

STUDIES IN THE GOSPEL OF JOHN

Author: _____

Timeframe: _____

Purpose of the Book (John 20:31): _____

CHAPTER ONE:

1. Who is the Word? _____
2. What does John say about the Word's relationship to God? _____

3. What was God's purpose for the person John? _____

4. Was this John the same person who wrote the Gospel of John (see Luke 1:13-17)?

5. In verses 29 and 36, John employs a unique name for Jesus. What is it? _____

6. Why do you think he uses this descriptive name for Jesus Christ? _____

7. When Jesus was baptized (32-33) there is a special appearance of the _____
_____ descending upon Him in the form of a dove.
8. When Andrew became convinced that Jesus was the Messiah (or "Sent One" to be the King), what is the first thing he did? _____

9. When Philip became a disciple of Jesus, what is the first thing he did? _____

10. In vs 48 Jesus stuns Nathanael with His ability to see something happening at a great distance. What would we call such a supernatural event? (For a hint look forward to 2:11) _____

CHAPTER TWO:

Remember that the purpose of the book of John was to convince people that Jesus was the _____. John will recount seven specific miracles as part of his evidence.

Why do you think miracles are particularly effective evidence? _____

1. In Chapter 2, Jesus begins his public ministry with a miracle. This first miracle shows His power over _____.
2. Vs 11 says that the Marriage of Cana miracle manifested Jesus' _____.
3. In vs 13, Jesus is seen going to Jerusalem for the Passover. What was this particular Jewish feast all about (see Exodus 12:12-27)? _____

4. What was wrong about selling animals for sacrifice within the temple? _____

5. In vs 18 we see the Jewish leaders asking for a sign. In Matthew 12:39-40, Jesus promises them that only one sign will be given them, the sign of _____. How does this promise tie into the response of Jesus in vs 19? _____

6. Note I Corinthians 1:22. Why do you think the Jews were always clamoring for a sign? _____

7. Oftentimes we see Jesus communicating in a manner that is obscure, using metaphors and parables (note vs. 19). Why do you think he spoke the truth in a way that hid it from much of His audience? _____

8. In vs 23-24, we see those that were quick to believe in Jesus because of miracles done. Why did Jesus not commit Himself to them? _____

CHAPTER THREE:

The third chapter of John focuses primarily on the inquiry of a high-ranking Pharisee named Nicodemus. He broke ranks with the others of his sect by approaching Jesus to pay tribute and learn more. But his insecurity is seen in approaching Jesus at night. We will have opportunity to discuss Nicodemus again later in this study.

1. Is it possible to be busily involved in the correct religion and still not be right with God? _____ How can this be? _____

2. Why does Jesus use the term “born again” in vs 3? _____
_____ Is birth a process or an event? _____ What does this tell us about salvation/spiritual life? _____
3. In vs 14, Jesus draws a parallel between the Old Testament narrative of the serpent on the pole and Himself. Look back at Numbers 21:4-9. How are sinners like these Israelites? _____
_____ How is Jesus like the serpent? _____
_____ What does the pole symbolize? _____
4. Did the Jews have to do some good works to be saved from the serpent’s venom? _____ What did they have to do? _____
5. How is that like what we need to do as sinners (see John 3:15)? _____

6. Vs 15 mentions having “eternal life”; vs 16 mentions having “everlasting life”; and vs 17 mentions being “saved.” Can someone know for sure they possess eternal life and are saved (see I John 5:13)? _____ Do you know for absolute sure certain that you are saved? _____
7. If you answered yes to number 6, how do you know this? _____
_____ Can you back up your claim with a verse from this passage? _____
8. Vs 18 tells us that those who will not simply accept by faith (believe) the claims of Jesus stand _____ before God.
9. In vs 26, it seems some of John’s disciples were jealous for him that Jesus’ ministry was eclipsing his own. How did John respond (vs 30)? _____

10. What does it mean in vs 36 when Jesus says “The wrath of God abideth on Him”? _____

CHAPTER FOUR:

In chapter 3, we saw Jesus dealing with a religious man who has a high standing in society. In this chapter we will find Him dealing with the opposite, a woman who comes from a lowly heritage and a publically shameful lifestyle.

