

# Jude 1:2

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

Mercy unto you, and peace, and love, be multiplied.

## Analysis

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**Mercy unto you, and peace, and love, be multiplied.** This greeting follows the pattern of New Testament epistles but with a significant expansion. Where Paul typically writes "grace and peace" (Romans 1:7, 1 Corinthians 1:3), Jude writes "mercy and peace and love," creating a triad of divine blessings. The verb "be multiplied" (Greek *plēthyntheiē*, πληθυνθείη) is optative mood, expressing a strong wish or prayer—may these blessings increase abundantly in the readers' experience.

"Mercy" (Greek *eleos*, ἔλεος) denotes God's compassion toward the undeserving, His withholding of deserved judgment and provision of unmerited favor. "Peace" (Greek *eirēnē*, εἰρήνη) translates Hebrew *shalom*, encompassing wholeness, well-being, and reconciliation with God. "Love" (Greek *agapē*, ἀγάπη) refers to God's self-giving, covenant love that seeks the ultimate good of the beloved.

The ordering is significant: mercy as the source (God's compassion initiates salvation), peace as the result (reconciliation and wholeness follow mercy), and love as the context (God's eternal love motivates and sustains both). The multiplication language suggests these blessings should grow exponentially in believers' lives, not remain static. As believers contend for the faith against false teachers, they especially need mercy's strength, peace's stability, and love's motivation.

## Historical Context

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Ancient letters typically opened with a brief greeting, often simply "greetings" (Greek *chairein*, χαίρειν). Christian letters transformed this convention into theological affirmations and prayers. Peter uses similar language (1 Peter 1:2, 2 Peter 1:2), suggesting this may have been common in Jewish Christian correspondence. The triad of virtues recalls Old Testament blessings and echoes the threefold nature of God's character.

The emphasis on multiplication is particularly appropriate given the letter's context. As false teaching spreads and threatens to multiply error, Jude prays that God's true blessings would multiply even more abundantly. The early church faced escalating challenges from Gnosticism, antinomianism, and other heresies. Believers needed increasing measures of divine resources to withstand these pressures.

The greeting establishes a pastoral, caring tone before Jude launches into stern warnings. He writes not as a harsh critic but as a loving shepherd concerned for the flock's welfare. The prayer for multiplied blessings demonstrates that sound doctrine and pastoral affection go together—defending truth flows from loving people, not merely winning arguments.

## Related Passages

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**Romans 1:17** — The righteous shall live by faith

**Hebrews 11:1** — Definition of faith

**John 15:13** — Greatest form of love

**1 John 4:8** — God is love

## Study Questions

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1. How can you practically pray for mercy, peace, and love to multiply in your life and others' lives?

2. What does multiplied (not merely present) mercy, peace, and love look like in daily Christian experience?
3. How do these three blessings equip believers to contend for the faith without becoming harsh or unloving?

## Interlinear Text

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ἔλεος ὑμῖν καὶ εἰρήνη καὶ ἀγάπη πληθυνθείη  
Mercy unto you and peace and love be multiplied  
G1656 G5213 G2532 G1515 G2532 G26 G4129

## Additional Cross-References

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**2 Peter 1:2** (Grace): Grace and peace be multiplied unto you through the knowledge of God, and of Jesus our Lord,

**1 Peter 1:2** (Grace): Elect according to the foreknowledge of God the Father, through sanctification of the Spirit, unto obedience and sprinkling of the blood of Jesus Christ: Grace unto you, and peace, be multiplied.

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