

STUDY GUIDE WEEK 16

Apr. 16

GALATIANS 1-3, PSALM 106

- 1. How does Paul establish his authority as an apostle in Galatians 1?
- 2. What is Paul's main message about the gospel in Galatians 1:6-9?
- 3. What is the central issue addressed at the meeting between Paul and the other apostles in Galatians 2?
- 4. How does Paul use Abraham's example in Galatians 3 to support his argument about faith and the law?

Discussion Question: How do the themes of faith, grace, and the role of the law in the lives of believers, as presented in Galatians 1-3, apply to our lives today?



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Apr. 17

GALATIANS 4-6, PSALM 107

- 1. What analogy does Paul use in Galatians 4 to explain the relationship between the Old and New Covenants?
- 2. How does Paul describe the Holy Spirit's role in believers' lives in Galatians 5?
- 3. What are the "fruits of the Spirit" listed in Galatians 5:22-23?
- 4. What guidance does Paul provide in Galatians 6 for supporting believers struggling with sin?

Discussion Questions: In light of Paul's teachings on freedom in Christ and living by the Spirit in Galatians 4-6, how can modern believers balance the call to personal spiritual growth with the responsibility to support and encourage one another in their Christian walk?

Apr. 18

EPHESIANS 1-3, PSALM 108

- 1. What spiritual blessings does Paul mention believers have received in Eph.1?
- 2. How does Paul describe the role of grace and faith in salvation in Ephesians 2?
- 3. What is the mystery that Paul reveals in Ephesians 3?
- 4. How does Paul describe the unity and diversity of the church in Eph. 2 and 3?

Discussion Question: How can the concepts of unity and grace in Ephesians 1-3 inspire believers to foster deeper connections and harmony within their Christian community?

Apr. 19

EPEHSIANS 4-6, PSALM 109

- 1. What are the roles of the different spiritual gifts in the church, as described in Ephesians 4?
- 2. What does Paul instruct believers to do in order to maintain unity in Eph. 4?
- 3. How does Paul describe the struggle between good and evil in Eph. 6?
- 4. What is the "armor of God" in Ephesians 6, and what is its purpose?

Discussion Question: How can believers apply the principles of spiritual growth and the "armor of God" from Ephesians 4-6 to face daily challenges and maintain strong relationships within the Christian community?

Apr. 20

PHILIPPIANS 1-2, PSALM 110

- 1. How does Paul view his imprisonment in Philippians 1?
- 2. What is Paul's encouragement to the Philippians in regards to their conduct in Philippians 1?
- 3. What is the example of Jesus Christ that Paul shares in Philippians 2, and how does it apply to the Philippians?
- 4. What does Paul instruct the Philippians to do in their pursuit of spiritual growth in Philippians 2?

Discussion Question: How can the example of Christ's humility and obedience in Philippians 1-2 inspire believers to cultivate a selfless attitude and foster a more supportive and united Christian community?

Apr. 21

PHILIPPIANS 3-4, PSALM 111

- 1. How does Paul describe his previous accomplishments and status in Phil. 3?
- 2. What is the goal that Paul strives for in Philippians 3?
- 3. What does Paul encourage the Philippians to do regarding their thoughts and actions in Philippians 4?
- 4. How does Paul describe the secret to contentment in Philippians 4?

Discussion Question: Drawing from Paul's pursuit of knowing Christ and his teachings on contentment in Philippians 3-4, how can believers apply these principles to their personal lives.

Apr. 22

COLOSSIANS 1-2, PSALM 112

- 1. What does Paul pray for on behalf of the Colossians in Colossians 1?
- 2. How does Paul describe Jesus Christ in relation to creation and the church in Colossians 1?
- 3. What is the central theme of Paul's teaching in Colossians 2?
- 4. What warning does Paul give to the Colossians about false teachings in Col. 2?

Discussion Question: How can the understanding of Christ's supremacy and sufficiency, as taught in Colossians 1-2, influence believers' approach to their faith and other belief systems taught in the world today?



