COURSE DESCRIPTION
This course is an introduction to the methods and tools for New Testament exegesis. It also introduces students to many of the hermeneutical issues related to interpreting the New Testament. We will conclude with a discussion on how to move from exegesis to application and sermon preparation. To take this course, students must have completed Greek 2.

The focus of this course is on the basic steps in the exegesis of the Greek text of the New Testament. But since so many exegetical decisions have to do with determining exegetical and syntactical relationships in the Greek text, we will also devote much time to translation and discussion of grammar. Almost every class will be a combination of lecture and discussion on some aspect of exegesis, as well as translation from the Greek New Testament.

Our focus for this semester will be Paul’s letter to the Galatians. The advantages of focusing on Galatians are many. Working primarily with one book, especially a short book like Galatians, is helpful when learning the basic steps of the exegetical process. Keeping a narrow focus in translation, class discussions and assignments will give students a level of comfort and confidence in the setting and content of the book, even as they wrestle with unfamiliar methods of interpretation. In addition, the interpretation of Galatians was critical for the Protestant Reformation and students of a Reformed seminary should master its content. A focus on Galatians also enables us to be helped by the reflections on the interpretation of Galatians of a master exegete, Moises Silva. All translation and assignments, including the final exegesis paper, will be from Galatians.

TEXTS  
Required:  

D. B. Wallace, Greek Grammar Beyond the Basics  
G. D. Fee, New Testament Exegesis (3rd edition)  
M. Silva, Interpreting Galatians: Explorations in Exegetical Method (2nd edition)

Recommended:  
D. A. Carson, Exegetical Fallacies  
B. M. Metzger, A Textual Commentary on the Greek New Testament
Everett Ferguson, *Backgrounds of Early Christianity* (3rd edition)

D. M. Doriani, *Getting the Message* (This book is for the lay interpreter and does not deal specifically with interpreting the Greek text. Yet it is a helpful and simple, but not simplistic, guide to many of the interpretational issues discussed in this course.)

**COURSE PROCEDURE**

Most classes will be a combination of lecture, discussion and translation from the Greek New Testament. When translation is assigned, students must prepare the assignments ahead of time and come to class ready to translate. Use the “Study Guide for Galatians,” and do all of the following for each assignment:

a. Translate

b. Answer the grammatical questions, most of which focus on intermediate grammar, a major component of this course. Use Wallace to help you answer these questions.

c. Read the other exegetical questions and comments, and think about the questions asked. Students are not required to read the sections from the commentaries.

Bring your Greek New Testament and Wallace with you to every class session.

Students should do all of the reading assigned for each class session. Parts of classes will often be devoted to a discussion of the assigned readings.

Attendance and class participation, for the entire semester, are required. All absences should be cleared with the instructor. For every unexcused absence, students will lose one letter grade off of their final grade.

**EVALUATION**

Your grade for this course will be based on the following:

1. Completion of the Exegetical Process Notebook. See due dates listed in the syllabus. EPN assignments are due at the beginning of class on their due date. We will spend time in class discussing these assignments. The entire EPN is due April 30. The notebook is worth 35% of your grade for this course.

2. A brief, one page, single-spaced paper reflecting on Moises Silva’s discussion of the textual variant in Galatians 1:11 (from Silva, chapter 1). Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of Silva’s argument and whether you agree with his conclusions. 5% of your final grade.

