

- I. Opening Thoughts
 - A. Jesus claims to be God – vss. 15-18
 - B. Jesus is subordinate to the Father, doing nothing of His own will – vss. 19-20
 - C. God grants to Jesus the same authority over life that He has – vss. 21, 25
 - D. God gives Jesus the authority to judge – vss. 22-24, 27-29
 - E. We cannot honor the Father without honoring the Son – vs. 23
 - F. Jesus gives the spiritually dead life – vs. 25
 - G. Jesus and God are eternal. They were not created. They sustain themselves. We, on the other hand, are given life by the Father through the Son – vs. 26
 - H. Jesus lived to please the Father – vs. 30
- II. Practical Claims of Jesus
 - A. Jesus makes 5 claims to equality with God
 1. He is equal with God in His person - vss. 17-18
 - a. The biggest controversy in this passage was Jesus' claim to be God
 - b. God created the Sabbath in Genesis 2, but He didn't rest from being God. God created the Sabbath (Genesis 2:1-3). Jesus is Lord of the Sabbath (Mark 2:23-28). Jesus is therefore God.
 - c. Though God's creative work was completed in 6 days, God's involvement w/ the Creation continues even until now
 - d. Whatever God creates, He sustains – "My Father is working..." God is always involved in the affairs of His Creation. God never sleeps nor slumbers (Psalm 121:3-4).
 2. He is equal with God in His works – vss. 19-20
 - a. Jesus cannot do anything that would set him over against the Father as another God – Carson
 - b. Jesus perfect obedience to the Father in fact reveals the Father in His own character, doing the Father's deeds, performing the Father's will – Carson
 - c. In this sense, Jesus claims equality with God
 - d. John 14:5-11
 3. He is equal with God in His power and sovereignty – vs. 21, 24
 - a. The OT writers presupposed that the raising of the dead was a prerogative given to God alone – 2 Kings 5:7
 - b. This "life" is both the new "life" now given to believers (2 Corinthians 5:17; John 11:25-26) and the resurrection of the body at Christ's second coming (2 Corinthians 15:42-57; 1 Thessalonians 4:13-18)
 - c. Jesus is sovereign over salvation and resurrection. He alone has the power to save and resurrect
 4. He is equal with God in His judgment – vs. 22, 27
 - a. Judgment was an exclusive prerogative of God, thus another claim to Jesus' deity – Genesis 18:25; Judges 11:27
 - b. The Father has determined that it will not be His direct task to judge anyone, but has instead entrusted all judgment to the Son – Carson
 - c. The people who say "Only God can judge me" fail to understand the Scriptures.
 - d. Jesus' judgment will not independent of the Father; it will be a reflection of His desire to please the Father
 - e. Jesus judges righteously, both the redeemed and the unredeemed – Romans 2:1-11
 5. He is equal with God in His honor – vs. 23
 - a. The Father granted all judgment to the Son so that all men should honor Jesus just as they honor the Father; therefore, Jesus is like the Father in honor
 - b. The glorification of Jesus glorifies the Father
 - c. To reject the Son means to reject the Father – Luke 10:16; 1 John 2:23

B. Jesus' power over resurrection and life – vss. 25, 28-29

1. Jesus related that all men, saved and unsaved, will literally and physically be resurrected from the dead
2. The saved, who are spiritually resurrected, will again be resurrected unto eternal life
3. The unsaved, who are spiritually dead, will be resurrected unto eternal punishment
4. Jesus was not teaching justification by works. The “good” is believing on the Son so as to receive a new nature that produces good works (2 Corinthians 5:17; Ephesians 2:10, James 2:14-20) while the “evil” done is to reject the Son (the unsaved) and hate the light, which is the result of evil deeds (John 3:18-19)
5. Works are evidence of one's nature as saved or unsaved, but they never determine one's salvation