

BCC Galatians Study Pt. 1 2023  
 Lesson Eleven: Galatians 3:15-18 Wednesday

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(3:15)

ESV	KJV	NASB95	NIV
To give a human example, brothers: even with a man-made covenant, no one annuls it or adds to it once it has been ratified.	Brethren, I speak after the manner of men; Though it be but a man's covenant, yet if it be confirmed, no man disannulleth, or addeth thereto.	Brethren, I speak in terms of human relations: even though it is only a man's covenant, yet when it has been ratified, no one sets it aside or adds conditions to it.	Brothers and sisters, let me take an example from everyday life. Just as no one can set aside or add to a human covenant that has been duly established, so it is in this case.

**[LSB]** Brothers, I speak in human terms: even though it is only a man's covenant, yet when it has been ratified, no one sets it aside or adds conditions to it.

(3:16)

ESV	KJV	NASB95	NIV
Now the promises were made to Abraham and to his offspring. It does not say, "And to offsprings," referring to many, but referring to one, "And to your offspring," who is Christ.	Now to Abraham and his seed were the promises made. He saith not, And to seeds, as of many; but as of one, And to thy seed, which is Christ.	Now the promises were spoken to Abraham and to his seed. He does not say, "And to seeds," as referring to many, but rather to one, "And to your seed," that is, Christ.	The promises were spoken to Abraham and to his seed. Scripture does not say "and to seeds," meaning many people, but "and to your seed," meaning one person, who is Christ.

**[LSB]** Now the promises were spoken to Abraham and to his seed. He does not say, "And to seeds," as referring to many, but rather to one, "And TO YOUR SEED," that is, Christ.

(3:17)

ESV	KJV	NASB95	NIV
This is what I mean: the law, which came 430 years afterward, does not annul a covenant previously ratified by God, so as to make the promise void.	And this I say, that the covenant, that was confirmed before of God in Christ, the law, which was four hundred and thirty years after, cannot disannul, that it should make the promise of none effect.	What I am saying is this: the Law, which came four hundred and thirty years later, does not invalidate a covenant previously ratified by God, so as to nullify the promise.	What I mean is this: The law, introduced 430 years later, does not set aside the covenant previously established by God and thus do away with the promise.

**[LSB]** And what I am saying is this: the Law, which came 430 years later, does not invalidate a covenant previously ratified by God, so as to abolish the promise.

(3:18)

ESV	KJV	NASB95	NIV
For if the inheritance comes by the law, it no longer comes by promise; but God gave it to Abraham by a promise.	For if the inheritance be of the law, it is no more of promise: but God gave it to Abraham by promise.	For if the inheritance is based on law, it is no longer based on a promise; but God has granted it to Abraham by means of a promise.	For if the inheritance depends on the law, then it no longer depends on the promise; but God in his grace gave it to Abraham through a promise.

**[LSB]** For if the inheritance is by law, it is no longer by promise, but God has granted it to Abraham through promise.