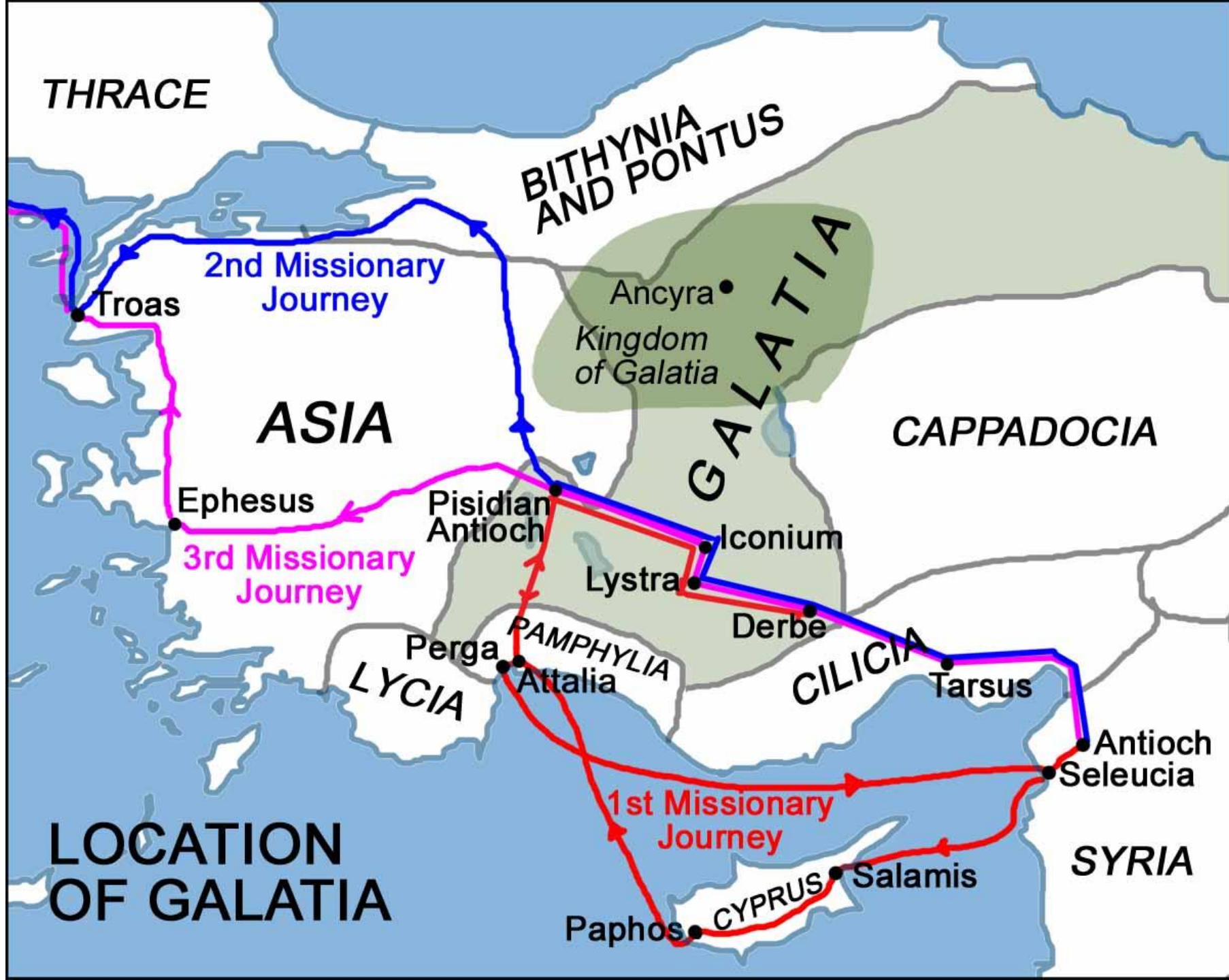


OVERVIEW OF PAUL'S EPISTLE TO THE GALATIANS

- AUTHOR: Apostle Paul THEME: Salvation by Faith alone (Grace)
- DATE OF WRITING: circa A.D. 49 – 52 (South Galatia Theory) 55-56 (North Galatia Theory)
- WRITTEN TO: Churches in Province of Galatia
- CHAPTERS : SIX (6)
- THEME & IMPORTANCE: 1. Combat false teaching 2. Addressed first major church issue- Relationship of Christian Jews vs Christian Gentiles 3. The Holy Spirit and Christian Life
- BACKGROUND: ACTS: 13, 14 (1st Missionary Journey); 16 (2nd); 18 (3rd)
- MAIN CHARACTERS: Paul, The body of Believers, The Apostle Peter

