

Valley Bible Church
Sermon Notes for May 24, 2015

Blasphemous Beasts
Jude 9-10

- I. The defiance of the apostates (Jude 8)
- A. The Greek word for “blasphemy” occurs three times in Jude 8-10.
 - B. Blasphemy can mean speaking irreverently (Luke 22:64-65; Mark 15:29-30, Luke 22:39; Acts 6:11) or living irreverently (Numbers 15:30-31; 1 Timothy 1:12-13).
 - C. In Jude 8, it appears that the apostates were blaspheming angels through their irreverent living and disregard of God’s Law.
 - D. The apostates not only acted irreverently toward God but also toward the angels who put God’s Law into effect (Acts 7:52-53; Galatians 3:19; Hebrews 2:1-3).
 - E. Even present day Christians can cause others to blaspheme God and His truth (2 Peter 2:2; 1 Timothy 6:1; Titus 2:3-5).
- II. The deference of the angel (Jude 9)
- A. Michael the archangel is elsewhere described as a prince standing guard over the nation of Israel (Daniel 10:13, 21, 12:1).
 - B. While the dispute between Michael and Satan cannot be found in the Old Testament, it is concluded that the Holy Spirit gave Jude this information (2 Timothy 3:16-17).
 - C. Though Michael was a powerful angel (Revelation 12:7-8), he chose not to bring any condemnation against Satan.
 - D. Michael’s response, “The Lord rebuke you!” was an obedient act of

submission to God and His Law (Zechariah 3:1-2).

III. The destruction of the apostates (Jude 10)

A. The apostates in their unbelief blasphemed God and His Word, which they ironically had no way of understanding (Jude 19; 1 Corinthians 2:14).

B. All that the apostates instinctively understood was the way of sin and their flesh (Ephesians 2:1-3; Jude 4, 8, 16, 18).

C. The apostates commitment to their sinful ways was compared to an unreasoning animal.

D. The sinful nature of the apostates will result in their own destruction (Ephesians 4:22; Philippians 3:18-19; 2 Peter 2:12).