

GRASPING GALATIANS

The Gospel of Grace

Overview



Galatians

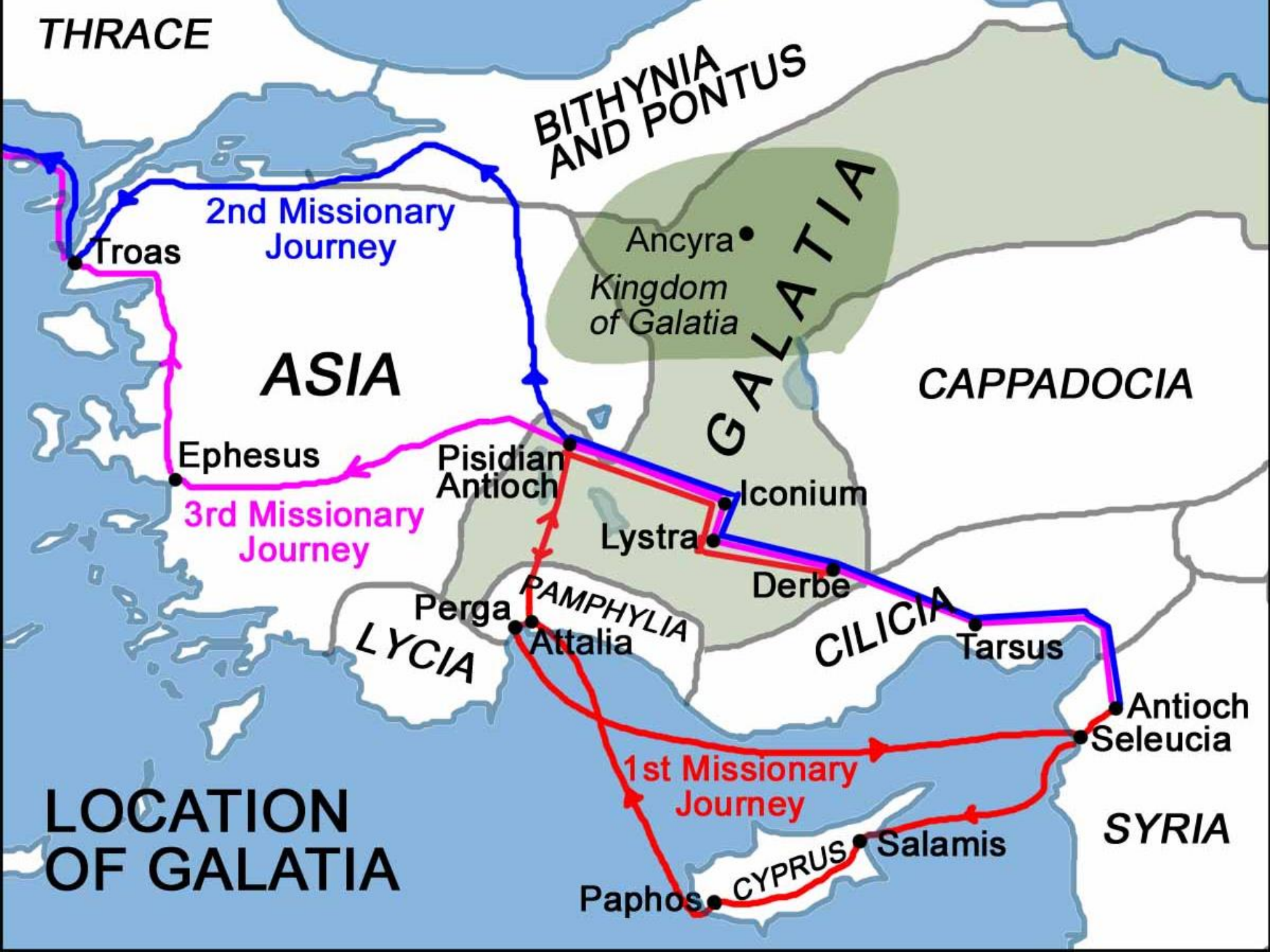


Galatians 1:1-2 Paul, an apostle,
(not of men, neither by man, but by
Jesus Christ, and God the Father,
who raised Him from the dead;)
And all the brethren which are with
me, unto the churches of Galatia:

