

Sabbath Brothers

Time to Read Scripture

(76 Hours 13 Minutes)

Old Testament 57.65 Hours*

New Testament 18.57 Hours**

Estimated Time to Read	
The Law/Pentateuch/Torah	13.5 Hours
1. Genesis	3.5 Hours
2. Exodus	3 Hours
3. Leviticus	2 Hours
4. Numbers	3 Hours
5. Deuteronomy	2.5 Hours

Estimated Time to Read	
The Books of History	18.67 Hours
6. Joshua	1.75 Hours
7. Judges	1.75 Hours
8. Ruth	15 Minutes
9. 1 Samuel	2.25 Hours
10. 2 Samuel	1.75 Hours
11. 1 Kings	2 Hours
12. 2 Kings	2.25 Hours
13. 1 Chronicles	2 Hours
14. 2 Chronicles	2.5 Hours
15. Ezra	40 Minutes
16. Nehemiah	1 Hour
17. Esther	30 Minutes

Estimated Time to Read	
The Books of Poetry	9.33 Hours
18. Job	1.75 Hours
19. Psalms	5 Hours
20. Proverbs	1.75 Hours
21. Ecclesiastes	30 Minutes
22. Song of Solomon	20 Minutes

Estimated Time to Read	
The Major Prophets	13.08 Hours
23. Isaiah	3.75 Hours
24. Jeremiah	4 Hours
25. Lamentations	20 Minutes
26. Ezekiel	3.75 Hours
27. Daniel	1.25 Hours

Estimated Time to Read	
The Minor Prophets	3.07 Hours
28. Hosea	30 Minutes
29. Joel	12 Minutes
30. Amos	25 Minutes
31. Obadiah	4 Minutes
32. Jonah	8 Minutes
33. Micah	20 Minutes
34. Nahum	8 Minutes
35. Habakkuk	9 Minutes
36. Zephaniah	10 Minutes
37. Haggai	7 Minutes
38. Zechariah	40 Minutes
39. Malachi	11 Minutes

Estimated Time to Read	
The Gospels	8.5 Hours
40. Matthew	2.5 Hours
41. Mark	1.5 Hours
42. Luke	2.5 Hours
43. John	2 Hours

Estimated Time to Read	
Establishment of the Church	2.25 Hours
44. Acts	2.25 Hours

Estimated Time to Read	
Paul's Public Epistles	4.1 Hours
45. Romans	1 Hour
46. 1 Corinthians	1 Hour
47. 2 Corinthians	40 Minutes
48. Galatians	20 Minutes
49. Ephesians	20 Minutes
50. Philippians	14 Minutes
51. Colossians	13 Minutes
52. 1 Thessalonians	12 Minutes
53. 2 Thessalonians	7 Minutes

Estimated Time to Read	
Paul's Private/Pastoral Epistles	34 Minutes
54. 1 Timothy	16 Minutes
55. 2 Timothy	11 Minutes
56. Titus	7 Minutes

Estimated Time to Read	
General Epistles	1.9 Hours
57. Philemon	3 Minutes
58. Hebrews	45 Minutes
59. James	16 Minutes
60. 1 Peter	16 Minutes
61. 2 Peter	10 Minutes
62. 1 John	16 Minutes
63. 2 John	2 Minutes
64. 3 John	2 Minutes
65. Jude	4 Minutes

Estimated Time to Read	
End Times Prophecy	1.25 Hours
66. Revelation	1.25 Hours

*Old Testament 57 Hours 39 Minutes

**New Testament 18 Hours 34 Minutes

Written to Believers

The Book of Jude

The writer is Jude (or Judas) who is considered to be the youngest brother of Jesus (Matthew 13:55). The book of Jude parallels 2 Peter and James with an emphasis on “works” as evidence of a faithful or evil heart.

Scriptures that are written in 2 Peter 2 and sections of Jude are exactly alike. Although only twenty-five verses long, fifteen verses from Jude are similar or equivalent to verses included in 2 Peter 2. While 2 Peter was probably intended for an audience consisting primarily of Gentiles, the audience of Jude would have been primarily Jewish.

Jude was written in response to a surge of false teachers speculating and imagining their personal philosophies. These contrived lessons were to be identified as heresies (a belief contrary to Scriptural Christian doctrine). A number of New Testament books were primarily focused on combatting false teachers (John, Ephesians, Colossians, 1 & 2 Timothy, Titus, 1 & 2 John).

