

Believe and Have Life*The Gospel of John***John 1:1–5****Read John 1:1–5.**

1. Look up Genesis 1:1. Write it here:

2. Turn back to John 1.
 - a. With what three words does John 1:1 begin?

 - b. What three words come next?

 - c. What do these six words begin to suggest about the Word?

3. What more do we learn about the Word in the second part of verse 1?

4. What is finally said point-blank in the third part of verse 1?

5. From a human perspective, is there anyone else who can both be with someone and at the same time be that someone?

6. Who is the Word? (1:14, 17–18; 📖* Heb. 1:1–3)

7. Skim Genesis 1:1–2:1.
 - a. In this account, how does God create? (📖* Ps. 33:6)

 - b. What echoes of Genesis 1 do you see in John 1:1–5?

8. What critical new understanding of creation does John offer in verse 3? (📖* 1 Cor. 8:6; Col. 1:15–17)

9. In verse 4 we learn that the Word is the source of what?

*The 📖 symbol indicates verses for further study.

10. What kinds of life has Jesus provided?

a. verse 3

b. 3:16; 11:25

11. How does this theme of life connect with John's purpose for writing his gospel? (20:30–31)

Why do you think it's so important to have this life?

12. While John's mention of light and darkness in verses 4 and 5 echoes Genesis 1, more importantly it points ahead to the rest of the book.¹

a. What kinds of things are generally associated with light?

b. What kinds of things are generally associated with darkness?

c. What does Jesus say about himself in the following verses?
8:12

3:19-20

13. John writes at the end of verse 5 that the darkness has not "understood" (NIV) or "overcome" (ESV) the light. Because of Jesus' victory in his resurrection, light ultimately conquers darkness. What picture does John later give in Revelation of what Jesus' triumph means? (Rev. 21:1–4, 22–27)

14. Where have you seen darkness in your life?

Has the darkness in your life been conquered by the light of Jesus?
If so, how?

If not, ask him to shine the light into your heart right now.

¹D. A. Carson, *The Gospel According to John*, The Pillar New Testament Commentary (Grand Rapids, MI: Eerdmans, 1991), 119.

Believe and Have Life

The Gospel of John

John 1:6-18

Read John 1:6-18.

1. John, the writer of this Gospel and disciple of Jesus, is not the same John introduced in verse 6. This second John is often referred to as John the Baptist. (📖* Luke goes into greater detail; see Lk. 1:5-17, 57-80.)
 - a. Where was John sent from? (v. 6)

 - b. Why do you think this is important to mention? (Lk. 1:76-79; 📖* Ex. 3:10-15 [Moses]; Is. 6:8 [Isaiah]; Jer. 1:4-7 [Jeremiah])

 - c. What specific task was John given? (vv. 7-8)

 - d. What was the goal of John's testimony? (v. 7b; Lk. 1:77)

2. What do both John the writer and John the Baptist want to make clear? (vv. 8, 15)

3. Each of the Gospel writers (Matthew, Mark, Luke and John) used different methods to introduce us to Jesus. John chose to describe Jesus for 16 verses before identifying him by name. Review verses 1-9 and list all the ways Jesus is described and why you think they are significant.

4. Why do you think light is a fitting description for Jesus? (v. 9; 12:44-46; Heb. 1:3a; 1 Jn. 1:5)

*The 📖 symbol indicates verses for further study.

5. Verse 9 says, “The true light...was coming into the world.”
 - a. What event does this describe? (v. 14; Lk. 1:26-33)

 - b. Why is this so shocking? (vv. 1-3; Matt. 1:23; Heb. 1:1-2)

6. In the midst of such good news, what tragedy does John introduce? (vv. 10-11; * 2 Cor. 4:4)

7. What right do those who do believe in Jesus’ name receive? (vv. 12-13; * 1 Jn. 3:1)

8. Where are you now—still in the tragedy of rejecting Jesus OR enjoying the privilege of being a child of God?

9. John’s phrase, “made his dwelling among us” (v. 14), literally means “tabernacled among us.” This phrase recalls the image of God dwelling with the Israelites in the Tent of Meeting, or Tabernacle (Ex. 29:42-46). What is the difference between the way God lived with his people in the Old Testament and the way Jesus came to live with us? (compare Ex. 40:34-35 with Jn. 1:14; 1 Jn. 1:1-2)

10. Read verses 14, 16 and 17 and write down what characterizes Jesus.

11. In the Old Testament, God revealed himself in a partial way through the law of Moses. What is John announcing now in his gospel? (v. 18; 14:9b-10a)

12. Why can’t we know the Father apart from Jesus? (Ex. 33:18-20; 1 Tim. 6:15b-16)

13. Read verse 16. What are some of the blessings that we have received from the “fullness of his grace”? (vv. 12-13; Col. 1:10-14, 19-22; Eph. 1:3-8)

Believe and Have Life

The Gospel of John

John 1:19-34

Read John 1:19-34.

1. What is John the Baptist doing and where? (v. 28; Mk. 1:4-8)

2. John's baptism (immersion in water performed by another for forgiveness of sins) was not a regular part of Jewish religious practice. In the Jewish system how were sins forgiven? (Lev. 4:27-35)

3. How do the religious authorities from Jerusalem react to John the Baptist and his activities?

4. Why do you think they were questioning John's preaching and baptism so intently?

5. After many years of brutal Roman occupation, what kind of hopes and expectations did the Jewish people have?
 Dt. 18:15, 18

 Is. 9:6-7

 Is. 11:1-5

 Zech. 6:12-13

 Mal. 4:5

6. John denies being the fulfillment of any of these expectations (vv. 19-21). What has he been sent to do? (1:6-8, 15, 20, 23, 31; * Is. 40:1-5)

*The  symbol indicates verses for further study.

7. How does John describe Jesus?
 - a. vv. 15, 30
 - b. v. 27
 - c. v. 29
 - d. v. 33
 - e. v. 34

8. How does John find out who Jesus, his cousin, really is? (vv. 32-34; Mk. 1:9-11)

9. Commentator Grant Osborne says, "There was a saying that a disciple would do everything for his Rabbi that a slave would do except 'untie the straps of his sandals.' That was considered too menial a task."¹ How does John view himself in relation to Jesus? (v. 27; 3:30)

10. What Old Testament images is John referring to when he calls Jesus the "Lamb of God" (v. 29)? (Ex. 12:3-17; Lev. 4:32-35; Is. 53:1-7)

11. How does Jesus fulfill these Old Testament images of the Lamb of God? (1 Pet. 1:18-20; 2:22-25)

12. John says that Jesus is "the Lamb of God, **who takes away the sin of the world**" (v. 29). Bruce Milne writes, "Without any exception, every kind of sin and evil is covered. There is no sin too heinous, no wickedness too terrible, no habitual failure too often repeated, that it cannot be 'taken' away by Christ, our heavenly Lamb."²
 What sin, guilt or shame are you struggling with today? On a separate piece of paper, be honest and make a list. Write next to each item, "Jesus, the Lamb of God has taken away my sin!" Now pray and ask for forgiveness and believe that you have received complete cleansing.

