

Define “Peace”

For this section you will need to use a Strong’s Concordance, or an internet resource such that serves the same purpose as “Strong’s.” If you need help with this, please talk to David or one of the elders.

- I. What definition does the English dictionary give for Peace? _____

- II. In Galatians 5:22 what Greek word is translated as Peace? _____
 - a. What is the Strong’s number for this word? _____
 - b. What is the definition of this word? _____

- III. The word “peace” is used in a few different ways in the Bible. Study each of the following passages and circle the phrase that best describes the way “peace” is used in that context.
 - a. Galatians 1:1-5 (“peace” is used in verse 3)
 - i. Used to denote a lack of animosity
 - ii. Used to denote tranquility
 - iii. Used as a greeting
 - iv. Used to denote general goodness (i.e. health, welfare, happiness).
 - b. Romans 5:1-5 (“peace” is used in verse 1)
 - i. Used to denote a lack of animosity
 - ii. Used to denote tranquility
 - iii. Used as a greeting
 - iv. Used to denote general goodness (i.e. health, welfare, happiness).
 - c. Philippians 4:4-7 (“peace” is used in verse 7)
 - i. Used to denote a lack of animosity
 - ii. Used to denote tranquility
 - iii. Used as a greeting
 - iv. Used to denote general goodness (i.e. health, welfare, happiness).
- IV. Having looked these up, was the English definition of Peace adequate?

The God of Peace

God is often described as “the God of peace.” The contexts in which this can be seen show us great insight into the nature of our maker.

- I. Study Romans 15:22-33 and answer the following questions:
 - a. In verses 22-29 what is Paul describing to the Christians in Rome?

 - b. In verses 30-32 what specific request does Paul make of the Christians in Rome? _____
 - c. Verse 33 is what type of statement? (circle one)
i. Command ii. Blessing iii. Explanation iv. Promise
- II. Study Romans 16:17-20 and answer the following questions:
 - a. In verses 17-18, against what does Paul warn the reader? _____
 - b. What does Paul say to do about this problem? _____
 - c. In verse 19, for what does Paul praise the Christians in Rome?

 - d. Paul says that he wants them to be _____ in what is good, and _____ in what is evil.
 - e. If they were disobedient to God’s commands would He still crush Satan under their feet? _____
- III. Study Philippians 4:1-9 and answer the following questions:
 - a. According to verses 1-3 what problem was facing the church in Philippi? _____

 - b. Paul tells them that the peace of God (which surpasses all understanding) will guard their hearts and minds in Christ if they do what four things?
 - i. _____ in the Lord
 - ii. Let your _____ be known to _____
 - iii. Do not be _____ about _____
 - iv. But in everything by _____ and _____ with _____ let your requests be made known to God.
 - c. Can the peace of God be fully understood by us? _____

- d. If we are doing the things listed in verses 4-8, where will our mind be focused? _____
 - e. According to verse 9, did Paul practice what he preached? _____
 - f. If they “practiced these things” what would the “God of peace” do for them? _____
 - g. Combining verses 1-3 (about the conflict in the church) with verses 4-9 (about the peace of God), it is clear that the tranquility of obedience to God is key to _____ in the congregation.
- IV. Study 1 Thessalonians 5:12-23 and answer the following questions:
- a. Verses 12-22 give a list that outlines the type of life a Christian should live. If they followed this list, what did Paul hope the God of peace would do for to them? _____
 - b. This means that what three parts of them would be kept blameless at the coming of Jesus?
 - i. Their whole _____
 - ii. Their whole _____
 - iii. Their whole _____
- V. Study 2 Thessalonians 3:16 and answer the following questions:
- a. In what way does this statement differ from the others that we have been studying? _____
 - b. Peace comes from Whom? _____
 - c. Is this peace limited just to a certain time and place? _____
- VI. Study Hebrews 13:20-21, and answer the following questions:
- a. In verse 20 what did the God of peace do? _____
 - b. He did this though the _____ of the eternal _____.
 - c. According to verse 21 what did the Hebrews writer want the God of peace to do for the recipient of his letter? _____

 - d. What would this enable them to do? _____
 - e. Through whom would God work in us that which is pleasing in His sight? _____

Peace with God

Before we can talk about peace with men, we must talk about peace with God.

