

Notes on 2 Peter

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Dr. Thomas L. Constable

Introduction

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

This epistle claims that the Apostle Peter wrote it (1:1). It also claims to follow a former letter by Peter (3:1) that appears to be a reference to 1 Peter, though Peter may have been referring to a letter we no longer have. The author's reference to the fact that Jesus had predicted a certain kind of death for him (1:14) ties in with Jesus' statement to Peter recorded in John 21:18. Even so, "most modern scholars do not think that the apostle Peter wrote this letter."¹

The earliest external testimony (outside Scripture) to Petrine authorship comes from the third century.² The writings of the church fathers contain fewer references to the Petrine authorship of 2 Peter than to the authorship of any other New Testament book. It is easy to see why critics who look for reasons to reject the authority of Scripture have targeted this book for attack. Ironically in this letter Peter warned his readers of heretics who departed from the teaching of the apostles and the Old Testament prophets, which is the very thing some of these modern critics do. Not all who reject Petrine authorship are heretics, however. The arguments of some critics have convinced some otherwise conservative scholars who retain belief in the epistle's inspiration.

Regardless of the external evidence, there is strong internal testimony to the fact that Peter wrote the book. This includes stylistic similarities to 1 Peter, similar vocabulary compared with Peter's sermons in Acts, and the specific statements already mentioned (i.e., 1:1, 14; 3:1). In addition, the writer claimed to have witnessed Jesus' transfiguration (1:16-18) and to have received information about his own death from Jesus (1:13-14; cf. John 21:18). Critics of Petrine authorship point to the many dissimilarities between 1 and 2 Peter.³

¹Donald A. Carson and Douglas J. Moo, *An Introduction to the New Testament*, p. 659. For the arguments of these scholars and rebuttals, see *ibid*, pp. 659-63.

²The commentary by Origen (ca. A.D. 185-254) on John's Gospel (5:3).

³For defenses of Petrine authorship, see Michael J. Kruger, "The Authenticity of 2 Peter," *Journal of the Evangelical Theological Society* 42:4 (December 1999):645-71; Charles Bigg, *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Epistles of St. Peter and St. Jude*, pp.199-215; A. T. Robertson, *Word Pictures in the New Testament*, 6:139-44; and Kenneth O. Gangel, "2 Peter," in *The Bible Knowledge Commentary: New Testament*, pp. 859-61.

Assuming Peter's reference to his former letter (3:1) is to 1 Peter, he seems to have sent this second epistle to the same general audience. That audience was primarily Gentile, but also Jewish, Christians living in northern Asia Minor (cf. 1 Pet. 1:1). The background of the readers and the situation they faced, as Peter described these, fit such an audience well. Thus this was not a "catholic" epistle, namely, a general epistle sent originally to all Christians at large.

Peter's reference to his imminent departure from this life (1:13-15) suggests that the time of composition may have been just before Peter suffered martyrdom. Second Peter bears some of the marks of a last will and testament (cf. 1:3-11; 2:1-3; 3:1-4) as well as those of a letter, two literary genres. The writings of church fathers place Peter's death at A.D. 67-68 in Rome. Consequently a date of composition about A.D. 67-68 seems most likely. Early church tradition also says Peter spent the last decade of his life in Rome. Nero began persecuting Christians in Rome in A.D. 64.

"Second Peter is the swan song of Peter, just as 2 Timothy is the swan song of Paul. There are striking similarities between the two books. Both epistles put up a warning sign along the pilgrim pathway the church is traveling to identify the awful apostasy that was on the way at the time and which in our time has now arrived. What was then like a cloud the size of a man's hand today envelops the sky and produces a storm of hurricane proportions. Peter warns of heresy among teachers; Paul warns of heresy among the laity."⁴

The similarities between 2 Peter 2 and the Book of Jude, especially Jude 4-18, have raised several questions. Did Peter have access to Jude's epistle, or did Jude have a copy of 2 Peter? Which book came first? Did one man use the other's material, or did both draw from a common source? The commentators and writers of New Testament introductions deal with these questions thoroughly. See them for further explanations.⁵

Suffice it to say that the church through the ages has recognized the end product of both 2 Peter and Jude as epistles that God inspired. As far as which came first, we may never know for sure until we get to heaven. The more common view among scholars now is that Jude probably wrote before Peter (or his agent) composed 2 Peter.⁶ I tend to favor the priority of 2 Peter, as do many conservative authorities.⁷

"Most scholars, in fact, date 2 Peter in the early part of the second century and consider it the last New Testament book to have been written. The author's claim to Petrine authorship, therefore, is part of the phenomenon of 'pseudonymity' in the ancient world, whereby the authority and tradition

⁴J. Vernon McGee, *Thru the Bible with J. Vernon McGee*, 5:715.

⁵D. Edmond Hiebert, *Second Peter and Jude: An Expository Commentary*, pp. 1-20, also has an excellent discussion of the authenticity of this epistle, as do Bigg, pp. 216-32; Richard J. Bauckham, *Jude, 2 Peter*, pp. 141-43; and Douglas J. Moo, *2 Peter and Jude*, pp. 17-18.

⁶E.g., Bauckham.

⁷E.g., Moo and Bigg.

of a revered religious figure were attributed to a later work by an anonymous author."⁸

This quotation reflects the majority of scholarly opinion but not the conviction of many conservatives, including myself. Moo noted the inconsistency of pseudonymity and inerrancy.⁹

"The purpose of 2 Peter is to call Christians to spiritual growth so that they can combat apostasy as they look forward to the Lord's return."¹⁰

OUTLINE

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- II. The condition of the Christian 1:3-11
 - A. The believer's resources 1:3-4
 - B. The believer's needs 1:5-9
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 - D. Living in view of the future 3:11-16
- VI. Conclusion 3:17-18

⁸Donald Senior, "The Letters of Jude and Second Peter," *The Bible Today* 25:4 (July 1987):212. See also Bauckham, pp. 134, 145-46, 158-62; and E. M. Sidebottom, *James, Jude, 2 Peter*, p. 100.

⁹Moo, pp. 22-24.

¹⁰Gangel, p. 862.

Exposition

I. INTRODUCTION 1:1-2

Peter began his second epistle as he did to introduce himself to his readers and to lay a foundation for what follows.

1:1 The writer could hardly have stated his identity more clearly than he did in this verse. "Simon" was Peter's Hebrew name, and "Peter" is the Greek translation of the nickname Cephas ("Rocky," cf. Matt. 16:18). There is only one Peter mentioned in the New Testament.

"Double names like 'Simon Peter' were common in the ancient Near East. Many people used both the name they were given in their native language and a Greek name, since Greek was so widely spoken."¹¹

This is the only New Testament epistle in which the writer identified himself with a double name. Peter may have done this to suggest the two aspects of his life, before and after discipleship to Jesus Christ.¹² Peter called for discipleship in this letter and referred to the changes that it produces in Christians (e.g., vv. 4-11).

Peter regarded himself first as a bond-slave (Gr. *doulos*) of Jesus Christ and secondarily as His apostle (cf. Rom. 1:1; Tit. 1:1). "Bond-servant of Jesus Christ" is the New Testament equivalent of "servant of the Lord" in the Old Testament. Peter mentioned his apostolic authority in his salutation because in this epistle he dealt with false teachers. His readers needed to remember that what they were reading came from an apostle and was authoritative.

Peter referred to his audience in very general terms that could apply to all Christians. This reference does not help us identify exactly who the original recipients were. The faith of all believers is a gift from God. Other non-biblical Greek writers used the unique Greek word translated "same kind" (*isotimos*) to describe immigrants who received citizenship privileges equal to those of native inhabitants. The word "our" may be an editorial plural, but it is more likely a reference to the other apostles (cf. 3:2; 1 John 1:1-4; et al.). Some of the early Gnostic false teachers claimed a higher level of spiritual experience that they said only Christians who followed their teaching could attain. However, Peter here asserted that every Christian has the same essential faith, including all of its spiritual benefits, as the apostles did.

¹¹Moo, p. 33.

¹²W. H. Griffith Thomas, *The Apostle Peter: Outline Studies in His Life, Character, and Writings*, p. 247.

"Throughout this chapter St. Peter is thinking of the contrast between the doctrine of the apostles and that of the False Teachers. 'Your faith,' he seems to say, 'is as honourable as ours, though you received yours from us and we received ours from Christ.'"¹³

The Christian's faith, in both its subjective and objective aspects, comes to us through Jesus Christ's uprightness. The Greek grammatical construction of the last phrase of this verse indicates that Peter believed Jesus Christ was both God and Savior (cf. Matt. 16:16; John 1:1; 20:28; Tit. 2:13). The single definite article governs both nouns, linking them together. This is one of many verses in the New Testament that explicitly calls Jesus God. Jesus' role as Savior was one that Peter emphasized in this letter because of his readers' need for deliverance (cf. v. 11; 2:20; 3:2, 18). Salvation is also a major theme of 1 Peter.

1:2 The first half of Peter's benediction on his readers is identical with the one he gave in his first epistle (1 Pet. 1:2). Grace and peace were the typical greetings the Greeks and Jews used respectively. This probably suggests that Peter wrote this epistle to a mixed audience of Christians, as he did his former letter. Both grace and peace come to us through the full knowledge (Gr. *epignosei*) of God and of Jesus (again equal, cf. v. 1). The Greeks, and especially the Gnostics, prided themselves on their knowledge, but Peter noted that knowledge of God and Jesus was the key to grace and peace (cf. 3:18). These blessings become ours as we get to know God intimately by reading His Word and abiding in Him. The false teachers could offer nothing better than this.

". . . as used in 2 Peter, . . . *epignosis* [full knowledge] designates the fundamental Christian knowledge received in conversion, whereas *gnosis* is knowledge which can be acquired and developed in the course of Christian life . . ." ¹⁴

"In our day we are rightly warned about the danger of a sterile faith, of a 'head' knowledge that never touches the heart. But we need equally to be careful of a 'heart' knowledge that never touches the head! Too many Christians *know* too little about their faith; we are therefore often unprepared to explain how our 'God' differs from the 'God' of Mormonism or of the Jehovah's Witnesses." ¹⁵

¹³Bigg, p. 250.

¹⁴Bauckham, pp. 337-38.

¹⁵Moo, p. 39.

II. THE CONDITION OF THE CHRISTIAN 1:3-11

"The first chapter vividly portrays the nature of the Christian life with its challenge to spiritual growth and maturity, built on a sure foundation. The second part of the epistle is a ringing polemic against the false teachers who would allure and seek to mislead God's people, while the third chapter deals with the heretical denial of the return of Christ and concludes with some fitting exhortation to the readers."¹⁶

Second Peter is one of the few New Testament epistles in which chapter divisions consistently coincide with thought divisions.

"In seeking to prepare the readers against the danger from the false teachers, Peter states in chapter 1 that their safety lies in their clear apprehension of the nature of the new life in Christ and their spiritual growth and maturity in the faith as the best antidote against error."¹⁷

A. THE BELIEVER'S RESOURCES 1:3-4

Peter reminded his readers of God's power and promises that were available to them. He did this to rekindle an appreciation for the resources God had given them in view of their present needs. This epistle begins and ends on a note of victory (cf. 3:14-18).

1:3 Grace and peace are possible since God has given us (all Christians) everything we need to live godly lives.

"Power' is one of the key-words of the epistle."¹⁸

It is possible that Peter meant the apostles specifically when he wrote "us" in verses 3 and 4.¹⁹ The apostles are evidently in view in verse 1 ("ours"), and they may contrast with the readers ("you") in verses 2 and 5. If this is what Peter meant, he was probably continuing to stress his apostolic authority, specifically in the teaching that follows. This would have been important since the false teachers were claiming that their teaching was authoritative (ch. 2). However the opening sections of most other epistles that contain reminders of God's blessings (e.g., Eph. 1:3-14; 1 Pet. 1:3-9), as 2 Peter 1:3-4 does, seem to refer to all believers as "us." Moreover the "our" in verse 2 seems to be inclusive of all believers rather than a specific reference to the apostles. Nevertheless the prologue to 1 John (1:1-4) apparently does refer to the apostles as "us." I have not found any commentators who believed that Peter was referring to the apostles alone in verses 3 and 4.

¹⁶D. Edmond Hiebert, "The Necessary Growth in the Christian Life: An Exposition of 2 Peter 1:5-11," *Bibliotheca Sacra* 141:561 (January-March 1984):43.

¹⁷Ibid.

¹⁸Sidebottom, p. 105.

¹⁹R. H. Strachan, "The Second Epistle General of Peter," in *The Expositor's Greek Testament*, 5:124.

