

**III. MANIFESTATIONS OF CHRIST'S POWER IN  
PRIVATE MINISTRY  
JOHN 14**

**B. OTHER THINGS WHICH JESUS SHARED WITH HIS DISCIPLES IN THE  
UPPER ROOM**

1. Firstly, the Lord Jesus shared with them how He was going away and how He would come again for them (14:1-4)
  - a. He exhorts them to “stop being troubled” (present imperative) and to believe in Him. He says in essence – “I am going away and you won’t see me, but you believe in God although you don’t see Him. So believe in Me in the same way.”(1)
  - b. He told them He was going to the Father’s house to prepare a place for them and promised to return for them. This is a direct reference to the rapture of the church when Christ, the Bridegroom will come for His church, who is the Bride (I Thess. 4:14-18). This is the blessed hope of all believers to which Paul referred (Titus 2:13).
2. The Lord Jesus then answered Thomas’ question concerning the way to heaven (14:5-7).
  - a. Notice when Jesus had said that the disciples knew where He was going and they knew the way to get there, Thomas said they didn’t know where He was going and asked how could they know the way? (4,5)
  - b. Jesus answered this question by declaring Himself to be the way to heaven and also the embodiment of truth and life. He is the source of all truth and spiritual life so that he that has the Son has life (6) Note I Jn. 5:12.
  - c. In verses 6,7 Jesus stated that He is the only way to heaven and claims equality with the father and so He is ( Heb. 1:1-3). While many imagine all religions will ultimately lead to heaven Jesus denounces this false assumption.
3. The Lord Jesus then answered Philip’s request concerning the Father (14:8-12).
  - a. When Philip wanted Jesus to show them the Father, He asserted that they had seen the Father in Him (8,9). Philip apparently wanted some revelation of the Father. He needed to realize that everything the Lord

Jesus was, and everything He said and did were all revelations of the Father displayed in His Son.

- b. The Lord Jesus then spoke of the union between Himself and the Father and exhorted His disciples to believe in Him if not for His testimony then for the works or as a result of what He had done (10-12).
4. Secondly, the Lord Jesus shared how His disciples would have a new privilege in prayer (14:13-14).
  - a. They would be able to ask the Father in Jesus' name and He would grant their petitions and thereby be glorified in answering these.
  - b. It should be noted that this means to petition the Father in accordance with the mind and the will of the Lord. It doesn't mean we will get whatever we ask if we attach Jesus' name to our prayers.
5. Thirdly, the Lord Jesus shared how He would not leave them comfortless (14:15-26)
  - a. He promised to give them Someone who would comfort them like Himself (15-19).
  - b. He said when the day came that the Comforter would come and indwell they would know what this spiritual union and fellowship involved (20-26).
6. Finally, the Lord Jesus gave them a bestowment of peace and assured them of what was to transpire (14:27-31).
  - a. Jesus gave them peace and exhorted them again concerning His going away and coming again (27-29).
  - b. He mentioned that their time together was coming to a close and that the devil was coming but He would find nothing in Christ to respond to his temptations (30).
  - c. Jesus finished His conversation with His disciples in the upper room by declaring how the world would know His love for the Father in fulfilling the commandment which He was given (31). Note what this commandment involved John 10:17,18.

## QUESTIONS WHICH WE MAY APPLY TO OUR LIVES

1. The Holy Spirit is called by three names in this chapter. Can you relate how each of these names refers to a distinct ministry in the believer's life?

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2. What time is John 14:1-4 referring to and what will be the determining thing which will separate people at that time. Note I Thess. 4:13-18. \_\_\_\_\_

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3. How does this statement which Jesus made apply to other religious groups outside Christianity? \_\_\_\_\_

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4. According to verses 14:7,9 how can a person know God? \_\_\_\_\_

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5. What stipulations and conditions apply to verses 14:13,14 for believers?

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6. How can believers demonstrate their love for the Lord Jesus according to verses 15,21?

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7. How does verse 14:26 relate to I Cor. 2:14 and what is necessary for a person to understand God's Word?

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8. What should we rightly conclude from verses 7,9,10,11,23?

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9. Name three promises which Jesus gave in this chapter and to whom do they apply? Note verses 3,16,19.

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10. What two promises do we see in 14:3 and how does verse 14:6 assure us of their fulfillment? \_\_\_\_\_

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## EXPOSITORY NOTES

14:6 Jesus promised to give His disciples another Comforter. The word “another” means one of the “same kind.” As Jesus had comforted His own so the Holy Spirit would be like the Lord Jesus to comfort them. The word “Comforter” (parakletos) means “one called along side” to help in times of trials. Note Acts 9:31. Notice the Comforter is identified in verses 17,26. And His ministry is further detailed here and also in John 16:8-15.

14:17 Notice the promise of the Holy Spirit’s indwelling is unique for believers in the church dispensation. This promise was fulfilled on the day of Pentecost. Notice Luke 24:49; Acts 1:4,5; 2:1-4; II Tim. 1:14. In the Old Testament the Holy Spirit came upon men and enabled them to do miraculous things but today He indwells believers.

14:28 The Jehovah Witnesses oftentimes try to use this verse to deny the deity of Christ. They ask, “if Jesus is God then why did He say my Father is greater than I?” The answer lies in the fact that the Lord Jesus, who is co-equal and co-eternal with the Father, made Himself administratively and functionally subordinate to the Father. This is God’s order of operation – the Father sent the Son who is subordinate to Him and the Son has sent the Holy Spirit who is subordinate to the Son. However, it must be seen that subordination is in no way an argument for inferiority. The Lord Jesus possesses all the attributes of God. Note Jn. 14:9; Phil. 2:6; Col. 2:9; I Tim. 3:16.

Another illustration of subordination is seen in the marriage relationship but just because a wife is subordinate to her husband this does not make her inferior in any way.