

GALATIANS -- Chapter 1

1. Through whom did Paul's apostleship come?
2. To whom did Paul direct this letter? Does this mean that everything in the letter has application only to collective activities of the local church?
3. Galatia was part of the modern country by the name of _____.
4. From what does Jesus' death deliver us?
5. What caused marvel in Paul as to the Galatians?
6. According to ver. 7, in what were the Judaizers occupying themselves?
7. If an angel is the source of a certain revelation, is it then necessarily the truth?
8. In reality there is not another gospel (of the same kind), but yes, there can be a _____ gospel.
9. What does the word "anathema" mean?
10. He is not a _____ of Christ who seeks to please _____, neither does he seek _____ of God.
11. The gospel that Paul preached came by _____, and was not from _____.
12. The transliterated word, Judaism, means (the Jew's religion, all Jews in the world, Zionism).
13. Before his conversion to Christ, Paul _____ the church of God. Also he was much more _____ in Judaism and was more zealous for the _____ of his fathers.
14. At what point in time did God decided to make Paul an apostle? (This expresses the fore-knowledge of God).
15. Paul's apostleship was directed principally to the _____.
16. In order to prove that his apostleship did not depend in any sense upon men, Paul says that after being commissioned by Christ, he did not _____ with anyone, nor went up to _____ to consult other _____.
17. Paul was converted in _____. From there first he went to _____.
18. _____ years passed between his conversion and his first visit to _____.
19. Afterwards, he went to the regions of _____ and _____. These places lay in what direction from Palestine?
20. At this time the churches of _____ did not know Paul personally. They came to know him when he and Barnabas took the offering of the brethren in Antioch to the needy saints in Jerusalem, Acts 11:____,____.
21. According to Paul, preaching the gospel is the same as preaching _____.

GALATIANS -- Chapter 2

1. Gal. 1:___ mentions Paul's first visit to Jerusalem, three years after his conversion. His second visit is not mentioned in Galatians, but it is in Acts 11:___,___ (see also 12:25). Now Gal. 2:1 tells us that fourteen years after his conversion, or second trip to Jerusalem, he makes his _____ visit to Jerusalem. Paul point to the Galatians, in mentioning these few trips made to Jerusalem so many years after his conversion, is set forth clearly in 1:___,___, and counteracts the pretension of the Judaizers who boasted in having come from Jerusalem (Acts 15:1 and verse ___ in this chapter of Galatians).
2. Galatians 2 treats of the same event that is treated in _____ 15:1,2. Paul made this trip to Jerusalem because it was _____ to him to do so (ver. 2).
3. It was expedient for Timothy to be circumcised in order for him to be able to work among the Jews with the gospel (Acts 16:___), but not for _____, because he totally was a _____. To have had Titus circumcised would have been an admission that _____ is necessary to salvation, the very thing that the Judaizers falsely promoted (Acts 15:___).
4. According to ver. 4, as respects sin in Christ there is _____ because there is pardon for sins, but under the law of Moses there was _____. (See also 4:3-5).
5. To submit to the false doctrine of the false brethren (ver. 4), the _____, would equal abandoning the _____.
6. The issue before the brotherhood at that time had nothing to do with persons. God is no respecter of persons (ver. ___). No brother of supposed importance _____ anything to Paul because he was an inspired apostle.
7. To _____ the gospel had been entrusted or committed to preach principally to the Gentiles, and to _____ principally to the _____.
8. In ver. 8 the pronoun "he" refers to _____. (See Acts 9:15).
9. Those who were considered pillars in the church in Jerusalem, _____, _____, and _____, expressed their approval of the work of Paul by giving to him and to _____ the right hands of fellowship. Give another word for "fellowship."
10. Paul and Barnabas were not asked to circumcise the Gentile converts, but only that they should do what in reference to the poor saints? Was Paul already doing it with zeal?
11. Was the issue between Paul and Peter (vers. 11 y sig.) a personal one?
12. Why did Paul resist Peter to the face? Which word in ver. 12 introduces Paul's justification in doing this?
13. According to ver. 13, what these brethren did expressed _____ on their part.
14. In ver. 14 the phrase, "live as do the Jews," translates the one word in Greek, which is (Judaize, evangelize, Judaism).
15. Justification is not by the _____ of the _____, but by or through _____ in Christ Jesus.
16. The _____ of God gives us righteousness (pardon of sins), not through the _____, but rather through the death of _____.

