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STUDY GUIDE – PHILIPPIANS 3 – **Part 1**

Chapter 3

1. v. 1 The word *finally* is better rendered as “_____” or “so then” because it is a word of _____, not _____ (as in 1 Thessalonians 4:1).
2. Paul admonished them to rejoice in the _____ (v. 1) and in _____ (v. 3) rather than in _____ heritage.
3. Once again we are reminded that joy and rejoicing are not _____ produced emotions or a matter of _____ events or earthly _____, possessions and _____. Joy and rejoicing are a result of a _____ to Christ. (see 4:4-5; Romans 15:13)
4. v. 1b Paul abruptly turns his attention to keeping them _____ by writing about some things that had been taught them _____ in some form.
5. v. 2 He says to *beware of* (or “watch out for!”)
 - a. _____ (these are dogs (*kuon*) who were _____, not _____ dogs (kunarion) as in Matthew 15:26-27.
 - (1) (Other uses of “dog” in a derogatory manner are found in 2 Kings 8:13; Psalm 22:16; Revelation 22:15)
 - (2) by this use of “dogs”, Paul is showing that the false teachers were _____ and _____, and _____ and _____ like the scavengers of their day.
 - b. _____. This can refer to those who are not _____ in their works or those who are not _____ in their works (see Matthew 7:21-23; 15:1-14; 23:1-36)
 - c. the concision or _____.
 - (1) Paul is referring to _____ by use of this word *katatome*. Considering the fact that Paul circumcised Timothy in Acts 15:3, circumcision is not always bad. When would it be considered “mutilation”?
 - (a) when done for the _____ and

(b) when attached to _____ (Acts 15:1ff; Galatians 5:1-6)

6. v. 3 those who are the circumcision are those who

- a. _____ God in the _____ (John 4:21-24)
- b. rejoice in _____ (see Galatians 5:6; 1 Corinthians 7:18-20)
- c. have no _____ in the _____
 (1) which may have reference to _____ and law keeping that depend on
 _____ righteousness.

7. v. 4-6 Paul did not glory in the _____, although he could
 because he was

- a. circumcised the _____ (Leviticus 12:1-3; Luke 2:21-24)
 - b. of the stock of _____ (Amos 3:2) (he was not a _____, but an
 Israelite by birth)
 - c. of the tribe of _____ (one of the most _____ tribes in whose
 territory was the Holy City of _____ [Judges 1:21] and one of the two tribes
 [Judah] who remained _____ after the kingdom divided under Jeroboam and
 Rehoboam)
 - d. a _____ of the _____ (he was not a “_____ Jew”,
 but continued to speak the _____ language, studied in _____
 under the famous rabbi, _____, and was zealous toward the
 _____ and teaching of “our fathers”, [see Acts 21:39 – 22:3])
 - e. a _____ (a member of an elite, influential, and highly respected group of men
 who fastidiously lived to know, _____, guard, and _____ the Law)
 [see Acts 22:6; 26:4-5]
 - f. he demonstrated his _____ by _____ the church (Acts 8:1-3; 9:1-2; 22:4-5)
 - g. concerning the _____ which is in the law he was _____
 (he _____ and _____ conformed to the _____ requirements of Judaism)
8. v. 7-8 However, all of Paul’s _____ were _____ because he was
 _____ Christ (Romans 15:1-4)

9. v. 7 The word *gain* is in the _____ form. The word *loss* is in the _____ form. This indicates that the list of gains are now _____ together as _____ big, gigantic loss.

10. v. 7-8. All gains were counted as

a. v. 7 _____ (or detriment)

b. v. 8 _____ loss

c. v. 8b _____ (a strong word in the Greek language that can mean “waste”, “_____” or “_____”.

11. Paul counted his gains as loss that he might **gain**

a. v. 8 the excellence of the _____ of Christ Jesus, my Lord (or the _____ value of _____ Christ Jesus) [see Ephesians 1:7; John 5:20]

b. v. 9 the _____ which is from God _____ in Christ (Romans 3:21-26; 2 Corinthians 5:21)

c. v. 10-11 knowledge of the _____ of His _____ to the attaining of himself being _____ from the _____. That resurrection is attained by

(1) enjoining the _____ of Christ’s _____ (1 Peter 2:21-25; 2 Timothy 2:12); and

(2) being _____ to Christ’s _____. We are conformed to Christ’s death:

(a) Mark 8:34-35, when we _____ self, take up our _____ and follow Him;

(b) Romans 6:3-9, when we are _____ into Christ;

(c) Hebrews 2:14-15; 1 Corinthians 15:20, 48-57, when we die _____ because we *shall also be in the* _____ of _____ resurrection, Romans 6:5.