Chapter 1

1:1. “Simon.” The Greek text has “Simeon,” which is the Hebrew form of “Simon,” Peter’s Jewish name. Peter’s first-century audience would have understood that immediately and not have been confused, but modern readers might easily be confused and wonder why “Simon Peter” is suddenly being called, “Simeon Peter.” See commentary on Acts 15:14.

“God and our savior Jesus Christ.” It is standard that the New Testament Epistles open with a salutation from both God and Jesus Christ, and there is no reason to understand that 2 Peter would open in a different way. The translation, “God and our savior Jesus Christ” is perfectly legitimate and, based on the scope of Scripture, to be preferred.


1:10. “choosing you.” The Greek is eklogē (#1589 ἐκλογή), and is best translated “choosing” rather than “election.” The term election comes with undesirable Calvinist connotation—the meaning here cannot be election in the Calvinist sense. If we were to take Calvin’s view, how then could you do anything to make your election sure? You could not. Supposedly, it is wholly in the hands of God whether you are part of the elect or not, so it does not make sense to speak of “making one’s election sure.”

1:11. “kingdom... in the Age to come.” The translation “in the Age to come” is from the aionios (#166 αἰώνιος), which most versions render “eternal.” However, although aionios can mean “eternal,” this verse is not speaking of the eternal kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ, but of his kingdom in the Messianic Age. [For more on this distinction, see Appendix 2: “Life in the Age to Come”.

1:19. “(as to a lamp...).” For the parenthesis, see Bullinger, Figures, “Parenthesis,” p. 470.

1:21. “moved by holy spirit.” This refers to the holy spirit that is the gift of God. [For more information on the uses of “holy spirit”, see Appendix 6: “Usages of ‘Spirit’”.

Chapter 2

2:1. “the People.” The designation “the People” often refers to the nation of Israel, as it does here (see commentary on 1 Peter 2:10). Peter is warning his audience that if false prophets arose from among the Jews, “God’s chosen people,” then they could arise from among God’s new chosen people, the Christians. We cannot let our guard down or be naive when it comes to our leaders—the Devil is crafty and getting a false prophet into the congregation is a great way to lead people astray.

“Master.” The Greek is despotēs (#1203 δέσποτης) means master or lord, and it refers to someone who has legal control and authority over others, such as subjects or
slaves (cp. 1 Tim. 6:1; Titus 2:9). It is used both as a title for God (Luke 2:29; Acts 4:24), and a title for Jesus Christ (2 Pet. 2:1; Jude 1:4), and here is referring to Christ. See commentary on Luke 2:29.

2:2. “defamed.” The Greek verb blasphēmeō (#987 βλασφημέω) means showing disrespect to a person or deity, and/or harming his, her, or its reputation. [For more on blasphēmeō, see commentary on Matt. 9:3].

2:4. “when they sinned.” One of the times they sinned was in the days of Noah, while the ark was being built (1 Peter 3:20). What happened was that some angels joined Lucifer and rebelled against God. They became what we know from the NT as demons. In the days between Adam and the Flood, they cohabited with women (there was a type of genetic manipulation that occurred) and formed a race known as the Nephilim, which is Hebrew for “Fallen Ones” (Gen. 6:2-4). This tainted race was wicked, and so polluted the world that God had to save the genetic line to Christ by the Flood. After the Flood the demons again tried to produce this wicked race (Gen. 6:4 “after that”), but gradually they were killed off, many by the Israelites coming into the Promised Land from Egypt. For more on this, see, Bullinger, Companion Bible, Appendix 23 and 25, and audio podcast, “The Sons of God of Genesis Six,” from STF.

“Tartarus.” The Greek is tartaroō (#5020 ταρταρόω). Many translations say “hell,” as if the Greek word were hades or Gehenna, generally believing it would be confusing to add another Greek word for the place where the demons are imprisoned. However, that reflects fuzzy theology.