The Five Shortest Books in the Bible

1.	3 John	219 Words
2.	2 John	245 Words
3.	Philemon	335 Words
4.	Obadiah	440 Words
5.	Jude	461 Words

Outline of Jude

Verses	Chiastic Structure
1-2	1a Assurance for Christians
3	1b Believers in the Faith
4	1c Apostates Described
5-8	1d Apostasy & Old Testament History
9-10	1e Apostasy in the Supernatural
11	→ Deterioration of Apostates
12-13	2e Apostasy in Natural
14-16	2d Apostasy & Old Testament Prophecy
17-19	2c Apostasy Described
20-23	2b Believers in the Faith
24-25	2a Assurance to Christians

Behavior of Heretics/False Teachers

Jude 1:4	Promoted immoral, licentious lifestyles
Jude 1:8	Amplified & disparaged "angels" in their philosophy
Jude 1:12	Participated in church meetings/love feasts
Jude 1:15	Diminished the Lord while elevating themselves
Jude 1:16a	Grumblers; Accusers
Jude 1:16b	Immoral; Seducers
Jude 1:18	Mockers

Introduction (Jude 1:1-2)

Jude calls himself a bondservant to Jesus; this is a freely chosen position of servitude for life (Matthew 13:55, Mark 6:3). The functions of the Trinity regarding the Christian's salvation mentioned with: 1.the calling (Spirit) 2.being loved (God the father) 3.being kept (Jesus)

The phrase "*a bond-servant of Jesus Christ*" is repeated by Paul, Peter, James and Jude as a position of humility. Although they appear translated the same in English, Paul and Peter place the noun ("*slave*") first, followed by the genitive descriptive phrase. However, the word order in Jude and James (the brothers of Jesus) sequences the descriptive genitive phrase first with "slave afterwards".



The genitive refers to the ownership of something (i.e., "of Jesus Christ")

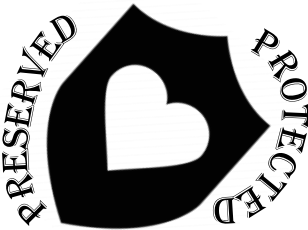
Genitive Phrase Before & After the Owner (*positioning of the term "servant"*)

AFTER	
Jude (Jude 1:1)	Ioudas Iēsou Christou doulos Ἰούδας Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ δούλος Jude of Jesus Christ servant
James (James 1:1)	Iakōbos theou kai Kyriou Iēsou Christou doulos Ἰάκωβος θεοῦ καὶ Κυρίου Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ δούλος James of God and of (the) Lord Jesus Christ a servant
BEFORE	
Paul (Romans 1:1)	Paulos doulos Christou Iēsou Παῦλος δούλος Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ Paul a servant of Christ Jesus
Peter (2 Peter 1:1)	Symeōn Petros doulos kai apostolos Iēsou Christou Συμεὼν Πέτρος δούλος καὶ ἀπόστολος Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ Simon Peter a servant and apostle of Jesus Christ

The book of Jude was written to "the called" (klētois κλητοῖς) as those predestined by God (Romans 1:7; 8:28; 1 Corinthians 1:2, 24) even before the beginning of time. (Ephesians 1:4, 11)

Jude emphasized repeatedly that the recipients of salvation were beloved (ēgapēmenois ἠγαπημένοις). (Jude 1:3, 17, 20)

Believers are also "kept" (tetērēmenois τητηρημένοις) which means "guarded" or "preserved" as salvation is secured by God (1 Peter 1:4-5; 1 John 5:18)



In His grace, God takes the initiative; however, "Grace" is not explicitly stated in opening

¹ Jude, a bond-servant of Jesus Christ, and brother of James, To those who are the called, beloved in God the Father, and kept for Jesus Christ:

Brothers:
James
Joseph
Simon
Judas
Matthew 13:55



² May mercy and peace and love be multiplied to you.

