The False Teacher
A study of Peter's use of the word "False Teacher"
(2 Peter 2:1)
Continued from Last Three Weeks (Part 4)

Where is the Fear of God among Men?

The apostle Peter mentions the "swift destruction" that these men bring upon themselves (2 Peter 2:1). Peter states that God will not "spare" those who teach a different doctrine (2 Peter 2:4-5). Peter then mentions the examples that God set to prevent people from living and teaching ungodly things such as the great flood of Genesis 6-7 and the overthrow of Sodom and Gomorrah (Genesis 13:13ff) (2 Peter 2:4-6). There are other things for man to consider. Man ought to consider God's thunderous voice at Sinai when God spoke directly to the people and it terrified them (Exodus 20:18-21). We ought to consider the example of Nadab and Abihu (Leviticus 10:1-4). We ought to consider the 50,000 people who died because they foolishly gazed upon the Ark of the Covenant (1 Samuel 6:19). We ought to consider the death of Uzzah (2 Samuel 6:6ff). We ought to consider God's thunderous voice as He routed the Philistines at 1 Samuel 7. God's people ought to be filled great fear and awe when looking to Jehovah. The Lord asked Aaron and Miriam where their fear was when they spoke against His sovereign choice of Moses (Numbers 12:1ff). David asked the Amalekite where his fear was when he killed Jehovah's anointed King Saul (2 Samuel 1:14). Where is man's fear of God today?

What is the Christian's Responsibility when faced with a False Teacher?

God's people can do nothing more or less than the Lord and His apostles (Philippians 4:9). If the Lord does not "spare" neither...
can we as his beloved saints (2 Peter 2:4). Recall that Zechariah had prophesied of a day that false teachers would be shamed by the gospel message (Zechariah 13:1-6). God's view of false prophets and teachers has never been a secret. Moses commanded that the people of God were not to pity, spare, or conceal these people in any way (Deuteronomy 13:4-5, 8-9; 20:16-18). Deborah displayed her conviction against the ungodly by saying, "So let thine enemies perish, O Jehovah" (Judges 5:31). Those today who give said teachers the right hand of fellowship have greatly erred (2 John 9-11). God's people ought to be united, rather than annoyed, at the exposing and calling out the names of those men and women who teach error. Yes said event will be shameful and embarrassing to that individual and this is as God would have it that they may turn from their error. Consider the fact that Jeremiah named 5 false prophets (teachers): Hananiah, Pashhur, Ahab, Zedekiah, and Shemaiah. Micah named Balaam, Omri, and Ahab (Micah 6:5, 12-16). The apostle Paul exposed Hymenaeus and Alexander (1 Timothy 1:20), Hymenaeus and Philetus (2 Timothy 2:17-18), and Jannes and Jambres (2 Timothy 3:8). Jesus called the names of the scribes and Pharisees with regularity (Matthew 5:20; 16:11-12). We ought to contend with these people because souls are at stake (Jude 3; Revelation 2:6). Paul refers to this contending with false teachers as "fighting the good fight of faith" (1 Timothy 6:12).

What can I do to Prevent myself from being made Merchandise of by False Teachers?

The best defense against a false teacher's poison is spiritual growth (2 Peter 3:18). The word of God reveals the serious nature of erring doctrines (see Deuteronomy 20:16-18). Therefore all doctrines presented must stand the test of the standard of truth. We must put to test all doctrines we hear (Galatians 1:8-9; 2 Timothy 3:9; 1 John 4:1ff). Those doctrines that do not measure up to the Lord's divine revelation are to be rejected.

John C. Robertson
What MUST One do to REMAIN Saved?

Introduction:

A recent question has been posed through our website. First, "After becoming a Christian, what is required in order to stay saved?" Secondly, "After becoming a Christian, what would cause one to be lost?" While much focus is often placed on getting people to obey the gospel and enjoy the rich blessings of forgiveness we sometimes forget to keep the focus on that salvation. The Bible is a book of laws easily understood (see Deut. 30:12ff; Rom. 10:6ff). We are taught what one must do to become a Christian and have a hope of eternal salvation. We are also taught what one must do to remain saved and keep that hope of eternal salvation.

I. What must one do to be Saved?

A. Salvation is equated to “grace” (I Pet. 1:10), "justification" (Titus 2:11; 3:7), "remission of sins" (Lk. 1:77; Acts 13:38), "sanctification" (II Thess. 2:13), and "redemption" (Eph. 1:7).

B. The Gospel (truth) reveals the plan of Salvation (Eph. 1:13) (consider the equivalence - Gospel = truth = Law (see Rom. 3:27; 8:2; Gal. 6:2; I Cor. 9:21; James 2:12; I Pet. 1:9-12).

C. When one HEARS about the saving grace of God they are commanded to OBEY or be recognized as DISOBEDIENT (Acts 14:1-2).

D. Hearing of the gospel produces faith or belief (Rom. 10:17).

E. The book of Acts uniformly records what people did once they heard the gospel and believed its message. The message was that of justification and or redemption. Those who would obtain justification were to confess the name of Christ, repent of sins, and be baptized for the forgiveness of those sins (Acts 2:38; 8:12, 35ff; 16:15, 30ff; 22:16).

F. The question for this lesson: What must I do to retain this sanctification and what could cause me to loose this sanctification / grace / justification / forgiveness / redemption

II. The Nature of Sin Does Not Change Simply Because One Becomes a Christian:

A. The Bible tells us that sin is “lawlessness” (I Jn. 3:4), “unrighteousness” (I Jn. 5:17), doing those things that God has commanded us not to do (Lev. 5:17; 22:9), lust (Rom. 6:12), and exists where there is no forgiveness of sins (Rom. 6:14).

B. Sin separates one from fellowship with God and brethren (Ex. 19:21-25; 33:1-6; Lev. 18:29-30; 19:1-2; Isa. 50:1; 59:1-2; Ezek. 14:5; 18:25-28; Jn. 8:21; I Cor. 6:15; Rom. 5:21; 9:3; I Jn. 1:5-7; II Jn. 9ff).

C. Being a Christian does not mean that sin no longer has capacity in our lives (Rom. 3:23).

D. Consider the fact that the only sin that God does not forgive one of is the sin that we will not ask forgiveness for (see 1 Jn. 5:12-17).

III. The Bible Gives Examples of People who had gained Salvation yet lost it due to Sin:

A. Simon the Sorcerer (Acts 8:12-13, 22).

B. The Galatians (Gal. 3:1-2; 5:1-3).

C. The Hebrews are warned (Heb. 3:12-4:11).

D. The Romans are also warned (Rom. 2:2, 13; 6:1-2, 16; 11:22).

Conclusion:

Those who are baptized for the forgiveness of their sins and then return to a life of sin and expect that God will graciously save them are living a deluded life of foolishness (see Rom. 6:1; Col. 1:19-23). Man can loose his salvation if he does not maintain good and lawful works (Titus 2:11-12).