

4 Luke and John

As you have discovered, it is impossible to read the Gospels without being deeply impressed by the man Jesus—His words, His miracles, His unselfish love. You have seen how Matthew traced His ancestry and proved His right to claim the throne of David. You have seen how Mark showed His life of active, dedicated service. You have also considered aspects of the special relationship that exists among the Synoptic Gospels, of which Matthew and Mark are two.

In this lesson, we will take a closer look at Luke, the third Synoptic Gospel, and John, the Gospel written by the disciple whom Jesus loved. These two Gospels are also distinctive. Luke appealed to the Gentile mind, John to the philosophical. Luke told about the earthly circumstances of Jesus' birth; John portrayed Him as the eternal Word, the One who existed from the beginning.

Yet both Luke and John showed Jesus to be the Son of God and the Savior of humanity. They left no doubt that His main purpose was to provide salvation for everyone in the world. As you study the special insights they had into Jesus' person and ministry, you will be inspired to worship and love Him more.

Lesson Outline

- A. Luke: Gospel of the Savior
- B. John: Gospel of the Son of God

Lesson Objectives

When you finish this lesson, you should be able to:

1. Identify important facts about the author, emphasis, special features, and content of the Gospel of Luke.
2. Discuss the author, emphasis, special features, and content of the Gospel of John.

Learning Activities

1. Study the lesson development in the usual manner, answering the study exercises and checking your answers.
2. Read the Gospels of Luke and John as directed.
3. Be sure to read each Scripture referenced in the lesson. These verses help illustrate the ideas presented.
4. After you take the self-test, review Lessons 1–4 (Unit One). Then complete the *Unit One Evaluation* and check your answers with the key in the back of this book.

Key Words

deity

discourse

medical

physician

poem

redemption

theological

vocabulary

A. LUKE: GOSPEL OF THE SAVIOR

Objective 1. *Identify important facts about the author, emphasis, special features, and content of the Gospel of Luke.*

The Gospel of Luke was written by the man whom the apostle Paul called “our dear friend Luke, the doctor” (Colossians 4:14). Luke described his Gospel account as a record of “all that Jesus began to do and to teach until the day he was taken up to heaven” (Acts 1:1–2). As we examine the Gospel that bears Luke’s name, we will become better acquainted with the Savior whom he loved and served and about whom he so eloquently wrote.

Author

From the evidence given in the New Testament, we can conclude that Luke was a highly-educated Gentile. He was well-versed in the medical knowledge of his day. It is probable that he was a native of Antioch. He also wrote the book of Acts, in which he recorded the events surrounding the church’s formation and expansion. For this reason, the Gospel he wrote can be described more accurately as the first part of a two-volume history of Christianity’s beginnings (the second part being the book of Acts). He was a close friend of the apostle Paul and went with him on several of his missionary journeys, including the last one, which took Paul to Rome.

Application

- 1 Find each Scripture passage referenced below. In your notebook, write a short sentence telling what it says about Luke and his relationship to Paul and the other Christians.
 - a) 2 Timothy 4:11
 - b) Philemon 24
 - c) Colossians 4:14



Emphasis

In writing his account of Jesus' life, Luke emphasized its human, historical, and theological aspects. The *humanity of Jesus* is an important fact that Luke presented. Many Bible students have described the Gospel of Luke as the Gospel of Jesus' manhood. Luke showed that Jesus was one of us and that He shared completely in the common experiences of human life.

Application


- 2** Read each Scripture passage referenced below. In your notebook, write a phrase telling what aspect of human life each shows that Jesus experienced.
- a)** 2:6–7
 - b)** 2:40–52
 - c)** 7:36; 24:42–43
 - d)** 19:41



Luke also stressed the *historical nature* of the life of Christ. He made a careful study of all the important facts so that he could write an accurate account (1:3). He referred to specific events that happened in Palestine at the same time Jesus was born (2:1, 3). He also named the rulers and the high priests who were in power when John the Baptist began his ministry (3:1–3). These details make it possible to relate Jesus' life to a certain time in the region's political history. They establish that Jesus was a historical person who carried out His mission amid the very real circumstances and turmoil of first-century Palestine.

