

SECTION ONE
THE THIRTY YEARS OF PREPARATION
Not all things are recorded. (John 20:30-31, 21:25)

I. THE _____ OF CHRIST.

A. THE _____ OF THE GENEALOGY.

1. Why do we have or need the Genealogy of Christ?

It is God's way of establishing the _____ & _____
Rights & Privileges of His Son to the Throne of _____.

(2 Sam. 7:16; Luke 1:32; Eze. 1:10; Isa. 9:6-7)

_____ & _____ have Genealogies.

_____ & _____ have no
Genealogies.

2. Why do two Gospels have a Genealogy and two do not?

a. **MATTHEW** – (Lion of Tribe of Judah) As King, His Genealogy shows He is rightful _____ to the throne.

b. **MARK** – (Servant of Jehovah) As Servant He doesn't need a genealogy (Who would require a servant to have a pedigree?)

c. **LUKE** – (Son of Man) As the Perfect & Representative _____ He must have an unbroken Genealogy to establish His right to represent all _____.

d. **JOHN** – (Son of God)(Deity) As God's Son, He doesn't need a Genealogy (Isa. 9:6-7) Child born (Humanity), Son given (Deity). (Rom. 11:33-36 & John 1:1)

B. THE POSITION OF THE GENEALOGIES.

1. **MATTHEW'S GENEALOGY** (Matt. 1:1-17)

The book of the Generation of Jesus Christ. (Gen. 5:1)

The _____ Adam — The _____ Adam. (John 1:1)

a. Known as the _____ Genealogy of Christ.

b. Ancestry of _____, the Husband of Mary, of whom Jesus was born (1:16).

c. Contains _____ Generations in three groups of 14 each:

(1) First Group begins with _____, ends with _____.
(Matt. 1:2-6)

(2) Second Group begins with _____ and ends with _____.

(Jehoachin, Coniah: all three are the same person)(I Chron. 3; 2 Chron. 36; Matt. 1:7-11)

- (3) Third Group begins with _____ and ends with _____. (Matt. 1:12-16)
- d. The FOUR WOMEN mentioned in Matthew's Genealogy.
- (1) _____ (v. 3) An Amorite. **A Lesson on the Fact of Sin.**
- (2) _____ (v. 5) A Canaanite (Joshua) **A Lesson on Faith.**
- (3) _____ (v. 5) A Moabite (Book of Ruth) **A Lesson on Righteousness & Character.**
- (4) _____ (v. 6) A Hittite (2 Sam. 11) **A Lesson on Grace.**

NOTE: All of these women mentioned in the genealogy are Gentiles, three of the four women were _____.

- e. Matthew uses the word "*begat*" until he comes to the end of v. 16. There he does not use the word "*begat*" referring to Jesus.

2. LUKE'S GENEALOGY (Luke 3:23-38).

- a. Known as the real or _____ genealogy of Christ. Proof of His _____ right to rule upon the throne of David.
- b. It is the ancestry through _____.
- c. It begins with Jesus and goes back to Adam, "*the son of God.*"
- d. Luke uses the words " _____ " instead of the word "*begat.*"

C. THE PROBLEMS OF THE GENEALOGIES.

1. The _____ family of Joseph.
2. The Law of _____. (Num. 27:1-11)
- a. Not heard of before this. Mentioned at this time for Christ's preparation. The _____ could receive an inheritance.
- b. If a father hath no son, then the inheritance passes to the daughter.

SUMMARY OF THE TWO GENEALOGIES:

1.

2.

SPECIAL NOTE

1. MATTHEW'S GENEALOGY (Matt. 1)

Matthew's genealogy starts with Abraham and omits some names because of sin in that line. We follow the line beginning with Abraham through David, Solomon, and Rehoboam. Under Rehoboam the nation was divided into the Northern and Southern Kingdoms. Farther down the line we come to **Jehoiakim**, and **Jehoiakin** (his son)(Jeremiah 22:24-30 and 36:30), and all their descendants or sons could not sit on the throne, though they had the Legal Right to the throne.

Joseph was a son of David. That is what the angel called him (Matt. 1:20). He had the Legal Right to the throne of David, because he was a descendant of Jeconiah. All of Jeconiah's sons had the Right to the Throne, but none of them could ever sit on that throne as King because of God's promise. Therefore, Joseph's son could not occupy the throne, but Jesus was not the actual Son of Joseph, through He was the **Legal Son of Joseph**. Jesus was born in the household of Joseph and thereby became the Legal Son of Joseph, inheriting all of his privileges without the curse of Jeconiah.

2. LUKE'S GENEALOGY (Luke 3)

Luke's genealogy begins with Jesus and goes all the way back to Adam which was the Son of God. Luke's genealogy corresponds with Matthew's genealogy from Abraham to David. From David through Nathan (Elder brother and rightful heir to David's throne, I Chron. 3:5; 2 Sam. 5:14. Also, Nathan and Solomon had the same mother, Bathsheba. Nathan was outside the Reigning Kings of Judah.) The line is traced down through Heli to Joseph (Son-in-Law to Heli, Mary's father). Joseph had the Legal Title to the throne, but he could not use it. Through Mary's line Jesus had an unbroken lineage from Adam, "*which was the Son of God.*" Therefore, Jesus was both the **Legal Son of David through Solomon** and the **Literal Son of David through Nathan**. Jesus had a Father in Heaven Who "*begat*" Him and a Legal Father on Earth. He had all the rights of the **First-Born**. No other son of Joseph could have met these requirements and rule, but Jesus had the rights legally through Joseph and through Mary He had the right and could rule because he was not of the seed of Jeconiah. He was the only person in the whole universe of God to whom the throne could rightfully come and He proved it by His resurrection from the dead (Rom. 1:4). The working out of these two genealogies is one of the most wonderful things in the Bible.

MATTHEW'S GENEALOGY
"The Throne Of His Father David"

LUKE'S GENEALOGY
"Seed of the Woman"

G O D
Adam
Seth
Enos
Cainan
Maleleel
Jared
Enoch
Mathusala
Lamech
Noe
Sem
Arphaxad
Cainan
Sala
Heber
Phalec
Ragau
Saruch
Nachor
Thara

ABRAHAM
ISAAC
JACOB
JUDA
PHARES
ESROM
ARAM
AMINADAB
NAASSON
SALMON
BOOZ
OBED
JESSE
DAVID

Nathan
Mattatha
Menan
Melea
Eliakim
Jonan
Joseph
Juda
Simeon
Levi
Matthat
Jorim
Elizer
Jose
Er
Elmodam
Cosam
Addi
Melchi
Neri
Salathiel
Zorobabel
Rhesa
Joanna
Juda
Joseph
Semei
Mattathias
Maath
Nagge
Esli
Naum
Amos
Mattathias
Joseph
Janna
Melchi
Levi
Matthat
Heli
Joseph (Husband of Mary)

Solomon
Roboam
Abia
Asa
Josaphat
Joram

Ahaziah – Slain by Jehu (2 Ki. 9:27)
Joash – Slain by his servants (2 Ki.12:20)
Amaziah – Slain by people of Jerusalem
(2 Ki. 14:19) These three, their names
blotted out for Idolatry (Deut. 29:20)

Ozias
Joatham
Achaz
Ezekias
Manasses
Amon
Josias

Jehoiakim
Jehoiachin
(Coniah)

Both Jehoiakim and his son
are omitted from the Regal
14 Generations because of
sin in Jerm. 36.

