

STUDY NOTES AND QUESTIONS
JOHN 1

A. Notice to begin with that the apostle John has a specific purpose in writing this gospel account (Jn. 20:31). It was _____. This purpose follows the pattern which the Apostle Paul gave for sinners to be saved (Rom. 10:13,14).

1. To accomplish this purpose the Apostle John records eight signs or _____ which Jesus did to prove that He is the Son of God and Saviour of the world.
2. John then points out his reason for offering this proof. It is so others will _____ on the Lord Jesus and through believing they may have _____ life.

B. Secondly John points out that Jesus Christ fulfills all the Old Testament _____ concerning Him.

1. He is the _____ of God (Jn. 1:29; Ex. 12).
2. He is the _____ that reaches from heaven to earth and provides a "living link" between God and men (Jn. 1:51; Gen. 28).
3. He is the New _____ (Jn. 2:19-21; II Chron. 7).
4. He is the _____ lifted up as an object of faith for deliverance from death (Jn. 3:14; Num. 21).
5. He is the _____ of life which came down from heaven to sustain life (Jn. 6:35; Ex.16).
6. He is that _____ of whom Moses wrote (Jn. 1:21, 45; 6:14; Dt. 18:15-19).
7. He is the Great _____ who can lead us through this dark world (Jn. 10:11).

C. In this chapter John is presenting the Lord Jesus as the eternal _____ of God who possesses all the attributes of God (Jn. 14:9). Here John gives us seven names and titles that identify Jesus as deity.

1. First He is referred to as the _____ of God (Jn. 1:1-3, 14). Just as our words reveal who we are, Jesus reveals who God is (Jn. 14:9).
 - a. Jesus is presented as the _____ Word (Jn. 1:1,2) showing that He is the "I Am" who has no beginning (Jn. 8:58).

- b. Jesus is presented as the _____ Word identifying Him as the creator of all things (Col. 1:16).
- c. Jesus is presented as the _____ Word (Jn. 1:14) signifying that He took on human nature and became a man through the miracle of the virgin birth (Isa. 7:14; Matt. 1:18-25; Lk. 1:26-38).
2. Secondly, the Lord Jesus is referred to as the _____ of the world (Jn. 8:12). He is also the light of _____ (Jn. 1:4). Jesus Christ is the expression of God's righteousness and those who believe on Him become "sons of light" (Jn. 12:35,36). Just as the first act of creation involved light, so the new creation comes through the light of the gospel in the heart of those who believe (II Cor. 4:3-6). Notice why men reject the Light (Jn. 3:19-21).
3. Thirdly, the Lord Jesus is referred to as the _____ of God (Jn. 1:15-28,49). As the Son of God He is the "image of the invisible God (Jn. 1:18; Col. 1:15), and "the express image of His Person" (Heb. 1:3).
4. Fourthly, the Lord Jesus is called the _____ of God (Jn. 1:29-34). Just as the Israelites were redeemed through the blood of a sacrificial lamb, so Jesus was offered as a substitutionary and sacrificial Lamb for sinners (I Pet. 1:18,19).
5. Fifthly, the Lord Jesus is called the _____ (Jn. 1:35-42). This title is a Hebrew word meaning God's anointed. This is the meaning of the N.T. word "Christ". In the O.T. prophets, priests and kings were all anointed symbolizing God's approval (I Sam. 26:11; Psa. 89:20). The Jews were awaiting their Messiah, the King who would deliver them and establish His kingdom as prophesied.
6. Then the Lord Jesus is called the _____ of Israel (Jn. 1:43-49). The Bible makes it clear that Jesus has the right to the Davidic throne to rule over Israel (Matt. 1:1-17).
7. Finally, the Lord Jesus is called Son of _____ (Jn. 1:50,51). This identifies Him with humanity as "God the Son" and refers to His Messianic rule and Kingship as well.

D. In this chapter John is presenting the Lord Jesus as the Saviour of the world (Jn. 1:29).

1. The Lord Jesus is said to possess _____ (Jn. 1:4). This means He is the Giver of eternal life and the Deliverer from sin and its consequences.
2. Jesus is referred to also as the _____ (Jn. 1:4,5) meaning He is the revelation of God and His righteousness which calls all men to accountability as sinners.

3. Notice according to John 1:12 the one who _____ or "takes" Jesus as Saviour is saved and is given eternal life. Compare I Jn. 5:11,12.

4. According to Jn. 1:13 the spiritual birth which people need is brought about by _____ in those who _____ and receive the Lord Jesus as Saviour (Jn. 1:12).

QUESTIONS WHICH APPLY TO OUR LIVES

1. What do Christians need to study to learn more about the Living Word of God?

2. What privilege does one receive when he receives Christ according to Jn. 1:12?

3. What is a Christian to do when confronted by those who deny the deity of Christ as revealed in John 1:14? Note II Jn. 7-11. _____

4. What evidence did the Lord Jesus display which convinced Nathanael that he was the Son of God? _____

5. What kind of character did Nathanael have according to Jn. 1:47? How would others describe your character? Is there something that needs changing?: _____

6. What attributes of deity are ascribed to the Lord Jesus in Jn. 1:3,48? _____

EXPOSITORY NOTES

1:1 - In the beginning is literally "in beginning" signifying the eternity and deity of Christ. The argument is - if Christ is eternal then He is God.

1:11 - Jesus came unto His "own" meaning His "own things" which He had created. His "own" received Him not meaning His "own people."

1:12 - The word received literally means "to take" meaning the one who takes or appropriates Jesus as Saviour.

The word "power" literally means the "right or privilege."

1:14 - The word "dwelt" is the word meaning "to tabernacle." Just as God dwelt among His people in the O.T. tabernacle, He is dwelling among His people now in the person of Jesus.

- 1:16 - The words "grace for grace" literally means "grace upon grace." God was gracious in giving the law and providing for His people in the O.T. but His grace and truth is now revealed in the very person of His Son.
- 1:18 - No man has ever seen God in His essence for God is Spirit and a Spirit is incorporeal (Jn. 4:24; I Tim. 6:16). But He is "declared" in His Son. This word is the word "exegesis" which means to explain or give the meaning. In other words Jesus Christ explains God to us so that we cannot know God apart from Him.