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me, unto **the churches of Galatia:**

Galatia became a Roman province in 25 BC, and the province included people from many ethnic groups, including the “Celts” or “Galatians,” who had migrated to Asia Minor by 278 BC. In Paul’s day, the province was a large area that touched the Black Sea in the north and the Mediterranean in the south. As time passed, however, the province changed.

<https://zondervanacademic.com/blog/who-were-the-galatians>



THRACE

BITHYNIA
AND PONTUS

2nd Missionary
Journey

Troas

ASIA

Ancyra
*Kingdom
of Galatia*

GALATIA

CAPPADOCIA

Ephesus

3rd Missionary
Journey

Pisidian
Antioch

Iconium

Lystra

Derbe

Perga

Attalia

LYCIA

PAMPHYLIA

CILICIA

Tarsus

Antioch

Seleucia

SYRIA

1st Missionary
Journey

Salamis

CYPRUS

Paphos

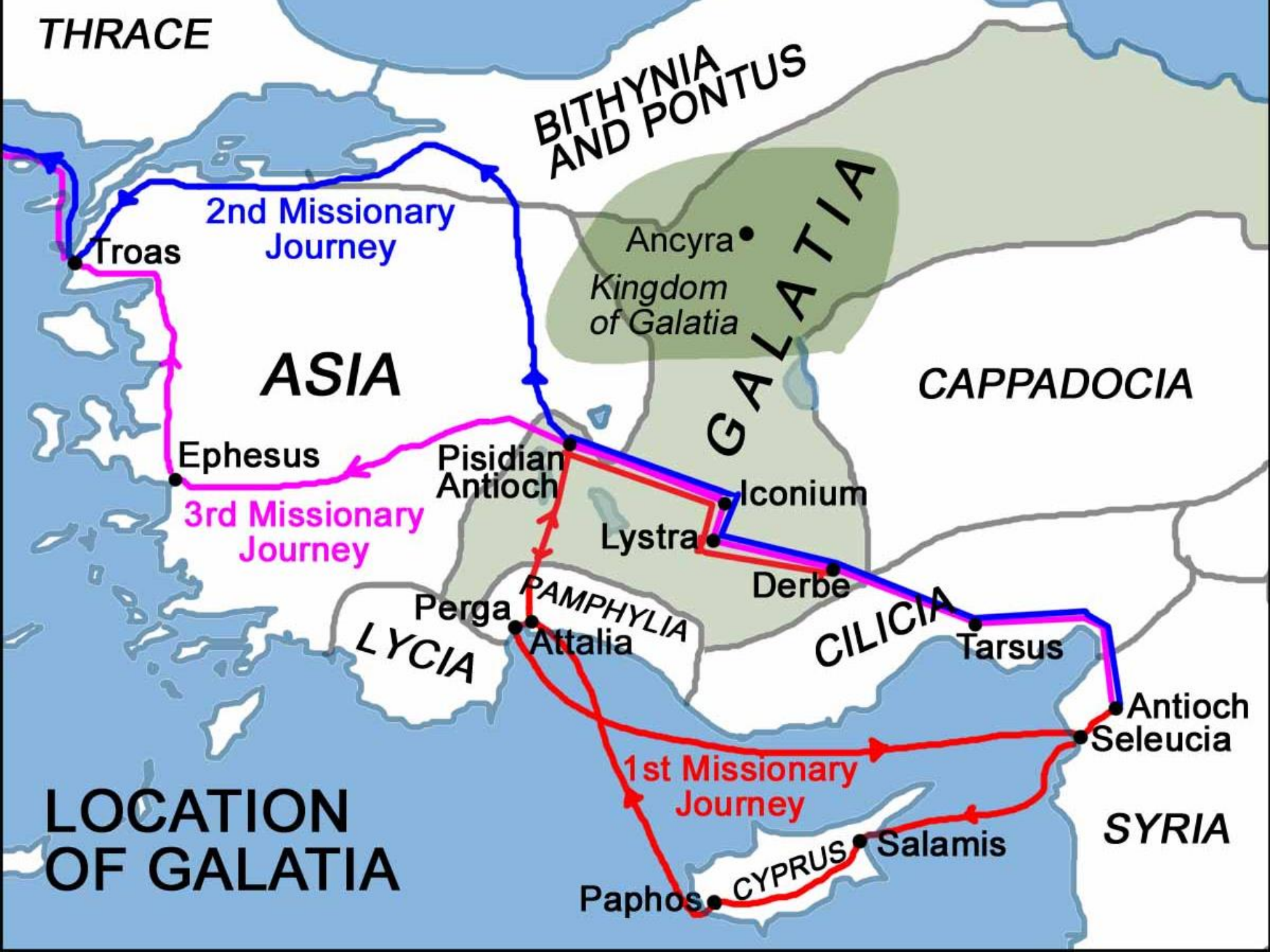
LOCATION
OF GALATIA

Galatians 1:8 But though we, or an angel from heaven, preach any other gospel unto you than that **which we have preached unto you**, let him be accursed.

Galatians 1:11 But I certify you, brethren, that **the gospel which was preached of me** is not after man.

Galatians 4:13-15 Ye know how through infirmity of the flesh **I preached the gospel unto you at the first.** And my temptation which was in my flesh **ye despised not, nor rejected; but received me** as an angel of God, *even* as Christ Jesus. Where is then the blessedness ye spake of? for I bear you record, that, if *it had been* possible, ye would have plucked out your own eyes, and have given them to me.

