

The Book of Galatians

Study Guide-Chapter 6 By Tiffani Davis Copyright © 2024 by Kingdom Family Ministry All rights reserved.

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Book of Galatians' Bible Study Schedule

Galatians	Date		
Intro	Wed, Jan 10		
vv. 1:1-10	Fri., Jan 12		
Communion	Mon., Jan. 15		
vv. 1:11-24	Wed., Jan 17		
vv. 2:1-10	Fri., Jan 19		
Communion	Mon., Jan. 22		
vv. 2:11-21	Wed., Jan 24		
vv. 3:1-14	Fri., Jan 26		
Communion	Mon., Jan. 29		
vv. 3:15-26	Wed., Jan 31		
vv. 3:27-29; 4:1-7	Fri., Feb 02		
Communion	Mon., Feb. 5		
vv. 4:8-20	Wed., Feb 7		
Vv. 4:21-31	Fri., Feb. 9		
Communion	Mon., Feb. 12		
vv. 5:1-15	Wed., Feb 14		
vv. 5:16-26	Fri, Feb 16		
Communion	Mon., Feb. 19		
vv. 6:1-10	Wed Feb 21		
vv. 11-18	Fri., Feb. 23		

Please note this study guide is meant to be supplemental material to help you study Galatians. The guide may not be followed by the morning Bible study facilitator. Please feel free to share any of your answers or questions from the guide on the line.

Remember we are learning from each other so don't hesitate sharing what God is showing you throughout the study!

Book of Galatians Outline

-Greeting (Chpt. 1:1-5)	-Introduction (Chpt. 1:6-10)		-Paul's defense of his Apostleship and the Gospel (Chpts. 1:11-2:10)	
-Freedom from the law (Chpt. 2:11-21)	-Justified by Faith in Christ (Chpt. 3:1-9)		-The Promise (Chpt. 3:10-26)	
-Heirs and Sonship (Chpts. 3:27-4: 1- 7)	-Don't return to the Tutor (Chpt. 4:8-20)		-Two Covenants (4:21-31)	
-Freedom (Chpts. 5:1-6:10)		-Conclus Chpt. 6:1		



This study guide uses The Christian Standard Bible

v. 1 Brothers and sisters, if someone is overtaken in any wrongdoing, you who are spiritual, restore such a person with a gentle spirit, watching out for yourselves so that you also won't be tempted.

In chapter five, Paul distinguishes between the fruit of the spirit and the works of the flesh. Chapter six begins with Paul addressing the issue of a person caught in wrongdoing, the same word used for transgression *paraptoma*¹. This Greek word means to fall beside or near something, a lapse or deviation from the truth. Notice the subtle term and meaning Paul used to help every believer realize anyone can fall by something or deviate even so slightly from the truth.

What does v. 1 say about who should address someone overtaken in wrongdoing, what is the goal, and how should they do it?

What warning is given to those attempting to restore others?

vv. 2-3 Carry one another's burdens; in this way you will fulfill the law of Christ. For if anyone considers himself to be something when he is nothing, he deceives himself.

The enemy seeks to divide and conquer. The fellowship of believers is important in our walk because true brethren can help to equip and encourage you. While we may help others carry their burdens, we should not allow them to become ours. What are some ways you can help carry your brother's burdens?

Pride is dangerous to individual believers and the body. It poses a danger to the body because it prevents us from carrying each other's burdens, thus *fulfilling the law of Christ*. What did Gal. 5:14 say the law of Christ is?

vv. 4-5 L:et each person examine his own work, and then he can take pride in himself alone, and not compare himself with someone else. For each person will have to carry his own load.

How does testing ourselves against ourselves help prevent us from being prideful? What does Rom. 12:3 tell us to do to prevent people from becoming prideful?

While we are to help carry one another's burdens (*baros*²- weight, trouble), we are to carry our own load (*phortion*³- task, service). There will be a time when we will have to give an account to the Lord for our own works. See Rom. 14:10 and 2 Cor. 5:10. How much time have you invested in building the Kingdom of God compared to building your own? What is God calling you to do that's unfinished or not started?

vv. 6-7 Let the one who is taught the word share all his good things with the teacher. Don't be deceived: God is not mocked. For whatever a person sows he will also reap,

A word rightly divided and delivered to people has a life-changing and generational impact. If anyone knew the time and attention to detail invested when preparing to teach, it was Paul. Paul encourages the Galatians to give to teachers of the Word. How do Lk. 10:7 and 1 Tim. 5:18 support this notion?

Paul reminds the Galatians who may be reluctant *to share in all his good things* the principle of sowing and reaping. When we give, we are sowing, not throwing away money. What we produce will be determined by the seeds we choose to sow. What does 1 Cor. 3:12-15 and 2 Cor. 5:10 reveal about the eternal consequences of our choices?

V. 8 because the one who sows to his flesh will reap destruction from the flesh, but the one who sows to the Spirit will reap eternal life from the Spirit.

