

JUDE, CONTENDING FOR THE TRUTH

1:1a

The human author is _____

1. _____ of Jesus Christ
2. _____ of _____.
 - a. Galatians 1:19 – James is an _____ and the _____ of the Lord Jesus Christ.
 - b. cp. Matthew 13:55 – Jude, another form of the name Judas, was a _____ of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Note: According to John 7:5, during Christ's ministry prior to His resurrection, none of his brothers were trusting Him for salvation. Acts 1:14 shows that after Christ's resurrection and ascension, his brothers were believers. According to church history and by comparing scripture with scripture, Jude, the brother of the Lord Jesus Christ, is the author of this letter bearing his name.

Main application is that God wants me to be a _____.

1:1b

The recipients of the letter are believers. What is true of all of us as believers?

We are:

1. We are _____. This means that we were invited to join God's family by trusting Christ. When this term is applied to believers, it emphasizes that we accepted the invitation by trusting Christ (2 Thessalonians 2:13-14). We are the invited ones united to Christ. When this term is applied to all people, it emphasizes that many are invited but few actually accept that invitation (Matthew 22:13-14).
2. We have two choices for our second blank depending of which translation you have. It really does not matter which way you choose to go because both of these are true of all believers, the moment they trust Christ as Savior.
 - a. KJV or NKJV: We are _____. This means that we are holy or set apart for God's purpose as far as our standing before God is concerned.
 - b. Translations other than the KJV or NKJV: We are _____. This means we are special objects of God's love.
3. We are _____ Jesus Christ.

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1:2

God wants us to experience more of these three things from Him:

1. His _____ which we experience as we show _____ (Matthew 5:7) to others and as we go to the throne of grace to find grace and _____ (Hebrews 4:16) in time of need.
2. His _____. This requires that:
 - a. cp. Philippians 4:6-7 – we quit _____, make our _____ to God with _____.
 - b. cp. Isaiah 48:18 –we _____ His commands.
 - c. cp. John 16:33 –we abide or live our life in _____.
 - d. Isaiah 26:3 –we focus our mind on and trust _____.
3. His _____. This requires:
 - a. John 15:10 – That we abide or live in Christ's by _____ His commandments
 - b. 1 John 4:7, 12 – That we recognize that love is from God and is perfected when we _____ one another as believers.

1:3

Title for believers: _____ used here and in vv. 1, 17, 20. This emphasizes that we are objects of God's love (Greek "agape") which is willing to sacrifice for the good of its object.

The _____ we have in common with other believers which is deliverance from the penalty of sin.

Jude's intent was to discuss our common _____ but God moved him to write about _____ for the faith. The faith includes far more than just the truth about salvation and saving faith. It includes the whole of the New Testament. Two passages clearly show this:

1. 1 Timothy 4:1-5 – Paul spoke about those who would _____ from the faith in the _____ days. The specific examples were people who forbid _____ and command abstaining from certain _____.
2. Titus 1:12-13 – The sins of _____, animal-like evil behavior and _____.

Note: All of these issues have to do with Christian living and not with the content of the gospel or with salvation.

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3. The faith was obviously considered a completed body of truth because it is said to be _____ and for _____ to the saints, i.e. believers.
- a. John 14:26 – It consisted of those things the Holy Spirit brought to the _____ of the Apostles, i.e. the things concerning Jesus' earthly ministry.
 - b. John 16:12-15 – It also consisted on the things that the Apostles could not _____ during Jesus' earthly ministry but were later disclosed to them from Christ by the _____.

Note: This statement argues strongly for the completion of the scripture because it clearly speaks of the faith once and for all delivered to the saints. Furthermore, this refutes the idea that the institutional church has exclusive authority to interpret the scriptures. This body of truth was delivered not to the institutional church but to the saints, i.e. believers (cp. 1 Corinthians 1:2). The institutional church has many times used this so-called authority to try to fit the scriptures to its doctrine rather than fit its doctrine to the scriptures.

