

Notes on 2 John

2023 Edition
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Introduction

WRITER

The writer identified himself as "the elder" (v. 1). The writings of the early church fathers attribute authorship of this epistle to the Apostle John. The early Christians commonly recognized him as the elder in view.¹ We might have expected John to describe himself as an apostle, as Paul usually did, since this was an office of higher authority than elder. However John's apostleship was not open to challenge like Paul's was. There is no evidence that the early Christians questioned John's apostleship as they did Paul's. Elder was a more affectionate title, and it undoubtedly represented John's role among the churches, at least unofficially if not officially. He was probably an older man at this time too.

ORIGINAL RECIPIENTS

The identity of the recipient or recipients of this epistle is in question. Some scholars have concluded that John wrote to a specific lady and her children (v. 1).² Of these interpreters, some believe that her name was Eklekta (from the Greek word *eklekte* meaning chosen, v. 1). This seems unlikely however, because John also called this lady's sister *eklekte* in verse 13. Others who believe that he wrote to a specific lady have suggested that her name was Kyria (the Greek form of the name Martha, translated mistress or lady, v. 1).³ However this too seems unlikely in view of the

¹See Richard C. H. Lenski, *The Interpretation of the Epistles of St. Peter, St. John and St. Jude*, p. 554.

²E.g., Kenneth S. Wuest, *Word Studies in the Greek New Testament*, 4:4:199; Warren W. Wiersbe, *The Bible Exposition Commentary*, 2:534.

³E.g., David Smith, "The Epistles of St. John," in *The Expositor's Greek Testament*, 5:162; E. M. Blaiklock, *Today's Handbook of Bible Characters*, p. 607.

plural address that John used in verses 6, 8, 10, and 12. A more probable explanation is that John personified a particular local church as a lady and the Christians in it as her children (cf. 1 Pet. 5:13).¹ This view harmonizes with the personification of the church as Christ's bride (Eph. 5:22-23; 2 Cor. 11:2; Rev. 19:7).²

There are several other examples of greetings from one church to another in the New Testament (Rom. 16:16; 1 Cor. 16:19-20; Phil. 4:21). Since John's arena of ministry was the Roman province of Asia Minor, the probability of this being a church in that province is good. Findlay argued for the church in Pergamum being the chosen lady (v. 1), and the church in Ephesus being her chosen sister (v. 13).³

DATE

The conditions that existed in the church that John addressed are very similar to those that he referred to in 1 John. Therefore the time of composition seems to have been very close to that of 1 John: A.D. 90-95.

PLACE OF WRITING

Ephesus seems to be the most probable site from which John wrote all three of his epistles.⁴

"2 and 3 John therefore furnish, in default of other material, a kind of setting and framework to 1 John."⁵

¹Lenski, p. 555; Rudolf Schnachenburg, *The Johannine Epistles*, p. 278.

²See William Barclay, *The Letters of John and Jude*, pp. 152-53, for discussion of these views.

³G. G. Findlay, *Fellowship in the Life Eternal*, pp. 30-32.

⁴Donald A. Carson and Douglas J. Moo, *An Introduction to the New Testament*, p. 675; Henry Alford, *The Greek Testament*, 4:1:188.

⁵Findlay, p. 5.

CHARACTERISTICS

"You must recall that John is the apostle who writes of the family of God. Paul writes of the church of God, while Peter writes of the government of God."¹

GENRE

"Unlike 1 John, 2 and 3 John fall into the category of personal letters."²

Adolph Deissmann distinguished letters from epistles.³ He placed 1 John in the category of an epistle (a formal literary work), and 2 and 3 John in the category of letters (non-literary correspondence).

"These are notes snatched from the every-day correspondence of an Apostle."⁴

OUTLINE

- I. Introduction vv. 1-3
- II. The importance of the truth vv. 4-11
 - A. Practicing the truth vv. 4-6
 - B. Protecting the truth vv. 7-11
- III. Conclusion vv. 12-13

The following is a good expository outline of the book.⁵

- I. The truth generates an exclusive Christian community (vv. 1-3).
- II. The truth demands a distinctive Christian ethic (vv. 4-6).

¹J. Vernon McGee, "The Second Epistle of John," in *Thru the Bible with J. Vernon McGee*, 5:821.

²I. Howard Marshall, *The Epistles of John*, p. 9.

³See Adolph Deissmann, *Light from the Ancient East*, pp. 228-29.

