

Community Groups |

Growing UP | Growing WITH | Growing OUT



"Let us hold unswervingly to the hope we profess, for he who promised is faithful. ²⁴And let us consider how we may spur one another on toward love and good deeds. ²⁵Let us not give up meeting together, as some are in the habit of doing, but let us encourage one another – and all the more as you see the Day approaching." – Hebrews 10:23-25 (NIV)

Why Community Groups?

Because God created us to live life in the context of relationships! This is an opportunity for you to connect with others as your experience real life-change in your Christian walk.

What is a Community Group?

A group of 6-10 people who "do life" together as they grow in their love for God, His word, and others. Community Groups encourage folks to take their "next step" in three areas: (1) **Spiritual Growth – UP** towards God, (2) **Relational Growth – WITH** Group members, and (3) **Missional Growth – OUT** to those in the church and world.

Thus, a Community Group is an environment where we are conformed more and more into the image of Jesus Christ (*Romans 8:29-30*). Our conviction is that "real life-change only happens in the context of biblical community."

Not to be left out is the fact that a Community Group is also a place for folks to have fun as they celebrate and share life together! Come join us!

Our journey begins with a study of the books of *1, 2, 3 John* and *Jude*. The following Study Guide is intended to immerse you into God's word while you grow closer to Him in the context of relationships.

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Community Groups | TBC

Study One | 1 John 1:1–2:6

Background

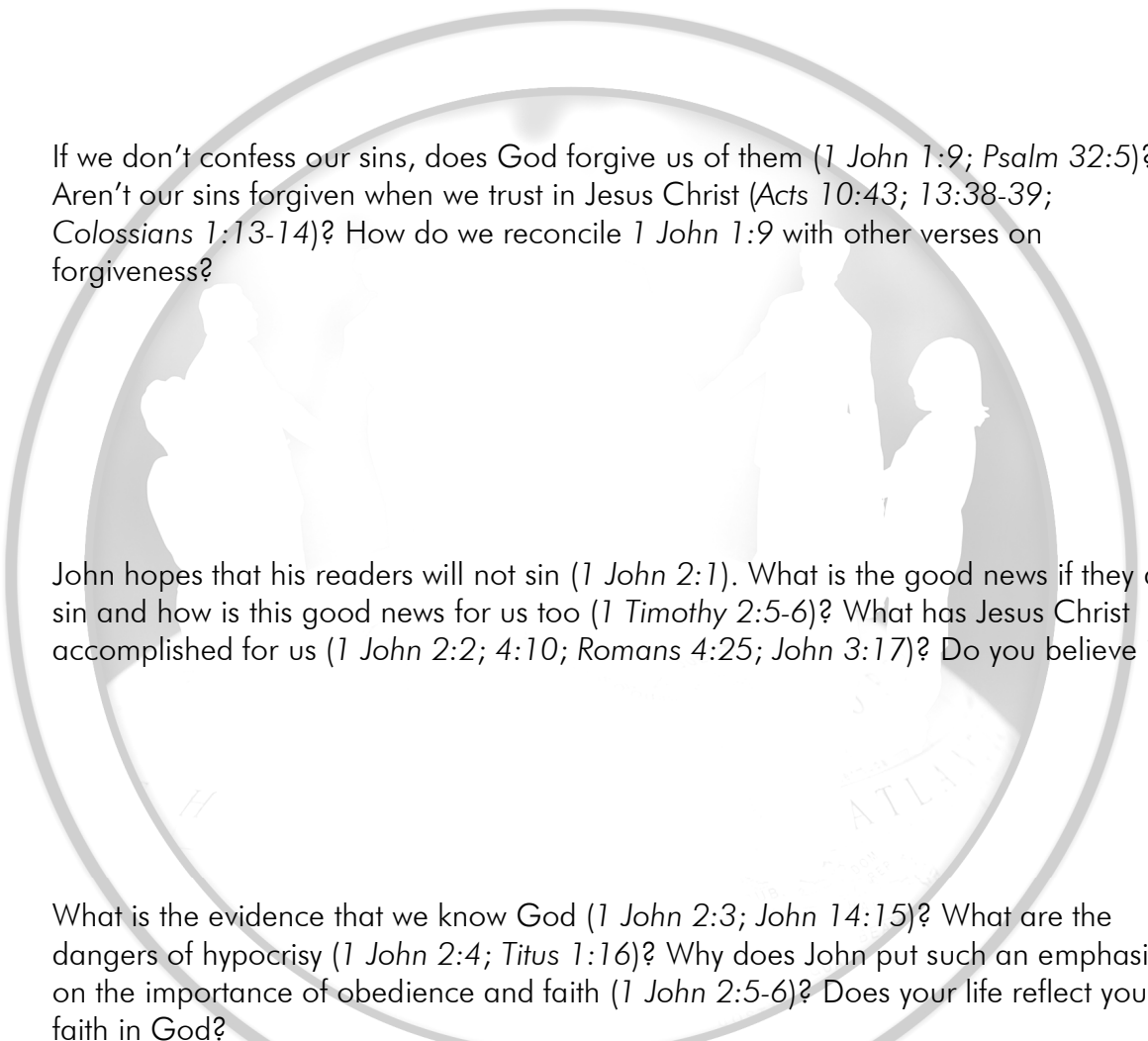
Author: The Apostle John, Jesus' beloved disciple (*John 21:7*)

