John 18:12–18

The Passion of Christ:
Jesus' Trial Begins

PETER'S ABSOLUTE FAILURE

John 13:37 Peter said to him, "Lord, why can I not follow you now? I will lay down my life for you."

John 18:10 Then Simon Peter, having a sword, drew it and struck the high priest's servant and cut off his right ear.

Matthew 26:58 And Peter was following him at a distance, as far as the courtyard of the high priest, and he sat with the guards to see the end.

John 18:17 The servant girl at the door said to Peter, "You also are not one of this man's disciples, are you?" He said, "I am not."

THE "I AM" SAYINGS OF CHRIST

with an explicit predicate

The bread of life (6:35)	The light of the world (8:12)	The door of the sheep (10:7, 9)
The good shepherd (10:11, 14)	The resurrection and the life (11:25)	The way, the truth, and the life (14:6)
	The vine (15:1)	

THE "I AM" SAYINGS OF CHRIST

Absolute I AM statements
(OT: Exo 3:14, Isaiah 43:10; 47:8, 10)

John 6:19-20: "I AM; do not be afraid."

John 8:24: "unless you believe that I AM …. "

John 8:28: "..then you will know that I am"

John 8:58: "before Abraham was, I am."

John 13:19: "When it does happen, you will believe that I am who I am".

John 18:5-6: "When Jesus said to them, "I am he" …"

JESUS' FORE-KNOWLEDGE OF WHAT HIS MISSION ENTAILS

1. The "hour" (2:4; 12:23, 27; 13:1; 17:1)
2. "Lifted up" (3:14-15; 8:28; 12:32-33)
3. Lays down His life (John 10:11, 15, 17-18)
4. Flesh given for life (John 6: 51, 53-56)
5. "Destroy this temple" (John 2:19-22)
6. Burial anointing (John 12:7)
7. The grain of wheat, and troubled soul (12:23-27)
8. Betrayal, denial, scattering, and departure (13: 18-21; 31-33, 38; 16:16-22)
9. The cup (18:11)

THE CUP

The "cup" often denotes the destiny the Lord hands to a person or people, whether for judgment or for favor.

The Old Testament uses "cup" positively for God-given portion, abundance

(Psa 16:5; 23:5; 116:13; etc.)

"The cup" functions as a symbol of divine judicial wrath (Psalm 11:6; 60:3; 75:8; Isa 51:17, 22; 25:15-16; Jer 49:12; 51:7; Eze 23:32–34; Hab 2:16; Zec 12:2)

In Jesus' use: The Wrath of God that is poured out at the crucifixion of Jesus

Jews and Gentiles in Crucifixion (Acts 2:23; 4:27; Matt 20:18-19; Mk 10:33-34; Lk 18:32-33)

John 18:12 ¶ So the band of soldiers and their captain and the officers of the Jews arrested Jesus and bound him.

"the band of soldiers and their captain" (Romans)	"the officers of the Jews"

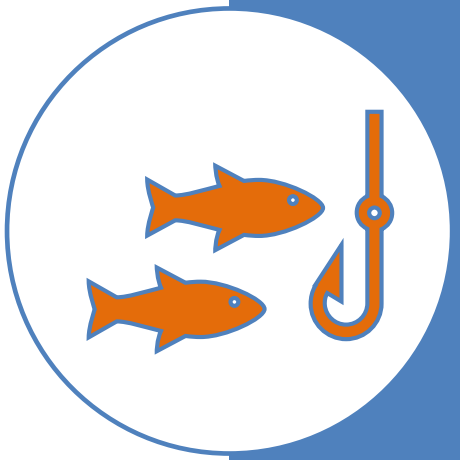
ANNAS AND CAIAPHAS

Annas held the office of high priest from AD 6 to AD 15.

He was deposed by the Roman prefect Valerius Gratus.

Annas's son-in-law, Caiaphas, was the high priest during Jesus' trial.

After his informal questioning, Annas sends Jesus, bound, to Caiaphas the high priest (John 18:24)

JOHN'S SOCIAL BACKGROUND

1. Acts 4:13 describes Peter and John as "unschooled, ordinary men."
2. Matt 4 describes him as a fisherman.
3. However, Mark 1:19-20 and Lk 5:10-11 indicates that
    1. They owned their own boats, and
    2. They employed servants
4. If John were from a rich family that owned a fishing business, that would explain his connection with the high priest's family.