



I Peter 2:18–25

Submission to Unjust Employers

- I. The Bible is not _____, but addressing a fallen reality with redemptive instruction. (I Peter 2:18; Matthew 19:8; Malachi 2:16; Exodus 21:16, Exodus 1–6; Joshua 9–10; Nehemiah 3:7; 7:25; Deuteronomy 20:10–11)
- II. The New Testament ultimately _____ by teaching equal worth in Christ and gospel transformation, not social revolution. (I Peter 2:24; Galatians 3:28; I Corinthians 7:21)
- III. As servants of God, Christians must _____ to unjust employers. (I Peter 2:18a)
- IV. Christians must submit with all _____, not merely outward compliance. (I Peter 2:18b)
- V. Christians must submit whether their employer is a _____ or _____. (I Peter 2:18c; Galatians 6:10; Colossians 3:23–24; Ephesians 6:5–8)
- VI. Christians are called to submit even to _____ and difficult employers as a gracious act before God. (I Peter 2:18c–19)
- VII. Submission does not require remaining in an _____ employment situation when freedom or change is possible. (I Corinthians 7:21)
- VIII. Christians submit to unjust employers because this is a _____ in God's sight. (I Peter 2:19–20)
- IX. Christians submit because they are _____ to follow Christ's example of unjust suffering. (I Peter 2:21–25)

Additional Notes:



Diving Deeper in Scripture Together Questions for Discussion & Reflection

I Peter 2:18-25

1. Work was a good gift before the fall, yet now it is often marked by frustration and injustice. How does remembering both truths help us avoid cynicism? (Genesis 3:17-19)
2. Peter addresses household servants- people in the most vulnerable work situations imaginable. Why does it matter that Scripture speaks directly to those with the least power? (I Peter 2:18)
3. Peter is not praising exploitation, but teaching believers how to live faithfully within broken systems. How does this distinction help us trust Scripture's moral integrity?
4. The sermon emphasizes that submission is ultimately for the Lord's sake, not because the employer deserves it. How does this shift the focus from the boss to Christ? (Colossians 3:23)
5. What emotions rise up in you when you think about submitting to an unfair or difficult authority? How honest are you able to be with God about those emotions? (Psalm 62:8)
6. The text makes clear that Christians are not required to remain in abusive situations if escape is possible. How does this protect against guilt-driven endurance? (I Corinthians 7:21)
7. Peter says submission must be carried out "with all respect." Why is attitude as important as action in our Christian witness? (I Peter 2:18)
8. The sermon describes Christian workers as ambassadors for Christ. How does remembering who we represent shape how we speak, work, and respond under pressure? (II Corinthians 5:20)

9. Peter calls unjust suffering endured for God's sake "a gracious thing." Why does this description feel surprising- or even uncomfortable? (I Peter 2:19)
10. The text distinguishes between suffering for wrongdoing and suffering for doing good. Why is this distinction crucial for spiritual maturity? (I Peter 2:20)
11. Jesus did not retaliate, but entrusted Himself to the Father. What does it look like practically to entrust ourselves to God's justice rather than seeking our own? (Romans 12:19)
12. Peter says we were called to this kind of endurance because Christ suffered for us. How does seeing suffering as part of our calling reshape expectations of the Christian life? (I Peter 2:21)
13. Which aspect of Christ's example stands out most to you right now- His silence, His trust in the Father, or His willingness to suffer for others? Why? (I Peter 2:22-23)
14. Is there an area where God may be inviting you to endure faithfully for His sake rather than react impulsively for your own? (I Peter 2:21)
15. What would it look like this week to take one small step toward Christ-like faithfulness at work- without excusing sin or enabling abuse? (Colossians 3:23)
16. How can this group pray for one another to follow in Christ's footsteps with wisdom, courage, and hope? (I Peter 2:25)