

5/36/96

John 13

Jesus has ended His public ministry to the Jews and now turns to the private ministry to His disciples. 13-21

Every attempt to bring the Jews to Himself have been ignored and criticized resulting in their inability to believe. Jn. 12:39

John told us early in the prologue about His rejection. 1:11-12

The figurative language of light and darkness dominate the first twelve chapter, appearing some thirty-two times.

The subject of love dominate the last nine chapters, appearing some forty-eight times and around twelve in the first twelve.

Chapter thirteen to seventeen are a unit in itself containing the discourse of Jesus to His disciples and the High priestly prayer of Jesus.

1. Chapter thirteen and fourteen go together occurring during the supper in the upper room.

2. Chapter fifteen and sixteen so to together occurring after they left the upper room. Jn. 14:31c-d

3. Chapter seventeen is the Holy of Holies, the priestly prayer of Jesus, "The Lord's Prayer".

13:1-11 Jesus the servant.

13:1 The hour was now at hand, a matter of a day and a half or two before Jesus would die as the Lamb of God.

1) The Passover was on the 14th of April.

2) The "hour" is a key to John's gospel and found throughout. Jn. 2:4; 7:6, 8, 30; 8:20, 12:33

3) He would return to heaven where He came from. Jn. 1:1, 14

4) He loved His own to the utmost limits of love "agapao".

13:2 The meal was in progress. evident by the text. vs. 4, 12

1) This is not the record of the Lord's Supper institution but the meal of Passover.

Matt.. 26:17-20; Mk. 14:12-16; Lk. 22:7-12

2) Jesus was fully conscience that Judas Judas' heart disposition to the Satanic plot yet He still ate with him.

13:3 Jesus was fully aware of who He was and therefore He was not moved or pressured by any person or event.

1) The Father had given Him everything.

- 2) He had come from the Father.
 - 3) He was Messiah and Savior.
 - 4) He would return to the Father.
- * He was the light and life of man, the water of life, the bread of life, the resurrection and the life, the way, the truth and the life and the Good Shepherd.

13:4-5 Jesus knowing the topic of the disciples moves to show them the secret of greatness. Matt. 20:21; Luke 22:24; Mk. 10:35-4

- 1) He girded Himself as the lowest of slaves.
- 2) He washed the feet of all the disciples.
- 3) He had His feet washed by the prostitute at the house of Simon. Lk. 7:36-50
- 4) The disciples should of washed the feet but they were servants but wanted to be served.

* The Lord God has opened mine ear, and I was not rebellious, neither turned away back. Is. 50:5

13:6 Peter was shocked at the thought and perhaps a bit ashamed knowing what they were talking about.

13:7 The Lord assures him of both his ignorance and future understanding.

- 1) The word "understand" means absolute and complete knowledge.

- 2) The word "know" means knowledge gained slowly by experience.

13:8-9 Peter misunderstands Jesus in His reply and asks the Lord to give him a bath, but that was not what He meant.

13:10 Jesus gives to Peter a mini parable.

- 1) The thing he did know was that anyone who bathed completely only needs to wash his feet.
 - 2) They were completely clean, meaning justified by faith in Him and all they needed to do was to keep their fellowship clear by confessing their sins.
 - a) The word bath "louo" means to bath
 - b) The word wash "nipto" means to wash a part of you, like the feet. 1Jn. 1:9; 2:1
- * The church is purified by the word! Eph. 5:26-27

13:11 Jesus attempted to turn Judas all along.

- 1) Loving him to the uttermost. vs. 1
- 2) By washing his feet. vs. 5

13:12-20 **Jesus the example**

13:12 This a beautiful picture of his ascension to glory, after His emptying of Himself. vs. 4

- 1) His question is in reproof of their disputing about who was the greatest.
- 2) His question also reveals their lack of understanding about the Kingdom, thinking it was a place to be served.

13:13 Jesus acknowledges the truth of their words but the lack of substance of their commitment.

13:14 Jesus teaches them from the greater to the lesser to their shame. Matt. 20:28

- 1) The word "ought" means must or obligation, not an option.
- 2) The disciple is not above his master nor the servant above his lord. Matt. 10:24

13:15 Jesus is the Kingdom model and example not the Pastor or any other Christian!

13:16 Jesus gives them a very simple and basic principle of servanthood.