Jechonias
Salathiel
Zorobabel
Abiud
Eliakim
Azor
Sadoc
Achim
Eliud
Eleazar
Matthan
Jacob
Joseph

The Fourteen
Royal Generations

JESUS

II. ANNUNCIATION OF THE BIRTH OF _____ the BAPTIST &

_____. Scripture: Luke 1:26-38

A. THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF JOHN'S BIRTH TO ZACHARIAS.

1. A Description of _____ (Luke 1:5 - 7).
 - a. (v. 5) He was a _____ of the Order of Abiah.
 - b. (v. 5) His wife's name was _____.
 - c. (v. 6) They were declared righteous before God.
 - d. (v. 7) They were _____ (Elisabeth was barren).
 - e. (v. 7) They were _____ (Well stricken in years).

SPECIAL NOTE:

There were approximately 20,000 priests at that time. They were divided into twenty-four (24) Courses. Abiah was the Eighth (8th) Course (I Chron. 24:10). Each Course officiated for one week. These weekly groups were sub-divided into five (5) to nine (9) groups. Each officiated for one (1) day. The priests were chosen by lot. This was a once-in-a-life-time opportunity for any priest. This was considered the greatest privilege to offer incense (Twice a day at 9 A.M. and 3P.M.). Along with the offering of incense, the priest could present his own petitions and this is exactly what Zacharias did.

2. The _____ of the Angel (Luke 1:11–17).
 - a. (v. 13) 'Fear not' - - - scared to death.
 - b. (v. 13) 'For thy prayer is heard' - - - What Prayer? "For a Son."
 - c. (v. 13) 'For thy wife Elisabeth shall bear thee a son. . .'
 - d. (v. 13) 'Thou shalt call his name John.'
 - e. (v. 14) 'Joy and gladness; and many shall rejoice at his birth.'
 - f. (v. 15) 'He shall be great.'
 - g. (v. 15) 'He shall drink not . . .' (Separated & Consecrated).
 - h. (v. 15) 'He shall be filled with the Holy Spirit.'
 - i. (v. 16) He shall turn many to God.
 - j. (v. 17) 'He shall go before him in the spirit and power of Elias. . .'
 - k. (v. 17) He shall prepare the way for the Lord.
3. The _____ of Zacharias (Luke 1:18–22)
 - a. (v. 18) Doubts the Angel's word.
 - b. (v. 19) The Angel reassures him.
 - c. (v. 20) Zacharias is made speechless because of his unbelief.

4. The _____ of John (Luke 1:23-25).
 - a. To be born to Zacharias and Elisabeth in their old age.
 - b. Not a virgin birth, but the _____ union of a man and woman.

B. THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF JESUS' BIRTH TO THE VIRGIN MARY.

(Luke 1:26-38)

1. The _____ of the annunciation. (Luke 1:26)
 Ans: Six months after the conception of John, the angel appeared to Mary to announce the birth of Jesus.

2. The _____, Nazareth in Galilee.

3. The Means or Instrument used to make that announcement.
 Ans: The Angel _____ (Luke 1:26)

4. The _____: (Luke 1:28-38)
 - a. The angel salutes Mary.
 - b. The angel comforts Mary.
 - c. The angel expresses God's grace to Mary.
 - d. The angel tells her of the birth of a Son.
 - e. His name is to be called Jesus. Jesus is "*Jehoshua*" also, "*Joshua*."
 - f. He shall be great.
 - g. He shall be called the Son of the Highest.
 - h. He shall inherit the throne of David --- Forever.
 (I Chron. 17:7-14; Isaiah 9:6-7; 11:1; Psalms 132:11)

5. Mary's Response. (Luke 1:34-38)
 - a. _____ -- (v. 34) "*How can this be, seeing I know not a man?*"
 - b. _____ -- (v. 38) "*Behold, the handmaid of the Lord; be it unto me according to thy word.*"

NOTE: From one extreme to the other. Elisabeth the old and barren to Mary the young and Virgin. Both impossible without God.

6. The Angel's _____ To Mary Of God's Action in the Virgin Birth.
 - a. The Holy Ghost shall come upon thee,
 - b. The Power of the Highest shall overshadow thee:
 - c. That which shall be born of Mary will be "*That Holy thing.*"
 - d. Shall be called the _____ of God.

C. MARY'S VISIT TO ELISABETH. (Luke 1:39-45)
(v. 26) _____ Month

1. (29-40) Mary goes from Nazareth to a city of Judah to visit Elisabeth.
2. (41-45) Elisabeth's response to Mary's arrival.
 - a. (v. 41) Babe leaped in her Womb - - for JOY (v. 44).
 - b. (v. 42) Elisabeth blessed Mary - - Fruit of Thy Womb.
 - c. (v. 43) Mother of my _____ - - - should come to me.
 - d. (v. 45) Elisabeth confirms Mary's faith, etc.
3. (46-56) Mary's Song of Praise
 - a. (46-47) Praised the Lord.
 - b. (48-49) He hath exalted the humble.
 - c. (51-53) He humbleth the exalted.
 - d. (54-55) He fulfilled His promise to Abraham.
 - e. (v. 56) Mary stayed with Elisabeth about _____ months. (To help Elisabeth until after birth of her son.)

III. THE BIRTH OF JOHN THE BAPTIST & HIS DESERT LIFE.
(Luke 1:57-80)

A. THE _____ OF HIS BIRTH.

1. The Hill Country of Judea (v. 39).
2. His parent's city was Hebron (17 miles south of Jerusalem).

B. _____ SURROUNDING HIS BIRTH. (vs. 57-80)

1. Time of Rejoicing (v. 58).
2. Direct fulfillment of O.T. Prophecy (Isa. 40:3; Mal. 3; Mal. 4:5).

3. It involved a definite intervention (miracle) by the Holy Spirit.

C. HIS CIRCUMCISION & DISPUTE OVER HIS _____. (vs. 59-66)

1. He was circumcised at 8 days of age according to Jewish Law.
(Gen. 17 & Lev. 12)

2. His Friends & Relatives wanted to name him _____ after his father. (v. 59)

3. Elisabeth insisted that he be named _____. (v. 60)

4. The dispute was settled when Zacharias wrote:
“ _____.” (v. 63)

SPECIAL NOTE		
OTHERS NAMED BEFORE BIRTH		
1.	(Gen. 16:11)	Ishmael
2.	(Gen. 17:19)	Isaac
3.	(I Kings 13:2)	Josiah
4.	(I Chron. 22:9)	Solomon
5.	(Isa. 44:28)	Cyrus
6.	(Luke 1:13)	John the Baptist
7.	(Matt. 1:21)	Jesus
	Also: (Isa. 7:14)	Immanuel "Christ"

D. PROPHECY CONCERNING HIS LIFE & MINISTRY. (1:67-79)

1. (1:67-69) Zacharias' first words were Praise & Prophecy.