¹Grant R. Osborne, *The Gospel of John*. Cornerstone Biblical Commentary, Volume 13. Carol Streams Ill: Tyndale House. 2007. p. 31.

²Bruce Milne, *The Message of John: Here is Your King!* The Bible Speaks Today, Downers Grove, Ill: Inter-Varsity Press, 1993. P.54.

Believe and Have Life

The Gospel of John

John 1:35-51

Read John 1:35-51.

1. John the Baptist spends three days bearing witness to Jesus. What happens on each of these three days?
 - Day 1 (1:19-28)

 - Day 2 (1:29-34)

 - Day 3 (1:35-37)

2. Two of John the Baptist's disciples leave his side and follow Jesus.
 - a. How do you think John might have felt about this? (3:27-30)

 - b. Being disciples of John first, they have heard him talk about the One who is coming (vv. 29-30). How do their actions confirm their understanding of John's teaching? (v. 37)

 - c. What do the two disciples of John ask Jesus and what happens as a result? (vv. 38b-39)

3. One of the disciples is understood to be John, the other Andrew. What does Andrew do after spending time with Jesus? (vv. 40-42)

4. Fill in the blanks to complete verse 42: Jesus says, "You ____ Simon son of John. You _____ called Cephas." This change speaks of the work Jesus will do in Peter's life. What does his new name mean? (see footnote in your Bible; * Mt. 16:18)

What does this new name suggest about who Simon Peter will become?

5. Who is the next person Jesus calls, and what is his response? (vv. 43-45)

6. We've read John the Baptist's testimony about Jesus. Who else does Philip say testifies about Jesus? (v. 45; * Lk. 24:25-27)

*The  symbol indicates verses for further study.

7. What do you think of Nathanael's reaction to Philip's news?

How is his reaction similar to the way people today might react to news about Jesus?

8. What is Philip's response to Nathanael? (v. 46b)

How is that response still appropriate today when we meet people who are skeptical about Jesus?

9. What is Jesus revealing about himself in his interaction with Nathanael? (vv. 47-48)

10. Look back over the passage and write down all the ways that Jesus is described.

What is clear to these men after their initial encounter with Him that has made them so excited?

11. What Old Testament story is Jesus alluding to in verse 51? (Gen. 28:10-12, 16-17)

Jesus describes himself as the ladder Jacob saw. What could this mean? (1:18; 14:6)

12. The title Jesus most often uses for himself is Son of Man. What does this title say about him? (Dan. 7:13-14)

13. After our study of chapter 1, what excites you about Jesus?

To whom do you want to say, "Come and see!"?

Believe and Have Life*The Gospel of John***John 2:1-25****Read John 2:1-11.**

1. Describe the setting (who, what, when, where, why?) given in verses 1-3.
2. What do you think Jesus means when he says “my time has not yet come” (v. 3)? (7:6-8; 12:23-27; 13:1)
3. Describe the jars and what they were used for. (v. 6; Mk. 7:1-4; * Ex. 30:17-21)
4. What does the master of the banquet proclaim about the wine that Jesus abundantly provides? (v.10)
5. Jesus uses this opportunity to perform a mostly private miracle as an illustration to those closest to him. What is he revealing about Himself and His kingdom?
6. Why is it fitting that the beginning of Jesus’ ministry takes place at a wedding? (Rev. 19:7-9)

Read John 2:12-22.

7. Women and Gentiles, who were not permitted to enter the temple sanctuary, were limited to the temple courts. This is where they were to bring their tithes and sacrifices to worship God. What is happening in the temple courts? (v. 14)

*The  symbol indicates verses for further study.

8. How does Jesus tackle this problem? (vv. 15-16)

Why? (vv. 16b-17; 📖* Mal. 3:1-4)

9. What have you allowed into your life that distracts or even prevents you from worshiping God? Pray and ask Jesus to clear your temple for His glory.

10. According to the Old Testament, what was the meaning and purpose of the temple? (I Kings 8:10-11, 13, 17, 33-34, 41-43)

In light of what you've just learned about the temple, why is it significant that Jesus speaks of his body as the temple (v. 21)?

Read John 2:23-25.

11. What does John say is the purpose of "miraculous signs" (v. 23)? (v. 11; 14:11; 20:30-31)

12. In the three verses below, what caused people to believe in Jesus?

v. 11

v. 22

v. 23

13. As Jesus begins to gain popularity and move to a public ministry what is He unwilling to do? (v. 24)

Why? (vv. 24-25; 📖* Matt. 16:22-23)

14. Jesus "would not entrust himself to them" (v. 24). But, are you willing to entrust yourself to the Jesus you've learned about so far? Share with the group where your faith is growing as a result of our study.

Believe and Have Life*The Gospel of John***John 3:1-21****Read John 3:1-21.**

1. Who is Nicodemus? (vv. 1, 10)
2. What has been the reaction of the Jewish authorities to John the Baptist and Jesus so far? (1:19, 24-25; 2:18-20)

Why do you think Nicodemus came to Jesus at night?

3. How does Nicodemus address Jesus and why is this significant? (v. 2)
4. Jesus responds to Nicodemus with a radical statement explaining how one gains access into God's kingdom. The Pharisees carefully followed the law of Moses and believed they had automatic access to the kingdom by birthright. How do you suppose Nicodemus felt about Jesus' declaration that he must be born again?

