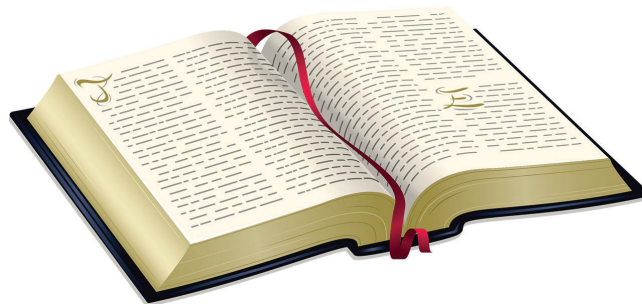


toServe Bible Study - WHS-04



Gospel According to John 3 of 5

Chapters 9 - 12

Answer Sheet for English Standard Version (ESV)

John Chapter 9

Please read all of John Chapter 9 ☐ Check

Notes: In John 9, Jesus and His disciples encounter a man born blind. Turning to Jesus, the disciples ask in verse 2, *“Rabbi, who sinned, this man or his parents, that he was born blind?”*. The disciples’ question reflects the belief that suffering is always linked to personal sin (or the sin of one’s parents). Jesus challenges this belief, saying in verse 3, *“It was not that this man sinned, or his parents, but that the works of God might be displayed in him”*.

Jesus’ statement in John 9:3, *“That the works of God might be displayed in him,”* reveals the purpose for the man’s blindness. God has a purpose for every kind of suffering. In God’s hands, suffering is not meant to break us but to build us up: *“We rejoice in our sufferings, knowing that suffering produces endurance, and endurance produces character, and character produces hope” Romans 5:3–4, ESV.*

1. (vs. 9:1-2) When Jesus and His disciples passed by the blind man, what question did they ask Jesus?

“Rabbi, who sinned, this man or his parents, that he was born blind?”

2. (v. 9:3) Why did Jesus say this man was blind?

that the works of God might be displayed in him.

3. (v. 9:6) What did Jesus do to prepare for the miracle of getting the blind man to see?
He spit on the ground and made mud with the saliva.
Then he anointed the man's eyes with the mud
4. (v. 9:7) After preparing the mans eyes to see, what did Jesus tell the blind man to go do?
"Go, wash in the pool of Siloam"
5. (v.9:14) **In your own words**, why does this verse mention that it was on the Sabbath that Jesus cured the blind man?
6. (v. 9:16) Why did some of the Pharisees say, "This Man is not from God"?
for He does not keep the Sabbath.
7. (v.9:17) When the Pharisees and others ask the man again. "What do you have to say about Him who has opened your eyes?"
"He is a prophet."
8. (v. 9:21) The Jewish leaders still did not believe that he was blind and had received his sight. They sent for the man's parents to ask them if he had his sight restored. How did his parents respond?
Ask him; he is of age. He will speak for himself.
9. (v. 9:25) When the man was called / summoned for the second time, the Jewish leaders asked him to give God the glory. They said they knew the man that he said gave him his sight, was a sinner. How did he respond to them?
"Whether he is a sinner I do not know. One thing I do know, that though I was blind, now I see."

10.(vs. 9:33-34) After going back and forth between the Jewish leaders who were saying Jesus was just a sinner, and the man, he made what statement that caused the leaders to cast / threw him out?

If this man were not from God, he could do nothing.

11. (vs. 9:35-38) When Jesus heard that they had cast / thrown the man out, He found him and asked him what question? Do you believe in the Son of Man?

How did the man answer Jesus? who is he, sir, that I may believe in him?

How did Jesus answer back? You have seen him, and it is he who is speaking to you.

What was the man's response after that? Lord, I believe!

Understanding John 9:39-41

The verses can be confusing when compared to statements such as John 3:17 and John 12:47. In those verses, Jesus states He did not come "to condemn" or "to judge." Here, Jesus states He came "for judgment." The reason for Jesus' earthly ministry was to secure our salvation; this required judgment on and against sin. The result of this ministry, however, is the eventual condemnation of those who reject Him.

*Whoever believes in the Son has eternal life,
but whoever rejects the Son will not see life,
for God's wrath remains on them*

John 3:36.

