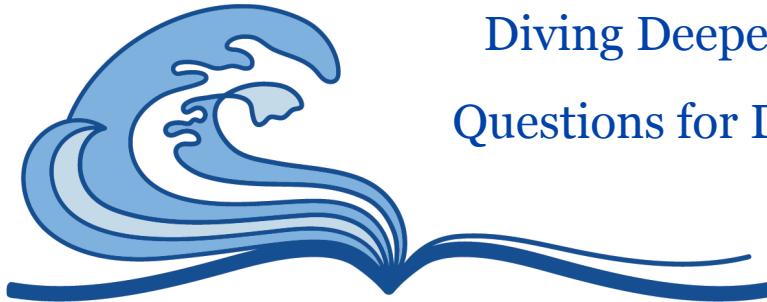


I Peter 1:1-2

Who Do You Think You Are?

- I. Some of us are _____ . (I Peter 1:1a; Romans 16:7; Acts 1:21–26)
- II. Some of us are _____ . (I Peter 1:1b; Matthew 13:24–30, Matthew 13:36–43; Acts 8)
- III. All of us are _____ . (I Peter 1:1c; Luke 13:20–21; James 1:2–4; Acts 17:26; Philippians 2:15; John 3:14; John 15:18–20)
 - a. We are elect exiles _____ through the foreknowledge of the Father (I Peter 1:2a; Ephesians 1:4–14; II Timothy 1:8–11; I Peter 2:9; Isaiah 55:8–9)
 - b. We are elect exiles _____ by the blood of Jesus (I Peter 1:2c; I Timothy 2:5; Romans 6:23; Leviticus 17:11; Hebrews 9:13–28; Romans 3:25; I John 2:2)
 - c. We are elect exiles _____ by the Holy Spirit for _____ to Jesus Christ (I Peter 1:2b; Galatians 5:25; Galatians 5:22–23; Romans 8:1)
- IV. Grace and peace are _____ to elect exiles in Christ (I Peter 1:2)

Additional Notes:



Diving Deeper in Scripture Together Questions for Discussion & Reflection

I Peter 1:1-2

1. Peter introduces himself as an apostle—a “sent one.” What does this tell us about how God advances His work through ordinary people He sends? How might God be shaping your own sense of purpose right now? (I Peter 1:1a)
2. Jesus commands His followers to make disciples of “all nations.” What does this reveal about God’s heart for people who are different from us? How can your life reflect that heart in practical ways this week? (Matthew 28:19–20)
3. The sermon suggests flipping the question from “Convince me to go” to “Convince me to stay.” Why is that a challenging thought for many Christians? What comforts or fears does it expose in your own heart? (Acts 1:8)
4. The sermon argues that our jobs, neighborhoods, and routines are not accidents. Why is it easier to believe in “chance” than providence? How might trusting God’s placement change how you approach your week? (Acts 17:26)
5. Peter calls believers “elect exiles.” What does this phrase communicate about both our security in Christ and our discomfort in the world? How have you experienced that tension personally? (I Peter 1:1c)
6. Jesus compares God’s kingdom to yeast working through dough. What does this teach us about influence without isolation? How can you live faithfully without withdrawing from the people around you? (Luke 13:20–21)
7. The sermon names places like grocery stores, workplaces, and kids’ activities as mission fields. Why do we often overlook these spaces spiritually? What might intentional faithfulness look like in one of these settings for you? (II Corinthians 5:20)

8. The sermon acknowledges tension between God's sovereignty and human responsibility. Why do you think Scripture teaches both? How does holding that tension encourage humility and faith? (John 6:44)
9. God promises to complete the work He begins. How does this truth encourage perseverance rather than complacency? Where do you need to trust God's faithfulness in your growth? (Philippians 1:6)
10. Jesus is the only mediator between God and humanity. Why is this good news rather than a limitation? How does this shape how you speak about Jesus with others? (I Timothy 2:5)
11. Peter says believers are sanctified by the Spirit for obedience. Why does obedience flow from identity, rather than earning God's favor? Where is God inviting you to grow in obedience right now? (Galatians 5:25)
12. The fruit of the Spirit reflects Christ's character in us. Why does God prioritize character transformation over outward success? Which fruit do you desire to see more fully formed in your life? (Galatians 5:22-23)
13. The sermon reminds us that identity flows from relationship with the Triune God. How does this protect us from burnout or comparison? What would change if you truly lived from that identity? (Romans 8:1)
14. Peter ends with a blessing of multiplied grace and peace. Why do you think believers need to hear this reminder again and again? How can you intentionally rest in God's grace and peace this week rather than striving for them? (I Peter 1:2)