# CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER

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Series:	Faith	Pastor/Teacher
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Text:	II Peter 1: 12-15	
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## **Precious Faith**

Martin Lloyd-Jones, one of the great preachers of the 20th century insightfully wrote, "I sometimes think, as I read the Bible, and meditate upon it, that the fact of sin, and the biblical doctrine of sin is more clearly demonstrated and manifested in this matter of memory than perhaps in any other respect. For is not this the simple truth, that we always tend to forget the very things we want to remember, and conversely we find it almost impossible to forget the things we would like to forget? I have instanced certain things which we would like to remember. These, alas, are the things that somehow seem to slip out of our memory and that we tend to forget. But there are other things of which we say we would give the whole world at times if we could but forget them; certain base actions, certain unworthy motives, certain things that one has said in the heat of the moment; things we have done, or something that some else has done to us. We know perfectly well we should forget it. But we see the person and back it flashes upon us. We may not have thought about it for years, and then something happens and back it comes. Now all that, I say, is a manifestation of sin. That is what sin has done to the human race; that is how it perverts. That is the accursed element in sin, and that is where sin is so hateful and so annoying. It stands between us and that which is best and highest; and nowhere does it show itself more than in this particular matter of memory." This is a theme that is repeatedly highlighted throughout Scripture. We are called to remember because failure to do so is grievous. Peter devotes much of his attention to this very subject.

#### I. PETER'S PRIORITIES

The need for constant rehearsing the doctrines of Christ and the cross in the ministry of the church, and *not* the pandering to always be bringing in something "*new*" and *relevant*-designed to meet *felt-needs* 

What is it that Peter is stressing here? The word translated *precious* in the KJV is the Greek word ISOTIMON which is a compound adjective (ISOS *equal* and TIME, honor, value). The ESV thus translates *faith of equal standing*. In light of this is worth nothing how Calvin captures this, "He calls it a *like precious faith*, not because it is the same in everyone, but because by faith everyone possess the same Christ and His righteousness, and the same salvation. Although the measure of faith varies, that does not prevent the knowledge of God and the fruit that comes from it being common to all. Thus we have a real fellowship of faith with Peter and the apostles."<sup>2</sup>

- A. Precious Faith, (v.1), which lead to knowledge of God and Christ (v.2). Old John Brown notes, "there is just one other point with respect to this first characteristic of true Christians, which requires to be attended to. They did not always possess this faith. It was not on innate principle in their mind, nor was it the natural development of any such principle. IT did not grow up spontaneously in them it was implanted. Its origin was from without, from above. They "obtained like precious faith" with the apostles. No natural growth of the human heart is anything like so precious as this faith. Indeed nothing precious of a spiritual kind grows there. All, of a spiritual kind, which unchanged human nature, "that field nigh unto cursing," produces, is vile and pernicious. Out of the heart spontaneously come many things, but faith like precious as that of the apostles is not one of them."
- B. The Content of This Precious Faith

Note the emphasis on the righteousness of God and Savior Jesus Christ. There is in Greek grammar a rule called the Granville Sharp rule which states that when you have two nouns (not proper names) connected by the word "and" and the first noun is preceded by the article "the" but the second is not then both nouns refer to the same person. This was formulated by Granville Sharp in 1798. But long before that the noted puritan Thomas Goodwin clearly understood this as well. He writes, "There are those that say they believe on Christ as a Savior, believe on his as an intercessor and mediator, and yet notwithstanding, deny him to be God. Now, although we are not saved by believing that Jesus Christ is God, but by believing on his righteousness, and on his satisfaction and obedience, as the scripture expresseth it, yet, notwithstanding, we cannot savingly believe the one if we deny the other And the truth is, those that deny Jesus Christ to be God, they do clearly, be they who they will be, take away the gospel and the foundation thereof, and the satisfaction of the wrath of God for sin made by Jesus Christ, which the gospel holds forth, and which is the object of our faith. That place in 2 Peter 1:1, which I quoted before to another purpose, is a place that affordeth abundance in it to the present purpose: 'To them, saith he, 'that have obtained like precious faith with us in (or on) the righteousness of God and our Saviour Jesus Christ.' Here you see he describeth the faith of the primitive Christians, that special peculiar faith, which yet was common to all them that were true believers; it was upon the righteousness of our God and Savior Jesus Christ. Now here is the question, Whether that our God and our Saviour be two distinct persons, or whether it be meant only of Jesus Christ? For in the original it is, and so Beza reads it, our God, and Our Saviour Jesus Christ. To decide this, it is clearly meant one person, viz., Christ. For, first, the article clearly carries it; it is not said, 'of our God and of our Saviour Jesus Christ,' but 'of our God and our Saviour Jesus Christ.' And them secondly, you shall find that this is the style of the new testament, that when it speaks of God the Father in Eph. 1:3, saith he, 'the God and father;' God and father they are one person, and speaks not of two but of one; for (which also confirms the first reason) the article it is put before God, but not before Father, it is not the God and the Father, but God and Father, speaking of one; the like you have in in 1 Cor. 15:24, and in Col. 2:2. This, I say, is the proper style of the New Testament concerning God the Father. Answerably, when Scripture speaks of Jesus Christ he is called God and our Saviour; so you have it expressly in Titus 2:13, 'Looking for the appearing of the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ.' As by God and the Father is meant God the Father, so by God and our Saviour is meant Jesus Christ. Here now is the faith, the common faith of the primitive Christians; it is faith on the righteousness of him who is our God and our Saviour, and men can never truly believe upon his righteousness unto salvation unless they believe that his is a God as well as a Saviour, for he had never else been a Saviour had he not been God, and his righteousness had never been the righteousness of a Saviour had it not been the righteousness of God; and therefore to deny him to be God is to deny his satisfaction, and he that denies one denies the other."4

