

Bible Study Series: The Book of Galatians

Chapter 4

Verse 21

- A. This verse states in very clear terms exactly what the problem was at Galatia.
- B. For four chapters Paul has laid out one doctrinal argument after another, proving that the law can only bring a _____, not a blessing.
- C. He is about to embark on one final doctrinal argument in verses 22-31.

Verse 22

- A. Just as he did in Chapter 3 with Abraham, Paul will use an Old Testament story to prove his teachings of grace.
- B. What is Paul referring to when he says that Abraham had two sons?
 - _____ - born of Sarah's handmaid, Hagar (the bondmaid).
 - _____ - born of Sarah, Abraham's wife (the freewoman).

Verse 23

- A. Ishmael was born after the will of the _____, as a result of the _____ of Abraham and Sarah. Genesis 16:1-4
- B. Isaac was a _____ baby given by the _____ of God. Genesis 21:1-7; Romans 4:19-21

Verse 24

- A. Paul will now use this story as an allegory.
 - An allegory simply means a _____ representation.
 - In other words, the people and actions in this story symbolize a great _____ for the body of Christ today.
- B. "*For these (the two sons) are the two covenants...*" Paul now gives us the meaning.
 - Ishmael represents God's _____ covenant – the Law of Moses given on Mount Sinai. Hagar and Ishmael were both slaves and represent the

_____ that the Law of Moses gave birth (gendereth) to.

Acts 15:10

- Isaac represents God's second covenant which was made possible on Mount Calvary when Christ died for the _____ of the world.
- D. The first covenant gave birth to _____ and condemnation. The second covenant gave birth to _____ and freedom from sin. Ishmael and Isaac are a picture of these two covenants.

Verse 25

- A. Hagar is a picture of Mount Sinai.
- From Hagar came Ishmael.
 - From Mount Sinai came the _____.
- B. At the time Paul wrote Galatians, earthly Jerusalem was still under bondage to the law.
- C. They were willingly ignorant of the fact that Christ had offered a _____, once for all sacrifice for sin.
- D. The law and _____ Jerusalem were still in union (this is the idea of "*answereth to*") and, therefore, in bondage.