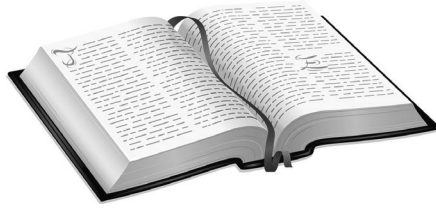


# *Bible Correspondence Fellowship*



## *Galatians Lesson*

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? by Jesus Christ and God the Father
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: Grace and peace

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

1. gave himself for our sins
2. to rescue us from the present evil age

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

The Galatians quickly deserting the one who called them to live in the grace of Christ

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

let them be under God's curse!

6. (v. 1:10) Why didn't Paul seek to please men? Paul would not be a servant of Christ.

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

How did he receive it? by revelation from Jesus Christ

8. (Acts 20:24) What did Paul call this gospel? the good news 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 to save anyone.

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

set me apart from my mother's womb and called by his grace

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?

Paul's immediate response was not to consult any human being.

He went into Arabia and later returned to Damascus after a period of three years.

From whom did Paul receive his gospel? Paul received it by revelation from Jesus Christ.

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, 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 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? 14
2. (v. 2:2) How did Paul know that God wanted him to go to Jerusalem? in a revelation
3. (v. 2:2) What did Paul communicate (explain) to the leaders in Jerusalem?  
the gospel that Paul preached among the Gentiles.
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?  
be circumcised
5. (v. 2:4) Give two reasons why the false brethren came to this conference in Jerusalem.
  1. to spy on the freedom we have in Christ Jesus
  2. to make us slaves
6. (v. 2:5) Why didn't Paul give into (yield to) these teachers?  
so that the truth of the gospel might be preserved for you
7. (vv. 2:8-9) We read of the leaders of the church in Galatia in these verses. What are their names? James, Cephas and John and Barnabas  
(Note: Peter is also known as Cephas.)
9. (v.2:8) Peter shows his authority as God's apostle to the circumcised  
Paul was given authority as an apostle to whom? the gentiles

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?

they recognized the grace given to Paul

---

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

Paul should go to the Gentiles, and they to the circumcised.

---

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?

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, under the grace of Jesus Christ, we live by grace not by the law.

---

Both Jew and Gentile are the same.

---

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

a person is not justified by the works of the law

---

14. (vv. 2:19-20) Paul says he was crucified with Christ.

What did he mean by this statement?

Paul is dead to the law. The life I [Paul] now live in the body, I live by faith in the Son of God

---

16. (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?

Since it is not possible for men to be perfect, man cannot obtain righteousness under  
the Law it was necessary for Christ to be born a man, suffer and die to redeem  
us from our sins and reconcile us to God.

---

(Answer will vary)

---

## *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?

Jesus Christ was clearly portrayed as crucified.

---

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?

Received by your believing what you heard. (Answer may vary)

---

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

Abraham "believed God, and it was credited to him as righteousness."

---

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?

those who have faith are children of Abraham.

---

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

Scripture foresaw that God would justify the Gentiles by faith

---

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

For all who rely on the works of the law are under a curse.

---

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.

the righteous person will live by his faithfulness

---

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

Christ redeemed us from the curse of the law by becoming a curse for us,

---

"Cursed is everyone who is hung on a pole."

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? through Christ Jesus

---

How do we receive the promise of the Spirit? by faith

---

11. (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? Jesus Christ

12. (v. 3:17) 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. 3:19) The Law was given through a mediator.

**Read Acts 7:37-38, John 1:17. \_\_\_\_\_ check.**

Who was this mediator? Moses

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

It was added because of transgressions until the Seed to

whom the promise referred had come.

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

Scripture has locked up everything under the control of sin

16. (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?

Christ came that we might be justified by faith.

This faith has come, we are no longer under a guardian.

17. (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 Jew nor Gentile, neither slave nor free, nor is there male and female

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

we were all baptized by one Spirit so as to form one body

## *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?

as long as an heir is underage, he is no different from a slave, although he owns the whole estate.

The heir is subject to guardians and trustees until the time set by his father.

