

# Galatians 3:4

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

Have ye suffered so many things in vain? if it be yet in vain.

## Analysis

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**Have ye suffered so many things in vain? if it be yet in vain.** The Greek verb epathete (ἐπάθετε) is ambiguous—it can mean 'suffered' or simply 'experienced.' If 'suffered,' Paul references persecution the Galatians endured for embracing the gospel (Acts 14:2, 5, 19, 22). If 'experienced,' he means the positive spiritual experiences of verses 2-5—receiving the Spirit, witnessing miracles. The adverb 'in vain' (eikē, εἰκῇ) means 'without purpose, for nothing.'

The conditional 'if it be yet in vain' (ei ge kai eikē, εἴ γε καὶ εἰκῇ) is startling—Paul hesitates to believe they will actually abandon the gospel. The particle ge (γε) adds emphasis: 'if indeed, if really.' Paul refuses to write them off, holding out hope that their suffering or experiences were not ultimately futile. Yet the warning is clear: to embrace Law-works nullifies the value of what they've already endured for the gospel of grace.

This verse reveals Paul's pastoral heart beneath his sharp rhetoric. He genuinely hopes their flirtation with legalism is temporary, that they will return to the gospel they initially believed, suffered for, and experienced the Spirit through. The stakes are high—apostasy from grace is possible, rendering all previous Christian experience void.

## Historical Context

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The Galatian Christians likely faced opposition from both pagan neighbors and Jewish communities for abandoning traditional worship. Acts 14 records Paul

being stoned and left for dead at Lystra (in Galatia)—such persecution was the cost of following Christ in that region. Alternatively, if *epathete* means 'experienced,' Paul references the dramatic spiritual experiences of their conversion: receiving the Spirit, witnessing miracles, the joy of newfound freedom in Christ. Either way, to now embrace Law-works would render all this meaningless.

## Related Passages

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**1 Corinthians 13:4** — Characteristics of love

**John 15:13** — Greatest form of love

## Study Questions

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1. What spiritual experiences or suffering have you endured in your Christian walk? How would embracing legalism render them meaningless?
2. Why does Paul's 'if it be yet in vain' clause both warn and encourage? What does it reveal about the nature of apostasy?
3. How can you guard against making your past spiritual experiences 'in vain' by drifting from the gospel that produced them?

## Interlinear Text

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τοσαῦτα	ἐπάθετε	εἰκῇ	εἴγε	καὶ	εἰκῇ
so many things	Have ye suffered	in vain	if it be yet	G2532	in vain
G5118	G3958	G1500	G1489		G1500

## Additional Cross-References

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**2 John 1:8** (Parallel theme): Look to yourselves, that we lose not those things which we have wrought, but that we receive a full reward.

**1 Corinthians 15:2** (Parallel theme): By which also ye are saved, if ye keep in memory what I preached unto you, unless ye have believed in vain.

**Ezekiel 18:24** (Parallel theme): But when the righteous turneth away from his righteousness, and committeth iniquity, and doeth according to all the abominations that the wicked man doeth, shall he live? All his righteousness that he hath done shall not be mentioned: in his trespass that he hath trespassed, and in his sin that he hath sinned, in them shall he die.

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