Salvation: A Gift Given Through a Promise Galatians 4:21-26

Paul e	challenged the Galatians for their
	about the purpose of the law of Moses.
	Just because you can base something on a passage of Scripture, doesn't mean that you're it correctly.
	Galatians 4:21
	Paul had already argued that the law of Moses would not anyone; it only
	Galatians 2:15-16; 3:10; John 5:45
	As he has already stated, the purpose of the law was to be our, not our
D. 1	Galatians 3:23-24
	uses allegory to show the distinction between the he
	Though Abraham had two sons, the were different because their were different.
	God made a promise to that he would have a Genesis 12:2; 17:6
	Sarah was a woman who was promised a son.
	Genesis 17:15–16; 18:9–10
	Hagar was a woman to whom no promise of a son had been given. Genesis 16:1–2
	Though both boys were born from Abraham, their was that of their
	Galatians 4:22
The _	and the must be kept distinct and
separ	ate.

	's son, Ishmael was Abraham's
accord	ling to the flesh, but he would never be the child of
	Galatians 4:23; 17:18–19
Only S	Sarah's son, Isaac would be the heir of
	blessing as the son of
	Galatians 4:23; 21:1
	were distinct and separate because of the of their mothers.
	Galatians 4:23; Romans 9:7–8
The mothers	of Abraham's children are pictures of two
	r is a picture of the law of Moses which only produces en for
	Galatians 4:24; Exodus 31:18; Galatians 3:12
	stands for those who reject and are
ın	Galatians 4:25
	Jerusalem represents the home of
	all who Christ and His grace.
	Matthew 23:37; John 5:46–47
	Because of earthly Jerusalem's rejection of grace and embrace of the Mosaic law, they were regarded
	by Paul as still being in
	Galatians 4:25
Sarah	is a picture of through promise.
	is a picture of through promise. Sarah stands for the which
	is seen in the spiritual Jerusalem. Galatians 4:26
	Spiritual Jerusalem is not a, but a, but a
	Hebrews 12:18-24
	provides freedom from slavery to the
law.	provides irection from slavery to the

Galatians 5:1