⁴Findlay, p. 4.

⁵Roy Clements, Eden Baptist Church, Cambridge, England, July 19, 1992.

- II. The truth involves propositional Christian doctrine (v. 7).
- IV. The truth requires unceasing Christian vigilance (vv. 8-11).

MESSAGE

A summary statement of the message of this epistle could be as follows: Abiding in the truth is essential to maintaining brotherly love. Let me try to clarify what John was saying in this epistle.

First, he wrote that revealed truth is foundational for the Christian. John emphasized the importance of revealed truth in five ways: (1) He based his own love on it (v. 1a). (2) He based the love of all Christians on it (v. 1b). (3) He based his writing of this epistle on it (v. 2). (4) He based the three great Christian graces on it (v. 3). And (5) he commended his readers for basing their lives on it (v. 4).

By the truth John meant the teachings of Christ (v. 9). This includes all that Jesus approved as God's revelation (the Hebrew Bible, our Old Testament), and all that He taught personally and through His apostles following His ascension (the New Testament; cf. Acts 1:1).

We must keep the importance of God's truth in balance. On the one hand, it is the only foundation that will adequately support a proper relationship with God and other people. It is the source of our knowledge of God's commandments. As such it is the basis of our relationship with God and other people (v. 8). On the other hand, it is only the foundation for a proper relationship with God and other people. We must abide (remain) in that truth. Abiding involves not just intellectual assent to orthodoxy but a vital relationship in which God controls us. Walking in the light of God's truth (1 John 1:7) makes this relationship possible.

Second, John wrote that love for others is the fruit of abiding in the truth. He regarded love for other people as very important for the Christian. His perspective harmonizes with the teachings of the Mosaic Law and Jesus Christ (v. 5). He also regarded love for others as essentially obedience to the will of God (v. 6). When we obey God, we do what is best for others. This is what it means to love others. When we abide in the truth we will love.

Third, John warned against separating love from the truth. In John's day some people were rejecting the truth but trying to hold on to love. They claimed to have progressed from elementary truth to advanced truth, but really they had abandoned the truth (vv. 7-9). John counseled his readers to give the false teachers no encouragement (vv. 10-11). But he did not counsel them to withhold love from them.

In our day some people are making the same appeal. We need to beware of appeals to follow teaching that deviates from Scripture. Watch out for appeals that claim a more advanced knowledge of spiritual truth than what the Bible reveals (e.g., the appeal of the cults). We can learn from this letter how to relate to false teachers. We should not encourage them in their work, but we should reach out to them in love. I once heard a speaker at a conference say, "It doesn't matter too much what we believe as long as we love each other." John would not agree. John wrote that it matters very much what we believe, because what we believe will determine if we really love each other. Abiding in the truth is essential to maintaining brotherly love. This is the essential message of this brief letter.

If we want to love other Christians consistently, we will find this easiest to do when we abide in the truth and abide in Christ. While unbelievers and non-abiding believers can and do love other people, it is hard for them to love abiders in Christ. They have less in common with us, and they often feel convicted by us.¹

In view of these emphases, it is not surprising that 2 John, along with 3 John, have been called "the Pastoral Epistles of John."²

¹Adapted from G. Campbell Morgan, *Living Messages of the Books of the Bible*, 2:2:177-93.

²Findlay, p. 6.

Exposition

I. INTRODUCTION VV. 1-3

John introduced himself, identified the recipients of this letter, greeted them, and mentioned the major subjects of his concern in order to prepare his readers for what follows.

vv. 1-2 As explained in the introduction section of these notes, the elder was evidently the Apostle John, the chosen lady was probably a local church, and her children were probably the believers in that church.¹

"We are hardly to think here of an elder in the sense which the word *presbyteros* usually bears in Christian contexts in the New Testament, that is, one who discharges the ministry of eldership in a local church. ... The word appears in another specialized sense in second-century Christian literature, of church leaders in the generation after the apostles, particularly those who were disciples of apostles or of 'apostolic men,' and were therefore guarantors of the 'tradition' which they received from the apostles and delivered in turn to their own followers."²

"It may well be that the address is deliberately unidentifiable. The letter was written at a time when persecution was a real possibility. If the letter were to fall into the wrong hands, there might well be trouble. And it may well be that the letter is addressed in such a way that to the insider its destination is quite clear, while to the outsider it would look like a personal letter from

¹See Zane C. Hodges, "The Second Epistle of John," in *The Grace New Testament Commentary*, 2:1233; Colin G. Kruse, *The Letters of John*, p. 204. Quotations from the English Bible in these notes are from the *New American Standard Bible* (NASB), 2020 edition, unless otherwise indicated.

