

How to Live in These Evil Days (Jude 20-23)



Our Plan for this Study



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“But you, beloved, building yourselves up on your most holy faith, praying in the Holy Spirit, keep yourselves in the love of God, looking for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ unto eternal life. And on some have compassion, making a distinction; but others save with fear, pulling them out of the fire, hating even the garment defiled by the flesh.”

(Jude 20–23, NKJV)

Looking for the Mercy of Our Lord Jesus Christ

“...looking for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ unto eternal life.” (Jude 21, NKJV) This is a very simple part of Jude’s admonition. The Greek participle προσδεχόμενοι is in the middle voice. It is plural in number and nominative in case. It is a compound word (pros = “to” and dechomai “to _____ for,” “to expect,” to _____ with anticipation). The word τὸ is a definite article (the) in the accusative case. It is singular and in the neuter gender to match mercy.

“...looking for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ unto eternal life.” (Jude 21, NKJV) The Greek word ἔλεος means “_____” or “compassion.” It is a singular noun in the accusative case and is the direct object. When God brings His _____ to its conclusion at the Second Coming of Christ, His people will obtain His _____. The first time Jesus came, He came as a _____. When He comes the second time in the rapture, His Church Age saints who have gone home to be with Him will receive their resurrected bodies and His living Saints will be raptured. When He comes in His revelation, His earthly people, the Jews, will be _____ and comforted. What is a mercy for the Church and Israel will be a _____ for those rejecting Him, because He is coming as the _____ for them.

“...looking for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ unto eternal life.” (Jude 21, NKJV) Finishing the verse, we have the article τοῦ which is in the genitive case, singular in number and masculine in gender. It is an attributive article associated with Κυρίου (of the _____), which is a noun, genitive case, masculine gender, and singular in number. The personal pronoun ἡμῶν hemon, is 1st person plural genitive translated “our.” The proper name Ἰησοῦ (_____) is a noun in the genitive case, singular in number, masculine in gender.

“...looking for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ unto eternal life.” (Jude 21, NKJV) Likewise, Χριστοῦ (_____) is a noun in the genitive case, singular in number, and masculine in gender. The preposition εἰς (into) is a _____ preposition which expresses some time aspect. The noun ζωῆν (_____) is in the accusative case, singular in number and in feminine in gender to agree with eternal. It is translated “life,” the state of _____. And αἰώνιον (aionion) is a predicate adjective in the accusative case. It means “into the ages” (_____).

“...looking for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ unto eternal life.” (Jude 21, NKJV) Let me make two quick points before I close this section of Jude’s admonition.

- We should be _____ anticipating the Return of the Lord. This is the end of school term, birthday, and Christmas excitement _____ into one. We are buffeted by troubles, beset by trials, and bruised by toil, but rejoice. _____ looking for Him!
- Our looking for Him ought to cause us, like _____, to walk with God and _____ the world through the eyes of one who knows the end is _____ and our joy will be full!

What About Those Around Us?

Verses 22-23 are probably the most _____ part of Jude. We can understand that there will be _____ teachers creeping into the Church and others _____ in the Church. But what do we do with their _____? Some believers will be impacted by false teachings and be filled with _____. Others will be _____ by slick-talking religious hucksters into swallowing their teachings. Then, there are the _____ teachers themselves; how do we handle them?

How to Deal with Doubters

“And on some have compassion, making a distinction;” (Jude 22, NKJV) The Greek conjunction καὶ (and) indicates continuation of _____. The relative pronoun οὓς (hous) translated “some” is in the accusative case and is plural in number. It is the direct object. Next comes the particle μὲν (on the one hand). This particle forms the _____ half of the “men...de” construction (“on the one hand” BUT “on the other” [see v.23 for the other half]). This speaks of two ways of handling a situation. The verb ἐλεεῖτε is a present, imperative of ἐλεῶ which means “to show _____” or “to have compassion.” The present, middle participle διακρινόμενοι is most interesting. It is a compound word from “dia” meaning “asunder” and “krino” which means “to judge” “to separate oneself from,” or to contend with.” The meaning is to “waver” or “to _____.”

