

1. Last week I taught Gal 4:24 and taught in part Gal 4:25. When time expired we were about to begin a word study of the Greek word *τεκνον* translated in Gal 4:25 “children.”
2. Before we continue you may want to use the provisions of 1Jo 1:9 by silently naming sin to God as the Holy Spirit may show.
3. Let’s see how Gal 4:16-24 look by way of an expanded translation.

Expanded Translation

Gal 4:16 Accordingly have I now become your enemy for telling you the truth?

Gal 4:17 These men zealously try to control you, but not with your well-being in mind; in fact it is their purpose to separate you from me and my teachings about grace in order that your zeal will be for them alone.

Gal 4:18 Now there is certainly nothing wrong with always being zealous, provided the reason for such zealotry is noble and proper, and such zealotry must not be only when I am present with you;

Gal 4:19 my very dear little ones, for whom once again I find myself in the pains of spiritual childbirth because Christ is not yet formed in you;

Gal 4:20 and I certainly wish that I could be with you; then perhaps I could alter my tone toward you but right now I stand in doubt about you and in fact I am quite perplexed concerning your sudden departure from the truth.

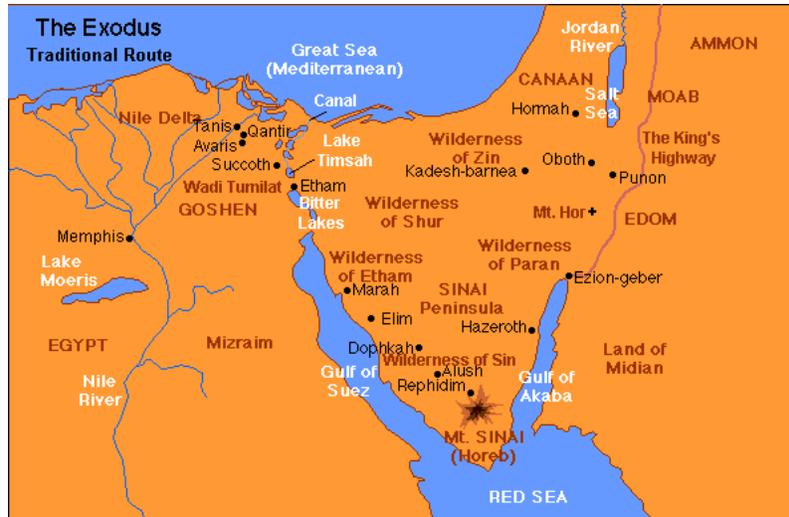
Gal 4:21 What? Are you telling me you want to be under the Mosaic law? Have you not been listening to what the law says?

Gal 4:22 For you see it has been written in Gen 16:1-16 that Abraam fathered two sons, one by his slave and the other by his wife Sarai.”

Gal 4:23 But most assuredly indeed the son of the slave was born after the flesh in the ordinary way; but the other son, Isaac was born as a direct result of God’s promise.

Gal 4:24 What we have here must be taken figuratively, for the women represent two testimonies; One covenant is from Mount Sinai and bears children who are to be slaves to the law: These are the followers of Hagar and her son Ishmael.

4. So far we have exegeted that portion of Gal 4:25 translated in the KJV “*For this Agar is Mount Sinai in Arabia, and answereth to Jerusalem which now is, in bondage with her ...*” noting it might better be translated “**And now Jerusalem is just like Mount Sinai, because she now lives in slavery to the law along with her and her ...**”



5. The entire verse has been translated in the KJV:

KJV-New Sentence

Gal 4:25 For this Agar is mount Sinai in Arabia, and answereth to Jerusalem which now is, and is in bondage with her children.

6. We are now ready for new material and a word study of **Teknon**.

7. **Teknon** appears more than 100 times in Scripture where it is often translated “children, child, student, Son, children of” or “daughters.” Examples:

Luk 15:31 And he said unto him, **Son**, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine.
 Luk 15:32 It was meet that we should make merry, and be glad: for this thy brother was dead, and is alive again; and was lost, and is found.

Eph 6:1 Children, obey your parents in the Lord: for this is right.
 Eph 6:2 Honour thy father and mother; which is the first commandment with promise;
 Eph 6:3 That it may be well with thee, and thou mayest live long on the earth.

Rom 8:21 Because the creature itself also shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the **children of God**.
 Rom 8:22 For we know that the whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now.

1Ti 1:2 Unto Timothy, my own **son** in the faith: Grace, mercy, and peace, from God our Father and Jesus Christ our Lord.
 1Ti 1:3 As I besought thee to abide still at Ephesus, when I went into Macedonia, that thou mightest charge some that they teach no other doctrine,

1Ti 3:4 One that ruleth well his own house, having his **children** in subjection with all gravity;

1Ti 3:5 (For if a man know not how to rule his own house, how shall he take care of the church of God?)