NOTE: There were two reasons for praise:

(1) (v. 68) The Lord God of Israel: For He hath _____ His people. (400 years of Silence between O.T. & N. T.)

(2) (v. 68) And _____ His people.

2. (1:70-75) Prophecy – Promise to His Holy Prophets.

a. (v. 71) The Time - - since world began.

b. (v. 71) Saved from our enemies & all who hate us.

c. (v. 72) To show mercy & remember His Holy Covenant.

d. (74-75) Abraham's Oath:
(Salvation, Serve Him, Holiness, Righteousness)

3. (1:76-79) Prophecy concerning John's _____.

a. (v. 76) Go before the face of the Lord to _____ His ways.

b. (77-78) To give knowledge of Salvation & _____ of sins through His tender mercy.

- c. (v. 79) To give _____ to them that sit in darkness & in the Shadow of Death; to guide our feet into the way of peace.

E. (1:80) A SUMMARY OF JOHN'S EARLY LIFE.

1. The Child grew.
2. Waxed Strong.
3. In _____ - - 'til the day of His shewing unto Israel.'

IV. THE VIRGIN BIRTH OF CHRIST.

A. GENERAL REMARKS CONCERNING THE VIRGIN BIRTH.

1. O.T. _____ of the Virgin Birth. (Gen. 3:15; Isa. 7:14; & Isa. 9:6)
2. _____ records the account of the Virgin Birth. (Matt. 1:18-25)
3. _____ records the Virgin Birth. (Luke 1:26-56 & 2:1-20).
4. _____ confirms the Virgin Birth. (John 1:1-18)
5. Paul _____ & acknowledges the Virgin Birth. (I Tim. 3:16)

NOTE: Mark does not declare anything of the first 30 years of Christ's Life.

6. The main account of the Virgin Birth comes to us from God through the Holy Spirit by a Physican.... Dr. _____ . (Col. 4:14)
7. It is a fact of _____ that Christ lived, died, arose & ascended to the Father only because He was the Son of God. (Rom. 1:4).
8. If there is no Virgin Birth there is no _____.
9. If there is no Virgin Birth, then there is no Second Person of the Trinity. If no Second Person, then no _____.
10. If there is no Virgin Birth then Christianity is only a _____ that will succumb to its own deception & be buried beneath the ashes of its own presumption.

B. PROPHECIES CONCERNING HIS BIRTH.

1. Gen. 3:15 -- fulfilled in _____.
2. _____ -- fulfilled in Matthew 1:23.

C. THE TIME OF HIS BIRTH.

1. About ___ B.C.
2. Two individuals whose dates help us to determine the date:
 - a. _____, Governor of Syria -- who was in power from 5 B.C. until 1 A.D.
 - b. _____ the Great -- from 37 B.C. to 4 B.C. He died March 4 B.C.

D. THE PLACE OF HIS BIRTH - - - _____ . (Luke 2:4)

1. The prophecy concerning the place. (Micah 5:2)
2. The facts about Bethlehem:
 - a. Six miles south of Jerusalem.
 - b. 75 miles south of Nazareth.
 - c. Bethlehem means "*The _____ of Bread.*"
 - d. Judah means "*_____.*"

NOTE: Bethlehem Judah means "*The House of Bread and Praise.*"

E. CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING HIS BIRTH.

1. Joseph's _____ (Three things Joseph could legally do):
 - a. He could put Mary away _____ & get a bill of divorcement. (Lev. 20:10; Deut. 22:23-24; 24:1). It would be a public matter.
 - b. He could put her away _____ by giving her a bill of divorcement without stating a cause. No public announcement would have to be made.
 - c. He could consummate the marriage and _____ the unborn baby as his own.
2. Joseph's _____. (Matt. 1:24-25)

F. THE EVENTS OF HIS BIRTH. (Luke 2:6-20)

1. Mary & Joseph were in _____ for the purpose of enrolling (Census).
2. While there the time came for Mary to be delivered of child.
3. They sought room in the inns, but were denied admittance.
4. Because of "no room" Joseph & Mary found lodging in the stable: (Probably a hole in the side of a hill, or a cave.)
5. The announcement of His birth was first made to _____. (Luke 2:8-14)
6. The Shepherds visit His birthplace (Luke 2:15-20).

SPECIAL NOTE

Three particular Elements in the Message of the Angel to the Shepherds:

1. The message removed all fear --- "*Fear not . . .*"
2. The message declared Christ would be a Saviour to ALL PEOPLE.
3. The message declared He would bring forgiveness of sins.

I. TERM IN SCRIPTURE. (Matt. 1:1-17)

"The generation of . . ." (Occurs 10 times in Scripture)

A. GENERATION OF ADAM (Gen. 5:1) *"Begot . . . and he died."*

B. GENERATION OF JESUS

1. (1-16) *"Begot"* (39 times) No Death.

2. (v. 16) *"Was born."*

3. (v. 18) The only birth in the Bible that needed to be explained.

4. God uses the first two chapters in two N.T. Books to tell the events of His birth.

II. THRONE OF DAVID.

(cf David's 2 sons, Solomon & Nathan & their succeeding genealogies.)

III. TRUST OF JOSEPH. (Matt. 1:18-25)

A. THE CONDITION OF MARY.

B. THE CHARACTER OF JOSEPH.

1. (v. 19) Just Man.

2. (v. 20) Thoughtful Man.

3. (v. 21) Obedient Man.

IV. TRAVELS OF THE WISEMEN. (Matt. 2:1-10)

A. HIS SIGN. (Followed in O.T. - Isa. 7:14)

The Sign was *"A Virgin"* not a maiden or young woman.

B. HIS STAR. (Followed in N.T. -- v. 2)

1. They knew nothing of:

A Woman Named Mary

A Man Named Joseph, nor

A Child Named JESUS.

2. All They Knew was:

Bethlehem.

Birth (Virgin).

Boy.

V. TONE OF WORSHIP. (Matt. 2:11)

A. Choice of Worship. (The Babe not Mary)

- B. Command of Worship.
 - 1. If Jesus wasn't Deity, they might have brought gifts, but not worship.
 - 2. (Deut. 6:13; 10:20 & Matt. 4:10) *"Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and Him only..."*

VI. TRIP TO EGYPT. (Matt. 2:12-23)

- A. God Intervened to save His Son.
- B. If Jesus was illegitimate, God would never have sent an Angel.

VII. TITLES OF SPEECH. (Matt. 2:11,13,14,20 & 21)

"Young child and His mother. . ." What are the odds of a Virgin Birth? Impossible!

