This project provides a series of seven sermons expounding the bulk of the book of Galatians from a biblical-theological perspective. The first chapter gives an explanation of what biblical theology is and how it aides our preaching of the Bible. The following seven chapters consist of sermons on major sections of Galatians. Particular attention is given to the doctrine of justification, the unity of Jews and Gentiles in the church, and Paul’s use of the OT (especially the Abraham narrative).
Biblical scholars almost unanimously agree that Galatians was written by the Apostle Paul to a group of churches in the Roman province of Galatia, in what is now central Turkey, sometime between AD 49 and 58.[1] Paul was writing to churches he had founded through the preaching of the good news of Jesus Christ. These churches existed in a culturally and religiously diverse environment and had recently been influenced by Judaizers (Jewish Christians who argued that all Christians must keep the whole law if they want to experience the full Christian life). Although a theology of work is not quite the same as a theology of charity, this verse explicitly links the two. (Galatians 3:26-29) Introduction Never could the Apostle Paul have envisioned the place of Galatians 3:28 in contemporary evangelical literature. Hippolytus (d. 236), an elder and teacher of the Church in Rome, in The Refutation of All Heresies, refers to the text in discussion of the claims of the Naassenes, who had used it in support of their claims of an everlasting substance above, which is hermaphrodite, possessing both male and female natures.12.