

GALATIANS

NO OTHER GOSPEL

Book of Galatians

Freedom in Christ

Week	Section	Topic	Teacher
1: May 3 rd	Galatians Intro	Paul's Background & Introduction	Ron Grebe
2: May 10 th	Galatians 1:1-10	Greeting & No Other Gospel	Ron Grebe
3: May 17 th	Galatians 1:11-24	Paul Called by God	Stew Bruner
4: May 24 th	Galatians 2:1-10	Paul Accepted by the Apostles	Adam Collins
5: May 31 st	Galatians 2:11-21	Paul Opposes Peter	Mike Gann
6: June 7 th	Galatians 3:1-14	By Faith or Works of the Law	Stew Bruner
7: June 14 th	Galatians 3:15-29	The Law and the Promise	Ron Grebe
8: June 21 st	Galatians 4:1-20	Sons and Heirs & Paul's Concern	Mike Gann
9: June 28 th	Galatians 4:21-31	Example of Hagar and Sarah	Grant Phipps
10: July 5 th	Galatians 5:1-15	Christ Has Set Us Free	Ron Grebe
11: July 12 th	Galatians 5:16-26	Keep in Step with the Spirit	Grant Phipps
12: July 19 th	Galatians 6:1-10	Bear One Another's Burdens	Mike Gann
13: July 26 th	Galatians 6:11-18	Final Warning and Conclusion	Ron Grebe

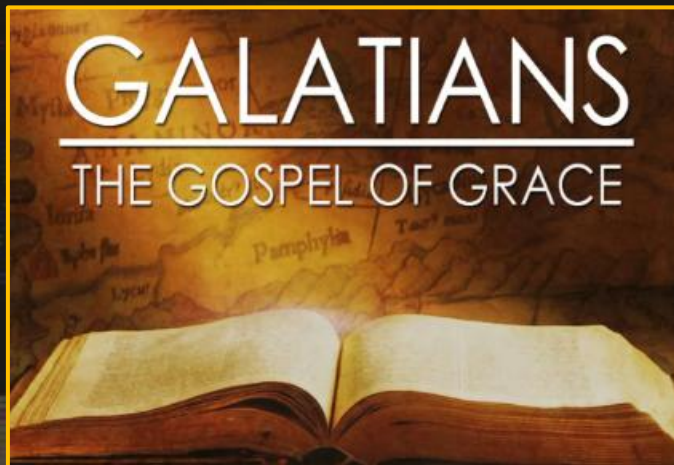
Book of Galatians

- No Other Gospel is a 13-week class on Paul's letter to the **Galatians**, where he not only defends the **one true gospel**, but also applies it to the life of the believer:
 - This letter reminds us that the gospel that saves is also the gospel that **transforms us, leading to a life of freedom, faith, and fruitfulness.**

- AI Overview:

- The Book of Galatians is a **foundational New Testament letter** known as the "**charter of Christian liberty**," emphasizing that salvation is by grace through faith alone, not by works of the law.

- Written by Paul to **combat legalism**, it asserts the gospel's universality, uniting Jews and Gentiles in a new, free family.



Why Galatians After James?

- Galatians and James appear to conflict on faith and works but actually complement each other:¹

- The books deal with two **complementary** aspects of Christianity.

- Galatians highlights the **gospel of grace** that produces righteous living:

“¹³Christ redeemed us from the curse of the law by becoming a curse for us – for it is written, ‘Cursed is everyone who is hanged on a tree’ – ¹⁴so that in Christ Jesus the blessing of Abraham might come to the Gentiles, so that we might receive the promised Spirit through faith.” – Gal 3:13-14

Grace

- James highlights the righteous living that **proves faith**:

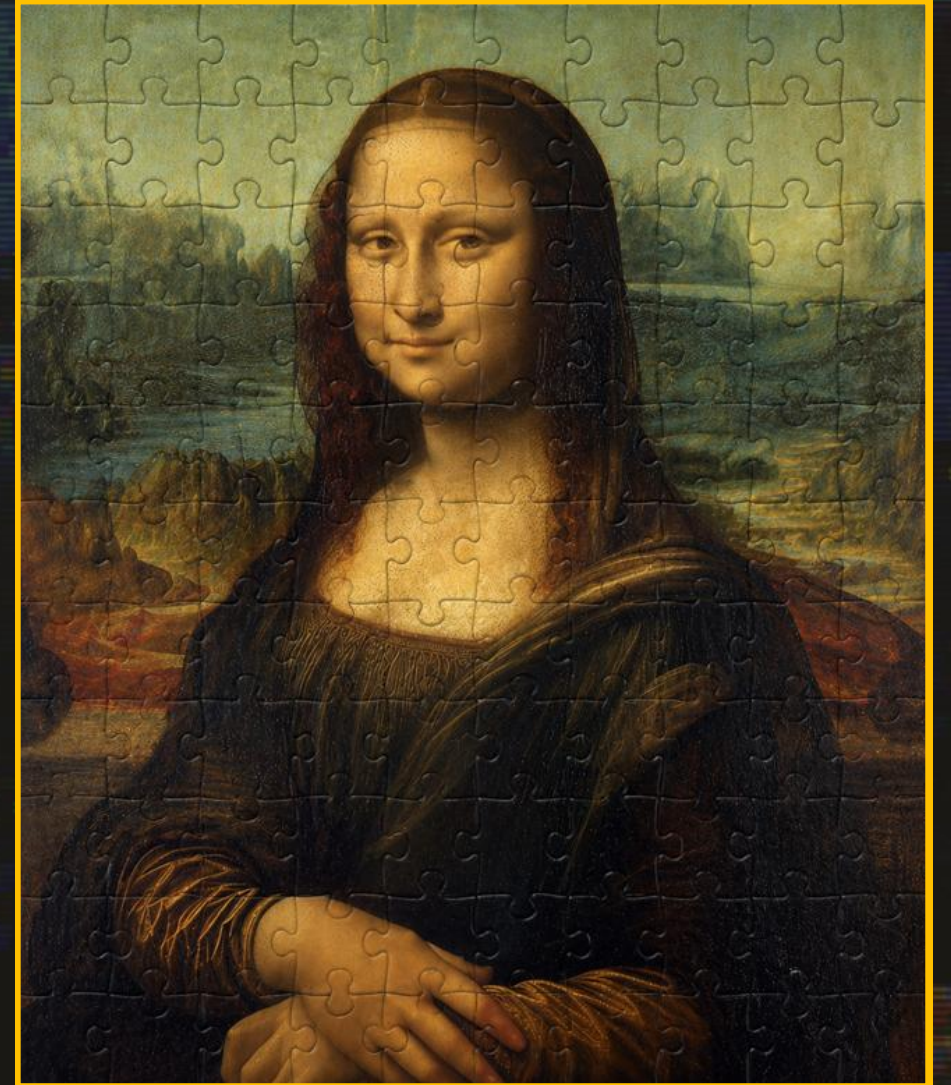
*“¹⁸But someone will say, ‘You have faith and I have works.’ **Show me your faith apart from your works, and I will show you my faith by my works.**” – James 2:18*

Law

¹<https://www.gotquestions.org/Book-of-Galatians.html>

Perspective

- We often try to read **Paul's letters** without understanding his circumstances or the events that happened in **each church**.
- Often, what happened in each church impacted what he wrote:
 - Makes it hard to see how each letter fits together.
 - We might think of his letters as random thoughts or repetitive statements.
 - We often skip over the **people** mentioned in his letters and miss **key details** that help us understand in greater depth.



Well known Painting

Paul's Letters in the New Testament

Churches First, Individuals Second

Longest

Romans

1 Corinthians

2 Corinthians

Galatians

Ephesians

Philippians

Colossians

1 Thessalonians

2 Thessalonians

1 Timothy

2 Timothy

Titus

Philemon

Shortest

Longest

Shortest

Remember – “ARC GE Power Company 3Ts”

Brief Background on Galatians

Galatians

- In Galatians, Paul aggressively defends his **apostolic authority** and the gospel of grace against "**false teachers**" claiming that Gentile Christians must follow Jewish laws (circumcision) to be saved.
- Outline of Galatians:

Galatians		
Chapters 1-2 Defense of Authority	Chapters 3-4 Justification by Faith	Chapters 5-6 Freedom and the Spirit
Paul defends his apostolic calling and asserts that his gospel message came directly from Jesus Christ, not men.	Righteousness comes through faith, just as Abraham was justified, not by adhering to the law. The law was a temporary guardian until Christ arrived.	Believers are called to freedom, not to use it as an opportunity for the flesh, but to walk in the Spirit, producing "fruits" such as love, joy, and peace.

Will cover Galatians 1-2 at a high level today.



Martin Luther (1483 – 1546 AD)

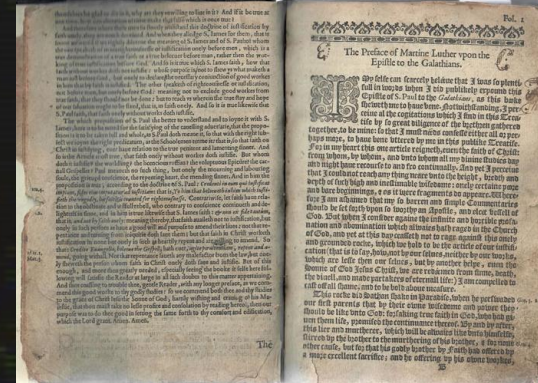
James

- Called it an epistle of **straw** because it has no gospel character to it.
- **Lacks doctrinal content** and was not written by one of the 12 apostles.
- Has **little teaching** about the great doctrines of the Christian faith
 - Does not mention the death or resurrection of Christ.
- Stated that James is “*flatly against St. Paul and all the rest of Scripture in ascribing justification to works.*”²
 - Felt the “papists” used it to prove their understanding of justification, ignoring the rest of Scripture.¹

“But James does nothing more than drive to the law and to its works.”

Galatians

- From late **1516** through **1517**, Luther preached on **Galatians**. *Pretty important year*
- Many church historians maintain the foundation of the **Reformation** was laid with his commentary on Galatians.
 - Luther explained the important Reformation doctrine of **salvation by grace through faith in Jesus Christ**.¹



*“The Epistle to the Galatians is my epistle. To it I am, as it were in wedlock. Galatians is my Katherine.”*²

²Luther's Works, Volume 26, page 6.