Galatians 4:18-19 But *it is* good to be zealously affected always in *a good thing*, and **not only when I am present with you**. My little children, of whom I travail in birth again until Christ be formed in you,



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Who were the recipients?

Galatians 4:8-9 Howbeit then, when ye knew not God, ye did service unto them which by nature are no gods. But now, after that ye have known God, or rather are known of God, how turn ye again to the weak and beggarly elements, whereunto ye desire again to be in bondage?

Paul's Letter to the
Galatians



W

N

E

history: to **where** was galatians written?

- South Galatia - Roman province
- Visit on first missionary journey (Acts 13:14-14:22)
- write on first journey from Syrian Antioch
- 47-48 AD



The Epistles of Paul *Galatians*

audience: the churches of Northern Galatia, written from Ephesus

date: 54-55 AD

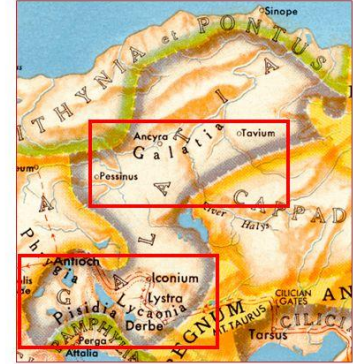
themes: validity of Paul's apostolic mission
acceptance of Gentiles into the community (Jerusalem Council, Peter's duplicity)
covenant in Christ fulfills covenant with Abraham, the Law is no longer needed
freedom in faith



The Epistle to the *Galatians*

Background and Introduction

- **Written by Paul from Syrian Antioch in ~AD 48-52**
 - Although some favor a later date, e.g. 52-57 BC (3rd missionary tour)
 - Probably composed when Paul was on his way to the Jerusalem
 - Council (*Acts 15*)
 - Therefore *Galatians* could be the earliest letter of Paul and possibly the earliest book in the NT.
- **Written to Gentile Christians in Galatia**
 - Located in Asia Minor
 - Was it written to the church in the Northern (Pessinus, Ankyra, Tavium) or Southern parts of Galatia (Iconium, Lystra, Derbe)?



