

OUTLINE OF THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO THE APOSTLE JOHN  
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I. THE INTRODUCTION (John 1:1-51).

- A. The testimony of John the Apostle: Christ, the Word (John 1:1-14).
  - 1. His unique character (1:1-5).
  - 2. His forerunner and witness: John the Baptist (1:6-8).
  - 3. His mission in the world (1:9-14). It was twofold:
    - a. To provide salvation (1:9-13).
    - b. To reveal the Father (1:14).
- B. The testimony of John the Baptist (John 1:15-34).
  - 1. Christ is the Revelation of the Father (1:15-18).
  - 2. Christ is "the Lord," Deity (1:19-28).
  - 3. Christ is "the Lamb of God" (1:29-31).
  - 4. Christ is "the Son of God" (1:32-34).
- C. The testimony of five disciples (John 1:35-51).
  - 1. Andrew and, we assume, John the Apostle (1:35-40).
  - 2. Simon, Andrew's brother (1:41, 42).
  - 3. Philip (1:43, 44).
  - 4. Nathanael (1:45-51).

II. THE LORD'S PUBLIC MINISTRY TO THE WORLD (John 2:1-12:50).

The Lord's concern in His ministry was that people would recognize who He was, and that they would understand why He had come into the world.

This period of ministry can be divided into three parts:

- 1) The period of acceptance (John 2-4).
  - 2) The period of opposition (John 5-11).
  - 3) The period of our Lord's last public appearances (John 12).
- A. The period of acceptance (John 2:1-4:54).
    - 1. Miracle #1: He changed water into wine at the marriage in Cana of Galilee (2:1-11).
    - 2. At Capernaum (2:12).
    - 3. At Jerusalem (2:13-25). We see here three significant things related to our Lord and His ministry:
      - 1) His claim that the temple was His Father's house--a claim to Deity.
      - 2) The prediction of His resurrection.
      - 3) His knowledge of man.
    - 4. With Nicodemus, a Pharisee, a ruler of the Jews (3:1-21).
    - 5. John the Baptist's testimony concerning (1) Christ's Deity, and (2) Christ's mission in the world (3:22-36).
    - 6. With the Samaritans (4:1-42).
    - 7. Miracle #2: the healing of the nobleman's son (4:43-54).
  - B. The period of opposition (John 5:1-11:57).

Note: The first sign of serious opposition comes in chapter 5.

- 1. Miracle #3: the healing of the impotent man in Jerusalem along with its consequences (5:1-47). Three significant

things take place here:

- a. The miracle itself (5:1-9).
- b. The opposition of the Jews because the miracle was performed on the Sabbath Day, leading also to their charge against Him that He had made Himself equal with God by claiming that God was His Father (5:10-18).
- c. The Lord's message in defense of His Sonship (5:19-47).
2. Miracle #4: the feeding of the five thousand (6:1-15). Verse 15 tells us of opposition of a different kind, when the people whom He had fed wanted to "take him by force, to make him king ..."
3. Miracle #5: walking on the water (6:16-21).
4. The Discourses on the Bread of Life (6:22-71). This led to still another form of opposition when "many of his disciples went back, and walked no more with him" (v. 66).
5. The opposition intensifies (7:1-53).
  - a. Jesus in Galilee--his dispute with his brothers (7:1-9).
  - b. Jesus in Jerusalem (7:10-52).
    - 1) The people divided concerning Him, but fearful to speak of Him because of the Sanhedrin (7:10-13).
    - 2) Jesus' teaching in the temple resumed culminating in an attempt to arrest Him, but many believed on Him (7:14-31).
    - 3) The officers sent to arrest the Lord, but came back without Him, amazed at His teaching (7:32-49).
    - 4) Nicodemus' appeal to the Sanhedrin that the Lord be treated legally (7:50-52).
  - c. The departure of the people, and of Jesus (7:53-8:1).
- Note: From this point to the end of chapter 10 the Lord was in Jerusalem where He had gone again after a brief time in the mount of Olives. See John 8:1, 2.
6. The opposition continues (8:2-10:42).
  - a. The trickery of the Jews over the woman taken in the act of adultery (8:2-11).
  - b. The Jews dispute with the Lord over His claim to be the Light of the world (8:12-20).
  - c. The Jews argue with the Lord when He told them that where He was going they were not able to go (8:21-59). This led to a long dispute over the Lord's Sonship, and then to their claim to be the children of Abraham. The Lord claimed to be greater than Abraham, and the controversy ended with the Jews attempting to stone the Lord.
  - d. Miracle #6: the Lord gave sight to a man born blind (9:1-12). Verse 14 tells us that this miracle also was performed on the Sabbath Day. This probably explains why John chose two of the miracles that he did, because such things on the Sabbath were considered by the Jews as work, and therefore made the Lord liable in their eyes.
  - e. The controversy over the miracle (9:13-41). The gist of the controversy is seen in verse 16.
  - f. The controversy over the Lord's claim to be the Door into the sheepfold and the Good Shepherd of the sheep (10:1-21).
  - g. The controversy over the Lord's claim to be the Messiah, the Son of God (10:22-39).

Note the intensity of the opposition of the Jews when in verse 31 they took stones to stone Him, and in verse 39 they made another attempt to arrest Him.

- h. The Lord's departure for the Jordan River area where John the Baptist had baptized at the first (10:40-42).
  - 7. Miracle #7: Lazarus raised from the dead (11:1-46).
  - 8. The opposition of the Jews renewed because of the undeniable nature of the resurrection of Lazarus (11:47-57). See verse 53.
- C. The period of our Lord's last public appearances (John 12:1-50).
- 1. The dinner in Bethany at Lazarus' home (12:1-11). The Lord was anointed by Mary, Judas objected (indicating opposition from within the ranks of His own disciples), and the Jews planned to kill Lazarus because many believed in the Lord because of his resurrection.
  - 2. The Lord's royal entry into Jerusalem (12:12-19). We see again how distressed the Jews were because of the many who were following the Lord.
  - 3. The Greeks who were interested in the Lord, and the Lord's ministry to the people because of them (12:20-36).
  - 4. The conclusion and summation of the Lord's public ministry (12:37-50).
- III. THE LORD'S PRIVATE MINISTRY TO HIS DISCIPLES (John 13:1-16:33).
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A. In the Upper Room (John 13:1-14:31).  
B. On the way to the Garden of Gethsemane (John 15:1-16:33).
- IV. THE LORD'S HIGH PRIESTLY PRAYER (John 17:1-26).
- V. THE LORD'S ARREST, TRIAL, DEATH, AND BURIAL (John 18:1-19:42).
- VI. THE LORD'S RESURRECTION (John 20:1-10).
- VII. THE LORD'S POST-RESURRECTION APPEARANCES (John 20:11-21:23).  
It is in this section that the Apostle John stated the purpose that he had in writing this Gospel.
- VIII. THE CONCLUSION (John 21:24, 25).