

WRITER

The writer of this New Testament letter was Jude, the brother of James and half brother of Jesus. The name "Jude" was a common Jewish name that means "renowned." In the New Testament there are at least nine individuals who wore the name "Jude" (See Mt 10:4; 13:55; Lk 3:26,30,33; 6:16; Jn 14:22; At 5:37; 9:11; 15:22; Jd 1). The name was used to refer to two of the Christ-sent apostles (Jn 14:22). The Jude who wrote this letter was the brother of the prominently known James of Jerusalem (At 15:13; Gl 1:19; 2:9). James was the son of Mary and Joseph after the birth of Jesus (Mt 13:55; Mk 6:3). It is believed that this James was the author of the book of James. Both men were the half brothers of Jesus, since Jesus was born of the Holy Spirit.

DATE

In verses 14,15 Jude speaks of the coming of the Lord as an encouragement for his readers. The indication of his quotation of the prophecy of Enoch is that the coming of the Lord was imminent. The Holy Spirit certainly did not deceive either Jude or his readers into thinking that the Lord was coming in His final coming within their lifetime. Therefore, the coming of the Lord to which Jude refers in verses 14,15 was probably to the coming of the Lord in time in judgment upon national Israel. Because of Jude's similar message as 2 Peter, we would assume that both Peter and Jude wrote sometime in the middle or latter 60s, possibly between A.D. 65 to 67. They wrote in view of the impending judgment on national Israel in A.D. 70.

THEME

The theme of this short letter is expressed in verse 3. Jude was about to write to his readers concerning the common salvation that we have in Christ. However, there seems to have been an urgent danger of apostasy in view of the social and political turmoil of the times. It

was so urgent that the Holy Spirit changed the desires of Jude in order to deal with the apostasy. The apostasy about which Jude was speaking was at hand. His readers were dealing with those who arrogantly believed and behaved in a manner that was threatening the peaceful relationships that the disciples enjoyed with one another. Therefore, Jude wrote in order to reveal that God will judge those who influence His people for evil. He thus wrote to preserve the church for eternal life. The fact that Jude changed the theme of his original message indicates that the subject of this letter was of great importance concerning the nature and fellowship of the church. Though we are not told what changed his purpose for writing, the harsh nature of the letter indicates that God considers the fellowship of the church with great seriousness. And since they were in the days of the consummation of national Israel, fellowship was critical.

PURPOSE

Arrogant teachers who had created a religious behavior after their own desires had come into the fellowship of the disciples. The origin of these individuals is not known, though some have speculated that these may have been Judaeo-Gnostic teachers who were influencing some of the disciples to reject Jesus as the Messiah. Since John wrote concerning the presence of antichrists among the fellowship of the saints (1 Jn 2:22), Jude possibly wrote to the same group of antichrists, but those who lived in a different region. If there were a denial of Jesus as the Messiah, then we might assume that Jude was writing in view of the problem that Peter discussed in 2 Peter. Jewish nationalism was strong at the time, and thus, both Peter and Jude wrote to stop the apostasy of Christian Jews to Judaism (See comments in intro. to Hb.)

This letter is direct and leaves no doubt concerning the judgment that is awaiting false teachers who are of the nature of those described in this letter. In writing to reveal the sure judgment of apostate teachers, Jude wrote in order to encourage the righteous to maintain their faith. They must remain faithful in the midst of a movement of Jewish religionists who had turned the

grace of God into unrighteous behavior. The faithful must be assured that justice was coming. If some turned to Jewish nationalism, they were about to be judged.

Outline: (1) Introduction (1,2), (2) Purpose for writing (3,4), (3) The judgment of God (5-7), (4) Description of the wicked (8-10), (5) Condemnation and destruction (11-13), (6) Pronouncement of the judgment (14-16), (7) Exhortation to the faithful (17-23), (8) Christ is able (24,25)

INTRODUCTION

1 Bondservant: This translation is from the Greek word *doulos*. Reference is to one who was born into slavery. From the days of his youth, Jude knew Jesus only as his “older brother.” However, his knowledge of Jesus went from unbelief in the early days of Jesus’ ministry to the writing of this statement. As his brother James, he now sees himself as the slave of the Lord Jesus Christ (See Js 1:1). **Brother of James:** Jude and James would actually be the half brothers of Jesus, for Jesus was born of the Holy Spirit. They were not Christ-sent apostles, though James is called an apostle (Gl 1:19). He was a church-sent apostle as all those who were sent forth by the church to continue the mission of Jesus (Ph 2:25). **Loved:** In the finality of all things, the church that God has loved will be called out of the world for eternal dwelling. All Christians have been called out of the world through the gospel (2 Th 2:14; see Rm 1:7; 1 Co 1:26; 1 Pt 1:15). However, their calling is more than coming into the fellowship of others who have obeyed the gospel. Their calling has eternal implications. God will elect out of the population of all the world of all history those who have responded to Him through obedient faith. Therefore, as the called of God, God has through His foreknowledge known that He will call us out of the world in the end for habitation in the new heavens and earth (See comments Rm 8:29,30; Ep 1:7-14). Christians are now called, though their calling in relation to the present is yet in the future. All who have responded to the gospel of God’s grace by faith were washed at the point of baptism by the blood of the sacrificial Lamb (At 22:16; 1 Co 6:11). Being “loved by God” refers to the work of God toward those who have

