

1 PETER -- Chapter 1

1. The original readers of this letter lived in five different regions that today compose the modern country named _____. (See a Bible map)
2. According to what is the election of Christians by God?
According to verse 2, which word indicates the human part of the process of election?
3. Verse 3 tells us that God begat us. Which other verse in this chapter speaks of begetting (or, being born again--NKJV)? _____ (The same Greek verb is used in both verses, and literally means regenerate).
4. The basis for the begetting, or rebirth, unto a living hope is the _____ of _____.
5. The inheritance that God has promised is reserved _____. According to Philippians 3:20 there the faithful Christian has his _____.
6. Christians are guarded by the _____ of God, but the Christian has to do his part for Peter says, _____.
7. What is said in verses 3-5 causes the Christian to _____, even though he might be grieved for a _____ because of trials that he faces.
8. What are the fruits or benefits of a Christian's having his faith subjected to trials if his faith is not conquered but rather comes out victorious?
9. How is the word "end" used in verse 9.
10. Who in remote times looked into the matter of man's salvation? _____ Who guided them in this inquiry?
11. What two things in particular did the prophets prophesy?
12. The prophets in their prophesying did not minister just to themselves, but to those of the gospel dispensation. Who in the gospel dispensation, as Peter indicates, announced the things of the gospel? _____ Who guided them in their proclamation of the gospel?
13. What phrase in verse 13 is a figure of preparation?
14. Peter says: "not fashioning (or, conforming) yourselves," but "_____."
15. What reason does Peter give for Christians being holy?
16. What does verse 17 have in common with Acts 10:34 and Rom. 2:11.
17. What phrase in verse 18 refers to that part of one's culture or customs that does not conform itself to the will of God?
18. By what has the Christian been redeemed?
19. From what remote time was it destined that Christ die on the cross?
20. How does one purify his soul?
21. Peter calls the word of God _____ seed, from which results the new birth.

22. All flesh _____ but the word of God _____.

23. According to Peter, what should be preached to people?

1 PETER -- Chapter 2

1. Which word in verse 1 connects the thoughts of 1:22-25 with that of 2:1-3?

2. There are things that a Christian is to put away, or lay aside, and there is spiritual milk to be _____ in order that he may _____ thereby unto salvation.

3. One's desire for s_____ milk (Gr., milk belong to the reason) should be strong as what?

4. In verse 4, to whom does the phrase "living stone" refer?

5. According to verse 5, Christians constitute two things. What are they?

6. Every Christian is a priest. What does he offer?

7. Sin brings shame, but who shall not be put to shame in the Judgment Day?

8. In verse 6, how is Christ, the chief corner stone laid by God in Zion, described?

9. To whom is reference made in verse 7 by the phrase "the builders"?

10. Why is it that some stumble at the stone of stumbling, who is Christ?

11. According to verse 9, Christians are four things. Name them.

They are these things for (a purpose, convenience, show).

12. The ones just described, though once were nobody and without _____, have now obtained _____.

13. Peter appeals to Christians as _____ and _____ as they live in the world, abstaining from _____.

14. What does the unbelieving world see in the Christian?

15. Verses 13,14 speak of a Christian's subjection to civil powers. Reference to this is also found in Rom. ____:1 and Titus____:1.

16. Christians are "free," but not for engaging in _____. Although free from condemnation, they are _____ of God. Therefore they must _____ him.

17. Servants are not told to rise up in rebellion against masters, but to be in _____, even if it means having to suffer _____.

18. The example mentioned in verse 21 is one of _____ wrongfully.

19. In verse 24, the phrase, "by whose stripes ye were healed," has reference to _____.
20. In verse 25 the word Shepherd signifies _____. As a Bishop, Christ oversees the Christian's _____.
21. Verses 24, 25 are cited from _____.

