

Interactive Bible Study

Gospel of John

Part 1—(Chapters 1-11)

Jesus Is.....



Jesus Only Way
Ministries

What do you know about John?

Date: _____

Name and Correctional Facility: _____

Pre-test

1. What are the verses where the purpose of John is found? _____

2. What is the purpose of John? _____

3. Who wrote the book of John (be specific)? _____

4. Who is the book of John written to? _____

5. Who was the Word? _____

6. What are some key words in the book of John? _____

7. What are some of the signs recorded in the book of John and the chapter number that it is found in? _____

8. What are some of the "I Am's" that are in reference to Jesus? _____

Extra Credit: Does Jesus Claim to be God? Explain your answer from the book of John.

Summary:

Walking with The Light of the World

“And the Word became flesh....and we beheld His glory...”John 1:14

In this study you will see who Jesus Christ is and learn to worship the very God of heaven.

Lesson One—Overview

Day One

- Read through the Book of John in one sitting without interruption
- Do not try to figure out what the author is saying
- Simply read as you would read a book
- Write down any thoughts that you have
- Record your first impressions
- Read through the Book of John several times before starting your study
- Look for the author’s purpose of writing this book
- List the chapter & verse of the purpose statement

Day Two & Three

- Read through John chapter 1-9
- Note the theme of each chapter on your “John Theme” chart (Page 41)

Day Four & Day Five

- Read through John chapters 1-9 again
- Note the following things from each chapter
 - **The Witnesses:** Those who testify concerning who Jesus is
 - **Ministry To:** The class or group to whom Jesus is ministering
 - **Signs & Miracles:** The sign or miracle that Jesus performed
 - **Portrayals of Jesus:** A portrayal is a picture or description, a drawing in words. Note how Jesus is portrayed in each chapter—how is He described or how He describes Himself. Some chapters will be more difficult than others, but you will eventually see how you can describe Him in a word or two
 - **Sequence of Events:** Note the various religious events or happenings. These events will help you to discern time
 - **Geographical Locations:** You will note references to “being in” or “going to” certain places

Lesson Two—Overview

Day One

Day Two &

Day Three

- Read John chapters 10-21
- List the theme or main event of each chapter on your “John Theme” chart (Page 39)
- Remember John’s reason or purpose in writing. Where did he state his purpose?
- Read John chapters 10-21 again
- Continue to note the following things from each chapter: the Witnesses, Ministry to, Signs and Miracles, Portrayals of Jesus, Sequence of Events, Geographical Locations
- Identify & note on your “John at a Glance” chart the main theme of the book (Page 39)

Day Four &

Day Five

- Review your “John Theme” chart (Page 41)
- Observe John 20:30-31
- Write out your observations along with any personal applications
- Do you know whether or not you have eternal life? Give the reason for your answer
- Do a survey of four people
 - Tell them that you are taking a course on the Gospel of John and that your course requires you to survey four people
 - Ask them if they would answer the following questions for you. If they say yes, use the questions listed below:
 - How often do you attend church?
 - How often do you read the Bible?
 - Do you believe that the Bible is the inspired, true Word of God or something else?
 - Who is Jesus Christ to you?
 - Is Jesus Christ God? Is He equal with God the Father?
 - Does eternal life exist? If so, describe.

Lesson Three—Chapter One

Day One through Day Four

- During the next four days, you are going to learn to do a Chapter Study
- By reading the chapter over and over, by marking various words and phrases, and by analyzing the text, you will take it apart much as a scientist examines a specimen under a microscope
- Mark key repeated words in a distinctive way
- Example: The key repeated word in chapter one is *WORD*. *Jesus, God, Holy Spirit* are always key words
- To understand John chapter one, you must put it in its context
- Ask the who, what, where, when, why, & how questions of the chapter as you read
- Answer the following questions:
 - When does chapter 1 occur?
 - Who is speaking?
 - How do you know?
 - To whom is he speaking?
 - Why is this Gospel being written?

Day Five

- We will look at Christ's Genealogy
- Do the following things:
 - Look up the Scriptures that are listed below. These Scriptures prophesy the genealogy of the Messiah
 - Write what you learn about the Messiah or His genealogy the chart that is provided on the following page
 - **Genesis 3:15**—The woman's seed refers to Christ, whose "heel was bruised" in His crucifixion
 - Remember Noah and his three sons, Shem, Ham, and Japheth, were the only men who were left after the flood. God told us which of three was to be in the bloodline of the Messiah.
 - **Genesis 9:26-27**---In verse 27 no Hebrew word answers to "he" in the Authorized Version. Therefore, it reads, "...shall dwell in the tents of Shem...."
 - Now, follow the genealogy of Shem through **Genesis 11:10-27**
 - From Shem He chose one of many---Abraham---to make a nation to bear the Messiah. **Genesis 12:1-3, 7; 15:1-6; 17:1-8; 22:16-18**. Compare these verses with **Galatians 3:16**. Note one word which is repeated in all these verses.
 - But Abraham had two sons: **Genesis 17:19**. Cross-reference this verse with **Romans 9:7**
 - And Isaac had two son: Jacob and Esau. Esau became the father of the Edomites. **Genesis 28:10-14; Numbers 24: 17-19**
 - Jacob had twelve sons

- **Genesis 49: 10**---A scepter is a symbol of rulership. Shiloh means “whose it is” or “to whom it belongs.”
- **1 Chronicles 5:2**---“leader”(chief, KJV) in Hebrew is *nagid* which is the same word used in **Daniel 9:25**, “prince.”
- Compare these verses with **Hebrews 7:14** & **Revelation 5:5**
- But thousands of families came from Judah: **Isaiah 11:1-2**
- Jesse had eight sons (**1 Samuel 16:5-13**): **2 Samuel 7:8-16**; **Psalm 132:11**; **Jeremiah 23:5-6**. Compare these verses with **Romans 1:3**
- But Messiah had to be born of a virgin. The virgin then would have to be direct descendant of David. **Isaiah 7:13, 14**. Compare these verses with **Matthew 1:18, 20-23**.
- And the Scriptures told where this virgin would give birth, where Messiah would be born: **Micah 5:2**. There were possibly three different towns called Bethlehem at this time; so once again we see specific selection.
- The Pharisees knew the Messiah was to come from David: **Matthew 22: 41-46**

Scripture

The Messiah---His Genealogy

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Lesson Four—Chapter Two

Day One

- Read John chapter two and mark the key repeated words in a distinctive way
- Don't forget to interrogate the text by asking the who, what, when, where, why, & how questions

Day Two

- You will see two things about relationships in today's lesson
 - The relationship of our Lord to the various people mentioned in chapters 1 & 2
 - A biographical sketch of our Lord's life from His preexistence through childhood
- Read through John chapters 1 & 2 looking for the different people our Lord had relationships with during this time
- Note each of these persons & anything else you learn about their relationship with the Lord

Day Three Through Day Five

“In the beginning was the Word...and the Word became flesh” (John 1:14). This is a staggering statement put concisely by the Spirit of God. What is behind it all? How did the Word become flesh? When did He become flesh?