²F. F. Bruce, *The Epistles of John*, p. 135. See Irenaeus (ca. A.D. 130-202), *Against Heresies*, 5.5.1; 5.36.2; *The Ecclesiastical History of Eusebius Pamphilus*, 3.39.

one friend to another. The address may in fact be a skilful [*sic*] attempt to baffle any hostile person into whose hands the letter might come; and, if that is so, our difficulty in identifying the person or Church to whom the letter is addressed is nothing other than a tribute to the skill of John."¹

The church was chosen in that it consisted of chosen (elect) individuals: Christians.

John loved this church, and so did other Christians who knew about it. The basis of this love was the truth that the Christians there believed in common with one another. John loved them in part because they loved the truth.² This truth refers to God's revelation in Scripture. The importance of this truth is clear from the fact that John referred to it three times in these two verses.

"The Truth makes true love possible."³

v. 3 John wanted his readers to appreciate the importance of guarding (keeping, preserving) God's truth and practicing love for one another. These two things are the basis for grace, mercy, and peace (cf. Eph. 2:4-5). Grace is God's unmerited favor, mercy is compassion, and peace is harmony and inner tranquility.

"The succession 'grace, mercy, peace' marks the order from the first notion of God to the final satisfaction of man."⁴

These qualities flourish where truth and love prevail.

"When divorced from truth, love is little more than sentimentality or humanism. If I truly care about

¹Barclay, p. 162.

²Hodges, 2:1231.

³B. F. Westcott, *The Epistles of St. John*, p. 225.

⁴Ibid.

my brothers, then I will want them to know, and live according to, God's truth."¹

"Where 'truth and love' coexist harmoniously, we have a well-balanced Christian character (cf. Eph. 4.15)."²

John's description of Jesus Christ as the Son of the Father is reminiscent of his emphasis on Jesus' full deity both in his first epistle and in his Gospel.

"This implies that the Son of God was sent into the world to be the Bearer and Mediator of the divine blessings of salvation."³

II. THE IMPORTANCE OF THE TRUTH VV. 4-11

"In the central section of 2 John [vv. 4-11] ... we have a brief summary of the great contrasts between truth and error, love and hatred, the Church and the world, which are dealt with at greater length in 1 John."⁴

A. PRACTICING THE TRUTH VV. 4-6

John wrote this epistle in order to urge his readers to continue to be obedient to God by responding positively to the truth of His revelation. He also wanted them to resist the inroads of false teachers who sought to distort this truth. He dealt with the first purpose in verses 4-6.

v. 4 John began by commending the church. He was overjoyed to have met some of its members who were walking in obedience to God's truth (i.e., walking in the light; cf. 1 John 1:7).

"Let young travellers [*sic*] learn to carry their religion along with them, and not either leave it at

¹Zane C. Hodges, *The Epistles of John*, p. 255.

²Bruce, p. 139.

³Schnachenburg, p. 281.

⁴Stephen S. Smalley, *1, 2, 3 John*, p. 322. Cf. John R. W. Stott, *The Epistles of John*, p. 205.

home or learn the ill customs of the countries where they come."¹

"It is much easier to study the truth, or even argue about the truth, than it is to practice it!"²

"... truth is cleared of all doubt when, not sustained by external props, it serves as its own support."³

"John's goal was to turn believers into disciples, who are walking in truth, that is, in the commandment of Jesus Christ, the command to love other Christians (cf. vv 5-6; Matt 22:37-39)."⁴

- v. 5 John's message for this church was not some new revelation (commandment). It was a reminder to keep on walking in obedience to God's truth by continuing to love one another (cf. 1 John 2:3-9; 3:14-18, 23; 4:7, 11, 20-21). This was an important thing to remember, because false teachers were encouraging the readers to depart from the truth (v. 6).

"It is not that love precedes truth or belief but that love offers the clearest test of the truthfulness of the confession and the sincerity of the obedience given to God's commands. Belief may be feigned and confession only of the lips, but love is harder to counterfeit."⁵

- v. 6 If anyone had a question about what loving one another meant, John explained that it is essentially obeying God (cf. 1 John 5:2-3a). That is, we love each other best when we obey God's

¹Matthew Henry, *Commentary on the Whole Bible*, p. 1963.

