

believe
THAT YOU MIGHT HAVE LIFE
STUDY WEEK 2018

section 2

SECTION 2: JOHN 18

where was a garden

John is careful to tell us the drama is about to unfold in a garden. What other famous garden in scripture do we know about?

How does Adam respond in that garden, when God comes looking for him?

How does this compare to Jesus' response when Judas comes looking for him?

kedron

The Bible specifically tells us where they are at this point: why are we told it is Kedron? Where else is this mentioned in scripture?



BIBLE MARKING: what Jesus is about to endure very closely mirrors an event in the life of David. Take a look at the following box, which shows parallels between David & Ahithophel, and Jesus & Judas. This would be worth marking in your margin beside **John 18** (or **2 Samuel 15**):

BETRAYAL: PARALLELS BETWEEN DAVID & JESUS

	DAVID	JESUS CHRIST
The King is betrayed with a kiss	2 Sam 14:33	Luke 22:48
Spies are used against them	2 Sam 15:10	Luke 20:20
Both traitors appear righteous	2 Sam 15:12	John 13:29
"Arise, let us flee"	2 Sam 15:14	Matthew 26:46
The servants promise their loyalty	2 Sam 15:15	Matthew 26:35
One servant promises loyalty to his death	2 Sam 15:21	Luke 22:33
The King passes over the brook Kedron	2 Sam 15:23	John 18:1
The King submits to God's will	2 Sam 15:26	Matthew 26:39
The King has men on his right and left hand	2 Sam 16:6	Matthew 27:38
The servants eager to use violence	2 Sam 16:9	Luke 22:49
A traitor leads the arrest party	2 Sam 17:1-3	Acts 1:16
The King is smitten; the people are scattered	2 Sam 17:2	Matthew 26:31
The traitor hangs himself in shame	2 Sam 17:23	Matthew 27:3-5

meet judas

When did Judas leave the supper? (See **John 13:30**)

What has Judas missed out on?

What drove Judas to seek to betray Jesus? Look up **John 12:1-6** and answer the following:

- What does **verse 3** and **5** tell us about the spikenard?

- How much was 300 pence worth? Look up **Matthew 20:2** to help.

Now turn to **Matthew 26:14-16**. How much do the Pharisees agree to pay Judas?

Look at **Zechariah 11:11-13** where Zechariah breaks off his shepherding contract with the people. How much do they pay him here? Zechariah clearly isn't pleased with his payment, which he sarcastically calls "**a Lordly amount**". How do we know this? What does he do with this money?

Look up **Exodus 21:28-32**; what else was worth just 30 pieces of silver?

How does this compare to what the Philistines were willing to pay to capture Samson? See **Judges 16:5**.

Why did Judas accept only 30 pieces of silver? Look up the word 'covenanted' (KJV) in **Matthew 26:15**. Now copy out **Mark 14:11** below:

Given 30 pieces of silver isn't much money, what do you think **Mark 14** is telling us? (For a clue, look up the phrase 'down payment')

What prompted Judas to change his mind? Look up **Matthew 27:3**. Do you think Judas was surprised that Jesus had been captured? What do you think he was trying to achieve?

How many people go with Judas to arrest Jesus? Use e-Sword to look up the meaning of the word 'band' (G4686 in Strongs) to see what the Roman unit was called. You may then need to Google the Roman word to figure out how many people this involves (clue: it is a lot!)

confessing and denying



BIBLE MARKING: Highlight or colour in "**I am he**" in **John 18:5, 6, 8**

BIBLE MARKING: Highlight or colour in Peter's three denials in **John 18:17, 25, 27**

whose side are you on?



BIBLING MARKING: Highlight or colour in the phrase "**stood with them**" in **John 18:5** (speaking of Judas), and then again in **John 18:18** (speaking of Peter).

What lesson is this trying to teach us, regarding the company we keep?

knowing all things



ACTIVITY: What did Jesus know of the coming events? Fill out the following table to get a picture of what Jesus knew was going to happen to him.

PASSAGE	EVENT
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Psalm 22:7-8	
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Psalm 22:16-18	
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Psalm 31:13	
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Psalm 69:20	
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Isaiah 50:6	
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Isaiah 53:7	
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let these men go



BIBLE MARKING: Where is Jesus quoting from? Undoubtedly his own words in **John 17:2** and **12**, but probably also from **Isaiah 53**. Find the verse in that chapter that implies the sheep escape but the shepherd lays down his life. Once you have found it, write **John 10:11** next to it. This clearly shows us that Jesus' mind is in these very prophecies.