1 PETER -- Chapter 3

1. In 2:18 Peter directed himself in particular to _____, in 3:1 to _____, and now in 3:7 to _____.
2. In verse 1 the phrase _____ refers to the gospel and the phrase _____ refers to not using arguments and discussions.
3. On what does the Christian wife depend to gain her unconverted husband to Christ?
4. In verse 4 what is the "hidden / person of the heart"?
5. A woman's priceless apparel is a _____ and quiet _____.
6. In what way does a wife show that she is a "daughter of Sarah"?
7. How is the husband to treat his wife? _____ She is as much an _____ of the grace of life as he is.
8. Are the characteristics and actions of verses 8,9 limited to a particular class of person?
9. The Christian not only _____ peace but he _____ it.
10. The Lord's ears are attentive to whose supplications?
11. As a rule _____ does not follow one who is zealous of good, but should _____ follow in some particular case, the Christian must not fear nor be _____.
12. To sanctify Christ in our hearts means _____.
13. Which verse plainly declares that Christians will be falsely represented by the ungodly?
14. Who is presented to us as the example par excellence of suffering unjustly on behalf of others?
15. The spirit of _____ was in _____ in the preaching to the disobedient world while the ark was under construction.
16. Who were the eight souls that were saved through the medium of water?
17. Baptism corresponds to the _____ of the Noachian flood. Sinners are saved through (by means of) it (_____ 22:16; Acts __:_____).

18. Where is Christ now?
19. Who are made subject to him?

20. The main point that Peter makes in this section (18-22) is that as _____ suffered much in his innocence, but came forth victorious, thus will the _____ if he follows his example.

1 PETER -- Chapter 4

1. In verse 1 the phrase _____ refers to that mentioned before in 3:18.
2. Of whom was the mind / thought referred to in verse 1? This signifies that there is purpose in suffering for the gospel.
3. Suffering for Christ has the effect of _____ from sin.
4. Which two verbs in verse 3 set forth the carnality characteristic of the world of sinners?
5. The world considers godly conduct of Christians as _____ because they don't engage in the things listed in verse 3, and therefore the world speaks _____ of them.
6. To whom will these worldly blasphemers give an account?
7. The "dead" of verse 3 are Christians, dead when Peter spoke, who were judged as _____ by the world but because of suffering for the gospel are now _____ unto God.
8. In verse 7 the phrase "end of all things" does not refer to the end of the world, but of the Jewish economy, for the destruction of Jerusalem (A.D. 70) was preceded by much persecution of the Christians. Therefore in verse 7 Peter exhorts the Christian to be _____ and _____ unto prayer.
9. Name the three additional exhortations of verses 8-11.
10. Persecution ("fiery trial") serves as a _____ of a Christian's faith; therefore he should _____, because the end result will be eternal joy.
11. Being reproached because one is a Christian is a _____ thing.
12. There is no shame in suffering as a _____, but rather it is a reason to _____ God.
13. Verse 17 refers to a time shortly to come, so Peter is referring to the current persecutions preceding the destruction of Jerusalem. So if in these trials ("judgment") the _____ are scarcely saved, the end of those who _____ not the _____ will be damnation.

14. Which word in verse 19 introduces the logical conclusion that Peter gives in this verse for a Christian's suffering for Christ?

15. In spite of undeserved persecutions which try his faith, the Christian does well to commend his soul to God because God is _____ and will fulfill his promises.

16. Give the other two New Testament passages where the name Christian is mentioned as a proper name.

1 PETER -- Chapter 5

1. Peter dedicates the first four verses to exhortation for _____. Since they tend, or shepherd, the flock (congregation), they are rightly called p_____. The phrase, "exercising the oversight," or, "serving as overseers," is one word in the Greek text: EPISKOPEO (epi = over; scope = see), from which we get the word "bishop," or "supervisor." These three terms, _____, _____, _____, refer to the same men in the local church.

2. Peter did not consider himself "principal bishop" or "Pope," but simply a _____, one along with others.

3. In verse 1 Peter says that he is also a _____ and a _____.

4. The work of elders is not that of being lords over others, but rather being _____ to the local church ("flock").

5. Who is the "Chief Shepherd?"

6. After directing himself to the elders, he then addresses the _____.

7. To whom are they to be subject? (Young people of the world tend to act totally independent of older people and to avoid identifying at all with them)

8. Why should all people be humble?

9. Why should we cast all our anxieties and cares on God? (Why should I try to independently care for myself unless I am greater than God?)

