

# **SURVEY QUESTIONS ON THE BOOK OF GALATIANS**

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## **CHAPTER 1**

1. Who was the author?
2. How does the author describe himself?
3. What does Paul affirm about Jesus' resurrection?
4. Who joined Paul in commending this letter?
5. To whom was the letter addressed?
6. What blessing was called upon the Galatians?
7. Why does Paul say Jesus gave himself for us?
8. Jesus' deliverance of us was according to whose will?
9. Why did Paul marvel at the Galatian Christians?
10. What does the apostle mean by "which is not another"?
11. What had the troublers done among the Galatians?
12. Whom did Paul mean "even if we preach" any other gospel?
13. What is to happen to men or angels who preach any gospel other than that delivered by the apostles? (Acts 2:42)
14. If one preaches to please men what is true?
15. What did Paul make known to the Galatian saints?
16. State the positive and negative of Paul's affirmation on how he received the gospel.
17. To what extent did Paul persecute the church of God?
18. How far does Paul say he had advanced in the Jew's religion?
19. For what was Paul so extremely zealous?

20. To whom does Paul give credit for his own live birth?
21. After Paul's call and conversion (Acts 9:1-19; 22:16) what, according to Galatians 1:17, did he not do?
22. How long after his conversion did he go up to Jerusalem?
23. How long did he stay with Peter in Jerusalem?
24. Whom did Paul see in Jerusalem besides Peter?
25. Where did Paul work after his first trip to Jerusalem?
26. Which congregations did Paul say at the time did not know him by face?
27. What had the Judean churches heard about Paul?
28. How did those Judean churches react toward Paul's conversion and zeal for Christ?

## **CHAPTER TWO**

29. About the year 50 AD Paul again went to Jerusalem. Why, according to Acts 15:1-2, did he go?
30. This was fourteen years after Paul's conversion. Who was with him?
31. Why, according to Galatians 2:2, did Paul go to Jerusalem?
32. What did Paul communicate to those "of reputation" (elders and apostles – Acts 15:6) in Jerusalem?
33. Why did Paul desire to present his message privately to those of reputation in Jerusalem?
34. What could have occurred to cause Paul to have "run in vain" on his trip to Jerusalem? (cf. Acts 21:27-31)
35. Even though Paul and Barnabas had sought a private meeting with the apostles and elders at Jerusalem, what occurred?
36. How did Paul and Barnabas meet the challenge of false brethren brought into the Jerusalem meeting?
37. What does Paul say of his regard for men supposedly in high station?

38. What is meant by “God shows personal favoritism to no man”?
39. How does Paul contrast his primary work in the gospel with that of Peter?
40. Whom does Paul say seemed to be pillars in the church at Jerusalem?
41. How did Cephas (Peter), James and John show their approval of the work of Paul and Barnabas among the Gentiles?
42. Why was this approval by James, Cephas and John such a devastating blow to the contentions of the Judaizing teachers?
43. What did Paul affirm was the only request the Jewish brethren made to him concerning his work among the Gentiles?
44. Before certain Jews came from Jerusalem to Antioch, how was Peter dealing with the Gentile saints?
45. After certain saints came to Antioch from James how did Peter react?
46. Why did Peter withdraw his association from the Gentile Christians?
47. How did the other Jews react when they saw Peter segregate himself from the Gentile saints?
48. What did Barnabas do when he saw the other Jews segregate themselves from the Gentile saints?
49. When Paul saw the hypocrisy of Peter and the other Jews what did he do? (See verses 11 and 14.)
50. What does Paul mean by the expression “Jews by nature and not sinners of the Gentiles”?
51. In which verse of scripture does Paul affirm twice that a man is not justified by the works of the law?
52. What does Paul say concerning those who build up false systems they have torn down?
53. Paul said that he had died to the law that he might what?
54. How is one crucified with Christ? (Colossians 3:5; Romans 8:13, Galatians 5:24)

55. How could Paul say “Christ lives in me”?
56. Even though Paul was in the flesh, by what did he live?
57. If man can obtain righteousness through the law of Moses or a code of conduct by man, what is true?