submitted to the gospel (Jn 3:16; 1 Jn 4:19). He has sanctified the loved in order that they be presented pure and without blemish (vs 24). **Preserved:** This same Greek word is translated "keep" in verse 21. One is kept by the Lord when he keeps himself in the love of God (Compare Jn 17:11,12,15; 2 Tm 1:12; 1 Pt 1:5; see comments Jn 10:27-29). One is thus kept by God when he keeps himself in obedience to God. All Christians, therefore, have the responsibility of keeping themselves in a right relationship with God. They must walk in the light of Jesus and give themselves to faith that works through love (Gl 5:6; see Ep 2:10; Ph 2:12; 1 Jn 5:21). Their preservation in Christ is conditioned on their faithfulness to their calling. As Jude continues through his brief letter, he will identify those Christians who did not allow themselves to be kept by the love of God, and thus, remain sanctified.

2 Mercy ... peace and love: God so loved the world that through His grace He extended mercy to those who were deserving of wrath (Jn 3:16; see comments Ep 2:1-10). Such was an act of grace, for no one deserved the cross (Rm 5:8). God's act of mercy, therefore, should stimulate the same in the hearts of every believer. In fact, a believer is identified by mercy, peace and love that is generated in his heart because he has recognized the same that has come to him from God. The more one recognizes the mercy, peace and love of God, the more such is multiplied in his own heart (See comments Mt 18:22-35; see 2 Co 4:15; 1 Pt 1:2; 2 Pt 1:2; 3:18).

PURPOSE FOR WRITING

3 Our common salvation: Jude's original intention was to address the subject of our common salvation. It was a common salvation in the sense that all Christians have obeyed the same gospel, and thus, are of the same community. Their common salvation has brought them into the one organic body of Christ (See At 2:38-47). Therefore, there is oneness among all those who have obeyed the gospel. It is a oneness that is the blessing of God. It is not the work of men. Whenever and wherever one obeys the gospel, he is added to the one universal body of Christ. The church thus exists where there is one person

who has obeyed the gospel. **I felt it necessary:** Though Jude's original intention was to write concerning the universal unity of the body, he was moved to address an imminent problem of apostasy. It was an apostasy of those who had denied fundamental beliefs and behavior. They were influencing the church through their close association with the disciples. The news of the threat of false teachers with wicked lives, who were infiltrating the church, motivated Jude to write this stern letter in order to stop the influence of such teachers. The word "necessary" is from the Greek word (*anagka*), and refers to being constrained. The immediate danger of the influence of the false teachers had constrained Jude from writing concerning the common salvation. He saw the danger of apostasy, and thus, he wrote with urgency to correct the problem. **Contend for the faith:** The Greek word here (*agonizomai*) is the word from which the English word "agony" originates. Jude wrote that we must agonize in the defense of our faith. The burden of the apostasy was upon Jude's shoulders, and thus, he faced the danger of the apostasy with stern words of exhortation. His letter portrays the nature of one who is at war with the scheming devices of the devil (See comments 2 Co 10:3-5; Ep 6:10-20). **The faith:** The article "the" is used with the word "faith." Reference is to more than a simple mental recognition of God and His Son Jesus Christ. Emphasis is on the totality of all that God has revealed to man through Jesus. This would be the revelation of the *Logos* (the Word), and the totality of all that Jesus brought for the salvation and behavior of man (At 6:7; 13:8; Gl 1:23; Ep 4:5; 1 Tm 4:1; see comments Jn 1:1-14). In other words, the very foundation upon which Christianity is built is here under attack by those who were questioning the incarnation of the Son of God and his messiahship **Once for all delivered to the saints:** Through the revelation of Jesus, and the inspiration of the apostles (Jn 14:26; 16:13), the Word (*logos*) and all truth has been delivered to the saints (Compare Gl 1:11; 2 Tm 3:16,17; 2 Pt 1:3,21). The revelation of the divine *Logos* (Word) has brought to us all truth that God would have us know and by which we should live. Through the Spirit-inspired message of the

apostles, all truth was delivered to the saints (See comments Gl 1:6-9; Rv 22:18,19). Therefore, by the time Jude inscribed these words, God had determined that all truth that He desired that we should have to direct our lives would be revealed (2 Tm 3:16,17). All those who claim to have received more truth from God than what has been revealed are simply proclaiming that which is false. Jude is affirming that by the time he wrote this letter, all truth had been revealed. The very purpose of the letter, therefore, was to counter the claim of those false teachers who asserted that they had received more truth. The Gnostic teachers claimed that through self-realization they discovered an inner enlightenment which they affirmed was the evidence of their salvation. In their claim, they exalted themselves, and thus, they arrogantly assumed that they could live without sin by living outside the law of God. But Jude countered by saying that all truth had once and for all time been delivered to man. He used the word *hapax* ("once for all") to emphasize the fact that there was no more truth to come. The same word is used in other contexts to emphasize the finality of an act (See Hb 6:4; 10:2,10; 1 Pt 3:18). In God's act to have all truth revealed, He finalized such by the time Jude wrote.