¹<https://hc.edu/museums/dunham-bible-museum/tour-of-the-museum/past-exhibits/martin-luther-and-the-scriptures>

Galatians

*"It is a marvelous thing and unknown to the world to teach Christians to **ignore the Law** and to live before God as though there were no Law whatever ... **to mix law and Gospel not only clouds the knowledge of grace, it cuts out Christ altogether.**"*

– Martin Luther¹

Where is Galatia?

- The **Roman province** by that name extended from north-central Asia Minor (Turkey), where the Gauls (Galatians) had settled centuries earlier, to south-central Asia Minor, which had been incorporated into the **province** at the end of the first century BC:¹
- "Asia Minor" (meaning "Little Asia" or *Mikra Asia* in Greek) was coined around **400 AD** to distinguish the peninsula (modern-day Turkey) from the vast remainder of the Asian continent.
- "Asia Minor" served to differentiate this smaller, westernmost region of Anatolia, which was heavily influenced by Roman and Greek culture, from "Asia Major," which referred to the rest of the continent.



¹<https://larshaukeland.com/bits-pieces/archeology/galatians/which-galatia-galatians-1/>

Which Galatia?

- The location of “Galatia” cannot be separated from the date that the letter was written:¹
 - The “North Galatian theory” dates the letter to the mid-50s after Paul’s 3rd missionary journey.
 - The “South Galatian theory” dates the letter to about A.D. 49-50 after Paul’s 1st missionary journey.
- Does it really matter?
 - Knowing the author and the circumstances around the letter adds to our overall understanding of the letter.



“Peter, an apostle of Jesus Christ, to those who are elect exiles of the Dispersion in Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia, and Bithynia.” – 1 Peter 1:1

¹<https://larshaukeland.com/bits-pieces/archeology/galatians/which-galatia-galatians-1/>

Date of Galatians

- The key to a better understanding of Paul's letters is to **focus on the people** he lists at the beginning and end of his letters.
- It will help you understand **why, when, and where** he wrote each letter.¹
- Don't just skim over names – **take your time** and see where else these people appear in the NT.

Silvanus (Silas) is mentioned prominently in Acts 15-18

Letter	Initial Greeting	Middle of the Letter	Final Greeting
<i>Romans</i>			Phoebe, Prisca and Aquila , Epaphroditus, Mary, Andronicus, Junia, Ampliatus, Urbanus, Stachys, Apelles, Aristobulus, Herodion, Narcissus, Tryphaena and Tryphosa, Persis, Rufus , Asyncritus, Phlegon, Hermes, Patrobas, Hermas, Philologus and Julia, Nereus, Olympas, Timothy , Lucius, Jason, Sosipater, Gaius, Erastus , Quartus
<i>1 Corinthians</i>	Sosthenes	Chloe (1:11), Apollos (1:12, 3:4-6, 3:22, 4:6), Cephas (1:12, 3:12, 3:22), Timothy (4:17), Barnabas (9:6)	Timothy, Apollos , Stephanas, Fortunatus, Achaicus, Aquila and Prisca
<i>2 Corinthians</i>	Timothy	Silvanus (1:19), Timothy (1:19), Titus (2:13, 7:6, 7:13-14, 8:16-23, 12:18)	
<i>Galatians</i>		Cephas/Peter (1:18, 2:7-9, 2:11, 2:14), James (1:19, 2:9, 2:11), Barnabas (2:1, 2:9, 2:13), Titus (2:1-3), John (2:9)	
<i>Ephesians</i>			Tychicus
<i>Philippians</i>	Timothy	Timothy (2:19-22), Epaphroditus (2:25-30)	Euodia, Syntyche, Clement, Epaphroditus
<i>Colossians</i>	Timothy		Tychicus , Onesimus, Aristarchus , Mark , Jesus (Justus), Epaphras , Luke , Demas , Nympha, Archippus
<i>1 Thessalonians</i>	Silvanus, Timothy	Timothy (3:2, 3:6)	
<i>2 Thessalonians</i>	Silvanus, Timothy		
<i>1 Timothy</i>		Timothy (1:3, 1:18)	Timothy
<i>2 Timothy</i>	Timothy	Phygelus (1:15), Hermogenes (1:15), Onesiphorus (1:16)	Demas , Crescens, Titus , Luke , Mark , Tychicus , Carpus, Prisca and Aquila , Onesiphorus, Erastus , Trophimus , Eubulus
<i>Titus</i>	Titus		Artemas, Tychicus , Zenas, Apollos
<i>Philemon</i>	Timothy, Apphia, Archippus	Philemon (1), Onesimus (10)	Epaphras , Mark , Aristarchus , Demas , Luke

Key New Testament couple

Date of Galatians

- The letter itself makes it difficult to date:
 - No reference to any **traveling companions** ← *Mentions Barnabas & Titus but the details are vague*
 - No clear reference to the **Jersualem Council** which likely occurred in 49 AD
- Hinges on whether you believe Galatians 2:1-10 is referring to:
 - **Famine Relief** visit of Acts 11:27-30
 - **Jerusalem Council** visit of Acts 15:1-35

Visit	Acts	Visit to Jersualem
1st	9:26-30	Disciples afraid of Paul; Barnabas vouches for Paul.
2 nd	11:27-30	Famine relief for Jerusalem by Barnabas & Paul.
3 rd	15:1-3	Paul & Barnabas sent to Jerusalem to settle matter of circumcision (i.e. Jerusalem Council).
4 th	21:15-23:22	Paul goes to Jerusalem after 3 rd missionary journey and is arrested in Temple area.

Visit	Galatians	Visit to Jersualem
1st	1:18-24	Visits Cephas & James only.
2 nd	2:1-10	With Barnabas and Titus. Met privately with James, Peter, and John.

?

*Key passages to help date the letter are:
Acts 11:2-3, 11:25-30, 13:13, 15:1-23 & Galatians 2:1-14.*

Date of Galatians

- The date of the letter is **disputed**. Why does it matter?

- Context, context, context.

- Paul has a very **harsh tone** throughout the letter:

- No **commendation** or **praise** like his other letters to **every other church**.

- No poop sandwich – just all **poop**.



- Paul is in an **agitated** state of mind.

- Natural question: Why is Paul so **upset**?



- That question will be answered over the next 12 weeks

*I am **astonished** that you are so quickly deserting him who called you in the grace of Christ and are turning to a **different gospel** – Gal 1:6*

*If anyone is preaching to you a gospel contrary to the one you received, let him be **accursed** – Gal 1:9*

*O **foolish** Galatians! Who has **bewitched** you? It was before your eyes that Jesus Christ was publicly portrayed as crucified. – Gal 3:1*

*Are you so **foolish**? Having begun by the Spirit, are you now being perfected by the flesh? – Gal 3:3*

*I am afraid I may have **labored over you in vain**. – Gal 4:11*

*I wish I could be present with you now and **change my tone**, for I am **perplexed** about you. – Gal 4:20*

*You are **severed from Christ**, you who would be justified by the law; you have fallen away from grace. – Gal 5:4*

*I wish those who unsettle you would **emasculate themselves!** – Gal 5:12*

mutilate

*For if anyone thinks he is something, when he is nothing, he **deceives himself**. – Gal 6:2*

***Do not be deceived**: God is not mocked, for whatever one sows, that will he also reap – Gal 6:7*

Where was Galatians Written From?

- Much easier to identify the **location** where Paul wrote the letter which will help determine the **date** of the letter:

*“¹¹But when Cephas **came to Antioch**, I opposed him to his face, because he stood condemned.” – Galatians 2:11*

- Explanation:

- “Went” is the past tense of “go”
- “Came” is the past tense of “come.”

- Use **“went”** to describe **movement away from the speaker** or the place where the speaker is, and **“came”** to describe **movement towards the speaker** or the place where the speaker is:

- **Went** indicated **the location is not close to you** at the time you're making the statement.
- **Came** is used **when you're in the spoken location** or destination of the statement.



So When was Paul in Antioch?

Background of Paul

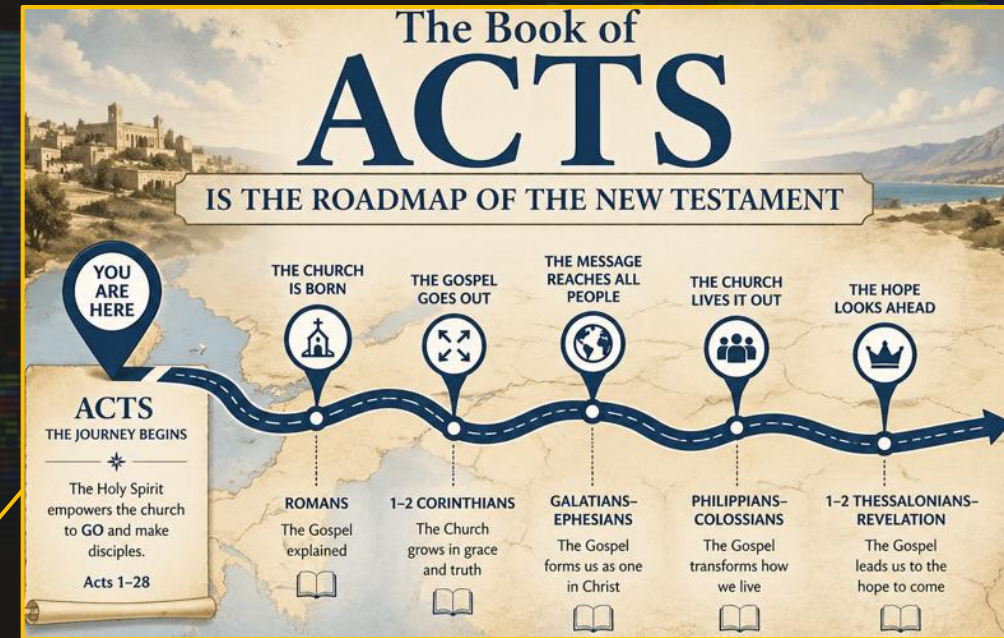
“In an investigation, details matter.” – REACHER

Galatians 1-2

- Galatians 1-2 contains tremendous **autobiographical information** about Paul after his conversion and before he becomes the main character of **Acts 13-28**.