VIII. TEACHING OF THE DISCIPLES. (Luke 1:1-4)

- A. *"Things . . . most surely believed among US."* Chaps 1 & 2 telling of the Virgin Birth.
- B. *"Eye witnesses . . ."* from the beginning. (v. 3) *"Perfect understanding of all things from the very FIRST."* Was Dr. Luke Mary's Doctor? A Virgin Birth is medically impossible, but Luke, a Doctor, believed and documented it.

IX. TALK OF GABRIEL. (Luke 1:5-33, v. 19)

- A. Gabriel came from God --- Spoke for God. (v. 19)
- B. God called Mary. (see vs. 26-28)

X. TESTIMONY OF MARY. (Luke 1:34-38) **"Not Guilty"**

- A. HER EXCLAMATION: *"I know not a man. . ."* (v. 34)
- B. HER SITUATION: (v. 35) This is the greatest commentary on the Virgin Birth.
- C. HER SUBMISSION: (v. 38) *"Be it unto me . . ."*

XI. TIME WITH ELISABETH. (Luke 1:39-45)

- A. RIGHTEOUS WALK, the kind of Home God Uses. (Vs. 5-6)
- B. RELATIVES TALK, Mary's first words *"I'm pregnant!"*
You can't fool your family and friends.

XII. TRUTH OF VIRTUE. (Luke 1:46-56)

- A. PRAISE to the Saviour: *"HE"* (vs. 46-56)
- B. PROPHECY of Study. (v. 55)
- C. PERIOD of Stay. (v. 56)

XIII. THEME OF ZACHARIAS. (Luke 1:57-80)

Zacharias at the Birth & Naming of the son of his old age spoke of JESUS , not JOHN. (vs. 67-79)

XIV. TAXING OF THE PEOPLE. (Luke 2:1-7) God moved an entire world to fulfill Scripture.

XV. TIDINGS TO THE SHEPHERDS. (Luke 2:8-20)

- A. The PRAISE of the Angel. (vs. 10-12)
- B. The PSALM of the Heavenly Host. (vs. 13-14)
- C. The POINT of the Shepherds. (No more need for Lambs . . . The Lamb of God is here.)

XVI. THEOLOGY OF SIMEON. (Luke 2:21-35)

- A. SIGN SPOKEN AGAINST.
The Virgin Birth is spoken against by Translators & Teachers. (v. 34)
- B. SWORD AGAINST MARY'S SOUL. (v. 35)
God's Only Begotten.
Mary's First Born - Mary had at least 4 more sons & 2 daughters. (Matt. 13:55-56 & Mark 6:3)

XVII. THANKS OF ANNA. (Luke 2:36-39)

- A. Age. (v. 36)
- B. Attitude. (v. 37)
- C. Account. (v. 38) A pure Godly, good & great old Lady would never put up with an Impure girl.

XVIII. TWELVE IN THE TEMPLE. (Luke 2:40-52)

- A. CORRECTION: (vs. 48 cf 49) *"thy father"* corrected to *"MY FATHER."*
- B. SUBMISSION. (Example)

XIX. TRINITY AT THIRTY. (Luke 3:21-23)

- A. The Son Submitting. (v. 21)
- B. The Spirit Descending. (v. 22)
- C. The Father Speaking. (v. 22)

XX. TRIUMPH IN PUBLIC — Mary was with Jesus in Public:

- A. CRADLE.
- B. CANA.
- C. CALVARY.
- D. COMMUNION. (Upper Room - Acts 1)

After His Ascension Mary was with the 120. Suppose someone should ask her, *"Why are you here?"* Her answer could have been *"All the rest of you believe in the Virgin Birth by TESTIMONY, but I believe in it by EXPERIENCE."*

She Knew The:

THE EMPTY WOMB

THE EMPTY ROOM

THE EMPTY TOMB

V. THE INFANCY OF JESUS.

A. THE _____ OF JESUS. (Luke 2:21)

1. The Time of His circumcision --- _____ day. (Gen. 17:9-14) (v. 12)
2. The _____ of His circumcision. (Lev. 12:1-3)
To satisfy the requirements made by God concerning Seed of Abraham.

B. THE PRESENTATION IN THE TEMPLE. (Luke 2:22-28)

1. The Time of the Presentation --- _____ days old.
2. The Purpose of the Presentation.
 - a. To fulfill the _____.
 - b. For the _____ Purification. (Lev. 12:1-8)
 - c. Redeem _____ - _____ son. (Exo. 13:2 cf Num. 8)
 - (1) By Presenting Son in the Temple.
 - (2) By Paying _____ Price, Five (5) Shekels.
3. The Adoration and Prophecy by _____. (Luke 2:25-35)

SPECIAL NOTE

**SIMEON'S UNDERSTANDING WAS GREATER
THAN MOST RELIGIOUS LEADERS OF HIS DAY.**

HE BELIEVED:

1. Gentiles would share in His Messianic Glory.
2. That the Messiah should suffer.
3. That the Messiah would not be universally accepted.

4. The Adoration of Anna. (Luke 2:36-38)

VI. THE CHILDHOOD OF JESUS.

A. THE VISIT OF THE _____.

1. Who were the Magi or Wise Men? (Matt. 2:1-12)

- a. "Magi" = " _____ *Seekers.*"
 - b. It was used for men of unusual wisdom who studied _____, _____, & natural _____.
 - c. They were common among Egyptians, the Medes, Persians, Arabians & _____.
 - d. These who came to visit & worship Jesus were men in search of Divinely revealed _____.
 - e. They were not merely strangers in search of a new cult or slant on astrology; they were not astrologers.
 - f. They were the first _____ worshippers of Christ.
2. Where did they come from? _____, _____, _____, _____?
 3. Where did they learn of the idea of the King to be born?
 - a. From the Jews of the dispersion (_____ Captivity).
 - b. Familiarity with O.T. _____. (Num. 24:17; Daniel Chap. 9)
 4. How many wise men were there?
 - a. Gospel records are silent as to number.
 - b. Tradition says there were _____.
 5. Why did they come?
 - a. They came because they were wise. (Wise men still come to Jesus)
 - b. They came to worship Jesus.
 - c. They came to bring gifts worthy of a King.
 - (1) _____ -- symbol of _____ -
Represents Kingly Authority.
 - (2) _____ -- symbol of _____ -
Represents Worship.
 - (3) _____ -- symbol of _____ -
Represents Sorrow & Suffering. (He was a man of Sorrows)
 - d. They came seeking after the Truth.
 - (1) They even defied Herod the Great to see Jesus.
 - (2) _____ helped them find their way.

- (3) They sought Jesus and found Him.
- (4) They came seeking Him that was born King of the Jews.

Herod the Great had worked a life time to be recognized as the King of the Jews, and now here is One Who is born King of the Jews.