"Life and godliness" is probably a hendiadys meaning "a godly life." A hendiadys is a figure of speech in which the writer joins two substantives with "and" rather than using an adjective and a substantive. These resources are available to us through full knowledge (cf. v. 2) of Jesus Christ, namely, through relationship with Him (cf. Phil. 4:13; Col. 2:9-10; 2 Tim. 1:7). Lenski rightly, I believe, called *epignosis* ("full knowledge"), ". . . the key word of this epistle."²⁰

"Just as a normal baby is born with all the 'equipment' he needs for life and only needs to grow, so the Christian has all that is needed and only needs to grow."²¹

Is what God has given us in His Spirit and His word sufficient for a godly life, or do we also need the insights of other branches of knowledge (e.g., psychology)? Clearly our basic resources as Christians do not equip us for every task in life (e.g., auto maintenance, gardening, orthopedic surgery, etc.). This was not Peter's claim. But how do the resources that he identified and modern psychology interface? Can psychology provide tools for growth in godliness, or is the Bible sufficient in itself for this? It seems to me that Peter's point was that God's Spirit and His word provide everything that is *essential* to godly living, not that these are the only resources that we have or should use. Peter's point was that there is nothing that *all* believers need to become more godly that He has not already made available to us (cf. 2 Tim. 3:16-17). Some people, for various reasons, need more specialized help in dealing with the obstacles to godly living that they face, which psychology may provide. Nevertheless, no one can get along without God's Spirit and His word to make progress in godliness.

Jesus Christ called Peter's readers to Himself in the sense that His excellent glory, another hendiadys, attracted them to Him. "Excellent" (Gr. *aretē*) really means moral excellence or virtue (cf. v. 5). Both Christ's glory and His moral virtue appealed to the Gentiles as well as the Jews.

1:4 The Lord's promises come to us through Christ's divine power and the true knowledge of Him (v. 3). We learn of these promises as we get to know Him better, and the power for fulfilling what He has promised comes from Him. "Granted" translates a Greek word (*doreomai*), also found in verse 3, that stresses the great worth of what God has given. "Promises" refers to promises that all believers can know about, not secret promises. They are in the Scriptures. The ones Peter referred to in his first epistle deal with our inheritance (1 Pet. 1:3-5) and the Lord's return (1 Pet. 1:9, 13). Here

²⁰Richard C. H. Lenski, *The Interpretation of the Epistles of St. Peter, St. John and St. Jude*, pp. 271, 332. Cf. 1:2, 8; 2:20.

²¹Warren W. Wiersbe, *The Bible Exposition Commentary*, 2:437.

his reference is to all God's promises. They are "precious" (Gr. *timia*) because of the great worth of the spiritual riches involved (cf. 1 Pet. 1:7, 19; 2:7). They are "magnificent" (Gr. *megista*, lit. greatest) because they are intrinsically excellent.

". . . one of the great lessons of 2 Peter is that to maintain a holy life in a world like ours, we must be deeply rooted in the prophetic promises of God's word. Above all, we must hold fast to that 'blessed hope' of the coming again of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ [cf. Matt. 24:48-50]."²²

"Here, again, we have an instance of St. Peter's habit of anticipation, and a link between the introduction and the third chapter. Already the author is thinking of the doubts about the Parousia."²³

Christians become partakers of God's very nature by faith in His promises. In our day, as in Peter's, many people are interested in becoming partakers of "the divine nature," though they may conceive of the divine nature in non-Christian ways (Eastern mysticism, new age spirituality, etc.).²⁴ Peter evidently used this phrase to capture the interest of his formerly pagan Hellenistic readers, but he proceeded to invest it with distinctively Christian meaning. He was an effective communicator.

When God saved us by faith in His promise, He indwelt us, and we therefore possess the nature of God within us (cf. John 16:7; Acts 2:39). God's nature in us manifests the likeness of God and Christ through us. It also gives us power enabling us to overcome the temptations of lust that result in corruption (cf. Gal. 5:16-17). Note that Peter did not say that we *have* the divine nature (which is true), from which we might infer that we no longer have a sinful human nature and do not sin. He said that we *participate in* the divine nature, from which we should infer that we experience some of God's qualities but not all of them now.

Peter spoke of our having escaped this corruption in the past. He meant that our justification has assured our escape from this corruption, not that we escape it automatically simply because we are Christians. Another view is that Peter meant that Christians will become partakers of the divine nature when we die, having escaped the world's corruption through death.²⁵ Yet we already possess the divine nature through the indwelling ministry of the Holy Spirit. The temptations that we presently face

²²Zane C. Hodges, "Exposition of Second Peter," *The KERUGMA Message* 1:2 (July-August 1991):4.

²³Bigg, p. 255.

²⁴See Robert V. Rakestraw, "Becoming Like God: An Evangelical Doctrine of Theosis," *Journal of the Evangelical Theological Society* 40:2 (June 1997):257-69.

²⁵See Bauckham, pp. 181-84.

characterize the world as a whole (cf. 1 John 2:17). Assurance of ultimate victory over this corruption should encourage us to strive to overcome it now.

"Each man must make a choice. Either he becomes freed from sin, or he becomes further enslaved to sin."²⁶

"Man becomes either regenerate or degenerate."²⁷

Godliness, goodness (lit. virtue), divine nature, and corruption are all concepts that fascinated the philosophical false teachers of Peter's day. Peter reminded his readers of God's provisions for them that made them adequate and in need of nothing the false teachers, to whom he would refer later, said they could provide.

B. THE BELIEVER'S NEEDS 1:5-9

Having established the believer's basic adequacy through God's power in him and God's promises to him, Peter next reminded his readers of their responsibility to cultivate their own Christian growth. He did so to correct any idea that they needed to do nothing more because they possessed adequate resources.

"In this beautiful paragraph Peter orchestrates a symphony of grace. To the melody line of faith he leads believers to add harmony in a blend of seven Christian virtues which he lists without explanation or description."²⁸

1:5 Since believers have resources that are adequate for a godly life, we should use them diligently to grow in grace (cf. 3:18). Escaping the corruption of lust takes effort (cf. 1 Tim. 6:11-12; 2 Tim. 2:2). It is possible to frustrate the grace of God by having "faith without works" (James 2:20).²⁹ Therefore we must apply all diligence. This is the most basic requirement for experiencing effective Christian growth (cf. vv. 10, 15; 3:14).

"Spiritual growth in the Christian life calls for the strenuous involvement of the believer."³⁰

"The Christian must engage in this sort of cooperation with God in the production of a Christian life which is a credit to Him."³¹

²⁶Louis Barbieri, *First and Second Peter*, p. 96.

²⁷Strachan, 5:126.

²⁸Gangel, p. 865.

²⁹Hiebert, *Second Peter . . .*, p. 51.

³⁰Ibid., p. 50.

³¹Michael Green, *The Second Epistle General of Peter and the General Epistle of Jude*, p. 67.

"Spirituality, then, is a choice. It does not come automatically or inevitably.

"Indeed, if the Christian fails to add 'virtue' to his faith, his faith will soon become what James described as 'dead faith' (James 2:14-26). Its vitality and productivity will disappear. In fact, Peter says this same thing in his own way in v. 8, 9."³²

To his faith, as a foundation, the believer needs to add seven qualities with God's help. Each virtue contributes to the total growth of the saint. Note that Peter placed responsibility for attaining them on the Christian. Though, again, we can only make progress in godliness as God enables us.

"The Christian life is like power steering on a car. The engine provides the power for the steering, but the driver must actually turn the wheel. So the Lord provides the power to run our lives, but we must 'turn the wheel.' To a great extent the Christian determines the course of his life."³³

Peter said add in and mix together, as in a recipe, the following ingredients to produce a mature godly life. He used a literary device common in his day to impress upon us the importance of giving attention to each virtue. Unlike other New Testament ethical lists (except Rom. 5:3-5) Peter used a literary device called sorites (also called climax or *gradatio*). Sorites (from the Gr. *soros*, a heap) is a set of statements that proceed, step by step, to a climactic conclusion through the force of logic or reliance upon a series of indisputable facts. Each new statement picks up the last key word or phrase of the preceding one.³⁴ Other examples of sorites are in Romans 8:29-30; 10:14-15; and James 1:15. We should not infer that before we can work on the third virtue we must master the second, and so on. This literary device simply arranges the virtues in a random order but presents them so each one receives emphasis. The total effect is to create the impression of growing a healthy tree, for example, in which several branches are vital.

Often children want to grow up faster than they can. They sometimes ask their parents to measure their height again, perhaps only a week or two after their last measuring. The wise parent will tell the child not to be so concerned about constantly measuring his or her growth. Rather the child should give attention to certain basic activities that will insure good growth over time: drink your milk, eat your vegetables, get enough exercise and rest. This is the spirit of Peter's advice.

³²Hodges, 1:3:2.

³³Barbieri, p. 96.

³⁴See H. A. Fischel, "The Uses of Sorites (*Climax, Gradatio*) in the Tannaitic Period," *Hebrew Union College Annual* 44 (1973):119.

"Moral excellence" (Gr. *aretē*) is virtue or goodness (v. 3; cf. 1 Pet. 2:9). Moral purity and uprightness of character through obedience to God are in view. This Greek word describes anything that fulfills its purpose or function properly. In this context it means a Christian who fulfills his or her calling (i.e., Matt. 22:37-39; 28:19-20; et al.).

"Knowledge" (Gr. *gnōsis*) refers to acquired information. In particular the Christian needs to know all that God has revealed in His Word, not just the gospel (cf. Matt. 28:19-20).

"*Gnōsis* here is the wisdom and discernment which the Christian needs for a virtuous life and which is progressively acquired. It is practical rather than purely speculative wisdom (cf. Phil 1:9)."³⁵

1:6 "Self-control" (Gr. *egkrates*) means mastery of self, disciplined moderation, controlling one's desires and passions (cf. Prov. 16:32; 25:28; Acts 24:25; 1 Cor. 9:24-27; Gal. 5:23; Phil. 3:12-16; 1 Tim. 4:7-8; James 4:17). Many of the early Christian heresies taught that since the body was evil (some claimed) or unimportant (others claimed) it was not necessary to curb fleshly lusts, only to think correctly.

"Any religious system which claims that religious knowledge emancipates from the obligations of morality is false."³⁶

"Perseverance" is the need to keep on keeping on in spite of adversity. It is patient endurance in holiness when we encounter temptation to give in or to give up (cf. Rom. 5:3-4; 15:4-5; 2 Cor. 1:6; 6:4; Col. 1:11; 1 Thess. 1:3; 2 Thess. 1:4; James 1:3). The Greek word (*hypomōnen*) literally means to remain under something, such as a heavy load.

"Many folk have the wrong concept of what patience really is. They think it means sitting in a traffic jam on the freeway in the morning without worrying about getting to work. Well, that is not patience. It just gives you an excuse for being late to work. Patience is being able to endure when trials come."³⁷

"Godliness" (Gr. *eusebeia*) refers to behavior that reflects the character of God (cf. v. 3; 3:11; et al.). It presupposes a desire to please God in all the relationships of life.

³⁵Bauckham, p. 186.

³⁶Hiebert, "The Necessary . . .," p. 46.

³⁷McGee, 5:723.

1:7 "Brotherly kindness" (Gr. *philadelphia*) is thoughtful consideration of fellow believers (cf. 1 Pet. 1:22; 3:8; Rom. 12:10; 1 Cor. 12:25-26; 1 Thess. 4:9; Heb. 13:1). Overt acts of kindness manifest this characteristic (Gal. 6:10).

"Love" (Gr. *agape*) is the highest form of love, God's kind, that seeks the welfare of the person loved above its own welfare (John 3:16; 13:35; Gal. 5:22; 1 Pet. 4:8; et al.). It reaches out to all people, not just fellow believers.

This list of qualities begins with those inside the believer and progresses to those he or she demonstrates outwardly. It moves from private to public qualities. This list begins with faith (v. 5) and ends with love. Another shorter virtue list that begins with faith and ends with love is in 2 Corinthians 8:7.

"Christian faith is the root from which all these virtues must grow, and Christian love is the crowning virtue to which all the others must contribute. In a list of this kind, the last item has a unique significance. It is not just the most important virtue, but also the virtue which encompasses all the others. Love is the overriding ethical principle from which the other virtues gain their meaning and validity."³⁸

This is a good checklist that helps us evaluate whether we are all that God wants us to be. These are the traits of a maturing Christian whose faith is vital, not dead.³⁹

"Their presentation here seems to observe an order from the more elemental to the more advanced, but they are all of them facets of the Spirit's work in the life of a believer, aspects of the glory of the indwelling Christ, his character shown in the Christian's character."⁴⁰

Each child in a family bears some resemblance to his or her parents while at the same time remaining distinctive. So each growing Christian normally manifests similarities to Christ and yet remains different from every other Christians.

1:8 We must continue to grow in these qualities as well as possessing them; we must grow in grace (3:18). Failure to do so will make us "useless" (Gr. *argous*) in God's hands as His tools in the world (cf. James 2:20; cf. Matt. 20:3, 6), and "unfruitful" (Gr. *akarpous*) as communicators of His life

³⁸Bauckham, p. 193.