- Need to read **Galatians 1-2** alongside **2 Corinthians 11-12** and the **Book of Acts 9-15**:

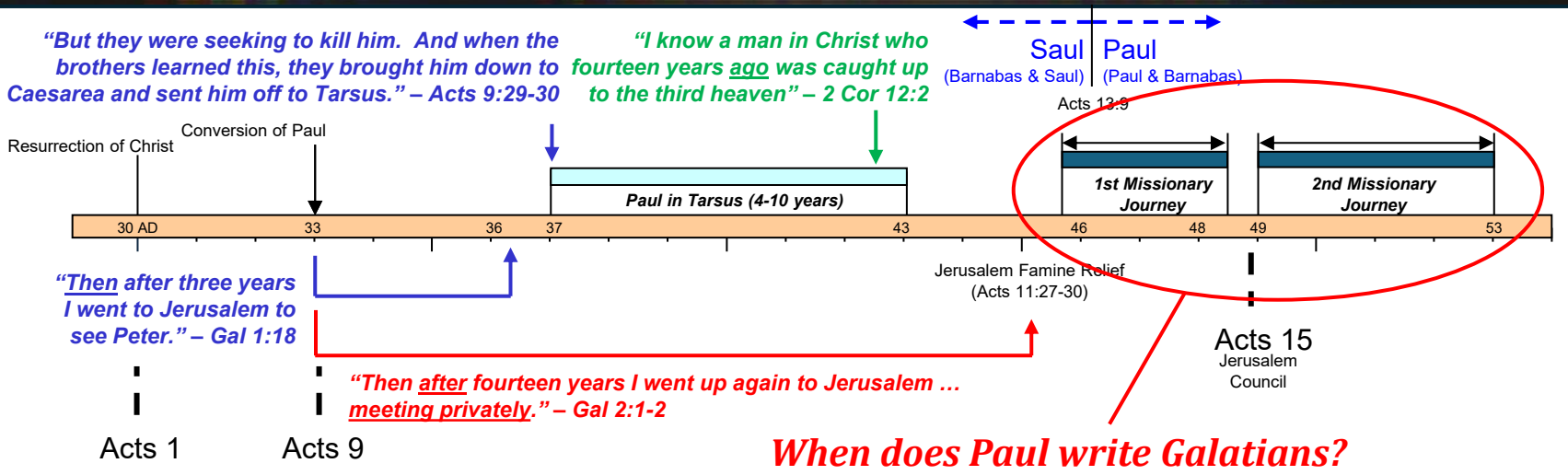
- Acts 9: Paul's conversion and early years
- Acts 11: Paul's famine relief trip to Jerusalem
- Acts 13-14: Paul's first missionary journey
- Acts 15: Jerusalem Council



Acts shows the movement.

The rest of the NT explains, applies, and completes the message.

Timeline of Paul



The Apostle Paul

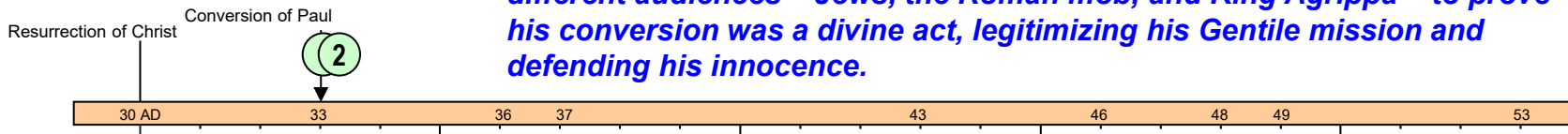
- Was born in Tarsus which is in the southern part of Galatia (Acts 9:11, 21:39, 22:3)
- Was from the tribe of Benjamin (Rom 11:1; Phil 3:5)
- Was named Saul by birth – most probably in honor of King Saul of the tribe of Benjamin (1 Sam 9:1-2)
- Born in approximately AD 2
- His father was a Pharisee (Acts 23:6)
- Had at least one sister (Acts 23:16)
- Was born as a free Roman citizen (Acts 22:28)
- Was a tentmaker by trade (Acts 18:3)

- At a high level – it appears that Galatians is in conflict with the Book of Acts and 2 Corinthians:
 - The key is going back and forth between books
- Paul moves a lot between Damascus, Arabia, Jerusalem, Caesarea, Tarsus, and Antioch:

Acts 9 → Galatians 1 → Acts 9 → Galatians 1 → Acts 9 → Acts 22 → Galatians 1 → Acts 11 → Galatians 2 → 2 Corinthians → Galatians 2 → Acts 12 → Acts 13-14 → Acts 15

Timeline of Paul

Paul's testimony is recorded in Acts 9:1-19, 22:3-21 Acts 26:1-18. Each account has a few unique details because Paul adapted his testimony to different audiences – Jews, the Roman mob, and King Agrippa – to prove his conversion was a divine act, legitimizing his Gentile mission and defending his innocence.



Acts 1 Acts 9



Paul's 1st Revelation

1 Paul was converted on the road to Damascus.

¹But Saul, still breathing threats and murder against the disciples of the Lord ... ³Now as he went on his way, he approached Damascus, and suddenly a light from heaven shone around him ...⁴Saul, Saul, why are you persecuting me?' ⁵And he said, 'Who are you, Lord?' And he said, 'I am Jesus, whom you are persecuting.' – Acts 9:1-5

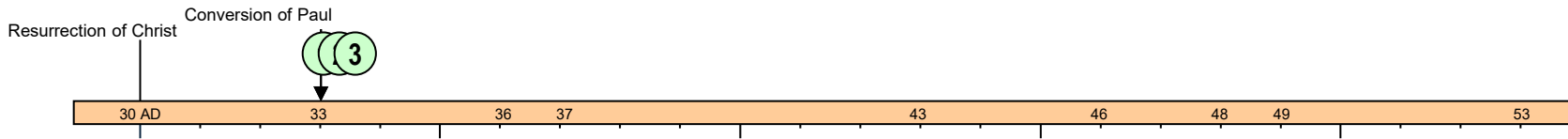
And I said, 'What shall I do, Lord?' – Acts 22:10

'It is hard for you to kick against the goads.' – Acts 26:14

Ananias

2 *¹⁵But the Lord said to him, 'Go, for he is a chosen instrument of mine to carry my name before the Gentiles and kings and the children of Israel. ¹⁶For I will show him how much he must suffer for the sake of my name.* – Acts 9:15-16

Timeline of Paul



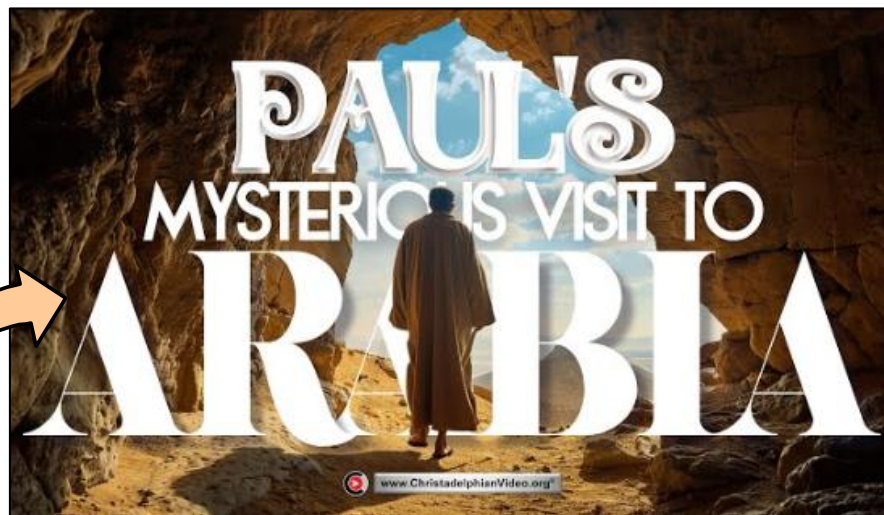
It is a widely held, though not definitively proven, theory that the Apostle Paul visited Mt. Sinai during his time in "Arabia" shortly after his conversion.

Acts 1 Acts 9



*"²⁴One is from **Mount Sinai**, bearing children for slavery; she is Hagar. ²⁵Now Hagar is **Mount Sinai in Arabia**." – Galatians 4:24-25*

Galatians



3 After his conversion, Paul went to Arabia (Nabatean).

*¹Paul, an apostle – **not from men nor through man, but through Jesus Christ and God the Father** ... ¹¹For I would have you know, brothers, that the gospel that was preached by me is not man's gospel. ¹²For I did not receive it from any man, nor was I taught it, **but I received it through a revelation of Jesus Christ** – Gal 1:12*

*¹⁵But when he who had set me apart before I was born, and who called me by his grace, ¹⁶was pleased to reveal his Son to me, in order that I might preach him among the Gentiles, **I did not immediately consult with anyone**; ¹⁷nor did I go up to Jerusalem to those who were apostles before me, **but I went away into Arabia**, and returned again to Damascus. – Gal 1:15-18*

Mt. Sinai in Arabia

- Mt. Horeb and Mt. Sinai are generally considered to be the same place in the Bible, serving as two names for the "**mountain of God**".
- Moses:
 - Mt. Horeb is the place where Moses received the **Ten Commandments** and the laws, rules, and instructions for the people before continuing on their journey through the desert toward the **Promised Land** (Exodus 33:6; Malachi 4:4).¹



