Jude Series
Lesson #009
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JUDE: CONTENDING FOR THE FAITH

FUNDAMENTALS: INERRANCY AND INFALLIBILITY OF SCRIPTURE JUDE 3



Jude 3, "Beloved, while I <u>was very diligent</u> to write to you concerning our common salvation, I found it necessary to write to you exhorting you to contend earnestly for the faith which was once for all delivered to the saints." Jude 3, "Beloved, while I <u>was very diligent</u> to write to you concerning our common salvation, I found it necessary to write to you exhorting you to contend earnestly for the faith which was once for all delivered to the saints."

σπουδή spoudḗ; haste, speed

eagerness, earnestness, diligence, willingness, zeal Jude 3, "Beloved, while I was very diligent to write to you concerning our common salvation, <u>I found</u> <u>it necessary</u> to write to you exhorting you to contend earnestly for the faith which was once for all delivered to the saints."

σπουδή spoudḗ; haste, speed

eagerness, earnestness, diligence, willingness, zeal ἔχω échō; pres act ind, 1s, "I have ..."

ἀνάγκη anágkē, "compelled, necessity" "I have a necessity, I am under compulsion..." Jude 3, "Beloved, while I was very diligent to write to you concerning our common salvation, I found it necessary to write to you exhorting you to contend earnestly for the faith which was once for all delivered to the saints."

ἐπαγωνίζομαι;
epagōnízomai;
present active (deponent)
infinitive
Used for athletic competition;
strive, contend earnestly; fight
strongly for something

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ἐπαγωνίζομαι epagonizomai;

"It was also used more generally of any conflict, contest, debate, or lawsuit. Involved is the thought of the expenditure of all one's energy in order to prevail. Here, as often, the verb is used metaphorically to denote a spiritual conflict in which believers are engaged. According to Alford, the preposition ἐπί in the compound 'gives the purpose for which the fight is to be waged.' The defensive nature of the conflict is made clear by the following dative, 'for the faith.'"

~D. Edmond Hiebert

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πίστις pístis;

With article: here it refers to a specific body of doctrine; the content of what a person believes.

Contending

- 1. Internally: within our own soul
- 2. Externally: inside the local church; outside the local church

FUNDAMENTALISM

- 1. Princeton Theology: Charles, A.A., Caspar Hodge; B. B. Warfield
- Dispensationalism: John Nelson Darby;
 James Hall Brooks; C. I. Scofield; Dwight Moody; L.S. Chafer
- 3. The Fundamentals, 12 volumes, 1910–1915 Inerrancy of the Bible Literal Genesis, miracles; Virgin birth Bodily resurrection of Christ Literal, future return Substitutionary atonement

FUNDAMENTALISM

- 4. The influence of Darwinism.
- 5. The rise of higher criticism, which viewed the biblical texts as human documents rather than of Divine origin.

Inspiration [Greek, θεôπνευστο (theopneustos) literally "God-breathed"]

God the Holy Spirit so supernaturally directed the human writers of Scripture, that without waiving their human intelligence, vocabulary, individuality, literary style, personality, personal feelings, or any other human factor, His complete and coherent message to mankind was recorded with perfect accuracy in the original languages of Scripture, the very words bearing the authority of Divine authorship. (John 10:35; Matthew 5:18; 2 Timothy 3:16; 2 Peter 1:21; 1 Corinthians 2:14-16)

- 2 Tim. 3:15, "and that from childhood you have known the sacred writings which are able to give you the wisdom that leads to salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus.
- 2 Tim. 3:16, "All Scripture is inspired by God and profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, for training in righteousness;
- 2 Tim. 3:17, "that the man of God may be adequate, equipped for every good work."

2 Pet. 1:20, "[because we] know this first, that no prophecy of Scripture is of any private interpretation,

2 Pet. 1:21, "for prophecy never came by the will of man, but holy men of God spoke as they were moved by the Holy Spirit." Inspiration [Greek, θεôπνευστο (theopneustos) literally "God-breathed"]

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