

## Galatians Study Questions

### Galatians 3:11-22

<sup>11</sup> Now that no one is justified by the Law before God is evident; for, "The righteous man shall live by faith." <sup>12</sup> However, the Law is not of faith; on the contrary, "He who practices them shall live by them." <sup>13</sup> Christ redeemed us from the curse of the Law, having become a curse for us—for it is written, "Cursed is everyone who hangs on a tree"—<sup>14</sup> in order that in Christ Jesus the blessing of Abraham might come to the Gentiles, so that we might receive the promise of the Spirit through faith.

<sup>15</sup> Brethren, I speak in terms of human relations: even though it is *only* a man's covenant, yet when it has been ratified, no one sets it aside or adds conditions to it. <sup>16</sup> Now the promises were spoken to Abraham and to his seed. He does not say, "And to seeds," as referring to many, but rather to one, "And to your seed," that is, Christ. <sup>17</sup> What I am saying is this: the Law, which came four hundred and thirty years later, does not invalidate a covenant previously ratified by God, so as to nullify the promise. <sup>18</sup> For if the inheritance is based on law, it is no longer based on a promise; but God has granted it to Abraham by means of a promise. <sup>19</sup> Why the Law then? It was added because of transgressions, having been ordained through angels by the agency of a mediator, until the seed should come to whom the promise had been made. <sup>20</sup> Now a mediator is not for one party only; whereas God is *only* one. <sup>21</sup> Is the Law then contrary to the promises of God? May it never be! For if a law had been given which was able to impart life, then righteousness would indeed have been based on law. <sup>22</sup> But the Scripture has shut up all men under sin, that the promise by faith in Jesus Christ might be given to those who believe.

1. According to the passage that Paul quotes from the book of Habakkuk, what is "evident"? How does Habakkuk 2:4 demonstrate this truth?
2. To what is the word "them" in verse twelve referring? Consider the prior context.
3. From what did Christ redeem us? What did He become for us?
4. Why did He do this?
5. To what does Paul compare God's covenant with Abraham in verse fifteen?
6. What argument is Paul making by stating that God's "promises were spoken to Abraham and to his seed" (singular)?
7. What didn't the Law "invalidate" or "nullify"?
8. According to verse eighteen, what is the "inheritance" based on?
9. Why was the Law added?
10. According to verse nineteen, how long was the Law to remain in effect?
11. According to verse twenty-two, why was the Law incapable of imparting life?
12. To whom is the promise given?