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GROUP STUDY GUIDE

Confirm Your Calling: Christ's Glory and the Prophetic Word (2 Peter 1:16-21)

TEACHING SUMMARY

Peter defends the teaching that Yeshua will return in power and bring judgment. Against the charge that this expectation is a cleverly invented story, he appeals to his own experience as an eyewitness of Yeshua's majesty.

At the transfiguration, Peter, James, and John saw Yeshua's glorious appearance and heard the heavenly voice identify him as God's beloved Son. The teaching explains this event as a preview of the glory that will be revealed at his return.

The words spoken from heaven connect Yeshua with the messianic king of Psalm 2 and the servant of Isaiah 42. The teaching identifies him as the servant who suffered for sins and the king who will return to establish justice and bring salvation.

Peter also directs his readers to the prophetic word. The teaching understands this as a source more secure than even his extraordinary experience. Scripture serves as a lamp in the darkness until the day of Messiah's return brings fuller understanding.

Prophecy does not originate in a prophet's private ideas or human will. The Holy Spirit guided human authors so that their words expressed God's revelation. Their individual styles and backgrounds remained present, while God was the ultimate source of Scripture.

The application calls believers to evaluate religious experiences, teachings, and prophecies by Scripture. Peter and Paul did not require people to accept their message on experience alone. Like the Bereans, believers should examine the Word and grow in discernment.

SUMMARY POINTS

- Peter rejects the claim that Messiah's return is an invented myth.
- His testimony includes firsthand experience of Yeshua's majesty.
- The transfiguration previews Yeshua's future power and glory.
- The heavenly voice echoes Psalm 2 and Isaiah 42.
- Yeshua is identified with both the messianic king and Isaiah's servant.
- The teaching treats Scripture as more secure than personal experience.
- The prophetic word guides believers like a lamp in darkness.
- The coming day refers to Messiah's return and judgment.
- The Holy Spirit worked through the human authors of Scripture.
- Believers must test experiences and teaching against God's Word.

FILL-IN-THE-BLANK

Basic

1. Peter says the apostles were _____ of Yeshua's majesty.
2. The event on the mountain is called the _____.
3. The heavenly voice identifies Yeshua as God's beloved _____.
4. Peter compares the prophetic word to a _____ shining in darkness.
5. The prophets spoke as they were carried along by the Holy _____.
6. The teaching says religious experiences must be measured by the _____.

Challenging

1. The Greek word translated myth is _____.
2. The teaching connects the holy mountain and beloved Son language with Psalm _____.
3. The words expressing God's delight echo Isaiah _____.
4. The teaching explains "more fully confirmed" as more _____.
5. The term phosphoros can be translated as light-_____.
6. Luke praises the _____ for examining Scripture to test Paul's message.

GROUP DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Why does Peter appeal to the transfiguration when defending Yeshua's future return?
2. How do Psalm 2 and Isaiah 42 help explain the words spoken from heaven?
3. What does the teaching mean when it describes Scripture as more secure than experience?
4. How does the lamp illustration describe the role of Scripture while believers await Yeshua?
5. How does the teaching explain the divine and human aspects of Scripture?
6. How could the example of the Bereans shape your response to an impressive religious claim?

ANSWER KEY – GROUP GUIDE

Basic

1. eyewitnesses
2. transfiguration
3. Son
4. lamp
5. Spirit
6. Scriptures

Challenging

1. mythos
2. 2
3. 42
4. secure
5. bringer
6. Bereans