

Sermon Notes 9/7/25

# The Living Stone

## La Piedra Viva

**How should we respond to the Living Stone?**  
**¿Cómo debemos responder a la Piedra Viva?**

1. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ in Christ.  
\_\_\_\_\_ en Cristo.

1 Peter 2:2-3 (1 Pedro 2:2-3)

2 Peter 3:18 (2 Pedro 3:18)

1 Peter 2:4-5 (1 Pedro 2:4-5)

2. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ in Christ.  
\_\_\_\_\_ en Cristo.

1 Peter 2:6-8 (1 Pedro 2:6-8)

Acts 4:9-12 (Hechos 4:11-12)

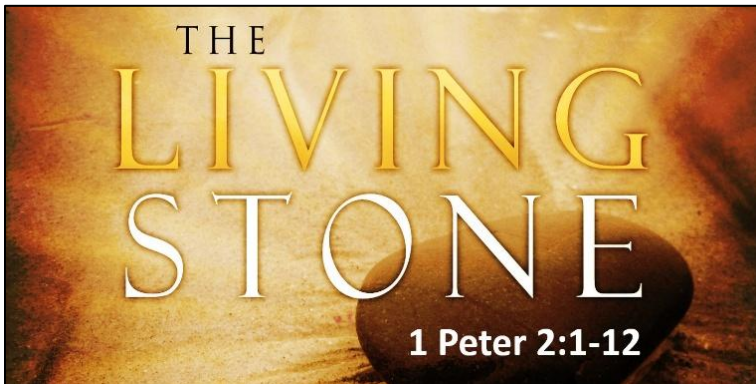
Isaiah 26:3-4 (Isaías 26:3-4)

3. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ God.  
\_\_\_\_\_ a Dios.

1 Peter 2:9 (1 Pedro 2:9)

Luke 19:39-40 (Lucas 19:39-40)

1 Peter 2:12 (1 Pedro 2:12)



# Life Group Discussion Questions

Week 3: September 7

1 Peter 2:13-25

In the first part of chapter 2, Peter continues the themes of being holy (1:15), living as strangers in this world (1:17), loving one another (1:22), and being born again (1:23). However, he introduces a metaphor to help us put these ideas into practice. He describes Jesus as the living Stone, the Cornerstone, and the Capstone. As we draw near to Jesus and trust Him, He builds us up into the people He wants us to be.

## Read 1 Peter 1:1-12

1. What sins did Peter tell his readers to rid themselves of in verse 1?
2. What metaphor does Peter use in verse 2?

Allen Black observes,

It is important not to confuse Peter's use of the metaphors of milk and infancy with the use of these metaphors in Hebrews 5:12-14 (cf. 1 Cor 3:1-3), where milk is contrasted with solid food and infancy is contrasted with maturity. Peter makes no reference to such contrasts. In his metaphor all Christians are like infants and all of God's word is spiritual milk. His point is that every Christian should long for the word of God like a newborn longs for milk. (Black, 56)

3. According to verse 2, why should we crave pure spiritual milk?
4. What does it mean to "taste that the Lord is good"? (See also Ps. 34:8)

Jack Cottrell writes,

Peter (v. 3) says we have tasted or experienced that the Lord is good, i.e., the goodness or kindness of the Lord. (In the NT, "the Lord" usually refers to Jesus.) When we drink the pure milk of the Word (v. 2), we are actually tasting Jesus himself (v. 3). This is because a person's words are not separated from him but are actually a part of him. The psalmist said, "As the deer pants for [craves!] the water brooks, so my soul pants for [craves!] You, O God" (Ps. 42:1). And then he said, "I opened my mouth wide and panted, for I longed for Your commandments" (Ps. 119:131). (See Jer. 15:16; Ezek. 3:1-3.) (Cottrell, 118-119)

5. What attitude should we have when we come to the living Stone? (2:4)

Charles Swindoll notes,

Clearly Peter refers here to Jesus Christ. And, to answer our second question, “coming to Him” refers not to our initial conversion but to our drawing nearer to God through our spiritual growth in fellowship with God and others. The Greek verb “coming” (2:4) is a present participle connected to the main verb of the sentence, “you are being built up” (2:5). So, Peter declares that by drawing nearer to Christ, we are being built up. (Swindoll, 181)

6. How does Peter extend the stone metaphor to his readers in verse 5?

Black comments,

Ancient readers, whether Jewish or pagan in background, would recognize this as a reference to a temple, especially in the context of priests and sacrifices. Peter is not the only New Testament author to describe the church as a temple. It is a common idea found also in 1 Corinthians 3:16–17; 2 Corinthians 6:16; 1 Timothy 3:15; Hebrews 3:6; 10:21; and especially Ephesians 2:19–22. (Black, 61)

7. According to verse 6, why should we trust in the “Cornerstone”?

8. How was the “capstone” (NIV) treated by the “builders” in verse 7?

Russell Boatman explains,

1 Kings 6:7 informs us that the temple, “when it was in building was made of stones made ready at the quarry, and there was neither hammer, nor axe, nor any tool of iron heard in the house when it was built”; so perfectly were the stones cut to measure and smoothed a forehand. Tradition states that the builders rejected one stone sent from the quarry as unsuited to any place they considered it might be intended. But they soon found themselves at a standstill. They were ready to lay the chief cornerstone, and they had no stone suited to the purpose. It was then that the rejected stone was remembered, retrieved, and hoisted into place. And lo, it fitted perfectly. Thus, the incident became a proverb...

There were two cornerstones of the temple, one at the foundation level, the other at the summit. Both were cornerstones in the sense that they tied adjoining walls together. In the prophecy of Zechariah 4:7, the emphasis is on the summit. Psalm 118:22, possibly, and Peter's use of his sources quite certainly combine the two, and fittingly so. Christ is both the beginning and the end, the author and finisher of our faith, the foundation and the summit. (Boatman, 69-70)

9. Why do many people stumble over Christ? (2:8)
10. How did Peter describe Christians in verse 9? Why?
11. How is our present condition in Christ different from our past? (2:10)
12. What did Peter urge us to do in verse 11? Why?
13. Why should we live good lives among unbelievers? (2:12)
14. How do we develop a craving for God's word?
15. How is Christ precious to you? Why?
16. What does it mean to be a chosen people, a royal priesthood, and a holy nation?
17. Why is it so hard to abstain from sinful desires?
18. Who are some people who need to see the good deeds of Christians?
19. What good deeds can you use as a witness to people in your life?
20. How will you declare the praises of God this week?

**Sources cited:**

Black, Allen, and Mark Black. *1 & 2 Peter*. College Press, 1998.  
Boatman, Russell. *What the Bible Says about the Church*. College Press, 1985.  
Cottrell, Jack. *Studies in First Peter*. Christian Restoration Association, 2017.  
Swindoll, Charles. *Insights on James, 1 & 2 Peter*. Tyndale, 2014.