2 Peter





Dr. Andy Woods

Senior Pastor – Sugar Land Bible Church President – Chafer Theological Seminary

INTRODUCTORY MATTERS

- Authorship
- Biography
- Date
- Recipients
- Place of writing
- Occasion for writing
- Purpose
- Structure
- Message
- Unique characteristics



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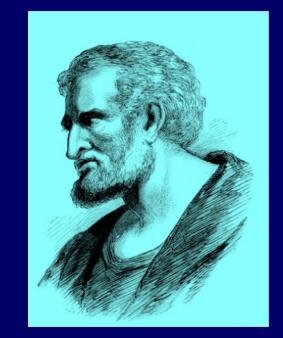


AUTHORSHIP



1:13-14; John 21:18-19

1:15-18; Matt 17:1-13



ARGUMENTS FOR & AGAINST PETRINE AUTHORSHIP

CRITICISM	ANSWER
Weak External Evidence	Alternative reasons; Jude
(Not Cited by Church Fathers Until 3 rd Century)	
Linguistic Differences	Used a Secretary for 1 Peter
between 1 & 2 Peter	(5:12)
Different Ideas between 1 & 2	Different Purposes
Peter	between 1 & 2 Peter
Lived After Paul (2 Pet 3:15-16)	"All" Means "Known" Pauline
	Documents
Passing of the fathers (2 Pet 3:4)	Fathers = patriarchs (Rom 9:5)

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COMPARISON OF 2 PETER AND JUDE

2 PETER	JUDE
1:5	3
2:1	4
2:4	6
2:6-7	7
2:10	8
2:11	9
2:12	10
2:13	12
2:15	11
2:15-17	12-13
2:18	16
3:2	17
3:3	18
This chart was taken from Arnold G. Fruchtenbaum <i>, The Messianic Jewish Epistles,</i> Ariel's Bible Commentary (Tustin, CA: Ariel, 2005), 390.	

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ORDER OF PAUL'S LETTERS

- 1. Galatians (A.D. 49)
- 2. 1–2 Thessalonians (A.D. 51)
- **3.** 1–2 Corinthians (A.D. 56)
- 4. Romans (A.D. 57)
- Ephesians, Colossians, Philemon, Philippians (A.D. 60–62)
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- Peter's name is mentioned first on all of the lists enumerating the apostles (Matt 10:2-4; Mark 3:13-15; Luke 6:12-13; Acts 1:13).
- As one of the inner three, he (along with James and John) witnessed the raising of Jairus' daughter (Mark 5:37) and Christ's transfiguration (Matt. 17:1-5).
- **3**. Peter denied Christ three times (Matt. 26:56-75) but later repented.

- He was an eyewitness of Christ's crucifixion (1 Pet 5:1), post resurrection (Luke 24:34), and Ascension (Acts 1:9-10).
- 5. He was a leading figure in the early church. He presided over the choice of Matthias (Acts 1:15-26). He preached at Pentecost (Acts 2:14-41). He used the keys of the kingdom (Matt 16:19) to open its doors to Jews (Acts 2:14-41), Samaritans (Acts 8:14-25), and Gentiles (Acts 10:1-48).

- He ministered in various places in Israel including Jerusalem, Lydda (Acts 9:32-35), Joppa (Acts 9:36-43), Caesarea (Acts 10:1-48), and Syrian Antioch (Gal 2:11).
- He was present at the Jerusalem Council (Acts 15). However, after this point, he seems to disappear from Acts.

- He traveled extensively, often accompanied by his wife (1 Cor. 9:5). Apparently, he paid a visit to Asia Minor (1:1) and Babylon (1 Pet 5:13).
- According to tradition, he finally went to Rome. In Rome he was martyred by being crucified upside down in A.D. 67 or 68 prior to Nero's death.

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After

- 1 Peter (2 Pet 3:1)
- Paul wrote some of his letters (2 Pet 3:15-16)
 Before
 - ♦ A.D. 70 (destruction of Jerusalem)
- A.D. 68 (Paul's death)
- A.D. 67 (Peter's martyrdom)
- A.D. 64 (Neronian persecution)



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EPHESIANS IN 1 PETER (2 Pet. 3:15-16)

EPHESIANS	1 PETER
1:3	1:3
3:5, 10	1:12
3:6, 21	4:11
3:8	1:8
4:2	3:9
4:7, 11	4:10
4:13, 15	2:2
4:17	1:14, 18



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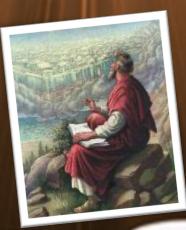
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- Regenerated (1 Pet. 1:3-4; 2 Pet. 1:1)
- Jewish
 - Diaspora (1 Pet. 1:1; Jas. 1:1; John 7:35)
 - Aliens/sojourners (1 Pet. 1:1)
 - Pilgrims (1 Pet. 2:11)
 - Distinguished from the Gentiles (1 Pet. 2:12; 4:3)
 - 1 Pet 2:9 (Exod. 19:6; Rom. 10:19)
 - To the church/churches? (1 Pet. 1:1; 2 Pet. 1:1)
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1 Peter 1:1

"To those who reside as aliens, scattered throughout **Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia, and Bithynia**, who are chosen."