1:4

- 1. What words tell us that these people came into the church in an undercover manner? _____
- 2. 2 Corinthians 11:13-15 – What is the reality concerning those who promote apostasy in the church? They appear to be servants of _____ but are in reality servants of _____.
- 3. What did God plan long ago concerning these false servants? Their _____
- 4. These false servants:
 - a. are _____ in character.
 - b. turn God's _____ into a pretext for pursuing bodily pleasure (translated "licentiousness, lewdness," or "a license for immorality").
 - c. Deny Jesus Christ as _____ or the one to control their lives.
 - d. Deny Jesus Christ as _____ (=God).

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1:5-7 – Three examples to remind believers that God will judge apostates:

1. 1:5 - The destruction or ruin of those Jewish believers who failed to live by faith in the wilderness. Cp. 1 Peter 4:17-18 – Why did Jude start with this example? Because judgment always begins with the _____ of God and not with those who do not obey, i.e. believe the _____.

Note: The people of Israel, God's chosen people (Deuteronomy 4:20) were judged by God's discipline with premature physical death (1 Corinthians 11:30-32 for their unbelief shown by disobedience (Hebrews 3:18-19 cp. Numbers 14:27-32). The words, "you know all things" should be understood as "you know all these things", i.e. the judgments of the people of Israel, the angels who sinned and of Sodom and Gomorrah.

2. 1:6 - The past judgment of the _____.

Note: Equally godly and scholarly Bible student hold two different views of this passage: (1) That these angels somehow married human women and had offspring (Genesis 6:1-4) and were confined to Hell (Greek, "Tartaros," 2 Peter 2:4). The point is that these angels like the false servants of God were beyond any remedy.

(2) That these angels were leaders among the angels who rebelled against Satan and were confined to Hell (Greek, "Tartaros," 2 Peter 2:4).

There will yet be a future judgment of angels in which Satan and his angels will be sent to the lake of fire (Revelation 20:7-10; Matthew 25:41 cp. 1 Corinthians 6:2-3; Isaiah 24:21-22).

3. 1:7 - The past judgment of _____ and
_____ and the _____
around them.

- a. Deuteronomy 29:23 – The cities around them were called _____ and _____.

- b. The offense was indulging in the sin of _____
and going after strange (= of another kind) _____.

Note: The words "just as" and "in the same way" argue very strongly for the idea that the angels went after flesh of a different kind, i.e. human while in the case of Sodom and the other cities, they were after male flesh (instead of the female flesh that God intended) in committing the sin of homosexuality (Romans 1:26-27; 1 Corinthians 6:9-10). Ezekiel 16:49-50 speak of all the sins of Sodom which were: arrogance, abundant food, idleness, neglect of the poor and abomination.

- c. The punishment for them is _____ fire.

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1:8–10

The sins of these false servants:

1. The cause – by _____ they lose contact with the reality or the truth of God's word.

2. The specific sins:

a. _____ the flesh (=body).

Note: Our body is made to glorify God (1 Corinthians 6:20). To defile is make something unsuitable for God's use.

b. _____ authority (=literally "Lordship,"
The Greek word is *kuriotes*).

Remember, these false servants deny the deity of Jesus Christ (Jude 1:4).

c. _____ angelic rulers.

Note: In the following verse, Jude 1:9, is an example of what he is talking about. Michael, the archangel, avoids the sin of insulting angelic rulers. Michael had been sent by God to take the body of Moses, who had died. Michael disputed and argued with Satan concerning the body of Moses, Michael did not pronounce an insulting judgment against Satan. Michael left the dispute with the Lord for the Lord to rebuke Satan. 2 Peter 2:10-11 argues that even angels, who are greater in might and power than people do not speak in an insulting way or pronounce judgment against angelic rulers including Satan. The logic is that if angels do not speak in such a manner, we had better not either. It is totally out of line to speak of the devil or Satan with disrespect such as the line from the song, "If the devil doesn't like it, he can sit on a tack." When we speak of the devil or any angel, fallen or unfallen, we had best stick with the scripture – no more and no less. God wants us to resist the devil, not insult him (James 4:7). This incident was probably passed on orally by the Jews until it found its way into a book entitled, "The Assumption of Moses" written very early in the first century prior to the beginning of Christ's earthly ministry. Jude did not regard this book as scripture and recorded only this incident as truth from that work. For further information, look at the note on Jude 1:14-15.

