

COMPARISON WITH JUDE

1. The many similarities between 2Peter and Jude have caused some scholars to suggest one copied from the other. The two deal with the same subject, use similar words and phrases, and issue similar warnings. It is possible that they both used certain expressions which were well known and were being used widely orally.
2. It is not possible to know whether Peter or Jude wrote first. The two epistles apparently were not widely separated in time. There are certain points, however, which tend to favor the priority of 2Peter over Jude.
  - a. Peter’s reference to these false teachers is in the future tense (2Peter 2:1-2) Jude refers to them as having already come.
  - b. Jude admonishes his readers to remember what the apostles have said concerning the coming “scoffers.” 2Peter 3:3 is the only other appearance of the identical word.

OUTLINE:

- Ch. 1 The Christian’s Growth;
- Ch. 2 False Teachers;
- Ch. 3 The Day of the Lord, Second Coming

Studies In 2Peter 1:1-21

1. Simon Peter identifies himself as: 1\_ \_\_\_\_\_ and 2\_ \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ The epistle is addressed to: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Do you recall any place in the New Testament where an apostle, writer, or any preacher being called “Reverend?” \_\_\_ What kind of terms did the people apply to one another? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_ Why? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What has God given unto us through the knowledge of Christ? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (What does 2Tim 3:16-17 say furnishes this? \_\_\_\_\_) What is the key word in 2Peter? \_\_\_\_\_ (In this chapter it is found in vv. 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, and cognate forms in vv. 12, 14, 16, 20. )
3. How are the promises given to us described? 1\_ \_\_\_\_\_  
 2\_ \_\_\_\_\_ The promises enable us to partake of what? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ And to escape what? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
4. What “graces” are Christians to supply (add) along side their faith? 1\_ \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 2\_ \_\_\_\_\_ 3\_ \_\_\_\_\_ 4\_ \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 5\_ \_\_\_\_\_ 6\_ \_\_\_\_\_ 7\_ \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ What is said of the Christian who lacks these? 1\_ \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_ 2\_ \_\_\_\_\_ 3\_ \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
5. Does v.10 sound like it is possible or impossible to be saved and then fall from salvation? \_\_\_\_\_  
 [A word play on “election” – What if every year you had to run as a “candidate” for salvation, what are some campaign tactics you would use? \_\_\_\_\_ . Do you think God would vote for you?]
6. Should a preacher ever preach things already known by the congregation? \_\_\_\_\_ Why? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_ What does Peter mean by the phrase “as long as I am in this tabernacle?” \_\_\_\_\_ Can you find a Scripture in the N.T. where Jesus shows Peter what his last days will be like? \_\_\_\_\_

### Studies In 2Peter 1:1-21

7. Note v.15 – how can you think Peter might accomplish his wish? \_ \_  
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8. What was it the apostles did NOT preach? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (It sounds like Peter had to contend with some “modern”  
skeptics doesn’t it.) What eye-witness event does Peter refer to? \_ \_ \_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Who were present for it? \_\_\_\_\_  
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9. In addition to eye-witness testimony to convince the people of  
truthfulness of the gospel was the sure word of \_\_\_\_\_  
\_ . Was Prophetic Scripture simply the personal understanding and  
prediction of events the writer thought would occur? \_\_\_\_\_  
(Underline one: Prophetic Scripture originates with: 1) man; 2) God.)
10. (Underline one) Verse 21 is teaching: 1) There is no prophecy in the  
O.T.; 2) Scripture writers were inspired by the Holy Spirit.

Underline the following verse(s) which resemble the teaching of v.21;  
John 16:13; 2Tim. 3:16; 1Cor. 2:13

**Note:** Peter includes Paul’s writings in the term “Scripture” in 2Peter  
3:16. Paul claims inspiration of his writings in 1Cor. 14:37.

## 2Peter - Background Information

### AUTHORSHIP

1. The epistle attributes authorship to Simon Peter (1:1). The internal  
evidence for his authorship include:
  - a. The writer was present at the transfiguration of Christ  
(1:16-18)
  - b. Jesus had told him something of his death (1:12-14; cf.  
John 21:18-19; John 12:36)
  - c. He associates himself with the other apostles (3:2).
  - d. He asserts that this is his second epistle to them (3:1).

### Studies In 2Peter 1:1-21

2. Some critics have rejected the authorship of Peter because of the  
difference in style from the Book of First Peter.
  - a. The difference of style is no serious problem, however, for  
the subject matter and purpose of 2Peter is vastly different  
from 1Peter.
  - b. There is also a difference in the emotional factor. In  
1Peter the writer is intent upon comforting and  
strengthening a persecuted church. In the second letter he  
is bent on warning his readers concerning internal dangers  
which can be far more disastrous than persecution.
3. The author was acquainted with Paul’s epistles and considered  
them inspired scripture and he holds and teaches the same  
fundamental truths. (3:15-16).

### RECIPIENTS AND DATE

1. No specific locality is mentioned in 2Peter. It is a “catholic” (i.e.  
universal) or general epistle. 2Peter 3:1 mentions that this is the  
second epistle to them. If the reference is to 1Peter, then the date  
would be subsequent to it and the recipients would be the churches  
in Asia-Minor. Cf. 1Peter 1:1
2. Peter thought his death was near when he wrote the letter (cf. 1:12-  
14). If so, then we should date the epistle about AD 66-67.  
  
(1Peter was written during Nero’s persecution, c. AD 64-67).

### KEY WORDS

1. In 2Peter the word “know” and its cognates occur sixteen times.
2. (In 1Peter he makes use of 7 different Greek words for “suffering”  
and that theme recurs over and over again.)