

Jesus on Trial

LYS
AMICA

John pairs _____ with _____ to reveal who Jesus is.

The miracle in John 5 marks a shift from signs that lead to _____ to signs that lead to _____.

Signs (Miracles)	Discourses (Teachings)
Water into Wine (John 2:1–11) Jesus transforms water into wine, revealing His glory and signaling the new covenant.	Cleansing the Temple (John 2:13–25) Jesus declares Himself the true temple and the focus of pure worship.
Healing the Official's Son (John 4:46–54) Jesus heals from a distance, showing that His word alone brings life.	The Samaritan Woman (John 4:1–42) Jesus offers living water and reveals Himself as the Messiah to the outcast.
Healing at Bethesda (John 5:1–15) Jesus restores a helpless man, showing His authority to give true Sabbath rest.	The Son's Equality with the Father (John 5:16–47) Jesus claims divine authority to give life and judge as the Father does.
Feeding the 5,000 (John 6:1–15) Jesus provides bread, revealing Himself as the ultimate sustainer of life.	Bread of Life Discourse (John 6:22–71) Jesus teaches that He is the Bread of Life who gives eternal life to those who believe.
Walking on Water (John 6:16–21) Jesus comes in the storm declaring "It is I (I AM); do not be afraid," revealing His divine presence and power over creation.	Connected to Bread of Life (John 6:22–71) The sign frames Jesus' revelation of Himself and our trust in His presence and provision.
Healing the Man Born Blind (John 9:1–12) Jesus gives physical and spiritual sight, revealing Himself as the Light of the World.	Light of the World Discourse (John 9:13–41) Jesus contrasts spiritual blindness and sight, showing the judgment of belief and unbelief.
Raising Lazarus (John 11:1–44) Jesus raises the dead, proving He is the resurrection and the life.	I Am the Resurrection and the Life (John 11:25–26) Jesus teaches that all who believe in Him will never die.
The Cross and Resurrection (John 19–20) The climactic sign of Jesus' glory and love, securing life for all who believe.	Farewell Discourses (John 13–17) Jesus prepares His followers for His departure and promises the Holy Spirit.

The Accusation (vv. 1-16)

The invalid's false hope was _____.

The Pharisee's false hope was _____.

Reflect: How do we sometimes place our hope in good things (habits, rules, routines) instead of in Christ Himself?

The Claim (vv. 17-23)

The Son _____ the Father's works.

The Father's _____ reveals all.

The Son gives _____ and executes _____.

Only Jesus can do the Father's life-giving work.

The Evidence (vv. 24-30)

The two paths:

- Hear & Believe → has eternal life → resurrection of life
- Reject → judgment remains → resurrection of judgment

“Whoever _____ my Word and _____ him who sent me has **eternal life.**”

Jesus gives what He _____.

Belief now determines resurrection later – life or judgment.

The Verdict (vv. 31-47)

Four witnesses testify to Jesus' identity:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

The accusers become the accused. The law they trusted now stands as their judge.

The Question of Belief

Do you believe?

Hear His voice. Believe His word. Receive His life.