

SDG – Lesson #1
An Introduction to the Book of First Peter

1. According to verse one, who wrote this letter/book? How does he identify himself? What does this mean? (Matthew 10:1-7; Acts 1:21-26; Romans 1:1)

2. Consider your last answer as you read 5:1. What important information does he reveal in this verse that validates his claim in 1:1?

3. What else do we learn about the author from these verses?

A) Matthew 10:2-4; Mark 3:16-19; Luke 6:13-16; Acts 1:13-14?

B) Luke 6:14? _____

C) John 1:35-41? _____

D) John 1:42? _____

E) Matthew 16:17; John 1:42? _____

F. Mark 1:29-31; 1 Corinthians 9:5? _____

G. Matthew 16:13-21; 17:1-9; 24:1-7; 26:31-33; John 6:8-14; 21:3-7; 21:15-17? _____

H. Mark 14:27-31; Luke 22:31-34? _____

I. Mark 14:66-72; Luke 22:54-62? _____

- J. John 6:68? _____

- K. Luke 24; 34? _____

- L. John 21:15-17? _____
- M. John 21:18-19? _____
- N. Acts 1:15-26? _____

- O. Acts 2:1-40? _____

- P. Acts 3:1-9? _____
- Q. Acts 4:1-4? _____
- R. Acts 4:5-13? _____

- S. Acts 5:1-11? _____

- T. Acts 5:15? _____
- U. Acts 5:16-21? _____
- V. Acts 5:40-41? _____

- W. Acts 10:1-48? _____

- X. Acts 11: 1-18? _____

- Y. Acts 12:1-19? _____

- Z. 1 Peter 1:1; 2Peter 1:1? _____

What a privilege we have been given for the next eight weeks! We get the opportunity to learn from the writings of this faithful apostle and servant of the Lord. With each lesson we should praise God and say, Soli Deo Gloria!

As we bring this first lesson to a close we have a few more questions and notes.

4. Where was Peter when he wrote this letter? (5:12-13)

5. Why was this letter written? (5:12-13; 2:18-22)

As we take our journey through 1st Peter you can look forward to the following themes:

- Christians will suffer but God will use it to shape us into the servants He desires us to be.
- A call to live righteous lives.
- God will right every wrong.
- Submit to and love each other in the Body of Christ.
- A call to shepherd the flock.

SDG – Lesson #2
First Peter – Chapter 1

1. In our first lesson we saw that the apostle Peter wrote this book/letter. Who was he writing to? What is meant by this?

2. Why are these people elect exiles?

3. What is meant by the phrase, “sanctification of the Spirit?”
(1 Corinthians 12:3)

4. Foreknowledge and Sanctification are two actions that only can be achieved by God. What are the two purposes of these divine actions? What do these mean?

5. What is grace and peace? How can they be multiplied?

6. How can a human bless God?

7. What is mercy?

8. What do all humans deserve? Why?

9. What have the elect exiles received because of God's mercy?

10. What is hope? How can it be living?

11. What is this living hope? How is it described? Why?

12. What is kept in heaven?

13. How are we guarded by God's power through faith?

14. When will all of this be revealed? What does this mean?
(Warning! This requires a careful reading of verse five)

15. How did the elect exiles experience both joy and grief at the same time?

16. What is the significance of the phrase, "a little while?" (vs.6)

17. What would make “various trials” necessary?

18. Why is faith more precious than gold? What is the significance of gold being tested by fire?

19. Even though these early Christians had never personally seen Jesus what does Peter say about them in regards to Jesus?

20. Consider your answer to the last question. How should this apply to us? Why?

21. What were the prophets searching for?

22. How did the prophets go about doing this? How does this apply to us?

23. What was revealed to the prophets?

24. What do angels long to look at? Why?

25. Verses one through twelve have focused on what God has done for us through Christ. Beginning with verse thirteen Peter focuses on what our response should be to this. What does he say we should do in the following verses? What does this mean?