Application


- 3** The following are facts that Luke includes in his Gospel. Circle the letter before each fact that shows his emphasis on the actual *historical nature* of the life of Christ.
- a)** The angel Gabriel told Zechariah to name his son John (1:13).
 - b)** The first census taken when Quirinius was governor of Syria was the one decreed by Caesar Augustus (2:1–2).
 - c)** Jesus experienced the normal process of childhood and growth (2:40, 52).
 - d)** Pontius Pilate was governor of Judea when John the Baptist preached (3:1–2).
-



Luke also highlighted certain *theological aspects* of Jesus' ministry that had to do with His identity and the meaning of His work of salvation. For example, Luke recorded that Jesus often referred to himself as the "Son of Man." This term was the name the prophet Daniel gave to the person he saw in a vision as described in Daniel 7:13–14. For Daniel, it meant that the one he saw looked like a man, a member of the human race.

Application

- 4** Read Daniel 7:13–14. In your notebook, write a short answer to each of the following questions.
- a)** In what manner did the "Son of Man" come?
 - b)** What was the "Son of Man" given?
 - c)** Who would worship him?
 - d)** What kind of dominion or kingdom would he have?
-



By using the name "Son of Man," Jesus identified himself with the person Daniel saw in his prophetic vision. But He did more than that. He said that as the Son of Man, He would suffer, die, and be resurrected (Luke 9:22). The disciples could not understand this statement (9:44–45). It showed that the Son

of Man who would come in great power and glory would first be rejected.

Besides emphasizing Jesus' identity as the Son of Man, Luke also stressed His work of salvation and His role as Redeemer. He recorded that Anna, the prophetess, spoke about the child Jesus to all who were looking for the redemption of Jerusalem (2:38). He told how the disciples on the road to Emmaus said they had expected Jesus to be the one who would redeem Israel (24:21).

The process of redemption was established by God and well-known among the Jews. It meant that something (or someone) that was sold could be bought back by a close relative or kinsman of the one who sold it. In this way, it could be restored to its original owner. (The book of Ruth in the Old Testament is a beautiful illustration of this process.) A "redeemer" had to be a relative or kinsman of the one needing help.

Application

- 5** What fact about Jesus did Luke emphasize which shows that He was in a position to be our redeemer? Write your answer in your notebook.



Special Features

In addition to the aspects of Jesus' life that Luke emphasized, there are many special features in his Gospel account. For example, it gives attention to the part played by certain groups of people such as women, children, and the poor. In addition, the words used and the details included show that the author was acquainted with the medical profession. Luke is the most literary of the Gospels; it contains several songs and poems and has rich vocabulary. Its pages also reveal an interest in the worldwide importance of the message of Christ and in the work of the Holy Spirit. All of these features give the Gospel of Luke a special character. Let us look at some examples of each one.

THE ROLE OF WOMEN, CHILDREN, AND THE POOR

Luke often gave a fuller description than Mark or Matthew of the women and children who were involved in Jesus' life and ministry. Luke also recorded several stories and parables that deal specifically with poverty and wealth; most of these do not appear in any of the other Gospels.

Application

- 6** Compare Luke's description of Mary and the birth of Jesus (Luke 1:26–56, 2:19) with that of Matthew (Matthew 1:18–25). Circle the letter before each fact that only Luke gives.
- a)** At first, Mary was troubled when the angel spoke to her.
 - b)** Jesus was conceived by the Holy Spirit.
 - c)** Mary was pledged in marriage to Joseph.
 - d)** While visiting Elizabeth, Mary praised and glorified the Lord.
 - e)** In her heart, Mary thought over the things that had happened.
- 7** Read the accounts of the healing of Jairus' daughter (Matthew 9:18–26; Mark 5:23, 35–43; and Luke 8:41–42, 49–56). Which of the following facts about Jairus' daughter is mentioned only by Luke?
- a)** She was about twelve years old.
 - b)** She was the only daughter of Jairus.
-

The parables about poverty and wealth that are unique to Luke include the striking one about the rich fool (12:13–34).