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the Answers

APRIL 16

- 1. Paul states that he was called by Jesus Christ and God the Father, emphasizing that his apostleship was not from human origin.
- 2. Paul warns against turning to a different gospel and emphasizes that anyone preaching a different gospel should be cursed.
- 3. The issue of whether Gentile believers should be circumcised and follow Jewish customs.
- 4. Paul explains that Abraham was justified by faith, not by the law, showing that faith has always been the basis for God's acceptance.

APRIL 17

- 1. Paul uses the analogy of Hagar (Old Covenant) and Sarah (New Covenant), representing the Law and the promise given to Abraham, respectively.
- 2. Paul explains that the Holy Spirit helps believers resist sinful desires and live a life marked by the fruits of the Spirit.
- 3. Love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, gentleness, and self-control.
- 4. Paul instructs believers to gently restore those who sin, while being cautious not to fall into sin themselves, and to bear one another's burdens.

APRIL 18

- Believers have received adoption as children of God, redemption through Christ's blood, forgiveness of sins, the Holy Spirit, and an inheritance in God's kingdom.
- 2. Salvation is a gift from God, achieved by grace through faith, and not based on good works, so no one can boast.
- 3. The mystery is that Gentiles are now included as fellow heirs and members of the same body with Jews, sharing in the promises through the gospel.
- 4. Paul explains that both Jews and Gentiles are reconciled to God and united in one body, the church, which is built on the foundation of the apostles and prophets, with Christ as the cornerstone.

The Answers

APRIL 19

- 1. Apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors, and teachers, all meant to equip and build up the church for unity, maturity, and spiritual growth.
- 2. Paul advises believers to be humble, gentle, patient, and bear with one another in love, making every effort to maintain unity through the bond of peace.
- 3. Paul describes it as a spiritual battle against evil forces, rulers, authorities, and cosmic powers in the heavenly realms rather than a physical struggle.
- 4. The armor of God includes the belt of truth, breastplate of righteousness, shoes of the gospel of peace, shield of faith, helmet of salvation, and the sword of the Spirit (the word of God). Its purpose is to protect believers and equip them to stand strong against the schemes of the devil.

APRIL 20

- Paul sees his imprisonment as an opportunity to advance the gospel, as it
 has become known among the guards and others that he is imprisoned for
 Christ.
- 2. Paul encourages them to live a life worthy of the gospel, standing firm in one spirit, striving side by side, and not being frightened by their opponents.
- 3. Paul shares the example of Christ's humility and obedience, even to death on the cross. He encourages the Philippians to have the same attitude, showing humility and considering others better than themselves.
- 4. Paul instructs them to work out their own salvation with fear and trembling, and to do everything without grumbling or disputing, so they can shine as lights in the world.



APRIL 21

- 1. Paul considers his past accomplishments and status as loss compared to the surpassing worth of knowing Christ and being found in Him. Repentance.
- 2. Paul's goal is to know Christ, the power of his resurrection, share in his sufferings, and ultimately attain the resurrection from the dead.
- 3. Paul encourages them to rejoice always, be gentle, not be anxious, present their requests to God through prayer and thanksgiving, and focus their thoughts on what is true, noble, right, pure, lovely, admirable, excellent, and praiseworthy.
- 4. Paul has learned to be content in any situation, whether in need or abundance, through the strength that Christ provides.

APRIL 22

- 1. Paul prays that they may be filled with the knowledge of God's will, live lives worthy of the Lord, bear fruit, grow in the knowledge of God, and be strengthened with God's power.
- 2. Paul describes Jesus as the image of the invisible God, the firstborn over all creation, the one through whom all things were created, and the head of the church.
- 3. The central theme is the supremacy and sufficiency of Christ, in whom all the fullness of deity dwells, and through whom believers are made complete, forgiven, and emancipated.
- 4. Paul warns them not to be deceived by fine-sounding arguments or be taken captive by hollow and deceptive philosophies.

