

1 John

- •Who wrote it?
- •To whom did he write it?
- •When did he write it?
- •Why did he write it?

- •NT letters normally tell us (e.g. Gal. 1:1)
- Many theories / options:
 - John the Apostle
 - The Elder (see 2 John 1; 3 John 1)
 - •Someone (possibly a group of people) pretending to be John the Apostle
 - Someone else entirely

- The evidence: style, word usage, tradition, attestations
 - Purpose and audience can account for style and wording differences
 - Tradition and attestations can be sketchy or contradictory
- •Let's assume: John the Apostle

- •Who was John the Apostle?
 - •Son of Zebedee, brother of James (Matt. 4:21)
 - •Jesus' cousin? (Matt. 27:56; Mark 15:40-41)
 - Partner with Peter (Luke 5:10)
 - •Successful fishermen (cf. Mark 1:20)
 - •One of Jesus' Inner Three (cf. Matt. 26:37)
 - •"The disciple whom Jesus loved" (John 13:23)

- Who was John the Apostle?
 - Half of the "Sons of Thunder" (Mark 3:17)
 - •Bold (Mark 10:32-45)
 - •Brash (Luke 9:54)
 - •Learned to love (1 John 4:11)
 - Love (in various forms) used over 50 times in 1 John

- •Who was John the Apostle?
 - •He was an eye-witness
 - •Jesus: "you shall be My witnesses" (Acts 1:6; cf. Luke 24:44-49)
 - •The Apostles claim this (Acts 1:21-22; 2:32; 3:15; 5:32; 10:39-42; 13:26; 26:16; 1 Pet. 5:1; cf. Heb. 2:3-4)

- Who was John the Apostle?
 - •He was an eye-witness
 - "This is the disciple who is testifying to these things and wrote these things" (John 21:24)
 - •heard, seen, looked at, touched (1 John 1:1); what we have seen and heard we proclaim (1 John 1:3; cf. 4:14)

- Who was John the Apostle?
 - Outlived other apostles (cf. John 21:20-23)
 - Exiled to Patmos; returned to Ephesus
 - Likely wrote from there
 - •Reluctant to write? (see 2 John 12; 3 John 13)
 - •Style: cyclical

To whom did he write it? And when?

- Most likely churches in Asia
 - •Not any one particular church but several in the area (cf. Rev. 1:11; 2:1-3:22)
 - •Was he *The Elder* in Ephesus? (cf. 2 John 1)
 - Church Fathers: John 'governed' in Asia
 - Familiarity: beloved & little children
- Most likely between AD 85 and 98 (prob. 90ish)

- •What words or ideas are repeated?
 - Life/death, light/darkness, truth/lie (error), deceive, sin/righteousness, love, abide, keep, know, believe, obey, practice, commands, fellowship, confidence
- What does that tell us about his purpose for writing?

 "Therefore many other signs Jesus also performed in the presence of the disciples, which are not written in this book; but 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. John 20:30-31)

- "These things I have written to you who believe in the name of the Son of God, so that you may know that you have eternal life." (1 John 5:13)
 - •To believers, to give them assurance, because false teacher were trying to deceive them
 - •The deceivers were once part of the fellowship (2:18-19)

- "These things I have written to you concerning those who are trying to deceive you." (2:26)
 - "even now many antichrists have appeared" (2:18)
 - •Therefore "test the spirits ... because many false prophets have gone out into the world" (4:1)

- Errors of the false teachers:
 - Pre-Gnosticism
 - •Matter bad! Spirit good!
 - Denied the Son of God became man (2:22-23; 4:2-3; 5:1)
 - •Denial of sin as sin (1:6-10; cf. 4:1-10) i.e. advanced beyond good and evil

- Errors of the false teachers:
 - Pre-Gnosticism
 - Special secret knowledge required to reach higher spiritual levels
 - •"I have not written to you because you do not know the truth, but because you do know it..." (2:21; cf. 24, 27)

- Errors of the false teachers:
 - •Lack of love (i.e. *hate*) for others (2:9-11; 3:11-20; 4:20-21)
 - Attack on John's authority? (1:1-3; 4:6)

- Errors result in:
 - •Moral failure: not practicing the truth; walking in darkness, practicing sin, not keeping His commandments (1:6; 2:3-6; 3:4)
 - Deception: lying to self or others -- lie, liar, deceive (1:6, 8, 10; 2:4; 3:7)
 - Broken/false fellowship (2:18-19)

- •Obedience to the truth results in righteousness and fellowship (1:7; 3:7; 4:20-21)
 - Fellowship comes from believing the same things (see 1:3) and living them out in community (1:6-7)
 - •"what you have heard from the beginning" i.e. apostolic truth (4:6; cf. 2:7, 23-24; 3:11)

- Drawing a line in the sand: give assurance to true believers, and expose false professors
 - •Three tests:
 - Doctrinal the truth about Christ
 - Ethical the commands of Christ
 - •Social true fellowship in Christ
 - Truth -> right actions -> true fellowship

So What?

- •It is possible to know we have eternal life (5:13)
 - · Confidence, assure our hearts
 - •Comes from knowing the truth and acting on it in the community of faith
 - For example: 1 Cor. 11:17-34
 - •Communion: Matt. 26:26-29

Communion

"Take, eat; this is My body, which is for you"

Communion

"this is My blood of the covenant, which is poured out for many for forgiveness of sins"