

# The Gospel According to John

**20:31 ... these have been written so that you may believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; and that believing you may have life in His name.**

**I. Introduction to Jesus, the Christ, the Son of God (ch 1)**

**II. The Public Ministry of Jesus, the Christ, the Son of God (ch 2–12)**

**III. The Private Ministry of Jesus, the Christ, the Son of God (ch 13–17)**

**IV. The Arrest, Trial, Death, and Burial of Jesus, the Christ, the Son of God  
(ch 18–19)**

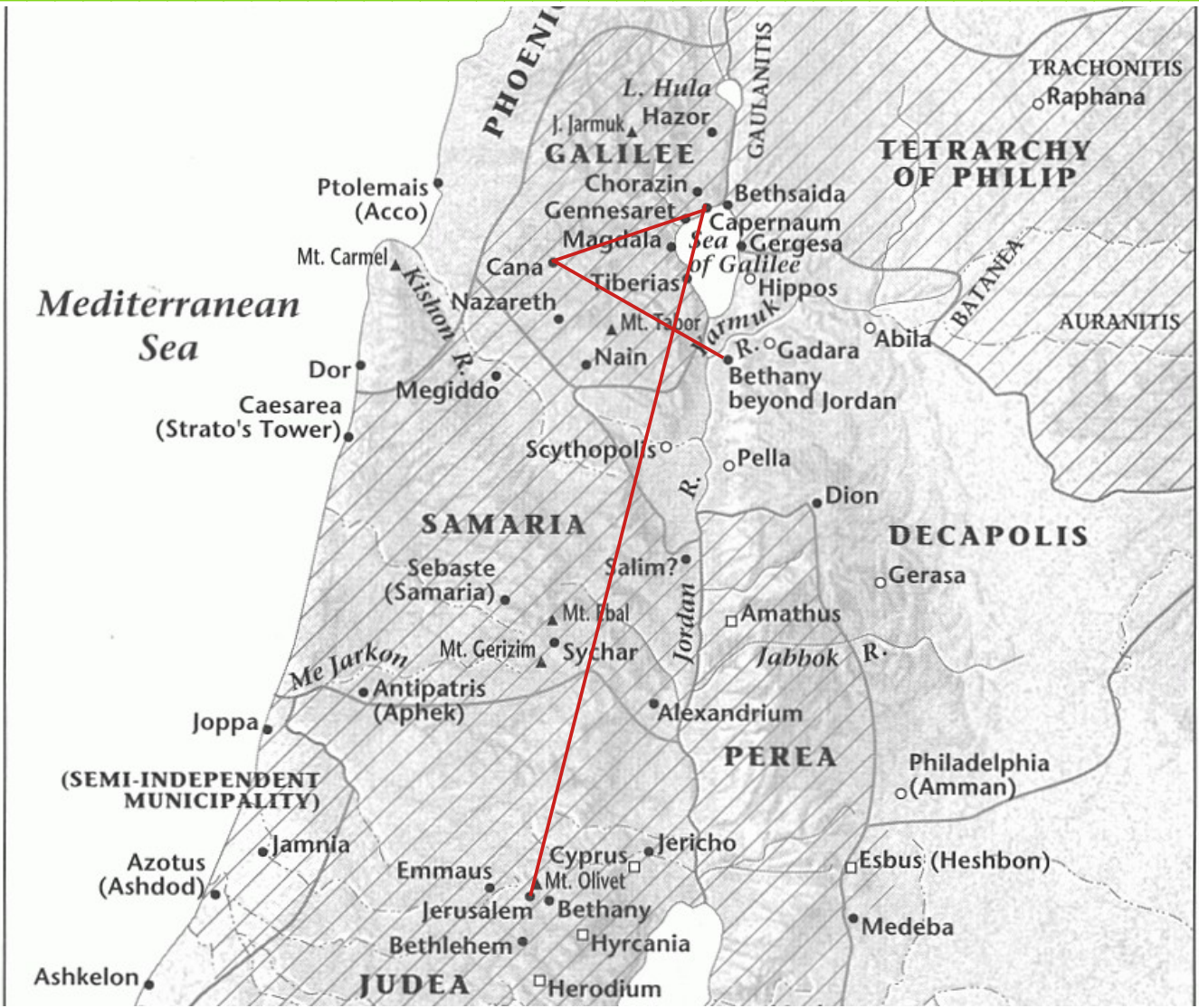
**V. The Resurrection and Appearances of Jesus, the Christ, the Son of God  
(ch 20–21)**

# John 2:13

<sup>13</sup> And the Passover of the Jews was near, and Jesus went up to Jerusalem.

