

**New Mount Moriah AMEC
Bible Study, September 29, 2026**

Brief History of Galatians

The author of the Book of Galatians is accredited to the Apostle Paul, somewhere between A.D. 48-60, although, the date is uncertain.

It was written to the churches of Galatia and some scholars believe that it was written to the churches in southern Galatia because there is no mention of any churches in northern Galatia.

The area of Galatia was a district that stretched across the middle of Asia Minor. The native Galatians were themselves an emotional, impulsive, and changeable people. They were impetuous, fickle, arguing, loud, boastful and immoral people. They had a love for the strange, the curious, and the unknown. They attached to a religion that was mainly the worship of nature. The area was also populated by Jews who clung to their staunch Judaistic religion. The nature and strange mixture of people can be seen in their treatment to Paul. They could both worship and stone him. **Acts 14:13 and 19**

Thus Paul sits down and pens Galatians to combat these charges. Writing with great force and stern insistence, he lays down the wonder of God, the wonder of God's glorious grace.

Galatians 1:6-10

*NOTE: Paul makes two missionary journeys to Galatia: First and Third
He was forbidden to go there on his second attempt. Acts 16:6-10*

The word: FRUIT

The Bible contains many verses about fruit, both as physical harvest and as a spiritual symbol of a person's character and actions.

In the Bible, "**fruit**" is important to God because it is a visible sign of a person's spiritual connection to Him and an inward transformation.

Instead of physical food, "**spiritual fruit**" represents the character, attitudes, and actions that grow in a believer's life through the Holy Spirit.

The Fruit of the Spirit: Galatians 5:16-25

Introduction: Chapters four and five are two critical passages for the believers' walk. They deal with walking in the Spirit of God and conquering the flesh.

The answer to conquering the lust of the flesh is the Holy Spirit of God. The believer is to walk in the presence and power of the Holy Spirit.

The flesh fights for dominance. It lusts against the Spirit, struggles and fights to control the person—the flesh is contrary to the Spirit. The believer is to walk bearing God's nature, that is the Fruit of the Spirit.

The Holy Spirit has only one fruit: it is broken down into a list of traits in order to help us understand His nature. However the Spirit has only one Nature, one Fruit. Therefore, within a

person, all these traits are present. The genuine believers do not experience and bear just some of them: the Spirit of God produces them all in the lives of the believers.

1. There is the fruit of **love (agape)** that is the love of the **mine**, of the **reason**, and of the **will**. It is the love that goes so far regardless of feelings

Romans 5:6-10

2. The fruit of **joy (chara)** is an inner gladness. A deep seated pleasure. It is a depth of assurance and confidence that unites a cheerful heart. It is a cheerful heart that leads to a spirit. Joy in the Lord is not the same as joy in the world.

Philippians 1:3-4

3. The fruit of **peace (eirene)** means to bind together, to join, to weave together

John 16:33

4. The fruit of **longsuffering (makrothumia)** is patience, bearing and suffering a long time. God and Christ are longsuffering.

Romans 2:4

1 Timothy 1:16

5. The fruit of **gentleness (chrestotes)** is being kind and good, useful and helpful, gentle and sweet, considerate and gracious through all situations no matter the circumstances

Luke 6:35

6. The fruit of **goodness (agathosune)** is being full of virtue and excellence, kindness, and helpfulness, peace and consideration. It means that a person is good and does good because he or she is full of goodness.

Romans 15:14

7. The fruit of faith or **faithfulness (pistis)** means to be faithful and trustworthy; to be loyal and steadfast in devotion and allegiance—it means to be constant, staunch and enduring.

1 Corinthians 1:9

8. The fruit of **meekness (prautes)** means to be gentle, tender, humble, mild, and considerate; but strongly so, meekness has the strength to control and discipline and does it at the right time.

Matthew 11:29 and Titus 3:2

9. The fruit of **temperance (egkrateia)** is to master and control the body or the flesh with all of its lusts. It means self control, the master of desire, appetite and passion especially sexual (*eros*) urges and cravings.

1 Corinthians 7:9

Luke 6:43-45 states: “For a good tree does not bear bad fruit, nor does a bad tree bear good fruit. **For every tree is known by its own fruit.** For men do not gather figs from thorns, nor do they gather grapes from a bramble bush. **A good man out of the good treasure of his heart brings forth good; and an evil man out of the evil treasure of his heart brings forth evil;**

For out of the abundance of the heart his mouth speaks.”

FYI:

Key Biblical Meanings and examples of the **number nine**: Divine completeness and finality: The number nine represents the conclusion of a major cycle or the completion of God's work.

- The death of Jesus on the cross at the ninth hour of the day (3:00 pm). This moment marked the complete and final sacrifice required for human salvation.

Luke 23:44-46 and John 9:28-30

- Nine also represents the fruit of God's Holy Spirit as well as the Nine Spiritual Gifts.
1 Corinthians 12:9-11

Four Greek Words for Love

1. **Agape** is a selfless, pure, willful, sacrificial love. It is the type of love that desires the greatest good for someone else. One would add **agape love** is intentional, meaning you choose or purpose to love someone. When we think about love, we often think of the emotions that we associate with love. Agape love may produce emotions but is not born out of emotion. It is the choice of your will. You love because you want to and choose to. It comes from your will, not your emotions
2. **Storge** describes familial love shared between parents and children or siblings. Think about the love you feel for your family members (most of them), which will help you understand what storge is.
3. **Phileo** refers to a warm, affectionate type of love. With this type of love, the two parties have a sense of mutual affection or personal connection. You may think of people who are close companions or best friends. With phileo, there is mutual respect and a high value for being in the presence of each other. This type of love is present when there is a genuine community. Think of some of your closest relationships with your friends, and you get the sense of the phileo type of love.
4. **Eros** refers to passionate and intense love, often marked by strong physical attraction and desire for another person. It centers on the physical and emotional aspects of love. This type of love is commonly shared between a husband and wife or anyone in a romantic relationship.