- I. In Romans 2:5-10 the phrase “peace with God” is not seen. But we do get an introduction to the concept which sets the stage for the other passages in Romans. Study Romans 2:5-10, then answer the questions.
 - a. According to verse 5, what two conditions of the heart store up wrath for the day of judgement?
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - b. Verses 6-8 tell us that God will render to each person according to their _____.
 - i. The ones who receive eternal life are the ones who patiently continue in _____.
 - ii. The ones who receive wrath and indignation are the ones who do not obey _____ but obey _____.
 - iii. What does verse 8 say their motivation for this behavior is?

 - c. Verse 8-9 give a contrast. What two sets of actions are contrasted?
 - i. The one who does _____
 - ii. The one who does _____
 - d. Referring back to verse 5, are the tribulation and distress (or anguish) in verse 9 happening in this life or after this life? _____
 - e. Referring back to verse 5, are the glory, honor and peace in verse 10 happening in this life or after this life? _____
- VII. Study Romans 5:1-2 and answer the following questions:
 - f. Peace with God is the result us having been _____ by _____.
 - g. Through whom does this come? _____
 - h. Referring back to Romans 3:23 and Isaiah 59:1-2 what has caused animosity between God and us? _____
 - i. According to verse 2, once there is peace between God and us, then we can stand in what? _____

VIII. Study Romans 8:5-10 and answer the following questions:

- j. What causes our mind to be hostile to God? _____

- k. What causes our mind to be at peace with God? _____

- l. If you are living by the flesh, can you please God? _____
- m. **Introspection and short essay question:** Based on Romans 8:5-10 explain (on a separate sheet of paper) what “the mind set on the flesh” looks like or has looked like in your life. Then explain how you specifically can “set your mind on the Spirit” in your everyday life. (Hint: What external stimuli effect where your mind is set? How do the people you are around effect your mindset? Etcetera.)

The Connection Between Peace and Wisdom

- I. In John 14:22-29 Jesus tells His apostles that he was going to leave them His peace. This context gives us the basis of the connection between peace and wisdom.
 - a. In what way does this passage say that we show our love for Christ? _____

 - b. Who was going to teach the apostles “all things”? _____
 - c. What else does the text say He was going to do for the Apostles? _____

 - d. The peace that Jesus left with them came through His word. Who would bring His word to their remembrance? _____
 - e. Did the apostles record what they learned? Yes / No
 - f. What do we call this writing now? _____
 - g. Where is God’s wisdom recorded for us now? _____
 - h. Thus we can also gain the peace of God by studying _____.
- II. James 3:13-18 tells us more about this connection between God’s wisdom and peace.
 - a. According to this passage how does a person show that they have wisdom and understanding? _____

- b. Do jealousy and selfish ambition (bitter envy and self-seeking heart in the NKJV) come from God's wisdom? _____
 - c. Where do these bad attitudes come from? _____
 - d. Where does this evil wisdom come from? _____
 - e. What are the results of jealousy and selfish ambition (bitter envy and self-seeking heart in the NKJV)? _____
 - f. What eight attributes describe the wisdom that is from above (from God)?
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. _____
 - v. _____
 - vi. _____
 - vii. _____
 - viii. _____
 - g. What seed is sown by a person who makes peace? _____
 - h. Thus to have peace we must have the _____ from _____.
 - i. Combining our understanding of John 14:22-29 with our understanding of James 3:13-18; from where do we get the wisdom from above? _____
- III. While the word "wisdom" is not mentioned in 2 Timothy 2:14-26, this passage does give a clear view of what applying God's wisdom looks like in our lives. Please study verses 14-20 to get the context of this section before answering the questions about verses 21-26.
- a. In verse 21, what are the things from which we must cleanse ourselves? (Hint: look in the previous verses) _____
 - b. In cleansing ourselves from these things we will do what? _____
 - c. According to verse 22, what must we pursue in order to flee from youthful lusts?
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. _____
 - d. Verses 23-26 tell us that the Lord's servant must not be _____.
 - e. Because of this, what should we refuse? _____

- f. What attributes should the Lord's servant display?
- i. _____ iii. _____
- ii. _____ iv. _____
- g. Why is it important to be able to correct with gentleness? _____
- h. From where do we get "The knowledge of the truth"? (Hint: 2 Tim. 2:15 & John 14:22-29) _____
- i. Having studied this section, is it possible to be peaceable and quarrelsome at the same time? _____

Peace in the church (Unity)