1. It was typical for Jews to make a wide detour around Samaria. Why did Jesus feel compelled to go through Samaria (vs 4)? _____

2. Why was this woman so amazed that Jesus talked to her (vs 9)? _____

3. What was the “living water” that Jesus references in vs 10? _____

- How is it that someone who drinks that water will never thirst again (vs14)? _____

4. Why did Jesus turn the conversation towards this woman’s marital issues before granting her the “living water”? _____
What does the Bible say about a man and a woman living together who are not married (see Exodus 20:14, I Corinthians 7:1-2, Hebrews 13:4)? _____

5. Did the Jesus ever condemn this lady for her actions? _____ Why did he pursue this course with her? (Look back at 3:17.) _____

6. The Samaritans worshipped a physical manifestation of God (graven images). But Jesus refuted this error by declaring emphatically: God is _____ (vs 24).
7. This woman never expressed repentance and faith in words. But in what way did her actions communicate her faith (vs 28-29)? _____

8. In what way is doing the will of the Father like “meat” (vs 34)? _____

9. What is the reaping that God rewards (vs 35-38)? _____
10. In vs 49-54 we are told the second miracle done. It shows Jesus’ victory over _____
_____.

CHAPTER FIVE:

In chapter 5, we see Jesus rising to prominence in his ministry and coming into direct conflict with the religious leaders of His day. He purposely traveled to Jerusalem for the place of His third miracle.

1. In vs 5 we meet a man who had been diseased for 38 years. What is the reason for his infirmity (see vs 14)? _____ Are there folks still today who are sick as a result of a judgment from God because of their sin (See I Corinthians 11:29-30)? _____
2. Jesus told the sick man to carry his bed home. But the Jews in vs 10 claim this is a violation of the Old Testament Law. Is it actually in the law, or merely in their tradition (see Exodus 20:9-10 and Mark 7:1-8)? _____ While traditions can be good, helping us to remember things and pass on knowledge to future generations, what is a danger with traditions that is identified here (see vs 16)? _____

3. Why did calling God His Father make Jesus equal with God (vs 18)? _____

4. The healing of the man with infirmity was a great miracle. But vs 20 identified a greater work to come. What work was this? _____
5. Compare vs 22 with John 3:17. Is there a contradiction here? Does Jesus judge or not judge? _____

6. In vs 25 Jesus talked about the bodily resurrection of the dead, one of the distinctively Christian doctrines. Do men that have not had their sins forgiven still get resurrected? _____ What does vs 29 say about the resurrection of the ungodly? _____
7. Why did Jesus say in vs 31 that His own witness as to His claims was not sufficient to establish the truth of them? (See Deuteronomy 19:15.) _____

8. Why did Jesus challenge the religious leaders to search the scriptures (vs 39)? _____

CHAPTER SIX:

Chapter 6 is by far the largest chapter of the Gospel of John with 71 verses. In it, we see Jesus working miracles with food (bread and fish) and using food as a metaphor for salvation. Jesus is spiritual nourishment for those that internalize him, his body and blood being given for their redemption.

1. Jesus had pity on the hungry crowd that followed Him. But couldn't he have just made a bag of lunch appear before each person? Why did he use the lunch of a young boy and employ His disciples in the distribution? _____

2. What does verse 12 teach us about good stewardship of our earthly provisions? _____

3. The Sea of Galilee is about 8 miles wide. 25 furlongs is 4 miles. Based on these facts, can you see the miracle that occurs in verse 21? _____

4. There are many inferior motivations for following Jesus. In this chapter we see a few of them, all beginning with the letter "M."
 - a. In verse 2 we read that a M_____ followed Him. Some merely get attracted to whatever is popular and draws a crowd.
 - b. In verses 26-27 Jesus rebuked many that were seeking him just to get that M_____ that perishes and merely fills one temporarily.
 - c. In verse 30 there were those that were seeking a sign, a M_____ that would wow and awe them.
 - d. In verse 42 we note that some were intrigued by Christ's M_____ and were curious to hear what the Galilean carpenter was saying.
 - e. In verse 69 there is given the legitimate reason for following Jesus. Peter calls Him Lord or M_____ (see also Matthew 19:16).
5. In verse 35 and again in 48 Jesus declares that He is the "Bread of Life." Why is bread a good metaphor for Jesus Christ? _____

6. The graphic words of verses 53-58 were offensive to many of the Lord's followers and caused some to leave (verse 66). But what point is Christ making in verse 63? _____

7. How is taking in and internalizing the message that Christ preached like eating? _____

CHAPTER SEVEN:

Throughout this chapter we see an escalation of resentment against Jesus by the Jewish religious authorities. They are jealous of his popularity and power, angry at his failure to observe their petty rules, and galled by his claim to being “sent from God.”

1. The events of this chapter take place during the Jewish Feast of Tabernacles. What was the reason for this celebration? (See Lev. 23:33-43) _____

2. The Feast of Tabernacles (or Booths) was one of three times per year when Jews were supposed to make a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. Jesus’ family challenged him to go to the Jewish power center, despite the danger it posed to him. Why did they do this (vs 5)? _____
3. In verses 16-18 Jesus explained to the crowd at the temple that _____ had sent him into the world and laid claim to living a life that was “true” and without any _____.
4. In verse 21 and 23 Jesus alludes to a good work that he did making a man “whole” on the Sabbath. What miracle was this that they were still arguing about (see John 5:9)? _____
5. Jesus repeats in verses 29 and 33 that he had been “sent” into the world, but would return to a place where they could not come (34). What is that place and why couldn’t they come? _____

6. During the first century, an important part of the Feast in Jerusalem was the Water Libation Ceremony, where a golden flagon full of water from the Pool of Siloam was poured out at the altar. As in chap 3, Jesus uses the analogy of water to help us understand salvation. How is the work of the Holy Spirit like water?