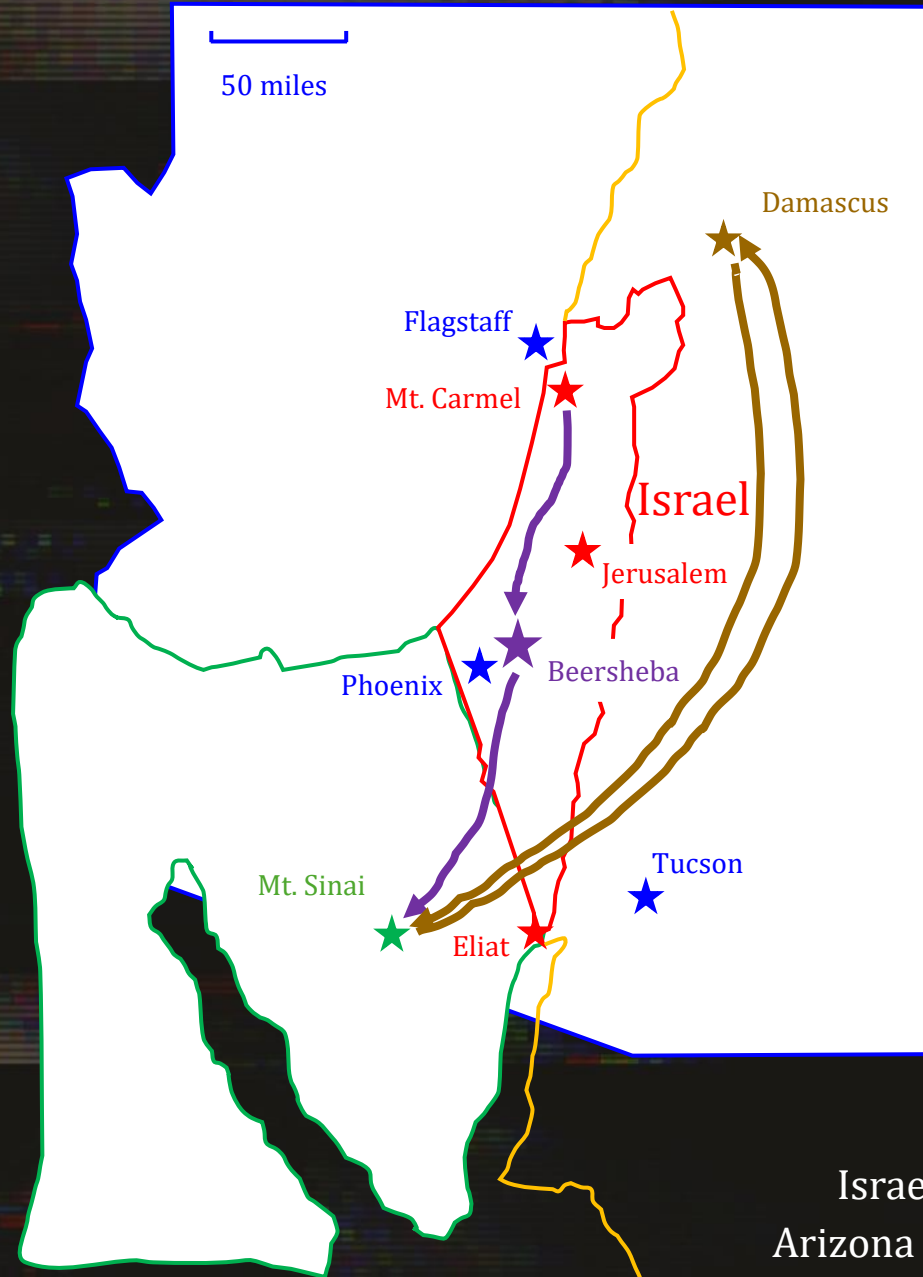
- Elijah:
 - Elijah fled to Mt. Horeb because of Jezebel's wrath (1 Kings 19:1–18). He stayed in a cave and had an extraordinary encounter with God, who spoke to him not in the **windstorm, earthquake, or fire**, but in a **gentle whisper**.¹

¹<https://www.gotquestions.org/mount-Horeb.html>

Mt. Sinai in Arabia

Elijah's Journey (1 Kings 19:1-18)

- After showdown with 450 prophets of Baal.
- Mt. Carmel to Beersheba (120 miles)
- Beersheba to Mt. Sinai (261 miles)
- Total distance ~381 miles



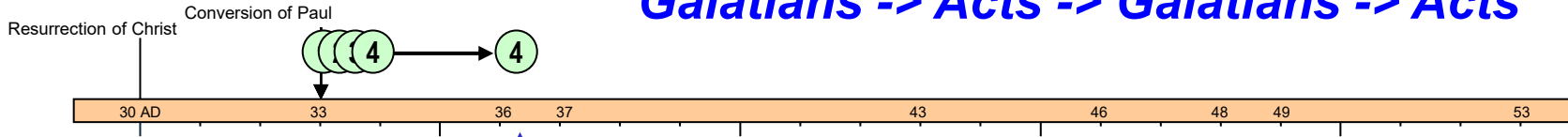
Paul's Journey (Galatians 1:17)

- To Arabia (446 miles)
- Returned again to Damascus

Israel – 263 mi (North/South) by 71 mi (East/West)
Arizona – 395 mi (North/South) by 340 mi (East/West)

Timeline of Paul

Galatians -> Acts -> Galatians -> Acts



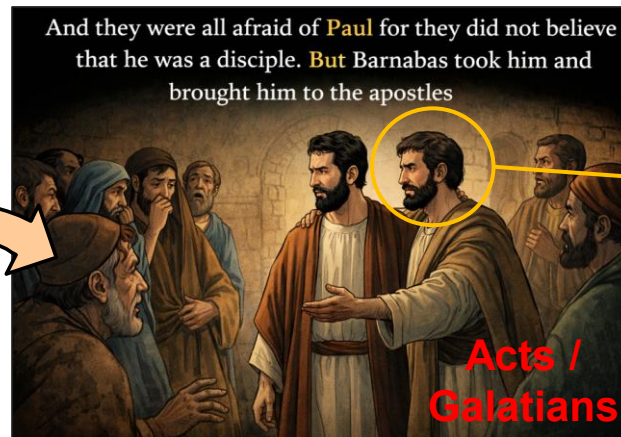
"Then after three years I went to Jerusalem to see Peter." – Gal 1:18

Acts 1

Acts 9

See also 2 Cor 11:32-33

³²At Damascus, the governor under King Aretas was guarding the city of Damascus in order to seize me, ³³but I was let down in a **basket** through a window in the wall and escaped his hands.



And they were all afraid of Paul for they did not believe that he was a disciple. But Barnabas took him and brought him to the apostles

Acts / Galatians

1st Jerusalem Visit (Acts 9:26)

Acts / 2 Cor

- 4 Paul returns to Damascus for three years and escapes in a basket by night.

¹⁷and returned again to Damascus. – Gal 1:17

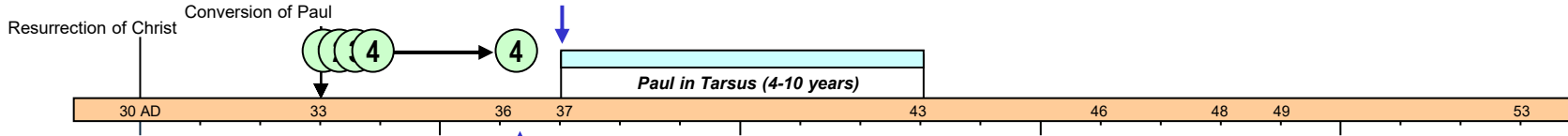
²³When *many days* had passed, *the Jews plotted to kill him*, ²⁴but their plot became known to Saul. They were watching the gates day and night in order to kill him, ²⁵but his disciples took him by night and let him down through an opening in the wall, lowering him in a basket. – Acts 9:23-25

- 5 ¹⁸Then *after three years* I went up to Jerusalem to visit Cephas and remained with him fifteen days. – Gal 1:18-19

²⁶And when he had come to *Jerusalem*, he attempted to join the disciples. *And they were all afraid of him*, for they did not believe that he was a disciple. ²⁷But *Barnabas* took him and brought him to the apostles and declared to them how on the road he had seen the Lord, who spoke to him, and how at Damascus he had preached boldly in the name of Jesus. – Acts 9:26-27

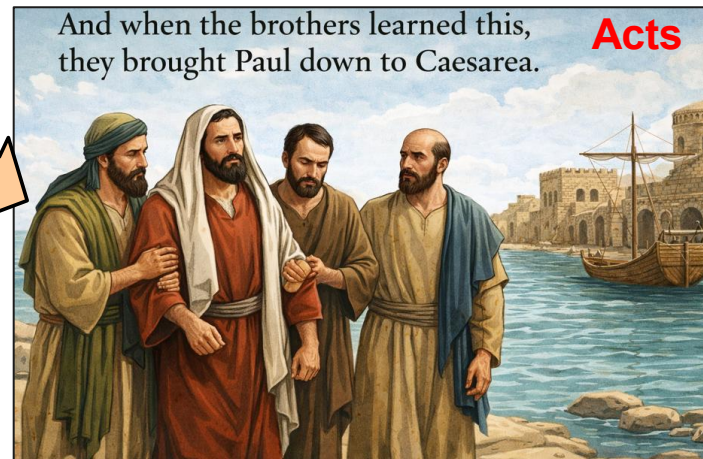
Timeline of Paul

"But they were seeking to kill him. And when the brothers learned this, they brought him down to Caesarea and sent him off to Tarsus." – Acts 9:29-30



"Then after three years I went to Jerusalem to see Peter." – Gal 1:18

Acts 1 Acts 9



6 Jews plot to kill Paul so he is sent away to Caesarea and finally to Tarsus.

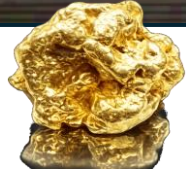
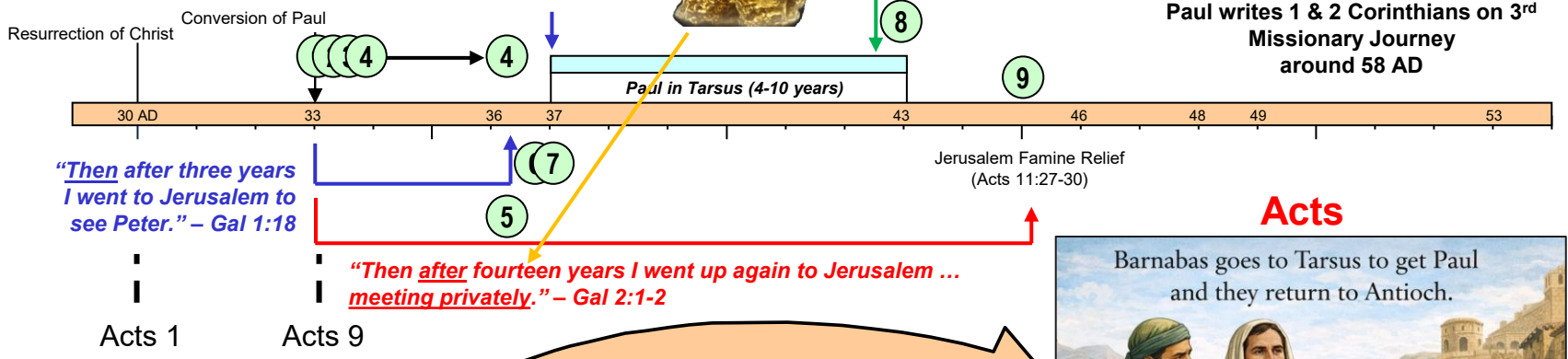
²⁸So he went in and out among them *at Jerusalem*, preaching boldly in the name of the Lord. ²⁹And he spoke and disputed against the Hellenists. *But they were seeking to kill him.* ³⁰And when the brothers learned this, they brought him down to *Caesarea* and sent him off to **Tarsus**. – Acts 9:29-30