To what type of birth did Nicodemus assume Jesus was referring? (v. 4)

5. How does Jesus define what it means to be born again? (vv. 5-7)

Is it possible to enter the kingdom of God without being born again? (vv. 3, 5)

6. Jesus uses the illustration of wind to describe the mystery of being born of the Spirit. What are some attributes of the wind that also describe the Holy Spirit? (v. 8)

7. As “Israel’s teacher” (v. 10), what should Nicodemus have known from the prophets? (Ez. 11:19-20; 36:25-27; * Jer. 31:31-34)
8. What does Jesus claim about himself? (vv. 11-13)
9. In verses 14-15, Jesus answers Nicodemus' question as to how he can be born again. Read Numbers 21:4-9.
- Why was the snake lifted up in the desert?
 - What did the Israelites gain when they looked at the bronze snake?
 - What do we gain by believing in Jesus? (vv. 15-16)
10. It was confusing to many of Jesus’ followers when they saw him die, lifted up on a cross. Nicodemus, however, likely remembered this conversation with Jesus. What did he do that suggests he ultimately put his faith in Jesus? (19:38-40)
11. What has Jesus come into the world to do? (v. 17)
- What makes the difference between whether we stand condemned or not? (v. 18)

12. Read verses 19-21. Why do men choose darkness over light?

How does our re-birth change our attitude toward the light?

What are the blessings that you are experiencing because God has brought you into the light? (Review the passage.)

*The  symbol indicates verses for further study.

Believe and Have Life

The Gospel of John

John 3:22–36

Read John 3:22–30.

1. This passage is about a unique time in history when the ministries of John the Baptist and Jesus overlapped.
 - a. What marked their ministries during this time? (vv. 22–23)

 - b. What further clarification does 4:2 give about Jesus' ministry?

 - c. After this period of simultaneous ministry, what happened to John? (v. 24; Mark 6:17–29)

2. What incident sparks the conversation between John the Baptist and his disciples? (v. 25)

3. What is their tone with John?

Why do you think they are feeling this way? (v. 26)

How does their attitude toward Jesus compare with John's attitude in 1:26–36?

4. Look again at verse 27. John responds first with an aphorism (a concise statement of a principle) about God and the gifts he gives. Why is there no place for envy and discontent when we consider the gifts we have and the gifts others have received?

5. John reminds his disciples that he has already made it clear to them that he is not the Christ (v. 28). Find these verses from earlier in the book.

6. What metaphor does John the Baptist use to illustrate his ministry and how it relates to Jesus'? (v. 29)

Who is John in this metaphor?

Who is Jesus?

Think about this imagery and discuss why it is so effective.

7. Why are John the Baptist's words in verse 30 a perfect way to end his testimony about Jesus?

Read John 3:31–36 Epilogue (Many commentators believe that these verses are the reflections of John the gospel writer.)

8. How is Jesus described in verse 31?

What is his position?

9. Where is John from, and why is his word limited in comparison? (v. 31)

10. How do people generally respond to the testimony of Jesus? (v. 32; 1:10; 3:11)

11. When people do accept his testimony, what do they certify? (v. 33)

12. What gives Jesus' words authority? (vv. 34–35; 5:19–20)

13. What are the only two responses to Jesus, and what are their consequences? (v. 36)

14. What do you need to do so that Christ, his will, and his work become greater in you than your will and work? What do you need to surrender so that you, too, can proclaim, "He must become greater; I must become less."

Believe and Have Life

The Gospel of John

John 4:1–26

Read John 4:1–26.

1. Why is Jesus travelling through Samaria? (vv. 1–4) (See attached map.)
2. In chapter 1, John gave us a glorious view of the Word, through whom all things were created, and announced that this Word had become flesh (v. 14). Where in this passage do we see that Jesus, the Word, has indeed taken on the weakness of humanity? (vv. 6–7)
3. Jesus is breaking a Jewish taboo in his interaction with the Samaritan woman. What does the passage tell us about the relationship between Jews and Samaritans? (v. 9b)
4. What other taboo does Jesus break in this passage? (4:27a)
5. Women would ordinarily come to the well together, and they would normally come early in the day to avoid the midday sun. Why do you think this woman is coming instead by herself, at a time of day when she is unlikely to meet anyone? (Consider verse 18.)
6. What is the promise of the living water that Jesus speaks of? (v. 14b; * Is. 12:1–3)
7. In verse 12, the Samaritan woman asks, “You are not greater than our father Jacob, are You...?” (NASB). What do verses 13 and 14 suggest is the answer?
8. In verse 20, the woman brings up an issue that has fueled hostility between the Jews and Samaritans for hundreds of years. What is this issue?

*The  symbol indicates verses for further study.

9. What fact about God has so often been forgotten in the controversy about where he should be worshipped? (v. 24a; Acts 7:48–50)

10. What type of worship does God desire? (vv. 23–24)

11. Worshipping God “in truth” requires true knowledge of him.¹ Where is such true knowledge uniquely to be found? (1:14, 17–18; 14:6; * Heb. 1:1–3)

12. Whose help do believers need to be able to worship God in the way he requires? (3:5–6; 15:26; 16:13)

13. What does Jesus clearly affirm for the first time in verses 25–26?

Why is it remarkable that Jesus chooses to reveal the truth about himself to this particular person? (Review questions 3–5.)

14. The real question facing the woman and us is this: “By what is a human being to live—... by what she knows and what lies within her reach, or by what is from above and she does not have ... but must be given her by him who ‘came down from heaven’?”²
 - a. How do you think the woman’s life would continue to look if she chose the first option?

 - b. How do you think her life would change if she chose the second option?

 - c. Read Jeremiah 2:13. Consider the choice you have made for your life. Ask God to pry you away from “what you know,” away from your broken cisterns, and lead you to the living water he gives from above.

¹Bruce Milne, *The Bible Speaks Today: The Message of John* (Downers Grove, IL: Inter-Varsity Press, 1984), 89–90.

²Herman Ridderbos, *The Gospel of John: A Theological Commentary* (Grand Rapids, MI: Eerdmans, 1997), 155.



<http://www.ccel.org/bible/phillips/CP051GOSPELMAPS.htm>

Believe and Have Life*The Gospel of John***John 4:43—5:15****Read John 4:43–54.**

1. On what do the Samaritans base their belief in Jesus? (4:41–42)

In contrast, why do the Galileans welcome Jesus? (vv. 45–46a, 48; 2:23)

2. What problem does the royal official have? (vv. 46b, 49)
3. What does the official do when he hears that Jesus has come again to Cana? (v. 47)
4. Describe Jesus' first response to the official. (v. 48)
 - a. Why is this a fitting response given the type of welcome Jesus has received?
 - b. How do these words of Jesus challenge you?
5. How do we see the official's faith grow? (vv. 47–53)

6. How does Jesus heal the official's son? (v. 50)

What does this tell you about his power? (vv. 50b–53)

7. What does this second miraculous sign reveal about who Jesus is? (1:1–4)

Read John 5:1–15.