³⁹See Frederic R. Howe, "The Christian Life in Peter's Theology," *Bibliotheca Sacra* 157:627 (July-September 2000):309-13.

⁴⁰Stephen W. Paine, "The Second Epistle of Peter," in *The Wycliffe Bible Commentary*, p. 1458.

(John 15:2, 4; cf. Mark 12:12-14, 20-26). This is so even though we have received everything necessary for godly living through the knowledge of Christ (v. 3). "Render you neither useless nor unfruitful" is a litotes, a figure of speech that affirms an idea by denying its opposite.

"Idle' (*argous*) is literally 'unworking'; it is not a picture of one unavoidably unemployed but of one who avoids labor for which he should assume responsibility."⁴¹

When we diligently add these virtues to our lives we will be both useful and fruitful, and we will evidence true knowledge (Gr. *epignosis*) of our Lord Jesus Christ. True knowledge of Him involves not just intellectual understanding then, but knowledge that comes through obedience. This growth should be the goal of every believer (cf. 3:18).

"Some of the most effective Christians I have known are people without dramatic talents and special abilities, or even exciting personalities; yet God has used them in a marvelous way. Why? Because they are becoming more and more like Jesus Christ. They have the kind of character and conduct that God can trust with blessing. They are fruitful because they are faithful; they are effective because they are growing in their Christian experience."⁴²

1:9 The absence of these virtues gives evidence of lack of true knowledge. Peter described this condition as spiritual blindness to the realities connected with their relationship with God and, in particular, shortsightedness (lit. myopia, Gr. *myopazo*). Such people show concern about living for the present with little regard for the future (cf. Esau). James called this dead faith (James 2:17, 26).

Many Christians have forgotten how much God has forgiven them, or they have appreciated His forgiveness only superficially.

"As is usual in the Bible, the idea of 'forgetting' is not a mental process but a practical failure to take into account the true meaning and significance of something."⁴³

Often it is both in our lives.

Those who "have forgotten" have little motivation to grow in grace and thereby please God. They do not add the seven ingredients to their faith that Peter urged. Peter referred to this omission as forgetting one's

⁴¹Hiebert, *Second Peter* . . . , p. 56. Cf. Matt. 20:3, 6.

⁴²Wiersbe, 2:439.

⁴³Moo, p. 48.

purification from his or her former sins. Having forgotten one's escape from the corruption that is in the world through lust (v. 4), this person fails to see the importance of present purification through continued Christian growth.

This is one of the most practical and helpful passages in the New Testament dealing with spiritual growth. Peter presented both the reason for and the method of this growth clearly and attractively here.

"Peter was certainly a spiritual realist even if many modern theologians are not. He does not take it for granted that spiritual growth will occur automatically or inevitably. Indeed, the character development he thinks of cannot occur apart from the believer 'giving all diligence' toward that end (v 5). This does not mean, of course, that the believer does this all on his own. God supplies the basic resources and provides help along the way. But Christian growth *will not occur* apart from our diligent participation in the process. If we learn nothing else from this passage, we must learn this. We do not passively experience Christian growth, but actively pursue it!"⁴⁴

C. THE BELIEVER'S ADEQUACY 1:10-11

Peter concluded this section on the nature of the Christian by assuring his readers that simply practicing what he had just advocated would prepare them adequately for the future. He did this to help them realize that they had no need for the added burdens false teachers sought to impose on them.

1:10 In view of what Peter had just said (vv. 3-9), it was imperative that his readers make the proper moral response. They would give evidence that they were genuine Christians by doing so. The evidence of divine nature in a person demonstrates his or her salvation. Conversely if a person gives no evidence of having the divine nature his or her salvation is in doubt as others observe that one. By adding the seven virtues, other people could see the divine nature more clearly in the Christian who added them. This would make God's calling and election of him or her clearer to everyone.

"All Christians have been called and selected, otherwise they would not be Christians, but they must 'work out their own salvation' (Phil. ii. 12)."⁴⁵

"The Christian who progressively develops these virtues in his life will grow steadily. This growth will be obvious proof that he has been elected by God."⁴⁶

⁴⁴Hodges, 2:1:3. Cf. Rom. 8:12-13; Phil. 2:13; 1 Pet. 1:14-16.

⁴⁵Bigg, p. 261.

⁴⁶Barbieri, p. 100.

"The Christian life is not a list of propositions or a tight theological system; it is a vital relationship to a resurrected Lord. The commandments He gave us and the theological systems we devise as an understanding of those propositional truths exist only to help us live in a vital relationship with Christ day by day as we follow Him as Lord."⁴⁷

Another reason for adding these virtues is that by doing so we can walk worthy of the Lord without stumbling along the way (cf. Jude 24). Loss of salvation is obviously not in view here. Peter said we might stumble, not fall unable to rise again.

"We do not stumble when we are giving attention to where we are stepping. We stumble when we become preoccupied with other things and do not pay attention to where we are going."⁴⁸

Neither is this verse saying that our assurance of salvation rests on our good works. Our assurance of salvation rests on the promise of God that everyone who believes in Jesus Christ as Savior has eternal life (John 3:16; 5:24; Rom. 5:1; 8:38-39; 1 John 5:11-13).

"This passage does not mean that moral progress provides the Christian with a subjective assurance of his election (the sense it was given by Luther and Calvin, and especially in seventeenth-century Calvinism) . . ."⁴⁹

"Nowhere in the Bible is a Christian asked to examine either his faith or his life to find out if he is a Christian. He is told only to look outside of himself to Christ alone for his assurance that he is a Christian. The Christian is, however, often told to examine his faith and life to see if he is walking in fellowship and in conformity to God's commands."⁵⁰

What "make certain about His calling and choosing you" does mean is that by pursuing Christian growth we *give evidence* that He really did call and choose us. The uncalled and unchosen have no desire to become useful and fruitful by growing in the true knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ (v. 8).

⁴⁷Paul A. Cedar, *James, 1, 2 Peter, Jude*, p. 213.

⁴⁸*Ibid.*

⁴⁹Bauckham, p. 190.

⁵⁰Joseph C. Dillow, *The Reign of the Servant Kings*, p. 288. Cf. pp. 295-99. His twelfth and thirteenth chapters on faith and assurance, pp. 271-91, and self-examination and faith, pp. 293-310, are helpful. See also Hodges, 2:2:3.

1:11 One of the greatest motivations for pursuing growth in grace is that when we go to be with the Lord forever He will welcome us warmly. The alternative is to get in by the skin of our teeth, saved so as by fire (1 Cor. 3:15). Every Christian will go to heaven and receive much eternal inheritance (1 Pet. 1:3-5). However, our Lord's welcome of those who have sought to express their gratitude for His grace through a life dedicated to cultivating godliness will be especially warm. It will be even warmer than what He extends to other less committed believers (cf. Matt. 25:14-30; Luke 12:21, 31; Acts 7:56).

"This passage agrees with several in the Gospels and Epistles in suggesting that while heaven is entirely a gift of grace, it admits of degrees of felicity, and that these are dependent upon how faithfully we have built a structure of character and service upon the foundation of Christ. Bengel likens the unholy Christian in the judgment to a sailor who just manages to make shore after shipwreck, or to a man who barely escapes with his life from a burning house, while all his possessions are lost. In contrast, the Christian who has allowed his Lord to influence his conduct will have abundant entrance into the heavenly city, and be welcomed like a triumphant athlete victorious in the Games. This whole paragraph of exhortation is thus set between two poles: what we already are in Christ and what we are to become. The truly Christian reader, unlike the scoffers, will look back to the privileges conferred on him, of partaking in the divine nature, and will seek to live worthily of it. He will also look forward to the day of assessment, and strive to live in the light of it."⁵¹

This writer also suggested that the underlying picture is of a victor in the Olympic Games returning to his hometown in triumph.⁵²

". . . there will be degrees of glory hereafter proportioned to our faithfulness in the use of God's gifts here."⁵³

It is remarkable that so many commentators take verse 11 as indicating that entrance into heaven depends on our diligently seeking to grow in grace. Understandably Pelagians and Arminians hold this view, but even Calvinistic interpreters who profess to believe that salvation depends on grace alone sometimes come to this conclusion.

⁵¹Green, pp. 76-77.

⁵²Ibid., p. 75. See also Wiersbe, 2:440.

⁵³B. C. Caffin, "The Second Epistle General of Peter," in *The Pulpit Commentary*, p. 6. Cf. 1 Cor. 3:12-15; 2 Cor. 5:10.

III. THE AUTHORITY FOR THE CHRISTIAN 1:12-21

Perhaps Peter sensed that his readers might resist his teaching that believers must diligently pursue godliness since he proceeded to remind them that his apostolic witness was in line with divine inspiration.

A. THE NEED FOR A REMINDER 1:12-15

Peter returned to the subject of God's promises (v. 4). He developed the importance of the Scriptures as the resource of the believer. He did so to enable his readers to appreciate their value and to motivate them to draw upon them so they would grow in grace.

"These verses make it obvious that Peter's primary concern in this epistle is not to refute the false teachers but to ground his readers in personal holiness."⁵⁴

1:12 In view of what he had written to this point, Peter explained that he realized his previous words were a reminder to his readers, not new instruction. Verses 3-11 contain basic Christian life truth. His readers had heard this previously, but they, as all believers, needed a reminder of it periodically so they would not forget (v. 9).

"We must not glide lightly over Peter's concern about reminding the readers of already known and familiar truth. The history of the Church as a whole shows how careless the Church can be about clinging to divine revelation. So bad have things become in our own day, that the truth of justification by faith alone and of salvation as a free gift has already been submerged and lost among many evangelicals. The Reformation almost needs to occur again!"⁵⁵

1:13-14 Peter's earthly dwelling (lit. tent) was his physical body (cf. 2 Cor. 5:1, 4). The Greek word *apothesis* means "a divesting," and it refers elsewhere to removing clothes (cf. Acts 7:58). We do not know exactly how Peter knew someone would separate his mortal body from his spirit soon. Peter's words allow the possibility of separation by death or translation. Both events were imminent: overhanging. He was probably at least in his 50s, if not older, when he wrote 2 Peter, and he may have known that he would die as a martyr soon. The Lord Jesus had told Peter that he would end his earthly life as a captive of some kind (John 21:18-19).

1:15 Peter wrote this epistle so that after his death his exhortation contained in it would be a permanent reminder to his brethren. It was his "testament" (cf. 2 Tim.). Whether Peter realized God was inspiring this epistle or not, he regarded it as containing very important and helpful information for

⁵⁴Hiebert, *Second Peter* . . . , pp. 63-64.

⁵⁵Hodges, 3:1:3.

Christians. We believe God did inspire it and consequently what Peter said of the value of this letter applies to the rest of Scripture as well. We too need reminders of what God has revealed. Mark's Gospel may also have been in Peter's mind when he wrote this.⁵⁶ There is good evidence that Peter's preaching formed the basis of the second Gospel.

"Certainly no document would redeem the apostles' promise so well as a gospel; and if a gospel is meant, the reference can hardly be to any other than that of St. Mark."⁵⁷

B. THE TRUSTWORTHINESS OF THE APOSTLES' WITNESS 1:16-18

Peter explained that his reminder came from one who was an eyewitness of Jesus Christ during His earthly ministry. He did so to heighten respect for his words in his readers' minds. This section begins Peter's defense of the faith that the false teachers were attacking, which continues through much of the rest of the letter.

1:16 The apostles had not preached myths to their hearers, as the false teachers to whom Peter referred later in this epistle were doing. The apostles' testimony rested on historical events that they had observed personally. They had seen Jesus' power in action during His first coming as God's anointed Messiah. Jesus Christ's majesty appeared especially clearly on the Mount of Transfiguration (Matt. 17:1-8). "Power" and "coming" are a hendiadys that means "powerful coming" with emphasis on the fact that Jesus' coming was with power. This is the only explicit mention of the Transfiguration outside the Synoptic Gospels.

1:17-18 The apostles' message was essentially that Jesus was the Christ (i.e., God's promised Messiah; cf. 1 John 5:1). God had revealed this clearly at Jesus' transfiguration when He had announced that Jesus was His beloved Son (Matt. 17:5; Mark 9:7; Luke 9:35). Peter referred to that event to establish the credibility of his witness and that of the other apostles. The terms "honor," "glory," "Majestic Glory," and "holy mountain" all enhance the special event that was the Transfiguration.

"The author is . . . pointing out to his readers that the Transfiguration, to which the apostles bore witness, is a basis for the expectation of the Parousia. . . .

"The emphasis of the account is that *God himself* has elected Jesus to be his vicegerent, appointed him to the office and invested him with glory for the task."⁵⁸

⁵⁶Ibid., 3:1:4; Robertson, 6:155.