Vs. 13a – _____

Vs. 13b – _____

Vs. 13c – _____

Vs. 14a – _____

Vs. 15-16 – _____

26. How does Peter describe God in verse seventeen? What should this lead us to do or what does Peter call us to do?

27. What is the reason for this call? (Vss. 18-19)

28. What is the significance of Christ being compared to a spotless lamb?

29. What is the significance of the words “foreknown” and “manifest” in verse twenty?

30. According to verse twenty-one, what do we get through Jesus?

31. According to verse twenty-one, what did God do?

32. Where is our faith and hope? Why?

33. How are our souls purified?

34. What is the mark of a pure heart/soul?

35. What is meant by, “the living and abiding Word of God?” What is not meant by this phrase?

36. What scripture does Peter cite in verses twenty-four and twenty-five?

SDG – Lesson #3
1 Peter – Chapter 2

1. Chapter two begins with the word “so.” What is the significance of this word? How does it impact the message of verse one?

2. How are we to be like newborn babies?

3. What is meant by “pure spiritual milk?” (1:22-25)

4. Verse three begins with the word “if.” What is meant by the use of this word?

5. “As you come to Him.” Who is the Him? How does one come to Him? (Romans 10:14-17; 1st Corinthians 12:3)

6. How is “He” a living stone? (Psalm 118:22; Acts 4:11)

7. What is meant by the phrase, “rejected by men?”

8. How is Jesus:

A) Chosen in the sight of God – _____

B) Precious in the sight of God – _____

9. How are we living stones?

10. How are we a Holy Priesthood? What are we ultimately to do as members of this Priesthood? (Romans 12:1)

11. What is the honor that “is for you who believe?”

12. What awaits those who do not believe?

13. How is Jesus a stone of stumbling? (Luke 6:46)

14. How is Jesus a rock of offense? (Mark 8:38; Luke 9:26; Matthew 10:32-33)

15. Why are people destined to stumble and disobey God's word? (Matthew 15:19; Jeremiah 17:9; Mark 7:21; Romans 8:7)

16. How are we:

A) A chosen race? _____

B) A royal priesthood? _____

C) A holy nation? _____

D) A people for His own possession? _____

17. Why are we these things? What is our purpose?

18. How were we not a people?

19. What does Peter urge his readers to do? (vs.11) What does this mean?

20. What is the purpose for these urgings?

21. How is God glorified? (vs. 12)

22. What are we to do for the Lord's sake? How can this be?

23. What are the two God-ordained purposes for the government?

24. How does doing good silence the ignorance of foolish people?

25. How are doing good, honoring the emperor and the role of the government connected to “live as free people?” What does it not mean? (Galatians 5:13-14)

26. Why should we honor everyone? (Genesis 1:26)

Word Study #1 Greek – “oiketai”/”servant” – English

This Greek word literally means, “a fellow resident.” It is a reference to a household servant who was seen as part of the family but not necessarily born in the home. This is not a slave, but someone who works for, lives with and is seen as part of the family.

Word Study #2 Greek – “hypotassomenoi”/”subject” – English

This Greek word is made up of two other Greek words, which mean “under” and “to be orderly arranged.” It was originally a military term referring to the arrangement of troops by the leading officer. In non-military use it was used for voluntary cooperation, assuming of responsibility, and carrying a burden.

27. What does Peter say to the servants who might read his letter? Why?

28. Verses twenty-one through twenty-five are quite humbling. Peter has called on us to be submissive and in so doing mirror God's grace when we are treated unjustly. In these verses he reminds us of how Christ was treated unfairly. To fully grasp what Peter is saying, we must remember and do our best to understand that Peter is speaking of Jesus who :

- A) Is the only begotten Son of God – John 3:16
- B) All creation was made through – John 1:1-4
- C) Came to save us from our own doing:
 - a) Our sin – Romans 3:23
 - b) Our hostility to God – Romans 8:7
- D) Put Himself into the hands of what He created.

