

John

DATE	BOOK	KEY THOUGHT	CONTENT	KEY LESSONS	JESUS IN THE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE
	New Testament				
	Gospels – The Life of Christ				
80 - 90 AD	John 21 Chapters	Jesus is God	A series of seven key signs reveal that Jesus is God. Jesus is the lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world.	Jesus is believable.	Jesus is the Messiah, <u>the Son of God.</u>

John

Outline of John

1. Prologue (1: 1–18)
2. The Book of Signs (1: 19–12: 50)
3. The Book of Glory (13: 1–20: 31)
4. Epilogue: The Resurrection Appearance in Galilee (21: 1–25)

John

A. Jesus prepares for His ministry (Jn 1)

B. Jesus' public ministry (Jn 2-4)

C. Jesus' opposition (Jn 5-12)

1. Authority of Jesus (Jn 5)

2. Ministry at the Sea of Galilee (Jn 6)

3. Feast of the Tabernacle (Jn 7)

4. He declares Himself the light of the world, and justifies His doctrine (Jn 8)

5. Healing the blind man (Jn 9)

6. He proves by His works that He is Christ the Son of God (Jn 10)

7. Raising Lazarus from the dead (Jn 11)

8. The Jews reject Jesus, and Jesus withdraws to His disciples (Jn 12)

John

D. Final days of Jesus' earthly ministry (Jn 13-21)

- 1. Private ministry with Jesus' disciples. Jesus prepares His disciples for His coming death and for their ministry after His resurrection and ascension (Jn 13-17)**
- 2. Jesus' betrayal, death, and burial (Jn 18-19)**
- 3. Resurrection of Jesus (Jn 20-21)**

John

The first twelve chapters describe Jesus' public ministry, beginning with his meeting John the Baptist and closing with the visit of the Greeks who came to worship at the Feast of Passover.

The remaining chapters deal with the closing days of Jesus' earthly ministry, when he gave instruction to his disciples and explained the meaning of his life and approaching death in a number of lengthy discourses.

John

The Gospel of John introduces Jesus Christ, not from His birth, but from “the beginning,” before creation. John calls Jesus “the Word” who, as God Himself, was involved in every aspect of creation (John 1: 1–3) and who later became flesh (John 1: 14) in order that He might take away our sins as the spotless Lamb of God (John 1: 29).

The Gospel of John includes several spiritual conversations, such as Jesus’ talk with the Samaritan woman that shows Him as the Messiah (John 4: 26) and Jesus’ meeting with Nicodemus that explains salvation through His vicarious death on the cross (John 3: 14–16).

In the Gospel of John, Jesus repeatedly angers the Jewish leaders by correcting them (John 2: 13–16); healing on the Sabbath and claiming traits belonging only to God (John 5: 18; 8: 56–59; 9: 6, 16; 10: 33).

John

The Gospel of John identifies the author as the disciple whom Jesus loved. John the Apostle, one of the sons of Zebedee (Luke 5: 10).

This description pointed to John for three reasons:

- a. The author had to be one of the twelve disciples because he was an eyewitness to the events in the gospel (John 21: 24);
- b. He was one of the inner circle of three disciples (James, John, and Peter) because he was among the first Mary told of the resurrection (John 20: 1–10);
- c. This disciple is distinguished from Peter in the book.

John was a leader in the early church.

John

John did not include the nativity story in his gospel. John introduced his book by going back even further into history. Using the “in the beginning” language of Genesis 1: 1, John made a direct link between the nature of God and the nature of the Word, Jesus Christ.

The emphasis on the deity of Christ is a striking quality of John’s gospel. It also comes through clearly elsewhere in the book, particularly in John 8: 58 when Jesus claimed the divine name—“I am”—for Himself, which led an angry mob of Jews to try and kill Him for blasphemy.

John

John's Gospel shows that Jesus of Nazareth was Christ, the Son of God, and that believers in Him might have eternal life. In the Gospel of John, the Word that was with God and that was God. This Word became flesh and dwelt among men in the person of Jesus of Nazareth.

He wrote so that his readers might "believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God," so that they may have life in His name. To accomplish that goal, John presented a distinctive picture of Jesus Christ, one in complete unity with the portraits in the other three gospels, but one that also adds significantly to the Bible's revelation of Jesus Christ, the God-man.