¹⁷When I had returned to *Jerusalem* and was praying in the temple, I fell into a trance ¹⁸and saw him saying to me, *'Make haste and get out of Jerusalem quickly, because they will not accept your testimony about me.'* – Acts 22:17-18

7 ²¹Then I went into the regions of **Syria** and **Cilicia**. ²²And I was still unknown in person to the churches of Judea that are in Christ. ²³They only were hearing it said, 'He who used to persecute us is now preaching the faith he once tried to destroy.' – Gal 1:21-23

Timeline of Paul

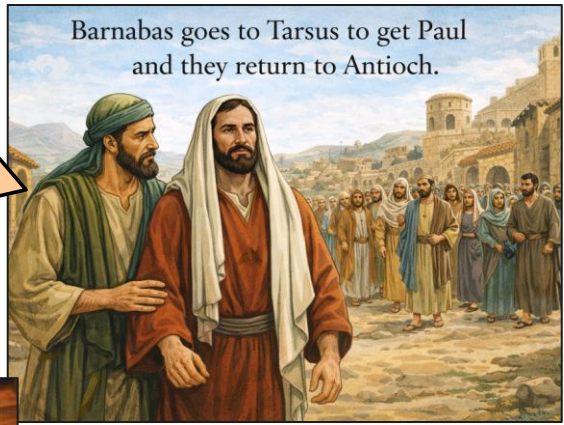
"But they were seeking to kill him. And when the brothers learned this, they brought him down to Caesarea and sent him off to Tarsus." – Acts 9:29-30



"I know a man in Christ who fourteen years ago was caught up to the third heaven" – 2 Cor 12:2

8 Paul remained in Tarsus for many years. Barnabas goes to Tarsus to get Paul and they return to Antioch.

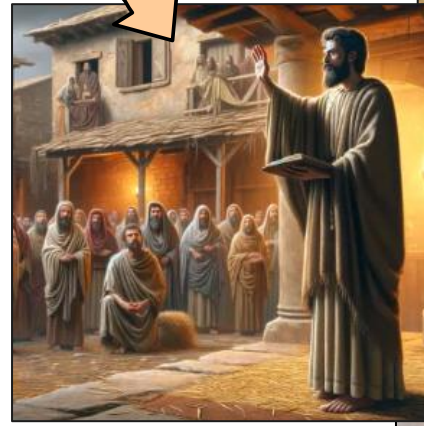
25 So Barnabas went to Tarsus to look for Saul, 26 and when he had found him, he brought him to Antioch. For a whole year they met with the church and taught a great many people. And in Antioch the disciples were first called Christians. – Acts 11:25-26



Barnabas goes to Tarsus to get Paul and they return to Antioch.

9 Paul goes to Jerusalem again. 1 Then after fourteen years I went up again to Jerusalem with Barnabas, taking Titus along with me. 2 I went up because of a revelation and set before them ... – Gal 2:1-2

1. Revelation of Agabus about famine (Acts 11:28)?
2. Revelation that Paul received while in Tarsus?



2nd Jerusalem Visit (Acts 11:29-30)

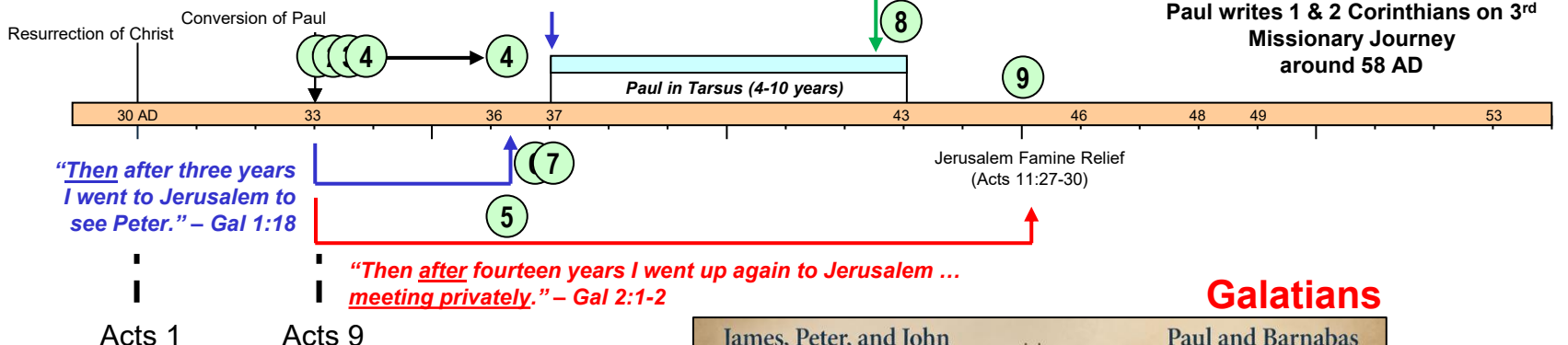


Paul's 2nd Revelation Galatians / 2 Cor

2 I know a man in Christ who fourteen years ago was caught up to the third heaven – whether in the body or out of the body I do not know, God knows. – 2 Cor 12:2

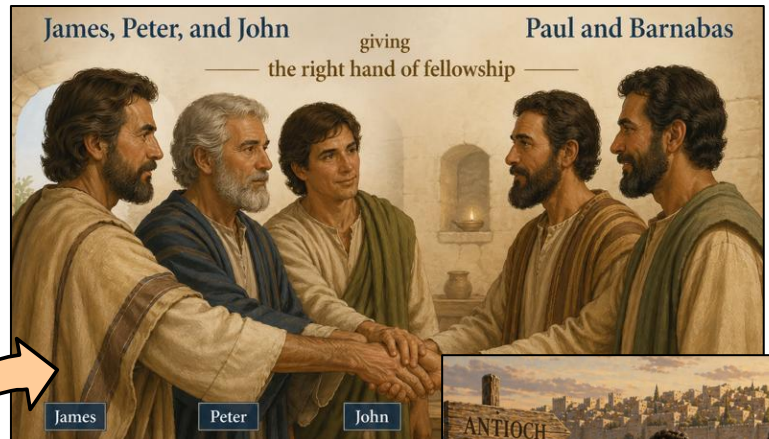
Timeline of Paul

"But they were seeking to kill him. And when the brothers learned this, they brought him down to Caesarea and sent him off to Tarsus." – Acts 9:29-30



9 Paul shares the gospel as he understood it with James, Peter, and John.

6 And from those who seemed to be influential (what they were makes no difference to me; God shows no partiality)—those, I say, who seemed influential added nothing to me. 9 and when James and Cephas and John, who seemed to be pillars, perceived the grace that was given to me, they gave the right hand of fellowship to Barnabas and me, that we should go to the Gentiles and they to the circumcised. 10 Only, they asked us to remember the poor, the very thing I was eager to do. – Gal 2:6-10



Barnabas' is John Mark's cousin (Col 4:10).

