

## **Briefing Document: 1 John Lesson 49**

**January 28, 2026**

### Executive Summary

The following briefing analyzes the theological and ethical dimensions of Christian hope as presented in the study of 1 John 2:19–3:3. The central thesis is that genuine biblical hope is not a passive sentiment but an active, "purifying" force that directly influences a believer's conduct. This hope is characterized as an "anchor" secured by the resurrection and intercession of Jesus Christ.

The presence of this hope serves as a diagnostic test for authentic faith: those who truly anticipate the appearing of Christ will demonstrably pursue personal holiness. The document explores the dual motivations for this pursuit—fear of divine chastening and the desire for eternal reward—while contrasting the call to holiness with the distractions of modern materialistic culture.

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### The Nature and Foundations of Hope

The text defines Christian hope as a multifaceted gift from God, grounded in historical and spiritual realities rather than mere optimism. Its security is derived from several factors:

- **Source and Security:** Hope is a gift of grace explained through Scripture. It is considered reasonable and defensible because the Scriptures are true.
- **The Resurrection and Spirit:** It is secured by the resurrection of Jesus Christ and confirmed internally by the work of the Holy Spirit.
- **Protective Function:** This hope acts as a defense against doubt and is strengthened through trials, where the believer observes God's preservation and protection.
- **The Eternal Anchor:** It is described as an anchor tied directly to Jesus Christ, who resides within the "veil in the throne room of God," interceding for the believer.

### The Ethical Implications: Hope as a Purifier

A primary theme of the analysis is the necessary link between theology and behavior. The text argues that hope has "immense ethical implications."

- **The Purifying Effect:** According to 1 John 3:3, "*Everyone who has this hope in Him purifies himself, just as He is pure.*" Hope in the return of Christ necessitates a personal pursuit of holiness.
- **Verification of Faith:** The pursuit of purity is the standard by which a person's spiritual condition is determined. It expands upon the "moral category" of tests (which includes obedience and love) to prove the reality of one's conversion.
- **Sanctification Defined:** Purification is equated with sanctification—the progressive decrease of sin and the progressive increase of holiness in the believer's life.

### The Mandate for Holiness

The document emphasizes that the call to holiness is a consistent, repeated command throughout both the Old and New Testaments.

## Biblical Evidence for the Call to Holiness

- **Living Sacrifice:** *Romans 12:1–2* urges believers: "*I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that you present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable to God, which is your reasonable service. And do not be conformed to this world, but be transformed by the renewing of your mind, that you may prove what is that good and acceptable and perfect will of God.*"
- **A Blameless Church:** *Ephesians 5:27* notes that the Lord desires to present the church to Himself "*having no spot or wrinkle or any such thing, but that she should be holy and blameless.*"
- **Perfecting Holiness:** *2 Corinthians 7:1* commands believers to "*cleanse ourselves from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit, perfecting holiness in the fear of God.*"
- **The Divine Standard:** *1 Peter 1:15–16* states: "*but as He who called you is holy, you also be holy in all your conduct, because it is written, 'Be holy, for I am holy.'*"

## Motivations for Pursuing Purity

The text identifies two primary motives that drive the believer toward holiness: fear and hope for reward.

### 1. The Motive of Fear

Believers are called to a "healthy fear" of God as the sovereign judge.

- **Divine Chastening:** Fear is a legitimate motive based on the reality of God's holy reaction to unholiness. *1 Peter 1:17* warns: "*And if you call on the Father, who without partiality judges according to each one's work, conduct yourselves throughout the time of your stay here in fear.*"
- **The Levitical Standard:** The Old Testament, particularly the book of Leviticus, repeatedly establishes that God's holiness requires a corresponding holiness from His people (e.g., *Leviticus 19:2*, "*You shall be holy, for I the Lord your God am holy*").
- **Consequences of Unholiness:** Approaching God in an unholiness manner, such as at the Lord's Table, can lead to judgment or chastening.

### 2. The Motive of Hope and Eternal Reward

The anticipation of Christ's return acts as a powerful behavioral motivator.

- **The Judgment Seat of Christ:** Believers will face an evaluation of their lives to determine eternal rewards. While Christ has paid for sins, "wood, hay, and stubble" (unfruitful works) will be consumed, and only that which has eternal value will remain.
- **The Risk of Loss:** The text cites *2 John 8*—"*Look to yourselves, that we do not lose those things we worked for, but that we may receive a full reward*"—to suggest that sin can cancel out previously earned rewards.
- **Accountability at His Appearing:** Paul's charge to Timothy in *2 Timothy 4:1* is predicated on Christ judging the living and the dead at His appearing. Similarly, *1 Thessalonians 3:13* expresses the goal of being established "*blameless in holiness before our God and Father at the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ.*"

### Challenges to Living in Hope

The document highlights significant obstacles to maintaining an eternal perspective in contemporary society:

- **Materialism:** Living in a materialistic culture makes it difficult to focus on eternal hope. The comfort and entertainment of the modern world often result in a lack of interest in the life to come.
- **Cultural Disregard for Holiness:** The text observes a lack of concern for holiness in "popular Christian culture," noting that many prominent evangelical figures are not primarily identified with a call to purity.

### Conclusion: The Test of a True Believer

The "purifying hope" serves as a final diagnostic in John's epistle. A true Christian is identified by:

1. **Doctrinal Fidelity:** Believing the truth regarding their own sin and the nature of Jesus Christ.
2. **Moral Integrity:** Walking in obedience to the Word of God and demonstrating love for others rather than the world.
3. **Active Expectation:** Living in the light of Christ's return and being motivated by that hope to maintain personal purity.

Hope is secured by **abiding**[^1] in Christ. As stated in *1 John 2:28*: "*And now, little children, abide in Him, that when He appears, we may have confidence and not be ashamed before Him at His coming.*"

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### Greek Terminology and Pronunciation

<b>Greek Word</b>	<b>Phonetic Pronunciation</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Menō	MEH-noh	To remain, stay, or continue in a state or place; often translated as "abide."

[^1]: From the Greek verb *menō*, meaning to remain or stay faithful. See the table above for details.