_Hades_ was the Greek word used to represent the Hebrew word _sheol_, which was the state of being dead. When the Hebrew Old Testament was translated into Greek around 250 BC, the Hebrew word _sheol_ was translated by the Greek word _hades_. _Sheol_ was not the physical grave itself, but the state of being dead. Thus dead people are said to be in _Sheol_ (cp. 37:35; 42:38; 1 Kings 2:6; Job 7:9; Ps. 6:5; 16:10; Prob. 7:27; etc.). It was actually a bad choice to translate _sheol_ as _hades_, because in _sheol_ people are dead, whereas in the Greek mythology, _hades_ was a place where the souls of dead people are alive. Thus by translating _sheol_ as _hades_, great confusion about the state of the dead was introduced into Judaism and then into Christianity, and that confusion still exists today. It would have been better if the Greeks had simply transliterated _sheol_ into Greek and brought it into the language as a loan-word. The Bible, properly translated, makes it clear that dead people are dead until the Rapture or a resurrection. [For more on _Hades_ and _Sheol_, see Bullinger, _A Critical Lexicon and Concordance_; “hell.” For more on the dead being dead and not alive in any form, see Appendix 4: “The Dead are Dead”].

Demons are not now, and have never been, in _sheol_ (hades) because those words refer to the state of being dead, and demons have never been dead. In contrast to _sheol_ (hades), _Gehenna_ is the lake of fire, where in the future unsaved people will be thrown and burned up (Rev. 20:15). The Devil and his demons will also be thrown into _Gehenna_ and eventually destroyed there (Matt. 25:41; Rev. 20:10). No one is in _Gehenna_ at this time.

In contrast to _sheol_ (hades), the state of being dead, and to _Gehenna_, the lake of fire that will destroy the enemies of God, Tartarus is a prison where gods (demons) who have sinned are kept, as this verse says, “to be held for judgment.” Interestingly, 1 Peter 3:19 says God put the demons in “prison,” using the standard word for prison, _phulake_ (#5438 φυλακή). It makes sense that God has a prison for the demons who committed
specific sins. In Greek mythology, Tartarus was the deepest region of the world, placed beneath the Underworld itself. According to the Greek legends, the powerful gods locked away enemy gods in Tartarus. Thus there is a kernel of truth in these legends, as there are in most legends, because by the time the legends were formed, God had indeed locked away some demons in Tartarus so they could not sin any more, but just be held there until their time for judgment had come. Gradually Tartarus became identified in Greek legend as a place where serious criminals were tortured, but there is no reason to believe God tortures the demons in prison. (Pierre Grimal: *The Dictionary of Classical Mythology* (Basil Blackwell Publisher Limited, New York, 1986), “Tartarus.”).

“chains.” The Greek texts are divided, with some reading seira (σειρά), a chain or rope, and others having sirois (σιροίς; no occurrence in the NT), which is a pit, specifically for storing grain. Scholars favor seira, a chain, because it has the oldest and widest breadth of textual witnesses, nevertheless, a number of modern versions read something such as “pits of darkness.” We have no knowledge of what kind of “chain” (or for that matter, what kind of prison) would hold a demon. The spiritual world is completely different from our physical world, but nevertheless there are spiritual realities that are as completely real to spirit beings as our physical realities are real to us. The Bible mentions many things that exist in the spirit world. They dress in clothing, have weapons (swords), worship at a Temple, sit on thrones, and much more.

2:8. “kept torturing his righteous soul.” The Greek verb basanizo (βασανίζω) is in the active voice, imperfect tense. Lot kept torturing himself by his decision to live in Sodom. Some versions try to get Lot “off the hook” by translating the verb as a passive, saying something like, “Lot’s soul was tormented,” but that is clearly not the force of the text, nor is it historically accurate. Lot, when given the choice by Abraham, chose to live in Sodom. If he did not know what it was like before he moved there (he probably did), he certainly would have found out very quickly and could have moved elsewhere, even back near his Uncle Abraham. Instead, like so many people, he acted to his own hurt, and thus tortured himself. People would spare themselves a lot of hurt and pain if they would not make poor decisions that end up only hurting them.

“his righteous soul.” The Greek has no article and no pronoun, and thus would read, “a righteous soul.” Of course, the context makes it clear that the righteous soul is his own. The understatement makes the reality hit home harder.


“while continuing their punishment.” The wicked are being punished now. There are demons in chains, and even the wicked who are “free” and “powerful” on earth experience the wrath of God (Romans 1:18; The wrath of God is now being revealed…”). They have no love, or joy, or true peace, or a real hope, or anything else that makes life a blessing. Lenski, Meyer, and other commentators recognize that the verse is saying that the wicked are being punished now, and will also experience the Judgment (and eventual extermination). However, most orthodox Christian commentators think that the punishment referred to in this verse is the wicked dead being in Hell, even before the Day of Judgment. That is not the case. Even the wicked, when they die, are asleep waiting the resurrection.