- C. <u>The Difference Between Being Aware of Something and Really Knowing It.</u> Note Peter's language in verse 12 (compare with James 4:17)
- D. The Memory Needs to Be Stimulated (verse 13). The word translated "to refresh" in the NIV is the infinitive form of *DIEGEIRO*, to wake out of sleep, to stir up (as in the ESV). The preposition in compound is perfective so that the actual meaning is "to stir up or wake up thoroughly" (The same word appears in 3:1, where it is translated "to stimulate you to wholesome thinking.") Old Bishop Ryle wisely wrote, "Half our doubts and fears arise from dim perceptions of the real nature of Christ's Gospel…the root of a happy religion is a clear, distinct, well-defined knowledge of Jesus Christ." <sup>5</sup>Remembrance is stressed throughout Scripture.
  - 1. REMEMBER WHO GOD IS AND WHAT HE HAS DONE

Deut. 8:2 - Remember how the Lord has led you

Deut. 24:9 - Remember what the LORD your God did to Miriam (leprous disease)

1 Chron. 16:12 - Remember the wonders He has done; His miracles, and the judgments He pronounced

Neh. 4:14 – Remember the LORD, who is great

Job 36:24 – Remember to extol his work.

Psalm 77:11 – I will remember the deeds of the LORD. I will remember your miracles of long ago.

Psalm 105:5 – Remember the wonder He has done.

Psalm 119:55 – In the night I remember your name.

Ecc. 12:1 – Remember your Creator in the day of your youth

Ecc. 12:6 – Remember Him – before the silver cord is severed or the golden bowl is broken

### 2. REMEMBER PAST CONDUCT AND LESSONS OF LIFE

Lam 3:19 – I remember my affliction and my wandering

Luke 17:32 – Remember Lot's wife

Eph. 2:11, 12 – Remember that formerly you who are Gentiles by birth...remember that at that time you were separated form Christ.

Heb. 10:32 – Remember those earlier days after you had received Light, when you stood your ground in a great contest in the fire of suffering.

## 3. REMEMBER THE TEACHINGS OF SCRIPTURE

Acts 20:31 – Remember that for three years I have never stopped warning each of you day and night with tears

II Tim. 2:8 – Remember that Jesus Christ raised from the dead. (Luke 24:6)

Jude 17 - Remember what the Apostles of our Lord Jesus Christ foretold (about scoffers and false teachers).

I Cor. 11:24, 25 – Do this (Lords Supper) in remembrance of me.

**CONCLUSION:** Peter is not exhorting his readers to in the past. He is not urging them to live simply by memories. As Martyn Lloyd- Jones has observed, "that is an attempt to walk forwards looking backwards at the same time, and it is something that is wrong in and of itself.<sup>6</sup>" Remembrance, in the biblical sense, is more than simply a recollection. Peter is calling his readers to actively engage their minds so that they understand and, therefore, do not forget the nature and content of their precious faith. "The business of the church and of preaching is not to present us with new and interesting ideas, it is rather to go on reminding us of certain fundamental and eternal truths.<sup>7</sup>" Finally, listen to the counsel of John Calvin, "It is not usually given to us to foresee our end, but those who are given intimation of the shortness of their life by such indications as advanced age or failing health ought to spur themselves on more eagerly to carry out in good time what the Lord has laid upon them. Indeed even those who are in the most robust health and who flourish at the prime of their years, and who yet do not give God such daily obedience as is to be desired, ought to provoke themselves to the same kind of solicitude by remembering the approach of death, so that they do not miss the opportunity of doing good by giving only negligent and thoughtless attention to their work." "

#### **ENDNOTES**

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> D.M. Lloyd-Jones, Expository Sermon on 2 Peter (Banner of Truth, 1983) p.54

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Calvin's New Testament Commentaries XII (Eerdman, 1974) p.327

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> J. Brown, Parting Counsels: An Exposition of 2 Peter 1 (rpt. Banner of Truth, 1980) p.17

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The Works of Thomas Goodwin VIII, (rpt. Tanski Publication, 1996) p. 283

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> J.C. Ryle, Expository Thoughts on The Gospel IV (rpt. Zondervan, 1955) p.80

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Lloyd-Jones, op.cit. p56

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Ibid, p.57. Listen to the advice of the old Scot, John Brown: "There is something very far wrong in Christian teacher's estimate of his duties and responsibilities, if he can be heard, even for a very few Sabbaths in succession, without putting his hearers in mind of the great elementary principles of Christian faith and duty, by which both saints and sinners are most likely to be stirred up—the things whereby men live, and in which is he life of he soul." *2 Peter: Parting Counsels* (rpt. Banner of Truth Trust, 1980), p.163.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Calvin's New Testament Commentaries XII (Eerdmans, 1974) p.329