sinners from among the Gentiles" both need?
8. Put Paul's argument in vs. 17-19 in your own words.
9. How should a Christian live his life? What is his motivation?
10. If righteousness comes through the Law, what about the grace of God? The death of Christ?

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LESSON FOUR: 3:1-14

1. Give several reasons the Galatians were "foolish".
2. How was Abraham "righteous"?
3. Who are the "sons of Abraham"?
4. How did the Scripture preach the gospel beforehand to Abraham?
5. Why are those who are "of the works of the Law" under a curse?
6. How did Paul show that it "is evident" that no one is justified by the Law before God?
7. How could a man "live" by the Law?
8. What is meant by the phrase "Christ redeemed us from the curse of the Law" and how did He do it?
9. What is the "promise of the Spirit" and how is it received?

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LESSON FIVE: 3:15-29

1. What is true about man's covenants (wills)? How does Paul use this to argue that man's salvation comes from God's promise to Abraham and not the Law (of Moses)?
2. What point does Paul make from Genesis 12:3 where the Scripture says "seed" (singular) rather than "seeds" (plural)
3. What was the purpose of the Law of Moses? How long was it to be in effect?
4. Why is the Law of Moses not contrary to ("against" KJV) the promises of God?
5. What was the Jews' situation "before faith came"? How was the Law a tutor ("schoolmaster" KJV) to lead them to Christ?
6. How does a person get "into Christ"? What does it mean to be "clothed with Christ" ("put on Christ" KJV)?
7. Explain how all are "one in Christ Jesus".
8. If you belong to Christ, what is your relationship with Abraham and to the promise made to him?

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LESSON SIX: 4:1-20

1. Why is a (minor) child who is an heir no different than a slave? How does this explain the position the Jews were in prior to God sending His Son?
2. What is meant by the "fulness of the time"?
3. Why are the Jewish Christians no longer slaves, but sons?
4. What are the "weak and worthless elementary things" ("weak and beggarly elements" KJV)? How had the Galatians turned back to them and how were they enslaved by them? Why did their actions make Paul's labor vain?
5. How did the Galatians receive Paul when he preached the gospel to them the first time?
7. Who were the "they" who were seeking the Galatians and why were they doing it?
8. How did Paul view his relationship with the Galatians and how did he view their spiritual condition at the time he wrote this letter?

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LESSON SEVEN: 4:21-31

1. What did Paul want those who wanted to be "under law" to listen to?
2. What is an allegory?
3. What does the "bondwoman" represent?
4. What does the "free woman" represent?
5. Why is Isaiah 54:1 quoted here?
6. Compare the way Ishmael treated Isaac with the way that the Jews persecuted the Christians (see Gen 21:9)
7. Compare Sarah's reaction to Ishmael with God's reaction to the Jews (see Gen 21:10)
8. What does it mean: Christians are not "children of a bondwoman", but are "children of the freewoman"?

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LESSON EIGHT: 5:1-15

1. What freedom did Christ give us? Why is the law of Moses described as a "yoke of slavery"?

2. What consequences will come to the Christian who "receives circumcision"?

3. How are we waiting for "the hope of righteousness" and what is "the hope of righteousness"?

4. What does not mean anything "in Christ Jesus"? What is important?

5. The Galatians were "running well". What happened? What illustration did Paul use to describe this?

6. If Paul "preached circumcision", why would Jewish persecution against him stop?

7. How strongly did Paul speak out against those who troubled the Galatians?

8. How could a Christian misuse his "freedom"?

9. How is the Law fulfilled? Therefore, how should Christians treat one another?

10. How can Christians "bite and devour" one another? If we do, what may be the result?

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LESSON NINE: 5:16-26

With the help of a Bible Dictionary or English Dictionary, define the "deeds (works) of the flesh" as listed in the NASV. The words used in the KJV are in parentheses. Put the definitions in your own words, if you think it would be helpful to you or to others in the class:

immorality (fornication):

impurity (uncleanness):

sensuality (lasciviousness):

idolatry:

sorcery (witchcraft):

enmities (hatred):

strife (variance):

jealousy (emulations):

outbursts of anger (wrath):

disputes (strife):

dissensions (seditions):

factions (heresies):

envying:

drunkenness:

carousing (revellings):

Now, define the "fruit of the Spirit":

love:

joy:

peace:

patience (longsuffering):

kindness (gentleness):

goodness:

faithfulness (faith):

gentleness (meekness):

self-control (temperance):

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LESSON TEN: 6:1-18

1. Discuss the importance of gentleness ("meekness" KJV) in restoring the brother caught in a trespass.
2. Why is self-examination important in the work of restoring the erring?
3. How are these both true?: "Bear one another's burdens" and "Each one shall bear his own load".
4. What is the responsibility of the student to his teacher?
5. What lessons does Paul teach from "sowing and reaping"?
6. How can we do better in seeing and seizing the opportunity to help our fellow man, especially our brethren?
7. What was the significance of Paul writing with his own hand?
8. Why did the false teachers desire that the Gentile Christians be circumcised?
9. What is the Christian's only reason for boasting? How should this affect his attitude and actions?
10. What is the Christian's relationship with the world?
11. Neither circumcision, nor uncircumcision matter, but what does?
12. Who are the "Israel of God"?
13. Circumcision was not the significant mark on Paul's body, but rather what significant marks?