4 Certain men have crept in: These who had come into the fellowship of the disciples were as the false brethren about whom Paul had earlier written (See comments Gl 2:4). They had come in with unconverted hearts, and thus, they brought in a life-style that was not in submission to the lordship of Jesus (See 2 Tm 3:1-7; 2 Pt 2:1,2). Jude says that they came in "unnoticed," or secretly. Paul said that false teachers came in secretly in order to spy out the liberty that we have in Christ (Gl 2:4; 5:1,2; see At 20:29,30; Rm 16:18). Paul was speaking of judaizing teachers who bound where God had not bound (At 15:10; Gl 1:6-9; 5:1). Jude and John addressed false teachers who loosed where God had not loosed (1 Jn 1:6-9). One group of false teachers taught too much and the other too little. However, both groups were false for their adding and subtracting from the faith that has once and for all time been delivered to the saints (See comments Rv 22:18,19). **Marked out for this condemnation:** It is not

that these false teachers were individually predestined to be false teachers, and thus condemned to hell. Emphasis here is on the fact that such teachers as a group were spoken of long before they came into the fellowship of the church (See Mt 7:15-20; Rm 9:22; 2 Pt 2:1). In other words, the prophecy of these teachers was long before made in view of the fact that the Holy Spirit knew that they would come (See comments Mt 24:11,12,23-25). It is not that specific individuals were named in prophecy. Jesus and the apostles spoke of the movement of apostasy that would come. At the time Jude wrote, the apostasy was already in progress. **Ungodly men:** Jude now identifies the nature of these men. Throughout the remainder of the epistle, therefore, he will reveal a definition of what God considers "ungodly men." Since these men had no reverential fear of God, their lives were conducted contrary to the will of God (See 1 Pt 4:18; 2 Pt 2:5,10; 3:7). Their evil behavior was the result of their lack of response to the loving grace of God. Because of their lack of fear of God, they were not motivated to be obedient to the commandments of God. Their lack of reverential fear of God resulted in two things: **(1) Turn the grace of our God into licentiousness:** Paul questioned, "Will we continue in sin so that grace may abound?" (Rm 6:1). And so were some doing, not only in Rome, but also in the audience to which Jude wrote. These false teachers thought that grace was a license to sin. When one understands grace from a legalistic mind, he assumes that grace releases one from law. Since we are saved by grace, he erroneously assumes that God will cover all sin. The truth is that grace establishes law. Law is established in the life of the one who walks in gratitude for the grace of God (See comments Rm 3:31; 2 Co 4:15). Law is established because the obedient son cries out "Abba, Father" in his realization that he cannot direct his own paths. He thus cries out for the guidance of the Father. The Father responds with direction, and thus, law is brought into the life of the one who responds by faith to the grace of God. However, if one seeks grace from the standpoint of legalistic thinking, then he assumes that grace frees him from law, and thus, he is under no moral direction from

God. Those who were reading Jude's letter erroneously assumed such. Their wrong assumption moved them to turn the grace of God into lewd behavior (See 1 Co 6:9-18; 2 Pt 2:16,18,19; 1 Jn 2:4; 3:7-10). They lived a lascivious ("licentious") life that was characteristic of Gnostic antinomianism. In other words, they claimed to live in Christ while living a life that was contrary to the law of Christ (See Rm 3:5-8; Gl 5:19; 1 Pt 4:3; 2 Pt 2:18). **(2) Deny our only Master and Lord Jesus Christ:** The Greek text here would probably read better with the variant that does not have the word "God." They were deceivers who denied that Jesus Christ had come in the flesh (2 Jn 7; see Ti 1:16; 2 Pt 2:1; 1 Jn 4:3). These deceivers were denying the very foundation upon which Christian behavior is established. If Jesus is not who He said He was, then there is no reason to live the godly life. If Jesus was not incarnate and raised from the dead, then our faith is in vain (See comments 1 Co 15:12-19). The totality of Christian faith stands on the fact that Jesus is the resurrected Christ and Son of God. If Jesus were anything less, then there is no foundation upon which our faith can stand.

THE JUDGMENT OF GOD

In this section of inspiration, Jude uses the example of three situations where God poured out judgment on those who worked against His will. These were judgments in time wherein God gives us warning that He will not forego just judgment of those who live contrary to His will.