- These next three days we want you to look at the Gospel accounts chronologically from our Lord's preexistence, birth announcements, and birth itself, to His early childhood
- List everything you learn about Jesus' preexistence, birth, early childhood by looking at the Scriptures listed below:
- Matthew 1:18-25; Matthew 2:1-23; Luke 1:5-80; Luke 2:1-39; Luke 2:40-52; John 1:1-8

Lesson Five—Chapter Three

Day One & Two

- Read John chapter three and mark key repeated words in a distinctive way
- How does John 3 fit into John's purpose in writing?
- List the contrasts you saw in this chapter
- List the comparisons you saw in this chapter
- A comparison likens one thing to another—Example: physical birth to spiritual birth

Day Three Through Day Five

- Read Chapter Three again
- What prompted Nicodemus to come to Jesus?
- According to John 20: 30, 31, what was the purpose of these signs?
- John 2:23-25 says, "...many believed in His name, beholding His signs..."
- Look up the word *believed* in a bible concordance for the Greek definition
- Why did John choose to record these particular signs or miracles?
- What is a sign or miracle?
- Where are they mentioned in the Gospel of John?
- Look up the word *sign*, as used in John in a bible concordance
- Record what you learn by looking up the words *believed* & *sign* in your concordance
- Look up the passages listed below that use the same Greek word for *sign*. (*semeion*)
Check the context of the verse, and make any pertinent notations that will help you understand these *signs*.
- John 2:11; 2:18; 2:23; 3:2; 4:48; 4:54; 6:2; 6:14; 6:26; 6:30; 7:31; 9:16; 10:41; 12:18; 12:37; 20:30
- Record the "Signs & Miracles" Jesus does in the Gospel of John
- Next to each miracle; note the following
- How this miracle displayed His power, or how this miracle showed His power over all. For example, the first miracle, when Jesus turned the water into wine, displayed His power over circumstances, the mundane, and the elements of nature
- Whether or not the book of John refers to the event specifically as a sign or miracle and, if so, record the chapter and verse which refers to it
- Read Acts 2:22 and note the reason for the miracle, wonders, and signs
- Look up the Greek word used in this passage in your bible concordance for *miracles* & *wonders*. Does it differ from the definition of *signs*?

Lesson Six—Chapter Three

The term “born again” was popularized in the United States during the late 1970s. Can you take someone to Scripture to explain what it means to be born again and how it happens? What takes place when you are born again? How do you know it has happened? What are the results? How long will it last? Does a person have to be born again?

Day One

- Read and answer the following questions
- What does it mean to be born again? Read through John 3, writing down all that you learn about being born again. Note the verses from which you gleaned your insights.
- In our Lord’s conversation with Nicodemus, Jesus refers to Moses lifting up the serpent in the wilderness. This event is recorded in Numbers 21:1-9 and is a passage with which every Pharisee was thoroughly familiar. Read Numbers 21:1-9. Why did Jesus refer to this Old Testament Scripture? How does this relate to what our Lord was saying to Nicodemus?

Day Two

- Read John 3:19. When did “light” come into the world? The answer is found by comparing Scripture with Scripture. The answer to this question is in the Gospel of John in a chapter that you have already observed. If you cannot remember where the answer is, either read the first two chapters of John or look up “light” in your bible concordance. Record when “light” came into the world and anything else you learn about the “light” from chapter 3
- Read John 3:16-21, write down everything you learn about *God, those who do not believe and those who do believe*
- Read John 3:22-36
- John once again returns to John the Baptist
- Why does John give us this account now?
- Does anything that John the Baptist says relate to what Jesus has said to Nicodemus?
- The Gospel of John refers to “light” more than any other Gospel. John also uses it a number of times in his first epistle, 1 John. Look up each reference to “light” in the Gospel of John and 1 John. Mark in a distinctive way the word “light” throughout the Gospel of John.
- Record all that you learn from these passages

Day Three Through Five

- Now that you have done some careful observations of the Scriptures, dig out for yourself an explanation of the following questions
- Read through the rest of this lesson so you can see that the work you will be doing these three days will help you answer these questions
- What does it mean to be born again?
- What has to take place for a person to be born again?
- How can a person tell if he has been born again?
- The following Scriptures talk about being born again, or the new birth, or being born of the Spirit
- Look up the passages below
- List everything you observe about being born again
- John 1:12-13; Galatians 4:23-29; 1 Peter 1:23; 1 John 2:29; 1 John 3:9; 1 John 4:7; 1 John 5:4,18

Lesson Seven—Chapters Three & Four

Day One & Two

- Read John chapter 4
- Mark repeated key words in a distinctive way
- Read John chapter 3 & 4 listing what you learn about the Lord's witnesses

Day Three Through Five

- What does it mean to be a fisher of men?
- How does one fish for men?
- Is there one special way, and, if so, is it to be used without deviation?
- Are all men the same?
- How do I come into contact with them?
- How do I begin?
- Chapter 2 closes with the statement that our Lord "...knew what was in man." Then John proceeds to tell us, one right after another, of three different encounters. Your assignment for the remainder of the week will be to read, pray, and meditate upon these three encounters and to dissect them thoroughly. Charts are included with this lesson to guide you in your analysis.

