

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO JOHN

INTRODUCTION:

A Different And Unique Gospel

Of course the four Gospels are one, and there is a perfect consonance between them, but the Gospel according to John is different and unique. It is not a biography of Christ, but a selection of his signs, work and teaching, together with the testimony of many persons that confirms that he is the Son of God (God the Son).

The four Gospels record the ministry of Jesus Christ, and conclude with the detailed narration of his death, burial and resurrection. They were written to produce saving faith in Christ, as John affirms with all clarity (20:30,31). Instead of repeating the details of the birth of Jesus of a virgin, John writes a solemn prologue which emphatically affirms the Deity of Christ (1:1-18).

The four speak of John the baptist, but the Synoptics (Matthew, Mark, Luke) present the details of his birth, ministry and message (repentance and baptism for the remission of sins), but for the fourth Gospel the important thing was the testimony of John: "Behold, the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sin of the world" (1:29,36), and that, in spite of his own popularity, the baptist emphasized that he was not the Christ, but only the voice that was crying in the wilderness (1:23).

The Synoptics emphasize the word of Jesus in Galilee, while John concentrates on his teaching and work in Judea and in Jerusalem. The reading of the Synoptics does not reveal how long the ministry of Jesus lasted, but John refers to the successive Passovers to mark the duration of it. It is possible that the feast of Jn. 5:1 was another Passover, and if it was so, the ministry of Jesus lasted more than three years. (Some doubt that that feast was the Passover, but see Notes on that text).

John does not repeat the miracles of casting out demons and of healing lepers, but registers some miracles omitted by the others: the healing of the paralytic of Bethesda, the healing of the man born blind, and the resurrection of Lazarus. He not only omitted the birth of Jesus of a virgin, but also the temptations (Matt. 4), the transfiguration, the institution of the Lord's Supper, and his agony in Gethsemane.

Only John narrates the discourses of Jesus with Nicodemus and with the Samaritan woman, and the discourses on the bread of life, the Good Shepherd, the Vine and the branches, the "I am" sayings, the detailed explanation of the coming (and the purpose of the coming) of the Holy Spirit.

John is he who tells us that Christ came to reveal the Father and that, therefore, seeing Jesus is seeing the Father (8:19; 12:45; 14:9). John tells us that Christ is equal to God (5:18) and that we should honor him as we honor the Father (5:23).

The Author

We affirm with all confidence that the apostle John, the son of Zebedee, was the author of the fourth Gospel. The Synoptics say that the sons of Zebedee were fishermen, and that Jesus called them to be his apostles, and he gave them the nickname of "Sons of thunder" (Mk. 3:17). On three occasions Jesus chose these two, together with Peter, to accompany him (when he raised the daughter of Jairus, when he went up into the mount of transfiguration, and when he was in Gethsemane).

John 21:24 says, "This is the disciple that beareth witness of these things, and wrote these things". Which of them? "Peter, turning about, seeth the disciple whom Jesus loved following; who also leaned back on his breast at the supper, and said, Lord, who is he that be-

trayeth thee?" (21:20). It is very obvious that he who "wrote these things" is "the disciple whom Jesus loved". This verse confirms that "the disciple whom Jesus loved" was one of the apostles (because the twelve apostles were with Jesus at the last supper), and surely if he was "the disciple whom Jesus loved", he was one of the three chosen: Peter, James, and John (Matt. 17:1; 26:37; Lk. 8:51). Upon speaking of the other apostles, John specifies the name of them; therefore, the only logical conclusion is that this description can be applied only to him. Six times John refers to himself in this book as "the disciple whom Jesus loved" (13:23-26; 19:25-27; 20:2-10; 21:7; 21:20-23; 21:24). The author of the book and Peter were intimate friends (1:41; 13:24; 18:15; 20:2; 21:7; Acts 3:1; 8:14).

Purpose

John tells us explicitly why he wrote this book (20:30,31). To produce faith in Christ, John presents the testimony of John the baptist, the testimony of the Father, the testimony of the works of Christ, the testimony of the Scriptures (the testimony of Moses), the testimony of friends (disciples), the testimony of enemies, and even the testimony of neutral and confused people, in order to convince the sincere reader (Lk. 8:15) of the Deity of Christ.

He chooses seven signs to produce faith in Christ: (2:1-11, Jesus turns water into wine; 4:43-45, he heals the son of a nobleman; 5:1-18, he heals the paralytic of Bethesda; 6:1-13, he feeds the five thousand; 6:19, he walks on the water; chap. 9, heals one blind from his birth; chap. 11, he raises Lazarus from the dead).

Of course, the most stupendous miracle of all was the resurrection of Christ himself from the dead on the third day as he had said (and as the Scriptures had said). The four Gospels give ample evidence of this miracle which is the basis of our faith and hope as respects our salvation and our own resurrection.

John convinces the reader not only by means of the deeds (signs, works) of Jesus, but also by means of his marvelous teaching. For example, (1) Christ is life; "In him was life; and the light was the light of men" (1:4); (2) "grace and truth came through Jesus Christ" (1:17); (3) "the water that I shall give him shall become in him a well of water springing up unto eternal life" (4:14); (4) "I am the bread of life: he that cometh to me shall never hunger, and he that believeth on me shall never thirst" (6:35); (5) "I am the door of the sheep ... I am the good shepherd; the good shepherd layeth down his life for the sheep" (10:7,11); (6) "I am the resurrection, and the life: he that believeth on me, though he die, yet shall he live" (11:25); (7) "I am the way, and the truth, and the life; no one cometh unto the Father, but by me" (14:6); (8) "I am the true vine, and my father is the husbandman ... ye are the branches" (15:1,5). What is it that man needs? Life, light, salvation, direction, spiritual food, and the resurrection in the last day. Truly Christ supplies all the needs of man! (HH).

"I am the way, and the truth, and the life" (14:6). Truly Christ is the way to God; there is no other. Here in this book, as also in the Synoptics and in the rest of the New Testament, Christ reveals this way (Heb. 10:19,20). From 1:29 and 3:16, until the end of the book, John reveals Christ as our only Saviour ("no one cometh unto the Father, but by me"). Even the Samaritans said, "we know that this is indeed the Saviour of the world" (4:42).

Date

Obviously John combats the heresy of incipient Gnosticism. It is supposed, then, that this book was written toward the end of the first century.

(The above is a translation of the Introduction to the Spanish commentary on the Gospel

of John, by Wayne Partain).

“When people saw Christ, they saw God. When they talked with Christ, they talked with God. When they hated Christ, they hated God. Man cannot say that he cannot know God, because if one reads the New Testament and knows Christ, he knows God!” – Wayne Partain

JOHN -- Chapter 1

1. In ver. 1, which term is used to refer to Christ?
2. The Jehovah's Witnesses affirm that Jesus Christ was created, but according to ver. __, without him _____ anything made that was made.
3. The _____ of man is in Christ, and it is _____ because it gives direction to man.
4. To which John is reference made in ver. 6?
5. What was the principal purpose of this man's coming?
6. The world which was (taught, made, visited, sought) by him did not _____ him.
7. In ver. 11, to whom does the phrase "his own" refer?
8. According to ver. 12, the phrase "received him" is equal to the phrase "_____".
9. The right to become children of God is something that God (gives, sells, promotes); therefore, a person is not born again in consideration of his race nor of the _____ of man in the flesh.
10. Which verse has direct reference to the incarnation of Christ?
11. John the baptist was born six months before Jesus, yet John in ver. ____ says that Jesus was before him (or, was first in regard of him).
12. The _____ was given through Moses, but what came through Jesus Christ?
13. Since no man has seen God at any time, who has declared God unto the world?
14. When the _____ sent to John to ask who he was, he denied being the _____.
15. John affirmed that he was the fulfillment of the prophecy found in _____ (give the book chapter and verse).
16. Who had sent the priests and Levites who are mentioned in ver. 19?
17. In ver. 27, upon John's saying "he", to whom was he referring?
18. Upon John's calling him the "Lamb of God", John pointed to the work of Jesus of _____.
19. Which verse clarifies the matter of why John came baptizing in water?
20. According to what is implied in ver. 33, who sent John to baptize?
21. Of the two disciples mentioned in ver. 35, one was called _____. This one brought his brother _____ to Jesus.
22. _____ called Philip, and Philip found _____ and brought him to Jesus.
23. Jesus said, respecting Nathanael, that he was an _____.
24. Did the words of Jesus, found in ver. 48, produce in Nathanael faith, or not?
25. Now Nathanael was to see _____, because to him that has, there shall

be given, and he will have abundance (Matt. 13:_____).

