

JUDE

CONTENDING FOR THE FAITH

The Books of the Bible



Books of the Bible

Old Testament

New Testament

Genesis
Exodus
Leviticus
Numbers
Deuteronomy

Law

Joshua
Judges
Ruth
1 Samuel
2 Samuel
1 Kings
2 Kings
1 Chronicles
2 Chronicles
Ezra
Nehemiah
Esther

History

Job
Psalms
Proverbs
Ecclesiastes
Song of Songs
Isaiah
Jeremiah
Lamentations
Ezekiel
Daniel

Poetry

Major Prophets

Hosea
Joel
Amos
Obadiah
Jonah
Micah
Nahum
Habakkuk
Zephaniah
Haggai
Zechariah
Malachi

Minor Prophets

Matthew
Mark
Luke
John
Acts

Gospels

Church History

Romans
1 Corinthians
2 Corinthians
Galatians
Ephesians
Philippians
Colossians

Letters

Philemon
Titus
2 Timothy
1 Timothy
2 Thessalonians
1 Thessalonians

Letters

Revelation
Jude
3 John
2 John
1 John
2 Peter
1 Peter
James
Hebrews

Letters

Prophecy



Kenneth G. Hanna. From Gospels to Glory (2015)



“Each of the Petrine epistles presents a timely message. In 1 Peter the emphasis is on Christian suffering inflicted by a hostile world. *In 2 Peter the stress is on the dangers arising from apostasy within the church.* 1 Peter is an exhortation to endurance and loyalty to Christ amid undeserved opposition. *2 Peter is an appeal for loyalty to Christ in the midst of subtle heresy.* 1 Peter instructs believers how to react to their external enemies, *while 2 Peter strengthens believers to resist the internal adversaries of the truth.* 1 Peter encourages hope amid suffering, *2 Peter accentuates the need for full knowledge as the safeguard against vicious error.* **To summarize:** The purpose of 2 Peter is to call Christians to *spiritual growth* so that they can *combat apostasy* as they look forward to *the Lord’s return!*”



John R. W. Stott, *The Epistles of John* (pub. July 1964).
Part of the Tyndale New Testament Commentaries



“In 2nd and 3rd John, the topic that lies behind both letters is the visits of itinerant teachers and what treatment is to be given them. *Both letters are concerned with Christian truth and love, and their relationship to hospitality.* However, the message of each differs. In 2nd John the church is warned not to extend hospitality to false teachers who deny the doctrine of the incarnation; while in 3rd John, “the Elder” commends Gaius for the hospitality he has shown to teachers of the truth, urges him to continue it, and sharply rebukes Diotrephes for his refusal to welcome them and for his opposition to those who wished to. The two letters must be read together if we’re to gain a balanced understanding of the duties and limits of Christian hospitality.”



