

JUDE

THE LEGACY BIBLE OUTLINE SERIES

*The
Remnant Church*



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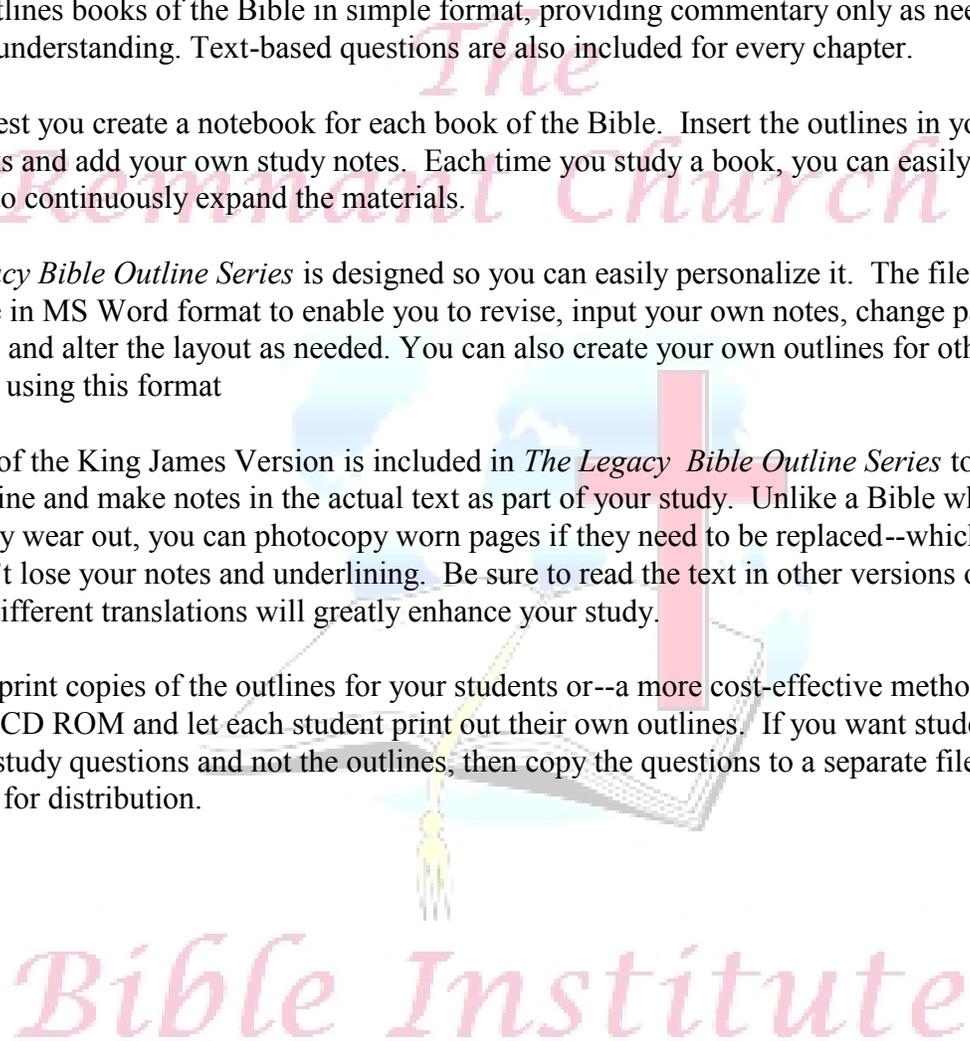
The Legacy Bible Outline Series is a study of the Bible using the text of the Bible itself. The series outlines books of the Bible in simple format, providing commentary only as needed to enhance understanding. Text-based questions are also included for every chapter.

We suggest you create a notebook for each book of the Bible. Insert the outlines in your notebooks and add your own study notes. Each time you study a book, you can easily append the outlines to continuously expand the materials.

