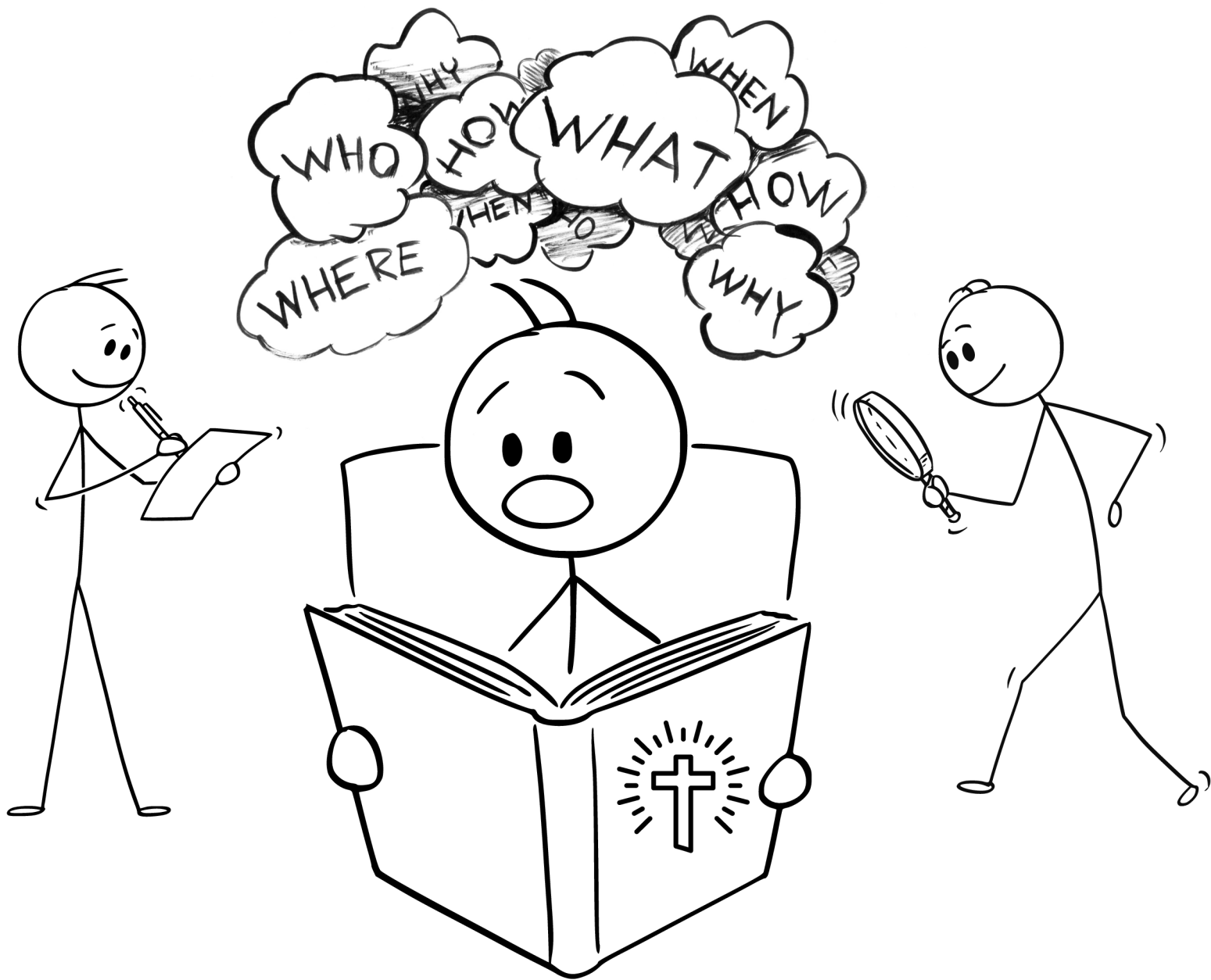


2026 Summer Bible Study

Name: _____





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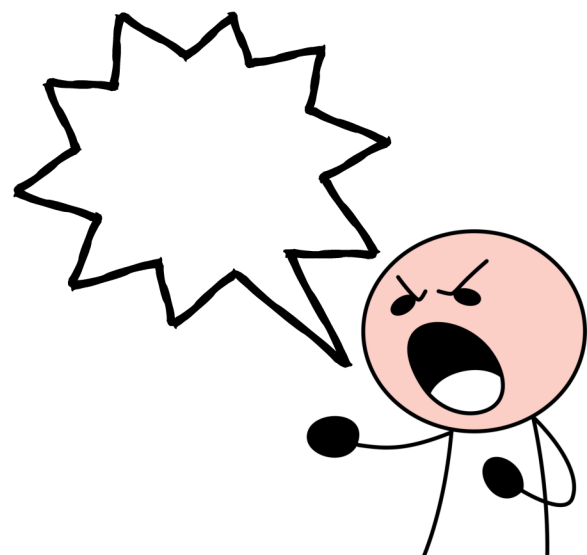
John

The Amazing and Interesting Life of John the Apostle.

John the Apostle, also known as John the Beloved, was likely born around 6 AD. He was born in Bethsaida, Galilee, Roman Empire.

Key Facts About John the Beloved:

- **Background:** Son of Zebedee and Salome, brother to James the Great, and likely younger than his brother.
- **"Sons of Thunder":** Jesus nicknamed John and James "Sons of Thunder," likely due to their intense, fiery zeal early in their ministry.
- **Inner Circle:** Along with Peter and James, John was part of Jesus' closest circle, witnessing events like the Transfiguration and the agony in Gethsemane.
- **The "Beloved" Identity:** He is often called "the disciple whom Jesus loved," a phrase found in the Gospel of John, which many scholars believe indicates his role as an intimate eyewitness.
- **At the Cross:** John was the only male disciple present at the crucifixion, where Jesus tasked him with caring for his mother, Mary.
- **Authorship:** He is traditionally credited with writing the Gospel of John, 1, 2, & 3 John, and the Book of Revelation.
- **Transformation:** He matured from a quick-tempered "Son of Thunder" into an "apostle of love," focusing heavily on love and truth in his later writings.
- **Exile & Later Life:** According to tradition, he was the only apostle to die of natural causes, surviving being boiled in oil before being exiled to the island of Patmos.
- **Last Survivor:** He is believed to be the last surviving apostle and a leader of the early church in Ephesus





John

Name: _____

The first four chapters of John establish Jesus as the divine "Word" made flesh (1:1-14), beginning his ministry with miracles and personal encounters.

Key events include explaining Jesus and his divinity, the first miracle at Cana, teachings on being "born again" to Nicodemus, and acting differently than the rest of the Jews, by offering salvation to the Samaritan woman.

Chapter 1: The Word Became Flesh and the First Disciples

- The Prologue (1:1-18): John opens with a profound theological statement, calling Jesus the "Logos" (Word), who is eternal, divine, and the creator of all things, yet became human to dwell among people.
- John the Baptist's Testimony (1:19-34): John the Baptist denies being the Messiah but identifies himself as the one paving the way, specifically pointing to Jesus as "the Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world".
- The First Disciples (1:35-51): Jesus calls his first followers—Andrew, Peter, Philip, and Nathanael—who begin to recognize him as the Messiah.
- Owlcation +4

Chapter 2: The First Sign and Temple Cleansing

- Wedding at Cana (2:1-12): Jesus performs his first miracle, turning water into wine, demonstrating his glory and authority over creation.
- Cleansing the Temple (2:13-25): Jesus drives money changers out of the Temple in Jerusalem, asserting his authority and declaring that his body is the true temple.

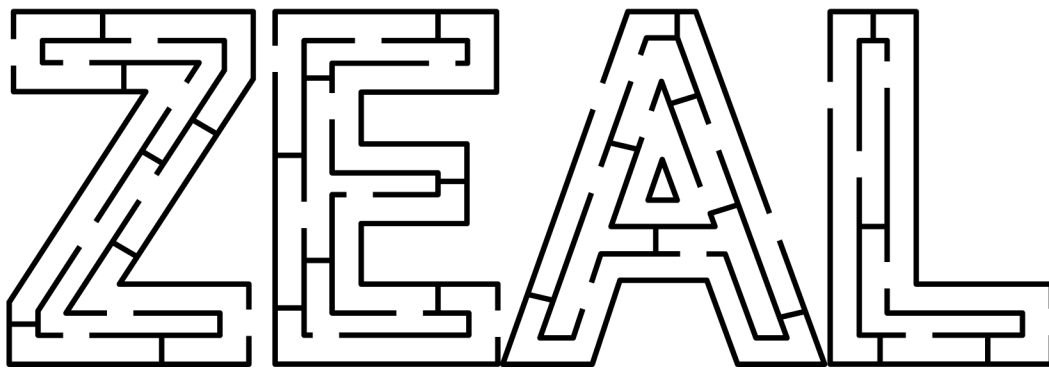


Name: _____

John

Based on the biblical accounts, it is widely believed that Jesus overturned tables in the temple twice. The first instance occurred at the beginning of his public ministry (recorded in John 2:13–16) and the second at the end, immediately before his crucifixion (recorded in Matthew 21:12–13, Mark 11:15–17, and Luke 19:45–46).

- First Cleansing (Beginning of Ministry): John 2 records Jesus creating a whip of cords, driving out sellers, and overturning tables at the start of his ministry.
- Second Cleansing (End of Ministry): The Synoptic Gospels (Matthew, Mark, Luke) record this event, commonly known as the "Triumphal Entry" or Palm Sunday week.
- Context: Jesus was upset that the "Court of the Gentiles" had been turned into a marketplace, preventing a place of prayer for all nations.



Key Aspects of Biblical Zeal:

It's Like a Fire: True zeal is a lasting, burning desire to please God in everything, not just a quick feeling.

Active Love: It's not just sitting around; it's being eager to act and show love for Jesus in daily life.

Example from the Bible: David showed zeal when he felt it was like a fire in his bones to build a house for God.

Jesus' Zeal: Jesus showed great zeal when He was passionate about keeping God's temple holy.

Important Goal: It is about putting God first and wanting to serve Him with your whole heart



Name: _____

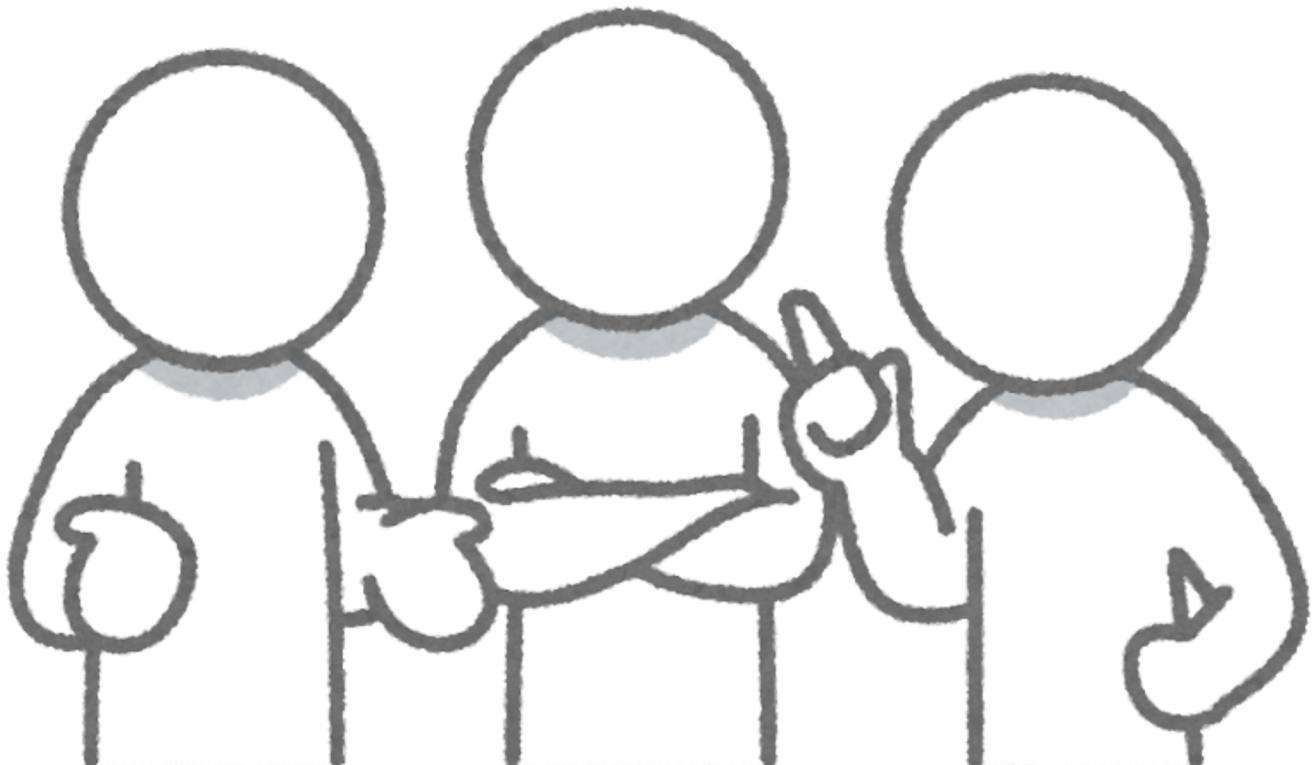
John

Chapter 3: Nicodemus and New Life

- The New Birth (3:1-21): Jesus tells Nicodemus, a Pharisee leader, that one must be "born again" of the Spirit to see the kingdom of God.
- John 3:16: This chapter includes the well-known verse detailing God's love for the world through the sacrifice of his Son.
- John the Baptist's Final Testimony (3:22-36): John the Baptist reaffirms that his role was to prepare the way for Jesus, stating, "He must increase, but I must decrease".

Chapter 4: The Woman at the Well and Healing

- The Samaritan Woman (4:1-42): Breaking racial and gender barriers, Jesus speaks to a Samaritan woman at a well, revealing himself as the Messiah and offering "living water".
- Healing the Official's Son (4:43-54): Jesus returns to Cana and heals an official's son from a distance, demonstrating that his power is not restricted by location.





Name: _____

John 5

The Healing at the Pool

Some time later, Jesus went up to Jerusalem for one of the Jewish festivals.

² Now there is in Jerusalem near the Sheep Gate a pool, which in Aramaic is called Bethesda and which is surrounded by five covered colonnades. ³ Here a great number of disabled people used to lie

⁴—the blind, the lame, the paralyzed.

⁵ One who was there had been an invalid for thirty-eight years.

⁶ When Jesus saw him lying there and learned that he had been in this condition for a long time, he asked him, “Do you want to get well?”

Why would Jesus ask if someone wants to get “well” from an illness?



Name: _____

John 5

7 “Sir,” the invalid replied, “I have no one to help me into the pool when the water is stirred. While I am trying to get in, someone else goes down ahead of me.”

8 Then Jesus said to him, “Get up! Pick up your mat and walk.”

9 At once the man was cured; he picked up his mat and walked.

The day on which this took place was a Sabbath,

10 and so the Jewish leaders said to the man who had been healed, “It is the Sabbath; the law forbids you to carry your mat.”

11 But he replied, “The man who made me well said to me, ‘Pick up your mat and walk.’ ”

12 So they asked him, “Who is this fellow who told you to pick it up and walk?”

When was the lame man cured? How long did it take?
How long was he lame for?



Name: _____

John 5

Key Details Regarding the Pool of Bethesda (John 5:1-15):

- The Setting & Superstition: The Pool of Bethesda ("House of Mercy") was a five-porched pool in Jerusalem. People believed an angel stirred the waters and the first to enter was healed.
- Missing Scripture: Many modern Bible translations (NIV, ESV) place the "stirring" verse (5:4) in footnotes rather than the main text, as it does not appear in the earliest, most reliable Greek manuscripts.
- The Context of the Myth: The man's response, "I have no one to help me into the pool when the water is stirred," suggests a deeply ingrained, desperate belief in this "lottery-like" healing method.
- Jesus' Action: **Jesus ignores the pool entirely**, asking "Do you want to be made well?" and commanding the man to pick up his mat, demonstrating direct healing power without needing the water.
- Archaeological Evidence: Excavations in 1888 found the five-sided pool with porticos, as well as evidence of a nearby pagan healing temple to Asclepius, which may have contributed to the superstition of "stirred" waters.
- Spiritual Significance: The passage contrasts the fleeting, superstitious hope of the pool with the permanent, spiritual, and physical healing offered directly through Christ



John 5

Name: _____

Jesus asks over 300 questions in the Gospels, acting as a master teacher who uses questions to challenge, teach, and encourage thought, rather than just giving answers. These questions appear throughout his ministry, from his youth in the temple to his crucifixion, his purpose was to reveal hearts and encourage people to have a deeper faith:

Key Ways Questions Resolve Conflicts:

- Shifts from Blame to Understanding: Asking questions like "What's going on?" or "How do you think he feels?" helps us move away from blaming and toward understanding the other person's way of thinking.
- Reveals the True Problem: Instead of focusing on the surface issue, questions help identify the real cause ("I wanted a turn" rather than just "I hate him").
- Encourages **Empathy**: When asked "What happens when we share?", we begin to think about the effects of their actions on others.
- Gives us Power: Asking "What do you think we should do?" instead of giving a command allows us to brainstorm solutions, which helps us become independent problem-solvers.
- Calms Tense Emotions: Open-ended questions (e.g., "What's wrong?" or "How can we fix this?") encourage us to use words to describe our feelings rather than acting out in anger!