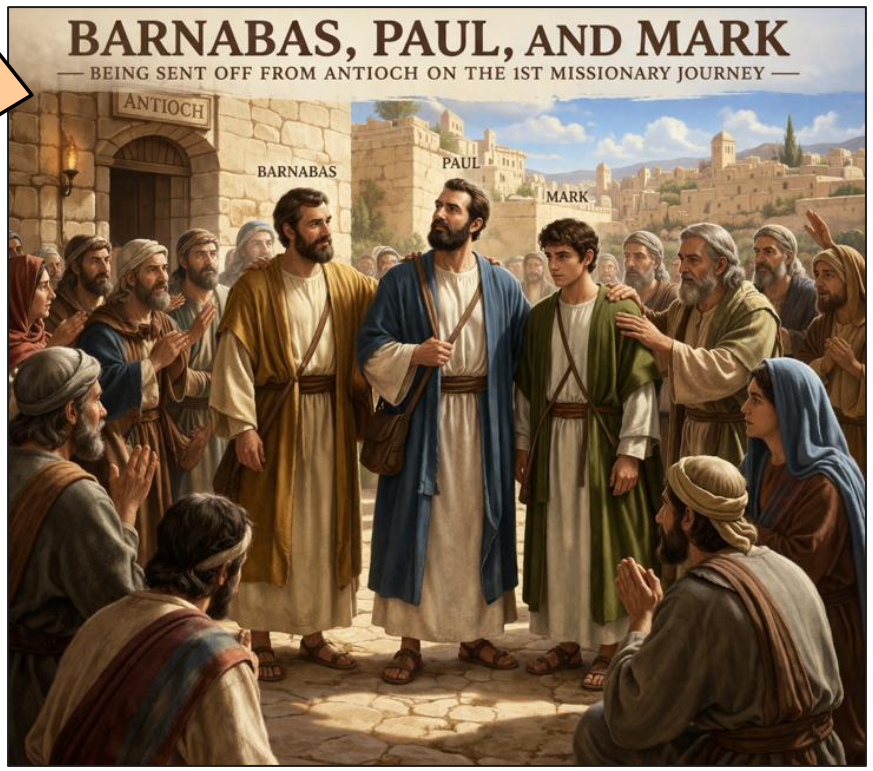
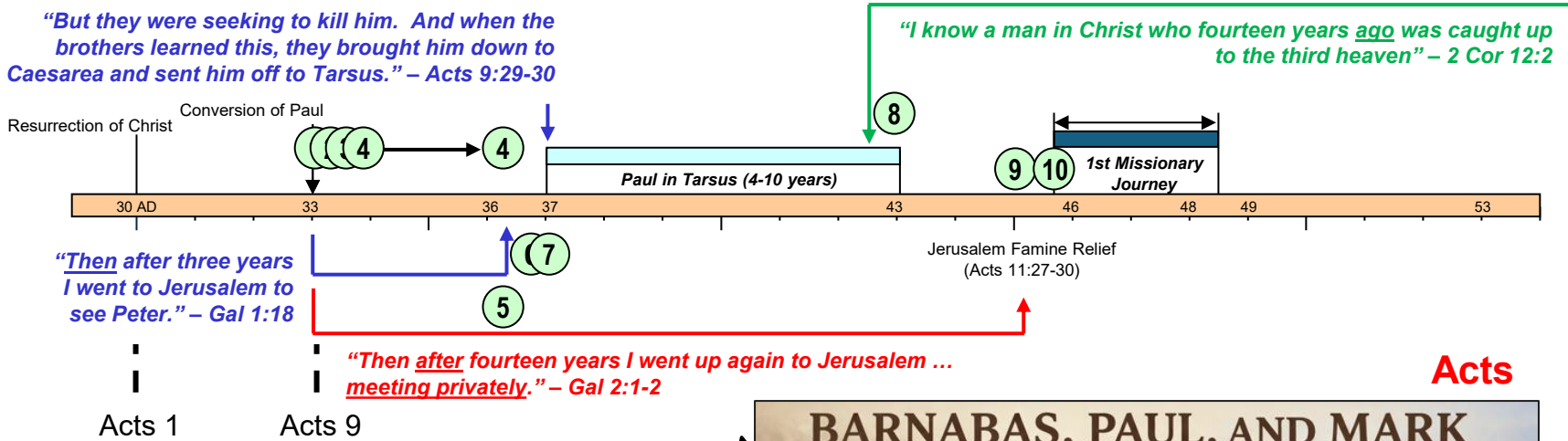
Barnabas' aunt, Mary, is the mother of John Mark (Acts 12:12).



Acts

25 And Barnabas and Saul returned from Jerusalem when they had completed their service, bringing with them John, whose other name was Mark. – Acts 12:25

Timeline of Paul



10 Paul & Barnabas & Mark are sent off on the 1st Missionary Journey.

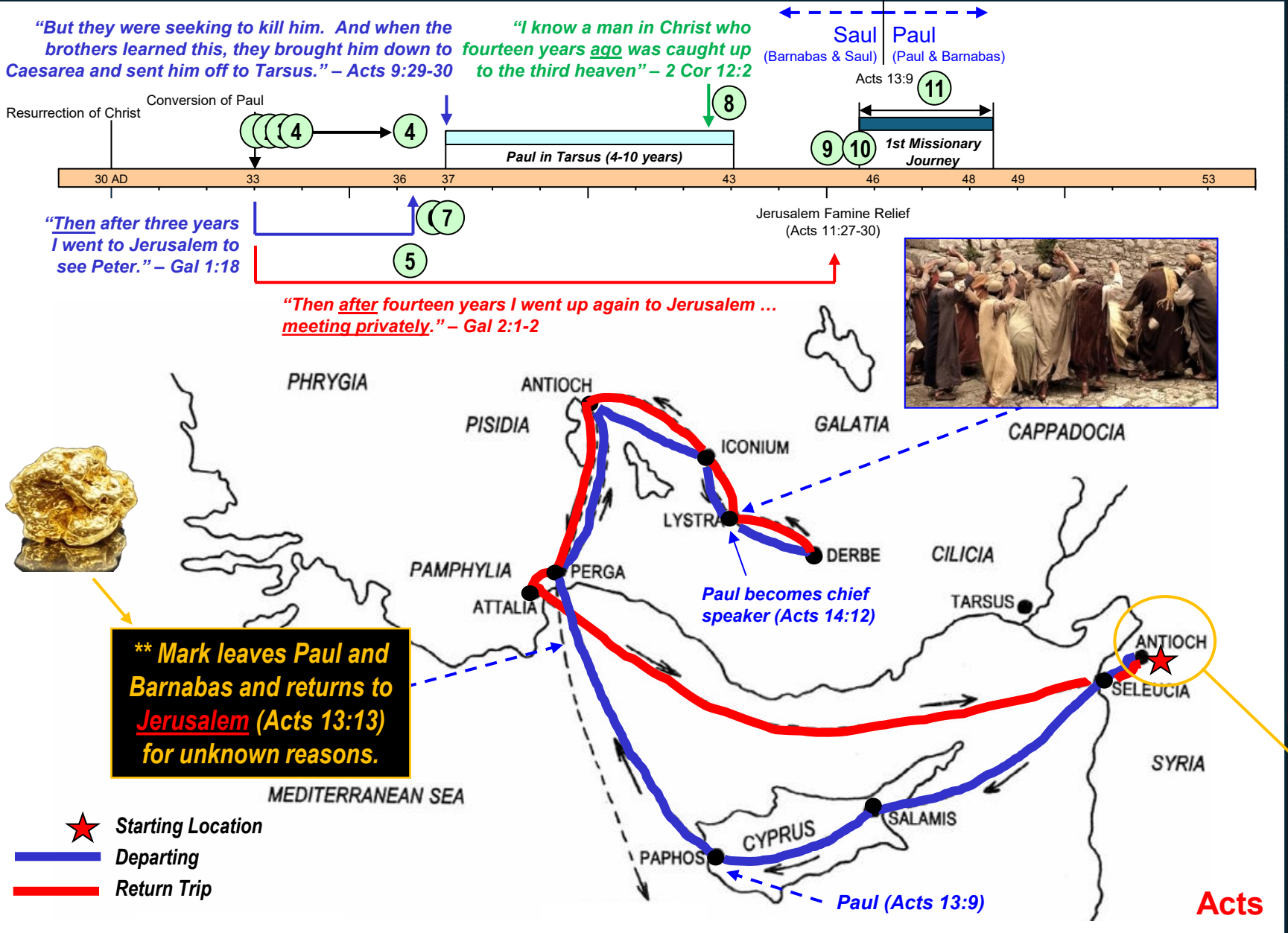
25 And Barnabas and Saul returned from Jerusalem when they had completed their service, bringing with them John, whose other name was Mark.

1 Now there were in the church at Antioch prophets and teachers, Barnabas, Simeon, Lucius, Manaen, and Saul. 2 While they were worshipping the Lord and fasting, the Holy Spirit said, 'Set apart for me Barnabas and Saul for the work to which I have called them.' – Acts 12:25-13:2

FF Bruce suggests that the Jerusalem church might have been upset because they were not consulted about this trip.¹

¹Bruce, FF, Paul Apostle of the Heart Set Free, p. 173

Timeline of Paul



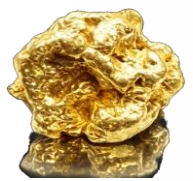
11 Paul & Barnabas' 1st Missionary Journey from Antioch.

13 Now Paul and his companions set sail from Paphos and came to Perga in Pamphylia. And John left them and returned to **Jerusalem**.

Paul and Barnabas at Iconium
5 When an attempt was made by both Gentiles and Jews, with their rulers, to mistreat them and to stone them, *6* they learned of it and fled to Lystra and Derbe.

19 But Jews came from Antioch and Iconium, and having persuaded the crowds, they stoned Paul and dragged him out of the city, supposing that he was dead.

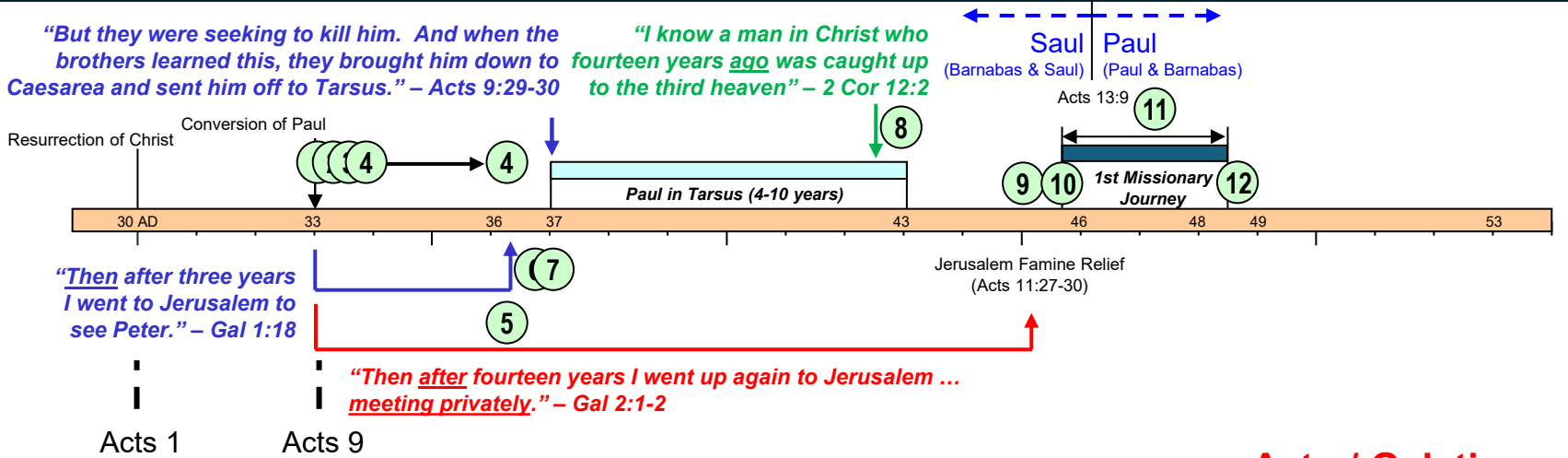
21 When they had preached the gospel to that city and had made many disciples, they returned to **Lystra** and to **Iconium** and to **Antioch**. – Acts 13:4-14:28



