

Listen and Obey: The Application of Scripture to Everyday Life

Application in Epistles

Epistles are _____.

Steps to Applying Epistles

_____ → _____ → _____

General and Occasional Letters

General Epistles.

- Written to the church at large.
- Were not written to a specific church answering a specific issue.
- Typically, they will have a more _____ application for all people at all times.

How do you know it's a general letter?

Occasional Epistles.

- Written to a specific church or person.
- Often answering a more specific issue. It might require a little more work to understand the meaning.
- Cultural factors might need to be understood for proper application.

How do you know it's an occasional letter?

An example of a general letter: _____

An example of an occasional letter: _____

Outline of Jude

1. Introduction. (1–2)
2. An exhortation to the faithful. (3–4)
 - a. Contend for the faith. (3)
 - b. Be aware of the threats. (4)
3. The judgment of the subversive. (5–11)
 - a. A reminder of God's righteous judgment. (5–7)
 - b. A rebuke against those who would subvert Him. (8–11)
 - i. Identifier 1: Arrogant. (8–9)
 - ii. Identifier 2: Debased. (10)
 - iii. Identifier 3: Fleshly. (11)
4. The exposure of the subversive. (12–16)
 - a. False promises and empty threats. (12–13)
 - b. Headed for a swift judgment. (14–15)
 - c. Petty and selfish. (16)
5. The responsibility of the faithful. (17–23)
 - a. Remember the warnings of God. (17–19)
 - b. Attend to your personal walk with God. (20–21)
 - c. Deal with those who have been deceived. (22–23)
6. A doxology. (24–25)

Outline of Philemon

1. The foundation for reconciliation: a shared relationship with Christ. (1–7)
 - a. We share the same goal. (1–3)
 - b. We share the same Savior. (4–7)
 - i. A relationship bathed in prayer.
 - ii. A relationship characterized by love and faith.
 - iii. A relationship based in a shared faith in Christ.
 - iv. A relationship that results in encouragement.
2. The motivation for reconciliation: love and unity. (8–16)
 - a. Reconciliation must be based in love for one another. (8–10)
 - b. Reconciliation opens the door for ministry to one another. (11–13)
 - c. Reconciliation fulfills God's purposes. (14–16)
3. The process of reconciliation: receive and restore. (17–20)
 - a. Reception. (17)
 - b. Restitution. (18–19a)
 - c. Remembering (19b)
 - d. Restoration. (20a)
 - e. Refreshment. (20b)