5 I want to remind you: It is certain that Jude's readers had an intellectual knowledge of the illustrations of judgment he is about to relate to them. However, their fear had become indifferent in reference to in-time judgments that God would bring upon the ungodly. They became indifferent to the final judgment to come. Therefore, their motivation to obedience had grown cold. Jude here seeks to remind them of things they already knew in order to stir up seriousness in their minds concerning the determination of God to bring all things into judgment (See 2 Pt 1:12,13,15; 3:1; compare 1 Jn 2:20). **Destroyed those who did not believe:** God delivered the na-

tion of Israel out of over four hundred years of captivity (Ex 12:51; 14:21-30). He worked great miracles through Moses in order to accomplish this work. However, Israel's weak belief did not move them to obey the will of God (See Nm 14:26-38; Ps 78:10-24; 106:26; see comments 1 Co 10:1-12; Hb 3:16 - 4:2). One may believe in God. However, unless one's belief moves him to obedience, his belief is useless in reference to salvation (See comments Jn 8:44; Rm 10:16; Js 2:14-26). Therefore, though Israel was delivered from captivity, God would not allow those who were twenty years of age and older, to enter into the land of promise.

6 Reserved in everlasting chains: See comments 2 Pt 2:4-9. These angelic beings gave up their proper habitation for which they were created. In some way and on some occasion, they free-morally sinned, and thus, they were delivered to punishment unto the day of judgment. "Chains" is here metaphorical of their confinement. They will not escape. As everyone who rebels against God, there will be no escape from the judgment of God (See Rv 6:17; 20:10). **The great day:** Peter and Jude surely have in view the judgment of the final day of history, after which the devil and his angels will suffer their final fate (See comments Mt 25:41; see Jn 6:39,40,44,45; 11:24; 12:48; 2 Pt 3:7-12). God cast these angels down from their realm of proper habitation, and thus, He will cast down any false teacher who denies the incarnation of the Son of God.

7 Suffering the vengeance of eternal fire: Sodom, Gomorrah, and their sister cities, Admah and Zeboim (Dt 29:23; Hs 11:8), suffered the fire and brimstone of God's judgment (See Gn 19:24,25; compare Is 1:9; 13:19; Jr 23:14; 29:18; Am 4:11; Mt 10:15; 11:24; 2 Pt 2:6-8). These cities had given themselves over to the fulfillment of the lusts of the flesh, and thus, they gave up any moral standard in their societies. **Strange flesh:** They gave themselves over to unnatural sexual practices as sodomy, homosexuality and lesbianism (See Rm 1:26,27; 1 Co 6:9; 2 Pt 2:7,8). All such abnormal sexual behavior came from corrupted minds that had given up God's moral standards. They rejected God, and thus, God rejected them

and brought upon them judgment in time in order that they not infect the society of Israel. **Eternal fire:** Jude uses the Greek word *aionios* in reference to the fire that was brought down upon these wicked cities. It is not that the burning fire of the cities continues unto this day and without end. Emphasis is on the result of the fire that consumed the cities. The results could not and never will be changed. The “eternal” fire was temporary. The result of the fire is without end. The fire that consumed them resulted in unending consequences that will never be undone. Such is Jude’s warning to all who would stray from the righteousness of God (See comments Mt 25:46; 2 Th 1:7-9).

DESCRIPTION OF THE WICKED

8 Jude now continues with the evil behavior of the religionists of verses 5-7 who denied the lordship of Jesus in their lives by living contrary to the faith that was delivered to them through Jesus. **Dreamers:** These religionists had fabricated religious beliefs after their own imaginations. They had created a god after their own image, and subsequently, constructed a religious behavior that would conform to their own desires (See comments Mk 7:1-9; Cl 2:20-23). Their corrupted minds led them to devise a religion full of corruption (2 Pt 2:10). Herein is the course most religious people have followed in the world. In their ignorance of the God who will bring judgment upon the wicked, and the word by which He will judge, they devised their own religiosity. Their religion, therefore, conformed to the disciplines of men and not to God. Such was the practice of Old Testament false prophets who convinced the people to follow after their own religious inventions (Dt 13:1-3; Hs 4:6). In this context, similar false teachers had deceived themselves into believing that God’s grace would give them a license to sin (vs 4; see Rm 6:1). Jude here mentions three of their corrupted behavioral practices. **Defile the flesh:** The Gnostic believed that since the spiritual part of man had no dealings with the material world, then the flesh could be defiled without sin. In their desire to religiously fulfill the lusts of the flesh, they gave themselves over

to creating religious beliefs that condoned the fulfilling of the lusts of the flesh (1 Co 6:18; see Rm 1:18-32; 2 Pt 2:2,10,18). **Despise dominion:** When one becomes his own authority for what he does, then he has established himself above all authorities. In their spiritual arrogance, the false teachers of this context manifested contempt for authority. But such was contrary to the servanthood nature of Christianity (See Mk 10:35-45; Rm 13:1; Ep 5:21; Hb 13:17; 1 Pt 5:5,6). **Speak evil of dignitaries:** In their religious self-righteousness, they openly spoke out against all other authority (See Ex 22:28; 2 Pt 2:10). The word "dignitaries" here could be translated "glorious ones" or "celestial ones." Reference could be to slandering angelic beings about whom they claimed to have a special knowledge.

