

# **John's 7 Miracles**

## **(#1 Water into Wine)**

### **(05/30/17)**

#### **I. *John 2:1*- The marriage in Cana**

A) "Third day" is also the 7<sup>th</sup> day overall in this week

1) Same as the Millennium is the 7<sup>th</sup> day

i. ***Rev 19:7-10***- 1<sup>st</sup> day of the Millennium will be a marriage

2) Same as the 3<sup>rd</sup> day will end the current age and introduce the Millennium

i. ***Gen 1:9-13***- God brought forth the grape from the water on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day

ii. ***Gen 22:4***- Abraham offered Isaac on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day

iii. ***Hos 6:2***- God's people raised the 3<sup>rd</sup> day

iv. ***Matt 16:21***- Jesus Christ raised the 3<sup>rd</sup> day

B) The marriage was the event and the feast

1) ***Ex 19:3-8***- Israel taken as wife

i. ***Ex 19:9-19***- The Lord comes down on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day

2) ***Jer 3:14***- Israel married to the Lord under Old Covenant

3) ***Jer 31:31-34***- God to make a New Covenant (marriage)

i. ***Matt 22:1-14***- Jerusalem invited 1<sup>st</sup> to the New Covenant, then all Israel and then all the world

a) ***Matt 11:28-30***- The invitation

b) ***John 3:28-30***- John the best man arranging the meeting

ii. ***Heb 10:1-18***- First marriage must be done away to establish 2<sup>nd</sup>

a) ***Rom 7:14***- This could only be done righteously by death of spouse

b) ***Gal 3:11-14***- Israel's covenant must end for Abraham's to be established and all nations be invited

C) Cana- "place of reeds"

1) Red Sea (also means "reeds")

D) Mary is at this wedding, and it may have been kin folk, as she seems to have some insight into the wine lack and also commands the servants (v.5)

#### **II. *John 2:2*- Jesus and His disciples are invited to wedding**

A) Disciples doesn't refer to the 12, but the ones Jesus had called the previous in John 1

1) ***John 1:35-51***- Andrew, John, Peter, Philipp and Nathaniel (possibly James?)

i. Note that Philipp's lack of scriptural knowledge compared to Nathaniel didn't prevent him from being the vessel that was used to call Nathaniel.

a) Not about knowledge, it's about faith

b) Nathaniel heard the Lord Jesus Christ's words and believed, in spite of his perceived scriptural knowledge

1. **John 7:40-53**- Compare those who put their “knowledge” before the hearing of faith

III. **John 2:3**- Mary tells Jesus they are running out of (“lacked”) wine

- A) No mention of Joseph anywhere in the passage, probably already dead
- B) Jesus’ brothers are already there (v.12)
- C) Jerome claimed that John was the groom and this was the house of Mary’s sister
- D) Why Mary said this to Jesus?
  - 1) Because He is the head of her and her house since Joseph is dead?
  - 2) He had always been the source of perfect advice?
  - 3) She had heard about the events of His baptism (6 weeks earlier), and now calling disciples and with renewed hope expected Him to begin the prophesied signs of the Messiah?
- E) What wine meant to the Jew
  - 1) **Jud 9:12-13**- Wine cheers God and man
  - 2) **Psa 104:15**- Wine makes glad the heart of man (**Psa 4:7, Prov 31:6, Ecc 9:7, 10:19**)
  - 3) **Isa 24:7-11**- When the wine runs out, the joy is gone
    - i. **Jer 48:33**- Joy ceased when wine ran out
  - 4) **Jer 31:12**- New Covenant and wine
  - 5) **Deut 7:13**- Wine a symbol and sign of God’s blessing on Israel (**Deut 11:14**)
    - i. **Deut 28:39 & 51**- Wine taken away as part of curse
  - 6) 3 things needed for wine
    - i. Fruit (thorns and thistles squeezed do not bring forth anything good)
    - ii. Unsatisfied with fruit alone (not a hatred of fruit, but a desire for that which is even better within the fruit and forever preserved)
    - iii. Squeezing the fruit (yet even this is done in joy and expectation)
      - a) **Ezek 15:1-8**- Do not confuse the burning of the vine with the squeezing of the fruit
    - iv. **Isa 5:1-7**- God an Husbandman
      - a) **Song 6:11**- He went down into His vineyard to check the fruit
        1. **Matt 21:33-43**- Israel rejected and vineyard taken
          - (a) If we consider all this, we can see how Israel was “out of wine” when the Lord came. They were not only not bringing forth the fruit desired under the Old Covenant, but the priests and Pharisees and leaders of the people were living in relative prosperity under Rome, in a “joy” of this world
          - (b) The common people also had no true “joy” as they were languishing under the yoke of the Law
  - 7) **Luke 5:37-39**- Wine comes in the form of doctrine in NT