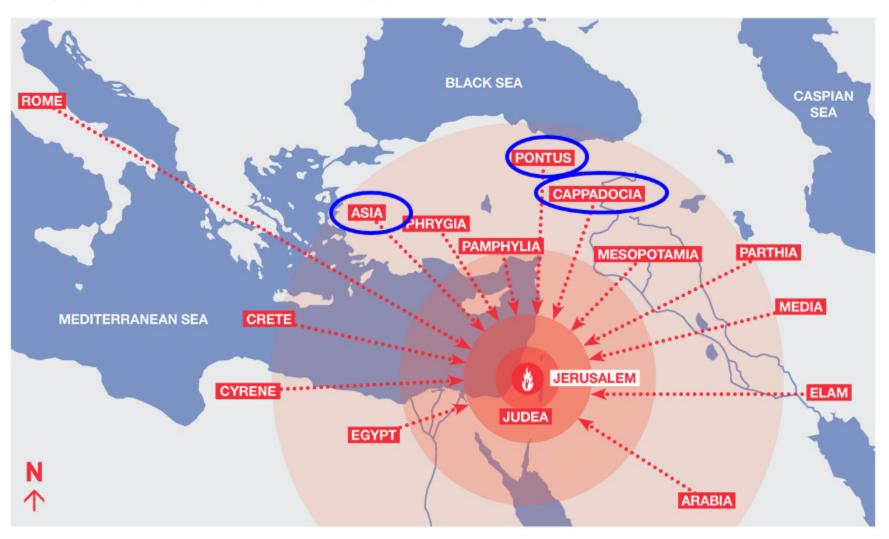


Every Geographical Location in Acts/Epistles



THE NATIONS OF PENTECOST ACTS 2:9-11

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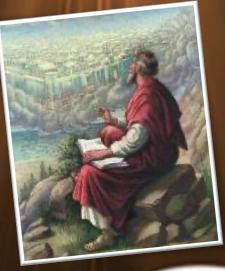
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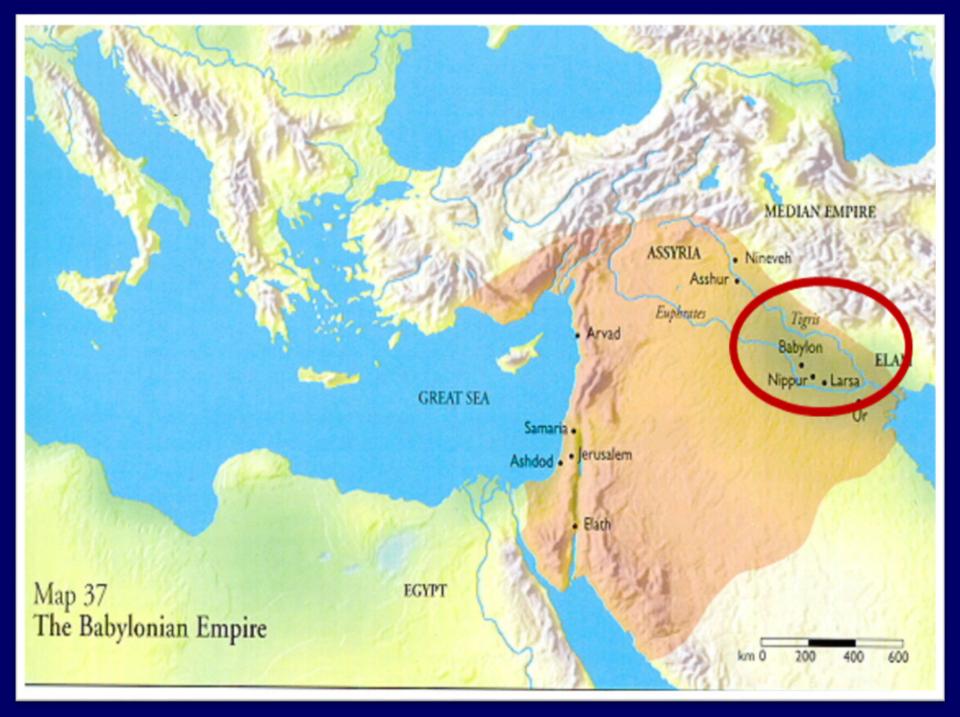
1 Peter 5:13

"She who is in <u>Babylon</u>, chosen together with you, sends you greetings, and *so does* my son, Mark."