JOHN -- Chapter 2

1. Name some of the disciples (ver. 2) whom Jesus had up to this time.
2. The first miracle of Jesus, called in the text a _____, was performed on the occasion of a _____. He converted _____ into _____.
3. Notice how the inspired text refers to the person which Roman Catholicism calls "the Mother of God". The apostle John says, "the _____ of _____".
4. Mary, upon saying to Jesus, "They have no wine", implied that Jesus should make a great manifestation of his being the Messiah. Jesus did not say "mother", but with all respect said, "woman", reproving her and saying, "_____?" His work of demonstrating divinity, and of his mission to this world, did not depend on any family relationship.
5. Jesus said to his mother, "mine _____ is not yet _____".
6. What answer did Mary give to this reproof or rebuke?
7. Since a "firkin" (ver. 6) is about 9 or 10 gallons, Jesus made between ____ and ____ gallons of "wine".
8. In verse 10, the phrase "_____ wine" refers to flavor, and not to strength or percentage of alcohol content. The word "wine" in the sacred text refers to grape-juice, before or after natural fermentation.
9. What was the effect of this first miracle of Jesus? This miracle is called a _____, because the importance was not in the event itself but rather in what it signified.
10. From the marriage feast in _____ Jesus and his group went down to _____. This was a downward trip because the Sea of Galilee is about 700 ft. below sea level.
11. What does ver. 12 say that proves that Mary, the mother of Jesus, was not perpetually a virgin, as Roman Catholicism claims? Consider the following: Mat. 12:46; 13:55; Mar. 3:32; 6:1; Lk. 8:19,20; Jn. 7:3,5,10; Hech. 1:14; 1 Cor. 9:5; Gál. 1:19.
12. On what occasion did Jesus go up from Capernaum to Jerusalem?
13. The Scriptures record two cleansings of the temple on the part of Jesus, this one realized at the beginning of his ministry, and the other, upon finalizing it (according to Mat. ____:12,13).
14. Which Old Testament passage was recalled by the disciples when they witnessed this event?
15. What Jesus did, upon cleansing the temple, implied that he had authority. For this reason the Jews asked for a _____ of said authority.
16. Jesus' reply is found in ver. 19, words fulfilled in the resurrection of his _____.
17. When were these words of Jesus remembered and believed by the disciples?

18. Jesus knew what was in _____. He did not have to depend upon anyone's testimony to know _____.

JOHN -- Chapter 3

1. Nicodemus is mentioned only by John. He was one of the rulers, a member of the Sanhedrin (7:45-52). He had the courage to defend Jesus. Together with _____ he took care of the burial of the body of Jesus (19:38-42).

2. With what phrase does John describe Nicodemus in the two passages just mentioned above.

3. According to Nicodemus, what did the signs of Jesus prove?

4. Upon beginning his conversation with Nicodemus, what theme did Jesus immediately introduce?

5. To be born again (ver. 3) is the same as to be born of _____ and of the _____ (ver. 5), and to see the kingdom (ver. 3) is the same as to _____ the kingdom (ver. 5).

6. The water of ver. 5 is that of _____. Therefore everyone is excluded from the kingdom of God who has not been immersed in water.

7. There is nothing mysterious about the new birth, for though it is invisible, since it is something spiritual, still we see the effects and changes worked by it, exactly as the _____ is invisible, but still we see its effects.

8. Nicodemus, being of the Sanhedrin, was a _____ of _____ (ver. 10). To whom, then, does Jesus refer upon saying "ye" (ver. 11)?

9. No one has gone to heaven and returned, to reveal to us the will of God. But Jesus can reveal it, because he _____.

10. According to ver. 14, the placing of the fiery serpent on the standard (Numbers ____:4-9) was a figure of the _____ of Christ. In both cases, the salvation of lost man depended upon the lifting up of those two, and upon lost man lifting up his sight to them.

11. According to ver. 15, upon what does man's reaching eternal life depend?

12. Cite from memory John 3:16.

13. Jesus was sent into the world to _____ and not to _____.

14. That which condemns a man is _____. Jesus (the name signifies "saviour") saves sinners. Therefore, the sinner who does not believe on him, _____ already.

15. Verses 19-21 show two attitudes of heart which contrast the man who _____ with the man who _____. Which of the two comes to the light, who is Christ Jesus?

16. Verse 22 says that Jesus and his disciples came into the land of Judaea. From where did they come? (See the previous chapter).

17. There Jesus baptized with the baptism of John, preparing the people for his kingdom. (Who else was baptizing, only he was doing it in Aenon?)

18. Which of the two attracted more people to his baptism?

19. John the baptist used the figure of a bridegroom, a bride, and the friend of the bridegroom. With which of these three figures did he refer to himself?

20. John knew that he was going to _____, and that Jesus was going to _____.

21. To whom does John refer in ver. 32, upon saying that he was bearing witness of that which he had seen and heard?

22. According to the previous verse, from where had he come?

23. God did not give to _____ the Spirit by measure. Therefore, upon speaking the words of God, he spoke them with complete and final revelation.

24. In ver. 36, some versions say "obeyeth not", while others say, "believeth not". See the same (Greek) verb in Acts 14:2; 19:9; Rom. 2:8; 10:21; 11:30,31. In the New Testament these terms are used (interchangeably, mutually exclusively, rarely, contradictorily).