⁵⁷Bigg, p. 265.

⁵⁸Bauckham, p. 222.

C. THE DIVINE ORIGIN OF SCRIPTURE 1:19-21

Peter proceeded to emphasize that the witness of the apostles, as well as the witness of Scripture, came from God. He did this to help his readers see that their choice boiled down to accepting God's Word or the word of men who disagreed with God's Word (i.e., the false teachers).

"Peter points out the character of the prophetic Word (v. 19a), pictures the present function of biblical prophecy (v. 19b), and stresses the origin of prophecy (vv. 20-21)."⁵⁹

"The reliability of revelation is the idea that links verses 16-18 and verses 19-21."⁶⁰

1:19 "And" introduces a conclusion that Peter drew. The meaning of the clause, "we have the prophetic word made more sure," (NASB) or, "we have the word of the prophets made more certain," (NIV) is not completely obvious. It may mean that the voice the three apostles heard at the Transfiguration (vv. 17-18) confirmed the words of the Old Testament prophets concerning the deity of Christ. On the other hand it may mean that the prophetic Old Testament Scriptures confirm the witness of the apostles (cf. Rom. 15:8). The latter view seems more probable to me because of the Greek grammar. However, many good scholars prefer the former view.⁶¹

"'More sure' (*bebaioteron*) renders a comparative adjective that is in the predicate position and placed emphatically forward. A literal rendering of this statement is, 'We have more sure the prophetic Word.'"⁶²

"You [will] do well" was a common way of saying "please" in the papyri (cf. James 2:3).⁶³ The papyri are documents written in *koine* (common) Greek that deal with many everyday, non-biblical matters, such as judicial proceedings, tax receipts, marriage contracts, birth and death notices, business dealings, private letters, and a host of others, which date from the New Testament period.

⁵⁹D. Edmond Hiebert, "The Prophetic Foundation for the Christian Life: An Exposition of 2 Peter 1:19-21," *Bibliotheca Sacra* 141:562 (April-June 1984):159.

⁶⁰Moo, p. 75.

⁶¹E.g., Lenski, p. 292; Edwin Blum, "2 Peter," in *Hebrews-Revelation*, vol. 12 of *The Expositor's Bible Commentary*, p. 274; Gangel, p. 868; Jamieson, Fausset, and Brown, eds., *Commentary . . . on the Whole Bible*, p. 1439; J. N. D. Kelly, *A Commentary on the Epistles of Peter and Jude*, pp. 320-21; and Robertson, 6:157.

⁶²Hiebert, "The Prophetic . . .," p. 159. Cf. Barbieri, p. 105; Green, pp. 86-87; Bigg, pp. 267-69; G. T. C. Frömmüller, "The Second Epistle General of Peter," in Lange's *Commentary on the Holy Scriptures*, 12:19-20; and Sidebottom, p. 110.

⁶³Sidebottom, p. 111.

That witness was similar to a light shining in a darkened heart and world. It would remain shining until the coming of Christ who, as the Morning Star, fully enlightens the believer's heart (cf. Rev. 22:16). The morning star is the star (really a planet, usually Venus) that appears late at night just before dawn and announces the arrival of a new day. Just so, Jesus Christ's return at the Rapture will signal the beginning of a new day, the day of the Lord. "The day of the Lord," as the Old Testament prophets used it in reference to a far distant day in which God will act dramatically in history, includes the Tribulation and the Millennium.

"In this phrase ["in your hearts"] Peter seemed concerned about the inner attitude of those who await the glorious day of Christ's return. The truth that Christ is coming again must first arise in their hearts, like the morning star, giving inner assurance that that day is coming. Assured of His impending return, they will be alert to detect the gleams of dawn breaking through the darkness."⁶⁴

Peter's point was that until the Lord returns his readers should give attention to the Old Testament and to the apostles' teaching, especially since false teachers were perverting them.⁶⁵ That was the only real light available to enlighten them. The alleged light of the false teachers was no light at all.

1:20 Peter wanted to add a word of clarification about Old Testament predictions. "First of all" probably means that what Peter proceeded to say was of first importance. Bible students have recognized that what he said about Messianic prophecy in particular is true of prophecy generally. "Prophecy" is another word for the Word of God since it is what the Old Testament writers "spoke forth," the literal meaning of the Greek word *propheteia*, translated "prophecy." Verse 21 helps explain what Peter meant by the last clause in verse 20.

1:21 What we have in Scripture did not originate in the minds of men but in the mind of God.

"False teaching flows from the minds of men and women; truth flows from the heart and mind of the living God."⁶⁶

The prophets did not simply give their views of how things were or would be (v. 20). They spoke as God's mouthpieces articulating His thoughts in words that accurately represented those thoughts. The Holy Spirit "moved" the prophets to do so as the wind moves a sailboat (cf. John 3:8). The same Greek verb (*phero*) occurs in Acts 27:15 and 17 to describe that action.

⁶⁴Hiebert, "The Prophetic . . .," p. 163.

⁶⁵Cf. Kelly, p. 321.

⁶⁶Cedar, p. 218.

"The Spirit, not human volition, is the originating power in prophecy."⁶⁷

This passage does not explain specifically how the Holy Spirit did this. However in view of what we find elsewhere in Scripture, we know He did it without overriding the vocabulary and style of the prophet. In some cases the writers of Scripture used other resource materials (e.g., Josh. 10:13; 1 Kings 14:19; Luke 1:3; et al.). Even though verses 20 and 21 do not describe the method of inspiration in detail, they clearly affirm the basic method and the fact of inspiration. God is the Author of Scripture (cf. 2 Tim. 3:16). He guided the writers of Scripture to record His words by His Holy Spirit.

"Peter's statement recognizes both the divine and the human element in the production of Scripture. Any balanced doctrine of the origin of Scripture must recognize both."⁶⁸

"A prevailing view is that the reference is to the reader's own efforts to understand written prophecy, that 'one's own interpretation' must not be imposed on a specific prophetic passage. Under this view the problem is the method of interpreting prophecy. Yet Peter does not tell how believers are to interpret prophecy.

"Varied views as to the meaning of 'one's own interpretation' are offered. (1) The believer as a private individual does not have the ability to interpret prophecy but needs ecclesiastical direction. But many scriptural prophecies have been rightly understood by the common reader apart from any ecclesiastical guidance; nor have the views of 'authorized interpreters' always been uniform. (2) A prophecy must not be interpreted in isolation but needs the light of the unfolding fulfillment thereof. While it is true that Christians' understanding of prophecy now is often vague and uncertain, to hold that it cannot be understood till it is fulfilled makes valueless the present lamp of prophecy. (3) Prophetic predictions should not be interpreted in isolation from other Scriptures. It is obvious that each prophecy must be so interpreted as to be consistent with other prophecies; but this does not prove that any individual prophecy in itself is obscure. Peter has just declared that Old Testament prophecy was a shining lamp. And its light is clearer now that Christ has come in

⁶⁷Hiebert, "The Prophetic . . .," p. 166.

⁶⁸Ibid.

His First Advent. (4) It is not the individual but the Holy Spirit who must interpret, as well as inspire, prophecy. This is true, but it does not invalidate or eliminate the human effort to understand. These views do not arise out of the main thought of the context.

"More probable is the view that the statement concerns the origin of prophecy and relates to the prophet himself. This is the view of the New International Version: 'No prophecy of Scripture comes from the prophet's own interpretation.' The meaning, then, is that no prophecy arose out of the prophet's own solution to the scenes he confronted or his own interpretation of the visions presented to his mind. Calvin remarked that the prophets 'did not blab their inventions of their own accord or according to their own judgments.' [John Calvin, "The Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Hebrews and the First and Second Epistles of St. Peter," in *Calvin's Commentaries*, p. 343.] The false prophets of Jeremiah's day were charged with doing precisely this (Jer. 23:16-17, 21-22, 25-26; Ezek. 13:3).

"The view that prophecy did not arise 'from one's own interpretation' (ablative case) is supported by the natural meaning of the verb (*ginetai* ["was made," "had its origin," or "came"]); it is in harmony with the scriptural picture of prophecy; and it is in accord with the following verse. It is supported by Peter's picture of the prophets in 1 Peter 1:10-12. The prophetic lamp 'was neither fashioned nor lighted by the prophet himself,' and its divine origin offers 'a distinct and powerful motive for taking heed to the prophetic word, and one well fitted to produce a patient and reverent and docile spirit of investigation.'"⁶⁹

"Peter is not here warning against personal interpretation of prophecy as the Roman Catholics say, but against the folly of upstart prophets with no impulse from God."⁷⁰

In this section (vv. 12-21) Peter reminded his readers that they had adequate resources for their own spiritual growth in the apostles' teachings and in the Old Testament.

IV. THE DANGER TO THE CHRISTIAN CH. 2

Peter next warned his readers of the false teachers who presented a message contradictory to that of the apostles to help them avoid their influence. In chapter 1 Peter stressed the importance of building oneself up spiritually. In chapter 2 he described the reason it is important to be strong. He began by describing the characteristics of false teachers, then

⁶⁹John Lillie, *Lectures on the First and Second Epistles of Peter*, p. 428. Cf. Bigg, p. 270.

⁷⁰Robertson, 6:159. See also Hiebert, *Second Peter . . .*, pp. 81-82; and Buist M. Fanning, "A Theology of Peter and Jude," in *A Biblical Theology of the New Testament*, pp. 462-65.

the consequences of their teaching, then their conduct, and finally their condemnation. The connecting link with the end of chapter 1 is the reference to the Old Testament prophets.

"Only Christ's withering woes on hypocritical leaders in Matthew 23 and the parallel picture in the Epistle of Jude convey the same severe denunciation of false teachers contained in this chapter."⁷¹

This whole chapter gives evidence of being written out of great emotional concern. Peter did not discuss his subject of false teachers in a cool, dispassionate fashion. He kept returning to previous thoughts and adding additional information. Some of his sentences are quite long and involved. His thoughts seem to have been rushing ahead of his ability to state them.

A. THE CHARACTERISTICS OF FALSE TEACHERS 2:1-3

2:1 "The people" in view are God's people in Old Testament times, the times to which Peter had just been referring (1:19-22). False prophets in Old Testament times sought to lead God's people away from the revelations of the true prophets (cf. Num. 22—24; Jer. 6:13; Ezek. 13:9). False teachers in Peter's time would try to lead God's people away from the teaching of the apostles. These men—they were typically males in Peter's day—would arise from the believers (cf. Jer. 5:31; 23:9-18; Acts 20:29). The term "false prophets" (Gr. *pseudoprophetai*) may refer to those who falsely claim to be prophets of God and or those who prophesy falsely. Likewise "false teachers" (Gr. *pseudodidaskaloi*) can refer to those who claim to be teachers of God's truth but whom the churches' leaders do not recognize as teachers and or those who teach falsehood. This is the only place that this Greek word for false teachers occurs in the New Testament.

Peter's contrast between false prophets in Israel and false teachers in the church may suggest that teachers in the church had replaced prophets in Israel. However other references to prophets and teachers in the New Testament indicate that both were present in the church, and both were present in Israel. The contrast intended, therefore, must not be between former prophets and present teachers but between the true communicators of God's Word and the false. In Israel prophets were the more prominent communicators of God's truth whereas in the church teachers were. In Peter's audience Jewish rabbis and other teachers who professed to communicate God's truth posed the greatest threat to the Christians. By comparing false teachers in the church with false prophets in Israel Peter was saying that just as there were those who misrepresented God in Israel so there would be those who misrepresent Him in the church.

⁷¹D. Edmond Hiebert, "A Portrayal of False Teachers: An Exposition of 2 Peter 2:1-3," *Bibliotheca Sacra* 141:563 (July-September 1984):255.

"Secretly introduce" literally means to bring in alongside. The heretics would seek to add some other teaching to the orthodox faith and or some other teaching as a substitute for the truth (cf. Gal. 2:4). The implication is that they would seek to do this in some underhanded way. They would unobtrusively change the doctrinal foundation of the church and thereby make it unstable. "Heresies" refers to ideas inconsistent with the revealed truth of God.

These men would go as far as even repeatedly or typically denying (present participle in Greek) teaching and practices associated with Christ. The inconsistency of their position is that they deny the Person they profess to submit to as Christians, their Master (Gr. *despoten*) Jesus Christ. Peter himself had denied Jesus three times, so he did not want others to follow his example.