10. The devil is depicted as a _____, seeking to destroy us; so, it is imperative to be _____ and _____.

11. In what sole way can a Christian withstand the devil?

12. Which word in verse 9 refers to the persecutions originated by Satan?

13. To what does God call us?

14. The calling to eternal glory is not of the church, but of _____ himself. It is done in or by _____.
15. What can a faithful Christian expect after having suffered for Christ?
16. This letter by Peter was sent to the brethren by _____.
17. In what is the Christian to stand fast?
18. Apart from "she" (probably the church in Babylon), also _____ sends greetings to the brethren in Asia Minor.
19. Brethren then expressed their salutation by means of a _____ of love (Not sensual love, but "agape," the highest degree of love). This kiss is to be _____ (2 Cor. 13:12).
20. In spite of persecution, the _____ of God guards the faithful Christian. (See Phil. 4:7; Eph. 6:23,24).

1 PETER -- ANSWERS

Chapter 1

1. Turkey.
2. The foreknowledge of God. Obedience.
3. 23.
4. Resurrection. Jesus. Christ.
5. In heaven. Citizenship.
6. Power. Through faith.
7. Rejoice. Little while.
8. Praise. Glory. Honor.
9. The result, or product.
10. The prophets. The Spirit of Christ.
11. The sufferings of Christ and the subsequent glories.
12. The apostles. The Holy Spirit.
13. Girding up the loins.
14. Be holy.
15. God is holy.
16. God is no respecter of persons.
17. Vain manner of life / aimless conduct.
18. By the precious blood of Christ.
19. Before the foundation of the world.
20. By his obedience to the truth.
21. Incorruptible.
22. Withers. Abides.
23. The word of good tidings / of the gospel.

Chapter 2

1. Therefore.
2. Long for / desire. Grow.
3. Spiritual. As that of the new born's desire for physical milk.
4. To the Lord Jesus Christ.
5. A spiritual house, a holy priesthood.
6. Spiritual sacrifices. (The clergy / laity distinction, common in man-made churches, is totally unknown in the Scriptures).
7. The one who believes on Jesus.
8. Elect. Precious.
9. To the unbelieving Jewish leaders.
10. They are disobedient to the word.
11. An elect race / A chosen generation. A royal priesthood. A holy nation. God's people.
12. Mercy. Mercy.
13. Sojourners. Pilgrims. Fleshly lusts.
14. His good works.
15. 13. 3.
16. Wickedness / vice. Bondservants. Fear.
17. Subjection. Wrongfully.
18. Suffering.
19. Christ's crucifixion.
20. Guidance, protection. Soul.
21. Isa. 53:5,6.

Chapter 3

1. Servants. Wives. Husbands.
2. The word. Without a word.
3. Her chaste behavior or conduct.
4. The spiritual part of man.
5. Meek. Spirit.
6. By treating her husband with respect.
7. With honor. Heir.
8. No.
9. Seeks. Pursues.
10. To those of the righteous.
11. Harm. Suffering. Troubled.
12. To set him aside as the one to also be our director or master.
13. 16.
14. Christ.
15. Christ. Noah.
16. Noah, his wife, his 3 sons and their wives.
17. Water. Acts. 2:38.
18. On the right hand of God.
19. Angels. Authorities. Powers.
20. Christ. Christian.

Chapter 4

1. Forasmuch then as / Therefore since Christ suffered.
2. Of Christ.
3. Ceasing.
4. Wrought / doing. Walk.
5. Strange. Evil.
6. To Christ (See Acts 17:31).
7. Evil. Alive.
8. Sound mind /serious. Sober / watchful.
9. Be fervent in love. Be hospitable. Speak as the oracles of God.
10. Proving/trying/testing. Rejoice.
11. Blessed.
12. Christian. Glorify.
13. Righteous. Obey. Gospel.
14. Wherefore / Therefore.
15. Faithful.
16. Acts 11:26. Acts 26:28.

Chapter 5

1. Elders. Pastors. Elder. Pastor. Bishop.
2. Fellow-elder.
3. Witness. Partaker.
4. Examples.
5. Christ, over all.
6. Younger.
7. To older men.
8. To avoid God's resistance and to be exalted by him.
9. Because he cares for such people.
10. Roaring lion. Sober. Watchful/vigilant.
11. Through or in his faith.
12. Sufferings.
13. Unto his eternal glory in Christ.
14. God. Christ.
15. Perfection. Establishment. Strength.
16. Silvanus.
17. In the true grace of God.
18. Mark.
19. Kiss. Holy.
20. Peace.

