

NEW TESTAMENT STUDIES

GALATIANS – EPHESIANS - PHILIPPIANS – COLOSSIANS I & II THESSALONIANS – I & II TIMOTHY

GALATIANS	Arthur B. Whiting, Th. D.	Lesson 1
EPHESIANS	Arthur B. Whiting, Th. D.	Lesson 2
PHILIPPIANS	E. Schuyler English, Litt. D.	Lesson 3
COLOSSIANS	E. Schuyler English, Litt. D.	Lesson 4
I THESSALONIANS	John Walvoord, Th.D.	Lesson 5
II THESSALONIANS	John Walvoord, Th.D.	Lesson 6
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II TIMOTHY	Harold Helms, Th.D., D.D.	Lesson 8

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GALATIANS**HOMEWORK:**

- READ:** The book of Galatians
REVIEW: Lecture #1 by Dr. Arthur B. Whiting, Th.D.
ANSWER: Examination Questions
WRITE: A two paragraph comment on the following: Is there a contradiction in the statement of Gal. 3:11, "*The just shall live by faith,*" and that in James 2:14, "*Though a man may say he hath faith and have no works, can faith save him?*"

OUTLINE:

This is the epistle of Christian liberty. In it, Paul deals with those who would corrupt the pure Gospel and who mixed works with grace. At the heart of the controversy lay the action of many Galatians who were circumcised. Paul wrote immediately to show how foolish this was, demonstrating that circumcision was a part of the national life of the Jew but that it was not a part of the Gospel of Christ and salvation in no ways depended upon its observance.

The second problem in the Galatian Church concerned the work of the Holy Spirit as the Sanctifier. Paul indicates His office in this work which occurs after salvation. Galatians is a book to be read over and over again.

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. The Emancipation Act of the early church
- B. Galatians – geographical rather than political
- C. The nature of the Galatians – impetuous, superstitious, quarrelsome and unreliable
- D. The Galatian church members; Gentiles with a large Jewish element
- E. Why the letter was written: Judaizers had come in
- F. The purpose of the letter
 1. A defense of Paul's authority
 2. A defense of Paul's Gospel
- G. The characteristics of the letter
 1. The singleness of aim
 2. The severity of tone
 3. The spirited nature of the language

II. PAUL'S PERSONAL DEFENSE: CHAPTERS 1,2

- A. Salutation
- B. Condemnation
- C. The Gospel of divine revelation
- D. Jerusalem's approval of Paul
- E. Paul's rebuke of Peter

III. THE TRUTH OF JUSTIFICATION BY FAITH ALONE

- A. Past Christian experiences shows men are justified by faith alone
- B. Paul uses Abraham to show that he was justified by faith alone
- C. Paul appeals to the Mosaic Law
- D. Two powerful illustrations of the truth of justification

IV. PRACTICAL DEDUCTIONS FROM JUSTIFICATION BY FAITH

- A. Justification by works is a surrender of liberty in Christ
- B. Our liberty in Christ lies in the Holy Spirit, not in the flesh
- C. Grace in the heart finds expression in the life

V. CONCLUSION – BENEDICTION

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS:

1. What special name has often been given to the book of Galatians?

2. In what two ways did the Judaizer try to invalidate the teaching of Paul?

1. _____

2. _____

3. The purpose of Galatians is twofold. What are these purposes?

1. _____

2. _____

4. What had the Galatians done that caused Paul to express surprise?

5. What two facts had Paul's authority been derived from?

1. _____

2. _____

6. What great truth does Paul teach in this Epistle?

7. Why was the law given?

8. What does Sarah represent?

9. What does Hagar represent?

10. Christ did not set us free TO sin: He set us free _____ sin.

11. What is the one condition of salvation?

12. Write a two paragraph report on your comparison between Gal. 3:11 & James 2:14.