OVERVIEW OF GALATIANS

- This book was meant for a group of Christian churches
- Paul was astonished by them being influenced by legalistic Jews
- OUTLINE:
 - I. The occasion for the Epistle / Paul's Apostolic Defense Chapter 1
 - II. The Jerusalem Council / Rebuke of Peter Chapter 2
 - III. The Gift of the Holy Spirit / Curse of the Law Chapter 3
 - IV. Heirs of God and not slaves of religion Chapter 4
 - V. Characteristics of the Christians life Chapter 5
 - VI. The Outworking of a new life in Christ / Conclusion Chapter 6



THRACE

BITHYNIA
AND PONTUS

2nd Missionary
Journey

Troas

Ancyra
Kingdom
of Galatia

GALATIA

ASIA

CAPPADOCIA

Ephesus

3rd Missionary
Journey

Pisidian
Antioch

Iconium

Lystra

Derbe

Perga

Attalia

CILICIA

Tarsus

LYCIA

PAMPHYLIA

Antioch
Seleucia

1st Missionary
Journey

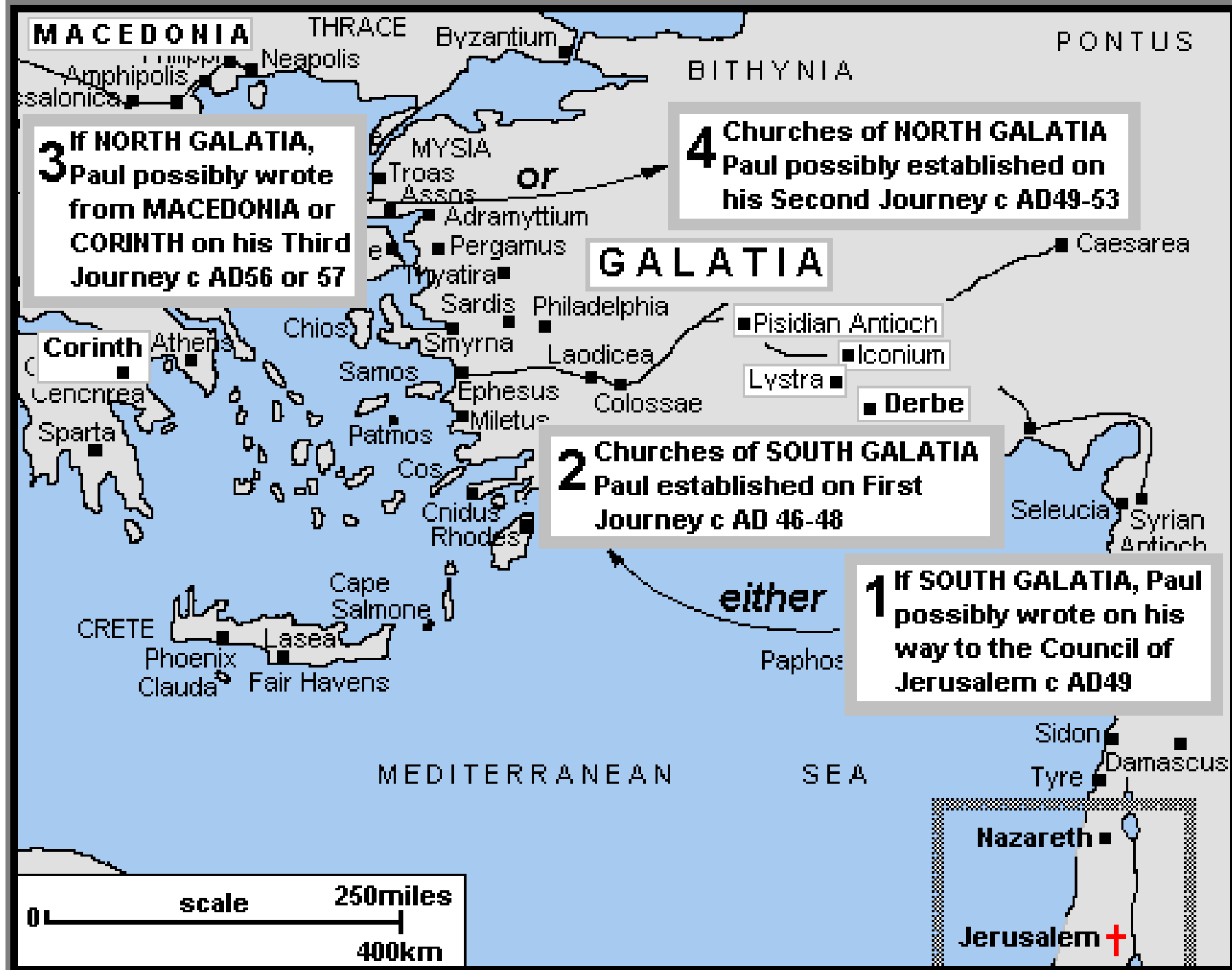
LOCATION
OF GALATIA

SYRIA

Paphos
CYPRUS
Salamis



THE SECOND MISSIONARY JOURNEY OF PAUL



- Was it justified for people to bring into question the legitimacy of Paul's Apostleship?
- What is an Apostle?
- Hebrew 'salah' ("stretch out, " "send")
- Greek noun 'Apostolos' refers to those appointed by Christ for a special function in the church. Their unique place is based not only on having
(a)witnessed the resurrection, but also on having
(b)been commissioned and empowered by the resurrected Lord to proclaim the gospel to all nations
- Was Jesus an Apostle?

- Is Jesus: Lord, LORD, God, Christ or all?

- Lord – usually translated from ‘Adonai’ which is the equivalent of a ruler or Master. Early Christians considered themselves to be ‘slaves’ of Christ.
- LORD – usually translates as Yahweh / Jehovah which is a sacred covenant name of God
- God – usually translates ‘Elohim’ which is the ‘mighty one’
- Lord is a title like ‘queen’. God is a description like ‘her majesty’

- The test of the Gospel is _____ .
 - Grace
 - Any doctrine that (a) denies grace (b) excludes grace (c) mingles anything in with grace (e.g. the Law) is a different Gospel and NOT the true Gospel of Jesus the Christ. People who preach and teach such a Gospel are under God's condemnation.
 - Ephesians 2:8-9 tells us what?

PAUL'S CHANGE IN HIS BELIEF SYSTEM

	CHRISTIANITY	JUDAISM
GOD	One God	One God
Persons of God	Father, Son, Holy Spirit	Father
Eternal Life	Yes	Yes (Life after Life)