²Wiersbe, 2:535.

³John Calvin, *Institutes of the Christian Religion*, 1:8:1.

⁴Hodges, "The Second ...," 2:1231. Bold highlighting omitted.

⁵Glenn W. Barker, "2 John," in *Hebrews-Revelation*, vol. 12 of *The Expositor's Bible Commentary*, p. 363.

will that His Word reveals ("walk according to His commandments").

"Love strives to realise [*sic*] in detail every separate expression of the will of God."¹

The antecedent of the last word in this verse, "it," is not clear in the English text or the Greek text. "It" could refer either to love or commandment. The latter alternative seems somewhat more likely in view of John's argument. In this case John's point was that his readers should obey God's commands as they had heard these from the beginning of the apostles' preaching (cf. 1 John 1:1). They should not obey the false gospel that the false teachers were proclaiming.

All the specific commandments of God are really one commandment or obligation for the Christian (cf. 1 John 3:22-23).

B. PROTECTING THE TRUTH vv. 7-11

John moved on to his second purpose. He wrote in order to encourage his readers to resist the false teachers who were distorting the truth and deceiving some of the believers.

"The presbyter's attention now moves from the existence of true belief inside the Johannine community, which gives him great joy (v 4), to the dangers presented to it through the espousal of false belief by deceivers who have 'defected into the world.' Earlier, the writer has spoken of Christian truth and love; in the remainder of 2 John the emphasis inevitably falls on the need for truth in contrast to error. But the two sections interlock. Departure from the truth results in a failure of love. Thus the dark description of heretical secession and its consequences (vv 7-11) forms the basis of John's warm appeal for love and unity (vv 4-6)."²

¹Westcott, p. 228.

²Smalley, p. 327.

- v. 7 This verse gives the reason for the exhortation in verse 6, and the reason for this letter, and it links what follows with verses 4-6.

"... the wandering prophets and preachers did present a problem. Their position was one which was singularly liable to abuse. They had an enormous prestige; and it was possible for the most undesirable characters to enter into a way of life in which they moved from place to place, living in very considerable comfort at the expense of the local congregations. A clever rogue could make a very comfortable living as an itinerant prophet. Even the pagan satirists saw this. Lucian, the Greek writer, in his work called the *Peregrinus*, draws the picture of a man who had found the easiest possible way of making a living without working. He was an itinerant charlatan who lived on the fat of the land by travelling round the various communities of the Christians, and settling down wherever he liked, and living luxuriously at their expense."¹

Erroneous teaching had already begun to proliferate in the early church (e.g., Gnosticism, Docetism, Cerinthianism,² etc.; cf. 1 John 2:18, 22-23, 27; 4:1-3). The common error was Christological. The false teachers regarded Jesus as something other than God's Anointed One (the Christ) who had come in the flesh (cf. 1 John 5:1). Coming in the flesh means having come and continuing on in the flesh. This is the true view of the Incarnation. Jesus was, and continues to be, fully God and fully man.

"Christ is never said to come *into* flesh, but *in* flesh; the former would leave room for saying that

¹Barclay, p. 156.

²See Lenski, p. 566.

deity was united with Jesus sometime after his birth."¹

"The incarnation was more than a mere incident, and more than a temporary and partial connection between the Logos and human nature. It was the permanent guarantee of the possibility of fellowship, and the chief means by which it is brought about."²

This type of false teacher is a deceiver as well as opposed to Christ (an antichrist). John did not mean that such a person was the end-time Antichrist. The use of the definite article in Greek, translated the, used with an unnamed individual as here, sometimes translates better with the English indefinite article a or an. That understanding of this statement is preferable here in view of other Scriptures that indicate that the end-time Antichrist has yet to appear (e.g., Dan. 11; 2 Thess. 2; 1 John 2:18).

"The elder says that anybody who denies the truth is a very antichrist, just as we might speak of a supremely evil person as 'the very devil.'"³

v. 8 Compromise with the false teachers could lead to some loss of reward (cf. the warning passages in Hebrews).⁴ Moreover, loss for John's readers would involve loss for him as well, since he had a share in their lives.

"The readers are warned to take heed that the deceivers do not undo the work which the apostles and evangelists had done, so that they [all] might receive a full reward."⁵

¹Charles C. Ryrie, "The Second Epistle of John," in *The Wycliffe Bible Commentary*, p. 1480.

