

## Outline of John

- 1-12 Christ's Public Ministry
- 13-17 Christ's Private Ministry
- 18-19 Christ's Crucifixion
- 20-21 Christ's Resurrection

### Author

The writer of this gospel did not identify himself. Internal evidence from the book helps us determine the author of the book. John 21:7 refers to a disciple whom Jesus loved. The short answer is that the Apostle John referred to himself, and is indeed the author of the book. John explained Jewish customs, translated Jewish names, and located Palestinian sites. These imply that he wrote for Gentile readers outside of Palestine.

### Summary

John's gospel is more theological than the other three gospel books. It seems to be the simplest, yet the most profound book. John selected 7 signs or miracles that demonstrate that Jesus is the divine Messiah (chs. 2-12). He focused on Jesus' ministry in Jerusalem, the Jewish feasts, and preparation of his disciples (chs. 13-17). Over 90% of the material in John's gospel does not appear in the synoptics (Matthew, Mark, Luke). This is why John is not one of the synoptic books.

The key word for this book is the verb "believe" (Gr. *pisteuo*), which appears 98 times. The noun form (Gr. *pistis*, "faith") does not occur at all in the book. This shows that John wanted to

# JOHN

*John wrote to provide a revelation of Jesus' true identity to those who sit in spiritual darkness. This knowledge of who is Jesus is the key to the knowledge of who God is. Thus, John is very evangelistic.*

stress the importance of active and vital trust in Christ. Some of the other key words which are important themes include, "light", "life", "darkness", "true", "abide", and "love". In the Old Testament God revealed Himself among the people through the tabernacle. In the

## LIFE OF CHRIST

is God come in the flesh. For believers, John's purpose is that we experience abundant eternal life (10:10). John presents a picture of Jesus that can lead an inquiring mind to initial faith as well as to deepen the faith of a mature believer.

BOOK 43

# Jn.

JOHN

21 CHAPTERS

## JOHN IDENTIFIES JESUS AS THE ETERNAL "I AM"

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>BREAD OF LIFE</b> <i>Jn.6:35,48</i>	<b>LIGHT OF THE WORLD</b> <i>Jn.6:35,48</i>	<b>THE DOOR</b> <i>Jn.10:9</i>	<b>THE GOOD SHEPHERD</b> <i>Jn.10:11</i>	<b>RESURRECTION AND THE LIFE</b> <i>Jn.11:25</i>	<b>WAY, TRUTH LIFE</b> <i>Jn.14:6</i>	<b>TRUE VINE</b> <i>Jn.15:1</i>
God is the source of <b>True Substance</b>	God is the source of <b>True Illumination</b>	God is the source of <b>True Security</b>	God is the source of <b>True Care-taking</b>	God is the source of <b>True Life-Giving</b>	God is the source of <b>True Authority</b>	God is the source of <b>True Fruitfulness</b>
He gives us all we need	He brings the energy of light into our dark world	He brings us where we otherwise could not go	He cares for us just as we need it	He brought us from death into life eternal	He guides us through life's difficult ways	He makes us unbelievably productive

John uses these 7 examples to identify Jesus Christ. 7 is the number of completion or perfection. These claims point to Jesus as the mediator between God and man. These tell us about God. They provide further revelation or understanding of the character of God first introduced in Exodus 3:13-15 where God revealed Himself as "I AM". The Law of Moses was an initial revelation about God. The revelation that Jesus brought was a fuller revelation of the grace and truth that characterizes God (Jn.1:17). The "I AMs" strengthen the link between the Father and the Son. (Compare Ex.3:13-15, Jn. 8:56-58, and Re.1:17).

Incarnation of Christ, God reveals Himself through His Son (1:14).

John's purpose statement (20:30-31) explains why he stressed Jesus' deity. He wrote so unbelievers can obtain eternal life. Since faith is only as good as the object of one's faith, John wants the reader to understand that to believe in Jesus Christ is to believe in God Himself. Jesus is not merely a glorified angel, or some great teacher. He



### CHRIST IN JOHN

- The 7 miracles, and the 7 "I AM" statements of Jesus make it undeniable that He claimed to be God. He also claimed to be one with the Father which was understood by the Jews that He was claiming to be equal with God (Jn.10:30).