D. Edmond Hiebert. Second Peter and Jude (1989)

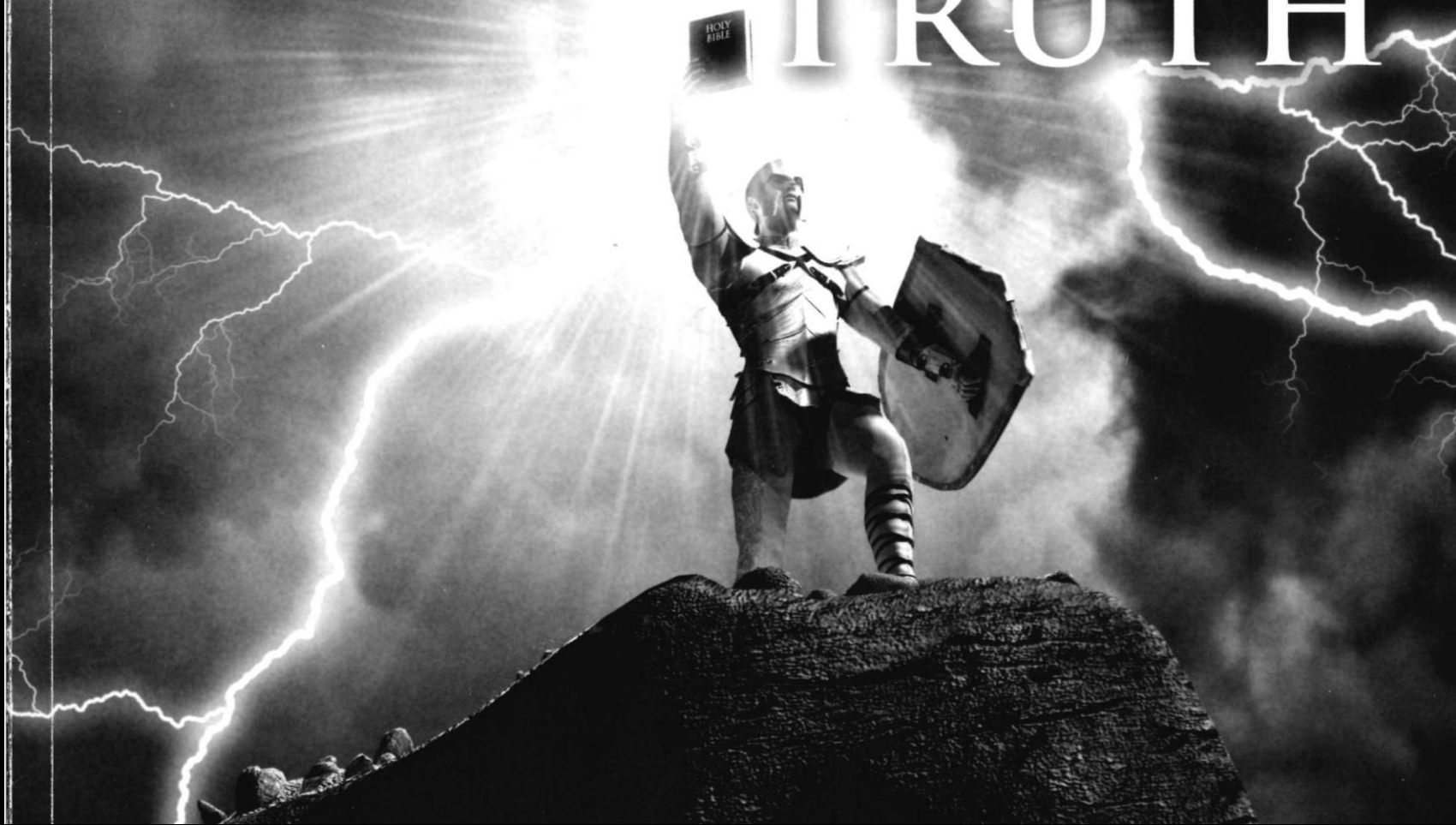


“The brief epistle of Jude is without a parallel in the N.T. for its vehement denunciation of libertines & apostates. While displaying affectionate concern for true believers, it burns with fiery indignation and vivid pronouncements of judgment upon religious sensualists. It heaps denunciation upon errorists who pollute the purity of the faith and insists that the revelation of God in Christ cannot be compromised. In our day when an increasing number regard truth as relative and are growing more willing to consider all religious systems as having some validity, many suppose that this epistle has lost its relevance for today. But as long as it is true that belief influences and motivates conduct, and as long as God’s holiness continues to stand in opposition to all sin and evil, so long will this epistle retain its relevance by declaring God’s unchanging message to men.”

ZEALOUS

FOR THE

TRUTH





NIV Study Bible Footnote on Jude 9



“According to several church fathers, this verse is based on an Apocryphal work called *The Assumption of Moses*. Other NT quotations from, or allusions to, non-Biblical works include Paul’s quotations of Aratus (Acts 17:28), Menander (1 Cor. 15:33) and Epimenides (Tit. 1:2). Such usage in no way suggests that the quotations, or the books from which they were taken, are divinely inspired. It only means that the Biblical author found the quotations to be a helpful confirmation, clarification or illustration.”



NIV Study Bible Footnote on Jude 14-15



“The quotation is from the Apocryphal book of Enoch, which purports to have been written by Enoch of Gen. 5, but actually did not appear until the first century B.C. The book of Enoch was a well-respected writing in N.T. times. That it was not canonical does not mean that it contained no truth; nor does Jude’s quotation of the book mean that he considered it inspired.”