3. Class participation, including: Faithful preparation and in-class translation from the Greek NT, as well as answering the study guide questions; final presentation on main idea of passage and approach to preaching/applying text. 10%

4. Exegesis paper. Students will submit an exegesis paper on a passage of their choosing from Paul’s letter to the Galatians. The paper should be 10-12 pages (12 pages max!), excluding notes and bibliography, double-spaced. See the “General Guidelines for Final Exegesis Paper.” The paper is due on the term paper due date (May 15). Late papers will be marked down. This paper is worth 50% of your final grade.
TENTATIVE SCHEDULE

Feb. 5  Course Introduction; Introduction to and Overview of Exegetical Method

12  Finish Introduction
    Galatians 1:1-10
    Read Fee, 1-38; Silva, 15-39

19  Textual Criticism
    Read Fee, 59-70; Silva, chap 1; Metzger, Textual Commentary, 1*-16* (r)

26  Translation Theory
    Galatians 1:11-17; 2:1-5
    **Due: Silva paper**

March 5  Introduction to structural and grammatical analysis
    Galatians 2:6-10
    Read Fee, 41-58, 71-78; Silva, chaps 3-4
    **Due: EPN, Steps 1-5 (pages 1-10)**

12  Literary analysis and rhetorical features
    Galatians 2:11-21

19  Spring break; no class

26  Lexical Analysis
    Galatians 3:10-14
    Read Fee, 79-95; Silva, chap 2
    **Due: EPN, Steps 6.1-3 (pages 11-14)**

April 2  Historical Analysis
    Galatians 3:15-20
    Fee, 96-111; Silva, 101-139
9  Exegesis and Biblical and Systematic Theology
   Galatians 3:21-29
   Read Silva, 141-215
   **Due: EPN, Steps 6.4-5 (pages 14-17)**

16  Application and Preaching
    Galatians 4:1-7
    Read Fee, 112-179

23  No class; use this time to work on your EPN and final paper

30  Student presentations of the “big idea” and application of your passage
    **Due: Completed EPN**

May 7   If needed, to complete student presentations

15  **Paper due by 5:00**
General Guidelines for Final Exegesis Paper

Students are to submit an original exegesis paper. See details in the syllabus for length, passage requirements and due date. The length of the paper is excluding notes and bibliography, which should come at the end of the paper. The length also excludes your own translation of your passage, which should come at the beginning of the paper. The paper should be done in Times New Roman (or equivalent) twelve-point font (no turning a 20-page paper into a 10-12 page one). While footnotes are generally preferable in a paper, use end notes for this paper, so that you and I can more easily keep track of the page length requirement. Please use the humanities style of documentation as explained in Turabian’s, *A Manual for Writers* (6th ed.). (Students are encouraged to read Turabian and Strunk and White for the elements of proper writing style.) The date and time deadlines are absolute and firm. Late papers will lose one letter grade. Papers will lose one letter grade for every day late.

The precise format of the paper is largely up to you (look at commentaries for various ways that they are structured). Students must show an awareness of the exegetical steps discussed in class, Fee and Silva, but you need not (and in fact probably should not) write your paper by laying out each of the steps in order. My main concern is to see from your paper that you understand and can express clearly the meaning of the passage itself and its contribution to the larger argument of the epistle.

Your paper should be a unified essay on the meaning of your passage, not a series of research notes. Your paper should flow from sentence to sentence, paragraph to paragraph, binding your paper together in a coherent whole. Choppy, incoherent papers typically reflect a failure to understand the passage as a whole and the passage in its context.

Greek words should be typed (if your software can do so) or handwritten. Include proper accents and breathing marks. Do not transliterate.

Please proofread your paper carefully before submitting it. Typographical, grammatical, and/or spelling errors will lower the grade on the paper. (Don’t rely on spell-checker to catch these.) Submit your paper stapled in the upper left-hand corner. Do not submit it in a folder. The bibliography and notes should include a few journal articles, in addition to commentaries and other books.

The following two pages include some grammar and style guidelines, and the criteria that I will use to evaluate your papers (I will staple this sheet to the front of each paper when I return it to you).
Grammar and Style Guidelines for Paper Writing
Recommended by the Department of Theology*

1. Don’t use no double negatives.
2. Make each pronoun agree with their antecedent.
3. Join clauses good, like a conjunction should.
4. About those sentence fragments.
5. When dangling, watch them participles.
6. Verbs has to agree with their subject.
7. Just between you and I, case is important, too.
8. Don’t write run-on sentences they are hard to read and not only that they are difficult to understand and don’t look good either.
9. Don’t use commas, which are not necessary.
10. Try to never split infinitives.
11. Its important to use your apostrophe’s correctly.
12. Proofread your writing to see if you any words out.
13. Allways check your spelling.
14. A preposition is a bad thing to end a sentence with.