JOHN -- Chapter 4

1. We saw in 3:____ that Jesus baptized much people. Now, 4:1,2 says that he was baptizing, and that he baptized not. Is there a contradiction in this? It is simply that Jesus himself did not (authorize, administer, approve, command) the act itself.
2. Give the geographical order, from south to north, of the three provinces mentioned in ver. 3,4. (See a Bible map). Which of the three, then, was located in the middle?
3. Why was Jesus found seated by _____ well?
4. According to Jewish counting of time, what time is the sixth hour?
5. Why did it seem strange to the Samaritan woman that Jesus asked her for water to drink?
6. There was a great difference between the water of Jacob's well that the woman came to draw, and the water which Jesus offered her. Which word in the text describes the water which Jesus offered her?
7. This water which Jesus offers becomes a _____ of _____ that springs up unto _____.
8. She had had five husbands, but Jesus tells her that the one that she now has _____ her husband. (The simple fact that one has a husband or a wife does not mean that God recognizes said matrimonial union).
9. Why did it seem to this woman that Jesus was a prophet?
10. The Samaritans worshipped in Mount Gerizim, there near Jacob's well, but the Jews in _____, at the temple.
11. Through which race of people has God worked out salvation for all men?
12. The true God by nature is Spirit. For that reason, man's worship of God must be in _____ and in _____.
13. In ver. 26, Jesus upon saying "I am" confessed to being the _____, called _____.
14. When the disciples returned from buying _____, what did they see that caused them to marvel?
15. Why did the men of the nearby city come out to Jesus?
16. The disciples had brought food to Jesus, but he had another "meat" (food) to eat which they _____ not, which was, _____.
17. In ver. 35, which word is a figure of those Samaritans, and which is a figure of their conversion?
18. With reference to the Samaritans, were the disciples of Jesus sowers or reapers?
19. What is it, in the general picture, that both workers receive as to their labors?
20. These Samaritans did not require a miracle in order to believe, for they believed on Jesus because of the _____ of the _____. This contrasts with what Jesus later said at Cana of Galilee, ver. _____.
21. That said in ver. 45 relates to what is revealed in 2:_____.
22. Whose son did Jesus heal on this occasion in Galilee?
23. Where did this boy live? Where was Jesus when he healed him?
24. The events related to this miracle produced faith, not only in the father, but also in his _____.
25. Twice Jesus left Judaea to enter into Galilee. He did a sign on the first occasion, turning water into wine. Now that he again leaves Judaea to enter into Galilee, he performs another

sign. Verse 54 calls it the _____ one. (But he had done other signs between these two occasions in Galilee. See 2:23).

JOHN -- Chapter 5

1. In which city did the miracle take place which Jesus performed in favor of the paralytic?
2. Which thing bore the name of Bethesda ("House of Mercy")?
3. Where did the multitude of sick people lie who are mentioned in ver. 3?
4. How old was the person whom Jesus healed on that occasion?
5. Jesus gave him certain commandments (ver. ____). The miracle was performed _____. It occurred on the _____ day of the week.
6. What did the healed man do that the Jews should falsely accuse him of violating the Sabbath?
7. How did the religious leaders learn that it was Jesus who had healed the sick man?
8. Those Jews first of all persecuted Jesus because he performed the miracle on the _____, but then later they sought to kill him because he made himself _____ with God.
9. In verses 19-23 Jesus declared his relation to the Father, and thus his authority. What the Father does, that the Son _____ does.
10. Which of the two judges? One must honor both of them. Honoring the _____ requires honoring the _____, because the _____ sent him.
11. The so-called "Evangelicals", or Protestants, cite ver. 24, in particular the phrase which says, "hath eternal life", to try to affirm their doctrine which affirms that "once saved, always saved". If the case were thus, then 3:18 would prove that "once an unbeliever is _____, he is always _____.
12. Which two verses speak of a spiritual resurrection?
13. On the other hand, verses ____ and ____ speak of a physical, literal, resurrection.
14. According to Jesus, how many are going to come forth from the tombs in the hour of the literal resurrection?
15. There will be no thousand year period between the resurrection of the good and that of the evil. Verse ____ makes that crystal clear.
16. In verses 33-39 Jesus mentions four witnesses that testify of him. Name those four.
17. The proof that the word of God dwells in a person is that the person _____ on Jesus Christ whom the Father sent.
18. What thing did Jesus refuse to receive?
19. Unbelieving men often receive a person who comes in his _____ name, but reject Jesus who came in the name of his _____.
20. No one who does not _____ the glory that comes from the only God is going to believe on Jesus Christ.
21. All the Jews had their hope set on _____.
22. Jesus did not have to accuse the unbelieving Jews before the Father, because they already had one who accused them, _____.

23. Believing on Moses required that one at the same time believe on _____. Why?

24. Cite the two things that present a contrast in ver. 47.

JOHN – Chapter 6

Keep in mind: the theme of this chapter is FAITH VS. UNBELIEF

1. The multitude followed Jesus to the other side of the sea of Galilee because they beheld the _____ which he had done. This word is key to a proper understanding of this chapter. It appears also in verses ___, ___ and ___.

2. For what purpose did Jesus ask Philip the question of ver. 5?

3. Philip's answer, and Andrew's question which followed, indicated (the difficulty, the ease, the impossibility) of the situation.

4. How many men (males) sat down on the grass on that occasion?

5. That which ver. 12 states teaches that it is a sin to waste, and ver. 13 indicates (the greatness, the simpleness, the needlessness) of the miracle which was done.

6. The word which John uses to describe this miracle is _____, ver. _____.

7. When later the disciples entered into the boat in order to go to _____, Jesus went not with them. He had _____ into the mountain himself alone.

8. The manner in which Jesus joined himself to the disciples in the boat was not the only miracle wrought on this occasion. In ver. 21, which phrase indicates the other miracle?

9. Verses 22-24 speak of a people who crossed the sea, seeking Jesus. Which verse indicates that they were the same people which he had miraculously fed the day before?

10. They had seen that sign. Signs had the purpose of producing faith in people (20:30,31). Had these people believed?

11. In ver. 27, the expression "not ... but" is a Hebraism that means "not only (that thing), but also (this other thing)". That people had _____ a lot to get food which perishes. It is right to do so. But also one should _____ for the food which abides unto eternal life. This is more important than the other.

12. According to ver. 29, even _____ on Jesus is a work, but it is not a work of the law of Moses, nor a work of human merit, but rather a work of _____.

13. Verses 32-59 present a great discourse of Jesus on "the bread of life". (It does not have to do with the Lord's Supper!). As Jesus explained it, "coming" to him is equal to _____ on him.

14. In order for a person to come to Christ, he must be drawn by _____.

15. God teaches. In order to come to Christ, there are two things which one must do: _____ and _____.

16. "I am the bread of life" says Jesus in ver. _____.

17. The phrases "eat my flesh" and "drink my blood" refer to (the bread and the grape-juice of the Lord's Supper, transubstantiation, believing on Jesus Christ who died for us, cannibalism).

18. To believe on Jesus Christ is to have eternal life (ver. 40,47). To eat his flesh and drink his blood is to have eternal life (ver. _____). Therefore it is obvious that Jesus in this discourse speaks of eating his flesh and drinking his blood in the sense of _____ on him.

19. At the end of ver. 60, the verb "hear" is used in the sense of hearing (to receive or accept, without listening, to capture syllables).

20. To which event does the question in ver. 62 refer?

21. Jesus had not spoken of literal flesh, a thing that would profit _____, but rather he

spoke words that are _____, and are _____.

22. That which ver. 66 says indicates that many of his disciples (no longer wanted to travel with him, no longer believed on him, desired to go back to where they had visited before).

23. The twelve apostles were not disposed to leave Jesus, because, as Peter expressed it: "we _____". According to ver. 36, people in general did not _____ on him.

