



“The Law Does Not Anul the Promise”

Galatians 3:15-22

- I. The security of our salvation is likened to the irrevocability of formal human _____ (3:15).

Genesis 15:1-20

- a. The promise was made to Abraham and his _____, a word that can take the singular or the plural and that Paul argues referred to the singular in at least one case with Abraham (3:16).

Genesis 3:15; 9:9; Exodus 32:13; Genesis 21:10-13

- b. The law, ratified 430 years after God’s covenant with Abraham and in no way _____ the prior covenant (3:17).

Galatians 3:21-22

- c. The essence of the Abrahamic covenant was unilateral _____, not obedience to the law, and if salvation were now by law, the prior covenant would stand violated (3:18).

II. Why then the law?

- a. It was given because of transgression, whether as a means _____ transgression

or as a means of _____

transgression, we aren’t told (3:19).

- b. The law was given by an intermediary (Moses) to Israel as opposed to directly from God to Abraham, demonstrating again the _____ of the Abrahamic Covenant (3:20).

III. Is the law contrary to the promise?

- a. Certainly not—the law _____ compete as a means of salvation (3:21).
- b. The law serves to _____ men’s heart by showing their imprisonment to sin and the salvation given in Christ (3:22).