2:10. “defaming.” The Greek verb blasphemeo (βλασφημέω) means showing disrespect to a person or deity, and/or harming his, her, or its reputation. [For more on blasphemeo, see commentary on Matt. 9:3].
“the glories.” The Word is not clear about what these glories are. Some commentators say they are God, Christ, or angels, Lenski says they are the glories of Christ. They may include any or all of the various glories of God’s creation, all of which are blasphemed by false teachers and ungodly people.  


“in their destruction they will indeed be destroyed.” The ultimate meaning of this verse is that when unsaved people are thrown into Gehenna, they will be totally and finally destroyed. The “destruction” of the ungodly is not temporary. It is complete and final.  


2:14. “eyes full of an adulteress.” This is the literal Greek. Most versions read “full of adultery,” but the noun is concrete, “an adulteress.” This might have hit home more powerfully in the first century than it does now, because a contemporary saying was that a shameless man had harlots, not “kora” in his eyes (The Greek word kora (κορα) was a homonym meaning “young girl” or “pupil of the eye” (Norman Hillyer, New International Biblical Commentary; and Liddell and Scott Greek English Lexicon) This verse speaks very powerfully to images that get implanted in the brain and are hard to remove. Men are visually stimulated, and pornography and other images of women stay in their mind and can be extremely hard to get rid of. A man who has been involved in sexual sin can literally have his mental eye full of an adulteress. The best way not to have to deal with that problem is not get involved in the first place.  

“souls.” The Greek word often translated “soul” is psuchē (#5590 ψυχή; pronounced psoo-kay’), and it has a large number of meanings, including the physical life of a person or animal; an individual person; or attitudes, emotions, feelings, and thoughts. Here it is used more broadly of the individual himself with an emphasis on his thoughts and emotions, and thus is similar to the use in Romans 2:9. [For a more complete explanation of “soul,” see Appendix 7: “Usages of ‘Soul’”].  

2:18. “those who are just escaping from those who live in error.” (cp. Lenski; also New International Bible Commentary). The new converts are the special victims of the false teachers who entice people by the flesh. The new converts are just in the process of escaping from the world. The rendering, “barely escaped,” as many versions have, is not as clear.  

2:22. “the dog returns to his own vomit.” This is similar to Proverbs 26:11.  

Chapter 3  

3:4. “asleep.” The Greek verb is koimaō (#2837 κοιμάω), to fall asleep, to be asleep. Sleep is used as a euphemism and metaphor for death. See commentary on Acts 7:60.  

3:12. “earnestly desire.” The Greek word is speudō (#4692 σπεύδω) and it can mean to hasten (transitive meaning) or to eagerly expect (intransitive meaning). Many translations say something such as the NIV, “and speed its coming,” or have a similar phrase that indicates that we humans can do something to speed the coming of the Day of God. Although many theologians support this translation, and think we can do something to make the Day of God come faster, verses that are given in support of that belief (such as Matt. 6:10; 1 Pet. 2:12 and comparing those with verses such as Matt. 13:58 where
unbelief hinders the work of God) do not in fact support that conclusion, but only indicate the Kingdom is coming sometime in the future. There is not, in fact, a single verse of Scripture that clearly says we can modify the timing of the Day of the Lord by our behavior. In fact, the Bible is clear that before the Day of the Lord, the situation in the world will get worse and worse, and many people will even turn from the faith (Matt. 24:14; 2 Thess. 2:3; 1 Tim. 4:1; 2 Tim. 3:1, 13; 2 Pet. 3:3; Jude 18). Lenski writes: “We question whether the holy conduct of Christians can hasten the day of judgment, whether this is the teaching of the Bible. The decline of faith and the coldness of love would have more of a tendency to hurry that day along. The verb [speudō] is widely used in the sense of “to be eager” (see Liddell and Scott for illustrations), which fits perfectly here as an intensifying synonym of ‘expecting.’” (R. C. H. Lenski, commentary on 2 Pet. 3:12). We agree with Lenski that it seems clear that it is things on earth getting worse as mankind gets more evil, and not that believer’s get more holy, that is the harbinger of the Day of the Lord.

3:16. “distort.” The Greek is strebloo (#4761 στρεβλέω), and it means to “torture” them, to “put them on the rack.” Thus it was used metaphorically of those who distorted or tortured language. Ignorant people constantly distort Scripture, but there is coming a day when God will vindicate both Himself and what He has said.

“the rest of the Scriptures.” Cp. Lenski and the NASB. That is the sense here. The word “Scriptures” is plural.