2 Peter 2:4-16

Peter provides three examples of God's previous judgment of false reality and the immorality that follows. But, these examples also demonstrate God's ultimate deliverance of the faithful. These are used to emphasize the fact that God's judgment is NOT sleeping.

Peter seems more focused on the promise of deliverance than the surety of the judgment of the false teachers. He is writing this letter to encourage the faithful, not threaten the false teachers. Jude 5-7 is similar

- 1. The angels had pride in their own will and rebelled against God's word...just like the false teachers present their own ideas and reject God's word.
- 2. The men of Noah's day disregarded Noah's teaching and warnings of the Lord's coming...just like the false teachers disregard Apostolic revelation and warnings of Jesus' return.
- 3. The men of Sodom where sensual since they had rejected Truth...just like the false teachers who had separated themselves from Truth were sensual.

2:4-10 is one sentence. 2:4-8 are the conditional statement; 2:9-10 is the conclusion of the statement. The point of the conditional statement and conclusion is that if God dealt with falsehood in the past he will again in the future.

In the past God judged:

- 1. Glorious angels! (no article; not "the angels", but just "angels")... prominent positions and recognition did not save the angels, nor will it save the false teachers.
- 2. The entire world system, sparing only eight people!... vast numbers of people and a virtual 100% agreement in the public opinion poll did not save the world, nor will it save the false teachers.
- 3. The entire population of Sodom and Gomorrah, sparing only Lot and his daughters.

2:4

<u>1487-1063</u> ει γαρ For if	<u>3588</u> o	<u>2316</u> θεός Goo	d <u>32</u>	αγγέλων of angels
<u>264</u> αμαρτησάντων sinning	<u>3756-533</u>	<u>39</u> ουκ εφείσατο	spared not	<u>235</u> αλλά but
4577 σειραίς in chains	<u>2217</u>	ζόφου <i>of the</i> infe	ernal <u>5020</u>	<u>ο</u> ταρταρώσας region
<u>3860</u> παρέδωκεν delivered then	up	<u>1519</u> εις for	<u>2920</u> 1	κρίσιν judgment
5083 τετηρημένους being kept for				

"For" or gar means Peter is providing evidence for his belief that:

- 1. Condemnation is hanging over false teachers
- 2. God's judgment is NOT sleeping.

Peter refers to 1 Enoch's account of the events in Genesis 6. Jude quotes from 1 Enoch.

Hamartesanton means "when they sinned". Much of the detail is missing concerning this event. If it is Satan's rebellion it would refer to the original sin of Satan and the angels that followed him. If it is Genesis 6 then all three of Peter's (and, Jude's) examples come from the first chapters of Genesis (Genesis 6 and 19)

Ouk epheisato means "spared not". God did not withhold his judgment.

Point to modern Christendom: God's love, mercy, patience did NOT stop him from judging sin. God's love does not neutralize God's justice.

The characteristics of God are NOT in conflict with each other.

Seirois (*sirois*) means "underground pits" where we get the English word "silo" ...other manuscripts have ...

Seirais, a rare word that means "chains" which matches Jude and Enoch 10:4.

Tartarosas is translated as "sent them to hell" and means "to consign to Tartarus."

- Tartarus was a place in Greek mythology where the rebellious gods were punished.
- In Greek thought Tartarus was "a subterranean place lower than Hades where divine punishment was meted out." (Arndt and Gingrich's Lexicon)
- Josephus speaks of the pagan gods that are chained in Tartarus.

Paredoken means "committed" or "committed". In Acts 8:3 and Acts 12:4 *paredoken* refers to handing over someone for imprisonment.

- Acts 8:3, "But Saul was ravaging the church, and entering house after house, he dragged off men and women and *committed* them to prison."
- Acts 12:4, "When he had seized him, he put him in prison, *delivering* him over to four squads of soldiers to guard him, intending after the Passover to bring him out to the people."

There in Tartarus these angels wait for judgment.

2:5

<u>2532</u> και and			<u>744</u> αρχαίου <i>the</i>	ancient <u>s</u>	<u>2889</u> κόσμου world
<u>3756-5339</u> ით	κ εφείσατο he sp	pared not	<u>235</u> αλλά but	<u>3590</u> όγδοον	<i>the</i> eighth * Νώε
Noah <u>1343</u>	δικαιοσύνης of 1	righteousness	<u>2782</u> κήρ	υκα proclaimer	
<u>5442</u> εφύλαξε	kept	<u>2627</u> κατακλυ	σμόν (cataclysn	n) <i>the</i> flood	<u>2889</u> κόσμω
world	<u>765</u> ασεβών	to <i>the</i> impious	<u>1863</u> επ	τάξας having bro	ught

Ouk epheisato (ουκ εφείσατο) "he spared not" is used a second time indicating that God's love and grace did not prevent God's judgment of error and sin.

The Lord overthrew the entire "world system", *cosmos*, of the ancient world. Why would the Lord NOT do that again? The entire population of the earth was damned and only eight where spared!

Peter refers to the Flood of Noah here, chapter 3 and in 1 Peter 3:20.

