

Galatians: Salvation from Beginning to End

2:1-10 "Two Contexts; One Gospel"

Review of Galatians Chapter 1

- Written by the Apostle Paul to combat the negative influence of the **Judaizers**.
- The gospel does not change; it **changes** you.
- Paul's Gospel came from direct **revelation** from Jesus Christ.

A snippet of Paul's Timeline (2:1)

- Paul is converted and goes to Arabia for revelation. (AD 34ish-37ish)
- First visit to Jerusalem (1:18-24) (37ish)
- Second Jerusalem visit 14 years later (Gal 2:1-10, Acts 11:29-30)
- Paul's first missionary Journey. (Acts 13)
- Antioch Controversy (Gal. 2:11-14)
- Paul writes Galatians (Acts 15:1-2)
- Jerusalem Council (Acts 15)

The Controversy in Jerusalem (2:2-6)

- The revelation is a reference to the prophecy of a great **famine**.
- Paul privately offered his gospel for **analysis** to the Apostles.
- In Jerusalem, there was already a controversy surrounding the law and gentiles after the conversion of **Cornelius**. (Acts 11:1-18)
- Paul **opposed** the circumcision party when he was in Jerusalem.
- In the end, the Apostles added nothing to Paul's gospel, **foreshadowing** the conclusion of the Jerusalem council.

Two Cultures; One Gospel (2:7-10)

- Peter preached to the **Jews**; Paul preached to the **gentiles**.
- The message was the same in both contexts—Jesus **saves** by his death and resurrection all those who believe in his name.
- Jews and Gentiles are saved by the **same** gospel in the **same** manner. This is true of all cultures across the globe.

The Gospel and Contextualization

- The gospel is the same in all **contexts**.
- The culture of various people groups does mean that the gospel may apply in **varying** ways.
- For the Jews, repentance from **Nationalism** and **Self-righteousness** marked conversion.
- For the Gentiles, repentance from **Idolatry** and **hedonism** marked conversion.
- The fruit of a universal gospel should be radical **diversity** within the church.