

1 Peter 2: 13 - 25

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1 Peter 1: 1 - 12

E. Live a righteous life and praise God

Strip off things of the world and crave the Word of God

Come to Christ, the Living Stone

Know that you are God's People

Give God the Praise and Glory

Abstain from worldly lusts

F. Honor Authority

1. Submission to the Government Vs 13-17
2. Submission in business Vs 18-20
3. Jesus is our example Vs 21-25

1. To whom did Peter urge his readers to submit themselves? Why? (2:13-14)

1 Peter 2:13-14

¹³ Submit yourselves for the Lord's sake to every human institution, whether to a king as the one in authority,

¹⁴ or to governors as sent by him for the punishment of evildoers and the praise of those who do right.

Submit yourselves for the Lord's sake:

- A. To every human institution
- B. To a king
- C. To governors

1. To whom did Peter urge his readers to submit themselves? Why? ([2:13-14](#))

Submit yourselves

“Submit” is a military term meaning “to arrange in military fashion under the commander,” “to put oneself in an attitude of submission.”

God in the ultimate authority.

A. As citizens in the world and under civil law and authority, God’s people are to live in a humble and submissive way in society.

B. We keep the laws of the land because God told us to. God is the one who makes someone ruler or king. When we go against those in authority, we are actually questioning the judgment of God.

1. To whom did Peter urge his readers to submit themselves? Why? ([2:13-14](#))

C. Christians obey earthly authority because they desire to honor God's sovereign authority.

D. Believers also submit in order to imitate Christ's example of obedient submission to His Father.

1. To whom did Peter urge his readers to submit themselves? Why? ([2:13-14](#))

Power and authority for all governments:

1. Derived from God.
2. Is an ordinance of God.
3. Is established by the providence of God.

1. To whom did Peter urge his readers to submit themselves? Why? ([2:13-14](#))

Genesis 1:1

¹ In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.

Colossians 3:17

¹⁷ Whatever you do in word or deed, *do* all in the name of the Lord Jesus, giving thanks through Him to God the Father.

John 19:10-11

¹⁰ So Pilate said to Him, "You do not speak to me? Do You not know that I have authority to release You, and I have authority to crucify You?"

¹¹ Jesus answered, "You would have no authority over Me, unless it had been given you from above; for this reason he who delivered Me to you has *the* greater sin."

1. To whom did Peter urge his readers to submit themselves? Why? ([2:13-14](#))

Duties of Christians to human governments

1. **Respects** all legitimate constituted authority.
 - a. Respect extends to all persons, without distinction.
2. Requires **submission** in all matters not affecting your conscience.
3. **Supports** the government by paying taxes.
4. Our **attitude** toward your government includes:
 - a. Zealous
 - b. Patriotic
 - c. Charitable
 - d. Prayerful

1. To whom did Peter urge his readers to submit themselves? Why? ([2:13-14](#))

Matthew 22:19-21

¹⁹ "Show Me the coin *used* for the poll-tax."

And they brought Him a denarius.

²⁰ And He *said to them, "Whose likeness and inscription is this?"

²¹ They *said to Him, "Caesar's." Then He *said to them, "Then render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's; and to God the things that are God's."

1. To whom did Peter urge his readers to submit themselves? Why? ([2:13-14](#))

Romans 13:1-2

1 Every person is to be in subjection to the governing authorities. For there is **no authority except from God, and those which exist are established by God.**

2 Therefore whoever resists authority has opposed the ordinance of God; and they who have opposed will receive condemnation upon themselves.

1. To whom did Peter urge his readers to submit themselves? Why? ([2:13-14](#))

1 Timothy 2:1-2

¹ First of all, then, I urge that entreaties *and* prayers, petitions *and* thanksgivings, be made on behalf of all men,

² for kings and all who are in authority, so that we may lead a tranquil and quiet life in all godliness and dignity.

1. To whom did Peter urge his readers to submit themselves? Why? ([2:13-14](#))

Titus 3:1-3

1 Remind them to be subject to rulers, to authorities, to be obedient, to be ready for every good deed,

2 to malign no one, to be peaceable, gentle, showing every consideration for all men.