When Jesus Christ died, He paid the penalty for everyone's sins and redeemed (purchased, Gr. *agorasanta*) every human being in this sense, even unbelievers (John 3:16; 1 Tim. 2:4-6; 4:10; Acts 17:30; Heb. 2:9; 1 John 2:2). This verse supports the doctrine of unlimited atonement, the view that Jesus Christ died for everyone, not just for those whom He would later save. One limited atonement advocate believed that the whole case for unlimited atonement hangs on this verse.⁷² This is an oversimplification. Another writer said, "... no assertion of universal redemption can be plainer than this."⁷³

Peter was not claiming that all the false teachers were Christians. In view of how he described them, most of them appear to have been unbelievers (cf. vv. 4-6). However some of them could have been believers. Peter could have made it clear if he had in mind either unbelievers or believers exclusively, but he did not. Therefore the warning concerns any false teacher, unbeliever or believer. Of course, frequently only the teacher himself knows whether he is an unbeliever or a believer; others cannot tell.

"... New Testament writers sometimes use the language of Christian conversion for such people [non-Christians] on the basis of their appearance."⁷⁴

The destruction of these heretics will be swift in the sense that when their judgment descends it will be sudden, not that it was about to descend shortly after Peter wrote. They were saying that the Lord was slow in coming to exercise judgment (3:9). Yet their own judgment was imminent

⁷²Gary D. Long, *Definite Atonement*, p. 68. For an analysis of Long's arguments, see Andrew D. Chang, "Second Peter 2:1 and the Extent of the Atonement," *Bibliotheca Sacra* 142:565 (January-March 1985):52-63.

⁷³Henry Alford, *Alford's Greek Testament*, 4:402.

⁷⁴Moo, p. 154.

(Gr. *taxinen*). Their spiritual rather than their physical destruction seems to be in view primarily. In the case of Christian false teachers who departed from the truth they previously embraced, they too brought sudden spiritual ruin on themselves. This ruin would come on them at Jesus Christ's judgment seat (2 Cor. 5:10) if not sooner.

"Ironically, the false teachers incur judgment by teaching that there will be no future judgment and thereby leading themselves and others into immorality."⁷⁵

". . . 'destruction' for leading others to 'destruction' is inevitable."⁷⁶

"False teachers are better known for what they deny than for what they affirm."⁷⁷

2:2 Reckless and hardened immorality would accompany their doctrinal error.

"Clearly they permitted and defended immorality in a very broad sense."⁷⁸

When people abandon God's standard of truth they usually adopt a lower standard of morality. Since sensuality appeals to the flesh, many people follow the example of heretics believing that they are correct in doing so because of the rationalizations of their teachers.

"No doctrine, however senseless and monstrous, which under the guise of a religious faith ministers to the sensual appetites of men, will ever want followers."⁷⁹

This "religion" brings great dishonor on the church because unbelievers identify the immoral as professing Christians and judge their behavior as hypocritical.

2:3 False teachers typically desire to satisfy themselves rather than God. This leads them to take advantage of their audiences.

". . . Peter pointed out that the false teachers used 'feigned words.' The Greek word is *plastos*, from which we get our English word *plastic*. Plastic words! Words that can be twisted to mean anything you want them to mean! The false

⁷⁵Bauckham, p. 241.

⁷⁶Moo, p. 93.

⁷⁷Wiersbe, 2:447.

⁷⁸Bigg, p. 273.

⁷⁹Lillie, p. 442.

teachers use our vocabulary, but they do not use our dictionary. They talk about 'salvation,' 'inspiration,' and the great words of the Christian faith, but they do not mean what we mean. Immature and untaught believers hear these preachers or read their books and think that these men are sound in the faith, but they are not."⁸⁰

"There are also plastic preachers who can be molded and shaped by the people that they serve."⁸¹

Peter personified their "judgment" and "destruction." His point was that God is never late or asleep in executing justice, though He is patient (cf. 3:9).

"We can argue that the danger of false teaching is greater in our day than it has ever been. Why? Because we live in an era that is deeply suspicious of absolute truth."⁸²

B. THE CONSEQUENCES OF FALSE TEACHING 2:4-10A

Peter next described the consequences that follow false teaching to help his readers see the importance of avoiding it.

"Verses 4-10a form one long, complex conditional sentence; verses 4-8 form the conditional statement, and verses 9-10a the conclusion. This long sentence skillfully combines the different aspects involved in God's judicial dealings with mankind."⁸³

"Now Peter will give us three examples of apostates in the past. His first example is of the angels who sinned (v. 4), and it is an example of how the *Devil* works. His second example is that of the world of Noah's day (v. 5), and it is the example of the *world*. The third example (v. 6) is the turning of the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah into ashes, and that is the example of the *flesh*."⁸⁴

2:4 We could translate the "ifs" in verses 4, 6, and 7 "since." Each one is a first class condition in Greek. A first class condition assumes for the sake of the argument that what the writer wrote is true. In this case each statement describes a situation that is indeed true to reality.

Angels are in many respects superior to humans, yet God judged even them for sinning by consigning them to *tartaros* (hell). This is the only reference to "Tartarus" in the Bible. This term evidently originated in

⁸⁰Wiersbe, 2:447.

⁸¹McGee, 5:732.

⁸²Moo, p. 97.

⁸³Hiebert, *Second Peter* . . . , p. 95.

⁸⁴McGee, 5:734.

Greek mythology.⁸⁵ This is probably the same angelic rebellion to which Jude referred (Jude 6). Tartarus is evidently a holding place of darkness and bondage.⁸⁶ Another view is that the reference to Tartarus is metaphorical and indicates a limitation on the sphere of influence that God imposed on these angels who fell rather than a literal place where they currently reside.⁸⁷ God will send these angels from Tartarus to the lake of fire, their terminal place of punishment, after He judges them finally (cf. Matt. 25:41). These angels appear to be those that rebelled with Satan. However since they are in bondage now they are evidently not the demons that assist Satan in his work on earth now. "Fetters" (Gr. *seirais*) has slightly better textual support than "pits" (Gr. *Seirois*; cf. Jude 6). We should probably not equate these angels with the "sons of God" that Moses wrote about in Genesis 6:1-4.⁸⁸

2:5 Peter's second example was the sinners in Noah's day. God did not spare the sinners in the ancient world of Noah's day either. Consequently there is no basis for supposing that He will spare any sinner in the world today. Both types of sinners are ungodly. Peter called Noah a herald of righteousness here (cf. 1 Pet. 3:19). By his words and deeds, Noah proclaimed righteousness to his ungodly neighbors. By referring to seven others whom God saved with Noah (i.e., his family members), Peter was probably hinting that he was the beginning of a new creation.

"The reason for this stress is perhaps to be found in the eschatological symbolism of the number eight, which represented an eighth day of new creation, following the seven days of the old creation's history (cf. 2 *Enoch* 33:1-2; *Barn.* 15:9). Early Christians associated this symbolism with Sunday, the 'eighth day' (*Barn.* 15:9; Justin, *Dial.* 24.1: 41.4; 138.1). Sunday was the eighth day because it was the day of Christ's resurrection in which the new creation was begun . . .

"Noah, preserved from the old world to be the beginning of the new world after the Flood, is a type of faithful Christians who will be preserved from the present world to inherit the new world after the judgment."⁸⁹

Many Bible students believe that the pattern of Noah's deliverance before the Flood prefigures the pretribulation rapture of Christians. While it does, Peter did not make this comparison.

⁸⁵Hiebert, *Second Peter* . . . , p. 97.

⁸⁶Gangel, p. 870.

⁸⁷Moo, pp. 102-3.

⁸⁸See my comments on 1 Peter 3:19-20.

⁸⁹Bauckham, p. 250.

2:6 Peter's third example was the people of Sodom and Gomorrah. God already demonstrated that He would judge ungodly sinners with fire when he destroyed Sodom and Gomorrah. The ungodly from then on should not expect to escape the same fate. They too will be subject to fiery judgment. God delivered Lot and his family before He brought fiery judgment on his world (cf. the pretribulation rapture; 1 Thess. 5:9-10).

"Undoubtedly the author sees the judgment of Sodom and Gomorrah by fire as a pattern for the fiery judgment of the ungodly at the Parousia (3:7)."⁹⁰

"It has well been said that if God spares today's cities from judgment, He will have to apologize to Sodom and Gomorrah."⁹¹

All three of Peter's examples (vv. 4-6) deal with unbelievers. These were the primary focus of Peter's warning. If there were some believers among the false teachers, Peter undoubtedly intended that they should take these warnings to heart even though they would not suffer the same eternal judgment as unbelievers.

2:7-9 The reminder of Lot shows that God will not only punish the wicked but He will also extricate the righteous from the judgment He will send on the ungodly that surround them. This example, as well as the example of Noah (v. 5), assured Peter's faithful readers that God would not lose them in the mass of sinners whom He would judge. The destruction of Jerusalem was going to destroy the unbelieving Jews living there in A.D. 70.⁹² However the primary warning deals with eschatological deliverance and punishment at the return of Christ.⁹³ Another view is that the trials in view are all those challenges to faith that Christians experience in this world.⁹⁴

Of course, many righteous people have died along with the ungodly in what have appeared to be God's judgments. One example of this is the faithful remnant in Israel who died in the wars that resulted in Israel's and Judah's captivities. Note that Peter said God is *able* to deliver the righteous. He did not say that He *would* do so in every case. This is still a ground for comfort in that if the will of God is such, the righteous will not suffer with the wicked. In the end God will separate these two groups eternally, and no righteous person will suffer eternal judgment (cf. Matt. 13:30).

⁹⁰Ibid., p. 252.

⁹¹Wiersbe, 2:451.

⁹²See J. Dwight Pentecost, "The Apostles' Use of Jesus' Predictions of Judgment on Jerusalem in A.D. 70," in *Integrity of Heart, Skillfulness of Hands*, p. 142.

⁹³Bauckham, p. 254.

⁹⁴Moo, p. 106.

Had Peter not told us Lot was a righteous man we might have concluded otherwise. Lot's righteousness strengthens Peter's illustration.

"'Righteous' is a relative term; and in this case we must look at Lot both in comparison with the defective morality of the age and also with the licentiousness of those with whom he is here contrasted. Moreover, in the midst of this corruption he preserves some of the brighter features of his purer nomad life."⁹⁵

We cannot always tell who the righteous are, but God knows (cf. Matt. 13:24-30). How a person behaves may be misleading. Not only may some unbelievers appear to be saints, but some believers, such as Lot, appear to be unsaved. If every genuine believer gives evidence of his salvation by his good works, as some interpreters assert, then Lot was the exception to the rule. It seems more likely that Lot was what the New Testament calls a carnal believer.

"It is possible for a Christian to live close to sin, but he may barely escape with his life."⁹⁶

2:10a Here is another indication that the false teachers Peter warned of indulged their fleshly passions (v. 2). To do so they had to despise the authority of the apostles, the teaching of their Bibles, and God. However, Peter's reference to "authority" is probably a general one indicating the principle of authority.⁹⁷

"Those who subject themselves to the flesh cannot be subject to the Lord."⁹⁸

"False teaching and false behaviour ultimately always produce suffering and disaster, be it in Lot's day, in Peter's, or in our own."⁹⁹

"The main idea in these verses comes across clearly: God judges those who obstinately disregard his commands while he protects those who stay faithful to him."¹⁰⁰

⁹⁵Alfred Plummer, "The Second Epistle General of Peter," in *Ellicott's Commentary on the Whole Bible*, 8:453.

⁹⁶Barbieri, p. 111.

⁹⁷Moo, p. 108.

⁹⁸Bauckham, p. 255. Cf. Matt. 6:24.

⁹⁹Green, p. 100.

¹⁰⁰Moo, p. 108. See also his helpful discussion of how and to what extent books that are not in the Bible influenced what the New Testament writers believed and wrote (pp. 108-13).

C. THE CONDUCT OF FALSE TEACHERS 2:10B-19

Peter next emphasized the conduct of false teachers to motivate his readers to turn away from them.

2:10b "Daring" means bold to the point of being presumptuous, and "self-willed" is arrogant.

"They are concerned about doing their own thing as opposed to doing God's will. Their theme song is 'I Did It My Way!'"¹⁰¹

"Angelic majesties" is literally "glories" (Gr. *doxas*) and probably refers to evil angels. Another less probable view is that they describe angels who are more morally excellent than the false teachers.

2:11 This behavior of the false teachers is totally inappropriate, as is clear from the conduct of beings who are of a higher order than humans. Good angels do not slander evil angels (the "angelic majesties" of verse 10) in the heavenly courts (cf. Jude 9).

2:12 Rather than behaving as good angels do, the false teachers would act like animals. They would follow their lower instincts, their natural desires, instead of their reasons. Animals live mainly by instinct. Peter believed the false teachers deserved treatment similar to animals therefore. The last clause involves a play on words in Greek. The idea is that they will perish as beasts, like so much meat (cf. Jude 10). Peter did not mean they would escape eternal condemnation.