GALATIANS -- Chapter 3

1. Why did Paul refer to the Galatian brethren as “foolish?”
2. According to the Judaizers, the basis of salvation was the law of Moses with circumcision and all. According to the Scriptures, the basis is the gospel of Christ. In verses 2 to 5, which phrases or words does Paul employ to refer to the law of Moses? With what phrases does he refer to the gospel?
3. For the Galatian Christians, to return to the law of Moses would be to suffer persecution _____.
4. From which O.T. passage is that which Paul says in ver. 6 taken?
5. In the argumentation of Paul in vv. 6 to 18, why is the case of Abraham important to the issue?
6. Yes, the gospel was preached to Abraham (ver. 8), but only in the sense of (preparation, reality, supposition). Was Abraham a Christian?
7. The Judaizers depended on the law of Moses (“the works of the law”), and therefore were under a _____. Does Paul give a reason for this? If so, in which verse?
8. There was no actual pardon under the law of Moses, and therefore every Jew was accursed (under condemnation) that did not _____ in all the things written in the law of Moses.
9. Habakkuk 2:4 and Lev. 18:5 made what evident?
10. Which word in ver. 12 answers to the word “works” in the phrase, “works of the law?”
11. The law of Moss said in Hab. 2:4 that the basis of salvation is _____, and not the perfect doing of works; that is, doing them without sinning at all.
12. So, does Paul in Galatians use the word “works” to refer to the conditions of salvation under the gospel that a sinner must obey in order to be saved; that it, what to do to be saved?
13. In what sense was Christ a curse?
14. Gal. 3:13 plus 2 Cor. 5:21 are cited by the Calvinist to prove that the sins of man are imputed to Christ, that in reality Christ became a sinner, guilty of the sins of man. This is (true, not true). It is that he is our substitute, (dying, living, weeping) for our sins (Rom.6:23).
15. In verses 15-18 Paul uses the analogy of a _____. The key word in this analogy is _____.
16. The _____ that was _____ by God is not _____ by the law which came _____ years later.
17. The law of Moses was (against, not against) the promise of God to bless all men in Christ Jesus..
18. Righteousness did not come through the law of Moses because it could not _____.
19. Paul calls the law of Moses a _____, but men are justified by _____.
20. Included in the “faith” of ver. 26 is _____ of ver. 27.
21. The person that is truly of Abraham’s seed, and an heir according to the promise of God, belongs to _____.

GALATIANS -- Chapter 4

1. A child in a well-to-do family, although he is an heir of all, while he is in his childhood practically he is not different from a _____.
2. In the illustration of Paul in verses 1-3, the time of childhood represents the time between that fall of man in sin and the coming of the g_____ dispensation. Both Jew and Gentile were said to be under the _____ of the world; so, they were held in _____.
3. When did God send his Son into this world to do the work of redemption?
4. If one is a child of God, he is by _____ and not by natural birth.
5. A Christian is no longer a _____, but a _____. He is an _____ through God (or, of God through Christ) simply because he is now a _____.
6. At a previous time the Gentiles among the Galatian brethren had been (idolaters, knowers of God) , but now, under the influence of the Judaizers they were again enslaving themselves to the _____ and _____ rudiments, or elements.
7. Paul’s fear was that he had bestowed labor in vain upon these Gentile Christians if they were going to continue in _____(find the answer in 1:13 or 14).
8. The Galatian Christians had received Paul, when first he announced among them _____, as if he had been an _____ of God, as if he had been _____.
9. In the beginning, they had felt a satisfaction or joy in receiving Paul, even to the point of giving him their _____, if possible. So, they should not have considered Paul their _____, just because he was telling them the truth!
10. In ver. 17, to whom does the pronoun “they” refer?
11. The Galatian Christians were to be zealously sought, not only when Paul was present with them, but _____.
12. To what in the lives of the Galatians is Paul referring with the figure of speech that he employs in ver. 19?
13. The apostasy of the Galatian Christians had left Paul _____ concerning them.
14. In ver. 24, the Greek text says, literally, “Which things are being allegorized.” The ASV says, “Which things contain an allegory.” The NKJV says, “which things are symbolic.” Upon saying, “which things,” Paul refers to that which is presented in verses _____, _____.
15. Specifically against whom is Paul directing this allegory?