JOHN -- Chapter 7

1. The truth of ver. ____, respecting the intentions of the unbelieving Jews, was already expressed in 5:18.
2. The Scriptures teach us that Jesus had brothers (Matt. 13:55,56; Mar. 6:3; 1 Cor. 9:5). They were (believers, apostles, unbelievers, disciples).
3. In verses 6 and 8, Jesus, upon saying "my time", referred to (his crucifixion and resurrection, his time for going up to Jerusalem, his time to do more miraculous works).
4. The world hates and persecutes the one who exposes its _____ as being evil. For this reason the world did not hate the brothers of Jesus.
5. Ver. 8 says, "I go not up"; ver. 10 says, "then went he also up". Did Jesus lie? The case is that he went up to the feast, but he did not go up to _____ to the world (ver. 4), according to the insistence of his brothers. He did that when six months later he went up to Jerusalem and was crucified there.
6. Which feast is this one (ver. 10) that Jesus attended in Jerusalem?
7. In the midst of the feast Jesus began to teach in the temple. The doctrine which he taught was of him who _____.
8. For one to know of a certainty that the doctrine which Jesus taught was of God, what is necessary?
9. The unbelieving Jews demonstrated their insincerity by _____ on the sabbath, while they criticized Jesus for having _____ a man on that day.
10. Jesus commands us to judge, but that our judgments be not according to _____. They must be _____ judgments.
11. See ver. 28. Who was the person to whom Jesus made reference, saying that those unbelieving Jews did not know him?
12. According to ver. 31, what was the basis of the faith of many of the multitude?
13. To where was Christ going, the place to which the unbelieving Jews could not go?
14. In chap. 6 we see that Jesus said, "I am the bread of life" (ver. ____). Now in this chapter we see that he says, "If any man thirst, let him come unto me and _____. In these two cases it is a question of belief on him.
15. A good commentary on ver. 39 is found in the first two chapters of _____, which speak of the ascension of Christ to heaven and the coming of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost.
16. There was a division among the people, for some thought that Jesus would be the _____, but others thought that he would be the _____. Others believed not the one thing nor the other, basing their conclusions on the fact that Jesus came from _____.
17. The chief priests and the Pharisees (ver. 45) constituted the Sanhedrin. They sent the _____ to apprehend Jesus. What reason did they give for not bringing in Jesus?
18. Who is mentioned by name in this chapter as being one of the Sanhedrin? We read of him already in chapter _____. There is a third mention of him in 19:_____.
19. He put to the Sanhedrin the question recorded in ver. 51. What is the correct answer to that question? (See Exodus 23:1; Deut. 1:16). Those representatives of the Law of Moses openly violated it.

20. The Sanhedrin's answer evaded the question. Furthermore, it was an expression of (justice, prejudice, sincerity, legality).

JOHN -- Chapter 8

1. Where was Jesus on the occasion of the teaching recorded in chapter 8?
2. Who asked the question of ver. 5, "What then sayest thou of her?"
3. What was their motive in trying Jesus with their question?
4. Not only did the woman taken in adultery have the guilt of sin, but they also, and therefore not a one of them dared be the first one to _____ a _____ at her.
5. Their very _____ accused them, and therefore they began to leave from the oldest to the last.
6. Jesus did not condemn her to death; it was not his place to do so. (Compare Luke 12:14). He did not forgive her, because she did not ask for pardon. He told her, "_____ no more".
7. "I am the light of the world", said Jesus. He who does not follow Jesus walks in the _____ and does not have the _____ of life.
8. From where had Christ come, and to where was he going?
9. To which law is reference made in ver. 17? If the witness of two men is true, most assuredly is the witness of _____ and of his _____ true.
10. Jesus accused those unbelieving Jews not simply of not knowing him, but of neither knowing the _____.
11. In ver. 20, what is the "hour" referenced there?
12. Jesus was going to return to heaven. According to ver. 21, those Jews could not go there, due to their _____, which produces eternal _____.
13. According to ver. 24, what will happen to every man who does not believe on Jesus Christ?
14. In ver. 26, to whom does the pronoun "he" refer?
15. Which verse of these makes direct reference to the crucifixion of Jesus?
16. Which verse informs us that the teaching of Jesus that day produced faith in some?
17. To truly be a disciple of Christ the believer must _____ in his word.
18. The only thing that spiritually liberates is (the truth, honesty, Providence, sincerity, conscience).
19. Jesus, upon speaking of being made free, implied that the Jews were _____, a thing which they denied. But, yes, they were _____ of _____.
20. The Jews claimed to have _____ as their father, but according to Jesus the case was not thus, because they were not doing the _____ of _____.
21. Jesus said to those Jews that their father was the one with whom they identified themselves in works; that is, he was _____.
22. They did not understand Jesus' speech simply because they did not _____ his word.
23. Why did they not hear the words of God?
24. They accused Jesus of being a _____ and of having a _____.
25. In ver. 55 Jesus accused them of being _____.
26. The words, "Before Abraham was born (literally, "became"), I am", answers the question

which the Jews put to Jesus in ver. ____.

27. Not being able to best Jesus with words, what did those unbelieving Jews do?

JOHN -- Chapter 9

1. In ver. 2, the question of the disciples implied that all sickness or physical maladies are the direct consequences of _____.
2. What purpose was fulfilled in the healing of the man born blind?
3. In ver. 4, of what are the words "day" and "night" figures?
4. The Lord being the _____ of the world (ver.5), he could take away the darkness of the blind man and give him sight.
5. This miracle was (conditional, unconditional); verse ____ indicates it.
6. The blind man's neighbors, and those who had seen him, were witnesses of Jesus' miracle. The blind man took away all doubt respecting the case upon saying, ____ ____ ____ (ver. 9).
7. Which verse gives a resume of what happened on this occasion of the miraculous healing?
8. The first ones who questioned the man about his healing were the neighbors and others who had before seen the blind man. Now the _____ also asked him about the healing. On what day of the week did Jesus heal the blind man?
9. As he explained to the first ones how he had been healed, now he explains it to the _____ (ver. 15). Upon hearing the explanation, and discussing the case, what was there among them? Up until now the healed man thought Jesus was a _____.
10. Refusing to believe, the Jews preferred to doubt that the man had been _____. Therefore, whom did they call that they might inquire concerning this man Jesus had healed?
11. The parents tried to free themselves from the pressure of being interrogated by the religious leaders, saying, "ask _____ age; he shall _____ for himself".
12. The healed man was called before the Pharisees for a second time (ver. ____). They seemed to know that Jesus was a _____, but he alone knew one thing: whereas he had been blind, now he could _____.
13. Ver. 26 says that the Pharisees again asked him the same question which they had asked him in ver. _____. Ver. 27 shows that this man had great (cowardice, fear, tact, valor).
14. Of whom did the Pharisees claim to be disciples? They knew that _____ had spoken unto him, but they did not know from where Jesus had come.
15. Well did the healed man say that the _____ of the case consisted in that the Pharisees did not know from where Jesus had come, yet Jesus had worked a miracle.
16. All knew that God does not hear _____, but yes, God must have heard _____ and through him worked a great miracle.
17. From the beginning of time no unaided man has ever _____ the eyes of the blind.
18. This miracle convinced the healed man that Jesus was from _____ (ver. 33).
19. The teaching of the healed man was very good; it could not be contradicted. But, instead of accepting it, the Pharisees _____ the teacher (ver. 34). It is always that way with people who have hardened their hearts.
20. The healed man now believed that Jesus was from God; he thought that he was a prophet sent from God (ver. ____). He still did not know that Jesus was the _____.
21. When this truth was taught him, he not only believed, but also _____ Jesus (ver. 38).
22. Christ came into the world in order that those who " _____ " (that is, those who do not have an understanding of the truth, but do want to have it) may understand the truth, and in order that those who " _____ " (that is, who think that they have the truth, but who do not and who don't want it) may not comprehend it. This is the teaching of ver. _____.
23. The question of ver. 40 implies that those Pharisees claimed to have a good comprehension of the truth. According to the way Jesus expressed it in ver. 41, they said, " _____ ".

Having such an attitude of unbelief, naturally their sin _____.