A PHYSICIAN'S PERSPECTIVE

Many Bible scholars have felt that Luke's Gospel shows evidence of having been written by a physician. Luke's account often shows more interest in the sick person than is shown in the accounts of Mark and Matthew. Note, for example, the fuller description Luke gave as compared to Mark of the malady or disease that Jesus healed in the following instances:

Mark 1:30	“in bed with a fever”
Luke 4:38	“suffering from a high fever”
Mark 1:40	“a man with leprosy”
Luke 5:12	“a man . . . covered with leprosy”
Mark 3:1	“a man with a shriveled hand”
Luke 6:6	“a man . . . whose right hand was shriveled”
Mark 14:47	A man’s ear was cut off.
Luke 22:50–51	Jesus healed the man whose ear was cut off.

WORLDWIDE FOCUS

Luke’s Gospel shows that he wanted to make evident the worldwide importance of Jesus’ life and work. In his writings Jesus is revealed not only as a living figure of Jewish history, but also as the Savior of all humanity. Many times His miracles and teachings were directed toward people from Gentile nations. In the following exercise, you will read some of the passages that illustrate this truth. Several of them appear only in Luke’s Gospel account.

Application

- 8** Read each portion of Scripture listed and fill in the missing word or words in the sentence to which it refers.
- a)** 3:6: God’s salvation will be seen by
- b)** 3:38: Jesus descended from, the first man God created and the father of the human race.
- c)** 4:27: Jesus pointed out that the only leper who was healed during the time of Elisha was Naaman the.....
- d)** 10:25–37: The man in Jesus’ story about the good neighbor was a
- e)** 17:16: The only one of the ten lepers whom Jesus healed who returned to thank Him was a
- f)** 24:47: Jesus said that repentance and forgiveness of sins would be preached in His name to



THE WORK OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

Among the three Synoptics, Luke has the most references to the work of the Holy Spirit. He showed how the Holy Spirit was involved in every aspect of the life of Christ. He also highlighted aspects of His ministry in the lives of other significant people. The following exercise will help you discover specific ways in which the Holy Spirit ministered as recorded by Luke.

Application

- 9 Copy the chart and headings in your notebook. Read the verses the chart refers to and write in the information it requests. The first one is completed to give you an example (1:35 has two answers).

Verse(s)	Person	Work of Spirit
1:15	John the Baptist	The Holy Spirit filled him from birth
1:35		
1:41–42		
1:67		
2:25–26		
3:22		
4:1		
4:14, 18		
10:21		
24:49		



LITERARY BEAUTY

Luke included four magnificent songs or poems in his Gospel account. These are the songs of Mary (1:46–55), Zechariah

(1:67–79), the angels (2:13–14), and the prayer of Simeon (2:29–32). Each one is a masterpiece of expression and praise. They give Luke’s book a special beauty. In addition, Luke’s literary ability is also seen in the way he wrote about the events of Jesus’ life and expressed the parables and teachings the Master gave. Notice, for example, the vivid descriptions of the lost son and his jealous brother (15:11–32) and of the pompous Pharisee and the sorrowful publican (18:9–14). Luke’s skillful recording of these teachings of Jesus makes the characters come alive for us.

Luke’s aptitude for narrating events is no less impressive. How profoundly moved and cheered we feel when we read his simple description of Jesus’ appearance to the downcast disciples on the road to Emmaus (24:13–32)! Truly, Luke was a literary artist, and we are the ones who benefit from his talent.

Application

- 10** Review this section on the special features of the Gospel of Luke. Then in your notebook, write a sentence that states an example of each feature listed and give the reference in Luke where the example can be found. A sample is given for the first one.
- a)** The role of women, children, and the poor. *Luke described Mary’s feelings when the angel spoke to her (1:26–38).*
(Do not use this example for your answer, but follow it as a model for stating your own.)
 - b)** A physician’s perspective
 - c)** Worldwide focus
 - d)** The work of the Holy Spirit
 - e)** Literary beauty



Content

The sequence of events in Luke follows the general pattern of that in Matthew and Mark. There is also a considerable amount of information that only Luke includes. Luke’s main goal was

to present Jesus as the perfect man empowered by the Spirit and the Savior of all people; his Gospel is the only one among the Synoptics in which the specific title “Savior” is used for Jesus (2:11).

Use the following outline to guide you as you read through the Gospel of Luke. In your notebook, write answers to the questions for each section. Memorize the heading and the chapter and verse references.