The Legacy Bible Outline Series is designed so you can easily personalize it. The files for the series are in MS Word format to enable you to revise, input your own notes, change page numbers, and alter the layout as needed. You can also create your own outlines for other books of the Bible using this format

The text of the King James Version is included in *The Legacy Bible Outline Series* to enable you to underline and make notes in the actual text as part of your study. Unlike a Bible which will eventually wear out, you can photocopy worn pages if they need to be replaced--which means you won't lose your notes and underlining. Be sure to read the text in other versions of the Bible also, as different translations will greatly enhance your study.

You can print copies of the outlines for your students or--a more cost-effective method--copy the files to a CD ROM and let each student print out their own outlines. If you want students to have only the study questions and not the outlines, then copy the questions to a separate file and print them out for distribution.



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**For precept must be upon precept, precept upon precept; line upon line, line upon line...
(Isaiah 28:10, KJV)**

**...His word burns in my heart like a fire. It's like a fire in my bones!...
(Jeremiah 20:9, NLT)**

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INTRODUCTION TO THE BOOK OF JUDE

AUTHOR: Jude. From this chapter, we learn that Jude was:

- A servant of Christ: 1
- The brother of James: 1
- Diligent: 3
- A man of relationships (beloved): 3
- Flexible: 3
- An historian (he uses historical examples in his writing): 5-7
- A man who worshiped God: 24-25
- Grounded in faith, concerned for others, and not afraid to speak the truth: Jude 1

Other Biblical references on Jude:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| -Half-brother of Jesus: | Matthew 13:55, Mark 6:3 |
| -Disciple of Jesus: | Luke 6:16 |
| -Questions Jesus: | John 14:22 |
| -Identified as the brother of James: | Acts 1:13 |
| -Sent to Antioch: | Acts 15:22 |

TO WHOM: All believers, although the specific audience at the time were members of churches in Palestine and/or Asia.

PURPOSES: To emphasize the need to earnestly contend for the faith and to warn against false teachers and apostasy. Apostasy means to turn away from the faith. If the problems which Jude addresses were present in the church then, how much more relevant are these warnings today.

KEY VERSE: *Beloved, when I gave all diligence to write unto you of the common salvation, it was needful for me to write unto you, and exhort you that ye should earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints. (Jude 1:3)*

LIFE AND MINISTRY PRINCIPLE: We must be alert for false teachers who creep in unawares and divert believers from the truth of God's Word.

MAIN CHARACTERS: Jude, Michael the archangel, Cain, Balaam, Core, Enoch.

A BRIEF OUTLINE:

- Title: Contend For The Faith
- Why to contend: Verses 3-16

How to contend: Verses 17-23

QUESTIONS ON THE INTRODUCTION:

1. Who wrote the book?
2. Summarize what you learned about the author.
3. To whom is the book written?
4. What is the purpose of the book?
5. What is the key verse?
6. What is the life and ministry principle of this book?
7. Who are the main characters?
8. Give a brief outline of the book.



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OUTLINE OF THE BOOK OF JUDE

(The book of Jude consists of only one chapter)

- 1 Jude, the servant of Jesus Christ, and brother of James, to them that are sanctified
by God the Father, and preserved in Jesus Christ, and called:
2 Mercy unto you, and peace, and love, be multiplied.**

I. Introduction: Greetings. (1-2)

A. From Jude: (1)

1. Brother of James. (*This makes Jude the half-brother of Jesus.*)
2. Bond servant of Jesus Christ. (*Because he was a bond servant of Jesus Christ, he was qualified to bring this message. This is his only claim to authority as he emphasizes his spiritual rather than physical relationship with the Lord. Your spiritual bloodline is more important than your natural bloodline.*)

B. To those: (2)

1. Sanctified by God. (*Sanctification is the work of the Holy Spirit. See Romans 15:16; 1 Corinthians 6:11; 2 Thessalonians 2:13.*)
2. Preserved in Christ. (*The word preserved means "kept, to guard from loss." In the dark days of apostasy, you can be kept.*)
3. Called. (*We are called:*
-To the Gospel: 1 Timothy 1:9
-As saints: 1 Corinthians 1:2
-To a heavenly hope: Ephesians 4:4
-As servants of Jesus: 1 Corinthians 7:20-24

The sanctified, preserved, and called: This is the group that must be warned. Because we are sanctified, preserved, and called, this letter is addressed to us also.)