JOHN -- Chapter 10

1. In ver. 1, to whom does the pronoun "you" refer?
2. According to ver. 6, the first five verses form a _____, or allegory.
3. While the Pharisees cast out the blind man who was healed (9:34,35), Jesus, as a good shepherd, cared for him and helped him. Which phrase in ver. 2 points to the fact that Jesus came according to authorization from God?
4. Just like the _____ and the _____ (ver. 1) violate the will of God, so did the work of the Pharisees violate it.
5. Like sheep, the followers of Jesus follow him because they _____.
6. In the discourse from ver. 7 to 18, speaking figuratively, what two things does Jesus say that he is?
7. In this discourse, with reference to his personal sacrifice for the sheep, Jesus contrasts himself with the _____, of whom the sheep are not, and therefore such a one does not _____ for them.
8. Since Jesus is the good shepherd, what did he do for his sheep?
9. In ver. 16, to whom does the phrase "other sheep" refer?
10. In the same verse, which figure is employed to refer to the church that Jesus was going to establish?
11. Jesus was not crucified because men were physically stronger than he. His death in no way caused God to change his plans. Which verse makes this fact obvious?
12. Jesus lay down his life voluntarily, with the end in mind of _____ (ver. 17).
13. As expressed in ver. 20, the opinion of the Jews manifested (prejudice and a closed mind, reasonable thought, a high level of education, total indifference).
14. Which of these things did those of ver. 21 manifest?
15. The feast of the dedication celebrated the dedication of the temple in the year 164 B.C., for it had been profaned by the Syrians. In which season of the year was it celebrated?
16. The context (ver. 24-39) makes it clear that the question of the Jews (ver. 24) was made with all (sincerity, insincerity).
17. Ver. 28,29 are twisted by the Calvinists in order to teach their doctrine of the impossibility of apostasy. But they ignore the conditions of ver. 27, which are _____ and _____.
18. No Christian can be snatched out of the hand of Jesus against his will, but any Christian can choose to quit hearing Jesus, or, to continue to follow him. Gal. 5:4 says that some had _____ from grace, and Heb. 6:6 says that some _____.
19. Ver. 30 refers to the unity that exists between Jesus and the Father. They are one in (person, purpose). Note 17:21, where it is said that all Christians ought to be one in the same manner.
20. Ver. 31 says that they "took up stones again to stone him". They had already tried to do that on a previous occasion (8:_____).
21. In ver. 34, Jesus cites a passage from the Old Testament. Which passage is it? According to Jesus, that book is part of the "law".
22. Which verse uses a phrase which signifies that authority resides in the Scriptures?
23. Jesus appealed to his _____ as the undeniable proof that he is the Son of God.

24. Those Jews, instead of believing on Jesus, rather sought to _____ him.

25. Ver. 42 says, "there". Where was that place?

JOHN -- Chapter 11

1. Ver. 2 mentions a Mary, who is the same one named in 12:____. She, Martha, and Lazarus lived in a village named _____.
2. By the time Jesus got the message of Lazarus' sickness, was he already dead?
3. Jesus knew that the death of Lazarus would be to the _____ of God and of the Son of God.
4. In order to go to where the family of Lazarus was, Jesus and his disciples had to travel to _____. Why were they not wanting to return there?
5. Upon Jesus' saying, "Our friend Lazarus is fallen asleep", he was referring to the _____ of Lazarus (ver. ____). Did the disciples understand it that way?
6. Jesus' delay in going to where Lazarus was (ver. 6) had a certain purpose. Now ver. 15 declares the thinking of Jesus: all was in order that the disciples and others might _____.
7. Remembering that the disciples were thinking of the danger of going back to Judaea (ver. 8), it is obvious that when _____ said, "Let us ... die with him", the pronoun "him" refers to _____.
8. By the time Jesus and his disciples got to Bethany, Lazarus had been dead for ____ days. So, when Jesus raised Lazarus from the dead, no one could deny that he had actually been dead.
9. The words of _____ (ver. 21) are the same as Mary later pronounced (ver. ____).
10. When Jesus mentioned the resurrection (ver. 23), Martha thought that he was speaking of the resurrection at _____ _____. Is that what Jesus meant?
11. Cite from memory verse 25.
12. To the question of ver. 26, Martha answers, saying, "____, _____". How do you answer?
13. Who called Mary? When Mary arose quickly to go out, who followed her?
14. Mary was crying, as were those who followed her. The shortest verse in the New Testament, ver. _____, says, "Jesus wept".
15. According to the Jews there, Jesus' weeping showed his great _____.
16. God never does for man what he can do for himself. Therefore, before raising Lazarus from the dead, Jesus commanded, saying, "_____".
17. Before calling Lazarus from the dead, what did Jesus do first? He did it so that the people standing about might _____ that God had sent him into the world.
18. Upon the command of Jesus, Lazarus came forth from the tomb. Now the people could do the rest. Therefore, Jesus commanded them, saying, "_____".
19. Among the Jews present at the resurrection of Lazarus many _____, but others went away to notify the _____ of what had taken place.
20. Those of the Jewish council had to admit that Jesus had wrought many _____, but they continued to refuse to believe.
21. Who was the High Priest that year? He _____ the death of Jesus for the nation.
22. Before trying Jesus, and giving him an opportunity to defend himself, those unbelieving Jews had already taken counsel that they might _____ him.
23. It was hoped that Jesus would attend the feast of the _____, and that there in Jerusalem they could find him and take him prisoner.

JOHN -- Chapter 12

(John chapters 12-21 record events in the last week of Jesus' life on earth)

1. The supper (ver. 2), made in honor of Jesus, was celebrated in the house of a certain _____ (Matt. 26:6-13). Name some of those present at this supper.
2. What did Mary do with that pound of costly ointment of pure nard?
3. The question of ver. 5 was made because (ver. 6) _____ desired to have access to that money in order to steal from it.
4. According to 11:55, how many went up to Jerusalem to the feast of the passover? Verse ____ of this chapter reveals the same truth.
5. Many of these believed on Jesus. Jesus' fame, then, was extended to a great area as a result of their faith. In ver. 11, to whom does the pronoun "him" refer?
6. Who went out to receive Jesus with branches of palm trees? What word did they cry out, which means "salvation", or, "save now", and was used for praising a person?
7. To which things does the phrase of ver. 16, "These things", refer?
8. To what does the word "sign" of ver. 18 refer?
9. How did the multitude know that Jesus had raised Lazarus from the dead?
10. Who said, "Sir, we would see Jesus"? To whom was this petition made?
11. This person then told it to _____, and then both of them said it to _____.
12. Jesus' answer shows that the important thing is not to merely see him, but to serve him by means of _____ him (ver. 26).
13. In ver. 23, which phrase refers to the death, resurrection and ascension of Jesus; that is, to when he would be glorified.
14. Now in ver. 27, the same phrase is employed with particular reference to the _____ of Jesus.
15. Whose voice stated the words that are quoted in ver. 28?
16. For whose sake did that voice come? It was another divine testimony to the Deity of Jesus.
17. Who is the "prince of this world"? In what sense was he cast out?
18. To which death is reference made in ver. 32,33.
19. Note the way in which Jesus answered the second question of ver. 34. In ver. 35,36, the phrase "the light" refers to _____.
20. That which ver. 37 says indicates that the second question of ver. 34 was made with disdain, and not with all seriousness. According to ver. 37, in spite of many miracles, there are people who are not going to _____.
21. If someone cannot believe it is because his eyes have been _____ and his heart _____.
22. Who at that time believed on Jesus, but would not confess it? Why not?
23. To believe on Jesus is to believe on _____ who sent him.
24. Jesus did not come to the world to _____ it, but to _____ it.
25. In the last day, what shall judge the one who rejects Jesus?