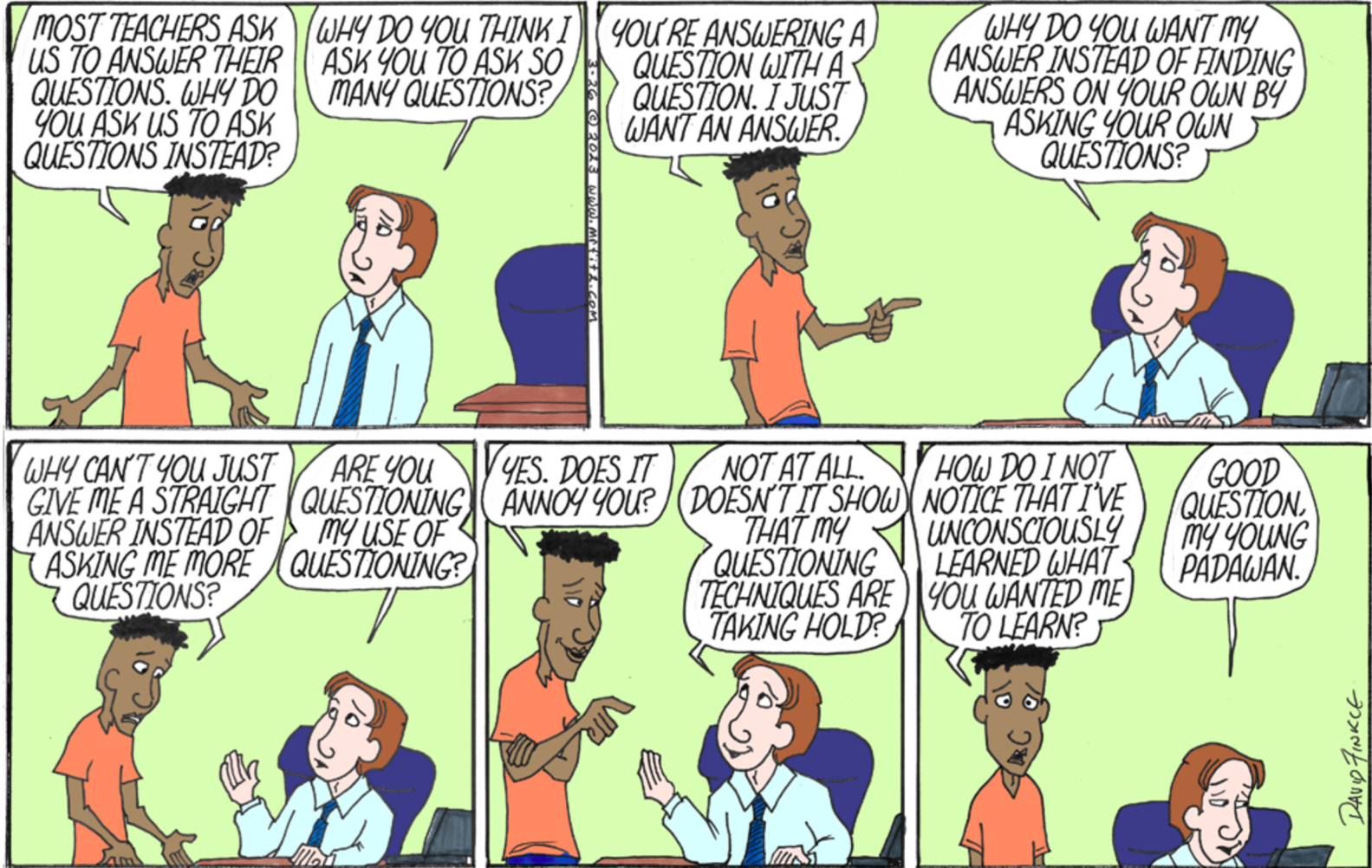




Name: _____

John 5

How can questions help you?



**Ask Me ?
Anything ? ? ?**



Name: _____

John 5

The belief that an angel stirred the waters of the Pool of Bethesda (John 5:1–9) was likely a popular superstition of a local pagan, rather than Jewish, healing tradition. While the text mentions an angel, it is generally considered a later, non-original insertion added to explain the **superstition**.

Key Details on the Pool of Bethesda:

- The Belief: People believed that when the water was stirred, the first person to enter would be healed of any ailment.
- Pagan Connection: The pool is believed by some to have been a Roman Asclepeion (a healing temple dedicated to the Greek god Asclepius) or heavily influenced by Hellenistic culture.
- The "Angel" Modification: The account of an "angel of the Lord" causing the movement in John 5:4 is missing from the earliest and most reliable manuscripts, leading many researchers to conclude it was added later to make the popular superstition more acceptable in a religious context.





John 5

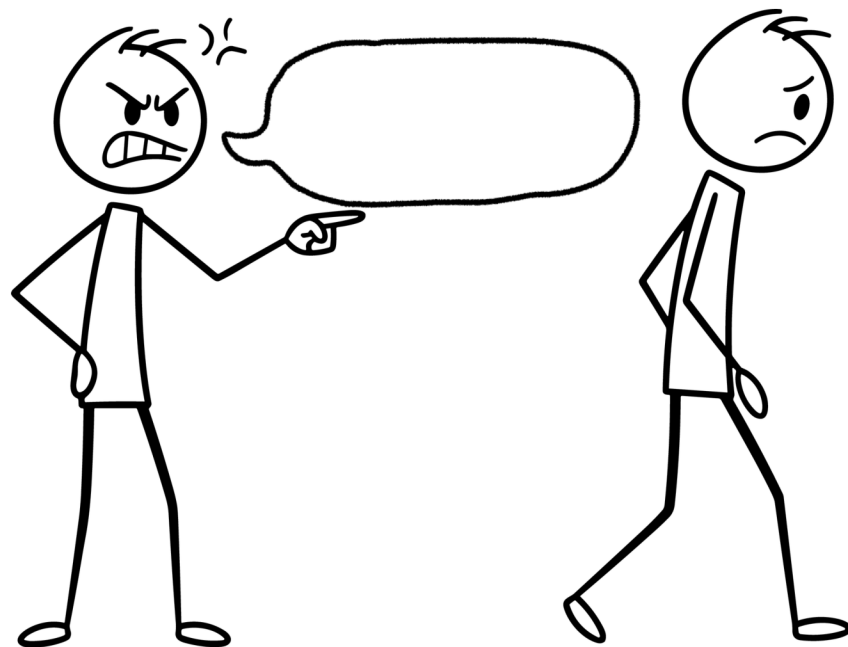
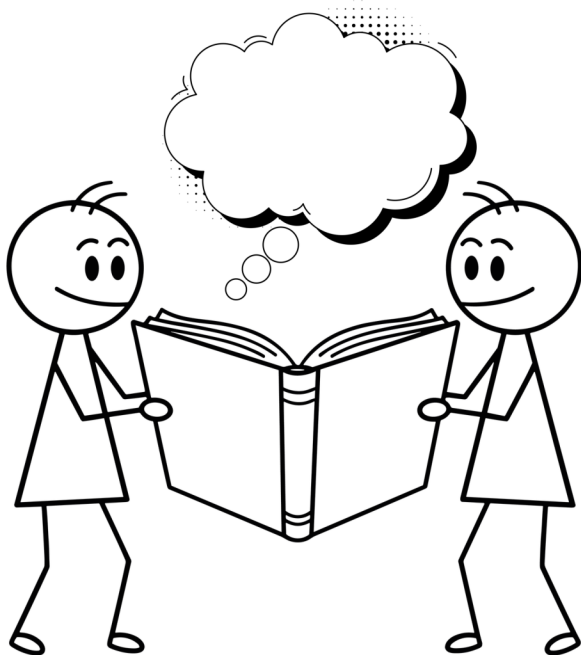
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When talking to someone about Jesus is it best to debunk their beliefs, or to ignore them and share truth?

The most effective approach is generally to share truth in love rather than aggressively debunking beliefs. Engaging with gentleness, personal testimony, and curiosity (asking questions) builds bridges, whereas direct, adversarial argument often causes people to become defensive or hostile.

Key Principles for Sharing Truth

- **Speak Truth in Love:** Focus on presenting the gospel clearly, but with kindness and respect.
- **Share Your Personal Testimony:** Share how Jesus has impacted your life; personal stories are difficult to argue with and demonstrate the power of faith.
- **Use Questions:** Ask about their beliefs to show you care and to understand their perspective, rather than just waiting to talk.
- **Avoid Arguments:** Do not waste energy fighting over interpretations or trying to win a debate, as this rarely leads to conversion.
- **Focus on the Core Gospel:** Stick to the message of Jesus' death and resurrection (the plan of salvation) rather than getting side-tracked.
- **Know When to Stop:** If someone strongly rejects the message, it is best to move on rather than forcing the conversation





Name: _____

John 5

13 The man who was healed had no idea who it was, for Jesus had slipped away into the crowd that was there.

14 Later Jesus found him at the temple and said to him, “See, you are well again. Stop sinning or something worse may happen to you.”

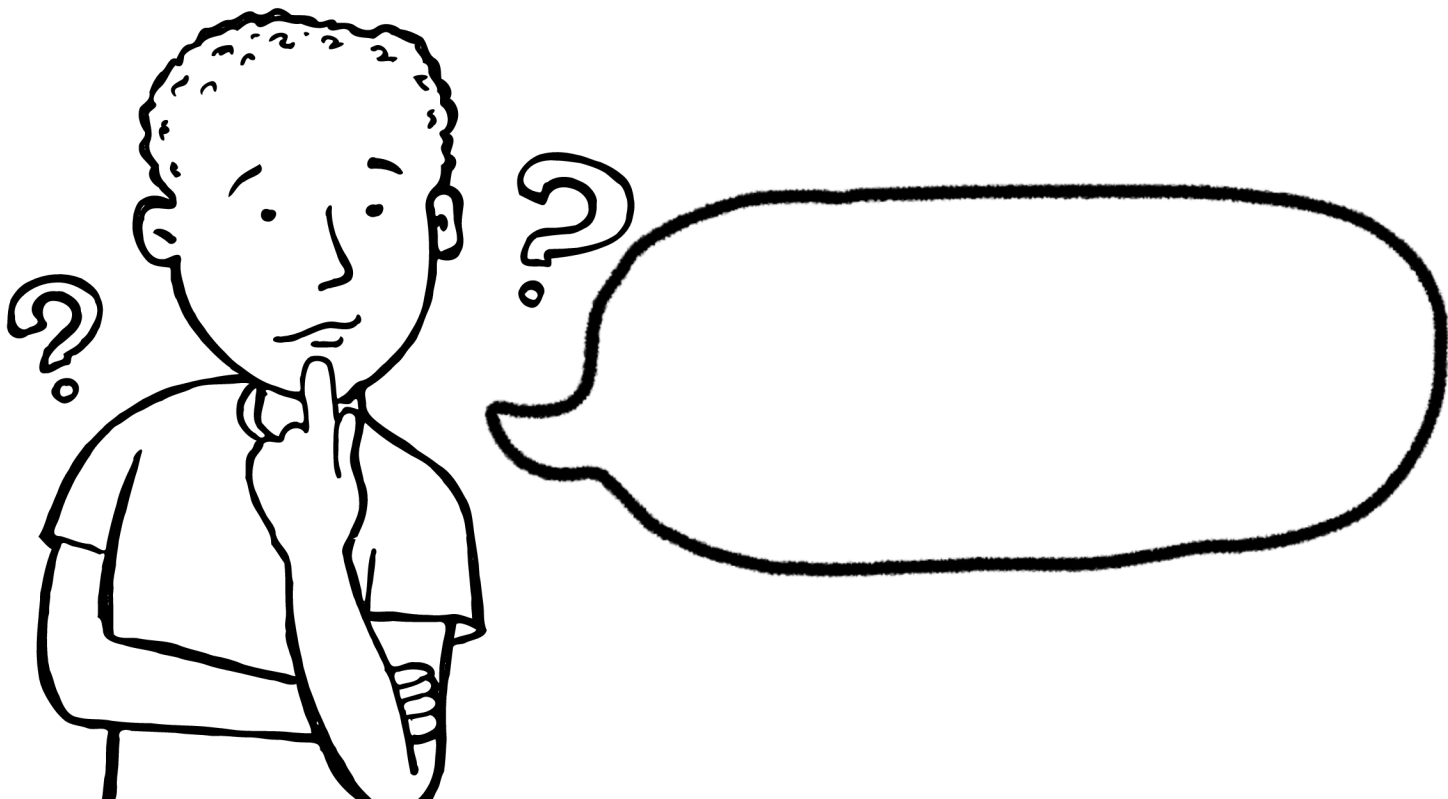
15 The man went away and told the Jewish leaders that it was Jesus who had made him well.

The Authority of the Son

16 So, because Jesus was doing these things on the Sabbath, the Jewish leaders began to persecute him.

17 In his defense Jesus said to them, “My Father is always at his work to this very day, and I too am working.”

18 For this reason they tried all the more to kill him; not only was he breaking the Sabbath, but he was even calling God his own Father, making himself equal with God.





Name: _____

John 5

The Authority of the Son - Always Working?

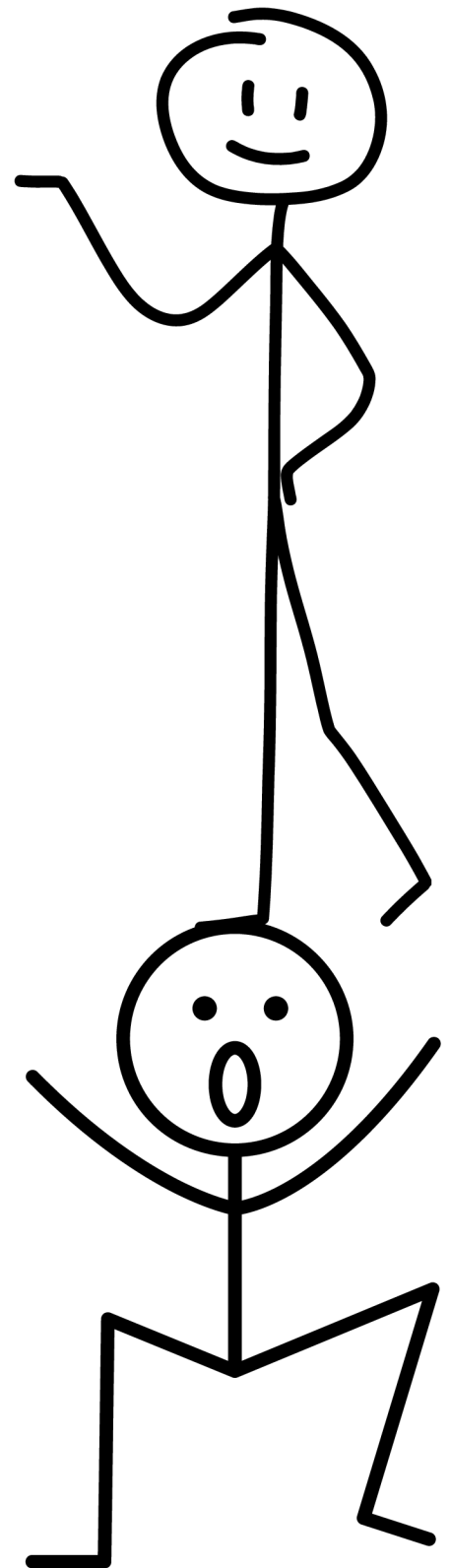
Working hard, through intense or aerobic exercise, releases beta-endorphins, which act as natural painkillers and mood boosters to reduce stress and pain. These neurotransmitters are released by the pituitary gland and hypothalamus to manage physical stress, often creating a euphoric, relaxed feeling.

Key Endorphins and Related Chemicals:

- Beta-Endorphins: The most potent type of endorphin for relieving pain and stress.
- Endocannabinoids: These are biochemical substances, produced by the body, which, unlike endorphins, can pass the blood-brain barrier to promote calmness.
- Dopamine: Released after endorphins attach to brain receptors, which motivates you to repeat the exercise.

When and How They Are Released:

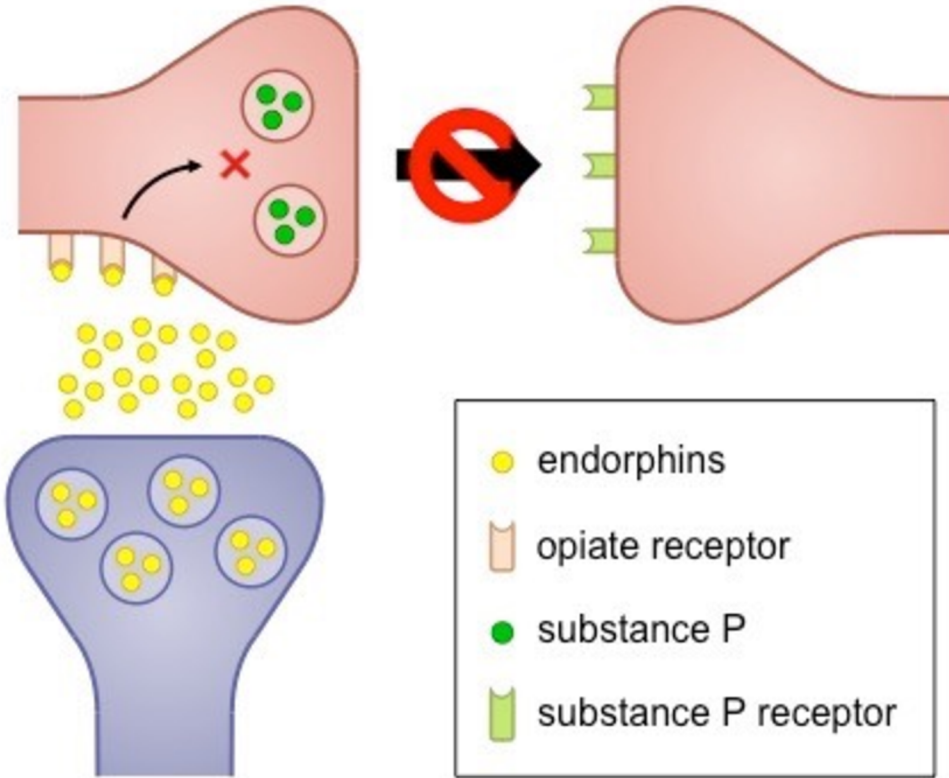
- Intensity: Moderate to high-intensity workouts stimulate the most significant release.
- Duration: The "rush" is often triggered after about 20 to 30 minutes of continuous activity.





Name: _____

John 5



Substance P is a neurotransmitter involved in *pain responses*

Endorphins are released by the pituitary gland in order to *block pain perception*

Endorphins bind to opiate receptors located on the presynaptic membrane and *block the release of substance P*

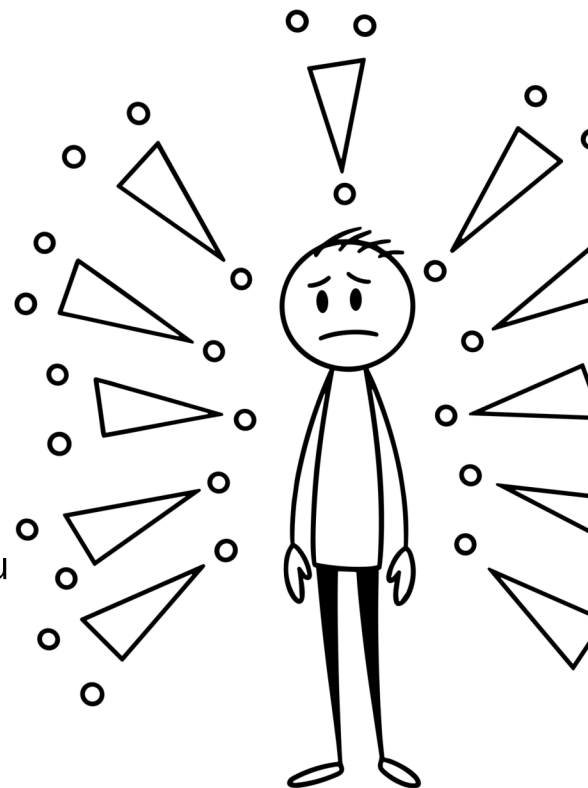
Do you ever get frustrated when you are doing school?