“And on some have compassion, making a distinction;” (Jude 22, NKJV) Putting it altogether we read, “and on the one _____ with some keep on having compassion toward those who are struggling with _____.” Given all the false teaching around, we no doubt have around us some who have been influenced by all the false teachers: people struggling with Calvinism and _____ salvation, those who aren’t sure about eternal security, the rapture, or the kingdom. What can we _____ for them?

“And on some have compassion, making a distinction;” (Jude 22, NKJV) Here are some great points I gathered from Pastor Rokser’s notes on Jude:

- These people need compassionate _____ from scripturally strong and Spirit-filled believers
- We can only hope to change the doubters with the _____ of God – this is true of believers and non-believers alike
- Often their issues are either out of _____ or ignorance
- Our objective is not to _____ arguments but to win _____ to the Savior, and we must be patient. It takes _____!

How to Deal with the Deceived

“but others save with fear, pulling them out of the fire...” Jude 23b The Greek relative pronoun οὓς (hous) again is used in the accusative plural. This time it is translated “_____” to emphasize this is a different group of people. And to further illustrate this, we have the conjunction δὲ to form the _____ side of the “men...de” construction “on the other hand.” We see how the men...de construction works (on the one hand and on the other). The Greek preposition ἐν (in) is a preposition of means (by means of). By means of _____? The Greek word φόβω, a noun, dative case, singular, masculine in gender is the answer, “_____.”

Jude 20-23

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“but others save with fear, pulling them out of the fire...” Jude 23b Now come both the subject and verb. The verb is σώζετε from σώζω (likely “to _____”) which is a present, active, indicative, second person, plural word. “You all – (understood) should be “saving,” “rescuing,” or “delivering” the others.” From what? The Greek preposition ek “from” with τοῦ “the” definite article, genitive, singular, neuter and πυρός which is a noun, genitive, singular, neuter. “from the _____.” How? We should be “ἁρπάζοντες” “harpazontes” from the word for _____, “snatching away,” “pulling,” or “seizing to remove.” This is present, active participle, plural, nominative case, and masculine gender.

“but others save with fear, pulling them out of the fire...” Jude 23b Putting it all together, “on the other hand, others we should be rescuing with fear by pulling them out of the fire.”

- Those who have really fallen under the _____ of false doctrine need more aggressive treatment with the Word of God.
- We might have to get confrontational in our approach because they are in _____ of judgment.
- We must not let fear of offending them _____ us from rescuing them from peril.

How to Deal with the Defiled

“...**hating even the garment defiled by the flesh.**” Jude 23c The final group is the toughest. They are either the converts to _____ or those who are doing the converting. The participle μισοῦντες from μισέω, “to hate” is a present, active, participle, plural, nominative, masculine means “to _____ intensely.” This construction with two participles indicates simultaneous participle action takes place at the _____ time the action of the main verb, “hating while snatching.” The emphatic conjunction καὶ intensifies the thought and is translated “even.”

“...**hating even the garment defiled by the flesh.**” Jude 23c The next phrase is made up of: τὸν (the) article, accusative, singular, masculine; ἀπὸ preposition “from”; τῆς (the) article, genitive, singular, feminine; σαρκὸς “_____” from σὰρξ which is a noun, genitive, singular, in the feminine gender; and ἐσπιλωμένον (espilomenon) from σπιλώω meaning “_____.” The latter is a perfect participle, singular, accusative, masculine. “Spotted” has reference to moral “defilement.” Since it is perfect, it should be translated “has been defiled and still is.” Completing the phrase is χιτῶνα (chitona) from χιτῶν “the robe-like garment worn next to the skin under the outer garments,” or “_____.”

“...**hating even the garment defiled by the flesh.**” Jude 23c Literally we might render this as: “even while hating intensely the undergarments that were stained by the flesh in the past and still are.”

- Here, there is a recognition that those who have been _____ defiled must be approached with extreme _____ and only with the grounding in the Word of God and filling of the Spirit.
- The picture here is handling the garments of those exposed to a _____ disease. Only those who are _____ equipped and _____ should handle this situation.