C. How the message is presented. (2)

1. With mercy. (*Mercy means feelings of compassion, affection, and kindness.*)
2. With peace. (*Peace means to be bound, joined, and woven together, assured and confident in the love and care of God.*)
3. With love. (*Divine love, not sensual. He asks that these qualities—mercy, peace, and love—"be multiplied", meaning they can be increased in our*

lives. When we experience God's mercy, it results in peace which is expressed in love for others, who then can experience His mercy and the cycle continues. You must experience God's mercy before you can have peace with God, experience the peace of God, and be able to love others with the love of God.)

3 Beloved, when I gave all diligence to write unto you of the common salvation, it was needful for me to write unto you, and exhort you that ye should earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints.

II. Purpose. (3)

- A. Original purpose: Common salvation. (*"Common" means available to us all. Jude wanted to write a message about the benefits of salvation. We are happy to deliver some messages, but we must remain faithful when the message we are called upon to deliver is a hard one. It is interesting to note that Jude had planned on giving a message on the benefits of salvation to people who were already saved. We need to be reminded continuously of the blessings of our salvation. See Psalm 103:2.*)
- B. Revised purpose: Contend for the faith. (*Jude wrote that they should earnestly contend for the faith because of the types of people creeping into the church. "Once" means once and for all, not to be added to. The word "contend" means to fight for, defend, and strive for mastery. It implies agony and spiritual warfare, intense vigorous combat. We can contend for the faith practically by living an exemplary Christian life; negatively by refusing to endorse those preaching another gospel; and positively by giving a powerful witness of Jesus Christ and the truths of His Word.*)

4 For there are certain men crept in unawares, who were before of old ordained to this condemnation, ungodly men, turning the grace of our God into lasciviousness, and denying the only Lord God, and our Lord Jesus Christ.

III. Why we need to contend for the faith: Because of certain ungodly men.

Their characteristics: (4)

- A. Crept in unawares. (*Stealthily, secretly, tares are sown by the enemy. We are unaware of their presence.*)
- B. Ordained to condemnation. (*"Ordained," means their judgment was ordained, not that they were predestined to apostasy. "Condemnation" refers to the judgment which fell on the three historical examples Jude gives later and the judgment these "certain men" will surely experience.*)
- C. Ungodly. (*They have a religious relationship, but no real relationship with*

God).

- D. Turning God's grace to lasciviousness. (*They are pernicious, filthy, and without shame. They use God's grace as a license to continue in sin. See also 2 Corinthians 6:1; Galatians 5:13; Mark 7:22; Romans 13:13; Ephesians 4:19; 1 Peter 4:3; 2 Peter 2:2,7,18.*)
- E. Denying the Lord Jesus Christ. (*This is the spirit of antichrist. One denies the Lord by a lack of acceptance of the Word of God, by establishing other standards of authority for their beliefs, by ungodly living, and by denying Christ's deity.*)

5 I will therefore put you in remembrance, though ye once knew this, how that the Lord, having saved the people out of the land of Egypt, afterward destroyed them that believed not.

6 And the angels which kept not their first estate, but left their own habitation, he hath reserved in everlasting chains under darkness unto the judgment of the great day.

7 Even as Sodom and Gomorrha, and the cities about them in like manner, giving themselves over to fornication, and going after strange flesh, are set forth for an example, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire.