9 Michael the archangel: Jude now contrasts these self-appointed authorities with the submissive behavior of Michael. As the archangel, Michael is the chief of the heavenly angels (1 Th 4:16; see Dn 10:13,21; 12:1,7-9; Rv 12:7; 13:4). However, though he is the exalted one among all angels, he did not bring any slanderous accusations against Satan in his dispute concerning the body of Moses. Jude reasons that if Michael is of such a nature even in reference to Satan, then certainly the railing arrogant religionists about whom he speaks in this context will by no means escape the judgment God has reserved for them. **The body of Moses:** There is no revelation concerning what took place on this occasion when Moses died (See Dt 34:6). It could have been that Satan wanted to have Moses' body buried where people would venerate his tomb, and thus, make the tomb a center of their faith. But God does not construct religions around the tombs of the saints. Any religion that focuses its reverence on the tombs of its leaders is a religion that is worldly born and earthly confined. With Christianity, emphasis is on Jesus and an empty tomb. Empty tombs will come in the future as a result of an empty tomb outside Jerusalem (See comments Rm 6:3-5). **The Lord rebuke you:** And so the Lord will at the end of time pronounce the end of Satan and his angels by their condemnation to a fiery destruction (Mt 25:41; see Zc 3:2).

10 Things that they do not know: There are those in the religious world today, as the Gnostics of the 1st and 2nd centuries, who speak of things concerning the spirit world about which Jude says they know nothing. One of the first evidences of a false religion is the proclamation of its seers who claim to be in touch with the spirits of the unseen world. The fact that they make such claims is evidence that they have devised either emotional or mental imaginations that have originated from their own excited minds. Jude affirms that such wizards and witches know nothing about that which is beyond the physical and mental limitations of the human being (Compare Zc 3:2; 1 Co 2:14; Cl 2:18; 1 Tm 1:7; 2 Pt 2:12). Unfortunately, the world is populated with masses of people who are willingly carried away with the speculative dreams of those who refuse to be directed by the word of the Son of God (See comments 2 Th 2:10-12). **Like brute beasts:** These religionists about whom Jude speaks are no better off in understanding the spirit world than the beasts of the field (2 Pt 2:12). They can only know that which empirically comes to them through the senses of men (Compare Ep 4:22; Ph 3:19; Cl 3:1-8). The senses of men are limited to the physical world in which we live. Therefore, it is not possible for the senses of men to perceive that which is of the spirit world unless God so chooses to reveal Himself in a way that can be perceived through the senses. Because these religionists about whom Jude writes satisfy their religiosity after animal emotions, they behave as such by corrupting themselves after the lusts of the flesh. Jude is simply stating that they think and act like brute beasts.

CONDEMNATION & DESTRUCTION

11 Woe to them: When God pronounces a woe upon those who have given up His direction, only destruction is their end. In order to emphasize the certain judgment of these wicked religionists, Jude gives three historical illustrations when God brought judgment upon those who rejected Him. **The way of Cain:** The way of Cain could refer to one of two sins or both that Cain committed. He did not offer a sacrifice that was according to the will of

God, for he offered the fruit of his field instead of a blood offering (Gn 4:1-9; see Hb 11:4). When God honored the blood sacrifice of his brother Abel, Cain sinned again by being jealous of his brother. His jealousy was carried into action in that he murdered Abel (See 1 Jn 3:12). As a result, God brought judgment down upon Cain by cursing him among men. **Error of Balaam:** The sin of Balaam was that he sold his prophetic gift for profit (Nm 22-24; 31:16; see 2 Pt 2:15; Rv 2:14). His judgment was that he died among the enemies of God's people (Ja 13:22). **The rebellion of Korah:** Korah rebelled against God's appointed authority over Israel (Nm 16:1-35). He and those who gave themselves over to his rebellion were subsequently swallowed up by the earth and perished. Jude's point in these three illustrations of God's judgment upon the wicked is that jealousy, greed and rebellion will reap the punishment of God. The wicked will not go unpunished.