"As animals are trapped through their eagerness to satisfy their appetite, so self-indulgence betrays these men to their ruin."¹⁰²

2:13 God will give them punishment in keeping with their crimes (Rom. 6:23; Gal. 6:7). Rather than concealing their carousing under the cover of darkness, they shamelessly practice immorality in broad daylight. The pagans did this in their worship of false gods. Pagan worship often involved "sacred" prostitution. These practices were similar to stains on the clean fabric of the church, blemishes on its countenance, since the practitioners claimed to be Christians (cf. Eph. 5:27). The faithful Christians did not carouse. The false teachers did the carousing, but they did it as part of the Christian community. Peter could say they reveled in their deceptions since they practiced immoral reveling while claiming to be followers of Christ.

¹⁰¹Cedar, p. 222.

¹⁰²W. H. Bennett, "The General Epistles, James, Peter, John, and Jude," in *The Century Bible: A Modern Commentary*, p. 274.

"Like the blemishes on an animal not fit for sacrifice (Lev 1:3) or on a man not fit for priestly service (Lev 21:21), these immoral people were frustrating the church's aim of holiness and could make the church unfit to be presented as a sacrifice to God."¹⁰³

2:14 The person who has eyes full of adultery is one who thinks only of fornication when he or she sees members of the opposite sex. The false teachers sinned without restraint (cf. Matt. 5:28). Furthermore they lured people not firmly committed to Jesus Christ to join them, as a fisherman lures his prey. They had considerable experience practicing greed and were experts in it. They behaved like children, undisciplined and self-centered, and were under God's judgment.

2:15 The false prophet Balaam counseled Balak, the king of Moab, to invite the Israelites to participate with his people in a feast to honor Moab's gods (Num. 31:16). The best textual evidence suggests that Peter wrote, "Balaam the son of Bosor," Bosor being a play on the Hebrew word *basar*, "flesh." Thus Peter indicated Balaam's immoral character by calling him the "son of flesh."¹⁰⁴ The Moabite worship included sacred prostitution (cf. Num. 25:1-3). Balaam is "the classic example of the false teacher who leads people astray for his own personal gain."¹⁰⁵

The false teachers Peter referred to were also trying to get the Christians to participate in idolatry and immoral practices. They urged the faithful to wander from the narrow path of righteousness back onto the broad way that leads to destruction (cf. Isa. 53:6; Rev. 2:14). Balaam's motive was greed, as was the false teachers'. By advocating unrighteousness they gained followers and profited personally.

2:16 Whenever a person rejects God's Word and will, he or she begins to act irrationally because God's Word reveals true reality. Finally right becomes wrong, and wrong becomes right for him or her. That is what happened to Balaam. He became so insensitive that God had to use a dumb animal to rebuke him. The ancients regarded animals as mute (dumb) because they did not speak human language.¹⁰⁶ That donkey, a proverbially obstinate animal, was wiser than Balaam (cf. Jude 11).

"It is sufficient to say to one who believes at all in miracles, that it was no more difficult for God to utter thought through the mouth of the ass in the words of men, than to

¹⁰³Bauckham, pp. 265-66.

¹⁰⁴Ibid., pp. 267-68.

¹⁰⁵David H. Wheaton, "2 Peter," in *The New Bible Commentary, Revised*, p. 1256. Cf. McGee, 5:740; and Charles H. Savelle, "Canonical and Extra canonical Portraits of Balaam," *Bibliotheca Sacra* 166:664 (October-December 2009):387-404.

¹⁰⁶ Bauckham, p. 268.

stop men, as he once did, from talking in a given language and cause them to talk in another."¹⁰⁷

2:17 Like the springs and mists Peter described, the false teachers failed to deliver what they promised.

"Heterodoxy is all very novel in the classroom; it is extremely unsatisfying in the parish."¹⁰⁸

These teachers were hypocrites (cf. Jude 12). They would spend eternity in the darkness that symbolizes separation from Him who is light (cf. Matt. 25:30; 1 John 1:6; Jude 13) because they turned from the light of God (1 John 1:5). Elsewhere another figure of the final destiny of the lost is the lake of fire (Rev. 20:14-15). Since fire gives light we should probably understand both figures, darkness and fire, to represent two aspects of eternal judgment, namely, separation from God and torment. The figures do not contradict each other if understood this way.

2:18 The false teachers appealed to their audiences with boastful (lit. swollen) words, promising more than they could deliver, with vain words empty of anything to back them up. Their appeal was to "the lustful desires of sinful human nature" (NIV).

"Grandiose sophistry is the hook, filthy lust is the bait, with which these men catch those whom the Lord had delivered or was delivering."¹⁰⁹

Furthermore they appealed to people who were only just escaping from those who live in error. This group probably includes new Christians and or older carnal ones who were still in the process of making a final break with their pagan past.¹¹⁰

"The average person does not know how to listen to and analyze the kind of propaganda that pours out of the mouths and printing presses of the apostates. Many people cannot tell the difference between a religious huckster and a sincere servant of Jesus Christ."¹¹¹

2:19 By promising freedom from eschatological judgment to their hearers while they themselves were the slaves of corruption, the false teachers were ". . .

¹⁰⁷Nathaniel M. Williams, "Commentary on the Epistles of Peter," in *An American Commentary on the New Testament*, p. 102.

¹⁰⁸Green, p. 114.

¹⁰⁹Bigg, p. 285.

¹¹⁰Kelly, p. 345; Hiebert, *Second Peter* . . . , p. 126.

¹¹¹Wiersbe, 2:458.

like a 300-pound man selling diet books."¹¹² Slavery, after all, occurs whenever one is under the control of some influence, not just some other person.

"The false teachers reveal the futility of their promise of freedom from moral requirements by living lives enslaved to immorality themselves."¹¹³

"Seneca [the Greek Stoic philosopher] said, 'To be enslaved to oneself is the heaviest of all servitudes.'"¹¹⁴

"Just as a gifted musician finds freedom and fulfillment putting himself or herself under the discipline of a great artist, or an athlete under the discipline of a great coach, so the believer finds true freedom and fulfillment under the authority of Jesus Christ."¹¹⁵

D. THE CONDEMNATION OF FALSE TEACHERS 2:20-22

Peter focused his discussion next on the false teachers' final doom to warn his readers of the serious results of following their instruction.

2:20 To whom does "they" refer? Some interpreters believe the antecedent is the new Christians Peter mentioned at the end of verse 18.¹¹⁶ Others think they are the unstable, unsaved people who were listening to the gospel.¹¹⁷ Most commentators have concluded, however, that "they" are the false teachers who have been the main subject of Peter's warning throughout this chapter and in the immediately preceding verses (vv. 18-19). What Peter said of them in verses 20-22 seems to bear this out.

"If the allusions in vv. 20-22 are to recent converts whom they lead astray, the description of hopelessness and ruin seems almost incredible. In the case of the teachers . . . such a description of utter ruin is entirely appropriate."¹¹⁸

How could Peter say the false teachers had escaped the defilements of the world by the "full knowledge" (Gr. *epignosei*) of the "Lord and Savior Jesus Christ?" One answer is that they did not. In this view Peter's "if" introduces a hypothetical possibility that is not true to reality. However, his other uses of "if" in this chapter (vv. 4, 6, and 7) all introduce situations that really took place. The situation he described in verse 20 seems to be a real situation too.

¹¹²Gangel, p. 873.

¹¹³Moo, p. 144.

¹¹⁴William Barclay, *The Letters of James and Peter*, p. 396.

¹¹⁵Wiersbe, 2:454.

¹¹⁶E.g., Duane A. Dunham, "An Exegetical Study of 2 Peter 2:18-22," *Bibliotheca Sacra* 140:557 (January-March 1983):40-54.

¹¹⁷Gangel, p. 874.

¹¹⁸Thomas, p. 273.

Another answer is that Peter was referring to false teachers who were Christians. Peter's other descriptions of the false teachers in this epistle, especially in chapter 2, seem to portray unbelievers primarily. It seems very unlikely that now, at the climax of his exhortation, he would focus on the few false teachers that might have been Christians.

I think it is more likely that the false teachers in view here, as in the rest of the chapter, were unsaved.¹¹⁹ They had evidently heard the gospel preached and fully understood the apostles' teaching that Jesus Christ was both Lord and Savior, but had rejected it. They escaped the defilements of the world in the sense that they had understood the gospel, acceptance of which liberates the sinner. In other words, the gospel is the key to escape. Their escape was possible because they had heard the gospel. To illustrate, suppose I have the cure for cancer in a pill, and you have cancer. If I give you the pill, one could say you escape your disease even though you choose not to swallow the pill.

The false teachers had thrown their key to deliverance away and had thereby become entangled and overcome again by the defilements of the world (cf. v. 19b). Their "first" state was eternal damnation without having heard the gospel, but their "last" worse state was eternal damnation having rejected the gospel. Greater privilege results in greater responsibility, and greater punishment if one rejects the privilege. Scripture teaches degrees of punishment as well as differences in rewards (cf. v. 21; Matt. 11:20-24; Luke 16:24; 2 Cor. 9:6; Gal. 6:7).

If new Christians are in view here, their earlier worldly life contrasts with their later worldly life under God's discipline. It is their condition in this mortal life and at the judgment seat of Christ that is in view, not their eternal damnation.¹²⁰

Those who believe that loss of salvation is what Peter was talking about in this verse and in verses 21 and 22 have to deal with an insuperable problem. The problem is that such an interpretation makes Scripture contradict Scripture (cf. John 3:16; 5:24; 10:28-29; et al.).

"This passage [2:20-22] is often quoted to prove the 'possibility of falling from grace, and from a very high degree of it too.' But it is one of the last passages in the Bible that should be addressed to prove that doctrine. The true point of this passage is to show that the persons referred to never were changed; that whatever external reformation might have occurred, their nature remained the same; and that when they apostatized from their outward

¹¹⁹Cf. Blum, p. 282.

¹²⁰Dillow, p. 468.

profession, they merely acted out their nature, and showed in fact there had been no real change."¹²¹

2:21 "Them" seems to continue to refer to unsaved false teachers. This verse amplifies the last statement in verse 20.

It would have been better for the false teachers never to gain full knowledge of God's commandment regarding holy behavior (the "way of righteousness") than having gained it to reject it. Turning from the light results in going into greater darkness (cf. Matt. 12:43-45). Even for a believer, more light brings more responsibility and consequently more severe judgment (cf. James 3:1).¹²²

"Ignorance can be a very bad thing, but disobedience is always worse."¹²³

2:22 Peter compared the false teachers to unclean dogs and swine (cf. Matt. 7:6; Prov. 26:11). Practice betrays nature. Dogs return to corruption that comes from within them: vomit. Pigs return to filth that they find outside themselves, even though their handlers may clean them up occasionally.¹²⁴ The false teachers in view do both things.

"The sense is, not that the creature has washed itself clean in water (so apparently the R.V.), still less that it has been washed clean (as A.V.), and then returns to the mud; but that having once bathed in filth it never ceases to delight in it."¹²⁵

"Instead of being sheep, they were pigs and dogs . . ."¹²⁶

Peter's statement about the false teachers in this verse is his most derogatory of them, and it brings his warning to avoid these heretics to its climax.

One writer argued that, "Gnosticism, in whatever stage or form, had little or nothing to do with these communities."¹²⁷ However, another scholar wrote in his excellent commentary that he saw some Gnostic influence.¹²⁸ Gnosticism exercised its major influence on Christianity in the second century.

¹²¹Albert Barnes, *Barnes' Notes on the New Testament*, p. 1454.

¹²²See Green, p. 120.

¹²³J. Nieboer, *Practical Exposition of 2 Peter Verse by Verse*, p. 193.

¹²⁴See McGee, 5:741-44, for his "parable of the prodigal pig."

¹²⁵Bigg, p. 287.

¹²⁶Wiersbe, 2:460.

¹²⁷Michael Desjardins, "The Portrayal of the Dissidents in 2 Peter and Jude: Does It Tell Us More About the 'Godly' Than the 'Ungodly'?" *Journal for the Study of the New Testament* 30 (June 1987):95.

¹²⁸Kelly, pp. 338 and 349.

V. THE PROSPECT FOR THE CHRISTIAN 3:1-16

Peter turned from a negative warning against false teachers to make a positive declaration of the apostles' message to help his readers understand why he wrote this letter. His language had been strong and confrontational, but now he spoke with love and encouragement in gentle and endearing terms.

"While in chapter 2 the writer delivered a fervid denunciation of the false teachers and their immorality, in this section he renews his pastoral concern to fortify his readers in regard to another aspect of the danger facing them, namely, the heretical denial of Christ's return."¹²⁹

"In the third chapter Peter refutes the mockers' denial of Christ's return (vv. 1-7), presents the correct view concerning Christ's return (vv. 8-13), and concludes with timely exhortations to his readers in view of the dark and dangerous days facing them (vv. 14-18)."¹³⁰

I like to think of the Book of 2 Peter as a bologna sandwich. Chapters 1 and 3 are the bread, the positive pastoral exhortations, and the middle chapter, 2, is the bologna of the false teachers.

