



Jude's purpose for writing his letter:

1. What is the point of contention with the book of Jude?

He quotes from _____ sources

Apocryphal: of _____ although widely circulated as being _____

2. Where in his letter does Jude quote from apocryphal writings?

Jude _____

This is likely a quote from _____, which, when coupled with Gen 6:1-4, is used to teach that fallen angels _____ with humans to produce a race of giants called _____ in the Hebrew language.

Jude _____

This is likely a quote from the apocryphal book, _____.

Jude _____

This is a quote from _____.

3. So, what is the problem with Jude quoting from apocryphal sources?

- _____ – necessarily
- _____ biblical writers quote from extra-biblical sources

“Citing a quotation from another source does not indicate that the entire work is inspired, even if the saying drawn upon is true. For instance, Paul quoted Aratus (*Phaenomena* 5) in Acts 17:28, and he surely did not intend to teach that the entire work was inspired Scripture. Similarly, he quoted Epimenides in Titus 1:12, without any notion that he accepted the truth of the whole work.” Thomas R. Schreiner, *1, 2 Peter, Jude*, p. 470

“There is nothing unusual with biblical writers referring to or quoting books that are not in our Bibles. In the O.T. we find references to the ‘The Book of Wars of the Lord,’ the records of Nathan the prophet and of Gad the seer, the annals of the kings of Israel and the annals of the kings of Judah [the Book of Jasher recorded in Joshua 10:13 and 2 Samuel 1:18]. ... Paul reminded his readers of some words of Jesus that are not recorded in the four gospels: ‘It is more blessed to give than to receive.’ More strikingly, Paul uses the non-biblical tradition to name Jannes and Jambres, and quotes the pagan Greek writers Cleanthes, Aratus and Menander. He even calls the Cretan poet Epimenides a ‘prophet’ ... Jude’s readers would not assume that he regarded this material as being on a level with O.T. Scripture, but as a piece of well-known wisdom.”

The Message of 2 Peter & Jude, Dick Lucas & Christopher Green, John R.W. Stott, Edit., pp. 191-192

“Jude quoting books which were in common circulation among his readers at that time ... is like a modern preacher quoting John Bunyan or a contemporary song. Jude’s quotations mean neither that we should include his sources in our Bibles nor that we should exclude his letter from our Bibles.”

The Message of 2 Peter & Jude, Dick Lucas & Christopher Green, John R.W. Stott, Edit., p. 192

- The problem comes if the source is completely _____.
- The other problem is it causes some to assume the Bible is _____ and _____ something.

4. Unfortunately, most people are typically drawn to the _____ rather than to the _____.

For many, the truth is simply too _____.

5. Does quoting from *I Enoch* and *The Assumption of Moses* mean that Jude believed they were divinely inspired?

A quote does not necessarily imply belief in _____ of the source.

“[Jude quoting *I Enoch*] need not imply that Jude regarded *I Enoch* as canonical scripture. At Qumran, the *Enoch* literature and other apocryphal works were evidently valued without being included in the canon of Scripture.”

Dr. Richard J. Bauckham, PhD. Scholar in theology, historical theology, & N.T. studies, *Jude, 2 Peter*, p. 92