

Galatians 2:15-21

Defining Terms

Righteousness/Justification (*dikai-* root)

| <i>Dikaioō</i> | <i>dikaioōsynē</i> | <i>dikaios</i> |
|---|---|-----------------------|
| Verb | Noun | Adjective |
| "justify" "vindicate" / "rectify" "set free" "declare to be righteous" | "righteousness" "justification" "justice" "deliverance" "vindication" / "rectification" | "just" "righteous" |

OT Conceptual Background

1. "Right"-ness, as in right relation to others and to God (the general meaning)
2. Hebrew _____ court
(for example, Judah and Tamar in Gen. 38 | Saul and David in 1 Sam 24)
3. Righteousness as a _____ and a covenant relationship
(for example, Num. 25:10-13; Psa 106:28-31 | Psa. 26; Psa. 74; Dan. 9)
4. _____ of Israel against her enemies
(for example, Micah 7:8-10 | Isaiah 10:5-22)

Encompasses multiple "deliverances":

From slavery and _____ of the enemy.

From _____.

From _____ hearts.

5. _____ on the last day, when God will act in righteousness to set the world right
 - a. Ultimately manifest in the _____ to life.
(for example, Dan 12:1-3 | cf. 2 Macc. 7)

The End Goal

Righteousness as the final state when God works to _____ the curse

The "righteous" as identifying those in the _____ who will share in that future state

Justify / Justification is both a _____ and a _____

Was Jesus justified?

Death and Resurrection of Jesus as God's _____ and _____

The death of Jesus as God's _____ of sin in the flesh
Romans 3:21-26; 4:25 (cf. Isa 53); Rom. 8:3

The resurrection of Jesus as God's _____ of him
1 Tim. 3:16; Acts 17:31; Isa. 50:4-11; Cf also the reversal at the end of Isa 53

Justified from unjust _____

Justified from the _____

Justification in the New Testament refers first and foremost to an _____

The Justification of the Messiah is the _____ of the justification of his people

The deliverance from _____

The deliverance from _____

The deliverance from _____

The hope of _____

The final _____ on the last day