

Jude

## Jude 1.1-4

- Introduce us to Jude
- Explain his original intention: to write about our salvation
- Explain his “change of mind”
- Explain what believers must do: earnestly contend
- Explain why he changed his mind (was needed: “became necessary”), because our common salvation is under attack

## Jude 1.5-7

- We are being reminded about things we already know—that's how 1.5 begins
- These are historical events. 1-5 are written in past tense. Jude isn't predicting the future, he's reciting Biblical history
- These are part of what had been previously written—1.4
- They refer to 3 distinct events

# Israel in the wilderness

- This is most likely a specific reference to Numbers 13 and 14—the spies sent into the land, and the evil report.
- Numbers 14.11-12
- Remember—not all Jews were believers. This isn't about losing your salvation.
- Being a physical Jew is no guarantee of salvation. Romans 9.1-8

# Angels that Left

- This is clearly a reference to Genesis 6.1-4
- Jewish tradition taught this was a physical relationship. The book of Enoch (Section I, Chapter 6-7) teach it
- Jude seems to concur with this conclusion, based upon his use of “even as” in Jude 1.7

- These angels did not remain in their original realm of authority
- And left their own dwelling place
- This is the sin that Jude records

# Sodom and Gomorrah

- Gave themselves to fornication
- Which was part of a larger picture of their sin. Ezekiel 16.49-50

## Summarizing the examples

- All 3 refer to a refusal to abide within God's boundaries or confines. Jeremiah 5.21-23
- The unbelief of the Jews was a desire to return to Egypt
- The angels did not keep their first estate
- The people of Sodom went after "strange" flesh—in this case, the same gender



- God acted in an all encompassing manner: angels, covenant people, and people outside His covenant
- God acted after their sin was committed—He did not preempt it
- God’s judgment was irrevocable and irreversible: destroyed, everlasting chains, eternal fire
- God’s judgment was a sentence. The word “vengeance” means “sentence,” not revenge

- God’s judgment was a sample. It’s called an “example” in 1.7
- All unbelievers will experience this—this is what has been written about them
- The Church should take it to heart—this is why it must earnestly contend for the faith
- “The faith” isn’t in danger---those who disbelieve it or distort it are in danger