*If writing a paper for the Biblical Studies Department, please consult William Strunk and E. B. White, *The Elements of Style*
I. The following items are rated according to the following symbols:
   I=inadequate; A=adequate; M=more than adequate; S=superior

   Research methodology
   Clarity in defining issues
   Contextual awareness
      Literary
      Historical
   Alertness to/use of crucial exegetical components
      Textual
      Grammatical
      Lexical
      Parallel texts (biblical)
      Parallel texts (non-biblical)
   Accuracy of statements and evidence
   Bibliographic awareness
   Written presentation
      Literary style
      Spelling and grammar
      Neatness

II. The following need attention if checked:

   ___ The exegesis paper needs to be a unified essay on the meaning of the text
      rather than a series of research notes.
   ___ The exegesis paper needs balance; do not give an undue amount of space to an
      item of lesser significance and give too little attention to a matter of major
      importance.
   ___ The exegesis paper is too long.
   ___ The pages should be numbered consecutively throughout.
   ___ Cite dictionary/encyclopedia articles by the author and title of the article (not
      by the editor).
   ___ Cite primary sources by chapter and paragraph numbers (not by page number
      in a book).
   ___ Accent Greek words.

III. The grade for this paper is: _______

   Comments:
STUDY GUIDE FOR GALATIANS
(Includes all words occurring 50 times or less in the NT)

SPECIAL VOCABULARY

δικαιοῦ (8-39) justify
ἐλεύθερος (6-23) free
περιτέμων (6-17) circumcise
περιτομή (7-35) circumcision

Note: The numbers in parenthesis indicate how many times the word occurs in Galatians, and how many times it occurs in the New Testament.

Galatians 1:1-5

Vocabulary:
4 ἐξαιρέω [1-8] take out; mid. Deliver, set free
ἐνεστῶτος perf. part. of ἐνίστημι [1-7] be present, impend

Grammatical and exegetical questions:
1) What are the main subject and verb of vv. 1-5?

2) What is the difference between the expressions ἀπ' ἀνθρώπων and δι' ἀνθρώπου in v. 1? See Wallace, 433-34. What is significant about Paul’s emphatic language in this verse? See Bruce, 72. Is it exegetically significant that Paul repeats the διά in the following phrase? Bruce, 72-73.

3) What type of genitive is πατρὸς in v. 1? See the uses of the genitive in Wallace’s “grammatical summaries.”

4) What is significant about Paul’s reference to Christ’s resurrection in v. 1? See Bruce, 73.

5) What type of dative is ἐκκλησίας in v. 2? See Wallace, 148.

6) What type of nominative is χάρις in v. 3? See Wallace, 49-51.

7) What is significant about the fact that both God our father and the Lord Jesus Christ in v. 3 follow the preposition ἀπό? See Bruce, 74. Notice that there is no article before “Lord” in this verse, though it is appropriate to insert one in English. The Greek regularly omits the article after prepositions, when English usage would require one.

8) How does Granville Sharp’s rule help us to understand τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ πατρὸς ἡμῶν in v. 4? See Wallace, 270-276.

