

## Who did Paul think he was?

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 Veritas Class  
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Sarcophagus of the Twelve Apostles  
 Ravenna, Italy (AD 5<sup>th</sup> century)

### Paul’s Status as “Prophet Like Moses”

1. Paul’s Self-Designation as “Apostle” (ἀπόστολος) of Jesus Christ (Gal 1:1)
2. Paul’s Self-Designation as “Servant” (δοῦλος) of Jesus Christ (Gal 1:10)
3. Paul’s note that the people treated him as “an angel of God” (ὡς ἄγγελον θεοῦ) as if he were Christ Jesus himself” (4:14)
4. Paul’s Call to Divine Service (Gal 1:15–16)

The Structure of Biblical Prophetic Appointment Accounts						
Elements	Moses (Exodus)	Paul (Acts)	Samuel (1 Samuel)	Isaiah (Isaiah)	Jeremiah (Jeremiah)	Ezekiel (Ezekiel)
(1) Divine Confrontation	3:1–4a	9:1–4a 22:3–7 26:9–14		6:1–4	1:4	1:1–28
(2) Introductory Word (and Response)	3:4b–9	9:4b–5a 22:8–9 26:15	3:2–10	6:5–7	1:5	2:1–2; 3:12–15, 22–24
(3) Divine Commission	3:10	9:5b–6a 22:10, 14–15 26:16, 18	3:11–14	6:8–13	1:10	2:3–5a; 3:4–6, 10–11, 22–27
(4) Objections	3:11, 13 4:1, 10, 13				1:6	[2:6–8a] [3:16–21]
(5) Divine Assurance	3:12, 14–22 4:2–9, 11–12, 14–17	9:10–17 26:17			1:7–9, 17–19	3:7–9
(6) The Sign	4:2–9, 17	9:18–19 22:9, 11–13			1:11–16	2:8b–3:3

The square brackets suggest that objections are implied, rather than explicitly declared.

4. Paul’s Message (Gal 1:16)
5. Paul’s Inspiration (Gal 1:11–12)
6. Paul’s Retreat to Arabia (Gal 1:17–18a)
7. Paul’s Absolute Authority (Gal 1:6–9)