

*7th Grade New Testament Gospels*  
**Study Guide for Test #7**  
Test - April 15, 2015

**TERMS/PEOPLE/PLACES TO KNOW:**

**Messiah** (review) - This Hebrew term referred to God's "anointed one"

**Gospel** (7.7.1) - comes from an Old English word meaning "good story" or "good news"

**The Word** (7.7.2) - John uses this term for Jesus which appealed to both Jews (as the power of God) and Greeks (as the highest thought in philosophy)

**Trinity** (7.7.2) - this doctrine teaches that God exists as Father, Son, and Holy Spirit; God is "three-in-one"

**John the Baptist** (7.7.3) - His calling was to prepare the way for the Messiah; He could be described by this phrase: "I am merely the voice, not the Word."

**Incarnation** (7.7.3) - The doctrine that in Jesus, God took on flesh and blood and came to earth; in Jesus, we see the glory of God clothed in skin

**Son of Man** (7.7.4) - This term for Jesus literally means "human being" and also refers to a Messianic prophecy from Daniel

**Signs** (7.7.5) - instead of miracles, John describes seven of these events as clues to Jesus' true identity, reveal God's glory, and lead people to faith.

**Ritual Cleansing** (7.7.5) - Jewish people went through special ceremonies to wash away the impurity and uncleanness of the secular world.

**Nicodemus** (7.7.6) - he was a Pharisee; a member of the Sanhedrin; a wealthy man; and His name means "victory of the people"

**Born Again** (7.7.6) - this term does not refer to another physical birth, but a spiritual birth (awakening). We use this term to describe what happens when we place our faith in Jesus Christ and receive the Holy Spirit.

**Pneuma** (7.7.6) - This is the Greek term used for Spirit. It can also be translated as "wind" or "breath."

**Pharisee** (7.7.6) - These folks numbered about six thousand during the time of Jesus. Their name means "separated ones." They were a strict, legalistic group, whom Jesus battled with on a regular basis. The two pillars were the Torah and oral traditions.

**Sanhedrin** (7.7.6) - This refers to the Jewish ruling council. This group was composed of the chief priests, elders, and scribes. Rome gave them a good deal of authority over Jewish affairs.

**Samaritans** (7.7.7) - This is the name given to the new and mixed inhabitants that the king of Assyria brought from Babylon and other places and settled in northern Israel. After the return from exile, this mixed race group wanted to help rebuild the temple in Jerusalem, but was turned away.

**Mt. Gerizim** (7.7.7) - The Samaritans built a temple on this mountain that was destroyed by the Jews in 130 BCE.

**Sychar** (7.7.7) - Jesus met the Samaritan woman at the well outside of this Samaritan town.

**Jerusalem** (7.7.7) - The Samaritans tried to help the Jews rebuild the temple in this city, but were not allowed to do so.

Know the map we did connected to the Samaritan Woman at the well. (7.7.7)

## QUESTIONS TO PONDER:

**Know the nine unique features of John's Gospel.** (7.7.1)

- John's gospel begins with a cosmic scope, beginning with the words "in the beginning" (parallel with Genesis), while the synoptics start with Jesus' earthly life.
- John presents Jesus' Judean ministry, while the synoptics focus on his Galilean ministry
- John records three Passover celebrations, while the synoptics record only one.
- John tells of three visits to Jerusalem, while the synoptics only tell of one.
- John describes a few complicated allegories and the synoptics describe simple parables.
- John focuses on the theme of eternal life, while the synoptics focus on the theme of the Kingdom of God.
- John gives long, complex discourses of Jesus, while the synoptics provide short pungent statements.
- Only two events are shared between John and the synoptics before Passion Week: feeding the 5,000 and walking on water.
- John's gospel has a unique focus on the theme of light (versus darkness).

**What are three implications of calling Jesus "The Word" ?** (7.7.2)

- (1) Jesus is God, (2) has no beginning or end, and (3) is a part of the Trinity

**What is the significance of John the Baptist calling Jesus "the lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world?"** (7.7.4)

As the "lamb of God" there is a connection to sacrificial system; and more specifically to Passover - the lamb that was slaughtered to save the Israelites children.

**What is the significance of the "stone water jars" in John 2?** (7.7.5)

The stone water jars were used for ritual cleansing. By turning them into wine, John is foreshadowing Jesus' death and introducing the idea of Jesus as the final sacrifice and the ultimate source of cleansing.

**What were the seven signs Jesus performed in John's gospel?** (7.7.5)

- Turning water into wine (chapter 2)
- Healing the nobleman's son (chapter 4)
- Healing the invalid (chapter 5)
- Feeding the five thousand (chapter 6)

- Walking on the sea of Galilee (chapter 6)
- Giving sight to the blind (chapter 9)
- Raising Lazarus from the dead (chapter 11)

**What were the four possible meanings for being “born of water” that we discussed in class?** (7.7.6)

1. Physical Birth (amniotic fluid) - you must be physically born before you can be spiritually born
2. Symbolic of washing or cleansing of the soul - forgiveness, ritual cleansing
3. Water is sometimes used to refer to God’s Word (see Ephesians 5:25-26) - the Word and the Spirit work in tandem with one another
4. Water refers to baptism - non-Jews would become Jewish through baptism; problem here because Nicodemus is already Jewish

**What are the two purposes for John’s Gospel?** (7.7.1 & 7.7.7)

Evangelism - spreading the message of Jesus Christ to unbelievers  
Discipleship - growth in one’s relationship and knowledge of Jesus

**Give three examples of the theme of “witness” in John’s Gospel.** (7.7.4 & 7.7.7)

Andrew going to find his brother Peter to tell him about Jesus  
Philip going to find Nathanael to tell him about meeting Jesus  
The Samaritan woman going into town to tell everyone about Jesus

**Why did the Jews and Samaritans dislike each other?** (7.7.7)

The Jews believed that the Samaritans were “less than” because they were of mixed races and had not kept the laws of God. When the Samaritans wanted to help rebuild the temple in Jerusalem, the Jews rejected their help. The Samaritans built their own temple on Mt. Gerizim which the Jews eventually destroyed.

**What is the relationship between Nicodemus and the Samaritan woman?** Give specific examples. (7.7.7)

	Nicodemus	Samaritan Woman
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Jewish	Samaritan
<b>Gender</b>	man	woman
<b>Education</b>	highly education	uneducated
<b>Economic Status</b>	wealthy	poor
<b>Social Location</b>	upper class	lower class
<b>Knowledge of Jesus</b>	knew Jesus was from God	had no idea who Jesus was
<b>Morality</b>	moral	immoral

	Nicodemus	Samaritan Woman
Time of conversation	came in the night	came in the day
Name	named in the Gospel	nameless
Disposition	calm	hot debater

**List four shocking features of Jesus' interaction with the Samaritan woman in John 4.**

(7.7.7)

- Jesus is talking to a woman
- Jesus is talking with a Samaritan
- Jesus says that the location of worship isn't the most important thing
- Jesus reveals himself as the Messiah

**What are the seven "I Am" statements in John's Gospel? (7.7.8)**

- I Am the Bread of Life (John 6)
- I Am the Light of the World (John 8:12-30)
- I Am the Gate (John 10:1-10)
- I Am the Good Shepherd (John 10:1-18)
- I Am the Resurrection and the Life (John 11)
- I Am the Way, the Truth, and the Life (John 14:1-6)
- I Am the True Vine (John 15:1-17)