Date written: c. A.D. 90-95

Written: Most likely from Ephesus to churches in the area warning them to reject the teachings of false teachers (*1 John 2:18-19*) while living like authentic children of God (*1 John 3:2-3*). This authentic living requires us to have discernment and a deep, rich love for one another.

John begins this epistle in a very similar way that he did his gospel. Do you notice any similar themes or language between the two? Notice the emphasis he places on obedience.

1. What is John talking about in Verse 1 (cf. *John 1:2*)? Why does he use such tangible language (seeing, hearing, touching, etc.; cf. *John 1:14*; *2 Peter 1:16*)? What (or Who) is the "word of life" (*John 1:1*) and why does John proclaim this eternal life to his readers (*1 John 1:2-3*)?
2. Is this "fellowship" that John mentions with other Christians or with God (*1 John 1:3*)? Both? What does "fellowship" with the Father (and the Son) mean (*1 Corinthians 1:9*)? How many times is the term "fellowship" repeated in these first few verses of *1 John*?
3. What does John mean when he writes that "God is light" (*1 John 1:5*; *Psalms 104:1-2*; *John 1:4-5*; *8:12*)? How is this light different from "darkness"? Do you characterize your life as walking in "darkness" or in "light" (*1 John 1:6-7*; *Ephesians 5:8-11*)?

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4. Do you know someone who claims to have “no sin” (or “be without sin,” *1 John 1:8*)? Do you ever claim this? Why is this attitude deceptive? Is John saying that people who make this claim are not Christians (*1 John 1:10; 2:4*)? Can you be a Christian and not have the truth “in you?”

 5. If we don’t confess our sins, does God forgive us of them (*1 John 1:9; Psalm 32:5*)? Aren’t our sins forgiven when we trust in Jesus Christ (*Acts 10:43; 13:38-39; Colossians 1:13-14*)? How do we reconcile *1 John 1:9* with other verses on forgiveness?

 6. John hopes that his readers will not sin (*1 John 2:1*). What is the good news if they do sin and how is this good news for us too (*1 Timothy 2:5-6*)? What has Jesus Christ accomplished for us (*1 John 2:2; 4:10; Romans 4:25; John 3:17*)? Do you believe it?

 7. What is the evidence that we know God (*1 John 2:3; John 14:15*)? What are the dangers of hypocrisy (*1 John 2:4; Titus 1:16*)? Why does John put such an emphasis on the importance of obedience and faith (*1 John 2:5-6*)? Does your life reflect your faith in God?

Memory verse:

1 John 1:7 – “*But if we walk in the light, as he is in the light, we have fellowship with one another, and the blood of Jesus, his Son, purifies us from all sin.*”

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Study Two | 1 John 2:7-24

John warns his readers to continue in love of and obedience to Jesus Christ and not to forsake Him as many false teachers have done. Loving Christ means loving one's brother.