MAP OF NEAR EAST









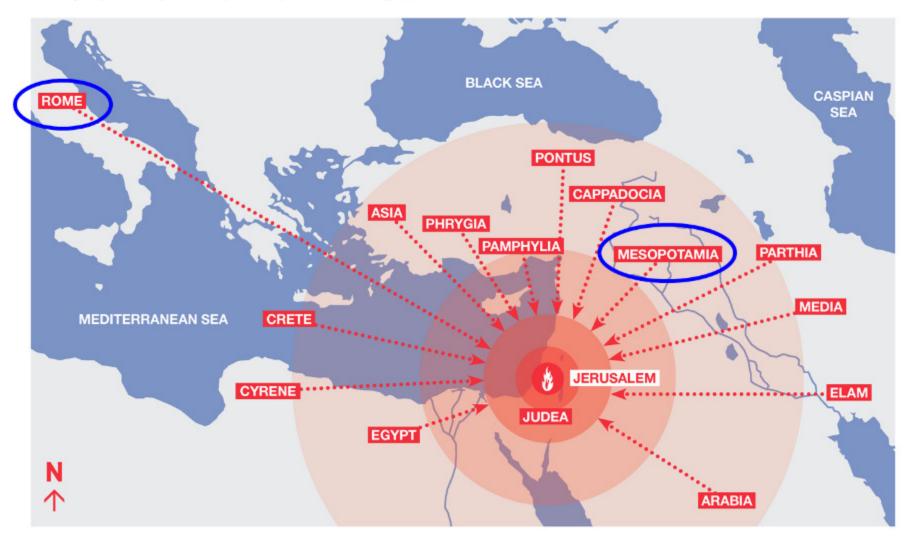


The Ryrie Study Bible

"1 Peter 5:13 (RSB:NASB1995U): 5:13 She who is in Babylon. The church in Rome, where Peter evidently was writing this letter. My son, Mark. John Mark, the writer of the gospel, who was not Peter's natural son but his son in the faith."

THE NATIONS OF PENTECOST ACTS 2:9-11

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PLACE OF WRITING (1 PET 5:13)

- 1 Peter 1:1 is literal
- Gal 4:25; Rev 11:8
- **Gal 2:7-8**
- Rome mentioned elsewhere in Scripture

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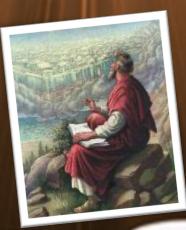
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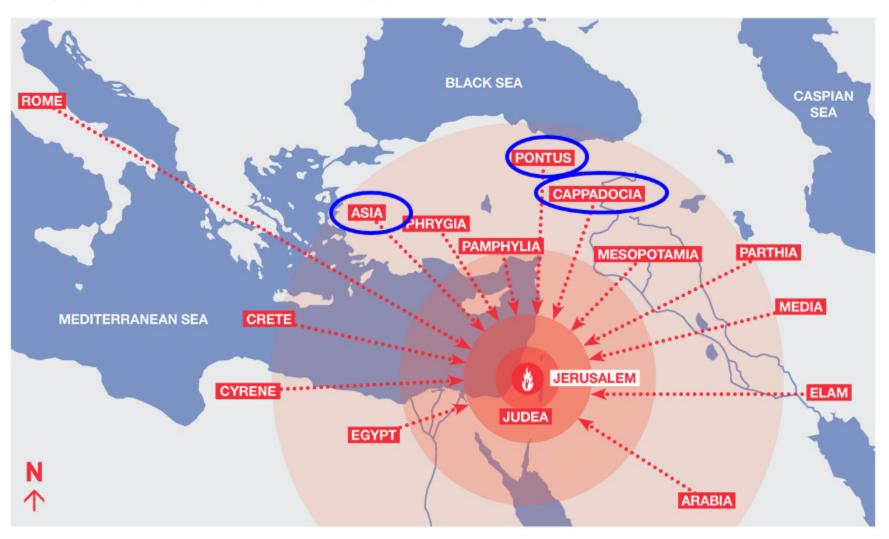
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Revelation 11:8

"And their dead bodies will lie in the street of the great city which mystically is called <u>Sodom</u> and <u>Egypt</u>, where also their Lord was crucified."