²A. E. Brooke, *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Johannine Epistles*, p. 175.

³Marshall, p. 71.

⁴Barker, pp. 364-65; Marshall, p. 72.

⁵Ryrie, p. 1480.

"The things we have worked for probably refers to the pastoral and missionary efforts undertaken by the recipients of the letter in their own community and surrounding communities. This work would be 'lost' if the opponents with their false teaching are allowed to proselytize unopposed."¹

Some ancient manuscripts (and the NIV) read: "do not lose what you have worked for."² This could refer to the good deeds that the readers had done, which would be rewarded at the Judgment Seat of Christ. The loss would only be partial, however. They would still receive some reward (cf. 1 Cor. 3:11-15; 1 Pet. 1:3-5).³

I think that John meant that his readers should beware that they did not lose part of the reward that the Lord would give them, if they continued to be faithful, based on the work that the recipients and the apostles had already done in propagating the truth.

Loss of salvation is not in view at all. Salvation is a gift of God, not a reward for good deeds done.

"John is anxious that they shall hold on with him to the finish."⁴

"Every believer ought to be working for a reward, to be able to hear Him say someday, 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant' (see Matt. 25:21 [cf. 2 Tim. 4:7-8])."⁵

¹ *The NET2 Bible* note on v. 8. *The NET2 Bible* refers to *The NET2 (New English Translation) Bible* (2019 ed.).

² NIV refers to *The Holy Bible: New International Version*.

³ See Zane C. Hodges, "2 John," in *The Bible Knowledge Commentary: New Testament*, p. 907.

⁴ A. T. Robertson, *Word Pictures in the New Testament*, 6:253.

⁵ McGee, 5:832. See also H. A. Ironside, *The Continual Burnt Offering*, devotional for Dec. 21.

"If false doctrine is allowed to intrude a church, it has the potential to stop that church's progress or even to destroy the church."¹

- v. 9 The picture in John's mind seems to have been that of a Christian who, the false teachers said, did not have the whole truth but needed to be further taught by them. It is common even today for false teachers to claim that those who do not agree with them are still intellectual infants—or at least uninstructed. However John regarded that supposedly immature" position as proper for the Christian (cf. Matt. 10:16). If his readers advanced beyond it ("anyone who goes too far"), they would really step out of the truth into error. John warned his readers of the danger of apostasy, namely, forsaking the truth to embrace error (cf. 1 John 2:23-24).

"Theology is to God's revelation in Grace as Science is to His revelation in Nature; and just as Science is always discovering more of the wonders of the First Creation, so Theology is always entering more deeply into the glory of the New Creation and appropriating more of the treasures which are hidden in Christ ... St. John does not condemn theological progress; he defines its limits: 'abide in the teaching of the Christ'."²

"The word *transgresseth* ["goes too far"] is a very interesting word. In the Greek it is *proago*. *Ago* means 'to go'; *pro* means 'before.' *Proago* means 'to go before or to go ahead.' Therefore, the meaning here is not so much to transgress as to go farther than is right."³

"Progress which denies fundamental Truth is retrogression."⁴

¹Hodges, "The Second ...," 2:1232.

²David Smith, "The Epistles of St. John," in *The Expositor's Greek Testament*, 5:202-3.

³McGee, 5:832.

⁴G. Campbell Morgan, *An Exposition of the Whole Bible*, p. 530.

John's use of the word remain (or abide, Gr. *meno*) indicates that he spoke of a vital personal relationship with God that comes with adherence to the truth, not just a dead doctrinal orthodoxy (cf. John 8:31; 14:21-23; 15:1-7).

The teaching of Christ that are referred to here could be the teaching that Christ gave (subjective genitive), which is "the standard of Christian teaching,"¹ or the teaching about Christ (objective genitive). Perhaps John meant both things.

"Whoever does not remain within the parameters of this teaching 'does not have God'—the equivalent of fellowship with God, an idea we have already encountered in 1 John 2:23 (cf. 5:12; see ad loc.)."²

"The person who does not abide in the true doctrine about Jesus Christ does not have God with him in his new perspective and/or lifestyle. He is out of touch with God, while he who abides in the doctrine of Christ is vitally in touch with God."³

vv. 10-11 In the culture of John's day philosophers and teachers relied on the people to whom they spoke for lodging and financial assistance (e.g., Acts 18:2-3; 21:7).⁴ John instructed his readers to refuse to help the false teachers in these ways ("do not receive him into your house"). Beyond this they were not even to give verbal encouragement to these false teachers (cf. Acts 15:24; 23:2-6; 1 Cor. 10:20; 1 Tim. 5:22; James 1:21; 1 Pet. 3:13).⁵ John did not advocate the persecution of heretics here, but he strongly counseled his readers to give them no aid or encouragement in their destructive ministry.⁶

¹Robertson, 6:254.

