

JUDE—A SERVANT

The Book of Jude

Introduction. _____

Jude's purpose for writing this letter is twofold:

1. First, he needed to expose the false teachers that had infiltrated the local assemblies.
2. Secondly, he wanted to encourage the believers to stand in the faith and for the "faith."

The book is divided into two or three sections. And for the sake of our study, note it three parts:

I. FIRST, NOTICE THE PLAN OR OCCAISION FOR THE EPISTLE (Jude 1:1-4).

- A. First, this plan involved two impressive names relative to the epistle (1:1a). "Jude, the servant of Jesus Christ . . ."
 1. First, there is the servant (1:1a) "Jude, the servant . . ."
 2. Secondly there is the Savior (1:1b). ". . . Jesus Christ."
- B. Secondly, this plan included two important situations or issues relating to the readers (1:1c-3).
 1. First, they have a position that is permanent (1:1c). ". . . to them that are sanctified by God the Father and preserved in Jesus Christ and called."
 - a. First note the term "sanctified"
 - b. Secondly, notice the term "preserved."
 - c. Thirdly, consider the word "called."
 2. Secondly, they have a possession that is priceless (1:2).

2.

C. Thirdly, this plan incorporates two needs that are imperative (1:3-4).

1. First, notice there was the need to abandon his original purpose (1:3).
2. Secondly, there was the need to address an overriding problem (1:4).
 - a. First, these men had diverted the grace of God into "licentiousness." (1:4d)—**UNHOLY!**
 - b. Secondly, they denied the Lord Jesus Christ (1:4c) **UNRULY!**

II. SECONDLY, NOTE THE PLOT OR OCCURANCE OF THE APOSTATES (Jude 1:5-19).

- A. First, Jude confronted the apostasy in the church (1:5-16).
 1. First, note how he pictures apostates by comparing them (1:5-10).
 - a. First he identifies the children of Israel (1:5). **JEWS—A DEMONSTRATION of Apostasy.**
 - (1) First, there were those who were soundly saved (15b) ". . . hoe that the Lord, having saved the people out of the land of Egypt . . ."
 - (2) Secondly, there were those who were supposedly saved (1:5c). ". . . afterward destroyed them that believed not."
 - b. Secondly, he classifies the angels (1:6).—**DEFINITION of Apostasy.**
 - (1) Classification #1—fallen angels bound.
 - (2) Classification #2—fallen angels inbound.

c. Thirdly, he scrutinizes the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah (1:7)—**GENTILES—A DESCRIPTION of Apostasy.**

- (1) First, Jude scrutinizes the cities by referring to their decay (1:7a).
- (2) Secondly, he scrutinizes the cities regarding their destruction (1:7b).

This example gives us two lessons:

*** First, it assures us that apostates causing trouble will be judged, no matter how much they have been blessed in the past.**

*** Secondly, it admonishes and warns us that we also must continue to walk with the Lord Jesus.**

- d. Fourthly, he reveals the social problem of the present age (1:8).
 - (1) First, he informs us that they are immoral (1:8a).
 - (a) First, note their identity “. . . **dreamers** . . .”
 - (b) Secondly, notice their intention
 - (2) Secondly, he informs us that that they are insubordinate (1:8b). “. . . **despise dominion** . . .”
 - (3) Thirdly, he informs us that they are irreverent (1:8c). “. . . **speak evil of dignities.**”
- e. Fifthly, he reminds them of a problem with a personage of the previous age (1:9).
- f. Sixthly, he reviews their positions with a description of nonsense (1:10).

2. Secondly, note how he portrays apostates by characterizing them (1:11).
 - a. First, there is Cain who attack God’s plan of salvation (1:11a).
 - b. Secondly there was Balaam who attacked God’s place of sovereignty (1:11b).
 - (1) First, his error was that he attacked the sovereignty of God in his covetousness (2 Peter 2:15).
 - (2) Secondly, the doctrine of Balaam was that he attacked the sovereignty of God in his cause (Revelation 2:4).
 - c. Thirdly, there is Core (Korah) who attacked God’s purpose for service (1:11c).
3. Thirdly, consider how he punctures the apostates by castigating them (1:12-13).
 - a. First, he castigates them by describing them as definitely deceptive (1:12a).
 - b. Secondly, he castigates them by depicting them as specifically disappointing (1:12b).
 - c. Thirdly, he castigates them by defining them as spiritually dead (1:12c).
 - d. Fourthly, he castigates them by declaring them exclusively dangerous (1:13a).
 - e. Fifthly, he castigates them by determining them as eternally doomed (1:13b).
4. Fourthly, look now how he investigates these apostates by pointing out their corruption before the Lord comes (1:14-15).
 - a. First, He is coming with His people (1:14b).

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b. Secondly, He is coming with a purpose (1:15).

5. Fifthly, note how he brings to light these apostates by pointing out five identifying characteristics of them (1:16).

a. First, they are "murmurers."

b. Secondly, they are "complainers."

c. Thirdly, they walk after their own "lusts."

d. Fourthly, they mouths speak "great swelling words."

e. Fifthly, they have "men's persons in admiration because of advantage."

B. Secondly, Jude challenges the apathy in the church (1:17-19).

1. First, notice how he addresses these people (1:17a).

2. Secondly, consider how he approaches the problem (1:17b).

a. First, he approaches the problem by telling them to recall the Word (1:17b).

b. Secondly, he addresses the problem by telling them to recognize apostates (1:18-19).

(1) First, we must recognize the mind of an apostate (1:18a).

(2) Secondly, we must recognize the morals of an apostate (1:19a).

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(3) Thirdly, consider the moves of an apostate (1:19a).

(4) Fourthly, observe the marks of an apostate (1:19b).

III. **THIRDLY, CONSIDER THE PLEA OR OFFER BY THE APOSTLE (Jude 1:20-25).**

A. First, he shares with all believers what we should retain (1:20-21).

1. First, we should retain an outward look (1:20a).

2. Secondly, we should retain an upward look (1:20b).

3. Thirdly, we should retain an inward look (1:21a).

4. Fourthly, we should retain an _____ look (1:21b).

B. Secondly, he shares with all believers should _____ (1:22)

1. First, we need to have _____ when witnessing to some (1:22).

2. Secondly we are to be _____ when witnessing to some (1:23).

C. Thirdly, he shares with all believers what we should _____ (1:24-25).

1. First, we must realize that God is able to _____ us (1:24a).

2. Secondly, God is able to _____ us faultless to Himself (1:24b).

3. Thirdly, God is able to be _____ by us (1:25)