MERCY
Leads To
PEACE
Leads To
LOVE



Believers have a tri-fold blessed experience of mercy (because of Christ's sacrifice – 2 Timothy 4:1; Romans 2:16, 8:34), peace (with the filling of the Spirit), and love (which is the reason God chose to save us)

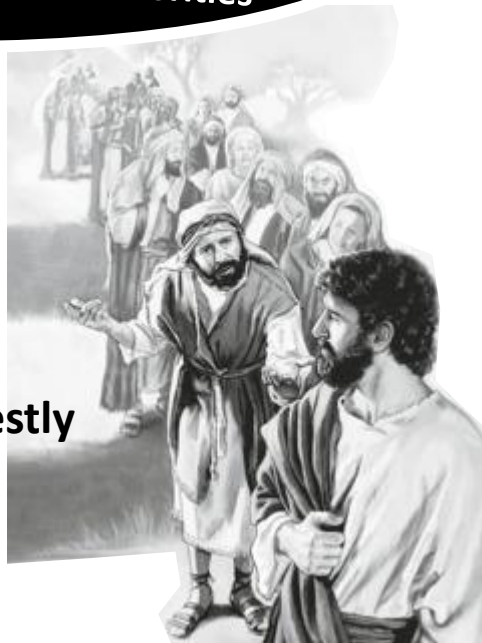
The Greek term for "peace" (eirēnē εἰρήνη) originates with the concept of reparation, restoration and putting back together (i.e., mending a broken bone).

The name "Jude" is "Judah" in Hebrew and "Judas" in Greek

“Sola scriptura” is Latin for “Scripture Alone.” Personal opinions & societal norms are not adequate authorities

Faithful to Scripture (Jude 1:3-4)

³ Beloved, while I was making every effort to write you about **our common salvation,** I felt the necessity to write to you appealing **that you contend earnestly for the faith** which was once for all handed down to the saints.



⁴ For certain persons have crept in unnoticed, those who were long beforehand marked out for this condemnation, ungodly persons who turn the grace of our God into licentiousness and deny our only Master and Lord, Jesus Christ.



In those days, there were false teachers promoting knowledge over relationship and application. (Matthew 7:15-23) Jude encouraged believers to defend the faith.

The Greek term “to contend earnestly” (επαγωνίζεσθαι) is etymologically associated with “agony” and means “rigorous.”

As attested by his Wheaton College year book, Jude 1:3 was Billy Graham’s favorite verse.

Believers should test all teaching with the Word of God (Acts 17:11; Matthew 13:24-30; Galatians 2:4)

False teachers proclaimed a freedom to sin instead of a freedom from sin. (Matthew 7:15-23; 2 Corinthians 11:13-15; Galatians 2:4; Ephesians 4:14; Colossians 2:8-23; 2 Timothy 3:1; 2 Peter 2)

Believers are called to repentance and to the Lord Jesus as Master. (Luke 6:46; 1 Timothy 5:8; 2 Timothy 3:5; Titus 1:16)

The Greek term for “master” (despotēs δεσπότην) is the root word for “Despot.”

The Greek term for “common” (κοινῆς κοινῆς) means a fellowship, sharing and communion.

Jude was going to write with the purpose of discussing their shared salvation, but the Spirit led him to change the focus of his message

The term “faith” (πίστει πιστεῖ) in this verse emphasizes the doctrines that have been defined by God’s Word. (1 Timothy 6:20; 2 Timothy 1:4)

Heresy and false teaching often come from inside of the church as individuals develop personal doctrines beyond God’s Word. (2 Peter 2:1, 3)

Certain individuals have been chosen for destruction. (2 Peter 2:3; Matthew 27:9-10; Proverbs 16:4; Romans 9:11)

God’s grace is not a license to sin. (Romans 6:1-23; 14:16; 1 Peter 2:16; 2 Peter 2:19)

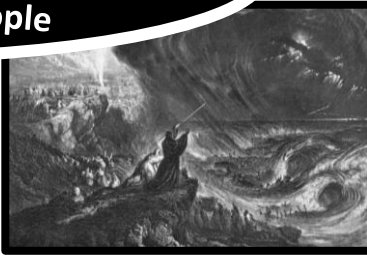


“Not everyone who says to Me, ‘Lord, Lord,’ will enter the kingdom of heaven, but he who does the will of My Father who is in heaven will enter.”
(Matthew 7:21)

History demonstrates that
God Judges Wickedness
while Saving His People

Judgment & Salvation (Jude 1:5-7)

⁵ Now I desire to remind you, though you know all things once for all, that **the Lord, after saving a people out of the land of Egypt, subsequently destroyed those who did not believe.**



⁶ And angels who did not keep their own domain, but abandoned their proper abode, He has kept in eternal bonds under darkness for the judgment of the great day,

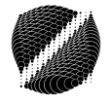


⁷ just as **Sodom and Gomorrah** and the cities around them, since they in the same way as these **indulged in gross immorality and went after strange flesh, are exhibited as an example in undergoing the punishment of eternal fire.**



The truth of God is worth repeating as believers are reminded of God's faithfulness and holiness.