7. In the midst of the public debate about whether Jesus was the Christ, the Pharisees sent officers to arrest him. What about Jesus prevented these officers from carrying out their duty (verse 46)? _____
8. What Pharisee met Christ by night in chapter 3 and now takes a position standing up for Jesus? _____ This man is only mentioned on three occasions in the Gospel of John.

CHAPTER EIGHT:

This chapter begins with an early morning confrontation with an accused lady brought by the scribes and Pharisees. Then Jesus' claims bring His relationship with the Jewish religious authorities to a breaking point so that they are ready to kill Him immediately.

1. The events of this chapter take place at the _____ (vs2).
2. The motive for the scribes and Pharisees taking the woman guilty of adultery to Jesus was not to properly apply the law as implied in vs 5, but to _____ Him according to vs 6. Their duplicity is seen in their not bringing the man as well.
3. The strategy of the religious leaders was to place Jesus in a dilemma, making Him either act in violation of the Romans in promoting an execution or in violating the law of Moses. Jesus instead made an appeal that convicted their _____.
4. Though He did not condemn, Jesus still dealt with the woman's _____ in vs 11.
5. As He did in chapter 7, Jesus claimed to be sent down from heaven by His _____ (vs 14-16)
6. What did Jesus mean in vs 22 by being from beneath vs above and from this world vs not of this world? _____

7. The Jewish antagonists asked Jesus a point blank question in vs 25 that would dramatically escalate the confrontation. What is that key question? _____

8. At first, Jesus did not directly answer their question but instead predicted that many of the skeptics would repent and believe on Him later after they had _____ (vs 28).
9. Before bringing things to a head with the Pharisees, Jesus had the opportunity to deal with some who believed on Him. He encouraged them to _____ in the Word (v 31) that they might know the _____ (vs 32).
10. The haughty Pharisees were very proud of their pure physical bloodline going back to _____ (vs 33 and 39). But Jesus confronted them head on, saying their father was _____ (vs 44).
11. The religious leaders shot back by indirectly questioning the legitimacy of Jesus' birth (41) and his race (vs 48) and by claiming he had a _____ (vs 48 and 52).
12. Jesus laid claim to eternity in vs 56-57. This claim made no sense to the Jewish leaders. But there is another claim that can be seen from the language of vs 58 that would cause them to react violently and seek to kill Him. See Exodus 3:14. Jesus unequivocally establishes His deity by claiming to be _____.

CHAPTER NINE:

Chapter nine focuses entirely on Christ's miraculous healing of a blind man and the fallout from this event. We are able to identify here several important lessons that Jesus has opportunity to teach as a result of his compassion on the man born blind.

1. In vs 3 we note that Jesus corrects a misunderstanding that the disciples (and the religious leaders in vs 34) had regarding the reason for suffering. We don't always know why God allows tribulation to come, but it clearly is not always judgment on sin. In this case, the purpose was to show forth the _____ of God.
2. Jesus could certainly have healed the man immediately. Why did he anoint the eyes with clay and send him to wash, a difficult task for someone who could not see? _____
Read Matthew 15:21-28 and note that Jesus initially placed an objection before this woman. But by persisting she demonstrated her _____ (vs 28).
3. In vs 13-16 the marvelous event of this man's healing is described to the religious leaders. Rather than note the hand of God in such a miracle, they immediately concluded that Jesus was not from God because He did not observe their rules concerning the _____. What is the danger when man-made rules obscure the work of God in opening men's eyes? _____

4. Did the blind man have a full understanding of Jesus at this time (vs 17)? _____
5. Yet another important lesson is seen in the response of the parents. They should have rejoiced at the mercy showered upon their son and demonstrated their appreciation to Jesus. Instead they _____ the Jewish leaders (vs 22). How did their desire for acceptance of peers hinder them? _____

6. In vs 30-33 the uneducated man born blind taught the educated elite a common sense lesson. But in pride and anger they responded in vs 34 by casting him out of the _____, (see vs 22) a form of excommunication.
7. Jesus made a point of visiting the man after he had been unfairly rejected by the Pharisees. He helped the man see Jesus as the _____ (vs 35, 38).
8. Because of the man's confession in vs 38, he was healed twice, both of physical and _____ blindness.
9. The chapter ends with a final lesson about spiritual blindness. The Pharisees claimed to enlightened spiritually and this position of pride meant that their _____ remained, leaving them spiritually blind (vs 41).