THE LAW OF MOSES

THE GOSPEL OF Christ

Hagar, _____
 Ishmael. born after the _____

 The covenant from Mt. _____
 Her _____ in bondage
 She that has a _____
 Ishmael persecuted _____
 The handmaid is _____

_____, free
 _____, miraculously born by promise of
 God

 The new _____, heavenly Jerusalem
 Her children _____
 Children of the _____
 Unconverted Jews persecuted _____
 The freewoman is _____

Cast out the _____ means that the _____ covenant is not in force. This allegory gives the lie to the doctrinal position of the Sabbatarians. The Ten Commandments are from _____ Sinai; that is, the old covenant.

GALATIANS -- Chapter 5

1. Which word in ver. 1 joins this chapter with 4:31? What does this word introduce when we use it in a sentence?
2. Which word in ver. 1 refers to the law of Moses?
3. If _____ is necessary to salvation, then the death of _____ is not sufficient for salvation.
4. Which verse explicitly says that one can fall from grace (Baptist doctrine to the contrary)?
5. Which phrase in ver. 4 refers to the Old Testament, and which word in ver. 5 to the New Testament?
6. On what is the hope of righteousness based?
7. What avails is not being a _____ nor being a _____, but rather _____ working through love.
8. In ver. 7, upon talking about obeying the truth, is Paul referring to initial obedience to the gospel, or to a Christian's daily obedience to it?
9. The proverb of ver. 9 is found also in _____ (give the passage).
10. In ver. 10, to whom does the phrase, "he that troubleth you," refer?
11. The fact that Paul was still suffering persecution was proof that he was not preaching _____. The stumbling-block of the cross to the Jew was that the cross did not make the law of Moses essential to _____, but rather justified the Jew and the Gentile alike by faith in Christ.
12. What is the "liberty" of which verses 1 and 13 speak?
13. Some of the Galatian brethren, instead of loving each other, were _____ and _____ one another.
14. There is constant opposition between the _____ and the _____. It is a question of one allowing himself to be _____ by the one or the other.
15. Fornication, strife, drunkenness and the like are classified as _____.
16. What phrase does Paul employ to show that he is not giving a complete list of all worldly acts?
17. Paul contrasts with the works of the flesh the _____ of the _____.
18. What does Paul say about people who practice the works of the flesh?
19. Paul says that _____ against the fruit of the Spirit.
20. What word in ver. 24 describes the Christian's action as respects the passions and lusts of the flesh?
21. In ver. 25, what two verbs does Paul employ to describe the action of a Christian as respects the direction of the Spirit?
22. If one becomes vain glorious, or conceited, he engages in two things; name them.

GALATIANS -- Chapter 6

1. The duty of a Christian, toward a brother in Christ who has been overtaken in a fault, in a word is to _____. Upon doing it, with what kind of a spirit must he act? To avoid being tempted himself, he must _____.
2. In ver. 2, the word _____ refers to such problems as mentioned in ver. 1.
3. What is fulfilled when a Christian carries out this duty imposed upon him?
4. The one who does not carry out this duty, thinking himself to be above temptation, _____ himself.
5. Instead of comparing himself with others, each one should _____ his own work; then his glorying will not be in regard to _____.
6. Ver. 5 begins with the word, _____, which signifies that the reason for what ver. 4 says is that each one must bear his own _____. (The word means one's own "responsibility." In ver. 2 the word "burden" is a different Greek word, one that means problem).
7. One who is taught in the word of God should remunerate in some fashion his _____.
8. A person should not _____ himself into thinking that God can be _____.
9. What does one always reap?
10. Why should a Christian never be discouraged, becoming weary in well-doing?
11. Which word, or words, in ver. 10 refer to the non-Christian?
12. Is the command of ver. 10 given to the church collectively, or to the individual Christian? What proof do you have for your answer?
13. Verses 11 to 18 were written by the very hand of _____.
14. The _____ tried to impose circumcision on the Gentiles, thinking that in so doing they would escape _____ from the unconverted Jews.
15. They also did it in order to _____ in that the Gentiles had to become like Jews.
16. What was the only thing in which Paul was willing to glory?
17. In what sense was the world crucified unto him?
18. What is important is not one's being _____ or _____, but being a new _____ (which means being a _____).
19. What is the "rule" to which Paul refers in ver. 16?
20. The "marks of Jesus" refer to (body piercing, tattoos, persecution, grades).