

# Angel Delivers Peter

Angelic Activities and Appearances · Biblical Angels

The miraculous angelic deliverance of Peter from Herod's prison (Acts 12) demonstrates God's sovereign power to protect His servants, angels' role in executing divine purposes, and the reality of prayer's effectiveness. This account unfolds during a time of intense persecution against the early church, when Herod Agrippa I sought to curry favor with Jewish leaders by attacking prominent Christians. He had already executed James, John's brother, with the sword—the first apostolic martyr. Seeing that this pleased the Jews, Herod arrested Peter during the Feast of Unleavened Bread, intending to bring him before the people for execution after Passover.

The situation appeared hopeless from human perspective: 'Peter therefore was kept in prison: but prayer was made without ceasing of the church unto God for him' (Acts 12:5). Herod deployed maximum security—four quaternions (squads of four soldiers each) guarding Peter, who was bound with two chains between two soldiers, with additional guards at the prison gate. The night before his scheduled execution, Peter slept between his guards—remarkable composure suggesting either resignation to martyrdom or faith in divine intervention.

Suddenly, divine intervention arrived: 'And, behold, the angel of the Lord came upon him, and a light shined in the prison: and he smote Peter on the side, and raised him up, saying, Arise up quickly. And his chains fell off from his hands' (Acts 12:7). The account's details emphasize the miracle's physical reality—this wasn't a dream or vision but actual angelic appearance and supernatural deliverance. The light shining in the prison recalls Shekinah glory, divine presence invading the darkness of confinement. The angel's

physical contact—smiting Peter's side—awakened him from deep sleep. The chains' spontaneous falling authenticated divine power intervening in physical reality.

**Note:** Peter's prison experience parallels other biblical deliverances—Joseph freed from Egyptian prison to become vizier, Daniel protected in the lions' den, the three Hebrews preserved in the fiery furnace. Each demonstrates God's sovereignty over earthly powers and His faithfulness to preserve His servants until their appointed time. Notably, God delivered Peter but allowed James to be martyred—divine sovereignty determines different paths for different servants. Both martyrdom and miraculous preservation serve God's purposes; neither indicates greater or lesser faith.

The angel then issued specific commands: 'And the angel said unto him, Gird thyself, and bind on thy sandals. And so he did. And he saith unto him, Cast thy garment about thee, and follow me' (Acts 12:8). These mundane instructions—dress yourself, put on shoes, wrap your cloak, follow—demonstrate that miraculous divine intervention doesn't negate human responsibility. God could have transported Peter instantly outside the prison, but instead commanded him to take practical steps. Faith cooperates with divine power; miracles don't eliminate human action but empower it.

Peter's initial confusion underscores the deliverance's extraordinary nature: 'And he went out, and followed him; and wist not that it was true which was done by the angel; but thought he saw a vision' (Acts 12:9). Having experienced visions before (Acts 10), Peter assumed this angelic appearance similarly symbolic rather than literal. The distinction between vision and reality remained unclear until after his complete escape. This confusion authenticates the account—Peter himself didn't immediately grasp what was happening, suggesting genuine supernatural intervention rather than fabricated testimony.

The escape's progress reveals progressive miraculous intervention: 'When they were past the first and the second ward, they came unto the iron gate that leadeth unto the city; which opened to them of his own accord: and they went out, and passed on through one street; and forthwith the angel departed from him' (Acts 12:10). The angel's presence rendered Peter invisible or the guards supernaturally blinded—they passed two guard posts undetected. The iron gate—massive, locked, impassable—'opened of his own accord' (*αὐτομάτη*, automate, from which derives 'automatic'). No human hand touched it; divine power swung it open. After leading Peter through one more street to ensure complete escape, the angel departed, having fulfilled his commission.

**Note:** The angel's departure after completing his assignment demonstrates angelic ministry's specific, limited nature. Angels don't linger for fellowship or worship but execute assigned tasks and return to divine presence. Their interest centers on serving God, not receiving human attention. Peter's subsequent testimony—'the Lord hath sent his angel'—properly directs gratitude Godward rather than toward the angelic instrument. This pattern persists: angels serve, God receives glory.