A. THE PURPOSE OF THIS EPISTLE 3:1-2

3:1 Peter's first letter was most likely 1 Peter. Of course, Peter may have written many epistles, so we cannot be sure that 1 Peter is in view.¹³¹ The apostle implied that he wrote this present letter soon after the earlier one. This second epistle, he said, went to the same audience in northern Asia Minor (cf. 1 Pet. 1:1), primarily Gentile Christians. His purpose in writing the second letter was to refresh his readers' memories (cf. 1:13). "Sincere" means unflawed by evil. He gave his readers credit for not having embraced the teaching of the heretics yet.

"An effective antidote to false doctrine is to recall and dwell on the teaching already perceived."¹³²

"The English 'sincere' is from the Latin words *sine cera*, 'without wax.' Some pottery salesmen would use wax to cover cracks and weak places in pottery. Such a cover-up could be detected only by holding the jug up to the sun to see if any weaknesses were visible. Such a vase was 'sun-judged' (the lit. meaning of the Gr. *eilikrines*). God wants

¹²⁹Hiebert, *Second Peter* . . . , p. 135.

¹³⁰Idem, "Directives for Living in Dangerous Days," *Bibliotheca Sacra* 141:564 (October-December 1984):330-31.

¹³¹Bigg, p. 289.

¹³²Andrew McNab, "The General Epistles of Peter," in *The New Bible Commentary*, p. 1149.

His people to have sun-judged minds, not those in which their sin spots have been covered over."¹³³

3:2 Again Peter put the teaching of the apostles, which these men received from Jesus Christ, on a level of authority equal with the writings of the Old Testament prophets (cf. 1:12-21; 3:16; Acts 1:16; Rom. 9:29; Heb. 4:7).

"The 'commandment' is used here in the same way as in 2:21 . . . : it emphasizes the ethical aspect of the Christian message because it is on this, along with the eschatological expectation, that the author wishes to insist, in opposition to the false teachers."¹³⁴

B. SCOFFING IN THE LAST DAYS 3:3-6

Peter warned his readers about the activity of mockers preceding the Lord's return to enable them to deal with this test of their faith.

"Peter finally brings together two of the most important issues in the letter: the false teachers' skepticism about the return of Christ in glory (see 1:16-21) and their disdain for holiness (chap. 2)."¹³⁵

3:3 "First of all" means of primary importance (cf. 1:20). The "last days" Peter referred to here are the days before Jesus Christ's return. This is the same way other writers of Scripture used the phrase "last days" (cf. 2 Tim. 3:1-5; 1 John 2:18-19). What the mockers said follows in verse 4. Here the emphasis is on their attitude of intellectual superiority and disdain of scriptural revelation. This attitude led them to immoral conduct.

"The adversaries who denied the Parousia were themselves a proof of its imminence."¹³⁶

"A scoffer is someone who treats lightly that which ought to be taken seriously."¹³⁷

3:4 One could hardly find a better summary anywhere of the philosophy of naturalism that so thoroughly permeates contemporary western civilization than what this verse contains. Peter referred to a denial of supernaturalism and an assertion of uniformitarianism. In particular, the scoffers denied the promise of the Lord Jesus that He would return (John 14:1-3; Acts 1:11; et al.). They assumed that God does not intervene in the world.

¹³³Gangel, p. 875.

¹³⁴Bauckham, p. 288.

¹³⁵Moo, p. 165.

¹³⁶T. Fornberg, *An Early Church in a Pluralistic Society: A Study of 2 Peter*, p. 61.

¹³⁷Wiersbe, 2:463.

"Those who give way to their own lusts will always mock at any incentive to noble living."¹³⁸

The "fathers" are probably physical forefathers, more likely the Old Testament patriarchs rather than the first generation of Christians. This is the normal use of the word in the New Testament.

Peter proceeded to answer the second statement in this verse in verses 5-7 and then responded to the scoffers' rhetorical question in verses 8-10. So this section has a somewhat chiasmic structure.

3:5 "Escapes their notice" in the Greek means forgets purposely by disregarding information. Peter cited two events in the creation of the cosmos that show things have not always been as they are. God did intervene in the world in the past. When God spoke, the universe came into existence (Gen. 1:6-8; cf. Heb. 11:3). God spoke again and the dry land separated from ("out of") the waters (Gen. 1:9-10). Thus God used water to form the dry land. God brought the whole universe into existence by His word and by water. Peter proceeded to say that He also used both means to destroy it (in Noah's day, v. 6), and He will use two means to destroy it in the future, His word and fire (v. 7).

"St. Peter says nothing that a simple Jew could not have gathered from his own reading of Genesis."¹³⁹

3:6 The flood in Noah's day was Peter's third example. God spoke again and the earth flooded. "Through which" (a plural relative pronoun in Greek) probably refers to "the Word of God" and "water" (v. 5).

". . . the author apparently takes the account of the Flood to imply a complete destruction of the created world by water [as opposed to a local flood or to the destruction of human beings only]."¹⁴⁰

". . . in 3:6 his [Peter's] emphasis is on the Flood as a universal judgment on sinful men and women. But he evidently conceives this judgment as having been executed by means of a cosmic catastrophe which affected the heavens as well as the earth."¹⁴¹

This catastrophe involved the opening up of the heavens to deluge the earth with rain (Gen. 7:11-12). Peter spoke of world history in three periods divided by two cataclysms: the world before the Flood (v. 6), the present world (v. 7), and the future world (v. 13).

¹³⁸Wheaton, p. 1257.

¹³⁹Bigg, p. 293.

¹⁴⁰Sidebottom, p. 120.

¹⁴¹Bauckham, p. 299.

C. END-TIME EVENTS 3:7-10

Next Peter outlined what will surely happen so his readers would understand what will take place.

3:7 God has given orders that the present heavens and earth (vv. 5-6) will experience another judgment yet future. Then God will, with His word, destroy them by fire rather than by water (cf. vv. 10, 12). This will evidently take place after the great white throne judgment and before the creation of the new heavens and new earth (cf. Rev. 20:11-15; 21:1).¹⁴² The world is presently "reserved" for fire in the sense that this is its inevitable destiny (cf. Deut. 32:22; Isa. 34:4 LXX; 66:15-16; Zeph. 1:18; Mal. 4:1).

3:8 Again Peter reminded his readers to remember what they had learned previously (v. 1) and not to forget, as the scoffers did (v. 5). As far as God's faithfulness to His promises, it does not matter if He gave His promise yesterday or a thousand years ago. He will still remain faithful and will fulfill every promise (cf. Ps. 90:4). The passage of a thousand years should not lead us to conclude that God will not fulfill what He has promised. The passing of time does not cause God to forget His promises. Peter was not saying that the "day of judgment" will last 1,000 years since a day is as 1,000 years with the Lord. This would contribute nothing to Peter's argument against the scoffers.

This verse does not mean that God operates in a timeless state. Time is simply the way He and we measure the relationship of events to one another. The idea of a timeless existence is Platonic, not biblical. God's relationship to time is different from ours since He is eternal, but this does not mean that eternity will be timeless. Eternity is endless time.

"Peter did not say that to God 'one day *is* a thousand years, and a thousand years *are* one day.' The point is not that time has no meaning for God but rather that His use of time is such that we cannot confine Him to our time schedules. His use of time is extensive, so that He may use a thousand years to do what we might feel should be done in a day, as well as intensive, doing in a day what we might feel could only be done in a thousand years."¹⁴³

This statement does not negate the hope of the imminent return of the Lord either. Peter, as the other New Testament writers, spoke as though his readers would be alive at His return (1:19; 3:14). This was an indisputable hope of the early Christians.¹⁴⁴

¹⁴²See Gangel, p. 876.

¹⁴³Hiebert, *Second Peter* . . . , p. 153. See also Bauckham, p. 310. See Zane C. Hodges, *The Epistles of John*, pp. 106-7, for a good explanation of how Einstein's special theory of relativity has introduced a new perspective on time that harmonizes with this verse.

¹⁴⁴Fornberg, p. 68; Bauckham, p. 310.

3:9 The fact that the fulfillment of the Lord Jesus' promise to return for His own (John 14:2-3) lingers does not mean that God has forgotten His promise, was lying, or cannot fulfill it. "The Lord" seems to be a reference to Jesus Christ (cf. 3:15). It means that He is waiting to fulfill it so people will have time to repent. Unbelievers left on the earth will be able to repent after the Rapture, but it is better for them if they do so before that event. Multitudes will be saved during the seven-year Tribulation (Rev. 7:14), though it will be harder for them to be saved then than it is now (2 Thess. 2:11).

"In Greek the notion of repentance is of a change of outlook, in Hebrew thought a turning round and adopting a new way of life. The two are not incompatible."¹⁴⁵

If God wants everyone to be saved, will not all be saved?¹⁴⁶ The answer is no because this desire of God's is not as strong as some other of His desires. For example, we know God desires that everyone have enough freedom to believe or disbelieve the gospel more strongly than He desires that everyone be saved. Otherwise everyone would end up believing. However that will not happen (v. 7; Matt. 25:46). Somehow it will result in God's greater glory for some to perish than for all to experience salvation. Nevertheless, God sincerely "desires" (Gr. *boulomenos* in contrast to the stronger *thelontes*, "determines") that every person come to salvation.¹⁴⁷

"Three aspects of the will of God may be observed in Scripture: (1) the sovereign will of God (Isa. 46:9-11; Dan. 4:17, 35; Heb. 2:4; Rev. 17:17); (2) the moral will of God, i.e. His moral law (Mk. 3:35; Eph. 6:6; Heb. 13:21); and (3) the desires of God coming from His heart of love (Ezek. 33:11; Mt. 23:37; 2 Pet. 3:9). The sovereign will of God is certain of complete fulfillment, but the moral law is disobeyed by men, and the desires of God are fulfilled only to the extent that they are included in His sovereign will. God does not desire that any should perish, but it is clear that many will not be saved (Rev. 21:8)."¹⁴⁸

"No dispensationalist minimizes the importance of God's saving purpose in the world. But whether it is God's total purpose or even His principal purpose is open to question. The dispensationalist sees a broader purpose in God's

¹⁴⁵Sidebottom, p. 122.

¹⁴⁶See Ramesh P. Richard, "Soteriological Inclusivism and Dispensationalism," *Bibliotheca Sacra* 151:601 (January-March 1994):85-108.

¹⁴⁷See my discussion of God's priorities in "What Prayer Will and Will Not Change," in *Essays in Honor of J. Dwight Pentecost*, pp. 107-11.

¹⁴⁸*The New Scofield Reference Bible*, pp. 1340-41.

program for the world than salvation, and that purpose is His own glory [Eph. 1:6, 12, 14]. For the dispensationalist the glory of God is the governing principle and overall purpose, and the soteriological program is one of the principal means employed in bringing to pass the greatest demonstration of His own glory. Salvation is part and parcel of God's program, but it cannot be equated with the entire purpose itself."¹⁴⁹

"Soteriology . . . is obviously a major theme of biblical theology, though it clearly is not *the* central motif. This is evident in that salvation implies deliverance *from* something *to* something and is thus a functional rather than a teleological concept. In other words, salvation leads to a purpose that has been frustrated or interrupted and is not a purpose in itself."¹⁵⁰

"The final cause of all God's purposes is his own glory. . . . (Rev. iv. 11) . . . (Num. xiv. 21) . . . (Is. xlvi. 11) . . . (Ezek. xx. 9) . . . (1 Cor. i. 26-31; Eph. ii. 8-10)."¹⁵¹

"The final end of both election and reprobation is the Divine glory, in the manifestation of certain attributes. . . . Neither salvation nor damnation are ultimate ends, but means to an ultimate end: namely, the manifested glory of the triune God. . . . 2 Cor. 3:7, 9."¹⁵²

What Peter said about God not wishing for any to perish but for all to come to repentance applies to the unsaved and the saved alike.

3:10 The phrase "day of the Lord" refers to a specific time yet future, as elsewhere in Scripture. This "day" will begin when Antichrist makes a covenant with Israel, and it will conclude with the burning up of the present heavens and earth (Dan. 9:27; 2 Pet. 3:12; et al.). Some ancient manuscripts read "the earth and its works will be laid bare [Gr. *eurethesetai*]." This could mean that the earth and its works will be exposed for what they really are. "Its works" probably refers to all that has been done on earth that has only temporal value (e.g., buildings, etc.). This day will come as a thief in that its beginning will take those unbelievers living on the earth then (after the Rapture) by surprise (Matt. 24:37-39, 43-

¹⁴⁹Charles C. Ryrie, *Dispensationalism Today*, p. 102. The same statement appears in idem, *Dispensationalism*, p. 93. See pp. 46-47 and 102-5 in *Dispensationalism Today*, or pp. 40-41 and 93-95 in *Dispensationalism*, for a full discussion of God's ultimate purpose being doxological rather than soteriological.