- i. **Rom 7:1-4**- New wine cannot be put into old bottles, and by the same token it is pointless to put old wine in new bottles (Galatians doing this)
- 8) **Matt 26:27-28**- Wine a symbol of the Blood of the New Testament
  - i. **Heb 9:11-15**- The Old Covenant lacked the Blood of Christ and therefore could never bring true joy
    - a) **2 Cor 3:6-9**- The Old Covenant brought only death and misery

IV. **John 2:4**- Jesus reply to Mary

A) “What have I to do with thee?” appears 8 times in scripture, and all are answered by “Nothing”

1) **2 Sam 16:10, 19:22, 1 Kings 17:18, 2 Kings 3:13, Matt 8:29, Mark 1:24, Luke 4:34**

2) It seems the Lord is telling Mary, “I have honored you and been subject to you all my life, but now I am about my father’s business and only He will direct Me.”

3) This verse destroys Mariolatry, and also shows the stark contrast between the 2 kingdoms and people, those of the flesh (Israel/Mary) and those of the spirit (Church/Disciples)

i. **Matt 12:46-50**- Jesus new family

V. **John 2:5**- Further confirms the idea that this was some kin to Jesus (and Mary)

VI. **John 2:6**- The waterpots for purifying

A) Six- Man/man’s labor number in scripture

- 1) Man was created on the 6<sup>th</sup> day
- 2) 6 days are appointed for labor

B) Waterpots of stone (not of clay)

1) Waterpot = “a vessel for holding water”

i. Perfect definition of flesh

2) Stone = “made of stone”

i. This particular form of the word stone only appears 3 times in scripture, here and in **2 Cor 3:3** and **Rev 9:20**

3) Purifying after the manner of the Jews

i. These pots didn’t contain water for drinking, they contained water for ceremonial cleansing under the Jew’s religion

a) References to cleansing under the Law: **Matt 15:2, Mark 1:44, 7:3, Luke 2:22, John 3:25**

4) 2 or 3 firkins

i. **Deut 17:6**- Law required 2 or 3 witnesses

C) So it appears then that these waterpots represent the Law of Moses, with all it’s ceremonial washings and cleansings and sacrifices, which men laboured under, but which could never wash away sin. (**Heb 9:11-15**)

1) In the same manner in this parable, Mary represents Israel & the Lord’s earthly relation to that people and covenant

- 2) If we consider these waterpots and Mary together, along with the fact that this all takes place at a wedding, we can begin to see that the statement “they have no wine” takes on a much deeper meaning:
  - i. Wine is symbolic of joy and gladness, and is the symbol the Lord Himself used to represent His blood of the New Covenant (**Matt 26:27-28**)
    - a) It is a true statement indeed that Israel had no true joy under the Old Covenant or marriage contract, as there was nothing in it that could take away sin forever. That can only be found in the New Covenant, as we sing “What can wash away thy sin, nothing but the blood of Jesus!”
    - b) With this in mind, the picture of Jesus doing away with the first covenant, which was only typical, in order to establish the New Covenant in His blood can be clearly seen in turning the water to wine: the symbolic system of cleansing was done away and the fulfillment of what it pointed to took its place.
    - c) There is also the second picture of the imparting of the new birth, the spiritual birth, by the indwelling of the Holy Spirit in the believer, thus the “water” becoming “wine”

VII. **John 2:7-8**- Fill the waterpots and draw out

- A) Jesus uses the servants in the miraculous work, yet He and He alone could actually perform the powerful act
  - 1) **Phil 2:13**- We can pour forth the water of the word, but only He can effect the change in the stony heart of man (**John 1:12-13 and 15:5**)
  - 2) **2 Cor 4:7**- It's the same filling and drawing out process in which the Lord sends forth His gospel today, all in earthen vessels (2 Cor 6:1)
- B) **Ex 7:20**- The 1<sup>st</sup> public miracle performed in the sight of the Egyptian people in the establishing of the Old Covenant was turning water into blood
  - 1) Jesus, the Mediator of the New Covenant, here begins to perform miracles in the preaching of the New Covenant

VIII. **John 2:9-10**- The governor declares the last to be better than the 1<sup>st</sup>

- A) **2 Cor 3:6-11**- The glory and superiority of the New Testament/Covenant

IX. **John 2:11**- The effect is that the disciples believed on him

- A) **John 20:30-31**- This is the same effect the telling of these things in the word does today

X. **John 2:13-25**- The very next thing to take place is Jesus shows up suddenly to the Temple and cleanses it, fulfilling prophecy (**Mal 3:1**)