2 PETER -- Chapter 1

1. Verse 1 says that Jesus Christ is not only our _____, but also is our _____. (Peter does not refer to two persons, but to one!)
2. What in verse 1 is called "a like precious faith" in Jude 3 is called our _____.
3. God multiplies grace and peace to those Christians that continue in the referred _____.
4. Concerning the things of life and godliness, is some modern revelation lacking? Why?
5. By means of what does the granting / giving of God (verse 3) come?
6. It is by means of the _____ of God that man can participate in the _____, but it is required that man _____ the corruption of the world.
7. The Christian has a certain cause or reason (verse 5) for giving diligence in supplying in their faith the "seven graces" (verses 5-7). What is that cause or reason? (see verse 4)
8. In the exercise of the one thing Christians are to supply the other. It is not a matter of adding links to a chain. One of these divine qualities is self-control. Give another passage that demands of us self-control.
9. The possession of these qualities must be found (to some degree, on average, in abundance) in the life of the Christian.
10. In verse 9 there is a Greek word which transliterated in English becomes "myopia." Which phrase in verse 9 do you suppose translates this Greek word?
11. Why would a Christian be spiritually seeing only what is near; that is, be short-sighted?
12. If "once saved, always saved," is a Bible doctrine, the exhortation of verse ____ is totally meaningless. Which word in this verse shows conditionality?
13. Which word in verse 12, and repeated in verse 13, shows the need to constantly teach matters already known?
14. What Peter in verse ____ calls putting off his tabernacle or tent, in verse 15 he calls his _____.
15. Peter and the other apostles (James and John) did not resort to fables in declaring the transfiguration of Jesus (his Majesty). They were _____ of the event. (see Matt. 17:1-8; Mark 9:2-8)
16. The transfiguration of Christ confirms the validity of the _____ concerning him (verse 19).

17. Verse 20 is talking about the origin of prophecy, and not about ability to understand the Scriptures. No prophecy is of private interpretation (that is, originating solely with man's wisdom) because it did not come by the _____ of man.

18. The source of Bible prophecy was the _____. So, man (the prophets) spoke from _____ as they were _____ by the Holy Spirit.

2 PETER -- Chapter 2

1. The word "But," at the beginning of verse 1, introduces a contrast between the prophets moved by the Holy Spirit and the _____ prophets of previous times and of this chapter.

2. What makes a teacher a false teacher?

3. Peter has in mind in this context the Gnostics who were lascivious. They denied the _____ of Jesus and the _____ of Christ, based on their false philosophy that all matter is inherently evil.

4. According to verses 1 and 3, what do heresies bring upon the false teachers?

5. According to verse 3, what motivated these particular false teachers?

6. In verse 4, the word "for" introduces reason: the condemnation, or judgment, and d_____ of them does not linger, or is not idle, and it does not slumber, just as in the case of the _____ that sinned, of the world in the time of _____, and of the turning into _____ of Sodom and Gomorrah.

7. According to verse 9 God knows how to deal with both the _____ and the _____. He _____ the first group and _____ under punishment the second group.

8. What Peter in verse 10 calls "flesh," Jude in verse 7 calls fornication, and _____ (homosexuality).

9. These false teachers, according to verse 10,11 did something that _____ refused to do. What was it?

10. To what does Peter in verse 12 liken these Gnostic brethren?

Why this analogy?

11. What verb in verse 13 shows what their chief activity was?

12. Which two ways are contrasted in verse 15?

13. Who was Beor's son? _____ For what did he love to be paid?

14. How can a dumb (speechless) ass or donkey speak?

15. The phrase "springs/wells without water" in verse 17 shows how (full, empty, profitable, reasonable) were the promises of these false teachers.

16. What did the false teachers use in order to entice or allure brethren into sin?

17. What did they promise that they themselves did not have? _____ Instead of free they were actually _____.

18. In verse 20 to what does the phrase “last state, or latter state” refer?
19. What phrase in verse 21 defines the word “apostatize?”
20. Why is the statement in verse 21 true?
21. The principal point of Peter in the two proverbs of verse 21 is that a Christian can r_____ to his pre-conversion state of being lost.

