

*7th Grade New Testament Gospels*  
**Study Guide for Test #8**  
 Test - May 19, 2015

**Terms/People/Places to Know:**

**Adultery** (7.8.1) - *Sexual relations with someone who is not your spouse.*

**Pool of Siloam** (7.8.2) - *This place's name means "sent" and emphasizes the themes of witness and ritual cleansing.*

**Ritual Cleansing** (7.8.2) - *Jewish people went through special ceremonies to wash away the impurity and uncleanness of the secular world.*

**Bethany** (7.8.3) - *This town was located about 2 miles from Jerusalem. Its name means "House of the Poor" and it was the home of Mary, Martha, and Lazarus.*

**Thomas** (7.8.3, 7.8.5, 7.8.8) - *According to our discussion in class, he was known as "the brave," "the honest," "the twin," and "the doubter."*

**Lazarus** (7.8.3) - *His resurrection was the final of Jesus' seven signs in John's gospel.*

**Caiaphas** (7.8.3, 7.8.6) - *He was the high priest appointed by the Romans in the year of Jesus' death.*

**Humility** (7.8.4) - *Jesus demonstrates this by putting a towel around his waste and washing the disciples' feet.*

**Holy Spirit** (7.8.5) - *This is the third member of the Trinity. He is described in John 14 as "the Helper."*

**Annas** (7.8.6) - *He served as the high priest from 6-15 CE. After that, he was the "puppet master" behind the high priesthood. 5 of his sons and his son-in-law all served as high priest.*

**Pilate** (7.8.6) - *He was the Roman Governor stationed in Jerusalem. He asks the question that we all must answer regarding Jesus: "What is truth?" Although he tried to free Jesus, he eventually gave in to the demands of the Jewish leaders.*

**Gabbatha** (7.8.6) - *The name of this place means "The Stone Pavement" and was the judge's seat where Jesus was condemned to death.*

**Golgotha** (7.8.6) - *The name of this place means "The Place of the Skull" and was the location of Jesus' crucifixion.*

**Mary Magdalene** (7.8.7) - *This person was the first to see the resurrected Jesus in John's gospel and was commissioned by Jesus as the first evangelist to go and share the good news with others.*

**Peter** (7.8.4, 7.8.6, 7.8.7, 7.8.9) - *He is known throughout the gospels for speaking or acting before thinking (washing his whole body instead of just his feet, rushing into the empty tomb, jumping into the water to go meet Jesus on the shore, claiming that he won't deny Jesus, etc.). Although he denied Jesus three times, Jesus gives him three chances to be restored and calls him to a position of leadership - caring for Jesus' sheep.*

**John** (7.8.4, 7.8.7) - *He refers to himself as "The disciple whom Jesus loved." He is one of the sons of Zebedee.*

**Eucharist** (7.8.6) - *“meal of thanksgiving” or the “Lord’s Supper”*

**Martyrdom** (7.8.6) - *dying for your faith*

### Questions to Ponder:

How does Jesus respond to the adulterous woman? What does he do? What does he not do? (7.8.1)

*Jesus does not minimize her sin or condone it. Nor did he come to criticize her and point the finger at her either. He came to save her. Jesus didn’t get into a debate on Moses’ law or set aside the Roman law - he demonstrated that all those in attendance were unfit to judge her. Jesus gave the woman something the law could not give. The law can point out your sin, but only Jesus can forgive you.*

Know the Seven Signs in John’s Gospel.

- *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)*

Know the Seven I Am Sayings in John’s Gospel.

- *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)*

What are 4 examples of ritual cleansing in John’s Gospel?