8. Let me give you an expanded translation of the verse.

Expanded Translation

Gal 4:25 And now Jerusalem is just like Mount Sinai, because she and her children live in slavery to the law.



Holman Christian Standard Bible

Gal 4:25 Now Hagar is Mount Sinai in Arabia and corresponds to the present Jerusalem, for she is in slavery with her children.

International Standard Version

Gal 4:25 Now Hagar is Mount Sinai in Arabia and corresponds to present-day Jerusalem, because she is in slavery along with her children.

NET Bible

Now Hagar represents Mount Sinai in Arabia and corresponds to the present Jerusalem, for she is in slavery with her children.

New Heart English Bible

For this Hagar is Mount Sinai in Arabia, and represents Jerusalem that exists now, for she is in slavery with her children.

Aramaic Bible in Plain English

For Hagar is Mount Sinai that is in Arabia, and agrees with this Jerusalem and is serving in bondage and its children.

GOD'S WORD® Translation

Hagar is Mount Sinai in Arabia. She is like Jerusalem today because she and her children are slaves.

9. Now let's see what we can learn from Gal 4:26.

Introduction

1. Clearly Paul is referring to another Jerusalem, the one above, which is the mother of all the children of grace. This is not a reference to the future New Jerusalem of the Apocalypse but to a present spiritual reality, the home of believers.

2. This home answers to the "heavenlies" of Eph 1:3 and "the city of the living God" of Heb 12:22.

3. At this point Paul quotes Isaiah as foreseeing glory and triumph for Israel on the basis of the expiatory work of the Suffering Servant after the barrenness of the days of seige and captivity. (Isa 54:1)

The Fertility of Zion

Isaiah 54:1 Sing, O barren, thou that didst not bear; break forth into singing, and cry aloud, thou that didst not travail with child: for more are the children of the desolate than the children of the married wife, saith the LORD.

4. This change of fortune is put in language that reflects the history of Sarah, who, though barren at first and apparently forsaken in favor of another, came into her own, in God's good time, with a greater progeny than that of Hagar.

5. The church was enjoying a rapid increase in apostolic days, whereas Judaism was largely static. The same is true today.

KJV-New Sentence

Gal 4:26 But Jerusalem which is above is free, which is the mother of us all.

NIV

Gal 4:26 But the Jerusalem that is above is free, and she is our mother.

6. Now for the exegesis of Gal 4:26.

BUT THE JERUSALEM ΔΕ Ο Ιερουσαλημ

1. **De Ho Ierousalem** is well translated "But the Jerusalem ..."

2. **De** is a conjunction used as an adversative followed by the monadic proper noun **Ierousalem** declaimed as a nominative singular.

Jerusalem

1. After the Romans destroyed Jerusalem in 70 A.D. Jews were not permitted to enter the city for some 25 years. The final siege of Jerusalem began in February of 70 A.D. under the leadership of Titus. On August 28th the siege was complete as Roman troops broke into the inner courts of the Temple where they found six thousand Jewish zealots.

2. The Temple Mount was reduced to rubble, the mansions in the Upper City were destroyed and Herod's Palace was pulled down.

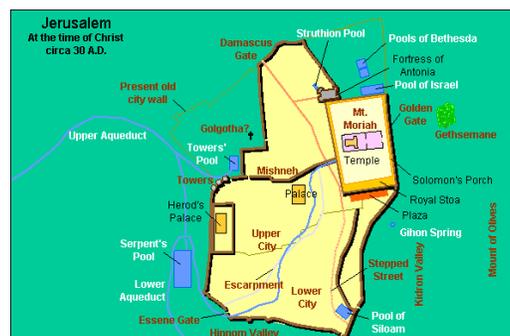
3. It was upon the rubble that Timeius and Hadrian began the work of creating Aelia Capitolina. The city that arose from the ruins was a typical Hellenist city with temples, theaters, baths, marketplaces and a pool dedicated to the nymphs.