- The false were judged.
- Noah was delivered
- Deliverance available for all
- Few were saved; the vast multitude was deceived and destroyed.
- The deciding factor for judgment was the choice of Truth or deception, which is now for Peter's readers to choose between Apostolic Truth or the popular, contemporary heresy.

Note the contrast:

The <u>World System</u> in <u>rebellion to reality and Truth</u> was <u>destroyed</u> -BUT-<u>Noah</u> a <u>proclaimer of righteousness</u> was "<u>kept</u>".

κατακλυσμόν *katalusmon* (where we get our word "cataclysm") "the flood"

* Σοδόμων of Sodom <u>2532</u> και
<u>5077</u> τεφρώσας having reduced to ashes
<u>2632</u> κατέκρινεν he condemned
<u>3195</u> μελλόντω for <i>the</i> ones being about
<u>5087</u> τεθεικώς having set

tephrosas means "burning to ashes", "turning to ashes" or "covering with ashes" is used by Dio Cassius (Roman historian who wrote in Greek around 200 AD) when he describes Pompeii and Herculaneum being destroyed by Mount Vesuvius in 79 AD.

Point false teaching always results in suffering and judgment.

Katekrinen $\kappa \alpha \tau \epsilon \kappa \rho \iota \nu \epsilon \nu$ means "condemned" is used in Greek to refer to judgment being passed on criminals with a sentence being handed down.

The destruction was so complete that the undisputed location of Sodom and Gomorrah has not been located.

Hupodeigma υποδειγμα means "example" (not the same word as 1 Peter 2:21) refers to an model that should be, depending on the context, copied with full effort or avoided at all cost

2:7 – Lot's Character:

2.6

<u>2532</u> кал and	<u>1342</u> δίκαιον righteous	Λωτ Lot
<u>2669</u> καταπονούμενον b	eing harassed <u>5259</u> υπό by	<u>3588</u> της the
<u>3588</u> των	<u>113</u> αθέσμων unlawful ones	<u>1722</u> εν in
<u>766</u> ασελγεία lewdness	<u>391</u> αναστροφής of behavior <u>4506</u>	ερρύσατο he rescued

The use of "and" makes Sodom destruction and Lot's deliverance parallel examples.

Abraham prayed for the righteous people who could be found in Sodom in Genesis. Lot is called "righteous" three times by Peter.

Kataponoumenon $\kappa \alpha \tau \alpha \pi \sigma v \sigma \upsilon \mu \epsilon v \sigma v$ means "tormented", "being harassed," or "distressed" is a Greek word that refers to Lot being worn down and exhausted as if by toil as he continued to live among the wicked. This is passive in the Greek meaning their lives weighed on

καταπονούμενον being harassed υπό by της the των αθέσμων unlawful ones εν in ασελγεία lewdness

2:8 - Lot's Experience:

<u>990-1063</u> βλέμματι γαρ	for by sight <u>2</u>	<u>532</u> каі and	<u>189</u> ακοή hearing
<u>3588</u> o the	<u>1342</u> δίκαιος	righteous man	<u>1460</u> εγκατοικών dwelling
<u>1722</u> ev among	<u>1473</u> αυτοίς 1	them	<u>2250</u> ημέραν day

 1537
 εξ by
 2250
 ημέρας day

 1342
 δικαίαν his righteous
 459
 ανόμοις by their lawless

 2041
 έργοις works
 928
 εβασάνιζεν tormented

<u>5590</u> ψυχήν soul

In verses 2:7-8 the people of Sodom are described as:

- **1**. αθέσμων unlawful ones wicked, rebellious, unprincipled, defying law and custom.
- 2. ασελγεία lewdness lascivious, moral debauchery
- **3**. ανόμοις *by their* lawless lawless

"Seeing" and "Hearing" are in the emphatic position in the sentence.

"Dwelling" – indicates that Lot remained part of the culture

"Day by day" – means the same as "day after day" or "day in and day out" this oppression continued.

Once again Lot's "tormented" the word *ebasanizen* $\epsilon\beta\alpha\sigma\alpha\nu\iota\zeta\epsilon\nu$ is:

- imperfect which means it was the continual action of the past time
- the active means he tormented himself for his decision to live in Sodom. Lot felt guilty and responsible. This means Lot tormented himself for his failure.
- Lot did not participate in their lifestyle
- Lot did not become passive in his attitude and simply dismiss their behavior
- Lot's refusal to compromise was a continual testimony before the men of Sodom.

Peter says Lot's oppression went on day after day, but finally deliverance came.

Peter seems to be making a connection to his readers' lives lived among the false teachers.

2:9

<u>1492-2962</u> οίδε κύριος but the Lord know	ws 2152 ευσε βείς <i>the</i> pious
<u>1537</u> εк from <u>3986</u>	πειρασμών tests <u>4506</u> ρύεσθαι to rescue
<u>94-1161</u> αδίκους δε and <i>the</i> unrighteous	<u>1519</u> εις for <u>2250</u> ημέραν a day
<u>2920</u> κρίσεως of judgment	<u>2849</u> κολαζομένους being punished
<u>5083</u> τηρείν to keep	

The Lord "knows" how to deliver the righteous means the Lord has the ability and the insight to accomplish something that normally would not happen if the Lord did not intervene.

peirasmon is from *peirasmos* which means "a putting to proof by experiment or experience". It is often a form of adversity. It is translated "trial" and "temptation."

