

condemn, because no man can fulfill it perfectly (3:10-11). Since justification cannot therefore come through the Law, it must come in some other way. The only way left open is through faith apart from the Law.

Several arguments buttress Paul's main themes. 1) If salvation could come through the Law, then Christ died in vain (2:21). 2) The Christian life is the life of the Holy Spirit. If Christians begin living in and by the Spirit, it would be foolishness to return to living in and by the flesh (3:2-5). 3) The promises to Abraham come to those who have faith, not to the circumcised (3:6-9, 15-22). 4) The Law curses all who are under it. Since Christ bore that curse, Christians should not put themselves under it again (3:10-14). 5) The Law is for prisoners and children. Christians, being free and full sons (heirs), should not return to prison or childhood (3:23-4:7). 6) The Law is a yoke of slavery. It would be foolishness to exchange the freedom of Christ for bondage.

Paul also says that new life should be fruitful and fulfill the law of Christ. Its freedom is not, therefore, license, but liberty (5:13-6:10).

#### Questions:

What was Paul's illness (4:13)? To whom was Galatians written? When was it written? When did Paul visit Arabia? How long was he there? Why did he go there? What was the basis for Peter's defection...particularly seeing his involvement in the work with the Gentiles in Acts 10?

#### Keys to Galatians:

Paul's astonishment at the Galatians' apparent departure from grace is the reason for much of the tension and force of this letter (cf. 1:6). His own testimony to the grace of the gospel (1:17-20) is a major argument against the Judaizers...his gospel had been one of grace only.

The third major theme is Paul's great love for the Galatian Christians (4:12-20). His concern for them and his anger against their false teachers were so great because his love for them was so great.

#### Archaeology:

When the Celts or Galli (Gauls) moved into Europe in the third century BC, one branch was invited in Anatolia (Asia Minor) by the king of Bithynia to serve as mercenaries in his army. Many thousands came and soon laid claim