Application

LUKE: GOSPEL OF THE SAVIOR

I. The Savior Is Prepared. *Read 1:1–4:13.*

- 11** Briefly describe the reactions of Mary and Joseph to:
- a)** Simeon’s prayer when Jesus was presented in the temple
 - b)** the response Jesus made about needing to be in His Father’s house.



II. The Savior Ministers. *Read 4:14–9:17.*

- 12** There are accounts in these chapters of ten specific people whom Jesus healed, delivered from evil spirits, or raised from the dead. Name each person and give the references where the event is described.



III. The Savior Endures Conflict. *Read 9:18–19:28.*

Almost all of the content of this section belongs exclusively to Luke. Specifically, most of the material in 9:51–18:14 and 19:1–28 is found only in his Gospel account.

Application

13 The following are descriptions of some of the parables, teachings, and events that appear in this section. Opposite each description, write the reference where the event it describes appears. The first is done as an example.

- a) Jesus described the fall of Satan. *10:18*
- b) Jesus said the “sign of Jonah” would be given.
- c) The Pharisees told Jesus that
Herod wanted to kill Him.
- d) Jesus told about the rich man and Lazarus.
- e) Zacchaeus met Jesus and said
he would change his ways.



IV. The Savior Obtains Humanity’s Salvation.

Read 19:29–24:53.

- 14** Circle the letter in front of each true statement. The information you need to select the true statements is found in the above section of Luke.
- a) Jesus said the city of Jerusalem would be destroyed because its people did not realize the time when God came to them.
 - b) The chief priests and teachers of the Law did not realize that Jesus had spoken the parable of the tenants against them.
 - c) Jesus said that signs would appear in the sun, moon, and stars at the time of the coming of the Son of man.
 - d) After He was arrested, Jesus was taken to the house of the high priest and brought before the council of elders at daybreak.
 - e) Pilate sent Jesus to Herod because Jesus said He was the King of the Jews.
 - f) Jesus appeared to the disciples on the road to Emmaus before He appeared to the Eleven in Jerusalem.



In reading Luke's record of Jesus' life, we see how He fulfilled the mission He announced. (See 4:18–19.) The Spirit of the Lord came upon Him; He preached good news to the poor, proclaimed freedom for the prisoners, gave recovery of sight to the blind, released the oppressed, and announced the year of the Lord's favor. What a Savior!

B. JOHN: GOSPEL OF THE SON OF GOD

Objective 2. *Discuss the author, emphasis, special features, and content of the Gospel of John.*

For many, the Gospel of John is the most beloved book of the Bible. It has unique spiritual depth and beauty; its message arrests the mind and challenges the heart in a powerful, compelling way. Written by the apostle John, “the disciple whom Jesus loved,” it draws the reader into that intimate fellowship with the Master that was experienced by those who were nearest to Him. As we study the truths it presents, may our fellowship with Jesus become closer and richer as a result.

Author

Most Bible scholars agree that John was the author of the fourth Gospel. He was one of Jesus' 12 disciples. Along with Peter and James, he was in the “inner circle” of the Lord's closest associates (Mark 5:37; 9:2; 14:33). He was “the disciple whom Jesus loved” (John 13:23; 19:26; 20:2; 21:7, 20). James was his brother, and they both were the sons of Zebedee (Matthew 4:21). He was an eyewitness of the events he recorded (John 1:14; 19:35; 21:24).

Application

- 15** Describe the writer of the Gospel of John by answering the following questions in your notebook. Use the information given in the preceding paragraph and the Scriptures it referred to in writing your answer.
- a)** What was his relationship to Jesus?
 - b)** What was his relationship to the other disciples?
 - c)** What kind of knowledge did he have of the events of Jesus' life?



Emphasis

John himself clearly stated the purpose he had for writing his account of the life of Christ.

Jesus did many other miraculous signs in the presence of his disciples, which are not recorded in this book. But these are written that you may believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God, and that by believing you may have life in his name. (John 20:30–31)

Thus, John carefully selected his material with one specific goal: to lead people to believe that Jesus is the Son of God. The material John chose emphasized Jesus' works and words. Together, these form convincing evidence that Jesus was who He claimed to be. John also showed how people reacted to Christ; their responses illustrated his main theme of belief.

John gave attention to the *works that Jesus did*. The accounts of seven miracles are included in his Gospel. He called them *signs*, for together they demonstrated Jesus' complete authority as the Son of God and pointed unmistakably to His deity.

