

**NT 506 GREEK EXEGESIS**  
**Reformed Theological Seminary (Atlanta)**  
**Dr. William Barclay**  
**Fall, 2006**

**COURSE DESCRIPTION**

This course is an introduction to Greek exegesis. After two semesters of the drudgery of learning the basics of biblical Greek, now comes the pay off. We will study the method of Greek exegesis, beginning with translation and grammatical analysis, through the various steps in the exegetical process.

At the heart of exegesis is working with the original language of the biblical text, and determining grammatical and syntactical relationships. Therefore, this course will revolve around translation and discussion of grammar. But there will also be periodic lectures on other aspects of exegetical method, with opportunities for students to put what they have learned into practice.

This semester we will focus on Paul's letter to the Galatians. All of our translation, assignments and papers will be from Galatians. Focusing on Galatians has a number of advantages. The book is short enough so that we can cover much of its content in one semester. In addition, Galatians has been vital in the history of the development of Reformed theology. Mastering the content of Galatians is essential for students of a Reformed seminary.

**TEXTS**

*Required:*

The Greek New Testament, preferably UBS 4<sup>th</sup> edition.

D. B. Wallace, *Greek Grammar Beyond the Basics*

G. D. Fee, *New Testament Exegesis*

M. Silva, *Interpreting Galatians: Explorations in Exegetical Method*

*Recommended:*

D. A. Carson, *Exegetical Fallacies*

B. M. Metzger, *A Textual Commentary on the Greek New Testament*

Bible software such as Bibleworks, Logos, or Accordance

**COURSE PROCEDURE**

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. Parse all verbs and verbal forms

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

Students are not to bring to class translations written out ahead of time (though writing out the translations in preparation for class is certainly encouraged). Students may bring only a list of vocabulary words and their answers to the questions from the Study Guide. This will help students in the long run better grasp the language by forcing them to work through the translation a second time, and with the benefit of peer encouragement.

Students should do all of the reading assigned for each class session. Part of class time will be devoted to a discussion of the assigned readings. Please make sure you have your texts, especially your Greek New Testament and Wallace, with you for all class sessions.

## **EVALUATION**

1. In-class translation, parsing and participation. Apart from the syntax quizzes on Wallace (see below), we will not have exams in this class. Instead, students will be “tested” every class period, as they will be called on to translate the assigned passages from Galatians and to parse verbs. They will also need to be able to answer and discuss the questions from the Study Guide (at the end of this syllabus). This will count 25% of your final grade.
2. Exegesis paper. Students will submit an exegesis paper on a passage of their choosing (not more than six verses) from Paul’s letter to the Galatians. The paper should be 10-12 pages (I will stop reading at the end of page 12), excluding notes and bibliography, double-spaced. Attached to the end of the paper should be your sentence flow analysis of your passage. See the “General Guidelines for Final Exegesis Paper.” The paper is due Friday, December 1 at 12:00 p.m (eastern time). Late papers will lose one letter grade. Papers will lose one letter grade for every day late. This paper is worth 50% of your final grade.
3. A one-page, single-spaced paper putting into practice what students have learned about textual criticism. It will be an analysis of the important textual variant in Gal. 1:11 (the only one listed in UBS4). Students should carefully analyze the textual evidence and arguments in support of the two primary variants, and come to a conclusion of their own. You have Silva to help you in this one, though you need not agree with him. This paper is worth 10% of your final grade and is due at the beginning of class on September 29.
4. Students will do a sentence flow analysis of the passage on which they will write their papers. The sentence flow will be due at the beginning of class on November 10, and will be worth 5% of your final grade.
5. Two short syntax quizzes based on Wallace’s grammar. The first quiz will be on the uses of the cases (Wallace, pp. 31-205; cf. his syntactical summary on pp. 726-732), and will be given at the beginning of class on September 29. The second quiz will cover uses of the verbal tenses (pp. 513-586; cf. 751-755) and participles (pp. 612-655; cf. 758-760), and will be given at the beginning of class on November 10. These quizzes will each be worth 5% of the final grade (10% total).