What did the almighty Son of God do in those hands? What didn't He do? Why?

29. "By His wounds you have been healed." How does this relate to Jesus being the Shepherd and Overseer of our souls?

30. Consider these last verses and questions. Read Hebrews 10:30-31. Why will Jesus judge those who do not believe?

SDG –Lesson #4
1 Peter Chapter 3

1. As we begin chapter three it might be helpful to look back at last week's lesson to refresh your mind on what the word subject means. To hear the phrase, "wives, be subject to your own husbands," is rather shocking in our politically correct society. Compare last week's word study to verse one and to Ephesians 5:22-25. What do these readings say about Christian marriage?

2. What is Peter's rationale for a wife being subject to her husband?

3. What is the message of verses three and four?

4. How does faith lead to a gentle and quiet spirit? Why is this precious in God's sight?

5. What was the chief virtue of the holy women of God Peter refers to?

6. Why did Peter use Sarah as an example of a good wife instead of Rebekah, Rachel, Ruth or some other faithful wife?

7. What is Peter's message to husbands?

8. What is meant by weaker vessel? How does this fit into Peter's message to husbands?

9. How could a husband's prayers be hindered?

10. Peter has just addressed husbands and wives. In verse eight he addresses everyone. What does he call everyone to do? What does this mean?

11. What does Peter tell them not to do? Why?

12. What were the people to do? Why?

13. What passage does Peter quote when giving these instruction? Why?

14. In the last verses of this chapter Peter addresses suffering. Peter himself was in Rome and was experiencing the suffering too. What does he say concerning righteousness?

15. Who is there to harm you? Obviously Rome was. What is Peter speaking about in this verse? (Romans 8:35-39)

16. What is meant by the phrase, “you will be blessed?” (vs. 14)

17. Verse fifteen is a powerful verse. What is meant by the phrase, “In your hearts honor Christ the Lord as holy?”

18. What is the meaning of the word, “always?”

Word Study: Greek – apologia / defense – English

Apologia is translated as defense in a legal sense of the word. The root of this Greek word means, “to give a cogent explanation for ones’ beliefs.” It is to, “explain forcefully and completely why one does what he does.”

19. What are we to always do? (Challenge: Answer this first half of this question in two words) What does this imply?

20. Why are we to do this?

21. What is the hope that is in you? Warning! Do not fall victim to the English meaning of hope!)

22. Peter used a powerful Greek word when He used the word apologia. While it is a forceful word, what two qualities does he encourage us to display when making our apologia/defense? Why?

23. What is meant by having a good conscience?

24. How will those who revile your good conscience/behavior be put to shame?

Interpretative Challenge:

Verses 18-20 pose quite a challenge when it comes to understanding what Peter is saying. The big questions are:

- 1) Who are the spirits in prison?
- 2) What did Christ proclaim to them?

The spirits in prison could be referring to:

A) The people who rejected the words of Noah as he built the ark, were killed in the flood and sent to hell.

B) Fallen angels

The problem is that in the New Testament spirits always refers to supernatural beings and prison refers to their place of judgment. How they fit into Peter's comment about the days of Noah takes some pretty wild imagination in interpretation. The context however seems to support that it is the spirits/souls of those who died in the flood. Martin Luther said, "We will save our questions about how this happened until the other world. Then not only this mystery but others will be revealed."

There is no problem in understanding what Christ proclaimed. Christ descended and proclaimed His victory over sin, death and Satan's power.

25. To what does Peter compare the flood of Noah's time? Why?

26. What happens when we are baptized? (Romans 6:1-5)

SDG – Lesson #5
First Peter Chapter 4

1. Chapter four begins with a condition that is the foundation for what Peter is going to build his teaching on. What is this condition?

