## INTRODUCTION TO JUDE <br> (Jude 1)

I. Authenticity
A. Its $\qquad$

1. Possible $\qquad$ in the A postolic Fathers
2. Mid-to-late $\qquad$ testimony
B. Its $\qquad$
3. Questioned because Jude was not an $\qquad$ and he twice
$\qquad$ from apocryphal books (vv. 9, 14-15)
4. Tertullian quoted it as $\qquad$ and identified the author as $\qquad$
5. Clement of Alexandria included it in his $\qquad$ on NT
6. Origen $\qquad$ it $\qquad$ as Scripture
II. Authorship (v. 1)
A. His name is $\qquad$ , usually spelled " $\qquad$ " in English Bibles
B. Only two identified with a $\qquad$
7. The $\qquad$ "Judas (not Iscariot)" (Luke 6:16)
8. Judas the $\qquad$ of $\qquad$ (M att. 13:55)
C. Must have been written by Judas, the brother of $\qquad$
9. Had a $\qquad$ brother named James
10. Demonstrated $\qquad$ and $\qquad$ by not announcing a $\qquad$ relationship with Jesus
11. Identified himself as "a $\qquad$ of Jesus"
12. Evidently a $\qquad$ itinerant $\qquad$ (1 Cor. 9:5)
III. Occasion
A. $\qquad$ of writing: probably betw een A.D. $\qquad$ and $\qquad$
B. $\qquad$ of writing: $\qquad$
C. $\qquad$ of the letter: Unspecified $\qquad$
D. $\qquad$ of the letter
13. To $\qquad$ believers from adopting the $\qquad$ -
$\qquad$ of the false teachers invading the church
14. $\qquad$ believers to vigorously $\qquad$ the
$\qquad$
IV. Relationship of the Letter to $\qquad$
A. Some believe $\qquad$ is quoting $\qquad$
B. Some believe both used a $\qquad$
C. Best to see that $\qquad$ quotes $\qquad$
15. Peter $\qquad$ the $\qquad$ of false teachers (2:1-2; 3:3),
while Jude describes them as $\qquad$ (vv. 4, 10, 11, 12, 16)
16. Jude quotes $\qquad$ (2 Pet. 3:3; cf. Jude 17-18)