- 6. What are several important results of their coming?
 - a. They would become the first heralds of the _____ to the Gentile World when they returned to their native land. (Luke 2:32; Isa. 42:6; 49:6)
 - b. Their coming confirms the _____ of Micah 5:2.
 - c. Their elaborate gifts helped _____ Joseph, Mary & Jesus in Egypt while there to escape the wrath of Herod the Great.

B. FLIGHT INTO EGYPT. (Matt. 2:13-18)
(Slaughter of the Infants --- Jeremiah 31:15)

- 1. When did they go into Egypt? Immediately after the visit of the Magi.
- 2. Why did they go into Egypt?
 - a. Joseph was _____ in a dream by an angel that Herod would seek to kill Jesus & was so instructed to go into Egypt.
 - b. Historically as well as prophetically, so _____ 11:1 might be fulfilled.
- 3. Where did they go in Egypt? The record is silent, Probably Memphis. Memphis is about 225 miles southwest of Bethlehem, 10 miles north of present day Cairo.

C. THE RETURN FROM EGYPT & SETTLEMENT IN NAZARETH.

(Matt. 2:19-23) Again after the Lord appeared to Joseph in a _____.

- 1. After the _____ of Herod the Great (Mar. 12, 4 B.C.) the Lord instructed Joseph to return to Israel.
- 2. Joseph probably intended to settle in _____, but learned that Archelaus ruled in his father's place.
- 3. They journeyed to Galilee and settled in _____ to fulfill O.T. prophecy.

D. THE CHILDHOOD AT NAZARETH & THE VISIT TO JERUSALEM AT THE AGE OF TWELVE (12). (Luke 2:39-50)

SPECIAL NOTE

1. From birth to five (5) years the Jewish boy was in the care of his mother.
2. From five (5) to twelve (12) years he was under the custody of his father.
3. At the age of Thirteen (13) "**Bar - Mitzvah**" he became a "Son of the Law" and became Responsible & Ready for Religious Duty. Also, he would get or choose his own occupation.

1. He grew and waxed strong. (Luke 2:40)
2. He was filled with wisdom. (v. 40)
3. The _____ of God was upon Him. (v. 40)
4. He astonished the _____ of the Law. (v. 46)
5. He understood his earthly existence & purpose. (v. 49)

NOTE: The first recorded words of Jesus testified of His _____.

6. He was _____ to His parents. (v. 51)
7. He advanced in wisdom and stature. (v. 52)

VII. THE 18 SILENT YEARS AT NAZARETH. (Luke 2:51-52)

A. HOME LIFE OF JESUS. Jesus lived in a typical devout Jewish home.

B. THE FAMILY OF JESUS. (Mark 6:3; Matt. 13:55-56)

1. _____ Brothers (James, Joses, Jude, Simon)
2. _____ or more Sisters (Mark 6:3 & Matt. 13:56)

C. THE EDUCATION OF JESUS.

1. " _____ " ("Hear"). The Jewish method of education: when a child could talk & had the ability to memorize, he memorized the O.T. portion called "**SHEMA.**" (Deut. 6:4-9; 11:13-21; & Num. 15:37-41)
2. The average Jewish boy was trained at home & in the Synagogue.

SPECIAL NOTE

A Jewish boy until the age of twelve (12) studied only the Scriptures (Gen. 1:10; Lev. 1-9; Num. 1-10) and the "*Mishnah*" (Oral, traditional Law). From fifteen (15) on they also studied Theology.

"S H E M A"

The "*SHEMA*" along with the Decalogue served as "The Jewish Confession of Faith" and was the very heart of Jewish Worship at the Temple and the Synagogue. It affirmed the Unity of God in the face of Poly-Theism. The Benedictions, preceding and following it's public recitation in Jewish worship . . . "*Praise God as Creator, as Giver of Sthe Law, and as Redeemer of Israel.*" The **Shema** is comprised of these three portions of Scripture: Deut. 6:4-9; Deut. 11:13-21; and Num. 15:37-41. The word *Shema* (meaning **Hear**) comes from the opening word of Deut. 6:4 and is applied to all three of the above mentioned passages of Scripture.

3. Jesus spoke these languages:

_____ (The Trade or Market Language);
_____ & _____.

4. He was not trained in a school of higher _____. (John 7:15)

D. THE OCCUPATION OF JESUS --- _____. (Mark 6:3)

An Old Jewish Proverb: The Father that does not teach his son a trade and to work, teaches him to lie and _____.

SPECIAL NOTE

SUMMARY OF THE 18 SILENT YEARS

1. They were silent years because the Bible says so little of them. (Luke 2:51-52)
2. We know that He developed Physically, Mentally & Grew in Favor with God and Man. (Luke 2:52)

SECTION ONE
THE YEAR OF OBSCURITY

From January to December 27 A. D.

TWO SUB-DIVISIONS

I. THE OPENING EVENTS OF CHRIST'S MINISTRY.

II. THE EARLY JUDEAN MINISTRY.

FIRST SUB-DIVISION

I. THE OPENING EVENTS OF CHRIST'S MINISTRY

A. The Ministry of John The Baptist.

(Matt. 3:1-12; Mark 1:1-8; Luke 3:1-20; John 1:6-8, 1:15-34)

1. Who Was John The Baptist?

a. Son of Elisabeth & Zacharias.

Elisabeth means "God of the _____."
Zacharias means "The Lord _____."

b. He was a 2nd cousin of Mary.

c. He was the Forerunner of Christ. (Luke 1:76)

d. He was the Voice of one crying in the wilderness. (John 1:23)

e. He was a Man _____ from God. (John 1:6)

2. What Type Of Man Was John The Baptist?

a. He was a fearless, forceful & uncompromising Prophet of God.

b. He was the only man on record filled with the Holy Spirit even from birth. (Luke 1:15)

c. He was a man of great _____. (Luke 3:16; John 3:30)

d. He was a _____ by Divine order. (Luke 1:15; I Sam. 1:11,27-28; Judges 16:15-20)

e. He resembled the O.T. Prophets in his dress, mannerisms & ministry, especially did he resemble Elijah.