d. Insult or speak in a evil or abusive way of what they do not
_____. 1 Corinthians 2:14 says this is
because they are _____ men who regard
the things of God as _____ and lack the
ability to understand these things from God's word because they
are _____ discerned.

Note: Jude 1:19 states that the natural man is one who is without the Spirit.

e. They live like unreasoning _____ who live by
_____ which brings them to ruin. In
other words, they live impulsively rather than rationally.

Note: Job 21:5; Proverbs 1:16; 7:23; 19:2; 21:5; 25:8; 28:20, 22; 29:20; Ecclesiastes 5:2

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1:11-13

Illustrations of these false servants

Note: The use of “woe” is a warning of great judgment for the perverting of God’s grace and for denying Christ as master and God.

1. Illustrations from the past

a. The way of _____

(1) Proverbs 14:12 – There is a _____ that seems _____ to a man but the end of it is the way of _____.

(2) Hebrews 11:4 – Abel offered a better sacrifice than Cain by _____ which implies that Cain’s offering was not by _____.

(3) Genesis 4:3 – Cain’s offering was of the fruit of the _____ which was _____ (Genesis 3:17).

(4) Genesis 4:4 cp. Hebrews 9:22 – Abel’s offering involved the _____ of _____ without which there is no _____ of sins.

(5) cp. John 14:6 – The way of Cain is to try to come to God – Multiple choice:

- (1) God’s prescribed way
- (2) your own way
- (3) by bloodshed sacrifice
- (4) by bloodless sacrifice
- (5) both (1) and (3)
- (6) both (2) and (4)

b. The error of _____ for _____.

(1) 1 Timothy 6:5 – What false equation was Balaam’s ministry built upon? _____ is a means of _____.

(2) Luke 12:15 – The false idea is that a man’s life consists in the _____ of his possessions.

c. Those who _____ in the rebellion of _____.

Note: Korah was the leader of those who opposed God’s established and appointed authority. God has put the following in authority over believers: Hebrews 13:17 (church leaders); Romans 13:1-2 (government); Ephesians 6:5 (bosses in the workplace); Ephesians 5:22 (husbands over the wives); Ephesians 6:1 (parents in the home). Also notice the contrast from John 14:6. Jesus is the way vs. the way of Cain. Jesus is the truth vs. the error of Balaam (cp. 1 John 4:6). Jesus is the life vs. perish (John 3:16).

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2. Illustrations from the created order

- a. Hidden reefs (better translation than “spots”) in your _____ feasts, i.e. church meals, to shipwreck believers in relation to the _____ (1 Timothy 1:19).
- (1) They mingle among believers and fellowship as one of them without any real _____ of God (2 Corinthians 7:1).
- (2) They serve and care as shepherds for believers only for the benefit of _____.
- b. Clouds without _____, illustrating the lack of the _____ (John 7:37-39) in these false servants.
- c. Clouds carried by winds picturing their instability in being caught up in every (Ephesians 4:14) _____ of _____.
- d. autumn trees without _____ because (James 2:17) _____ without _____ is dead.
- Note: These people are like the fig tree in Luke 13:6-9*
- e. _____ dead as they themselves are spiritually _____ (Ephesians 2:1) in trespasses and sins and the fruit or converts they produce are just as destined for _____ (Matthew 23:15).
- Note: Others understand this to mean that these false servants are not only dead spiritually now but assuredly will experience the second death which is the lake of fire (Revelation 21:8).*
- f. _____ trees which means that they are not true believers because true believers have been _____ (Colossians 2:7) in Christ with the result that they continue to be in that condition.
- Note: Matthew 15:13 shows Jesus using a similar illustration.*
- h. cp. Isaiah 57:20 – They are unstable and restless like the wild _____ of the sea which cast up their own shame and therefore lack _____ in their lives.
- Note: Consider Philippians 3:19 in regard to the issue of shame.*
- i. _____ stars for whom the black _____ (Matthew 8:12 cp. 25:46) of Hell has been reserved forever.