1. What is this "old commandment" with which John's readers should be familiar (1 John 2:7, 3:11; 4:21; Matthew 22:37-39)? What is this "new command" (1 John 2:9; John 13:34)? Are they different? The same? What is John communicating here?
2. What is the connection between hating one's brother and walking in "darkness" (1 John 2:9, 3:10)? Is John referring to a biological brother, or someone else? Does hating one's brother mean you are a non-Christian (1 John 2:11)?
3. Do you ever struggle with hating your brother, even on a small scale? How can this be incredibly dangerous? How does Jesus desire for us to live (1 John 2:10; John 12:35-36; Galatians 6:9-10)? How do we reconcile loving one's brother with Jesus' words in Luke 14:26?
4. Why does John repeat some of his words 1 John 2:12-14? List out some of the realities, from these verses, that are true of us when we believe in Jesus Christ. Do you believe that these things are true for you (1 Corinthians 6:11; 1 John 5:4; Romans 8:37)?

5. What does “loving the world” mean (*1 John 2:15-16; James 4:4*)? Do you struggle with loving the world? How can you resist this temptation (*Romans 12:2*)? What is the opposite of loving the world (*1 John 2:17; Romans 13:14; 1 Peter 4:1-2*)?

6. Is there one Antichrist (cf. *Revelation 13:1; Daniel 7:24-25*) or many (*1 John 2:18; Mark 13:21*)? What does John mean here (*1 John 2:19*)? If John’s readers were in the “last hour,” what are we in (*2 Peter 3:3-4*)? What “anointing” is John referring to (*1 John 2:20; 2 Corinthians 1:21-22*)?

7. According to John, what defines the ultimate “liar” (*1 John 2:22-23*)? Should we conclude then that non-Christians are antichrists (*2 John 7*)? How can we make sure to remain in the Son and in the Father (*1 John 2:24; 2 John 9; John 14:23; 15:4*)? List at least one practical application from this section.

Memory verses:

1 John 2:10 – “The one who loves his brother abides in the Light and there is no cause for stumbling in him.”

1 John 2:15 – “Do not love the world nor the things in the world. If anyone loves the world, the love of the Father is not in him.”

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Study Three | 1 John 2:25-3:10

This section describes how “children of God” should live. Notice the repetition of terms such as “appear” and “revealed.” How do these terms relate to our lives as children of God?

1. What promise does Jesus Christ make to us when we believe in Him (1 John 2:25, 5:11)? Do you believe in this promise? How can others deceive us from believing this promise (1 John 2:26)? What protects us from these deceivers (1 John 2:27; John 14:16-17, 26; 1 Corinthians 2:12; 2 Corinthians 1:21-22)?
2. Do you believe that Jesus Christ will “appear” or come again to earth (1 John 2:28; Luke 17:30; Revelation 1:7; Daniel 7:13)? How does Jesus desire for us to live while we wait for Him (1 John 2:29)? Are you living like He wants you to live (Psalm 1:1-3)?
3. What does it mean to be “God’s children” (1 John 3:1; Romans 8:15-17; Galatians 3:26; 4:6)? What is our great hope as children of God (1 John 3:2; John 17:24; Colossians 3:4)? How should you respond to this hope (1 John 3:3; 2 Corinthians 7:1; 2 Peter 3:13-14)?

4. What, if any, is the distinction between “sin” and “lawlessness” (*1 John 3:4*)? Why did Jesus “appear” (*1 John 3:5; John 3:17; 1 Peter 1:20-21*)? What does it mean to say that in Jesus there is no sin (*2 Corinthians 5:21*)?
5. What does John mean in *1 John 3:6*? Are we required to be perfect as Christians? Should we doubt our salvation if we sin? How do John’s earlier words in *1 John 2:1-2* help give us insight into his point here (*1 John 5:18; Romans 6:6-7*)?
6. Is John saying that we earn our salvation in *1 John 3:7* (*James 2:24; 1 John 2:29; Titus 3:4-5*)? What happens when we practice (i.e. give into the habitual tendency to) sin (*1 John 3:8*)? Why did Jesus appear (*1 John 3:8; Hebrews 2:14; Romans 16:20*)?
7. How do you distinguish a child of God from a child of Satan (*1 John 3:9-10; John 8:44*)? How does God’s “seed” remain in us (*1 Peter 1:23; John 1:12-13*)? What is John’s ultimate point in this section and how can we apply it (*Romans 6:11-13*)?

