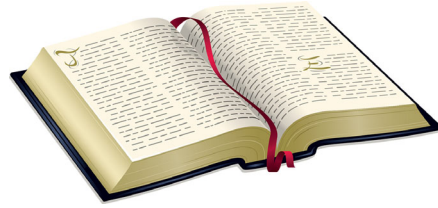


Bible Correspondence Fellowship



Galatians Lesson

Answer Sheet for New King James Version (NKJV)

The theme of Galatians is the apostle Paul's defense of the gospel of grace, without any ordinances of the Mosaic Law.

MEMORY VERSES FOR THIS LESSON:

For I would have you know, brothers and sisters, that the gospel which was preached by me is not of human invention. For I neither received it from man, nor was I taught it, but I received it through a revelation of Jesus Christ. GALATIANS 1:11-12 NASB

Judaizers were Jewish Christians who believed, among other things, that a number of the ceremonial practices of the Old Testament Law were still binding on Christians. Following Paul's successful campaign in Galatia, they insisted that Gentile converts to Christianity must abide by certain rites of the Law, especially circumcision.

Galatians is an eloquent and vigorous apologetic for the truth that man is justified by faith in Jesus Christ – by nothing less and nothing more – and that he is sanctified not by legalistic works but by obedience that comes from faith in God's work for him, in him, and through him by the power of Christ and the Holy Spirit.

Chapter 1

Please carefully read Galatians 1:1-24. _____ Check.

1. (v. 1:1) In this chapter Paul defends his authority as an apostle in order to defend his message. Who chose Paul to be an apostle? _____

2. (v. 1:3) Note Paul's greeting is used in all of his epistles. Two words are consistently used to introduce Paul's message. They are: _____ and _____

3. (v. 1:4) Give the twofold purpose of Christ's death for us:

1. _____
2. _____

4. (v. 1:6) What surprised Paul?

5. (v. 1:9) What did Paul say about anyone who preached any other gospel?

6. (v. 1:10) Why didn't Paul seek to please men? _____

7. (vv. 1:11-12) Paul says he did not receive the gospel that he preached from man.

How did he receive it? _____

8. (Acts 20:24) What did Paul call this gospel? _____

The Galatians were being led astray by Judaizers (Jewish converts to Christianity) who told them they had to observe some of the things of the Law in order to be saved. Paul refers to his past way of life in the Jewish religion to show that the Law is not able to save anyone.

9. (vs. 1:15-16) When was Paul chosen to preach his gospel and how was he called of God?

_____ and _____

10. (vs. 1:11-18) After God saved Paul, he said that he did not see any of the 12 apostles for the space of three years (Also see Ephesians 3:2-13.). How does this show that he did not receive his gospel from any man?

From whom did Paul receive his gospel? _____

11. (vs 1:18-22) In stating his independence from the 12 apostles and the kingdom gospel they preached, Paul said he saw only two of the 12 apostles, _____ and _____.

Also he was unknown by the believers in _____.

However, he did preach in the Gentile regions of _____ and _____.

Chapter 2

In the first chapter we learned that Paul received the gospel of grace by revelation of the Lord. He mentioned that although he had been zealous in the Jewish religion, he forsook it for something better, salvation by grace. Then he says that he had preached this message of grace years before he met any of the twelve apostles. Chapter Two records some events and statements that further show Paul's authority and the doctrine of justification by faith.

Please carefully read Galatians 2:1-21. _____ Check

1. (v. 2:1) Paul's second visit to Jerusalem was how many years after the first one? _____

2. (v. 2:2) How did Paul know that God wanted him to go to Jerusalem? _____

3. (v. 2:2) What did Paul communicate (explain) to the leaders in Jerusalem?

4. (v. 2:3) Titus was a faithful preacher and companion of Paul. He came with Paul as an example of a Gentile believer. Titus did not observe which Jewish rite?

5. (v. 2:4) Give two reasons why the false brethren came to this conference in Jerusalem.

1. _____

2. _____

6. (v. 2:5) Why didn't Paul give into (yield to) these teachers?

7. (vv. 2:8-9) We read of the leaders of God's kingdom program in Israel in these verses. What are their names? _____

(Note: Peter is also known as Cephas.)

9. (v.2:8) Peter shows his authority as God's apostle to the nation of _____.

Paul was given authority as an apostle to whom? _____

10. (v.2:9-10) We read that the leaders understood the grace given to Paul to preach the gospel of grace to the Gentiles. Why did James, Peter, and John give Paul and Barnabas the right hand of fellowship?

What solemn agreement did the leaders make with Paul and Barnabas?

11. (vs 2:11-12) The scene changes to Antioch, a city far north of Israel in Gentile country. According to Acts 11:25-26, Paul and Barnabas taught many believers there for a year. When Peter was visiting the church there, he made a serious error. What was it?