BIBLE MARKING: Ever wondered why this unusual detail about the men falling over is there? Perhaps add **Psalm 20:6-8** and **Psalm 27:2-4** in your margin and check out these verses.

bind the sacrifice

Look up **John 18:12** and next to it, write **Psalm 118:26-27**. Now read both passages carefully. What did the people cry out at the start of the week when Jesus entered Jerusalem?

Yet what were they doing to Jesus by the end of that same week?

breakup of trials

It might surprise us to realise that Jesus was subjected to not one but SIX different trials on the night he was condemned. John's gospel records only four of them, so here's a complete table.



ACTIVITY: You may wish to mark this into the back of your Bible, and then leave a note pointing you to it next to **John 19**.

THREE JEWISH TRIALS

Before Annas	John 18:13-23
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Before Caiaphas	Matthew 26:57-66; Mark 14:53-64, John 18:24
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Before the Sanhedrin	Matthew 27:1; Mark 15:1; Luke 22:66-71
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THREE GENTILE TRIALS

Before Pilate #1 **Matthew 27:1-2, 11-14; Mark 15:2-5; Luke 23:1-6; John 18:28-38**

Before Herod **Luke 23:7-12**

Before Pilate #2 **Matthew 27:15-26; Mark 15:6-15; Luke 23:13-25; John 18:39-19:16**

Imagine how exhausting this procession of corruption must have been!

For the purpose of this notebook, we're going to focus on John's record, and limit ourselves to the trials he mentions.

first jewish trial before annas

Why was Jesus led first to Annas (the father in law of the High Priest), and not to Caiaphas (the high priest himself)? History may help us understand.

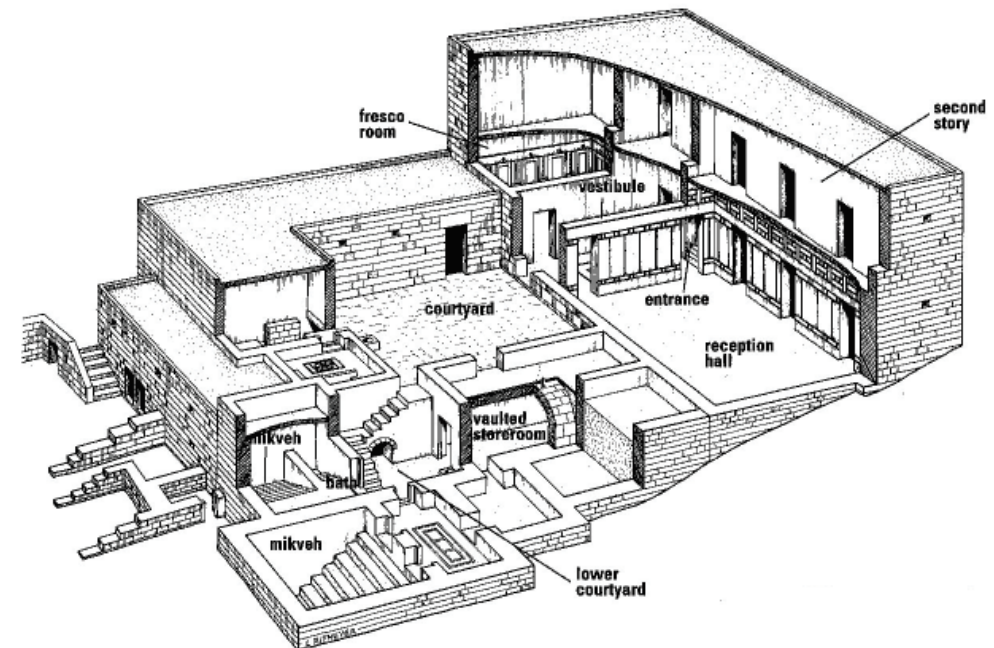
MEET ANNAS

*In AD 16 (just after he was deposed) his son Eleazar had succeeded to the High Priesthood. He, however, was replaced by Annas' son in law, Joseph Caiaphas, who reigned under Annas' patronage and careful guidance from AD 18-36. All five of Annas' sons were astutely manoeuvred into assuming the mantle of High Priest as time went on, and it would be the last of these, also called Annas, who would so viciously put James to death in AD 62. The family were the central core of the Sadducee movement, and in all, no less than 8 High Priests between AD 6 and AD 67 were of this family (this is actually referenced in **Acts 4:6**). They were ruthless, astute, scheming politicians, who had only gained office by being the highest bidder.*

peter's first denial before the damsel



ACTIVITY: John's record is careful to give us detail of where people are standing. Why are we told this? Look at the map below and see if you can figure out who is standing where.