IV. The certainty of judgment. (*Three historical examples of apostasy to remember and be warned.*) (5-7)

- A. Israel: An example of unbelief. Once saved, afterward destroyed. (*See also Numbers 13-14, 1 Corinthians 10:5-10; and Hebrews 3:17-19. Israel made a decision based on human reasoning and their image of themselves as grasshoppers. All unbelief is self-centered: Deuteronomy 1:32. Israel crossed the Red Sea, heard the voice of God at Sinai, and had daily provision in the wilderness, yet they still fell into unbelief.*)
- B. Angels: An example of rebellion. Left their first estate and are reserved in chains. (*See also 2 Peter 2:4. Their first estate was one of innocence, exalted position, and anointed ministries. These angels might have been part of the original rebellion of Satan or they are the angels who sinned in Genesis 6:1-2. Note that they are reserved in chains. If angels cannot break the chains resulting from their sin, what makes us think we can? We need a Savior.*)
- C. Sodom and Gomorrah: An example of sexual immorality. (*Their lust, fornication, and homosexuality resulted in divine judgment. See Genesis 18-19.*)

8 Likewise also these filthy dreamers defile the flesh, despise dominion, and speak evil of dignities.

9 Yet Michael the archangel, when contending with the devil he disputed about the body of Moses, durst not bring against him a railing accusation, but said, The Lord rebuke thee.

10 But these speak evil of those things which they know not: but what they know

naturally, as brute beasts, in those things they corrupt themselves.

- V. Description of the conduct of these ungodly men. (8-10)
- A. Filthy dreamers (*uncontrolled thought life*).
 - B. Defiling the flesh (*immorality*).
 - C. Despising dominion (*disrespecting authority*).
 - D. Speaking evil of dignities.
 - 1. Michael the archangel didn't dare speak evil even against the devil. (*See Deuteronomy 34:5-6.*)
 - a. *Who was disputing: Michael, the archangel, who is mentioned in Daniel 10, 12, and Revelation 12.*
 - b. *Why he was disputing: Because God still had a purpose for Moses. See Matthew 17:1-3.*
 - c. *How he disputed: In God's authority, not his own. This is an example to us for spiritual warfare. It is not our authority, but God's authority delegated to us and working through us that overcomes the enemy.*
 - 2. These men speak arrogant, evil words about things they do not know.
 - E. Corrupting natural things. (*They are like beasts, ruled only by instincts.*)

11 Woe unto them! for they have gone in the way of Cain, and ran greedily after the error of Balaam for reward, and perished in the gainsaying of Core.

- VI. Description of these ungodly men by example. (11) They have:
- A. Gone-the way of Cain. (*They reject the blood as necessary for remission of sin: They are religious, but reject God's way, as Cain did in Genesis 4. They claim "all ways lead to God". See Hebrews 11:4 and 1 John 3:12.*)
 - B. Run-after the error of Balaam. (*They seek the rewards of unrighteousness. Numbers 22-24 describes the error of Balaam. See also the way of Balaam in 2 Peter 2:15 and the doctrine of Balaam in Revelation 2:14.*)
 - C. Perished-in the gainsaying of Core. (*Denying God's designated leadership as in Numbers 16. Rejecting authority and trying to promote themselves.*)

12 These are spots in your feasts of charity, when they feast with you, feeding themselves without fear: clouds they are without water, carried about of winds; trees whose fruit withereth, without fruit, twice dead, plucked up by the roots;

13 Raging waves of the sea, foaming out their own shame; wandering stars, to whom is reserved the blackness of darkness for ever.

- VII. Description of these ungodly men by metaphor (*comparison to natural examples*). (12-13)
- A. Spots: (*They are blemishes in the spiritual fellowship of the Body of Christ. Like a hidden reef in the water.*) (12)

- B. Clouds without water: *(Promising much but delivering nothing; easily driven this way and that.)* (12)

Types of clouds:

-Cumulus: *Great, picturesque, billowing clouds. Representative of philosophy.*

-Cirrus: *Thin, shallow clouds that have no water. At high altitudes, they have ice crystals. Symbol of empty, cold, ritualistic, lifeless religion.*

-Stratus: *Low altitude with great horizontal extension: Symbolic of humanism with no vertical link to God.*

-Nimbus: *All true ones have rain. A cloud of real value to the earth, refreshing, life-giving--as is a true believer.*

- C. Dead trees. *(They are without fruit, no roots or stability; twice dead: Once dead in sin and dead a second time in hypocrisy.)* (12)

The fruit we are to bring forth:

-Fruit of repentance: *"Bring forth therefore fruits meet for repentance"* (Matthew 3:8).