13:17 The blessedness of the man or woman is in the doing not the hearing.

* Be ye a doer and not hearer only, deceiving your own selves. Ja. 1:22

13:18-19 The betrayal was prophesied. "Ps. 41:9"; 55:12-14; 2Sam. 15:12-16:23

1) Ahithophel betrayed David and sided with Absalom.

* The heel speaks of treachery and used for the kicking or tripping the heel of a wrestler.

2) His council failed and he went home, got his house in order and hung himself.

* A beautiful type of Judas Ischariot who is called a devil. Jn. 6:70

3) Jesus foretells it to verify His Messianhip to them. vs. 19

13:20 Reception of a Christian is acceptance of Jesus and the Father.

13:21-30 Judas the betrayer

13:21 Jesus manifested in His humanity the affect on His person by the word troubled.

1) It is the same as with Lazarus. Jn. 11:33, 34; 14:1

2) His body, soul and spirit. Jn. 12:27

13:22 The disciples all considered themselves candidates, "Is it I, Lord" . Matt. 26:22

13:23-26 The sitting arrangement is important.

1) The table was u-shaped not like our table and they sat on the floor with their legs stretched out, leaning on their left elbow on pillows.

- 2) Jesus was in the center of the table as the host.
- 3) John would be to the right of Jesus so his head would be on the bosom of Jesus. vs. 23
* The reference to the one whom the Lord loved is inspired by the Holy Spirit and not a boastful note of John.
- 4) The one on the left would be the place of highest honor, which Judas sat at.
- 5) Some say Peter sat there but if so why would Peter ask John to ask Jesus when he could just lean up and ask Him himself. vs. 24-25
- 6) This was the honor given to the special and honored guest.

13:27 Jesus dismisses Judas having reached out to him to the uttermost in love.

- 1) The prophecy of 30 pieces of silver and cast in house of the Lord and used for buying a field. Zech. 11:12-13
- 2) He is called son of Perdition. Jn. 17:12
- 3) He is said to of gone to his own place. Acts 1:25
* Hell was made for Satan and his angels. Matt. 25:41

13:28-29 Judas was not suspected by any of the other disciples.

- 1) They thought he was going to purchase things for the feast,. unleavened ran seven days.
- 2) They thought he might be giving some money to the poor.

13:30 Judas went out to betray Jesus.

- 1) He received the bread of honor and rejected the honor.
- 2) He went out into the night to be overtaken by the greatest darkness of his life.

13:31-38 **Jesus begins to tell of His exodus.**

* This is a better division for chapter fourteen, 13:31-14:31

13:31 Jesus is referring to His death and resurrection.

- 1) Son of Man is glorified, raised and seated at the right hand of God.
- 2) God is glorified in Him due to the redemption of man in such a way the it did not violate God's holiness or righteousness.

13:32 The sureness of God glory will be immediately, past and future tense.

13:33 Jesus plainly tells them of His leaving shortly.

- 1) Little children revealing His tender Shepherd's heart.

- 2) He will be around only a short time.
- 3) He would not be found of them and as He had told the Jews, they could not come. Jn. 7:34

3:34-35 Jesus gives them a new commandment.

- 1) New, in relation to freshness opposite to worn out marked by the quality of His example.
- 2) The Old Testament taught to love one's neighbor as oneself by precept. Lev. 19:18

13:35 This was to be the distinguishing mark of the church and Christian, agape love! Jn. 15:12

* Three point sermon

- 1) The command to love.
- 2) The quality of love.
- 3) The result of love.

13:36 Peter is concern about his inability to follow Jesus.

- 1) This is a continuous discourse to the end of chapter 14.
- 2) Jesus tells Peter tells Peter the same things as before, he could not follow now but he would after. vs. 7

13:37 Peter declares his love for Jesus.

- 1) He asks why he can not follow now?

- 2) He declares his commitment to the point of laying down his life down for Jesus.
- * The spirit is willing but the flesh is weak!

13:38 Jesus predicts Peters denial.

- 1) Jesus repeats Peter's statement to lay down his life in a question?
- 2) Jesus asserts that Peter would denied Him three times. Matt. 26:34; Mk. 14:27; Lk. 22:34
- * Jesus told Peter that Satan asked for him, that he might sift him as wheat. But Jesus had prayed for him and when he had returned to Jesus, he was to strengthen his brethren. Lk. 22:31-32