Salvation	By Grace through Faith in Jesus	By Works of the Law and Traditions
People of God	Jew & Gentiles	Jews only
Jesus	Incarnate Son of God	A Man

JUSTIFICATION (dikaiosis)

- In Christian theology, justification is God's act of removing the guilt and penalty of sin while at the same time making a sinner righteous (JUSTIFIED) through Christ's atoning sacrifice.
- Justification is the declaring of a person to be just or righteous. It is a legal term signifying acquittal.
- It mattered to the biblical writers that God is a God of perfect justice. God can be relied on to act in perfect justice and without giving preference to the wealthy and the highly placed in our human societies.
- God imputes righteousness to people. He did this to Abraham, who believed God "and he credited it to him as righteousness" (Gen 15:6)
- Paul is fond of the concept of justification; indeed for him it is the characteristic way of referring to the central truth of the gospel

The founder of the Salvation Army, William Booth – who was always quick with a quotable quip for the press once responded: “In answer to your inquiry, I consider that the chief dangers which confront the coming century will be: Religion without the Holy Ghost, Christianity without Christ, forgiveness without repentance, politics without God, and Heaven without Hell.”

The Holy Spirit / Holy Ghost

The *mysterious* third Person of the Trinity through whom God acts, reveals His will, empowers individuals, and discloses His personal presence in the Old and New Testament.

For the majority of Christian denominations, the Holy Spirit or Holy Ghost is the third person of the Trinity: the Triune God manifested as God the Father, God the Son, and the Holy Spirit; each person itself being God. Some Christian theologians identify the Holy Spirit with the Ruach Hakodesh (breath of God) in Jewish scripture, and with many similar names including the Ruach Elohim, Ruach YHWH, and the Ruach Hakmah. In the New Testament it is identified with the Spirit of Christ, the Spirit of Truth, the Paraclete, Comforter and the Holy Spirit

The Holy Spirit is fully God. He is eternal, omniscient, omnipresent, has a will, and can speak. He is alive. He is a person. **He is not particularly visible in the Bible because His ministry is to bear witness of Jesus (John 15:26).**