CHAPTER TEN:

This chapter presents the memorable lesson of the Good Shepherd, a striking analogy between the way an earthly shepherd interacts with his flock and the way that Christ watches over His disciples.

1. The setting for this instruction is given in vs 22-23. Jesus was at the temple in _____ during the winter feast of _____. This was a Jewish holiday, also known as Hanukkah or the Festival of Lights.
2. The first scene painted by the Lord is that of morning at the general fold (walled enclosure) in the town, where many sheep from different shepherds are kept together. The door is guarded by a _____ (vs 3).
3. Jesus warns that there are those who enter in among the sheep by climbing over the wall. These are _____ and _____ (vs 1 and 8) This is likely an analogy to the religious leaders that led men astray from Christ.
4. The shepherd doesn't need to identify his sheep. When he walks in with the porter, the recognize his _____ (vs4) How is this instructive for those who claim to be his disciples? _____
5. The second scene is the daytime scene in the pastures. Vs 9 talks of those that are _____ going in and out and finding pasture. Jesus promises those that follow Him that they will have _____ more abundantly (vs 10).
6. The last scene is the nighttime scene on the mountains with a small fold (usually built of stone). There was no porter here. Why does Jesus call himself the door (vs 9)? _____
7. The shepherd would typically sleep across the opening of the fold to guard the sheep from nighttime predators. Who might be the wolf in vs 12? _____
8. Multiple times it states that as the Good Shepherd, Jesus was even willing to sacrifice His _____ for His sheep (vs 11, 15, 17-18).
9. Who are the "other sheep" that Jesus is talking about in vs 16? (for more information see Romans 15:12) _____.
10. In vs 27-29 Jesus makes one final point in his analogy with sheep. It is an assurance He gives that a true sheep shall _____ perish.
11. This dramatic chapter ends with an escalating conflict between Jesus and the Pharisees. In vs 36 Jesus claimed to be the Son of God, a statement of his divinity. But in vs 30 Jesus affirmed the truth that we now call the Trinity saying, "I and my Father are _____."

CHAPTER ELEVEN:

At this midpoint in the book, John's Gospel presents the riveting story of the raising of Lazarus. Recall that John sought to present seven miracles to validate Jesus' claim to being the Christ. This is the seventh and final such miracle. It is a climactic point, one of the most beloved and most paradoxical portions in the book of John.

1. One paradox is found in verses 3 and 5. If Jesus loved Lazarus so much, then why not immediately go and heal him? (For the answer, look in vs 4.) _____

2. A second paradox is that Jesus clearly stated he was going to raise Lazarus from his sleep (vs 11). Yet later we note his crying (vs 35) and groaning (vs 38) by the grave along with the mourners. Why did Jesus allow such grief, knowing that He would raise Lazarus? (See vs 15.) _____
3. In vs 20-27 we see a fascinating interaction between Martha and Jesus. Even before Jesus announced what He would do, Martha showed her extraordinary faith in vs 22 by stating that whatever Jesus asked for, God would _____.
4. In vs 25 Jesus famously states that He is the _____ and the _____. What does Jesus mean by this? _____

5. Vs 35 helps us understand that even though God is omniscient and eternal, He is able to empathize with our specific pain of the moment because Jesus ____.
6. In vs 41-42 Jesus prayed in such a way for His audience to hear Him, so that they might _____ on Him. What was the result (vs 45)? _____
7. The counsel of religious leaders that was convened in vs 47 would have been the Sanhedrin, the 70 religious judges. They decided to _____ Jesus (vs 53).
8. What pretext did the Pharisees settle on for arresting Jesus (vs 48)? _____

9. Vs 49 introduces us to the chief priest _____ who would later take a leadership role in the crucifixion.
10. We read in vs 54 that Jesus took care to keep Himself out of the public eye for a while, until the coming of the feast of _____ (vs 55). Why was it important that Jesus not die until the time of Passover? (See I Corinthians 5:7)

CHAPTER TWELVE:

The prophet Daniel had predicted the coming of the Messiah to the exact day (9:25-26). Over four centuries later John 12 records the remarkable fulfillment of that prophecy in the Triumphal Entry of Jesus Christ. Whether responding in angry opposition or in loving submission, the residents and pilgrims at Jerusalem had their attention riveted on Jesus and his claim to be their Messiah.