Memory verse:

1 John 2:29 – “If you know that He is righteous, you know that everyone also who practices righteousness is born of Him.”

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Study Four | 1 John 3:11-24

John now shifts into the second major section of this epistle (1 John 3:11-5:12). Notice the importance that John places on “loving one another” in this section (1 John 3:11-24).

1. How effective are you at loving those around you (1 John 3:11; John 13:34)? Why is it easier to love ourselves (Leviticus 19:18)? Why is loving others important (John 13:35)? How can our failure to love one another be damaging (1 John 3:12)?
2. As a Christian, does the world hate you (1 John 3:13; John 15:18, 17:14)? How, if at all, have you experienced this “hate?” What does John mean by passing from “death into life” (1 John 3:14; 5:11; John 3:36; 5:24; 1 Corinthians 15:22)?
3. Why is hating one’s brother equated to murder (1 John 3:15; Matthew 5:21-22)? Who is well known for both hating and murdering his brother (1 John 3:12; Genesis 4:8)? Can a murderer be saved (Luke 23:39-43)? What does John mean in verse 15?
4. Instead of murder, how does God want us to treat our brothers and sisters in Christ (1 John 3:16; John 15:13)? Who serves as our model in this respect (John 10:11)? Does this mean that we have to die or could it refer to a way of relating to others (Philippians 2:3-4)?

5. How does John draw practical application to this idea of “laying one’s life down” (1 John 3:17)? Why is it easier to love with words than with actions (1 John 3:18; James 2:15-17; Matthew 5:40-41)? Do you struggle to love with “actions in the truth?”

6. Share about a time when you did love someone with actions. How can loving with actions give us confidence before God (1 John 3:21; 2:28)? Is John saying that our obedience causes God to give us anything that we want or is he emphasizing something else (1 John 3:22; Matthew 7:7-8; John 14:13; James 4:3)?

7. What is the connection between believing in Jesus Christ and loving one another (1 John 3:23; Matthew 22:37-40)? What makes it possible to obey Christ’s commands (1 John 3:24; John 15:5)? What role does the Holy Spirit play in leading us to obey (1 John 4:13; Romans 8:9)?

Memory verse:

1 John 3:23 – “This is His commandment, that we believe in the name of His Son Jesus Christ, and love one another, just as He commanded us.”

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Study Five | 1 John 4:1-21

Now John warns us about the importance of discernment. More than just head knowledge, however, our discernment ultimately leads us to love one another because “God is love.”

1. What does it mean to “test” a spirit (1 John 4:1; Ephesians 1:17)? Why would John warn his readers to do this and why is this important for us to do today? Do we see false prophets today (Matthew 7:15; 2 Peter 2:1)? How should we respond to them?
2. How do we distinguish between a “spirit” of God and a “spirit” of the antichrist (1 John 4:2-3)? Is the spirit of the antichrist in the world (1 Timothy 4:1)? Can a spirit confess that Jesus has come in the flesh and still be from the antichrist (James 2:19; Luke 4:33-34)?
3. Do you believe that Jesus (who is in you) is greater than Satan (who is in the world; 1 John 4:4)? What difference does this truth make in your life (Romans 8:31; Psalm 118:6)? Can you distinguish the spirit of truth from that of error (1 John 4:6)?
4. Whose character is described by love (1 John 4:8)? How was this love most fully displayed (1 John 4:9-10; John 3:16; 15:13; Romans 5:8) and how should we respond to God’s love (1 John 4:7, 11; 3:16)?

5. How do we make God visible to others (*1 John 4:12; John 13:35*)? How does the Holy Spirit confirm that we live in God and He in us (*1 John 4:13; Romans 8:-11*)? How can you be sure that God abides in you and you in God (*1 John 4:15-16; Romans 10:9*)?

6. What is the benefit or result for us when we abide in God's love and love other (*1 John 4:17; 2:28; Ephesians 3:12*)? Do you have assurance of this "perfect love that drives out fear (*1 John 4:18; Romans 8:15*)? Why or why not? What should motivate our love for others (*1 John 4:19*)?

7. Once again, John stresses the importance of obedience through loving others (*1 John 4:20-21; John 13:34*). Are you tired of his constant reminder to love and not hate others? How might God be using this repetition to convict you of your failure to love someone? How should you repent of this "hatred?"