Application

16 The seven signs John included are described in the Scripture passages listed on the left. Read each passage, and match it to the phrase that best describes the area of Jesus’ authority it revealed.

-a) 2:1–11

....b) 4:46–54

....c) 5:1–9

....d) 6:1–14

....e) 6:16–21

....f) 9:1–12

....g) 11:1–46
- 1) Power to heal across barriers of space and time

2) Power to raise the dead

3) Power over natural law

4) Power to meet human physical need regardless of material limitations

In addition to these seven signs is the greatest sign of them all: Jesus’ resurrection from the dead (chapters 20 and 21). In the words of Paul the apostle, Jesus was “declared with power to be the Son of God by his resurrection from the dead” (Romans 1:4). This event was the crowning proof of His divine Sonship.

John also stressed the *words of Jesus*. Most of the discourses he recorded are those in which Jesus discussed aspects of His own person. Among these are the seven major “I am” passages:

1. “I am the bread of life.”.....

2. “I am the light of the world.”

3. “Before Abraham was born, I am!”

4. “I am the good shepherd.”

5. “I am the resurrection and the life.”

6. “I am the way and the truth and the life.”

7. “I am the true vine”
- 6:35

8:12; 9:5

8:58

10:11

11:25

14:6

15:1

Many Bible scholars have seen these sayings as an expansion of Exodus 3:14, in which God told Moses that His name was “I am.” They not only assert the deity of Christ (see 8:58) but also show how He revealed the Father.

Application

17 Following are three of the “I am” sayings. Each is specifically connected with one of the seven signs that John recorded (refer to study question 16). In your notebook, write each saying. Next to it, state the miracle connected with it and give the reference where it is found.

- a) “I am the bread of life.”
- b) “I am the light of the world.”
- c) “I am the resurrection and the life.”



Besides these passages, John included many other important teachings such as those about the new birth (ch. 3), the living water (ch. 4), the authority of the Son (ch. 5), and the work of the Holy Spirit (ch. 7, 14–16). He also recorded Jesus’ prayer regarding himself and His disciples (ch. 17). This prayer illuminated even more of His nature, His oneness with the Father, and His ultimate plan for all those who would believe in Him.

Along with his emphasis on Jesus’ words and works, John highlighted the *personal interviews Jesus had* with certain people. He showed how Jesus challenged them to believe in Him. The encounters John described are vivid illustrations of the main theme of John’s Gospel—belief in Jesus Christ.

Application

- 18** Read each personal interview referenced below. Write the reference in your notebook. Beside it, put the individual’s name and briefly state how he or she responded to Jesus’ challenge.
- a) 4:43–54
 - b) 9:1–7, 35–38
 - c) 11:17–27
 - d) 18:28–19:16
 - e) 20:24–28
- 19** John emphasized the purpose of his Gospel account by including descriptions of Jesus’ teachings, miracles, and personal interviews. Complete the following sentences by explaining how John used this content to illustrate his main theme of belief in Jesus Christ as the Son of God.
- a) Of all the miracles Christ did, John selected seven of them to demonstrate
 - b) Many of the discourses John recorded were those in which Jesus taught truths about
 - c) John described several of Jesus’ personal interviews to give examples of



As one examines John’s record of Jesus’ words, works, and personal encounters, there can be no doubt why he wrote his testimony: to present the truth that belief in Jesus, the Son of God, is the only and essential key to life itself. (See John 3:36.)

Special Features

The Gospel of John has many special features. We will examine three of the most notable: its relationship to the Synoptics, its vocabulary, and its distinctive view of Christ.

RELATIONSHIP TO THE SYNOPTICS

In comparing the Gospel of John to the three Synoptics, one is struck by the contrast. With all the distinctions they have

among themselves, the Synoptics are still much more like each other than any one of them is like John. For example, Jesus' ministry in Galilee generally occupies the Synoptics, while the Lord's ministry in Judea receives most of John's attention. With the exception of the two miracles recorded in John 6:1–24 and the account of Jesus' trial, death, and resurrection, none of John's content appears elsewhere.