Repetition makes concepts intuitive and daily, on-going behavior consistent.



Repetition is the most basic technique for learning. (2 Peter 1:12)



Angels trespassed the natural boundaries established by God and procreated with human women resulting in Nephilim (הַנְּפִלִים). "1 Enoch" records that the Nephilim worshipped demons and practiced black magic.

In the Old Testament, every time "sons of God / of God the sons" (הַאֱלֹהִים בְּנֵי - hā'elōhīm bənê) is written as plural, it is a reference to angels. (When "son of God" is used as singular, it can be a reference to a man).

God Judges Disobedience (Three Examples from the Old Testament)		
Jude 1:5	Exodus from Egypt then Death	Numbers 13-14
Jude 1:6	Angels Held for Judgment	Genesis 6:1-4
Jude 1:7	Sodom & Gomorrah	Genesis 19:24-28
All Three Examples Include:		
Disobedience to God		
Sexual Misconduct		
Angels		

The Lord brought Israel out of Egyptian captivity, but they complained against the Lord and chose not to enter the Promised Land. (Exodus 13-14)

Angels that trespassed the natural boundaries established by God are being held in Tartarus (tartarōsas ταρταρώσας) for judgment. (2 Peter 2:4)

Greek mythology chronicles Tartarus as a holding place of the Titans who are similar to the Nephilim (half divine / half human giants).

The inhabitants of Sodom and Gomorrah attempted to have sex with the two angelic messengers who were guests at Lot's residence. (Genesis 19:4-5)

God judged Sodom and Gomorrah with brimstone and fire (Genesis 19:24-25; 2 Peter 2:6)



Word imagery of the ways of False Teachers

¹¹ Woe to them! For they have **gone the way of Cain**, and for pay they have **rushed headlong into the error of Balaam**, and **perished in the rebellion of Korah**.



¹² These are the men who are **hidden reefs in your love feasts** when they **feast with you without fear, caring for themselves; clouds without water, carried along by winds; autumn trees without fruit, doubly dead, uprooted;**



¹³ **wild waves of the sea, casting up their own shame like foam; wandering stars, for whom the black darkness has been reserved forever.**



Futility of False Teachers (Jude 1:11-13)

Balaam was a religious man with materialistic motives & worldly desires who sold his understanding of God for material gain. Balaam profited from the wages of unrighteousness through offering religion for hire (Revelations 2:14; Numbers 22-24; Deuteronomy 23:4-5; Joshua 13:22)

“Gone” → “Rushed” → “Perished”

The Decline of the Sinner Accelerates

(Jude 1:11)

Traveled	Wandered	The way of Cain	Erroneous Action
Abandoned	Hurried Rejection	The error of Balaam	Evil Leadership for Profit
Perished	Destruction	Korah’s rebellion	Ruin by Pride

“The way of Cain” was an envious and murderous attitude towards the brother. In the Jerusalem Targum (Rabbinical interpretation of the Hebrew Jewish Scriptures in Aramaic), Cain exemplified self-centered skepticism and materialistic (Genesis 4:1-15)

Korah had rebelled against God’s chosen leader Moses to elevate himself (Numbers 16:8-11).

Metaphors of False Teachers (Jude 1:12-13)

Hidden Reefs	Unforeseen Dangers
Clouds without Water	False Hopes
Trees without Fruit	Unfruitful Lifestyle
Wild Waves	Spiritual Chaos & Peril
Wandering Stars	Misguided Error & Sin

“Love feasts” were weekly fellowship meals (1 Corinthians 11:17).

Inaccurate false teachers without the spirit bring false hopes (waterless clouds, fruitless trees).