BIBLE MARKING: Another mystery disciple appears in the record at this point – someone who knows people in the palace and is able to get Peter through the door safely (almost). Who is it? Circle the reoccurring words “another disciple” and “that disciple” in **John 18:15** and “that other disciple” in **John 18:16**.

Now come over to **John 21:20-24**. Who is this mystery disciple?

These two disciples are about to part ways. One will flee away in shame, whilst the other is found at the foot of the cross. Both will meet again outside the empty tomb.

What interaction had previously taken place between Peter and Jesus? Look up **John 13:36-38**. What two promises had Peter made here?

1. _____

2. _____

These are big words from the brave fisherman! How had he first reacted when approached in the garden? (**John 18:10**)

How many enemies had he been faced with then? (You may need to look back through this section)

Now, who is it that Peter is first questioned by, and how does this compare to how he acted in the garden?

What does Peter's rapid decline in courage teach us about our own human nature?

second jewish trial before caiaphas

This is not the first time we have met Caiaphas! Look up **John 11:47-50**. The Pharisees seem to be wracked with indecision. What are they suggesting they do with Jesus in **verse 48**?

How does Caiaphas address his fellow priests in **verse 49**?

What is his terribly straightforward answer to the problem in **verse 50**?



BIBLE MARKING: Compare **John 18:24** with **John 18:12** – Jesus has been bound this whole time! Next to this verse, you may want to refer to **Psalm 118:26-27** again, and also **Genesis 22:9**.

peter's second denial around the fire

When we next meet Peter, he's made it through the doorway, despite the damsel's questions.

What three location-related pieces of information are we given this time?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____



BIBLE MARKING: Go back to where you coloured in the phrase “stood with them”, and link this to Judas in **John 18:5**. Who is he standing with? (See **Mark 14:54**)

peter's third denial before the kinsman

Who is the last person to interrogate Peter and why would this have horrified him?

Peter's third denial is rather watered down in John's gospel – so what did he actually say? Look up **Mark 14:70-71**. How did they know he was an outsider?

How exactly did Peter deny Jesus this third time?

Peter was one of the Lord's closest disciples. On numerous occasions he was specially set apart with James and John (**Mark 9:2, 14:33; Luke 8:51**). However even Peter wilted under pressure. In what kind of circumstances in your life are you asked to show that you stand with our Lord?

first roman trial before pilate

MEET PILATE

*Pontius Pilate was not a particularly noble man. Most likely one of Rome's freed men, his career had been minted thanks to a fortunate marriage to Tiberius Caesar's favourite daughter, Sejanus. Pilate was subsequently put in charge of the troublesome Jewish outpost of Judea, a challenge that would stretch him to the utmost and involve several unfortunate affairs that no doubt sullied his name and reputation back in Rome. In one he erected Roman eagles in Jerusalem as a sign of Rome's military strength and authority, but was humiliatingly forced to remove them when faced with mass protests by the Jews. In another, he raided the Temple treasury to build an aqueduct, and when the Jews discovered this and rioted, it resulted in a massacre by the Roman army. Pilate used troops disguised as worshippers (possibly referenced in **Luke 13:1**). On another occasion, Pilate organised the installation of imperial shields for his palace in Jerusalem, and was ordered by Tiberius to remove the offending objects. He is also recorded as having a crowd of troublesome Samaritans slaughtered.*

All of these events help explain the intense political pressure Pilate felt himself under when the Jews brought Jesus to him. Pilate was, effectively, on his last warning from Rome – he simply could not afford another riot, and the resulting massacre. It is worth bearing this in mind as we enter the trials, as we may better understand the reasons behind Pilate's tortured responses as the Jews manipulate and twist him to achieve their own evil ends.

Why did the Jews want to avoid the judgment hall?

Why did they believe this would happen to them? (see **Acts 10:28** for help)

John tells us everyone is up early – why are they in such a hurry to get this trial underway?

Pilate, as prosecutor, starts the trial with a very reasonable question: what charge is brought against this man? How do the Jews respond and what is unusual about their answer?

What is Pilate's (equally indignant) response?

What reason do the Jews give for bringing Jesus to Pilate?

According to some historians (like Josephus), the Romans had removed the right of the Jews to stone people according to their law – although the Jews had tried to stone Jesus in the past. The Romans were the only ones who could pass the sentence of death by crucifixion.