3. Where Did John The Baptist Minister?

a. He was born & raised around Hebron (17 miles south of Jerusalem).

b. He left Hebron, crossed Jordan & preached in the country around Jordan called the Wilderness of Judea.

c. Two cities (which we can be sure of):

1. _____. (John 1:28)

2. _____. (John 3:23)

4. Where in the O. T. is his ministry prophecied?
(Isa. 40:1-5; Mal. 3:1-3; Mal. 4:5-6)
5. When did his ministry begin? (Luke 1:80)
Ans: _____ A.D.
6. Persons in civil & religious authority that help us determine the time of John the Baptist's ministry. (Luke 3:1-2)
 - a. Tiberius Caesar (14 A.D. – 37 A.D.)
 - b. Pontius _____ (26 A.D. – 36 A.D.)
 - c. Herod Antipas (4 B.C. – 39 A.D.)
 - d. Herod Philip II (4 B.C. – 34 A.D.)
 - e. Lacanius (Date Uncertain)
 - f. Caephas (18 A.D. – 36 A.D.)
 - g. _____ (7 A.D. – 14 A.D.) (Father-in-Law to Caephas)

NOTE:

Three major parties that asserted influence at the time of John the Baptist's ministry:

1. Pharisees.
2. Sadducees.
3. Herodians.

7. What was the message of John the Baptist?
 - a. The General Scope of his message:
 - (1) To announce the kingdom of heaven and the appearance of the _____.
 - (2) To prepare the way for the _____. (Luke 1:17)
 - (3) To publicly identify or introduce the Messiah to the people.
 - b. The Specific Theme of his message: Repentance, Faith & Baptism.
 - (1) _____ toward God.
 - (2) Faith toward _____.
 - (3) _____ as a result of repentance and faith.
(Grammatically remission of sin modifies repentance, not baptism)

8. What was the significance of John's Baptism?
- It was _____ of God. (John 1:33)
 - It was the first baptism on record.
 - It marks the beginning of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. (Mark 1:1-4)
 - It was the only baptism that _____ received. (Matt. 3:11-17; Mark 1:9-11; Luke 3:21-23)
 - It was the only baptism that the _____ received. (Acts 1:22)
 - It was used by God to announce the Messiahship of His Son. (John 1:31)
 - It was accompanied by the witness of the Trinity. (John 1:31-32)
 - It was received only by _____.
 - It was administered only to those who had repented and confessed.
 - It was identified and administered by the apostles. (Acts 10:37; John 4:1)
 - It is the same baptism included in the Great Commission. (Luke 24:47)
 - It is the only baptism known in Scripture and thus is identified with Christian baptism.
9. What was the final end of John the Baptist? (Matt. 14:1-12; Mark 6:14-19; Luke 9:7-9)
- He was imprisoned by Herod Antipas whom he had rebuked for living with Herodias, his brother Philip's wife. (Luke 3:19-20)
 - He was later put to death by Herod Antipas to fulfill a wish by the daughter of _____.
 - Death came by beheading him at Machaerus in Perea.

B. THE BAPTISM OF JESUS. (Matt. 3:11-17; Mark 1:9-11; Luke 3:21-23)

- When was Jesus baptized?
 - _____ A. D.
 - _____ of His Ministry.
 - About _____ years of Age. (Luke 3:23)

SPECIAL NOTE:

The first year of His ministry is known as the year of obscurity and was spent mostly in Judea, from His baptism to the beginning of His Galilean ministry.

2. Where was Jesus baptized? (John 1:28)
Ans: Near Bethabara in River _____.
3. Why was Jesus baptized?
 - a. To fulfill all righteousness, & as a _____ to his followers. (Matt. 3:15)
 - b. To publicly announce His _____. (John 1:31, 33)
 - c. To consecrate Himself to the Messianic work.
 - d. That He might identify not _____ a sinner, but _____ the sinner.
 - e. Verify John's _____, that it was from Heaven. (Matt. 21:25-27)
 - f. To set forth in type & symbol His death, burial & resurrection.

SPECIAL NOTE:
BAPTISM PORTRAYS THREE BASIC TRUTHS
Death, Burial & Resurrection

1. Historical Christianity.
2. Experimental Christianity. (Rom. 6:4) (Testifies to the believer's death, burial & raised to walk in newness of life.)
3. Prophetical Christianity. Symbolizes bodily resurrection of the believer.

4. What circumstances attended His baptism? (Matt. 3:16-17)
 - a. The _____ were opened. This was an acknowledgment of His sinlessness.
 - b. The _____ of God was heard. (Matt. 3:17) Acknowledges His Sonship.
 - c. The Holy Spirit _____. (Isa. 61:1; Luke 4:16-20; Acts 10:38) Acknowledges His anointing for His ministry.
- C. THE TEMPTATION OF JESUS. (Matt. 4:1-11; Mark 1:12-13; Luke 4:1-13)
1. When was Jesus tempted?
Ans: _____ following His baptism. (27 A.D.)
 2. Where did the temptation take place?
Ans: In the Judean wilderness near _____. Tradition has renamed it Mt. _____.

3. How long was the period of temptation? (Mark 1:12-13)

Ans: _____ days and forty nights.

NOTE: Can you name other 40's in the Bible?

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. Moses' life 40-40-40. | 7. King Saul - 40 years. |
| 2. 40 days in Mount (twice). | 8. David's reign - 40 years. |
| 3. 40 Years in Wilderness. | 9. Solomon's reign - 40 years. |
| 4. Job's 40 days, friends. | 10. Jonah - Ninevah - 40 yrs. |
| 5. Noah's 40 days of rain. | 11. 40 days from Resurrection
to Ascension. |
| 6. 40 Days spying land. | 12. 40 Days Temptation. |

4. Who was the _____ of the temptation?

Ans: The Holy Spirit (Matt. 4:1)

5. Who was the _____ of the temptation?

Ans: _____

6. What was the intention of the temptation? (Rom. 5:12-21 & I Cor 15:45-49)

- That He might become our _____ & merciful High Priest. (Heb. 2:16, 18)
- That He might prove His _____ humanity & perfect submission to the will of God. (Heb. 4:13-16)
- That He might be thoroughly _____ for His ministry.

7. How was Christ tempted?

a. FIRST TEMPTATION -- _____ **DO IT.** (Matt. 4:3-4) It was an appeal to the physical appetite, through distrust of God and a misguided use of His _____ power in order to prove His _____.

(1) _____-**preservation** is what Satan tried to get Christ to think of. Matt. 4:4; Deut. 8:3 is the O.T. Scripture which Jesus quotes.

(2) This temptation was representative of all temptation of His physical needs. *"It is written...."*

b. SECOND TEMPTATION -- **TRUST** _____ **TO DO IT.** (Matt. 4:5-7)

Appeal to presume on the mercy of _____ to prove His _____.

(1) The key note is public acclamation. (Psa. 91:11-12)

- c. THIRD TEMPTATION -- **I'LL DO IT.** (Matt. 4:8-9) Enticement to bypass the _____ to gain the kingdoms of this world by worshipping Satan rather than to inherit them through the suffering of the Cross. (Matt. 4:8-9)
- (1) Key note is **World dominion.**
 - (2) Answer --- Deut 6:13; 10:20. "*It is written....*"

SPECIAL NOTE
QUOTING SCRIPTURES DID 3 THINGS

1. He approved the writings of Moses.
2. He declared the effectiveness of God's Word in meeting trials & temptations.
3. He defeated every scheme of Satan.

D. JOHN'S TESTIMONY TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE SANHEDRIN
 (John 1:19-34)

NOTE:
SANHEDRIN

1. Originated around 200 B.C.
2. Consisted mainly of Pharisees & Sadducees.
3. Paul divided his enemy by saying he was a Pharisee.
 (Because of his hope of the resurrection) Whenever we can divide our enemies we have gained strength.