Galatians 1:6-14

Vocabulary:
6 θαυμάζω (1-42) marvel, wonder
ταχέως (1-10) quickly, hastily
μετατίθημι transfer, change; mid. Turn away, desert
7 ταράσσω (2-17) disturb, trouble
μεταστρέφω (1-2) change, alter, pervert
8 ἀνάθεμα, τὸ (2-6) curse, accursed
9 προειρήκαμεν per. of προλέγω [1-3] tell beforehand
    ἀρτι (3-36) now
    παραλαμβάνω (2-49) receive
10 ἄφεσκο (2-17) please
11 γνωρίζω (1-26) make known
12 παραλαμβάνω (2-49) receive
    ἀποκάλυψις, ἡ (2-18) revelation
13 ἀναστροφή, ἡ (1-13) manner of life, conduct, behavior
    ποτέ (4-29) formerly, earlier
    ύπερβολή, ἡ; (1-18) excess, extra-ordinary character; καθ’ ὑπερβολήν beyond
    measure, to an extraordinary degree
    διώκω (5-44) persecute, pursue
    πορθέω (2-3) destroy, annihilate, pillage
14 προκόπτω (1-16) cut forward, advance
    συνηλικίωτης, ὁ (1-1) one of the same age, contemporary
    γένος, τὸ (1-20) race, nation, class
    περισσοτέρως (1-11) to a much greater degree, far more, far greater
    ζηλωτής, ὁ (1-8) zealot; here perhaps with the sense of “zealous”
    πατρικός (1-1) paternal, ancestral
    παράδοσις, ἡ (1-13) tradition

Grammatical and exegetical questions:
1) Paul begins this section with the first person singular (“I”) in v. 6, but switches to the plural (“we”) in vv. 8-9. Why? See Wallace, 393-96.

2) In Paul’s letters, what would normally follow Paul’s salutation? What does the verb θαυμάζω express instead? See Bruce, 80.

3) What type of present is μετατίθεσθε in v. 6? See Wallace, 518-19. What is the significance of the present tense for understanding the situation that Paul was addressing?

4) Is there anything exegetically significant in the fact that Paul uses two different words for “another” in vv. 6-7? See Bruce, 80-81. Cf. Longenecker, 15.

5) What type of genitive is τοῦ Χριστοῦ in v. 7?

6) Does the LXX background of ἀνάθεμα (v. 8) help us to understand its meaning here? See Bruce, 83.

7) Compare the conditional clauses in vv. 8, 9 and 10. What types of conditional clauses are they and what do they convey? See Wallace, 690-701.

8) What type of perfect is προειρήκαμεν in v. 9?
9) What type of present is πέιθω in v. 10?

10) What type of genitive is Χριστοῦ in v. 10?

11) What type of genitive is Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ in v. 12?

12) There are three imperfect verbs in vv. 13-14. What type of imperfects are they? See Wallace, 546-551.

13) What type of participle is ὑπάρχων in v. 14?

14) What type of genitive is παραδόσεων in v. 14?

Galatians 1:15-24

Vocabulary:

15 εὐδοκέω (1-21) consent, take pleasure
   ἀφορίζω (2-10) separate, set apart, appoint
   κοιλία. ἡ (1-23) womb, stomach
16 ἀποκαλύπτω (2-26) reveal
   εὐθεὺς (1-33) immediately, at once
   προσωπεύοντι (2-2) consult; add or contribute
17 ἀνέρχομαι (2-3) go up
   πρὸ (3-47) before
   ὑποστρέφω (1-25) return, turn back
18 ἐπείτα (3-16) then
   ἐτος. τὸ (3-49) year
   ἱστορέω (1-1) visit for purpose of coming to know someone
   ἐπιμένω (1-15) remain
   δεκαπέντε (1-3) fifteen
20 ψεύδομαι (1-12) lie
   ἐπείτα (3-16) then
   κλίμα. τὸ (1-3) region, district
22 ἀγνοεῖ (1-21) not to know, be ignorant
23 διώκω (5-44) persecute
   ποτέ (4-29) formerly
   πορθέω (2-3) destroy, pillage

Grammatical and exegetical questions:
1) Review the Granville Sharp rule and discuss the exegetical implications for v. 15. See Wallace, 274-75.

2) What is the significance of Paul’s language in v. 15? In particular, are there significant Old Testament parallels? See Bruce, 92.
3) What are the main subject and verb of vv. 15-17?

4) What is the sense of the prepositional phrase ἐν ἐμοί in v. 16?