Why did the Jews want Jesus to die by crucifixion? Look up **Deuteronomy 21:22-23** to help.

What crime did the Jews punish by hanging in the Old Testament? See **Numbers 25:4; Josh 8:29 and 10:26**

Jesus had previously indicated he knew he would be crucified (**John 3:14-15**). What Old Testament event is Jesus referring to?

What does Jesus later say the purpose of him being lifted up was? See **John 8:28 and 12:31-32**

What famous Old Testament Psalm also makes reference to crucifixion? Find and copy out the verse below (note: this was written 1,000 years before crucifixion was even invented!)

This becomes a critical idea for why the Law of Moses had to be replaced by the New Covenant in Jesus Christ. Look up **Galatians 3:13** and write it out in your own words:



BIBLE MARKING: Pilate brings the accusation to Jesus: “**are you the king of the Jews**”? Colour in the ten times the word “king” or phrase “king of the Jews” appears from **John 18:33 to 19:22**

Pilate has not come up with this accusation on his own. Go back to **Luke 23:2**; what were the three charges the Jews laid against Jesus?

1. _____ (a.k.a. ‘Sedition’)
2. _____ (a.k.a. ‘Rebellion’)
3. _____ (a.k.a. ‘Treason’)

It is worth noting that each charge made against him was false in some way.

1. Perverting the nation

What had Jesus been teaching the nation, according to **Luke 8:1**?

2. Forbidding to pay tribute

What had Jesus previously said regarding payment of taxes, in **Matthew 17:24-27** and **22:21**?

3. Saying he is a King

Who was it that had actually proclaimed Jesus King? (see **Matthew 21:8-11**). What had Jesus previously done when others tried to make him King? (See **John 6:15**)

These accusations seem to have changed from his initial trial before the Jews. What did they first “**convict**” him of? See **Matthew 26:65-66** and **John 19:7**

Why do you think they have changed their accusation when approaching the Romans?

Pilate’s frustration with this whole charade is evident from his response to Jesus: “**Your own people have delivered you up to me! What have you done?**” Jesus’ response is an unusual one; what do you think he meant when he said “**my kingdom is not of this world**”?

Where else does this concept appear in scripture? See **Hebrews 11:13-16** and compare with **Ephesians 2:19**

This is quite an amazing confession – Jesus is allowing this to happen to him, despite the fact he had the power to stop it. Look up **Matthew 26:51-54**; what ‘option’ did Jesus have available to him, though he chose not to employ it?

Jesus’ willingness to offer himself under his own terms is further shown in **John 10:17-18**. Copy out these verses below:

Pilate returns to the pressing issue at hand – at least to him. What confession is he trying to draw out from Jesus, and why?

Jesus tells Pilate he has come as a witness of the truth. Truth is a key concept all the way through John’s gospel. But what is the truth that Jesus refers to?

Look up **John 20:31** (the very verse our Study Week slogan is taken from); what purpose did John give for the writing of his gospel?



BIBLE MARKING: To expand this idea, come across to **John 5** and colour or circle the five “**witnesses**” (aside from himself, in **verse 31**) that Jesus refers to:

- “**John**” in **verse 33**
- “**the works**” in **verse 36**
- “**the Father himself**” in **verse 37**
- “**the scriptures**” in **verse 39**

- “Moses” in verse 45

What were all these “witnesses” testifying?

Pilate’s response “what is truth?” is unlikely to have been an enquiring question, but the stinging retort of a bitter man. This whole trial was as far from “truth” as could possibly be imagined.



ACTIVITY: Look up the following quotes from the Law of Moses, match the event from the trial, and explain how the Law had been broken:

GOSPEL	EVENT	LAW OF MOSES	HOW THIS WAS BROKEN
John 11:49-53; 15:25	Verdict was pre-arranged	Deut 13:14-15 (cp John 7:51)	
Matthew 26:15	Star witness had taken a bribe	Ex 23:8; Deut 27:25	
Matthew 26:63	High Priest was the one accusing the prisoner	Deut 17:6	
Matthew 26:59-60	Witnesses were found to be false	Deut 19:16-19	False witnesses were not executed
Matthew 26:65	High Priest rent his robes	Leviticus 10:6; 21:10	



BIBLE MARKING: look up the three occasions between John 18:38 and 19:6 where Pilate tells the gathered crowd he found “no fault” with Jesus and highlight or colour these to make it stand out.