## First Peter 3:12-16

# 3:12

God is attentive to us who do right

- 1. eyes are upon
- 2. ears are "into" our prayers

This is a statement of victory in situations.

If we will continue to do right God will always be with us.

# 3:13

If verse 12 is correct then who will harm you?

There are two reasons why you have nothing to fear when you do what is right:

- 1. People will not come against you if you do what is right
- 2. God will always be with you if you do what is right

"eager" is the word for "zealot" and means in the Greek "to burn with zeal, desire earnestly

These verses have a prophetic sound to them: If you will pursue what is right things will be good!

#### 3:14

"even if you should" indicates a rare thing

ei kai, ει και is "if" in the fourth class condition in the Greek

Condition	Meaning	Example Verse
1 <sup>st</sup> Class	"if and it is true"	1 Co. 15:2 – I know you are"
2 <sup>nd</sup> Class	"if and it is not true"	1 Co. 2:8 Luke 7:39
3 <sup>rd</sup> Class	"if and I don't know"	Matt. 4:9
4 <sup>th</sup> Class	"if and I wish but it is not true"	Luke 22:67
	"if but it is not probable"	1 Peter 3:14

"Be not affected with fear by the fear which they strive to inspire in your hearts" Isaiah 8:12 – written to the believers in the nation which was coming under judgment Isaiah 8:13 – YHWH of armies

# 3:15

"set apart" is sanctify or a pagan term for setting a building aside for religious purposes "Christ" is  $\chi \pi_1 \sigma \tau_{0\zeta}$  or Anointed One, Messiah

"Lord" is κυριος and is the Greek word for YHWH from the OT and the Greek word "master"

"answer" is *apologia*,  $\alpha \pi o \lambda o \gamma \iota \alpha$  which means to give a defense. It is literally "to talk off from" refers to and attorney who talked his client "off from" the charges

Today we need to be able to talk charges off from the accusations of modernism, humanism atheism or doubt.

This is a verbal defense.

- 3:12, 13 began with defense by good deeds
- 3:16 will again return to good deeds

So we see here these steps:

- 1. do good
- 2. people like you for your good deeds
- 3. or, people oppose you in spite of your good deeds
- 4. you continue to good and trust (fear) YHWH of Armies or Lord Christ
- 5. people ask you why you act different or have hope
- 6. you verbally explain or defend the Lord and his word
- 7. you continue to do good to show your defense to be true

#### First Peter 3:20-22

# 3:20

2 Peter 2:4-6 - angels sinned, tartarus

- 1. Enoch 22:2 says Tartarus was the place for fallen angels
- 2. Homer says Hades was for dead men and Tartarus was the abyss beneath Hades for fallen immortals.

Jude 6,7 "In a similar way" is literally "Like as, in the same manner"

- 1. Sexual sins where the common corruption in both Noah's day and Sodom
- 2. Jude 7 says literally "committing fornication and going away after flesh different"
  - a. "flesh" is "sarkh",σαρκη
  - b. "different" is  $\eta\epsilon\tau\epsilon\rho\sigma\sigma$  or ' $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\rho\alpha\varsigma$

The problem is they did something different than God intended.

Heteros means other kind, or different.

Leviticus 18, 19 describe holiness as doing things the way God intended. To do things contrary to God's purpose is not holy.

Sex is important aspect of society because societies are based on families

and families are based on marriage. Sex is for marriage.

If Sex is done outside of marriage it corrupts the marriage which corrupts the family. When families deteriorate so does society.

Proper sexual boundaries are important because it is foundational in marriage and family.

Baptism is said to be an Antitype or the counterpart of reality. Same word is used in Romans 5:14, 1 Corinthians 10:6, 11; Hebrews 8:5; 9:24 and Acts 7:44

Peter writes "baptism that now saves you" but then follows it with 3 disclaimers showing that salvation is not attained through baptism:

- 1. Not physical it is not the removal of dirt from the physical body or of guilt from the human soul.
- 2. Baptism is a pledge
  - a. Pledge means to question, inquiry, a declaration of commitment"
  - b. The ancient Papyri used this Greek word as a technical term used in making a contract.
  - c. Pledge means here to answer a formal question.
  - d. This would be the positive response to the question of the Lordship of Christ indicating that the person being baptized was declaring a commitment to the contract of salvation.

3:22 The victor

The victory of Christ 2 Corinthians 2:14 Colossians 2:15