1. Verses 1-2 are a replay of an earlier event (Luke 10:38-40) in which Martha was busy serving and Mary was focused on worship. At that time Mary was criticized for not working. Here she is criticized by Judas for not caring to give to the _____ (vs 5). But his real motivation is (given in vs 6) was _____.
2. Because of the testimony of _____, many believed on Jesus (vs 9-11). If Jesus has given us new life, our testimony should bring people to believe.
3. Was the majority of the crowd who welcomed Jesus as he entered Jerusalem inhabitants of the city or visitors (vs 12)? _____
4. This event fulfilled not just the remarkable prophecy of Daniel, but also the specific prediction of Zechariah (9:9) that the _____ would come humbly, riding on a donkey.
5. How did the religious leaders who lived in Jerusalem respond to the boisterous entry of Jesus? (vs 19) _____

6. In vs 24-26 Jesus gives a counter-intuitive teaching regarding life. If one's whole vision is to pamper and safeguard their earthly existence, they lose out on _____ life (vs. 25).
7. Jesus' soul was _____ (vs 27) as He looked ahead to the prospects of the cross, but His focus remained to _____ the Father's name (vs 28).
8. Although Jesus did not directly answer the question posed in vs 34, yet He did allude to His death, even as he drew an analogy to His being the _____.
9. While the majority of the Jerusalem community would reject Jesus, there were many who did believe. Amongst the Jewish rulers, those who did believe were hesitant to go public with their decision because they loved the _____ (vs 43) of men too much.
10. Those who believe Jesus actually believe _____ (vs 44); and all who saw Jesus really saw _____ (vs 45); and all who heard what Jesus had to say actually heard from _____ (vs 49).

CHAPTER THIRTEEN:

The Lord's Supper is a famous section of God's Word, starting with John 13. This passage is filled with drama, from the tension surrounding Judas' betrayal, to Christ's amazing act of humility, to the sad prophecy of Peter's upcoming denial of Jesus.

1. Vs 1 gives us some insight into the incarnation (the Son of God become flesh). Though truly human in form, He was quite aware of certain future events, including His impending departure out of the _____.
2. Though Judas would play the part of the traitor, vs 2 clearly indicates that _____ was moving behind the scenes to put this into Judas' heart.
3. Vs 3 helps set up the drama of the incredible scene that followed the dinner. Jesus, though appearing poor by earthly standards, was to be given ____ things.
4. In a society with dusty roads and open sandals, it was common for the lowliest servant to wash guest's feet as they entered into a home (see Luke 7:44). Why do you think that Jesus took the time to wash the disciples' feet? _____

What message did the disciples get in vs 14-15? _____

5. There is a confrontation between Peter and Jesus in vs 6-10. Why did Peter not want to have his feet washed? _____
6. Jesus moved quickly from discussing physical washing to spiritual washing. He made the point that a refusal to be washed by the Savior meant that one would have no _____ with Him (would not be saved from sin to go to heaven).
7. Once Simon Peter understood there was such benefit to being washed, he wanted a full bath! But Jesus (still talking about spiritual washing) made the point that one who is bathed doesn't need to keep bathing every time his feet or hands get dirty. Here Jesus draws an important distinction between our initial washing from sins at salvation and the ongoing cleansing, when we _____ our sins regularly and receives forgiveness and restored fellowship (I John 1:9).
8. After the foot-washing Jesus revealed that one of their number was a traitor. Who is the unnamed "disciple Jesus loved" that in vs 23-25 asked Jesus to identify the betrayer? (See John 21:20-24) _____
9. There seems to be unnecessary repetition in vs 31-32. But Jesus is emphasizing how intricately He and the Father are one. God glorifies Him in _____.
10. In vs 34-35, Jesus identifies a single distinctive trait that would characterize his disciples. They were to be known by their _____ one to another.

CHAPTER FOURTEEN:

With the departure of Judas in chapter thirteen, Jesus' conversations with his disciples took a different turn. His heartfelt and loving address to His faithful followers occupies chapters 14-17. Chapter 14 takes place in the upper room and the subsequent chapters take place on the pathway up towards the Garden of Gethsemane. He delves deeply into His union with the Father and offers them words of great comfort and promise.

1. Jesus begins this exhortation with the command to "let not your heart be _____." What are some of the things that the disciples would be worried about at this point? (See 12:25, 12:23-33, 13:18, and 13:36) _____