Though these contrasts exist, there are some important links between John and the Synoptics. While most of John's material is different from theirs, none of it contradicts what they give. Instead, it often supplements and provides the background for the events they describe. For example, from a study of Matthew, Mark, and Luke, one might conclude that Jesus' ministry lasted somewhat over a year. But John mentioned three Passovers (and possibly four), feasts that occurred once a year. Thus, we know that Jesus' ministry occupied at least three years. John's information illuminates the synoptic view of Jesus' life in other ways as well.

We have seen that John had a certain goal in mind when he wrote his account. It is possible that the three Synoptics were already in circulation among Christians at the time. If they were, however, he did not duplicate them. As the Holy Spirit directed him, he drew upon his extensive and rich experience as the disciple whom Jesus loved and presented his own unique perception of Him and His mission. Today, we benefit from the deep insights and truths God gave him to share with us.

Application

20 The Gospel of John is related to the Synoptics in that its content

- a)** corrects the information they give.
 - b)** supplements the information they give.
 - c)** is completely unrelated to the information they give.
-



VOCABULARY

Certain terms are used much more frequently in the Gospel of John than in the Synoptics. Among these are the following: *Abide* and *remain*, *believe*, *feast*, *Jew*, *light*, *live* and *life*, *love* (both the noun and verb), *truth* and *true*, *witness*, and *world*. These terms have special significance and meaning. They need to be carefully studied, for they often provide the key to the thoughts John expressed.

DISTINCTIVE VIEW OF CHRIST

All of the Gospels presented Christ as the Son of God. But it was John, perhaps, who declared in the most plain language that Jesus was God and had always existed (John 1:1, 14; 8:58; 17:5). John started the gospel story not *from* the beginning but *in* the beginning. For John, Bethlehem and the manger did not mark the origin of Christ's existence, but the time when He became "flesh."

The Gospel of John also revealed another truth about the person of Christ. John saw that He was the *Word*. Among the Gospel writers, John was the only one who used this term to refer to Jesus. As his readers understood it, the term "word" had several associations. In its ordinary use, it pointed to the means by which people communicate with each other. To the Jews, "the Word of God" was a familiar expression, found often in the Old Testament (see Psalm 33:6 for example). Some of them applied it to the Messiah who was to come. To the Greeks, it signified the manifestation of divine reason. John spoke to all these meanings when he boldly asserted that Jesus was the Word. In this way, he showed the Greeks as well as the Jews that Jesus was God communicating with humans, the full expression of His reason, will, and purpose given in a way that people could understand.

Application

- 21** The following are several references from the Gospel of John. Read the verses. Circle the letter in front of each reference to a verse that is a good example of John's special vocabulary.
- a)** 1:4
 - b)** 2:19
 - c)** 11:57
 - d)** 15:9
 - e)** 18:37
- 22** The distinctive view of Christ that John presented had to do with His
- a)** fulfillment of the Messianic prophecies.
 - b)** ability to work miracles.
 - c)** identity as the Word.
-



Content

As you read the Gospel of John, notice how the main theme of belief is followed throughout. Notice also how it describes the kind of relationship Jesus had with His Father. As you have already discovered, this Gospel is unique in many ways. In it, Jesus stands forth in His glory as the one and only Son of God (1:14), the one who offers eternal life to all who will believe in Him (3:16).

JOHN: GOSPEL OF THE SON OF GOD

- I. The Son of God Is Revealed. Read 1:1–51.

Application

23 This chapter records that two people called Jesus the “Son of God.” These two people were

- a) John the Baptist.
- b) Andrew.
- c) Philip.
- d) Nathaniel.



II. The Son of God Is Acclaimed. *Read 2:1–6:71.*

24 Jesus made several important statements in these chapters. Match each statement (left) to the name of the person or people to whom He said it (right). The chapters are given to help you.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| a) “Destroy this temple, and I will raise it again in three days.” (2) | 1) The disciples
2) Nicodemus |
| b) “You must be born again.” (3) | 3) The Jews
4) The Samaritan |
| c) “Whoever drinks the water I give him will never thirst.” (4) | woman |
| d) “Whatever the Father does the Son also does.” (5) | |
| e) “The words I have spoken to you are spirit and they are life.” (6) | |



III. The Son of God Is Opposed. *Read 7:1–12:11.*

25 Read the following statements and descriptions of events.

In your notebook, describe how the Jews reacted to each incident. The chapters are given to help you.