2. What is the first action that Peter calls for as a result of this condition? What does this mean or imply? (Ephesians 6:12)

Word Study

Greek – hoplisasthe / arm – English

This Greek word comes from another Greek word, hoplon, which means weapons of warfare. Peter is using a military term in the first verse of chapter four. As Paul says in Ephesians 6:12, our battle is not with the world but with the spiritual forces of evil.

3. Considering the Word Study and what this Greek word means, what is the weapon that Peter calls on us to equip ourselves with? (Philippians 2:5)

4. What is meant by the phrase, “whoever has suffered in the flesh has ceased from sin?”

5. What are we to live for? How is this the same way of thinking as Christ? (Luke 22:42)

6. “For the time that is past suffices for doing what the Gentiles want to do.” What does this mean?

7. What is meant by “sensuality?” Consider the following word study as you answer this question?

Word Study: Greek – aselgeiais / sensuality – English
This compound word is described in “Strong’s Concordance” as: “Wanton, lawless insolence; a disposition of the soul not having or bearing a struggle with remorse.” It is also translated as licentiousness; lasciviousness; wantonness; filthy.

8. What are the hallmarks of this sensuality?

Word Study: Greek – komois / orgies – English
Peter again uses a very powerful word that literally means “a carousal, as if letting loose.” In other Greek literature it is used to describe a band of drunken, wildly acting people, swaggering and staggering through public streets, wreaking havoc. This word is also used in Romans 13:13 and Galatians 5:21.

9. How are all of these hallmarks a form of lawless idolatry?

10. What surprises people who engage in such behavior? Why?

11. What is the result of this surprise?

12. What is meant by a “flood of debauchery?”

13. “They will give account.” What does this mean?

14. How does God judge?

A) The living – _____

B) The dead – _____

15. How was the Gospel preached to those who are dead?

16. What is meant by the phrases?

A) Judged in the flesh the way people are? _____

B) They might live in the Spirit the way God does? _____

Word Study: Greek – telos / end – English

While this Greek word can mean an end of time, it is used exclusively in the New Testament to mean, “The total completion or conclusion of an act.” It is used also to refer to the ending of a toll tax. What is paid for ceases to be in debt and the toll or tax is removed.

17. Keeping the previous word study in mind, what is Peter referring to when he says, “the end of all things is at hand?”

18. What are we to do as a result of the end of all things being at hand? What does this mean? How does this effect prayer?

19. Why should we keep loving one another earnestly? (1:16)

20. What scripture passage did Peter quote when he said, “Since love covers a multitude of sins”? How is this a true statement?

21. What is hospitality? How is it to be practiced? Why?

22. Who has received a spiritual gift? Why?

23. What is an oracle of God? How does this apply to spiritual gifts?

24. What must we recognize in our use of spiritual gifts? Why?

25. How is God glorified through Jesus Christ?

26. Based on Peter's words in verse twelve, what were his readers experiencing?

27. What is the purpose of a fiery trial?

28. How are we to react when we face a fiery trial?

29. Often time's people say, "That's easy for you to say!" Why would these words from Peter be any different? (Acts 5:40-42)

30. Why would we rejoice and be glad when Christ's glory is revealed?

31. What shouldn't we suffer for? Why?

32. Who or what is a meddler?

33. Why would judgment begin at the household of God?

34. How are the righteous scarcely saved?

35. What will become of the ungodly and the sinner?

36. What is the significance of entrusting our souls to a faithful Creator?

SDG – Lesson #6
First Peter Chapter 5

1. Having addressed all the elect exiles of the dispersion in the previous four chapters Peter focuses on one group. Who are they?

2. Many people in this generation like to say, “I don’t believe in the organized church.” What do the first eight words of chapter five say about that?