OUR LORD'S WITNESS (PART 1)

	Nicodemus	Samaritan Woman	Nobleman
Contact: How Initiated			
Type of person			
Attitude of person			
Our Lord's method or approach in dealing with person			

OUR LORD'S WITNESS (PART 2)

	Nicodemus	Samaritan Woman	Nobleman
Content of the witness (Scriptures used, what taught, etc.)			
Response or result			
Similarities between the witnessing situations			
Differences between the witnessing situations			

OUR LORD'S WITNESS (PART 3)

	Nicodemus	Samaritan Woman	Nobleman
Conclusions			
Personal application (Please share if your Father took you fishing!)			

Lesson Eight—Chapter Five

Day One & Day Two

- Read John chapter 5
- Mark repeated key words in a distinctive way
- Remember to ask the who, what, when, where, why, & how questions as you read
- As you read chapter 5, notice an attitude toward Jesus which has not been expressed in the previous chapters

Day Three & Day Four

- As you noticed the attitudes expressed in chapter 5 about Jesus, answer the following questions
- What is this attitude?
- What initially caused it?
- Who expresses it?
- What aggravated it even more?
- How did Jesus handle this aggravation?
- As you read through John 5, one of the key words you noted was “witness” and/or “testimony.” Beginning in verse 31, why does Jesus start talking about bearing witness?
- There was a biblical rule regarding accepting evidence. Read Numbers 35:30; Deuteronomy 17:6; and John 8:17-18 and record the rule
- Note what bore witness to Jesus as stated in John 5
- Note how it bore witness, recording the verse that proves your point
- Does Jesus’ witness stand the test of validity? Why?

The Witness	Verse	How It Bore Witness

Day Five

- Chapter 5 teaches us much about the Father, the Son, and their relationship. On the chart below, write down what you learn about the Father and the Son from this chapter.
- What did you personally learn about your relationship to the Father in the light of our Lord's relationship to His Father?

The Father	The Son

Personal Application

Lesson Nine—Chapter Six

Day One

If the feast in John 5:1 is the Passover, as many commentators think, then one year has transpired between chapters 5 and 1 as John 6:4 refers again to the Passover which was celebrated annually

- Read each paragraph of John 6 listed below and write out the central thought or theme of each paragraph
- John 6:1-15; 6:16-21; 6:22-40; 6:41-51; 6:52-59; 6:60-65; 6:66-71

Day Two Through Five

- Read John chapter 6 again
- Mark key repeated words in a distinctive way
- Write out questions you may have on this chapter

Lesson Ten—Discipleship

Day One Through Four

This week's lesson is topical. Jesus' ministry was only to last approximately three years. Our Lord came to die that mankind's sin might be paid for, thus propitiating (satisfying) the holiness of God so that Christ might be the firstborn among many brethren. However, there were other things that had to be accomplished in this short time, one of which was the training of the twelve. These twelve would continue His work. As you study the Gospels, it is important to note how our Lord trained His twelve. On what basis does He choose His men? To what does He expose them? How does He instruct them? Insights from these questions will help us glean principles of training. Noting how the Lord trains His disciples can teach us how we might train others.

- Read through this entire lesson before you begin your study this week
- Look at "The Earthly Life of Christ," located at the end of this lesson
- John 6:4 takes place near the end of our Lord's second year of ministry
- Approximately ten months before this time, our Lord ordained the twelve
- The crest of Christ's ministry came in this second year. Now His popularity is declining
- The next chapter in our study of John will find us six months into His third year of ministry when Jesus attends the Feast of Tabernacles (John 7:10)

- We will divide our study into three periods
- The calling of the disciples
- The choosing of the twelve
- The training of the twelve during Christ's first two years of ministry

- As you study each period, be sure you look up each scripture reference and make notes on any insights and principles you glean from your study of the Scriptures. Some things you will want to note are as follows
- The events that take place in our Lord's life
- To what the disciples are exposed
- How the Lord deals with His disciples (not just the twelve)
- What is taught and what is not taught

The Calling of the Disciples

1. Read Matthew 3:13-4:25 and compare with John 1:29-51
2. Read Matthew 4:18-22; Mark 1:9-21; and Luke 5:1-11, 27-35. How do these passages relate to John 1:29-51? Do they record the same or different events? Can you tell?

The Choosing of the Twelve

1. Read Luke 6:12-19 and Mark 3:13-19
2. For the timing in Christ's life, note Luke 6:20-49. The twelve were chosen before our Lord delivered His famous Sermon on the Mount. Luke 6:20-49 compares with the same message recorded in greater length in Matthew 5-7

The Training of the Twelve During Christ's First Two Years of Ministry

1. You don't need to read the other three Gospels up to the points listed, but you should remember that the first two years of our Lord's ministry will not go beyond
2. Matthew 15:21; Mark 7:24; Luke 9:17; John 6
3. Note how our Lord deals with His disciples and in particular with the twelve, in John 6. Also note His comments regarding Judas.
4. What do you learn from the feeding of the 5,000 and the waling on the water? Read not only John 6, but also read Mark 6:43-52. In conjunction with these passage read Mark 5:13-21, but remember this takes place after the time frame of our study.
5. It will be good for you to notice the first attempts at evangelism. Read Matthew 10:1-11:1; Mark 6:7-13, 30-32; Luke 9:1-11. In reading these accounts, you will note that the feeding of the 5,000 occurs after this first evangelistic tour. Can you see significance in the order of these events?
6. As you study the training of the twelve, note what Jesus has not yet made plain to His disciples at this point in His ministry. You can do this by thinking through the first five chapters of John.