## **COURSE SCHEDULE**

### **September 8-9:**

Translation, Parsing and Study Guide: Galatians 1:1-24

Topics Covered:

Course Introduction

Introduction to and Overview of Exegetical Method

Textual Criticism

Assigned Reading

Fee, 1-38, 59-70

Silva, 15-49

Suggested: Metzger, Textual Commentary, 1\*-16\*

### **September 29-30:**

Translation, Parsing and Study Guide: Galatians 2:1-3:14

Topics Covered:

Introduction to Structural and Grammatical Analysis

Lexicography

Assigned Reading

Fee, 41-58, 71-95

Silva, chaps 2-4

**Due: Textual Criticism Assignment**

### **November 10-11**

Translation, Parsing and Study Guide: Galatians 3:15-4:20

Topics Covered:

Historical Analysis

From Exegesis to Sermon

Assigned Reading

Fee, 96-111; 133-154

Silva, 101-215

**Due: Sentence flow analysis of passage for paper**

## 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, bibliography, and sentence flow analysis, all of 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 length requirement. Please use the humanities style of documentation as explained in Turabian's, *A Manual for Writers* (6<sup>th</sup> 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.

Remember not to go beyond the page limit. I will stop reading your paper at the end of page 12 and grade it based on what you have so far (including the abrupt ending!). And for pity's sake (or lack thereof), turn your papers in on time to avoid the penalty!

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*

TO: \_\_\_\_\_

BOX: \_\_\_\_\_

FROM: \_\_\_\_\_

TEXT: \_\_\_\_\_

COURSE: \_\_\_\_\_

TERM: \_\_\_\_\_

- I. The following items are rated according to the following symbols:  
I=inadequate; A=adequate; M=more than adequate; S=superior

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

- 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

δικαιόω (8-39) justify

περιτέμνω (6-17) circumcise

ἐλεύθερος (6-23) free

περιτομή, ἡ (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 διό in the following phrase? Bruce, 72-73.
- 3) What type of genitive is πατρός 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 ἐκκλησίαις 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 ταρασσω (2-17) disturb, trouble  
μεταστρέφω (1-2) change, alter, pervert
- 8 ἀνάθεμα, τό (2-6) curse, accursed

- 9 προειρήκαμεν per. of προλέγω [1-3] tell beforehand  
 ἄρτι (3-36) now  
 παραλαμβάνω (2-49) receive
- 10 ἀρέσκω (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  
 ὑπερβολή, 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  
 συνηλικιώτης, ὁ (1-1) one of the same age, contemporary  
 γένος, τό (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 πείθω 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  
εὐθέως (1-33) immediately, at once  
προσανατίθηναι (2-2) consult; add or contribute
- 17 ἀνέρχομαι (2-3) go up  
πρό (3-47) before  
ὑποστρέθω (1-25) return, turn back
- 18 ἔπειτα (3-16) then  
ἔτος, τό (3-49) year  
ἵστοπέω (1-1) visit for purpose of coming to know someone  
ἐπιμένω (1-15) remain  
δεκαπέντε (1-3) fifteen
- 20 ψεύδομαι (1-12) lie  
ἔπειτα (3-16) then  
κλίμα, τό (1-3) region, district
- 22 ἀγνοέω (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 ἤμην 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 ἔπειτα (3-16) then  
δεκατέσσαρες (1-5) fourteen  
ἔτος, τό (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  
πώς (1-3) somehow, in some way, perhaps; μή πως – 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  
καταδουλόω (1-2) enslave, reduce to slavery
- 5 εἶκω (1-1) yield  
ὑποταγή, ἡ (1-4) subjection  
διαμένω (1-5) remain
- 6 ὁποῖος (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 τοῦναντίον (1-3) on the contrary  
ἀκροβυστία, ἡ (3-20) uncircumcision
- 8 ἐνεργέω (4:21) work, be at work, operate, be effective  
ἀποστολή, ἡ (1-4) apostleship
- 9 στύλος, ὁ (1-4) pillar

- κοινωνία, ἡ (1-19) fellowship, communion  
10 πτωχός, ὁ (2-34) poor  
μνημονεύω (1-21) remember  
σπουδάζω (1-11) be zealous or eager; hasten

Grammatical and exegetical questions:

- 1) What does Ἐπειτα imply in v. 1, according to Bruce (106)?
- 2) What is the sense of διό 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 ὧν 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 ποτε 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 ἰδόντες 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 γνόντες 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 ἀντίστημι (1-14) set against; resist, withstand  
καταγινώσκω (1-3) condemn
- 12 πρό (3-47) before  
συνεσθίω (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 ὀρθοποδέω (1-1) walk straight, upright; act rightly, be straightforward  
ἔμπροσθεν (1-48) before  
ἐθνικῶς (1-1) like the heathen  
Ἰουδαϊκῶς (1-1) as a Jew  
ἀναγκάζω (3-9) compel  
ἰουδαίζω (1-1) live as a Jew
- 15 φύσις, ἡ (2-12) nature  
ἁμαρτωλός, ὁ (2-47) sinner
- 17 ἁμαρτωλός, ὁ (2-47) sinner  
ἄρα (1-3) interrog. Part. Usually not translatable  
διάκονος, ὁ (1-29) minister, servant
- 18 καταλύω (1-17) destroy  
οἰκοδομέω (1-40) build  
παραβάτης, ὁ (1-5) transgressor  
συνιστάνω (1016) demonstrate; present; recommend
- 19 συσταυρόω (105) crucify together
- 21 ἀθετέω (2015) nullify, set aside; reject  
ἄρα (5-49) then  
δωρεάν (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 τινος 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?
- 5) What is significant about the ὥστε clause in v. 13? See Wallace, 593 n. 14. Cf. Wallace, 480 n. 86.
- 6) What type of participle is ὑπάρχων in v. 14?

- 7) What type of participle is εἰδότες in v. 16?
- 8) What type of genitive is Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ in v. 16? See the discussion of Wallace, 114-116. Compare Bruce, 139 and Fung, 114-15.
- 9) What type of genitive is νόμου in v. 16?
- 10) What type of participle is ζητοῦντες in v. 17?
- 11) What type of dative is Χριστῷ in v. 17?
- 12) How does αὐτοί 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.
- 14) What is the sense of the first person singular in v. 18? See Wallace, 391-2.
- 15) Is there any significance in the type of condition used in v. 18 for understanding this verse?
- 16) What type of accusative is δωρεάν in v. 21? See Wallace, 200.

### Galatians 3:1-10

#### Vocabulary

- 1 ἀνόητος (2-6) foolish  
 βασκαίνω (1-1) bewitch  
 προγράφω (1-4) show forth, portray publicly, or placard in public  
 σταυρόω (3-46) crucify
- 2 μανθάνω (1-25) learn  
 ἀκοή, ἡ (2-24) account, report, preaching; hearing
- 3 ἀνόητος (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  
 εἰκῆ (2-5) without reason, in vain  
 γέ (1-31) oft. Untrans. Indeed, even  
 ἐπιχορηγέω (1-5) supply, provide  
 ἐνεργέω (4-21) work, be at work, operate  
 ἀκοή, ἡ (2-24) report, preaching; hearing
- 6 λογίζομαι (1-40) reckon, calculate
- 7 ἄρα (5-40) then
- 8 προοράω (1-1) foresee, see previously  
 προεναγγελίζομαι (1-1) proclaim good news in advance

- ἐνευλογέω (1-2) bless
- 9 εὐλογέω (1-42) bless
- 10 κατάρα, ἡ (3-6) curse
- ἐπικατάρατος (2-2) cursed
- ἐμμένω (1-4) remain in, abide ; persevere in
- βιβλίον, τό (1-34) book

Grammatical and exegetical questions:

- 1) What type of aorists are ἐβάσκαθεν and προεγράφη in v. 1?
- 2) What is the meaning of ἀκοῆς 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 προῖδοῦσα in v. 8?
- 6) What is the significance of ἡ γραφή in v. 8? See Bruce, 155-6.
- 7) Identify the use of the present tense in v. 9.
- 8) How does the infinitive ποιῆσαι 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
- ξύλον, τό (1-20) wood, tree, cross
- 14 εὐλογία, ἡ (1-16) blessing
- 15 ὅμως (1-3) likewise, yet, nevertheless
- κυρώω (1-2) ratify, make valid
- διαθήκη, ἡ (3-33) covenant, will
- ἀθετέω (2-15) nullify; reject, set aside
- ἐπιδιατάσσομαι (1-1) add codicil (as, to a will)
- 16 σπέρμα, τό (5-44) seed, offspring
- 17 διαθήκη, ἡ (3-33) covenant; will
- προκυρώω (1-1) make valid or ratify previously
- τετρακόσιοι (1-4) four hundred