The North Galatian view holds that the epistle was written very soon after Paul's second visit to Galatia (Acts 18:23). In this view, the visit to Jerusalem, mentioned in Galatians 2:1–10, is identical with that of Acts 15, which is spoken of as a thing of the past. Consequently, the epistle seems to have been written after the Council of Jerusalem. The similarity between this epistle and the epistle to the Romans has led to the conclusion that they were both written at roughly the same time, during Paul's stay in Macedonia in roughly 56–57.

The South Galatian view holds that Paul wrote Galatians before or shortly after the First Jerusalem Council, probably on his way to it, and that it was written to churches he had presumably planted during either his time in Tarsus (he would have traveled a short distance, since Tarsus is in Cilicia) after his first visit to Jerusalem as a Christian, or during his first missionary journey, when he traveled throughout southern Galatia.

The relationship between Acts 15 and Gal 2:1–10 suggests it was written for northern Galatia. This is one of the strongest arguments for the northern-Galatian view. Those who support the north Galatian view argue that Acts 15 refers to the same events as Gal 2:1–10. On this view, the chronology of Paul's visits to Jerusalem was as follows: Acts 9:26–28 = Gal 1:18; Acts 11:30/12:25 is skipped in Galatians; Acts 15:1–35 = Gal 2:1–10.

The arguments for identifying Acts 15 with Gal 2:1–10 are quite impressive.

The subject in both texts is the same: circumcision.

The place is the same: Jerusalem.

The people are the same: James, Peter, John, Paul, and Barnabas.

The decision was the same: circumcision was not required.

<https://zondervanacademic.com/blog/who-were-the-galatians>

If Galatians were addressed to churches founded on Paul's first journey, Paul would not have written in Gal 1:21, "Then I came into the regions of Syria and Cilicia," but instead, "Then I came to Syria and Cilicia and on to you." But this argument fails to recognize that 1:21 does not refer to the first missionary journey but to the interval between Acts 9:30 and 11:25.

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A third theory is that Galatians 2:1–10 describes Paul and Barnabas' visit to Jerusalem described in Acts 11:30 and 12:25. This theory holds that the epistle was written before the Council was convened, possibly making it the earliest of Paul's epistles. According to this theory, the revelation mentioned (Gal 2:2) corresponds with the prophecy of Agabus (Acts 11:27–28). This view holds that the private speaking about the gospel shared among the Gentiles precludes the Acts 15 visit.

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If the issue were settled in Acts 11:30/12:25, what need would there have been for the Acts 15 council?

BIBLE TIMELINE

Galatians 1:15-19 But when it was the good pleasure of God, who separated me from my mother's womb, and called me through His grace, to reveal His Son in me, that I might preach Him among the Gentiles, I didn't immediately confer with flesh and blood, nor did I go up to Jerusalem to those who were apostles before me, but I went away into Arabia. Then I returned to Damascus. Then after three years I went up to Jerusalem to visit Peter, and stayed with him fifteen days. But of the other apostles I saw no one, except James, the Lord's brother.



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Jesus crucified and resurrected – 33 AD

Saul persecuted Church 34AD

Saul saw Jesus – converted 35 AD?

Galatians 1:17 Neither went I up to Jerusalem to them which were apostles before me; but I went into Arabia, and returned again unto Damascus.

How long did this take?

Galatians 1:18-19 Then **after three years I went up to Jerusalem to see Peter**, and abode with him fifteen days. But other of the apostles saw I none, save James the Lord's brother.

3 years from conversion, or from return to Damascus?

Jesus crucified and resurrected – 33 AD

Saul persecuted Church 34AD?

Saul saw Jesus – converted 35 AD?

Galatians 1:21 Then I came to the regions of Syria and Cilicia.

Galatians 2:1 Then after a period of fourteen years I went up again to Jerusalem with Barnabas, taking Titus also with me.