### **CHAPTER THREE**

58. Why would Paul speak of his hearers as “O foolish Galatians”?
59. What did the apostle mean by “who has bewitched you”?
60. How was it possible that the Galatians’ eyes had seen “Jesus Christ...clearly portrayed among you as crucified”?
61. Paul contrasts the system of Moses with that of Christ with what question in Galatians 3:2? (cf. John 1:17)
62. What question in 3:3 shows the law demanded an outward compliance?
63. Paul’s question in 3:4 alludes to the need to suffer for Christ. What does he say about such in I Thessalonians 3:4?
64. What question in 3:5 contrasts the lack of power among the teachers of the law with the administration of the apostles?
65. Paul uses whose faith to show that the real help from God comes through obedient faith?
66. After saying God counted Abraham’s faith for righteousness what does Paul conclude?
67. According to Galatians 3:8 what did the scriptures foresee? Explain.
68. What did the scriptures say in Isaiah 60:3 concerning the Gentiles? (cf. Isaiah 49:6; 62:1-2)
69. Those blessed with believing Abraham are what?

70. The law given at Sinai, like a legal code, condemned any and all who broke it as transgressors. Write out the text Paul quoted to show the truth of this?
71. Since the scripture affirmed “the just shall live by faith,” (Habakkuk 2:4) Paul concluded what is evident?
72. Although the law is not of the faith, the man of faith who kept those laws was able to do what?
73. Christ died to redeem all men from the curse of sin; in so doing He also redeemed the Jews from what?
74. How did Christ redeem the Jews from the curse of the law?
75. Give the reference under the law and in Galatians that says, “He who is hanged is accursed of God”?
76. By becoming a curse on the cross, Jesus not only redeemed those under the law from its curse, but also made it possible for whose blessing to come upon whom?
77. Along with the blessing of Abraham, God’s people receive what, through faith (Greek – the faith)? See Ephesians 5:18 and Colossians 3:16 and explain.
78. What is true when even a man’s covenant is confirmed?
79. When God made eternal promises to Abraham and his seed, to whom did the word “seed” apply?
80. How many years after the see promise (Genesis 12:3) did Moses give the law at Sinai?
81. If the law given at Sinai could have annulled the covenant made by the promise to Abraham what would have been true?
82. What was the promise to Abraham? (Genesis 12:3; 22:18)
83. Why can the promise of an eternal inheritance not be through the law?
84. Tell the purpose of the law and explain?

85. The law was added or brought in until what time?
86. Name two other inspired sources that tell us the law came to Moses through the work or direction of angels. (Acts 7:53; Hebrews 2:2)
87. Who was the mediator of the law? (Exodus 20:17-19)
88. Whom did Moses mediate between?
89. What strong answer does Paul give to the question “Is the law then against the promises of God?”
90. If it had been possible for a moral or legal code to be given through which a man could have obtained eternal life, what would have been true?
91. Why have the scriptures confined all (Jews and Gentiles) under sin? (cf. Isaiah 53:6; Romans 3:10-12)
92. The promise which is fulfilled by faith in Jesus Christ is given to those (sinners) who do what?
93. Why were the Jews kept under guard before faith was possible in Christ?
94. What was the law to the Jews?
95. The law was their schoolmaster or tutor to bring them to Christ that they might be justified by what?
96. After faith in Christ became possible for the Jew, what was no longer true?
97. Paul tells the Galatian Christians, “You are all sons of God” by what?
98. Galatians 3:27 makes it clear that all who are sons of God by faith (3:26) were what?
99. Relate Galatians 3:28 to feelings of superiority based on race, gender, caste, or class distinction.
100. Having been baptized to put on Christ, whose seed are we?
101. Jews and Gentiles, who by obedient faith are Christ’s, are therefore “what two things?” (Romans 9:3; Philippians 3:3, 9)

## CHAPTER FOUR

102. Paul's statement concerning the common law of his time says a child did not have authority until it was granted by whom?
103. Paul uses the example of an underage child and a slave to illustrate what point?
104. Discuss some things related to the term "fullness of time."
105. What are Paul's two affirmatives about Christ's birth?
106. Paul states our Lord was born under the law to do what?
107. Those under the law were redeemed that they might receive what?
108. Because we are sons of God, what has God done?
109. How does the spirit of Christ live in the sanctified child of God? (Ephesians 3:17; 5:18; Romans 8:9; Galatians 3:14; 4:19)
110. Here Paul shows by the use of "Abba," from the language (Aramaic) that Christ used on earth, we can approach God and call Him by what loving term?
111. Being in Christ, Jews and Gentiles are no longer slaves but, as sons, are what?
112. Before they knew God, what had the Galatians served?
113. Paul makes it clear that being a child of God means not only do we know God but...?
114. Paul told the Galatians that, by turning to the law, they were turning again to that which was weak and beggarly and such manifested a desire on their part to again do what?
115. What was the Galatian Christians doing that caused Paul to say he was afraid for them?
116. List some holidays under the law (Leviticus 23:1-8; I Chronicles 23:31; Colossians 16), and tell how we must deal with religious holidays.

