

GALATIANS
The Promise and The Law
Galatians 3:15-22

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August 7, 2011

"The greatly expanded requirements of obedience served not only to define sin, but also to _____ the promise from being invalidated due to the tendency of the people to transgress God's commandments." - Thomas McComiskey

1. The relationship of the Biblical covenants of redemption.

- a. The covenant with Abraham set forth God's _____ to redeem men from sin.
- 1) This covenant of promise was of a permanent nature, it could _____ be invalidated.
- 2) The promise God made with Abraham had _____ as its focus.
- 3) People inherit the promise of redemption by being in Christ by _____.
- b. The covenants of circumcision and the covenant with Moses provided administrative oversight _____ the promise was fulfilled in Jesus Christ.
- 1) The covenant of circumcision was a _____ given to Abraham's descendants as a sign that the promise of redemption would be realized through a male descendant of Abraham.
- 2) The covenant with Moses (the Law), did not nullify the promise but actually served to _____ the promise until its fulfillment in Christ.

2. The relationship of the Promise and the _____.

- a. The promise covenant was made by God's sovereign _____.
- b. The Law cannot give life, in fact it has declared the whole world to be a prisoner of _____.

"The problem with the law is not the law, but the fact that we break it every day. Therefore ... no one can be justified by works of the law. The law can prove that we are sinner, but it cannot make us right with God. It is not life-giving; it is transgression-increasing, and therefore _____ producing." - Philip Ryken

- c. The Law reveals our sin and our inability to be right with God through our works in order to _____ us to receive God's promise of redemption in Jesus Christ.

"God confined the whole world to sin so that the promise could be realized through _____." - Thomas McComiskey