

## **II. MANIFESTATIONS OF CHRIST'S POWER IN PUBLIC MINISTRY JOHN 5**

### **A. The Healing of the Impotent Man (5:1-9)**

1. After Jesus had brought salvation to the Samaritan woman and then healed the Nobleman's son while at Cana of Galilee, He came back to \_\_\_\_\_ for a Jewish feast (5:1).
2. Jesus saw a great multitude of sick people by a pool near the sheep gate called \_\_\_\_\_. It had \_\_\_\_\_ porches and those there were waiting for a miracle according to tradition (5:2-4). The number five is the number of grace in the Scriptures (I Sam. 17:40).
3. When Jesus noticed a man there who had been an invalid for some \_\_\_\_\_ years, He asked the man if he wanted to be made well (5:5,6). Jesus was asking him, in essence, if he had the will to be cured or was able to exercise his will by believing. Some people are so bound by their circumstance that their will is also bound.
4. The impotent man's answer showed that he was \_\_\_\_\_ his condition on what others had not been willing to do for him (5:7). This is the very same principle some people use even in our very day as an excuse for their circumstances and unwillingness to rise above their circumstances.
5. When Jesus commanded the impotent man to rise, take up his bed, and walk, he was \_\_\_\_\_ made well and did as Jesus commanded (5:8,9). Notice unlike the charades of many supposed healing preachers of our day, the man was immediately healed. Notice also a certain principle here: when God calls upon us to do something He always gives us the grace to accomplish it. So the impotent man was graciously and miraculously healed by the Lord Jesus.

### **B. The Controversy and Conflict that followed this Miracle on the Sabbath Day (5:10-18)**

1. The Jews charged the man made well with Sabbath-breaking. They had contrived a set of unscriptural rules and regulations for the Sabbath which God never intended (10-15). Note a Sabbath day's journey.
2. Notice as a result the Jews began to persecute Jesus (16).
3. Jesus answered them with His claim of equality with the Father (17). He said He was only doing what His own Father was involved in.
4. Noticed this claim infuriated the Jews and was considered blasphemy deserving the death penalty (18). Notice Jn. 10:33

### **C. The Claims which Jesus made Concerning His Deity**

1. He claimed to be equal with God (5:19-23). Notice Jesus didn't deny the accusations of the Jews He endorsed them. He claimed equality in His works, in His executing judgment, and in receiving honor and worship.
  
2. He claimed to have authority to raise the dead (5:24-29). He raises lost \_\_\_\_\_ to everlasting life (5:24). He mentioned His own resurrection (5:26). He will raise dead \_\_\_\_\_ one day (5:28,29) and finally all the \_\_\_\_\_ dead (5:29). Jesus demonstrated this power in raising Lazarus as well as Himself (Jn. 11; 10:18).
  
3. He claimed some five witnesses to substantiate His claims to deity (5:30-47).
  - a. The witness of His own \_\_\_\_\_ substantiates the deity of Christ (30-32). Note 6:30-35; 8:12; 10:7; 11:25.
  
  - b. Secondly Jesus cited \_\_\_\_\_ the Baptist's witness to substantiate His deity (33-35). Note this in John 1:1-34).
  
  - c. Thirdly the \_\_\_\_\_ which Jesus did substantiate His deity (5:36). Only God could do the things which He did (John 2:1-12; 5:1-16; 6:1-13; 11:1-44).
  
  - d. Fourthly the witness of the \_\_\_\_\_ substantiates Christ's deity (37-38). Note this in Matt. 3:17; 17:5).
  
  - e. Lastly the witness of the \_\_\_\_\_ substantiate that Jesus is God (39-47). Note Luke 24:27, 44.

### **QUESTIONS WHICH APPLY TO OUR LIVES**

1. In what ways do the people mentioned in verse 3 picture the condition of unsaved people?  
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 \_\_\_\_\_
  
2. What did the impotent man's reply in verse 7 reveal about his attitude about his condition?  
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 \_\_\_\_\_
  
3. What did this man demonstrate according to verses 8 and 9?  
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 \_\_\_\_\_
  
4. From verse 9 what fact is revealed about a Bible miracle?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
  
5. Why did the Jews become infuriated over this miracle?  
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6. Why do you suppose this man was found in the temple after his healing?
7. What is implied in verse 14? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Name some ways Jesus claimed to be with God the Father in verses 17-23.  
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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. What fact about believing in God is evidenced in verses 23,24?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. What are the two resurrections according to verse 29 and when will these occur?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. Name the five witnesses from verses 32 - 47 which substantiate Jesus' claims of equality with the father.  
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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. According to verse 40 why are people lost?  
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### EXPOSITORY NOTES

- 5:1** It is not certain which feast was being celebrated here. There were three major Jewish feasts: The passover was celebrated in the spring time, the Feast of Pentecost was celebrated 50 days after the passover, and the Feast of Tabernacles was celebrated in the fall. Tradition holds this feast to be the passover.
- 5:2** The name Bethseda (Hebrew) means "house of mercy or house of pity."
- 5:18** Jesus said that God was literally "His own Father". This was making Himself equal with God and the Jews looked upon this as blasphemy. Note Jn. 10:33.
- 5:24** Notice here that the Greek present tense verb "hath" means literally "is having" and proves that everlasting life is a present possession. Those believing will not come into judgment because Christ has paid the penalty for their sins and God will not demand payment of this penalty twice.
- 5:5,14** It seems that this man's sickness had come upon him as a result of some sin in his life. We should note that all sickness is not the result of sin. For example infants may be sick before they have knowledge and are accountable. But many times illness in a person's life is directly related to sin which he has committed (I Cor. 11:30).