¹⁵⁰Eugene H. Merrill, "A Theology of the Pentateuch," in *A Biblical Theology of the Old Testament*, pp. 21-22.

¹⁵¹Charles Hodge, *Systematic Theology*, 1:535-36.

¹⁵²William G. T. Shedd, *Dogmatic Theology*, 1:448.

44; Luke 12:39-40; 1 Thess. 5:2; Rev. 3:3; 16:15). The term "heavens" probably refers to the earth's atmosphere and the "second heaven" in which the stars and the planets exist, not God's abode (the "third heaven"). The "elements" (Gr. *stoicheia*) apparently refer to the material building blocks of physical things (i.e., the atoms, molecules, and larger masses that are foundational to still larger things). Other views are that they are the heavenly bodies or the angelic powers.

After the Flood, God told Noah, "I will never again destroy every living thing, as I have done. While the earth remains, seedtime and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease" (Gen. 8:21c-22). He meant that He would not do so with another flood. He went on to say, "All flesh shall never again be cut off by the water of the flood, neither shall there again be a flood to destroy the earth" (Gen. 9:11b; cf. v. 15). Peter's announcement of a worldwide judgment by fire does not, therefore, contradict God's promise in the Noahic Covenant.

When in the "day of the Lord" will this conflagration take place? Some believe it will happen at the beginning of the millennial kingdom.¹⁵³ Of these some believe this destruction will be only a limited renovation of the earth.¹⁵⁴ It seems more likely however that this holocaust will take place at the end of the Millennium and will result in the destruction of the universe as we know it (Rev. 21:1; cf. Matt. 5:18; 24:35; Mark 13:31; Luke 16:17; 21:33).¹⁵⁵

"Peter clearly opposes those Christians who insisted that Christ had to return within a certain short period of time after his resurrection. But he by no means opposes the idea of imminence itself."¹⁵⁶

"Only the book of Revelation in the New Testament speaks so directly about the cosmic effects of the day of the Lord."¹⁵⁷

D. LIVING IN VIEW OF THE FUTURE 3:11-16

Peter drew application for his readers and focused their attention on how they should live presently in view of the future.

¹⁵³E.g., George N. H. Peters, *The Theocratic Kingdom of Our Lord Jesus Christ*, 2:504-9.

¹⁵⁴E.g., Robert D. Culver, *Daniel and the Latter Days*, p. 188; and Walter Scott, *Exposition of the Revelation of Jesus Christ*, p. 418.

¹⁵⁵For answers to the arguments of Peters and Culver, see R. Larry Overstreet, "A Study of 2 Peter 3:10-13," *Bibliotheca Sacra* 137:548 (October-December 1980):358-68.

¹⁵⁶Moo, p. 189.

¹⁵⁷Carson and Moo, p. 666.

- 3:11 Peter believed that an understanding of the future should motivate the believer to live a holy life now. His question is rhetorical. Holy conduct refers to behavior that is separate from sin and set apart to please God. Godly means like God (1:3, 6-7; cf. 2:7, 10, 12-15, 18-20; 3:3; 1 Pet. 1:15-16).
- 3:12 The Greek participle translated "hastening" or "speeding" (*speudontes*) sometimes means, "desiring earnestly" (RSV margin).¹⁵⁸ If Peter meant that here, the sense would be that believers not only look for the day of God but also desire earnestly to see it (cf. vv. 8-10; Matt. 24:42; 25:13).¹⁵⁹ The AV has "hastening unto" implying that Peter meant believers are rapidly approaching the day of God. Yet "unto" needs supplying; it is not in the text. Most of the translators and commentators, however, took *speudontes* in its usual sense of hastening. They assumed that Peter was thinking that believers can hasten the day of God by their prayers (cf. Matt. 6:10) and their preaching (cf. Matt. 24:14; Acts 3:19-20).¹⁶⁰ Believers affect God's timetable by our witnessing and our praying as we bring people to Christ (cf. Josh. 10:12-14; 2 Kings 20:1-6; et al.).¹⁶¹

"Clearly this idea of hastening the End is the corollary of the explanation (v 9) that God defers the Parousia because he desires Christians to repent. Their repentance and holy living may therefore, from the human standpoint, hasten its coming. This does not detract from God's sovereignty in determining the time of the End . . . , but means only that his sovereign determination graciously takes human affairs into account."¹⁶²

The "day of God" may be a reference to the time yet future in which God will be all in all (1 Cor. 15:28).¹⁶³ This will follow the creation of the new heavens and new earth (Rev. 21:1). On the other hand this phrase may be another way of describing the day of the Lord.¹⁶⁴ The "day of God" in Revelation 16:14 refers to the time of the battle of Armageddon, which will be at the end of the Tribulation. Consequently I lean toward taking the day of God as another way of referring to the day of the Lord. The antecedent of "on account of which" (NASB) is the day of God. God will burn up the present heavens and earth because of that day (i.e., because the day of the Lord has reached its end).

¹⁵⁸A *Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament*, s.v. "speudo."

¹⁵⁹Lenski, p. 348; Barbieri, p. 122.

¹⁶⁰Bigg, p. 298; Green, p. 140; Barclay, pp. 410-11; Kelly, p. 367; Blum, p. 287; Sidebottom, p. 123-24.

¹⁶¹Cf. Constable, pp. 101-6.

¹⁶²Bauckham, p. 325.

¹⁶³Gerald B. Stanton, *Kept from the Hour*, p. 73; et al.

¹⁶⁴Fanning, p. 470.

3:13 We look forward to the new heavens and earth, not the destruction of the present heavens and earth. The reason is that the new heavens and earth will be where righteousness dwells. Unrighteousness characterizes the present world (cf. Jer. 23:5-7; 33:16; Dan. 9:24; Rev. 21:1, 8, 27). "His promise" of new heavens and earth is in Isaiah 65:17; 66:22; et al.

"Christians need to remember the ultimate, 'bottom-line,' purpose of biblical eschatology: to make us better Christians here and now."¹⁶⁵

"The purpose of prophetic truth is not speculation but motivation . . ."¹⁶⁶

3:14 "These things" probably refers to all of what Peter just finished saying in verses 10-13 rather than to the new world in which righteousness dwells (v. 13; cf. the "these things" in v. 11). Peter again urged his readers to "diligent" action (cf. 1:5, 10). He wanted us to be at peace with God, and the implication is that he expected his readers to be alive when the Lord comes.¹⁶⁷ "Spotless" means without defect or defilement (as in a spotless sacrifice, cf. 2:13; 1 Pet. 1:19), and "blameless" means without justifiable cause for reproach. The false teachers were stains and blemishes (2:13), but believers need to be spotless and blameless.

3:15 We should view the Lord's tarrying as a manifestation of His longsuffering that leads people to repentance and salvation rather than as an indication that He is never coming (v. 9).

"While God is waiting, He is both giving time for the unbeliever to be saved, and for the believer to be working out his salvation (cf. Phil. 2:12, 13) in terms of progress in sanctification."¹⁶⁸

Peter regarded Paul as a "dear brother" who was one with him in his allegiance to God and His Word. Perhaps Peter had Romans 2:4 in mind when he said Paul wrote the same thing he had just said.

3:16 "These things" probably refers generally to future events (cf. vv. 11, 14) and the importance of Christians living godly lives in view of them (e.g., 1 Cor. 15:51-58; 1 Thess. 4:13-18; 2 Thess. 2:1-12).

"It is not only possible, but probable, that St. Peter received every one of St. Paul's Epistles within a month or two of its publication. We cannot imagine that one apostle should

¹⁶⁵Moo, p. 202.

¹⁶⁶Wiersbe, 2:466.

¹⁶⁷Bauckham, p. 327.

¹⁶⁸Wheaton, p. 1258.

have remained in ignorance of what other apostles were doing, and it is quite inconceivable that St. Peter should not have read Galatians and I Corinthians."¹⁶⁹

If Peter wrote this epistle in A.D. 67 or 68, it is possible that he could have read every one of Paul's 13 inspired epistles. It is somewhat comforting to learn that even the Apostle Peter found some of what Paul wrote hard to understand! Peter also wrote some things in his two epistles that tax our understanding. The "untaught" (Gr. *amatheis*) are those who had not received teaching concerning all that God had revealed. The "unstable" (Gr. *asteriktoi*) are those who were not always consistent in their allegiance to God or the world, namely, double-minded, fence-straddling compromisers. These types of people misunderstood and, in some cases, deliberately misrepresented the meaning of Paul's writings. However this only added to their own guilt before God.

"The verb 'distort' (*streblousin*), occurring only here in the New Testament, means 'to twist or wrench,' specifically, 'to stretch on the rack, to torture' [James Hope Moulton and George Milligan, *The Vocabulary of the Greek Testament Illustrated from the Papyri and Other Non-Literary Sources*, p. 593]. They take Paul's statements and twist and torture them, like victims on the rack, to force them to say what they want them to say."¹⁷⁰

Note that Peter regarded Paul's writings as having equal authority with the Old Testament Scriptures. This statement reiterates what he said previously about the apostles' teaching being equal with the (Old Testament) prophets' writings (1:12-21; 3:2).

"That an Apostle should speak of the writings of a brother-Apostle in the same *terms* as the books of the Old Testament—viz., as *Scripture*—need not surprise us, especially when we remember the large claims made by St. Paul for his own words (1 Thess. ii. 13; 2 Thess. ii. 15; Eph. iii. 3-5. Comp. Acts xv. 28; Rev. xxii. 18, 19)."¹⁷¹

"In attempting to destroy the Bible men destroy themselves."¹⁷²

¹⁶⁹Bigg, pp. 300-1.

¹⁷⁰Hiebert, "Directives for . . .," p. 335.

¹⁷¹Plummer, 8:462.

¹⁷²Williams, p. 111.

VI. CONCLUSION 3:17-18

Peter concluded his epistle with a summary of what he had said and a doxology. He did so to condense his teaching for his readers and to redirect their living to glorify God again.

3:17 Much of what Peter had written was warning that he summarized here. His appeal was tender throughout this epistle (cf. vv. 1, 8, 14). The threat to his readers was the false teachers (ch. 2). Peter's mental picture was of a torrent of false teaching knocking believers off their feet and sweeping them away. The possibility of loss of salvation is not in view, but loss of steadfastness is.

This is the fourth and last time Peter addressed his readers as "beloved" in this chapter, and in each instance he gave them a challenge. He told them to remember (vv. 1-2), to be informed (v. 8), to be diligent (v. 14), and to beware.

3:18 Next he added a positive exhortation (cf. 1:5-10). Rather than being swept away by error, his audience should keep on growing (present imperative in Greek) in God's grace. They could do so by consciously depending on His resources (His power and promises, 1:3-4) and by growing in the knowledge (Gr. *gnosei*) of "our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ" (cf. 1:11; 2:20; 3:2). They could do the latter by getting more intimately acquainted with Him day by day (1:5-8).

"Christian knowledge fosters fellowship with God and deepens a consciousness of the believer's obligation to live a life worthy of His grace."¹⁷³

"The command to grow is an appeal to the will. But growth, in the spiritual as in the physical realm, is not produced by an assertion of the will. Yet the human will plays a decisive part in the experience of spiritual growth. Believers must will to remove the hindrances to growth while actively fostering the conditions which promote growth. When the conditions for spiritual growth are maintained the divinely implanted life will assuredly grow and mature. . . .

"Growing knowledge fosters fellowship with God and deepens the consciousness of one's obligations to lead a life worthy of His grace."¹⁷⁴

¹⁷³Hiebert, *Second Peter* . . . , p. 178.

¹⁷⁴Idem, "Directives for . . . ," p. 338.

Continuing growth ". . . is the unfailing panacea for all spiritual ills."¹⁷⁵

"We grow best in a loving family, and this is where the local church comes in. A baby needs a family for protection, provision, and affection. Tests prove that babies who are raised alone, without special love, tend to develop physical and emotional problems very early. The church is God's 'nursery' for the care and feeding of Christians, the God-ordained environment that encourages them to grow."¹⁷⁶

The greatest goal for the Christian should be to glorify Jesus Christ (1 Cor. 10:31). Only four epistles end with a doxology, including this one (cf. Rom. 16:25-27; Phil. 4:20; Jude 24-25). Normally doxologies glorify God, but this one and two others glorify Jesus Christ (cf. 2 Tim. 4:18; Rev. 1:5-6). Peter's final words focused his readers' attention anew on the ultimate priority of glorifying Christ. The day of eternity is the time when we will be living on the new earth (v. 13).

¹⁷⁵H. A. Ironside, *Expository Notes on the Epistles of Peter*, p. 102.

¹⁷⁶Wiersbe, 2:471.

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