1. First He testified, "*I am not the _____.*" (v. 20)
2. He testified that he was not _____ (v. 21)
3. I am not that prophet of whom _____ spoke. (v. 21; Deut. 18:15-18)
4. John said that he was the _____ of one crying in the wilderness. (v. 23 - He quotes from Isaiah 40:3)
5. John testified that he was ordained to _____. (v. 26)
6. John testified that Jesus was the _____ of God. (v. 29)
7. John testified that Jesus was anointed of the Holy Spirit. (v. 32; Isaiah 61:1; Luke 4:18; Acts 10:38)
8. He testified that Jesus was _____ in existence. (v. 30; John 1:1, 2, 14; John 8:58)
9. He testified that Jesus would _____ with the Holy Spirit. (v. 33)

10. He testified that Jesus was truly the _____ of _____. (v. 34)
- E. THE FIRST DISCIPLES OF JESUS. (John 1:35-49 & Matt. 4:18-21)

1. How did they meet Jesus?

Ans: They were introduced by _____.

2. Who were they?

Ans: Andrew, Simon Peter, Philip, Nathaniel, John, James.

SPECIAL NOTE

They referred to Christ as the Messiah (v. 41), which indicates their knowledge of Daniel's prophecy, who alone refers to Jesus as the Messiah. "*Thou art the Son of God*" (v. 49), Messiah & His Kingship.

3. Some significant lessons we learn from this account of the first disciples.

a. _____ - _____ -- Andrew finds Peter, Jesus finds Philip, Philip finds Nathaniel (Greatest business in world, Men Finding Men. vs. 40-45).

b. _____ of Christ -- Saw Nathaniel under the fig tree.

c. _____ of Christ established by the testimony of the disciples.

F. THE FIRST MIRACLE OF JESUS. (John 2:1-11)

1. Where performed -- _____ of Galilee.

2. The occasion -- _____ ceremony.

3. What was it? -- Turning Water to _____.

4. Significance:

a. Established the fact that Mary the Mother of Jesus had no _____ over His _____.

b. Established His right to the title of _____ (v. 8).

c. Manifested His _____ and glory as the Son of God.

d. Confirmed the _____ of His new disciples (v. 11).

e. Met the need of those concerned. Whatever the need Jesus always meets the need.

f. It was the _____ of miracles (v 11).

g. Established the fact that Jesus sanctioned the marriage union, which symbolized Himself and the Church.

h. A good indication of His Divine unselfishness.

i. Manifestation of Divine _____.

- j. Indicated His Divine _____ of the joys of life.
- k. Contained an element of _____ (Isa. 9:1-3).
- l. It was performed in the house which suggests that the home is established as the basic unit of society.
- m. Establishes a new law of life over the ceremonial law of _____.
- n. Establishes the principle: The heavenly _____ the earthly.
- o. It was an outward manifestation of the transforming power of Christ.

G. THE FIRST CLEANSING OF THE TEMPLE BY JESUS. (John 2:13-22)

DATE: April 11–18, A.D. 28

1. The Occasion of His being in the Temple --
 Ans: He was attending the feast of the _____
 (1st Passover mentioned in John)
2. What did Jesus discover in the Temple?
 - a. _____ -- buying & selling of sacrificial animals.
 - b. _____ changers -- Only Temple money could be used in the Temple. They changed Roman money into Temple money for a fee.

NOTE: Notice the deterioration of the spiritual condition of the Temple with the next time He cleanses the Temple (Luke 19:45-46). Degenerated from "*a house of merchandise*" to "*a den of thieves*."

3. His actions in cleansing the Temple.
 - a. He literally _____ the profit makers out of the Temple.
 - b. He drove out the moneychangers and overthrew their tables.
 - c. He reprimanded those who had turned His Father's house into a house of merchandise.
4. What O. T. Scripture did this remind the disciples of?
 Ans: _____ (John 2:17)
5. What was the reaction of the people?
 Ans: They asked for a sign that would serve as a credential for His coming in and upsetting the temple. Only the Sanhedrin, a True _____ or the _____ could exercise this authority.
6. What sign did Jesus give them?
 - a. He gave them a symbolic sign of His _____ & resurrection. (v. 19)

b. This sign was concealed from their understanding as they thought of _____ temple which took 46 years to build.

7. What future effect did this sign have on His disciples?

Ans: Verse 22 answered their question of belief in Jesus & the scriptures.

8. What other activities was Jesus engaged in during the Passover?

Ans: He performed miracles, which are not recorded. (v. 23 & John 20:30; John 21:25)

H. THE FIRST EXTENDED INTERVIEW & JESUS' DISCOURSE. (John 3:1-21)

(If ever a man was good enough -- Nicodemus would have been that man.)

1. What was the occasion for the interview?

a. It was occasioned by Nicodemus coming to Jesus to obtain a first hand report of His ministry.

NICODEMUS

1. Nicodemus means conqueror of people.
2. Nicodemus was a secret disciple. (John 7:50)
3. Nicodemus also came after the body of Jesus. (John 19:39)

b. Nicodemus had seen & heard of the miracles Christ had performed and as a result came to inquire more about them. Jesus immediately spoke of the "**must**" of being "**Born again.**"

2. What was the subject of the interview?

Ans: It was a discourse on Regeneration or the New Birth.

3. What are some of the practical lessons to be learned:

a. The _____ of Regeneration: (John 1:13)

(1) Negatively considered:

- (a) Not religion, nor good works, nor position, nor power.
- (b) Not a _____ of the old nature.
- (c) Not a physical emotional experience.

(2) Positively considered:

- (a) Regeneration is a New Creation produced only by a New _____.
- (b) It is a spiritual resurrection. The old man is spiritually dead.
- (c) It is an impartation of Divine _____ . (2 Peter 1:4)

- b. The _____ of Regeneration: (John 3:7)
- (1) The natural man is spiritually dead . (Eph. 2:1)
 - (2) The natural man is a child of Satan . (John 8:44) We can only become a child of God through regeneration.
 - (3) The natural man is alienated from God . (Eph. 2:12)
- c. The _____ of Regeneration: (John 1:11-13)
- d. The _____ of Regeneration: (John 3:5)
- It is only possible by the Blood of Christ, through the Holy Spirit who is the agent of regeneration.
- e. The _____ of Regeneration:
- (1) A NEW _____ -- A change in life & living. (2 Cor. 5:17)
A change from darkness to light, Death to Life . (John 5:24)
 - (2) A NEW _____ -- The status of Sonship with God. (John 1:11-12; Rom. 8:14-17; I John 3:1)
 - (3) A NEW _____ -- Entrance into the Kingdom of God.
(Col. 1:13) *"Translated into the Kingdom of His dear son."*
 - (4) A NEW _____ -- The indwelling of the Holy Spirit. (I Cor. 6:19-20)
 - (5) A NEW _____ -- Liberation from the slavery of sin. (Rom. 6:1-2)
- f. The _____ of Regeneration: (John 3:9-12)
- g. The _____ of Regeneration: (John 3:14-16)