**** Mark leaves Paul and Barnabas and returns to Jerusalem (Acts 13:13) for unknown reasons.**

Timeline of Paul

Paul & Barnabas are in Antioch



12 After 1st Missionary journey, Judaizers came from Jerusalem.

¹But some men came down from Judea and were teaching the brothers, "Unless you are circumcised according to the custom of Moses, you cannot be saved." – Acts 15:1

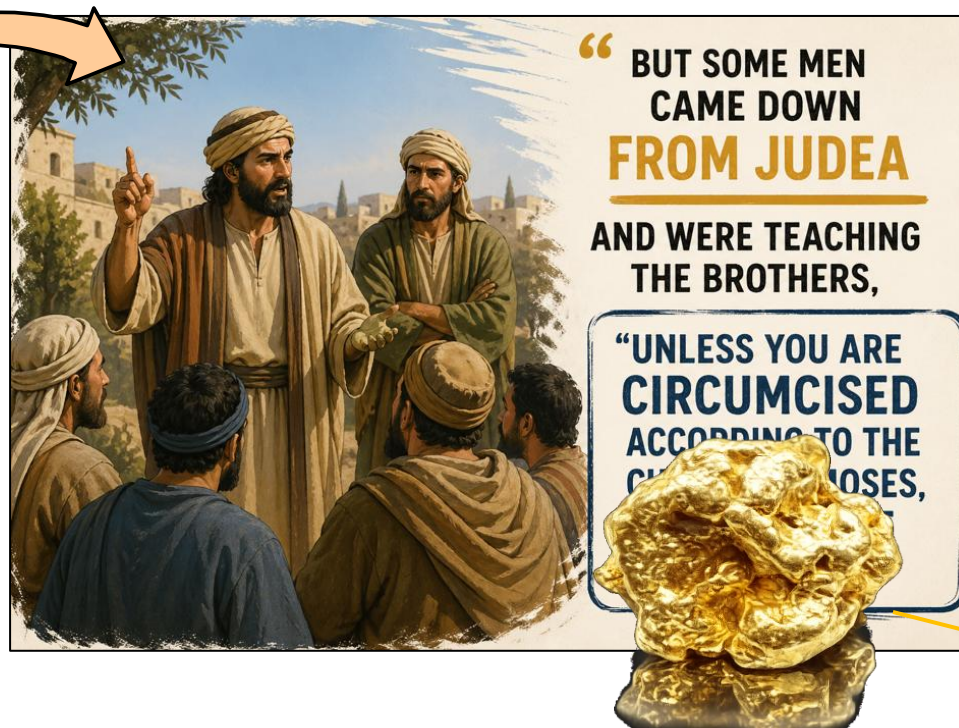
Connecting the dots ...

- Mark returned to **Jerusalem** – hmmm ...
- Men from Judea (i.e. **Jerusalem**) came to Antioch.
- Peter also traveled to Antioch (Gal 2:11) and Mark was a disciple of Peter (refers to Mark as "my son" in 1 Peter 5:13 suggesting a close spiritual bond or that Peter played a role in his conversion).

Acts / Galatians

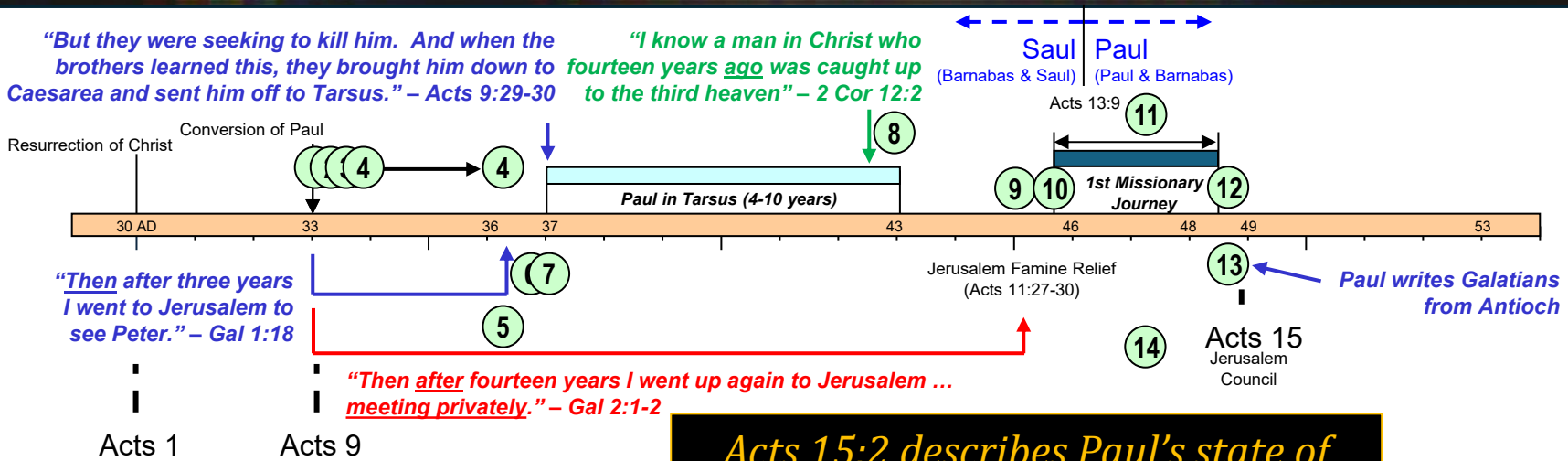
" BUT SOME MEN CAME DOWN FROM JUDEA AND WERE TEACHING THE BROTHERS,

"UNLESS YOU ARE CIRCUMCISED ACCORDING TO THE CUSTOM OF MOSES,



Was Mark the source of the dissension in Antioch?

Timeline of Paul



Acts 15:2 describes Paul's state of mind when he wrote Galatians.



Acts / Galatians

The churches of Galatia are likely the four churches established by Paul & Barnabas on their 1st missionary journey (Antioch, Iconium, Lystra, and Derbe).

3rd Jerusalem Visit (Acts 15:1-3)

13 Paul wrote Galatians from Antioch BEFORE the Council.

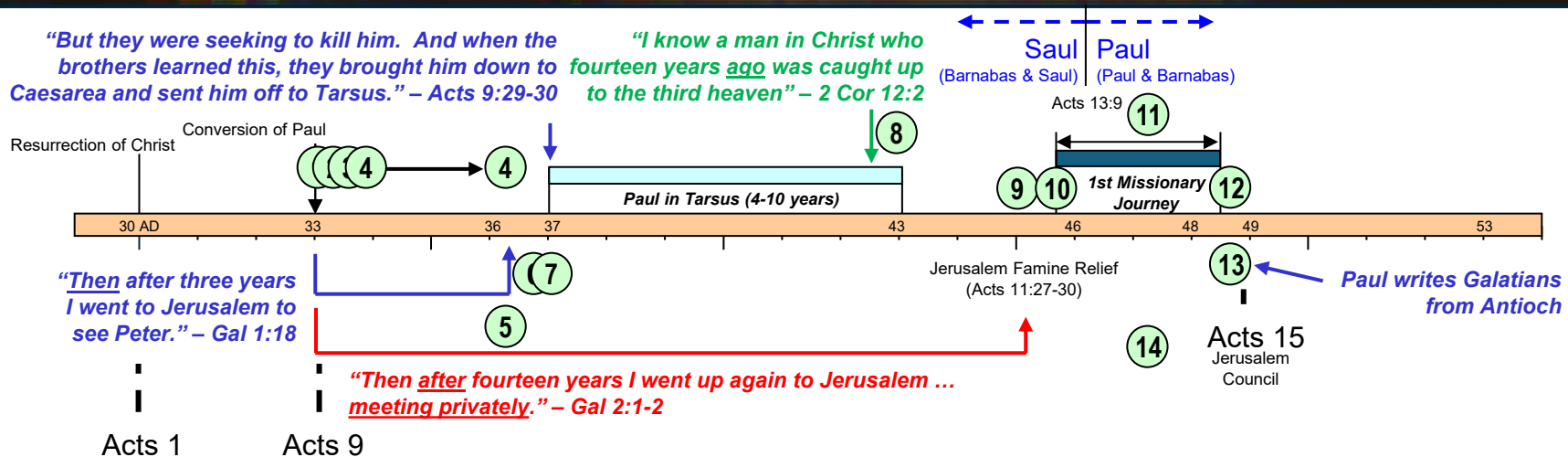
11 But when Cephas came to Antioch, I opposed him to his face, because he stood condemned. 12 For before certain men came from James, he was eating with the Gentiles; but when they came he drew back and separated himself, fearing the circumcision party. 13 And the rest of the Jews acted hypocritically along with him, so that even Barnabas was led astray by their hypocrisy. – Gal 2:11-13

2 And after Paul and Barnabas had no small dissension and debate with them, Paul and Barnabas and some of the others were appointed to go up to Jerusalem to the apostles and the elders about this question. – Acts 15:2

14 Paul & Barnabas go to Jerusalem for the Council (again).

- Paul was recovering from stoning in Lystra.
- Paul suffered from some sort of ailment (Gal 4:13)
- Trip to Jerusalem was likely 3-4 weeks each way (~421 miles).