5) What type of dative is σαρκί in v. 16?

6) What is the significance of the ἵνα clause in v. 16? What is the relationship between Paul’s conversion and commission?

7) What is the significance of Paul’s oath in v. 20? See Fung, 79.

8) What do we call the construction ἡμιν ἀγνοούμενος in v. 22? What is the meaning of this Greek construction? See Wallace, 647-650.

9) What type of imperfect is ἐδόξαζον in v. 24?

Galatians 2:1-10

Vocabulary:
1 ἐπείτα (3-16) then
   δεκατέσσαρες (1-5) fourteen
   ἐτῶς τοῦ (3-49) year
   συμπαραλαμβάνω (1-4) take along
2 ἀποκάλυψις, ἡ (2-18) revelation
   ἀνατίθημι (1-2) only mid. Lay before, declare, communicate
   κατ’ ἰδίαν privately
   τοῖς δοκοῦσιν influential men, men of reputation
   πῶς (1-3) somehow, in some way, perhaps; μὴ πῶς – lest somehow
   κενός (1-18) vain, without results; εἰς κενόν in vain
   τρέχω (2-18) run
   ἔδραμον 2 aor. Of τρέχω
3 ἀναγκάζω (3-9) compel
4 παρεισάκτος (1-1) secretly brought in, smuggled in, sneaked in
   ψευδάδελφος, ὁ (1-2) false brother
   παρεισέρχομαι (1-2) slip in, sneak in
   κατασκοπέω (1-1) spy out, lie in wait for
   ἐλευθερία, ἡ (4-11) freedom
   καταδουλώω (1-2) enslave, reduce to slavery
5 ἐίκω (1-1) yield
   υποταγή, ἡ (1-4) subjection
   διαμένω (1-5) remain
6 ὁποίος (1-5) of what sort
   ποτέ (4-29) once, formerly
   διαφέρω (2-13) differ; οὐδέν μοι δ. it makes no difference to me
   προσανατίθημι (2-2) add or contribute; consult
7 τούναντίον (1-3) on the contrary
8 ἐνεργεῖν (441) work, be at work, operate, be effective
9 στῦλος, ὁ (1-4) pillar
10 πτωχός, ὁ (2-34) poor

Grammatical and exegetical questions:

1) What does Ἐπείτα imply in v. 1, according to Bruce (106)?

2) What is the sense of διὰ in v. 1? Does it express something different from μετά in 1:18? Are the three years and the fourteen years to be understood concurrently or consecutively from Paul’s conversion? For these questions, see Longenecker, 45.

3) Does Paul use δοκέω in this passage (vv. 2, 6, 9) in an ironic or sarcastic sense? See Bruce, 109. Cf. Longenecker, 48.

4) What part of speech is ὅν in v. 3? How does it function here?

5) How do the datives in v. 5 function?

6) What type of genitive is τοῦ εὐαγγελίου in v. 5?

7) What is the sense of ποτὲ in v. 6? Cf. Bruce, 117-118.

8) Verse 6 contains an anacoluthon, where Paul breaks off the grammatical structure of the sentence and then resumes with a different, grammatically unrelated structure. Identify the anacoluthon.

9) What type of nominative is θεός in v. 6? See Wallace, 53-54.

10) What is the significance of the position of ἐμοί in v. 6? See Bruce, 119.

11) What type of participle is ἴδόντες in v. 7?

12) What type of genitive is ἀκροβυστίας in v. 7?

13) What types of datives are used in v. 8?

14) What type of participle is γνώντες in v. 9?

15) What type of genitive is κοινωνίας in v. 9?
16) How does the ἵνα clause function in v. 10? See Wallace, 476-7.

17) According to Bruce (126), what is the sense of the aorist ἐσπούδασα in v. 10?