26. The commandment of God is _____.

JOHN -- Chapter 13

1. According to ver. 1, the nearness of death did not cause Jesus to desist in _____ his disciples.
2. When Jesus began to wash his disciples' feet, and to dry them with a towel, Peter asked him the question recorded in ver. 6. According to ver. 7, this question was based on his lack of _____.
3. Ver. 10 implies that the disciples had bathed in Bethany, and now in Jerusalem they needed to wash only _____, for they had gotten soiled on the way to Jerusalem.
4. The servant is not greater than his lord. Therefore, if Jesus, the _____ and _____ of the disciples had washed the feet of others, in like manner should they do so. Jesus gave them an _____ (ver. 15).
5. The blessing pronounced in ver. 17 is not for him who only _____ certain things, but for him who _____ them.
6. Jesus did not institute a new practice, but made use of the established practice of washing the feet of visitors to one's home, in order to teach us the need of being _____ persons.
7. Which word in ver. 15 proves that the point is not to do exactly what Jesus did on that occasion, but rather to do in the manner in which he did it.
8. What was the purpose of Jesus' calling the attention of the disciples to the fact that one of them would betray him?
9. To which Bible passage is reference made in ver. 18?
10. Name the distinct parties referenced in ver. 20.
11. From this it is deduced that the authoritative word passes from God to _____, to the _____, and then to _____.
12. It is understood that the disciple of whom ver. 23 speaks was John. In ver. 24, to whom does the pronoun "him" refer? To whom does the phrase "who it is" refer?
13. In order to indicate to the disciples that the traitor was Judas Iscariot, Jesus gave him the _____.
14. Which word in ver. 27 refers to the act of Judas of delivering up Jesus?
15. Some of the disciples thought that it referred to other acts, ver. ____.
16. What did Judas do before leaving the company of Jesus?
17. Looking at his suffering, death, and subsequent resurrection, Jesus ("the _____ of _____", ver. 31) says that both he and the Father are _____.
18. "God is glorified in him" (ver. 32). Reference here is made to the work of redemption of God in connection with the obedience of Jesus (Heb. 5:____) upon dying for man (2 Cor. 5:____, "God was in Christ ...").
19. To where was Jesus going that the disciples still could not go? It was not time yet that they should die.
20. The "new" commandment was not simply that they should love one another, but that they should do it "_____ I have loved you".
21. Which statement, (a) or (b), reflects the teaching of ver. 35? (a) In order to become Christians, sinners have to have love one for another. (b) Having love one for another is evidence that such persons are disciples of Christ.

22. Jesus was going to die “_____”; Peter would die “_____”.
23. Peter thought that he was disposed to die for Christ, but in reality within a short time he would _____ Jesus three times.

JOHN -- Chapter 14

1. According to ver. 1, we must conclude that Jesus and the Father are (just one person, are two distinct persons).
2. Jesus spoke to his disciples about his departure from this world, but he assured them that he would _____ (ver. 3).
3. God is _____ (4:24). For that reason the way to God is not physical. _____ is the way to God (14:6).
4. Cite from memory ver. 6.
5. As _____ asked about the physical way to heaven and to God, _____ also asked for a physical revelation of the Father..
6. We know God, or see him, upon knowing _____, because he came to reveal the Father to us.
7. Jesus did not speak of himself as a mere human, but rather spoke in perfect unity with the _____ who abode in Jesus.
8. If the disciples could not believe the claims of Jesus of his unity with the Father, at least they should be able to believe on the basis of _____ which he did.
9. From the departure of Jesus to the Father would result greater _____ on the part of the disciples.
10. Another sign of the union of Jesus and the Father would be that God in the name of _____ would answer the prayers of the disciples.
11. According to ver. 15, the proof of _____ Jesus consists of _____ his commandments.
12. Jesus was going to leave his disciples and return to heaven, but he promised to send them another _____, the Holy Spirit.
13. He was not going to leave them _____, but would _____ to them by means of sending to them the Holy Spirit.
14. In ver. 19, the phrase “yet _____” refers to the following day, when the enemy would crucify him.
15. In ver. 20, the phrase “that day” refers either to the day of _____ (Acts 2:1), or to the period of time that began with that day.
16. Loving Christ consists of _____ his commandments and of _____ them.
17. The Father loves the one who loves _____.
18. The Judas of ver. 22 also is called _____ (Matt. 10:2-4).
19. The one who loves Jesus _____ his word. With such a one Jesus and the Father make their _____ (ver. 23). <In the same way the Holy Spirit dwells in a person>
20. The coming of the Holy Spirit upon the apostles, on the day of Pentecost, had as its purpose the doing of two things as respected them: _____ and _____ (use two verbs).
21. Jesus promised the apostles a peace very different from the one which the _____ gives. It was an interior one that would sustain them in their afflictions.
22. Which phrase in ver. 30 refers to the devil?
23. Ver. 30 plainly implies that the death of Jesus on the cross would be a thing totally (forced, voluntary, desired, unnecessary).
24. What commandment had God given to Jesus that Jesus should say, “even so I do”? Such

obedience proves to the world the love that Jesus had for the Father. (He that loves, obeys).

25. Ver. 31 records the commandment of Jesus to the disciples to _____ and go out of the room. But the words of chapters 15 to 17 probably were spoken while they were preparing to leave there. If such is the case, then 18:1 indicates the moment of leaving the room.

JOHN -- Chapter 15

1. Jesus does not say, speaking figuratively, "I am the vine", but rather he says, "I am the _____ vine". What does this imply?
2. In this figurative language of Jesus, the disciples are the _____ and God is the _____.
3. God _____ from this vine every branch that does not bear fruit, and _____ every branch that bears fruit.
4. What is the purpose of this "cleansing"?
5. According to ver. 3, what is the element that does the cleansing?
6. In order to bear fruit, it is necessary that the branch _____ in Christ.
7. If the word of Christ is that which cleanses for better production, obviously bearing much fruit depends upon the disciple abiding in _____ and _____ in the disciple.
8. Every blessing of God for man is by means of Christ (compare Eph. 1:3). Therefore, _____ from Christ we cannot do anything in the matter of "bearing much fruit". See ver. 5.
9. Calvinism teaches that once a man is saved, he will always be saved, but Jesus teaches that the disciple who does not abide in him is _____. Eternal damnation awaits him, in the same way that _____ awaits the dried up branch that was cut off.
10. God's answering the prayers of the disciples depended upon their _____ in Christ, and that the words of Christ should _____ in them.
11. According to ver. 8, the evidence that someone is truly a disciple of Christ consists of this one _____. This glorifies the Father.
12. In order to abide in the love of Christ, what is necessary that the disciple do?
13. What evidence did Jesus give of his abiding in the love of the Father?
14. Jesus rejoiced with a joy that resulted from always doing the will of the Father. Now Jesus desired that the disciples also have this _____.
15. Jesus commanded his disciples to love one another, but, in what way? The greatness of this love was seen in that he lay down his _____ for them.
16. Jesus no longer called his disciples _____, but rather _____, because he had made known to them all things that he had heard from his Father.
17. Since the unbelieving world hated Jesus, the "Lord", naturally it would hate the _____ of the Lord.
18. The world does not love the disciple of Jesus because the disciple is not _____.
19. In ver. 21, to whom does the pronoun "him" refer?
20. In ver. 22-24 Jesus is not affirming that the world would not have sin in anything, but refers to the sin of having rejected him. Jesus affirms that the world is without _____ for its sin of rejection of him, as well as of the _____.
21. As the prophecy declared, the world, upon rejecting Jesus Christ, hated him _____.
22. The Comforter (ver. 26) is called "the _____ of _____". Who promised to send

him to the apostles?