12 In the following metaphors, Jude reveals the character of the type of false teachers about whom he is discussing. The nature of their religious beliefs has resulted in their being what he here describes. **Spots in your love feasts:** Spots refer to stains or hidden rocks. They are as a stain on a beautiful garment or hidden reefs that without warning destroy seagoing vessels. These false religionists conceal themselves behind a pretense of fellowship among the brethren (2 Pt 2:13). Their outward appearance is appealing, but inwardly they are as dead men's bones (See comments Mt 23:27,28). **Love feasts:** The love feast of the 1st century church was a common meal that Christians ate together in order to celebrate their fellowship in Christ. The meal was usually on a Sunday when Christians journeyed from great distances in order to meet with the saints (See At 2:46; 20:7,11; 1 Co 11:17-22). During this feast, the Lord's Supper was celebrated in order to remember the covenant Christians have with God. **Without fear:** Paul defined such leaders as savage wolves (At 20:29,30). Those to whom Jude refers are after the nature of the religious politicians who manipulated disciples for their own selfish ends. They were leaders who served their own appetites. They did so without a conscious fear of God's judgments upon

those who would seek to steal the sheep of God by drawing away the disciples after themselves (See Is 56:11; Ez 34:2,8,10; Jn 10:11-13; 2 Pt 2:13; see comments Gl 4:17). **Clouds without water:** These pompous leaders gave the promise of great things. However, they were spiritually empty. As clouds over dry land, they gave promise of a refreshing rain, but were driven away by the winds (See Pv 25:14; 2 Pt 2:17; compare Hb 13:9). **Trees without fruit:** These were autumn trees according to the Greek word. They were trees that should have produced fruit, but the fruit never came (See Lk 13:6-9). **Twice dead:** The fruitless trees were first dead because they would not produce fruit. They were made dead a second time because they were plucked up by the roots (Mt 15:13). Presumptuous and self-righteous religionists are dead after the same manner. They are dead because they do not bring forth the fruit of the Spirit (Gl 5:22,23). They are dead again in relation to the work of God when they are rooted up by trials that blow them away into apostasy (See comments Mt 13:3-9,18-22).

13 Raging waves: As the waves of the sea deposit waste on the beaches, so these religionists spew out jealousy, greed and selfish ambition among the brethren (Compare Is 57:20; see Ph 3:19; 2 Pt 2:18). **Wandering stars:** In comparison to the eternal purpose of God, and the influence of righteous leadership, these counterfeit leaders among the disciples appear for a brief moment as a meteor, then vanish from the stage of life. Their pompous life among those whom they sought to be exalted, is soon forgotten, and the righteous carry on after the nature of their King. As a burning meteorite soon vanishes into the nothingness of darkness, so will those who presume to lead God's flock with impure and unholy hearts (See Mt 25:41; 2 Pt 2:17). They at first appear to be great leaders, but soon vanish away. Only godly leaders are remembered.

PRONOUNCEMENT OF THE JUDGMENT

14,15 Enoch was the seventh descendant from Adam (Gn 5:18,21-24; Hb 11:5). It is stated that he walked with God, and thus, he was righteous in his ways. His prophecy to which Jude here refers was never recorded in the

Old Testament. By inspiration, it is here written. Since Enoch lived before the flood of Noah's day, the prophecy certainly referred to that judgment of God in time on the wicked of Noah's generation. In a secondary sense, Jude uses the prophecy to refer to the judgment of Christ on the wicked who read his words in this letter. Jude's application of the statement would be to those destroyed during the consummation of national Israel in A.D. 70. It must be mentioned also that in the apocryphal Book of Enoch a similar statement is made to what Jude writes in verses 14,15. If the prophecy of Enoch had been passed down from generation to generation until it was inscribed in the Book of Enoch, then Jude could have quoted from the Book of Enoch as Paul quoted from uninspired writers (See At 17:28; Ti 1:12). It is certain that the apocryphal Book of Enoch was not an inspired book. However, this did not mean that there were no true statements in the book. If Jude's quotation here is directly from the Book of Enoch, then at least we would know that the writer of the Book of Enoch made a correct summation of the situation before the flood of Noah's day. **The Lord came:** It is not that this is the final coming of the Lord at the end of time. It is the same coming about which James spoke in James 5:7,8 (See comments). It was the coming of the Lord in time in judgment upon national Israel (See comments Mt 24). It could have also had reference to a coming of the Lord in judgment on the Roman Empire (See comments in intro. to Rv). Jude's reference to the coming of the Lord means that judgment is to be executed (See Jn 5:27). Jesus will come at the end of the world to execute final judgment (Mt 25:31,32; At 17:30,31; Rm 2:6-8; 2 Co 5:10; Rv 20:11-15). However, He has come in time in judgment, especially on the Jewish and Roman States. Both States persecuted the church in her infancy. **Harsh things:** Judgment is based on the wicked behavior of individuals against the Lord and His body. Every idle word is noted by God (Mt 12:36). Every evil deed is known (2 Co 5:10; compare 1 Sm 2:3; Ps 31:18). Judgment is based on wicked behavior, and thus, God credits to the unrighteous all those evil things that they have done that are contrary to His will. One's evil deeds manifest a wicked

heart. Therefore, by one's wicked speech he identifies his heart as wicked.