-Fruit of righteousness: *"Being filled with the fruits of righteousness, which are by Jesus Christ, unto the glory and praise of God"* (Philippians 1:11).

-Fruit of the Spirit: *"But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, Meekness, temperance: against such there is no law"* (Galatians 5:22-23).

-Fruit of reproduction: *"Ye have not chosen me, but I have chosen you, and ordained you, that ye should go and bring forth fruit, and that your fruit should remain: that whatsoever ye shall ask of the Father in my name, he may give it you"* (John 15:16).

We are to be productive, stable trees:

"...that they might be called trees of righteousness, the planting of the Lord, that he might be glorified" (Isaiah 61:3).

"Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful. But his delight is in the law of the Lord; and in his law doth he meditate day and night. And he shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither; and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper" (Psalm 1:1-3).

- D. Wild waves. *(They are boisterous, noisy, but accomplishing nothing. See Isaiah 57:20.)* (13)

- E. Wandering stars. *(They appear to be bright, but are reserved unto darkness. An unpredictable star provides no guidance for navigation.)* (13)

14 And Enoch also, the seventh from Adam, prophesied of these, saying, Behold, the Lord cometh with ten thousands of his saints,

15 To execute judgment upon all, and to convince all that are ungodly among them of all their ungodly deeds which they have ungodly committed, and of all their hard speeches which ungodly sinners have spoken against him.

- VIII. Their judgment. (14-15)
- A. The messenger of judgment: Enoch. (14)
(This prophecy is found nowhere else in Scripture. It was discovered in the fragments of a copy of the Ethiopic Bible in 1773, containing revelations given to Enoch and Noah. Enoch is a type of believers who will be taken before judgment, as he was taken before flood of Noah. See Genesis 5:18-24.)
 - B. The message of judgment. (15)
 - 1. They will be judged by the Lord with 10,000 saints. (14)
 - a. For all their ungodly deeds they committed. (15)
 - b. For all their hard speeches (*defiant words*) spoken against Him. (15)

16 These are murmurers, complainers, walking after their own lusts; and their mouth speaketh great swelling words, having men's persons in admiration because of advantage.

- IX. Description of the conduct of these ungodly men. (16)
- A. Murmuring (*expressing displeasure*).
 - B. Complaining (*blaming others or God for circumstances*).
 - C. Walking after their own lusts (*sensual, soulish, controlled by ungodly passions*).
 - D. Speaking swelling words (*boasters*).
 - E. Respecting persons (*treating some people better than others because of their wealth, position, etc.*).

17 But, beloved, remember ye the words which were spoken before of the apostles of our Lord Jesus Christ;

18 How that they told you there should be mockers in the last time, who should walk after their own ungodly lusts.

19 These be they who separate themselves, sensual, having not the Spirit.

20 But ye, beloved, building up yourselves on your most holy faith, praying in the Holy Ghost,

21 Keep yourselves in the love of God, looking for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ unto eternal life.

- X. How to keep from falling. (17-21)
- A. Take personal responsibility: “But beloved.” *(This is the turning point in the epistle. We must take personal responsibility for keeping ourselves from these evil men. You are kept by the power of God through faith according to 1 Peter 1:5. God provides the power to keep you safe, but you must allow yourself to be kept in the faith.)*
 - B. Remember the warning of Jesus. (17) He warned that:
 - 1. Mockers would come in the last time. (18)

2. They would walk after their own ungodly lusts (*focusing on self*). (18)
 3. They would separate themselves (*groups, cliques*). (19)
 4. They would be sensual (*carnal, not spiritually minded*). (19)
 5. They would not have the Spirit of God. (19)
- C. Build up yourself in the faith. (20)
(Foundations are important in the natural and spiritual worlds. Building takes time, planning, supervision, and proper decisions. Don't just build your faith on one level of knowledge. The Word provides the blue-print upon which to build our lives.)
- D. Pray in the Holy Ghost (*Ephesians 6:18; Romans 8:26-27*). (20)
- E. Keep yourself in the love of God (*1 Peter 1:5*). (21)
- F. Watch for the return of the Lord Jesus Christ. (21)

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- 22 And of some have compassion, making a difference:**
23 And others save with fear, pulling them out of the fire; hating even the garment spotted by the flesh.