3. How does Peter identify himself to this group? Why?

4. What does it mean to shepherd the flock?

5. What does it mean to exercise oversight?

6. What qualities does Peter prescribe for elders in verses two and three? Why?

7. Think back to the first verse of this chapter. Was Peter domineering or an example? Why?

New Testament Terminology: Elders

There are several terms that are used for elders in the New Testament:

- A) Presbyterous – A senior, older man. Wise with years.
- B) Oikonomon – A steward of the master’s estate; usually a freeman or bondservant.
- C) Episkopes – An overseer
- D) Poimanate – A verb which means “to shepherd” or “to pastor.”

8. What are the Biblical qualifications for an Elder?

1st Timothy 3:2; Titus 1:6 –

- A) _____
- B) _____

1st Timothy 3:2; Titus 1:8 –

- A) _____
- B) _____

1st Timothy 3:2; Titus 1:9 –

- A) _____

1st Timothy 3:2 –

- A) _____
- B) _____

1st Timothy 3:3; Titus 1:7 –

- A) _____
- B) _____
- C) _____

1st Timothy 3:3 –

- A) _____

1st Timothy 3:4; Titus 1:6 –

- A) _____

1st Timothy 3:4 -

- A) _____

1st Timothy 3:6 –

- A) _____

1st Timothy 3:7 –

- A) _____

Titus 1:7 –

- A) _____
- B) _____

Titus 1:8 –

- A) _____
- B) _____
- C) _____
- D) _____

9. What are the responsibilities of an Elder?

Acts 20:28; 1st Peter 5:2 – _____

1st Timothy 5:17; Titus 1:5 – _____

Ephesians 4:12-13; 1st Timothy 3:2; 5:17 – _____

Acts 20:17 – _____

James 5:14 – _____

10. According to Peter, what should the congregation do in relation to:

A) The Elders – _____

B) Each other – _____

11. Why would God oppose the proud but give grace to the humble?

12. How are humbling yourself and the mighty hand of God related?

13. How are casting all your anxieties on God and His caring for you related?

14. What does it mean to do:

A) Sober-minded – _____

B) Watchful – _____

15. Why do we need to be sober-minded and watchful? What does this mean?

16. How can we resist Satan? What does this mean?

17. What is meant by “a little while?” (vs. 10)

18. When will God restore those who have suffered for their faith?
How will He do this?

19. What should our response be to this sober-minded reality?

20. What are the two possible interpretations of the phrase, “By Silvanus...I have written to you?”

21. Why would Peter need to declare that this is the true grace of God?

22. Who is “she?” What was “Babylon?” (vs. 13)

23. Who was Mark? (Acts 12:12; 12:25; 13:5-13; 15:36-39; Colossians 4:10; 2nd Timothy 4:11; Philemon 24)

24. What is the kiss of love?

25. Where does peace come from?

SDG – Lesson #7
Second Peter – Chapter One

1. Compare the first line of greeting in 2nd Peter with that of 1st Peter. What difference(s) do you notice? Why would Peter do this?

2. What is significant about Peter saying that the recipients of his letter had a faith of equal standing with ours? Who are the “ours”?

3. What is meant by Peter’s use of the word “righteousness?”

4. There are many religions, cults, and even some so-called Christian churches that say Jesus was a man and only a man. How does Peter’s introduction contradict such a belief?

5. According to Peter, what is the foundation of grace and peace?

6. What is meant by “divine power?” (Philippians 3:10)

7. How does this divine power grant us all things that pertain to life and godliness? (Philippians 4:13)

8. What is meant by us being called to His own glory and excellence?

9. What are God’s precious and great promises? Why are they precious and great? (Romans 8:31)

10. What is meant by “partakers of the divine nature?”

11. What does this divine nature replace?

12. What is meant by, “For this very reason”?

13. What is meant by “make every effort”?

14. What is a supplement? How does it apply to faith? (James 2:17)

15. What is:

A) Virtue? _____

B) Knowledge? _____

C) Self-Control? _____

D) Steadfastness? _____

E) Godliness? _____

F) Brotherly Affection? _____

G) Love? _____

16. What is the ultimate expression of faith? (Mark 12:30-31)

17. How can these qualities keep us from being ineffective?

18. Why would Peter say that if someone lacked these qualities that he was so nearsighted that he was blind?

19. How does practicing these qualities make our calling elections sure?

20. How does the rich provision of heaven relate to the last question and your last answer?

21. What can we learn from verses twelve and thirteen that should be applied in the church today?

22. What had the Lord made clear to Peter? (John 21:15-19) What does this tell us about the time of Peter's writing of this letter?

