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Structural Analysis of John via Outline

- I. INTRODUCTION: Jesus at the Beginning and Proclamation 1:1-36
The introduction provides details as to the origins of Jesus. It outlines Him as being from the beginning and being the Word and the Light. This presents the theme of His deity right away.
 - A. Jesus identified by the narrator
 - B. Jesus is proclaimed by John
 - 1. “Behold, the Lamb of God”
This is another claim at Christ’s deity but by John the Baptist
- II. JESUS GATHERS DISCIPLES: In preparation for His coming sacrifice 1:37-51
This section is key in separating off as its own theme because of the nature of a disciple. Jesus sought out and gathered unto Himself disciples who would witness and learn from both His public teaching and His personal building up (discipleship) of these fewer individuals. This is important as a common hearer would only ever experience a small segment of Christ’s teaching, disciples would be with Jesus and witness all of His ministry, which is about to begin shortly.
- III. MIRACLES AND TEACHING ALL: Jesus teaches the Jewish leaders and the people 2:1-12:50
 - A. Jesus conducts a mostly hidden miracle of water to wine 2:1-12
Jesus’ first miracle is primarily in front of His disciples – the changing of water to wine. There were also some who were not His disciples that were privy to this miracle but it was not done out in the open – Jesus did not stand in front of the crowd and perform this miracle. This event ends with “an His disciples believed in Him.” Again, showing this was for their benefit. This segment shows the theme of authority.
 - B. Jesus confronts the Jewish Leaders 2:13-3:21
 - 1. By cleansing the temple 2:13-25
Jesus is teaching how God’s house is to be honored as well as correcting the hearts of the Jewish leaders who had turned to profit instead of service.
 - 2. By meeting personally with Nicodemus 3:1-21
These examples show two very different perspectives. The first – the cleansing of the temple was in direct conflict with the unfaithful leaders. The second – meeting with Nicodemus – who snuck in at night to see Jesus, represented a leader who was open to learning and hearing, someone who recognized that Jesus may have been sent by God. Still lacking in enough faith to support Jesus publicly, he still had a longing to know more. The other Jewish leaders had shut their hearts and minds to this possibility.
 - C. The Woman at the Well 4:5-38
Jesus teaches that fulfillment will not come from this woman seeking stability in a man. This matches the theme of substitution, in that there is no substitute to a right relationship with God, everything else will continue to leave one unfulfilled.
 - D. Jesus continues to teach the Samaritans, and their value to His Jewish disciples. 4:39-42
 - E. Ministry in Galilee 4:43-54
Jesus heals the sick, following a theme of authority through signs.
 - F. Ministry in Jerusalem 5:1-47

Jesus proceeds to express His deity through Sonship with God. He also speaks of proofs of His position from John the Baptist (a prophet), His own works (deeds), From God (the Highest authority), and from Scripture (the sacred text). The main theme of this ministry is providing proofs to His authority.

- G. Ministry in Galilee 6:1-7:9
Jesus performs signs such as making bread last for thousands as well as walking on the water. He tells them He is the bread of life – as the mana provide sustenance to the Old Testament Israelites, Jesus is expressing the theme that He is the sustainer.
 - H. Ministry in Jerusalem 7:10-10:40
Jesus continues to express His relationship with the Father and teaches with increasing conflict in Jerusalem.
 - I. Judean Ministry 10:41-12:11
Jesus performed signs bringing Lazarus back from the dead, keeping with the theme that He had authority from above. Mary also anoints Jesus in this portion of Scripture in preparation for the coming Sacrifice.
 - J. Ministry in Jerusalem 12:12-50
Jesus enters Jerusalem on the donkey and again shares of His coming death by relating to the wheat grain which must die when planted in order to spring forth new life. This continues in the theme of the coming sacrifice which leads to life.
- IV. TEACHING AND PREPARING THE DISCIPLES: 13:1-17:26
Jesus pivots to teaching his disciples as His time draws near. The resurrection is pending, Jesus has spoken of this coming realization and now He's switching His focus to preparing His disciples through what could be likened to a ministry-intensive training course to drive key points home. Even through all of His public ministry, the disciples still missed some key points, Jesus wanted to ensure they had a successful understanding of key ministry perspectives and objectives when carrying on His message.
- A. Jesus teaches His disciples humility by washing their feet 13:1-20
 - B. Jesus tells of how they will flee and deny Him, showing they are imperfect 13:21-38
 - C. Jesus comforts and seeks to encourage by reminding the disciples that He is the Son, that prayer takes action, and that the Spirit will come. 14:1-31
 - D. Jesus reminds He is the vine, on which His followers abide, that they are no longer servants but friends, and that when they are rejected to remember it is actually He who is rejected, not them. 15:1-17
 - E. Jesus switches to inform of coming persecution but that He is leading the way and after His death and resurrection He will be glorified. 15:18-16:33
 - F. Jesus then prays for His disciples and all those who are His 17:1-26
- V. CHRIST'S SACRIFICE AND CRUCIFIXION: The Ultimate Rejection 18:1-19:42
- A. Jesus betrayed by Judas 18:1-11
Judas, one that He chose, rejects and betrays Jesus, opting for worldly treasure.
 - B. Jesus arrested and tried by the high priest 18:12-27
The priests and Jewish leaders rejected Christ's authority and refuse to release their perceived power and place in their religion.
 - 1. Peter denies Christ three times.
Peter rejects association with Christ, opting for security and safety instead.
 - 2. Jesus found guilty by the Jewish leaders, representing the final rejection by His own, the Jewish people.

- C. Jesus tried by Pilate 18:28-19:15
Jesus was tried by the Gentiles, and while Pilate found no wrong in Him, he still handed Him over for death. This was the Gentile rejection – Christ now having been rejected by the whole world, not just the Jews.

- D. Fulfilment, death for the sin of the world 19:16-42
1. Jesus was shamed before men, His clothes taken
 2. Jesus was mocked by Gentiles and Jews (Sign above head from Pilate)
This is a theme of the shame of sin, Jesus took man's shameful sin upon Himself
 3. Jesus was buried in a nearby tomb
Jesus references the sign of Jonah (three days in the belly of the fish) earlier when the Pharisees ask for a sign, saying this is the only sign they will receive. The cave/tomb is this same symbol, with resurrection happening in three days time.

- VI. CONCLUSION: RESURRECTION AND COMMISSION 20:1-21:25
Jesus rise in victory of death and refocuses his disciples who had experienced the reality of their failure and denial of Christ. Jesus tells them to tend to His flock and continue on the mission He had already trained them to do, telling the world of Salvation through Him alone.
- A. Mary discovers an empty tomb, tells the disciples. 20:1-10
- B. Jesus appears first to Mary Magdalene after angels tell of His resurrection 20:11-18
- C. Jesus appears to His disciples, showing He has victory over even death 20:19-23
- D. Jesus appears again when Thomas is present. 20:24-29
- E. Some disciples, including Peter had gone back to their first trade – fishing, Jesus appears to them to refocus them. Jesus tells Peter to feed His sheep. 21:1-25
Jesus shows the reality of His position in these Scriptures, conquering death, having authority over when the disciples will die (21:22), and His ultimate victory. He encourages and compels His disciples to carry on His work.