- If we are saved by GRACE through faith, how are people who died before Jesus went to the cross saved? Are they saved?
- Since the Jewish nation were God's chosen people, **does this mean they will all be saved** even those who died not believing in Jesus or those alive but still waiting for the Messiah?
- Matthew 8:8-12
- Matthew 23:13-39
- Romans 9:1-15 (true Israel vs Ethnic Israel)
- Romans 10:1-13 ; 11:15,23
- Jeremiah 31:31-37

Timeline of the Apostle Paul

Year*	The Life of Paul	Books Written	Historical Events
AD 4			Augustus adopts Tiberius and recognizes him as the successor
c. 5	Born—an Israelite—in Tarsus of Cilicia (Acts 22:3; Phil 3:5)		
	A Roman citizen by birthright (Acts 22:28)		
7			Judea becomes a Roman Imperial province
14			Census of Caesar and Tiberius
			Lyvia poisons Augustus; Tiberius comes into power
c. 15-20	At the school of Gamaliel, Jerusalem (Acts 22:3)		
26			Pilate begins serving as procurator of Judea
28			John the Baptist executed by Herod Antipas
30			Crucifixion of Christ
31(?)	A Pharisee (Phil 3:5)		

c. 32	Present at Stephen's stoning (Acts 7:58; 8:1)				
c.33-34	Persecutor of the church (Acts 8:1-3; Phil 3:6)				
34	Conversion on the Road to Damascus (Acts 9:1-9)				
	Goes to Damascus (Acts 9:10-19)				
	Travels to Arabia and remains there (Gal 1:17)				
35					
36					Imprisonment of Herod Agrippa
37	Returns to Damascus then exits the city for safety (Gal 1:17; Acts 9:20-25; 2 Cor 11:32-33)			Caligula (AD 37-41)	
	Goes up to Jerusalem (Acts 9:26-29; Gal 1:18)				Caligula becomes emperor at the death of Tiberius
	Goes back to Tarsus for safety (Acts 9:30)				
38					
39					Herod Antipas deposed by Caligula and exiled to Gaul
40					
41					Caligula murdered
				Claudius	Cladius declared emperor
42					Famine in Rome

43				AD 41-54)	Roman campaigns against Britain
44					Death of Herod Agrippa I
45					
46					
	Barnabas travels to Tarsus in order to seek Saul (Acts 11:25)				
47	Goes to Antioch with Barnabas teaching and many people (Acts 11:26)				
	Agabus prophesies a famine (Acts 11:27-28)				
	Aid sent to Jerusalem through Barnabas and Saul (Acts 11:29-30)				
	Barnabas and Saul return with John Mark (Acts 12:25)				
	Barnabas and Saul "separated" and sent out (Acts 13:2-3)				
	They travel from Antioch to Seleucia, then to Cyprus	First			

	They travel from Antioch to Seleucia, then to Cyprus (Acts 13:4)	First Missionary Journey		
48	While on Cyprus they go to Salamis and Paphos (Acts 13:5-12)			
	From Paphos they go to Perga of Pamphylia where John Mark departs for home (Acts 13:13)			
	Ministry in Antioch of Pisidia (Acts 13:14-50)			
	At Iconium (Acts 13:51 to Acts 14:6)			
	Flees to Lystra and Derbe, preaching the gospel (Acts 14:6-7)			
	In Lystra Paul and Barnabas are mistaken for gods (Acts 14:8-18)			
	Stoned at Lystra, supposed to be dead, but re-enters the city (Acts 14:19-20)			
	Departs with Barnabas to Derbe, preaching the gospel (Acts 14:20-21)			
	They return to Lystra, Iconium, and Antioch to strengthen disciples and appoint elders (Acts 14:21-24)			
	From Pisidia they returned to Antioch of Syria and reported their journey to the church (Acts 14:24-28)			

49	Goes up to the Jerusalem Council with Barnabas (Acts 15:1-29; Galatians 2:1)			Claudius expels Jews from Rome and blames it on Chrestus (a possible reference to Christ)
	Paul and Barnabas return to Antioch of Syria, teaching and preaching (Acts 15:30-35; Galatians 2:11-14)			
	Contention over John Mark; Barnabas and John Mark sail to Cyprus (Acts 15:36-39)			
	Paul and Silas depart, going through Syria and Cilicia strengthening the churches (Acts 15:40-41)	Second Missionary Journey	Galatians (?)	
50	Goes to Derbe and Lystra and picks up Timothy, strengthening the churches (Acts 16:1-5)			The rise of the Zealots
	They go to Troas and Paul sees a vision of a Macedonian man (Acts 16:6-10)			

