

## **GALATIANS : QUESTIONS FOR STUDY**

### **Galatians: Chapters 1,2:**

1. Who made Paul an apostle?
2. Who raised Jesus from the dead?
3. Compare Jno.10:17,18. Is there a contradiction? See Ac.2:23,24,32; 17:31; Rom.4:24; 1Cor.15:15; 2Cor.4:14; 13:4.
4. He gave himself for our sins to deliver us from what? Explain.
5. How were the Galatian Christians being troubled?
6. What does it mean to pervert the gospel?
7. What fate awaits one who preaches a perverted gospel?
8. What was the source of the gospel Paul had preached to the Galatians?
9. Discuss Paul's argument in Ch.1 offering historic evidence in proof of his certification that the gospel he preached was not after man, being neither received of man, nor taught it by man.
10. How long after his initial visit to Jerusalem to meet with Peter and James, the Lord's brother, did he return to Jerusalem to meet several of the original apostles of Christ?
11. What does it mean "I went up by revelation"?
12. Why did he refuse to yield to the demands to have Titus circumcised?
13. What evidence does he offer that the apostles at Jerusalem endorsed his course of action and recognized his apostolic independence and authority?
14. Why did he publicly rebuke Peter?
15. How does this serve to prove Paul's apostolic independence and authority?
16. What doctrinal point is established in V.16?
17. What emphatic doctrinal point about righteousness does Paul make in V.21?

### **Galatians: Chapters 3,4:**

1. Why did Paul charge the Galatians with being foolish? Vv.1-3.
2. What truths are taught in V.5?
3. Of what is Abraham cited as an example?
4. Concerning the matter of the flesh or the Spirit, of what must one be to be of the children of Abraham?
5. What was preached to Abraham in promise and for what purpose?
6. Why are those who “are of the works of the law under the curse”?
7. Does this mean God gave them a law they could not keep then condemned them because they sinned in violating it. Think! Consider all V.10 says! Cf. Rom.3:20; Ac.15:10; 13:39; Col.2:14; Gal.5:1; 2:4; Rom.8:2,3; 2Cor.3:6-11; Rom.7:5-13.
8. What became necessary to redeem sinners from the curse of the law in order to fulfill the promise to Abraham?
9. What is the rule of a covenant, even a man’s covenant, according to V.15?
10. What example of a covenant is cited in V.16?
11. What application is made of the rule of a covenant as applied to this example of a covenant in Vv.17,18?
12. What is the answer to the question of V.19? Explain “added”.
13. What is said about the law of righteousness, sin, and faith in Jesus Christ in Vv.21,22?
14. What was the function of the law before the faith came? Define “school master”.
15. What do Vv.19-25 each us about the time frame or duration of the law of Moses?
16. Discuss the who, what, when, where, why and how of Vv.26,27.

17. What is the nature of the equality and oneness declared to exist in Christ in V.28?
18. What is meant by the expression “if ye be Christ’s” in V.29?
19. How does the expressed conclusion from this relation refute the doctrine of the Judaizers among them?
20. What is the primary condition of the under-age legal heir described in 4:1,2?
21. Discuss the spiritual application, consequent divine fulfillment of promised redemption, and bestowal of sonship declaring the logical conclusion from the whole legal analogy argument of Vv.3-7.
22. How do Vv.8-11 offer further evidence of the Galatians foolish actions?
23. How does their present attitude toward Paul compare with the former?
24. How does his questions of V.16 shame them?
25. What is the motive of the Judaizers in courting their affections according to V.17?
26. What is the doctrinal teaching concerning the two covenants by means of the dual allegory of Vv.21-31?

(Note: We will also discuss this allegory from the standpoint of its twelve analogies and its twelve antitheses presented in chart form.)

### **Galatians: Chapters 5,6:**

1. What duty is enjoined in Ch.5:1 and why?
2. What is the yoke of bondage in 5:1 in which they were becoming entangled?
3. What is the nullifying effect of fleshly circumcision with respect to Christ?
4. What further obligation is placed upon one who binds fleshly circumcision as a condition of salvation?
5. What is the spiritual consequence of seeking to be justified by the law?
6. What avails in Christ?
7. To what period in their life does the expression “ye did run well” refer?
8. In seeking justification by the law, what had the Galatians failed to obey?
9. What hope does Paul express in V.10 concerning the future course and destiny of these Galatians?
10. What awaits the Judaizing teachers who were troubling them?
11. What disclaimer does Paul offer in V.11?
12. what is Paul’s wish concerning the troublers in 5:12?
13. What does “ye have been called unto liberty” mean?
14. What warning does Paul issue against the abuse of their liberty or freedom in Christ?
15. What mutual obligation did their freedom in Christ place upon them with reference to one another?
16. What divine principle of law or scriptural enforcement of the injunction of V.13 is offered in V.14?
17. What resultant condition among the Galatians is suggested to exist by V.15 because of their neglect to observe the divine principle of law cited?

18. According to V.16, what is the one and only way to solve or overcome their problem of “spiritual cannibalism” and avoid fulfilling the lust of the flesh?
19. How is V.17 an explanatory reason for what is said about the Spirit and the flesh in V.16?
20. In view of the context, what is the meaning and or application of the expression “ye are not under the law”? or “not under law”?
21. In Vv.19-21 what are the specific evils resulting from fulfilling the lust of the flesh rather than following the leading of the Spirit?
22. According to V.21, what are the eternal consequences for fulfilling the lust of the flesh?

(Note: after some introductory remarks on Vv.19-21, we shall follow with a one at a time WORD STUDY of each term in these verses.) Define each one:

23. “Adultery” and “fornication”
24. “Uncleanness”
25. “Lasciviousness”
26. “Idolatry”
27. “Witchcraft” or “Sorcery”
28. “Hatred”
29. “Variance”
30. “Emulations”
31. “Wrath”
32. “Strife”
33. “Seditious”
34. “Heresies”
35. “Envyings”

36. "Murders"
37. "Drunkenness"
38. "Revellings"
39. "And such like"
40. By contrast, what is the fruit produced by the Spirit?
41. With reference to "the fruit of the Spirit," what is meant by the expression "against such there is no law"?

Note: A *one at a time WORD STUDY* of each fruit of the Spirit follows. Please define each one.

42. "Love"
43. "Joy"
44. "Peace"
45. "Longsuffering"
46. "Gentleness"
47. "Goodness"
48. "Faith"
49. "Meekness"
50. "Temperance"
51. What is meant by the expression "they that are Christ's"? Cf. 3:26-29.
52. What does it mean and/or what is involved in crucifying the flesh with the affections and lusts?
53. Living in or by the Spirit requires what kind of conduct or walk, both negative and positive in character? Vv.25,26
54. Since the one overtaken in a fault needs to be restored, is he in a saved or lost state?
55. Who are the "spiritual" charged with the duty of seeking to restore the erring brother?
56. Why is there a need to caution the "spiritual" in the performance of this work? Explain.
57. What law is fulfilled by mutual burden bearing? Cf. Jas.2:8.

58. What are the sins warned against in 6:3?
59. What advice and duty does Vv.4,5 offer as a means of avoiding imaginary superiority on account of another's fault?
60. According to V.6, what is the duty of the taught to his teacher?
61. What does "communicate unto him" mean and/or involve?
62. What are some of the things we are taught about sowing and reaping in Vv.7,8?
63. What application is made of this principle of law in Vv.9,10?
64. What do Vv.12,13 indicate about the Judaizer's motives in binding fleshly circumcision on the Galatians?
65. By contrast, in what did Paul glory and why? Vv.14,15.
66. Who is "the Israel of God" in this age?