12. In verse 14, Paul said that Peter and the others did not walk according to the truth of the gospel. What truth was he referring to? (See Galatians 3:28.)

13. (vv. 2:15-16) Though Peter and Paul were Jews by birth, what did they both know?

14. (vv. 2:19-20) Paul says he was crucified with Christ. What did he mean by this statement?

15. (v. 2:21) What does Paul mean when he says that Christ's death for us was unnecessary if righteousness could be obtained under the law?

Galatians - Chapter 3

In chapter three, Paul is asking the Galatians to decide how they are justified, either by observance of the Mosaic law or by faith in Jesus Christ and the gospel of grace they had heard.

Please carefully read Galatians 3:1-29. _____ Check.

1. (v. 3:1) What truth about Christ had been clearly given to the Galatians?

2. (v. 3:2) Paul asked the Galatians the following question: “Did you receive the Spirit by observing the law or by believing what you heard?”

How would you answer the same question?

3. (v. 3:6) Why does Paul ask the Galatians to consider Abraham?

4. (v. 3:7) The Jewish legalists relied on their descent from Abraham and their law keeping for acceptance with God. But who are the true children of Abraham?

5. (vv.3: 8-9) What did the scriptures foresee?

6. (v. 3:10) What is the truth about those who rely on keeping the law?

7. (v. 3:11) Paul uses two quotes from the Old Testament, one from Psalms and one from Habakkuk, to show that God’s principle of justification by faith is true throughout the Bible. **Read Habakkuk 2:4 _____ check.**

Write out the last part of Galatians 3:11 as it is written in the Old Testament.

8. (v. 3:13) How did Christ redeem us from the curse of the law?

9. (v. 3:14) The blessings of Abraham include the promise of the Spirit. In Ezekiel 36:27, a prophecy of the New Covenant, God said, “I will put my Spirit within you . . .”

How does this blessing come to us? _____

How do we receive the promise of the Spirit? _____

10. (vv. 3:15-16) We read of the promise God made to Abraham in Genesis 22:18.

Please read _____ check.

Who is the seed that is spoken of here? _____

11. (v. 3:17) God made the covenant (promise) to Abraham _____ years before the Law was given. Did the Law cancel (do away with) the promise? _____

12. (v. 3:19) The Law was given through a mediator.

Read Acts 7:37-38, John 1:17. _____ check.

Who was this mediator? _____

13. (v. 3:19) What was the purpose of the Law? Why was it given to Israel?

14. (v. 3:22) What does the Scripture declare about the whole world?

15. (vv. 3:23-25) The law is referred to as a schoolmaster or tutor.

Why are we no longer under this school-master or tutor?

16. (vv. 3:26-28) Paul refers to the work of the Holy Spirit because He baptizes (places) us into Christ.

Read 1 Corinthians 12:13 _____ Check.

In Christ there is neither _____

What are we in the Spirit (1 Cor. 12:13)?

Chapter 4

In Paul's day a child was under tutors and governors until he came of age, at which time the father declared his son to have full rights and inheritance in the family. Chapter 4 teaches us our position, with all of its privileges and inheritance as sons of God.

Please carefully read Galatians 4:1-31. _____ Check.

1. (vs. 4:1-2) How was the heir treated as a child?

2. (v. 4:3) Paul mentions the elements of the world. This refers to the Law, the elementary religion of Israel, which instructed them in right and wrong as well as all the requirements given through Moses. How were children treated under this system?

3. (vv. 4:4-5) How are believers made free from that Law?

4. (v. 4:6) Romans 8:15-16, also written by Paul, is similar. How do we know that we are sons and that God is our Father?

5. (vv.4: 9-11) The Law (the weak, elemental principles) told us what sin is but it could not save us from sin, so it was unable to provide deliverance.

What question does Paul ask (v. 4:9b)?

(v 4:11) Why does Paul fear for the Galatians?

6. (vs. 4:12-20) Paul makes a personal appeal rather than a theological one. In spite of his physical appearance and infirmities, how was Paul received by the Galatians when he first preached the gospel to them?

7. (vs. 4:15-16) There was once spiritual blessing and love for Paul, but now that he had reproved the Galatians for legalism, how does he feel they see him?

8. (v. 4:19) How does Paul refer to these immature believers? _____

What is his desire for them? _____

9. (vs. 4:21-31) In explaining the difference between freedom and bondage, Paul uses the allegory of Abraham's two sons. **Read Genesis 16:15 _____ Check.**

What was the name of Abraham's son of the bondmaid, Hagar? _____

Read also Genesis 21:3 _____ Check.

What was the name of the son of the freewoman, Sarah? _____

10. (v. 4:23) What was the important difference between these two sons?

11. (vv. 4:26-27) The barren woman was Sarah. What did she represent?

12. (v. 4:28) Why are we like Isaac?