The reference to those who see versus those who are blind, summarizes the entire incident with the blind beggar and the religious critics. Those who admit their need and trust in God are those who will be granted sight. The blind man was given both sight and knowledge by Jesus in response to sincere faith. Those who are arrogant and presume they already know, will be hardened by the presence of Jesus. Despite their knowledge (John 5:39–40), they'll allow their own prejudice to blind them (2 Corinthians 4:4), making them incapable of understanding what they don't want to understand anyway (John 7:17).

John Chapter 10

Please read all of John Chapter 10 ☐ Check

Notes: This chapter gives us a beautiful portrayal of Jesus Christ as the Good Shepherd. He is the “gate” and “gatekeeper” to the sheep pen, meaning that only through Jesus can anyone be made right with God and thereby enter the sheepfold (verses 1–3). The sheepfold is comprised of members of God’s kingdom. Jesus is the true Shepherd who leads, cares for, and protects His sheep, even to death (verses 3–15). As the Good Shepherd, Jesus explains, *“I have other sheep that are not of this sheep pen. I must bring them also. They too will listen to my voice, and there shall be one flock and one shepherd”* **John 10:16**.

Who are these “other sheep that are not of this sheep pen”?

Most scholars understand that the sheep pen introduced at the beginning of the chapter represents first-century Jewish believers. Initially, Jesus focused His ministry on “the people of Israel—God’s lost sheep” (see Matthew 10:5–6). At Pentecost, *“God-fearing Jews from every nation under heaven”* were converted to Christianity (Acts 2:5). But, eventually, Peter and Paul would take the message of Christ’s salvation to the Gentiles and to the farthest reaches of the Roman world (Acts 10:1—11:30; 13). The true mission of God’s heart has always been to have one flock comprised of disciples from “every tribe and language and people and nation” (Revelation 5:9; see also Matthew 28:18–19; Isaiah 49:6).

1. (v. 10:16) In verse 10:16 Jesus tells about other sheep that He has that are not in this fold / pen. **In your own words**, who do you think Jesus is talking to and who is he talking about?

2. (vs. 10:20-21) Some in the crowd were sticking up for Jesus, that He can’t have a demon because of what miracle that He had just done?

Can a demon open the eyes of the blind?

Verse 22 comes after a leap in time. Everything from chapters 7, 8, 9, and so far in chapter 10 occurred in a single sequence at the **Feast of Booths**. That festival is held in the fall. That narrative ended with the crowd's divided reaction to Jesus' teachings in verses 19-21. Verse 22 moves John's gospel ahead several months, to the **Feast of Dedication**, which occurs in early winter. The Feast of Dedication is not one of Israel's mandatory celebrations, but it has become one of its most symbolic. Today, it is more commonly referred to as the Festival of Lights, or **Hanukkah**.

3. (vs. 10:29-30) As Jesus was talking to the Jewish crowd and leaders about who He was through the parable of the good Sheperd, What statement does He end it with that causes the Jews to want to stone Him?

I and the Father are one.

4. (vs. 10:31-32) How did Jesus ask the Jewish crowd why they wanted to stone Him?

"I have shown you many good works from the Father. For which of these do you stone me?"

5. (v. 10:33) Why did the Jews say they were going to stone Jesus?

for blasphemy, because you, being a man, make yourself God.

6. (vs. 10:37-38) In proving His point to the Jews, **in your own words**, tell how Jesus asked them to examine His works to know who He is.

7. (vs. 10:40-42) After Jesus escaped the stoning He went back across the Jordan river. Many came to Him and made this point about what John (the Baptist) had told them.

"John did no sign, but everything that John said about this man was true."

8. (v. 10:42) After Jesus crossed back over the Jordan River, what was the result of all the ordeal that took place after the Jews tried to stone Jesus two different time?
many believed in Him there
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John Chapter 11

Please read all of John Chapter 11 ☐ Check

1. (v. 11:1) What town did Mary, Martha, and Lazarus live in? Bethany
2. (v. 11:4) How did Jesus respond when He heard that Lazarus was sick?
This illness does not lead to death.
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What was the reason for his sickness?

It is for the glory of God, so that the Son of God may be glorified through it.