Our sowing and reaping have natural and spiritual principles. The seeds we sow can be sown to the Spirit or to the flesh. With the things God blesses us with, we should sow to the Spirit. The harvest may include a material harvest, but more importantly we reap everlasting life. What principles of sowing and reaping are found in 2 Cor. 9:6, Prov. 22:8, and Hos. 8:7?

vv. 9-10 Let us not get tired of doing good, for we will reap at the proper time if we don't give up. Therefore, as we have the opportunity, let us work for the good of all, especially for those who belong to the household of faith.

It's important to remember any seed sown will require patience because the harvest isn't immediately seen. What are some reasons that might cause you to grow tired?

How can you keep from becoming tired?

v. 11 Look at what large letters I use as I write to you in my own handwriting.

It was customary for Paul to dictate his letters to a secretary and personally write a short portion toward the end for authentication and to make the letter more personal. In this letter he used large letters in his closing to emphasis his point. What have you learned in this book that has stood out to you? How will you apply it to your life? vv. 12-13 Those who want to make a good impression in the flesh are the ones who would compel you to be circumcised—but only to avoid being persecuted for the cross of Christ. For even the circumcised don't keep the law themselves, and yet they want you to be circumcised in order to boast about your flesh.

Paul gives one last mention of the Judaizers by highlighting their motives toward the Gentiles. He says the motives are only to make a *good impression of the flesh*. The Judaizers sought to impress others, particularly Jewish leaders, by compelling the Galatians to be circumcised. Moreover, they were trying to avoid persecution from the cross of Christ that would come from other legalistic Christians or even those in Judaism.

Being unwilling to stand for the truth of the cross made them willing to fall for and perpetuate false teachings. Paul also reminds the Galatians of the hypocrisy of the Judaizers, because even they could not keep the law of Moses.

What modern day example(s) do we have to demonstrate people are still being persecuted for standing for the truth of the cross? What does Matt. 5:10 say about being persecuted for righteousness's sake?

v. 14 But as for me, I will never boast about anything except the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ. The world has been crucified to me through the cross, and I to the world.

Paul compares his motives to that of the Judaizers; his boast is not in the flesh, but in *the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ*. The people of Paul's times would have been very familiar with the shame and humiliation of the cross, yet he says that is what he boasts about. We should seek to have Paul's heavenly perspective of natural circumstances.

In your own words, what does it mean to boast about the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ?

Paul's willingness to let the world be crucified to him and him to the world left him beholden to no man. He no longer needed approval from man; the world had nothing to offer him. This is the freedom that the cross offers. What do you need to crucify on the cross so you can be free from it? vv. 15-16 For both circumcision and uncircumcision mean nothing; what matters instead is a new creation. May peace come to all those who follow this standard, and mercy even to the Israel of God! such things will not inherit the kingdom of God.

Whether or not we are circumcised mean nothing to God, neither is it a reason to boast. What matters is that we are a new creation (2 Cor.5:17). Focusing on what we do for God instead of whom we are to become is an easy way to fall into legalism. Read Deu. 30:6, Jer. 4:4, and Rom. 2:29, what is God focused on? How can we have a circumcised heart?

Paul prays for peace and mercy to those who follow *this standard*. Standard comes from the Greek word *kanon*⁴- rule, law or principle of investigating, judging, living, or acting. God has prescribed a standard for believers to use so we don't have to just make up things as we go. How would you summarize the standard Paul refers to?

vv. 17-18 From now on, let no one cause me trouble, because I bear on my body the marks of Jesus. Brothers and sisters, the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with your spirit. Amen.

Paul boldly states that no one could trouble him because he has already suffered the worst. Read 2 Cor. 11:23-25, what had Paul already endured for the sake of Christ Jesus?

Paul's words and marks on his body identified him as a follower of Christ. How far are you willing to go on this walk? How much are you willing to suffer for the gospel of Jesus Christ? These are important questions to think about in a world that is growing darker every day.

I hope this study guide has been a blessing to you and may the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you in Spirit. Amen!

Citations

¹McClintock, John. Strong, James. Entry for 'Transgression'. Cyclopedia of Biblical, Theological and Ecclesiastical Literature.

https://www.studylight.org/encyclopedias/eng/tce/c/citation.html. Harper & Brothers. New York. 1870.

²McClintock, John. Strong, James. Entry for 'Burdens'. Cyclopedia of Biblical, Theological and Ecclesiastical Literature.

https://www.studylight.org/encyclopedias/eng/tce/c/citation.html. Harper & Brothers. New York. 1870.

³McClintock, John. Strong, James. Entry for 'load'. Cyclopedia of Biblical, Theological and Ecclesiastical Literature.

https://www.studylight.org/encyclopedias/eng/tce/c/citation.html. Harper & Brothers. New York. 1870.

⁴McClintock, John. Strong, James. Entry for 'Kanon'. Cyclopedia of Biblical, Theological and Ecclesiastical Literature.

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