8. What kind of people are lying around the pool at Bethesda? (v. 3)

9. Jesus singles out one man who has been an invalid for **thirty-eight years!** What question does Jesus ask him? (v. 6)

10. Based on the invalid's reply in verse seven, what is your impression of this man?

11. How does Jesus respond to him? (vv. 8–9a)

12. According to the Jews, this healing causes a problem. What is it? (vv. 9b–10)

13. Why is their concern off-base? (Lk. 13:14–17)

14. For a second time Jesus seeks out the healed man, this time because he is concerned about a much more important problem. What is this problem? (v. 14; 3:16–18)

15. Jesus is not just a miracle worker. His miracles reveal who he is and challenge people to believe in him. Think about where you need to reconsider who Jesus is, take him "at his word" (4:50) and see his healing forgiveness in your life (5:14). Repent and believe that you may grow in your relationship with Jesus.

Believe and Have Life
The Gospel of John
John 5:16–30

1. Go back and skim read John 1–4. Summarize what have we learned so far about Jesus' identity.
 1:1–5, 16–18, 29, 41, 49

2:11, 16

3:13, 19, 34–36

4:25–26, 42

Read John 5:1–30.

2. What were the Sabbath rules? (Ex. 31:12–17)
3. According to the Jewish leaders, how was Jesus breaking the Sabbath rules? (vv. 8–12, 16)
4. Jewish religious tradition taught that God was the only one who was above the Law, and who was “allowed” to work on the Sabbath (holding the Creation together and sustaining life). What is Jesus revealing about his identity when he chooses to heal the disabled man on the Sabbath? (vv. 17–18, 21, 26)
5. Jewish religious tradition referred to God as Father in the general sense of Creator or Father of all humanity. Jesus, however, speaks about God as Father in a much more intimate way.
 Read 5:19–28. One way to view this section is to see it as the Father and the Son working together in the “family business.”
 - a. What is the Father's role?
 - b. What is the Son's role?

- c. What characterizes their relationship? (vv. 19–20a, 22–23, 30; * Mt. 3:16–17)
6. Look back at Jesus' exchange with the Samaritan woman (4:4–26) and the two miraculous healings (4:46–53; 5:1–15) in chapters 4 and 5.
- a. In what ways are these individuals “dead”?
- b. How do these stories demonstrate the truth of verse 25?
7. In verses 28–29 Jesus is speaking about the resurrection that will happen at the end of human history. Everyone will “hear his voice” and be raised.
- a. What is the “good” (v. 29) for which some will be given eternal life? (vv. 24; 3:18, 36)
- b. What is the “evil” (v. 29) that will result in condemnation for some? (vv. 24; 3:18, 36)
8. Look at the response of the Jewish leadership to Jesus in verses 16–18.
- a. What do they get right?
- b. What do they get wrong?
- c. How does their unbelief give birth to evil?
9. What amazes you about Jesus from this passage?
10. Meditate on verse 24.
- a. What does it mean to you that eternal life is guaranteed?
- b. How do your lifestyle and worldview look more like “life” rather than “death” now that you have “crossed over from death to life”?

Have you heard and believed in Jesus? If not, you can pray in faith right now.

*The  symbol indicates verses for further study.

Believe and Have Life

The Gospel of John

John 5:31–47

Read John 5:31–47.

1. What are some things that people have heard Jesus say about himself so far in the Gospel of John? (Examples include 2:16, 19; 5:17–18, 19–30)

2. Given the remarkable things Jesus has said and done, do you think it is reasonable for the Jewish leaders to seek an explanation from him—in a way, to put Jesus on trial?

Why or why not?

3. What testimonies, or witnesses, does Jesus present?
v. 33

v. 36 (compare vv. 19–20)

v. 37

vv. 39b, 46

4. In addition to preaching and teaching, what other “work” (v. 36) has Jesus been doing that testifies to who he is?
2:1–11

2:13–17

2:23

4:46–54

5:1–9a

5. How has God the Father been the ultimate source behind all these testimonies? (v. 1:6; Acts 2:22; Heb. 1:1; *1 Jn. 5:9–12)

6. Why does Jesus present all these witnesses? Is he merely trying to justify himself in the eyes of a skeptical audience? (v. 34b; compare 1:6–7 and 20:31)

*The  symbol indicates verses for further study.

7. As Jesus continues to speak, the situation becomes reversed: it is no longer he who is on trial, but his listeners.¹ What does Jesus say about them?
 - v. 37b
 - v. 38
 - v. 42
8. In verse 44 Jesus charges his listeners with “accept[ing] praise from one another, yet mak[ing] no effort to obtain the praise that comes from the only God.”
 - a. What is the danger for them in doing this?
 - b. In what areas do you find yourself vulnerable to valuing the approval of people more highly than the approval of God?
 - c. What have you found yourself tempted to do or be to earn human praise?
 - d. What is the danger for you in this?
9. Though Jesus will one day judge those listening to him (5:22, 27, 30), he makes it clear in verse 45 that he is not the one who will accuse them before the Father (📖*3:17). Who is their accuser?
10. What do Jesus’ Jewish listeners hope to gain from their diligent study of the Scriptures, including the writings of Moses? (v. 39a)
11. In this hope they are badly misguided. Where should they be looking instead? (vv. 39b–40; 1 Jn. 5:12; 📖* 14:6)
12. What was in fact the primary purpose of the Scriptures? (v. 39b, 46; Lk. 24:25–27; 📖*Mt. 5:17; Acts 10:43)
13. Commentator N.T. Wright notes that “it is possible to allow the study of the [Bible] text, and of different interpretations of the text, to become a substitute for allowing the text to bring us into the presence of the living God. It is deceptively easy to know everything about ‘the Jewish hope for the Messiah’, and not to know the Messiah himself, in person. And it is all too simple...to use our knowledge and intellectual ability to gain status and prestige among our colleagues, or among those who belong to the same part of (or party within) the church as we do. That is as true today as it was in Jesus’ day.”²
Do you sometimes find yourself analyzing the Bible, or looking for answers to questions about it, without engaging God himself?

Spend time now in God’s presence in prayer, asking the Spirit to draw you into a deeper relationship with Jesus himself as you move forward in this study.

¹ N.T. Wright, *John for Everyone: Part One* (Louisville, KY: Westminster John Knox Press, 2004), 67.

² *Ibid.*, 70.

5. What do they not understand about Jesus? (1:1; 5:19; Mt. 20:28)

6. Why does Jesus withdraw instead of reveal himself as the king he is? (7:3–6; 18:36)

Read John 6:16–21.