Memory verses:

1 John 4:2 – "By this you know the Spirit of God: every spirit that confesses that Jesus Christ has come in the flesh is from God."

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Study Six | 1 John 5:1-21

The final chapter of John's first epistle reminds us of two essential truths: 1) We have overcome the world, and 2) We have assurance of our salvation in Christ!

1. Notice that John continues to emphasize the connection between loving God, loving His children, and obedience (*1 John 5:1-2; 1 John 2:5-6; John 14:15*). If we really love God, why then do we so often struggle with disobedience (*Romans 7:18-22*)?
2. Do you find Christ's commands to be burdensome (*1 John 5:3*)? Why should His commands never be burdensome for us (*Matthew 11:28-30*)? How do we overcome the world (*1 John 5:4-5; Romans 8:37; John 16:33*)? What does this mean?
3. What does John mean that Jesus "came by water and blood" (*1 John 5:6*)? What is the connection between the Spirit, water, and blood (*1 John 5:8; John 1:32-32; 19:34*)? Read verse 8 in the King James Version. Do you notice any differences between the KJV and other versions?
4. Notice how many times the terms "testify" or "testimony" are repeated in verses 6 through 11. What is this "testimony" (*1 John 5:9, 11; John 5:37*) and why is someone a liar for not believing this testimony (*1 John 5:10*)?

5. What was John's ultimate purpose for writing this epistle (1 John 5:13; John 20:31)? Does verse 13 give you assurance of your salvation? Why or why not? What is the only "requirement" for eternal life (1 John 5:12; John 1:12; 3:15, 36; Romans 10:9)?

6. What does this assurance give us confidence to do (1 John 14-15; Ephesians 3:12)? Will God do anything we ask of Him (John 14:13)? What is the sin that "leads to death" (1 John 5:16; Hebrews 10:26; Numbers 15:30)? Why pray for those who are not committing this sin and not pray for those who are committing it?

7. Once we become Christians, do we stop sinning (1 John 5:18)? What is John's point in verse 18? In light of the assurance that we have in Christ (1 John 5:19-20), how should we live our lives (1 John 5:21; 1 Corinthians 10:14; 1 Thessalonians 1:9; 2 Peter 2:1; 2 John 7-8)?

Memory verses:

1 John 5:13 – "These things I have written to you who believe in the name of the Son of God, so that you may know that you have eternal life."