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Galatians 2:7-8

"⁷ But on the contrary, seeing that I had been entrusted with the gospel to the uncircumcised, just as Peter had been to the circumcised ⁸ (for He who effectually worked for Peter in his apostleship to the circumcised effectually worked for me also to the Gentiles)."

Babylon's History After 539 B.C.

- Herodotus gives Babylon's measurements (450 B.C.)
- Alexander the Great visits and dies in Babylon (323 B.C.)
- Seleucus seizes Babylon (312 B.C.)
- Strabo pronounces Babylon's hanging gardens as one of "seven wonders of the world" (25 B.C)
- Babylonians present on Pentecost (Acts 2:9)
- Talmud promulgated from Babylon (A.D. 500)
- Haukal mentions Babylonian village (A.D. 917)
- Babylon known as "Two Mosques" and "Hilah" (A.D. 1100)

Hitchcock and Ice, The Truth Behind Left Behind, 109

Josephus Antiquities, 15.2.2

"But when Hyrcanus was brought into Parthia the king Phraates treated him after a very gentle manner, as having already learned of what an illustrious family he was; on which account he set him free from his bonds, and gave him a habitation at Babylon, where there were Jews in great numbers. These Jews honored Hyrcanus as their high priest and king, as did all the Jewish nation that dwelt as far as *Euphrates*; which respect was very much to his satisfaction..."

Strabo, Geography, 16.1.5?

"Strabo, who died in A.D. 25, is cited in proof that by this time no city was left. . . . This is an instance of how easily lax quotation or assertion may falsify both an author and an issue, which being once done, other writers too easily follow suit. What Strabo says is: 'And now indeed [Selucia] has become greater than Babylon, which for the most part has become deserted' ($\dot{\eta} \delta' \check{e} \rho \eta \mu \sigma s \dot{\eta} \pi \sigma \lambda \lambda \dot{\eta}$)."

> G. H. Lang, *The Revelation of Jesus Christ: Select Studies* (London: Paternoster, 1948), 302.

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FALSE TEACHERS ARE COMING!

Heresies of Gnostics:

- Salvation via special knowledge "gnosis"
 - License (indulgence)



OCCASION FOR WRITING Incipient Gnosticism

Dualism

- Christology
 - Incarnation (2 Pet 2:1)
 - Second Advent (2 Pet 3:4)
- License (2 Pet 2:4-18)
- Secret knowledge
 - Scripture (2 Pet 1:20)
 - Pride (2 Pet 2:10-11)

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PURPOSE

To build up his readers in the faith so that they will be insulated from the coming false teachers



DIFFERENCES BETWEEN 1 AND 2 PETER

1 PETER	2 PETER	
External opposition	Internal opposition	
Persecution	False teaching	
Suffering	Error	
Норе	Knowledge	
Encourage	Expose	
Comfort	Caution	
Holiness	Maturity	
Pain with a purpose	Poison in the pew	
Christ exemplified suffering	Christ's return	

Wilkinson and Boa pg. 480 and Nelson's Complete Book of Charts pg. 466.

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STRUCTURE



- 2 Peter 1 Call to maturity
- 2 Peter 2 Characteristics of false teachers
- 2 Peter 3 Doctrine of the false teachers

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MESSAGE

Protection from the negative influence of the coming false teachers is accomplished through exhortation toward maturity and exposing the characteristics and doctrines of these coming false teachers



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UNIQUE CHARACTERISTICS

- Knowledge
- Bibliology (1:19-21; 3:2; 15-16)
- Destruction of the present world (2 Pet 3:10ff)
- Polemical
- Peter's last will and testament (2 Pet 1:14-15)
- Similarities with Jude
- Remembrance

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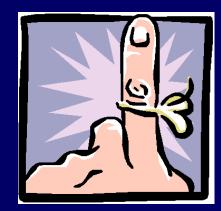
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REMEMBRANCE

- Has forgotten that he has been cleansed (1:9)
- I will always remind you of these things (1:12)
- It is right to refresh your memory (1:13)
- You will always be able to remember these things (1:15)
- I have written both of them as reminders (3:1)
- Do not forget (3:8)
- Bear in mind (3:15)



CONCLUSION

- Authorship: <u>Peter</u>
- Biography: Gospels & Acts
- Date: <u>A.D. 64</u>
- Recipients: <u>Regenerated, Asia Minor, Hebrews</u>
- Place of writing: <u>Babylon</u>
- Occasion for writing: Incipient Gnosticism
- Purpose: Insulation from false teaching
- Structure: <u>3 parts</u>
- Message: Protection from false teachers
- Unique characteristics: <u>Knowledge</u>

