



## Study Guide: Galatians – Chapter 2

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This study guide provides an educational overview of Galatians Chapter 2 using a verse-by-verse structure, theological context, and application-oriented insights grounded in Scripture.

### **Introduction**

Galatians Chapter 2 serves as a pivotal moment in Paul’s defense of the gospel of grace against legalism. This chapter highlights Paul’s confrontation with the early church leaders about the inclusion of Gentiles and the nature of justification by faith. As the book progresses, this chapter deepens the argument that salvation is through faith in Christ alone, not by works of the law. Readers should watch for the tension between Jewish tradition and the new covenant, as well as Paul’s bold assertion of apostolic authority and the doctrine of justification.

### **Context**

Galatians Chapter 2 follows Paul’s initial defense of his apostleship and gospel message in Chapter 1. The immediate literary context involves Paul’s visit to Jerusalem to meet with the pillars of the church, including James, Peter (Cephas), and John. Historically, this chapter is set during the early church period when Jewish and Gentile believers were negotiating the terms of fellowship and salvation. The key speakers are Paul and Peter, with James as a significant leader. The chapter addresses the covenantal tension between the Mosaic law and the new covenant established by Christ’s death and resurrection.

### **Outline**

The chapter can be divided into three main movements. First, Paul recounts his visit to Jerusalem and the affirmation of his gospel by the church leaders, emphasizing unity in mission. Second, Paul describes a confrontation with Peter over the issue of table fellowship with Gentiles, illustrating the conflict between Jewish customs and the gospel’s inclusivity. Third, Paul presents a theological explanation of justification by faith in Christ, contrasting it with reliance on the law. These movements collectively underscore the chapter’s focus on gospel purity and unity.



## **Verse-by-Verse Study**

Verses 1–3: Paul recounts his visit to Jerusalem fourteen years after his conversion, bringing Titus, a Gentile believer, to demonstrate that Gentiles are accepted without circumcision. This visit confirms the gospel’s reach beyond Jewish boundaries.

Verses 4–5: Paul emphasizes that the false brothers who sought to impose circumcision did not prevail, highlighting the early church’s struggle against legalism and the importance of preserving gospel freedom.

Verses 6–10: Paul describes his meeting with the pillars of the Jerusalem church—James, Cephas, and John—who recognized his mission to the Gentiles. They extended the right hand of fellowship, symbolizing mutual acceptance and partnership in spreading the gospel.

Verses 11–14: Paul confronts Peter publicly for withdrawing from Gentile table fellowship when certain Jewish believers arrived. This incident exposes the tension between Jewish customs and the gospel’s inclusive nature, with Paul defending the truth of justification by faith.

Verses 15–16: Paul states the core theological principle that a person is not justified by works of the law but through faith in Jesus Christ. This declaration challenges any notion that adherence to the law can achieve righteousness.

Verses 17–21: Paul explains that if righteousness could be gained through the law, then Christ died for nothing. He concludes by affirming that he has been crucified with Christ and now lives by faith in the Son of God, underscoring the transformative power of faith over legalism.

## **Key Themes**

One key theme is the affirmation of gospel unity despite cultural differences, as seen in the acceptance of Gentiles without requiring adherence to Jewish law. Another theme is the confrontation of hypocrisy and inconsistency within the church, particularly regarding table fellowship and social boundaries. The chapter also emphasizes justification by faith alone, rejecting legalistic righteousness. Finally, it highlights the authority of Paul’s apostleship and the necessity of standing firm in the truth of the gospel.

## **Cross-References**



Romans 3:28 clarifies the doctrine of justification by faith apart from works of the law, reinforcing Paul's teaching in Galatians 2:16. Acts 15 recounts the Jerusalem Council, providing background to the issues Paul addresses regarding Gentile believers and the law. Philippians 3:9 echoes the theme of righteousness through faith in Christ rather than legalistic observance. James 2 discusses faith and works, offering a complementary perspective on living faith. Finally, 2 Corinthians 11:22-33 provides insight into Paul's defense of his apostleship, paralleling his assertions in Galatians 2.

## **Application**

Modern discipleship can draw from Galatians 2 the importance of standing firm in the gospel of grace amidst pressures to conform to legalistic or cultural expectations. Believers are called to embrace unity across diverse backgrounds without compromising the truth of justification by faith. The chapter challenges Christians to confront hypocrisy and inconsistencies in their communities with courage and love. It also encourages reliance on faith in Christ as the foundation for identity and righteousness, rather than personal achievements or religious rituals.

## **Summary**

Galatians Chapter 2 is a crucial chapter in Paul's defense of the gospel, illustrating the tension between Jewish tradition and the new covenant of grace. Through recounting his Jerusalem visit, confronting Peter, and articulating the doctrine of justification by faith, Paul establishes the gospel's inclusive nature and the futility of legalism. This chapter reinforces the unity of believers across cultural divides and asserts the authority of faith in Christ as the sole means of righteousness.