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Study One | 2 John 1-13

Background

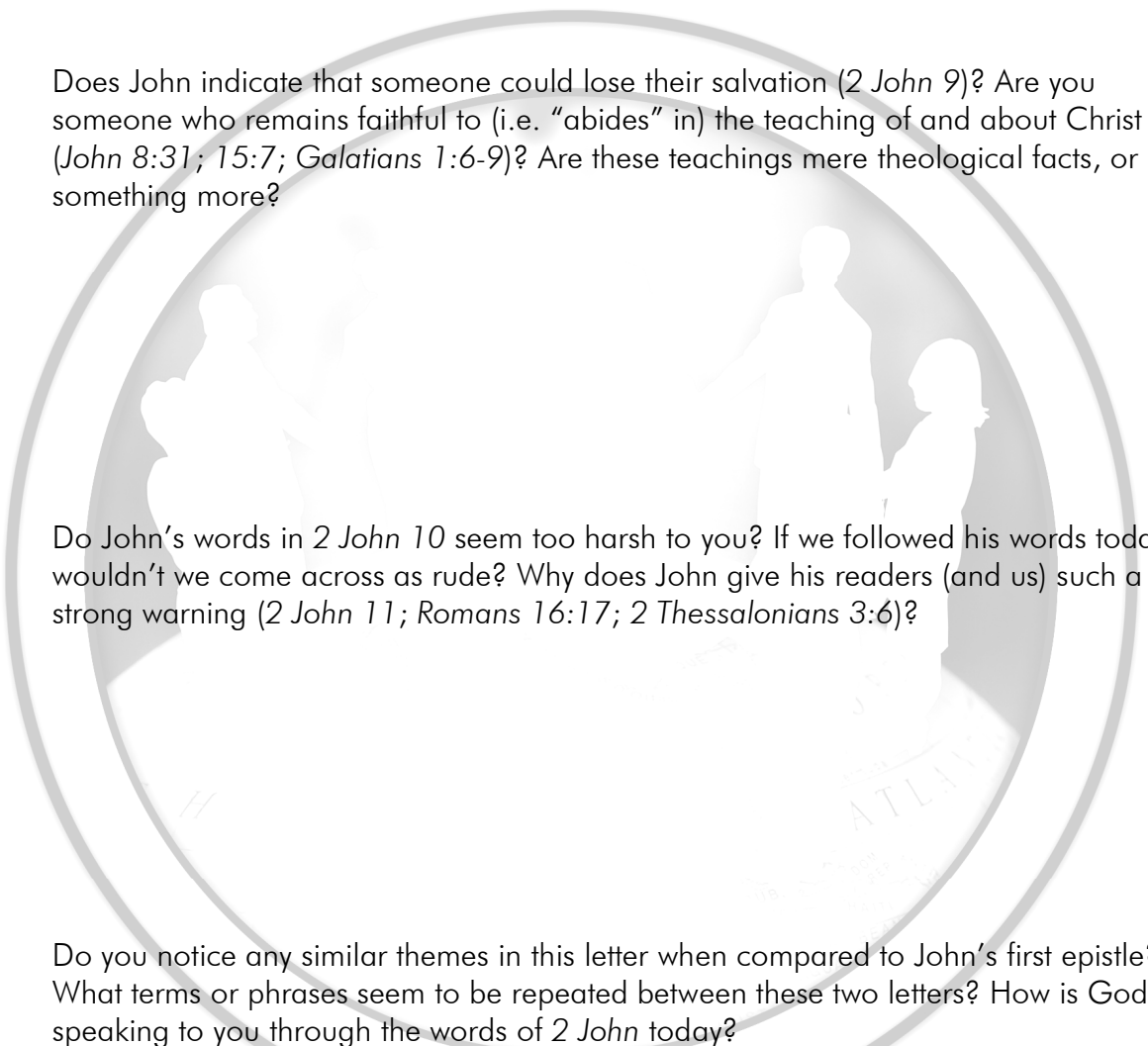
Author: The Apostle John (known as “the elder”), Jesus’ beloved disciple (*John 21:7*)

Date written: c. A.D. 90-95

Written: Most likely from Ephesus with a similar purpose to that of *1 John*: to warn them to reject the teachings of false teachers (*2 John 7*). In an age when doctrine was being challenged, we should be grateful for John’s willingness to preserve orthodoxy!

Similar to his first epistle, John admonishes his readers to pursue the truth of God’s teachings concerning Jesus Christ. Associating with false teachers can be a dangerous thing!

1. Who is the “chosen lady” (*2 John 1*)? Does this refer to a woman that John knew personally (cf. *Romans 16:13*) or a specific church of believers? How does verse 13 help us interpret what John means by “chosen lady?”
2. How many times the term “truth” repeated in this short letter? What is the “truth” that lives in us (*2 John 2; John 8:32; 1 Timothy 2:3-4*)? Would you describe yourself as someone who walks (lives) in the truth (*2 John 4; 2 Peter 1:12*)? Why or why not?
3. What commandment does John remind this “lady” of (*2 John 5; 1 John 3:11; John 15:17*)? How do we love and live out this commandment (*2 John 6*)? Why does loving one another equal obedience to God’s commandment (*Luke 10:27*)?

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4. What could these deceivers (or false teachers) be teaching the people of God (*2 John 7; 1 John 4:1-3*)? What dangers could their teaching pose to John's writers as well as to us (*2 John 8; Hebrews 10:35-36*)?

 5. Does John indicate that someone could lose their salvation (*2 John 9*)? Are you someone who remains faithful to (i.e. "abides" in) the teaching of and about Christ (*John 8:31; 15:7; Galatians 1:6-9*)? Are these teachings mere theological facts, or something more?

 6. Do John's words in *2 John 10* seem too harsh to you? If we followed his words today, wouldn't we come across as rude? Why does John give his readers (and us) such a strong warning (*2 John 11; Romans 16:17; 2 Thessalonians 3:6*)?

 7. Do you notice any similar themes in this letter when compared to John's first epistle? What terms or phrases seem to be repeated between these two letters? How is God speaking to you through the words of *2 John* today?