Note: These false servants lack direction and purpose.

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1:14-15 – Ancient words from God

1. Who is Enoch?

- a. He is the _____ generation after Adam.
- b. cp. Hebrews 11:5 - He was taken up by God so that he should not see _____

2. What did Enoch prophesy?

- a. The Lord _____ with many thousands of His _____.
- b. To execute _____ upon all people.
- c. To convict (bring to light or expose to the light of God's word):
 - (1) _____ the ungodly
 - (2) of all their ungodly _____
 - (3) which they have done in an ungodly _____
 - (4) and of all the _____ things ungodly sinners have _____ the Lord.

Note: God is concerned not only with what we do but how we do it. This prophecy was spoken by Enoch but not written by Enoch. It probably had been passed down the generations. Between 200 B.C. and 100 B.C. a book called the book of Enoch was written which had this prophecy. This book was never part of scripture and although it claimed to be from Enoch, it was simply a fabrication. This true and authentic prophecy of Enoch was incorporated by the author into the Book of Enoch to make the book look authentic. Jude like other biblical authors cite portions of writings that are not scripture to include them in the Bible because they are true not because the non-scriptural writings themselves are true. In Acts 17:28 (1st part) and Titus 1:12 Paul quoted from the Cretan poet Epimenides. In 1 Corinthians 15:33 Paul quoted from the Greek play by the Greek drama writer Menander. In Acts 17:28 (last part), Paul quoted from the Greek writer Aratus. Again Paul was not say the works from which he quoted were true in their entirety but only the part that he quoted was true.

1:16 – Applicable words from God

1. The sin of _____

Note: See 1 Corinthians 10:10 and Philippians 2:14.

2. The sin of _____

Note: The Greek word used here has to do with blaming your circumstances or situation for your conduct.

3. The sin of following your own _____ instead of God's.

4. The sin of speaking _____

Note: The word describes someone focused on their own sense of superiority.

5. The sin of _____ people to gain an advantage.

Note: Scripture condemns this as sin in Psalm 5:9; Proverbs 28:23; 29:5. It is a form of lying which we are to put away (Ephesians 4:25).

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1:17-19 – Apostolic words from God

Note: The words “But you beloved” are used to distinguish believers from these false servants and to introduce how believers need to respond to them.

1. In contrast to the character and lack of immediate judgment on the false servants, believers are to _____ the words that were spoken by the _____ of Christ.

Note: The words of the Apostles are nothing less than “The faith,” “The New Testament,” “The law of Christ,” or “The commandments of Christ.”

2. cp. 2 Peter 3:3 – What does the New Testament or the Apostles predict will be coming? _____ following after their own _____ instead of God’s.

3. 2 Peter 3:4 – What is one thing that believers can expect will bring mocking or being made fun of? The promise of Christ’s second _____.

4. These false servants will cause _____ contrary to the _____ (Romans 16:17) from God’s word which believers have learned.

5. The terms “worldly-minded,” “sensual,” or “follow mere natural instincts” are best translated for this verse by the Holman translation which uses the word “natural.” This is the same Greek word as “natural” in 1 Corinthians 2:14 where it discusses the natural man. What is true of the natural man according to Jude? He does not have the _____ which would tell us that these false servants are _____ (Romans 8:9).