What is a good solution to this frustration?

Is it a good thing to ask for a break to be active?

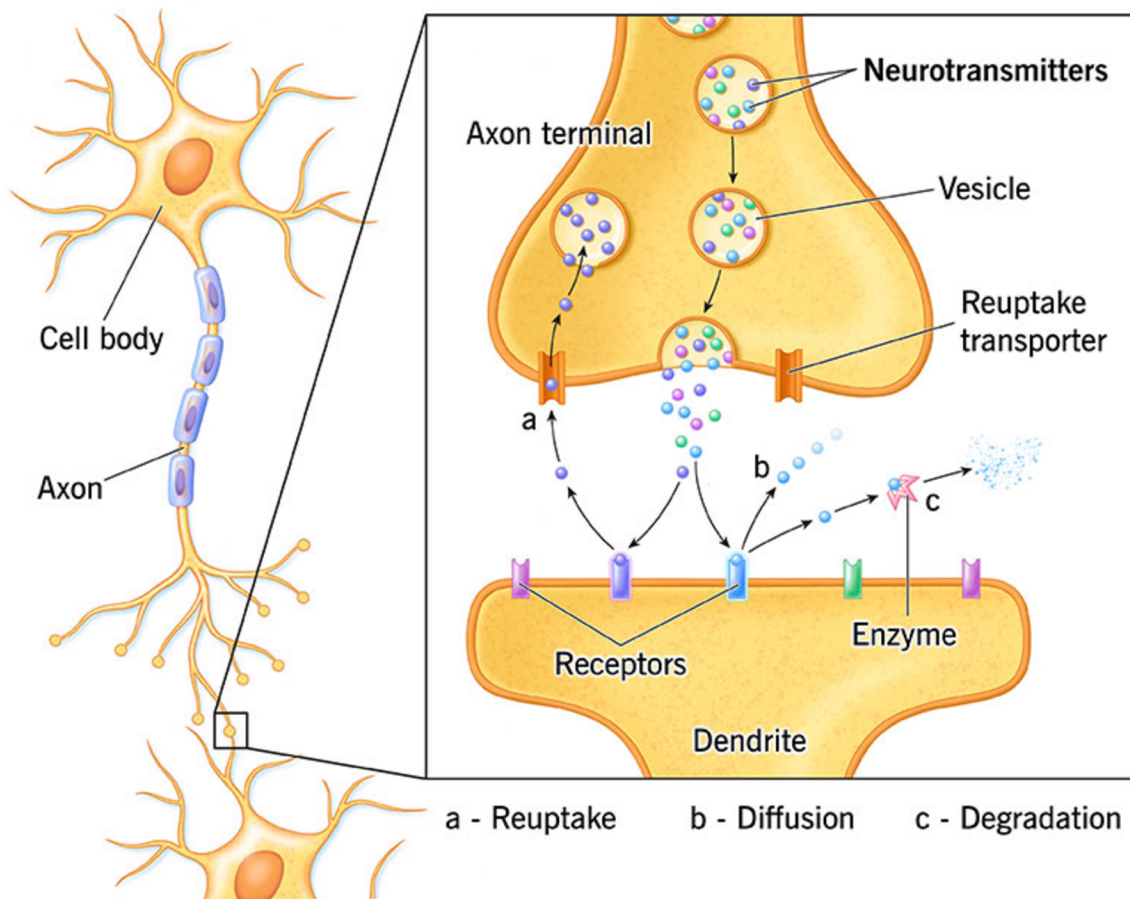
What are good and healthy actions you can take to get back into a happy and focused attitude towards school?

How does knowing how your brain works help you understand how to have a better relationship with your parents?





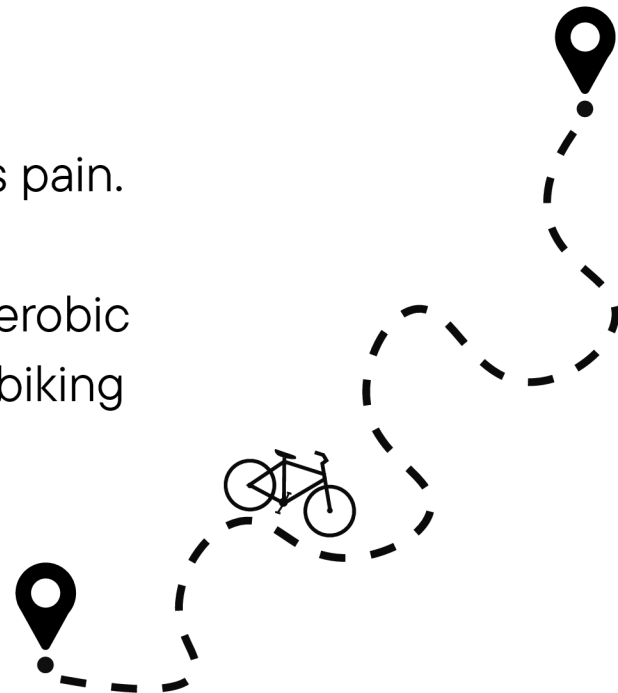
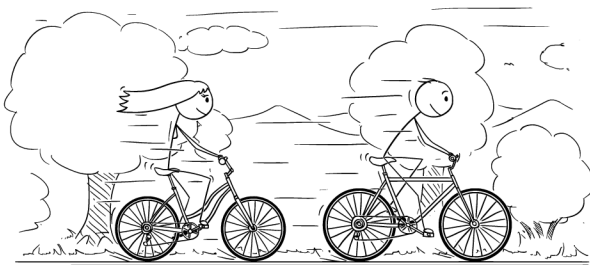
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How do endorphins function? What do endorphins do?

Endorphins, being the natural painkillers of the body, are released during situations that are physically or mentally demanding in order to neutralize the painful effects that those situations can have on the body.

In other words, endorphins kill the body's pain. The majority of situations that trigger the release of endorphins are vigorous aerobic exercises, such as running, jogging, and biking





Name: _____

John 5

19 Jesus gave them this answer: “Very truly I tell you, the Son can do nothing by himself; he can do only what he sees his Father doing, because whatever the Father does the Son also does.

20 For the Father loves the Son and shows him all he does. Yes, and he will show him even greater works than these, so that you will be amazed.

21 For just as the Father raises the dead and gives them life, even so the Son gives life to whom he is pleased to give it.

22 Moreover, the Father judges no one, but has entrusted all judgment to the Son,

23 that all may honor the Son just as they honor the Father.

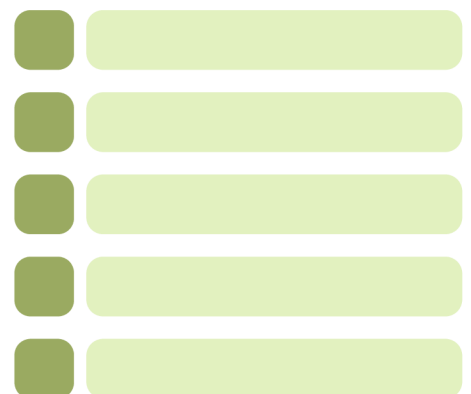
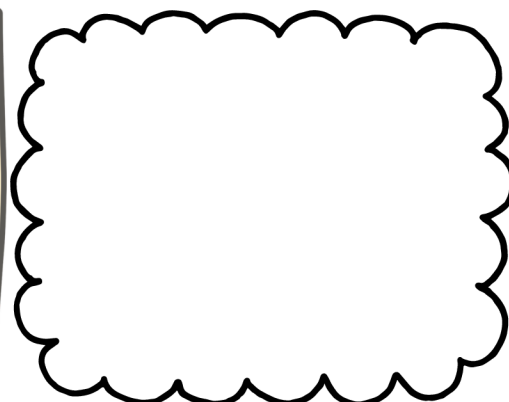
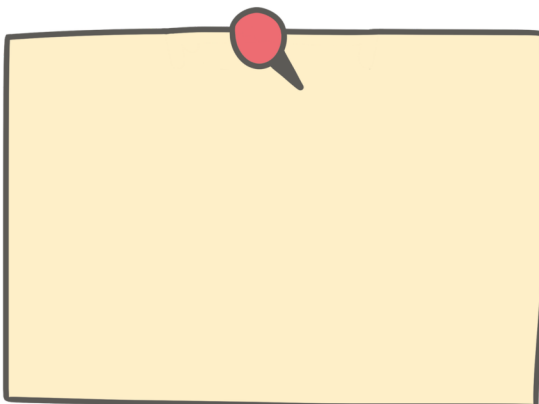
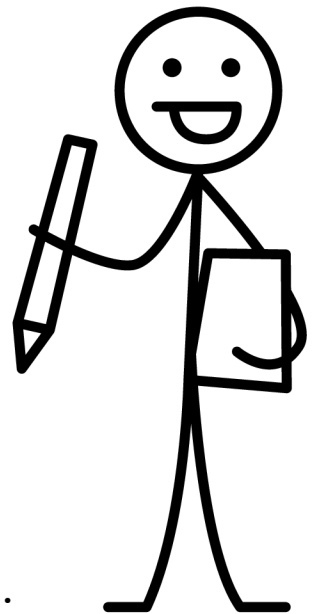
Whoever does not honor the Son does not honor the Father, who sent him.



According to the New Testament gospels, Jesus raised three specific individuals from the dead during his ministry:

1. **Jairus' daughter** [Mark 5:21-43],
2. **The widow's son in Nain** [Luke 7:11-17],
3. **Lazarus** [John 11:1-44].

These miracles were distinct from his own resurrection, demonstrating power over death.





John 5

Name: _____

24 “Very truly I tell you, whoever hears my word and believes him who sent me has eternal life and will not be judged but has crossed over from death to life.

25 Very truly I tell you, a time is coming and has now come when the dead will hear the voice of the Son of God and those who hear will live.

26 For as the Father has life in himself, so he has granted the Son also to have life in himself.

27 And he has given him authority to judge because he is the Son of Man.

28 “Do not be amazed at this, for a time is coming when all who are in their graves will hear his voice

29 and come out—those who have done what is good will rise to live, and those who have done what is evil will rise to be condemned.

30 By myself I can do nothing; I judge only as I hear, and my judgment is just, for I seek not to please myself but him who sent me.



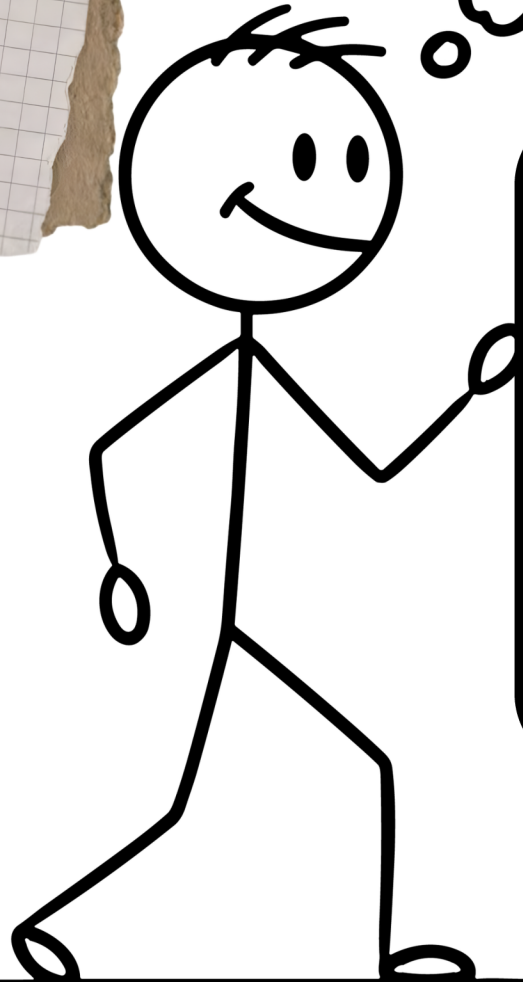
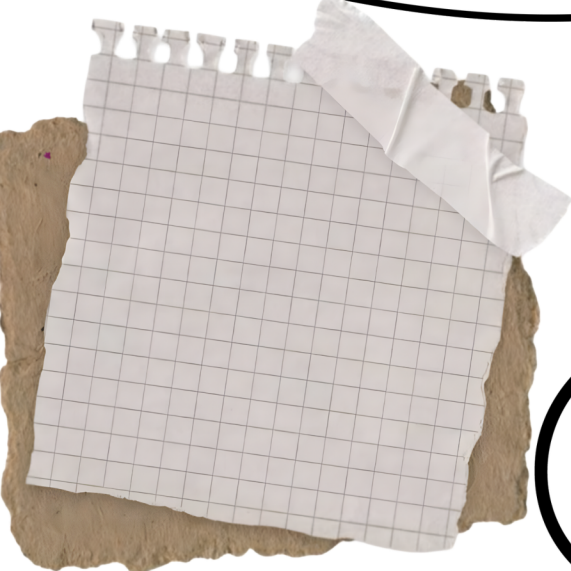
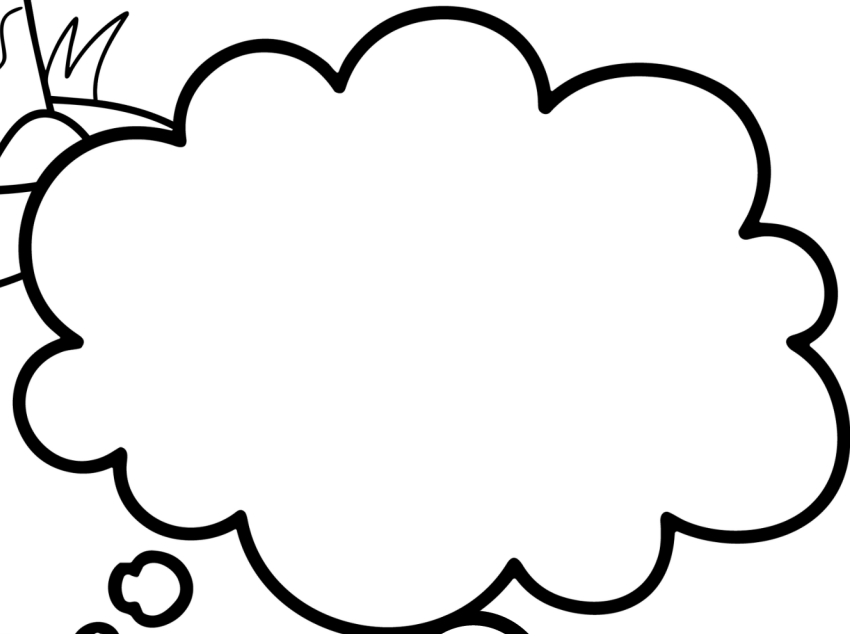
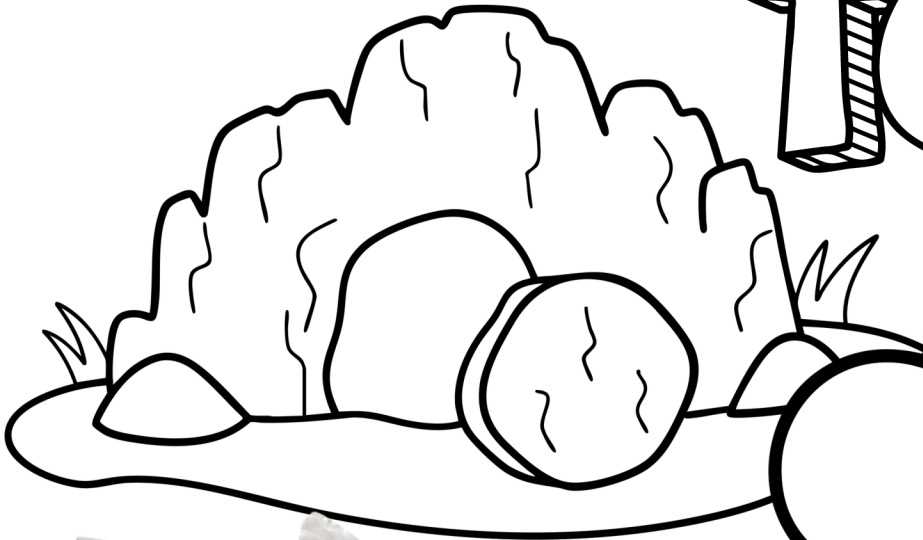
According to Matthew 27:51-53, immediately following Jesus's death, an earthquake opened tombs and many "saints" (holy people) were raised, though they only came out of their tombs and entered Jerusalem after Jesus's own resurrection. This event, unique to Matthew's Gospel, serves as a sign of Christ's victory over death and a foretaste of the future resurrection of believers.



John 5

Name: _____

TO DO





Name: _____

John 5

Testimonies About Jesus

31 “If I testify about myself, my testimony is not true.

32 There is another who testifies in my favor, and I know that his testimony about me is true.

33 “You have sent to John and he has testified to the truth.

34 Not that I accept human testimony; but I mention it that you may be saved.

35 John was a lamp that burned and gave light, and you chose for a time to enjoy his light.

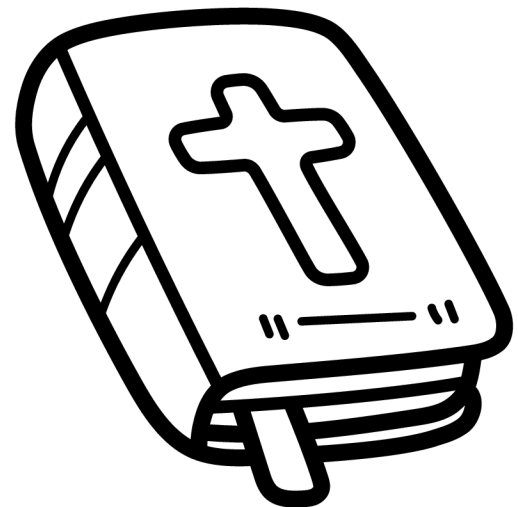
36 “I have testimony weightier than that of John. For the works that the Father has given me to finish—the very works that I am doing—testify that the Father has sent me.