Exodus 12

1 Corinthians 11:20–21

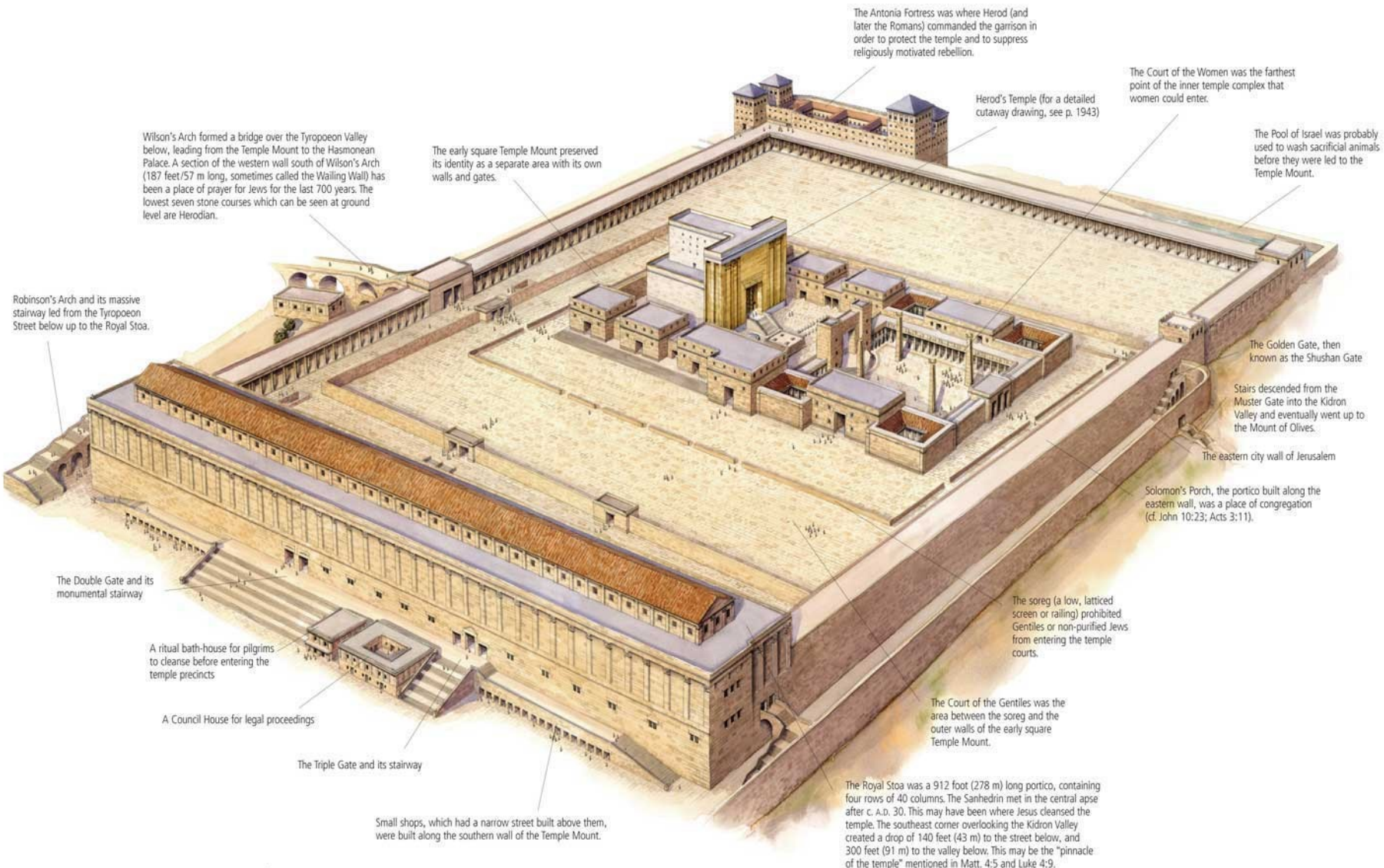


# John 2:14

<sup>14</sup> And He found in the temple those who were selling oxen and sheep and doves, and the money changers seated at their tables.

Numbers 28:16–25





Wilson's Arch formed a bridge over the Tyropean Valley below, leading from the Temple Mount to the Hasmonean Palace. A section of the western wall south of Wilson's Arch (187 feet/57 m long, sometimes called the Wailing Wall) has been a place of prayer for Jews for the last 700 years. The lowest seven stone courses which can be seen at ground level are Herodian.

The early square Temple Mount preserved its identity as a separate area with its own walls and gates.

The Antonia Fortress was where Herod (and later the Romans) commanded the garrison in order to protect the temple and to suppress religiously motivated rebellion.

Herod's Temple (for a detailed cutaway drawing, see p. 1943)

The Court of the Women was the farthest point of the inner temple complex that women could enter.

The Pool of Israel was probably used to wash sacrificial animals before they were led to the Temple Mount.

Robinson's Arch and its massive stairway led from the Tyropean Street below up to the Royal Stoa.

The Golden Gate, then known as the Shushan Gate

Stairs descended from the Muster Gate into the Kidron Valley and eventually went up to the Mount of Olives.

The eastern city wall of Jerusalem

Solomon's Porch, the portico built along the eastern wall, was a place of congregation (cf. John 10:23; Acts 3:11).

The Double Gate and its monumental stairway

A ritual bath-house for pilgrims to cleanse before entering the temple precincts

A Council House for legal proceedings

The Triple Gate and its stairway

Small shops, which had a narrow street built above them, were built along the southern wall of the Temple Mount.

The soleg (a low, latticed screen or railing) prohibited Gentiles or non-purified Jews from entering the temple courts.

The Court of the Gentiles was the area between the soleg and the outer walls of the early square Temple Mount.

The Royal Stoa was a 912 foot (278 m) long portico, containing four rows of 40 columns. The Sanhedrin met in the central apse after c. A.D. 30. This may have been where Jesus cleansed the temple. The southeast corner overlooking the Kidron Valley created a drop of 140 feet (43 m) to the street below, and 300 feet (91 m) to the valley below. This may be the "pinnacle of the temple" mentioned in Matt. 4:5 and Luke 4:9.

# John 2:15-16

<sup>15</sup> And He made a scourge of cords, and drove them all out of the temple, with the sheep and the oxen; and He poured out the coins of the money changers and overturned their tables; <sup>16</sup> and to those who were selling the doves He said, "Take these things away; stop making My Father's house a place of business."

Isaiah 56:6-7

Matthew 21:12-13; Mark 11:15-17; Luke 19:45-46



# John 2:17

<sup>17</sup> His disciples remembered that it was written,  
"ZEAL FOR YOUR HOUSE WILL CONSUME ME."

Psalm 69:9