Went up to Jerusalem with Barnabas 51 AD?

- 33 AD – Jesus' crucifixion and resurrection
- 33 AD – Stephen was martyred
- 34 AD – Philip met the Ethiopian eunuch.
- 35 AD – Saul has Damascus road experience
- 37 AD – Saul went to Jerusalem (Gal 1/Acts 9)
- 41 AD – Cornelius had vision, met with Simon Peter
- 43 AD – Barnabas went to Tarsus to find Saul
- 44 AD – Herod Agrippa kills James, and dies himself
- 45 AD – Saul met with Sergius Paulus
- 52 AD – Paul went up to Jerusalem with Barnabas and Titus for the "Jerusalem Council" of Acts 15/Gal 2:1-10

Ussher

The Annals of the World

Galatians 1:18-19 Then **after three years I went up to Jerusalem to see Peter**, and abode with him fifteen days. But other of the apostles saw I none, save James the Lord's brother.

Acts 9:26-27 And **when Saul was come to Jerusalem**, he assayed to join himself to the disciples: but they were all afraid of him, and believed not that he was a disciple. But Barnabas took him, and brought *him* to the apostles, and declared unto them how he had seen the Lord in the way, and that he had spoken to him, and how he had preached boldly at Damascus in the name of Jesus.

“Galatians 2:1–10 describes Paul and Barnabas' visit to Jerusalem described in Acts 11:30 and 12:25.”

Acts 11:29-30 Then the disciples, every man according to his ability, determined to send relief unto the brethren which dwelt in Judaea: Which also they did, and sent it to the elders by the hands of Barnabas and Saul.

Acts 12:25 And Barnabas and Saul returned from Jerusalem, when they had fulfilled *their* ministry, and took with them John, whose surname was Mark.

Acts 12:21-23 And upon a set day Herod, arrayed in royal apparel, sat upon his throne, and made an oration unto them. And the people gave a shout, *saying, It is the voice of a god, and not of a man.* And immediately the angel of the Lord smote him, because he gave not God the glory: and he was eaten of worms, and gave up the ghost.



JUDAEA, Herodian Kings Agrippa I (37-44AD)

Æ Prutah (3.04 gm) Year 6 (41-42 CE) BACILEWC AGRIPA
Umbrella-like canopy / Three ears of barley between L S (date)

Acts 13:1-2 Now there were in the church that was at Antioch certain prophets and teachers; as Barnabas, and Simeon that was called Niger, and Lucius of Cyrene, and Manaen, which had been brought up with Herod the tetrarch, and Saul. As they ministered to the Lord, and fasted, the Holy Ghost said, Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them.

Acts 13:3-5 And when they had fasted and prayed, and laid *their* hands on them, they sent *them* away. So they, being sent forth by the Holy Ghost, departed unto Seleucia; and from thence they sailed to Cyprus. And when they were at Salamis, they preached the word of God in the synagogues of the Jews: and they had also John to *their* minister.

Acts 13:6-8 And when they had gone through the isle unto Paphos, they found a certain sorcerer, a false prophet, a Jew, whose name *was* Barjesus: Which was with the **deputy of the country, Sergius Paulus, a prudent man**; who called for Barnabas and Saul, and desired to hear the word of God. But Elymas the sorcerer (for so is his name by interpretation) withstood them, seeking to turn away the deputy from the faith.



A remarkable memorial of this proconsul was recently (1887) discovered at Rome. On a boundary stone of Claudius his name is found, among others, as having been appointed (A.D. 47) one of the curators of the banks and the channel of the river Tiber. After serving his three years as proconsul at Cyprus, he returned to Rome, where he held the office referred to.

EASTON'S BIBLE DICTIONARY

Galatians 1:18-19 Then **after three years I went up to Jerusalem to see Peter**, and abode with him fifteen days. But other of the apostles saw I none, save James the Lord's brother.

