

BASIC OVERVIEW OF JUDE

Like no other time in history godliness and the truth of scripture is under _____. The Bible has been discarded as an antiquated piece of hate literature and considered unacceptable by the world. With the advent of internet browsing and electronic communications available to everyone no matter their economic state, humanists, deviants, propagandizers, apostates and false teachers have risen to power and seemingly taken over everywhere. Therefore, it is high time to _____ for the time-proven faith of our Christian forefathers. Only those believers who are spiritually exercised will be able to overcome. Our study of Jude’s epistle will help ensure we are always prepared to trust God who is able to _____ us from falling.

J

- Title Means: Praises; _____ of God; praising God – It is a form of the name _____. It is the NT form of the OT name Judah. Because *Judas* is such an ominous name, it is recorded as _____

U

- Chapters _____ Verses _____ Words 613

- Author: _____ the brother of James – Jude 1:1

D

Note: Which James? If we are going to be thorough, there are six basic possibilities for authorship:

- 1- Judas the Maccabee – does not qualify due to the time frame of his life (circa 167 BC)
- 2- Judas Iscariot – obviously not
- 3- Judas of Galilee – does not qualify as he was an evil man who died in 33 AD – Acts 5:37
- 4- Judas of Damascus – not a likely candidate as nothing further is known of him – Acts 9:11
- 5- Judas the son of Mary half-brother of Christ, brother of James, he is a strong possibility – Ps. 69:8; Mt. 13:55; Mk. 6:3; Acts 15:22, 32; 1 Cor. 9:5; Gal. 1:19. He is not an apostle, which can either discount him or affirm him. In Jude 17 the author speaks as if he is not an apostle.
- 6- Judas brother of James also called Thaddaeus – he is also a very likely candidate because he is an apostle and one of the 12 original disciples – Mt. 10:3; Mk. 3:18; Jo. 14:22; Acts 1:13

E

Ultimately the authorship is _____, either #5 or #6

- Time of writing: _____ - _____ AD

Note: No one knows for absolutely sure; many believe it was written at or near the time of 2 Peter

- Theme: _____ for the faith...

Note: The content of this epistle is designed to motivate us to condemn the practices and teachings of the ungodly, to stand firm, to mature in our Christian life, and earnestly _____ for the faith.

In order to *contend earnestly* we must be “in shape.” Earnestly means with great effort, zeal and sincere desire. The word contend is a term we apply to a boxer or MMA fighter. In order to earnestly contend you have to be properly prepared, exercised and conditioned or you will get knocked out! Heb. 5:12-14

- Key Verse: _____

Note: If you are going to propagate the true gospel of the *common salvation* for all mankind, you had better be able to _____ it

- Three basic applications of Jude

Historical: Jude alerts the early [Jewish] Christians to the _____ of ungodliness and false teachings. He gives examples from Israel’s history and brings the readers to the point of earnestly defending their faith (*common salvation... once delivered unto the saints*)

Doctrinal: Our Lord’s 8th letter to the Jewish remnant of the future tribulation period, instructing them to contend for the faith _____ delivered to saints in time past. He entrusts them to preach his word in the face of the deceptions of the antichrist and his evil end-time followers. They are to be faithful in preaching impending _____ and the soon _____ coming of Christ during this 7 year period

Devotional: We are to _____ for the faith. We must be especially faithful in preaching impending _____ and the _____ coming of Christ in these last days prior to the rapture and the coming tribulation

- Basic outline structure

Verses 1-4: Introduction and purpose of letter

Verses 5-16: Description of apostates and ungodly divisive workers

Verses 17-23: _____ against apostates and ungodly divisive workers

Verses 24-25: Conclusion and closing reminder

- Interesting and unusual things found in Jude

Enoch is named; he is preaching the _____ coming of Jesus Christ and judgment to the ungodly

Eternal security is clearly described in verses 1 and 24

Angels are mentioned as having left their first estate and entering our world, which means they will likely be prevalent again in the last days – Heb. 13:2

Micheal the archangel is disputing with the devil over the dead body of Moses

The way of Cain, the error of Balaam, and the gainsaying of Core is used to describe apostates and ungodly divisive workers

Jude gives us many colorful descriptions of ungodly divisive workers: *spots in your feasts of charity, clouds are they without water, trees without fruit, twice dead, raging waves of the sea, wandering stars*

Praying in the Holy Ghost is well advised in the last days

Jude is the foyer that leads into the sanctuary of Revelation

NEXT WEEK: Our expositional study of Jude begins