Sea foam occurs around hidden, perilous rocks (concealed, treacherous sin).

False teachers with unbiblical beliefs endanger others with unseen peril (Revelation 20:14; Ezekiel 34:2) just like hidden reefs.

The phrase “doubly dead” refers to a physical and spiritual death (twice dead); the second death is eternal separation from God (Revelation 20:14).

Stars were used for guidance/direction, but wandering stars (e.g., meteors) without a biblical compass charts an aimless course through hazardous waters (a chaotic world system).

Metaphors to Godly Living

- Cloud** → John 4:10, 11, 7:38
- Tree** → Psalms 1:3; Jeremiah 17:7-8
- Wave** → Isaiah 57:20, 21; Psalms 89:9, 104:9; Revelation 21:1
- Star** → Judges 5:20; Daniel 12:3; Matthew 8:12



Spiritual lives have been “uprooted” meaning that they have been pulled out by the roots (wasted effort that leaves no way to receive nourishment). (2 Peter 2:13, 17)

Enoch (Jude 1:14-16)

Enoch ("The Preacher") was focused on the 2nd coming with judgment

¹⁴ It was also about these men that Enoch, in the seventh generation from Adam, prophesied, saying, "Behold, the Lord came with many thousands of His holy ones,



¹⁵ to execute judgment upon all, and to convict all the ungodly of all their ungodly deeds which they have done in an ungodly way, and of all the harsh things which ungodly sinners have spoken against Him."



¹⁶ These are grumblers, finding fault, following after their own lusts; they speak arrogantly, flattering people for the sake of *gaining an advantage*.



Only Enoch and Elijah are Biblically documented as being raptured without physical death; Enoch is listed 7 generations into this world while Jesus is listed with 77 generations (77 names in Mary's genealogy – Luke 3:23-38)

In the genealogical list of Genesis 5, all of the other men simply lived; however, Enoch "walked" (wayyithallêl וַיִּתְהַלֵּךְ) with God. (Genesis 5:24)

Enoch may have battled false teachers as well

The 2nd coming of Jesus will be with many angels (Matthew 16:27; 25:31; Mark 8:38; Luke 9:26; 2 Thessalonians 1:7).

These are Enoch's only words in the Bible, and he speaks of Christ's second coming with the saints (Zechariah 14:5) to end the Tribulation and begin the millennial reign.

The book of 1 Enoch is apocryphal and uninspired; the term "godless" is used repeatedly in the book.

Jude 1:15 is a quote from 1 Enoch 1:9. The focus of Enoch was the Lord's return in judgment on the sin of man.

The Jewish book entitled 1 Enoch was written prior to the first century as part of the pseudepigrapha. The Greek term "Pseudepigrapha" means false writings and is a compound word consisting of pseudo (false) and epigraph (to inscribe).

There is no copy of the Hebrew original of 1 Enoch, so scholars only have a copy from Ethiopia which has been edited by Christians (circa 600AD).

The Pseudepigrapha includes the Catholic Apocrypha of the Old Testament, and although not inspired, it was well known with historical insights from man's perspective.

These are six unwanted (and revealing) characteristics of those to be judged:
1. discontent 2. complain 3. self-made/self-focused 4. boastful/prideful
5. flattering 6. manipulative of people



The faith of the believer is to be "holy"
(set apart for God's use)

17 But you, beloved, ought to remember the words that were spoken beforehand by the apostles of our Lord Jesus Christ,

18 that they were saying to you, "In the last time there will be mockers, following after their own ungodly lusts."

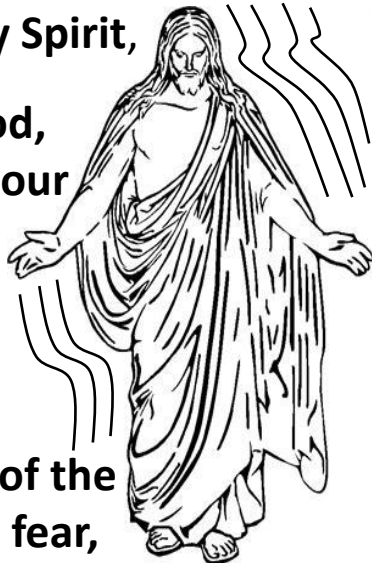
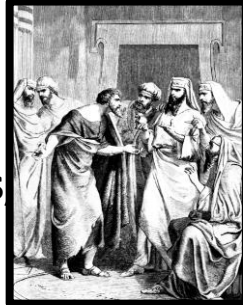
19 These are the ones who cause divisions worldly-minded, devoid of the Spirit.