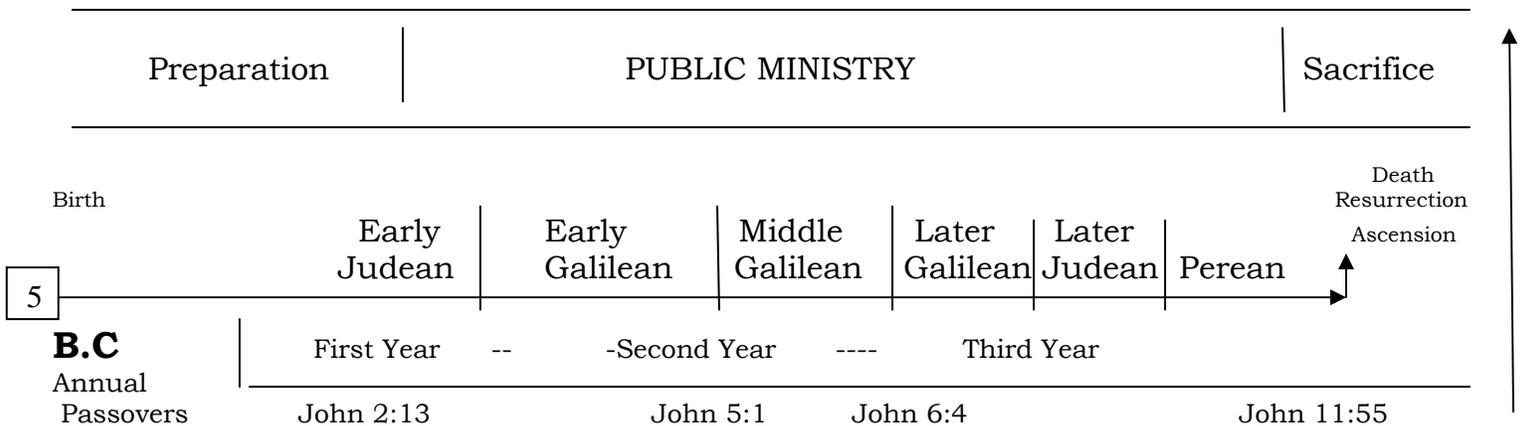
The Earthly Life of Christ---1

The Earthly Life of Christ
Phase 1 He came...To Minister

The
Crest of
Ministry

Phase 2 And to Give His
Life A Ransom
Mark 10:45

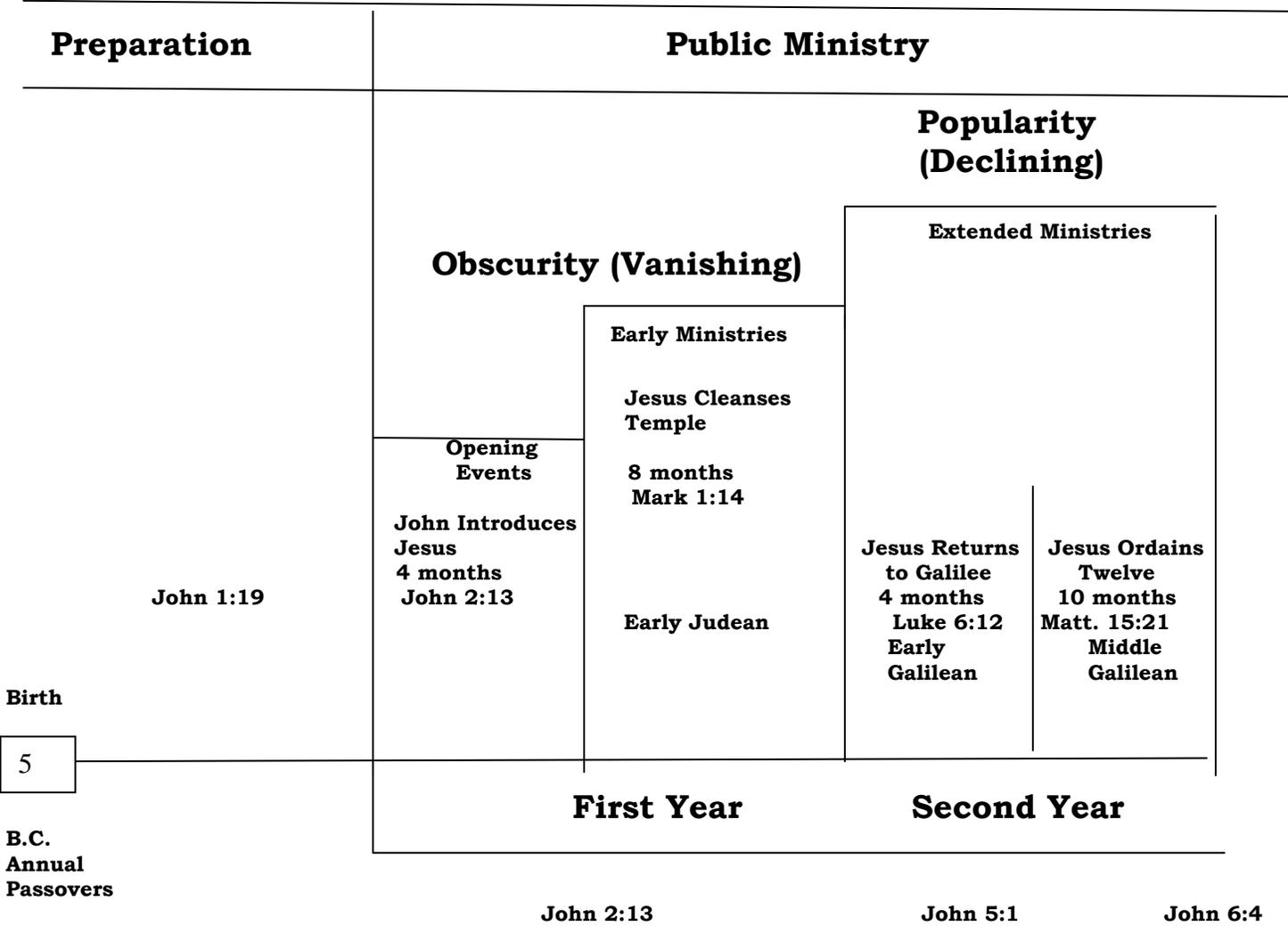
The
Climax
of Death



The Earthly Life of Christ---2

Phase 1 He came...To Minister

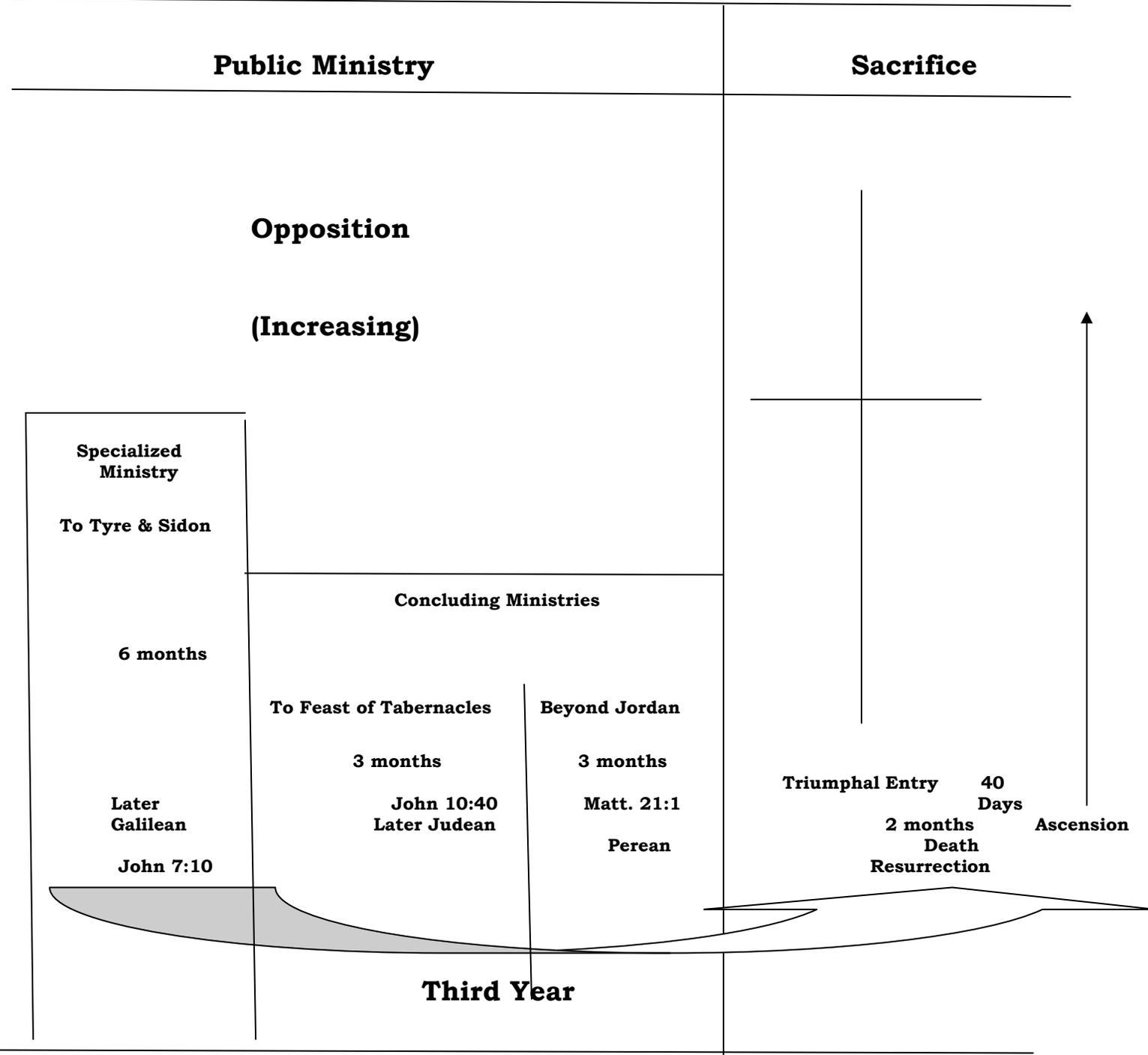
The Crest
of Ministry



The Earthly Life of Christ---3

**Phase 2 And to Give His
Life A Ransom Mark 10:45**

The Climax of
Death



Day Five

- Spend your time today looking up the answers to any questions of interpretation that you wrote out for John chapter 6
- Record you questions & answers
- Ask God to show you how to put into practice what you learn this week

Lesson Eleven—Chapter Seven

Day One Through Three

One of our most crucial areas of failure as human beings is in the realm of communication. When we do speak, it is to hurl defensive words of our own temporal tents.

- Read through Chapter Seven
- Mark repeated key words in a distinctive way
- Look at your chart “The Earthly Life of Christ” located on page 19, and note when the events of John 7 takes place in our Lord’s life
- Note that the word “brothers” in John 7:3, 5, 10 is a reference to our Lord’s half-brothers

Day Four

- In chapter 7 the current question among the people, the Pharisees included, is, Is this the Christ? Record how they are seeking to answer this question. What is the apparent cause of confusion?
- On the chart that is included at the end of this lesson, list the people mentioned in this chapter, groups or individuals. Next to each group, record their reaction to our Lord. In the next column of the chart, note how our Lord responds to them. As you fill out this chart, begin at the first of the chapter and move through it, incident by incident. Each event will not necessarily include all the information you need to completely fill out the chart, so just relax and go through the chapter gleaning what you can

Day Five

- Record your questions and notes with this lesson

People

Reaction to Jesus

