

John 8:1-11

John 8:1-2 – *“(1) Jesus went unto the mount of Olives. (2) And early in the morning he came again into the temple, and all the people came unto him; and he sat down, and taught them.”*

A. Jesus, at least at times, stayed in the Mount of Olives when teaching in the temple (**Luke 21:37**).

1. The distance from Jerusalem to the Mount of Olives was a Sabbath day's journey east of Jerusalem (**Acts 1:12** and **Zechariah 14:4**).
2. The Mount of Olives was in Bethphage and Bethany (**Mark 11:1**).
3. We can know a Sabbath's day journey was about fifteen furlongs [a furlong was about 600 feet according to Thayer's Greek-English Lexicon] since that was the distance from Bethany to Jerusalem (**John 11:18**).
4. Using Thayer's definition (if that is correct), we can calculate that Jesus traveled about 1.7 miles from the Mount of Olives to Jerusalem.

B. Jesus used opportunities presented to Him to teach in the temple (**Matthew 21:12-13**, **Luke 20:1**, **John 2:13-17**, **John 7:14**, and **John 18:20**).

1. Being in the temple was an opportunity for evangelism because a devout Jew could be found there (**Psalms 27:4** and **Luke 21:38**).
2. Sadly, not all the people in the temple were truly seeking the Lord (**Luke 19:47**).
3. The fact that the temple was a place wherein the Gospel could be preached continued even after the death of our Lord (**Acts 2:46**, **Acts 3:1-26**, and **Acts 5:42**).

John 8:3-6 – *“(3) And the scribes and Pharisees brought unto him a woman taken in adultery; and when they had set her in the midst, (4) They say unto him, Master, this woman was taken in adultery, in the very act. (5) Now Moses in the law commanded us, that such should be stoned: but what sayest thou? (6) This they said, tempting him, that they might have to accuse him. But Jesus stooped down, and with his finger wrote on the ground, as though he heard them not.”*

A. A woman was caught in the very act of adultery (**Exodus 20:14**, **Deuteronomy 5:18**, and **Proverbs 6:32**).

1. The Law of Moses says those committing adultery should die (**Leviticus 20:10**).
2. Jesus was aware of what the Law taught (**Matthew 5:27** and **Mark 10:19**).

B. The motive of these scribes and Pharisees was to unjustly test Jesus (**Matthew 22:15**, **Mark 12:13**, and **Luke 11:53-54**).

1. Just for your thoughts, isn't it “funny” that they didn't bring the man to be punished (**Deuteronomy 22:22-24**)?
2. Their motive shows these are wicked men (**Psalms 37:32-33**) rather than honest seekers of the truth (**Luke 8:15**).
3. “But what sayest thou” is a good question seeing that Jesus was teaching a new law (**Hebrews 12:24**) even before His death (**Luke 16:16** and **John 1:17**).

- a. Changes to the Law on anger (**Matthew 5:21-24**).
- b. Changes to the Law on adultery (**Matthew 5:27-28**).
- c. Changes to the Law on divorce and remarriage (**Matthew 5:31-32**).
- d. Changes to the Law on swearing and oaths (**Matthew 5:33-37**).
- e. Changes to the Law on carnal revenge (**Matthew 5:38-39**).
- f. Changes to the Law on carnal hatred (**Matthew 5:43-48**).
- 4. Jesus ignored the scribes and Pharisees (**Psalms 38:12-14** and **II Timothy 2:23**).

John 8:7-9 – *“(7) So when they continued asking him, he lifted up himself, and said unto them, He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her. (8) And again he stooped down, and wrote on the ground. (9) And they which heard it, being convicted by their own conscience, went out one by one, beginning at the eldest, even unto the last: and Jesus was left alone, and the woman standing in the midst.”*

- A. Jesus exposes their hypocritical judgment (**Matthew 7:1-5**).
 - 1. You must “practice what you preach” (**Romans 2:1-3; 17-24** and **I Timothy 4:16**).
 - 2. These scribes and Pharisees are not looking to judge righteously (**John 7:24**), they are just carnally minded “fault finders” (**Luke 6:7-11**).
 - 3. We must clean up our own lives before we work on others (**Luke 6:39**).
- B. They were convicted by their own consciences (**I John 3:20**).
 - 1. On a good note, at least they still could feel guilt in that their consciences had not become seared (**I Timothy 4:1-2**).
 - 2. There is no hope for a person who is past feeling (**Ephesians 4:17-19**).

John 8:10-11 – *“(10) When Jesus had lifted up himself, and saw none but the woman, he said unto her, Woman, where are those thine accusers? hath no man condemned thee? (11) She said, No man, Lord. And Jesus said unto her, Neither do I condemn thee: go, and sin no more.”*

- A. With the accusers gone, Jesus does not take the role of condemner on this woman (**John 8:15-16**).
 - 1. Jesus was not on earth, at that time, to be the judge (**John 12:47-48**).
 - 2. Jesus was on earth at that time seeking sinners to save them rather than condemn them (**Matthew 18:11, Luke 9:51-56, and Luke 19:10**).
- B. Go and sin no more (**Romans 6:1-2, II Corinthians 7:1, and II Peter 3:14**).
 - 1. God’s people are those who have departed from iniquity (**II Timothy 2:19**).
 - 2. Those who struggle with sin need to invest themselves in the Lord (**Romans 6:11-13, II Corinthians 5:14-15, and I Peter 4:1-2**).