51	They sail from Troas to Neapolis (Acts 16:11)			
	To Philippi where Paul meets Lydia (Acts 16:12-15)			
	Paul and Silas imprisoned after casting out a demon from a slave girl (Acts 16:16-25)			
	Prison doors opened miraculously and the jailer saved (Acts 16:25-34)			
	Departs from Philippi (Acts 16:35-40)			
	They passed through Amphipolis and Apollonia (Acts 17:1)			
	At Thessalonica and preached Christ, but had to flee (Acts 17:1-10)			
	At Berea where he leaves Silas and Timothy (Acts 17:10-14)			
	At Corinth and rejoined with Silas and Timothy (Acts 18:1-17)	Galatians (?)		
52		1 Thessalonians		
		2 Thessalonians		
53	Paul returns to Antioch after stopping at Ephesus, Caesarea, and Jerusalem (Acts 18:18-22)			
	Travels through Galatia and Phrygia strengthening the disciples (Acts 18:23)	Third Missionary		
	Passes through the upper regions on his way to Ephesus (Acts 19:1)			

54		Journey		Claudius poisoned by his wife
			1 Corinthians	Nero becomes Emperor
55				
56	Goes to Macedonia (Acts 20:1)		2 Corinthians	
	Travels to Greece (Acts 20:2)		Romans	
	Goes back to Macedonia (Acts 20:3)			
	At Troas (Acts 20:4-12)			
	Assos. Mitylene. Chios. Samos. Togyllium. (Acts 20:13-15)			
	Paul exhorts the Ephesian elders at Miletus (Acts 20:15-38)			
	Cos. Rhodes. Patara. Phoenicia. (Acts 21:1-2)			
	At Tyre (Acts 21:3-6)			
At Ptolemais (Acts 21:7)				
At Caesarea (Acts 21:8-14)				

Nero (AD 54-68)

57	At Jerusalem (Acts 21:15-25)			
	Paul gets arrested in the temple and causes a mob (Acts 21:26-36)			
	Addresses the mob (Acts 21:37 to 22:21)			
	Paul's citizenship saves him from scourging (Acts 22:22-29)			
	Before the Sanhedrin (Acts 22:30; Acts 23:1-10)			
	Jesus tells Paul that he will bear witness of him in Rome (Acts 23:11)			
	The plot against Paul's life (Acts 23:12-22)			
	Sent safely to Felix the governor (Acts 23:23-35)			
	Paul before Felix (Acts 24)			

59	Paul before Festus (Acts 25:1-12)			
	Paul's appeal honored - turning point towards Rome (Acts 25:12)	Journey to Rome		Assassination of Agrippina, the mother of Nero
	Paul before Agrippa (Acts 25:13 to Acts 26:32)			
	Paul departs for Rome and sails to Myra (Acts 27:1-5)			
	They sail to Fair Havens on Crete (Acts 27:6-8)			
	In spite of Paul's warning, they set sail again (Acts 27:9-12)			
	In the midst of a terrible storm they get shipwrecked on the island of Malta (Acts 27:13 to Acts 28:1)			
	At Malta (Acts 28:2-10)			
	Sails to Syracuse (Acts 28:11-12)			
	Sails to Rhegium then Puteoli (Acts 28:13)			

60	Arrives in Rome (Acts 28:14-16)	First Roman Imprisonment		
	Meets with the Jews (Acts 28:17-28)			
	61		Preaches the gospel without hindrance for two whole years in his rented house (Acts 28:30-31).	Philemon
Colossians				
Ephesians				
62	Released from Roman imprisonment		1 Timothy (c. 62-64)	
63	Further missionary work		Titus (c. 62-64)	
64				The Great Fire in Rome; Major persecution of Christianity begins
				Josephus pleads the interests of the Jews before Rome
			2 Timothy (c. 64-66)	Nero constructs the Domus Aurea
65				
66	Second imprisonment and martyrdom under Nero	Second Roman Imprisonment		The beginning of the Jewish Revolt against Rome

67				Josephus surrenders to the Romans
68				Nero commits suicide
69				Vespian prevails as the Emperor amidst civil war
70				Destruction of the temple under Titus

Vespian (AD 69–79)

* Chronology and dating are still disputed among scholars.