- a) Jesus said, “before Abraham was born, I am!” (8)
- b) The blind man Jesus healed told the Jews that if Jesus were not from God, He could do nothing. (9)
- c) Jesus raised Lazarus from the dead. (11)



IV. The Son of God Is Vindicated. *Read 12:12–21:25.*

- 26** Circle the letter in front of each true statement. In your notebook, rewrite each false statement so that it is true.
- a)** Jesus illustrated the importance of serving by washing the disciples' feet.
 - b)** Jesus gave the teaching of the vine and the branches in order to explain the work of the Holy Spirit.
 - c)** The two men who prepared Jesus' body for burial were Philip and John.
 - d)** The third time Jesus appeared to His disciples after His resurrection was when they were out fishing one morning.
-

The Gospel of John shows the unique relationship Jesus had with the Father throughout His life on earth. When He was praying before Lazarus' tomb, He looked up and said, "Father, I thank you that you have heard me. I knew that you always hear me" (John 11:41–42). What great confidence He had in His Father! And through Him, we can have a relationship with the Father, too. John tells us that those who receive Jesus and believe in His name have been given "the right to become children of God" (1:12). What a glorious privilege!

Self-Test

1 MATCHING. Match each statement (left) to the name of the gospel account it describes (right).

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| a) Was written by the same person who wrote the book of Acts | 1) The Gospel of Luke |
| b) Records seven miracles of Jesus and calls them signs | 2) The Gospel of John |
| c) Gives details regarding Palestine's political history | |
| d) Was written by a disciple who was an eyewitness of Jesus' life | |
| e) Declares that Jesus is the "Word" | |
| f) Contains the parable of the rich fool | |
| g) Includes the songs of Mary and Zechariah | |

TRUE-FALSE. Circle the number in front of each true statement.

- 2** Luke is the only one of the Synoptics in which the title of Savior is applied to Christ.
- 3** Both Luke and John describe Jesus' childhood.
- 4** The historical nature of Jesus' life is emphasized more by Luke than by John.
- 5** The terms *truth*, *believe*, and *love* appear more frequently in John than in the Synoptics.
- 6** The Gospel of John reveals the fact that all who met Jesus declared their belief in Him.
- 7** Almost all of the teachings John recorded also appear in the Synoptics.

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Circle the letter in front of the best answer to each question.

- 8** Luke emphasized the theological aspect of Jesus' ministry by including
- a)** certain specific details about the people Jesus healed.
 - b)** the teachings Jesus gave regarding the "Son of man."
 - c)** several parables on the subject of poverty and riches.
- 9** John said that he selected his material carefully to
- a)** show that Jesus was the Son of God and lead people to believe in Him.
 - b)** present a complete description of all the miracles Jesus performed.
 - c)** give a background for the events described in the Synoptics.

Answers to Application Questions

- 14** **a)** True (19:44)
b) False (20:19)
c) True (21:25–27)
d) True (22:54, 66)
e) False (23:6–7)
f) True (24:15, 33–36)
- 1** **a)** When Paul wrote 2 Timothy, Luke was the only one who was with him.
b) Luke was a fellow worker with Paul along with several others.
c) Luke was a dear friend to Paul.
- 15** (Your answers should be similar.)
a) He was the disciple whom Jesus loved and one of Jesus' three closest associates.
b) He was the brother of James and one of the Twelve.
c) He was an eyewitness of the events of Jesus' life.
- 2** **a)** He had a human birth.
b) He experienced childhood and growth.
c) He ate food and had physical need for it.
d) He had human emotions.
- 16** **a)** 4) Power to meet human physical need regardless of material limitations
b) 1) Power to heal across barriers of space and time
c) 1) Power to heal across barriers of space and time
d) 4) Power to meet human physical need regardless of material limitations
e) 3) Power over natural law
f) 1) Power to heal across barriers of space and time
g) 2) Power to raise the dead
- 3** **b)** The first census taken when Quirinius was governor of Syria was the one decreed by Caesar Augustus (2:1–2).
d) Pontius Pilate was governor of Judea when John the Baptist preached (3:1–2).