2. Jesus did not offer his followers earthly comfort, but pointed them in vs 2 to the place of eternal comfort and promised them a place in the Father's _____.
3. In vs 6 Jesus makes a very exclusive claim, one that is not received well by our multi-cultural, "relativist" society. Unlike Buddha, who claimed to show a way; or Muhammed, who claimed to speak the truth; Jesus claimed to BE the _____, the _____ and the life. There is no other way to heaven but Him!
4. In vs 7-11 Jesus uncovered part of the mystery of the Trinity. The disciples were quite sure (despite what Jesus had said in vs 7) that they had not seen God the Father. But Jesus declared, All who "have seen me have _____ the Father."
5. Vs 13-14 are a marvelous promise of answered prayer. But we must present our requests to the Father in _____ name, which implies He would approve.
6. In vs 16 Jesus promises them that the _____ will come once Jesus is gone. Who is this person tasked with bringing consolation and teaching? (See vs 26 for the answer.) _____.
7. Vs 23 sets up a chain reaction that ends in a sweet promise. If we _____ Jesus and keep his words, then both the Father and Jesus will _____ unto us and live in us. Here we see the coming Spirit united with both Jesus and the Father.
8. In vs 27, Jesus returns to the theme of not being troubled. He promised to leave the disciples His _____.
9. In vs 30 Jesus alludes to the opportunity to talk with His disciples being curtailed by the "prince of the world" coming. Who is this "prince" that would shortly come to meet their small group? (Hint: he comes within the outward form of someone else. See 13:27.) _____

CHAPTER FIFTEEN:

The 15th chapter continues the discourse that Jesus began in the upper room where they celebrated Passover. As the disciples followed their Lord through the gates of Jerusalem and into the valley below, they wound their way through multiple vineyards. These became an object lesson for the teaching regarding spiritual fruitfulness, nearness to Christ and loving union with each other.

1. Jesus used the earthly vineyard to make some parallel spiritual points. In the analogy, the farmer is _____ (vs 1), the main trunk vine coming from the ground is _____ (vs 1) and the leafy branches coming off that vine are _____ (vs 5).
2. In vs 2 we see an escalation in fruitfulness from no fruit to bearing fruit to bringing forth _____ fruit. But there is a higher plane yet in vs 5 where one can bring forth _____ fruit.
3. What is the main factor that Jesus said contributes to greater fruitfulness (see vs 5)? _____
Not only does plugging into the vine bring fruitfulness, it also brings a special promise (see vs 7 and vs 16): _____
4. In John 13:35 Jesus had said the defining mark of the disciples would be their _____ for one another. Now He expands on that teaching considerably as we see the word “love” in vs 9-13 mentioned ___ times!
5. Jesus spoke of love as being a self-sacrificing desire to meet the needs of another. What is the ultimate demonstration of this (vs 13) _____
_____ Jesus Himself would soon display such love!
6. What did Jesus do to prove that the disciples were His friends (see vs 15)? _____

7. Starting in vs 15 we see a dramatic contrast, from the love of Jesus to the hate of the _____. Interestingly, the word “hate” appears ___ times in vs 18-25.
8. What do you think Jesus meant by “the world”? _____

9. What in vs 23-24 did Jesus say placed great culpability on the people of His day (see also Luke 12:48)? _____
10. Chapter 15 ends by returning to the topic of the coming Comforter and the promise that He would _____ of Christ.

CHAPTER SIXTEEN:

This chapter concludes the evening instructions that Jesus began in the upper room in chap 14 and continued along the path down into the Kidron Valley. He circles back to reveal more on the previously mentioned themes of the sorrowful condition that would soon be their experience, the coming Comforter and His work, and the wonderful promise of answered prayer.

1. In vs 1-4 Jesus warns them of the coming persecution. He tells them in advance, specifically so they should not be _____ (vs 1). Why does knowing in advance make it easier for them? _____
2. Vs 2 indicates that persecution would take on an unusual form. Religious people would think that destroying true Christians would be doing God a _____.
3. Jesus stated it was _____ (or necessary) for Him to leave so that the Comforter would come (vs 7) to his disciples.
4. The three-fold priority of conviction that the Spirit would undertake is given in vs 8-11. He is to convince of _____, of _____ and of _____. Man's wickedness, God's holiness, and the coming judgment are all basic concepts leading men to conviction and repentance. What is the primary sin the Spirit convicts of (vs 9)? _____
5. The role of the Spirit in the life of the believing disciple is completely different. He "will guide...into all _____" (vs 13).
6. In some Christian circles there is a massive emphasis on the Holy Spirit, to the point where His ministry eclipses the work of Jesus Christ. This is an error because vs 14 indicates the Spirit's role would be to _____ Christ.
7. In vs 16-22 Jesus explains to His dear disciples the roller-coaster of emotion that would be coming their way. They would sorrow to lose him to death, but in the end they would have _____ that nobody could take from them (vs 22).
8. Jesus commanded in vs 24 that when we ask things of the Father, we are to ask in Jesus' _____ that we might receive and be joyful.
9. At the end of vs 30 the disciples were quite certain that their faith was strong. But Jesus knew the feeble nature of that faith and predicted that they would be _____ (vs 32).
10. Jesus clearly promised that His disciples would have joy. But the chapter ends with His promising them _____, a repeated assurance from 14:27.