Only after the angel departed did Peter fully comprehend what had occurred: 'And when Peter was come to himself, he said, Now I know of a surety, that the Lord hath sent his angel, and hath delivered me out of the hand of Herod, and from all the expectation of the people of the Jews' (Acts 12:11). The phrase 'come to himself' (*ἐν ἑαυτῷ γενόμενος*, en heauto genomenos) suggests awakening from stupor or trance—reality gradually displaced vision-like disorientation. Peter's interpretation proves instructive: he didn't credit the angel primarily but the Lord who sent the angel. Proper theology recognizes angels as instruments, not independent agents. God delivers; angels execute His deliverance.

Peter then proceeded to the house of Mary, John Mark's mother, where

believers had gathered for prayer. His knock at the gate produced initial disbelief—even among those praying for his release. When Rhoda the servant girl announced Peter's presence, they declared her mad, then suggested it must be 'his angel' (Acts 12:15), possibly reflecting belief in guardian angels or the idea that Peter's angel came to announce his martyrdom. Their astonishment when actually seeing Peter demonstrates how God's answers sometimes exceed even fervent faith's expectations.

Herod's response to Peter's escape reveals earthly power's impotence before divine intervention: 'And when Herod had sought for him, and found him not, he examined the keepers, and commanded that they should be put to death' (Acts 12:19). Unable to punish the escaped prisoner, Herod executed the guards—a display of tyrannical authority that nevertheless couldn't reverse God's deliverance or prevent His purposes. The narrative continues with Herod's own demise soon after, struck by an angel because he accepted worship as a god (Acts 12:21-23), demonstrating divine justice against those who oppose His church.

The account establishes multiple theological principles: First, God sovereignly controls earthly circumstances, delivering His servants according to His purposes and timing. Second, angels serve as executors of divine will, demonstrating power over physical barriers and human opposition. Third, corporate prayer moves heaven's hand—the church prayed without ceasing, and God answered dramatically. Fourth, miracles don't eliminate human responsibility—Peter had to arise, dress, and follow despite supernatural intervention. Fifth, earthly powers ultimately prove impotent against divine purposes—Herod's maximum security couldn't prevent Peter's escape.

For contemporary believers, Peter's deliverance provides comfort and challenge: Comfort, because the same God who sent angels to deliver Peter watches over His people today, deploying angelic protection according to His

sovereign will. Challenge, because we must continue faithful service despite opposition, trusting God's providential care whether through miraculous deliverance or sustaining grace through suffering. Like the praying church, we should persist in intercession while remaining open to God's surprising answers. Like Peter, we should respond to divine intervention with immediate obedience, cooperating with providential opening of doors. And like the angel, we should complete assigned tasks faithfully, returning glory to God rather than seeking our own honor.

## Key Verses

### **Acts 12:5-7**

Peter therefore was kept in prison: but prayer was made without ceasing of the church unto God for him. And when Herod would have brought him forth, the same night Peter was sleeping between two soldiers, bound with two chains: and the keepers before the door kept the prison. And, behold, the angel of the Lord came upon him, and a light shined in the prison: and he smote Peter on the side, and raised him up, saying, Arise up quickly. And his chains fell off from his hands.

### **Acts 12:8-10**

And the angel said unto him, Gird thyself, and bind on thy sandals. And so he did. And he saith unto him, Cast thy garment about thee, and follow me. And he went out, and followed him; and wist not that it was true which was done by the angel; but thought he saw a vision. When they were past the first and the second ward, they came unto the iron gate that leadeth unto the city; which opened to them of his own accord: and they went out, and passed on through one street; and forthwith the angel departed from him.

### **Acts 12:11**

And when Peter was come to himself, he said, Now I know of a surety, that the Lord hath sent his angel, and hath delivered me out of the hand of Herod, and from all the expectation of the people of the Jews.

### **Acts 12:15**

And they said unto her, Thou art mad. But she constantly affirmed that it was even so. Then said they, It is his angel.

**Psalms 34:7**

The angel of the LORD encampeth round about them that fear him, and delivereth them.

**Psalms 91:11**

For he shall give his angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways.

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