2 PETER -- Chapter 3

1. Which phrase in verse 1 gives evidence that Peter is the author of 1 PETER?
2. Which word in verse 2 introduces purpose? In a word, what was Peter’s purpose in stirring up the minds of the readers?
3. In verse 2 the Old Testament is represented in the word _____ and the New Testament in the word _____.
4. Many evolutionists have made the same principal argument that is called “uniformitarianism” (means that everything has evolved at a uniform rate of change). Which verse shows that this argument was made in the first century?
5. Which two verses respond to this presumption of the scoffers? Their ignorance was _____.
6. That word of God, that gave origin to the earth, destroyed it by means of _____; it remains for the same word to destroy it by means of _____.
7. Which word in verse 8 shows that Peter is not saying that God considers a day to be a thousand years long?
8. The reason that God has not already destroyed the earth is not to be considered _____, but as _____. If one perishes it will not be because God _____ it.
9. Name the three great events that will accompany the last day, the day of the Lord.
10. According to verse 11, what does the truth of these three things imply for the Christian?
11. What else should the Christian be doing in reference to the day of God?
12. In verse 13, the phrase “new heavens and a new earth” is to be understood as a new order of things in which only _____ will be in evidence. Eternal life is not to be on a renovated, physical earth but in _____ (1 Pet. 1:4).
13. What reason does Peter give for Christians to be found in peace, without spot and blameless?
14. Verse 15 reiterates the thought of verse ____.
15. What are the “these things” of verse 16?
16. What kind of person twists or wrests the Scriptures?

17. The warning of verse 17 is against one's _____ from his own _____ . It would happen by one's being carried away by the _____ of the _____ .

18. Verse 18 begins with the word _____ which introduces a _____ with what was just said by Peter.

19. Instead of apostatizing, Christians should be _____ in two things. Name them.

20. In verse 18, to whom does the pronoun "him" refer?

2 PETER -- ANSWERS

Chapter 1

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|---|---|
| 1. Savior. God. | 2. Common salvation. |
| 3. Knowledge. | 4. No. Because they have already been given to us. This underscores the complete sufficiency of the revealed will of God in the Scriptures. |
| 5. The knowledge of him. | 6. Promises. Divine Nature. Escape. |
| 7. He has escaped from the corruption in the world by lust. | |
| 8. Acts 24:25; Gal. 5:23. | 9. In abundance. |
| 10. Seeing only what is near / is short-sighted. | 11. He lacks the aforementioned qualities. |
| 12. 10. If. | 13. Remembrance / remind. |
| 14. 14. Decease. | 15. Eye-witnesses. |
| 16. Prophecies. | 17. Private. Will. |
| 18. Holy Spirit. God. Moved. | |

Chapter 2

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| 1. False. | 2. His <u>teaching</u> that is false, and not just because his character or attitude is bad. (See Acts 15:1; 2 Cor. 11:26; 1 Jn. 4:1-6). |
| 3. Deity. Humanity. | 4. Swift destruction. |
| 5. Covetousness. | 6. For. Destruction. Angels. Noah. Ashes. |
| 7. Godly. Unrighteous/unjust. Delivers. Keeps. | 8. Strange flesh. |
| 9. The angels. | 10. To mere animals / brute beasts. Because as animals are to be taken and destroyed, so with these. |
| 11. Reveling / carousing. | |
| 12. Right way. Way of Balaam. | 13. Balaam. For wrong doing. |
| 14. Only be a miracle of God. | 15. Empty. |
| 16. Great swelling words of vanity/emptiness. | 17. Liberty. Bondservants/slaves. |
| 18. The state of a Christian's being overcome in the entanglements of the world. | |
| 19. Turn back from/turn from. | 20. Because knowledge brings responsibility before God. |
| | 21. Return. |

Chapter 3

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| 1. The/this second epistles. | 2. That. Remember. |
| 3. Prophets. Apostles. | 4. 4. |
| 5. 5,6. Willful. | 6. Water. Fire. |
| 7. As. | 8. Slackness. Longsuffering. Wills/wishes. |

9. Heavens pass away with great noise, the elements dissolve with fervent heat, and the earth and its works burn up.
10. That he should be godly and holy in living.
11. Looking for and desiring/hastening it.
12. Righteousness. Heaven.
13. They look for the day of the Lord.
14. 9.
15. The event of the second coming of Christ at the last day.
16. Ignorant/untaught. Unstedfast/unstable.
17. Falling. Steadfastness. Error. Wicked.
18. But. Contrast.
19. Growing. The grace and knowledge of the Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.
20. To Jesus Christ.