

JESUS ASSERTS HIS MESSIAHSHIP AND HIS DEITY

(John 10:22-42)

I. AN INTRODUCTION TO JOHN'S GOSPEL

II. THE PROLOGUE: INTRODUCING JESUS CHRIST (1:1-18)

III. WITNESSING ABOUT JESUS CHRIST (1:19-51)

IV. THE SIGNS SECTION: PROVING THAT JESUS WAS THE CHRIST (2:1-12:50)

A. THE GOOD SHEPHERD DISCOURSE (10:1-21)

1. The ILLUSTRATION of Jesus as the Good Shepherd (vv. 1-6)
2. The INTERPRETATION of Jesus as the Good Shepherd (vv. 7-18)
3. The DIVISION Among Jesus' Hearers (vv. 19-21)
4. Jesus' Claim to be the MESSIAH (vv. 22-30)

- a. The setting for this encounter is at the Feast of _____ in the Temple in Jerusalem, which took place in the winter just _____ months before Christ is crucified. (vv. 22-23)
- b. The heart of the matter in this confrontation deals with the Jews' demand for Jesus to state explicitly whether He is the _____ or not. (v. 24)
- c. Jesus had previously stated that He was the Messiah by His _____ and had demonstrated that He was the Christ by His _____. (v. 25, cf. Isa. 35:3-6; John 5:16-47; 6:32-59; 7:14-30)

* What does the unbelief of the Jews demonstrate about the nature of exercising faith in Jesus?

- d. The essence of being a sheep in the fold of Christ is _____ in Him as one's _____. (vv. 26-27, cf. 10:3-5, 11, 15-18)
- e. As a result of believing and belonging to Christ as our Shepherd, believers possess _____ life and shall _____ perish. (vv. 28-29)

* What does Christ's unity with the Father indicate about His identity and the Trinity? (v. 30)

5. Jesus' Claim to be God's SON (vv. 31-39)

- a. The Jews sought to kill Jesus based on the charge of _____, because He made Himself out to be _____. (vv. 31-33, cf. Lev. 24:16)

- b. In arguing that it would technically not be blasphemy for Him to be called "God," Christ based His argument on the _____ and the use of *elohim* in Psalm 82:1, 6. (vv. 34-36, cf. Ex. 21:6; 22:8)

* What do verses 37-38 teach about faith in the proper object?

- c. Once again, the Jews were so enraged with Jesus' declaration of who He _____ and what they needed to _____ ("*believe*") – they attempted to seize Him; but this was sovereignly _____. (v. 39)

6. Jesus' WITHDRAWAL from Jerusalem (vv. 40-42)

- a. The Apostle John depicted the Lord's departure from Jerusalem as the result of official _____ of _____; we can assume John's symbolic significance was _____. (vv. 40-41)

- b. In the location where John the Baptist once preached, Jesus was _____ received, and many _____ in Him for salvation. (v. 42)