JOHN -- Chapter 16

1. In ver. 1, the phrase "These things" refer to 15:18-27, which treats of coming persecution for the apostles. Jesus did not want to cause them to _____, nor cause their faith to wobble.
2. Fanaticism many times operates in the name of religion (ver. 2). We see an example of this in Acts 26:9-11; Gal. 1:13, examples of the persecution initiated by _____ of Tarsus.
3. Although the persecutors of true Christians think that they render service to God, in reality they do not _____ (or, approve of) God, nor Jesus Christ.
4. While Jesus was with the disciples, it was not necessary for him to speak to them of this. The phrase "from the beginning" (ver. 4) is contrasted with the phrase "_____ " (ver. 5).
5. The news of the departure of Jesus from this world brought _____ to the heart of the disciples. But this departure was necessary in order for the _____ to come.
6. The Holy Spirit was to come to the apostles to use them as mouth-pieces to convict the world of _____, for not having believed on Jesus, of the _____ revealed in him, and of the _____ conferred to him. (The word "convict" here means blame or accuse).
7. According to ver. 13, the purpose of the coming of the Holy Spirit was to _____ the apostles into all truth. Their scriptures, then, are (personal, temporary, inspired, cultural).

8. Which phrase in ver. 15 points to the fact that what the Holy Spirit would cause the apostles to know would be those things that Jesus had to say unto them, but which at that time Jesus would not tell them because they could not yet bear them (ver. 12).

9. Jesus had already told them that "I go away, and I come unto you" (14:_____). That refers to his death, resurrection, ascension (I go), and to the communion with him after that the Holy Spirit would come (I come).
10. According to ver. 20, the world would rejoice. Why would they do that? (Cp. Lk. 22:5)
11. The sadness of the disciples, caused by the death of Jesus, was going to be converted into _____. When would that be? (See Matt. 28:8).

12. Joy which follows anguish is illustrated by the case of the woman when she is _____ of the child. Ver. _____ presents this illustration.
13. Jesus told them, "I will see you again". When would that be?
14. In that day they would ask nothing of Jesus (ver. 23a), because _____. (See 14:26; 16:13).
15. Once in heaven, Jesus Christ would be the great Mediator and Intercessor. Then the apostles would begin to _____ the Father in the name of Jesus Christ and would begin to receive. This would bring them _____ joy.
16. Jesus was speaking to the disciples now in _____, but once the Holy Spirit came, everything would be declared to them in the light of all of the facts of the gospel.
17. According to ver. 27, the _____ of the Father made it unnecessary that Jesus should have to make request to the Father on behalf of the apostles. The Father loved them because they had _____ that Jesus had come forth from the Father.
18. In ver. 30 the disciples expressed their _____ in the Deity of Jesus.
19. But Jesus revealed to them that their faith would fail them within a very short time, by asking the question: "_____?" and by telling them the words that had their fulfillment in the arrest of Jesus (Matt. 26:56).
20. Then the disciples would abandon the Lord, but the _____ would be with him.

21. As Jesus _____ the world, so can we, in spite of persecutions.

JOHN -- Chapter 17

1. What was "the hour" to which Jesus referred in ver. 1?

2. Eternal life consists of knowing the only _____ and _____.

3. In ver. 3, the word "know" is used in the sense of _____.

4. Jesus glorified the Father (ver. 4) by means of _____.

5. In ver. 6, the word "name" is used to indicate the _____ of God. Surely it does not mean that Jesus went around everywhere, saying, "Jehovah, Jehovah, Jehovah".

6. The words which the _____ gave to _____ were in turn given to the _____, and they received them.

7. In ver. 10, the pronoun "them" refers to the word _____ in ver. 6. For them Jesus made request, and not for _____.

8. Which phrase in ver. 11 refers to the ascension of Christ to heaven?

9. As the Father and Son are _____, the disciples of Christ should all be _____ (ver. 11). It is clear that the Father and Son are not one person, as neither are the disciples, although they are one.

10. In ver. 12, the phrase "the son of perdition" refers to _____.

11. Jesus desired that the _____ which he had the disciples also have.

12. The world hated Jesus' disciples for the simple reason that they were not _____.

13. The petition of Jesus for his disciples was not that they be _____ from the world, but that God would _____ them from the evil one.

14. Jesus prayed that God would sanctify his disciples in the sphere of _____, which had been revealed to them in the _____ of God (ver. 17).

15. The word "apostle" means "one sent". Therefore, ver. 18 teaches that Jesus was an apostle (Heb. ____:1), as also were those disciples of his.

16. In ver. 20, the word "_____" refers to the apostles. Jesus also prayed for every believer in him, made a believer by the preaching of the _____.

17. The _____, for which Jesus prayed on this occasion, is necessary in order that the world believe on Jesus.

18. According to ver. 21, 22, the unity among the disciples of Jesus is to be like the one that exists between _____ and _____.

19. Ver. 23 employs these three pronouns: _____, _____, _____ to signify the completeness of the unity being treated.

20. Ver. 24 reveals the desire that Jesus had that the disciples might be in heaven, a thing indicated by the phrase "_____".

21. Jesus came to this world to reveal the will of the Father ("make known thy name"), but the

_____ did not want to know God.

22. Jesus desired that God's _____ be in the disciples as it was in Jesus.

JOHN -- Chapter 18

1. Which phrase in ver. 1 refers to the teaching and words of Jesus which we find in chapters 14, 15, 16 and 17?
2. Jesus and his disciples entered into a _____, called Gethsemane (Mar. 14:____), which was situated on the mount of Olives (Matt.____:30). _____ knew that place because many times Jesus and his disciples had met there.
3. It seems that, when the company of soldiers and others arrived there, together with Judas, they knew which one was Jesus because John tells us that Jesus " _____ ", and asked, Whom seek ye? (ver. 4).
4. _____ with his sword wounded _____, the servant of the high priest. But the cause of Christ is not promoted by means of _____.
5. With which words did the crowd twice answer the question of Jesus, "Whom seek ye"?
6. In ver. 11, Jesus use the figure of _____ and _____ to refer to the coming suffering.
7. _____, the son-in-law of _____, was the high priest that year. In reality _____ was the high priest, but the Romans had put his son-in-law in that position.
8. The "disciple", referred to in ver. 15, probably was _____.
9. We know that it was (cold, hot) at that time, ver. ____.
10. On this occasion Peter fulfilled the prophecy of Jesus by denying him _____.
11. From the house of Caiaphas, to where did they lead Jesus?
12. The hypocrisy of the unbelieving Jews manifested itself in the fact that they refused to enter the praetorium, in order not to _____ themselves ceremoniously, but at the same time they accused Jesus unjustly and asked for his death.
13. More or less at what time did this part of the trial before Pilate take place?
14. The words of the Jews in ver. 31 fulfilled the prophecy of Jesus which he had given in John 3:____ and 12:____.
15. The question of Pilate, ver. 33, was answered by Jesus with another _____. Then, _____ answered with yet another one.
16. Jesus confessed that his kingdom was not an earthly one, and presented the proof of it, stating that therefore his disciples would not _____ to keep him from being delivered to the Jews.
17. His kingdom is not from here, this earth, but he indeed is a _____ (ver. 37).
18. According to ver. 37, for what purpose did Jesus come to this earth?
19. The verdict of Pilate, after examining Jesus, was given in these words: " _____ ".
20. On what did Pilate base his offer to the Jews of releasing a prisoner at the passover?
21. Pilate permitted the Jews to choose between two persons. Who were they? One was the