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN:

The entirety of the 17th chapter is taken up with the high priestly prayer of Jesus as he addresses his Father. Although it is one of the shorter chapters in the book, it is rich in emotional language and contains some specific lessons addressed at believers even today. This takes place in the hearing of his disciples, as they make their way across the valley approaching the Brook Kidron.

1. Multiple times in this chapter, Jesus talks about those who are saved as being “given” to him from the Father... vs 2, 9, 11, 24. The language is similar to a father “giving” away his daughter. Christians are the _____ of Christ (Rev. 21:9).
2. In vs 5, Jesus talks about the glory He shared with God the Father before the world existed. Read Isaiah 42:8 and 48:11 note what it says about God sharing His glory with someone else. What does this tell us about the nature of Jesus Christ before the world began? _____

3. In vs 11, the central prayer that Jesus prays for his disciples is that they will be _____. (This ties in to Christ’s command in John 13:35.)
4. Who is the “son of perdition” mentioned in vs 12? _____ (For a hint, see Acts 1:16-20.)
5. The disciples of Jesus, according to vs 16, are not of the world. Look back at John 15:19. What does it mean to not be of this world? _____

6. What does vs 17 identify as the reservoir of truth? _____
7. Jesus did not just intercede for His existing disciples in this wonderful prayer, but He prays for those who will become disciples by the witness of these disciples. This includes us still today. What is His specific prayer for us (vs 20-23)? _____

8. In vs 24, Jesus talks about His disciples being with Him where He was going. Where was Jesus going? _____ What specific thing will Jesus’ disciples be able to do there (see Psalm 27:4)? _____
9. The chapter ends with Jesus stating to His Father, “I have declared unto them thy _____.” What did Jesus mean by this statement? _____

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN:

This chapter in John's gospel is thick with intrigue, betrayal, desertion, and injustice. After Jesus crossed the Brook Kidron with his band of eleven loyal followers, they retired to their typical evening resting place in the Garden of Gethsemane on the Mount of Olives. But this was not going to be a typical night for the group!

1. Note that the "officers from the chief priests" were the same group of Temple Guards who failed to arrest Jesus in the temple in 7:32 and 7:44-46. The difference is that this was night time, _____ the traitor was leading them, and they had a sizeable group of Roman soldiers backing them up.
2. Do you remember the excuse given (7:46) when that the Temple Guard failed to arrest Jesus before? _____ Two little words from Jesus almost ended up scuttling their whole arrest plot this time. Vs 6 tells us Jesus said: _____, referring back to God's name (See Exodus 3:14).
3. As the sleepy disciples awoke, one impetuous fisherman was ready to go down fighting. _____ tried to remove the head of the man arresting Jesus, but due to poor aim only severed his ear. Jesus stopped the swordfight and did one final healing miracle. What was it (see Luke 22:51)? _____
4. Vs 13 tells the name of the father and son-in-law duo that were in charge of the temple worship in Jerusalem. Who were they? _____
5. In vs 25 a frightened Peter was accused by someone who had seen the altercation earlier. Sadly, Peter _____ knowing Jesus multiple times (see also vs 27), a cowardly act he would later regret.
6. Why did the Jewish authorities need to take Jesus to the Roman governor, Pilate (see vs 31)? _____
7. Vs 32 mentions specific prophecies of how the Messiah was to die. Jesus had predicted that he would be _____ up on a tree (John 3:14) and the Psalmist predicted his hands and feet would be _____ (Psalm 22:16). The Jewish execution method was _____. (See John 8:59 and Acts 6:59-60.)
8. In vs 33-38 Pilate begins to interrogate Jesus. What reason is given why Jesus did not urge the disciples to fight (vs 36)? _____

9. Why did Jesus tell Pilate he came into the world? _____
10. There was a tradition at the Passover that a prisoner would be pardoned. The Jews chose a rebel and robber named _____ over Jesus!

CHAPTER NINETEEN:

The 19th chapter of John records the trial before Pilate, the crucifixion and the death of Jesus Christ. Luke 23:2 states the main accusation the Jewish leaders brought against Jesus was the fact that Jesus had claimed to be a _____. Throughout this chapter the theme comes up repeatedly about Jesus being King of the Jews.

