

Answer Key

Galatians CHAPTER ONE

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 LESSON ONE: GALATIANS 1:11-12.

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.

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

1. (v. 1) In this chapter Paul defends his authority as an apostle in order to defend his message.
Who chose Paul to be an apostle? **The risen Jesus Christ / Jesus Christ Himself**
 2. (v. 3) Note Paul's greeting, is used in all of his epistles. Two words are consistently used to introduce Paul's message. They are: **grace** and **peace**
 3. (v. 4) Give the twofold purpose of Christ's death for us:
 1. **He gave himself for our sins**
 2. **Delivered us from this present evil age**
 4. (v. 6) What surprised Paul? **How quickly they deserted Paul/removed themselves from him that called them into the grace of Christ**
 5. (v. 9) What did Paul say about anyone who preached any other gospel? **Let him be eternally condemned**
 6. (v. 10) Why didn't Paul seek to please men? **He was working to please God**
 7. (vv. 11-12) Paul says he did not receive the gospel that he preached from man. How did he receive it? **By the revelation of Jesus Christ**
 8. (Acts 20:24) What did Paul call this gospel? **The gospel of God's Grace**
- 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 save anyone.
9. (vv. 15-16) When was Paul chosen to preach his gospel and how was he called of God?
He was selected at birth and **called by God's grace**

10. (vv. 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? **Paul did not meet nor was he around any man that could have taught him the gospel**

From whom did Paul receive his gospel? **He received it from Jesus Christ**

11. (vs 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, **Peter** and **James**

Also he was unknown by the believers in **Judea**

However, he did preach in the Gentile regions of **Syria** and **Cilicia**

CHAPTER TWO

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. 1) Paul's second visit to Jerusalem was how many years after the first one? 14 years
2. (v. 2) How did Paul know that God wanted him to go to Jerusalem. by revelation
3. (v. 2) What did Paul communicate (explain) to the leaders in Jerusalem? _____
The gospel that he preached to the gentiles
4. (v. 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? The rite of circumcision

5. (v. 4) Give two reasons why the false brethren (Judaizers) came to this conference in Jerusalem.
 1. To spy out the freedom that they had in Christ
 2. To make them slaves to the Law
6. (v. 5) Why didn't Paul give in to (yield to) these teachers? _____
So that the truth of the gospel might be preserved for them and us
7. (vv. 8-9) We read of the leaders of God's kingdom program in Israel in these verses. What are their names? James, Peter (or Cephas) and John
(Note: Peter is also known as Cephas.)
8. (v. 7) The word "uncircumcision" in the KJV New Testament refers to Gentiles, while often the word "circumcision" refers to the nation of Israel. Therefore, what is the gospel belonging to the Gentiles called? The gospel of the uncircumcision or the gospel of Paul

And what is the gospel of the kingdom of God belonging to the nation of Israel called? _____
The gospel of the circumcision or gospel of Peter
9. (v. 8) Peter shows his authority as God's apostle to the nation of Israel. Paul was given authority as an apostle to whom? To the gentiles

10. (v. 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?

When they recognized the grace that was given to Paul

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

They agreed that Paul and Barnabas would go to the Gentiles and they would go to the Jews

11. (vs 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? **He tried to hide his association with the gentiles and did not want to be seen eating with the them**

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.) **The truth is we are (and they were) to live by grace not by the law. Both Jew and Gentile are the same under the grace of Jesus Christ**

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

That man is not justified by observing the Law, that he is justified by Jesus Christ

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

Being crucified with Christ makes him dead to the law so that he might live for God

15. (v. 20) Spiritual life isn't law-keeping and religious works. How do we have a "spiritual life"?

