



# The Canadian *Lord's Day* Association

## Bible Course

## Acts to Revelation

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 29

### *Read Galatians 3*

This chapter is the climax of God's message to the Galatians. A sharp rebuke is given, "O foolish Galatians, who hath bewitched you?" Read this chapter carefully to fully understand this rebuke.

1. Paul uses a very strong rhetorical question in verse 1: "Who hath bewitched you?" (A rhetorical question is one that is posed to persuade someone without expecting a reply). Bewitched = gained power over, by sorcery; charmed.
2. The second question is also not answered by Paul -- How does one receive the Spirit unto salvation? (Look up 1 Cor. 1: 21 if you are unsure)

Circle one: Works of the law / Hearing of Faith

3. How should the Galatians answer this question of Paul: "...having begun in the Spirit, are ye now made perfect by the flesh?" See Hebrews 12: 2a

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4. Who believed God and it was counted to him for righteousness? (Galatians 3:6)

\_\_\_\_\_ (Note: Galatians does **not** say that "\_\_\_\_\_ believed **in** God" which even the devils do, but rather "he believed God".

\_\_\_\_\_ believed God's Word of truth as we find it in Gen. 15:4-6.

What of God did he believe? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. This righteousness is imputed righteousness. Imputed = ascribed to, attributed to.
6. What does the Bible say of you if you are "of the works of the law (seeking your salvation by works)? \_\_\_\_\_

7. In Galatians 3: 11, Paul quotes, “The just shall live by faith.” Where is this reference found in the Old Testament? \_\_\_\_\_

8. How did Christ redeem His Church from the curse of the law? (Galatians 3:13)

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9. To whom did Paul note that the blessing of Abraham would also come? (Gal. 3:14) \_\_\_\_\_

(This is important because we are not Jews but from this group of people.)

Covenant = a mutual and solemn agreement; a contract; a compact.

10. God’s covenant with Adam was broken, so God made a covenant with \_\_\_\_\_ (Galatians 3:16b) Note: This Covenant of Grace is the Covenant of Works fulfilled in Christ. (Christ kept the law perfectly.) God does not make something that fails.

11. The law (10 commandments) came \_\_\_\_\_ years after Abraham. Galatians 3:17 This law did not take away the promise. The promises of the covenant are established with Abraham’s Seed, that is, with Christ, “For all the \_\_\_\_\_ of God in him are yea, and in him are Amen...” (2 Cor. 1:20)

As Paul has been emphasizing that salvation is not by the law (a trap into which the Galatians fell), Paul doesn’t want the Galatians to believe that the law has no purpose. So the last part of Chapter 3 is focused on the Purpose of the Law.

12. Mediator = a person who tries to reconcile two parties

13. The first purpose Paul gives for the law: “It was added because of \_\_\_\_\_” meaning, the law (by the convicting work of the Holy Spirit) shows a person their sin. (Galatians 3:19)

14. The second purpose Paul gives for the law: It is a \_\_\_\_\_ to bring them to Christ (Gal. 3:24). Note: In Paul’s day (according to Spurgeon), this was usually a slave placed over the boys of a school. Typically he would be very strict and stern and would freely and cruelly use the rod to discipline. This made the boys of the school constantly afraid of doing the wrong thing. It was considered necessary to have very rigid discipline. This is how Paul pictures the law and what its purpose is.

15. In stark contrast, at the end of the chapter, Paul tells true believers that they are not under a schoolmaster, but rather “ye be Christ’s” (meaning they are under Christ, that Great and Merciful God) or Abraham’s \_\_\_\_\_. These are \_\_\_\_\_ according to the promise.

Heir = a person legally entitled to succeed to property or rank.

16. Review the previous questions and Galatians 3. Summarize the rebuke that Paul writes to the Galatians and how that applies to us today.

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### *Read Galatians 4*

In Galatians 4, Paul speaks about adoption. Under Roman law, if you were adopted, you had all the right that “flesh and blood” children had in that family. You would be an

heir and inherit the goods and money of your father, just as the other children. Paul takes this principle and applies it spiritually: Those who have God as their Father in Christ, who before were the children of wrath, but now are His spiritually adopted sons and daughters, inherit all of Christ’s heavenly blessings.

17. Christ came to redeem God’s children, who before were under the law and in bondage under the elements of the \_\_\_\_\_.

18. Redeem = to ransom, to deliver from sin (Be careful to chose the correct definition. See Galatians 4:3.)

19. Christ came to redeem them who were under the law, and they received the \_\_\_\_\_ of sons. (They are no longer Satan’s captives but God’s children.)

20. Just as children need their parents, so God’s children need Him. “Except... ye become as little \_\_\_\_\_ ye shall not enter the kingdom of heaven” (Matt. 18:3). Children often cry when they need something. What is the cry that God puts in the hearts of His children? \_\_\_\_\_ Explain the meaning of the first word. \_\_\_\_\_

21. A child is not a slave or servant. Yet, just as the children of Israel, after being freed from Egypt through the power of God by the hand of Moses, later sought to return to Egypt, so spiritually, Paul admonishes the Galatians, who have been freed, not to “desire again to be in \_\_\_\_\_” (Galatians 4:9).
22. Paul reminds the Galatians that even though he had many “infirmities of the flesh,” yet the Galatians received him as what two things? \_\_\_\_\_, even as \_\_\_\_\_. Paul notes that they believed this so strongly, that if he had asked for \_\_\_\_\_, they would have given them to him (Galatians 4: 15).
23. In turning back to the law for salvation, the Galatians affected Paul greatly. He says, he \_\_\_\_\_ till Christ be formed in them (Galatians 4: 19). Paul is speaking metaphorically. He is in the most excruciating type of pain – childbirth.
24. In the last part of Galatians 4, Paul speaks allegorically.

An allegory is a story in which the characters and events have symbolic meaning. The allegory in Galatians 4 must be understood in the context of Genesis. Remember when God told Abraham and Sarah that they would have a child, the promised son, Isaac? Initially, Sarah did not believe – in fact, she laughed. The child did not come as soon as they expected. Eventually, it was physically impossible for them to have children, after all, there is an age in which someone cannot become pregnant any more. Abraham now takes matters in his own hands. He intends to help God. He marries Hagar and has a child, Ishmael. God tells Abraham that this is not the child of promise. This is where the allegory applies to us. You see, God doesn’t need our help. That is like trying to keep the law in our own strength for our salvation. God often works in the way of impossibilities. When Sarah’s womb was dead, God works miraculously and gives her Isaac and through him came the Lord Jesus Christ.

Read the allegory in Galatians 4: 21-31. (Your Bible may use the Greek forms of the names – for the next four questions, please use the more familiar names as they are found in the Old Testament (Genesis 15-18))

25. Who is the free woman? \_\_\_\_\_
26. Who is the bondwoman? \_\_\_\_\_
27. Who is the son of promise? \_\_\_\_\_
28. Who is the son of the flesh? \_\_\_\_\_

**Evaluator:** \_\_\_\_\_