23. What is meant by my departure?

24. As we head into the last verses of this chapter, go back and review question one. What would lead Peter to make the statement contained in verse sixteen?

25. What is a myth?

26. Why would a first century Roman think the Gospel was cleverly designed? A myth?

27. What is the significance of Peter being an eyewitness of Christ's majesty?

28. What is the first event that Peter claims he saw?

29. Peter made the point that he was an eyewitness. Then he says "we have something more sure." What is it?

30. What are we to do with this?

31. What does he compare it to? What is its purpose?

32. How long were people to pay attention to this? What does this mean?

33. Where did the prophecies/Scripture come from? What does this mean?

SDG – Lesson #8
Second Peter Chapter Two

1. What was Peter’s final point of Chapter one? (1:20-21)

2. What happened while this was taking place? (2:1a)

3. Why did Peter mention this? What comparison was he making?

4. What is the significance of Peter saying “who will secretly bring?”

5. What is a heresy?

6. What makes a heresy destructive?

7. What is the hallmark of a destructive heresy?

8. What awaits those who bring destructive heresies into the Church? Why?

Review Word Study From Lesson #5 of aselgeiais / sensuality...

Word Study: Greek – aselgeiais / sensuality – English
This compound word is described in “Strong’s Concordance” as:
“Wanton, lawless insolence; a disposition of the soul not having or bearing a struggle with remorse.” It is also translated as licentiousness; lasciviousness; wantonness; filthy.

9. What will the false teachers use to lure people away from the truth?

Word Study: Greek – blasphemethesetai / blasphemed – English
This word means to use speech to bring down another’s value, honor, and due-respect; to rail, revile or speak contemptuously; to slander or speak evil of.

10. How is the way of truth blasphemed?

11. What drives the false teacher? What is the false teacher’s goal? How does a false teacher try to achieve this?

12. Why would a person do this? (John 8:44)

13. What is meant by the phrase, “Their condemnation from long ago?” Why is it not idle?

14. What is the implication of “their destruction is not asleep?”

15. What three examples of God’s judgment does Peter mention? Why?

16. In the middle of all this judgment there is also salvation. Who was saved? Why?

17. What message(s) did Peter want his readers to glean from these examples?

18. Why would Peter single out the lust of defiling passion the despising of authority?

19. Beginning with the second half of verse ten, Peter begins to describe the false teachers of his time. What does he say about them in...

Verse 10? _____

What is meant by blaspheming the glorious ones?

What is Peter talking about in verse 11? (See Jude 8-9)

Verse 12? _____

What does this mean? _____

Verse 13? _____

Verse 14? _____

Verses 15-16? _____

Verse 17? _____

What does this mean?

Verse 18? _____

20. What do we learn about sin in verse nineteen?

21. Verse twenty speaks of apostasy. What is it?

22. Why is the apostate worse off in the end?

23. What was the holy commandment that had been delivered to them?

Peter's Message:

- Beware of false teachers
- Remember, "Be sober-minded and watchful"
- Stand firm in the One True Faith
- God is Love and God is Just