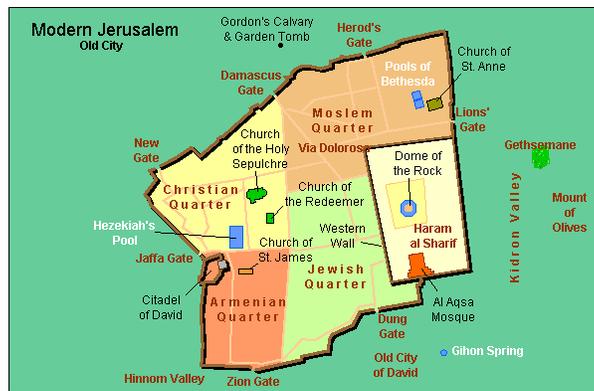
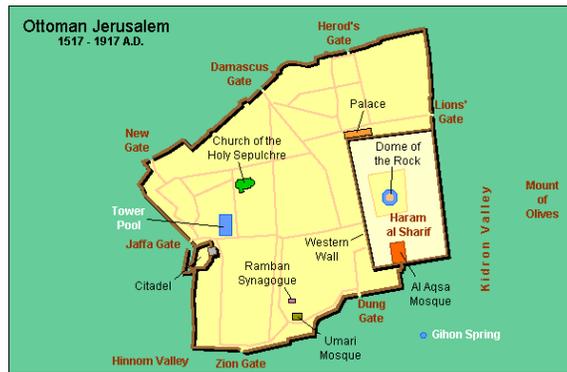
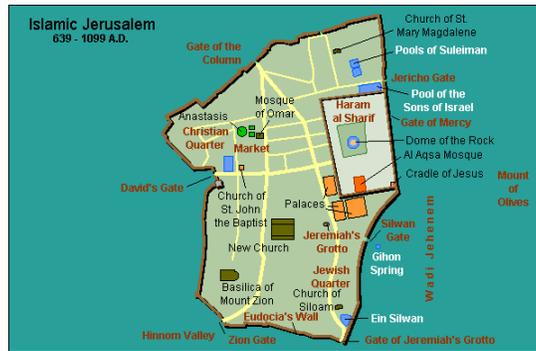
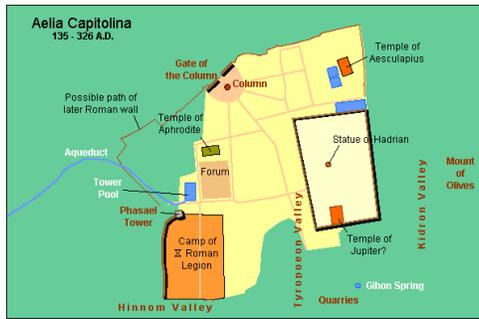
3.1 Of the few fragments that remain of the period is part of a column memorializing Vespasian, Titus and the tenth legion commander. Jews were barred from living in or even visiting the city under penalty of death.

4. The Byzantine period of Jerusalem rule came to an end in 638 A.D. when the city was surrendered to Arab Moslems who had besieged the region for nearly 4 years. Moslem occupation continued until 1099 when the city was taken briefly by the Crusaders, who themselves surrendered the city back to the Moslems in 1187.

5. Moslem domination of the area continued virtually unabated for the next 750 years except for two brief Crusader occupations (1229-1239 and 1243-1244). Interestingly, the Moslems decided to remove the walls of the city thereby making the city indefensible to any foreign armies.

6. The walls were not reconstructed until about 1540 by the Moslem ruler Suleiman. The city was taken from the Moslems by the British general Edmund Allenby during World War I. It came under Jordanian control in 1949, and then came under Israel's rule after the Six-Day War in 1967. Let's look at several maps of the city beginning with the oldest first: circa 30 A.D.

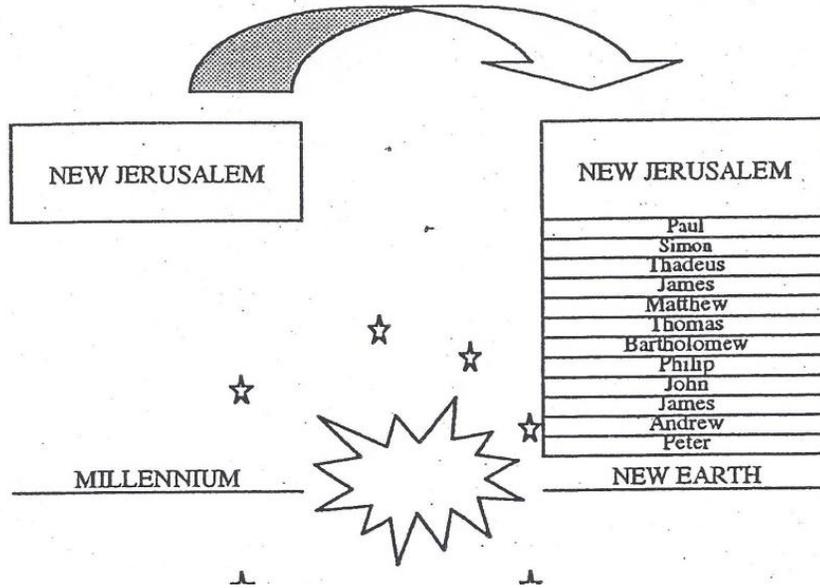




7. What about the New Jerusalem to come.

7.1 Conservative scholars agree the New Jerusalem described in the last two chapters of the book of the Revelation is also the same New Jerusalem in which church age saints will live; a city located above planet earth during the Millennium.

7.2 The earth and heaven of the Millennium recall "flees away" but not the New Jerusalem, it remains. The Bride has a permanent home not made with hands which does not fade away.



End Lesson Taught 6-26-17

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