37 And the Father who sent me has himself testified concerning me. You have never heard his voice nor seen his form,

38 nor does his word dwell in you, for you do not believe the one he sent.

39 You study the Scriptures diligently because you think that in them you have eternal life. These are the very Scriptures that testify about me,

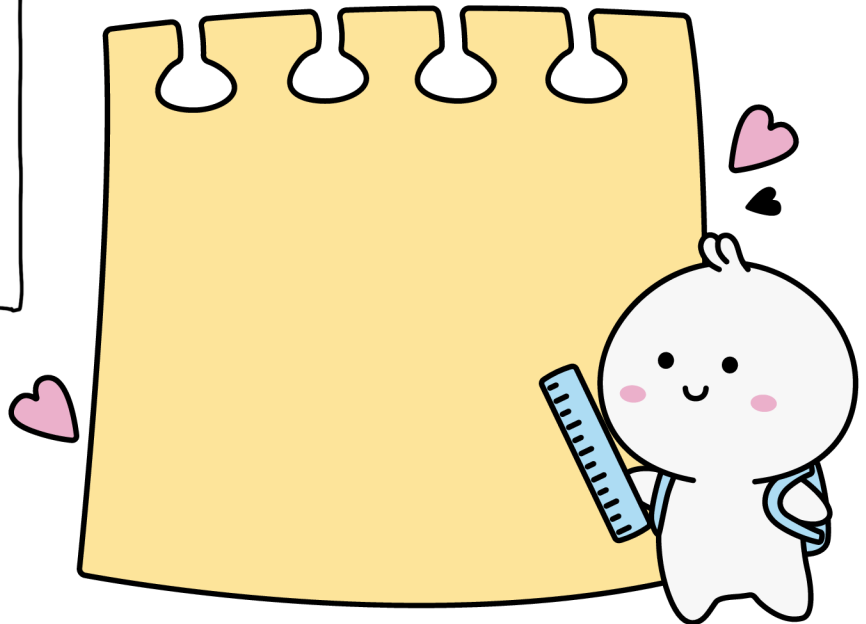
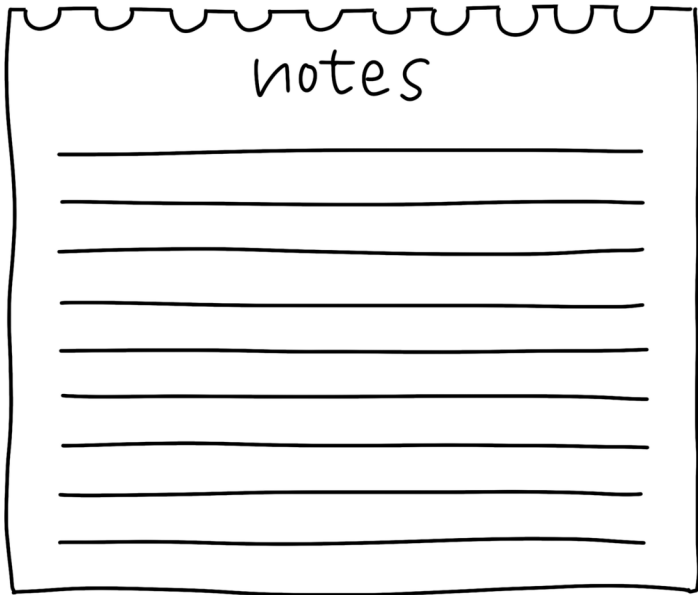
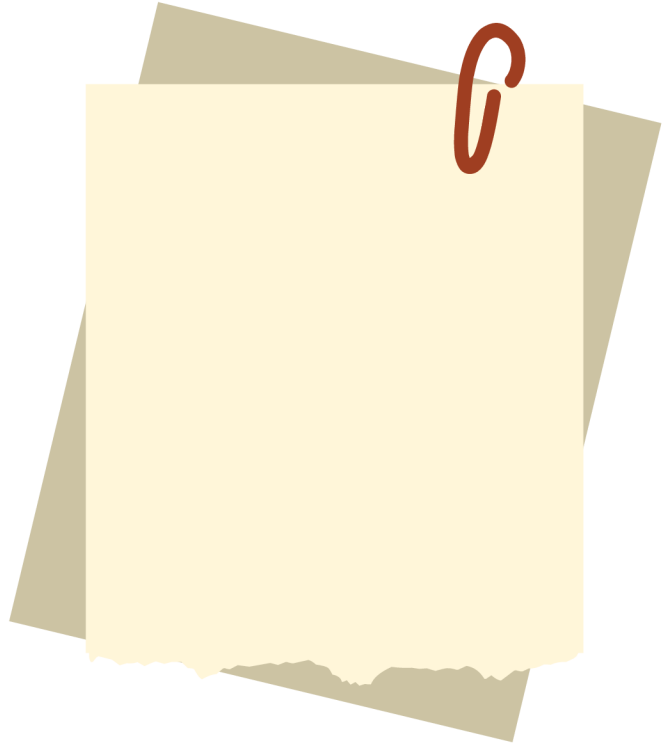
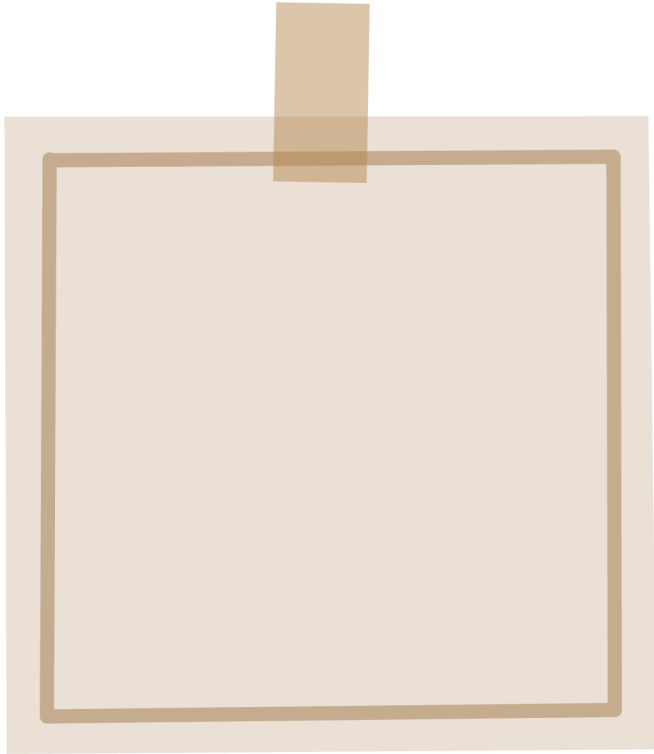
40 yet you refuse to come to me to have life.





Name: _____

John 5

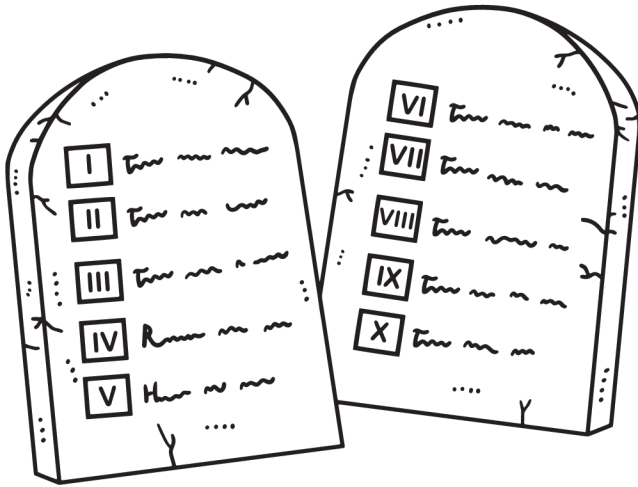




Name: _____

John 5

41 “I do not accept glory from human beings,
42 but I know you. I know that you do not have the love of God in
your hearts.
43 I have come in my Father’s name, and you do not accept me; but
if someone else comes in his own name, you will accept him.
44 How can you believe since you accept glory from one another
but do not seek the glory that comes from the only God?
45 “But do not think I will accuse you before the Father. Your
accuser is Moses, on whom your hopes are set.
46 If you believed Moses, you would believe me, for he wrote about
me.
47 But since you do not believe what he wrote, how are you going to
believe what I say?”



- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Romans 3:19-22

19 Obviously, the law applies to those to whom it was given, for its purpose is to keep people from having excuses, and to show that the entire world is guilty before God.
20 For no one can ever be made right with God by doing what the law commands. The law simply shows us how sinful we are.

Christ Took Our Punishment

21 But now God has shown us a way to be made right with him without keeping the requirements of the law, as was promised in the writings of Moses and the prophets long ago.
22 We are made right with God by placing our faith in Jesus Christ. And this is true for everyone who believes, no matter who we are.



Name: _____



MOSES AND THE BURNING BUSH

God said, "Do not draw near. Take your sandals off your feet, for the place where you stand is holy ground."

Moses hid his face, for he was afraid to look upon God.

— Exodus 3:5-6



"MINI QUIZ!"

- Who did God speak to at the burning bush?
a) Abraham
b) Moses
c) Joseph
- Where was Moses when God spoke to him?
a) Nile River
b) Mount Horeb
c) Egypt
- What did God tell Moses to take off?
a) His hat
b) His sandals
c) His coat
- What did God reveal about Himself?
a) He is the God of Pharaoh
b) He is the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob
c) He is the God of the animals
- Why did Moses hide his face?
a) He was tired
b) He was afraid to look at God
c) He was playing



"HELP MOSES OBEY GOD AND GO TO PHARAOH!"

When God spoke to Moses on Mount Horeb, He revealed Himself as the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and told Moses to obey and go to Pharaoh to free His people.



- MOSES
- BUSH
- FIRE
- GOD
- HOLY
- GROUND
- SANDALS
- DELIVER

Can You Find the Hidden Words?

Y	Z	D	E	L	I	V	E	R	G
L	F	X	G	Q	H	Z	X	G	R
O	I	M	O	S	E	S	D	F	O
H	R	D	D	Z	I	M	U	P	U
F	E	E	Q	C	H	B	N	B	N
S	A	N	D	A	L	S	M	W	D

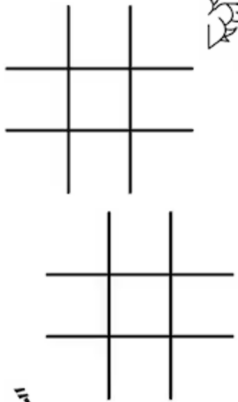
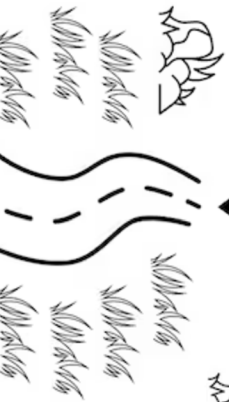
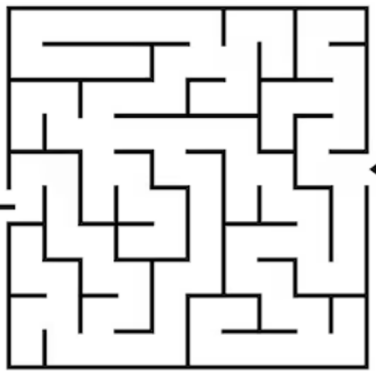


"WORD SEARCH!"

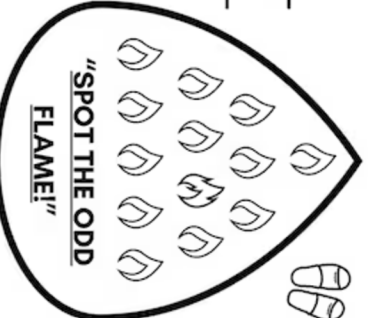
HOW MANY SANDALS CAN YOU SPOT?

"WORD SCRAMBLE!"

- OMSES → _____
- EYOB → _____
- EDHI → _____
- HOARPHA → _____
- EBHOR → _____



"TIC TAC TOE!"



"SPOT THE ODD FLAME!"



John 6

Name: _____

Jesus Feeds the Five Thousand

Some time after this, Jesus crossed to the far shore of the Sea of Galilee (that is, the Sea of Tiberias),

2 and a great crowd of people followed him because they saw the signs he had performed by healing the sick.

3 Then Jesus went up on a mountainside and sat down with his disciples.

4 **The Jewish Passover Festival was near.**

5 When Jesus looked up and saw a great crowd coming toward him, he said to Philip, “Where shall we buy bread for these people to eat?”

6 He asked this only **to test him**, for he already had in mind what he was going to do.





John 6

Name: _____

Philip answered him, “It would take more than half a year’s wages to buy enough bread for each one to have a bite!”

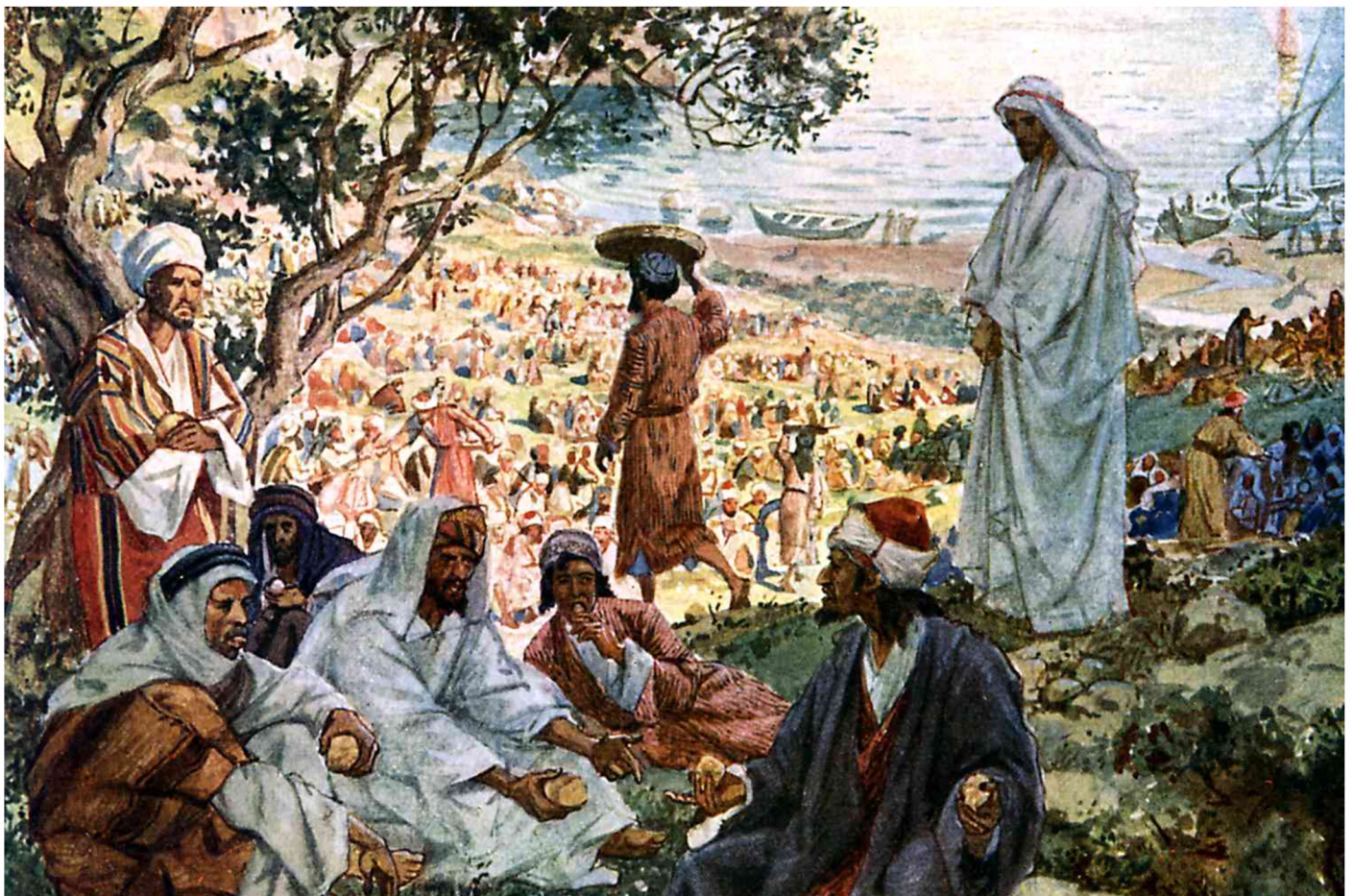
8 Another of his disciples, Andrew, Simon Peter’s brother, spoke up,
9 “Here is a boy with five small barley loaves and two small fish, but how far will they go among so many?”

10 Jesus said, “Have the people sit down.” There was plenty of grass in that place, and they sat down (about five thousand men were there).

11 Jesus then took the loaves, gave thanks, and distributed to those who were seated as much as they wanted. He did the same with the fish.

12 When they had all had enough to eat, he said to his disciples, “Gather the pieces that are **left over**. Let nothing be wasted.”

13 So they gathered them and filled **twelve baskets** with the pieces of the **five barley loaves** left over by those who had eaten.





John 6

Name: _____

Key Facts About Philip the Apostle

- **Direct Calling:** Jesus found Philip and simply said, "Follow me," which he did immediately.
- **Evangelist Friend:** One of his first actions was to find Nathanael (Bartholomew) and bring him to Jesus, telling him "Come and see".
- **Bridge to Gentiles:** Because he bore a Greek name and was likely bilingual, some Greek pilgrims approached him to meet Jesus, highlighting his role as an intermediary.
- **"Bean Counter" Role:** Philip was practical and analytical, tasked with logistics like calculating how to feed the 5,000.
- **Deep Desire to Know God:** At the Last Supper, he asked Jesus to "show us the Father," prompting Jesus' teaching on their unity.
- **Martyrdom Tradition:** According to tradition and the apocryphal Acts of Philip, he was martyred by being crucified upside down in Hierapolis in Asia Minor.

Ask Yourself:

When did Jesus call you to salvation?

Are you an evangelist? Are you asking people to "come and see?"

How are you using common interests to build a bridge to salvation?