- τριάκοντα (1-11) thirty  
 ἔτος, τό (3-49) year  
 ἀκυρώ (1-3) invalidate, make void  
 καταργέω (3-27) make ineffective, abolish, destroy, set aside  
 18 κληρονομία, ἡ (1-14) inheritance  
 οὐκέτι (4-48) no longer  
 χαρίζομαι (1-23) give freely or graciously as a favor; show oneself to be gracious  
 19 παράβασις, ἡ (1-7) transgression  
 χάριν (1-9) prep. For the sake of, on account of  
 προστίθημι (1-18) add  
 ἄχρις (2-48) until  
 σπέρμα, τό (5-44) seed, offspring  
 ἐπαγγέλλομαι (1-15) promise; announce, proclaim  
 διατάσσω (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.
- 2) According to Wallace, what is the meaning of ὑπέρ in v. 13? Wallace, 383-387 (esp. 387).
- 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 ἐπήγγελλται in v. 19?

Galatians 3:21-29

Vocabulary:

- 21 ζωοποιέω (1-11) make alive, quicken  
 ὄντως (1-10) really, certainly, in truth
- 22 συγκλείω (2-4) confine, imprison
- 23 πρό (3-47) before  
 φρουρέω (1-4) hold in custody, confine, guard  
 ἀποκαλύπτω (2-26) reveal
- 24 παιδαγωγός, ὁ (2-3) custodian, attendant
- 25 οὐκέτι (4-48) no longer
- 27 ἐνδύω (1-28) dress, clothe
- 28 ἔνι (3-6) there is (for ἐνεστιν)  
 ἄρσεν, τό (1-0) male  
 θῆλυς, ἡ (1-1) female

29 ἄρα (5-49) then  
σπέρμα, τό (5-44) seed, offspring  
κληρονόμος, ὁ (3-15) heir

Grammatical 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 πιστεύουσιν in v. 22?
- 6) What type of imperfect is ἐφρουρούμεθα in v. 23?
- 7) According to Bruce (181), how should we understand τὴν μέλλουσαν 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  
ἄχρι (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  
 υἱοθεσία, ἡ (1-5) adoption  
 ἀπολαμβάνω (1-9) receive, recover
- 6 ἐξαποστέλλω (2-13) send forth  
 ἄββᾶ (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  
 ἀσθενής (1-25) weak  
 πτωχός (2-34) poor, miserable, beggarly, impotent  
 στοιχεῖον, τό (2-7) pl. elements or rudimentary principles; elemental spirits  
 ἄνωθεν (1-13) again, anew  
 δουλεύω (4-25) be a slave, be subjected
- 10 παρατηρέω (1-6) watch closely, observe  
 μῆν, ὁ (1-18) month  
 ἐνιαυτός, ὁ (1-14) year
- 11 πώς (2-14) somehow, in some way, perhaps; μή πως lest somehow  
 εἰκῆ (2-5) in vain, without reason  
 κοπιᾶω (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 ἐστίν in v. 1?
- 3) What type of participle is ὄν in v. 1?
- 4) What type of genitive is πατρός in v. 2?
- 5) What use of the aorist do we have with ἦλθεν 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 ἐστε in v. 6?
- 8) What type of participle is κρᾶζον in v. 6?
- 9) Identify the participles and their functions in vv. 8-9.

- 10) What use of the aorist is ἐδουλεύσατε 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 στοιχεῖα in this passage? See Bruce, 202-4.
- 13) Explain the use of the middle with παρατηρεῖσθε 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, ἡ (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  
δυνατός (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 ζηλώω (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 ὠδίνω (2-3) suffer birth pangs, give birth to someone  
μέχρις (1-18) until  
μορφόω (1-1) form, shape
- 20 πάρειμι (2-24) be present  
ἄρτι (3-36) now  
ἀλλάσσω (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 ἠδικήσατε 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.
- 5) What type of conditional sentence does Paul use in v. 15? See Wallace, 694-5.
- 6) What uses of the present tense do we find in v. 18?
- 7) What is the use of the imperfect ἤθελον in v. 20? See Wallace, 550-2.