Our Lord's Response

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Lesson Twelve—The Feasts

Day One

During our study of the feasts, we will refer to them as “holy days.” Leviticus 23 lists these holy days in the order of their seasonal observance. In the Pentateuch or Torah (the first five books of the Bible) the first month of Israel’s sacred year according to Jewish reckoning was called “Abib.” See Exodus 13:4; 23:15; 34:18; and Deuteronomy 16:1. In the later books, the first month is no longer called “Abib” but “Nisan,” the Babylonian name. See Nehemiah 2:1 and Ester 3:7. Nisan coincides with our calendar at about the beginning of April.

- Read Leviticus 23
- Fill out as much as possible on the chart “A Study of the Holy Days” at the end of this lesson
- List the holy days, noting when they occur, etc., and anything else you can find out about them from Leviticus 23 only

Day Two Through Three

- As you have now learned, seven of these holy days were celebrated annually and are held in observance by many orthodox Jews to this day.
- We’ll study each of these feasts or holy days carefully so that you will be able to see their great spiritual significance to the church as they unveil to us God’s wondrous and marvelous plan of redemption
- The names of the holy days as they occurred in Leviticus 23 are as follows
 - The Sabbath
 - The Seven Feasts
 - The Passover
 - The Feast of Unleavened Bread
 - The Feast of First Fruits
 - Pentecost (50) or the Feast of Weeks
 - The Feast of Trumpets
 - The Day of Atonement
 - The Feast of Tabernacles or Booths
- Each feast had a threefold significance
 - It was a seasonal holiday of religious significance
 - It was a memorial of God’s dealings with His nation of Israel
 - Each feast was a prophetic symbol of God’s future dealings with His people
- Keeping the threefold significance of each holy day in mind, we’ll study them one by one and see what truths we can glean from each. Our procedure for studying each holy day will be as follows
 - There will be Scripture to look up for each holy day. Take any pertinent notes