7. Jesus' disciples leave for Capernaum by boat without him.

a. What are the conditions on the lake? (vv. 17b–19a)

b. How does Jesus join his disciples in the boat? (v. 19b)

c. How does Jesus respond to the disciples' fear?

8. What do Jesus' control over the water and his concern for his disciples say about who he is? (Ex. 14:21–22; Job 9:8; Ps. 77:16–20; Is. 43:1–3a)

9. The crowd needed food and Jesus miraculously fed them. The disciples were terrified and Jesus calmed their fears. More than that, Jesus sought to reveal himself to them. Describe a particular circumstance in which God revealed himself to you.

Believe and Have Life

The Gospel of John

John 6:22–42

Review John 6:1–21. Read John 6:22–42.

1. What do we know, thus far, about these people who have followed Jesus to Capernaum? (6:1–2, 10–11, 14–15, 24)

2. Why is the crowd curious about how and when Jesus got to Capernaum? (6:22–25)

3. In verses 26–27, Jesus responds indirectly to the people.
 - a. What would a direct answer reveal? (6:16–21; Mk. 6:45–54)

 - b. Who is Jesus saying he is? (v. 27; Daniel 7:13–14)

 - c. Do you think a miraculous sign would have convinced these people to believe Jesus was who he said he was? Why or why not?

 - d. Why do you think Jesus responds the way he does?

4. Jesus wants to satisfy the crowd, but this time he offers something better than the multiplied loaves and fish (6:11).
 - a. What are the people looking for? (vv. 26, 30–31)

 - b. What is he offering? (v. 27; * Is. 55:1–3; Matt. 5:6)

 - c. More specifically, what is he offering them? (vv. 32–35)

*The  symbol indicates verses for further study.

5. If we follow what Jesus is saying, the way to “work” for “food that endures to eternal life” is to _____ (v. 29).
6. Jesus is the “true bread from heaven” (v. 32), sent from the Father, that “produces and sustains everlasting life.”¹
- What will Jesus do so that the people can have this “bread”? (Jn. 6:51; Mt. 16:21)
 - While the crowd says they want this bread, what do they refuse to do? (v. 36)
 - What proved to be a barrier to the Galileans’ believing in Jesus? (vv. 41, 42; * Jn. 1:11; Lk. 4:24)
7. What is guaranteed to those who believe in Jesus? (vv. 37b, 39, 40)
8. Jesus often refers to his Father when he teaches.²
- In what ways does Jesus describe God the Father’s activity?
v. 27

vv. 32–33

v. 37a
 - In what ways does Jesus describe God the Father’s will?
v. 39

v. 40
9. Some say “seeing is believing,” and yet Jesus said to this crowd, “you have seen me and still you do not believe” (v. 36). Write a short testimony of the miraculous work God did in your life that enabled you to see Jesus and believe in Him. You may want to consider verse 37 and 1 Peter 1:8, 9.

¹ William Hendriksen, *The Gospel of John*. (Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Book House, 1953), p. 231.

² John 3:16–17, 4:2, 23–24, 5:17, 19–23, 30, 36–38, 43, 45.

b. In what other ways has Jesus described how we obtain eternal life in this Gospel?

3:3–5

4:13–14

6:47–51

c. All of these are pictures of what is clearly stated in verse 47. What does it say?

6. Why are the Jews so offended by the command in verse 53? (Lev. 17:10–12)

7. Why are even many of Jesus' disciples offended? (vv. 60–65)

8. Define the word "grumble."

9. When the Israelites (Num. 11:4-6), Jews (6:41-43), and disciples (v. 61) do not believe, they grumble. What is the result of this grumbling? (vv. 64, 66;  * Num. 11:18-20, 33)

10. Think of a time when you found yourself grumbling. What was it you failed to believe?

11. How are all three persons of the Trinity involved in giving life? (vv. 57, 51, 63)

12. Many of Jesus' disciples turn back and no longer follow him. Why does Peter say the Twelve will not turn back? (vv. 68–69)

*The  symbol indicates verses for further study.

Believe and Have Life*The Gospel of John***John 7:1–24****Read John 7:1–13.**

1. Why is Jesus choosing to stay in Galilee and not go back south to Judea? (v. 1)
2. What has Jesus said and done that has made some of the Jews so angry?
5:16–18

6:51–52

7:7
3. The religious authorities think that they have a valid reason for putting Jesus to death. What is it?
(Deut. 13:1–5)
4. What does the Feast of Tabernacles commemorate and how is it to be celebrated? (Lev. 23:33–36, 39–43;
Deut. 16:13–15)
5. According to Jesus' brothers, why should Jesus go up to the Feast? (vv. 3, 4)
6. Jesus resists his brothers' urging to go to the Feast and show himself to the world because "the right time for me has not yet come" (vv. 6, 8). What does he mean? (v. 1; 5:19–20; 13:1; Acts 2:22–23)
7. Everyone at the Feast seems to have an opinion about Jesus. Who is saying what? (vv. 11–13)

Read John 7:14–20.

8. Even though Jesus decides to go up to the feast later and “in secret” (v. 10), he teaches publicly in the temple. How do the religious authorities react to his teaching? (v. 15)

9. Despite his lack of formal education, Jesus asserts that he is indeed a true prophet. What is the difference between a true prophet and a false prophet (vv. 16, 18)?

10. What does Jesus promise to those who are willing to step out in faith and “do God’s will” (v. 17)?

11. For what does Jesus condemn these very religious Jews? (v. 19)

Read John 7:21–24.

12. Jesus shows that he can dialogue brilliantly with the religious authorities on the finer points of Jewish legal interpretation (vv. 21–23).
 - a. What are they angry about? (v. 23b; * 5:1–11)

 - b. How does Jesus defend himself on this point? (vv. 22–23)

 - c. The Jewish leaders’ problem is not a lack of religious knowledge. What does Jesus say is their real problem? (v. 24)

13. In today’s passage, notice how many people are judging Jesus by mere appearances. Jesus commands the crowd to “make a right judgment” (v. 24). What does making a right judgment about Christ look like? (Consider 2:11; 3:29–30; 4:42, 50; 6:68–69)

14. We are bombarded day in and day out by what we see and experience. What does making a right judgment about Christ look like on a daily basis for you?

*The  symbol indicates verses for further study.