Are you using your talents for Jesus? or are they causing you to doubt Jesus?

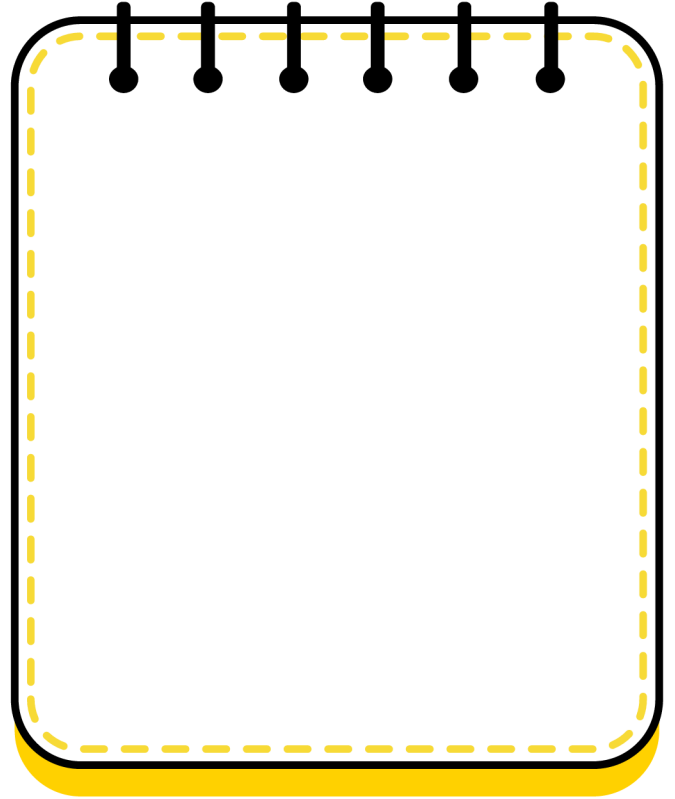
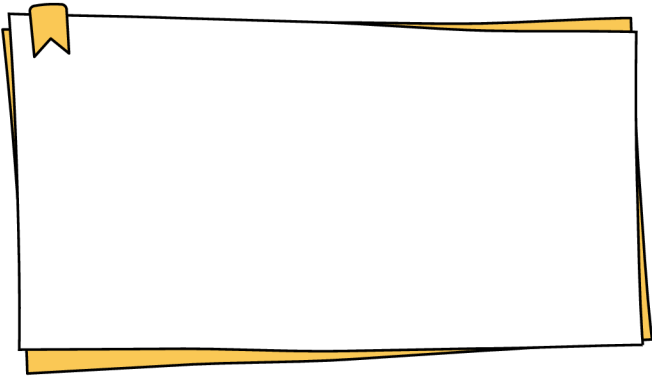
Do you have a deep desire to know God? (how do you test that?)

Do you think that people still lose their lives for their faith today?

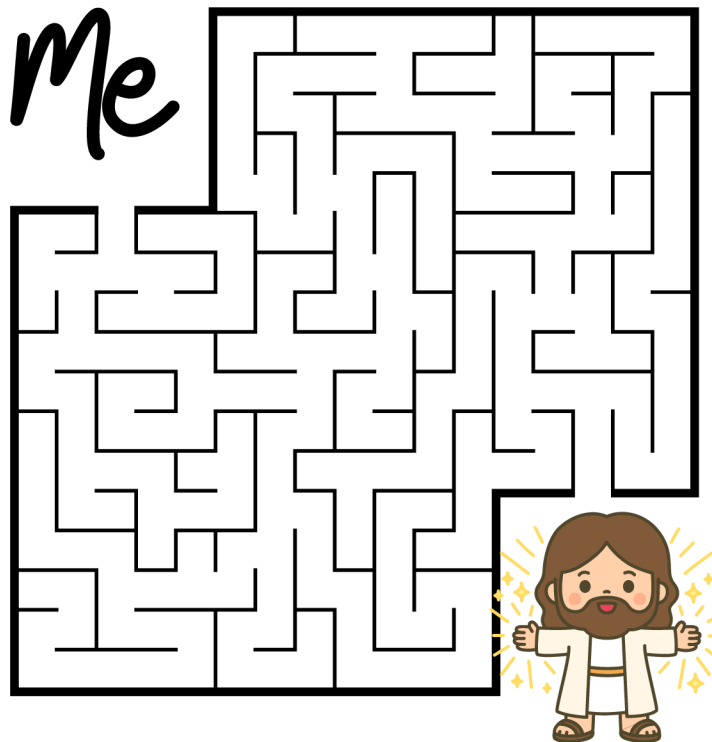
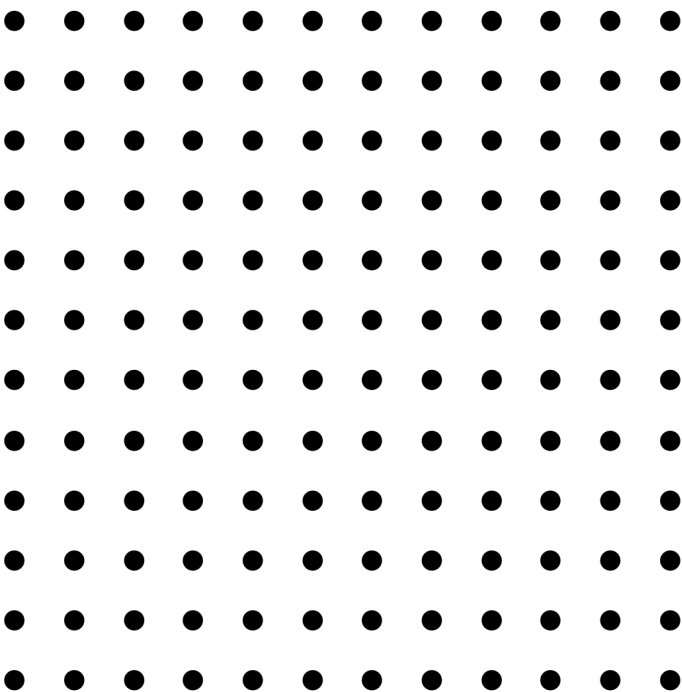
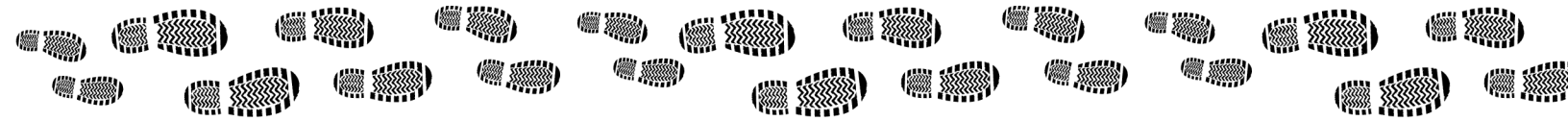


John 6

Name: _____



Notes





John 6

Name: _____

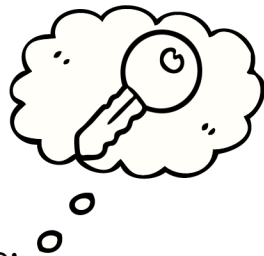
¹⁴ **After** the people saw the sign Jesus performed, they began to say, "Surely this is **the Prophet** who is to come into the world."

¹⁵ Jesus, knowing that they intended to come and make him king by force, withdrew again to a mountain by himself.

After multiplying loaves to feed thousands, the crowd recognized Jesus as the prophesied "Prophet" (Deuteronomy 18:15 states: "The LORD your God will raise up for you a prophet like me from among you, from your fellow Israelites. You must listen to him.")

Moses promises that God will send a future prophet similar to himself, instructing the people to follow this prophetic voice rather than pagan diviners)

The Israelites wanted to be free from Roman rule, so they intended to force him to being their King... Jesus withdrew to a mountain alone because his mission was spiritual, not a worldly, political, or a military kingdom.



Key Thoughts:

The Sign: The miracle (feeding the 5,000) convinced the crowd that Jesus was the Prophet they were waiting for.

The Misinterpretation: The people saw Jesus as a earthly king who would fix their material problems and lead them against Rome.

The Reaction: Jesus "perceived" their intent to take him by force.

The Withdrawal: Jesus escaped to a mountain alone, showing that his kingship was not of this world. (where is your kingdom?)

Context: This occurred just before Jesus walked on water and began his "Bread of Life" discourse, moving from physical signs to spiritual truth.



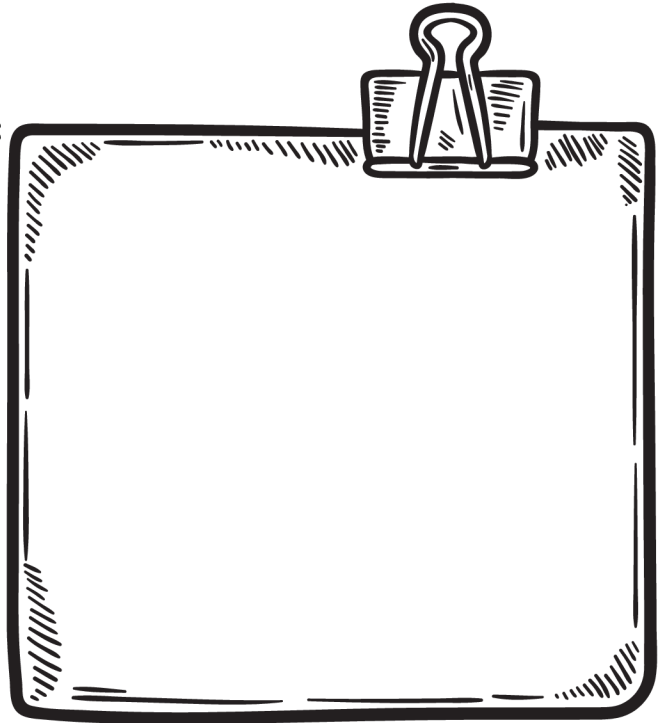
John 6

Name: _____

Questions Frequently Asked About This Passage:

- Why did Jesus not want to be king?
- What prophet did they think he was?
- Why did he withdraw?

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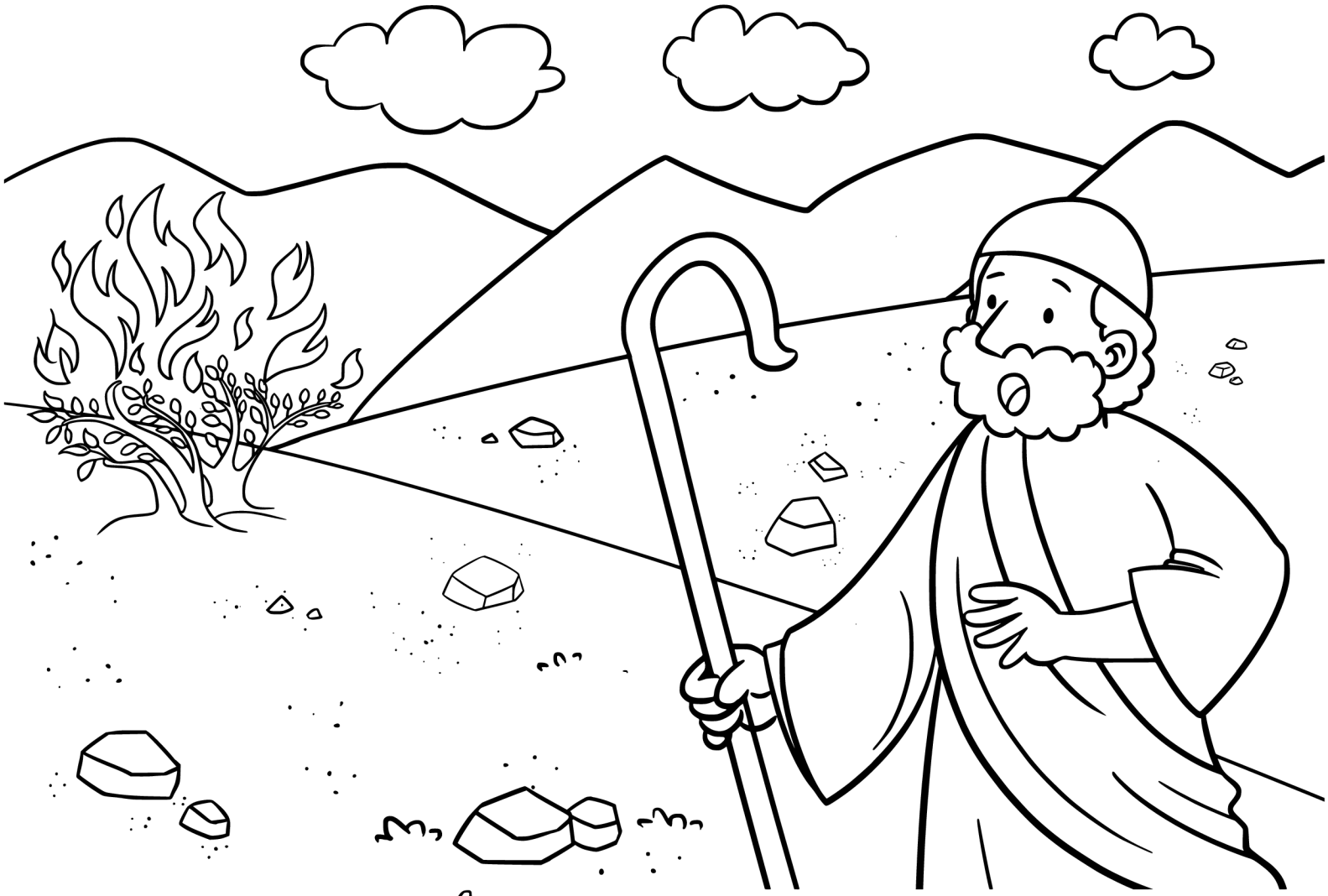


Do I think about the solution or the way out of my problems instead of wondering why I am in a place of discipline in the first place?
Why was Israel under Roman occupation? Were they faithful to the One who could save them?
Were they crying out to God, or were they searching for another quick fix?



John 6

Name: _____





John 6

Name: _____

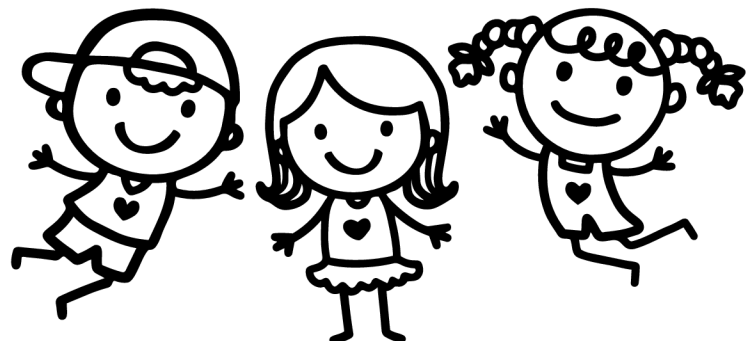
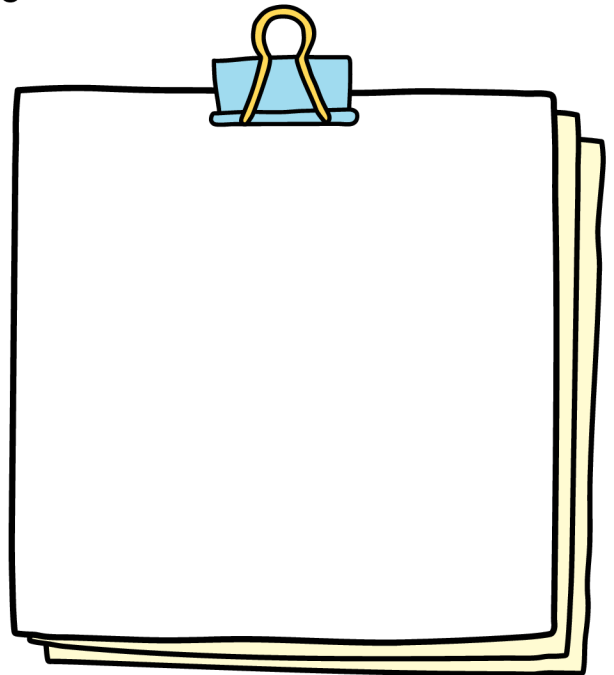
In the Book of John, the Jewish people are under Roman rule because Rome had conquered Judea in 63 BCE, turning it into a **vassal state** and later a province, which allowed them to maintain the Judean territory for strategic purposes, economic tax collection, and Mediterranean stability.

A vassal state is a country that is mostly controlled by a stronger, more powerful country, similar to how a smaller kid might have to follow the rules of a bigger kid. While the smaller country has its own local leader, it must pay money, give resources, or provide soldiers to the stronger "master" country.

Roman rulers, such as Pontius Pilate, ruled the region, limiting the local Sanhedrin authority and specifically restricting the ability of Jews to execute individuals, which required them to turn to the Roman legal system to execute Jesus.

The Roman Empire took control under Pompey **during a Jewish civil war in 63 BCE**, and by the time of Jesus, the land was a Roman-controlled puppet state.

What did Jesus say about a "house divided against itself?"

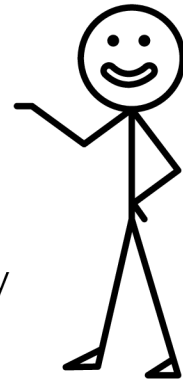




John 6

Name: _____

Children can significantly improve home life by taking initiative with chores, practicing clear communication, and contributing to a positive atmosphere. Simple actions like cleaning up after themselves, helping with meals, sticking to routines, and showing kindness to siblings and parents creates more harmony and a less stressful household.



Here are specific ways you can improve home life:

1. **Take Initiative with Chores:** Instead of waiting to be asked, you can independently make your beds, tidy bedrooms, put away laundry, or set the table.

2. **Contribute to Household Tasks:** you can help by putting away toys, prepare simple meals, wash dishes, or help carry and put away groceries.

3. **Practice Good Communication:** Expressing wants and needs clearly, communicating about schedules, and calmly discussing feelings (especially during conflicts) leads to fewer misunderstandings and less tension.

4. **Respect Routines:** Doing morning and bedtime routines before being asked, such as brushing teeth or preparing school bags, helps the home run smoothly.

5. **Show Kindness and Support:** Small acts of kindness, such as helping a sibling or offering a compliment, builds comfort in your home.

6. **Look After Shared Spaces:** Picking up personal items in common areas, vacuuming or sweeping the floors, like the living room or kitchen helps keep the home organized.

