



I Peter 2:4–12

Christ & the Christian (Part II)

- I. _____ is the _____. (I Peter 2:4; I John 2:2; Hebrews 2:14–15; Romans 6:9; John 11:25; I Corinthians 15:45; I John 5:11–12; I John 4:9)
- II. Because of Christ, we are God's _____ with a sacred _____.
(I Peter 2:4–5; Matthew 16:18; Proverbs 27:17; Ephesians 4:32; I Timothy 2:5–6; Hebrews 12:10; Romans 12:1; Hebrews 13:15–16; Philippians 4:18)
- III. Because of Christ, we are God's _____ with a praiseful _____.
_____. (I Peter 2:9–10; Hebrews 7:1–22; Genesis 14:17–20; Romans 11:1–36; I Thessalonians 4:13–18)
- IV. Because of Christ, we are God's _____ with a special _____.
(I Peter 2:11–12; Matthew 5:16; Acts 17:6–7)
- V. We _____ these lofty callings by continually _____
_____ and _____ in Him. (I Peter 2:4; I Peter 4:4, I Peter 4:11–12; John 15:5–8)

Additional Notes:



Diving Deeper in Scripture Together

Questions for Discussion & Reflection

I Peter 2:4-12

1. Peter shows that everything we are called to do flows from who Christ is. Why is clarity about who we are in Christ essential for living faithfully in a hostile or confusing culture? (I Peter 2:4)
2. Peter says believers are "living stones" being built into a spiritual house. Each stone is shaped and placed intentionally. How does recognizing God's purpose for different gifts help us value people who are unlike us? (I Corinthians 12:18)
3. Peter says believers are a holy priesthood offering spiritual sacrifices- and he lists sacrifices like praise, generosity, and doing good. What does it mean that worship now includes everyday obedience, not just gathered services? (Romans 12:1)
4. The text notes that these sacrifices are acceptable not because of our effort, but because of Christ. How does this protect us from both pride and despair in our service? (I Peter 2:5)
5. Peter calls believers a chosen race, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, and God's possession. God gives this identity, "that you may proclaim His excellencies." Why is proclamation meant to overflow naturally from gratitude rather than from obligation? (Psalm 96:3)
6. The text helps to challenge us in our identity. Do our friends, family, or coworkers hear us speak about Christ's goodness? What fears or hesitations most often silence us? Do we stand for this identity in Christ regularly (Romans 1:16)?
7. The sermon notes that the real battle is often internal rather than external. How do the desires within us threaten our witness if left unchecked? (Galatians 5:16-17)
8. Peter assumes believers will be slandered. Why does Scripture focus less on avoiding criticism and more on responding faithfully to it? (I Peter 2:12)

9. The word "see" implies careful observation. How does knowing others are watching our lives raise both the weight and the privilege of daily faithfulness? (Matthew 5:16)
10. Peter begins with the phrase, "as you come to Him," written in the present tense. The sermon explains that victory over sin is not willpower alone, but abiding in Christ. How does this reframe the way we fight temptation? Why is ongoing closeness to Christ essential for sustained holiness and our witness? (1 Peter 2:4; John 15:5)
11. Which identity stands out most to you right now: living stone, priest, chosen person, or example? In what ways might God be inviting you to live more visibly-but humbly- for His glory this week? (Matthew 5:16)
12. How can this group pray for one another to abide in Christ more deeply so that our lives naturally point others to Him? (John 15:7-8)