Note: Many people, including some Christians, state they want to just live a normal and natural life. God commands us and empowers us, however, to live a supernatural life that produces the fruit of the Holy Spirit (Galatians 5:16, 22-23) and results in us experiencing abundant life (John 10:10).

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1:20-21 – Sanctification – reaching forward

Note: Again the words “But you beloved” are used to distinguish believers from these false servants who do not have the Holy Spirit and to introduce how believers need to respond to them.

1. The main command is keep ourselves in the _____ of God.
2. cp. John 15:9-10 – We do this as we obey Christ’s _____.
3. Note the three behaviors that support this commitment on our part:
 - a. To continue to grow in _____ as we work it through _____ (Galatians 5:6).
 - b. To continue to _____ under the control of the Holy Spirit (i.e. in harmony with God’s word in dependence upon Christ).
 - c. To continue to look for the _____ of Christ to _____.

Note: We receive salvation mercy the moment we trust Christ (1 Peter 2:9-10). We receive mercy as needed throughout the Christian life especially as we come by prayer to the throne of grace in times of need throughout our life after becoming a Christian (Hebrews 4:16). The final installment of our mercy comes at the return of Christ when we get our new resurrection body (Philippians 3:21). Eternal life is a present possession at the moment we trust Christ as savior (John 3:36; 5:24; 1 John 5:11-12) and yet with respect to our resurrection body it is spoken of as future (Matthew 19:29; Romans 8:11).

- (1) cp. Titus 2:13 – We are looking for the blessed _____ the appearing of our great God and savior _____.
- (2) cp. 1 John 3:2-3 – Everyone who has this _____ himself as Christ is pure.

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1:22-23 – Salvation – reaching out

Note: The people reaching out are the beloved (i.e. believers). Therefore, the ones they are reaching out to (i.e. unbelievers) are not part of the beloved.

Dealing with unbelievers influenced by false servants

Type of unbeliever	The believers responsibility in trying to reach those influenced by false servants:
1. Doubter	Have _____ on them by persuading them of the truth of the gospel.
2. Damaged	We are to be involved in helping to _____ these people by intensive effort which is compared to _____ them out of the _____.
3. Dangerous	Have _____ on them by sharing the gospel but with a cautious _____ on our part _____ even the garment stained by the flesh (The Living Bible translates this last phrase, “hating every trace of their sin”).

Note: While it is God who saves people, since we are co-workers with Him, there is a sense in which we save people (see 1 Corinthians 9:22; 10:33). As we share the gospel, we are offering them God’s mercy and so are having mercy on them (see John 20:23). Caution is needed in dealing with the third group of people because they can really destabilize the believer (2 Peter 3:17).

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1:24-25 – Stability – Reaching Heaven

1. What is God continually able to do?

- a. Keep the believer from _____
or sinning in any given situation.

Note: This does not mean a believer will not and cannot sin in a given situation. See James 3:2 where the same Greek word is used for “stumble.”

- b. Make the believer _____ in
the presence of His _____
(1) _____ (cp. 1 Corinthians 1:8)
(2) With great _____ because there
is fullness of _____ (Psalm 16:11) in God’s
_____ (Psalm 16:11).

2. How can we praise this God who offers so much stability and security?

- a. God is the _____ God (cp. Isa. 45:5).

Note: Some translations say, “The only wise God” which is true according to Romans 16:27. Here, however, the newer translations seem to be more accurate.

- b. God is our _____ (cp. Isaiah 43:11;
1 Timothy 4:10) through _____.
- c. All _____ or boasting should have
God as its object
- d. _____ (=unsurpassed greatness)
belongs to God alone.
- e. _____ (=control) belongs to God.
- f. _____ (=the right to set and enforce
standards) belongs to God.
- g. What words show that these attributes and reasons to praise God
are constant?
- (1) In eternity past _____
- (2) In the present time _____
- (3) In the future including eternity _____