Believe and Have Life*The Gospel of John***John 7:25–52****Read John 7:25–44.**

1. There is much confusion at the feast in Jerusalem about who Jesus is. Why do some of the Jews think he can't possibly be the Messiah? (vv. 27, 41–42; * Micah 5:2)

2. What more do **we** know about where Jesus was from as a man in the flesh (i.e. where he was born and grew up)? (Matt. 1:1; 2:1, 13–15, 19–23)

3. Jesus could have told them this.
 - a. Why do you think he doesn't?

 - b. What does he say instead that he has been saying all along? (vv. 28, 29, 33; *3:13; 5:36–38; 6:38, 57)

4. Why do many put their faith in him even though they're confused about his earthly origin? (v. 31)

5. How do the religious leaders react to the whispered remarks that Jesus may actually be the Messiah? (v. 32)

6. Jesus must have really felt his hour approaching as he spoke the words in verses 33 and 34. How do the Jews try to make sense out of what he says? (v. 35)

*The  symbol indicates verses for further study.

Jesus is at the Feast of Tabernacles. Every morning during the seven days of this harvest festival, a priestly procession went down to the pool of Siloam and drew water in a golden pitcher. They would then go back up to the Temple and march around the altar seven times, pouring the water into a funnel on the side of the altar. The water flowed around the base of the altar as the Temple choir sang. This was a celebration of thanks to God for the rain that made the harvest possible.¹

7. Look closely at verses 37–39.
 - a. Who is the living water Jesus speaks of? (v. 39)

 - b. What makes someone want living water? (v. 37; 4:10–14; Jer. 2:13)

 - c. How can living water flow from us? (vv. 38–39)

 - d. What difference does it make in your life today that you have the Holy Spirit?

Read John 7:45–52.

8. The temple guards return, having not arrested Jesus. Why? (vv. 30, 45–46)

9. What appeal does Nicodemus make to the Pharisees? (v. 51)

How do they respond? (v. 52)

10. What do we learn about the Pharisees from these verses? (vv. 45–52)

What do you think is their problem?

11. What keeps Nicodemus from being like the other Pharisees? (vv. 50, 37–38)

Look again at 3:5–7. What is his, and our, only hope?

¹ Osborne, Grant R. *The Gospel of John*. Cornerstone Biblical Commentary. (Carol Stream: Tyndale, 2007), 120.

Believe and Have Life

The Gospel of John

John 7:53—8:30

Read John 7:53—8:11.¹

1. As Jesus begins to teach in the temple courts, the Pharisees bring before him a woman caught in adultery (v. 3). What must this have been like for her? (You may want to review what you learned about the Samaritan woman in Jn. 4:7–18.  * Mt. 1:18–19)

2. The teachers and Pharisees present themselves as very concerned about the keeping of God's laws.
 - a. Paraphrase the law they are asking Jesus' opinion on. (v. 5; Deut. 22:22–24)

 - b. Ironically, whom did the Pharisees fail to bring to Jesus?

3. What is the real purpose behind the question in verse 5? (v. 6)

4. The religious leaders clearly see the sinfulness of the woman's behavior. What does Jesus want them to see about themselves? (v. 7)

5. Jesus' interaction with the teachers has dramatically altered the woman's situation (vv. 4–5a, 10–11).
 - a. What does Jesus declare about her? (v. 11b)

 - b. How would you feel if Jesus said this to you?

 - c. What does Jesus command her to do? (v. 11c)

 - d. Does the order of what Jesus says to her surprise you? Why or why not?

¹ Your Bible may mention that 7:53—8:11 is not in the oldest and most reliable manuscripts. Scholarly commentators handle this differently but even if the account of this event did not appear in the early manuscripts, there is no reason to believe it did not happen.

*The  symbol indicates verses for further study.

Read John 8:12–30.

This section most likely occurred during the Feast of Tabernacles (Jn. 7:2). One elaborate part of this feast had to do with the lighting of lamps.²

6. In John 6:30–31, the people demanded a sign from Jesus like that of manna, and he says, “I am the bread of life” (6:35). In the midst of this feast, how does Jesus now identify himself? (v. 12)

7. This use of light to describe God is not new. Write how each passage helps explain what Jesus means when he calls himself the light of the world.
Ex. 13:18–22; Ps. 43:3

Is. 9:2; Jn. 1:4

Is. 60:19–20; * Rev. 21:22–24

8. In verses 14 and 21, Jesus talks about going away.
 - a. What do the Jews think he is talking about? (v. 22)

 - b. What is Jesus talking about? (Jn. 14:1–2, 28; 16:28)

9. As Jesus teaches the people he is very clear about what is at stake.
 - a. What are the benefits of following (or believing in) him? (vv. 12, 19)

 - b. What is the cost of rejecting him? (vv. 19, 24)

10. The Gospel of John clearly highlights that the purpose, power and passion of Jesus’ life came from his relationship with his Father. What does Jesus say about his relationship with his Father in verses 14–30?

² A ceremony included in this feast was the lighting of four huge oil lamps which illuminated the court. It was said that the light from these lamps was so bright it penetrated every courtyard in Jerusalem. Jewish oral tradition says that the “men of piety and good works used to dance before the oil lamps with burning torches in their hands, singing songs and praises.” (Mishnah Sukkot 5:4).

Believe and Have Life

The Gospel of John

John 8:31–47

Read John 8:31–47.

1. Jesus is still in the temple and is teaching those who claim to “believe” in him. What is the difference between mere belief and genuine faith? (vv. 31–32; Jn. 6:60, 66–69)
2. These Jewish listeners are proud of the status that comes from being the descendants of Abraham. How did Abraham live a life of genuine faith?
Gen. 12:1–5; Heb. 11:8–11

Gen. 15:4–6; Rom. 4:18–22

Heb. 11:17–19

3. These listeners may be Abraham’s physical descendants, but how are they showing that they are not truly Abraham’s children? (vv. 37c, 39–40; 5:37–43)

4. What claim do they make? (v. 41b)

Why does Jesus reject it? (v. 42)

5. Who does Jesus say their real father is, and what is he like? (v. 44;  * 2 Cor. 11:13–15)

*The  symbol indicates verses for further study.

6. How has the devil been a murderer and a liar from the beginning? (Gen. 3:1–13; Rom. 5:12; 1 Cor. 15:21–22;  * Gen. 4:6–8; 1 Jn. 3:12)

7. How are Jesus' listeners behaving like their true father? (vv. 37–38, 40a, 44)

8. What is another problem they have, and what causes it? (vv. 43, 47; 5:39–40)

9. Jesus describes them as “slaves of sin” (v. 34). Why is this such a fitting description of their overall spiritual condition?