- From your study of the related Scriptures, you should be able to glean information on each holy day or feast to add to your chart “A Study of the Holy Days.” Under “When Day Begins” you will want to note the number of the month and the day of the month where applicable.
 - Some of the Scriptures will help you learn the prophetic (future) significance of each feast
- This week our study will concentrate on the Sabbath and the Passover
- **The Sabbath**
 - Read each Scripture listed and record anything pertinent you learn
 - Leviticus 23:3; Exodus 20:8-11; 31:13-17; Deuteronomy 5:12-15; Mark 2:23-27; Hebrews 4:9-10

Day Four Through Five

- **The Passover**
- Read each Scripture listed and record anything pertinent you learn
- Leviticus 23:5; Exodus 12:1-14; Deuteronomy 16:1-2; Luke 22:1-2; Luke 22:7-20; Matthew 26:1-2; 1 Corinthians 11:23-26; 1 Peter 1:18-19; 1 Corinthians 5:6-8

A Study Of The Holy Days

Scriptures	Name of Holy Days	When Day Begins	Length of Feast	When Celebrated
Leviticus 23:3				
Leviticus 23:5				
Leviticus 23:6-8				
Leviticus 23:10-14				
Leviticus 23:15-21				
Leviticus 23:23-25				
Leviticus 23:26-32				
Leviticus 23:34-44				

Lesson Thirteen—The Feasts

Day One & Two

- Read Leviticus 23
- Review the instructions in Lesson 12 under Day Two & Three
- Remember to record on the chart “A Study of the Holy Days”, located on page 24 & 25, any additional insights that you glean
 - **The Feast of Unleavened Bread**
 - Read each Scripture listed and record anything pertinent you learn
 - Leviticus 23:6-8; Exodus 12:15-20; 13:3-10; Deuteronomy 16:3-8
 - Leaven, is like yeast which permeates dough & makes it rise. Therefore, unleavened bread is flat. “Matzo” is what the Jews eat during this feast. It’s an unleavened bread that looks like a cracker. Matzo can usually be found in the special foods section of grocery stores. Leaven, in the Scripture, is a symbol of sin.
 - Read 1 Corinthians 5:1-8

Day Three

- **The Feast of the First Fruits**
- Read each Scripture listed and record anything pertinent you learn
- Leviticus 23:9-14
- This feast took place on the day after the Sabbath. What great event occurred on the day after the Sabbath?
- Read Matthew 28:1-8 and Luke 23:53-24: 6. Compare all this with 1 Corinthians 15:20-23
- Look at John 12:24
- You are part of that fruit (harvest) if you have been born again!

Day Four & Five

- **The Feast of Pentecost or Feast of Weeks**
- Read each Scripture listed and record anything pertinent you learn
- Leviticus 23:15-21
- Note why this feast is called the Feast of Pentecost
- The days were counted from the Feast of the First Fruits
- The word *pentekonta* in Greek means fifty
- After the presentation of the first fruits of the harvest to the Lord, the general harvesting began. It took seven weeks and was a busy time for the people as they gathered in the ripened harvest. At the end of this time, the men would journey rejoicing to Jerusalem to celebrate Pentecost

- The following is a comparison between the First Fruits & the Pentecost Offerings

First Fruits

Pentecost

Barley

Wheat

Sheaf of the first fruits

Two loaves of bread grains baked from one Lump of dough (Commentators say these Two loaves represent Jewish & Gentile Believers in the church)

No leaven (Christ was the first fruits-no sin)

Leavened bread (sin in church)

At first of harvest

At completion of harvest

Wave offering

Wave offering

- Read Acts 1:1-5, 12-14; Acts 2:1-4, 41
- Record what you learn
- Read Ephesians 2:11-3:6
- Record what you learn
- After these first four feasts, there were no feasts in the fourth, fifth, & sixth months of the year. The seventh month was known as the Sabbatic month. In this seventh month, the last three feasts of the annual seven were celebrated. The people would journey to Jerusalem & stay there three weeks

Lesson Fourteen—The Feasts

Day One

- Continue your study on the feasts according to the instructions given under Day Two & Three of Lesson 12. Add the information you glean to your chart “A Study of the Holy Days,” located on page 24 & 25
 - **Feast of Trumpets**
 - Read each Scripture listed and record anything pertinent you learn
 - Leviticus 23:23-25; Numbers 10:1-10; Numbers 29:1-6
 - As a nation, Israel was guided by trumpets
 - This feast was a time of regathering the people to the land in preparation for the Day of Atonement
 - This feast speaks of the future regathering of Israel
 - Read Jeremiah 32:37-41; Isaiah 27:12-13; Matthew 24:30-31
 - The feast also speaks of the gathering of the church
 - Read 1 Thessalonians 4:16-17

Day Two & Day Three

- **Feast of Trumpets (Yom Kippur)**
- Read each Scripture listed and record anything pertinent you learn
- Leviticus 23:27-32
- What is the purpose of the feast?
- What is the penalty for non-participants?
- Was there on the Day of Atonement
- What was the feast to be celebrated?
- When (for how long) was the feast to be celebrated?
- Where was the feast to be celebrated?
- Read Leviticus 16. It describes the procedure the priest follows on the Day of Atonement
- From Leviticus 16, answer the following questions in the on the next page

Animal	Type of Offering	For Whom	What Done to Animal

- Compare Leviticus 16:2 with Hebrews 9:6-7. The outer tabernacle is the Holy Place; the second is the Holy of Holies. According to the Scriptures above, how often was the priest allowed to enter the Holy of Holies?
- At the end of Leviticus 16, you will find a list of everything for which atonement was made.
- List what you observe. (**Aton**e means to cover)
- To understand the prophetic significance of the Day of Atonement, you must read Hebrews 9:6-11, 24-26; Hebrews 10:1-14. Answering the following questions will help to clarify the more significant points
- How many times a year did the high priest enter the second (Holy of Holies) tabernacle?
- According to all you have studied, on what day did the high priest enter the Holy of Holies?
- Why did the high priest enter the Holy of Holies?
- What tabernacle did Christ enter as a high priest?
- What did Christ offer when He entered?
- How many times did Christ, our high priest, enter? Why?