Memory verse:

2 John 9 – "Anyone who goes too far and does not abide in the teaching of Christ, does not have God; the one who abides in the teaching, he has both the Father and the Son."

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Study One | 3 John 1-14

Background

Author: The Apostle John (known as “the elder”), Jesus’ beloved disciple (*John 21:7*)

Date written: c. A.D. 90-95

Written: Most likely from Ephesus to Gaius (*3 John 1*), a church leader in Asia. In this personal letter, John admonishes Gaius to continue leading and service the church with faithfulness in spite of opposition from within.

Several characters are mentioned in this letter: Gaius, Diotrephes, and Demetrius. Whom should we emulate? Whom should we not? Which character best illustrates your life?

1. Who is the elder (*3 John 1*)? How do we know it is John? How does the word “beloved” possibly indicate this is John writing (*John 13:23; 21:20, 24*)? What other terms are repeated throughout this little book? How many can you find?
2. What does it mean to “walk in the truth” (*3 John 3*)? Notice the apostle Paul’s similar statement in *Ephesians 4:1; Philippians 1:27* and *Colossians 1:10*. Why was John overjoyed that his readers were doing this (*3 John 4; 2 John 4*)? How do you walk in this same truth?
3. What specifically did John’s readers do in *3 John 5* and *6* (cf. *Romans 12:13; Hebrews 13:2*)? Is it difficult for you to follow their hospitable example? Why or why not? How do we do this in a “manner worthy of God” (cf. *Romans 16:1-2*)?

4. What does it mean to go out “for the sake of the name” (3 John 7)? Who’s “name” is John talking about (Acts 4:12; Philippians 2:9)? What are some ways that you can support/receive those who go out “for the sake of the name” in our day (3 John 8)?

5. Who was Diotrephes and what does his name mean (3 John 9; try seeking a Bible commentary)? How are Diotrephes’ actions (3 John 10) contrasted to the love mentioned in the rest of this letter (cf. John 15:12-13; Mark 10:43-44)?

6. How should we deal with a modern-day Diotrephes? Where do you draw the line between graciously restoring a struggling Christian (Galatians 6:1; James 5:19-20) and disciplining a divisive Christian (2 Thessalonians 3:6, 14-15; 1 Timothy 1:20)?

7. How do we know that we are “from/of God (3 John 11; John 13:34)? How is John’s love for his readers (3 John 14)? How have his words specifically encouraged you to “walk in the truth” and “imitate what is good” this week?

Memory verse:

3 John 11 – “Beloved, do not imitate what is evil, but what is good. The one who does good is of God; the one who does evil has not seen God.”

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Study One | Jude 1-11

Background

Author: Jude (or "Judas"), the half-brother of Jesus Christ and brother of James (*Mark 6:3*)

Date written: c. A.D. 67-80

Written: To a community of predominantly Jewish Christians, warning them to beware of the divisive teachings of false teachers. Note that *Jude* is very similar in style and content to the book of *2 Peter*.

If ever a New Testament writer came down hard on false teachers, it was Jude. We do well to listen to his words as false teachers run amok in our present day!

1. Consider the fact that Jude was the half-brother of Jesus Christ (*Matthew 13:55*). Why didn't he state this fact? Instead, how did he refer to himself in relation to Christ (*Jude 1*; cf. *Romans 1:1*)? What does this tell you about him (*1 Corinthians 1:30-31*)?
2. Why did Jude admonish his readers to contend for their faith (*Jude 3*; *1 Timothy 6:11-12*)? What does this "contending" look like and why is it crucial for us to contend so earnestly for our faith (*1 Timothy 1:18-19*)? Do you contend in this way?
3. Who are these evil men who slipped in secretly (*Jude 4*; *Matthew 7:15*; *Acts 20:29-30*)? What have they done to merit condemnation (*2 Peter 2:1*)? How did they turn God's grace into an excuse for immorality (*Romans 6:15*)?