John 20: 30-31

30 Therefore many other signs Jesus also performed in the presence of the disciples, which are not written in this book;

31 but these have been written so that you may believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; and that believing you may have life in His name.

John

John wrote to the Gentiles.

Jesus was not just a great Prophet, miracle man or teacher.

He is “The only begotten Son of God”.
He is divine.

There aren't any parable stories in the Gospel of John.

John provides information concerning Jesus' teachings.

John

The Gospel of John includes only seven miracles—John calls them “signs”—to demonstrate the deity of Christ and illustrate His ministry. Some of these miracles and stories, such as the raising of Lazarus, are found only in John.

He often gives the reason behind events mentioned in the other gospels.

The Gospel of John shares much about the approaching ministry of the Holy Spirit after Jesus’ ascension.

There are certain words or phrases that create a recurring theme in the gospel of John: **believe, witness, Comforter, life – death, light – darkness, I am, and love.**

John

The Seven signs of Jesus recorded in the Book of John:

1. Jesus turns the water into wine at Cana (Jn. 2: 1ff).
2. Jesus heals the nobleman's son (Jn. 4: 46-54).
3. Jesus heals a man that had been lame for 38 years near the pool of Bethesda (Jn. 5: 2-9).
4. Jesus feeds the five thousand with five loaves and two fishes (Jn. 6: 1-15).
5. Jesus walks on the Sea of Galilee (Jn. 6: 16-21).
6. Jesus heals a blind man by spitting in the dirt and making clay then applying the mud to the blind man's eyes (Jn. 9: 1-7).
7. Jesus raises Lazarus from the dead (Jn. 11: 17ff).

John

The Gospel of John's portrayal of Jesus as the God of the Old Testament is seen in the "I Am" statements of Jesus.

Two of the "I Am" statements refer to Jesus as both the "Good Shepherd" and the "Door of the sheep." Here are clear references to Jesus as the God of the Old Testament, the Shepherd of Israel (Psalm 23: 1; 80: 1; Jer. 31: 10; Ezekiel 34: 23) and, as the only Door into the sheepfold, the only way of salvation.

He is the "Bread of life" (John 6: 35), provided by God to feed the souls of His people, just as He provided manna from heaven to feed the Israelites in the wilderness (Exodus 16: 11–36).

Jesus is the "Light of the world" (John 8: 12), the same Light that God promised to His people in the Old Testament (Isaiah 30: 26; 60: 19–22) and which will find its culmination in the New Jerusalem when Christ the Lamb will be its Light (Revelation 21: 23).

John

The “*I am*’s” of Jesus:

1. I am the bread of life.

Jn. 6: 35

35 Jesus said to them, “I am the bread of life; he who comes to Me will not hunger, and he who believes in Me will

2. I am the light of the world.

Jn. 8: 12

12 Then Jesus again spoke to them, saying, “I am the Light of the world; he who follows Me will not walk in the darkness, but will have the Light of life.”

John

The “I am’s” of Jesus:

3. I am the door of the sheep (way of entering salvation).

Jn. 10: 7-9

7 So Jesus said to them again, “Truly, truly, I say to you, I am the door of the sheep.

8 “All who came before Me are thieves and robbers, but the sheep did not hear them.

9 “I am the door; if anyone enters through Me, he will be saved, and will go in and out and find pasture.

4. I am the good shepherd.

Jn. 10: 11

11 “I am the good shepherd; the good shepherd lays down His life for the sheep.

John

The “*I am*’s” of Jesus:

5. I am the resurrection and the life.

Jn. 11: 25-26

25 Jesus said to her, “**I am the resurrection and the life**; he who believes in Me will live even if he dies,
26 and everyone who lives and believes in Me will never die. Do you believe this?”

6. Jesus is the great “I am”.

Jn. 8: 58

58 Jesus said to them, “Truly, truly, I say to you, before Abraham was born, **I am**.”

John

The “*I am*’s” of Jesus:

7. I am the way.

8. I am the truth.

9. I am the life.

Jn. 14: 6

6 Jesus said to him, “I am the way, and the truth, and the life; no one comes to the Father but through Me.

John

The “*I am*’s” of Jesus:

10. I am the Son of God.

Jn. 10: 34-36

34 Jesus answered them, “Has it not been written in your Law, ‘I said, you are gods’?”

35 “If he called them gods, to whom the word of God came (and the Scripture cannot be broken),

36 do you say of Him, whom the Father sanctified and sent into the world, ‘You are blaspheming,’ because I said, ‘I am the Son of God’?”

