

Chart: Jude 1:3, 4, 16, 19–21

BOOK OF JUDE

	<p>Connexion of 2 Peter and Jude, and difference between them. These Epistles are closely connected. Both were written to meet a sudden danger to the faith which had arisen in some unnamed Churches</p>
<p>Heretic: heresy</p> <p>Error in religion</p> <p>Offense against the church</p> <p>Denial of revealed Truth</p> <p>Dissent or deviation from the truth</p> <p>Believers need to recognize opponents' tactics: boasting, whining, sensualism, selfishness,</p> <p>Combat these intruders through deep, committed faith</p>	<p>author is Jude the brother of James, both of who are half-brothers of Jesus Christ</p> <p>Jude, a servant of Jesus Christ and brother of James" (NRSV). "James" is generally taken to mean James the Just, a prominent leader in the early church (later became the head of the church of Jerusalem)</p> <p>75 AD</p> <p><i>purpose of this book is to address false teachings and to illustrate a contrast between the error of heresy and the truth of Jesus Christ.</i></p>
	<p>heresy was obviously seeping into the region, disturbing the churches, and deceiving believers.</p> <p>not directed to the members of one church in particular, but intended rather to be circulated and read in all churches.</p>

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BOOK OF JUDE

25 To the only wise God our Saviour, be glory and majesty, dominion and power, both now and ever. Amen.

“The epistle concludes with a doxology, which is considered by Peter H. Davids to be one of the highest in quality contained in the Bible”.

dox·ol·o·gy

noun

1. a liturgical formula of praise to God.

The word comes from the Greek doxologia, "praise or glory," a combination of doxa, "glory," and logos, "a speaking."

2. Definitions of doxology. a hymn or verse in Christian liturgy glorifying God. type of: anthem, hymn. a song of praise (to God)