²Schnachenburg, p. 286.

³Hodges, "The Second ...," 2:1232.

⁴See Kruse, pp. 215-16, for discussion of hospitality in the Mediterranean world.

⁵Cf. Brooke, p. 179.

⁶Robert W. Yarbrough, *1—3 John*, p. 351.

"This is a severe measure, particularly when one remembers that hospitality is generally enjoined in the NT [and especially also in 3 John]."¹

"This command has been by some laid to the fiery and zealous spirit of St. John, and it has been said that a true Christian spirit of love teaches us otherwise. But as rightly understood, we see that this is not so. Nor are we at liberty to set aside direct ethical injunctions of the Lord's Apostles in this manner. Varieties of individual character may play on the surface of their writings: but in these solemn commands which come up from the depths, we must recognize the power of that One Spirit of Truth which moved them all as one. It would have been infinitely better for the Church now, if this command had been observed in all ages by her faithful sons."²

"In Jewish eyes a greeting is something more than a mere formality. The greeting of peace is equivalent to a blessing (cf. Matt. 10:13=Luke 10:6). The Greek greeting (*chairein*) is by comparison colorless. That is why the author feels obligated to give his Greek readers a reason for the prohibition."³

I believe John would have approved of his readers' efforts to correct the false teachers in private and to lead them into a true appreciation of the person and work of Christ (cf. Acts 18:26). In dealing with such persons ourselves, we too must relate to their ministry in one way, and to themselves in another. We must not approve or encourage their work, but we should show concern for their personal relationship with Christ.⁴

¹Ryrie, p. 1481. See Findlay, pp. 13-20, for discussion of hospitality in the early church.

²Alford, 4:2:521.

³Schnachenburg, p. 287.

⁴See Hodges, "2 John," pp. 908-9.

"There is a superficial sentimentalism today which recoils from John's words as uncharitable. But do we castigate the doctor for being intolerant with *disease*? Ask any of his patients! Would any of us knowingly welcome deadly virus into our bodies? We all have to mix up with people of different views and beliefs, and as Christian believers we are truly to love their souls; but to *fellowship co-operatively* with them in Christ-dishonouring propaganda of any kind is a betrayal of our love to the Lord who bought us."¹

"Admittedly great care should be exercised before applying such a radical withholding of hospitality from anyone. For the elder it was applied only to antichristians who were committed to destroying the faith of the community. The issue involved more than disagreements in interpretation or personal misunderstandings among members of the body of Christ. It was radical and clearly defined unbelief, and it involved active and aggressive promotion of perversions of truth and practice that struck at the heart of Christianity."²

"The responsibility of parents may furnish an analogy. Parents must discriminate as to whom even among their relatives they entertain in their home. Some relatives might be of such questionable character as to menace the moral, spiritual, and physical welfare of the children. Such relatives must be excluded. Parents must balance their concern for their relatives with their responsibility for their children. Notice that John does not suggest that the elect lady and her children deal with the false teachers in hatred or retaliate against them. Instead, he counsels that

¹J. Sidlow Baxter, *Explore the Book*, 6:331. See also Hodges, "The Second ...," 2:1233.

²Barker, pp. 365-66.

the false teachers be kept at a distance lest their heresy destroy the young church."¹

III. CONCLUSION VV. 12-13

John expressed his desire to visit his readers personally in order to explain the reason for the brevity of this epistle.

- v. 12 John had more to say on this subject that God did not lead him to record in this letter. He could have written this epistle on one standard size sheet of papyrus.² We do not know if John was able to follow through with his desire to visit his readers.

"It is easy to lay down general principles, but their application to particular cases is a delicate task, demanding knowledge, sympathy, charity."³

His readers' joy would be full when he visited them (cf. 1 John 1:4).

- v. 13 John evidently meant that the Christians in the sister church of which he was a member sent their greetings along with his own greetings to his readers.

¹Ibid., p. 366. Cf. Marshall, p. 75.

²Smalley, p. 314.

³Smith, 5:204

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