“...**hating even the garment defiled by the flesh.**” Jude 23c

- But God does _____ want us to give up on anyone. Efforts should be made by the _____ people because the _____ are so high!

“It is biblical to _____ the sin but love the sinner. You hate the stuff that has dragged them under, but you _____ the soul of the person who is being pulled into _____ destruction. As a result, you _____ whomever you can.” Tom Constable

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Area of Contrast	The Rapture of the Church	The Revelation of Jesus Christ
Scriptural Mention	Mentioned only in the New Testament John 14, I Corinthians 15, I Thessalonians 4 etc.	Mentioned Frequently in the Old Testament and in the New Testament
Mystery*	Specifically called a mystery in I Corinthians 15:51	Not a Mystery
Timing	Pretribulational (for the Church Only Revelation 3:10)	Posttribulational (marks the end of the Tribulation) Revelation 19:11-16
Signs/Prophecies Prior to	None (I Corinthians 15:50-51, I Thessalonians 4:16)	Many signs prior to the Revelation (Matthew 24:29-31; Revelation 9-19)
Imminent? ^	Yes (I Corinthians 1:7; James 5:8)	No (Takes place AFTER a 7-year tribulation period Matthew 24:29-31)
Angelic Involvement	Heralded by the voice of the archangel (I Thessalonians 4:16)	Vast multitudes of Angels return with Christ as befitting the King of Israel/World Jude 14-15
Location	"In the air", not to the Earth I Thessalonians 4:16-17	The Earth, specifically the Mount of Olives (Zechariah 14:4; Matthew 25:31)
Visibility	Not visible to anyone on Earth except the resurrected/raptured Church Age Saints (I Corinthians 15:52; I Thessalonians 4:16-17)	Christ's appearance is dramatically visible to the entire world (Matthew 24:30; Revelation 1:7)

Mystery* a sacred secret in the mind of God but not revealed to man in the Old Testament Imminent^ could happen at anytime without intervening events required.

Area of Contrast	The Rapture of the Church	The Revelation of Jesus Christ
Relation to the Church	Christ comes FOR His Church (John 14:1-2; I Thessalonians 4:16-17)	Christ comes WITH His Church (Revelation 19:4)
Relation to Believers	Christ takes Church Age believers to Heaven (John 14:1-2; I Thessalonians 4:17)	Tribulation Age Believers remain on the Earth to enter the 1000 year Kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ (Matthew 25:34)
Removal of	The Rapture removes BELIEVERS from the Earth	The Second Coming Removes UNBELIEVERS from the Earth
Relation to the Bodies of Believers	Christians receive GLORIFIED BODIES preparing us for life in eternity (I Corinthians 15:50-53)	All survivors of the Tribulation will enter the Kingdom in their NATURAL BODY . (Isaiah 65:20; Matthew 25:31-34)
Result of the Message	The message of the Rapture is a source of comfort and great hope (I Thessalonians 4:18; Titus 2:13)	The message of the Second Coming is a message of Judgment (Revelation 19:11)
Result to the Earth	Signals beginning of God's judgment on the Earth	Signals the end of God's judgment on the Earth
Judgments to Follow	Believers are reunited with each other, rewarded (BEMA Seat), and spiritually married to Christ following the Rapture (I Corinthians 3:11-15; Revelation 19:7-9) while Earth is plunged into the Tribulation Period	The Nations (Gentiles) are judged following the Tribulation period (Ezekiel 20:34; Matthew 25:33) The Old Testament Saints raised and Converted Israel will be judged Daniel 12:1-3
Relation to Satan	Restraint is removed, Satan is free to reveal the Antichrist. (2 Thessalonians 2)	Satan is bound and cast into the bottomless pit following the Tribulation period for the duration of the 1000-year Kingdom of Christ. (Revelation 20:1-3)

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Area of Contrast	The Rapture of the Church	The Revelation of Jesus Christ
Events to Follow Immediately	The Tribulation begins soon after when the Antichrist makes a covenant with Israel (Daniel 9:27)	The Millennial Kingdom begins (Luke 1:32-33, Revelation 20:1-6)

Chart Compiled by Pastor Kevin S Lucas

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Your Notes Here:

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