4. After God's delivered the Israelites from the land of Egypt (Exodus 14:28-31), what did God do to those who didn't believe (*Jude 5; Numbers 14:27-29*)? Who are these angels (*Jude 6*) and what is their fate (*2 Peter 2:4; Matthew 25:41; Revelation 20:10*)?
5. What do the people of Sodom and Gomorrah have in common with these angels (*Jude 7; 2 Peter 2:6*)? Do these evil men share the same fate (*Jude 8; 2 Peter 3:7*)? What does it mean for these evil men slander angelic beings (*2 Peter 2:10-11*)?
6. What happened to Moses' body (*Jude 9; Deuteronomy 34:5-6*)? How did Michael, the archangel (*Revelation 12:7*) respond differently than these evil men and the angels in *Jude 6* (*Zechariah 3:2*)?
7. How else are these slanderous men described (*Jude 10; 2 Peter 2:12*)? Who are the individuals listed in *Jude 11* (*Genesis 4:7-8; 2 Peter 2:15; Numbers 16:1-3*)? What rebellious actions did they commit? What rebellious attitudes did they have? How can you avoid following in their footsteps (*Psalms 1:1-3*)?

Memory verse:

Jude 3 – "Beloved, while I was making every effort to write you about our common salvation, I felt the necessity to write to you appealing that you contend earnestly for the faith which was once for all handed down to the saints."

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Study One | Jude 12-25

Jude continues to warn his readers of the dangers of evil men and their false teachings. He also admonishes his readers to remain faithful since Christ is infinitely faithful to them.

1. What are these “love feasts” that Jude references and how are these evil men behaving (*Jude 12; 1 Corinthians 11:20-21; 2 Peter 2:13*)? What other natural imagery is used to describe these men (*Jude 12-13; 2 Peter 2:17; cf. Proverbs 25:14*)?
2. Where are these words from Enoch (*Genesis 5:24*) in the Old Testament (*Jude 14-15*)? What are these verses predicting (*Matthew 16:27; Revelation 1:7, 22:12*)? Do any of the activities or attitudes listed in *Jude 16* (*1 Corinthians 10:10; 2 Corinthians 2:17*)?
3. Why do biblical writers like Jude constantly warn us against the enemies of God who will be coming in the “last days” or “end times” (*Jude 17-18; 2 Peter 3:3; 1 Timothy 4:1-2; 2 Timothy 4:3*)? Do you take these warnings seriously? Why or why not?
4. Why is “mocking” or “scoffing” so offensive to God (*Jude 18; Proverbs 3:34; 16:5; Psalm 40:4; 138:6*)? Whom do these people mock? What is at the heart of their mockery (*Jude 19; 2 Corinthians 2:14*)?

5. In contrast to these evil men, how should we live our lives? How do we “build ourselves up” in our faith (*Jude 20; Colossians 2:6-7; Ephesians 3:16-19*)? What does it mean to “keep ourselves in the love of God (*Jude 21; Hebrews 10:36; 12:1*)?”

6. Who are those who doubt (or “waver”) and how should we respond to them (*Jude 22*)? What does God call us to do when we see individuals who are being led astray by the teachings of the evil men mentioned above (*Jude 23*)? How do we do this (*1 Timothy 4:16; 2 Timothy 4:2-5*)?

7. How are the last two verses of *Jude* (called a “Doxology” or “Final Blessing,” *Jude 24-25*) a fitting conclusion to this book? How might meditating on these verses enhance your prayer time and worship of God. Find other similar “doxologies” and compare them to *Jude 24 & 25* (*Romans 16:25-27; 2 Corinthians 13:14; 1 Timothy 1:17*).

Memory verse:

Jude 25 – “to the only God our Savior, through Jesus Christ our Lord, be glory, majesty, dominion and authority, before all time and now and forever. Amen.”

Resources for 1, 2, 3 John, and Jude | TBC

For further study of the books of 1, 2, 3 John and Jude, see the following Bible Study Resources:

1 John:

<http://soniclight.com/constable/notes/pdf/1john.pdf>

<http://net.bible.org/bible.php?book=1Jo&chapter=1>

2 John:

<http://soniclight.com/constable/notes/pdf/2john.pdf>

<http://net.bible.org/bible.php?book=2Jo&chapter=1>

3 John:

<http://soniclight.com/constable/notes/pdf/3john.pdf>

<http://net.bible.org/bible.php?book=3Jo&chapter=1>

Jude:

<http://soniclight.com/constable/notes/pdf/jude.pdf>

<http://net.bible.org/bible.php?book=Jud&chapter=1>