Timeline of Paul



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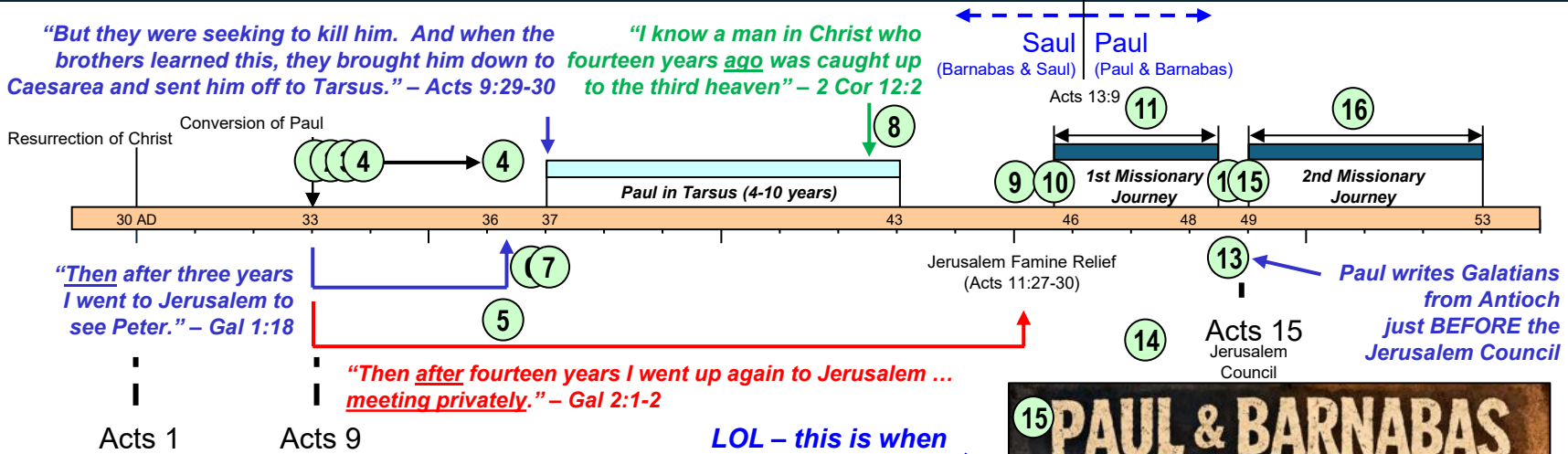
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Top 10 Reasons Galatians 2 is not Acts 15 (Jerusalem Council)

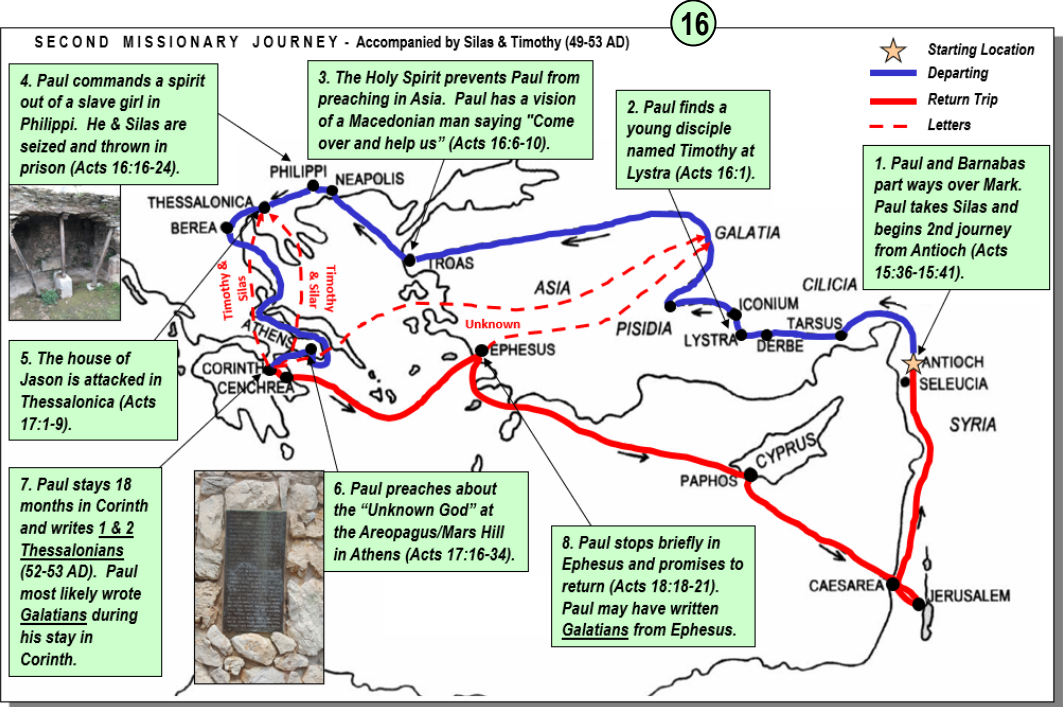
1. Paul's own words about his 2nd visit vs Acts 15 shows it is his 3rd visit (this is very important in light of Galatians 1:20).
2. Paul says he went up by revelation. Acts 15:2 records they were sent to Jerusalem by those in Antioch over the circumcision issue.
3. Paul says he shared the gospel he teaches privately with those who seemed to be leaders. Acts 15 mentions the whole church, apostles, elders, and an "assembly".
4. In Galatians 2:12, Paul calls the people the "circumcision party" which matches up exactly with Acts 11:2 and not Acts 15:1 (some men).
5. Paul calls the people who challenged his gospel "false brothers" in Galatians 2:4 and in Titus 1:10 he calls them "deceivers". Luke just calls them "some men".
6. Paul says they added nothing to his message in Galatians 2:6. In Acts 15:2, James said they should write to them and "added" four things they should do.
7. Galatians 2:7 says work was split up – Paul to Gentiles and Peter to Jews. Acts 15 has no mention of work being split up.
8. If Silas went back with Paul after the Jerusalem Council (Acts 15:22) and if Galatians was written after the Jerusalem Council – wouldn't Paul have mentioned his new partner at least once in Galatians?
9. How much more of a "hypocrite" would Peter be if he went back to Antioch and "separated himself" from the Gentiles AFTER the Jerusalem Council?
10. Paul could have used the Jerusalem Council's decision to strengthen his argument in Galatians (ESV Study Bible calls this the "deafening silence" argument).

Timeline of Paul



15 Paul & Barnabas split over Mark. Paul takes Silas and goes to churches of Galatia.

37 Now Barnabas wanted to take with them John called Mark. 38 But Paul thought best not to take with them one who had withdrawn from them in Pamphylia and had not gone with them to the work. 39 And there arose a sharp disagreement, so that they separated from each other. Barnabas took Mark with him and sailed away to Cyprus, 40 but Paul chose Silas and departed, having been commended by the brothers to the grace of the Lord. 41 And he went through Syria and Cilicia, strengthening the churches. – Acts 15:37-41



LOL – this is when Paul lost his hair.



Acts / Galatians

Paul's mind

Mark = troublemaker?

- 16 Split resulted in two missionary teams spreading the Gospel:
- Barnabas & Mark to Cyprus.
 - Paul & Silas to Asia and eventually Macedonia.

Timeline of Paul

*Please
stop!*



Date of Galatians

- You will get the most out of Galatians when you understand Paul's **state of mind** when he wrote the letter.

- Paul has a very **harsh tone** throughout the letter:

- No **commendation** or **praise** like his other letters to every other church.

- No poop sandwich – just all **poop**.



- Paul is in an **agitated** state of mind.

I am **astonished** that you are so quickly deserting him who called you in the grace of Christ and are turning to a **different gospel** – Gal 1:6

If anyone is preaching to you a gospel contrary to the one you received, let him be **accursed** – Gal 1:9

O **foolish** Galatians! Who has **bewitched** you? It was before your eyes that Jesus Christ was publicly portrayed as crucified. – Gal 3:1

Are you so foolish? Having begun by the Spirit, are you now being perfected by the flesh? – Gal 3:3

I am afraid I may have **labored over you in vain.** – Gal 4:11

I wish I could be present with you now and **change my tone,** for I am **perplexed** about you. – Gal 4:20

You are **severed from Christ**, you who would be justified by the law; you have fallen away from grace. – Gal 5:4

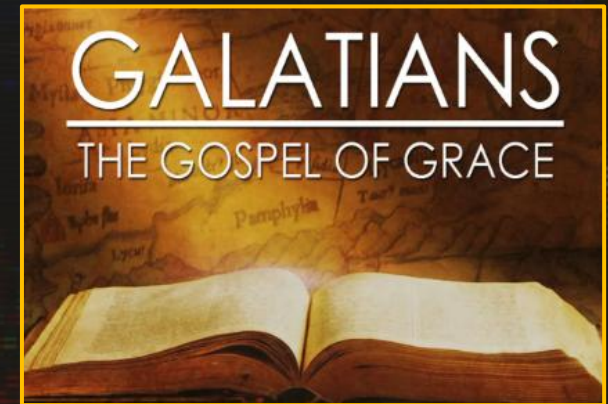
I wish those who unsettle you would **emasculate themselves!** – Gal 5:12
mutilate

For if anyone thinks he is something, when he is nothing, he **deceives himself.** – Gal 6:2

Do not be deceived: God is not mocked, for whatever one sows, that will he also reap – Gal 6:7

Summary

- Probably more than you ever wanted to know about Paul's early years and Galatians 1-2:
 - Paul wrote Galatians **before** the Jerusalem Council of Acts 15 (IMO):
 - *My apologies to Adam, Stew, Mike, and Grant if you hold a different view.*
 - *Side-by-side comparison of Galatians 2 vs Acts 15 shows ten reasons why they are not the same event.*
 - Knowing when Paul wrote the letter will help in the proper **understanding** of the letter.
 - **Context, context, context.**



*The Law cannot save.
Salvation is through grace alone.*

Book of Galatians

Freedom in Christ

Week	Section	Topic	Teacher
1: May 3 rd	Galatians Intro	Paul's Background & Introduction	Ron Grebe
2: May 10 th	Galatians 1:1-10	Greeting & No Other Gospel	Ron Grebe
3: May 17 th	Galatians 1:11-24	Paul Called by God	Stew Bruner
4: May 24 th	Galatians 2:1-10	Paul Accepted by the Apostles	Adam Collins
5: May 31 st	Galatians 2:11-21	Paul Opposes Peter	Mike Gann
6: June 7 th	Galatians 3:1-14	By Faith or Works of the Law	Stew Bruner
7: June 14 th	Galatians 3:15-29	The Law and the Promise	Ron Grebe
8: June 21 st	Galatians 4:1-20	Sons and Heirs & Paul's Concern	Mike Gann
9: June 28 th	Galatians 4:21-31	Example of Hagar and Sarah	Grant Phipps
10: July 5 th	Galatians 5:1-15	Christ Has Set Us Free	Ron Grebe
11: July 12 th	Galatians 5:16-26	Keep in Step with the Spirit	Grant Phipps
12: July 19 th	Galatians 6:1-10	Bear One Another's Burdens	Mike Gann
13: July 26 th	Galatians 6:11-18	Final Warning and Conclusion	Ron Grebe

GALATIANS

NO OTHER GOSPEL