16 Murmurers, complainers: Peter warned that scoffers would come in the last days (2 Pt 3:3). Those who are of a pure heart do not grumble and complain. They look on the positive side of things (See comments 1 Co 13:4-7). Contrary to the loving nature of the righteous are those who walk with selfish ambition in order to please themselves and satisfy their own lusts (See 1 Jn 2:15). **Flattering people to gain advantage:** Out of the mouth of those who have selfish ambition come the words of flattery in order to accomplish one's own selfish ends (See Pv 28:21; At 10:34,35; Js 2:1-4). But one must not be deceived by such pompous talk, for such talk is only for selfish gains (Compare Lv 19:15; Pv 24:23; Am 5:12; 2 Pt 2:3,14).

EXHORTATION TO THE FAITHFUL

17,18 Remember: In order to remain on the right course, one must choose to be a disciple of Jesus. We must always remember from where we came and from whom we were born (vs 1; Jn 3:16; Gl 3:26,27; 2 Pt 3:2; see comments Rv 2:4,5). In this context, Jude stirs his readers to remember the prophecies of Jesus and the apostles concerning the coming of those who would be mockers (See Mt 24:24; At 20:29,30; 1 Tm 4:1-3; 2 Tm 4:1-9; 2 Pt 1:12,13; 3:1; 1 Jn 4:1-3). Both Jesus and the apostles warned of mockers ("scoffers") who would ridicule the beliefs and behavior of the disciples (1 Tm 2:1; 4:1; 2 Pt 3:1-4). This was particularly true in the days before the destruction of Jerusalem in A.D. 70. The insurrectionist Jews denied the messiahship of Jesus. They were recruiting Jewish Christians to join with them in their rebellion against Rome (Gl 4:17). In order to recruit among the fellowship of Jewish Christians, they had to deny the messiahship of Jesus. It was difficult for the unbelieving Jews to realize that God was bringing an end to national Israel (See intro. to Hb). **In the last time:** At the time Jude wrote, these scoffers were in existence, and thus, the prophecies of Jesus and the apostles were being fulfilled. The presence of the scoffers in the environment of Jude's readers indicated that the "last time" was in existence.

The statement here by Jude concerning the last times was certainly not a deception of the Holy Spirit to lead them to believe that Jesus' final coming was imminent. It was the last days of national Israel, not the last days of earth history. It was a period of great mockery of Jewish Christians. However, through the destruction of national Israel in A.D. 70, this element of persecution would be removed from the Christian's environment (See comments Mt 24). As God's flood in Noah's day destroyed the ungodly mockers of Noah and his family (vss 14,15), so the destruction of national Israel would silence the ungodly Jewish mockers of the Christian's faith.

19 Worldly-minded: This same word is used in 1 Corinthians 2:14 in reference to the uninspired man. In this context, reference is probably to the one who is not led by the Spirit of God (Compare Js 3:15). These were teachers who did not follow the directions of God as given through the inspired truth of the apostles and prophets. They followed after their own natural reasoning, and thus, they followed the instincts of nature rather than the righteousness of God. If Jude's reference here is to the miraculous gifts, then the thought is the same. Both John and Paul used the presence of the miraculous gifts among the disciples as evidence that God was working among them (See Rm 8:14; Gl 3:2,3; 1 Jn 3:24; 4:13; compare Mk 16:17-20; 1 Co 14:21; Hb 2:3,4). **Cause divisions, not having the Spirit:** It was the nature of their religious beliefs that division was bred (See comments Gl 5:15; Js 4:1,2). The fact that they led members away after themselves established the foundation upon which division was caused (See comments At 20:29,30; see Pv 18:1; 2 Pt 2:1,2). When leaders seek to maintain a following of disciples for themselves, they are sectarian in their attitudes, and thus, they become the occasion for division among the disciples.

20 Building yourselves up: It is the responsibility of every Christian to keep himself in the love of God, and thus spiritually growing (Ph 2:11-13; Cl 2:7; see At 20:32; 1 Th 2:13; 2 Pt 3:18). **Praying in the Holy Spirit:** Since the early Christians did not have the written word of God to direct them in prayer (1 Jn 5:14), the Holy Spirit through the gift

of prophecy guided them in prayers (See comments Rm 8:26,27; 1 Co 11:4,5; 12:3; 14:14,15; Ep 6:18). The apostles first had Jesus to personally teach them how to pray according to the will of God (Lk 11:1-4). Before the written word was completed and delivered to the early disciples through epistles as Jude, the Holy Spirit directed prayer in a manner that was pleasing to God. Today, Christians do not need inspired direction in prayer for they are directed by the word of God in order to pray according to the will of God.

21 Keep yourselves in the love of God: It is the responsibility of each Christian to maintain his or her faith. The Holy Spirit will not subject one to His control in order to destroy the free-moral choice of any person. Therefore, the responsibility for faithfulness and spiritual growth rests upon the shoulders of those who have given themselves over to serve God (See Jn 15:9,10; Ph 2:12; Js 1:27).