- XI. How to keep others from falling. (22-23)
(You are the instrument God uses.)
- A. On some have compassion. (22) *(Make a difference between those who are weak and those who are willfully evil.)*
- B. Others save with fear. (23)
1. Pull them out of the fire of sin/hell. *(Pull them out, do not join them in their sin; Zechariah 3:3. Fire denotes urgency; Amos 4:11. Never underestimate the risk, because they could pull you down.)*
 2. Hate even the garments spotted by flesh. *(See Haggai 2:11-13. Be careful: Sin is contagious. Righteousness is not.)*

- 24 Now unto him that is able to keep you from falling, and to present you faultless before the presence of his glory with exceeding joy,**
25 To the only wise God our Saviour, be glory and majesty, dominion and power, both now and ever. Amen.

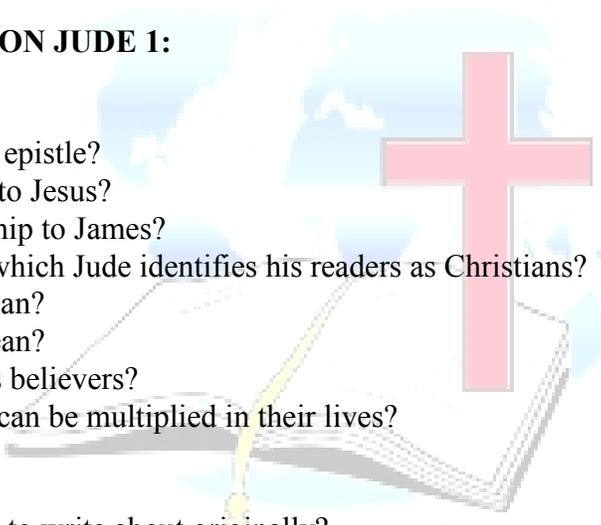
- XII. Closing benediction. (24-25).
- A. Praise Him who is able to preserve you and present you.
1. **Preserve:** He is able to keep you from falling. (24)
(“He is able”, but this does not guarantee that you won't fall. He can keep you, but you must want to be kept. This does not mean you do not occasionally stumble, but that He preserves you from totally falling away if you are willing to be kept. See also Philippians 3:21; 2 Timothy 1:12; Hebrews 2:18; 7:25; Ephesians 5:27.)

2. **Present:** He is able to present you faultless. (24)
 - a. Before the presence of His glory.
 - b. With exceeding great joy.
- B. Praise the only wise God our Savior. (25)
- C. Praise Him by acknowledging: (25)
 1. His glory (*dignity and honor*).
 2. His majesty (*greatness*).
 3. His dominion (*might, strength*).
 4. His power (*authority, jurisdiction*).
- D. Praise Him both now and forever. (25)
- E. Seal your praises by declaring "Amen" (*meaning, "so be it"*). (25)
(And so it will be. In these end-times, despite any efforts of ungodly men or the forces of Hell itself, God will preserve in Jesus all who remain faithful to Him).

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STUDY QUESTIONS ON JUDE 1:

Verses 1-2:

- 
- Who is the author of the epistle?
 - What is his relationship to Jesus?
 - What is Jude's relationship to James?
 - What are three ways in which Jude identifies his readers as Christians?
 - What does preserved mean?
 - What does sanctified mean?
 - To what are we called as believers?
 - What does Jude declare can be multiplied in their lives?

Verse 3:

- What was Jude planning to write about originally?
- What did Jude write about instead?
- What does the "common salvation" mean?
- What does "contend" mean?
- Who are the saints?

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Verse 4:

- Why is Jude warning his readers to contend for the faith?
- Does the text indicate these false teachers would soon come or had already come?
- Where had these ungodly men crept into?
- What words in this verse describe Jesus Christ?
- What three descriptions of these ungodly men are given in this verse?