_____ and the other was a _____.

JOHN -- Chapter 19

1. _____ scourged Jesus, and the _____ mocked him, and struck him with their hands.
2. Perhaps Pilate thought that the Jews, upon seeing Jesus ill treated, would be pacified. Again Pilate announced that he found _____ in Jesus (ver. 4). According to Luke 23:16, Pilate thought to _____ Jesus after having scourged him.
3. With which words did Pilate on this occasion introduce Jesus to the Jews?
4. The intentions of Pilate did not prevail. To the contrary, on what did the ruling Jews insist?
5. Again Pilate insisted that he found _____ in Jesus.
6. In order to justify themselves in demanding that Jesus be crucified, the Jews accused Jesus of blasphemy, saying that he made himself the _____ of _____, although they knew that according to Roman law such a charge did not merit death.
7. According to ver. 8, what was the effect on Pilate upon hearing these words?
8. Pilate, considering the possibility that Jesus was divine, took him apart and asked him from where he was. His question was not sincere, in order to know if he should worship him, or not. Therefore, Jesus did not give him _____.
9. As a Roman governor, Pilate thought that he had supreme authority, but in reality the authority which he had had been given to him _____. God was in control.
10. He that had delivered Jesus to Pilate (ver. 11) was (Caiaphas, Annas, Peter, Judas). He had more sin because he had more opportunity to know who Jesus really was.
11. From then on Pilate sought to free Jesus. The answer of the Jews (ver. 12) was not valid; it was not the truth. What was the fallacy of their declaration that "every one that maketh himself a king speaketh against Caesar"?
12. But with this political suggestion the Jews succeeded in frightening Pilate (ver. 13), and Pilate then sat down on the judgment seat to sentence Jesus. What was the name of that exact place? At about what time, as we count time today?
13. Before Pilate had presented Jesus to the Jews, saying, "Behold, _____!" Now he says, "Behold, _____!"
14. Upon saying, "We have no king but Caesar", the Jews gave up their hope in the Messiah and commended themselves to (Egypt, Assyria, Rome, Palestine), the empire which a generation later destroyed them (Matt. 24:34).
15. What was the name of the place where Jesus was crucified? Was it situated within Jerusalem, or outside of the city? (Heb. 13:12,13).
16. Pilate commanded that these words be written on the cross: "Jesus of Nazareth, the King of the Jews". In which three languages was it written? Pilate refused to changed the wording (ver. 22).
17. To whom did Jesus commend the care of his mother?
18. Which words of Jesus on the cross give to understand that with his death he fulfilled his mission in this world?
19. The not breaking the legs of Jesus, and the piercing of his side, fulfilled two _____ (ver. 36,37).
20. Who buried the body of Jesus?
21. Of these two we know that _____ was a rich man (Matt. 27:57), and that Nicodemus is mentioned in _____ 3:1-11, and in 7:50.

22. The tomb where Jesus was buried was in a place near to where he had been _____.

JOHN -- Chapter 20

1. Ver. 1 mentions that on the first day of the week _____ went to the tomb. (But we know that also other _____ were with her, Lk. 24:10).

2. To whom did she give notice concerning the empty tomb? Which of the two arrived first at the tomb?

3. Which of the two entered first into the empty tomb?

4. What they saw evidenced (order, disorder, normality).

5. According to ver. 8, who was the first believer in the resurrection of Christ?

6. When Mary was once again at the tomb site, upon looking within what did she see?

7. Which verse gives the reason why Mary was weeping? At this moment did she believe in the resurrection?

8. When at the moment Jesus appeared to Mary, she thought that the one speaking to her was the _____.

9. When Jesus said, " _____", then she recognized who he was, and she said to him, " _____".

10. The first appearance of the resurrected Christ was made to (an apóstol, a soldier, a woman).

11. Jesus commanded her to go give the news, a message in particular to " _____".

12. The resurrected Christ appeared to the disciples in the _____ of that first day of the week. Why did they have the doors shut on that occasion?

13. Jesus showed them his hands and his side (ver. 20) to prove to them that he was not merely a _____ without a body (Lk. 24:37-43).

14. Now that the disciples who are present are believers, Jesus speaks to them of the commission which was before them, and as a symbol of the baptism in the Holy Spirit which soon would come upon them, he _____ on them, and said, "Receive ye the Holy Spirit".

15. The doctrine of the apostles would determine just whose sins would be _____, and whose would be _____ (ver.23).

16. Which of the "twelve" was absent on this particular occasion?

17. On which day of the week did he finally get the opportunity to see the resurrected Jesus?

18. When finally he touched the Lord, he exclaimed, " _____".

19. Why did Thomas believe? Others had believed because of having _____.

20. The book of John does not profess to list all of the miracles which Jesus did. Those that are written in this book suffice to produce _____ by which one can have _____.

JOHN -- Chapter 21

1. By what other names was the sea of Tiberias known? (Mar. 1:16; Lk. 5:1).
2. Who proposed to go fishing and others agreed to join him?
3. They passed the _____ without catching any fish.
4. When did the Lord appear to them?
5. The question of ver. 5 was made (only to get information, to prepare their minds for the greatness of the miracle to follow, that they might hear the voice of the Lord).
6. The great quantity of fish caught convinced _____ that he that had spoken to them was the _____, and he said so to _____.
7. The other disciples arrived at shore by _____, but who only arrived by swimming?
8. The miraculous nature of the event is seen, not only in the number and size of the fish that were caught, but also in the fact that the _____ was not torn.
9. What did Jesus serve them for breakfast?
10. How many ate on this occasion?
11. Since his resurrection, Jesus had already appeared several times to different persons, but this event was the _____ time in which he manifested himself to a group of apostles.
12. Three times Peter had denied the Lord (Matt. 26:69-75). Now Jesus three times puts a question to Peter, making him confess three times. According to Greek grammar, there are two possibilities of answer to the question: To what does the word "these" refer (in the phrase "more than these", ver. 15)? As a **neuter** word reference is made to the occupation of fishing, etc. As a **nominative** word, reference is made to the other disciples who are present. I favor this last application.

Also it is important to note that in the first two questions Jesus uses the word AGAPAO (love), but Peter answers, using the word FILEO (LOVE). AGAPAO signifies love by preference and determination, and is the most noble love. FILEO signifies love by sentiment or affection.

The third time that Jesus questions Peter, Jesus changes words, and asks Peter if he loves (FILEO) him. According to ver. 17, this _____ Peter.

13. Since Jesus was soon going to commission his eleven apostles to go into all the world to preach the gospel (Mark 16:14-18), he tells Peter, who had denied him three times, but who now had made a confession of his love for Christ, that he dedicate his life to the feeding and caring for the church of Christ. In a figure, in these verses the church is called by Jesus l_____ and s_____.

14. This passage, instead of giving preeminence to Peter as the Head of the church (per the Roman Catholic Church), in reality is rather the occasion in which Jesus now obligates Peter to confess his love for the Lord, since a little before he had publicly denied Jesus. The same commission given here to Peter in particular, was given equally to the other _____. For this commission, given to all of these, there was given _____ from on high (Lk. 24:49), a thing which came a little later, on the day of Pentecost (Acts chap. ____).

15. The "death" to which ver. 19 refers would be by (suicide, persecution, natural causes).

16. Now that Peter, by prophecy from Jesus, knew how he would die, seeing John who followed them, asked the Lord, " _____ "?

17. Jesus taught Peter that that was none of his business by asking him, " _____ to thee"?

18. Who is the "disciple" of ver. 24?

19. The author, upon writing this book, did not propose to record all the _____ that Je-

Jesus did during his life on the earth. The true purpose of the book we find in 20:____,____.