The Church at Antioch

- Started by people (Jews) who were scattered by the persecution of Stephen (diaspora) – Acts 11:19-21
- Importance is at Antioch these men began to preach the Gospel message to Greeks in addition to Jews. This was done through the help of the Holy Spirit (God was with them)
- The church at Jerusalem was concerned and sent Barnabus to investigate. He witnessed the grace of God to the Gentiles and went to get Saul (Paul) from his home of Tarsus
- Paul and Barnabus preached a whole year at Antioch and the disciples were first called Christians there. It was a Diverse Church (Acts 13:1)
- This became the new ‘home base’ for Paul’s ministry

Dietary Laws for the Israelites (Leviticus 11)

- May eat any animal that has a split hoof AND that chews the cud
- May NOT eat animals that walk on all fours and have paws
- May eat Sea Creatures that have Fins and Scales
- May not eat specific birds (e.g. Eagle, Vulture, Raven, Owl, Stork, Bat)
- May not eat flying insects that walk on all fours
 - May eat winged insects that have jointed legs and hop on ground (e.g. Locust, Grasshopper)

CLEAN	UNCLEAN
OX	CAMELS
SHEEP	RABBITS
LAMBS	PIGS
GOATS	LIZARDS
GAZELLES	EAGLES
ANTELOPES	SEA GULLS
DEER	OSTRICHES
MOST FISH	SHELL FISH
PIGEONS	STORKS
CRICKETS	BATS
GRASSHOPPERS	RATS
DOVES	GECKOS

See Acts 10:9-22 , 34-35 ; 11:1-4, 18

'The Just Shall Live By Faith' (Hab 2:2-4)

- FAITH
- BACKSLIDING
- APOSTASY
- UNBELIEF

COVENANTS

- What is a Covenant?
- With respect to covenants between God and man in Scripture, we may give the following definition: *A covenant is an unchangeable, divinely imposed legal agreement between God and man that stipulates the conditions of their relationship.*
- While God's covenants are an 'agreement', Man can never negotiate with God or change the terms of the covenant: he can only accept the covenant obligations or reject them.
- God's relationship to man has been defined by specific requirements and promises. God tells people how he wants them to act and also makes promises about how he will act toward them in various circumstances. He 'legalizes' them in the form of a Covenant.

RELEVANT KEY COVENANTS

- Did God form a Covenant with Adam and Eve?
- **The Covenant of Blessing:** Between God and Abraham. God promised to bless Abraham, make his name great, make him into a great nation, and bless all people through him. God was the mediator. (Gen 12, 13)
- **The Covenant of The Law** (conditional): Between God and the Israelites. It was Administered by Angels who relayed it to Moses. It was Moses who then acted as the Mediator between God and Man. (Exodus 19:3-8, 20, 21)
Three phases of Mosaic Covenant: **1. Ten Commandments** (expressing righteous will of God) **2. Judgements** (governing the social life of Israel) **3. Ordinances** (governing the religious life of Israel)
- **The Covenant of Grace** (unconditional): Between God and the people he will redeem. God promised to save all persons who accept his Son Jesus as their personal savior. Jesus is the mediator of this covenant (Heb 8:6, 9:15, 1Tim 2:5).

Who Gave Moses the Law?

- The 10 Commandments came directly from God
- While the Torah / Pentateuch does mention the Law being dispensed by Angels, it was confirmed by the Apostle Paul (Gal 3:19), by Deacon Stephen (Acts 7:53) and by the Hebrew writer (Heb 2:2)
- It was common knowledge among the 1st Century Jews that the Law of God (Mosaic Law) was presented to Moses by Angels acting as ‘messengers of God’ and not directly by God himself.
- According to Jewish historian, Josephus, “We have learned the noblest of our doctrines and the holiest of our laws from the ANGELS sent by God”.

THE LAW	GRACE
HAGAR/ ISHMAEL	SARAH / ISSAC
SLAVERY (SLAVES)	FREEDOM (HEIRS)
COVENANT OF MOUNT SINAI (JEHOVAH)	COVENANT OF MOUNT MORIAH (JEHOVAH JIREH)
OF HUMAN FLESH	OF DIVINE PROMISE
TO HOLD PEOPLE ACCOUNTABLE FOR SIN	TO REDEEM PEOPLE FROM PENALTY SIN
<u>WORKS</u> OF MAN	<u>WORK</u> OF JESUS
JUDIAZERS ARE LIKENED TO ISHMAEL WHO PERSECUTED ISSAC	GALATIANS ARE LIKENED TO ISSAC WHO WAS BEING PERSECUTED