- Rev. 3:10 the word *ek* is used
- 1 Cor. 3:13 –
- 1 Cor. 10:13 "a way out"

The Greek word **ek** translated "from" means "out of", but it does not mean "around" or "away." The word in 2:9 is not **apo** "away from"

The tests are:

- false teaching
- arrogance and rebellion
- sensuality

	<u>3122-1161</u> μάλιστα δε and especially	<u>3588</u> τους the ones	<u>3694</u> οπίσω after
2	<u>4561</u> σαρκός <i>the</i> flesh	<u>1722</u> εν in	<u>1939</u> επιθυμία a desire
	<u>3394</u> μιασμού for defilement	<u>4198</u> πορευομένους going	
į	<u>2532</u> και and	<u>2963</u> κυριότητος lordship	
2	<u>2706</u> καταφρονούντας ones disdaining	<u>5113</u> τολμηταί daring	<u>829</u> αυθάδεις self-willed
	<u>1391</u> δόξας glories	<u>3756</u> ov they do not	<u>5141</u> τρέμουσι
	tromblo	-	

tremble

2:10

987 βλασφημούντες in blaspheming

2:10 is a transition verse from 2:4-9 which identified two sins of the false teachers:

a) Sexual sins

b) **Rebellious** towards authority (towards the revealed Word of God)

Now in the verses 2:10-16 these two sins of the false teachers are explained in detail:

- a) 2:10-13 rebellion
- b) 2:13-16 sensuality or sexual sin

In 2:1-3 there were three sins identified by Peter when the subject of false teachers was introduced:

- a) 2:1 **rebellion** against the Word of God, when they "introduce heresies" and "deny the Lord who bought them"
- b) 2:2 sensuality that seduces others, when "many follow their shameful ways."
- c) 2:3 greed for money, power and gain, when the false teachers "exploit you."

2:11

3699 όπου Where	32 άγγελοι angels	2479 ισχύϊ in strength	
2532 και and	1411 δυνάμει power	3173 μείζονες greater	
1510.6 όντες being	3756 ou do not	5342 φέρουσι bring	
2596κατ'against	1473 αυτών them	3844 παρά before	
2962 κυρίω the Lord	989 βλάσφ ημονa blasphemous 2920κρίσινcas		

2:12

3778-1161 ούτοι δε But these 249 άλογα illogical 5613 ως as 2226 ζώα living creatures 5446 φυσικά physical 1080 γεγεννημένα engendered 259 άλωσιν conquest 1519 EIC for 2532 kαl and 5356 φθοράν corruption 1722EV in 3739 oiç what 987 βλασφημούντες blaspheming 50 αγνοούσι they know not 1722 EV in 3588-5356-1473 τη φθορά αυτών their corruption 2704 καταφθαρήσονται shall be laid waste;

2:13

93αδικίας of unrighteousness; 2865 κομιούμενοι carrying 3408μισθόνa wage 2237 ηδονήν satisfaction 2233 ηγούμενοι esteeming 3588 T₁v the 1722-2250 εν ημέρα daily 5172 τρυφήν delicacy $4695 \sigma \pi i \lambda o Stains$ 2532 και and 3470 μώμοι blemishes 1792 εντρυφώντες reveling 1722 EV in 3588 ταις 539-1473 απάταις αυτών their deceptions 4910 συνευωχούμενοι feasting together 1473 uµív with you

2:14

3788 οφθαλμούς eyes 2192 έχοντες having 3324 μεστούς full 3428 μοιχαλίδος of an adulterous one 2532 και and 180 ακαταπαύστους ceaseless 266 αμαρτίας of sin 1185 δελεάζοντες entrapping 5590 ψυχάς souls 793 αστηρίκτους unstable 2588 καρδίαν heart 1128 γεγυμνασμένην being exercised 4124 πλεονεξίας for a desire for wealth 2192 έχοντες having 2671 κατάρας of curse 5043 τέκνα children

2:15

2641 καταλιπόντες Leav	ing behind	3588 тην the	2117	ευθείαν straight
3598 οδόν way		4105 επλανή	θησαν they w	vandered,
1811 εξακολουθήσαντες fo	3588 τη the 3598 οδώ		3598 οδώ way	
3588 тои	* Βαλαάμ ο	f Balaam	3588 тоџ th	e son of
* Βοσόρ Bosor	3739 oç wh	וס	3408μισθόν	the wage
93 αδικίας of unrighteousr	less		25 ηγάπησε	v loved

2398 ιδίας of his ow	n 3892	3892 παρανομίας unlawfulness		
5268 υποζύγιον bea	ast 880 (άφωνον a voiceless		
1722 EV in	444 α	νθρώπου a man's	5456 φωνή voice	
5350 φθεγξάμενον uttering a sound 2967 εκώλυσε restrained 3588 την the				
3588 тои of the	4396 προφήτου pro	ophet 3913	παραφρονίαν ranting	