

Study Guide - East Jackson of Christ
Bible Study Epistle of 1 John - Chapter 1:1-10
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1. **Facts about the author of 1 John**. This epistle of **1 John** is accepted by most Biblical scholars to have been written by _____. John does not name himself in this _____ or 2 or 3 _____. This John was the brother of _____ (**Acts 12:2**), son of _____ (**Mk. 1:20**), and _____ (**Mt. 27:56**). John is often referred to as the “disciple _____” (**Jo. 13:23; 20:2; 21:20**). John was one of three with _____ and _____ whom the Lord allowed to witness His transfiguration in **Matthew 17:1ff**. Jesus’ love and trust in John was displayed as the Lord requested him to _____ when He was hanging on the cross (**Jo. 19:26ff**).

2. **General background information about 1 John**: (1) the recipients or the people whom John was writing are _____; (2) the date of the writing of this epistle is believed to be between A. D. _____; (3) the epistle is believed to have been written from _____; and (4) the primary purpose for John writing this epistle was to refute the _____ of Gnosticism and the secondary purpose was to establish the fact that eternity in heaven requires loving _____.

3. **Brief overview of Gnosticism**. The Gnostics did not believe Jesus was a _____, that He did not come _____, but God created an impression in the minds of people that such a person lived among them. They denied His birth and the first thirty years of His life. They advocate Jesus first appeared on the banks of the Jordan in the form of _____; but it was a form only, and not matter or substance. The Gnostics were the “_____” of their day; they claimed a higher knowledge than others. The word Gnostic means _____.

4. **Additional general beliefs of Gnosticism:** (1) all matter was considered _____, therefore, not created by God (**thus, the earth and the physical body were evil**); (2) great _____ was bestowed upon only the intellectual elite (**all people couldn't know the truth**); (3) the earth was created by someone other than _____; (4) Jesus could not have been God in the flesh because flesh is _____; (5) they believed that it was impossible to _____ and it wasn't possible to know the truth; and (6) the body was naturally sinful and therefore a person may sin and remain in _____ with God.

5. **Ten truths set forth in this epistle:** (1) Jesus lived in the _____ (**1 Jo. 1:1-4**); (2) all people can know the _____ (**1 Jo. 5:13**); (3) Jesus is the _____ (**1 Jo. 2:22**); (4) sin separates you from _____ with God (**1 Jo. 1:7-10**); (5) the commandments of God are _____ (**1 Jo. 2:4**), (6) the blood cleanses from _____ (**1 Jo. 1:7**), (7) the solution to the problem of sin and lack of love for the brethren is to allow the _____ to abide in your hearts (**1 Jo. 2:24-28; 4:12-13**), (8) false teachers must be _____ because they are liars and antichrists (**1 Jo. 4:1; 2:22; 2:18, 22, 4:3**), (9) it is possible to _____ from the truth or go into apostasy (**1 Jo. 2:19**), and (10) it is possible to _____ and have fellowship or a relationship with Him (**1 Jo. 1:7**).

6. **There are three key themes of 1 John:** (1) God is _____ (**1 Jo. 1:2-2**), (2) God is _____ (**1 Jo. 2:3-4:21**), and (3) God is _____ (**1 Jo. 5:1ff**).

7. The passage of **1 John 1:1-4** is _____ to the passage of **John 1:1-4**. This is internal evidence that John is the author of both. The "beginning" in **verse 1** refers to the time before _____. The subject of **verse 1**, although not stated, is _____.

8. To refute the _____ that Jesus did not come in flesh, John declares what four truths: we _____ Him; we _____ Him; we _____ Him, and we _____ Him. "We" refers to the _____. John, in **verse 1**, declares both Jesus' deity and incarnation.

9. Jesus is recognized as the “_____.” In **John 1:14**, John states that the “**Word became flesh and dwelt among us, and we beheld His glory...**”

10. In **verse 2**, “**the life**” represents _____. Jesus was “**manifested.**” This term is frequently used to refer to the appearance of the Son of God in _____ (**1 Tim. 3:16; 1 Pet. 1:20; 1 Jo. 3:5**).

11. In **verse 2**, John says “**we have seen, and bear witness**”; this refers to the _____ of Jesus Christ. The “**eternal life**” again represents Jesus’ deity. Jesus has always existed; He was with God in the “**beginning**” (**Gen. 1:1**).

12. In **verse 3**, John states the purpose of the declaration of the _____ by the apostles is revealed, i.e., that we may have fellowship with the Father and the Son. The fellowship John is talking about with God is only made possible through the “**Word of life**” or Jesus.

13. What is the meaning of the word “**fellowship**” found in **verse 3**? Fellowship (*koinonia*) means to have a _____ with God. Oneness with God the Father and Son requires obedience to the gospel declared by the apostles.

14. In **verse 4**, John declares one of the reasons “**these things we write to you.**” The reason is that our _____ might be full or complete. Another one of John’s objectives of writing this epistle is to instruct what must _____ to have fellowship with God and happiness knowing he/she has eternal life.

15. In **verse 5**, John declares one of the themes of the epistle and that is God is _____ and in Him is no _____. “**God is light**” implies God is pure, holy, righteous, or perfect. In God there is “**no darkness**” meaning no sin or wickedness. Notice, the sentence ends with “**at all**” is John stating that what he just said is absolutely _____.

16. **Verse 6** agrees with Paul’s statement in **2 Corinthians 6:14** that light and darkness cannot dwell _____. We are either in the _____ (**fellowship with God**) or in _____ (**without fellowship with God**); we cannot be in both. Christians, those who have obeyed the “**Word of life**” are to _____ (**live**)

in the light. To walk in the light means to walk in the teachings or commandments of Christ (**1 Jo. 2:4**).

17. In **verse 7** says “**if we walk in the light**” implies remaining saved is conditional. How we live after we have obeyed the commands of Jesus will determine if we remain or continue in _____ with God, the Son, and fellow members. Remember, the Gnostics believed that they could sin and continue in fellowship with God; John states that it is _____.

18. According to **verse 7**, what is the effect of the _____ of Christ? John says it cleanses us from all our sins; this is supported by many passages in the Bible (**Acts 22:16; Eph. 1:7; Col. 1:14; Heb. 10:1ff**).

19. In **1 John 3:4**, John defines _____ as transgressing God’s law or commands. According to **verses 8** and **10**, the _____ and _____ say they have not sinned.

20. John says in **verse 9** that “**if we confess our sins**” meaning that if we _____ to God, we have sinned with a _____ to forsake them, then God is just to forgive us and delete all sins. Anytime we acknowledge that we have sinned or done wrong, it needs be in addition with a resolution to _____, otherwise we are just reporting sins.

21. John affirms in **verse 9** that the God we serve is _____; if we do our part, then He will gladly forgive or pardon _____.

22. In **Romans 3:23**, Paul gives a fact that says, “**...all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God.**” In **1 John 1:10**, at least two points can be deducted: **first**, all people at some point after they are born _____ and need cleansing by the blood of Christ; and **second**, after we obey the gospel of Christ, none of us can live _____, therefore, we will need to confess our sins to receive the continual cleansing power of the blood of Christ.