

# Keeping Your Eternal Perspective

Video Bible Study | First Peter 1:13-16 | 4/14/20

## “What Do I See?” (Read the text)

<sup>13</sup> Therefore, prepare your minds for action, keep sober in spirit, fix your hope completely on the grace to be brought to you at the revelation of Jesus Christ. <sup>14</sup> As obedient children, do not be conformed to the former lusts which were yours in your ignorance, <sup>15</sup> but like the Holy One who called you, be holy yourselves also in all your behavior; <sup>16</sup> because it is written, “YOU SHALL BE HOLY, FOR I AM HOLY.”

(1 Peter 1:13–16)

## “What Does It Mean?” (Answer some questions)

1. Picture the first word of “therefore” as a door. All that came before it (1:1-12) passes through it. When it does, it translates into “doing.” What (3) actions does Peter command his audience? How does each particularly relate to Christians experiencing trials?

(We will consult this chart in the Video Bible Study)	
The activity of v.13	The activity of vv.14-15
[1] <i>Preparing your minds for action</i> [2] <i>Being sober</i> [3] <b>Set your hope fully</b>	[4] <i>Not conforming yourselves</i> [5] <b>Be holy</b>

2. The commands of today’s passage all flow as a result of God’s grace in vv.1-12. What happens if we switch these around? In other words, what kind of God would we have if He began with commands, then offered grace?
3. What does Peter mean when he writes of “the revelation of Jesus Christ?” Where else have we seen this language in 1 Peter so far?

4. Verses 14-15 present a contrast (HINT: the term “but” separates two ideas). What contrast does Peter make?
  
5. In vv.15-16, what term is repeated? How many times? What’s Peter’s point?!
  
6. Who is the “Holy One” in v.15? How do you know?
  
7. What does Peter prepare his audience for when he writes “it is written?”

**“How will I apply the meaning to my life?” (Live for Christ!)**

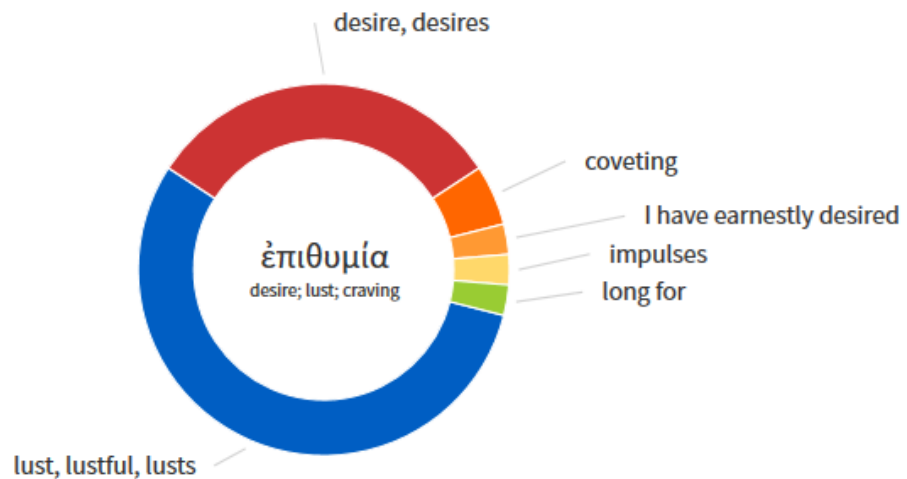
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**Digging Deeper:  
Context Matters.**

Are they pure desires or sinful lusts? Context matters. The chart on the right shows how one Greek word, *epithumia*, is translated in the NT. It means “desire,” but when desire becomes sinful



it may be translated as “lust.” The same word appears 38x in our NT’s but it comes across in English in a wide-variety of ways. For example, the same word (*epithumia*) used to describe homosexuality in Rom 1:24 (“lusts of their hearts”) is also used by Jesus to express His desire to eat the Passover with beloved disciples (“I have earnestly desired,” Luke 22:15). Context determines the English translation of the term. In 1 Pet 1:14, both words are used by different translations. Context matters; it’s up to us to pay attention to what is happening in the passage to understand the author’s intent.