7. **Be Responsible for Pets:** Helping with feeding, cleaning up after messes, or playing with family pets reduces the burden on parents.

By taking on these responsibilities, children develop independence and self-worth, while actively making their home a more pleasant place to be.



John 6

Name: _____

What would life be like for all of you if you were more helpful around your house?

Have you considered the gifts God has given you and can you choose to be more elite?

You need to work hard - at everything you do - do everything with a thankful heart to the LORD, because your life is NOT an accident. Jesus did all of this on purpose for a purpose.





Love Your Mom and Dad...

Name: _____

Make your bed

Brush your teeth

Get dressed

Make breakfast for everyone

Clear table and countertops after each meal

Set table before meals

Wipe down bathroom counters
after getting washed up morning and night

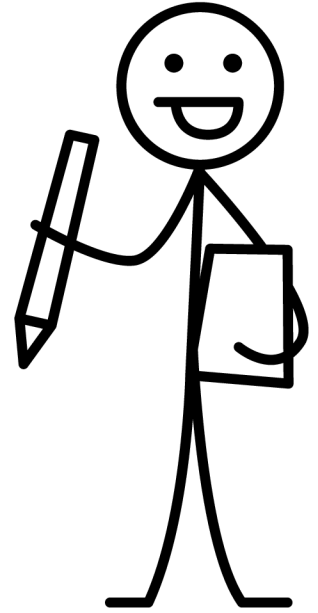
Empty/load dishwasher

Wipe down counters, table, and sink

Take out trash

Vacuum house

Before bed, clean up items in your bedroom





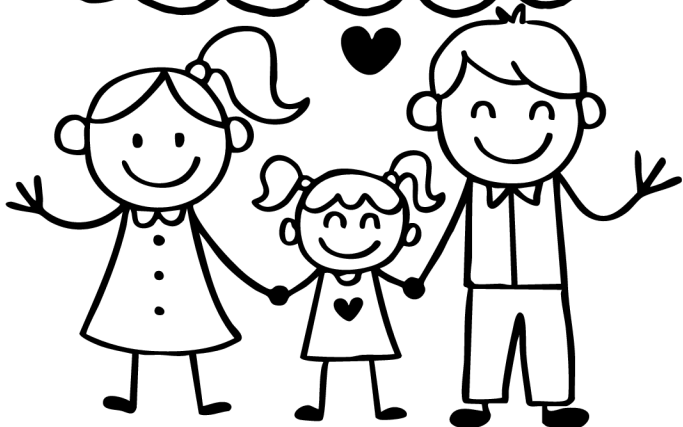
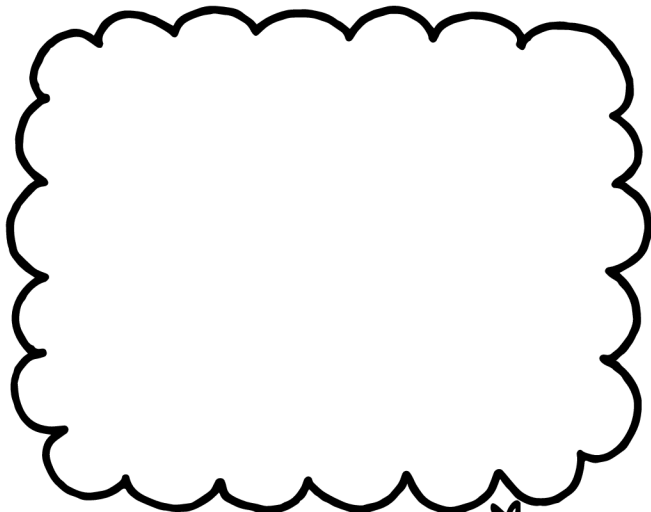
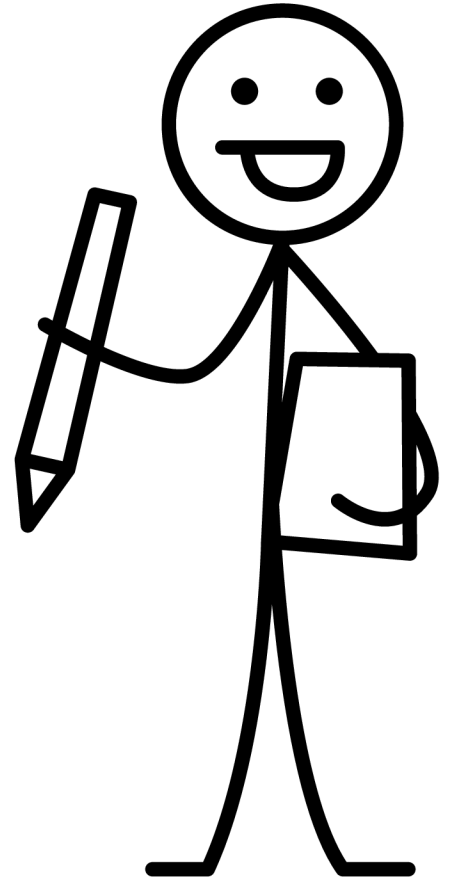


John 6

Name: _____

to do list

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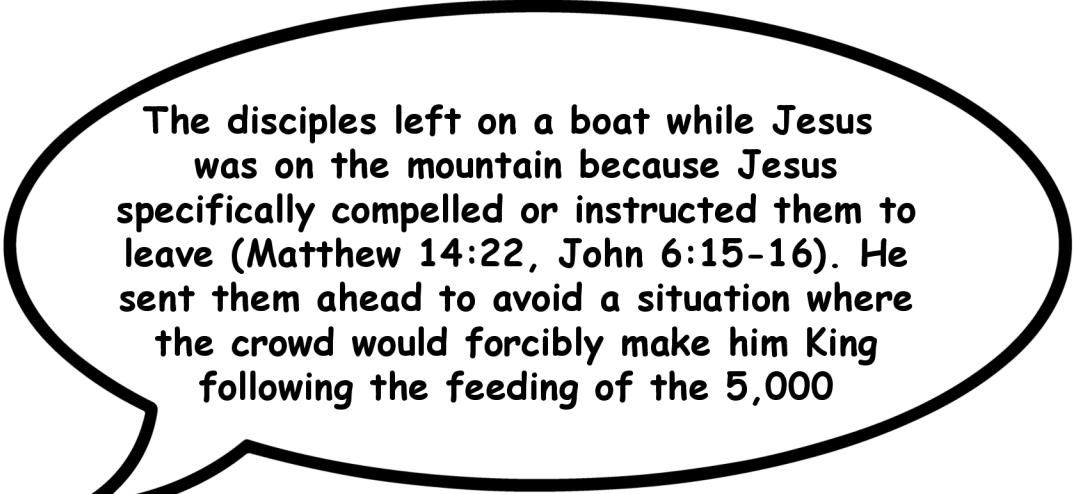


John 6

Name: _____

Jesus Walks on the Water

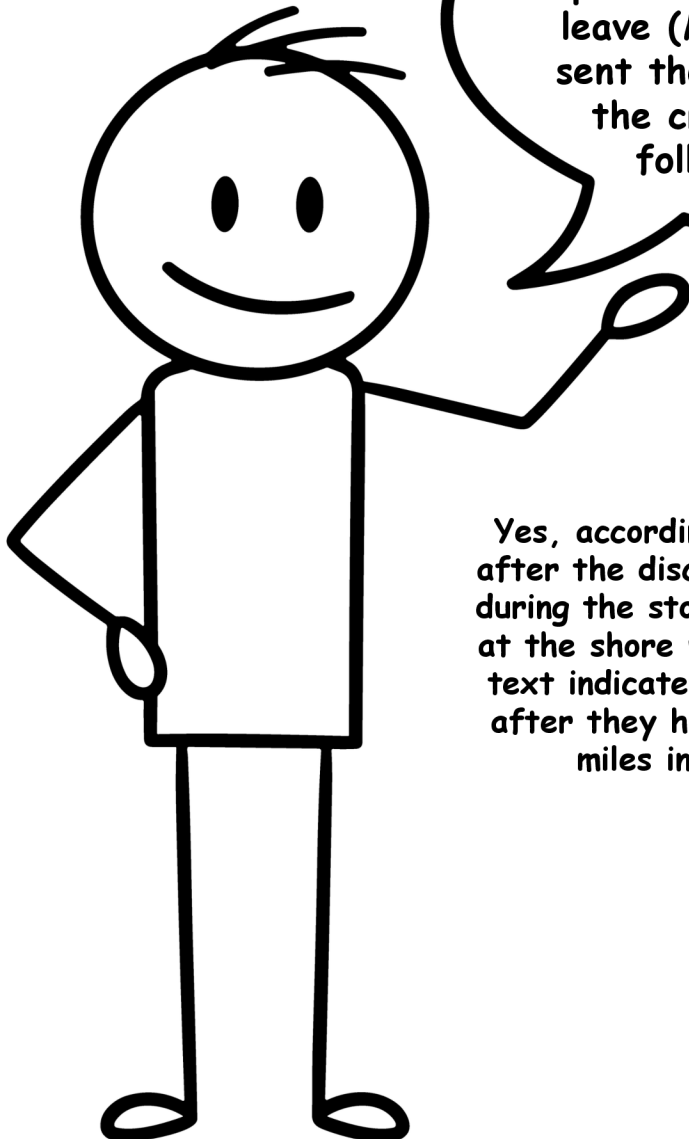
- 16 When evening came, his disciples went down to the lake,
17 where they got into a boat and set off across the lake for Capernaum. By now it was dark, and Jesus had not yet joined them.
18 A strong wind was blowing and the waters grew rough.
19 When they had rowed about three or four miles, they saw Jesus approaching the boat, walking on the water; and they were frightened.
20 But he said to them, "It is I; don't be afraid."
21 Then they were willing to take him into the boat, and **immediately the boat reached the shore where they were heading.**



The disciples left on a boat while Jesus was on the mountain because Jesus specifically compelled or instructed them to leave (Matthew 14:22, John 6:15-16). He sent them ahead to avoid a situation where the crowd would forcibly make him King following the feeding of the 5,000

Location of Miracle: The feeding of the 5,000 occurred on the northern shore near Tabgha, which is in the northern portion of the sea.

Yes, according to John 6:21, immediately after the disciples took Jesus into the boat during the storm, the boat *instantly* arrived at the shore where they were heading. The text indicates this sudden arrival occurred after they had rowed about three or four miles in rough, windy conditions





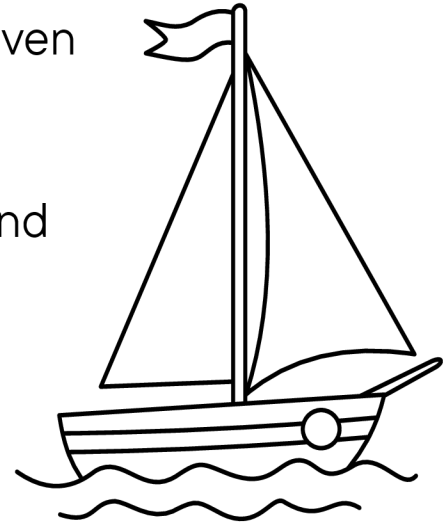
John 6

Name: _____

22 The next day the crowd that had stayed on the opposite shore of the lake realized that only one boat had been there, and that Jesus had not entered it with his disciples, but that they had gone away alone.

23 Then some boats from Tiberias landed near the place where the people had eaten the bread after the Lord had given thanks.

24 Once the crowd realized that neither Jesus nor his disciples were there, they got into the boats and went to Capernaum in search of Jesus.



Jesus the Bread of Life

25 When they found him on the other side of the lake, they asked him, "Rabbi, when did you get here?"

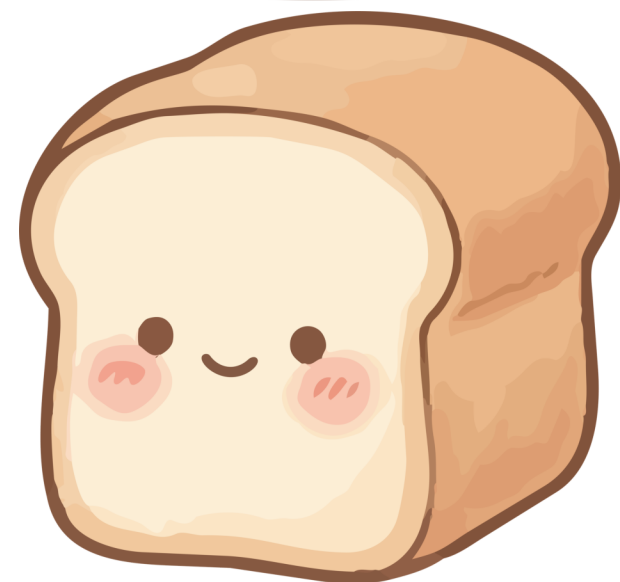
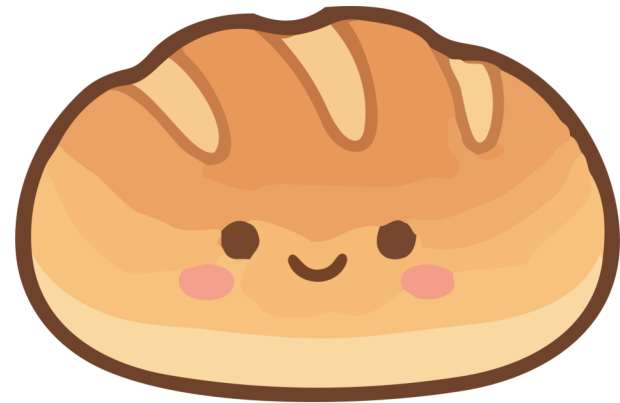
26 Jesus answered, "Very truly I tell you,

you are looking for me, not because you saw the signs I performed

but because you ate the loaves and had your fill.

27 Do not work for food that spoils, but for food that endures to eternal life, which the Son of Man will give you.

For on him God the Father has placed *his seal of approval.*"





John 6

Name: _____

8 Then they asked him, “**What must we do** to do the works God requires?”

29 Jesus answered, “The work of God is this: to **believe** in the one he has sent.”

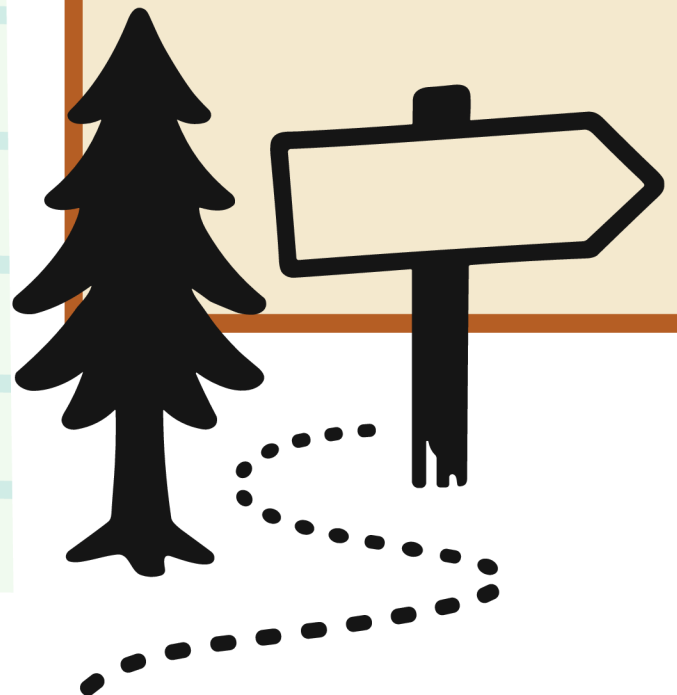
30 So they asked him, “What sign then will you give that we may **see it** and believe you?”

What will you do?

31 Our ancestors ate the manna in the wilderness; as it is written: ‘He gave them bread from heaven to eat.’”

32 Jesus said to them, “Very truly I tell you, it is not Moses who has given you the bread from heaven, but it is my Father who gives you the true bread from heaven.

33 For the bread of God is the bread that comes down from heaven and gives life to the world.”



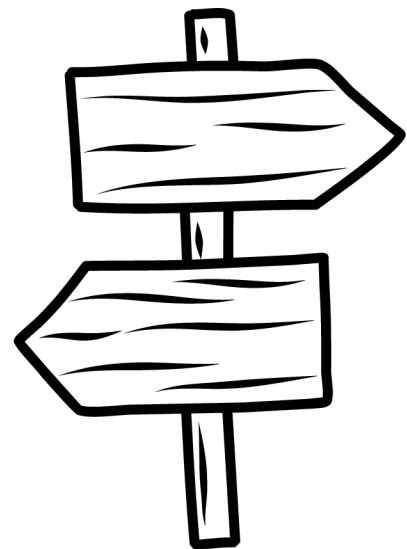
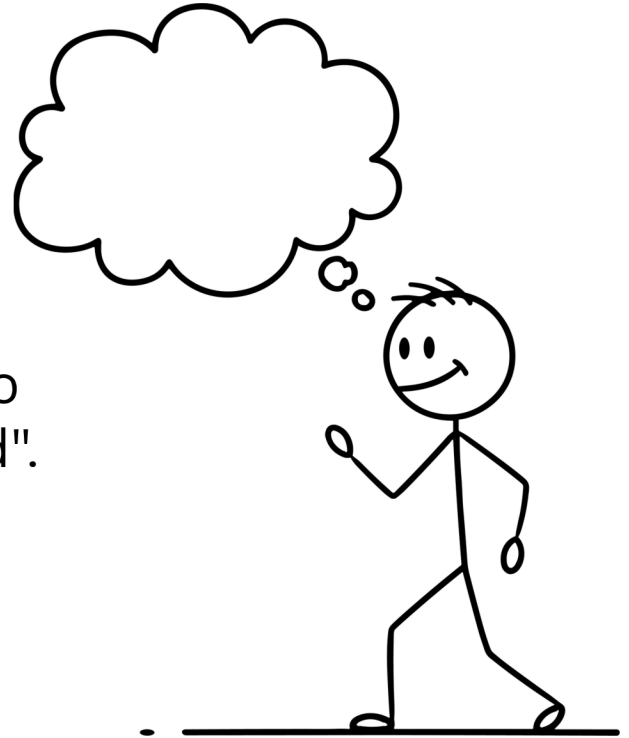


John 6

Name: _____

Key Meaning and Context

- **True Bread vs. Manna:** Jesus distinguishes between the physical manna Moses provided, which only temporarily fed ancestors who later died, and the "true bread".
- **The Father's Gift:** The "true bread" is not just a miracle to witness (like manna or the recent loaves), but a gift from the Father.
- **Jesus as the Bread:** Jesus is the bread of God that "comes down from heaven and gives life to the world". This signifies his divine origin and mission to provide eternal life to all believers, not just physical nourishment.
- **Focus on Belief:** He redirects them from seeking signs (physical food) to believing in him for lasting, spiritual satisfaction.





