

Questions on Galatians chapter 3

1. In what way were the Galatians foolish? What is meant by “Christ... crucified among you? Verse 1.

2. What did Paul want to learn? What is the answer to his question? Verse 2.

3. What two systems are contrasted by the terms Spirit and flesh? What had they suffered? Does Paul still hold out hope for them? Verses 3-4.

4. What did the personal experience of the Galatians testify in answer to this rhetorical question? Verse 5.

5. Was the faith that was accounted to Abraham for righteousness or justification the kind that responds to a sensational evangelist at a revival or a life of faith based on the promises of God? Verse 6.

6. Since Abraham himself was justified by faith and not by perfect obedience to Law or by circumcision, what can be said about those who are justified by faith? Verse 7.

7. What two things in the promise made to Abraham are prophesied about who would be blessed and the method of justification? Verses 8-9.

8. Why are those seeking to be justified on the basis of perfect obedience to the Law under the curse? Why is it evident from the testimony of the Scriptures that man is not justified on the basis of law-keeping? Verses 10-11. (See Habakkuk 2:4)

9. What is the difference between the system of justification by faith and justification by law? What is the basis for legal justification and justification by faith? Verse 12.

10. What was the curse of the Law? How did Christ redeem us from the curse? What does verse fourteen tell about why Jesus became a curse for us and why he suffered the penalty of sin in our behalf? Verses 13-14.

11. If a covenant made between men cannot be changed, what could be said about a divine covenant? Verse 15.

12. What seed or descendant of Abraham was the spiritual fulfillment of the covenant God made with him long before the Law was given? Verse 16.

13. Why couldn't the Law make void the promise? What would keep the inheritance from being a promise? Verses 17-18.

14. If the Law does not make void the promise and if it cannot confer righteousness or justification, why did God send it? How long was the Law to last? Verse 19.

15. How many parties does a mediator always represent? What is significant in that the law was given by a mediator but the promise was not? Verse 20.

16. Why ask if the Law was against the promises of God? Why couldn't righteousness (justification) come by the Law or any law? Verse 21.

17. Instead of giving life, what did the Law do? What kind of faith is involved in order that the promise of the faith of Jesus Christ (or the gospel) might be given to them that believe? Verse 22.

18. What was “the faith which should afterward be revealed”? How long were they “kept under the law”? Verse 23.

19. How was the Law like a schoolmaster or a tutor? Did Paul say that “faith only” would justify? Verse 24.

20. In this and the previous verse, can “faith” be understood to be the gospel of Christ? Why do we not offer animal sacrifices, observe the Sabbath, use instrumental music in worship, or observe the dietary laws and feast days of the Law? Verse 25.

21. Now that the Law has been abrogated, how do we become children of God? Verse 26.

22. How do we become children of God through faith? How do we get into (into union or fellowship) with Christ? How many put on Christ (that is, become objects of divine favor)? Verse 27.

23. Does this passage teach that there are no national, social, or sexual distinctions or that these have nothing to do with their spiritual relationship with God? Verse 28.

24. How does this relationship affect the promise? How big is the word “if” in this verse?
Verse 29.