3 For we also once were foolish ourselves, disobedient, deceived, enslaved to various lusts and pleasures, spending our life in malice and envy, hateful, hating one another.

2. Why does God allow government? (2:14)

1 Peter 2:14

¹⁴ or to governors as sent by him for the punishment of evildoers and the praise of those who do right.

A. Punishment of evildoers

B. Praise of those who do right

3. What effect does obedience to government have on many people? ([2:15](#))

1 Peter 2:15

¹⁵ For such is the will of God that by doing right you may silence the ignorance of foolish men.

A. It is God's will by doing what is right

B. You may silence the ignorance of foolish men.

4. What did Peter tell his readers not to do with their freedom? ([2:16](#))

1 Peter 2:16

¹⁶ Act as free men, and do not use your freedom as a covering for evil, but use it as bondslaves of God.

A. Freely submit to civil authority and not use your freedom to pursue evil

B. You are a servant of God

4. What did Peter tell his readers not to do with their freedom? ([2:16](#))

Liberty is the essence of Christianity

- A. We have been freed from our past life.
- B. Live honorable lives.
- C. Bondservants of God.

4. What did Peter tell his readers not to do with their freedom? ([2:16](#))

Romans 6:16-18

¹⁶ Do you not know that when you present yourselves to someone as slaves for obedience, you are slaves of the one whom you obey, either of sin resulting in death, or of obedience resulting in righteousness?

¹⁷ But thanks be to God that though you were slaves of sin, you became obedient from the heart to that form of teaching to which you were committed,

¹⁸ and having been freed from sin, you became slaves of righteousness.

4. What did Peter tell his readers not to do with their freedom? ([2:16](#))

Philippians 3:20-21

²⁰ For our citizenship is in heaven, from which also we eagerly wait for a Savior, the Lord Jesus Christ;

²¹ who will transform the body of our humble state into conformity with the body of His glory, by the exertion of the power that He has even to subject all things to Himself.

5. What role does respect play in our interactions with authority? ([2:17](#))

1 Peter 2:17

17 Honor all people, love the brotherhood, fear God, honor the king.

A. Honor all people

B. Love the brotherhood

C. Fear God

D. Honor the King

5. What role does respect play in our interactions with authority? ([2:17](#))

Honor all people - Respect and esteem all citizens as your fellow-citizens.

1. They are God's creation
2. Their souls are of more value than all the wealth in the world
3. They possess virtue and good and order in their lives
4. They contribute to the work, defense, and structure of the nation

5. What role does respect play in our interactions with authority? ([2:17](#))

Love the brotherhood - Love all believers

- A. Teach one another
- B. Feed one another when needed
- C. Support, help and protect one another
- D. Share with one another
- E. Fellowship and commune with one another
- F. Pray and worship with one another

5. What role does respect play in our interactions with authority? ([2:17](#))

Fear God - His will and commandments are to be obeyed.

A. Live a faithful life having spiritual integrity.

Matthew 10:28

²⁸ "Do not fear those who kill the body but are unable to kill the soul; but rather **fear Him** who is **able to destroy both soul and body in hell.**

5. What role does respect play in our interactions with authority? ([2:17](#))

Honor the king - Honor the king or supreme authority of the nation.

A. Believers are to be a people of order and discipline, of righteousness and justice.

B. They are to set an example of love and peace so that some can be won to Christ and be saved for eternity.

5. What role does respect play in our interactions with authority? ([2:17](#))

Romans 13:6-7

⁶ For because of this **you also pay taxes,** **for rulers are servants of God,** devoting themselves to this very thing.

⁷ Render to all what is due them: **tax to whom tax is due;** **custom to whom custom;** **fear to whom fear;** **honor to whom honor.**

6. To whom did Peter encourage his readers to submit? Why? ([2:18-19](#))

1 Peter 2:18-19

¹⁸ **Servants, be submissive to your masters with all respect**, not only to those who are good and gentle, but also to those who are unreasonable.