- 17** **a)** Feeding of the 5,000 (6:1–15, 25–40).
b) Healing of the man born blind (8:12; 9:1–12).
c) Raising of Lazarus (11:17–44).
- 4** (Your answers should be similar.)
a) He came on the clouds of heaven. (Notice that Jesus applied this prophecy to himself.)
b) He was given authority, glory, and sovereign power.
c) All peoples, nations, and people of every language would worship him.
d) He would have an everlasting dominion.
- 18** (Your answers should be similar.)
a) A royal official; he and all his household believed.
b) The man born blind; he declared his belief in Jesus and worshipped Him.
c) Martha; she said she believed Jesus was the Son of God.
d) Pilate; he listened to Christ but gave Him up to be crucified.
e) Thomas; he said Jesus was his Lord and his God.
- 5** (Your answer should be similar.) He emphasized Jesus' humanity, thus showing that He was our close relative, a member of the human race to which we belong.
- 19** (Your answers should be similar.)
a) the power and authority Jesus had as the Son of God.
b) His own person and relationship with the Father.
c) belief and unbelief.
- 6** **a)** At first, Mary was troubled when the angel spoke to her.
d) While visiting Elizabeth, Mary praised and glorified the Lord.
e) In her heart, Mary thought over the things that had happened.
- 20** **b)** supplements the information they give.
- 7** **b)** She was the only daughter of Jairus.
- 21** **a)** 1:4.
d) 15:9.
e) 18:37.

- 8** a) all humankind.
b) Adam.
c) Syrian.
d) Samaritan.
e) Samaritan.
f) all nations.
- 22** c) identity as the Word.
- 9** 1:35, Mary: The Holy Spirit came upon her.
1:35, Jesus: He was conceived by the Holy Spirit.
1:41–42, Elizabeth: The Holy Spirit filled her and she prophesied.
1:67, Zechariah: The Holy Spirit filled him and he prophesied.
2:25–26, Simeon: The Holy Spirit gave him a revelation concerning Christ.
3:22, Jesus: The Holy Spirit descended upon Him in bodily form.
4:1, Jesus: The Holy Spirit led Him into the desert.
4:14, 18, Jesus: The Holy Spirit gave Him power for His ministry.
10:21, Jesus: The Holy Spirit gave Him joy.
24:49, the disciples: The Holy Spirit would clothe them with power for witnessing.
- 23** a) John the Baptist (1:34).
d) Nathanael (1:49).
- 10** There are several examples of each of these features mentioned in the lesson. Review the section on special features to check your examples.
- 24** a) 3) The Jews (2:18–19).
b) 2) Nicodemus (3:7).
c) 4) The Samaritan woman (4:14).
d) 3) The Jews (5:18–19).
e) 1) The disciples (6:61–63).
- 11** a) They marveled at what was said (2:33).
b) They did not understand what He said to them (2:50).

- 25 a)** They picked up stones to stone Him (8:59).
b) They threw the man Jesus healed out of the synagogue (9:22, 30–34).
c) They met together and plotted to kill Him (11:45–53).
- 12** (Your answer should match closely.)
1) 4:33–35; a man possessed by an evil spirit
2) 4:38–39; Simon’s mother-in-law
3) 5:12–14; a man covered with leprosy
4) 5:17–25; a paralytic
5) 6:6–11; a man with a shriveled hand
6) 7:1–10; a centurion’s servant
7) 7:11–25; a widow’s only son
8) 8:26–39; a demon-possessed man
9) 8:40–48; a woman who was bleeding
10) 8:49–56; Jairus’ daughter
- 26** (Your answers should be similar.)
a) True (13:1–17).
b) False (15:1–9). Jesus gave the teaching of the vine and the branches in order to show the importance of remaining in Him.
c) False (19:38–42). The two men who prepared Jesus’ body for burial were Joseph of Arimathea and Nicodemus.
d) True (21:1–14).
- 13 a)** 10:18.
b) 11:29.
c) 13:31.
d) 16:19–31.
e) 19:1–10.

UNIT ONE EVALUATION

Now that you have completed the first unit, you are ready to answer the *Unit One Evaluation*. Review the previous lessons before you begin. When you have completed the evaluation, check your answers using the answer key in the back of this book. Review the lesson material for any questions you answered incorrectly before continuing to Unit Two.



UNIT TWO:

The Church's Growth

Lessons

5 The Church Is Established

6 The Church Reaches Out

7 The Church Continues to Grow