

I. United Though Differences in Nationality

1. Paul, as an inspired apostle, shows that regardless of whether a person is a Jew or Greek (Gentile) they are **one** in Christ Jesus ([Gal. 3:28](#)).
 - a. Anyone that was not a Jew was a Gentile (cf. [Mt. 10:5-6](#); [Jn. 7:35](#)).
 - b. Generally speaking, Gentiles were polytheists ([1 Th. 1:9](#); [Ac. 17:16, 22-29](#)).
 - c. The Jews were supposed to be monotheists though they often fell into idolatry ([Dt. 5:1-11](#), [6:4-5](#), [13-15](#); [Jer. 2:5-13](#)).
 - d. These two nationalities were polar opposites.
2. Christ broke down the barrier between Jew and Gentile ([Eph. 2:11-22](#)).
 - a. Sadly, there were some that tried to erect that barrier again ([Gal. 2:11-21](#)).
3. People divide over where they came from and what they look like.
 - a. Many of these factors are **uncontrollable** by the individuals such as natural eye color, hair color, skin color, stature, where one was born and raised, etc.
 - b. The Bible is plain that there is only **one** human race ([Ac. 17:26](#)).
 - c. We all have **common** ancestors in Adam and Eve ([Gen. 5:1-2](#); cf. [Gen. 4:1, 25-26](#)).
4. Regardless of where you or I came from, we can and must be **one** in Christ Jesus!

II. United Though Differences in Social Status

1. Paul next shows that regardless of whether a person is bond or free they are **one** in Christ Jesus ([Gal. 3:28](#)).
 - a. bond (*doulos* G1401 noun) indicates one who is attached to a master and thus a slave ([Eph. 6:5](#)).
 - b. free (*eleutheros* G1658 adjective) indicates one who is **not** attached to a master and thus free i.e., not a slave ([Jn. 8:33](#)).
 - c. Like Jew and Gentile, these classifications are polar opposites.
 - d. Slavery was very common in the Roman Empire.
2. Christianity sought to abolish slavery through the wisdom of God.
 - a. God required that slaves and masters were to behave themselves with Christian decorum ([Eph. 6:5-9](#); [Col. 3:22-4:1](#); [1 Tim. 6:1-2](#); [Tt. 2:9-10](#)).
 - b. We must also take into consideration that if Christianity freed one from being a slave then all the slaves would convert, not to be saved from their sins, but to be freed from their slavery.
 - c. If a slave could be made free he was to use it for the service of God ([1 Cor. 7:21-24](#)).
 - d. We are either a slave to sin or to righteousness ([Rm. 6:16](#)).
3. People divide over social status today.
 - a. Consider the amount of physical wealth one possesses which has caused division and persecution.
 - b. James taught against having partiality based upon physical wealth ([Jm. 2:1-9](#)).

- c. Who people are related to, what they know (or who they know), may give people certainly privileges in society but we are not to show partiality or prejudice in general ([Pr. 18:5](#), [24:23](#), [28:21](#)).
- d. This includes specifically within the church ([1 Tim. 3:15](#), [5:21](#)).
- 4. Regardless of what our social status is, we can and must be **one** in Christ Jesus!

III. United Though Differences in Sex

- 1. Paul finally taught that regardless of the sex of the person, male or female, they are **one** in Christ Jesus ([Gal. 3:28](#)).
 - a. Observe there are only **two** sexes!
 - b. Like skin color, hair color, etc., we have no choice in the matter of what sex we are.
- 2. Some religions and cultures have devalued women.
 - a. A general observation of many Islamic controlled countries highlights definite devaluation of women.
 - b. The disciples marveled that Jesus spoke to a Samaritan woman ([Jn. 4:27](#)).
- 3. Christianity values both sexes equally as they are human beings created in the image of God ([Gen. 1:27](#); [Mt. 19:4-6](#)).
- 4. God has also defined **specific** roles for each sex.
 - a. Men are to be providers for their families ([Eph. 4:28](#); [2 Th. 3:10](#); [1 Tim. 5:8](#)).
 - b. As a husband, the man is to love his wife as himself and be the spiritual leader of his household ([Eph. 5:23](#), [25](#), [28-29](#), [33](#); [Col. 3:19](#); [1 Pt. 3:7](#)).
 - c. As a father, the man is to train up his children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord ([Eph. 6:4](#); [Col. 3:21](#)).
 - d. Women are to be man's help meet ([Gen. 2:18-25](#)).
 - e. As a wife, the woman is to submit to her husband, respect and love him, and has domestic responsibilities ([Eph. 5:22-24](#), [33](#); [Col. 3:18](#); [1 Pt. 3:1-6](#); [1 Tim. 5:14](#); [Tt. 2:4-5](#)).
 - f. As a mother, the woman also aids in raising children and other responsibilities ([1 Tim. 5:14](#); [Tt. 2:4-5](#); [Pr. 31:10-31](#); [2 Tim. 1:5](#), [3:14-15](#)).
- 5. People divide over male and female today.
 - a. Some have gone beyond the two sexes to imagine many different genders causing division and confusion.
 - b. **Misogyny** (the hatred of women), **misandry** (the hatred of men), **feminism**, and a host of other concepts and ideologies further fan the flames of division between the sexes.
- 6. Regardless of what our sex is, we can and must be **one** in Christ Jesus!
 - a. Christ died for **all** ([2 Cor. 5:14-15](#); [1 Jn. 2:1-2](#)).
 - b. We all have equal value in His church which He purchased with His own blood ([Ac. 20:28](#)).