- How did His entry differ from the high priest's entry on the Day of Atonement?
- What, in essence, has happened to the Day of Atonement since Christ's entry?
- Read Hebrews 10:19-22 and note what is now our privilege as children of God.
- Today, Israel still celebrates Yom Kippur (the Day of Atonement) but without animal sacrifices. For them, Yom Kippur is now only a time of fasting & prayer even though Leviticus 1:11 teaches that atonement is in the blood. Someday soon their final Day of Atonement will come when they look on Him whom they pierced and accept His atonement for their sin. Read Zechariah 12:10 and 13:1. Note your findings

Day Four Through Day Five

- **The Feast of Tabernacles or The Feast of Booths**
- Read Leviticus 23:34-33
- Answer the following questions
- Where were the Israelites to live during this time? Why?
- Read Numbers 29:12-40 for a list of what was to be offered on the eight days of the feast
- Read Deuteronomy 16:13-16 & Nehemiah 8:13-18
- Answer the following questions
- What is the atmosphere of this feast?
- Where was it to be celebrated?
- Who participated?
- The Old Testament does not refer to the ceremonial pouring out of the water by the priest at the Feast of Tabernacles. This was a New Testament practice. The priest filled a golden pitcher with water from the pool and returned to the temple. Three blasts from a trumpet sounded as he entered and approached the altar where he poured the water into a silver basin with small holes in the bottom
- Read John 7:37-39 and note the impact!
- For the prophetic significance of this feast, read Zechariah 14:16-19. This passage shows what happens after Christ returns and sets up His Kingdom. For the full picture, read Zechariah 12:10-14:19. List anything you learn from this passage that you want to remember
- Read Revelation 21:1-8 and note God's tabernacling among men
- When does this happen?
- What does God do to those with whom He dwells or lives?
- How does this compare with the atmosphere at the Feast of Tabernacles?
- What does God give without cost? To whom does He give it? How does this compare with John 7 when Jesus attended to Feast of Tabernacles?
- Who is left out of this event? Who is included?
- Will you be there? Why or why not?
- For a biblical definition of overcomers, look up the following verses
- Record what you learn about overcomers
- 1 John 5:4-5; Revelation 2:7; 2:11; 2:17; 2:26; 3:5; 3:12; 3:21

Lesson Fifteen—Chapter Eight

Day One Through Day Three

- Read John chapter 8
- Mark repeated key words in a distinctive way
- Ask the who, what, when, why, where, & how questions
- Write down questions you have about interpretation

Day Four & Five

- What is the atmosphere of John 8? Do you note any progression in atmosphere throughout the chapter? If you do, describe it below
- Did Jesus excuse the woman taken in adultery from her sin? How did He deal with her? Was this in keeping with His person and work? Why or why not?
- In John 8:14, 15, 23, & 38, note the five direct contrast that Jesus makes regarding Himself & the Pharisees
- What do the Pharisees claim for themselves or what do they claim to be?
- What does Jesus say about the Pharisees?
- What did you see by way of application from the previous question?
- What do you learn about true disciples from this chapter? Give the verse or verses
- In verse 33 the Jews say that they have never been enslaved to anyone. According to your knowledge of Israel's history, was this true? Explain your answer
- What kind of slavery was Jesus referring to? What sets men free from this slavery?
- What do you learn about the devil from this chapter?
- Three times, Jesus uses the term "I AM." The "He" that follows in verses 24 & 28 in the New American Standard version of the Bible is in italics & has been added by the translators. This "I AM" shows timeless being. Read Exodus 3:14 & compare what you have seen from John 8 with this verse. Write down all you personally glean from these three uses of "I AM" in John 8 & Exodus 3:14
- Note the various ways the Jews attack Jesus in this chapter. As you do, note the progression of their attitude
- Write out five things you have personally learned from your study this week. Use the personal pronoun "I" in your five declarations.

Lesson Sixteen—Chapter Nine

Day One

- Read John chapter 9
- Mark repeated key words in a distinctive way
- Ask the who, what, when, why, where, & how questions
- Write down questions you have about interpretation

Day Two Through Five

- Choose **one** of the following two studies and spend the remainder of the week on it. Feel free to use commentaries, Bible handbooks, dictionaries, or whatever is needful in order to gain a thorough understanding of your subject.
- Be sure to check out any questions of interpretation that you come across in your study of John 9
- Write out, in list or outline form, what you glean in your study
- Your two subjects of study are as follows. Choose one and do it well.

Study 1

Trace the blind man's account of his healing from the beginning of John 9 to the end of the chapter, noting the progression of his faith. Take time to meditate on this study, and then write down all that you learn from the text.

Please feel free to support any of your insights with cross-references from other portions of Scripture. Be sure to note any applications that could be legitimately gleaned from this study.

In this study, note the blind man's response to the Pharisees and his line of reasoning with them.

Study 2

John 8 and 9 are unified, in a sense, by two common denominators. The first is Jesus' statement in John 8:12 & 9:5 that He is "the light of the world." The second common denominator is the subject of sin as dealt with in both chapters. In John 8 and 9 we can truly see the progress of belief and the sad progress of unbelief.

Study the interwoven relationships of light, sin, and belief or unbelief in these two chapters. Think back through John to other statements regarding light, sin, and belief or unbelief and note the correlation to John 8 & 9. Compile your insights in a brief paragraph or outline.