117. What did Paul fear about his labor among the Galatians?
118. What did Paul mean, “I urge you to become as I am”? (See Philippians 3:4-7.)
119. What did Paul mean, “I am as you are”? (See I Corinthians 9:19-22.)
120. In spite of or through what had Paul preached the gospel among the Galatians?
121. Tell how the Galatians had received Paul and what they would have done for him had it been possible?
122. Their previous reception of Paul had been good for them. With regard to this, what did he ask them?
123. Since the Judaizing teachers sought the Gentiles as converts to circumcision how did they pursue the Galatians?
124. When the Judaizing teachers excluded the Gentiles because they were not circumcised what was their aim?
125. Paul told the Galatians it was good to always do what?
126. What analogy does Paul use to show his deep concern for the Galatians’ restoration?
127. How is Christ formed in the believer? (See Ephesians 3:17; Romans 10:17.)
128. Why did Paul wish he could be with the Galatians and change his tone?
129. What question did Paul ask those who were seeking to be under the law?
130. What did Paul say was written in the law about Abraham’s two sons?
131. How does Paul contrast the two births of Abraham’s sons?
132. Paul says the birth of these two sons were what?
133. The two sons represented what two things? (Hebrews 9:15; 10:9)
134. Identify the two mountains the two sons represented. (cf. Hebrews 12:22)
135. Identify by location the two cities represented by the two sons. (cf. Hebrews 12:22)



136. Paul speaks of the heavenly city, Jerusalem (cf. Hebrews 11:10, 16) as what?
137. What prophet had spoken of the barren having more children than she who had taken the husband?
138. How did Paul apply Isaiah's (54:1) prophecy (cf. Galatians 3:29)?
139. Of whom does the apostle speak when he says "he who was born according to the flesh"? (See Genesis 21:8-9)
140. In what sense can it be said Isaac was born according to the Spirit? (See Genesis 16:1-4; 18:9-14; 21:1-7; Romans 9:8-9.)
141. In reference to persecution what does Paul mean by "even so it is now"? (See I Thessalonians 1:14-16.)
142. Quote the statement from the Old Testament that is a prophecy concerning the fleshly descendants of Abraham. (Genesis 21:10)
143. Who made this statement in the time of Abraham?
144. Who were the ones cast out? (Romans 9:8; 10:21)
145. Not only does the Spirit say Christians are children of Abraham (Galatians 3:29), but we are also children of the "free woman." Who is this?

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

146. In the context of the Galatian letter, what does Paul mean, "stand fast therefore in the liberty by which Christ has made us free"?
147. What does Paul mean when he says, "Do not be entangled with a yoke of bondage"?
148. If one accepts circumcision as a necessary religious requirement, what is true?
149. If a person accepts the necessity of being circumcised, what does he become debtor to do?
150. Why is the conclusion stated in the answer to question 149 true?

151. What did Paul mean when he told the Galatians, “You have become estranged from Christ”?
152. What had caused the Galatians to fall from grace?
153. We through the Spirit eagerly wait for the hope of righteousness by what means?
154. What are the implications of the statement “neither circumcision nor uncircumcision avails anything”?
155. Although the fact that being circumcised or uncircumcised avails nothing, what does avail?
156. What had hindered the Galatians in obeying the truth? (Galatians 4:17; 6:12-13; cf. Acts 15:1-2)
157. The insistence of the necessity of circumcision and keeping the law did not come from the Lord who called them but from whom? (Acts 15:1-2; Galatians 5:12)
158. What illustration does Paul use concerning the danger of false teaching, which he had used with the Corinthians? (I Corinthians 5:6; cf. Mark 8:15)
159. Paul expressed what concerning their mind or attitude toward his message?
160. Paul said the troublemakers in Galatia would bear what?
161. If Paul were still preaching circumcision, what two things would he have avoided?
162. What did Paul say he could wish?
163. Explain what this means, “You brethren, have been called to liberty; only do not use liberty as an opportunity for the flesh”?
164. Saints are to serve one another through what?
165. A Christian can fulfill the requirements of the law always if acting by what rule?
166. Christians who bite and devour one another must be careful lest they do what?

