

# GALATIANS

---

## 1. TITLES:

- A. The Epistle to the Galatians
- B. The Book of Christian Liberty

## 2. AUTHOR:

Written by Paul, the apostle to the Gentiles.

## 3. DATE:

Probably written between 48 and 58 A.D. from Antioch, either at the end of Paul's first or second missionary journey (Acts 14, 18).

## 4. KEY WORDS:

- |                                  |                          |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Law – 32                      | F. Life, Live, etc. – 13 |
| B. Faith – 22                    | G. Gospel – 12           |
| C. Flesh – 18                    | H. Works – 10            |
| D. Spirit – 18                   | I. Grace – 7             |
| E. Righteousness, Justified – 13 |                          |

## 5. KEY VERSES: 3:2, 3, 11

## 6. PURPOSE:

- A. To prove the authenticity of the Gospel according to Paul.
- B. To refute the legalism of the Judaizers under the Old Covenant.
- C. To establish the doctrine of Christian liberty under the New Covenant.
- D. To show the superiority of the Abrahamic and New Covenants over the Mosaic Covenant.

# GALATIANS

---

## 7. MESSAGE:

- A. True liberty in Christ is neither the legalism of the Law nor the license of the flesh.
- B. Life and righteousness come only by grace through faith.
- C. Having received the Spirit we must also walk in the Spirit.

## 8. OUTLINE:

- I. Personal: Paul's Gospel ..... Ch. 1, 2
- II. Doctrinal: Law or Grace ..... Ch. 3, 4
- III. Practical: Liberty or License ..... Ch. 5, 6

## 9. SUMMARY:

The Judaizers mentioned in Acts 15:1 had followed Paul's ministry among the churches of the Gentiles, having particular success in Galatia. Their teaching was a mixture of law and grace, faith and works, and Moses and Jesus. They said that a sinner was saved by faith plus works, and that the saved were to be perfected through works as they kept the Mosaic Law. The result of this teaching was that the Galatians became entangled again with the yoke of the bondage of the Law. Thus, Paul writes this epistle refuting the perverted gospel of the Judaizers and establishing the truth of his gospel. He takes up the covenant made with Abraham and by allegory he illustrates the two covenants (Mosaic Covenant and New Covenant), using Abraham's two sons, Ishmael and Isaac. Paul closes the epistle by showing that Christian liberty is neither legalism nor license.

## 10. CHRIST SEEN:

Christ is seen as our Faith our Righteousness, our Life, our Redeemer, the Seed of Abraham, and the New Covenant Gospel of Grace.