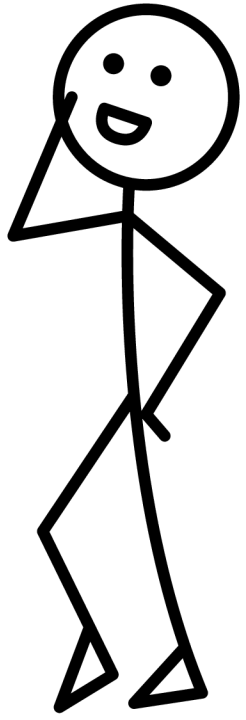
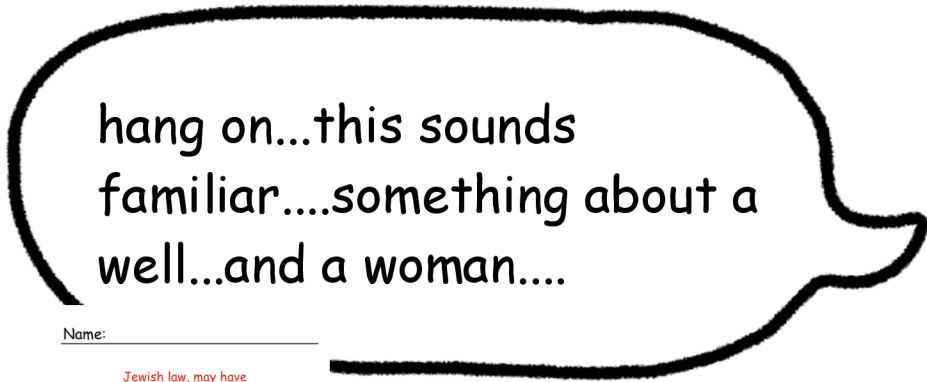
John 6

Name: _____

34 "Sir," they said, "always give us this bread."

35 Then Jesus declared, "I am the bread of life.

Whoever comes to me will never go hungry, and whoever believes in me will never be thirsty.



The Disciples Rejoin Jesus

27 Just then his disciples returned and were surprised to find him talking with a woman. But no one asked, "What do you want?" or "Why are you talking with her?"

28 Then, leaving her water jar, the woman went back to the town and said to the people,

29 "Come, see a man who told me everything I ever did. Could this be the Messiah?"

30 They came out of the town and made their way toward him.

31 Meanwhile his disciples urged him, "Rabbi, eat something."

32 But he said to them, "I have food to eat that you know nothing about."

Jewish law, may have restricted interactions between men and women, especially unmarried women



36 **But as I told you, you have seen me and still you do not believe.**

37 All those the Father gives me will come to me, and whoever comes to me I will never drive away.

38 For I have come down from heaven not to do my will but to do the will of him who sent me.

39 And this is the will of him who sent me, that I shall lose none of all those he has given me, **but raise them up at the last day.**

40 For my Father's will is that everyone who looks to the Son and believes in him shall have eternal life, **and I will raise them up at the last day."**



John 6

Name: _____

41 At this the Jews there began to grumble about him because he said, "I am the bread that came down from heaven."

42 They said, "Is this not Jesus, the son of Joseph, whose father and mother we know? How can he now say, 'I came down from heaven'?"

43 "Stop grumbling among yourselves," Jesus answered.

44 "No one can come to me unless the Father who sent me draws them, **and I will raise them up at the last day.**

45 It is written in the Prophets: 'They will all be taught by God.' Everyone who has heard the Father and learned from him comes to me.





John 6

Name: _____

46 No one has seen the Father except the one who is from God; only he has seen the Father.

47 Very truly I tell you, the one who believes has eternal life.

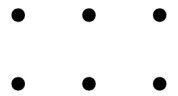
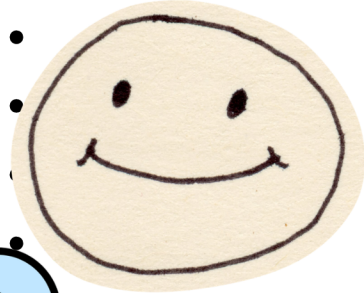
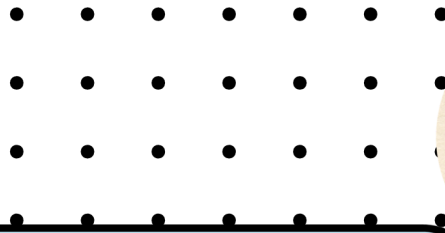
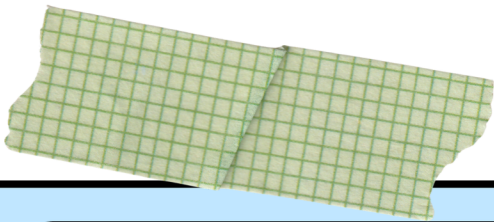
48 I am the bread of life.

49 Your ancestors ate the manna in the wilderness, yet they died.

50 But here is the bread that comes down from heaven, which anyone may eat and not die.

51 I am the living bread that came down from heaven. Whoever eats this bread will live forever. This bread is my flesh, which I will give for the life of the world.”

52 Then the Jews began to argue sharply among themselves, “How can this man give us his flesh to eat?”





John 6

Name: _____

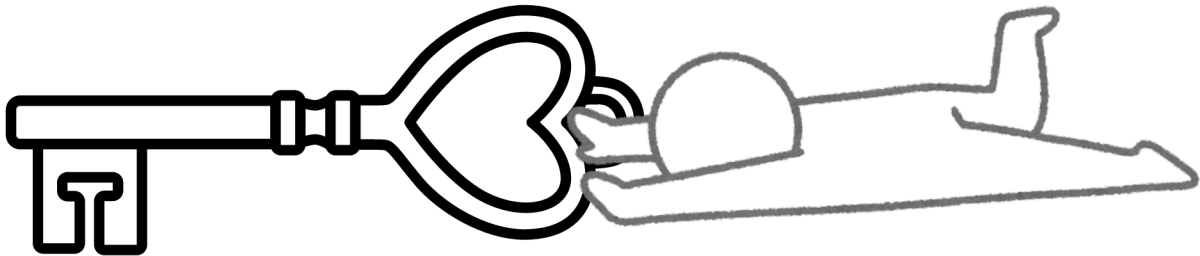
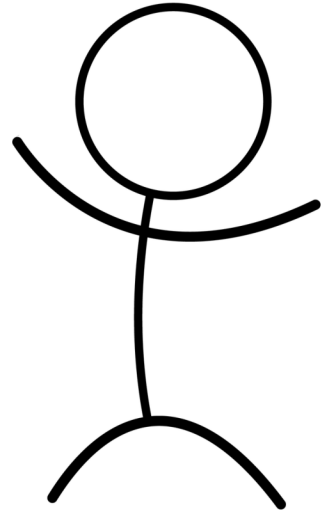
Key Points:

Jesus is "Soul Food": Just like food keeps your body strong, believing in Jesus keeps your heart and spirit healthy, happy, and connected to God forever.

Trust Completely: "Eating" means trusting Jesus totally, not just a little bit, for forgiveness and life.

The Cross: When He talks about his blood/body, He is referring to his sacrifice—dying to take away our sins and giving us "eternal life," which means friendship with God that never ends.

Communion: This is why we have communion (or the Lord's Supper) at church, where we use bread and juice to remember what Jesus did for us



53 Jesus said to them, "Very truly I tell you, unless you eat the flesh of the Son of Man and drink his blood, you have no life in you.

54 Whoever eats my flesh and drinks my blood has eternal life, and I will raise them up at the last day.

55 For my flesh is real food and my blood is real drink.

56 Whoever eats my flesh and drinks my blood remains in me, and I in them.

57 Just as the living Father sent me and I live because of the Father, so the one who feeds on me will live because of me.

58 This is the bread that came down from heaven. Your ancestors ate manna and died, but whoever feeds on this bread will live forever."

59 He said this while teaching in the synagogue in Capernaum.



John 6

Name: _____

In John 6:53, Jesus uses stark, symbolic language to explain that "eating his flesh" and "drinking his blood" means, metaphorically, to believe in him, **accept his sacrifice**, and abide in him to gain eternal life. This "food" represents spiritual sustenance rather than physical eating, distinguishing his teaching from the manna of the Old Testament





John 6

Name: _____

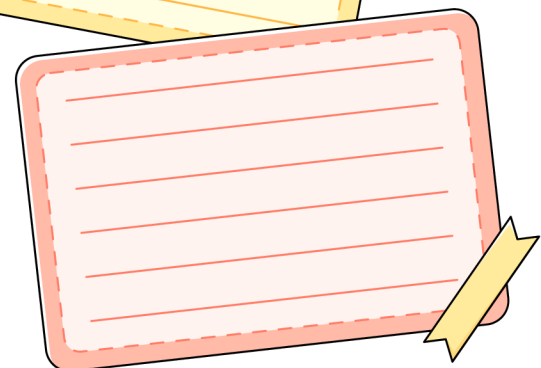
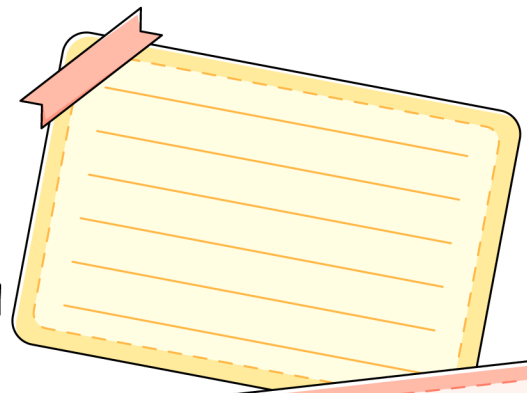
ἀναστήσω (anastēsō): From anistēmi, meaning "I will raise up," "erect," or "cause to stand," referring to raising a person from the dead.

ἐν τῇ ἐσχάτῃ ἡμέρᾳ (en tē eschatē hēmera): Meaning "in the last day" or "at the final day". This refers to the end-times resurrection/judgment day.

Context of Repetition: Jesus repeats this promise four times in John 6 (verses 39, 40, 44, 54), emphasizing the certainty of the promise for those the Father draws.

Studying the Bible - always use the Bible to study the Bible -
BibleHub.com

Parallelism is a grammatical, rhetorical, or logical structure where parts of a sentence, idea, or data set share the same form, rhythm, or direction, enhancing clarity, balance, and memorability. It connects similar ideas using consistent grammar (e.g., nouns with nouns, -ing with -ing) to create rhythm, improve readability, and strengthen arguments



Parallelism is a special way of writing used in the Bible—mostly in poetry like Psalms and Proverbs—where the writer does not rhyme words (like "cat" and "hat"), but instead rhymes ideas. Think of it like a "thought-rhyme," where the second line of a verse matches, explains, or contrasts the first line to make the point stronger



John 6

Name: _____

1. Synonymous Parallelism (The "Echo" Method)

In this type, the second line repeats the same idea as the first line, but uses different words. It's like an echo that makes the point clearer.

- Example: "The heavens declare the glory of God, / and the sky above proclaims his handiwork." (Psalm 19:1)
- Explanation: "Heavens" is like "sky," and "declare glory" is like "proclaims handiwork." They both mean God is awesome!.

2. Antithetic Parallelism (The "Opposite" Method)

This type uses a contrast to teach a lesson by putting two opposite ideas side-by-side. It often uses the word "but" to show the difference.

- Example: "A wise son brings joy to his father, / but a foolish son brings grief to his mother." (Proverbs 10:1)
- Explanation: This compares a good choice with a bad choice to show that our actions affect others.

3. Synthetic Parallelism (The "Building" Method)

In this type, the second line adds more information to the first line, building on it like a staircase.

- Example: "The LORD is my shepherd; / I shall not want." (Psalm 23:1)
- Explanation: The first line tells us who God is (my shepherd), and the second line tells us what that means for us (I won't lack anything).





John 6

Name: _____

Why Did Bible Writers Use Parallelism?

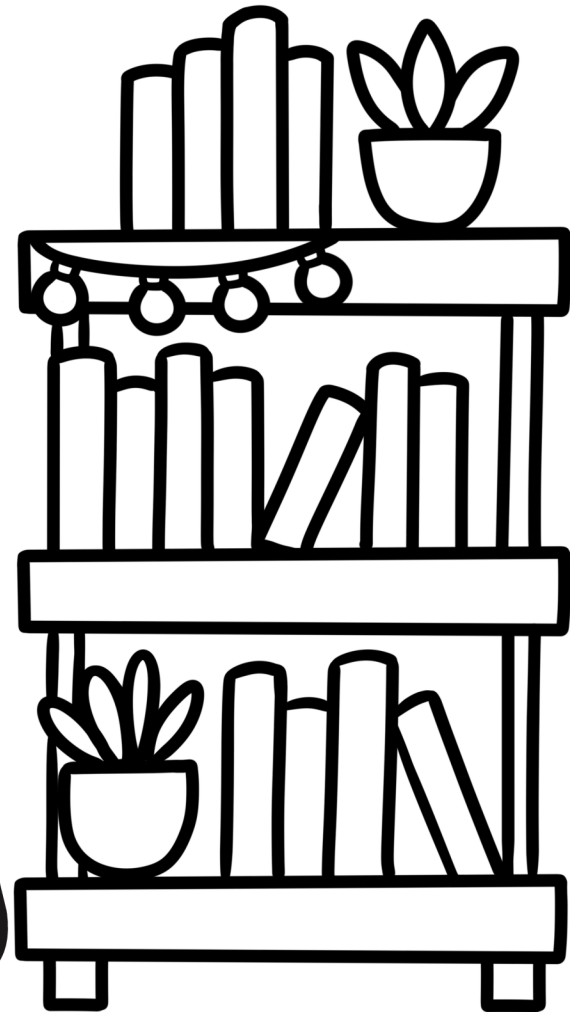
- Memorization: It made it easier for people to remember long passages before they had books.
- Emphasis: Repeating or contrasting ideas makes the message stand out.
- Beauty: It makes the poetry sound rhythmic and thoughtful in any language.
- Ligonier Ministries +4

An Example in Action:

Imagine saying:

- Line 1: "I love to eat pepperoni pizza."
- Line 2 (Synonymous): "That cheesy treat makes me happy."
- Line 2 (Antithetic): "But I hate broccoli on top."

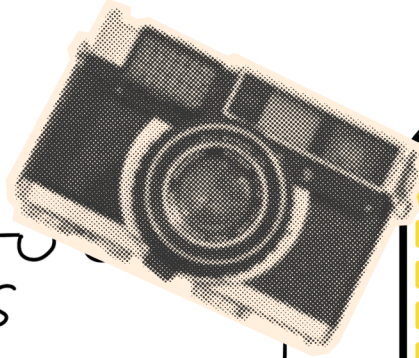
Parallelism helps us see that the Bible is not just a list of rules, but a beautiful, creative book!.





John 6

Name: _____



notes





John 6

Name: _____

Jesus used parallelism most frequently to teach about the **Kingdom of God** and the behaviors or characteristics associated with it, using it to highlight what the Kingdom is like, who belongs to it, and how it contrasts with the world.

Parallelism appears in nearly 200 instances in the Gospels, often highlighting the kingdom's present reality and future hope.

The most prominent ways Jesus used parallelism include:

Antithetical Parallelism (The Kingdom vs. The World): This is the most common form in Jesus's teaching, with nearly 140 instances, often used to contrast the kingdom of God with the ways of the world.

Example: "Every healthy tree bears good fruit, but the diseased tree bears bad fruit" (Matt. 7:17).

Synonymous Parallelism (The Nature of the Kingdom): Jesus frequently used this to reinforce his message, stating the same truth in two different ways to emphasize a point. Example: "Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil" (Matt. 6:13).

Step/Climactic Parallelism (The Chain of Authority): This form advances the thought from one line to the next. Example: "Whoever receives you receives me, and whoever receives me receives him who sent me" (Matt. 10:40).

Beyond specific teachings, Jesus also used parallel parables (e.g., the mustard seed and the leaven) to reinforce the same lesson about the growth of the Kingdom



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According to Jesus, Judgment Day is the final, public separation of humanity at the end of time, where he will return in glory to judge all people based on **their faith and works**. It is described as a moment where believers are separated from unbelievers, similar to **a shepherd separating sheep from goats**.

Key Aspects of Judgment Day According to Jesus:

- **Jesus is the Judge:** The Father has entrusted all judgment to the Son (Jesus), who will sit on a throne and judge all nations.
- **The Separation:** Jesus describes it as a separation between "sheep" (the righteous/believers) and "goats" (the unrighteous/unbelievers).
- **Basis of Judgment:** Judgment will be based on whether an individual accepted Christ (their works demonstrating their faith).
- **Separation of Belief:** It will be a public declaration of who belongs to Him, resulting in eternal life for the righteous and eternal punishment for the wicked.
- **Timing:** It occurs at the end of the age (or after death).

Key Parables and Teachings:

- The Sheep and the Goats (**Matthew 25:31-46**): Jesus describes himself sitting on his throne, separating people, with the righteous entering eternal life and the unrighteous going to eternal punishment.
- The Wheat and the Weeds (**Matthew 13:30**): Jesus indicates that a time is coming when He will separate those who followed him from those who did not, ending their coexistence.
- Judgment on Works: In **Matthew 7:22-23**, Jesus states that many will call him "Lord" on that day, but he will turn away those who practiced lawlessness.

