II. III. IV. V. VI.

Christ's Suffering and Victory Suffering with Hope: 1 Peter 3:13-22 (Part 3 v21-22)

A. THE INTRODUCTION TO 1 PETER (1:1)						
4. The <i>theme</i> of this Letter centers around _	for Christ as it relates to					
a	(1:1–12)					
b	(1:13–2:10)					
C	(2:11–3:22)					
d	(4:1–5:7)					
e	(5:8–14)					
Harmony in the Home (1 Peter 3:1-7) Harmony in the Church (1 Peter 3:8-12) Principles of Suffering (1 Peter 3:13-17) Examples of Suffering (1 Peter 3:18-22) A. Christ crucified (1 Peter 3:18) 1. Your ultimate example of how to respond in	n the midst of suffering is					
2. Christ died for						
3. Christ unfairly to bring u	s something good!					
B. Noah protected (1 Peter 3:19-21)						
* Who was Satan attempting to stop?						
The coming	_!					
Christ is preaching to the w resurrection.	rho sinned in Noah's day in between His death and					
2. These were incarcerated	connected with Noah's day.					
3. God waited while all	this was happening.					
4. Noah was a during	this time period.					

Key Verse: 1 Peter 3:21-22

Key Words: Baptism of Suffering, Righteousness, Victory, Hope, Antitype

5. During this time, there could have been over ____ billion people on Earth.

		a. Yet only were						
6	5. I	Peter uses the story of to us during our times of suffering.						
C.	Th	e Supposed "Problem Passage" (1 Peter 3:21) [Thank you Pastor Tom Stegall]						
1	When Peter says, "baptism now saves us," we must ask—which of the seven New Testamen is he talking about?							
2. We must also ask—what of salvation does Peter mean?								
		a. Is he referring to deliverance or salvation?						
		 b. And if spiritual, which of salvation—past (justification), present (sanctification), or future (glorification)? 						
D.	Th	e PROOFS for the Baptism of Suffering View						
1		Before writing his first epistle, Peter already understood the necessity and eternal value of sharing in Christ's (1 Peter 4:13). He learned this truth directly from:						
2		The necessity and eternal value of suffering is a dominant throughout 1 Peter.						
3. In the phrase "there is also an antitype which" (Greek hoantitypon), the relative prono "which" does not point narrowly to the water of v20. Instead, it refers to something —Noah's entire experience of suffering, deliverance, and vindication 2:5, 9). Peter's focus, then, is not on the water itself, but on the pattern of God's saving withrough suffering and perseverance.								
		 a. Noah and his family weren't saved the water; they were saved it—by the ark God provided. 						
4		When Peter says "baptism now saves us," he is not referring to his readers' salvation or to a one-time act of water baptism . The verb "saves" (sōzei) is in the tense , indicating an ongoing work— God's present deliverance of believers through suffering , part of their sanctification and daily walk of faith in the Christian life.						
5		God uses to teach us our need for Him and to deepen our dependence on His strength (2 Corinthians 12:9–10).						
		a. Through these trials, we learn to share in the sufferings of Christ (1 Peter 4:13–16)—walking by (Hebrews 11:6–7) in with Him (<i>koinōneō</i>), and being filled with the Holy Spirit (1 Peter 4:13–14).						
		b. This is how God accomplishes our sanctification —by His, through a daily walk of faith and fellowship. God produces the fruit by His Spirit; we simply bear what He brings forth in our lives (Romans 15:13; Galatians 5:16; Ephesians 5:18; 1 John 1:3–10).						
6		In 1 Peter 3:21, Peter uses the word "baptism" ("baptism now saves us") —referring to our immersion into or identification with Christ's sufferings (Acts 9:4–5; 1 Corinthians 12:26–27; Colossians 1:24).						

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	a. This interpretation fits perfectly with Peter's vivid writing style , marked by I (around 27–28 times) and (9 times)				=		
	letter.	(around 27–	20 times) and	(3 times) timougi	iout the		
7.	Peter adds the clarifying statement, "not the removal of the filth of the flesh, but the answer of a good conscience toward God," to show that in v21 he is no longer referring to the mentioned in v20.						
	a. Instead, he's speaking of a "" baptism—our spiritual identification with Christ's sufferings.						
	 Peter is not including water in the sense of saying, "water baptism now saves us," but rather contrasting outward cleansing with the inner response of faith and a conscience before God. 						
8.	In v21, the phrase "the answer [eperŌtēma] of a good conscience toward God" refers, in context, to believers who suffer while doing God's will and maintain a conscience before Him.						
	a. This "" is likely non-verbal —expressed through a life of faithful endurance an obedience (see 1 Peter 2:21–23; 3:1, 5; 4:19; cf. Isaiah 53:7; 1 Samuel 16:7)—rather than a spoken confession or a public pledge made at water baptism.						
9.	9. The phrase "through the resurrection of Jesus Christ" at the end of v21 is not describing what water baptism						
a. Instead, Peter is highlighting the in Christ's progression: from suffering and death (v18), to His proclamation in the spirit realm (v19), to His resurrection (v21), and finally to His ascension and exaltation (v22).							
		ers—just as Christ's sufferi also lead to vindication ar	ust as Christ's suffering was ead to vindication and				
Ε.	Christ Ascended (1	Peter 3:22)					
1.	Like Noah , Jesus	endured extreme		from a hostile world.			
2.	2. Yet His suffering was momentary compared to						
3.	3. Just as Noah was after his trial, so Christ was His resurrection and ascension.			_ through			
Wh	at can we learn fro	om the sufferings of N	oah and of Christ?				
?	Christ's sufferings	were severe—but	, follo	wed by glory .			
?	Noah's sufferings were severe—but						
② Our suffering in Christ is also, —glory is coming.							

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