- *The stone water jars at the wedding feast in Cana*
- *Jesus telling the blind man to go wash in the pool of Siloam*
- *Jesus washing the disciple’s feet*
- *The Jewish leaders refusing to go into Pilate’s house for fear of defilement*

What are some lessons that we can learn from the man born blind in giving our testimony? (7.8.2)

- *Tell what you know - you are the best expert on your experience*
- *Don’t be afraid to say “I don’t know”*
- *Don’t try to get into a debate - “You may be right about that other stuff, I don’t know. This is what I do know: I was blind and now I see.”*

How is the Lazarus story a foreshadowing of Jesus’ salvation? (7.8.3)

*Like Lazarus, Jesus is raised from the dead, demonstrating his power over death and the grave. It is because of Jesus’ death and resurrection that we have salvation.*

What are three lessons we can learn from Judas? (7.8.4)

- *One can attend all of the religious meetings and still be far from Christ*
- *In life, there are lost opportunities*
- *There will be hypocrites in the church*
- *It is dangerous to put money above everything else.*
- *Satan is at work among the Lord's people.*

According to Jesus' statement at the Last Supper, what is the defining mark for Christians of their faith? (7.8.4)

*The way that they love one another. Jesus said that if someone was his disciple, he would love like Jesus did.*

According to Jesus' Farewell Discourse, what will the Holy Spirit do in our lives (5 things)? (7.8.5)

1. *teach you all things (14:26)*
2. *remind believers of what Jesus taught (14:26)*
3. *convicting the world of sin, righteousness, and judgement (16:8-11)*
4. *guide you into all truth (16:13)*
5. *glorify Jesus (16:14)*

How is Jesus' saying "I Am the Way, the Truth, and the Life" connected to Jewish betrothal practices? (7.8.5)

*A Jewish father would add rooms onto his home when his son got married. Jesus going away could refer to the idea that the groom would go away during a yearlong engagement (betrothal) in order to build a home for his bride. He would then return for his bride and take her to her new home. Jesus is going away, but promises to return.*

Explain the connection between John's account of Jesus' Passion and John 10:17-18. (7.8.6)

*In John's gospel, Jesus is completely in control. Nothing happens to Jesus that he doesn't allow to happen. For example, Judas doesn't reveal who he is to the authorities in the garden, Jesus surrenders. On more than one occasion, Jesus is described as "knowing all things" and responding because of this knowledge. Crucifixion doesn't take Jesus' life, Jesus "gives up his spirit."*

In what three ways do we understand John's statement that blood and water flowed from the pierced side of Jesus? (7.8.6)

- ▶ *Represents Jesus' Humanness (medical explanation) - the spear pierced the pericardium sack around the heart, causing both blood and clear fluid around the heart to flow out together, resembling blood and water; Jesus did not just appear to be human, he was human.*
- ▶ *Represents Jesus' Forgiveness and the gift of the Holy Spirit - what the blood of the lamb did for Israel, Jesus does for the world; as Jesus offered the woman at the well "living water" it is being given here.*
- ▶ *Represents Jesus' Sacramental Gifts (symbolism) - Baptism and Eucharist ("meal of thanksgiving" or the "Lord's Supper"); Baptism and Martyrdom (dying for your faith)*

Who is the first witness to Jesus' resurrection in John? What is significant about that? (7.8.7)

*Mary Magdalene was the first to witness the risen Jesus. This is significant because she is a woman (normally not considered a reliable witness). It is significant that she recognizes Jesus when he calls her by name - connected to Jesus' statement in John 10 about knowing his sheep by name and them knowing his voice.*

What is the purpose of signs in John's Gospel? (7.8.8)

*The whole purpose of John's Gospel is to inspire and bring people to faith. This is an extension of the evangelistic purpose of John's Gospel. There are more that could have been listed, but John chooses seven for his purposes (theological purposes)*

How does Jesus deal with the doubts of Thomas? (7.8.8)

*He doesn't come down hard on Thomas. He is willing to answer Thomas' objections and alleviate his doubts by coming back to the disciples a second time. This suggests that Jesus isn't going to come down on us and our doubts/fears with condemnation, but is willing to meet us where we are and lead us to faith.*

How does Jesus restore Peter? (7.8.9)

*Peter denied Jesus 3 times (John 18:15-18, 25-27). Jesus asks Peter 3 times if Peter loves Jesus. Each one of these is, in essence, a way of restoring him from his denial. He is essentially asking Peter, "Peter, do you love me more than anything?" He does this publicly so that all of the other disciples hear it, restoring Peter's authority as well. Jesus charges Peter to care for his sheep/lambs. This connects to Jesus' statement that he is the Good Shepherd (John 10). Peter is to continue the ministry that Jesus began. He is to get involved in the ministry of taking care of others.*