10. What is Jesus, the Son, willing to do? (vv. 34–36)

11. Jesus says, “You will know the truth, and the truth will set you free” (v. 32). What three aspects of the truth set us free from our terrible slavery to sin?
 - a. 14:6

 - b. 8:26, 28, 40

 - c. Rom. 5:6–8, 18–19; 6:17–18

12. Do you see yourself as a slave to sin? If so, how can you be set free today by the truth?

If you've been set free, rejoice that you are “free indeed” (v. 36). (You may want to consider Gal. 2:20.)

Believe and Have Life

The Gospel of John

John 8:48–59

Read John 8:48–59.

1. Jesus has just said that the people he’s talking to “belong to [their] father, the devil” (v. 44) and “do not belong to God” (v. 47). How do the people try to account for the things Jesus has been saying? (v. 48)

2. How does Jesus himself account for his words? (v. 49b; 8:26b, 28)

3. How does his attitude contrast with that of his listeners? (vv. 37–47; 5:23b; * 5:44)

4. In verse 51 Jesus promises, “If anyone keeps my word, he will never see death.”
 - a. What kind of death do Jesus’ listeners think he means? (* This is not the first time Jesus has been misunderstood in this way; see also 3:3–4; 4:13–15.)

 - b. What kind of death does he in fact mean? (5:24; 11:25; Rev. 20:13–15)

5. In their attempt to show that Jesus’ promise cannot possibly be true, the Jews again turn to Abraham, the father of the nation, who “believed the LORD” (Gen. 15:6) and “was called God’s friend” (Jas. 2:23). What point do they make about Abraham (and the prophets)? (vv. 52–53)

6. Jesus does not seek glory for himself. Who is the “one” (v. 50) who seeks glory for Jesus? (v. 54)

How does Jesus refer to him at the end of verse 50? (See also 12:48; * Deut. 18:18–19)

7. Jesus’ glory is on a completely different order from what his human audience expects. What are the three stages of Jesus’ glory?
1:1, 14; 17:5

*The  symbol indicates verses for further study.

12:23–24, 27–28, 32–33

Phil. 2:5–11; * Rev. 5:12

8. Jesus says that “Abraham rejoiced at the thought of seeing my day” (v. 56). What inkling did Abraham have of God’s plan? (Gen. 12:1–3)

9. Those listening to Jesus asked him earlier, “Surely You are not greater than our father Abraham...?” (v. 53a, NASB). What does Jesus now state in verse 58?

10. How does the Jewish audience respond to his statement? (v. 59)

Why? (Ex. 3:13–14; Lev. 24:16)

11. When God the Father calls himself “I AM” in the Old Testament, he is revealing more than just his name.¹
 - a. How do these passages show God’s character and mission?
Ex. 3:14–17

Is. 43:11–15

- b. Jesus’ referring to himself as the “I am” (v. 58) reflects the fact that his character and mission are the same as God the Father’s. How is this mission described in the following passages?
3:16–17

8:31–36

6:37–40

12. Consider God’s faithfulness in fulfilling his promise to Abraham, in delivering the Israelites, and ultimately in sending his Son to rescue the lost finally and completely. Take a moment to thank and praise him for accomplishing his plan of salvation.

¹ George Beasley-Murray, *John Word Biblical Commentary*, Vol. 36, 2nd ed. (Nashville: Thomas Nelson, 2000), 140.

Believe and Have Life

The Gospel of John

John 9:1–23

Read John 9:1–23.

1. What observations can you make about the man Jesus sees?
2. What is the only way the disciples can make sense of the man's suffering? (v. 2)
3. Jesus answers the disciples' question and at the same time redirects them to the purpose for the man's blindness. What does Jesus say is the purpose? (v. 3)
4. What is the work that the "light of the world" (v. 5) does for the man who cannot see? (vv. 6–7)
5. How should this work of Jesus be a sign to the Jews that he is the prophesied Messiah? (Is. 42:7a, 16; Lk. 4:16–21)
6. Encourage someone in your group by sharing how you see the work of God being displayed in her life.

7. Jesus performs a very public miracle that creates a stir in the Jewish community. How do the neighbors of the healed man respond? (vv. 8–12)

How does he try to settle their confusion? (vv. 9–11)

8. Unsatisfied with the man's testimony, to what authority do the Jews go to make sense of this miracle? (v. 13)

9. What causes a division to arise among the Pharisees? (vv. 14, 16)

10. What does the healed man believe about Jesus at this point? (v. 17)

11. Even after all they had seen and heard what do some of the Jews refuse to acknowledge about Jesus? (vv. 16, 18, 22)

12. The parents of the formerly blind man are summoned. What information do the parents confirm? (v. 20)

What information will they not confirm? (v. 21)

Why? (vv. 22–23; 12:37, 42;  * Mt. 10:34–38; Acts 26:9–11)

13. In this lesson we have seen a variety of responses to the miracle of sight that Jesus has given. Which response do you currently identify with the most? Why?

Ask Jesus for the boldness to proclaim his work in your life.

*The  symbol indicates verses for further study.

Believe and Have Life

The Gospel of John

John 9:24–41

Review John 9:1–23. Read John 9:24–41.

1. The Jewish leaders think they have many reasons to reject Jesus. What has John shown us about their evaluation of Jesus so far? (vv. 16a, 24, 29; 5:18; 6:41–42, 52; 8:12–13, 52)
2. Who do the Pharisees trust is from God and claim to follow? (v. 28)
3. In this particular instance they object to Jesus' breaking the Sabbath laws given through Moses. How has Jesus already answered this objection? (5:16–17, 39–40, 45–47; 7:23–24; 9:4)
4. The Pharisees don't accept the man's testimony that Jesus has healed him, so they repeat their questions (vv. 24–26). What do you think they are trying to get him to say about Jesus and why?
5. How does the healed man initially respond to the Pharisees' criticism of Jesus as a sinner? (v. 25)
6. What convinces the healed man that Jesus is indeed from God? (vv. 30–33; * Compare Jesus' own statements in 10:37–38 and Mt. 11:2–5.)

*The  symbol indicates verses for further study.

Believe and Have Life

The Gospel of John

John 10:1–21

Read John 10:1–21.

1. Jesus’ words in this passage immediately follow the healing in chapter 9. What question is everyone wrestling with? (9:16–17, 29–33, 35–38; 10:19–21)

2. Jesus’ illustration in verses 1–5 is one of contrasts.
 - a. With this in mind, describe each of the following. Leave space, because you will return to this chart several times.