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?

when we were children, we were in bondage under the elements of the world

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

God sent his Son to redeem those under the 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?

Because you are his sons, God sent the Spirit of his Son into our hearts

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)?

Do you wish to be enslaved by them (weak and miserable forces of the law) all over again?

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

I fear for you, that somehow I have wasted my efforts on you.

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?

as if I were an angel of God, as if I were Christ Jesus himself.

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?

I now have become your enemy by telling you the truth

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

What is his desire for them? Christ is formed in you

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? I shmael

**Read also Genesis 21:3** \_\_\_\_\_ **Check.**

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

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

His son by the slave woman was born according to the flesh,

but his son by the free woman was born as the result of a divine promise.

11. (vv. 4:26-27) The barren woman was Sarah. What did she represent?  
the Jerusalem that is above is free, and she is our mother.
- 
12. (v. 4:28) Why are we like Isaac?  
Now you, brothers and sisters, like Isaac, are children of promise.
- 
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? an heir of God through Christ.
- 

## *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?  
Stand firm, do not let yourselves be burdened again by a yoke of slavery.
- 
2. (vv. 5:2-3) What would it show if a man submitted to the Jewish rite of circumcision?  
Christ will be of no value to him at all. and he is obligated to obey the whole law.
- 
3. (v. 5:4) If a person was observing the law (works) to be justified (counted righteous), what had he done?  
you have been alienated from Christ; you have fallen away from grace.
- 
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?  
by faith the righteousness for which we hope.
- 
5. (v. 5:6) In Christ Jesus neither circumcision nor uncircumcision means anything. How does faith work?  
faith expressing itself through love.
-



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? Satan, the Judaizers

Who is the one who called them? God, Jesus Christ

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? the cross

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

serve one another humbly in love

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

"Love your neighbor as yourself."

What does this mean to you? treat each other with love (Answer will vary)

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

If we do this what will we not do? you will not gratify the desires of the flesh.

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 Spirit and the flesh.

**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?

But if you are led by the Spirit, you are not under the law.

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

acts of the flesh

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

They will not inherit the kingdom of God.

List any five of the sins: sexual immorality, impurity and debauchery;

idolatry and witchcraft; hatred, discord, jealousy, fits of rage, selfish ambition,

dissensions, factions and envy; drunkenness, orgies

14. (vs. 5:22-23) What fruit can only the Holy Spirit produce?  
love, joy, peace, forbearance, kindness, goodness, faithfulness,  
gentleness and self-control
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)?  
crucified the flesh with its passions and desires
16. (v. 5:25) What does Paul say we should do if we are living in the Spirit?  
let us keep in step with the Spirit.

## *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)? restore that person gently

Who is to restore a person caught in sin?

you who live by the Spirit

Is it only the pastor's job? \_\_\_\_\_ Yes x No

2. (v. 6:2) In your own words write out the law of Christ (John 15: 9 – 13)  
love each other as He (Christ) loves us.

(Answer will vary)

3. (vs. 6:3-4) Whose work are we to examine? Each one should test their own actions.  
What do you think we are to use as a standard of measurement? God's Word
4. (v. 6:5) Whose burden (load) are we to bear?  
For each one should carry their own load.
5. (v. 6:6) The word communicate means to share or give. Who is to share with whom?  
the one who receives instruction in the word should share all  
good things with their instructor. 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 destruction  
The one who sows to the Spirit can look for a harvest of eternal life  
Name some things we can do to sow to the Spirit: (Answer will vary)
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 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 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. 6:15) What counts and what is important for spiritual life?  
what counts is the new creation. - being born again
9. (v. 6:17) Paul suffered much for preaching Christ and the gospel of grace. What did Paul bear on his body?  
the marks of Jesus
10. (v. 6:18) What phrase does Paul use in closing all of his epistles?  
The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with your spirit, brothers and sisters. Amen.

What Bible Version did you use for this lesson?: \_\_\_\_\_

Your questions or Comments:

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

RETURN COMPLETED LESSON TO:

***toServe Ministry***

P. O. Box 1861

Weatherford, TX 76086

Date Completed: \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ ID # \_\_\_\_\_

Unit / Facility: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_