

## **Earnestly Contend for the Faith** **Creepers and Repeaters**

Jude 4-7

### **1. Why You Must Contend for the Faith (v.4)**

Jude has exhorted that believers exert a concerted effort in defending the truth of the gospel (v.3), and now he provides the reason for his urgent concern.

#### **A. Who they are: Certain Persons.**

Jude does not point out any individuals specifically because he will identify them by their activity instead of their name. However, it must be remembered that sometimes false teachers can, and in many cases should, be named (1 Tim. 1:19; 2 Tim. 2:17).

#### **B. Where they are: Among You.**

There were already people inside of the fellowship who were teaching dangerous heresies (2 Pet 2:1; cf. 2 Tim 2:18; 1 John 1:19).

#### **C. What is in store for them: Condemnation**

The New Testament provides many varied descriptions of the torment of condemnation which awaits all who die in their sin (Rom 3:23). The eternal judgment which awaits false teachers and all the lost is an eternal (Matt 25:46) existence in constant conscious torment (Matt 13:42; 25:30; Mark 9:48; Luke 16:23-31; 2 Thess. 1:9; Rev. 14:10-11; 21:8).

#### **D. What they do: Deny Christ by Licentious Conduct**

Some of the ways in which false teachers can be identified is their capitulation to greed or sensuality. They are characterized by those very things that the New Testament describes as being evidence of someone who is not a believer (Rom 13:13; Gal 5:19; Eph. 4:19; 1 Pet. 4:3; 2 Pet. 2:2, 7, 18).

### **2. God's Judgment Over False Teachers is Confirmed (vs.5-7)**

Jude makes reference to three well known examples of God's execution of judgment as a statement about the certainty of the future of the false teachers.

#### **A. Israel and the Exodus (v.5)**

There is no single event in the history of Israel as heralded as when God delivered the people from bondage in Egypt. Almost immediately after their deliverance from immediate danger, the people began to grumble, they began to go after other gods, they became ungrateful, and in many other ways they began to rebel against God. His answer was to judge them and ultimately destroy the very generation that came out of Egypt (Num. 14:22-24).

#### **B. Fallen Angels and Leaving Their Proper Abode (v.6; 2 Pet. 2:4)**

Jude is referring here to the sin of the fallen angels which they committed with the daughters of men prior to God's destruction of the ancient world (Gen. 6:1-4). Jude compares the sin of these angels to that of the sin of Sodom and Gomorrah who sinned 'in the same way'.

#### **C. Sodom and Gomorrah (v.7; 2 Pet. 2:6)**

These two cities are biblical proverbs for wickedness and destruction; while the sin of these cities includes inhospitality (cf. Ezek. 16:49), the primary sin which is noted is homosexuality (Gen. 19:5-11). Homosexual sex, along with other perversions of God's created sexual order prescribed for mankind is a sin which the God condemns whenever the Bible addresses it (Lev. 18:22; 20:13; Rom. 1:27; 1 Cor. 6:9; 1 Tim. 1:10).

#### **D. The Ancient World and the Great Deluge (2 Pet. 2:5)**

This example is unique to Peter's account, but it likewise provides the historical example of God fulfilling His promise to bring judgment (Gen. 6:5-7) as well as displaying his awesome power and ability to bring that judgment.