Galatians 2:11-21

Vocabulary:

11 ἀνθίστημι (1-14) set against; resist, withstand

καταγινώσκω (1-3) condemn

12 πρό (3-47) before

συνεσθώ (1-5) eat together

ὑποστέλλω (1-4) draw back, withdraw

ἀφορίζω (2-10) separate, set apart

13 συνυποκρίνομαι (1-1) join in pretending a part, join in playing the hypocrite

συναπάγω (1-3) lead away, carry off

ὑποκρίσις, ἡ (1-6) hypocrisy

14 ὅρθοποδέω (1-1) walk straight, upright; act rightly, be straightforward

ἐμπροσθεν (1-48) before

ἐθνικός (1-1) like the heathen

Ἰουδαικός (1-1) as a Jew

ἀναγκάζω (3-9) compel

Ἰουδαίζω (1-1) live as a Jew

15 φύσις, ἡ (2-12) nature

αμαρτωλός, ὁ (2-47) sinner

17 αμαρτωλός, ὁ (2-47) sinner

ἀρχ (1-3) interrog. Part. Usually not translatable

διάκονος, ὁ (1-29) minister, servant

18 καταλύω (1-17) destroy

ὁικοδομέω (1-40) build

παραβάτης, ὁ (1-5) transgressor

συνιστάω (1016) demonstrate; present; recommend

19 συσταυρώ (105) crucify together

21 ἀδετεώ (2015) nullify, set aside; reject

άρα (5-49) then

dωρεάν (1-8) acc. Used as adv. To no purpose, in vain; freely; undeservedly

Grammatical and exegetical questions:

1) What is the sense of the periphrastic in v. 11? See Wallace, 648.

2) What is the case and use of τινας in v. 12?

3) There are three imperfect verbs in v. 12? How do they function?
4) What type of participle is φοβούμενος in v. 12?


6) What type of participle is ὑπάρχων in v. 14?

7) What type of participle is εἶδότες in v. 16?


9) What type of genitive is νόμου in v. 16?

10) What type of participle is ζητούντες in v. 17?

11) What type of dative is Χριστῶ in v. 17?

12) How does αὐτοὶ function in v. 17?

13) What is the mood of the verb γένοιτο in v. 17? What is the sense of the verb here? See Wallace, 480-482.


15) Is there any significance in the type of condition used in v. 18 for understanding this verse?


Galatians 3:1-10
Vocabulary
1 ἄνοητος (2-6) foolish
    βασκαίνω (1-1) bewitch
    προγράφω (1-4) show forth, portray publicly, or placard in public
    σταυρόω (3-46) crucify
2 μαθάνω (1-25) learn
    ἀκοὴ, ἡ (2-24) account, report, preaching; hearing
3 ἄνοητος (2-6) foolish
    ἐνάρχομαι (1-2) begin
    ἐπιτελέω (1-10) complete, accomplish
4 τοσοῦτος (1-10) so many, so much, so great
    πάσχω (1-40) suffer; experience
    εἰκή (2-5) without reason, in vain
    γέ (1-31) oft. Untrans. Indeed, even
1) What type of aorists are ἐβάσκανεν and προεγράφη in v. 1?

2) What is the meaning of ἀκοὴς πίστεως in v. 2? What type of genitive is πίστεως? See Bruce, 149.

3) Identify the types of datives in v. 3. See Wallace, 166. Cf. Bruce, 150.

4) What type of dative is εἰκῆ in v. 4?

5) What type of participle is προίδοσσα in v. 8?

6) What is the significance of ἡ γραφὴ in v. 8? See Bruce, 155-6.

7) Identify the use of the present tense in v. 9.

8) How does the infinitive ποιήσαι function in v. 10? See Wallace, 592 n. 8.