11. I am the vine.

Jn. 15: 5

5 “I am the vine, you are the branches; he who abides in Me and I in him, he bears much fruit, for apart from Me you can do nothing.

John

The deity of Jesus recorded by John:

- 1. Jesus is the Word that was God (Jn. 1: 1).**
- 2. Jesus had a part in creating the world (Jn. 1: 2).**
- 3. Jesus, as the Word, became flesh (Jn. 1: 14, 29-30).**
- 4. Nathanael confesses the deity of Christ (Jn. 1: 49).**

John

The deity of Jesus recorded by John:

- 5. Jesus performed faith producing signs and many believed that He was deity (Jn. 2: 1-11, 23).**
- 6. Jesus reveals His deity to the Samaritan woman at Jacob's well (Jn. 4: 26).**
- 7. The Samaritans confess the deity of Jesus (Jn. 4: 39-42).**

John

The deity of Jesus recorded by John:

8. Jesus was equal with God (Jn. 5: 18).
9. Jesus is the divine King that was foretold of coming in the OT (Jn. 1: 49; 6: 14-15).
10. Jesus never sinned (Jn. 8: 46).
11. Jesus is the great “*I Am*” (Jn. 8: 58).
12. Martha confesses the deity of Jesus (Jn. 11: 27).

John

The deity of Jesus recorded by John:

- 13. John quotes from Isa. 6: 10 and 53: 1 and makes the application of God to Jesus thus proving His deity (Jn. 12: 38-40).**
- 14. Jesus proclaims the oneness between He and the Father to Philip (Jn. 14: 8ff).**
- 15. The disciples confess the deity of Jesus in the upper room after the Passover Feast meal (Jn. 16: 30).**
- 16. Thomas proclaims the deity of Jesus (Jn. 20 :28).**

John

Jesus professes His deity:

- 1. To the Samaritan woman (Jn. 4: 26).**
- 2. To the unbelieving Jews (Jn. 8: 58; 10: 24, 25, 30).**
- 3. To the blind man that was healed (Jn. 9: 37).**
- 4. To Philip (Jn. 14: 8ff).**
- 5. To Caiaphas the high priest (Mk. 14: 62).**
- 6. To Pilate (Jn. 18: 37).**

John

Jesus's identity as the divine Son of God sets Him apart from any other man who ever lived. He carries with Him the transcendence that comes only with God. His work on our behalf makes our salvation sure.

Jesus is God, His sacrifice on the cross has eternal implications, unlike the limited effect of the animal sacrifices in the Old Testament. Jesus, the God-man, has atoned for our sins. We can place our confidence in Him because of His divine nature.

Jn. 3: 16

16 For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whoever believes in Him shall not perish, but have eternal life.

John

In John's Gospel, we read of encounters between Jesus and Nicodemus and the woman at the well (chapters 3—4). We learn much from Jesus' model of personal evangelism.

His comforting words to His disciples before His death (John 14: 1–6, 16; 16: 33) are still of great comfort in sorrowful times to us today.

Jesus' "high priestly prayer" for believers in chapter 17 is a source of encouragement for believers.

John's teachings concerning the deity of Christ (John 1: 1–3, 14; 5: 22–23; 8: 58; 14: 8–9; 20: 28) are helpful in providing a clear revelation of who Jesus is: fully God and fully man.

John

In the Gospel of John:

1. Jesus willingly dies on the cross in our place (John 10: 15–18).
2. Jesus paying our sin of debt in full (John 19: 30).
3. Whoever trusts in Him will be saved (John 3: 14–16).
4. Jesus then rises from the dead, convincing even the most doubting of His disciples that **He is God and the Master** (John 20: 24–29).

John

John teaches us to Abide in Jesus

1. Read the Word of God.

Continually feeding on the Word of God helps us to understand what we are to do. There is power in the Word.

John 17: 17

17 "Sanctify them in the truth; Your word is truth.

2. Obey the Word.

The Bible not only instructs us but tells us how to live. By obedience, we demonstrate our love for God and experience His presence in its fullness.

3. Pray.

Prayer is essential in abiding. We should share our hearts, our hurts, our fears, our joys and our gratitude. We must worship in our prayer and express our adoration as well. Asking God to help us abide is a request that God will always grant.