Lesson Seventeen—Chapter Ten

Day One & Two

- Read John chapter 10
- Mark repeated key words in a distinctive way
- You might ask yourself, why does this parabolic illustration of sheep come at this time?
- You will note that in John 9:34 the blind man is put out of the synagogue. This man was excommunicated from the synagogue; he was not just cast out of a room! But with that casting out, he walked through a new door into a whole new economy: the economy of grace, the new covenant, the life and care of the Good Shepherd
- Carefully observe John 10
- Look for contrasts, conclusions and/or time references, and then move on to the study of sheep

Day Three Through Five

- Learn all that you can about sheep this week
- You will be doing a topical study on sheep from the Word of God along with an investigation into the manners and customs of sheep & shepherding in Bible times
- Read John 10
- You will note that Jesus tells about sheep and then interprets and applies what He says
- Put what you learn about sheep in an outline form
- The two main passages on sheep in God's Word are John 10 & Psalm 23
- Isaiah 53 tells you something interesting about sheep
- Ezekiel 34 tells you some interesting things about sheep & shepherds
- At the end of this lesson is a section entitled "Lam Facts"
- Some sources you might turn to for information about sheep are as follows
 - Books on sheep from the library
 - Books on manners and customs in Bible lands
 - Bible handbooks or dictionaries
 - Books on parables of the Bible
 - Any book on Psalm 23
 - Good commentaries on Psalm 23 or the Gospel of John

Lamb Facts

1. The welfare of sheep depends solely upon the care they get from their shepherd. Therefore, the better the shepherd, the better the sheep. When you see sheep that are weak, sickly, and infested with pests, you can be sure that their shepherd really does not care for them
2. Sheep are the dumbest of all animals. Because of this they need constant guidance. Otherwise, they will go the wrong way, unaware of the dangers at hand. They have even been known to nibble themselves right off a mountainside!
3. Because they are helpless, timid, and feeble, sheep easily fall prey to other animals. When they do, they will often freeze instead of running for safety or crying out. Without a shepherd, they are totally defenseless.
4. If they are not led to proper pastures, sheep will obviously eat or drink things that are disastrous to them. Therefore, many times the shepherd goes before them and prepares a table or mesa for their grazing. The table must be carefully searched for any plants that could poison the sheep, and the shepherd must be sure that there is an adequate supply of good water.
5. Sheep are creatures of habit. If they are left to themselves, they will graze the same ground over and over again, walking over the same trails until the land becomes wasteland and their paths erode into gullies. Ground overgrazed by sheep often becomes polluted with parasites and disease. That is why sheep so desperately need a shepherd. They must be managed.
6. Sheep have a tendency to run when they are frightened. A sudden noise, a sudden disturbance can cause them to panic. And when a fear strikes, the sheep take off, running frantically in any direction, often into danger. The shepherd is the only cure for panic in the sheepfold. When the shepherd senses fear, he quietly moves among the sheep reassuring them of his presence. As soon as the sheep become aware that the shepherd is with them, the desire to run vanishes because fear has been replaced by trust.
7. Four things are necessary in order for sheep to rest. They must be free from hunger & free from fear. They must be free from friction; tension with others of their kind keeps them on their feet. They must also be free from flies, parasites, and other pests.
8. Sheep cannot live without water, and yet they can go for months without actually drinking if the weather is not too hot. Sheep usually get their water from three sources: streams or springs, deep wells, or the dew on the grass. It is the dew on the grass that can carry them until their grazing takes them to streams, springs, or wells. The secret is from them to eat the grass or vegetation while it is still wet with dew.
9. Sheep are frightened by swiftly moving streams. They are easily carried downstream by the current. Also, if they have on their coats of wool, they can easily become waterlogged and sink. So sheep and rapid water do not mix. And sheep know it!

Whenever they have to cross water that has any depth to it at all, there is only one safe place for the sheep and that is next to the shepherd.

10. Sheep can become cast down (caught on their back and unable to get up) and they panic and die. Sheep usually become cast down for one of four reasons. **First**, many sheep become cast down while looking for a soft spot, a cozy, rounded hollow in the ground. It is in these soft hollows that they are more apt to end up on their backs. **Second**, sheep become cast down when they are fat. **Third**, a sheep can become cast down if it has too much wool. Its fleece becomes clogged with mud, sticks, burrs, ticks, and manure. The wool, laden down with all this, puts so much weight on the sheep that it just cannot get up. **Finally**, a ewe heavy with lambs can become cast down.
11. Authority within the sheepfold is established by a butting order with the oldest and strongest usually having the position of leadership. Except in the presence of the shepherd, they will challenge each other and fight for the best grazing rounds and other privileges.
12. Sheep can suffer greatly because of the nose fly. It deposits its eggs on the mucous membrane of the sheep's nose. The eggs hatch into small worm-like larvae that eventually work their way up the nose into the sheep's head. As these larvae burrow into the sheep's flesh, a tremendous irritation occurs causing the sheep to thrash and beat its head against anything it can find. A sheep can become so driven to distraction by the irritation that it will actually kill itself in a desperate attempt to get rid of the source of aggravation.
13. Sheep can be very stubborn. Sometimes they just don't want to stay with the flock. They want to graze where they want to graze. They don't want to follow the shepherd, and at those times they can get themselves into serious trouble.
14. Each shepherd has an identifying mark or brand which he cuts into the ear of every sheep in his flock. This mark sets his sheep apart from all other sheep.
15. In the sheepfold where the sheep sleep, the shepherd lies down in the opening of the fold and acts as the door. In this way he prevents thieves or predators from entering to steal or to destroy.

Lesson Seventeen—Chapter Ten

Day One & Two

- Read John chapter 11
- Mark repeated key words in a distinctive way
- Ask the who, what, when, where, why, & how questions

Day Three

- Look up the Greek words for the following words in a Bible concordance
- Record their transliterations and definitions
- *Weeping*---John 11:33
- *Deeply* moved (groaned, KJV)—John 11:33
- *Troubled*---John 11:33
- *Wept*---John 11:35
- Note Jesus' response in John 11:35. Why did Jesus weep if He knew that Lazarus would be raised in just a little while? Note also Jesus' emotion in verse 38

Day Four & Five

- Do a brief character study of Mary and Martha using the following passages
- Luke 10:38-42
- John 11
- John 12:1-9
- Make a list of personal applications gleaned from this lesson

What do you know about John?

Date: _____

Name and Correctional Facility: _____

Post-test

1. What are the verses where the purpose of John is found? _____

2. What is the purpose of John? _____

3. Who wrote the book of John (be specific)? _____

4. Who is the book of John written to? _____

5. Who was the Word? _____

6. What are some key words in the book of John? _____

7. What are some of the signs recorded in the book of John and the chapter number that it is found in? _____

8. What are some of the "I Am's" that are in reference to Jesus? _____

Extra Credit: Does Jesus Claim to be God? Explain your answer from the book of John.

John Chapter Theme Chart

Book Theme:

Author:

Recipients:

Purpose:

Historical Background:

Key Words:

Prologue
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
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12
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14
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