Notes: Jesus has been given an urgent message from some close friends, indicating that Lazarus is desperately ill (John 11:1–3). This message is coming from Bethany, two miles from Jerusalem, to Bethabara, about ten times as far away. This is a about two days of regular travel, a little less than one day for a rushed messenger. According to the timeline given in this passage, for Jesus to arrive four days after Lazarus' death (John 11:17), Lazarus is already dead when the news reaches Jesus in Bethabara. And yet, Jesus sends back a reply comforting the sisters (John 11:4), which they would not have gotten until after Lazarus was expired and buried.

Even so, Jesus' decision to wait two more days was probably taken by the disciples to mean He had no plans to return to Bethany. That city was very close to the religious leaders of Jerusalem, making it a dangerous location for Jesus and His followers (John 5:18; 10:39; 11:8). What they don't realize is Jesus is acting out the promise given in His response to Mary and Martha—that this event is meant to showcase the glory of God. By the time Jesus arrives in Bethany, there will be absolutely zero doubt that Lazarus is entirely, completely, and undoubtedly dead. His resurrection will be a spectacular miraculous sign.

3. (vs. 11:14-15) After Jesus' disciples thought Lazarus was just asleep, Jesus said to them plainly, "Lazarus is dead". Then what did He say to His disciples?

for your sake I am glad that I was not there, so that you may believe.

4. (v. 11:17) When Jesus arrived in Bethany, He found that Lazarus had been in the tomb how long? four days

5. (v. 11:18) How far was Bethany from Jerusalem? about two miles

6. (v. 11:20) Which of Lazarus' sister went out to greet Jesus, which one stayed home?
Went to greet Jesus. Martha Stayed home Mary

7. (v. 11:21) What did Martha say to Jesus about Lazarus?

if you had been here, my brother would not have died.

- (v. 11:23) How did Jesus respond to her?

Your brother will rise again.

8. (v. 11:24) What did Martha think Jesus meant when He said,
"Your brother will rise again"?

I know that he will rise again in the resurrection at the last day.

9. (v. 11:25) How did Jesus reply to Martha after she said "I know he will rise again?"

I am the resurrection and the life. Whoever believes in me, though he die, yet shall he live

10. (v. 11:26) What question did Jesus ask Martha after He said,

"I am the resurrection and the life. Anyone who believes in me will live"?

Do you believe this?

11. (v. 11:32) When Jesus was at the place where He met Martha, what did Mary say to Him about her brother Lazarus?
"Lord, if you had been here, my brother would not have died."

12. (v. 11:37) As the Jews that were with Mary were showing Jesus where Lazarus' body was laid, and He was weeping, some of these Jews were saying what about Jesus?
"Could not he who opened the eyes of the blind man also have kept this man from dying?"

13. (vs. 11:39-40) When Jesus and Mary came to the tomb of Lazarus, what did Martha say when Jesus said, "Take away this stone"?
"Lord, by this time there will be an odor, for he has been dead four days."

- What did Jesus say to Martha after she said this?
"Did I not tell you that if you believed you would see the glory of God?"

14. (v. 11:42) What did Jesus say to His Father that He wanted people to believe before He cried out with a loud voice, "Lazarus, come forth / out"?
that they may believe that You (the Father) sent me.

15. (vs. 11:45-46) What happened to many of the Jews that were with Mary and saw Jesus raise Lazarus from the dead? _____ believed in Him
What did some of the others do? _____ went to the Pharisees and told them what Jesus had done.

16. (vs. 11:47-48) What was the concern of the chief / leading priests and Pharisees once they had heard that Jesus had raised Lazarus from the grave?
If we let him go on like this, everyone will believe in him,
and then the Romans will come and take away both our temple and our nation."

17. (v. 11: 57) The Passover feast was near, the chief priests and Pharisees knew Jesus would be coming to Jerusalem. What command did they give about Jesus?
that if anyone knew where He was, he should let them know, so that they might arrest Him.

John Chapter 12

Please read all of John Chapter 12 ☐ Check

1. (v. 12:1) When did Jesus go to Bethany, the home of Lazarus?

six days before the Passover

2. (vs. 12:2-3) When Jesus came to Lazarus', Martha's, and Mary's home they made him supper / dinner. What did Marth do? Martha served

What did Mary do?

Mary therefore took a pound[a] of expensive ointment made from pure nard,
and anointed the feet of Jesus and wiped his feet with her hair.