¹⁹ For **this finds favor, if for the sake of conscience toward God** a person bears up under sorrows when suffering unjustly.

1 Peter 2: 18 - 19

A. He is to follow the instructions of the person over him.

B. In the workplace there is no instruction that is not to be obeyed. This does not mean he is to obey when the orders are contrary to the teaching of Scripture and damaging to himself or to others.

C. The attitude of the Christian workman is that the energy and effort he puts into his job is important to the Lord.

1 Peter 2: 18 - 19

God gives Christians the privilege:

1. To earn a livelihood and to provide for himself and his family
2. To serve humanity through providing some needed product or service
3. To earn enough to help meet the desperate needs of the world and to carry the gospel to the world

7. How did Peter contrast just with unjust suffering? (2:20)

1 Peter 2:20

²⁰ For what credit is there if, when you sin and are harshly treated, you endure it with patience? But if when you do what is right and suffer for it you patiently endure it, this finds favor with God.

When you sin and are harshly treated - endure it with patience

When you do what is right and suffer for it for it patiently endure it – finds favor with God 29

1 Peter 2: 20

1. The Christian slave or workman is to subject himself in order to secure God's blessings.
2. He is not working for the men of this earth, but for the Lord.
3. Diligent work will be rewarded by Christ.
4. Slothful work and idleness will be judged by Christ.

8. What did Christ leave us? Why? (2:21)

1 Peter 2:21

²¹ For you have been called for this purpose, since Christ also suffered for you, leaving you an example for you to follow in His steps,

A. Christ is our example of suffering

1. Christ suffered “for us”

B. Christians must follow His example of suffering

1. To love God by living a holy life
2. Love the lost and dying of the world by meeting their desperate needs.

9. What does Isaiah 53:9 say about Christ? (2:22)

1 Peter 2:22

22 WHO COMMITTED NO SIN, NOR WAS ANY DECEIT FOUND IN HIS MOUTH;

A. Jesus didn't sin

B. There wasn't any deceit found in His mouth

10. How did Christ deal with His suffering? (2:22-23)

1 Peter 2:22-23

²² WHO COMMITTED NO SIN, NOR WAS ANY DECEIT FOUND IN HIS MOUTH;

²³ and while being reviled, He did not revile in return; while suffering, He uttered no threats, but kept entrusting Himself to Him who judges righteously;

A. He was reviled, but He did not rail back at the attackers.

B. He suffered, was abused, beaten, pushed around and crowned with a crown of thorns. Jesus suffered willingly.

C. Jesus committed Himself to God knowing that God would vindicate Him.

11. Why did Christ bear our sins? (2:24)

1 Peter 2:24

²⁴ and He Himself bore our sins in His body on the cross, so that we might die to sin and live to righteousness; for by His wounds you were healed.

Christ suffered and died on the cross – He bore our sins so that we might die to sin and live righteously

12. What animal are we like? How? (2:25)

1 Peter 2:25

²⁵ For you were continually straying like sheep, but now you have returned to the Shepherd and Guardian of your souls.

Sheep who continually straying

Believers have returned to the Shepherd and Guardian of their souls. They have repented and turned back to God.

Shepherd

1. He feeds the sheep even if He has to gather them in His arms and carry them to the feeding pasture.
2. He guides the sheep to the pasture and away from the rough places.
3. He seeks and saves the sheep who get lost.
4. He protects the sheep. He even sacrifices His life for the sheep.
5. He restores the sheep who go astray and return.
6. He rewards the sheep for obedience and faithfulness.
7. He shall keep the sheep separate from the goats.

1 Peter 2: 21 - 25

- 1. The great call to believers** To suffer for Christ even as He suffered
- 2. The great suffering of Christ**
 - He suffered for us
 - He did not deserve to suffer.
 - He lived a sinless and perfect life
 - He voluntarily and willingly suffered
 - He bore our sins in His body on the cross
 - He suffered that we might live a righteous life free from condemnation
- 3. The great need people have is to return to the Lord**
 - We were going astray
 - We have now returned