

Jude

## Jude is (1.1)

- A slave (uses “doulos,” the bond-slave) of Jesus
- The brother of James
  - This James is the half-brother of Jesus (in Acts 12.2 James, the brother of John, is killed by Herod)
  - Which means Jude is a half-brother to Jesus
  - These men did not believe on Jesus while He walked earth. John 7, Mark 3

- He doesn't identify himself as an apostle
- And makes nothing of his physical relationship to Jesus—the relationship was servant to Master, not brother to brother

## He writes to

- Those who are sanctified—set apart in God. The tense of the verb emphasizes the ongoing result of the action
- Those who are preserved—kept safe in, or for, Jesus. I think the context of the entire letter favors “for Jesus,” emphasizing their security in the face of so many false teachers
- Those who are called. Not simply invited; this calling is part of our protection and security and sanctification

## He prays for (1.2)

- Mercy
- Peace
- Love
- He wishes these things in abundance
- And they will need them, in light of the subject matter of the letter
- Jude clearly sees the “you have salvation now, but not quite yet” dimension of Christianity.
- So, assurance (1.1) is coupled with admonition (1.21)

## He writes because (1.3)

- He wants to talk about the salvation we share in common. We share the same Savior, and the same calling, and the same need to believe in Christ
- This necessitates contention for the faith: they themselves are to earnestly agonize for the faith
- This is not their “personal” faith, but the faith that is taught in the Bible

- This is “the faith,” that was “once delivered,” or delivered at one time
- It never changes—no matter what time in history, no matter what country.
- This is orthodoxy:
  - That which is Biblical
  - That which is historical
  - That which is essential
- And it was given to the saints

And they must contend because (1.4)

- That faith is under attack