Looking for the mercy of our Lord: It is grace that produces the mercy that all of us must have in reference to our salvation (Compare Js 2:13). Our sin against God deserves judgment. Law demands that we be punished for violation of law. However, mercy steps in and triumphs over judgment because of God's grace. Because we walk by faith in the grace of God, we can look forward to the mercy that Jesus, our judge, will have in reference to our sin (See Ti 2:13; Hb 9:28; 2 Pt 3:12). **Eternal life:** This is the final hope of all those who have put their faith in a merciful God. It is for this life in the presence of God that all Christians hope (See comments 2 Co 5:1-8). It is because of this hope that Christians exercise patience in this world of hardship and persecution (Compare comments Js 4:7,8).

22 Have compassion: Since God will have delivered judgment without mercy on those who have shown no mercy (Js 2:13), then it is necessary that we exercise mercy toward those who sin against us (See comments Mt 18:22-35; Gl 6:1).

23 Others save: Disciples are responsible for one another (See comments Gl 6:1,2; see Rm 11:14; Js 5:19,20). Jude warns that with some apostates one must exercise extreme caution in rescuing them from their state

of condemnation. One must be cautious lest he also be tempted and drawn away by the influence of the apostate (See Rm 16:17,18). **Out of the fire:** We must seek to restore those who have fallen from grace, and thus are in a state of condemnation. The end result of their present state at the time Jude wrote, was that they would be lost if they died (Mt 25:41; Rv 20:15; see Zc 3:1-4). The souls of those who have fallen have been stained with sin, and thus, they must be restored to walking in the cleansing blood of Jesus if they would be saved (See comments 1 Jn 1:7-9).

CHRIST IS ABLE

24 To Him who is able to keep you: In verse 21 Jude said that it is the responsibility of the saint to keep himself in the fold of God (Ep 3:20; 1 Jn 1:6-10). There is no contradiction here. One must keep himself in the realm of grace wherein God keeps him (See comments Jn 10:28,29; see Jn 17:12,15; Rm 8:38,39; 16:25; Ep 6:10-18). It is thus possible for a child of God to fall from the grace of God if he allows himself to step outside God's grace (Compare 1 Co 10:12,13). **Present you faultless:** Those who have kept themselves in the light are continually cleansed by the blood of Jesus (1 Jn 1:6-9). They are thus without blemish as viewed through the blood of Jesus (Ep 5:27; Cl 1:22; 1 Pt 1:19,20; 3:14).

25 This doxology is certainly to God, the Son, who is our Savior. In the broader sense, it is addressed to God the Father, Son and Holy Spirit, since God is one and acts as one in reference to the salvation of man. Since God is one, there can be brotherhood throughout the world among His sons. When there are those who obey the gospel of Jesus' death for sins and resurrection for hope, then there is brotherhood among all those who have responded to this common salvation. The gospel is inherently unifying to all those who obey it.

ABBREVIATIONS

OLD TESTAMENT

Genesis - **Gn**, Exodus - **Ex**, Leviticus - **Lv**, Numbers - **Nm**, Deuteronomy - **Dt**, Joshua - **Ja**, Judges - **Jg**, Ruth - **Rt**, 1 Samuel - **1 Sm**, 2 Samuel - **2 Sm**, 1 Kings - **1 Kg**, 2 Kings - **2 Kg**, 1 Chronicles - **1 Ch**, 2 Chronicles - **2 Ch**, Ezra - **Er**, Nehemiah - **Ne**, Esther - **Et**, Job - **Jb**, Psalms - **Ps**, Proverbs - **Pv**, Ecclesiastes - **Ec**, Song of Solomon - **Ss**, Isaiah - **Is**, Jeremiah - **Jr**, Lamentations - **Lm**, Ezekiel - **Ez**, Daniel - **Dn**, Hosea - **Hs**, Joel - **Jl**, Amos - **Am**, Obadiah - **Ob**, Jonah - **Jh**, Micah - **Mc**, Nahum - **Nh**, Habakkuk - **Hk**, Zephaniah - **Zp**, Haggai - **Hg**, Zechariah - **Zc**, Malachi - **Ml**

NEW TESTAMENT

Matthew - **Mt**, Mark - **Mk**, Luke - **Lk**, John - **Jn**, Acts - **At**, Romans - **Rm**, 1 Corinthians - **1 Co**, 2 Corinthians - **2 Co**, Galatians - **Gl**, Ephesians - **Ep**, Philippians - **Ph**, Colossians - **Cl**, 1 Thessalonians - **1 Th**, 2 Thessalonians - **2 Th**, 1 Timothy - **1 Tm**, 2 Timothy - **2 Tm**, Titus - **Ti**, Philemon - **Pl**, Hebrews - **Hb**, James - **Js**, 1 Peter - **1 Pt**, 2 Peter - **2 Pt**, 1 John - **1 Jn**, 2 John - **2 Jn**, 3 John - **3 Jn**, Jude - **Jd**, Revelation - **Rv**

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