Galatians 3:11-20

Vocabulary:

11 δῆλος (1-3) clear, evident
13 ἐξαγοράζω (2-4) buy back, redeem
κατάρα, ἡ (3-5) curse
ἐπικατάρατος (2-2) cursed
κρεμάννυμι (1-7) hand, suspend
ἐγέλον, τὸ (1-20) wood, tree, cross
14 εὐλογία, ἡ (1-16) blessing
15 ὀμοίως (1-3) likewise, yet, nevertheless
κυρώ (1-2) ratify, make valid
dιαθήκη (3-33) covenant, will
ἀθετεῖ (2-15) nullify; reject, set aside
ἐπιδιοκασσομαι (1-1) add codicil (as, to a will)

16 σπέρμα, τὸ (5-44) seed, offspring

17 διαθήκη (3-33) covenant; will
προκυρω (1-1) make valid or ratify previously
tετρακόσιοι (1-4) four hundred
tριακοντα (1-11) thirty
ἐτος, τὸ (3-49) year
ἀκυρω (1-3) invalidate, make void
καταργεῖ (3-27) make ineffective, abolish, destroy, set aside

18 κληρονομία, ἡ (1-14) inheritance
οὐκέτι (4-48) no longer
χαρίζομα (1-23) give freely or graciously as a favor; show oneself to be gracious

19 παράβασις, ἡ (1-7) transgression
χαρίν (1-9) prep. For the sake of, on account of
προστίθημι (1-18) add
ἀχρις (2-48) until
σπέρμα, τὸ (5-44) seed, offspring
ἐπαγγέλλομαι (1-15) promise; announce, proclaim
dιατάσσω (1-16) order, direct, command
μεσίτης, ὁ (2-6) mediator

Grammatical and exegetical questions:

1) What type of genitive is νόμου in v. 13? See Wallace, 106.


3) According to Bruce (169), what is the meaning of διαθήκη in v. 15?

4) What type of present is λέγει in v. 16? See Wallace, 533.

5) According to Bruce (174), what is the significance of κεχάρισται in v. 18?

6) What is the meaning of τῶν παραβάσεων χάριν in v. 19, according to Bruce (175)?

7) What type of perfect is ἐπήγγελται in v. 19?

Galatians 3:21-29
Vocabulary:
21 ζωοποιεῖ (1-11) make alive, quicken
Grondmatical and exegetical questions:
1) What type of conditional sentence is used in v. 21? See Wallace, 694-96.

2) What is the significance of γάρ in v. 21?

3) What type of aorist is συνέκλεισεν in v. 22?

4) According to Bruce (180), how does v. 22 show that the law is not contrary to the promise?

5) According to Wallace (620-21), what is the significance of the present participle πιστεύοντα in v. 22?

6) What type of imperfect is ἔφρουρομεθα in v. 23?

7) According to Bruce (181), how should we understand τὴν μέλλονσαν πίστιν in v. 23?

8) What is the meaning of παιδαγωγός in v. 24? See Bruce, 182.

9) What are the possible ways to understand εἰς Χριστόν in v. 24?

10) What type of participle is ἐλθούσης in v. 25?

11) What type of aorist is ἐνεδύσασθε in v. 27?

12) Can we apply Colwell’s rule to v. 29? What would be the implications of this? See Wallace, 256ff.

13) What type of conditional sentence is in v. 29? See Wallace, 690ff. See also Wallace, p. 685, for an important qualification in understanding conditional sentences.
Galatians 4:1-11

Vocabulary

1. κληρονόμος, ὁ (3-15) heir
   νήπιος, ὁ (2-14) infant, minor
   διαφέρω (2-13) differ

2. ἐπίτροπος, ὁ (1-3) guardian, steward
   οἰκονόμος, ὁ (1-10) steward, manager
   ἀρχι (2-48) until
   προθεσμία, ἡ (1-1) appointed day, fixed or limited time

3. νήπιος, ὁ (2-14) infant, minor
   στοιχεῖον, τό (2-7) pl. elements or rudimentary principles; elemental spirits
   δουλόω (1-8) enslave, subject

4. πλήρωμα, τό (1-17) fullness
   ἐξαποστέλλω (2-13) send forth

5. ἐξαγοράζω (2-4) buy back, redeem
   νοοθεσία, ἡ (1-5) adoption
   ἀπολαμβάνω (1-9) receive, recover