4. What Sign from the O.T. does Jesus employ? (John 3:14-16 cf. Num.21:1-9)
Ans: The sign of the Brass or Brazen Serpent. _____ means judgment. "Nehushtan" (2 Kings 18:4)
5. What does the Sign signify?
Ans: Christ's coming death on the cross.
6. What element of nature does Jesus employ to describe the conduct of one who has experienced the New Birth? (John 3:8)
Ans: The " _____ ." -- (John 3:8)

I. LAST TESTIMONY OF JOHN THE BAPTIST CONCERNING CHRIST.
(John 3:22-36)

1. The Time: The _____ of John the Baptist was concurrent with ministry of Jesus Christ during the first 8 months of the first year.
2. The Place: Aenon near Salim. (John 3:23)
3. The Occasion: _____ among the Pharisees concerning the ministries of John & Jesus.
 - a. John was baptizing at Aenon while Jesus & His disciples were baptizing nearby.
 - b. A controversy arose between John's disciples & the ruler of the Jews concerning baptism. (v. 25)
 - c. A committee of John's disciples & the Jews come to John concerning the baptism of Jesus' disciples. (v. 25; John 4:2)
4. John's Testimony:
 - a. (John 3:27) That his ministry was given & ordained by _____.
 - b. (John 3:28) He reminds them of his earlier testimony in which he told them that he himself was not the Christ, but the forerunner of Christ.
 - c. (John 3:29) He used the illustration of a _____ & his best man to explain his relationship to Christ.
 - d. (John 3:30) He testifies to his own _____.
 - e. He testified to the superiority of Christ in all things. (v. 31) (Paul -- Col. 1:12-19)
 - f. He testified that some would _____ Jesus Christ. (v.32)
 - g. He testified to the acceptance of Jesus Christ by some. (v. 33)
 - h. He testified that God's messenger will speak God's word. (v. 34; John 7:17)
 - i. He testified to the anointing of _____ by the Spirit without measure. (v. 34)
 - j. He testified to God's love for Jesus. (v. 35; John 5:20; 10:17; 17:23)
 - k. He testified to the authority and inheritance given by God to Jesus. (v. 35) (Heb. 1:1-4)
 - l. He testified to the _____ of those who believe and the damnation of those who do not believe. (v. 36) The _____ test of every man is found in this verse.

J. THE JOURNEY OF JESUS TO GALILEE. (John 4:1-42)

1. Why did Jesus leave Judea?
 Ans: Because of the apparent issue made by the Pharisees & occasioned by the disciples of Jesus _____ more than John.
2. Near what city did Jesus stop in Samaria?

Ans: Sychar, near _____ well. (v. 5)

3. With whom did Jesus have an interview and why is it important?
 - a. An unnamed woman of Samaria.
 - b. It established His high regard for womanhood.
4. What was the scene of the interview?
Ans: Jacob's well.
5. What was the subject matter of the interview?
Ans: A discourse on the Living Water.

SPECIAL NOTE:

1. The **Condition** of the Samaritan woman.
Sin, Sensuality & Shame.
2. The **Conviction** of the Samaritan woman.
She was convicted by the words of Jesus.
3. The **Confession** of the Samaritan woman.
I have no husband.
4. The **Conversion** of the Samaritan woman.
She left the water pot. She left the cisterns of this world having found the fountain of the water of life.
5. The **Conversation** of the Samaritan woman.
She went away & told what had happened.

6. What Divine claim did Jesus make during this interview?
Ans: He announced His _____.
 - a. It was His _____ clear announcement of His Messiahship.
 - b. It was made to a non-Jew.
7. What practical lessons do we learn from this interview?
 - a. A Lesson on _____. (vs. 20-24)
 - b. A Lesson on Importance of doing God's _____. (vs. 31-34)
 - c. A Lesson on Soul _____. (vs. 35-42)

SPECIAL NOTE:

John 4:35

1. LIFT UP YOUR **EYES & LOOK.**
2. LIFT UP YOUR **HEART & PRAY.**
3. LIFT UP YOUR **FEET & GO.**
4. LIFT UP YOUR **HANDS & GIVE.**

8. What are the significant results of the interview?
- It resulted in the first manifestation by Christ of His _____ to non-Jewish people.
 - It resulted in the _____ of the Samaritan woman.
 - It resulted in the salvation of many Samaritan people. (v. 39)
They came because of her testimony, but believed for themselves.
9. Cardinal Doctrines brought into view during this interview:
- The Doctrine of _____. (v. 24)
 - The Doctrine of _____. (v. 25)
 - The Doctrine of _____. (v. 39)
 - The Doctrine of _____. (v. 42)
 - The Doctrine of the _____. (vs. 23-24)
10. Important fact learned concerning the True Worship of God? (v. 20)
- Ans: We learn that God is not confined to any given spot such as a mountain, a city, a temple (church or house), nor an altar to be worshipped. He can be worshipped by believers anywhere at anytime. She expressed the age old thought that *"I go to a Methodist Church and you go to a Baptist Church."*
11. What was the testimony of the Samaritans who came to hear Him? (v. 42)
- Ans: They testified:
- Of their personal _____ in Christ. Individual salvation.
 - Of His _____; They recognized Him as the Messiah.
 - Of His _____ in the world as Saviour.

Special Note

Nicodemus & The Woman At The Well Compared & Contrasted

NICODEMUS

1. Man.
2. Night.
3. Came to Jesus.
4. Respected.
5. Rabbi.
6. Jew.
7. One wife.
8. Secret disciple
9. Ruler.
10. Rich.
11. Named.
12. Worshipped in Temple.
13. Sowed not.
14. Message, New Birth.
15. Moral.
16. Cautious talking to him.
17. Nicodemus spoke 3 times:
1 Statement. (v. 2)
2 Questions. (vs 4, 9)
18. Knew who Jesus was.
19. Sought Messiah.
20. Asked him questions.
21. Keeper of the Law.
22. Up & Out. (Highest of High)
23. Educated.
24. He was asked to Believe.
25. As Crucified One.
26. Knew Letter of the Law.

WOMAN AT THE WELL

1. Woman.
2. Noon Day.
3. Jesus came to her.
4. Rejected. (Despised)
5. Prophet.
6. Samaritan. (Mixed Race)
7. Five Husbands. (Common Law)
8. Open disciple.
9. Common.
10. Poor.
11. Un-named.
12. Worshipped in Mount.
13. Sowed.
14. Message, Living Water.
15. Immoral.
16. Frank talking to her.
17. Woman more talkative:
5 Statements (15,17,19,20,25)
3 Questions (vs 9, 11, 12)
18. Knew not who Jesus was.
19. Revealed Himself as Messiah.
20. Made statements to her.
21. Breaker of the Law.
22. Down & Out. (Lowest of Low)
23. Uneducated.
24. She was asked to Receive.
25. As Living One, Gift of God.
26. Knew Letter of History