- I. In Romans 14:1-23 we learn that peace between brethren goes beyond simply not being in an argument, but transcends into actively helping your brethren be faithful to God.
- a. Verses 1-12 use what two examples to show that we should not judge our brethren in matters of opinion (meaning areas that God has not legislated)?
- i. _____
- ii. _____
- b. Verse 13 is key in understanding this section. We must determine not to put a _____ or _____ in a brother's way.
- c. Should we put our personal freedom to choose in front of our fellow Christian's spiritual wellbeing? _____
- d. This is because the kingdom of God is not _____ and _____, but _____ and _____ and _____ in the Holy Spirit.
- e. What does verse 19 tell us that we should pursue? _____
- f. Because of this, what does verse 20-21 tell us that we should NOT do? _____
- g. Which verse tells us that "whatever is not from faith is sin"? _____

II. Ephesians 4:1-6 is the classic unity passage. Peace plays a large part in the unity of the church.

- a. What does Paul implore (urge or beseech) the Christians to do in Verse 1? To walk in a _____.
- b. We do this with _____ and _____, with _____, _____ one another in love.
- c. And by being diligent to preserve the _____ of the _____ in the _____ of _____.
- d. Verses 4-6 give the basis of why unity in the congregation is so important. List the seven “One’s” listed in this section:
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. _____
 - v. _____
 - vi. _____
 - vii. _____

III. Colossians 3:12-17 shows us that the unity and peace in the congregation is maintained by actively building each other up.

- a. Are any of the attributes in verses 12-13 self-centered? _____
- b. Which of these do you have the hardest time displaying? _____
- c. What attribute is described as the “Perfect bond of unity” or “bond of perfection”? _____
- d. This section gives us three statements that show how to maintain unity, please complete those statements.
 - i. Let the _____ of _____ rule in your hearts,...
 - ii. Let the _____ of _____ richly dwell within you,...
 - iii. Whatever you do in _____ or _____, do all in the name of _____.
- e. According to the text, how do we achieve item (ii.) on the above list?

- f. **Application question:** Can peace and unity be achieved in the local congregation if you personally are being selfish (please explain)?

Pursue peace with all people

- I. In Matthew 5:9 who does Jesus say is blessed? _____
 - a. Looking at the entire list of the “Beatitudes” in Matthew 5:3-12 is there any room in this list for having animosity toward those around you? _____
- II. In Romans 12:9-21 Paul reiterates what Jesus said while addressing some of the problems that developed in the church.
 - a. In verse 17 is there anyone who we can pay back evil for evil? _____
 - b. If we have a choice in the matter, should we ever look for animosity with anyone? _____
 - c. Whose job is it to take vengeance when we are wronged? _____
 - d. In what way should we treat our enemies? _____

 - e. In what way do we overcome evil? _____
- III. According to Hebrews 12:11-14 with whom should we pursue peace?

- IV. 1 Timothy 2:1-4 is a very interesting addition to this study because it shows what attitude we should have toward those who are in earthly authority.
 - a. What four things should be made on behalf of all men?
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. _____
 - b. Beyond “all men” who else should we be praying for? _____

 - c. This is where things get really interesting: Paul says that we should pray for them “so that” we can live a peaceful (tranquil in NASB) and quiet life. Look up the Strong’s number for the word translated “peaceful” (tranquil in NASB). _____
 - d. Is this the same Greek word as we studied on page one of this packet?

 - e. What is the definition of this Greek word? _____
 - f. In verse 3-4, what is the reason that God wants us to live this type of life? _____

Grace and Peace to you

“Grace and peace to you” is a common greeting in the New testament. While this does not give us a large amount of insight into the meaning of the word, it does give us a view into the way that Christians should greet one another.

- I. Look up the following passages and record what all of them have in common: Luke 24:36, John 20:19, 20:21, 20:26 _____

- II. There are nineteen New Testament books in which the writer uses “peace” as a greeting in the introduction to the book. Please record the references for these.

- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| a. _____ | h. _____ | o. _____ |
| b. _____ | i. _____ | p. _____ |
| c. _____ | j. _____ | q. _____ |
| d. _____ | k. _____ | r. _____ |
| e. _____ | l. _____ | s. _____ |
| f. _____ | m. _____ | |
| g. _____ | n. _____ | |

- III. There are two New Testament books in which the writer uses “peace” in the closing of his letter at the end of the book. Please record the references for these.

- a. _____ b. _____

- IV. **Extra credit study:** You may have noticed that none of the references in this study packed have mentioned the book of Acts. In the book of Acts the word peace is used primarily in one way. What is that way?

- a. Please give two examples to prove this:

i. _____

ii. _____