6. ἐξαποστέλλω (2-13) send forth
   ἀββά (1-3) father (Aram)

7. οὐκέτι (4-48) no longer
   κληρονόμος, ὁ (3-15) heir

8. δουλεύω (4-25) be a slave, be subjected
   φύσις, ἡ (2-12) nature

9. ἐπιστρέφω (1-26) turn, turn back
   ἁθενής (1-25) weak
   πτωχός (2-34) poor, miserable, beggarly, impotent
   στοιχεῖον, τό (2-7) pl. elements or rudimentary principles; elemental spirits
   ἀνωθεν (1-13) again, anew
   δουλεύω (4-25) be a slave, be subjected

10. παρατηρέω (1-6) watch closely, observe
    μήν, ὁ (1-18) month
    ἔτεινιτος, ὁ (1-14) year

11. πώς (2-14) somehow, in some way, perhaps; μή πώς lest somehow
    εἰκῇ (2-5) in vain, without reason
    κοπιάω (1-22) toil, labor, work

Grammatical and exegetical questions:

1) What type of genitives are δούλου and πάντων in v. 1?

2) What type of present is ἐστιν in v. 1?

3) What type of participle is ὁν in v. 1?
4) What type of genitive is πατρός in v. 2?

5) What use of the aorist do we have with ἔλθεν in v. 4?

6) According to Bruce (196), how should we understand the aorist participle γενόμενον in v. 4?

7) What type of present is ἔστε in v. 6?

8) What type of participle is κράζον in v. 6?

9) Identify the participles and their functions in vv. 8-9.

10) What use of the aorist is ἐδούλευσατε in v. 8?

11) What type of present is ἐπιστρέφετε in v. 9? Explain your answer.

12) What is the significance of Paul’s use of στοιχεία in this passage? See Bruce, 202-4.

13) Explain the use of the middle with παρατηρεῖΟθε in v. 10. See Wallace, 419-21.

14) What type of perfect is κεκοπίακα in v. 11?

Galatians 4:12-20

Vocabulary

12 δέομαι (1-22) ask, beg
       ἀδικέω (1-27) do wrong, hurt
13 ἀσθένεια, ἥ (1-24) sickness, disease; weakness
       πρότερος (1-11) former, earlier; τὸ πρότερον before, once
14 πειρασμός, ὁ (1-21) trial, test
       ἐξουθενέω (1-11) despise
       ἐκπτύω (1-1) spit out, disdain
15 ποῦ (1-47) where
       μακαρισμός, ὁ (1-3) blessing
       δύνατός (1-32) possible, able, powerful
       ἐξορύσσω (1-2) dig out, tear out
16 ἐχθρός, ὁ (1-32) enemy; adj. Hostile
       ἀληθεύω (1-2) speak the truth
17 ζηλώ (3-11) be deeply concerned, court someone’s favor; strive, be filled with envy
       καλῶς (2-37) well, rightly
       ἐκκλείω (1-2) shut out, exclude
18 πάντοτε (1-41) always
πάρειμι (2-24) be present
19 ὧδίνω (2-3) suffer birth pangs, give birth to someone
    μέχρις (1-18) until
    μορφῶ (1-1) form, shape
20 πάρειμι (2-24) be present
    ἀρτι (3-36) now
    ἁλλὰςασω (1-6) change, transform
    ἀπορέω (1-6) be at a loss, in doubt, uncertain

Grammatical and exegetical questions:
1) What is the sense of the aorist ἡδικήσατε in v. 12?

2) What type of genitive is σαρκὸς in v. 13?

3) What is the sense of the prepositional phrase ἐν τῇ σαρκί μου in v. 14?

4) What is the possible meaning of the anarthrous ἄγγελον θεοῦ in v. 14? See Wallace, 250-252.


6) What uses of the present tense do we find in v. 18?