2 Peter Dr. Andy Woods Senior Pastor – Sugar Land Bible Church President – Chafer Theological Seminary

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INTRODUCTORY MATTERS

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



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AUTHORSHIP

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

■ 1:15-18; Matt 17:1-13



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ARGUMENTS FOR & AGAINST PETRINE AUTHORSHIP		
CRITICISM	ANSWER	
Weak External Evidence	Alternative reasons; Jude	
(Not Cited by Church Fathers Until 3 rd Century)		
Linguistic Differences between 1 & 2 Peter	Used a Secretary for 1 Peter (5:12)	
Different Ideas between 1 & 2 Peter	Different Purposes 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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DATE (A.D. 64)

- 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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RECIPIENTS

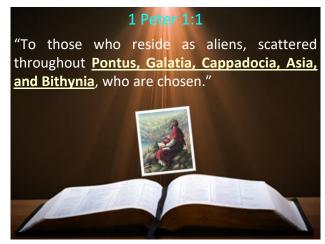
- North-central portion of modern Turkey (1 Pet. 1:1)
- Regenerated (1 Pet. 1:3-4; 2 Pet. 1:1)
- Jewish
 - Diaspora (1 Pet. 1:1; Jas. 1:1; John 7:35)
 - ◆ Aliens/sojourners (1 Pet. 1:1)
 - ◆ Pilgrims (1 Pet. 2:11)
 - Distinguished from the Gentiles (1 Pet. 2:12; 4:3)
 - 1 Pet 2:9 (Exod. 19:6; Rom. 10:19)
 - To the church/churches? (1 Pet. 1:1; 2 Pet. 1:1)
 - Gal. 2:7-8

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11





13

Acts 8:3-4; 11:19

"3 But Saul began ravaging the church, entering house after house, and dragging off men and women, he would put them in prison. ⁴ Therefore, those who had been <u>scattered</u> went about preaching the word... ¹⁹ So then those who were <u>scattered</u> because of the persecution that occurred in connection with Stephen made their way to Phoenicia and Cyprus and Antioch, speaking the word to no one except to Jews alone."

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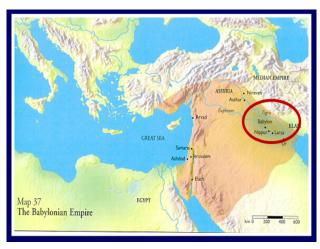
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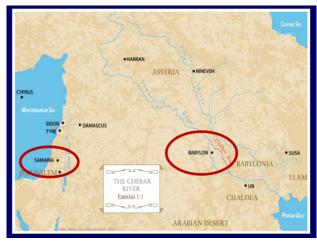


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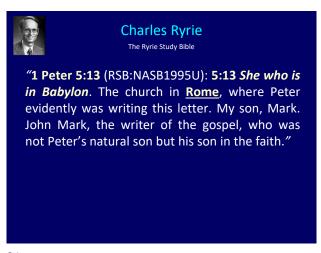


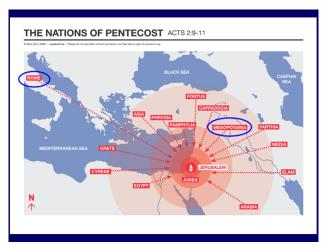


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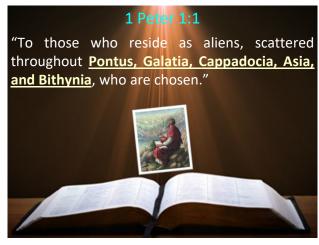
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- 1 Peter 1:1 is literal
- Gal 4:25; Rev 11:8
- Gal 2:7-8
- Rome mentioned elsewhere in Scripture

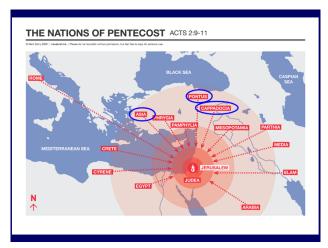
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Galatians 4:24–25

This is <u>allegorically speaking</u>, for these women are two covenants: one proceeding from Mount Sinai bearing children who are to be slaves; she is Hagar. ²⁵ Now this Hagar is Mount Sinai in Arabia and <u>corresponds</u> to the present Jerusalem, for she is in slavery with her children.



28

Revelation 11:8

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



29

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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)."



31

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)

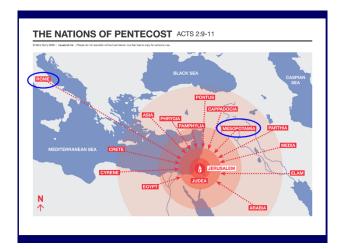
Hitchcock and Ice, The Truth Behind Left Behind, 109

32

Acts 2:9-11

"9 Parthians and Medes and Elamites, and residents of Mesopotamia, Judea and Cappadocia, Pontus and Asia, ¹⁰ Phrygia and Pamphylia, Egypt and the districts of Libya around Cyrene, and visitors from Rome, both Jews and proselytes, ¹¹ Cretans and Arabs—we hear them in our own tongues speaking of the mighty deeds of God."





34

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..."

35

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' ($\dot{\eta}$ δ' ἔρημος $\dot{\eta}$ πολλ $\dot{\eta}$)."

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

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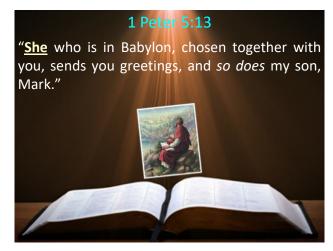


Morris

The Revelation Record, 323

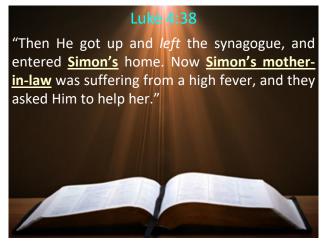
"At the very least, it would be confusing to John's first century readers, as well as to later generations, for him to write so much about Babylon when he really meant Rome (Paul was not afraid to speak directly against Rome in his writings, so why should John be?) or 'the false church' (all the apostles , including John, wrote plainly and scathingly about false teachers and false doctrines in the church and would not hide their teachings by symbols). It must be stressed that Revelation means "unveiling," not "veiling." In the absence of any statement in the text to the contrary, therefore, we must assume that the term Babylon applies to the real city of Babylon..."

38





40

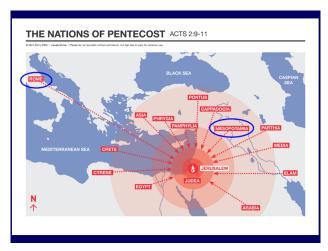


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FALSE TEACHERS ARE COMING! Heresies of Gnostics: Salvation via special knowledge "gnosis" License (indulgence)

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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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



55

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)
- 5. Ephesians, Colossians, Philemon, Philippians (A.D. 60–62)
- 6. 1 Timothy, Titus (A.D. 62–66)
- 7. 2 Timothy (A.D. 67)



56

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)





INTRODUCTORY MATTERS

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

