

JUDE

The letter of Jude or Juda as it would be pronounced, though small is a very _____ letter. Jude was one of the _____ earthly brothers of Jesus (Matt 13:55).

Jude did not become a follower of Jesus until after his resurrection. Jude was not considered an _____ and actually makes that distinction in (v17). Jude would later do _____ work (1 Cor 9:5).

To where the book of “Acts” is understood as the “acts of the apostles,” one commentator said that the letter of Jude could be called the “acts of the _____.” Jude lived during a time when the early church was facing persecution from the Roman government, as well as _____ from false teachers. It’s the exposure of those teachers that Jude makes his top priority. Jude deeply discusses the doctrinal and moral apostasy of the false teachers of his day. An interesting nugget to consider is that while 2 Peter predicts the _____ of such false teachers, including what their message will be and what it will produce. Jude is dealing with their _____.

Jude opens was a _____ (v1-2)

He identifies himself as a _____ of Jesus Christ. That statement is an exposure of the spiritual change in his life. His half-brother, the Lord Jesus Christ, was now his _____. The letter of Jude has application to all in the _____ era, but the immediate audience would have doubtlessly been the early church, many of which would have been converted _____. That explains some of the _____ he references and illustrations he uses.

Taking a play out of Peters playbook, under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, Jude uses _____ examples of how rebellion against God has fared in the past. This is a warning of sorts, that if they follow the false teaching about _____, they will be met with a similar end.

Jude now begins to point out some distinguishing _____ about these apostates.

A) Filthy Dreamers – A mind that is not being “_____” will be left to it’s depravity

B) Defile the Flesh – when your wrong on _____, this is the result

C) Despise Dominion – they despise _____ and _____, they hate _____.

E) Speak evil of Dignities – they speak evil of those who have _____ appointed authority, he gives the following example.

Now Jude adds another level of warning by pointing out people in the bible who _____ against God and influenced others (v11). Their influence brought hardship and destruction to others lives. The moral of the story is to be careful who you let _____ you.

Cain rebelled against God by killing _____, then built a city of violence

Balaam rebelled against God by luring the children of Isreal into _____

Korah lead a rebellion against _____, destroying himself and many others.

In (v12-13) he uses metaphors to describe these false teachers and the _____ of their lives.

He now gives _____ warnings (v14-16) and (v17-19). The first warning was from long ago and the second was more recent. The first warning is about how God will bring judgement on all who choose the path of _____.

The second warning is closer in proximity of _____(v17-v19).

(v20-23) Now Jude, circles back around and gives instructions on _____ to “contend for the faith” which he called for them to do in the beginning of the letter. Contending for the faith is more than just learning to spot those who seek to _____ you, it’s also maintaining a _____ spiritual life yourself.

He ends his letter by encouraging them that God is well able to see them thru these _____ times (v24-25).