False Shepherd/Hired Hand	Good Shepherd

- b. How do the sheep respond to the false shepherd?

 - c. How do they respond to the good shepherd?

3. Read verses 7–10. Every morning the shepherd would lead the sheep out of the sheep pen and then lead them back in at night.
 - a. What do you think is the purpose for a gate on a sheep pen?

- b. Why does Jesus describe himself as “the gate” (v. 7) rather than a gate?ⁱ (v. 9, 14:6)
4. Go back to the chart and add to your description anything new about those who are false shepherds. (v. 10)
 5. What is Jesus’ purpose for coming? (v. 10b, * John 6:40, 51)
 6. Read verses 11–18. Fill in the chart to contrast the hired hand and Jesus, the good shepherd.ⁱ
 7. How does Jesus describe the depth of his relationship with his sheep? (vv. 14–15)
 8. In verse 16 Jesus says there are “other sheep” he must bring. Who are they? (Eph. 2:11–20)
 9. A good shepherd is willing to do whatever it takes to care for the sheep. What has Jesus done for you? (vv. 11, 15, 17–18)
 10. Ezekiel 34 is closely related to John 10. Using Ezekiel 34:1–10, go back once more to the chart and expand on how God describes the false shepherds.
 11. In Ezekiel, God promises that he will shepherd his own people. How does God do this? (Ez. 34:11–16, 23–31)
Note: When Jesus says, “I am the good shepherd,” he declares himself the fulfillment of Ezekiel’s prophecy.
 12. What is it about Jesus, as shepherd, that you find most attractive? Thank him for specific ways you have seen his shepherding care in your life, worship him in song, or testify to his love.

*The  symbol indicates verses for further study.

ⁱ “In this absolute and exclusive sense this saying is on a level with all the great ‘I am’ sayings that proclaim the unique redemptive significance of Jesus’ coming and work.” (Herman Ridderbos, *The Gospel of John: A Theological Commentary* (Grand Rapids, MI: Eerdmans, 1997), 357.)

Believe and Have Life

The Gospel of John

John 10:22–42

Read John 10:22–39.

1. Why are these people in Jerusalem frustrated with Jesus? (v. 24; * Jn. 7:25–31, 40–41a; 10:19–21)

2. Up to now John has recorded only one time when Jesus declared that he is the Christ (4:25–26) and yet this is the main point of his book (20:30–31). Nevertheless, how has Jesus been “speaking” this truth clearly and continually? (v. 25)

3. What is preventing these people from really hearing him? (vv. 25–27; 8:37–38, 42–45, 47)

4. Verses 27–30 summarize the good news that Jesus has been teaching. What do we learn about:
 - The Father

 - The Son

 - The sheep

5. In the world of sheep, why do you think the mention of “snatching” (vv. 28–29) is a terrifying idea?

6. Who has the sheep in their hands? (vv. 28–29)

How is this truth reassuring to you? (You may want to consider Jn. 6:39; 10:11–14 and Rom. 8:35–39.)

7. Jesus is claiming to be one with the Father (v. 30).
 - a. Why do his listeners react with murderous anger (vv. 31, 39)? (vv. 33, 36b)

 - b. How do his miracles back up this claim? (vv. 25, 32, 37–38; * Acts 2:22)

*The  symbol indicates verses for further study.

8. Jesus' miracles show us that he is more than a "mere man" (v. 33). What do they show us about Jesus?
- Changed water into wine (2:1–11)
 - Healed official's son from a distance (4:46–53)
 - Healed the man who had been disabled for 38 years (5:5–9)
 - Fed 5,000 people with five loaves and two fish (6:5–14)
 - Walked on water (6:16–21)
 - Healed the blind beggar with spit and mud (9:1–7)
9. Which one of these miraculous signs speaks to you the most? Why?
10. In verse 37 Jesus says, "I am God's Son." Other leaders in Israel's history have also been referred to as sons of God, as in Psalm 82:6 which Jesus quotes in verses 34–35.
How is Jesus' Sonship unique? (v. 36; 1:32–34; 3:16–17, 31–36;  * Mt. 17:5–6)

Read John 10:40–42.

11. Jesus escapes the angry crowd and leaves the temple.
- a. What is the truth that John spoke so convincingly? (1:15, 26–30; 3:26–30)
 - b. Now that almost three years have passed, what do the people who follow Jesus out into the desert think about John's testimony and about Jesus? (vv. 41–42)

12. Read this famous quotation from C. S. Lewis:

"I am trying here to prevent anyone saying the really foolish thing that people often say about Him: I'm ready to accept Jesus as a great moral teacher, but I don't accept his claim to be God. That is the one thing we must not say. A man who was merely a man and said the sort of things Jesus said would not be a great moral teacher. He would either be a lunatic — on the level with the man who says he is a poached egg — or else he would be the Devil of Hell. You must make your choice. Either this man was, and is, the Son of God, or else a madman or something worse. You can shut him up for a fool, you can spit at him and kill him as a demon or you can fall at his feet and call him Lord and God, but let us not come with any patronizing nonsense about his being a great human teacher. He has not left that open to us. He did not intend to." — C.S. Lewis, *Mere Christianity*

What do you believe about Jesus? Check any that might apply to you:

- I am still not convinced.
- I have certainly been challenged to rethink my position.
- I want to learn more about Jesus.
- I am concerned that I have not really been a believer after all.
- I really do want the eternal life Jesus promises.
- I believe. Help my unbelief!
- I believe that Jesus is who he says he is.
- I believe that Jesus has the power to change me and my life.
- I believe but I need to start listening and following more.
- I have seen Jesus in a new and compelling way during this study.

You may want to discuss your responses with your small group leader.

The End-of-the-Year Sharing Time is coming up on April 25!

This is a time to think about what God has been up to during our study of John! Set aside some time in the next two weeks to put down on this paper a thought or two about how God has used our study this year to enrich your life and your understanding of Jesus. Perhaps it's a special verse, a personal 'aha' moment, an image one of the speakers used ... Go back over your notes and try to choose at least ONE truth that God has impressed upon your heart this year through our study of John.

Use the space below to write it out. Bring it to the sharing time. You don't HAVE to share it with everyone, but if you feel the Holy Spirit nudging you to do so, you will have it all written out and ready. If you DON'T share it, that is fine - at least you still have it and can keep it as a reminder of the work God is doing in your life.

(FYI – During the sharing time, we employ the 3 B's – Brief, Beneficial, and Biblical. We want God to be honored and to give lots of women an opportunity to share!)