Galatians 2:1 **Then after a period of fourteen years I went up again to Jerusalem** with Barnabas, taking Titus also with me.

**IF Galatians 2:1-10 = Acts 11:30 & 12:25
THEN Galatians 2:1-10 occurred ca. 44AD**

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Since Galatians 2:10 occurred 17 years after
Saul's turn to Christ, this view would have
Saul's conversion occurring in 27/28 AD!!

IF Galatians 2:1-10 = Acts 15 Council
THEN Galatians 2:1-10 occurred ca. 51/52AD

**IF Galatians 2:1-10 = Acts 15 Council
THEN Galatians 2:1-10 occurred ca. 51/52AD**

Since Galatians 2:10 occurred 17 years after
Saul's turn to Christ, this view would have
Saul's conversion occurring in 35/36 AD

Outline of the Book of Galatians

Salutation (1:1–5)

No other gospel: Paul expresses displeasure that the community has turned from the gospel (1:6–10)

The past of Paul, including his life in Judaism (1:13–14), his "apocalypse" from God, often understood as the Conversion of Paul (1:15–16), and his early ministry (1:17–24)

a meeting with the "pillar apostles" in Jerusalem, possibly the Council of Jerusalem reported in Acts 15 (2:1–10)

The Paul/Cephas Incident at Antioch, where Cephas backed down from his previous table fellowship with Gentiles (2:11–14)

Paul's speech expressing that Jews, like Gentiles, are declared righteous by faith (2:15–21)

Outline of the Book of Galatians *(cont.)*

A Consideration of Law or Faith (3:1–14)

Law and Promise (3:15–20)

Slaves and Sons (3:21–4:7)

Sons of God (3:26)

Concern for the Galatians (4:8–20)

Allegorical Interpretation of Hagar and Sarah (4:21–5:1)

Christian Freedom (5:1–15)

Love thy neighbour (5:14)

Works of the Flesh (5:19–21)

Fruit of the Spirit (5:22–23)

The Law of Christ (6:1–10)

Final Warning and Benediction (6:11–18)

Outline of the Book of Galatians

- I. The Gospel of Grace Defended (1:1-2:21)**
 - A. Introduction (1:1-9)**
 - 1. Salutation: the ground of grace (1:1-5)**
 - 2. Situation: the departure from grace (1:6-9)**
 - B. Gospel of grace given by divine revelation (1:10-24)**
 - C. Gospel of grace approved by Jerusalem (2:1-10)**
 - D. Gospel of grace vindicated by Peter (2:11-21)**
- II. The Gospel of Grace Explained (3:1-4:31)**
 - A. Holy Spirit is given by faith, not by works (3:1-5)**
 - B. Abraham justified by faith, not by works (3:6-9)**
 - C. Justification is by faith, not by the Law (3:10-4:11)**
 - D. Galatians blessed by faith, not the Law (4:12-20)**
 - E. Law and grace cannot coexist (4:21-31)**

Outline of the Book of Galatians *(cont.)*

- III. The Gospel of Grace Applied (5:1-6:18)**
 - A. Position of liberty: “Stand fast” (5:1-12)**
 - B. Practice of liberty: love one another (5:13-15)**
 - C. Power for liberty: walk in the spirit (5:16-26)**
 - D. Performance in liberty: do good to all (6:1-10)**
 - E. Conclusion (6:11-18)**

Seek His holy will!

**HAPPY SABBATH
DAY!**

KEEP IT HOLY!

**HAPPY SABBATH
DAY!**

**KEEP IT
WHOLLY!**

**HAPPY SABBATH
DAY!**

KEEP IT HOLY!

**HAPPY SABBATH
DAY!**

*Sabbath4CoGs
Chatroom*

**Thy
Word
is
Truth**

John 17:17



Truth On The Web Ministries



WWW.TRUTHONTHEWEB.ORG

Eph 6:17 And take..the sword of the
spirit, which is the word of God.



THANK YOU!

Church of God at Woodstock