20 But you, beloved, building yourselves up on your most holy faith, praying in the Holy Spirit,

21 keep yourselves in the love of God, waiting anxiously for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ to eternal life.

22 And have mercy on some, who are doubting;

23 save others, snatching them out of the fire; and on some have mercy with fear, hating even the garment polluted by the flesh.



The Last Days (Jude 1:17-23)

In spite of the false teachers who publicize, propagate and perform sinful lifestyles, Jude encourages believers to remember that mockers and false teachers have been prophesied for the end times.

Pseudo-intellectuals will mock beliefs because they are blind to the spiritual (1 Corinthians 1:20-21, 3:19); this ridicule originates from pride (Proverbs 21:24).

Both Paul and Peter use the metaphor of a building for the body of believers (Acts 20:32; 1 Corinthians 3:10,12,14,17; Ephesians 2:20-22; Colossians 2:7; 1 Peter 2:5).

As with any relationship, the relationship with God needs to be fed and rekindled. So often, the excitement and joy of a new believer wanes over time with the cares of the world. (Revelation 2:4)

As a believer reflects on God's mercy, their love for God is renewed and deepened.

Bringing someone to Christ is much like a heroic rescue of the ungodly from a very real fiery judgment (2 Timothy 2:26)

Although Jude was not an apostle, he references the apostle's teaching. (2 Peter 3:3; Acts 20:29; 1 Timothy 4:1; 2 Timothy 3:10-13; 4:3)

False teachers will settle into materialistic, self-centered pursuits, lives of sin and religious rituals.

Jude transitions from the focus towards the false teachers to believers who are deeply loved.

In order to build yourself up, the first action mentioned is to pray in the Spirit. (Romans 8:26-27; Ephesians 6:18).

Believers are also called to live out God's mercy to others who have weak faith. (Colossians 3:13; Matthew 6:12, 14-15; Ephesians 4:32; Luke 6:37)

God is the source of righteousness & joy

The Closing Doxology (Jude 1:24-25)

²⁴ Now to Him who is able to keep you from stumbling, and to make you stand in the presence of His glory blameless with great joy,



²⁵ to the only God our Savior, through Jesus Christ our Lord, *be* glory, majesty, dominion and authority, before all time and now and forever. Amen.



A “*Benediction*” is a blessing towards the worshippers while a “*Doxology*” is an act of praise to God.

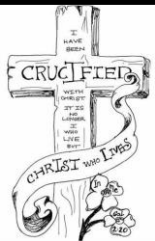
Believers serve a God “who is able.” (Romans 16:25; Ephesians 3:20)

After the various warnings to believers to faithfully defend the faith against false teachers, Jude recognizes that God protects and defends the believer from sin and falsehood.



Christianity is monotheistic of a single, triune God (Deuteronomy 6:4-5) who has provided salvation (Luke 1:47; 1 Timothy 1:1; 2:3, 4:10; Titus 1:3; 2:10; 3:4).

The ability to not stumble is an ancient reference to sure-footed horses. (Psalm 17:5; 66:9; 94:17-18; 121:3)



Believers are blameless (Ephesians 1:4; Philippians 2:15) because of Christ sacrifice on the cross. (2 Corinthians 5:21; Colossians 1:22)

God’s plan of salvation is only available through Jesus Christ the Lord (John 14:6; Acts 4:12; 1 Timothy 2:5)



The Greek term for “*truly*” or “*I assure you*” is the transliterated word from Hebrew “*Amen*” (Hebrew: אָמֵן Greek: ἀμήν). Transliteration means that the same word is in one language as another without being changed to translate.

- The word “*Amen*” is meant to be firm or certain; it means “*so be it*”, “*I affirm*” or “*I agree*.” The word “*amen*” is also used for the word “*faith*” (Habakkuk 2:4)
- Jesus is the only one in Scripture that begins a sentence with the word “*Amen*” which He used to express that He had something significant to say. (Matthew 11:11; 16:28; 25:45)