3. (vs. 12:4-5) When Judas Iscariot saw what Mary did, what did he say should have happened?

"Why was this ointment not sold for three hundred denarii and given to the poor?"

4. (v. 12:6) Here in chapter 12, the author (John) reveals who Judas Iscariot really is. What does John write about him?

he was a thief, and having charge of the moneybag he used to help himself to
what was put into it.

5. (v. 12:7) What must have sounded strange to everyone at the dinner table, Jesus tells Judas Iscariot to leave Mary alone. For what reason?

Leave her alone, so that she may keep it for the day of my burial.

6. (v. 12:9) What were the two reasons many Jews came to Lazarus' house in Bethany?

1st reason: not only on account of Jesus

2nd reason: to see Lazarus, whom he had raised from the dead

7. (vs. 12:10-11) What were the chief priests planning to do with Lazarus?

the chief priests made plans to put Lazarus to death as well

For what reason were they going to do this?

Because on account of him many of the Jews were going away and believing in Jesus.

Notes: *The next day a great multitude that had come to the feast, when they heard that Jesus was coming to Jerusalem, **John 12:12:***

This was the large crowd that came for the greatest holiday of Judaism – **Passover**.

Many of them came from Galilee. When they came, they came with lambs. Jewish law required that the Passover lamb live with the family for at least three days before sacrifice (Exodus 12:3-6). When Jesus came and went into Jerusalem, lambs for sacrifice would surround him and everyone else.

8. (v. 12:13) When the large crowd had heard that Jesus was coming to Jerusalem, they took palm branches and went out to meet Him, crying out / shouting what?

“Hosanna!” “Blessed is he who comes in the name of the Lord!”

9. (vs. 12:14) The way Jesus rode into town would fulfill the prophecy of Zechariah 9:9. What was that prophecy?

found a young donkey and sat on it,

10.(v. 12:19) At this point the Pharisees are realizing that the crowds are starting to believe that Jesus is the Christ and said what among themselves / to one another?

“You see that you are gaining nothing. Look, the world has gone after him.”

11. (v. 12:23) **In your own words**, what does Jesus mean when He makes the statement “The hour has come for the Son of Man to be glorified”?

Understanding John 12:24-25

As He often does when making a bold point, Jesus starts by saying “most assuredly / verily verily / I tell you the truth / truly truly” phrase. This comes from a repetition of the word amen, which invokes agreement. Used at the end of a statement—as many do with prayer—it implies agreeing with something already said or believed. Used at the beginning of a remark, as here, implies it's the first-hand original knowledge of the one speaking.

Paul expands on this metaphor of planted seeds in 1 Corinthians 15:36–42. The seed which is planted seems to “die.” It sacrifices everything and is lost, so far as it appears. In truth, the seed must be planted in order to become what it was always meant to be. Just as the seed must “lose its life” to fulfill its ultimate purpose, so too does each person need to “lose” their worldly life in order to gain eternity (John 12:25). That doesn't literally mean physical death or martyrdom, but rather the willingness to sacrifice everything in order to follow Christ (Mark 8:35–36).

Understanding John 12:27

This verse provides a fascinating glimpse into the humanity of Jesus Christ. Here He describes Himself the same way He did when approaching Lazarus' grave (John 11:33). It's the same term John chose to depict the turbulence of a pool of water (John 5:7). All of these passages use the Greek root word tarassō, often translated as “troubled,” implying an agitation or disturbance. As one fully human, Jesus experienced the same emotions as anyone else (Hebrews 4:15), and in this case that means the anxiety one would expect, given all He knows of what's to come (John 19:1; 19:16).

11. (vs. 12:42-43) Many, even among the leaders, believed in Jesus. But because of the Pharisees they would not openly acknowledge their faith because of what fear?

so that they would not be put out of the synagogue;

Why did they fear this?

they loved the glory that comes from man more than the glory that comes from God.

12. (vs. 12:44-50) In verses 44 thru 50 Jesus makes the statement, “*He who believes in Me, believes not in Me but in Him who sent Me.*” Jesus is talking about God the Father. At the end of these verses, what is God the Father’s command?

his commandment is eternal life. What I say, therefore, I say as the Father has told me.”

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ESV ☐, KJV ☐, NIV ☐, NKJV ☐, NLT ☐, Other: _____

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