In essence, Jesus presents the day as a definitive, universal accountability event, where he is the final authority determining eternal destiny

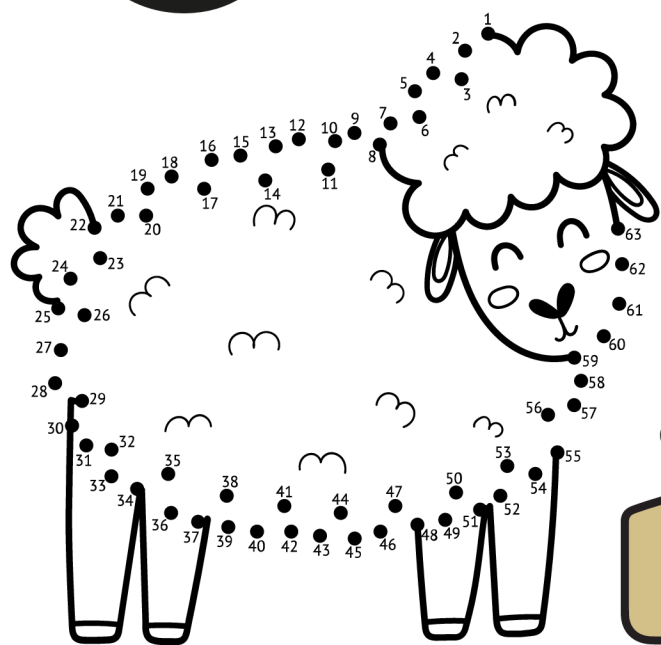


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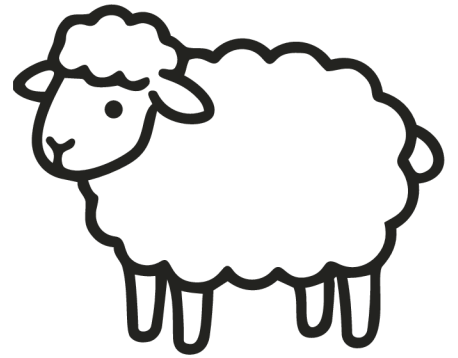
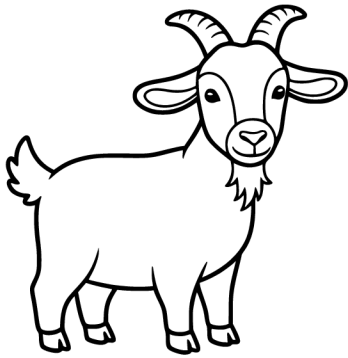
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The Parable of the Sheep and Goats (Matthew 25:31-46) is a teaching by Jesus describing the final judgment, where he separates humanity into two groups based on their actions, rather than just words. "Sheep" (the righteous) are those who acted with compassion, feeding the hungry and caring for the vulnerable, thereby serving Jesus himself. "Goats" (the unrighteous) are those who neglected to help others, facing separation and judgment.

Core Aspects of the Parable:

- The Judgment Scenario: Jesus depicts himself as a King/Shepherd separating people into two groups: the righteous on his right and the cursed on his left.
- The Criteria (The "Least of These"): The deciding factor is how people treated vulnerable, needy individuals, identified as "the least of these brothers". Helping those in need is treated as serving Jesus directly.

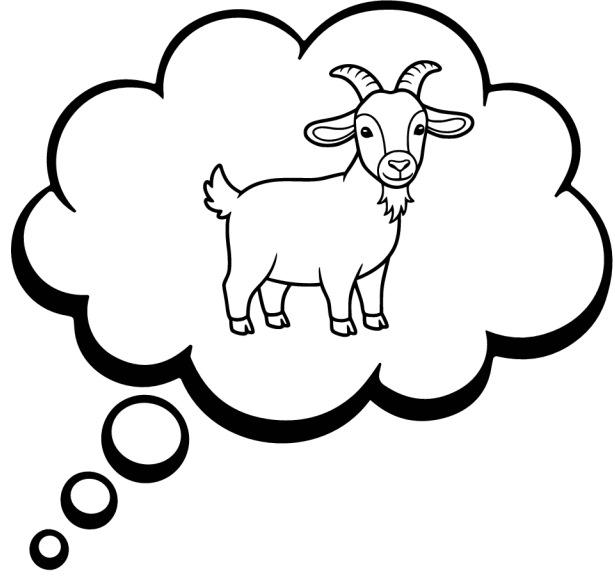


- The Outcomes:
 - Sheep (Right Side): Represent the righteous, saved individuals who inherit the kingdom because they showed compassion.
 - Goats (Left Side): Represent the unrighteous who did not serve others, leading to eternal punishment.
- Symbolism of Animals: Sheep are portrayed as reliant on the shepherd, representing followers, while goats are considered headstrong, independent, and stubborn, representing those who refuse to follow divine guidance.



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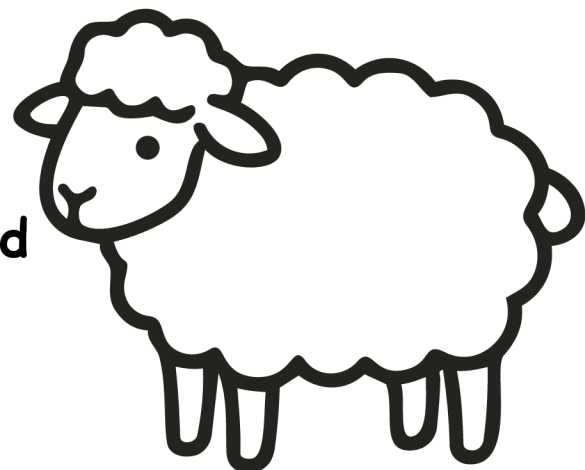
In Christianity, sheep symbolize believers who are defenseless, prone to wandering, and entirely dependent on Jesus (the Good Shepherd) for protection, guidance, and salvation.

Understanding sheep involves recognizing their need for leadership, their tendency to follow, their vulnerability to predators, and their ability to recognize their shepherd's voice.

Key characteristics of sheep important to Christians include:

- **Defenselessness & Vulnerability:** Sheep lack natural defenses (no sharp claws or speed) and cannot protect themselves, highlighting a believer's need for Christ's protection from spiritual dangers.
- **Tendency to Wander:** Sheep easily get lost and wander off. This mirrors humanity's tendency to go astray and disregard God's path, as noted in Isaiah 53:6.
- **Dependence on a Shepherd:** Unlike animals that can find their way home, sheep require a shepherd to guide them to pasture and water. This highlights the need for daily reliance on God's direction.
- **Following the Shepherd's Voice:** Sheep know their shepherd and follow him, but they can be led astray by following the crowd, emphasizing the importance of discerning Christ's voice over worldly influence.
- **Being "Cast Down":** A sheep that has rolled onto its back and cannot get up is "cast." It is helpless and will die without the shepherd, symbolizing that Christians cannot overcome struggles (like sin or anxiety) without Jesus.
- **Need for Cleansing:** Sheep require care to remove parasites and debris from their wool, representing the spiritual need for cleansing and sanctification.

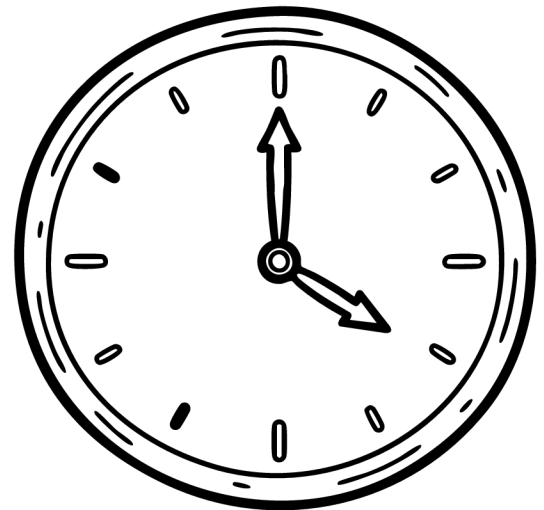
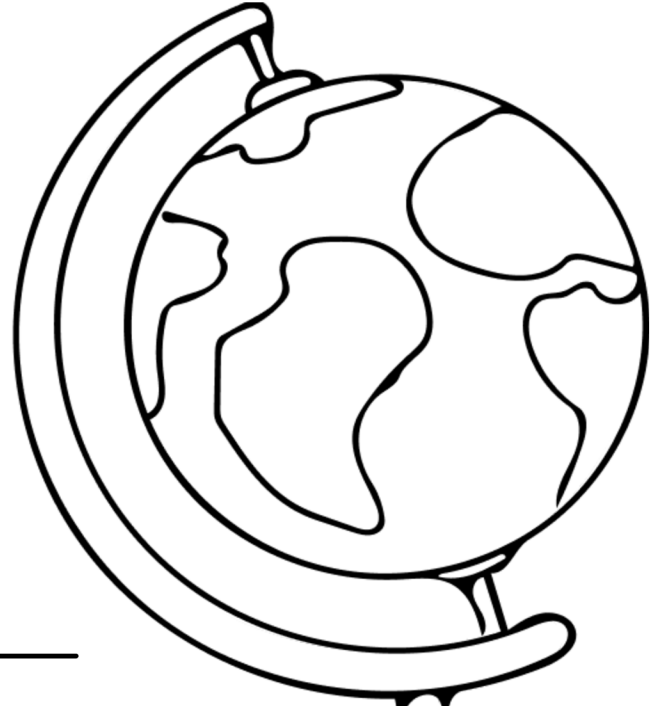
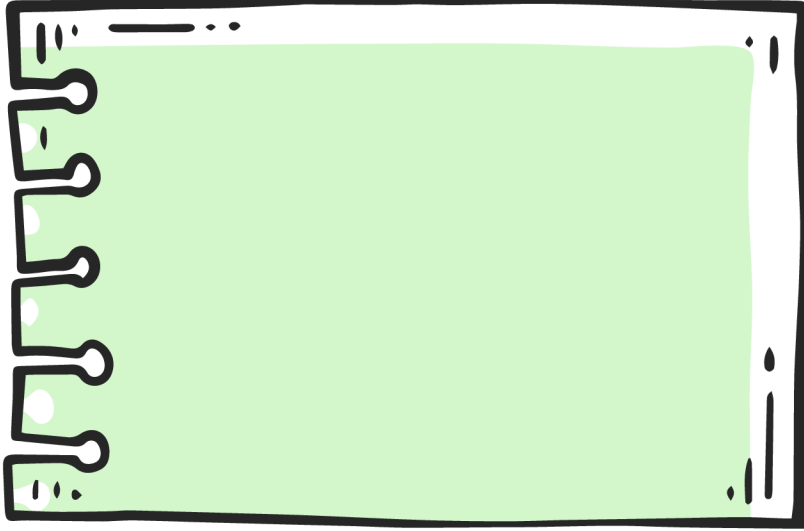
In essence, these traits emphasize the humility, trust, and obedience required of Christians to remain secure under the care of the Good Shepherd





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Based on the Parable of the Sheep and Goats (Matthew 25), **goats** symbolize unbelievers or complacent Christians who are self-reliant, disobedient, and uncompassionate toward the needy.

Key traits to avoid include stubborn independence, pride, neglect of service to others, and a rebellious spirit that refuses to follow the Shepherd (Jesus).

Key Characteristics of the "Goat" to Understand & Avoid:

Independence and Rebellion: Unlike sheep that follow the flock and shepherd, goats are independent, headstrong, and prone to going their own way, representing a lack of submission to God's will.

Lack of Compassion (Selfishness): Goats are characterized by their failure to minister to the hungry, thirsty, strangers, or sick. Their focus is self-centered rather than sacrificial.

Stubbornness and Contrary Nature: They are often unpredictable and resistant to discipline or guidance.

Self-Righteousness and Hypocrisy: They may appear active but often act out of self-interest rather than true, sacrificial love, leading to surprise on the day of judgment.

Disunity: Goats often act alone and do not exhibit the strong flocking, unified instinct of sheep.

Haughtiness: They can exhibit a haughty, arrogant, or proud attitude.

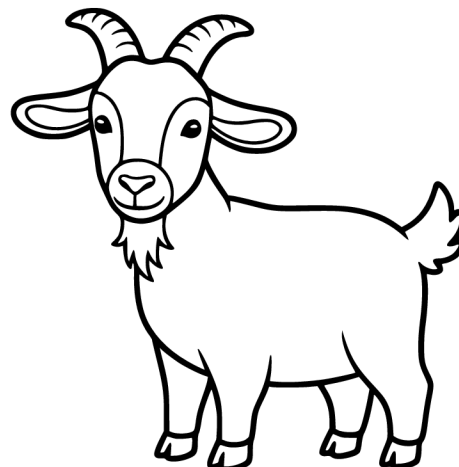
What to Avoid (The "Goat" Lifestyle):

Avoiding Service: Failing to see Christ in the "least of these" and neglecting to show love and mercy.

Independent Living: Trying to live by one's own rules rather than following the voice of the Shepherd.

Being "Judas Goats": Following leaders or trends that lead others away from the faith and into destruction.

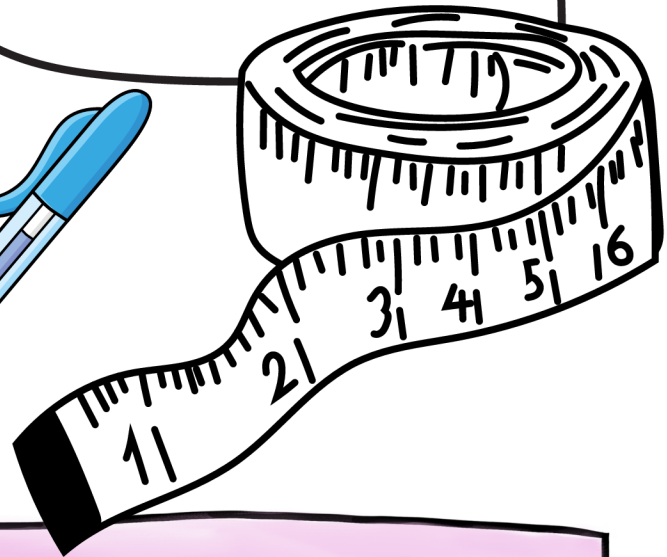
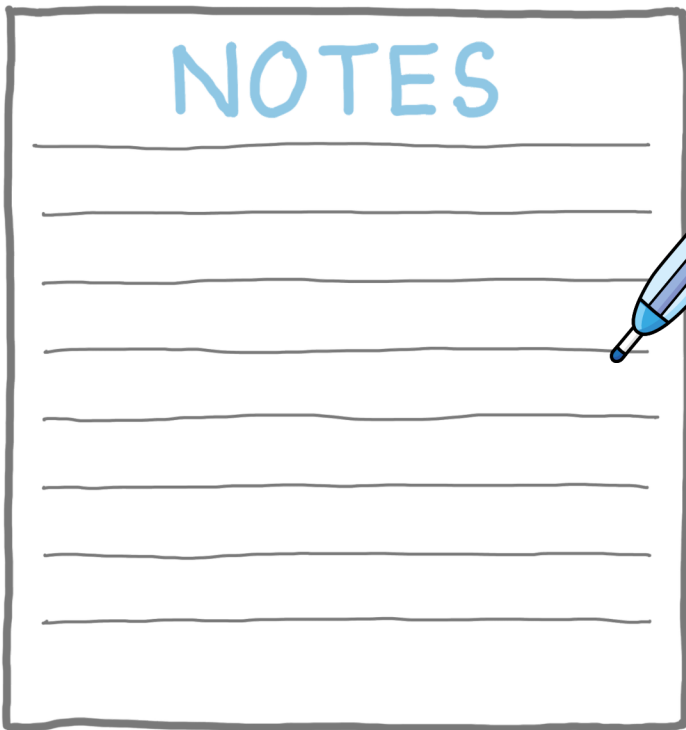
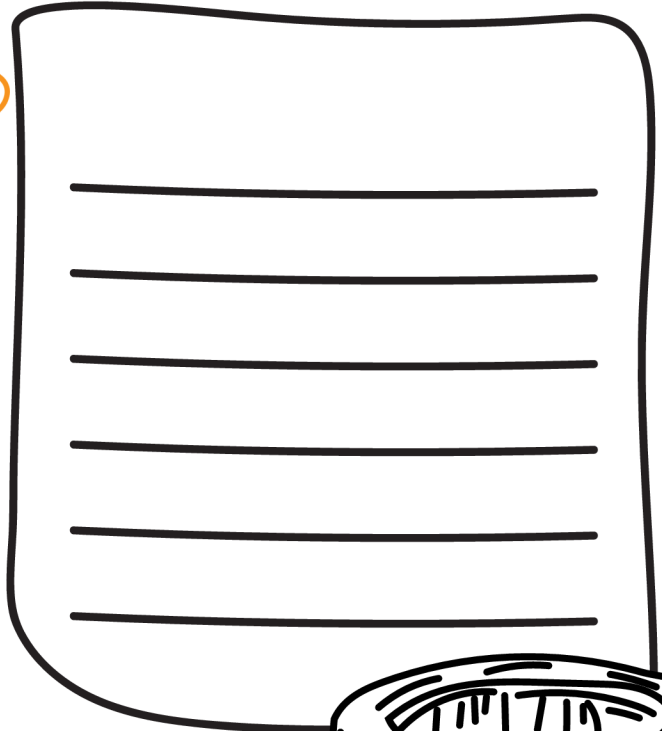
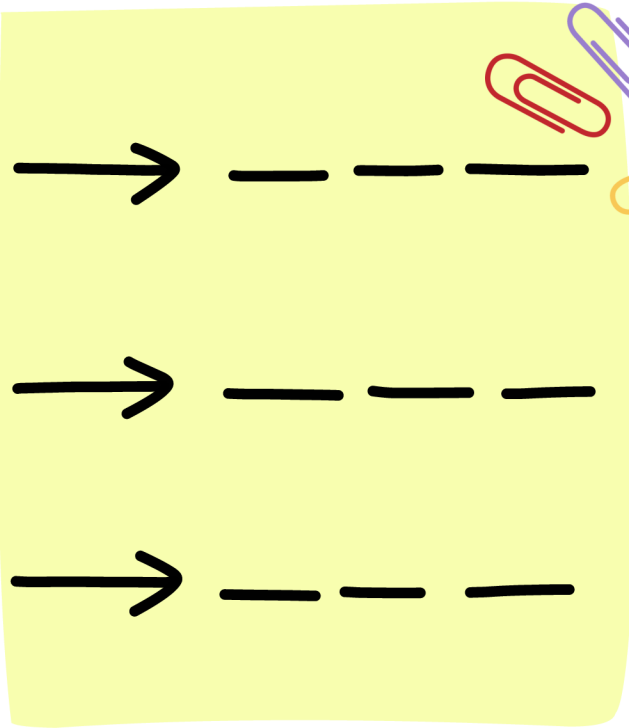
The Goal:
The difference lies not just in outward action, but in the heart and fruit—true believers (sheep) exhibit compassion and obedience, whereas "goats" are marked by their indifference to Christ's teachings





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