Hearing Galatians with Moses Daniel I. Block Veritas Class College Church February 26, 2023

#3 Who did Paul think Israel was?



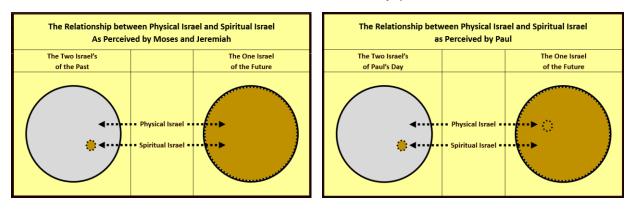
Mystic Mill Capital, *Benedictine Abbey* Church of Sainte-Marie-Madeleine (Vézelay, France (12th cent. AD)

- A. First Testament Roots of the Concept of "Israel of God"
- B. What awareness did Paul express about Israel's history in Galatians?
 - 1. The nation's history began with the proclamation to Abraham that through him all nations would be blessed (3:8).
 - Instead of focusing on the relationship between YHWH and Abraham as covenantal, Paul referred to "the blessing of Abraham" (ή εὐλογία τοῦ Ἀβραὰμ, 3:14).
 - 3. Paul did indeed speak of covenant (3:17) and two covenants specifically (4:24) but he used the word positively only of YHWH's relationship to Abraham, in contrast to the Sinai covenant
 - 4. Paul recognized that Abraham had two wives, Sarah and Hagar, who presented Abraham with two sons.
 - 5. Paul recognized two eras of Israel's history, "the period of "promise" (430 years) and the period of "law" (from Sinai to the coming of Christ).
 - 6. To Paul, Sinai was the low point of Israel's history—the moment when they became slaves to the law, which held them in bondage until the coming of Christ.
 - a. God has called them out of this slavery to freedom in Christ ($\varkappa\alpha\lambda\dot{\epsilon}\omega$; 1:6; 5:8, 13).
 - b. Redemption: Christ has redeemed Israel from the law and the curse of the law.3:12

c. Salvation (הוֹשִׁיע)

C. What awareness did Paul express about the status of Israel in his day?

- 1. There are two Israel's.
 - a. The Israel that is under the law.
 - b. The Israel that is rescued from the law and enjoys freedom "in Christ."



 But what was a Jew in Paul's day? Ethnically: a descendant of the tribal ancestor Judah. Geographically: a resident of a territory called "Judah." Sociologically: a member of the people group known as *yĕhûdîm*. Religiously: an adherent of the religious system with roots in the covenantal revelation (Mosaic) as practised in Second Temple times.