13. (vs. 4:30-31) To further separate the Galatians from the Mosaic Law, Paul refers to the scripture, "Cast out the bondwoman and her son . . ." Since the bondwoman represents the Law (a slave to the Law) referring to verse 7, who is a person who is not under the works and ceremonies of the Law? _____

Chapter 5

In Chapters 5 and 6 Paul urges believers to preserve their freedom in Christ and to walk in the Spirit. Christ has set the believer free. He is not under the Law or its bondage, yet he must not misuse his freedom.

Please carefully read Galatians 5:1-26. _____ Check.

1. (v. 5:1) What two things must we do to resist returning to bondage or slavery?

2. (vv. 5:2-3) What would it show if a man submitted to the Jewish rite of circumcision?

3. (v. 5:4) If a person was observing the law (works) to be justified (counted righteous), what had he done?

4. (v. 5:5) The hope of righteousness refers to the perfect righteousness that will come with the redemption of the body at the resurrection. How are we to wait for this promise to be fulfilled?

5. (v. 5:6) In Christ Jesus neither circumcision nor uncircumcision means anything. How does faith work?

6. (vs. 5:7-8) **Read 1 Corinthians 9:24-26** _____ **Check.**

Paul often uses the word running to signify seeking the goal of Christ-likeness.

Paul wants the Galatians to know that they were hindered and persuaded by someone, but not by the one who had called them.

Who do you think hindered them? _____

Who is the one who called them? _____

7. (vs. 5:10-12) Paul suffered persecution for preaching against circumcision (the need to keep the Law), which is to say that he preached salvation by faith in Jesus Christ.

Read Romans 9:32-33 _____ **Check**

What is the offense (or stumbling stone) that Paul is referring to? _____

8. (v. 5:13) How are brethren supposed to use their liberty?

9. (v. 5:14) How are all the requirements of the law fulfilled?

What does this mean to you? _____

10. (vs. 5:15-16) How are we to live (walk)? _____

If we do this what will we not do? _____

11. (v. 5:17) The word lust by itself means "strong desire." The NIV reads, "For the sinful nature desires what is contrary to the Spirit, and the Spirit, contrary to the sinful nature." This warfare in the believer, then, is between the _____ and the _____.

_____.

Read Romans 7:18-23. _____ **Check**

These verses discuss the struggle between the old nature and the new nature in the Christian.

12. (v. 5:18) How does the believer escape bondage under the law?

13. (vs. 5:19-21) The sins listed are referred to in verse 19a as what?

The believer will not practice these things if he is led by the Spirit. What happens to the unbeliever who practices these sins?

List any five of the sins: _____

14. (vs. 5:22-23) What fruit can only the Holy Spirit produce?

15. (v. 5:24) In chapter one, verse 20 when Paul refers to our position in Christ; that we no longer live but Christ lives in us, what has happened to the old nature (the flesh)?

16. (v. 5:25) What does Paul say we should do if we are living in the Spirit?

17. Name the fruit of the Spirit in verses 5:22-23 that will overcome each sin mentioned in verse 26:

1. Self-conceit - _____

2. Provoke one another - _____

3. Envy - _____

Chapter 6

Please carefully read Galatians 6:1-18. _____ Check.

Read John 15: 8-10, Romans 13: 8-10 and Galatians 5: 14 _____ Check.

We are to love each other as we are to love ourselves. This is not prideful love but nurturing love, love that watches out for the well-being of others.

1. (vs. 6:1-5) How are we to restore a brother (fellow Christian) who is caught up in sin (trespass)? _____

Who is to restore a person caught in sin?

Is it only the pastor's job? _____ Yes _____ No

2. (v. 6:2) In your own words write out the law of Christ (John 15: 9 – 13)

3. (vs. 6:3-4) Whose work are we to examine? _____

What do you think we are to use as a standard of measurement? _____

4. (v. 6:5) Whose burden (load) are we to bear?

5. (v. 6:6) The word communicate means to share or give. Who is to share with whom?

To share “all good things” would not be just material giving but sharing spiritual gifts as well. Also see Philippians 4: 14-19.

6. (vs. 6:7-10) Paul is referring to God’s law of reaping the same things you sow.

Read Genesis 1:12 _____ Check.

Those who sow to the flesh, in gratifying their own desires will reap _____

The one who sows to the Spirit can look for a harvest of _____

Name some things we can do to sow to the Spirit: _____

7. (vs. 6:11-14) Paul declared that he would not glory in any religious tradition or practice of the law (as the legalists did). What did he glory in?

The religious world ceremonies and legalism were brought to an end by the cross, so Paul said they were crucified to him. What, then, did he mean “and I unto the world”?

Read Galatians 2:20 _____ Check

8. (v. 6:15) What counts and what is important for spiritual life?

9. (v. 6:17) Paul suffered much for preaching Christ and the gospel of grace. What did Paul bear on his body?

10. (v. 6:18) What phrase does Paul use in closing all of his epistles?

What Bible Version/Translation did you use for this lesson?: _____

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