167. How does one walk in the Spirit? (cf. I John 1:7; Psalm 119:105; II Corinthians 4:4, 6)
168. When we walk according to the words of the Holy Spirit, we will not do what?
169. What conflict in the makeup of a person does Paul speak of? (Galatians 5:17)
170. When one is led by the teachings of the Spirit he is not under what?
171. Give a definition or synonym of these works of the flesh:
- (1) Adultery
  - (2) Fornication
  - (3) Uncleanness (cf. Romans 1:24)
  - (4) Lasciviousness
  - (5) Idolatry
  - (6) Sorcery
  - (7) Hatred
  - (8) Contentions
  - (9) Jealousies
  - (10) Outbursts of Wrath
  - (11) Selfish ambitions
  - (12) Dissensions
  - (13) Heresies
  - (14) Envy
  - (15) Murders
  - (16) Drunkenness
  - (17) Revelries
  - (18) And the like
172. Not counting the phrase “and such like,” how many works of the flesh does the apostle enumerate in Galatians 5:19-21?
173. How do we know this was not the first time Paul had warned the Galatians about the works of the flesh?
174. The kingdom of Christ into which God’s people have been translated (Colossians 1:13) was founded during the lifetime of the apostles (Mark 9:1; acts 2:36-41), how do the scriptures describe our eternal inheritance in the kingdom? (Matthew 25:34; John 14:1-3; Hebrews 9:24; 10:34; Philippians 3:20; I Peter 1:4)
175. How are the fruits of the Spirit produced in one’s life? (Colossians 3:5, 16; I Peter 2:2; II Peter 1:5-9; I John 2:5)
176. Give a definition or synonym of these fruits of the Spirit.

1. Love
  2. Joy
  3. Peace
  4. Longsuffering
  5. Kindness
  6. Goodness
  7. Faithfulness
  8. Gentleness
  9. Self-control
177. Tell how one goes about crucifying the flesh (cf., Colossians 3:5).
178. Explain living in the Spirit and walking by the Spirit.
179. Explain the three points made by Paul in Galatians 5:26.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

180. Explain in what spirit we are to seek to restore one who is overtaken in a fault?
181. What is the New Testament of Christ called in Galatians 6:2? (cf. Romans 3:27; 8:2; James 1:27)
182. How can we fulfill the law of Christ in relation to our brothers?
183. What is true if a person thinks he is something when he is nothing?
184. If a person examines his service for the Lord what will he be able to do?
185. In the context of Galatians 6 we are told not only to share in the burden of others but also to do what?
186. What does Galatians 6:6 teach us about the support of those who preach the gospel? (cf. I Corinthians 9:9, 10, 14)
187. What is true in agriculture that is also true in the moral and spiritual realm?
188. Tell what happens when one sows to the flesh and give examples.

189. What does one reap if he sows to the things of the Spirit?
190. Why should saints not grow weary in well doing?
191. As we have opportunity we are to do good unto whom?
192. What is meant by the household of faith?
193. What two statements by Paul in Galatians cause some to believe his thorn in the flesh involved his eyes? (Galatians 4:15; 6:11; cf. II Corinthians 12:7)
194. What motivate those who sought to compel the Gentiles to be circumcised?
195. Why were the Jews so zealous for a carnal system; that is, the way of circumcision? (Galatians 3:13; 5:11; 6:12-13; cf. I Corinthians 1:23)
196. The Judaizers did not keep the law themselves. What, therefore, was their motive in having Gentiles undergo circumcision?
197. Paul said, "God forbid that I should glory except" where?
198. What did Paul mean by saying the world through Christ "has been crucified to me and I to the world"?
199. In Christ it makes no difference if one is circumcised (a Jew) or uncircumcised (a Gentile), but what does count?
200. What rule is Paul speaking of in Galatians 6:16?
201. Who is the Israel of God? (Romans 2:28-29; Colossians 2:11; Philippians 3:3)
202. Describe some ways Paul had acquired the marks of the Lord Jesus in his body (Acts 14:19; 16:19-24; II Corinthians 11:22-28).
203. How did Paul close the letter to the Galatians as he did all his letters?