By living by faith in the Son of God, who loved me and gave himself for me

16. (v. 21) What does Paul mean when he says that Christ's death for us was unnecessary if righteousness could be obtained under the law? **If we could obtain righteousness under the Law, then it was not necessary for Christ to be born a man, suffer and die to redeem us from our sins and reconcile us to God. Since it is not possible for men to be perfect, man cannot obtain righteousness under the Law**

CHAPTER THREE

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. 1) What truth about Christ had been clearly given to the Galatians? _____
Christ was portrayed as crucified
2. (v. 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? _____
By faith in Jesus Christ
3. (vv. 3-5) “Made perfect” refers to spiritual maturity. The flesh, mans own efforts, can not accomplish this. How does man reach spiritual maturity? **Man reaches spiritual maturity through the work of the Holy Spirit, not by human effort.**
4. (v. 6) Why does Paul ask the Galatians to consider Abraham? **Abraham believed God and it was credited to him for righteousness**
5. (v. 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? **People of faith, those who believe God**
6. (vv. 8-9) What did the scriptures foresee? **That God would justify the Gentiles through faith**
7. (v. 10) What is the truth about those who rely on keeping the law? **Cursed is everyone who does not continue to do everything in the entire law**
8. (v. 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. **The just shall live by faith**
9. (v. 13) How did Christ redeem us from the curse of the law? **By being made a curse for us**

10. (v. 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? Through Jesus Christ
- How do we receive the promise of the Spirit? Through faith
11. (vv. 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? Jesus Christ
12. (v. 17) God made the covenant (promise) to Abraham 430 years before the Law was given. Did the Law cancel (do away with) the promise? No
13. (v. 19) The Law was given through a mediator. Read Acts 7:37-38, John 1:17. _____ check.
- Who was this mediator? Moses
14. (v. 19) What was the purpose of the Law? Why was it given to Israel? The law was given because of sin (transgressions), until the Seed (Christ) should come.
- _____
15. (v. 22) What does the Scripture declare about the whole world? _____
- The whole world, all mankind, is a prisoner of sin
16. (vv. 23-25) The law is referred to as a schoolmaster or tutor. Why are we no longer under this schoolmaster? Christ has come that we may be justified by faith
17. (vv. 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 Jew nor Gentile (Greek) neither slave (bond) nor free, male nor female
- _____
- What are we in the Spirit (1 Cor. 12:13)? We are one in the Spirit, Baptized into one body

CHAPTER FOUR

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. (vv. 1-2) How was the heir treated as a child? _____
A child was treated as a servant (slave) even though he might own the whole estate.
2. (v. 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? **They were treated as slaves (servants) in bondage**
3. (vv. 4-5) How are believers made free from that Law? **God sent His Son**
4. (v. 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? **God sent his Spirit into our hearts, who calls out, Abba Father**
5. (vv. 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. 9b)? _____
Why did they want to be under the Law?
(v. 11) Why does Paul fear for the Galatians? **That he, Paul, had labored (wasted) his efforts in vain on them**
6. (vv. 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? **They welcomed him as an angel of God, even as Christ Jesus**

7. (vv. 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? **They saw him as their enemy**
8. (v. 19) How does Paul refer to these immature believers? **As my little Children**. What is his desire for them? **That Christ be formed in them**

An allegory is a story in which people, things, and happenings have a hidden or symbolic meaning. The allegory (vv. 21-31) is addressed to justified (Saved) but immature believers, who, under the influence of legalistic teachers, “desire to be under the Law,” and has, therefore, no application to a sinner seeking justification. It raises and answers, for the fifth time in this Epistle, the question, Is the believer under the Law?