1. Verse 1 gives the terrible record of Jesus being _____. This punishment involved lashing a convict with a whip, typically 39 times to weaken them and speed the process of their death on the cross.
2. After having his back shredded, Jesus was harassed by the Roman soldiers. They did three things to mock His claim to being a king (vs 2-3):
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
3. Pilate found nothing in Jesus worthy of execution. He hoped that the initial punishments would satisfy the angry Jewish leaders. But in vs 7, they continued to cry out for crucifixion, citing Jesus' claim to being _____.
4. Pilate was further alarmed by the statement that Jesus was the Son of God (vs 8) and he wanted to know where Jesus came from. Although not stated in the book of John, the governor was very hesitant to condemn Jesus because Pilate's wife had a bad _____ (see Matthew 27:19) about the situation.
5. Vs 14 tells how at noon Pilate presented the sleep-deprived, beaten up, whipped, and mocked Jesus with the words, "Behold your _____!"
6. Unable to placate the crowd, Pilate acceded to their demand to crucify Jesus. The Romans made the condemned man carry his own _____ (vs 17).
7. Psalm 22:18 predicted that they would gamble for Jesus' _____.
8. To goad the bloodthirsty Jewish leaders, Pilate got in a bit of revenge, writing a multi-lingual inscription to be placed atop the cross. The title proclaimed Jesus to be: _____.
9. Even as Jesus was dying, His thought was on the welfare of others; requesting the disciple John (who wrote the gospel) to take care of _____.
10. After Jesus died, there were two men that took care of the corpse, showing their last respects. One was the man _____ who approached Jesus by night. Not only did he go to great expense and effort (carrying 100 pounds of burial items) but he became ineligible to participate in Passover since he was ceremonially unclean after touching _____ (Numbers 19:11).

CHAPTER TWENTY:

The second to the last chapter of John's gospel focuses on the resurrection of Jesus Christ and His subsequent appearance to His inner circle of closest friends. The women that followed Him were the first to learn of Christ's most amazing miracle of all, followed by the astounded disciples.

1. Verse 1 Highlights Mary Magdalene's visit to Jesus' tomb (probably the leader), but Mark 16:1-2 tells us that _____ and _____ accompanied her that wonderful Sunday morning.
2. Who is the first disciple to *enter* the tomb? _____
3. Three times in verses 5-7 the Bible mentions the significance of the linen clothes still being in order. These were thin sheets (like masking tape) that were wrapped round and round the body with the ointments and spices. What is the significance of them still being in order and why did it cause the disciples to believe Jesus was alive (vs 8)? _____

4. In verse 12 Mary sees two angels in the tomb. Angels played an important part, not just in communicating the message of the resurrection, but also in moving the _____ (see Matthew 28:2).
5. In verse 17, Jesus tells Mary to " _____ " because she wanted to cling to Him in loving gladness at seeing Him. While on the earth, Jesus always observed modest decorum with women.
6. Why do you think Jesus said "Peace be unto you" twice (verses 19 and 21) when he appeared to the disciples? _____

7. Verses 24-28 discuss the situation with Thomas. He has been nicknamed "Doubting Thomas," but do you think you would have believed that Jesus was risen from the dead without seeing Him? _____ Why does the author twice make the point that Jesus showed up in the room when the doors were shut and locked? (See Luke 24:37.) _____
8. Thomas did not just respond to Jesus with joy, he called him Lord and _____ .
9. John highlighted seven specific miracles in this book. According to verse 30, were these the only miracles Jesus performed? _____
10. Vs 31 gives the purpose of the whole book of St. John. "These are written, that you might _____ that Jesus is the Christ."

CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE:

The very last chapter of John's gospel wonderfully brings to a close the message that John had sought to communicate throughout the book. In it the resurrected Lord appeared again to His disciples, restored Peter, and urged them to follow Him faithfully.

1. Why do you suppose that Peter and the others returned to their trade of fishing?

2. After having fished all night and caught nothing, the disciples are instructed by a man on shore to cast the fishing nets over the other side of the boat? What event did this odd advice bring back to their mind (see Luke 5:4-8)? _____

3. Vs 7 tell us that Peter couldn't wait to get to shore on the boat with the others. He jumped in the water and swam to Jesus. What do you suppose he needed to say privately to Jesus before the others arrived (remember John 18:25-27)? _____

4. There were _____ very large fish in the net. This would have been an extraordinary haul for a Galilean fisherman, a very valuable catch! What does this event teach us about working in human might vs working in the strength and under the direction of Jesus Christ? _____

5. In verses 15-17 we see Jesus three times confirming Peter's love, even as Peter had three times denied knowing Jesus. But what does Jesus mean by the instruction to Peter: "Feed my sheep!"? (For a hint, see I Peter 5:1-4) _____

6. Can you discern from the prediction in vs 18-19 what type of death that Jesus was prophesying would await Peter? _____ Tradition has it that Peter, considering himself unworthy to die the same way Jesus had, asked to be killed upside down.
7. Multiple times in the Gospel according to John we see one of the apostles identified as the "other" disciple that Jesus loved (13:23, 19:6, 20:8, and 21:7). Now finally at the end of the book we see in verses 20-24 that the author tips his hand and we find out that this beloved disciple is none other than _____ .
8. The Apostle John would go on to be the pastor in Ephesus and would write four other New Testament books. He was the longest-lived of any of the disciples and was finally exiled to the isle of _____ (see Revelation 1:9).