SDG - Lesson #9
Second Peter Chapter #3

1. How does Peter refer to the recipients as being? How often does he use this term in this chapter? Why does he use it?

2. What was the purpose of Peter's two letters? (1st Peter 1:13)

3. What did he want them to remember?

4. What were these things? (Note: These are all Messianic in nature)

Genesis 3:15 – _____

Genesis 18:18 – _____

Genesis 17:19 – _____

Numbers 24:17 – _____

Genesis 49:10 – _____

Isaiah 9:7 – _____

Micah 5:2 – _____

Daniel 9:25 – _____

Isaiah 7:14 – _____

Jeremiah 31:15 – _____

Hosea 11:1 – _____

Isaiah 9:1-2 – _____

Deuteronomy 18:15 – _____

Psalms 110:4 – _____

Isaiah 53:3 – _____

Isaiah 11:2 – _____

Zechariah 9:9 – _____

Psalm 41:9 – _____
Zechariah 11:12 – _____
Zechariah 11:13 – _____

Psalm 27:2 – _____
Isaiah 53:7 – _____
Isaiah 50:6 – _____
Isaiah 53:12 – _____
Psalm 22:16 – _____
Psalm 69:21 – _____
Psalm 109:4 – _____
Zechariah 12:10 – _____
Psalm 34:20 – _____
Isaiah 53:9 – _____
Psalm 50:1-4; Psalm 102:25-26; Micah 1:3-4; Malachi 4:1-2 – _____

John 13:12-15 – _____
John 13:34:25 – _____
Matthew 28:19-20; John 17:18 – _____
John 17:17 – _____
Where did they get these things? _____

5. Why would the recipients of this letter need to remember these things?

6. What does it mean to scoff? Why would people do this?

7. What will the scoffers focus on? What will they base their scoffing on?

8. How does Peter counter their scoffing/argument? What does this say about the scoffers?

9. Peter's counter to the scoffer also lays the groundwork for the future. What does he say about creation? God's Word?

RECAP: Peter calls on the people to remember:

- A) The prophecies of the Old Testament -
 - 1) Prophecies fulfilled - Concerning the first coming of Christ
 - 2) Prophecy to be fulfilled - Concerning the second coming of Christ
- B) There will be people/false teachers who deliberately ignore these prophecies as well as:
 - 1) The Creation - through the power of God's Word
 - 2) The Flood - through the power of God's Word
- C) These scoffers will do this to diminish the power of the Written Word so that they may follow their own sinful desires.
- D) These scoffers will focus on the unfulfilled prophecies of Christ's second coming as the foundation for their denial of the Gospel Message.

10. Why a recap after only seven verses? Because, verse eight is one of the most misunderstood passages of the Bible. As a result, it becomes a favorite of modern scoffers. What is Peter really saying in verse eight?

The Modern Day Scoffer Gazette

Flash! Modern day theologians have discovered, after intensive and much highly academic research, that the Bible actually supports Darwinian evolution and the Big Bang. In a blow to the unsophisticated Christian, who believes in a literal reading and interpretation of the Bible, almost all of the theologians of today have agreed that since “one day is a thousand years, and a thousand years is a day” each day of Creation actually represents billions of years. This brings all the miracles of the Bible into question. Using modern science, we now know that there was not a worldwide flood at the time of Noah. It was probably a seasonal local flood. In fact, a careful examination of the famous “ten plagues of Egypt” reveals that they too were simply natural events that began with seasonal rains in North Africa.

11. Read 2nd Timothy 3:1-4:5. What does Paul have to say about the scoffers? Us?

12. According to Peter, why hasn't God returned and judged the world?

13. What does repentance mean? How does this apply to the scoffer?

14. What does Peter say concerning the day of the Lord? What does this mean?

15. What is the purpose of revealing what will happen when Christ returns?

16. What are the believers to be waiting for? What does this mean?

17. How can we, sinner, be without spot or blemish and at peace? Peace with what? (Revelation 7:13-17)

18. How are we to view God's patience in judgment?

19. Challenge Question!!! What does Peter say about the writing of Paul?

20. What does Peter tell the people not to do? What are they to do? How is this done?

21. What happens when we grow in grace and knowledge?