Verses 5-7:

What two facts are mentioned about Israel in verse 5?
How do they relate to Jude's subject?
Who are the angels described in verse 6?
Where are these angels now?
What is meant by the "great day"?
To what must "eternal fire" refer?
What was the sin of Sodom and Gomorrah?
How was the city of Sodom and Gomorrah punished?

Verses 8-10:

What three characteristics of these ungodly men are given in verse 8?
Who was Michael?
Why did Michael refrain from accusing the devil?
What was the dispute between Michael and the devil?
Who are the ones mentioned in verse 10 who speak evil?
Of what do they speak evil?
How do these ungodly men corrupt themselves?

Verse 11:

What three examples of punishment are given in this verse?
What was Cain's sin?
What was Balaam's sin?
What was the sin of Core (Korah)?
What three words are used in this verse to describe the actions of ungodly men?

Verses 12-13:

Jude compares these ungodly men using three examples from nature. What are the examples?
What is similar about the three examples described?
How do these examples apply to these ungodly men?

Verses 14-15:

Who was Enoch?
Summarize the prophecy given by Enoch.

Verse 16:

What additional characteristics does this verse reveal about these ungodly men?

Verses 17-21:

Of what did Jesus warn?
What characteristics of ungodly men are given in these verses?
What is the plan given in verses 20-21 for keeping yourself from deception?
Who is responsible for building up faith according to verse 20?

What does the word "building" infer in relation to the speed of attaining maturity in the Christian life?

Who is responsible for keeping us in the love of God?

For what are we to be looking?

Verses 22-23:

How are we as believers to relate to those who are taken captive by these certain men?

What should we do?

What should we hate?

What does "save them with fear" mean?

Verses 24-25:

Who is able to keep us from falling?

What does it mean to be presented faultless before God?

What qualities of God are mentioned in this verse that we should acknowledge in our worship?

SUPPLEMENTAL STUDIES

1. Make a composite list of the characteristics of false teachers described in the book of Jude.
2. Study the Old Testament examples given in Jude:
 - The people of Israel, saved out of Egypt but later destroyed: Numbers 13-14; 1 Corinthians 10:5-10; Hebrews 3:17
 - The angels who did not keep their first estate: 2 Peter 2:4
 - Sodom and Gomorrha: Genesis 18:1-19:24
 - Cain: Genesis 4
 - Balaam: Numbers 22-24
 - Core (Korah): Numbers 16
 - Enoch (the seventh descendant from Adam): Genesis 5:18
3. Using Jude 17-21, list the directives for protecting yourself from false teachers.
4. Study the commands in Jude:
 - Earnestly contend for the faith: 3
 - Remember words spoken to the apostles: 17
 - Build yourself up in the faith: 20
 - Pray in the Holy Ghost: 20
 - Keep yourselves in the love of God: 21
 - Have compassion on some, making a difference: 22
 - Save others with fear: 23
 - Pull them out of the fire: 23
 - Hate even their fleshly garments: 23

-Look for the mercy of Jesus: 21

5. One of the key words in Jude is "ungodly." He uses it to describe men, lusts, actions, sinners, and speeches. These ungodly men are not without hope, however, because Jesus died for the ungodly (Romans 5:6).
6. Note the relation between Jude and 2 Peter:

Jude	2 Peter
4	2:1-3
6	2:4
7-10	2:6-12
11	2:15
12-13	2:13-17
16	2:18
17-18	3:1-3

7. Jude and the tongue. He warns against:

- speaking evil of dignities: 8
- speaking evil of what one does not have knowledge: 10
- gainsaying of Core: 11
- hard speeches of ungodly sinners: 15
- murmuring and complaining people who speak swelling words: 16

8. Jude's use of triplets:

Jude	servant	brother	1
sanctified	preserved	called	1
mercy	love	peace	2
Israel	angels	cities	5-7
defile	despise	speak evil	8
murmerers	complainers	self-willed	16
boastful	partial	greedy	16
separatists	sensual	unspiritual	19
building	praying	keeping	20-21
compassion	fear	hate	22-23
glory	majesty	dominion (power)	25