9. (vv. 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? **Ishmael**
 Read also Genesis 21:3 _____ check.
 What was the name of the son of the freewoman, Sarah? **Isaac**
10. (v. 23) What was the important difference between these two sons? **Ishmael that was born of the bondmaid (slave) was born of the flesh, but Isaac was born after the promise of God.**
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11. (vv. 26-27) The barren woman was Sarah. What did she represent? **The free spiritual Jerusalem, which is the mother of us all**
12. (v. 28) Why are we like Isaac? **We are the children of God’s promise**
13. (vv. 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? _____
A son and heir of God / son of the free women

CHAPTER FIVE

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. 1) What two things must we do to resist returning to bondage or slavery? _____
We are to stand fast (firm) and not be entangled (submit) again to slavery
2. (vv. 2-3) What would it show if a man submitted to the Jewish rite of circumcision? _____
It would show that he was not putting his trust in Jesus Christ
3. (v. 4) If a person was observing the law (works) to be justified (counted righteous), what had he done?
He had fallen away from grace
4. (v. 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? _____
By faith we wait for righteousness through the Spirit
5. (v. 6) In Christ Jesus neither circumcision nor uncircumcision means anything. How does faith work?
Faith works (expresses itself) through love
6. (vv. 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? **Satan, the Judaizers**
Who is the one who called them? **God, Jesus Christ**
7. (vv. 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? **Christ or the cross**
8. (v. 13) How are brethren supposed to use their liberty? **To serve one another in love**

9. (v. 14) How are all the requirements of the law fulfilled? **You shall love your neighbor as yourself**
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- What does this mean to you? **(Answers will vary) , we are to treat each other with love**
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10. (vv. 15-16) How are we to live (walk)? **By the Spirit**
- If we do this what will we not do? **Fulfill the lust (desires) of the sinful nature (flesh)**
11. (v. 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 spirit and the flesh. Read Romans 7:18-23. These verses discuss the struggle between the old nature and the new nature in the Christian.
12. (v. 18) How does the believer escape bondage under the law? _____
- When he is led by the Spirit he escapes the bondage of the law.**
13. (v. 19-21) The sins listed are referred to in verse 19a as what? **Works of the flesh (sinful nature)**
- The believer will not practice these things if he is led by the Spirit. What happens to the unbeliever who practices these sins? **He will not inherit the Kingdom of God**
- List any five of the sins: **Note: The wording will vary with different translations.**
- Sexual immorality, Witchcraft, Jealousy, Envy, Impurity, Idolatry, Fits of Rage, Drunkenness**
- Debauchery, Selfish ambition, Dissensions, Orgies, Idolatry, Discord, Factions**
14. (vv. 22-23) What fruit can only the Holy Spirit produce? **Love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, gentleness, and self-control**
15. (v. 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)? **The old nature (the flesh) has been crucified**
16. (v. 25) What does Paul say we should do if we are living in the Spirit? **Paul says if we live in the Spirit we should also walk in the Spirit or keep step with the Spirit.**
17. Name the fruit of the Spirit in verses 22-23 that will overcome each sin mentioned in verse 26:
- (1) Self-conceit - **love, joy, peace**
- (2) Provoke one another - **longsuffering, gentleness**
- (3) Envy - **meekness, temperance**

CHAPTER SIX

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

With meekness /a spirit of gentleness

Who is to restore a person caught in sin? **The obligation is shared with all who are spiritual**

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

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

Christ's command is to love each other as He (Christ) loves us. Answers will vary

3. (vv. 3-4) Whose work are we to examine? **Our own actions (works)**

What do you think we are to use as a standard of measurement? **God's Word**

4. (v. 5) Whose burden (load) are we to bear? **Our own load (burden)**

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

We are to share with those who instruct (teach) us

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

6. (vv. 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 **Destruction/corruption**

The one who sows to the Spirit can look for a harvest of **Eternal life/life everlasting**

Name some things we can do to sow to the Spirit: **Answers will vary**

7. (vv. 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? **He gloried in the cross of our Lord, Jesus Christ**

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
That his (Paul’s) sins were crucified with Jesus on the cross. When Paul was born again he was
no longer a slave to the world (or his own sin nature)

8. (v. 15) What counts and what is important for spiritual life? Being a new creation/born again
9. (v. 17) Paul suffered much for preaching Christ and the gospel of grace. What did Paul bear on his body?
The marks of the Lord Jesus Christ.
10. (v. 18) What phrase does Paul use in closing all of his epistles? _____
The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with your spirit